

HENLLAN CHALET AND LEISURE PARK LTD

SUPPORTING STATEMENT

VARIATION OF PERMIT S/01/56096/SG TO ADD 3 SEPTIC TANKS AND ASSOCIATED DRAINAGE FIELDS

1.) NON TECHNICAL SUMMARY

The site has an environmental permit for a package sewage treatment plant, which was installed when the site was enlarged in 2012. NRW officers visited the site owners on the 4th May 2018, as part of the Welshpool Caravan Park Campaign.

During this visit it was noted that there were 3 septic tanks serving the older part of the site, which were not covered by environmental permits. The owners were not aware of the requirement for a permit on old systems and were advised that a permit would be required.

The advice issued in the CARS report was to collect 3 months of water readings daily to assess the discharges taking place and to use this information to apply for a permit variation to include the septic tanks.

The foul drainage system is regularly emptied and maintained and a specialist contractor is called in the event of any problems

Given the nature and volume of the discharge consents being applied for an H1 risk assessment has not been carried out.

2.) SITE SETTING

Henllan is situated in a rural area with the nearest village being Llanfair Caereinion, which is approximately 3.5km as the crow flies.

The site was developed in 1968 and it was at this time that the 3 septic tanks were installed to provide foul drainage to different areas of the site. The site boundary is adjacent to the River Banwy and the tanks and associated drainage field were installed to keep away from the river and there are no drainage fields within 10m of the river.

The varied permit will include 3 additional areas of land on the caravan park area to cover the areas of the septic tanks and associated drainage fields. These are shown on Drawing No CEC/Henllan/001 in Appendix 1

There is no drainage of clean surface waters into the foul system.

A request to Hafren Dyfrdwy was made to request details of any public sewers in the area and the result was that none were present in the area submitted for a search and as the search area was approximately 700m from the A458 the nearest sewer will be in excess of this. No closest distance to a

public was provided by Hafren Dyfrdwy. The email from Hafren Dyfrdwy in in Appendix 3

3.) WATER METERING AND DETERMINATION OF SEPTIC TANK DISCHARGES

Water reading were taken from the water meter which serves the whole site on a daily basis. This was used to calculate the daily use and for the purposes of this application it has been assumed that all of the water used will have drained into the foul sewer. Readings commenced on the 1st June 2018 and were completed on the 9th October 2018. This is the busy period for the site and included the Bank Holiday period in August, which is traditionally the busiest time. It should also be noted that outside of the period that reading were taken the site is usually much quieter and consequently the water use will reduce.

During the water monitoring exercise it was noted that the use had increased although the numbers of visitors to the site had not. This was traced to a water leak at Chalet No 8, which was repaired and the reading reduced back to normal.

The daily water readings ranged from 6m³/ day to 20m³/ day, with an average of 12.35 (excluding the dates affected by the leak). A maximum value of 20m³ has therefore been used to determine the maximum flow and has been apportioned to the Treatment plant (permitted) and the 3 septic tanks based on the number of caravans/ chalets and the club house. The apportionment used is shown in table 1 below and is based on the table of loadings in British Water Flows and Loads 4.

Table 1

Location	Facilities served by septic tank/ treatment plant	Percentage	Volume (based on 20m ³ /day
Treatment Plant	6 Chalets	10%	2.0m ³
Septic Tank1	12 caravans 1 cottage, clubhouse	20%	4.0m ³
Septic Tank 2	6 chalets 33 caravans	47%	9.4m ³
Septic Tank 3	19 caravans1	23%	4.6m ³

The septic tanks were installed in 1968 and there were no design details for achieving a specified effluent quality. From literature searches though a reduction of around 60% BOD, 64% COD and 40% Suspended Solids would be expected.

4.) DISTANCE TO FOUL SEWER

The site is in a rural area and all the properties in the vicinity are on private sewage systems. Hafren Dyfrydwy did not give a distance to the nearest foul

sewer but the search area submitted (the largest their system would allow) shows that there are no foul sewers within 700m. The closest Sewage Treatment Works is at Llanfair Caereinion approximately 3km away as the crow flies, although to access this area would require a significantly longer route if the highways are followed.

Given the distances to make a connection it is not deemed feasible to connect to the public sewage system.