



**Cyfoeth
Naturiol
Cymru
Natural
Resources
Wales**

Ein cyf/Our ref: CAS-163873-B0S1
Eich cyf/Your ref: P/2021/0624

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07/09/2021

Dear Sir/Madam,

**PROPOSAL: CONVERSION OF AGRICULTURAL BUILDINGS TO 2 HOLIDAY
ACCOMMODATION UNITS**

LOCATION: CAE MADOG, FFORDD YR YSGOL, GWYNFRYN, WREXHAM

Thank you for consulting Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru / Natural Resources Wales with additional information about the above, which we received on 19/08/2021.

We continue to have concerns with the application as submitted because inadequate information has been provided in support of the proposal. To overcome these concerns, you should seek further information from the applicant regarding foul drainage and protected sites. If this information is not provided, we would object to this planning application. Further details are provided below.

Protected Sites and Foul Drainage

We note the application site is within the catchment of the River Dee and Bala Lake Special Area of Conservation (SAC). As you are aware, on the 21st January 2021, we published an evidence package outlining phosphorus levels for all river SACs across Wales. As part of this package, we issued a [Planning Position Statement](#), in which we advised that any proposed development that might increase the amount of phosphate (or phosphorus) within a river SAC catchment could lead to damaging effects to the SAC. Therefore, such proposals should be screened through a Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA), to determine whether they are likely to have a significant effect on the SAC. We have also issued [Planning Advice](#) (May 2021) which gives specific advice in respect of foul drainage arrangements for new developments.

We note that foul water disposal is proposed via the installation of a package treatment plant, rather than connecting to the mains sewer. However, the site is within a sewered area.

The applicant has provided supporting information (shared with us on 19/08/2021) as to why connecting to the mains sewer would not be practical and would be at a significant cost. We quote the representation referred to in italics below:

"I have attached some supporting evidence that will hopefully support our argument not to connect to the main sewer.

I have myself revisited site to establish what would be best for dealing with waste water from the proposed. Currently there is a septic tank that serves the farmhouse. The existing septic tank discharges to a ditch. We would be proposing to connect the dairy building to this system, attached is the daily discharge calculation for the combined house and the dairy building which is less than the two cubic metres per day. To deal with the traditional range we would propose a treatment plant of suitable size. The treatment plant would also be directed to the ditch. There are no water courses within 50m that we are aware of and I have attached a map from NRW showing the nearest possible water courses to the East (approx. 80m) and West (approx. 140m) of the site that are some considerable distance away. With a river to the South (approx. 280m) also some distance away.

I have attached a revised Dwr Cymru plan to show the how the land lies showing the mains sewer. You will see that to the East where the main sewer crosses the land is some considerable distance away (approx. 280m) from the site and in order to get waste to it would require some form of pumping station to push the waste up a hill. The costs also involved would be quite extensive in order to achieve this. There is also the added complication of installing a drainage run under an existing water course, though not impossible this will add to the cost."

Our records indicate that the application site is approximately 60m from the mains sewer network. Unfortunately, the information provided does not include enough detailed evidence to demonstrate that it is not reasonable to connect to the mains sewer. We therefore maintain our previous concerns with the application and advise that detailed consideration be given to paragraphs 2.3-2.5 and the environmental criteria listed under paragraph 2.6 of Welsh Government Circular 008/2018, in order to justify the use of private sewerage.

The installation of private sewage treatment facilities within publicly sewered areas is not normally considered environmentally acceptable because of the greater risk of failures leading to pollution of the water environment compared to public sewerage systems.

Section 6.6.21 of Planning Policy Wales states 'Any development discharging domestic sewage should connect to the foul sewer where it is reasonable to do so. Development proposing the use of non-mains drainage schemes will only be considered acceptable where connection to the main sewer is not feasible...'

Welsh Government Circular 008/2018 on the use of private sewerage in new development, specifically paragraphs 2.3-2.5, stresses the first presumption must be to provide a system of foul drainage discharging into a public sewer. Only where having taken into account the cost and/or practicability it can be shown to the satisfaction of the local planning authority

that connection to a public sewer is not feasible, should non-mains foul sewage disposal solutions be considered.

We strongly advise that in order to operate a private drainage system an application should be made as soon as possible for an environmental permit or register an exemption with us. As we will not normally grant a discharge permit for a private sewage treatment system where it is reasonable to connect to the public foul sewer.

We therefore require the Applicant to either amend their proposals to ensure that the foul drainage is connected to the mains sewerage system or provide detailed evidence to demonstrate that it is not reasonable to connect.

The Applicant should thoroughly investigate the possibility of connecting to the foul sewer by taking the following steps:

- Formally approach the sewerage undertaker regarding a connection under Section 106 or a requisition under Section 98 of the Water Industry Act (WIA) 1991.
- Serve notice for connection under Section 106 of the WIA 1991 if the sewerage undertaker has refused connection.
- Provide details of the reasons given by the sewerage undertaker if it has refused connection under section 98 or section 106 of the WIA 1991 and confirmation that they have appealed against this decision.
- Demonstrate that it is not reasonable to connect to the public foul sewer.
- Where it is not reasonable to connect to the public foul sewer, demonstrate that they have considered requesting that the sewerage undertaker adopt their proposed system.

The Applicant should be aware that should a connection to the mains sewer not be feasible, they will also need to demonstrate that the proposal would not pose an unacceptable risk to the water environment. Welsh Government Circular 008/2018 advises that a full and detailed consideration be given to the environmental criteria listed under paragraph 2.6 of the Circular, in order to justify the use of private sewerage.

As per our [Planning Advice](#), development connecting to an existing public wastewater treatment works that has the capacity and associated phosphorus stripping facility to accommodate additional wastewater is unlikely to increase phosphorus inputs to a SAC beyond what has already been assessed and permitted by NRW. However, your authority, should examine the appropriate assessments carried out in respect of the extant environmental permit(s), along with any new information or changes in circumstances, to ensure that adverse effect on site integrity can be ruled out.

Ultimately, the suitability of foul drainage arrangements for the proposed development is a matter for your Authority to determine.

Should your Authority conclude that the proposal is likely to have a significant effect on the River Dee and Bala Lake SAC, please consult us on your appropriate assessment under Regulation 63 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended).

Protected Sites

Special Area of Conservation (SAC)

From the information provided, we consider that the proposal is not likely to have a significant effect on the Berwyn and South Clwyd Mountains SAC.

Our advice may change should modifications be made to the proposed development prior to the determination of the application. If there are any changes to the proposed development which may affect the consideration of potential environmental impacts, please consult us again before you determine the application.

Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)

Based on the information submitted in support of the above application, we consider that the proposed development is not likely to damage the features for which Llantysilio Mountains and Minera SSSI is of special interest.

Modifications to the scheme as currently proposed may affect our view and may merit a further consultation with us.

Protected Landscape

The development site lies in the upper Clywedog valley near Minera and Gwynfryn and within the Clwydian Range and Dee Valley Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) where the primary objective is the conservation and enhancement of natural beauty.

We have no objection to the proposal on protected landscape grounds. The existing farm buildings at Cae Madog have little visual influence upon views of the upper Clywedog Valley. Cae Madog is set on the northern slopes of the valley, below a lane that links the villages of Minera and Gwynfryn. The building roofscape is glimpsed but landform and vegetation otherwise conceal the buildings from this side of the valley.

Open views of the site are possible from the lane that climbs Esclusham Mountain on the opposite southern side of the valley. Dense overgrown hedgerow field boundaries next to the site partly screen the existing farm complex. This viewpoint is some 700m away from the site and rural settlement (the villages of Gwynfryn, Minera and farm complexes dotted in open countryside) are an established feature of the landscape.

Within this visual context, we consider the proposed conversion would result in very little discernible change to the character of the existing building and any change to the AONB views would not be significant.

The planting of a native species hedgerow (and the submission of a planting scheme) along the site's southern boundary along the new access track to where it meets the existing access track is however recommended, to screen new external uses of the site such as parking and the new access track.

Protected Species

We have reviewed the following submission:

- Stirling, P. (2021). Preliminary Bat Roost Assessment: Cae Madog. Arbor Vitae Environment Ltd. Unpublished

The assessment concluded: “*The proposed development will have no impact on bat species and mitigation will not be required.*”

We therefore have no further comment in relation to this aspect.

Other Matters

Our comments above only relate specifically to matters included on our checklist, Development Planning Advisory Service: Consultation Topics (September 2018), which is published on our [website](#). We have not considered potential effects on other matters and do not rule out the potential for the proposed development to affect other interests.

We advise the applicant that, in addition to planning permission, it is their responsibility to ensure they secure all other permits/consents/licences relevant to their development. Please refer to our [website](#) for further details.

Advice for the Developer

Pollution Prevention

During the construction phase you should take any precaution to prevent contamination of surface water drains and local watercourses. Oils and chemicals should be stored in bunded areas and spill kits should be readily available in case of accidental spillages. For further guidance please refer to GPP 5 and PPG 6 at the following link:

<http://www.netregs.org.uk/environmental-topics/pollution-prevention-guidelines-ppgs-and-replacement-series/guidance-for-pollution-prevention-gpps-full-list/>

Environmental Management

All works at the site must be carried out in accordance with PPG6: ‘Working at construction and demolition sites’ which are available on the following website:

<http://www.netregs.org.uk/environmental-topics/pollution-prevention-guidelines-ppgs-and-replacement-series/guidance-for-pollution-prevention-gpps-full-list/>

The activity of importing waste into the site for use as, for example hardcore, must be registered with Natural Resources Wales as an exempt/permittable activity under the Environmental Permitting Regulations 2016. The developer should contact Natural Resources Wales to discuss the necessity for an exemption/permit for any material imported to and exported from the site.

If during construction/excavation works any contaminated material is revealed, then the movement of such material either on or off site should be done in consultation with Natural Resources Wales. Any waste excavation material or building waste generated in the course of the development must be disposed of satisfactorily and in accordance with Section 34 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990. Carriers transporting waste from the site must be registered waste carriers and movement of any Hazardous Waste from the site must be accompanied by Hazardous waste consignment notes.

Waste produced during construction

Waste produced during the construction phase of your development must be dealt with appropriately and be in line with all relevant waste legislation including Duty of Care Regulations and Hazardous Waste Regulations. As part of your waste duty of care you must classify the waste produced:

- before it is collected, disposed of or recovered
- to identify the controls that apply to the movement of the waste
- to complete waste documents and records
- to identify suitably authorised waste management options
- to prevent harm to people and the environment.

Any waste removed from site will be subject to waste management controls. The links below provide information on how to classify waste and register as a waste carrier or hazardous waste producer:

<https://naturalresources.wales/permits-and-permissions/waste/?lang=en>

<https://naturalresources.wales/permits-and-permissions/waste/waste-permits/?lang=en>

Further guidance can be found on the GOV website here:

<https://www.gov.uk/managing-your-waste-an-overview/duty-of-care>

If you have any queries on the above, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Yours faithfully,

Tristan Williams

Cynghorydd - Cynllunio Datblygu / Advisor - Development Planning
Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru / Natural Resources Wales