

# A47 North Tuddenham to Easton Dualling

## Scheme Number: TR010038

### Volume 3

## 3.3 Consents and Agreements Position Statement

APFP Regulation 5(2)(q)

Planning Act 2008

Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed  
Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009

~~September 2021~~ January 2022

Infrastructure Planning

**Planning Act 2008**

**The Infrastructure Planning  
(Applications: Prescribed Forms  
and Procedure) Regulations  
2009**

**A47 North Tuddenham to Easton  
Development Consent Order 202[X]**

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**CONSENTS AND AGREEMENTS POSITION  
STATEMENT**

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## **1. INTRODUCTION**

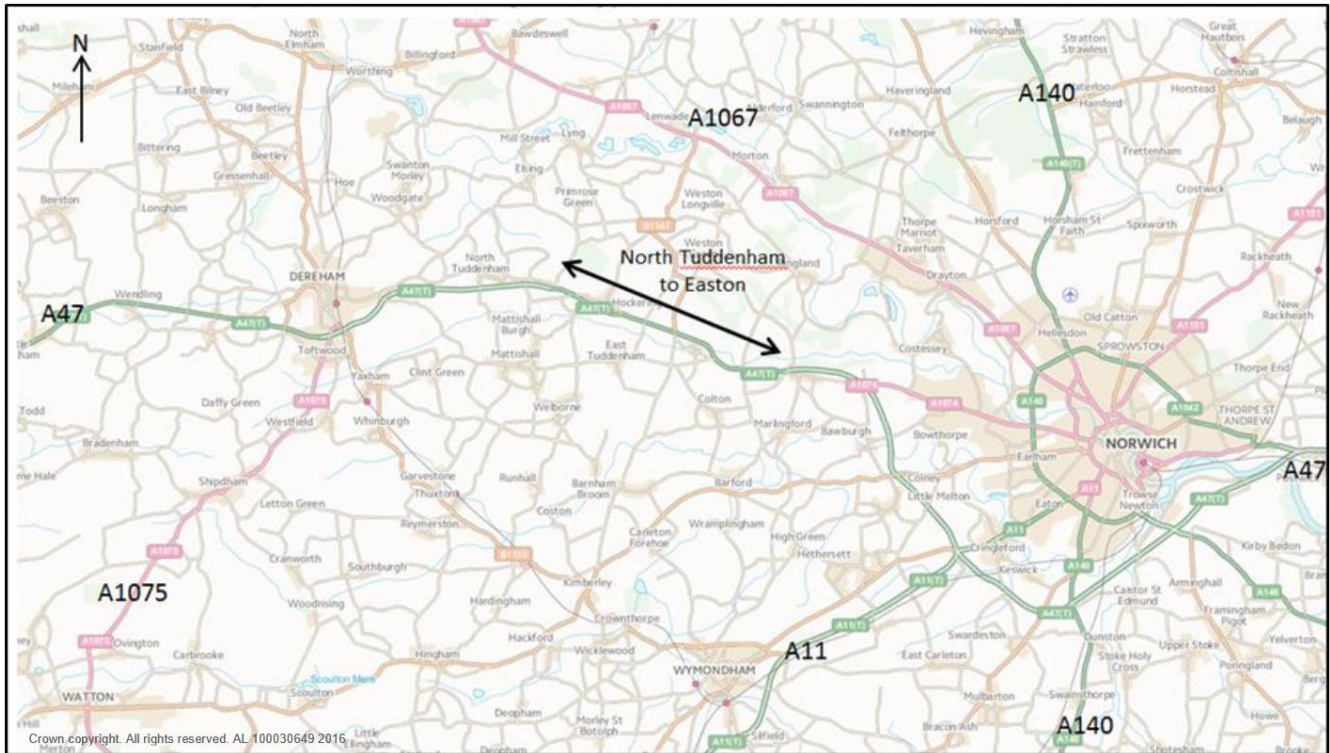
### **1.1. Purpose and Objective**

- 1.1.1. This Consents and Agreements Position Statement (this 'Statement') sets out Highways England's intended strategy for obtaining the consents and associated agreements needed to implement the A47 North Tuddenham to Easton Dualling Scheme (the 'Scheme'). It is submitted in accordance with regulation 5(2)(q) of the Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedures Regulations) 2009 as a document that Highways England considers necessary to support the application.
- 1.1.2. The purpose and objective of this Statement is to identify what consents and agreements ~~are~~ expected to be needed for the Scheme and ~~how~~ these will be obtained.

### **1.2. Description of the Scheme**

- 1.2.1. The Scheme is located between the villages of North Tuddenham and Easton, in Norfolk, where there is currently a section of single carriageway forming part of the main arterial highway route connecting Norwich and Great Yarmouth to King's Lynn and then on to Peterborough, Leicester and the Midlands.
- 1.2.2. The Scheme will upgrade the section of the A47 between North Tuddenham and Easton, west of Norwich, to a new dual carriageway running south of the existing A47 at Hockering and to the north of the existing A47 at Honingham. This will relieve congestion, reduce journey times, encourage economic growth and improve our customers' experience.
- 1.2.3. A detailed description of the Scheme is provided in Chapter 2 (The Proposed Scheme) of the Environmental Statement (**TR010038/APP/6.1**).

Figure 1.1: Location of the Scheme<sup>1</sup>



## 2. STRATEGY

### 2.1. Highways England's Consent Strategy

#### 2.1.1. The basis of Highways England's consents strategy is that:

- A Development Consent Order (DCO) must be sought as the principal consent for the works (under the Planning Act 2008 ("the 2008 Act")) including to provide the necessary land acquisition and temporary possession powers;
- The intent of the 2008 Act and Government policy is to enable development and construction-related consents to be included within the DCO; therefore, where possible and practicable, additional consents have been included within the DCO;
- The Scheme benefits from the intent of the 2008 Act and Government policy as most of the consents required for the construction of the Scheme will be in place at the point of the making of the DCO; this minimises the need for any further approvals before the works covered by the DCO can commence; and
- The Scheme has and will be developed based on strong collaboration between the key stakeholders, and any additional consents and agreements will be secured at key stages of project development as necessary. The progress on

<sup>1</sup> Extracted from RIS East Area 6, A47 North Tuddenham to Easton, Scheme Assessment Report.

these items will be reported to the Examining Authority, with a summary of the current situation reported in section 3 of this document and in the Appendices.

### **3. CONSENTS AND AGREEMENTS**

#### **3.1. Consents**

3.1.1. The principal consent for the Scheme will be a DCO. The DCO process provides development consent for the works and enables land acquisition and temporary possession, along with many consents and powers to be dealt with at the same time.

3.1.2. However, the DCO application may need to be supplemented by other applications because:

- a) A specific consent cannot be contained in the DCO;
- b) A consenting authority declines to allow a consent to be contained within the DCO; or
- c) It is not desirable, or it is inappropriate, to include a consent within a DCO due to the stage of design development because the detail required is not yet available.

3.1.3. At this point (the submission of the DCO application) the majority of the consents and all the powers required have been included, or addressed, within the DCO as permitted by various provisions of the 2008 Act. These fall into the following categories:

- authorisation of all permanent and temporary works
- compulsory acquisition of land and / or rights over land such as easements, restrictive covenants and the temporary possession of land
- consent to carry out street works and to stop up highways permanently or temporarily
- highway matters (such as designating and classifying types of highway)
- traffic regulation matters (such as speed limits, clearways and restrictions on use)
- consent to stop up and re-provide private means of access
- consent to carry out tree works (including works to trees subject to a Tree Preservation Order)
- consent to remove hedgerows (including any 'important hedgerows')
- consent to carry out any required utility diversions (subject to protective provisions).



- 3.1.4. The permits, consents and agreements that may need to be sought separately from the DCO are in Appendix A.
- 3.1.5. The content of **Appendix A** is largely dependent on finalisation of the detailed design, the detailed construction site set up and methodologies, and discussions with the consenting authorities. These are not sufficiently developed at this stage to confirm the requirements and therefore it is not practicable to include them within the DCO.
- 3.2. Agreements**
- 3.2.1. Agreements with relevant stakeholders may be required in parallel to the DCO process and may take a variety of forms.
- 3.2.2. A fundamental part of the DCO process is the preparation and agreement of Statements of Common Ground ('SoCG') with a variety of relevant stakeholders to identify the matters on which parties agree and disagree, to narrow the focus for examining the application concerned and to make the examination process more efficient.
- 3.2.3. These will be progressed by Highways England where appropriate and will be accompanied by a Statement of Commonality setting out the SoCG's being prepared, the progress with each and the common issues on which each party agrees. A Statement of Commonality will be submitted when there is sufficient progress with SoCGs for this to add value to the process.
- 3.2.4. Progress on finalising any SoCG or other forms of agreement, along with updated / final documents, will be reported to the Examining Authority before the close of the examination.
- 3.2.5. Other possible forms of agreement alongside SoCG are legal agreements regulating land and works powers undertakings and memoranda of understanding and letters of comfort. Again, these will be progressed by Highways England where appropriate.

## Appendix A – Table of consents and agreements

Issue	Consent/ Licence Agreement and Legislation	Consenting Authority	Requirement	Status of Negotiation
Protected Species Licences	Conservation of Habitat and Species Regulations 2017 Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981	Natural England	Great Crested Newts Bats Badgers Water Voles	Consents required, and the detail required for the consents will be provided once the detailed design for the Scheme has been developed. The licence will be applied for prior to commencement.
Temporary and permanent works affecting the flow in ordinary watercourses	Land Drainage Act 1991 Section 23 Flood and Water Management Act 2010	Lead Local Flood Authority (Norfolk County Council)	County Council (as Lead Local Flood Authority, LLFA) Land Drainage Consent application will be required to allow for any temporary or permanent works that may affect the flow of an ordinary watercourse (i.e. all watercourses/ ditches that can convey water at times (except Main Rivers))	Multiple consents will be required. The LLFA has previously been consulted on the form, size and design of proposed ordinary watercourse crossings. This has included a review of the FRA, for which the LLFA provided comments. In principle it is understood that the LLFA is content with the design proposals. The above will be covered in a Statement of Common Ground with SNCC prepared after submission of the DCO application. However, detail required for the consents cannot be provided until a detailed design for the Scheme has been developed.
Temporary water discharge activities (this	Environmental Permitting (England and	Environment Agency (EA)	Water discharge permits	Progress in these discussions will be reported in a SoCG



Issue	Consent/ Licence Agreement and Legislation	Consenting Authority	Requirement	Status of Negotiation
does not apply to operational discharges from the highway)	Wales) Regulations 2016  Water Resources (Abstraction and Impounding) Regulations 2008  Water Abstraction and Impounding (Exemptions) Regulations 2017).		required for the discharge or entry of any poisonous, noxious or polluting matter, waste matter, trade or sewerage effluent to any inland freshwater, coastal waters or territorial waters. It also includes disturbance of existing sediments being held back by a structure or the cutting or uprooting of a substantial amount of vegetation in any inland freshwaters or so near to any such waters that it falls into them where it is not reasonable to take steps to remove the vegetation from these waters	produced in discussion with the EA following submission of the DCO application.
Temporary dewatering during construction at works	Water Resources Act 1991  Water Resources (Abstraction and	Environment Agency	<u>An abstraction licence for any unavoidable construction</u>	Progress in these discussions will be reported in a SoCG produced in discussion with the Environment Agency

Issue	Consent/ Licence Agreement and Legislation	Consenting Authority	Requirement	Status of Negotiation
Temporary water abstraction works	<p>Impounding) Regulations 2008</p> <p>The Water Abstraction and Impounding (Exemptions) Regulations 2017</p> <p>Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016</p>		<p><u>dewatering at rates of:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>&gt;50m<sup>3</sup>/d if the dewatering works for the whole scheme will last for 6 consecutive months or less.</u></li> <li>• <u>&gt;20m<sup>3</sup>/d if the dewatering works for the whole scheme will last in excess of 6 consecutive months.</u></li> </ul> <p><u>A discharge consent may also be required, depending on the receiving waterbody for discharge water. A temporary water abstraction licence is required for the temporary abstraction of waterfall, watercourse or groundwater where more than 20m<sup>3</sup>/day for less than</u></p>	following submission of the DCO application.

Issue	Consent/ Licence Agreement and Legislation	Consenting Authority	Requirement	Status of Negotiation
			<del>28 consecutive days, or a full licence for a longer period, and no exceptions apply.</del>	
Diversion of watercourses/ dewatering of ponds	Water Resources Act 1991	Environment Agency	<p>A transfer licence may be required from the Environment Agency for the diversion of a watercourse where more than 20m<sup>3</sup> of water per day is moved from one source to another without intervening use.</p> <p>An impoundment licence may also be required subject to consultation with the Environment Agency (see below).</p>	Progress in these discussions will be reported in a SoCG produced in discussion with the Environment Agency following submission of the DCO application.
Impoundment of water bodies	Water Resources Act 1991	Environment Agency	An impoundment licence may be required from the Environment Agency for structures within inland waters that	Progress in these discussions will be reported in a SoCG produced in discussion with the Environment Agency following submission of the DCO application.

Issue	Consent/ Licence Agreement and Legislation	Consenting Authority	Requirement	Status of Negotiation
			can change water levels and flow.	
Waste	Exemptions for operations such as U1 (import of waste for use in construction).  Environmental Permitting) England and Wales) Regulations 2016.	Environment Agency.	For importation and treatment of limited quantities and types of waste on to site.  May be required depending on nature of activities taking place during construction.  Environmental permit may be required in the unlikely event of the importation and treatment of waste falling outside the scope or limits detailed in either a Regulatory Position Statement or a waste exemption.	The Environment Agency will be informed of the intention by Highways England to seek such exemptions prior to the start of construction activities in the location where these exemptions are required. If further detail on the need for these exemptions arises during the examination this will be provided in a draft SoCG between the parties.
Material Assets and Waste	Mobile plant permit for crushing operations on site if not using a contractor with their own mobile permit.  Environmental Permitting	Environment Agency and the local authority.	-	Discussions will take place with the Environment Agency and local authority in advance of the construction works requiring crushing operations and mobile plant to

Issue	Consent/ Licence Agreement and Legislation	Consenting Authority	Requirement	Status of Negotiation
	(England and Wales) Regulations 2016.			determine the need for these permits.
Material Assets and Waste	CL:AIRE Materials Management Plan.  CL:AIRE (2001) Definition of Waste: Development Industry Code of Practice (V.2) (DoWCoP).	Environment Agency.	It is considered that the majority of soils and stones excavated during the works could be reused within order limits following guidance in CL:AIRE (2001) DoWCoP.	It is not required to discuss this with the Environment Agency at this time. It is the intention of Highways England to commence discussions regarding the use of a materials management plan and put suitable management plans in place following examination and prior to commencement of construction.
Noise and vibration during the construction stage	Section 61 Control of Pollution Act 1974 - consent if proposed by the contractor.	Broadland District Council	Consent would provide Highways England with protection from subsequent action by the local authority under Section 61 of the Control of Pollution Act 1974 or under Section 80 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990.	Discussions with the Council regarding a Section 61 Agreement will be undertaken directly between the contractor and the local authority should it be considered necessary to do so during the construction phase.
Consent for felling of trees	Felling Licence – Forestry Act 1967	Local authority/ Forestry Commission	Powers for removal of trees for construction of the scheme including trees protected by Tree Preservation	No discussions have taken place with the Forestry Commission and/or local authority regarding an application in relation to the Scheme, and a prior notification can be made 2-3 months

Issue	Consent/ Licence Agreement and Legislation	Consenting Authority	Requirement	Status of Negotiation
			Orders are sought within the Development Consent Order. However, trees that are felled for purposes other than construction (for instance ecological enhancement) may require further approval from the Forestry Commission or local authority under a Felling Licence. This involves notifying the Forestry Commission in advance of felling such trees. Certain tree felling can be carried out under an exemption that limitations apply so Felling Licences may be required.	prior to works being carried out. There is currently insufficient detail of the design to enable such an application to be prepared.
Consent for: - discharge of surface water into watercourses - alterations to a watercourse	Consent from Norfolk Rivers Internal Drainage Board under:  - Byelaw 3 - Byelaw 4; and	Norfolk Rivers Internal Drainage Board ( <a href="#">IDB</a> )	Consent is required from the Norfolk Rivers Internal Drainage Board <u>for</u> :	The Norfolk Rivers Internal Drainage Board have been contacted in relation to the Scheme <del>and a response is awaited</del> . Highways England will continue to liaise



Issue	Consent/ Licence Agreement and Legislation	Consenting Authority	Requirement	Status of Negotiation
<p>(including infilling, culverting, or amending)</p> <p>- works within 9m of adopted watercourse or other drainage or flood risk management infrastructure</p>	<p>- Byelaw 10</p> <p>Land Drainage Act 1991 Section 23</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>introduction of any water and any increase in flow or volume of water to any ordinary watercourse within the IDB District;</u></li> <li>• <u>any works which may affect the flow in any ordinary watercourse within the IDB District;</u> and</li> <li>• <u>any works within 9 metres of any ordinary watercourses or drainage infrastructure vested in/under the control of the IDB.</u> to introduce any water into drainage/flood risk management infrastructure managed by the IDB, alterations to the watercourse or structures, and for any works to be</li> </ul>	<p>with the IDB in relation to required consents and approvals.</p>

Issue	Consent/ Licence Agreement and Legislation	Consenting Authority	Requirement	Status of Negotiation
			<del>carried out within 9m of the IDB's infrastructure that are required as a result of the Scheme.</del>	
Flood Risk Activity Permit/Licence (temporary and permanent works affecting a main river)	Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016 Act (as amended)  Flood and Water Management Act (2010)	Environment Agency	Construction activities are planned within 8m of the River Tud and its floodplain (a main river) PC or subcontractor to apply for permit prior to works starting. Licence must be applied for 12 months in advance of the works.	Permit/Licence required, and the detail required for the permit/licence will be provided once the detailed design for the Scheme has been developed.  Once further detail is known, the Applicant will liaise with the EA.