

Standard Conditions for Consents

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GENERAL

1. Compliance with the requirements of the Environment Agency Pollution Prevention Guidelines numbered PPG5. A Copy is attached for your information
2. Care must be taken to ensure that neither the watercourse or groundwater become polluted particularly by for example diesel fuel, petrol and oil from machinery. All diesel must be stored securely and any large containers left on site must be banded. Care should also be taken to ensure that diesel / petrol / oil is not spilt on the ground as this could lead to pollution of the watercourse or groundwater by migration or direct run off. Spillage's must not be washed away, but absorbed by some medium and then removed from site to an authorised waste management facility.
3. These works should be carried out in such a way as to minimise any bed disturbance and if necessary overpumping should be carried out. This should be done carefully to ensure silt is not pumped and deposited further downstream.
4. All reasonable care should be taken to ensure that the watercourse is kept free of foreign matter and floating debris during the construction period and on completion.
5. On completion of the works all debris and surplus material shall be removed from the banks of the watercourse and that the banks shall be left in a stable condition with adequate protection being provided to avoid erosion.
6. Works should be completed as quickly as possible once commenced, unless time restricted.
7. Stock piling or storage of material on the flood berms is not permitted.
8. Stock piling or storing of materials in the floodplain or within 8 metres of the watercourse is not permitted unless by prior written agreement. Any stock piling agreed must be in broken heaps parallel to the direction of flood flow.
9. Access strip alongside the watercourses to be a minimum width of (3/5/8/10) metres.
10. The granting of this Consent establishes the structure as a 'River Control Works' and will be subject to No's 5, 6 and 7 of the Midlands Region Land Drainage Byelaws.

OTHER POLLUTION

1. Should any pollution problems occur on site, the Environment Agency must be informed immediately on 0800 807060.
2. In order to discharge water from the Headwall the applicant will also need to apply for a consent to discharge, please contact Water Quality Consents at the Environment Agency on 01743 283 498.
3. Prior to any works taking place, a method statement detailing how the applicant intends to prevent pollution or contamination of the Brook, must be submitted and agreed with the Gloucester City Council.
4. Wet concrete must not be released into the watercourse due to the potential for pH alteration and subsequent fish kill.
5. Material used for backfilling must be inert and not contain any material that could potentially leach out into the watercourse. The applicant should be made aware that if waste material is to be used for backfilling or construction that the Environment Agency would require either an application for a Waste Management Licence, or registration of an exempt activity as set out in Regulation 18 of the Waste Management Licensing Regulations 1994. If you wish to discuss any aspects of the use of waste on site, contact the Environment Agency National Customer Contact Centre (08708 506506).
6. Over pumping should be carried out in such a manner as to minimise any bed disturbance. Regular checks should be made to ensure that silt is not carried more than 10 metres downstream of the works. Care must also be taken when returning the settled water to the watercourse to avoid scour of the bed and resultant silt production.
7. A site diary should be kept detailing when regular checks are made of the watercourse upstream and downstream of the works to ensure that silt pollution is not occurring. Silt can threaten fish spawning grounds and water abstractions in addition to causing loss of amenity value of the river for other users. If in doubt with regard to acceptable siltation – please contact your local Environment Officer at the Environment Agency.
8. Any materials used during the works which contain silty materials, e.g. sandbags or builders bags, must be removed intact to prevent pollution to the watercourse.
9. The material used in the aggregate bags must be inert. This includes the use of crushed Limestone.
10. A continuous watching brief must be adopted for evidence of any potential contaminants which may migrate to the river channel as a result of the works on site. Suitable mitigation measures should be adopted.

CONSERVATION

1. There is likelihood that Water Vole may be present in this area, Water Vole are fully protected under Section 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act (as amended).

Legal protection makes it an offence to:

- a. intentionally kill, injure or take (capture) a water vole;
- b. possess or control a live or dead water vole, or any part of a water vole;
- c. intentionally or recklessly damage, destroy or obstruct access to any structure or place which water voles use for shelter or protection or disturb water voles while they are using such as place;
- d. sell, offer for sale or advertise for live or dead water voles

Gloucestershire County Council recommends that a survey of water voles is undertaken prior to any works being carried out. The local Wildlife Trust may be able to help with this survey.

2. Gloucestershire County Council would encourage planting of native species, such as Willow, Hawthorn and Blackthorn along the length of the watercourse (*indigenous to the watercourse*). Alder should be avoided due to problems of disease in this species. Please refer to the attached sheet for further information.
3. Compensatory planting must be undertaken on the site.
4. The headwall must be clad in an appropriate facing material as agreed with Gloucestershire County Council.
5. Alder is only to be felled if essential to work. Alder stabilises the river bank and with the spread of alder disease is a valuable tree along the river.
6. Care must be taken when managing/felling alder. Please refer to the attached guidelines on management of alder.
7. The Angling clubs using this stretch of the river must be consulted. Signs will need to be erected warning anglers of the danger of high voltage overhead power lines.
8. Under the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 it is legally an offence to intentionally disturb bats without the prior permission of Natural England / DETR.
9. As bats often roost and hibernate in culverts/ bridges, the Agency recommends that prior to any works being carried out, Natural England are consulted for further advice on bats.
10. English Heritage must be consulted on the proposed work, as this bridge is a scheduled ancient monument and written consent from English Heritage and any other affected third party, including angling clubs, will be required.
11. The proposed willow planting scheme and any compensatory pools must be implemented as discussed with the Environment Agency's Biodiversity Officer.
12. Any proposed landscaping must incorporate native plant species only, indigenous to the watercourse. The use of live willow should also be considered (please see enclosed information sheet).
13. Gloucestershire County Council and river users must be notified of the start date and duration of the works, so that events planned by these parties are not disrupted.

OTHER DC CONDITIONS

1. The construction of any access or haul roads in floodplain areas shall be to finished levels no higher than existing ground level. On completion of the works, the access road shall be removed and the route reinstated to original ground levels or otherwise agreed to the satisfaction of the Environment Agency.
2. The flood storage compensation works, shown on drawings [*drawing numbers*], must be completed prior to the construction of the proposed *works/flood defence/embankment*.

BANK PROTECTION

1. Bank protection works are to be restricted to the right hand bank between points X and Y as designated on the enclosed plan #####.
2. Rock revetment bank protection should have an adequate toe, which should be taken down a minimum of 600mm below firm bed level. It is necessary to key the upstream and downstream ends of the protection works into the bank by a minimum length of 600mm at 45°. Rock revetment should extend a maximum of two-thirds the height of any exposed bank.
3. Groynes should reach a maximum of 3 metres into the river channel, ensuring minimal obstruction to normal flows.
4. Additional bank protection works e.g. Limestone pitching should be provided on the downstream side of outfall should serious problems occur after completion of structure.
5. Additional bank/bed protection must be provided on watercourse downstream of spilling if erosion problems occur as a result of this scheme.
6. Bank protection must have an adequate toe which should extend a minimum of 600mm below firm bed level. The upstream and downstream ends of the protection works must also be secured into the banks. This should be done by a length of 600mm at 45 degrees to the channel.

BRIDGES

1. The soffit level must be set no lower than the existing level of ***mAOD. The existing hydraulic capacity of the structure must not be reduced as a result of the proposed works.
2. The soffit level must be set at or above existing (***mAOD). The invert level at mid-section must be at or below existing (***mAOD). The existing hydraulic capacity of the structure must not be reduced as a result of the proposed works. In effect the soffit and invert profiles must ensure that there is no loss in cross sectional area.
3. The existing soffit level must not be reduced as a result of the re-decking of the bridge. During high flows it is important that the free passage of debris is ensured to prevent the reduction of the effective hydraulic capacity of the bridge.
4. The temporary bridge structure is to remain in place for no longer than one year from the date of issue of this consent. If the temporary bridge is still required beyond this date then a new consent application will be required.
5. The top of the abutment footings must be set a minimum of 600mm below the existing hard bed level.

CULVERTS

1. A minimum 450mm diameter pipe must be used to construct the culvert with the invert level at or below the existing bed level of *** mAOD.
2. The culvert shall be constructed in a straight line on an even gradient between the inlet and outlet and the invert set at or below the existing bed level on a suitable bedding material and be of sufficient strength to withstand the design loading.
3. The headwalls are provided at entry and exit adequately keyed into the banks and bed of the watercourse to prevent erosion.
4. Provisions must be made to allow overland flows at the culvert should the culvert entrance become blocked or flood flows exceed the design capacity of the culvert. A plan must be provided detailing the overland flow route.
5. Stone pitching shall be provided to the bed and banks of the channel for a minimum distance of 2.0 metres below the outlet.
6. Local scour protection must be provided in addition to the proposed structure. Bank protection should also be provided in accordance with the attached detail.

HEADWALL / OUTFALLS

1. The outfall headwall must be adequately keyed into the banks and bed of the watercourse to prevent erosion.
2. Should any unforeseen erosion or bank failure occur as a result of your works, you will be required under the Land Drainage Act 1991, to reinstate, and/or provide additional works to prevent re-occurrence.
3. The headwall must not extend beyond or above the line of the bank.
4. The invert of the outfall pipe must be set at 300mm above normal summer weather flow for the River **** at this location.
5. That stone pitching shall be provided to the bed and banks of the channel for a minimum distance of 5.0 below the outlet.

FLOOD DEFENCES

1. The standard of service currently afforded by the existing flood defences must not be compromised during the construction process
2. The material used to construct the Flood Defence Structure shall consist of inert (uncontaminated) soil, subsoil or stone. With regards to the relevant Waste Authorisations, please contact the Environment Agency National Customer Contact Centre (08708 506506) for advice.
3. The integrity of the flood defences must be maintained at all times.

FLOOD RISK CONTINGENCY PLANS

1. Contingency plans must be in place to allow for quick removal of the lower scaffold structure, prior to expected high flows in the watercourse. Any works remaining in place beyond *date* must be agreed with the Agency.
2. Contingency plans must be in place for out of hours unsupervised works, including consideration of high flows in the watercourse, and pump failures.

PLANT & MACHINERY

1. All works must be undertaken from either the existing dry shoals or river banks. Machinery must not be tracked or travelled across the river bed.
2. There must be no plant / machinery within the river channel throughout the duration of the works.
3. Tracking across the bed of the watercourse must be kept to a minimum, to minimise soil compaction.

PILING /GABIONS

1. Works within the watercourse must be carried out in a fashion to limit excessive silt production downstream. Silt should not be visible more than 10 metres downstream and regular checks should be made to ensure this is the case.
2. The maximum exposed length of piling should be no greater than 1 metre above bed level, approximately equating to normal winter water level.

REINSTATEMENT

1. Once the need for the works which are the subject of this Consent have ceased, they shall, in their entirety, be removed and the riverbank reinstated to the satisfaction of the Gloucestershire County Council.
2. After completion of the works, the excavated section of the footpath must be reinstated to its present condition and level.

TEMPORARY WORKS

1. Prior to any works commencing, a Flood Defence Consent application must also be made in respect of the temporary works arrangement. This should include a detailed working plan (method statement) in line with the attached guidance notes.
2. Before any works commence on site a detailed Working Plan must be submitted to and approved by the Environment Agency. This should include information relating to provision of mitigation measures to prevent pollution of surface and ground water.
3. Care must be taken when placing and removing the temporary scaffold trestle. There should be minimum disturbance to the river bed and banks. The scaffold must not be left in the river channel unattended.
4. This consent approves the geometry of the temporary bridge but not the method of construction. Upon appointment of the contractor, an application for Temporary Works Consent in respect of the construction method will need to be submitted and approved.

WEIR / DAM HEIGHT

1. The maximum dam height should be no greater than 1 metre above invert level, diverting normal flow through the temporary flume whilst allowing free passage of storm flows.
2. The maximum dam height should be 1 metre above the bed level, diverting normal flow whilst allowing the free passage of storm flows.

PIPE CROSSINGS

1. A minimum cover of 1m/600mm must be provided above the highest part of the pipe or concrete surround to the firm bed level of the watercourse and the pipe shall remain at this level for at least 3m on each side of the channel.
2. Permanent marker posts which show the owner of the apparatus must be set in [one bank /both banks].