

Cambridge Waste Water Treatment Plant Relocation Project
Anglian Water Services Limited

Consents and Other Permits Register

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1 Overview of the Proposed Development

1.1 Introduction to the Relocation Project

- 1.1.1 Anglian Water's Cambridge Waste Water Treatment Plant Relocation project (CWWTPRP) ("the Proposed Development") is funded by Homes England, the Government's housing accelerator which seeks to improve neighbourhoods and grow communities by releasing land for development.
- 1.1.2 The Proposed Development involves the relocation of the existing Cambridge Waste Water Treatment Plant (WWTP) currently operating at Cowley Road, Cambridge, to a new site between Horningsea, Fen Ditton and Stow cum Quy, adjacent to the A14 in Cambridgeshire.
- 1.1.3 The relocation would make the site of the existing WWTP available to form part of the development of a new low-carbon city district, known as North East Cambridge. The site at Cowley Road, is Cambridge's last major brownfield site, and the wider North East Cambridge district proposals envisage creating around 8,350 homes and 15,000 jobs over the next 20 years.
- 1.1.4 North East Cambridge is a highly sustainable location for housing. In addition to the Homes England funding, the area has benefitted from Transport Infrastructure Fund (TIF) funding for Park & Ride, the completion of Cambridge Guided Bus public transport infrastructure, the delivery of the Cambridge North rail station and the Chisholm Trail.
- 1.1.5 North East Cambridge is one of three key strategic sites which will form "central building blocks of any future strategy for development" in the proposed Greater Cambridge Local Plan being jointly prepared by Cambridge City Council and South Cambridgeshire District Council that will be subject to public consultation in Autumn 2023. The North East Cambridge Area Action Plan (AAP), currently in "Proposed Submission" form, will be the planning policy framework which ultimately guides the development of North East Cambridge city district.
- 1.1.6 The importance of the Proposed Development, both regionally and nationally, was recognised by the Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) in January 2021, who directed that the Proposed Development is nationally significant and is to be treated as a development for which a Development Consent Order (DCO) is required (see Appendix 1-3 of the Planning Statement, App Doc Ref 7.5).
- 1.1.7 The policy context of the Proposed Development is described in more detail in the Planning Statement (Application Document Reference 7.5)

1.2 The Relocation Site

- 1.2.1 The relocation site was selected following comprehensive study and public consultation. The site selection process and consideration of alternatives is

described in more detail in Chapter 3: Alternatives of the Environmental Statement (App Doc Ref 5.2.3).

- 1.2.2 The current environmental conditions at the existing Cambridge WWTP site and at the relocation site are described in Chapter 2: Project Description of the Environmental Statement (App Doc Ref 5.2.2). The site is located to the north-east of Cambridge and 2km to the east of the existing Cambridge WWTP, as shown on the Works Plans (App Doc Ref 4.3.1). It is situated on arable farmland immediately north of the A14 and east of the B1047 Horningsea Road in the green belt between the villages of Horningsea to the north, Stow cum Quy to the east and Fen Ditton to the south west. Two overhead lines of pylons cross the northern and eastern edges of the main development site and come together with a third line at the north eastern corner of the site. The topography is fairly flat with an approximately 4m fall across the site south west to north east.

1.3 Purpose of the Proposed Development

- 1.3.1 The Proposed Development for which the DCO is being sought will deliver all the functions of the existing Cambridge WWTP at Cowley Road, treating all waste water from the Cambridge catchment and wet sludge from the wider region.
- 1.3.2 In addition, it will have an increased capacity, being intended to treat the waste water from the Waterbeach catchment and anticipated housing growth in the combined Cambridge and Waterbeach catchment area.
- 1.3.3 The infrastructure provided as part of the main works will have a design life to at least 2090, and the supporting infrastructure (i.e. the transfer tunnel, pipelines and outfall) will have a designed capacity sufficient to meet population growth projections plus an allowance for climate change into the 2080s. Furthermore, there is capability for expansion in space that has been provided within the earth bank and by modification, enhancement and optimisation of the design to accommodate anticipated flows into the early 2100s.`

1.4 Outline Description of the Proposed Development

- 1.4.1 The DCO application is seeking approval for the following main elements of the Proposed Development:
- an integrated waste water and sludge treatment plant.
 - a shaft to intercept waste water at the existing Cambridge WWTP on Cowley Road and a tunnel/ pipeline to transfer it to the proposed WWTP and terminal pumping station. Temporary intermediate shafts to launch and recover the micro-tunnel boring machine.
 - a gravity pipeline transferring treated waste water from the proposed WWTP to a discharge point on the River Cam and a pipeline for storm water overflows.

- a twin pipeline transferring waste water from Waterbeach to the existing Cambridge WWTP, with the option of a connection direct in to the proposed WWTP when the existing works is decommissioned.
- on-site buildings, including - a Gateway Building with incorporated Discovery Centre, substation building, workshop, vehicle parking including electrical vehicle charging points, fencing and lighting.
- environmental mitigation and enhancements including substantial biodiversity net gain, improved habitats for wildlife, extensive landscaping, a landscaped earth bank enclosing the proposed WWTP, climate resilient drainage system and improved recreational access and connectivity.
- renewable energy generation via anaerobic digestion which is part of the sludge treatment process that produces biogas designed to be able to feed directly into the local gas network to heat homes, or as an alternative potential future option burnt in combined heat and power engines.
- renewable energy generation via solar photovoltaic and associated battery energy storage system.
- other ancillary development such as internal site access, utilities, including gas, electricity and communications and connection to the site drainage system.
- a new vehicle access from Horningsea Road including for Heavy Goods Vehicles (HGV's) bringing sludge onto the site for treatment and other site traffic.
- Temporary construction works including compounds, temporary highway controls, accesses and signage, fencing and gates, security and safety measures, lighting, welfare facilities, communication control and telemetry infrastructure.
- Decommissioning works to the existing Cambridge WWTP to cease its existing operational function and to facilitate the surrender of its operational permits including removal of pumps, isolation of plant, electrical connections and pipework, filling and capping of pipework, cleaning of tanks, pipes, screens and other structures, plant and machinery, works to decommission the potable water supply and works to restrict access to walkways, plant and machinery.

1.4.2 Additional elements, together with more information on the above features are provided in Chapter 2: Project Description of the Environmental Statement (App Doc Ref 5.2.2). Principles of Good Design have been used to inform the development of the project, which has been guided by the National Infrastructure Commission's Design Principles, advice from the Design Council and review by the Cambridgeshire Quality Panel, as described in the Design and Access Statement (App Doc Ref 7.6).

- 1.4.3 Construction activities, likely to take 3-4 years, will include the creation of a shaft to intercept waste water at the existing Cambridge WWTP and temporary intermediate shafts between the existing Cambridge WWTP and the proposed WWTP to launch and recover a micro-tunnel boring machine. The sequence and location of construction activities are also detailed in Chapter 2: Project Description of the Environmental Statement (App Doc Ref 5.2.2).
- 1.4.4 Towards the end of the construction period, commissioning of the Proposed Development will commence, lasting for between 6 months and 1 year.
- 1.4.5 The Proposed Development will also involve the decommissioning of the existing Cambridge WWTP at Cowley Road. This is secured by the Development Consent Order and the Outline Decommissioning Plan (Appendix 2.3, App Doc Ref 5.4.2.3) and involves activities necessary to take the existing plant out of operational use and to surrender its current operational permits.
- 1.4.6 Following decommissioning, the site of the existing plant will be made available in accordance with agreements already in place with Homes England and with the master developer appointed to deliver the redevelopment of North East Cambridge
- 1.4.7 Consent is not sought under the Development Consent Order for the subsequent demolition or redevelopment of the Cowley Road site, which, as described in Chapter 2: Project Description of the Environmental Statement (App Doc Ref 5.2.2) will be consented under a separate and future planning permission, by master developers, U+I and TOWN, appointed under the agreements described above.
- 1.4.8 The relationship between the Proposed Development, the scope of the proposed DCO and the future demolition and redevelopment of the site at Cowley Road is set out in figure 1.1.

1.5 Environmental Mitigation

- 1.5.1 Through the environmental impact assessment process and community and technical stakeholder engagement the Proposed Development has incorporated comprehensive environmental mitigation, secured through the Development Consent Order.
- 1.5.2 This mitigation includes a Landscape, Ecological and Recreational Management Plan ("LERMP", Appendix 8.14, App Doc Ref 5.4.8.14) has been developed to complement regional and local initiatives, including the Wicken Fen Vision and the Cambridge Nature Network. The 22-hectare footprint of the plant is encircled by a landscaped and planted earth bank situated within the broader LERMP area of around 70-hectares,

1.6 Additional Project Benefits

- 1.6.1 In addition to enabling housing growth and future economic development of the Greater Cambridge area the project will also give rise to a number of additional benefits including:

- significantly reduced carbon emissions compared to the existing Cambridge WWTP, being operationally net zero and energy neutral, contributing to Anglian Water's ambition of being operationally net zero as a business by 2030.
- greater resilience and improved storm management, meaning storm overflows and Combined Sewer Overflows (CSOs) are far less likely to occur. This means that, as Greater Cambridge continues to grow, the facility will be able to treat a greater volume of storm flows to a higher standard than would be the case at today's facility.
- The proposed WWTP is being designed to reduce concentration in final treated effluent discharges of phosphorus, ammonia, total suspended solids and biological oxygen demand (BOD), compared to the existing Cambridge WWTP. This means that when the new facility starts to operate, water quality in the River Cam will improve.

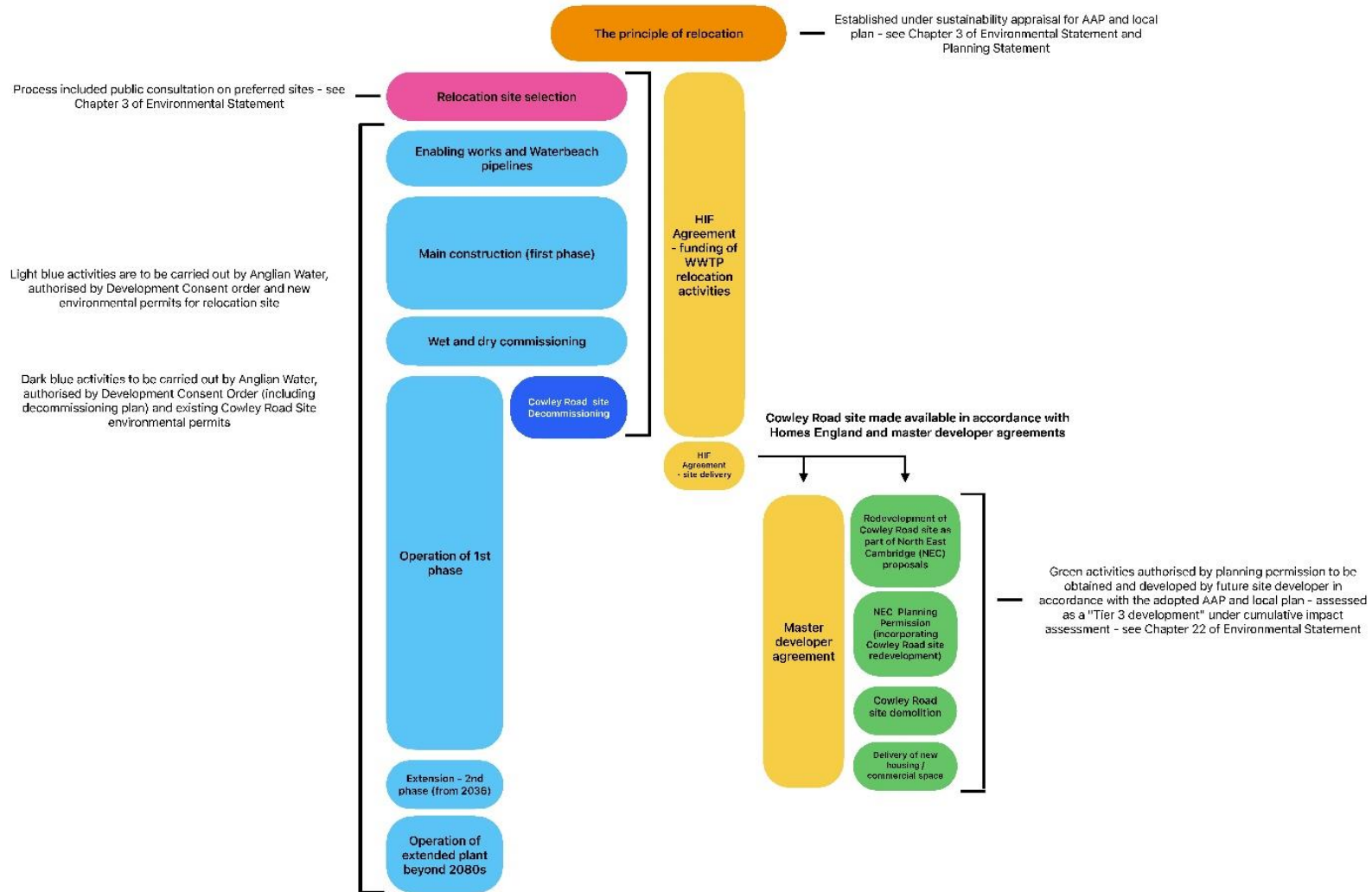


Figure 1.1: Scope of the draft DCO and the future demolition and redevelopment of the site at Cowley Road

1.7 Anglian Water Services Limited

- 1.7.1 This Consents and Other Permits Register relates to an application made by Anglian Water (the “Applicant”) to the Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, the Planning Inspectorate (the “Inspectorate”) under the Planning Act 2008 (the “2008 Act”) for a Development Consent Order (DCO). If made, the DCO would grant consent for the Proposed Development which comprises the relocation of the Cambridge Waste Water Treatment Plant (WWTP) from its existing site on land adjoining the north eastern side of the city of Cambridge, to a new location, together with the connecting infrastructure. The Proposed Development also comprises the permanent access and landscape masterplan, final effluent (FE) pipeline and outfall, the waste water transfer tunnel and the Waterbeach pipeline. A detailed description of the Proposed Development can be found in Chapter 2 Project Description, Application Document Reference 5.2.2.
- 1.7.2 The purpose of the Consents and Other Permits Register is to set out what consents, licences and agreements are expected to be needed for the Proposed Development which will not be sought through the DCO, along with the Applicant’s intended strategy for obtaining those consents, licences and associated agreements.
- 1.7.3 The Consents and Other Permits Register has been prepared and submitted in compliance with Regulation 5(2)(q) of the Infrastructure Planning (Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009 (the “2009 Regulations”), which states that the application must be accompanied by “(q) any other documents considered necessary to support the application”.

2 Strategy

2.1 Consents Strategy

2.1.1 The basis of the Applicant's consents strategy is that:

- A DCO must be sought as the principal consent for the works (under the “2008 Act”) and 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, other necessary consents have been included within the DCO;
- The Proposed Development benefits from the intent of the 2008 Act and Government policy as most of the consents required for the construction and operational use of the Proposed Development 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 Proposed Development has and will be developed based on strong collaboration between key stakeholders, and agreements are expected to be secured at key stages of the Proposed Development, as necessary.

3 Consents and Licences

3.1 Consents

3.1.1 The principal consent for the Proposed Development will be a DCO. The DCO process provides development consent for the works and enables land acquisition and temporary possession of land, along with other 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 consents, licences, and agreements because:

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

3.1.3 At this point of the DCO application (submission of the DCO application) most consents and all the powers required have been included, or addressed, within the DCO as permitted by the relevant 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;
- Discharge of water and navigational rights on the River Cam;
- Highways matters such as designating and classifying types of highway;
- Traffic regulation matters (such as speed limits, clearways and restrictions on use);
- Consent to stop and divert public and private rights of way;
- Rights under or over Streets;
- Consent to carry out tree works (including works to trees subject to Conservation Area protection);
- Consent to remove hedgerows (including any 'important hedgerows');
- Powers to carry out utility diversions (subject to protective provisions); and

- Consent to carry out any required utility diversion (subject to protective provisions).
- 3.1.4 The consents, licences and agreements that may need to be sought separately from the DCO are identified in Appendix A.
- 3.1.5 The content of Appendix A is dependent on the final detailed design, the detailed construction site set up and methodologies, and discussions with the consenting authorities from whom consents may be required. These are not sufficiently developed at this stage to confirm the requirements and therefore it is not practicable to include them within the DCO.
- 3.1.6 Several of the consents included in the DCO are prescribed in the Infrastructure Planning (Interested Parties and Miscellaneous Provisions) Regulations 2015. As a result, under Section 150 of the PA 2008, the relevant consenting body must agree to the inclusion (i.e. disapplication) of these consents within the DCO. Discussions between Anglian Water and these consenting bodies are ongoing, and Anglian Water's aim is that agreement for inclusion of disapplication will be provided during the examination of this application. These specific consents are identified and included in Appendix A as consent has not yet been obtained.

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 (SoCGs) 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 The Applicant where appropriate and will be accompanied by a Statement of Commonality setting out the SoCGs being prepared, the progress with each and the common issues on which each party agreed. A Statement of Commonality will be submitted when there is sufficient progress with the 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 as part of the examination process.
- 3.2.5 Other forms of agreement alongside SoCGs are legal agreements regulating land and works powers, undertakings, memoranda of understanding and regulating land and works powers, undertakings, memoranda of understanding and letters of comfort. Again, these will be progressed by the Applicant where appropriate.

Appendix A: Consents, Licences and Permits Table

Table 1.1: Consents, Licences and Permits that the Applicant is not seeking through the DCO but is sought under other legislation or is sought in parallel with the DCO under other legislation

Item/Nature of Consent	Legislation	Consenting Authority	Content of Consent/License /Agreement	Anticipated Application	Relationship to DCO	Status
Acquisition of Land or rights in Crown Land	Orders: Crown land Section 135 of the Planning Act 2008	Secretary of State for Transport	Consent to acquire interests other than the Crown in Crown lands	An application for Crown consent will be submitted to the relevant authority at the date of submission Anticipated receipt of consent 3-6 months thereafter.	Protection for the Crown interests is contained in Article 50 of the DCO. Article 50 requires prior consent of the relevant authority before exercising acquisition powers under the DCO. Not seeking to disapply this under the DCO.	Submitted Sept 2023
Acquisition of Land or rights in Crown Land	Orders: Crown land Section 135 of the Planning Act 2008	Secretary of State for Defence	Consent to acquire interests other than the Crown in Crown lands	An application for Crown consent will be/has been submitted to the relevant authority at the date of submission. Anticipated receipt of consent 3-6 months thereafter.	Protection for the Crown interests is contained in Article 50 of the DCO. Article 50 requires prior consent of the relevant authority before exercising acquisition powers under the DCO. Not seeking to disapply this under the DCO.	Letter of Consent received 21 March 2024
Construction Water Discharge Activity Permit	Environmental Permit under The Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016 (as amended (EPR))	Environment Agency	Permit issued under EPR to manage surface water (mainly in the form of rainwater) which may need to be collected monitored and discharged.	Application submitted to The Environment Agency following engagement to discuss sources of water during construction, standards and conditions and use of pre-application service. Application submitted as an enhanced abstraction pre-application	Submitted in parallel with the DCO	Submitted and to the Environment Agency at Deadline 5 and receipt acknowledged on 20 March 2024.
Building Regulation Approval	The Building Regulations 2010	Local Authority	Operational buildings will require Building Regulations Approval if they are manned and therefore not covered by the exemption set out in the Building Regulations 2010, Regulation 9 and Schedule 2 "Exempt Buildings and Work" – Part Class a" – "Buildings not frequented by people".	Apply 28 days before occupancy of Gateway Building with 14-day notice for inspections.	Not Seeking to disapply this consent within the DCO	
European Protected Species	The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981	Natural England	Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations licence required as a result of activity that affects a protected species e.g. disturb or remove wildlife or damage habitats	Discussions held with Natural England on the proposed impact of the scheme. "Ghost" European protected Species Mitigation licence submitted to Natural England December 2022. Anticipated receipt January 2023.	Submitted in parallel with the DCO	Letter of No Impediment received
Water voles Bats	The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017, (as amended)					

Item/Nature of Consent	Legislation	Consenting Authority	Content of Consent/License /Agreement	Anticipated Application	Relationship to DCO	Status
European Protected Species Badgers	Protection of Badgers Act 1992	Natural England	Licence to interfere with setts. Badgers have been observed within the Order limits. It will be necessary to undertake permanent closure and destruction of confirmed badger setts during the construction of the proposed development.	Discussions held with Natural England on the proposed impact of the scheme. "Ghost" European protected Species Mitigation licence submitted to Natural England. December 2022. Anticipated receipt January 2023.	Submitted in parallel with the DCO	Letter of No Impediment received
Industrial Emissions	Environmental Permit under The Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016 (as amended)	Environment Agency	Permit issued under EPR to give effect to the Industrial Emissions Directive. A new requirement as of 2013. IED aims to achieve a high level of protection of human health and the environment by reducing harmful industrial emissions through the better application of Best Available Techniques (BAT). This permit will contain conditions set in accordance with the principles and provisions of the IED and set atmospheric emission limit values for the Sludge Treatment Centre, consistent with what has been assessed in the Environmental Statement. The Permit will cover, an anaerobic digestion plant (AD) for sewage sludge with associated Medium Combustion Plant (MCPD)/Specified Generator or biogas upgrading activities for the STC. The primary permitted installation activity will be the AD treatment facility. The AD facility will treat indigenously produced and imported sludges. Permitted Directly Associated Activities will be the import of waste from other WWTP assets; the physio-chemical treatment of imported and indigenously produced sludges; the storage of indigenously produced sludges, imported sludges and the sludge cake from the AD facility; the storage of biogas derived from the AD treatment of waste and the combustion of biogas in onsite boilers.	Application submitted to The Environment Agency March 2023 following engagement to discuss standards and conditions and use of pre-application service. Anticipated duly made date December 2023. Application withdrawn following further engagement with the Environment Agency and resubmitted as an enhanced pre application to utilise the enhanced application process.	Submitted in parallel with the DCO	In enhanced Pre Application process and ongoing discussions with EA
Medium Combustion Permit (may require standalone)	Environmental Permit under The Environmental Permitting	Environment Agency	Permit issued under EPR to give effect to the Industrial Emissions Directive and ensure no adverse impact as a result of the operation of the Medium Combustion Unit	Application submitted to The Environment Agency March 2023 following engagement to discuss standards and conditions and use of pre-application service. Anticipated duly made date December 2023.	Submitted in parallel with the DCO	Applicant in enhanced Pre Application process and

Item/Nature of Consent	Legislation	Consenting Authority	Content of Consent/License /Agreement	Anticipated Application	Relationship to DCO	Status
outside of IED permit)	(England and Wales) Regulations 2016 (as amended)					discussions with EA
Land Drainage	Land Drainage Act 1991	Internal Drainage Board	Land Drainage Consent may be required from the Internal Drainage Board (IDB) for the <u>crossing</u> of ditches.	Discussions on going with the IDB if this is required and will be documented in Statement of Common Ground to be submitted. If required, an application will be submitted post grant of consent. Anticipated receipt of consent within 2 months.	Not seeking to disapply this consent. Article 48 and Part 2 Schedule 2 of the DCO	Letter of No impediment received 31 January 2024
Minerals and Waste	The Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016 Pollution prevention and Control Act 1999	Environment Agency	A standard Rules or Bespoke Environmental Permit may be required for the storage, treatment, use, recovery or disposal of waste during construction where not already authorised through an appropriate exemption, regulatory position statement or low risk waste position.	Post grant of consent if permit is required. If required, an application will be submitted post grant of consent. Anticipated receipt of consent within 2 months.	Not seeking to disapply this consent within the DCO	Submitted post grant of consent if permit is required
Minerals and Waste Materials Management Plan	The Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016 Pollution prevention and Control Act 1999	Environment Agency	Use of excavated materials within the proposed development will be undertaken in accordance with the principles of the Contaminated Land: Applications in Real Environments (CL:AIRE)(2011)	The DCO includes reuse of uncontaminated soils from the proposed development. Discussions with the Environment Agency post DCO consent to ensure they are satisfied that the Materials Management Plan route is acceptable for the earthworks proposed at the site and that the correct procedures have been followed. If required, an application will be submitted post grant of consent. Anticipated receipt of consent within 2 months	Not seeking to disapply this consent within the DCO.	Submitted post grant of consent if permit is required
Minerals and Waste Waste Exemptions for Operations	Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016 Pollution prevention and Control Act 1999	Environment Agency	A waste exemption may be required for the storage, treatment use or disposal of limited types of materials during construction of the proposed development. This will be dependent on the nature of activities taking place during the construction of the proposed development.	Post DCO consent the Applicant will engage with The Environment Agency and confirm if they seek exemptions prior to the start of construction activities in the locations where the exemptions are required. Anticipated duly made date 2 months thereafter.	Not seeking to disapply this consent within the DCO.	Submitted post grant of consent if permit is required
Noise	Control of Pollution Act (COPA) 1974 as amended	Local Authority	Section 61 Consent in relation to noise during construction (If required).	The Principal Contractor(s) will be required to develop a Noise and Vibration Management Plan (NVMP) before development commences on site. More than one plan may be prepared to reflect the different construction activities to be undertaken and to aid construction phasing. The NVMP(s) will	Not seeking to disapply this consent within the DCO, however, the DCO does include a statutory defence and disapplies s61(9) COPA 1974	

Item/Nature of Consent	Legislation	Consenting Authority	Content of Consent/License /Agreement	Anticipated Application	Relationship to DCO	Status
				incorporate the measures proposed and procedures for the management of noise and vibration arising from the Proposed Development and will be appended to or incorporated into the CEMP.		
Notice of Street Works	Traffic Management Act 2004	Highways Authority	Permit scheme under the Traffic Management Act 2004 provide that the Applicant will need to book time on the Highway through a permit.	Applications will be made by the nominated contractor in accordance with the Protective Provisions to be agreed with the Highways Authority. Anticipated receipt date 28 days thereafter.	Not seeking to disapply this consent within the DCO	Date of submission to be agreed with Highway Authority
Notification of Construction Works	Notification of Construction Works -The Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015	Health and Safety Executive	A construction project is notifiable if the construction work is expected to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - last longer than 30 working days and have more than 20 workers working at the same time at any point on the project; or - exceed 500 person days. 	Applications will be made by the nominated contractor a minimum of 28 days before all construction commences	Not seeking to disapply this consent within the DCO	On grant of the DCO
Hazardous Substance Consent	Planning (Hazardous Substances) Act 1990	Health and Safety Executive	Consent for storage of hazardous substances on, over or under land if they meet set threshold quantities.	Post DCO consent the Applicant will engage with The Health and safety Executive and confirm if consent required. If required anticipated submission date on grant of consent. Anticipated receipt date 28 days thereafter.	Not seeking to disapply this consent within the DCO	On grant of the DCO
Operator 'O' Licence variation	Transport Act 1985	The Traffic Commissioner	Consent to alter existing Operators Heavy Goods licence to record proposed development as registered location for HGV vehicles under existing O licence at Cowley Road, Milton.	Discussions with Traffic Commissioner on the requirement and prescribed form. Anticipated submission date 6 months before full commissioning complete; construction year 3. Anticipated receipt date 2 months thereafter.	Post grant of consent	Date to be agreed with the Traffic Commissioner
Tall Structures and Crane Permit		Cambridge Airport	Permission to work if a crane or tall equipment is required to be used within 6km of aerodrome or airfield.	The Application will be made to Cambridge Airport with duplicate sent to Air Communications Squadron (ACOMS). Anticipated submission date on grant of DCO with receipt 2 months thereafter	Post grant of consent	On grant of the DCO
Water – Abstraction licence	Water Resources Act 1991	Environment Agency	A water abstraction licence will be required pursuant to the Water Resources Act 1991 from the Environment Agency for the abstraction of water for the construction works.	Application timing in discussion and prescribed form with the Environment Agency. Anticipated submission date at time of DCO consent Anticipated receipt 28 days thereafter.	Outside of the DCO and sought post grant of consent	Submitted to Environment Agency at Deadline 5
Water Impounding licence	Water Resources Act 1991	Environment Agency	A water impounding licence will be required before any works begin to construct the outfall within the River Cam.	Application timing in discussion and prescribed form with the Environment Agency Anticipated 3 months before outfall construction year 2 Anticipated receipt 28 days thereafter.	Outside of the DCO and sought post grant of consent	Submitted to Environment Agency at Deadline 5.

Item/Nature of Consent	Legislation	Consenting Authority	Content of Consent/License /Agreement	Anticipated Application	Relationship to DCO	Status
Water Abstraction consent	Water Resources Act 1991	Environment Agency	Consent for miscellaneous rights to abstract for purposes of testing, installation or modification.	Application timing in discussion and prescribed form with the Environment Agency Anticipated submission date at time of DCO consent Anticipated receipt 28 days thereafter.	Post grant of consent	Submitted to Environment Agency at Deadline 5.
Water – Flood Risk	The Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016 (“EPR”)	Environment Agency	Activity standard permit bespoke permit for permanent flood risk associated with the operation of the proposed development The need for a Flood Risk Activity Permit is required for the proposed development given that the installation of the new outfall falls within the definition of undertaking work “on, or within 8 metres of, a main river”. The purpose of the permit is to set any conditions and to undertake assessments to ensure the activity does not increase flood risk, impact on drainage or harm the environment.	Application for an environmental permit: part B10 flood risk activities will be agreed with the Environment Agency and submitted in parallel with the DCO Anticipated submission date construction year 2 Anticipated receipt 3 months thereafter.	Post grant of consent	Date of submission to be agreed with the EA
Water – Flood Defence	The Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016	Environment Agency	Flood Defence for structures in, under or over a main river/permanent culverts required pursuant to EPR and land drainage byelaws from the Environment Agency for river and main stream crossing.	Application to the Environment Agency Anticipated submission date construction year 2 Anticipated receipt 3 months thereafter.	Post grant of consent	Date of submission to be agreed with the EA
Water – Discharge (Final Effluent)	The Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016	Environment Agency	Environmental Permit-bespoke water permit discharge activity and (groundwater source) environmental permit during operation. Required for discharge or entry of any poisonous, noxious or polluting matter, waste matter, trade or sewage effluent into an inland freshwater, costal water or relevant territorial waters. The Permit will cover the operation of the WWTP which will be operated under the Urban Wastewater Treatment Regulations (UWWTR) and this standalone Water Discharge Activity Environmental Permit for final effluent, this will remain an independent permitted activity.	Application for Phase 1 (275,000 Population equivalent) submitted to The Environment Agency August 2022 following engagement to discuss standards and conditions and use of pre-application service. Anticipated duly made status December 2023. Variation to permit extending to Phase 2 300,000 Population Equivalent anticipated between 2039 and 2050. This phased permitting approach has been discussed with the Environment Agency and is set out in the Application for Phase 1.	Submitted in parallel with the DCO.	Application submitted September 2022.

Table 1.2: Consents and Licences that the Applicant is seeking to disapply through the draft DCO

Item/Nature of Consent	Legislation	Consenting Authority	Content of Consent/License /Agreement	Anticipated Application	Relationship to DCO
Archaeology	Disused Burial Grounds (Amendment) Act 1981	Secretary of State for Justice and Local Authority	Licence for removal of human remains or burial ground affected if required.	Part of DCO process – parallel with DCO. If required anticipated submission date on grant of consent. Anticipated receipt 2 months thereafter.	Article 22 of the DCO deals with removal of human remains.
Hedgerows	The Hedgerow Regulations 1997	Local Authority	Licence for Vegetation clearance, Removal of hedgerow, including important hedgerow and hedgerow trees in or near the order limits.	Hedgerows Baseline report to be provided with Application, document 5.4.82.	Article 23 and Schedule 16 of the DCO deals with Felling or lopping of trees and removal of hedgerows.
Arboriculture	The Forestry Act 1967	Local Authority/Forestry Commission	Consent/Licence for the felling or lopping of trees including trees protected by Tree Protection Orders in or near the order limits.	Arboricultural tree protection drawings to be provided with the Application at document 5.4.8.17.1.	Articles 23 and 24 of the DCO deals with felling or lopping of trees.
Navigation Of River Cam	The River Cam Navigation Act 1985 The Cambridge City Council Act 1985 The Conservators of the River Cam Bylaws 1966	The Cam Conservators	The framework for licensing construction activity on the river bed or river banks. Would typically apply to the construction and installation of the outfall and be classed as major works. Article 44 of the DCO specifically disapplies, in so far as they are consistent with the construction, use, operation and maintenance of the authorised development. The permanent extinguishment of rights is limited to any rights of navigation or other rights on any part of the river Cam permanently acquired by the undertaker in connection with Work no. 32.	In discussion with the Cam Conservators.	Article 44 of the DCO deals with Rights on the river Cam.

Get in touch

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Writing to us at **Freepost: CWWTPR**

You can view all our DCO application documents and updates on the application on The Planning Inspectorate website:

<https://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/projects/eastern/cambridge-waste-water-treatment-plant-relocation/>