i2 SAMPLE CHAIN OF CUSTODY RECORD

No

7 Woodshots Meadow
Croxley Green Business Park
Watford
Herts
WD18 8YS
t: 01923225404
f: 01923237404
reception@i2analytical.com

Client:	FORGE EML
Address:	The Forge, Lower Vagg, Chilthorne Domer, Yeovil BA21 3PY
Client e-mail:	richard@forgeeml.co.uk
Project/Site Name:	**Barry Docks**
Project/Site Code:	**LAM/BAR128.D**
Contact Name:	Richard Blaney
Tel: 07881 207 363	Fax:

Date samples dispatched: 8th March 2024
Samples delivered/collected by:
Sampler I.d.
Turnaround time/date results due: Standard 7 days

sheet 1 of 2

one project/ site per sheet please

Client PO
BAR128/691

Please indicate the analysis required for each sample by marking the boxes

Lab Use	Sample ID BH/TP/WS	Depth (m) TOP	Depth (m) BASE	Date sample taken	Time sample taken	S- soil, W - water, L - leachate, O - other	no. of containers	Soil Suite 1	TPH CWG incluidng BTEX & MTBE	Asbestos screen & ID	PCB - 7 congeners	SVOC	VOC	Water Suite 1				CONTAINER PT Tub	AJ 250g	SV 60g	AB 300ml	WV 40ml	OTHER
	DOCK			07/03/2024	11:35	W	2		X			X	X	X							x	x	
	WS01	0.30	0.30	07/03/2024	11:40	S	3	X	X	X	X	X	X					x	x	x			
	WS01			07/03/2024	12.:15	W	2		X			X	X	X							x	x	
	WS02	0.30	0.50	07/03/2024	12:30	S	3	X	X	X	X	X	X					x	x	x			
	WS02	0.80	0.90	07/03/2024	12:35	S	3	X	X	X		X	X					x	x	x			
	WS02			07/03/2024	12:50	W	2		X			X	X	X							x	x	
	WS03	0.30	0.50	07/03/2024	13:50	S	3	X	X	X	X	X	X					x	x	x			
	WS03			07/03/2024	14:00	W	2		X			X	X	X							x	x	
	WS04	0.3	0.4	07/03/2024	14:45	S	3	X	X	X	X	X	X					x	x	x			
	WS04			07/03/2024	14:35	W	2		X			X	X	X							x	x	
	WS05	0.1	0.2	07/03/2024	13:00	S	3	X	X	X	X	X	X					x	x	x			
	WS05			07/03/2024	13:15	W	2		X			X	X	X							x	x	
	WS06	0.3	0.8	07/03/2024		S	3	X	X	X	X	X	X					x	x	x			
	WS06	1.6	1.9	07/03/2024		S	3	X	X	X		X	X					x	x	x			
				07/03/2024		W	2		X			X	X	X							x	x	

Total no. of samples: 15

possible hazard identification

Non-Hazard		Hazardous		Unknown	X

special instrcutions / QC; requirements & comments:

avg. transport temp.
hours in transport

Sample disposal (a fee maybe assessed if samples are retained longer than 1 month) — return to client | disposal by lab | archive for

i2 QUOTE NO

LAB USE ONLY

Data received:		**time:**		**by:**	
Data instructed:		**time:**		**by:**	

Laboratory notes

QMF062.1

i2 SAMPLE CHAIN OF CUSTODY RECORD

No

7 Woodshots Meadow
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t: 01923225404
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Client:	FORGE EML
Address:	The Forge, Lower Vagg, Chilthorne Domer, Yeovil BA21 3PY
Client e-mail:	richard@forgeeml.co.uk
Project/Site Name:	**Barry Docks**
Project/Site Code:	**LAM/BAR128.D**
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Tel: 07881 207 363	Fax:

Date samples dispatched: 8th March 2024
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Sampler I.d.

Turnaround time/date results due: Standard 7 days

sheet 2 of 2

one project/ site per sheet please

Client PO
BAR128/691

reception@i2analytical.com

Please indicate the analysis required for each sample by marking the boxes

Lab Use	Sample ID BH/TP/WS	Depth (m) TOP	Depth (m) BASE	Date sample taken	Time sample taken	S- soil, W - water, L - leachate, O - other	no. of containers	Soil Suite 1	TPH CWG incluidng BTEX & MTBE	Asbestos screen & ID	PCB - 7 congeners	SVOC	VOC	Water Suite 1				CONTAINER PT Tub	AJ 250g	SV 60g	AB 300ml	WV 40ml	OTHER
	WS07	**0.30**	**0.70**	07/03/2024		S	3	X	X	X	X	X	X					X	X	X			
	WS07			07/03/2024		W	2		X			X	X	X							X	X	
	WS08	0.20	0.70	07/03/2024		S	3	X	X	X	X	X	X					X	X	X			
	WS08			07/03/2024		W	2		X			X	X	X							X	X	

Total no. of samples: 4

possible hazard identification

Non-Hazard		Hazardous		Unknown	X

special instrcutions / QC; requirements & comments:

avg. transport temp.
hours in transport

Sample disposal (a fee maybe assessed if samples are retained longer than 1 month) return to client [ ] disposal by lab [ ] archive for [ ]

i2 QUOTE NO

LAB USE ONLY

Data received:		**time:**		**by:**	
Data instructed:		**time:**		**by:**	

Laboratory notes

QMF062.1

APPENDIX G – R&D66 Qualitative Risk Assessment

Annex 4
Qualitative risk assessment

A4.1 Context

CIRIA RP599 Contaminated Land Risk Assessment Guide, provides a guide to good practice in assessing risks from contaminated land. This distinguishes between the processes of:

- **Risk estimation** – process of estimating risk that defined receptors will suffer harm.
- **Risk evaluation** – process of evaluating need for risk management action, with regard to magnitude of risks the level of uncertainty and, if remedial action is need the objectives and broad costs and benefits.

At Phase 1 the **risk estimation** will take the form of a qualitative risk assessment, which will be entirely based on the conceptual model for each potential end-use of the site. Comments on level of uncertainty will also need to be included for each source-pathway-target linkage to allow the confidence in the assessed risks to be understood. The results of the qualitative risk assessment will allow the **risk evaluation** to be concisely described in the following chapters.

At Phase 2 (or later stages) the **risk estimation** will comprise a number of sequential steps all based on the conceptual model:

1. Interpretation of site investigation data with respect to relevant generic assessment criteria (Tier 1);
2. Interpretation of site investigation data with respect to site specific assessment criteria if appropriate (Tier 2);
3. Site specific qualitative risk assessment including input from Tier 1 and Tier 2 [this procedure].

Comments on level of uncertainty will also be required for through the interpretation of site investigation data and the qualitative risk assessment. The results of the qualitative risk assessment will allow the **risk evaluation** to be concisely described.

A4.2 Introduction

The following classification has been developed from DOE Guide to Risk Assessment and Risk Management for Environmental Protection and the Statutory Guidance on Contaminated Land (Defra September 2006). The methodology differs from that presented in Contaminated Land Risk Assessment, A Guide to Good Practice (CIRIA C552, 2001), particularly in terms of the definitions of classification of consequence, which include a consideration of immediacy of hazards.

The key to the classification is that the designation of risk is based upon the consideration of both:

a) **the magnitude of the potential consequence (i.e. severity).**
[takes into account both the potential severity of the hazard and the sensitivity of the receptor]
b) **the magnitude of probability (i.e. likelihood).**
[takes into account both the presence of the hazard and receptor and the integrity of the pathway]

Annex 4 Qualitative risk assessment

A4.3 Classification of consequence

Classification	Definition	Examples
Severe	Highly elevated concentrations **likely** to result in "significant harm" to human health as defined by the EPA 1990, Part 2A, if exposure occurs. Equivalent to EA **Category 1** pollution incident including persistent and/or extensive effects on water quality; leading to closure of a potable abstraction point; major impact on amenity value or major damage to agriculture or commerce. Major damage to aquatic or other ecosystems, which is likely to result in a substantial adverse change in its functioning or harm to a species of special interest that endangers the long-term maintenance of the population. Catastrophic damage to crops, buildings or property.	Significant harm to humans is defined in circular 01/2006 as death, disease*, serious injury, genetic mutation, birth defects or the impairment of reproductive functions. Major fish kill in surface water from large spillage of contaminants from site. Highly elevated concentrations of List I and II substances present in groundwater close to small potable abstraction (high sensitivity). Explosion, causing building collapse (can also equate to immediate human health risk if buildings are occupied).
Medium	Elevated concentrations which could result in "significant harm" to human health as defined by the EPA 1990, Part 2A if exposure occurs. Equivalent to **EA Category 2** pollution incident including significant effect on water quality; notification required to abstractors; reduction in amenity value or significant damage to agriculture or commerce. Significant damage to aquatic or other ecosystems, which may result in a substantial adverse change in its functioning or harm to a species of special interest that may endanger the long-term maintenance of the population. Significant damage to crops, buildings or property.	Significant harm to humans is defined in circular 01/2006 as death, disease*, serious injury, genetic mutation, birth defects or the impairment of reproductive functions. Damage to building rendering it unsafe to occupy e.g. foundation damage resulting in instability. Ingress of contaminants through plastic potable water pipes.
Mild	Exposure to human health **unlikely** to lead to "significant harm". Equivalent to **EA Category 3** pollution incident including minimal or short lived effect on water quality; marginal effect on amenity value, agriculture or commerce. Minor or short lived damage to aquatic or other ecosystems, which is unlikely to result in a substantial adverse change in its functioning or harm to a species of special interest that would endanger the long-term maintenance of the population. Minor damage to crops, buildings or property.	Exposure could lead to slight short-term effects (e.g. mild skin rash). Surface spalling of concrete.
Minor	No measurable effect on humans. Equivalent to insubstantial pollution incident with no observed effect on water quality or ecosystems. Repairable effects of damage to buildings, structures and services.	The loss of plants in a landscaping scheme. Discoloration of concrete.

* For these purposes, disease is to be taken to mean an unhealthy condition of the body or a part of it and can include, for example, cancer, liver dysfunction or extensive skin ailments. Mental dysfunction is included only insofar as it is attributable to the effects of a pollutant on the body of the person concerned.

A4.4 Classification of probability

(only applies if there is a possibility of a pollutant linkage being present)

Category	Definition	Examples
High likelihood	There is pollutant linkage and an event would appear very likely in the short-term and almost inevitable over the long-term, or there is evidence at the receptor of harm or pollution.	*a) Elevated concentrations of toxic contaminants are present in soils in the top 0.5m in a residential garden.* *b) Ground/groundwater contamination could be present from chemical works, containing a number of USTs, having been in operation on the same site for over 50 years.*
Likely	There is pollutant linkage and all the elements are present and in the right place which means that it is probable that an event will occur. Circumstances are such that an event is not inevitable, but possible in the short-term and likely over the long-term.	*a) Elevated concentrations of toxic contaminants are present in soils at depths of 0.5-1.0m in a residential garden, or the top 0.5m in public open space.* *b) Ground/groundwater contamination could be present from an industrial site containing a UST present between 1970 and 1990. The tank is known to be single skin. There is no evidence of leakage although there are no records of integrity tests.*
Low likelihood	There is pollutant linkage and circumstances are possible under which an event could occur. However, it is by no means certain that even over a long period such an event would take place, and is less likely in the shorter term.	*a) Elevated concentrations of toxic contaminants are present in soils at depths >1m in a residential garden, or 0.5-1.0m in public open space.* *b) Ground/groundwater contamination could be present on a light industrial unit constructed in the 1990s containing a UST in operation over the last 10 years – the tank is double skinned but there is no integrity testing or evidence of leakage.*
Unlikely	There is pollutant linkage but circumstances are such that it is improbable that an event would occur even in the very long-term.	*a) Elevated concentrations of toxic contaminants are present below hardstanding.* *b) Light industrial unit <10 yrs old containing a double-skinned UST with annual integrity testing results available.*

Note: A pollution linkage must first be established before probability is classified. If there is no pollution linkage then there is no potential risk. If there is no pollution linkage then there is no need to apply tests for probability and consequence.

For example if there is surface contamination and a major aquifer is present at depth, but this major aquifer is overlain by an aquiclude of significant thickness then there is no pollution linkage and the risks to the major aquifer are not assessed. The report should identify both the source and the receptor but state that because there is no linkage there are no potential risks.

A.4.5 The classification of risk

Probability (Likelihood)		Consequence			
		Severe	**Medium**	**Mild**	**Minor**
	High likelihood	Very high risk	High risk	Moderate risk	Low risk
	Likely	High risk	Moderate risk	Moderate/low risk	Low risk
	Low likelihood	Moderate risk	Moderate/low risk	Low risk	Very low risk
	Unlikely	Moderate/low risk	Low risk	Very low risk	Very low risk

Annex 4 Qualitative risk assessment

A4.5.1 Description of the classified risks

Very high risk
There is a high probability that severe harm could arise to a designated receptor from an identified hazard at the site without remediation action OR there is evidence that severe harm to a designated receptor is already occurring. Realisation of that risk is likely to present a substantial liability to be site owner/or occupier. Investigation is required as a matter of urgency and remediation works likely to follow in the short-term.

High risk
Harm is likely to arise to a designated receptor from an identified hazard at the site without remediation action. Realisation of the risk is likely to present a substantial liability to the site owner/or occupier. Investigation is required as a matter of urgency to clarify the risk. Remediation works may be necessary in the short-term and are likely over the longer term.

Moderate risk
It is possible that harm could arise to a designated receptor from an identified hazard. However, it is either relatively unlikely that any such harm would be severe, and if any harm were to occur it is more likely, that the harm would be relatively mild. Further investigative work is normally required to clarify the risk and to determine the potential liability to site owner/occupier. Some remediation works may be required in the longer term.

Low risk
It is possible that harm could arise to a designated receptor from identified hazard, but it is likely at worst, that this harm if realised would normally be mild. It is unlikely that the site owner/or occupier would face substantial liabilities from such a risk. Further investigative work (which is likely to be limited) to clarify the risk may be required. Any subsequent remediation works are likely to be relatively limited.

Very low risk
It is a low possibility that harm could arise to a designated receptor, but it is likely at worst, that this harm if realised would normally be mild or minor.

No potential risk
There is no potential risk if no pollution linkage has been established.

Definitions	
Hazard	A property or situation which in certain circumstances could lead to harm. [The properties of different hazards must be assessed in relation to their potential to affect the various different receptors].
Risk	A combination of the probability or frequency of the occurrences of a defined hazard **AND** the magnitude of the consequences of that occurrence.
Probability	The mathematical expression of the chance of a particular event in a given period of time [e.g. probability of 0.2 is equivalent to 20% or a 1 in 5 chance].
Likelihood	Probability; the state or fact of being likely.
Consequences	The adverse effects (or harm) arising from a defined hazard which impairs the quality of the environment or human health in the short or longer term.
Pollution linkage	An identified pathway is capable of exposing a receptor to a contaminant and that contaminant is capable of harming the receptor.

APPENDIX H – Correspondence with the Regulators

Shared Regulatory Services
Gwasanaethau Rheoliadol a Rennir

Dyddiad / Date: 2 September 2024
Ein cyf / Our ref: SRS/E/LQ/Sched1/15862/24
Ebost / Email: EnvPlan-SRSWales@valeofglamorgan.gov.uk

By email: lmm@landandmineral.co.uk

For the attention of Lesley Loane

Dear Sirs

CONSULTATION BEFORE APPLYING FOR PLANNING PERMISSION
Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (Wales) Order 2012 (as amended): Wood Recycling Operations at Berth 31 Port of Barry CF63 4AB

Further to receipt of your email enquiry below on 30 August 2024, the following comments are provided by Shared Regulatory Services Environment Team (SRS) in relation to land quality:

The consultation documents include the following information:

> Forge Environmental Management Ltd,15th June 2024 ; 31 Wimbourne Road, Barry Dock Site Condition Report REPORT LAM060/BAR128/SCR/001

This is a Site Condition Report, undertaken in relation to the environmental permitting process, to provide baseline data. The report includes a Human Health Risk Assessment, based on detailed desk studies together with site investigations, including sampling and testing of shallow soils. The assessment indicates the site to be generally suitable for the proposed commercial use. One exploratory hole encountered asbestos fibres within the made ground underlying a concrete slab. The consultant concludes that as the slab is to be retained and the soils will be undisturbed, this will not pose a risk to human health, but the occurrence will need to be recorded on the site Health and Safety File. This conclusion is supported by SRS Environment Team.

SRS acknowledges that the proposed activities will be subject to an Environmetal Permit regulated by NRW.

Environment Team
Shared Regulatory Services
Bridgend, Cardiff & the Vale of Glamorgan

Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru
Natural Resources Wales

Ein cyf/Our ref: CAS-263488-P9Z1
Eich cyf/Your ref: Stat Pre-App

ll@landandmineral.co.uk

Dyddiad/Date: 24 September 2024

Annwyl Syr/Madam/Dear Sir/Madam,

BWRIAD/PROPOSAL: Change of use to a wood recycling facility

LLEOLIAD/LOCATION: Berth 31, Port of Barry, CF63 4AB

Thank you for consulting Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru (CNC)/Natural Resources Wales (NRW) about the above, which we received on 30 August 2024.

We have concerns with the application as proposed because inadequate information has been provided. To overcome these concerns, you should provide further information in your planning application regarding flood risk and land contamination. If this information is not provided, we may object to the planning application when formally consulted by the planning authority. Further details are provided below.

We also advise that based on the information submitted to date, conditions regarding land contamination should be attached to any planning permission granted. Please note, without these conditions, we would be likely to object to the planning application. Further details are provided below.

Flood Risk

The proposal is for a wood recycling facility which is classed as less vulnerable development. Our Flood Risk Map confirms the site to be partially within Zone B of the Development Advice Map (DAM) contained in Technical Advice Note (TAN) 15: Development and Flood Risk (2004). The Flood Map for Planning (FMfP) identifies the application site to be partially at risk of flooding and falls into Flood Zone 2 and 3 Sea. The FMfP is the latest available information NRW hold and also contains an allowance for climate change (CC) which should be considered when assessing developments against TAN15 policy.

The Flood Consequence Assessment (FCA), prepared by Amber Planning, dated August 2024, states that tidal data has been requested at the time of writing but in the absence of any specific data the FCA has interpolated topographic levels from the FMfP.

We would advise that the correct procedure for obtaining tide levels and incorporating the correct allowance for CC is followed to ensure that any assessment of compliance with TAN15 is accurate, as per the latest guidance from Welsh Government Flood Consequences Assessments: Climate change (gov.wales).

A1.14 Criteria
Based on the interpolated topographic flood levels the FCA shows that the development will flood during the 0.5% (1 in 200 year) flood event and CC scenario.

Therefore, the FCA is not compliant with A1.14 as the development is not shown to be flood free.

A1.15 Criteria
Flood depths are shown to be greater than the tolerable amounts as set out in Table A1.15 of TAN15 for the 0.1% (1 in 1000 year) flood event plus CC scenario.

The FCA proposes some resilience measures to minimise the flooding impacts including raising levels of key areas above the 0.5% flood event plus CC flood level, locating all wood processing and storage above flood levels or where it is not possible protecting these areas from the ingress of tidal flood water.

The site layout plan indicates that a wall will be constructed around the site to prevent water ingress on site. We advise this is clarified in an updated FCA. Should a wall be constructed around the site, we would advise that the FCA demonstrate that there will be no flood impact elsewhere.

Should a future planning application be submitted we advise that the FCA is updated with the latest tidal and CC data to ensure the accuracy of any assessment against TAN15 policy and to determine if any resilience measures would be required at the site.

Land Contamination

We have reviewed the Site Condition Report, prepared by Forge Environmental Management Ltd, dated June 2024. The report states that the site was previously used to process wood and recycle metal however minimal details regarding these works is provided.

We recommend further information is submitted to strengthen the conceptual site model and to determine if the site investigation has sufficiently targeted former process areas/all potential sources of contamination.

We note that the controlled waters risk assessment concludes that the elevated concentrations recorded within groundwater on site are considered to reflect the general background quality of the larger dock and industrial area. However, more information is needed to evidence this.

The laboratory certificates indicate that a number of the soil samples and groundwater samples are recorded as deviating, which impacts the reliability of this data set. Please note that this approach is not in line with best practice guidelines (including BS:10175 2011& A2:2017 Investigation of potentially contaminated sites – Code of practice).

We note that wells are installed at varying depths, it is uncertain if there is one continuous groundwater body on site or not. It is considered that a greater understanding of the hydrogeology on site and conceptual site model is required. We recommend that more than one round of groundwater sampling is undertaken in line with best practice.

Should a future planning application come in for this scheme, we would recommend to the local planning authority that the following conditions are attached to any planning permission if granted:

Condition 1
No development or phase of development, shall commence until the following components of a scheme to deal with the risks associated with contamination at the site, has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

1. A preliminary risk assessment which has identified:

- all previous uses
- potential contaminants associated with those uses
- a conceptual model of the site indicating sources, pathways and receptors
- potentially unacceptable risks arising from contamination at the site

2. A site investigation scheme, based on (1) to provide information for a detailed assessment of the risk to all receptors that may be affected, including those off site.

3. The results of the site investigation and the detailed risk assessment referred to in (2) and, based on these, an options appraisal and remediation strategy giving full details of the remediation measures required and how they are to be undertaken.

4. A verification plan providing details of the data that will be collected in order to demonstrate that the works set out in the remediation strategy in (3) are complete and identifying any requirements for longer-term monitoring of pollutant linkages, maintenance and arrangements for contingency action.

The remediation strategy and its relevant components shall be carried out in accordance with the approved details.

Justification: To ensure the risks associated with contamination at the site have been fully considered prior to commencement of development as controlled waters are of high environmental sensitivity; and where necessary remediation measures and long-term monitoring are implemented to prevent unacceptable risks from contamination.

Condition 2
Prior to the occupation or operation of the development a verification report demonstrating completion of works set out in the approved remediation strategy and the effectiveness of the remediation shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The report shall include results of sampling and monitoring carried out in accordance with the approved verification plan to demonstrate that the site remediation criteria have been met. It shall also include a long-term monitoring and maintenance plan for longer-term monitoring of pollutant linkages, maintenance and arrangements for contingency action, as identified in the verification plan. The long-term monitoring and maintenance plan shall be carried out in accordance with the approved details.

Justification: To ensure the methods identified in the verification plan have been implemented and completed and the risk associated with the contamination at the site has been remediated prior to occupation or operation, to prevent both future users of the land and neighbouring land are minimised, together with those to controlled waters, property and

ecological systems, and to ensure that the development can be carried out safely without unacceptable risks to workers, neighbours and other offsite receptors.

Condition 3
If, during development, contamination not previously identified is found to be present at the site then no further development (unless otherwise agreed in writing with the Local Planning Authority) shall be carried out until a remediation strategy detailing how this unsuspected contamination shall be dealt with has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The remediation strategy shall be carried out as approved.

Justification: To ensure the risks associated with previously unsuspected contamination at the site are dealt with through a remediation strategy, to minimise the risk to both future users of the land and neighbouring land, and to ensure that the development can be carried out safely without unacceptable risks.

Condition 4
No infiltration of surface water drainage into the ground is permitted other than with the express written consent of the local planning authority, which may be given for those parts of the site where it has been demonstrated that there is no resultant unacceptable risk to controlled waters. The development shall be carried out in accordance with the approval details.

Justification: To prevent both new and existing development from contributing to or being put at unacceptable risk from or being adversely affected by unacceptable levels of water pollution.

European Protected Species

We note the 'Preliminary Ecological Appraisal', prepared by Richard Green Ecology, dated June 2024 submitted in support of the above application has identified bats were not using the application site.

We therefore have no adverse comments to make on the application as submitted.

We recommend you seek the advice of the authority's ecologist to determine if there is a reasonable likelihood of bats being present on site.

Pollution Prevention

Due to the proximity of the site to watercourses, the Barry Docks, all works at the site must be carried out in accordance with Guidance for Pollution Prevention (GPP) 5: Works and maintenance in or near water, and GPP 6: Working on construction and demolition sites, which are available on the NetRegs website.

Environmental Permits/Exemptions

The activity proposed in this planning application may require an environmental permit or exemption under The Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016. An environmental permit or exemption must be in place before any waste activity takes place on site. Advice regarding permits and exemptions can be found at the following link:

Natural Resources Wales / Do you need to apply for a permit or register a waste exemption

Please contact Natural Resources Wales for advice regarding an Environment Permit application on 0300 065 3000.

Undertaking this proposed activity without the benefit of an Environmental Permit or exemption is an offence against Environmental Legislation and may result in enforcement action being taken against the operator.

Obtaining planning permission does not necessarily ensure you will be issued an environmental permit.

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.

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

Yn gywir / Yours faithfully,

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

E-bost/E-mail: southeastplanning@cyfoethnaturiolcymru.gov.uk

Croesewir gohebiaeth yn Gymraeg a byddwn yn ymateb yn Gymraeg, heb i hynny arwain at oedi./Correspondence in Welsh is welcomed, and we will respond in Welsh without it leading to a delay.

Permit

The Environmental Permitting (England & Wales) Regulations 2016

South Wales Exports Limited

South Wales Exports Limited
31 Wimbourne Road
Barry Dock
Barry
South Glamorgan
CF63 3DH

Permit number
EPR/BB3293NH

Permit

The Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016

Permit number

EPR/BB3293NH

The Natural Resources Body for Wales ("Natural Resources Wales") authorises, under regulation 13 of the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016

South Wales Exports Limited ("the operator"),

whose registered office is

C/O Uhy Hacker Young Lanyon House,

Mission Court

Newport

United Kingdom

NP20 2DW

company registration number **10710951**

to operate waste operations at

South Wales Exports Limited

31 Wimbourne Road

Barry Dock

Barry

South Glamorgan

CF63 3DH

to the extent authorised by and subject to the conditions of this permit.

Under regulation 27(2) of the Regulations, standard rules **SR2008 No21** are conditions of this permit.

Name	Date
Huw Davies	**13/05/2019**

Authorised on behalf of Natural Resources Wales

Schedule 1 - Site plan

This is the plan referred to in the standard rules SR2008 No21

END OF PERMIT

Natural Resources Wales permitting decisions

Surrender

We have decided to accept the surrender of the permit for South Wales Exports Limited operated by South Wales Exports Limited.

The permit number is EPR/BB3293NH

We are satisfied that the necessary measures have been taken to avoid any pollution risk and to return the site to a satisfactory state.

We consider in reaching that decision we have taken into account all relevant considerations and legal requirements.

Purpose of this document

This decision document:

- explains how the operator's application has been determined
- provides a record of the decision-making process
- shows how all relevant factors have been taken into account

Structure of this document

- Annex 1 the decision checklist

Annex 1: decision checklist

This document should be read in conjunction with the Duly Making checklist, the application and supporting information and permit/ notice.

Aspect considered	Justification / Detail	Criteria met Yes
Sustainable Management of Natural Resources (SMNR)		
Considerations of SMNR - Compliance with our General Purpose	We are satisfied that this decision is compatible with our general purpose of pursuing the sustainable management of natural resources in relation to Wales and applying the principles of sustainable management of natural resources."	✓
The site		
Pollution risk	We are satisfied that the necessary measures have been taken to avoid a pollution risk resulting from the operation of the regulated facility.	✓
Satisfactory state	We are satisfied that the necessary measures have been taken to return the site of the regulated facility to a satisfactory state. In coming to this decision we have had regard to the state of the site before the facility was put into operation.	✓

Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru
Natural Resources Wales

Site condition report

GLAMORGAN RECYCLING Limited

Document owner: National Services/ Knowledge, Strategy & Planning

Version History:

Document Version	Date Published	Summary of Changes
1.0		Document created
2.0	August 2008	
3.0	October 2014	Rebrand to NRW

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COMPLETE SECTIONS 1-3 AND SUBMIT WITH APPLICATION

DURING THE LIFE OF THE PERMIT: MAINTAIN SECTIONS 4-7

AT SURRENDER: ADD NEW DOC REFERENCE IN 1.0; COMPLETE SECTIONS 8-10; & SUBMIT WITH YOUR SURRENDER APPLICATION.

1.0 SITE DETAILS	
Name of the applicant	Glamorgan Recycling Limited
Activity address	Berth 31 Wimborne Road Barry Docks Barry Glamorgan, CF63 3DH
National grid reference	313017 168173

Document reference and dates for Site Condition Report at permit application and surrender	

Document references for site plans (including location and boundaries)	Glamorgan Recycling Site Location

Note:
In Part A of the application form you must give us details of the site's location and provide us with a site plan. We need a detailed site plan (or plans) showing:

- Site location, the area covered by the site condition report, and the location and nature of the activities and/or waste facilities on the site.
- Locations of receptors, sources of emissions/releases, and monitoring points.
- Site drainage.
- Site surfacing.

If this information is not shown on the site plan required by Part A of the application form then you should submit the additional plan or plans with this site condition report.

2.0 Condition of the land at permit issue	
Environmental setting including: • geology • hydrogeology • surface waters	**NA**

Pollution history including: • pollution incidents that may have affected land • historical land-uses and associated contaminants • any visual/olfactory evidence of existing contamination	**NA**
• evidence of damage to pollution prevention measures	**NA**
Evidence of historic contamination, for example, historical site investigation, assessment, remediation and verification reports (where available)	**NA**
Baseline soil and groundwater reference data	**NA**
Supporting information	• Source information identifying environmental setting and pollution incidents • Historical Ordnance Survey plans • Site reconnaissance • Historical investigation / assessment / remediation / verification reports • Baseline soil and groundwater reference data

3.0 Permitted activities	
Permitted activities	**NA**
Non-permitted activities undertaken	**NA**
Document references for: • plan showing activity layout; and • environmental risk assessment.	**NA**

Note:
In Part B of the application form you must tell us about the activities that you will undertake at the site. You must also give us an environmental risk assessment. This risk assessment must be based on the guidance (*Environmental Risk Assessment - EPR H1*) or use an equivalent approach.

It is essential that you identify in your environmental risk assessment all the substances used and produced that could pollute the soil or groundwater if there were an accident, or if measures to protect land fail.

These include substances that would be classified as 'dangerous' under the Control of Major Accident Hazards (COMAH) regulations and also raw materials, fuels, intermediates, products, wastes and effluents.

If your submitted environmental risk assessment does not adequately address the risks to soil and groundwater we may need to request further information from you or even refuse your permit application.

4.0 Changes to the activity	
Have there been any changes to the activity boundary?	**NO**
Have there been any changes to the permitted activities?	**NO**
Have any 'dangerous substances' not identified in the Application Site Condition Report been used or produced as a result of the permitted activities?	**NO**
Checklist of supporting information	• Plan showing any changes to the boundary (where relevant) • Description of the changes to the permitted activities (where relevant) • List of 'dangerous substances' used/produced by the permitted activities that were not identified in the Application Site Condition Report (where relevant)

5.0 Measures taken to protect land	
Use records that you collected during the life of the permit to summarise whether pollution prevention measures worked. If you can't, you need to collect land and/or groundwater data to assess whether the land has deteriorated.	
Checklist of supporting information	• CAR forms for site visits detail no pollution issues

6.0 Pollution incidents that may have had an impact on land, and their remediation	
Summarise any pollution incidents that may have damaged the land. Describe how you investigated and remedied each one. If you can't, you need to collect land and /or groundwater reference data to assess whether the land has deteriorated while you've been there.	
Checklist of supporting information	**NA**

7.0 Soil gas and water quality monitoring (where undertaken)

Provide details of any soil gas and/or water monitoring you did. Include a summary of the findings. Say whether it shows that the land deteriorated as a result of the permitted activities. If it did, outline how you investigated and remedied this.

Checklist of supporting information	**NA**

8.0 Decommissioning and removal of pollution risk

Describe how the site was decommissioned. Demonstrate that all sources of pollution risk have been removed. Describe whether the decommissioning had any impact on the land. Outline how you investigated and remedied this.

Checklist of supporting information	**Site closure plan**

9.0 Reference data and remediation (where relevant)

Say whether you had to collect land and/or groundwater data. Or say that you didn't need to because the information from sections 3, 4, 5 and 6 of the Surrender Site Condition Report shows that the land has not deteriorated.

If you did collect land and/or groundwater reference data, summarise what this entailed, and what your data found. Say whether the data shows that the condition of the land has deteriorated, or whether the land at the site is in a "satisfactory state". If it isn't, summarise what you did to remedy this. Confirm that the land is now in a "satisfactory state" at surrender.

Checklist of supporting information	• Land and/or groundwater data collected at application **(Not required)** • Land and/or groundwater data collected at surrender **(Not needed)** • Remediation and verification reports **(Not required)**

10.0 Statement of site condition

Using the information from sections 3 to 7, give a statement about the condition of the land at the site. This should confirm that:

- The permitted activities ceased as of 1st December
- Low risk activity confirmed by email 27th October.
- All wood waste **has been** removed from site
- The Fuel container (bunded tank) **has been** removed from site
- The concrete pad that was present at the time of permit transfer has remained intact.