Apply for a bespoke water discharge or groundwater activity permit

About you

Who will be the permit holder?
A registered company (including limited liability partnerships) or other corporate body

Registered company or other corporate body

Please provide details below	
Company name:	Wates Construction Limited
Company address:	Wates House Leatherhead, Surrey
Company postcode:	KT22 7SW
Company registration number:	01977948
Date of registration (DD/MM/YYYY):	15/01/1986

Contact name for the company	
Title	-
First name:	Louise
Last name:	Harris
Email:	lou.harris@wates.co.uk
Telephone:	02922406777

Is somebody completing this application on your behalf?

Tell us if you're using an agent or somebody else to complete this application on your behalf
Yes – I'm completing this application on behalf of somebody else

Agent or others acting on behalf of the applicant

Complete your details:

First name:	Tim
Last name:	Crowe
Address:	The Old School House, Stillhouse Lane, Bristol
Postcode:	BS3 4EB
Telephone:	01179471006
Email address:	tcrowe@rsk.co.uk

1 Pre-application discussions

Did you have pre-applications discussions with Natural Resources Wales about this activity?

Yes

Pre-application discussions

Give us the case reference or details of the pre-application advice you received. We will then be able to refer back to the information you've already given us, which will help us to determine your application.

NRW Ref: WPCC14394
Our Ref: PPN-01258

Have you changed your proposal since you had pre-application discussions with us?

No

Where will you be discharging?

Please complete

Site name	Channel View (Phase 1)
Address	Channel View Road
	Cardiff
Postcode	CF11 7HU

Please provide the 12 character national grid reference of the location of your septic tank / sewage treatment plant. This consists of two letters followed by 10 numbers (for example AB 12345 67890)

To find out the 12 character grid reference, you can search on the UK grid reference finder website: http://www.gridreferencefinder.com/

ST 18086 73946

About the effluent

Give a brief description of the effluent discharge you want a permit for, for example, treated domestic sewage effluent.

The permit application is for the discharge of surface water from the construction site to the Marl, located to the north of the site, and ultimately to the River Taff. As set out in the surface water and silt management plan, provided as part of the application, surface water will be managed by predominantly by passive gravity lead means to prevent / manage / mitigate pollution from the construction activities impacting the surface water prior to discharge. The surface water management plan also sets out a three stage process for managing surface water, prior to discharge, should passive, gravity lead measures not satisfactorily remove sediment from suspension within the water. Therefore, chemical treatment may be essential. Initially, this would be achieved via passive flocculant based methods such as flocculant laced silt mats and in-line reactors containing gel flocculant. However, in worst case situations, during the wetter, winter months, when there might be a need to manage larger volumes of water, it may be necessary to use a liquid flocculant based active treatment system. Details of the management and treatment systems proposed are set out in the surface water management plan and supporting statement.

Give this effluent a unique name
This name will be used throughout the application and may be used in the permit to identify this effluent. If you have more than one effluent you must ensure that each name you use is distinct. For example, package sewage treatment plant effluent, septic tank effluent, cooling water, site drainage and so on.

Surface water effluent

Is this a release from a dam, weir or sluice (‘reservoir release’) under Schedule 21 of the EPR meaning of water discharge activity?

No

Tell us the effluent type:

You must fill in a separate copy of this form for each type of effluent you plan to discharge.

Trade – rainfall dependent (such as site drainage)

Trade – rainfall dependent: How long will you need to discharge?

What date do you want the permit for this effluent to start?

You cannot discharge your effluent prior to this start date on your permit. This is the date that your annual subsistence charges will start, even if you have not started to discharge.

* 25/10/2024

Is the discharge time limited?

Yes

Please give the date you expect the discharge to end but please note that your permit will not end on that date and you will still need to notify us to surrender the permit.
30 December 2026

Could your discharge from other premises be made to the foul sewer?

How far away is the nearest foul sewer from the boundary of the properties (in metres)?

You will need to check this with your sewerage undertaker (usually your local water company) and you may also need to check if it is possible to connect to a private foul sewer. Measure the shortest distance between the boundary of premises served by the private sewage treatment system and the nearest foul sewer and/or private sewer.

10

Discharges from all other premises, for example a pub, cafe, restaurant or office

Divide the volume of the discharge (in cubic metres) by 0.75 and then multiply this figure by 30 metres

	Volume of discharge (in cubic metres)	Divided by 0.75	Multiplied by 30 metres
Your premises	1270	1693.333	50800

Is this distance you've calculated greater than the distance to the nearest foul sewer you've provided above?

Yes

Trade – rainfall dependent: How much do you want to discharge?

What is the maximum volume of effluent you will discharge in a day (in cubic metres)?

1270.08

What is the maximum rate of discharge (in litres a second)?

14.7

Tell us how you have calculate this figure in the box below, or upload a copy of your workings in the next question.

14.7 l/s is the calculated discharge limit, as agreed through planning and determined during the drainage assessment provided for the planning application for the development.

Trade - rainfall dependent: How will the effluent be treated?

Do you treat your effluent?

Yes

If no, please explain why the effluent will not be treated:
The proposed treatment may comprise both passive and/or active methods to remove silt from water, with a focus on passive mitigation. However, due to the size of the site, during wetter periods/months, there may be a requirement for water treatment using chemical flocculants. The use of chemical treatment methods, as set out I the SWMP will be dependent on the volume of water and successfulness of gravity lead passive means, prior to discharge. Therefore an Environmental Permit is being applied for that includes provision to use flocculants.
Water discharged from the proposed discharge points will consist of rainwater run-off that has been generated and collected within the development site. It is confirmed that no foul water will be present in the proposed discharge and that this permit application is not associated with the pumping or treatment of foul water.
Owing the nature of activities associated with the development site, silt may become entrained within the rainfall run-off generated within the site. Accordingly, silt mitigation in the form of passive, gravity-driven water treatment, supplemented by active treatment measures, if absolutely necessary during wetter months, has been designed to minimise the remobilisation of silt and for the removal of silt from water, prior to discharge to surface waters.
the proposed silt management strategy will utilise passive / gravity driven systems installed across the site. Mitigation is to be installed as far as practicable, including a temporary surface water detention basin, silt fencing, surface water ditches/swales and over pumping to a pump cell over soft landscaping.
The proposed passive / gravity driven systems include the deployment of silt mats, silt fencing, cut-off ditches and a temporary catchment basin. It is considered that through the operational practices contained in the SWMP, these systems would provide the main silt interception measures and remain in place throughout the site's lifecycle.
Due to site constraints, the proximity of the site to the receiving waters and unassisted gravity settlement rates likely to be apparent, it is considered appropriate to supplement the deployment of the abovementioned management systems with measures utilising flocculants. Depending on site conditions and requirements, and suitable dosing trials, flocculants will be deployed in either passive measures (via flocculant dosed silt mats and gel flocculant blocks) or pump assisted (active) systems.
Flocculants deployed in the active pumping system will likely utilise Ferric Chloride as a coagulant and the anionic polymer AQ2084 (otherwise known as Aquatreat 2084) as the flocculant. However, this will be confirmed by undertaking a dosing trial prior to designing and implementing. If required, a pH balancer (sodium hydroxide) will be included into the treatment process to ensure that pH levels of water discharged from the treatment system do not fall below pH 6. A settlement test and validation report will be prepared for the site by the treatment equipment provider. Copies of the appropriate material safety data sheets (MSDS) will be presented and retained on site if required for use.
Prior to the commencement of passive treatment activities, a dosing trial will be completed to confirm the appropriate management calculations for the treatment system.
It is anticipated that these active treatment measures are utilised during periods of heavier rainfall; such as the winter months, to provide additional treatment and immediate discharge capacity across the development site.
The active pump and treat system will likely comprise lamella clarifiers, utilising liquid flocculant, coagulant and pH balancer. These comprise a pump passing water through a chemical pre-treatment system, which will dose incoming water with a flocculant, coagulant, and a pH balancer (if required). The dosing rate will vary depending on the incoming volume of suspended solids within the water.
The dosed water will then be distributed into the lamella clarifiers utilising a gravity based settlement system, which will remove the particles from suspension and capture them within individual settlement tank units.
The treated water will then be discharged from the treatment system and transferred via dedicated pipework to the designated discharge point (OF3).
Depending on site conditions, the pumps supporting the liquid flocculant, coagulant and pH balancer

pump and treat system will operate on a float switch or manually.
In addition to the application of the aforementioned chemical coagulant and flocculant, if there is a lack of natural buffering within the on-site waters, there is the potential for the pH of the treated water to drop below 6 following the introduction of Ferric Chloride.
In such an event, the chemical pre-treatment system will include the introduction of a pH balancer such as sodium hydroxide on a pH proportional basis to increase the water pH to neutral.
The application of a pH balancer is not required at every treatment site and its usage is determined by the natural buffering capacity of the on-site water. The pH of the water will be regularly monitored throughout the treatment system use, to determine whether the addition of sodium hydroxide is required.
As set out, a site plan showing the indicative treatment, pumping, monitoring and discharge arrangements, associated with the proposed development is presented as Figure 3 of the SWMP contained within Appendix A.
It is considered important to highlight that, owing to the nature of activities undertaken at the site, there is the potential for certain aspects of the proposed treatment system to be relocated to facilitate the continuation of wider site activities, such as updated vehicle movement routes or material storage areas.
The treatment system aspects that have the potential to be relocated include the final placement of the active treatment systems within the development area and the route of the dedicated pipework transferring to the appropriate discharge point(s).
Whilst the routes and positions depicted in the enclosed site plan provide a representative arrangement layout, it is considered prudent to mark these as indicative locations due to their potential to be relocated during the construction lifecycle.
Regular sampling and monitoring will be undertaken at the designated discharge points.
Prior to any discharge of treated water, it is necessary to test and monitor the water quality, to ensure that the treatment has been successful and that suspended solids have been removed. For suspended solids, a maximum compliance limit of 50 mg/l will be used.
Should a Ferric Chloride coagulant be used, total and dissolved iron (as Fe) would also be analysed for, to confirm that concentrations do not exceed the maximum threshold stated in the Environmental Permit. Limits of 5 mg/l and 1 mg/l are proposed for total iron (as Fe) and dissolved iron (as Fe), respectively in line with treatment system supplier advice.
When operational, the treatment system would be visually inspected on a daily basis. Should any evidence of faults or pollution incidents be identified, the treatment and discharge will be suspended and suitable expertise from the supplier sought to address any issues or concerns prior to restarting the treatment process.
Water samples would be collected at the point of discharge and submitted to a external testing laboratory for analysis of the following determinands:
• Total suspended solid (TSS);
• pH;
• Total iron;
• Dissolved iron; and
• Total aluminium (where flocculant has the potential to contain aluminium).
It may be necessary to monitor water quality with respect to TSS whilst on site and at short notice for decision making on treatment and discharge options. One option would be the use of a portable turbidity meter. Turbidity is measured in nephelometric turbidity units (NTU); which relates to the transparency or clarity of the water. This test can be conducted in a few minutes in the field using appropriate equipment.
There is no standard correlation between TSS and NTU. Therefore, if on-site NTU measures are required, a relationship between TSS and NTU should be established.
Turbidity measurements would be collected at appropriate intervals at the designated discharge points. The use of NTU testing as an on site screening criterion would ensure that treated discharge is stopped immediately, if the NTU suggests that the TSS would be exceeded and allows for further corrective actions to be put in place.
Maintenance of the surface water mitigation measures, in the form of the settlement tanks, surface water detention basins and their de-silting would be needed throughout the operational lifespan of the equipment.
The maintenance of active silt treatment measures will be undertaken by the equipment supplier at regular intervals. Passive equipment is to be maintained by the site operator, with appropriate assistance from the equipment supplier. It is likely that silted tanks used for active treatment would be cleaned out and replaced by clean tanks as required.

Please fill in the table below for each stage of the treatments carried out on your effluent in the order in which they are carried out. . If you prefer, you can upload an overall design for the whole treatment process below

	Code number
First treatment	29 Settlement
Second treatment	04 Chemical
Third treatment	-
Fourth treatment	-

Final effluent discharge quality

You must provide details of the final effluent discharge quality that the overall treatment system is designed to achieve. This should be after all the stages of treatment you have listed in the table above. For discharges of treated domestic sewage effluent this must include biochemical oxygen demand, suspended solids and ammonia. For trade effluent discharges, the substances should reflect the substances that are likely to be present in the final effluent discharge.

Please upload this and any supporting documents here.

- File: Table 4 - Discharge Effluent Quality.docx - Download

Trade – rainfall dependent: What will be in the effluent?

Are any ‘specific substances’ added to or present in the effluent as a result of the activities on the site?

You may add chemicals to the effluent during the treatment process; for example, iron salts to remove phosphate. Or you may have substances present in your effluent as a result of activities on your site; for example, chromium can be present in effluents from concrete batching plants.

No

Have any ‘specific substances’ been detected in samples of the effluent or in the sewerage catchment upstream of the discharge?

No

Are there any other harmful or hazardous substances in your effluent not mentioned in the environmental risk assessment guidance ?

The list in the environmental risk assessment guidance is not exhaustive and if you accept, add or detect any other harmful substance (including hazardous substances or relevant non-hazardous pollutants as described above) you will need to tell us.

No

Give the maximum temperature of your discharge in degrees Celsius
18

Trade – rainfall dependent: Monitoring arrangements

Please provide the 12 character national grid reference of the final effluent sample point. This is the sample point used to assess compliance with any water quality emission limits on your permit. You must ensure that it allows a representative sample of the discharge to be obtained. You must also ensure that all constituents of the discharge pass through the sampling point at all times. The sample point can be where the effluent meets the receiving environment only in cases where no other effluent is added before this point. You must provide a permanent means of access to monitoring points. A 12 character national grid reference consists of two letters followed by 10 numbers (for example AB 12345 67890). To find out the 12 character grid reference, you can search on the UK grid reference finder website: gridreferencefinder.com
ST 18126 73956

Do you have a UV disinfection efficacy monitoring point? This type of monitoring point is only required for discharges that undergo some form of disinfection. For example, ozone or ultraviolet disinfection, membrane filtration etc.
No

What is the 12 character national grid reference of the flow monitoring point? A 12 character national grid reference consists of two letters followed by 10 numbers (for example AB 12345 67890). To find out the 12 character grid reference, you can search on the UK grid reference finder website gridreferencefinder.com
ST 18126 73956

Does the flow monitor have an MCERTS certificate?
No

Your management systems

What management system will you provide for your regulated facility?
ISO 14001

I confirm that I have read the guidance and that my management system will meet NRW requirements.
Yes

You must send a suitable summary of your management system with your application – that includes enough information to allow us to assess whether your full system meets the standards set out in our guidance.

- File: Wates Group Ltd ISO 14001 Certificate.pdf - Download

Where will the effluent discharge to?

Where will the effluent discharge to?

Tidal river, tidal stream, estuary or coastal waters

Is this effluent discharged through more than one outlet?

Effluents are usually discharged to one location in one receiving environment.
If your effluent will be discharged to more than one location within the same receiving environment, for example, two different discharge points on a non-tidal river, you can provide details of every discharge point on the next page.

If your effluent discharges to more than one location in a different receiving environment, for example, into land and to a non-tidal river you will need to select both receiving environments above and complete the relevant sections on the following pages.

Yes

Are there any other factors we need to take into account as part of your application?

No

Discharges to tidal river, tidal stream, estuary or coastal waters

Give the discharge point a unique name, for example, 'Outlet 1' (you must use this name to identify the discharge point on the plan); the national grid reference; and the name of the tidal river, tidal stream, estuary or area of coastal water if you know it

	Discharge point name	National grid reference	Tidal river/stream/estuary name	Name of effluent discharged through this discharge point
1	Existing Outfall Headwall	ST 18126 73956	River Taff	rainwater derived surface water
2	Existing Marl Outfall Headwall	ST 18126 73997	River Taff	rainwater derived surface water
3	Temporary Discharge point	ST 18074 73992	River Taff	rainwater derived surface water
4	-	-	-	-
5	-	-	-	-

Is the discharge into

A tidal river

Does the discharge reach the watercourse by flowing through a surface water sewer?

Yes

If yes, give the national grid reference where the discharge enters the surface water sewer:
ST 18106 73997

Is the discharge point above the mean low water spring tide mark?

The mean low water spring tide mark can usually found on Ordnance Survey maps. Discharges should be made below this point to prevent effluent flowing across beaches, exposed river beds or mud flats etc.

Yes

If you selected no, please explain why the discharge cannot be made below this point.

The given national grid reference for the discharge via a surface water sewer will vary depending on the progress with the site works. The construction works involve the diversion of an existing surface water sewer. The outfall point will remain the same.

How is the effluent dispersed?

For example, open pipe or diffuser system.

Surface water will be dispersed via either the surface water sewer network to existing headwalls or to a surface mounted pump cell, where surface water can be allowed to flow via a dirt bag through attenuation measures, via natural vegetation and into the watercourse at the designated section of embankment.

Environmental risk assessment and modelling

You must carry out modelling following the 'Surface water pollution risk assessment for your environmental permit' guidance available on Gov.UK website. Send us details of how the modelling was carried out and the outcome of the assessment. We cannot undertake assessments on your behalf, but we can offer advice as to what needs to be done via our pre-application advice service. If you do not have the skills to do this yourself, then you will need to engage a consultant to advise you and to undertake the assessment.

Upload your modelling report here

- File: 315486 R01 (03) Channel View_SWMP.pdf - Download

Site plan

You must provide a site plan for your proposed discharge which is A4 in size or larger, and at 1:10,00 scale or larger.

On your plan you must show: which direction North is; the premises discharging effluent; the site in relation to the local area; any watercourses, wells, springs or boreholes on the site (or within 50 metres); the location of the wastewater treatment system all outlets where effluent will be discharged into the receiving environment; where samples of effluent can be taken automatically or manually (if required); where flow or quality will be measured (if required).
You may submit more than one plan if necessary.

Please upload your plan(s) below

- File: 315486-BL-111-SS-D-C-11101-C01.pdf - Download

How do you want to pay?

Who can we talk to you about your billing or invoice?

Same as application contact

How do you want to pay for your application fee?

Electronic transfer (e.g. BACS)

Paying by electronic transfer

Please provide your reference for the payment.

Payment reference: 315486-Wates-Channel View

Amount paid: £15,027

How we collect your personal data

We will process the information provided by you in line with the Data Protection legislation. For more information on how we manage, store and use your data, see our Privacy Notice (opens in new tab)

I have read and understood this information

Freedom of Information

Under the Freedom of Information Act 2000, anybody may request information from a public authority. The Act grants two statutory rights: to be told if the public authority holds that information; and if so, to have that information communicated to you.

Find out how to request information under the Freedom of Information Act.

I have read and understood this information

Confidentiality and National Security

We will normally put all the information in your application on a public register of environmental information. However, we may not include certain information in the public register if this is in the interests of national security, or because the information is confidential. Confidential information is information that is commercially or industrially confidential in relation to any person and is unlikely to be applicable for small-scale sewage discharges.

You can ask for information in the public register to be made confidential or withheld in the interests of national security by answering the question below and provide information on the next page giving your reasons. If we agree with your request, we will tell you and not include the information in the public register. If we do not agree with your request, we will let you know how to appeal against our decision, or you can withdraw your application.

Do you believe that for reasons of confidentiality or national security your details should not be included on the public register?

No

Declaration

A relevant person should make the declaration. You must be a relevant person or have the authority of a relevant person to sign this application on their behalf. An agent acting on behalf of an applicant is NOT a relevant person.

Each individual (or individual trustee) who is applying for their name to appear on the permit must complete this declaration. You can send a separate document with the relevant information if there are not enough spaces to sign below.

Relevant people means each applicant, and in the case of a company, a director, manager, company secretary or any similar officer or employee listed on current appointments in Companies House. In the case of a Limited Liability Partnership (LLP), it includes any partner. If the permit holder is an organisation of individuals, each individual (or individual trustee) must complete the declaration.

To simplify and speed up the application process, we recommend that the declaration is filled in by an officer of a company or one of the partners in a Limited Liability Partnership (LLP).

If you wish a manager, employee or consultant etc. to sign the declaration on behalf of a relevant person, we will need written confirmation from a relevant person; that is, an officer of the company, a partner in the LLP or the individual, confirming that the person has the authority to fill in the declaration.

If you are joint permit holders, you should each fill in your own declaration. We have provided extra spaces for this below. Please upload a separate sheet with your application if you need more room for signatories.

Where the operator is the subject of any insolvency procedure, the declaration must be filled in by the official receiver/appointed insolvency practitioner.

I have included written confirmation from a relevant person to confirm I can sign on their behalf

Upload written confirmation here

- File: RSK letter of authority - CV.pdf - Download

If you knowingly or recklessly make a statement which is false or misleading to help you get an environmental permit (for yourself or another person), you are committing an offence under the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016.

I declare that the information in this application is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. I understand that this application may be refused or approval withdrawn if I give false or incomplete information.

I understand that if I knowingly or recklessly make a false or misleading statement:
I may be prosecuted; and if convicted, I may have to pay a fine and/or go to prison.

By signing below, you are confirming that you understand and agree with the declaration above.

Title	-
First name	Timothy
Last name	Crowe
On behalf of (if applicable)	Helen Bunch
Date (DD/MM/YYYY)	23/10/2024

If you knowingly or recklessly make a statement which is false or misleading to help you get an environmental permit (for yourself or another person), you are committing an offence under the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016.
I declare that the information in this application is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. I understand that this application may be refused or approval withdrawn if I give false or incomplete information.

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Title	-
First name	Tim
Last name	Crowe
On behalf of (if applicable)	Helen Bunch
Date (DD/MM/YYYY)	23/10/2024

Submit your application

Enter the email address you'd like a copy of your application sent to:

tcrowe@rsk.co.uk