

Monmouthshire County Council

HRA Screening Report for phosphate inputs in the river Special Areas of Conservation (SACs)

RIVER WYE SAC (CODE UK0012642)	
<p>The River Wye rises in the Cambrian mountain range in mid Wales. It flows south into Monmouthshire from Herefordshire and down the Wye valley where it forms a boundary between Monmouthshire and Gloucestershire. The river is tidal from Bigsweir bridge to the confluence with the River Severn south of Chepstow. Key tributaries relevant to nutrient inputs (phosphates) include (but are not limited to) Mally Brook, River Monnow, River Trothy & White Brook.</p>	
Annex I habitats present as a qualifying feature, but not a primary reason for selection of this site:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculion fluitantis</i> and <i>Callitricho-Batrachion</i> vegetation
The Annex II species that are a primary reason for selection of this site are:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • White-clawed crayfish • Sea lamprey • Brook lamprey • River lamprey • Twaite shad • Atlantic salmon • Bullhead • Otter
Annex II species present as a qualifying feature, but not a primary reason for site selection:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allis shad

RIVER USK SAC (CODE UK0013007)	
<p>The River Usk rises in the Black Mountain range in the west of the Brecon Beacons National Park and flows east into Monmouthshire and then south, to enter the Severn Estuary at Newport. The river is tidal from Newbridge on Usk. Key tributaries relevant to nutrient inputs (phosphates) include (but are not limited to) Afon Cibi, River Gavenny, Olway Brook, Berthin brook, River Clydach. (<i>excluding Sor Brook and Afon Lwyd as they enter the Usk below tidal range</i>)</p>	
Annex I habitats present as a qualifying feature, but not a primary reason for selection of this site:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculion fluitantis</i> and <i>Callitricho-Batrachion</i> vegetation
The Annex II species that are a primary reason for selection of this site are:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sea lamprey • Brook lamprey • River lamprey • Twaite shad • Atlantic salmon • Bullhead • Otter
Annex II species present as a qualifying feature, but not a primary reason for site selection:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allis shad

SCREENING FOR NUTRIENT (PHOSPHATE) INPUTS (NB this screening is not applicable to other potential impacts of the development on the SAC):

Planning reference:	DM/2021/00323			
Site Name:	Twyn Cecil Llan Lane Penperlleni			
Description of development:	Proposed detached bungalow - amended design to extant planning permission ref DC/2013/00703.			
SAC River catchment	River Usk			
Phosphate inputs: NRW have advised that the following types of development are unlikely to increase phosphate inputs:				
	Type of development - NRW criteria:	Relevant supporting information:	Comments / observations:	Criterion satisfied:
1	Any development that does not increase the volume or concentration of wastewater;	<i>Documentation e.g. App form / DAS</i>	<i>Does it exceed the threshold, and justification</i>	<i>Yes/No/ N/A</i>
2	Any development which improves existing water quality discharges by reducing the phosphate load of wastewater, or by decreasing the volume of wastewater produced (e.g. by improvements to existing wastewater treatment infrastructure);			
3	Any development connecting to a public wastewater treatment works where the permit has phosphate conditions in place and sewerage undertaker has confirmed that there is capacity to treat the additional wastewater and the additional phosphate from the proposed development;	(NB Applicable to applications with Foul drainage going to Raglan only)		
4	Private sewage treatment systems discharging domestic wastewater to ground which are located more than 50m	'Klargester BioFicient 1' Based on British Water British Flows and Loads	Discharge to ground into a drainage field constructed to the	

<p>from the SAC (any waterbody), <u>and</u> which have a daily discharge rate of less than 2 cubic metres (m³)</p>	<p>4, this is designed for a population equivalent of 6 and has a maximum daily discharge rate of 0.74 cubic metres per day.</p>	<p>relevant British Standards.</p> <p>Foul soakaway tests have been completed which confirm that the discharges from the system can be managed by field drain soakaway. The average 75%-25% drop time was 85 minutes.</p> <p>Applying part H of Building regs, this gives a vp of 34. $34 (Vp) \times 5 (P) \times 0.20 = 34$. So a field drain soakaway of 34 sq.M is required and adequate space is available to accommodate this.</p>	
<p>5 Development to an existing residential property (e.g. extensions) that does not increase occupancy or the volume of drainage.</p>			
<p>Monmouthshire County Council concludes that: (delete as applicable)</p>	<p>Increases in phosphate inputs in the River Usk SAC can be ruled out as a result of this development proposal.</p>		
<p><u>Where increases in phosphate inputs in the SAC can be ruled out as a result of this development, the following wording is to be added to the Officer's report:</u></p>			
<p>Under the Habitats Regulations, where a plan or project is likely to have a significant effect on a European site, either alone or in combination with other plans or projects, and where it is not directly connected with or necessary to the management of the site previously (designated pursuant to EU retained law) the competent authority must carry out an appropriate assessment of the implication of the plan or project in view of the site's conservation objectives. Natural Resources Wales has set new phosphate standards for the river SACs in Wales. Any proposed development within the SAC catchments that might increase the amount of phosphate within the catchment could lead to additional damaging effects to the SAC features and therefore such proposals must be screened through a HRA to determine whether they are likely to have a significant effect on the SAC condition.</p> <p>This application has been screened in accordance with Natural Resources Wales' interim advice for planning applications within the river Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) catchments (issued on 20th January 2021). It is considered that this development is unlikely to increase phosphate inputs as it falls within the following criterion in the interim advice:</p> <p>The development can demonstrate phosphate neutrality under criteria 4.</p>			

	Date	Officer	
Completed by		Planning Officer	Kate Bingham
Checked by		Principal Planning Officer	