AtkinsRéalis

WFD Screening & Scoping Assessment

Greater Cambridge Partnership

01 July 2024

5209223

WATERBEACH TO CAMBRIDGE

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1. Introduction

The Waterbeach to Cambridge scheme (the Scheme) is a new segregated bus route and travel hub between Waterbeach and Cambridge (Figure 1-1). The aim of the Scheme is to improve public transport connections in and out of the city of Cambridge to the surrounding area.

This report is not a full Water Framework Directive (WFD) compliance report. The report presents the screening and scoping assessment stages of the WFD assessment, which has been prepared to understand the potential impact of the construction and operation of the Scheme on WFD compliance and to outline the requirement for further work and the full WFD assessment.

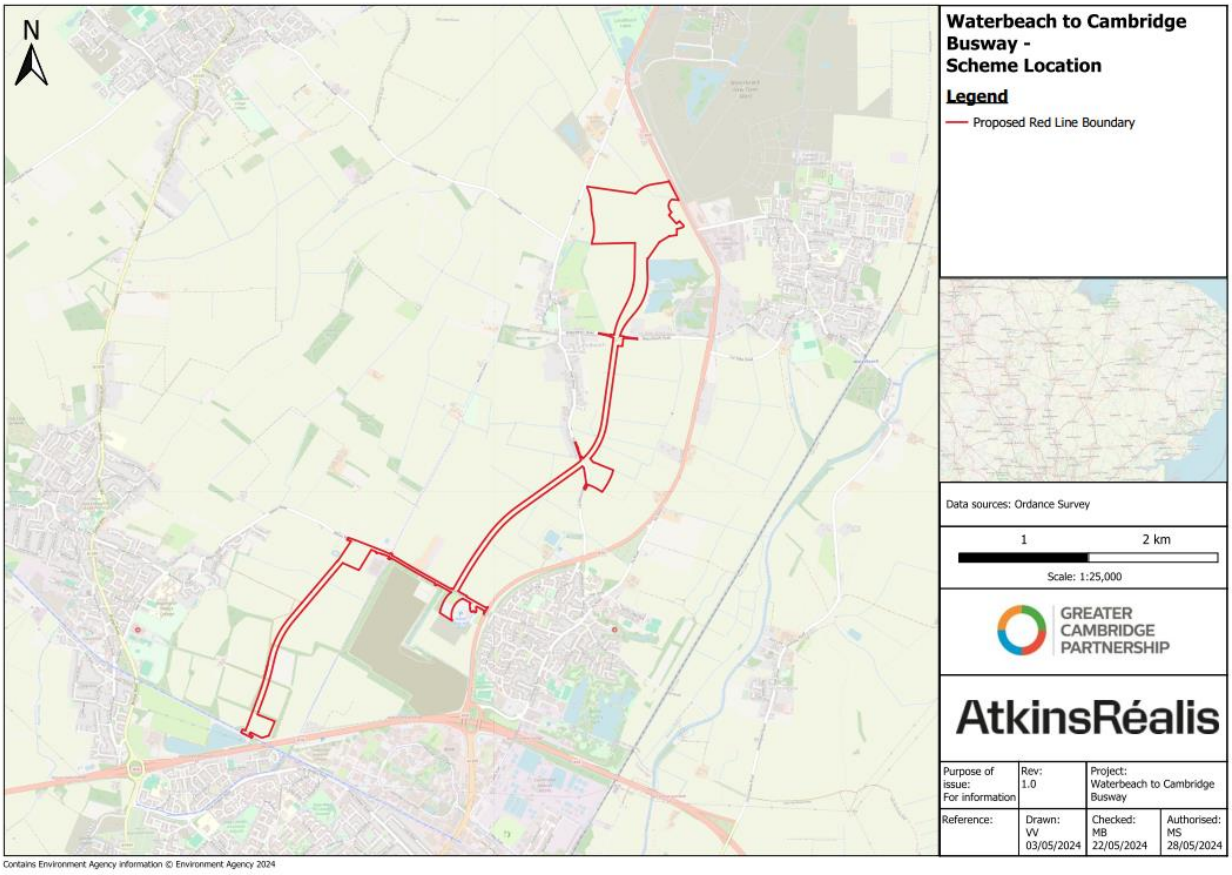

Figure 1-1 - Scheme location

1.1 Legislative background to WFD

The WFD is an EU Directive which continues to be transposed into domestic legislation under the Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) (England and Wales) Regulations 2017. The Environment Agency is the lead agency for implementing the WFD in England.

The WFD sets out a strategic planning process for the purposes of managing, protecting and improving the water environment. The main objectives of the WFD are to:

- Prevent deterioration in the status of aquatic ecosystems, protect them and improve the ecological condition of waters;

- Aim to achieve at least ‘Good Status’ for all waters by 2015 (or delayed to 2021 or 2027 where fully justified within an extended deadline);
- Promote sustainable use of water;
- Conserve habitats and species that depend directly on water;
- Progressively reduce or phase out the release of individual pollutants or groups of pollutants that present a significant threat to the aquatic environment;
- Progressively reduce the pollution of groundwater and prevent or limit the entry of pollutants; and
- Help reduce the effects of floods and droughts.

In order to implement the objectives of the WFD, the Environment Agency has divided the water environment into a number of river, lake, estuarine, coastal and groundwater ‘water bodies’. The current environmental condition (‘status’) of each water body, and the measures that are required to improve the water body in order to attain the target condition, are published every six years in the River Basin Management Plans (RBMPs). The status of each WFD water body is provided with a classification to reflect its current condition with respect to its:

- **Ecological Status** – including hydromorphological supporting elements, physico-chemical quality elements, biological quality elements and specific pollutants.
- **Chemical Status** – including priority substances, priority hazardous substances and other pollutants.

Both ecological and chemical status are combined to provide an overall water body status. The WFD requires all natural river water bodies to achieve both Good Chemical Status (GCS) and Good Ecological Status (GES).

Artificial and Heavily Modified Water Bodies (A/HMWB) are considered unable to attain GES due to the significant physical modifications that are (or were historically) necessary to maintain a ’human use’ (e.g. flood risk management, navigation). Accordingly, their target is to achieve Good Ecological Potential (GEP), through the implementation of a series of Mitigation Measures that would improve the ecology of these water bodies as far as practicable without compromising their human use.

New activities and schemes that affect the water environment may adversely impact WFD quality elements and may therefore present a risk to the attainment of the objectives of the WFD in that water body. There are two headline tests against which the impacts of any project activities on a water body must be assessed to determine compliance with overarching WFD objectives:

- **Test 1:** The Project will not cause a deterioration in any quality element that contributes directly or indirectly to the water body classification.
- **Test 2:** The Project will not prevent measures being implemented that would deliver the WFD status objectives within the water body or other downstream water bodies.

In addition to these two tests, all projects should look for opportunities to contribute, where practicable, to the delivery of measures to attain good status. However, there is no legal requirement for projects to so.

If it is considered that the Project is likely to cause deterioration in water body status (Test 1) or prevent a water body from meeting its ecological objectives (Test 2), then an assessment would be made against the conditions listed in Article 4.7 of the WFD. Article 4.7 can be invoked if “new modifications”, specifically in respect to physical modification and/or significant changes in groundwater levels, are of overriding public interest and/or the environmental and social benefits of achieving the WFD objectives are outweighed by the benefits of the new modifications to human health, safety and sustainable development; there are no significantly better environmental options that are technically feasible or not disproportionately costly; and, all practicable steps have been taken to mitigate the impacts to an acceptable level.

2. Methodology

The methodology used for this WFD assessment closely follows The Planning Inspectorate Advice Note 18 on the WFD, supplemented with the Environment Agency position statement 488_10 where appropriate[1,2] . Although the Planning Inspectorate guidance is for the assessment of Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects (NSIPs), which the Project is not, it is still appropriate for assessing WFD compliance for a range of projects. The methodology is split into three stages:

- Stage 1 – WFD screening;
- Stage 2 – WFD scoping; and,
- Stage 3 – WFD impact assessment.

This assessment includes the first two stages (screening and scoping) and will include recommendations for further work i.e. if an impact assessment is required.

2.1 Stage 1 – WFD screening

An initial screening assessment is undertaken to determine the Zone of Influence of the Scheme and the potentially affected WFD water bodies. Assessment is made to determine if there are any activities associated with the Project that no longer require further consideration; for example, activities which have been ongoing since before the current RBMP cycle and have thus formed part of the baseline. Water bodies where there is a high confidence of no impact are screened out from detailed investigation at this stage.

2.2 Stage 2 – WFD scoping

For the WFD scoping stage, a desk study is undertaken to understand the baseline characteristics of each WFD water body using the Environment Agency's Catchment Data Explorer and the RBMP[3] This includes current classification status for all elements, pressures affecting the water body, its sensitivity to change and identification of watercourses within each water body. A desk study is completed to characterise the watercourses within the surface water bodies potentially affected by the Scheme (as identified in Stage 1 screening).

An assessment is also undertaken to identify the mechanisms of impact from the Scheme to the surface water and groundwater receptors within the Zone of Influence based on the relevant water bodies identified during the Stage 1 screening. The mechanisms of impact to the water receptors are identified through a review of the available design information for the Scheme.

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[1] Environment Agency, 2016. Water Framework Directive risk assessment. How to assess the risk of your activity? Available here: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/522426/LIT_10445.pdf. Accessed 01/11/2023.

[2] The Planning Inspectorate, 2017. Advice Note 18: The Water Framework Directive. Available here: https://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/legislation-and-advice/advice-notes/advice-note-18/. Accessed 13/12/2022.

[3] Environment Agency, 2023. Catchment Data Explorer. Available here: https://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/. Accessed 01/11/2023.

3. Stage 1 – WFD screening

3.1 Project description

The Scheme comprises a segregated busway between Waterbeach and Cambridge as well as a travel hub (park and ride area), located at the northern end of the Scheme (Figure 1-1).

The Scheme does not cross any WFD principal watercourses or Main Rivers. However, the Scheme does intersect watercourses which form part of WFD Water Body catchments; the River Cam and Old West WFD River Water Body catchments. The Old West River WFD principal watercourse runs parallel to the Scheme and at the closest location is approximately 3km west of the Scheme. Within the section of the Old West River WFD principal watercourse which runs parallel to the Scheme are the following Main Rivers; Beck Brook, New Cut and Cottenham Lode. The Cam WFD principal watercourse is located to the east of the Scheme and at its closest location it is approximately 1.3km to the east. The River Cam sits within the Cam WFD principal watercourse and is designated as a Main River.

The Scheme crosses numerous ordinary watercourses (drainage ditches). These drainage ditches will need to be culverted and in some cases drainage ditch realignment works could be required. Designs for the culverts and ditch realignment are yet to be confirmed.

3.2 Water body screening

This section identifies the Zone of Influence (ZoI) of the Scheme and screens in water bodies which have the potential to be impacted by the Scheme.

The Scheme is located in the South Level and Cut-Off Channel (Old West River WFD River Water Body catchment) and the Cam Lower (Cam WFD River Water Body catchment). They lie within the Cam and Ely Ouse management catchment and the Anglian River Basin District (RBD). The Old West River and Cam waterbody catchments are considered to be the ZoI for this Scheme. The ZoI is not expected to extend to any downstream water bodies due to the nature of the Scheme and anticipated impacts.

The Scheme does not overly any WFD groundwater bodies, lake water bodies or canal water bodies, see Figure 3-1. Therefore, these types of water bodies are not considered further and are screened out of further assessment.

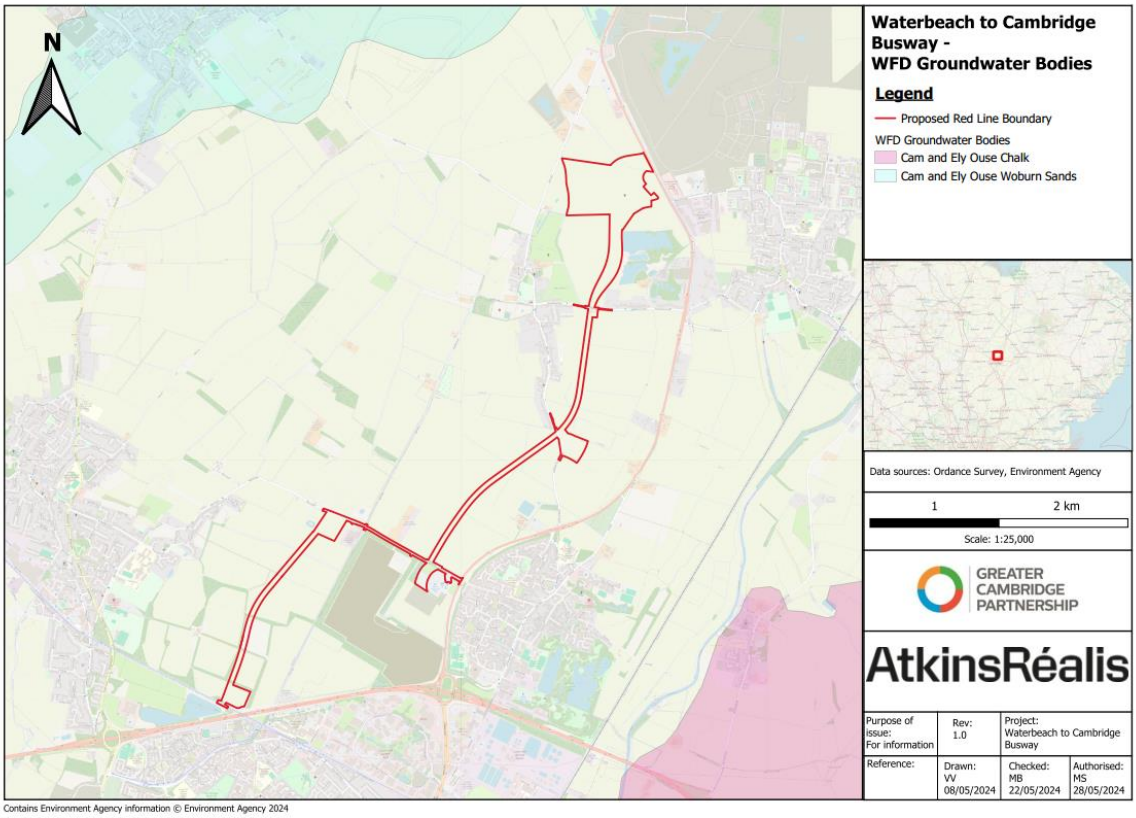

Figure 3-1 - WFD Groundwater Bodies within proximity of the Scheme

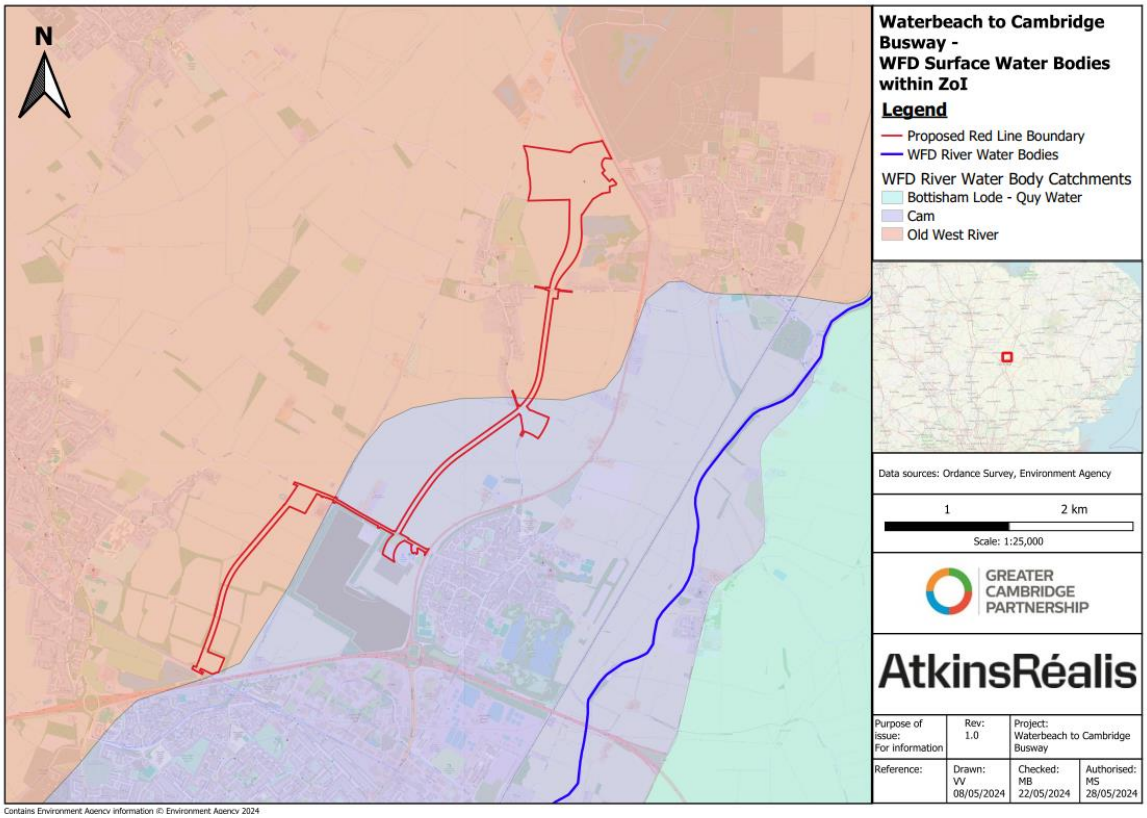

Figure 3-2 - WFD Surface Water Bodies within close proximity to the Scheme

Table 3-1 summarises the screening process providing information on the identified surface and groundwater bodies potentially affected by the Scheme.

Table 3-1 – Water body screening

Water body name	Water body ID	Water body type	Overall ecological status (Cycle 3, 2022)	RNAG	Objective	Screening (in/out)	Reason for Screening in/out
Old West River Water Body	GB205033043375	River (heavily modified)	Moderate	Perfluorooctane sulphonate (PFOS) Polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDE) Ammonia (Phys-Chem) Phosphate Dissolved oxygen Mitigation Measures Assessment	Ecological: Moderate by 2015 (Disproportionate Burdens) Chemical: Good by 2063 (Disproportionately expensive, Natural conditions, Technical feasibility)	In	Although the Scheme does not intersect the WFD principal watercourse, the Scheme intersects watercourses that form part of the WFD River Water Body catchment.
Cam Water Body	GB105033042750	River (heavily modified)	Moderate	PFOS PBDE Phosphate Mitigation Measures Assessment	Ecological: Moderate by 2015 (Disproportionate Burdens) Chemical: Good by 2063 (Natural conditions, Technical feasibility)	In	Although the Scheme does not intersect the WFD principal watercourse, the Scheme intersects watercourses that form part of the WFD River Water Body catchment.

3.3 Screening summary

The screening (Stage 1) exercise has identified two WFD water bodies, shown in Figure 3-2, to be screened into further assessment stages:

- Old West River Water Body (GB205033043375)
- Cam Water Body (GB105033042750)

These two WFD water bodies are taken forwards to Stage 2 (Scoping) in the next section of this report.

4. Stage 2 – WFD scoping

4.1 Surface Water Scoping

The following WFD river water bodies (as identified in Section 3.2) are included in the scoping assessment:

- Old West River Water Body
- Cam Water Body

For the Old West River Water Body, the principal watercourse (including Beck Brook, New Cut and Cottenham Lode (all designated Main Rivers)) runs parallel to the Scheme and at the closest location is approximately 3km west of the Scheme, see Figure 3-2. The Scheme also intersects a number of unnamed ordinary watercourses within this Water Body.

For the Cam Water Body, the principal watercourse, the River Cam (designated as Main River), is located to the east of the Scheme and at its closest location it is approximately 1.3km, see Figure 3-2. The Scheme intersects the Thirteenth Public Drain and a number of unnamed ordinary watercourses within this Water Body.

The current (2022, Cycle 3) WFD status for these water bodies is summarised in Table 4-1 along with reasons for not achieving good status.

Table 4-1 – Cam and Old West River WFD river water body summary[4]

Water Body Name	Cam	Old West River
Water Body ID	GB105033042750	GB205033043375
Hydromorphological Designation	Heavily Modified	Heavily Modified
Overall classification (2022 Cycle 3)	**Moderate**	**Moderate**
Ecological	**Moderate**	**Moderate**
Supporting elements (surface water)	Moderate	Moderate
Mitigation Measures Assessment	Moderate or less	Moderate or less
Biological quality elements	**Good**	**Good**
Macrophytes Sub Element	Poor	Poor

[4] Environment Agency. 2024. Catchment Data Explorer. Available from: https://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning

Invertebrates	Good	Good
Physico-chemical quality elements	Moderate	Moderate
Acid Neutralising Capacity	High	-
Ammonia (Phys-Chem)	High	High
Dissolved oxygen	High	Moderate
Phosphate	Poor	Moderate
Temperature	Good***	High
pH	High	High
Hydromorphological supporting elements	**Supports good**	**Supports good**
Hydrological regime	Supports good	Supports good
Specific pollutants	**High**	**High**
Dimethoate	High	-
Linuron	High	-
2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid	-	High
Chromium (VI)	-	High
Copper	-	High
Iron	-	High
Manganese	-	High
Mecoprop	-	High
Permethrin	-	High
Triclosan	-	High
Zinc	-	High
Chemical	**Does not require assessment***	**Does not require assessment***
Priority hazardous substances	Does not require assessment*	Does not require assessment*
Benzo(a)pyrene	No status available for 2022 (Cycle 3) **	No status available for 2022 (Cycle 3) **
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	-	No status available for 2022 (Cycle 3) **
Benzo(g-h-i)perylene	-	No status available for 2022 (Cycle 3) **
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	-	No status available for 2022 (Cycle 3) **
Cadmium and Its Compounds	-	No status available for 2022 (Cycle 3) **
Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate (Priority hazardous)	-	No status available for 2022 (Cycle 3) **
Dioxins and dioxin-like compounds	No status available for 2022 (Cycle 3) **	No status available for 2022 (Cycle 3) **
Heptachlor and cis-Heptachlor epoxide	No status available for 2022 (Cycle 3) **	No status available for 2022 (Cycle 3) **

Hexabromocyclododecane (HBCDD)	No status available for 2022 (Cycle 3) **	No status available for 2022 (Cycle 3) **
Hexachlorobenzene	No status available for 2022 (Cycle 3) **	No status available for 2022 (Cycle 3) **
Hexachlorobutadiene	No status available for 2022 (Cycle 3) **	No status available for 2022 (Cycle 3) **
Mercury and Its Compounds	No status available for 2022 (Cycle 3) **	No status available for 2022 (Cycle 3) **
Nonylphenol	-	No status available for 2022 (Cycle 3) **
Perfluorooctane sulphonate (PFOS)	No status available for 2022 (Cycle 3) *	No status available for 2022 (Cycle 3) *
Polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDE)	No status available for 2022 (Cycle 3) *	No status available for 2022 (Cycle 3) *
Tributyltin Compounds	-	No status available for 2022 (Cycle 3) **
Priority substances	Does not require assessment**	Does not require assessment*
Cypermethrin (Priority)	No status available for 2022 (Cycle 3) **	No status available for 2022 (Cycle 3) *
Fluoranthene	No status available for 2022 (Cycle 3) **	No status available for 2022 (Cycle 3) **
Lead and Its Compounds	-	No status available for 2022 (Cycle 3) **
Nickel and Its Compounds	-	No status available for 2022 (Cycle 3) **
Other pollutants	Does not require assessment	Does not require assessment
RNAG (2022)	Mitigation Measures Assessment (Physical modification – agriculture and rural land management, urban and transport, local and central government, recreation) Perfluorooctane sulphonate (PFOS) Polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDE) Sewage discharge - Phosphate	Perfluorooctane sulphonate (PFOS) Polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDE) Sewage discharge - Ammonia (Phys-Chem), Phosphate, Dissolved oxygen Diffuse source pollution – Phosphate, Dissolved oxygen Low flows - Dissolved oxygen Mitigation Measures Assessment – physical modification Flow – land drainage - Dissolved oxygen

* Fail in 2019
** Good in 2019
*** High in 2019

4.2 Desk based review

This section summarises other water bodies, groundwater, aquatic ecology and water dependent environmental designations for each of the WFD surface water bodies identified in the WFD screening (Section 3).

4.2.1 Other water bodies in close proximity to the project

Main Rivers within the ZoI include the River Cam, (located within the Cam Water Body), Beck Brook, Washpit Brook (tributary of Beck Brook), an unnamed tributary of Beck Brook, Net Cut, Cottenham Lode, Dockerel Brook, Lord's Ground Ditch, Willingham Lode and Cher Lode, all of which are tributaries of the River Great Ouse which is also designated as a Main River (within the Old West River Water Body). Although the Main Rivers are within the ZoI, none of them are directly crossed by the Scheme.

There are numerous ordinary watercourses within the ZoI. The ordinary watercourses are defined as every river, stream, ditch, drain, cut, dyke, sluice, sewer (other than a public sewer) and passage through which water flows and which does not form part of a Main River.

There is one named ordinary watercourse which intersects the Scheme, that being the Thirteenth Public Drain which intersects south of Butt Lane. South of the red line boundary the Thirteenth Public Drain flows in a south easterly direction towards the River Cam (Main River). The Scheme also crosses a number of unnamed ordinary watercourses, which based on open source mapping could be approximately 17 ditch crossings, although this is to be confirmed as part of the design development.

The northern end of the red line boundary intersects with the Old West Internal Drainage Board. Maps of this drainage board show that the Scheme intersects drainage ditches which are hydraulically connected to the River Great Ouse (part of the Old West River WFD principal watercourse) approximately 7.5km downstream of the Scheme, crossing via unnamed drainage ditches, Beach Ditch, Chear Lode and Engine Drain[5].

The southern end of the Scheme crosses unnamed ordinary watercourses (ditches), east of Impington, which are connected to the Public Drain. The Public Drain flows in a westerly direction before it reaches its confluence with Beck Brook (Old West River WFD Water Body) approximately 4.5km downstream of the Scheme crossing.

4.2.2 WFD Protected Areas

There are two Nitrates Directive protected areas which are located in both the Cam and Old West River Water Bodies; Ely Ouse and Cut-off channel NVZ and the Huntingdon River Gravels. The Ely Ouse and Cut-off channel NVZ underlays the entire Scheme area, whereas the Huntingdon River Gravels does not intersect with the Scheme. The Cam WFD Water Body also has an Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive protected area which is the River Cam, as does the Old West River WFD Water Body which is the Old West & Ely Ouse.

There is one Special Protection Area (Ouse Washes) and Ramsar site (Ouse Washes) located within the Old West River Water Body. Both are located approximately 12 km north west of the Scheme.

[5] http://www.elydrainageboards.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2019/04/Old-West.pdf

4.3 Scheme activities

The Scheme activities detailed in Section 3.1 are based on the current preliminary designs of the Scheme. The mechanisms of impact to receptors in each WFD water body have been identified along with a scoping conclusion for each activity. This is summarised in Table 4.2.

4.3.1 Mechanisms of impact

Table 4-2 - Potential impacts of scheme activities (red text highlights where further design information is required to make a final scoping decision)

Scheme Activity	Assumptions	Potential impacts and scoping decision Old West River Water Body Cam Water Body
Construction activities	Potential impacts from construction can be mitigated through best practice measures which are associated with good site practice and preparation of robust method statements. Mitigation measures should be outlined in the CEMP, which will help mitigate any potential impacts to the water environment during construction of the Scheme. Mitigation measures will include adhering to Guidance such as Guidance on Pollution Prevention (GPPs)[6] and CIRIA Environmental good practice on site[7].	Construction activities will include works within and adjacent to the watercourses which may affect the WFD quality elements. **Both Water Bodies are scoped in for impact assessment.**
Culvert	When ditches are crossed by the Scheme, culverts will be provided at the crossing locations. Culvert extensions may also be required. The exact locations of the culverts are yet to be confirmed as part of the design development.	The construction of new culverts where the Scheme crosses watercourses or culvert extensions will result in the permanent loss of watercourse which may result in impacts to the WFD quality elements. As the ditch realignment locations are yet to be confirmed as part of the design, the WFD scoping decision can not yet be determined. This will be revisited once the design is completed to allow for an understanding of the change in the WFD quality elements. **Both Water Bodies are scoped into impact assessment on a precautionary basis.**
Ditch realignment	The existing ditches which will be realigned to run along the busway route. There is a possibility that the ditch on the south verge of Milton Rd (west of Mere Way) will be	The ditch realignment works are likely to result in permanent ditch loss within the WFD Water Body catchment which may result in impacts to the WFD quality elements.

[6] NetRegs. 2024. Guidance for Pollution Prevention (GPP) documents. Available here: https://www.netregs.org.uk/environmental-topics/guidance-for-pollution-prevention-gpp-documents/. Accessed May 2024.

[7] CIRIA. 2023. Environmental good practice on site pocket book (fourth edition). Available here: https://www.ciria.org/ItemDetail?iProductCode=BOOKSET4&Category=BOOKSET&WebsiteKey=3f18c87a-d62b-4eca-8ef4-9b09309c1c91 . Accessed May 2024.

	removed and replaced with carrier pipe. The exact locations of the ditch realignments are yet to be confirmed..	As the ditch realignment locations are yet to be confirmed, the WFD scoping decision can not yet be determined. This will be revisited once the design is completed to allow for an understanding of the change in the WFD quality elements. **Both Water Bodies are scoped into impact assessment on a precautionary basis.**
Increase in impermeable areas	The construction of the Scheme will reduce the amount of greenfield land. The travel hub area will be made of permeable paving and is likely to require an attenuation pond. It is expected that the ditches either side of the new busway will attenuate the runoff exceeding the green field rate. Greenfield runoff rates will be maintained as part of the Scheme.	As part of the Scheme greenfield runoff rates will be maintained, therefore there is expected to be no impact to the flow volume and velocity and the WFD quality elements in respect to the alterations to drainage. **Both Water Bodies are scoped out of impact assessment.**
Changes to water quality	The construction of the Scheme (busway and park and ride) will increase traffic volumes, over land previously designated as greenfield land.	As a result of the Scheme there is likely to be increased rates and volumes of pollution entering watercourses as a result of the increase in traffic volumes this may have an impact on the WFD quality elements. **Both Water Bodies are scoped into impact assessment.**
Drainage outfalls	There is expected to be ~9 new outfall locations as a result of this Scheme. The exact number and locations of the outfalls are yet to be confirmed.	New outfalls have the potential to impact the physical character of the receiving water course which may in turn have an impact on the WFD quality elements. As the drainage outfall locations are yet to be confirmed, the WFD scoping decision can not yet be determined. This will be revisited once the design is completed to allow for an understanding of the change in the WFD quality elements. **Both Water Bodies are scoped into impact assessment on a precautionary basis.**

4.4 Scoping Assessment Summary

The scoping assessment has undertaken a review of the baseline information within the ZoI (Cam and Old West River WFD Water Bodies) and has outlined the Scheme activities which have the potential to impact the water environment.

As the Scheme activities such as the location and extent of the culverts, ditch realignment and outfalls are yet to be confirmed, the WFD scoping decision can not yet be finalised until the designs are completed. Therefore, these Scheme activities are scoped into further assessment on a precautionary basis to be assessed once the design is completed.

Other Scheme activities to be scoped in for further assessment include the construction activities and the changes to water quality.

The alterations to drainage activity can be scoped out of further assessment as greenfield runoff rates will be maintained, therefore there are no expected impacts to the water environment and an impact assessment is not required for these activities. This should, however, be reviewed once the design is completed.

5. Design recommendations

As stated above in Section 4.4, in order to confirm the conclusions of this scoping assessment and therefore the scope of the WFD compliance assessment, further details on the design is needed. The following recommendations should be taken into consideration as part of the design process:

- Where culverts are required, continuity of the baseline bed substrate through the structures should be retained. Sediment retention mechanisms may be required in the form of baffles to ensure sediment is maintained within steep culverts. Energy dissipation measures may be required depending on the culvert gradients; these may include stilling basins. The culvert lengths should be kept to a minimum, designed so that the size and shape of the culverts respect the watercourse morphology and sized to facilitate any environmental needs;
- Where ditch realignments are proposed, the designs should replicate the baseline character of the watercourse and should be designed with appropriate improvements to the hydromorphological and biological quality of the watercourse;
- Implementation of appropriate sediment management from the construction site (i.e. adhering to Guidance such as Guidance on Pollution Prevention (GPPs)[8]) to reduce risk of blockage in existing structures downstream of temporary outfalls;
- Implementation of Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SuDS) to mitigate the pollution risk associated with road runoff; and
- Appropriate drainage plans should be implemented to maintain greenfield runoff rates where no existing outfalls are present and where outfalls exist, rates should be maintained.

During construction, potential mitigation measures should be captured within a Construction Environment Management Plan (CEMP). Many of these measures are likely to be associated with good site practice and the

[8] NetRegs. 2024. Guidance for Pollution Prevention (GPP) documents. Available here: https://www.netregs.org.uk/environmental-topics/guidance-for-pollution-prevention-gpp-documents/. Accessed May 2024.

preparation of robust method statements (e.g. Guidance on Pollution Prevention (GPP) documents[9]). Although GPP documents are not endorsed by the Environment Agency, they are still relevant and considered good practice.

Once the design of the Scheme has been finalised, a WFD compliance assessment will be carried out, and this will be submitted as part of the planning application. The impact assessment will be based on the following information, produced as part of the design development, including but not limited to:

- Construction methodology;
- Embedded mitigation;
- Culvert locations and design information;
- Ditch realignment locations and design information;
- Outfall locations and expected discharge rates compared with existing; and
- Attenuation pond/ soakaway location and designs.

[9] NetRegs. 2024. Guidance for Pollution Prevention (GPP) documents. Available here: https://www.netregs.org.uk/environmental-topics/guidance-for-pollution-prevention-gpp-documents/. Accessed May 2024.

6. Conclusion

The WFD screening and scoping assessment has identified that the construction of the Scheme is likely to have an impact on WFD water bodies - Old West River Water Body and Cam Water Body. Design recommendations and requirements are detailed in Section 5 and these should be taken into consideration during the design. When the design details are known, a WFD impact assessment will be required to demonstrate WFD compliance or risks of non-compliance.

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