



Standard Rules SR2015 No32 – Installing an access culvert of no more than 5 metres length on a main river

Introductory note

This introductory note does not form part of these standard rules.

When referred to in an environmental permit, these rules will allow the operator to install a culvert of no more than 5 metres length. The watercourse should be no more than 2 metres wide, measured inside the channel from the foot of its banks on each side.

These rules do not allow the installation of culverts within 8 metres of a flood defence or 50 metres of another manmade structure in, under or over the watercourse.

The activities shall be undertaken outside of the relevant fish breeding season.

End of introductory note

Rules

1 – Management

1.1 General management

- 1.1.1 The operator shall manage and operate the activities:
- (a) in accordance with a written management system that identifies and minimises risks of flooding, impact on drainage and environmental harm, including those arising from operations, maintenance, accidents, incidents, non-conformances and those drawn to the attention of the operator as a result of complaints; and
 - (b) using sufficient competent persons and resources.
- 1.1.2 Records demonstrating compliance with condition 1.1.1 shall be maintained.
- 1.1.3 Any person having duties that are or may be affected by the matters set out in this permit shall have convenient access to a copy of the permit.

2 – Operations

2.1 Permitted activities

- 2.1.1 The operator is only authorised to carry out the activities specified in table 2.1 below (“the activities”).

Table 2.1 Activities	
Description of activities	Limits of activities
Installing an access culvert on a main river.	<p>The activity shall be commenced within 3 years of the date on which the permit is granted and completed within 3 months of commencement.</p> <p>The culvert shall be no longer than 5 metres in length.</p> <p>The watercourse before the culvert is installed shall be no wider than 2 metres, measured from the foot of the bank in the channel on each side, over the full length of the culvert.</p> <p>The culvert shall be on a straight reach of the watercourse and aligned with the direction of flow in the watercourse. The slope of the culvert base shall match the slope of the bed of the watercourse.</p> <p>The culvert shall have at least the same cross sectional area as the watercourse does before installation of the culvert.</p> <p>The culvert shall be designed so that flood flows that exceed the capacity in the channel are able to bypass the structure and re-enter the watercourse downstream.</p>

	<p>The capacity and design of the culvert shall ensure that it shall not cause increased flooding or erosion of the bank or bed, either downstream or upstream.</p> <p>The base of the culvert shall be set below the existing bed, and clean natural gravel placed on top so that there shall be no step or drop in the final level of the bed.</p> <p>The culvert shall not restrict the free passage of migratory fish and other fauna.</p>
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2.1.2 The activities shall be undertaken outside of the relevant fish breeding season.

2.2 The site

2.2.1 The activities shall not extend beyond the site, being the land edged in green on the site plan attached to the permit.

2.2.2 The activities shall only be carried out on a main river.

2.2.3 The activities shall not be carried out within:

- (a) 500 metres of a European designated nature conservation site, SSSI or National Nature Reserve and 1 km upstream of any such site notified for its freshwater habitats or species;
- (b) a Local Nature Reserve, Local Wildlife Site, Ancient Woodland or Scheduled Monument;
- (c) 1 km upstream of an area identified as containing a Priority Habitat that has been selected for the importance of its river or freshwater habitat;
- (d) 50 metres of an area identified as containing a Priority Species or Protected Species;
- (e) 100 metres upstream or downstream of a water body classified as having high morphological status;
- (f) 100 metres of any non-agricultural building in the flood plain or any man-made structure on or in, over or under the watercourse;
- (g) 8 metres of a flood defence structure, river control work or drainage work; and
- (h) 200 metres of any other bridge over or culvert in the watercourse.

2.3 – Operating techniques

2.3.1 The operator shall use appropriate measures including but not limited to those in the Method of Work:

- (a) to minimise sediment mobilisation;
- (b) to minimise impact on biodiversity;
- (c) to ensure there is no increase to flood risk or detrimental impact on drainage;
- (d) for the storage and disposal of waste produced; and
- (e) to prevent and minimise environmental harm.

2.3.2 All liquids in containers, whose emission to water or land could cause pollution, shall be provided with secondary containment, unless the operator has used other appropriate measures to prevent or where that is not practicable, to minimise, leakage and spillage from the primary container.

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- 2.3.3 Measures shall be taken to ensure that the activities do not cause the spread of invasive non-native species or plant and animal diseases.

3 – Information

3.1 Records

- 3.1.1 All records required to be made by this permit shall:
- (a) be legible;
 - (b) be made as soon as reasonably practicable;
 - (c) if amended, be amended in such a way that the original and any subsequent amendments remain legible, or are capable of retrieval; and
 - (d) be retained, unless otherwise agreed in writing by the Environment Agency, for at least 6 years from the date when the records were made.
- 3.1.2 The operator shall keep all records, plans and the management system required to be maintained by this permit, unless otherwise agreed in writing by the Environment Agency.

3.2 Reporting

- 3.2.1 The operator shall send all reports and notifications required by the permit to the Environment Agency using the contact details supplied in writing by the Environment Agency.

3.3 Notifications

- 3.3.1 The Environment Agency shall be notified no less than 7 days before the commencement of the activities.
- 3.3.2 The Environment Agency shall be notified no less than 7 days after the activities are completed.
- 3.3.3 The Environment Agency shall be notified without delay following the detection of any significant environmental effects resulting from the activities or of any breach of the permit.
- 3.3.4 Written confirmation of actual or potential incidents or effects and breaches referred to in 3.3.3 shall be submitted within 24 hours.
- 3.3.5 The Environment Agency shall be notified within 14 days of the occurrence of the following matters, except where such disclosure is prohibited by Stock Exchange rules:

Where the operator is a registered company:

- (a) any change in the operator's trading name, registered name or registered office address; and
- (b) any steps taken with a view to the operator going into administration, entering into a company voluntary arrangement or being wound up.

Where the operator is a corporate body other than a registered company:

- (a) any change in the operator's name or address; and
- (b) any steps taken with a view to the dissolution of the operator.

3.4 Interpretation

- 3.4.1 In this permit the expressions listed below shall have the meaning given.
- 3.4.2 In this permit references to reports and notifications mean written reports and notifications, except where reference is made to notification being made “without delay”, in which case it may be provided by telephone.
- 3.4.3 Any reference to a distance of a number of metres from a flood defence structure or river control work or drainage work is a reference to that distance as measured from the foot of the flood defence structure or river control work or drainage work, as the case may be.
- 3.4.4 Any reference to a distance of a number of metres from a watercourse is a reference to that distance as measured horizontally from the foot of the bank on the landward side of the watercourse.

“European designated nature conservation site” means:

- (a) a European site that is a special area of conservation, candidate special area of conservation, a special protection area or proposed special protection area within meaning of Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC) and Birds Directive (2009/147/EC) and designated in England under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010;
- (b) a Ramsar site (a wetland of international importance, designated under the Ramsar Convention) within the meaning of section 37A of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. It is government policy to treat Ramsar sites the same as the European sites referred to in (a).

“SSSI” means a site of special scientific interest within the meaning of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000).

“National Nature Reserve” means a National Nature Reserve within the meaning of Section 19 of the National Parks and Access to Countryside Act 1949.

“Local Nature Reserve” means a Local Nature Reserves within the meaning of Section 21 of the National Parks and Access to Countryside Act 1949.

“Ancient woodlands” are areas that have been wooded continuously since at least 1600. They are mapped by Natural England in the Ancient Woodland Inventory.

“Local Wildlife Site” is a non-statutory designation by a local authority of sites with a high value for wildlife. They are designated according to selection criteria that follow Natural England guidelines.

“Scheduled Monument” means a scheduled monument within the meaning of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.

“main river” means a watercourse or part of a watercourse designated as main river on the statutory main river map held by the Environment Agency.

Priority Habitat is a habitat recognised as being of ‘principal importance’ for the conservation of biological diversity in England and included in a list published by the Secretary of State under section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 and that the Environment Agency considers is at risk from this activity.

“Priority Species” is a species of any kind recognised as being of ‘principal importance’ for the conservation of biological diversity in England and included in a list published by the Secretary of State under section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 and that the Environment Agency considers is at risk from this activity.

“Protected Species” means species of any kind that are protected under European legislation (the Habitats Directive) or by domestic legislation (Wildlife and Countryside Act, as amended by Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000) and that the Environment Agency considers is at risk from this activity.

“drainage work” means any work or works for the purpose of drainage (not limited to those constructed or operated or maintained by the Environment Agency) where drainage includes—

- (a) defence against water, including sea water;
- (b) irrigation other than spray irrigation;
- (c) warping; and
- (d) any other practice which involves management of the level of water in a watercourse.

“flood defence structure” means any permanent works constructed, operated or maintained by the Environment Agency for the purposes of managing flood risk.

“river control work” means any structure or appliance used for measuring or regulating—

- (a) the level of water in a main river;
 - (b) the flow of water in, into or out of, a main river; or
 - (c) the drawing of water from, or the delivering of water into, a main river,
- and includes any sluices, flood gates, lashers, valves, paddles, penstocks, locks, weirs, dams, pumps, pumping machinery and pipes.

“relevant fish breeding season” means 15th March to 15th June inclusive for cyprinid rivers; and 1st October to 31st May inclusive for salmonid rivers.

“salmonid river” means a river included in the dataset sealed by the Environment Agency on 22 October 2015 entitled “Rivers in England identified as salmonid for flood risk activities under the Environmental Permitting Regulations” and published by the Environment Agency.

“cyprinid river” means a river that is not a salmonid river.

“water body classified as having high morphological status” means a water body classified by the Environment Agency under the Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC as having high status for hydromorphological quality elements within the meaning of the Water Framework Directive (standards and classification) Directions (England and Wales 2015).

“environmental effects” means:

- (a) flooding or risk of flooding;
- (b) harm to the environment or risk of harm to the environment; and
- (c) detrimental impact on drainage or risk of detrimental impact on drainage.

“environmental harm” means a result of human activity which may:

- (a) cause harm to the conservation, protection and enhancement of any species and habitats designated under any enactment as having special protection or priority;
- (b) prevent the achievement of environmental objectives within the meaning of the Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC;
- (c) cause pollution; or
- (d) otherwise adversely affect the protection and enhancement of the environment.

End of standard rules