



HABITAT REGULATION ASSESSMENT JUSTIFICATION

DEVELOPMENT: Erection of Rural Enterprise Dwelling and associated works

LOCATION: Carreg Lwyd
Froncysyllte
Llangollen
LL20 7RY

CLIENT: EW & M Jones

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Screening Assessment

This advice to Planning Authorities is the opinion of Natural Resources Wales in relation to nature conservation, and the impacts of proposed developments requiring planning consent on phosphorus sensitive river Special Areas of Conservation (SACs).

For the purposes of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (referred to in this Advice as the Habitats Regulations), the Planning Authority is a competent authority responsible for undertaking the Habitats Regulations Assessment of implications of a plan or project on an SAC. As such, it is a matter for the Planning Authority to determine whether a plan or project is likely to have a significant effect on an SAC having considered this advice.

This is version 3.1 of our advice, published in August 2023.

The following developments can be screened out as not likely to have a significant effect on a river SAC in relation to phosphorus inputs as there is unlikely to be a source of additional phosphorus or pathway for impacts:

a) any development that does not increase the volume and phosphorus concentration of wastewater

N/A

b) any development that improves existing water quality discharges by reducing the phosphorus concentration of wastewater without increasing volume or by decreasing the volume of wastewater produced without increasing the concentration of phosphorus

We are replacing the existing septic tank with a biodisc treatment plant. A septic tank only separates 20-40% of the pollutants contained in the sewerage by settlement and flotation. This separation process is called primary treatment. The secondary treatment is taken place within the drainage field meaning the pollutants go into the ground.

A package treatment plant offers primary and secondary biological treatment in a single tank and they are far more effective than septic tanks, converting between in test conditions 80-95% of pollutants in sewerage.

c) developments intended to provide services, facilities, commercial sites, or places of employment (e.g., community buildings, schools etc.) for a local population already served by residential connections to existing public or private sewers discharging within the SAC river catchment

N/A

d) any development that reduces the frequency, or volume of irregular phosphorus discharges within a SAC river catchment such as the erection of agricultural structures and drainage schemes to separate rainwater from manures and slurries by covering yards and existing manure/slurry stores. Note that any such development must not be linked to an increase in livestock numbers or the capacity for an increase in livestock numbers through provision of additional infrastructure.

N/A

e) private sewage treatment systems discharging domestic wastewater to ground, which are built to the relevant **British Standard (BS 6297:2007+A1:2008)**, the maximum daily discharge rate is less than 2 cubic metres (m3) and the drainage field is located more than 40m from any surface water feature such as a river, stream, ditch or drain and located more than 50m from a SAC boundary and at least 200m from any other known discharge to ground

i) The private sewerage treatment system discharges domestic wastewater to ground, which will be built to the relevant **British Standard (BS 6297:2007+A1:2008)**,

The proposed biodisc treatment plant will be built to the relevant British Standard (BS 6297:2007+A1:2008),

ii) the maximum daily discharge rate is less than 2 cubic metres (m3)

Daily discharge calculator for domestic properties

V2.0 July 2019

Use this calculator to work out how much effluent your septic tank or small sewage treatment plant will discharge a day when it's being used to treat the sewage from one or more houses or flats.

Number of properties	2	Enter the number of properties which are connected to the plant
Number of bedrooms	6	Enter the total number of bedrooms for all of the properties and press return
Cubic metres a day	1.5	This is how much treated sewage your plant will discharge a day

For example, if you have 2 houses sharing a septic tank, one with 3 bedrooms and the other with 4, enter 2 for the number of properties, 7 for the number of bedrooms, and this will give you a result of 1.65 cubic metres a day.

The maximum daily discharge is under 2 cubic meters (m3)

iii) the drainage field is located more than 40m from any surface water feature such as a river, stream, ditch or drain

we confirm the drainage field is location more that 40m from any surface water

iv) the drainage field is located more than 50m from a SAC boundary

We confirm the drainage field is location more than 50m from the SAC boundary

v) the drainage field is at least 200m from any other known discharge to ground

We are proposing to replace the existing septic tank, therefore there will be no other discharge to ground within 200m.

Conclusion

Based on the above the proposed rural enterprise dwelling will not likely have an effect of the SAC as our development applies with the above criteria regarding private sewerage treatment plants and as such can be screened out as it is not likely to have a significant effect on a river SAC in relation to the phosphorus inputs as there is unlikely to be a source phosphorus or pathway for impacts.

Our development clearly meets the screening out criteria and as such can be screened out for HRA purposes.