Birks Royd Stone Ltd

Ten Yards Lane Quarry Waste Recovery Facility

Bespoke Recovery Permit Application

Dust & Emissions Management Plan (DEMP)

Document Reference: TYL-DEMP-01

Issue 1

July 2026

Prepared by

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A PHENNA GROUP COMPANY

1. Introduction

1.1 Ten Yards Lane Quarry covers an area of 5.4ha and is located in Thornton, near Bradford, West Yorkshire. The site lies approximately 1 kilometre to the east of Denholme and 2.5 kilometres northwest of Thornton. It has been an operational sandstone quarry since the 1980's for both block and flagstone production. It is within the authority of Bradford Metropolitan District Council (BMDC)

1.2 Ten Yards Lane public highway runs parallel to the eastern boundary of the site.

1.3 Parts of the site have been worked and restored back to agricultural fields using waste quarry materials. There is only a small amount of mineral to be extracted. Once this has been completed, stored heaps of quarry waste can be infilled into the open void prior to waste importation.

1.4 The site topography is of high elevation with moderately undulating and local strong slopes to the west of the site. The land within the quarry extension rises from 281m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD) to 293m AOD.

1.5 The land to the north, east and south of the site boundary is rough grazing land. There is a parcel of rough grazing land to the west beyond the planted and restored areas of the site bordering the Doe Park Reservoir.

1.6 The site is accessed directly from Ten Yards Lane public highway.

1.7 The environmental permit boundary of Ten Yards Lane waste recovery is identified by the green boundary line on drawing 26014/101 in Appendix A.

1.8 There would be no onsite treatment of waste on site. Inert waste would be tipped directly in the quarry void

1.9 The site is not located within an air quality management area. Condition 7 of the planning decision notice, Ref 20/04618/VOC refers to a dust mitigation scheme which is already in place at the site.

1.10 This document has been produced by request of the Environment Agency by a Not Duly Made letter dated 1st July 2026.

2. Sensitive Receptors

2.1 Unlike many other atmospheric pollutants, the generation of dust is particularly dependent upon weather conditions i.e. increased temperatures and wind.

2.2 The prevailing meteorological conditions at any site will be dependent upon many factors, including its location in relation to macroclimatic conditions as well as more site-specific microclimatic conditions. The most significant meteorological factor for dust being emitted beyond the permit boundary is the predominant wind direction and speed.

2.3 It is considered receptors downwind of the site will be particularly sensitive to dust as the transfer of dust off-site occurs through the release of dust to air and subsequent atmospheric dispersal of the dust. As mentioned above dust is likely to be affected by the local microclimatic conditions, in particular wind direction. dust will be transported in the direction of the prevailing winds at the time of the dust being produced

2.4 The sensitive receptors within 1000m to the site are in the main individual farmsteads scattered around all directions of the site.

2.5 There are no schools, hospitals or any other environmentally sensitive areas or designations within a 1km radius although Doe Park reservoir is located to the east at a distance of 200m.

2.6 The windrose as shown in Fig 1 below for the local area shows the predominant wind direction to be westerly/ west south west.

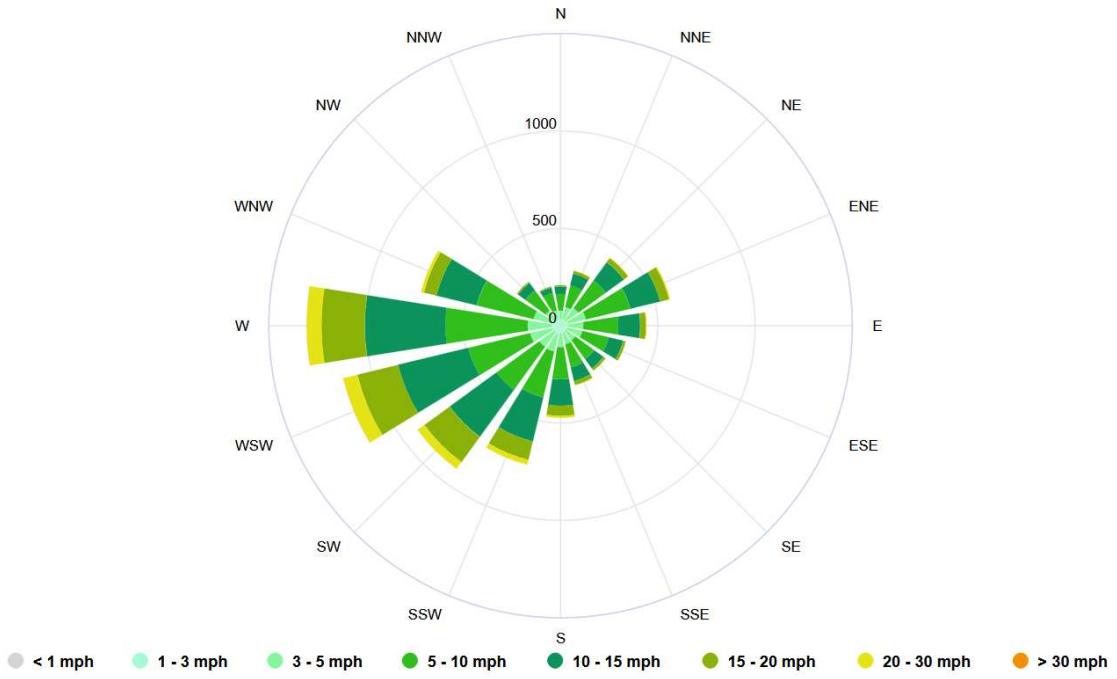


Fig 1: Denholme Wind Rose (12 month average)

2.7 The main residential areas of Denholme are located to the east with the edge of the town at closest proximity on Doe Park Drive at 600m.

2.8 Other than the numerous farm operations, the only other industrial activity within 1km is Omega Proteins 350m from the southern boundary. This is an animal rendering facility and is not considered to be a source of dust generation.

2.9 Black Dyke Quarry is located 640m to the east but is disused and currently in an overgrown state.

2.10 The closest sensitive receptors are listed in Table 1 below.

Table 1 Distances to Selected, Representative Sensitive Locations

Boundary	Closest property	Approximate distance to TEN YARDS LANEsite boundary (m)
South	Law Farm (Landowner)	100
West	Doe Park Reservoir	200
East	Moorcock Hall Farm	280
East	Allen Park Farm	290
South	Omega Proteins	350
North	Reservoir House	430
North	Hazel Crook Farm	520
North	Tewitt Farm	530
South	Spring Hall Farm	590
South	Slippershaw Farm	600
West	Residential properties on Doe Park Drive	600
North	The Coach House	690
South	Rose Cottage Farm	720
East	Residential Properties on Foster Park View	730
North	Manor Farm	770
North	Old Allen Farm	830
East	Denholme Skate Park	840
North	Aycliffe Farm	840
East	Upper Streamhead Farm	840
North	Allen House Farm	850
South	Residential Properties on Half Acre Road	870
South	Low Fold Farm	890

3. Site Operations

Waste Deliveries

3.1 Strict waste acceptance procedures will be implemented on site to ensure that only suitable waste is accepted. Only the waste codes detailed in the Environmental Permit will be accepted onto the site. Waste acceptance procedures will ensure that waste will not comprise solely or mainly of dust, powders, or loose fibres.

3.2 Waste will be delivered onto / depart from site primarily by 8 wheeled tipper lorries. The movement of vehicles on site has the potential to cause dust emissions, particularly in dry and windy conditions.

3.3 A 5mph speed limit and the minimisation of vehicle movements will be enforced on site to reduce the

amount of dust generated by vehicle wheels.

3.4 All vehicles entering / exiting the site will be sheeted to minimise the likelihood of dust emissions. Loaded vehicles that are not sheeted will not be allowed to enter the site. Vehicles delivering waste will predominantly comprise HGV from construction and demolition projects in the local area.

3.5 Any third-party deliveries to the site will be advised that all loads must be suitably sheeted. All third-parties proof of wase carrier registration will be checked prior to acceptance of a load.

3.6 All vehicles entering the site will be visually inspected prior to unloading to ensure that loads comprising solely dust, powders, or loose fibres are not accepted.

Waste Acceptance

3.7 All waste to be used at Ten Yards Lane waste recovery facility will be sourced off site from within the West Yorkshire area. The site operator shall source material from sites which are known to be non-contaminated. Waste from known contaminated sites will not be accepted at the Ten Yards Lane quarry waste recovery facility.

3.8 Waste will be delivered to the site in either 8 wheeler tipper trucks (19-20 tonnes), or 6 wheel tipper trucks (16 tonnes).

3.9 Waste accepted at the site shall be limited to clean non-contaminated rock, subsoil, brick, concrete and ceramic material as listed in the environmental permit. The proposed waste codes are listed in Table 2 below.

Waste code	Description	Source	Tonnage (estimate)
17 01 01	Concrete	Demolition sites	2940 (5%)
17 01 02	Bricks	Demolition sites	2940 (5%)
17 01 03	Tiles and ceramics	Demolition sites	2940 (5%)
17 01 07	Mixtures of concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics	Demolition sites	17640 (30%)
17 05 04	Soil and stones	Excavation sites	29400 (50%)
20 02 02	Soil and stones	Excavation sites	2940 (5%)

3.10 Upon arrival at the site the waste carrier will be required to provide a valid waste carriers licence, and waste transfer notes which accurately describe the waste being carried. The paperwork will be inspected by the site manager/supervisor and validated accordingly.

3.11 Any waste carrier which cannot demonstrate a valid and current carrier's licence will be refused entry to the site.

3.12 The site manager/supervisor will assess the description of the waste and EWC codes stated on the waste transfer note to ensure that the description is accurate and that the EWC codes stated are permitted for acceptance in the environmental permit.

3.13 Where the site manager/supervisor identifies a waste consignment as not described accurately on the waste transfer note, then that waste delivery will be refused entry to the site. Where it is identified that a EWC code is not listed in the environmental permit, then that waste will also be refused entry to the site.

3.14 A record will be made by the site management detailing the date, time, name of carrier, registration of carrier, the nature of the waste, vehicle registration, and the grounds for refusal of entry. The record shall be kept for a minimum period of twelve months at the manager/supervisor office and shall be made available for inspection by the EA upon reasonable request.

3.15 Where the waste description and EWC codes on the transfer note conform to the list of permitted EWC codes in the site permit, the site management shall direct the waste load to the area of the site which is currently being restored. The waste delivery shall be accompanied to the restoration location and the discharged under supervision of an appropriately qualified member of staff. The waste load shall then be visually inspected by the site management to verify the waste description and EWC code on the waste transfer note. Waste shall not be placed on the ground to a depth exceeding 2m.

3.16 Upon grant of instruction by the site manager/supervisor to discharge waste onto the restoration area, the waste carrier shall do so in a controlled manner with regard to health and safety at all times.

3.17 Where visual inspection of a waste consignment identifies it as not accurately described on the consignment note, or is not listed in the permitted EWC codes, then that waste will be immediately loaded back onto its delivery vehicle and rejected from the site.

3.18 Where visual inspection of the waste by the site management confirms the accuracy of the details on the transfer note, and the EWC codes are as permitted in the site permit, then that waste shall be considered acceptable for the waste recovery operation. The site management shall retain a copy of the waste transfer note for record keeping, and for submitting waste returns to the EA in accordance with the site permit.

3.19 Once the waste delivery has been satisfactorily checked and validated by the site management it can placed on the ground to complete the final 2m depth of restoration.

3.20 Large sized waste fractions (i.e. large concrete blocks, or stone) shall be limited to ensure the maximum 2m depth of fill is observed at all times.

3.21 In the unlikely event that waste material is identified on site that is not permitted in the environmental permit, then that material shall be immediately placed into quarantine in a sealed container (i.e. skip) and covered to prevent rainfall ingress. The site management shall make arrangements as soon as is practical for the removal from the site of the quarantined material to a suitably licensed facility. The skip should be clearly identified as a quarantine area.

3.22 In any case, the maximum storage period for quarantined material shall be no longer than 28 days. The site management shall ensure that an accurate record is kept of all quarantined waste including; its description, quantity, date identified, off-site destination, and date of movement off-site.

3.23 Waste returns for all material accepted at the site will be submitted to the Environment Agency by the site manager at the frequency stipulated in the environmental permit.

<u>Mobile Plant and Equipment.</u>

3.24 Nitrogen Dioxide gas is a by-product of internal combustion engines and the site uses several items of plant with internal combustion engines. The following table lists the type, mobile and emission ratings for the mobile plant and equipment used on site:

Description	Emission Rating
Loading Shovel	Tier 3a
Bulldozer	Tier 3a

4. Dust and Particulate Management

4.1 The waste recovery facility at Ten Yards Lane Quarry will involve the delivery of waste to the site, and the movement and placement of concrete, brick, tiles and ceramics to form the final 2m depth of planning permitted restoration profile. Such activity has the potential to generate dust which may cause nuisance to nearby sensitive receptors.

4.2 In order to minimise potential dust nuisance at the site the operator will implement the following dust management plan.

4.3 The site manager/supervisor will ensure that all personnel are familiar with the dust management plan, and understand how it is to be implemented at the site.

4.4 The aim of the dust management plan is to:

a) Minimise dust generation and migration from the site
b) Ensure nuisance caused to nearby receptors from dust is kept to a minimum.
c) To develop a dust minimisation strategy that shall be implemented by the site management.
d) Ensure that operations at the site have consideration for potential dust generation.

4.5 The dust management plan shall be reviewed on an annual basis, and updated to reflect changes in legislative requirements, and to ensure dust management measures remain appropriate for the site operations.

Dust Control Measures

4.6 Potential dust emissions from the site may be generated from activities associated with:

- Vehicle movements on the site.
- Operational processes including the deposition, movement and compaction of waste.
- Exhaust's from operational plant/equipment.

4.7 In order to minimise dust at the site, the following preventative and control measures shall be implemented by the site manager/supervisor;

a) The site management shall carry out regular visual inspections of the site to evaluate the extent of dust generation. The visual assessment shall include the haul road, external hardstanding areas and current operational areas.
b) If visual inspection identifies a dust nuisance, the site management shall implement appropriate dust control and suppression measures as soon as is practical. Any operations which cause significant dust generation shall cease immediately until appropriate dust suppression measures are implemented.
c) Plant operatives shall ensure that all dust suppression is utilised when appropriate to effectively control dust generation during operations.
d) In circumstances where significant dust is generated by plant, and the dust suppression

measures are ineffective, the site management shall ensure that stockpiles of material are kept wetted using water from a bowser.

e) The site management shall utilise a bowser to dampen surfaces of haul roads to minimise dust generation where appropriate.

f) During periods of strong wind, stockpiles of waste shall be dampened at regular intervals using a water bowser or similar equipment as appropriate.

g) All areas of external hardstanding at the site shall be regularly cleaned using a road sweeper to minimise the potential for dust generation, and to prevent the deposit of mud and debris on the public highway.

h) As a matter of course, drivers will be instructed and monitored to ensure discharge heights are kept to a minimum at all times.

i) All waste handling operations on site shall be monitored by site management, and if necessary dust suppression systems (i.e. water bowser or spray system) shall be activated to effectively control dust generation.

j) All vehicles will be fitted with exhausts venting skywards to avoid unnecessary dust generation.

k) Vehicular speeds at the site shall be limited to 5 miles per hour, and will be strictly controlled and monitored by the site manager/supervisor. The number of vehicle/plant movements on site shall be kept to a minimum to reduce the likelihood of dust generation.

l) Should the measures stated above be insufficient to mitigate nuisance caused by dust migration from the site then any specific activity causing dust nuisance shall cease immediately. The activity shall only re-commence once adequate mitigation measures are taken to address dust generation.

m) All dust suppression systems and equipment used on site shall fall under the maintenance schedule for all site plant, and should be maintained in workable order at all times.

n) Any maintenance or repairs required to maintain the efficiency of dust suppression equipment shall be carried out as soon as reasonably practicable and recorded within the relevant maintenance log.

o) Any site operations compromised by the breakdown of dust suppression equipment will cease until such systems are repaired or adequate alternative mitigation measures are put in place.

p) Site operating personnel, including plant operators, will be supplied with dust masks, whenever necessary, and all plant cabs shall be maintained such that as far as reasonably practical the ingress of dust is minimised.

Management and Review Procedure

4.8 The site manager will be responsible for the control and management of dust at the site. Site management will ensure that all personnel operating on site are adequately trained to implement the dust control measures and that they are strictly implemented at all times.

4.9 Implementation of the dust management plan should ensure that dust generation at the site is kept to a minimum at all times.

4.10 In the event that dust nuisance is caused to a nearby sensitive receptor, and a complaint is received regarding dust migrating from the site, the following dust action plan will be implemented.

Dust Action Plan

a) If any operation at the site results in unacceptable dust generation and migration then that operation will be reviewed by the site management and improvements put in place wherever possible that satisfactorily mitigate dust generation. The operation may be suspended

temporarily should site management consider it necessary to facilitate any operational improvements.

b) If a complaint is received regarding dust nuisance from the site, site management will immediately investigate the complaint and determine the dust source. If the site is identified as the source then appropriate actions shall be taken to mitigate the dust generation.

c) Any remedial action taken will be communicated to the complainant. The nature of the complaint, the findings of the investigation and any mitigation measures adopted shall be recorded in writing and kept on record.

Dust Monitoring Plan

4.11 Should the source of dust that led to complaint not be established, a dust monitoring installation will be installed by the site operator between the site and complainant.

4.12 Dust monitoring shall be carried out by an independent technician.

4.13 A dust monitoring location will be set up for an initial one month duration and will comprise a Frisbee type dust monitoring gauge and sticky pad adapter.

4.14 The sticky pad shall be replaced after each 7 day interval and each sticky pad shall be analysed independently to determine the rate and direction of dust deposition. A one month monitoring duration should result in 4 sets of sticky pad analysis results being determined.

4.15 After the one month duration the contents of the dust gauge will be collected and sent for independent analysis to determine the rate of dust deposition. If necessary the dust collected in the dust gauge may be analysed to determine its nature and origin.

4.16 The sticky pad samples and dust gauge sample recovered from the dust monitoring location will be independently analysed and the results reported to the site operator.

4.17 Should dust monitoring identify the site as being the source of the dust complaint, site management shall undertake a full review of operations to establish the dust source. The review shall provide proposals of improvements at the site to mitigate any further dust nuisance.

5. Dust Management Risk Assessment Model

Fundamental Considerations

5.1 **Source/Hazard:** A property or situation that in particular circumstances could lead to harm.

5.2 **Consequences:** The adverse effects or harm as the result of realising a hazard which causes the quality of human health or the environment to be impaired in the short or long term.

5.3 **Risk:** A combination of the probability of occurrence of a defined hazard and the magnitude of the consequences of the occurrence.

Pathway

5.4 Important in the assessment of a particular risk(s) and to inform the subsequent management of the risk(s) is the identification of the pathway(s) through which the risk may affect the identified receptor(s). The following are examples of pathways:

- Air
- Ground
- Water
- Direct contact / exposure

Consequences

5.5 Table 5.1 highlights the consequences of the hazard(s) identified and the abbreviations for each as used in the Risk Assessment Table 5.5 .

Abbreviation	Consequences
A	MINOR INJURY
B	MAJOR INJURY
C	DEATH
D	AIR POLLUTION
E	WATER POLLUTION
F	POLLUTION OF LAND

Table 5.1 – Consequences

Effects of consequences

5.6 In order to quantify the level of risk and identify the appropriate management procedures, the potential effects must be considered, as outlined in Table 5.2 below:

Abbreviation	Effect of Consequences	Management Required?
S	SEVERE	In all cases
Mo	MODERATE	In most cases
Mi	MILD	Occasionally
N	NEGLIGIBLE	No

Table 5.2 – Potential effects

5.7 Note: "Management" is the action required to reduce the risk of a hazard causing a problem on site. Contingency measures are procedures which are in place to reduce the consequences of a hazard.

Risk estimation and evaluation (probability/frequency of occurrence of hazard)

5.8 Table 5.3 allows the likelihood of an occurrence of an identified risk to be assessed:

	Probability	Evaluation
1	Very likely	Could occur during any working day
2	Likely	Could occur regularly
3	Possible	Event possible
4	Unlikely	Event very unlikely

Table 5.3 – Likelihood

Risk Assessment Outcome (combination of probability & consequence)

5.9 The following table shows the resultant risk of an identified hazard or potential situation. This uses the hierarchy of both probability and consequence to assess the level of risk. The level of risk determines what level of management would be required in order to reduce the risk of occurrence and/or scale.

		Consequence			
		S	Mo	Mi	N
Probability	1	High	High	Medium	Low
	2	High	Medium	Low	Negligible
	3	Medium	Low	Negligible	N/A
	4	Low	Negligible	N/A	N/A

Table 5.4 – Risk assessment outcome

5.10 Where the risk assessment outcome is high, first-level management of the risk is essential, i.e. removal of hazard, implementation of major infrastructure/structural design measures to contain the risk/hazard and company policy changes to incorporate the management of the risk. All risk management measures must be supplemented with detailed induction training, spot training and tool-box talks to ensure all site staff and users are made fully aware of the risk/hazard, all potential consequences and necessary management and contingency procedures.

5.11 Where the risk assessment outcome is medium, the management of the risk should be tackled by management or delegates. If removal of the hazard is not possible, management will normally be met through implementing minor structural design measures or by imposing procedures for the prevention of occurrences which will be conveyed to all site staff through the appropriate training, including any contingency measures/procedures.

5.12 Where the risk assessment outcome is low, the management of the risk can be done wholly through appropriate training to site staff including any contingency measures/procedures.

5.13 Where the risk assessment outcome is near-zero, site staff should be made aware of the possibility of an occurrence and contingency measures should be readily available to all staff should they be required.

Risk Assessment Table

5.14 The following pages contain the site-specific risk assessment for the site with appropriate remedial actions, recommendations and comments included for each identified hazard, potential contaminant, or situation.

5.15 The table also contains references to the appropriate section(s) of the site's WMS for additional management procedures.

5.16 As discussed in the section above, all situations which identify a risk from Low –High should be incorporated into the staff/visitor training schedule, where appropriate and acted on as required.

5.17 Table 5.5, overleaf details the relevant pathways and receptors for each individual dust/emission source and relevant measures required to break these linkages.

Table 5.5 – Source, Pathway, Receptor Routes

Source(s)	Pathway	Receptor(s)	Consequences	Effect	Probability	Assessment Outcome	Remedial Action/ Recommendations/ Comments
Dust / debris on site surfaces	Air	See Table 1	Harm to human health – respiratory irritation and illness. Air Pollution Water Pollution	Moderate	3	Low	Site surfaces will be dampened using a mobile water bowser or hose pipes. The operator will pay special attention to the areas where dust/debris is likely to build- up i.e. near to the hardcore / rubble storage bay. All site operatives will be trained in these procedures, and it will be the responsibility of site management to ensure the measures have been carried out. Daily housekeeping inspections are undertaken on site to clear debris and litter and prevent it from leaving the permit boundary. Vehicle speed on site is restricted to 5mph. Signs are erected at the relevant areas of the site, including the main access gates, to advise drivers of the speed limit. This will reduce the re-suspension of dust and particulate matter. All vehicles will be checked before they leave the site to ensure no mud/dust

							can stretch beyond the site access. All incoming/outgoing vehicle loads will be sheeted. Vehicles will be cleaned using the hose pipes available on site if required. Any mud/dust deposited onto the public highway will be treated as an emergency and cleaned by site operatives. If required, the site manager will arrange for a road sweeper to be deployed on the public highway. There is a continuous monitoring regime in place to identify any potential for dust leaving site boundary.
Vehicles tipping into waste reception/storage areas	Air	As above	Harm to human health – respiratory irritation and illness. Air Pollution Water Pollution	Moderate	2	Medium	Drop heights will be kept to a minimum. The operator will avoid double handling of waste. Staff continue to monitor the waste to ensure it does not escape the confines of the permitted area The operator also has the use of a mobile water bowser and hosepipes.
Prolonged periods of dry/warm weather or	Air	As above	Harm to human health – respiratory irritation and	Moderate	2	Medium	Additional (increased from one to three times) daily visual assessment / monitoring will be on and off site around the site perimeter in order to ensure dust

conditions where winds reach 4+ on the Beaufort Wind Scale			illness. Air Pollution Water Pollution				is not escaping beyond the site. Continual use of mobile dust suppression methods until weather conditions change/improve or inspections detail dust emanating on/off site is not occurring.
Particulate emissions from the exhaust of vehicles / plant /generators and other non-road going machinery on site.	Air	As above	Harm to human health – respiratory irritation and illness. Air Pollution Water Pollution	Moderate	3	Low	All vehicles, plant and equipment are serviced in line with manufacturer recommendations to ensure they are fit for purpose and ensure emissions are below the acceptable level. All vehicles, plant and equipment undergo daily inspections under the site's preventative maintenance schedule to ensure no visible faults are detected. Ongoing inspections will note any faults with machinery and if a fault detected, the site/compliance manager or TCM will decommission the plant/vehicle until it is fit for purpose.

6. Monitoring and Contingency Measures

Visual Dust Monitoring

6.1 Dust emissions at the site will be monitored by visual observation and recorded on the Dust Monitoring Form. There are no fixed locations for dust monitoring as this will change dependent on weather conditions and the direction of wind. Monitoring will take place anywhere within and around the site boundary. Monitoring results will be recorded on the Dust Monitoring Form, see Appendix B.

6.2 Dust monitoring will be carried out during operational hours. Recorded visual monitoring will be undertaken at least twice a day, for a minimum of five minutes each time by appropriately trained site operatives. Visual monitoring will take place at the beginning of the working day and when operations with the highest potential to produce dust are taking place. This is considered to be the most beneficial method to ensure that mitigation measures being implemented on site are effective. It is expected that staff members will also check for dust emissions as they approach or leave the site.

6.3 If excessive dust emissions (dust clouds) are observed, the site manager will establish what is causing the excessive dust emission to be generated and take remedial action. The results of the investigation and what action was taken will be recorded.

6.4 If the operator increases suppression methods and the suppression methods are still not considered suitable, operations will reduce or cease until the problem has been fully rectified. Site management will be responsible for investigating dust issues and provide additional training to staff to prevent any re-occurrences.

6.5 Extra and unplanned monitoring will be carried out on site when conditions are particularly windy (4 or above on the Beaufort scale) or dry, new activities are being undertaken, new machinery is being used or following the receipt of a complaint or incident related to dust emissions.

6.6 Site operatives will continuously visually monitor dust emissions whilst plant is in operation and will control dust emissions and asking the site manager, compliance manager, TCM or third party for advice as required. Work procedures will be stopped/adjusted should it be evident significant dust is being emitted which has the potential to migrate offsite.

Staff Shortages / Human Error

6.7 In the event of unforeseen staff shortages arising from illness, suspension or no shows, the Operator will make a judgement whether to reduce the number of incoming loads, thus reducing processing frequency and divert material to an alternative site. The operator will then seek further employment within a timely manner to ensure the site can continue to operate at its required capacity.

6.8 All staff are trained and undergo toolbox talks every 12 months (or sooner if operations change or complaints are received) to reduce the impact of human error. In instances where a human error has caused to an on-site dust issue, the site may suspend operations until the issue has been rectified and the member of staff will be warned and re-trained accordingly.

Weather Conditions

6.9 The operator will receive Met Office weather alerts for conditions which could cause a potential on or off-site dust complaint:

a) Dust plumes occurring on site, potentially if winds reach 4 on the Beaufort Wind Scale
b) Winds exceeding 7 on the Beaufort Wind Scale
c) Dust escaping beyond the site boundary.
d) Droughts or periods of hot weather exceeding 3 major dry days which could lead to water shortages, hosepipe bans and excessive dust.

6.10 In cases such as a hosepipe ban or water shortage, the site will ensure there is additional water available i.e. more mobile water bowsers or IBC containers filled with water which can be utilised to ensure suppression techniques can still function.

7. Reporting and Complaints Response

Reporting of Complaints

7.1 Should a complaint regarding dust be received by the site, the complaint will be recorded on the complaints form and investigated in accordance with the complaint's procedure. Details of information to be recorded as a minimum are:

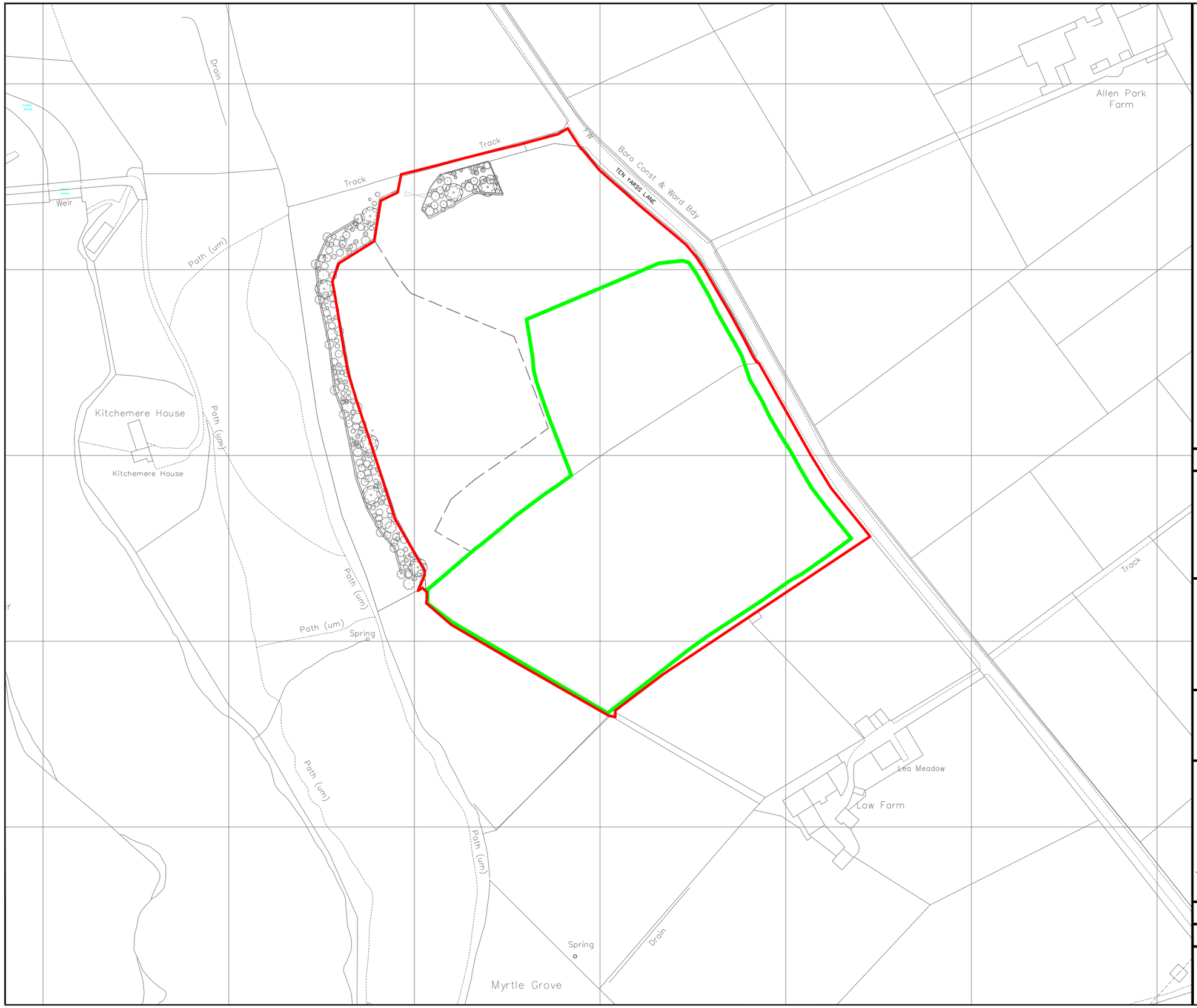
- Who made the complaint.
- Date & time of the complaint.
- The nature of the complaint.
- Action taken.
- Signature.

7.2 The person completing the form will then, if possible, make a note of:

- the weather conditions at the time of the problem (rain snow fog etc.)
- strength and direction of the wind; and,
- the activities being undertaken at the time of the complaint, particularly anything unusual.

APPENDIX A

Permit Boundary
Sensitive Receptors Plan



Legend:

- QUARRY BOUNDARY
- WASTE RECOVERY AREA

Rev	Description	Date	Drawn	Chkd

Client:

BIRKS ROYD STONE LTD

Project:

TEN YARDS LANE QUARRY
BESPOKE RECOVERY PERMIT
APPLICATION

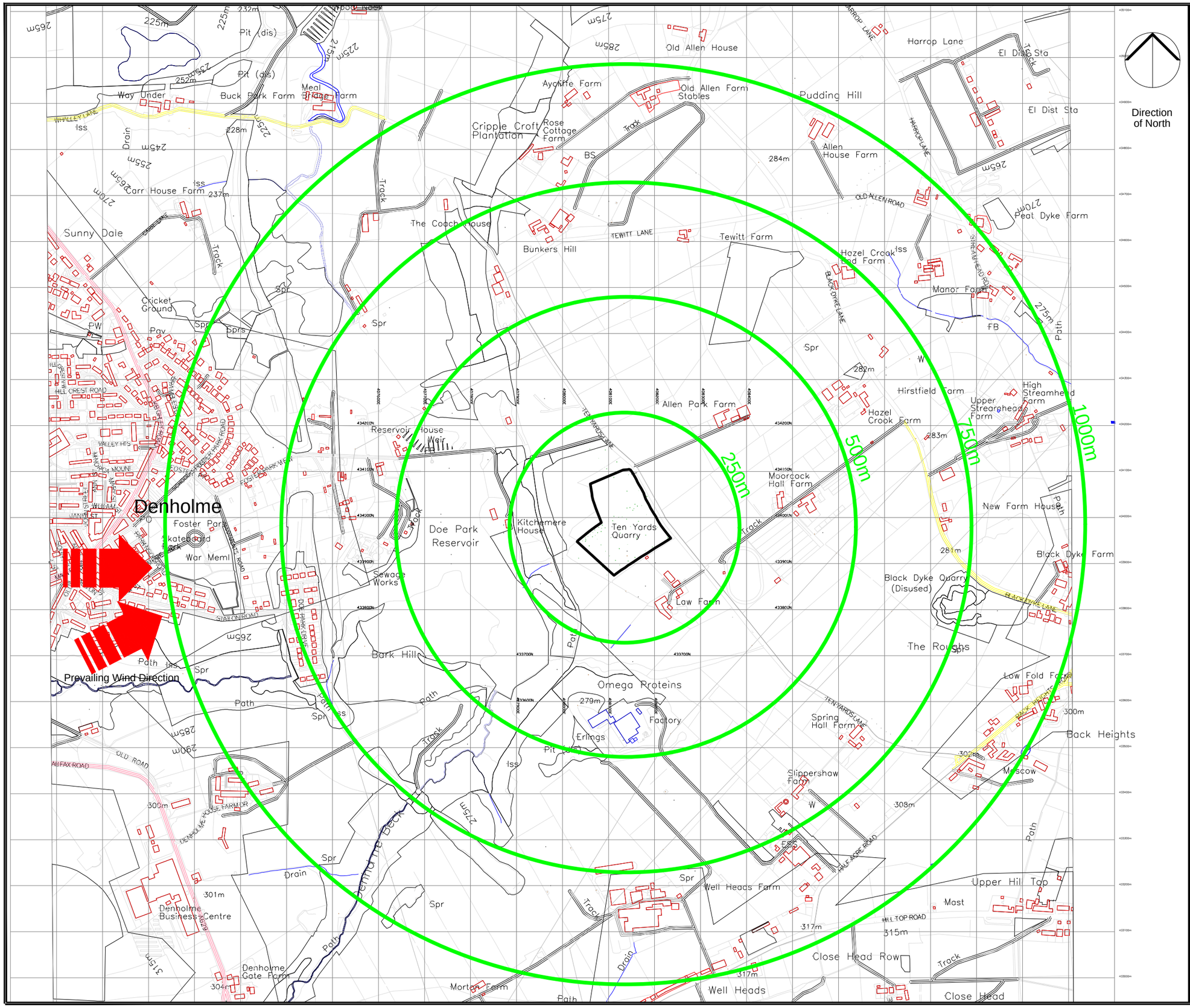
Plan Title:

PERMIT BOUNDARY PLAN

SILKSTONE ENVIRONMENTAL
GEOTECHNICAL, PLANNING & SURVEYING CONSULTANTS
A PHENNA GROUP COMPANY
7 Hall Annex, Thorncliffe Park, Chapeltown, Sheffield, S35 2PH
Tel (0114) 2573487 www.silkstoneenvironmental.co.uk

Project No. 26014	Dwg No. 26014/101	Rev

Date: Feb 26	Drawn: PS	Chkd: MB	Scale: 1:2000 @ A3



Legend:

- Installation Boundary
- 250m buffer
- Domestic Dwellings & Farms
- Industrial Areas
- Prevailing Wind Direction

Rev	Description	Date	Drawn	Chkd

Client:

BIRKS ROYD STONE LTD

Project:

TEN YARDS LANE QUARRY
BESPOKE RECOVERY PERMIT
APPLICATION

Plan Title:

Dust Receptors Plan

SILKSTONE ENVIRONMENTAL
GEOTECHNICAL, PLANNING & SURVEYING CONSULTANTS
A PHENNA GROUP COMPANY
7 Hall Annex, Thorncliffe Park, Chapeltown, Sheffield, S35 2PH
Tel (0114) 2573487 www.silkstoneenvironmental.co.uk

Project No. 26014	Dwg No. 26014/100	Rev
Date: July 26	Drawn: PS	Chkd: MB	Scale: 1:5000 @ A3

Appendix B - Dust Complaint Form

Customer Details	
Customer Name -	
Address – Postcode -	
Customer Contact Details -	
Tel -	
Email -	
Date -	
Complaint Ref Number -	
Complaint Details -	

Investigation Details	
Investigation carried out by -	
Position -	
Date & time investigation carried out -	
Weather conditions -	
Wind direction and speed -	
Investigation findings -	
Feedback given to Environment Agency and/or local authority -	
Date feedback given -	
Feedback given to public -	
Date feedback given -	

Review and Improve	
Improvements needed to prevent a reoccurrence -	
Proposed date for completion of the improvements -	
Actual date for completion -	
If different insert reason for delay -	
Does the dust management plan need to be updated -	
Date that the dust management plan was updated -	

Closure	
Site manager review date	
Site manager signature to confirm no further action required	