



Berth 31 Barry Docks

Non-Technical Summary for Variation of Environmental Permit EPR/DB3196HH/V002

26th June 2025



Variation of Environmental Permit EPR/DB3196HH/V002

South West Wood Products Limited (SWWP) wish to vary Environmental Permit EPR/DB3196HH/V002 for their operation at Berth 31, Barry Docks. This document is the non-technical summary accompanying the environmental permit variation application. Additional information arising from the variation application forms is also included.

The variation is to change to a bespoke permit from Standard Rules SR2011No4 Treatment of waste wood for recovery with the following changes to the site and activities:

- a) Increase throughput to 250,000tpa:
- b) Increase site wood storage to 17,000t:
- c) Add the waste codes:
 - i. 19 05 01 non-composted fraction of municipal and similar wastes (consisting of wood only)
 - ii. 19 12 02 ferrous
 - iii. 19 12 03 non-ferrous metals
 - iv. 20 02 01 Wood, bark and green waste only
- d) Add site activity R4 recycling or reclamation of metals and metal compounds.
- e) Increase the Permit area to incorporate all of the site at Berth 31.

SWWP operate a successful wood recovery operation with a network of sites in Wales and South West England. They have a number of contracts sourcing wood waste, including most of the Welsh council collections, and major supply contracts including to essential infrastructure operations such as Magram power station.

The Berth 31 site at Port of Barry represents an important site in SWWP's network and they wish to vary the permit to assist with their supply chain logistics. The change will allow an increase in throughput and storage, ensuring sufficient contingency capacity to maintain continuity of supply for power supply. The addition of metal codes and site activity R4 will provide a facility for the aggregation of metals recovered from their other wood recovery operations with onward shipping of the metals for recovery and up to 500 tonnes per annum of green waste may be received which will be stored separately for no more than three months before transfer out.

Site operations will not fundamentally change and the site configuration has been designed to minimise impacts. The application is accompanied by a comprehensive Environmental Management System, a revised Fire Prevention and Mitigation Plan (FPMP), Site Condition Report, a Dust Management Plan (DMP) and Environmental Risk Assessment.

Form C4 Question 1b

EWC Code	Description
02 01 03	Wood and bark
02 01 07	Wood and bark
03 01 01	Wood bark and cork
03 01 05	Sawdust, shavings, cuttings, wood, particle board and veneer other than those mentioned in 03 01 04
03 03 01	Waste bark and wood
15 01 03	Wooden packaging
17 02 01	Wood
17 09 04	Mixed construction and demolition wastes other than those mentioned in 17 09 01, 17 09 02 and 17 09 03 (consisting of wood only)
19 05 01	Non-composted fraction of municipal and similar wastes (consisting of wood only)
19 12 02	Ferrous metal
19 12 03	Non - ferrous metal
19 12 07	Wood other than that mentioned in 19 12 06
20 01 38	Municipal wood waste
20 02 01	Wood, bark and green waste only

Form C4 Question 3a – Operating Techniques and Standards

The wood processing operations involve the acceptance of the wood waste (as per waste acceptance procedures), its storage, then processing by means of physical / mechanical treatment (sizing only i.e. there is no heating or physio/chemical processing) using mobile plant with a shredder and/or chipper typically followed by screening. The processed material is then stored prior to removal off site.



The metals are received from other wood processing sites or removed in the operation described above and are stored prior to physical treatment (to remove residual wood) using the screener. The processed material is then stored prior to removal off site.

The green waste will be stored appropriately within the contained drainage area, separate from the other wastes and for no more than 3 months and no more than 5000 tonnes per annum.

Fire Prevention and Management Plan

This submission reflects the various iterations of FPMP that have been discussed with NRW and the EA over a number of sites and also draws on other successful FPMPs as well as incorporating elements that have evolved in SWWPs operations as they have trailed various techniques to manage any possible fire outbreaks.

In particular the recent agreement of 9m high stockpiles at the Pollington Bio Energy Park (Permit ref: EPR/MB3634AC) has been reflected in the proposals for this bespoke Permit. That facility takes a similar approach to managing any outbreak of fire as proposed here, ie the windrow pile shapes allow for the removal of partial stock to form a break in the event of an incident. This is operationally the best approach, rather than consider moving 50% or more of a stockpile and means that a fire break can be created by around 20 minutes of moving wood. The height of the stockpile isn't a factor, as the machines on site routinely move those materials. Creating a fire break at the right point (or even two either side) means the smallest volume possible of wood could burn.