



**Connetts Farm Compost
Land to West of Flightways Business Park
Dunkeswell
EX14 4RD**

50.866627 -3.225663

Dust Management Plan

**S21-628/DEMP
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On behalf of :

**Connetts Farm Compost
Land to West of Flightways Business Park
Dunkeswell
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Contents Page

1. Introduction

1.1 Sensitive Receptors

2. Operations at Land to West of Flightways Business Park

2.1 Waste Deliveries to Land to West of Flightways Business Park

2.2 Overview of Waste Processing, Dust, and other Emission Controls

2.3 Mobile Plant and Equipment

3. Dust and Particulate Management

3.1 Responsibility for Implementation of this Plan

3.2 Sources and Control of Fugitive Dust & Other Emissions

3.3 Enclosure of waste processing & storage areas

3.4 Visual Dust Monitoring

4. Particulate Matter Monitoring

4.1 Monitoring Location

4.2 Operation of the Dust Monitoring Equipment

4.3 QA/QC and Record Keeping

4.4 Equipment and Data Management

4.5 Reporting of Data

4.6 Additional Detailed Reporting

5. Actions when alarm is triggered

6. Reporting and Complaints Response

- 6.1 Engagement with the Community
- 6.2 Reporting of Complaints
- 6.3 Management Responsibilities
- 6.4 Summary

Appendices

- Appendix 1: Plans
- Appendix 2: Waste List
- Appendix 3: Dust Complaint Form

1. Introduction

Connetts Farm Compost Run run a recycling business on a former stretch of WW2 airfield.

The materials recycling include compostable materials, soils and inert substances such as rocks and concrete. These wastes are treated by crushing, or by shredding.

The site falls within Mid Devon District Council. .

The site is not within an Air Quality Management Area.

Crushing rocks and concrete, and shovelling around on site can create dust. This can drift through the air and cause problems for other adjacent land uses.

The site infrastructure has slowly evolved over a number of years, although the operations are small scale and despite running some form of waste recycling exception for a number of years, no complaints have ever been received owing to dust.

The sites planning permission does not require any specific measures re. dust.

Connetts Farm Compost is preparing this document, because the Environment Agency has told it too.

Purpose of this document is to set out management principles that will reduce risk from dust pollution of adjacent land uses.

There are a number of other Management Documents. This is a standalone document.

This document is written so that operational staff at the site can use it and must have access to refer to it. All staff should read this. It is kept in right hand draw of desk in site office.

1.1 Sensitive Receptors

There are numerous receptors in the vicinity of the site.

We have included map in **Appendix 1**. Please see drawing reference S21-628/014

We have also made searches for powder coaters and paint shops, offices, diesel generators, busy roads, power stations, food manufacturing and food outlets, agricultural land, the location of solar panels or air conditioning systems in the near vicinity, and areas of car parking.

These are sensitive receptors because they are sensitive to dust. Dust may affect health of occupants, or it may spoil work being undertaken.

The closest sensitive receptors are 3 meters from the site boundary, these include residential amenity space to the south and solar panels to north.

There are no receptors further away that need to be considered in further detail.

The solar farm to the north of the site, is in the same ownership as the site. And as such should not be considered a sensitive receptor, to the same extent that an independently owned property should be considered a sensitive receptor.

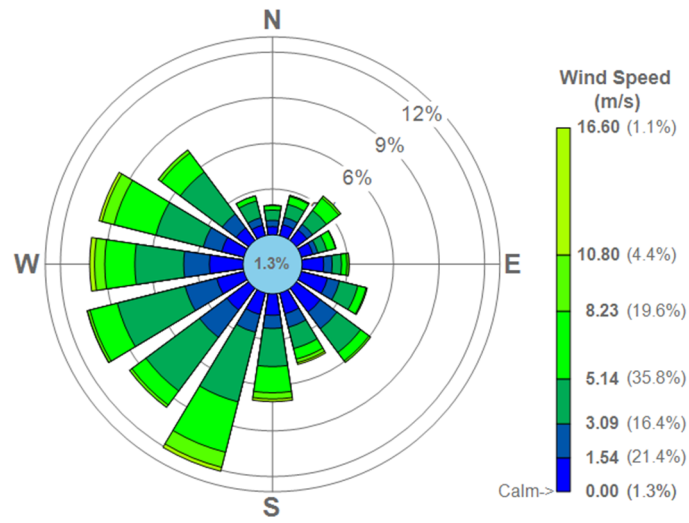


Figure 1 - Local Wind Direction

Table 1.1 Distances to Selected, Representative Sensitive Locations

Boundary	Closest property	Approximate distance to Land to West of Flightways Business Park site boundary (m)
West	Solar Farm	3
East	Live Work Units	3
South	Air Field	30
South	Industrial	30
South East	Residential	55
North West	Woodland Habitat	150

Table 1.2 Sources of Dust and/or other Emissions

Company	Address	Type of Business	Distance from Land to West of Flightways Business Park site boundary (m)
Culm Valley Pet Cremation	Flighway	Cremation	250
Tubbiy's Good Food	Airfield INdustrail Est.	Cafe	270

2. Operations at Land to West of Flightways Business Park

2.1 Waste Deliveries to Land to West of Flightways Business Park

Waste is delivered to site daily. Vehicles range from Tractors and Trailers, to HGVs. Some of the more modern vehicles will have Euro 5 and 6 Engines, but other are older.

All loads are covered. There is no correlation between vehicle types and waste type. Each vehicles registration numbers are recorded, and the weight and type of waste is recorded also.

Customers / vehicle drivers will be provided with special instructions re. Covering loads prior to arriving leaving on site.

2.2 Overview of Waste Processing, Dust, and Other Emission Controls

A site layout plan is provided in Appendix1. A towable water mist cannon / dust buster is kept adjacent to the site office.

There are no walls on site, only fences.

Concrete surfacing throughout the site.

Mobile plant includes:

- Crusher
- Screening
- Shredder

These operate in “Mobile Plant” Area as shown on plans **Appendix 1**.

2.2.1 Table 2.1 Requirements

The site treats, and stores a range of wastes. These can be broadly categorised as Organic or In-Organic.

Organic Wastes such as plant tissue, clean wood, and grass clipping are held treated, and stored in the green area on plan S21-628/012 (**Appendix 1**).

In-Organic Wastes such as stone, concrete, and sub-soil are held treated, and stored in the green area on plan S21-628/012 (**Appendix 1**).

A list of waste is included in **Appendix 2**. The TCM is responsible for deciding which wastes are stored and treated in which area,

- Aside from the site office there are no building on site.
- Water based dust suppression systems are utilised when required. The unit is a towable unit, and is placed to provide suppression where it is required. The site is small, and only one area is worked at a time, so only one water mist cannon is required. The water mist cannon can be adjusted to provide larger droplets, to dampen stockpiles, or a finer spray can be used to “kock” dust out of air.

2.3 Mobile Plant and Equipment.

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	Make	Model	Emission Rating
Tractor	John Deer	6610	Tier 3
Shredder	Various	Various	
Crusher	Various	Various	

The tractor is owned. The crusher and shredder are hired, and the model varies.

All equipment is maintained according to manufacturer’s instructions.

All replacements, and sub-contractors specification require best possible specification standards.

Ultra-low/low sulphur fuel is used.

3. Dust and Particulate (PM₁₀) Management

3.1 Responsibility for Implementation of the DEMP

Nick Stevens is responsible for the DEMP and making sure it works.

This DEMP is reviewed annually, or after a complaint or other negative outcome.

Nick Stevens has received training from CIWM, and will demonstrate continued technical competence for life time of permit.

3.2 Sources and Control of Fugitive Dust/Particulate Emissions

Sources

Operations at **Land to West of Flightways Business Park** that have the potential to produce dust and particulates include:

- Vehicles entering and/or leaving the site with mud on wheels, and tracking dust on to or off the site.
- Debris falling off lorries which arrive uncovered.
- Vehicles and plant moving around the site kicking up dust
- Road vehicles tipping waste
- Excavators/360s sorting waste
- Plant sorting waste – trommel screeners
- Plant treating waste – shredders, crushers etc
- Waste dropping from conveyors into bays
- Waste stored in bays – consider wind-whipping on the surface of the waste
- Site surfaces (not just the ground include around plant and equipment)
- Loading waste materials back on to vehicles.
- Particulate emissions from the exhaust of vehicles/plant/machinery on site.
- Generators, plant and other non-road going mobile machinery.

Table 3.1: Source-Pathway-Receptor Routes

Source	Pathway	Receptor	Type of impact	Where relationship can be interrupted
Mud	tracking dust on wheels and vehicles, then mud dropping off wheels/vehicles when dry	Industrial, Residential, Live Work, Solar Panels, Habitat.	Visual soiling, also consequent resuspension as airborne particulates	Remove mud before vehicles leave site. Long haul road ensures residual mud drops off before vehicle reaches public highway but there then is a need for a road sweeper to be on site every day.
Debris	falling off lorries	Industrial, Residential, Live Work, Solar Panels, Habitat.	Visual soiling, also consequent resuspension as airborne particulates	Cover lorries before leaving site. Long haul road ensures residual mud drops off before vehicle reaches public highway but there then is a need for a road sweeper to be on site every day.
Tipping, storage and sorting of wastes in the open	Atmospheric dispersion	Industrial, Residential, Live Work, Solar Panels, Habitat.	Visual soiling and airborne particulates	Minimise source strength by means of low drop heights, profiling and shielding of piles using flexible sheets, from wind whipping, positioning sources away from receptors. Also wetting of certain materials (not plasterboard)
Tipping, storage and sorting of waste inside buildings	Escape from buildings and subsequent atmospheric dispersion	Industrial, Residential, Live Work, Solar Panels, Habitat.	Visual soiling and airborne particulates	Minimise source strength by misting/water/barrier techniques.
Vehicle exhaust emissions	Atmospheric dispersion	Industrial, Residential, Live Work, Solar Panels, Habitat.	Airborne particulates	Regulatory controls and best-practice measures to minimise source strength
Non road going machinery exhaust emissions	Atmospheric dispersion	Industrial, Residential, Live Work, Solar Panels, Habitat.	Airborne particulates	Regulatory controls and best-practice measures to minimise source strength

Table 3.2: Measures that will be used on site to control dust/particulates (PM₁₀) and other emissions

Abatement Measure	Description / Effect	Overall consideration and implementation	Trigger for implementation
Preventative Measures			
Site / process layout in relation to receptors	Locating particulate emitting activities at a greater distance and downwind from receptors may reduce receptor exposure, provided that emissions from the source are not dispersed over significant distances.	<p>May be worthwhile in combination with other measures to reduce dust and particulate generation.</p> <p>If at all possible discuss at pre-application and prior to site design if the activity is known to be cause lots of dust and particulates.</p> <p>For existing sites this will require the operator to think about moving the site around or proposing temporary areas in inclement weather.</p>	This is not possible on this site. As receptors are down wind (prevailing) wind direction will have to be carefully considered.
Site speed limit, 'no idling' policy and minimisation of vehicle movements on site	Reducing vehicle movements and idling should reduce emissions from vehicles. Procurement policy to only purchase clean burn road vehicles and non-road going mobile machinery. Enforcement of a speed limit may reduce re-suspension of particulates by vehicle wheels.	<p>Easy to implement as part of good practice.</p> <p>Should be identified clearly in the site management system and implemented as appropriate measures.</p>	These measures will be used all of the time the site is operational.
Minimising drop heights for waste. Use of enclosed	Minimising the height at which waste is handled should reduce the distance over which debris, dust and particulates could be blown and dispersed by winds. Enclosing	<p>Relatively easy to implement at many sites.</p> <p>These steps should be identified clearly in the site management system and implemented as appropriate measures.</p>	These measures will be used all of the time the site is operational.

Abatement Measure	Description / Effect	Overall consideration and implementation	Trigger for implementation
chutes for waste drops/end of conveyor transfers and covered skips / storage vessels.	processes will further reduce dispersion.		
Good house-keeping	Having a consistent, regular housekeeping regime that is supported by management, will ensure site is regularly checked and issues remedied to prevent and remove dust and particulate build up.	Easy to implement and requires minimal equipment. Encourages a sense of pride and satisfaction amongst the staff which promotes vigilance and a positive culture. Staff should target the areas not caught by the road sweeper and other cleaning apparatus. Details on the frequency, job roles and areas covered should be documented here.	These measures will be used all of the time the site is operational.
Sheeting of vehicles	Prevents the escape of debris, dust and particulates from vehicles as they travel.	Relatively easy to implement at many sites. Should be identified clearly in the site management system and implemented as appropriate measures.	These measures will be used all of the time the site is operational.
Hosing of vehicles on exit	May remove some dirt, dust and particulates from the lower parts of vehicles although likely to be less	May be worthwhile where wheel wash installation is not feasible, or where the wheel wash does not achieve the desired outcome. This should be in the site	These measures will be used all of the time the site is operational.

Abatement Measure	Description / Effect	Overall consideration and implementation	Trigger for implementation
	effective than a more powerful wheel wash.	procedures and training. If the action works as a control measure, then consideration must be given to installing a wheel wash as the appropriate measure.	
Ceasing operation during high winds and/or prevailing wind direction	Mobilisation of dust and particulates is likely to be greater during periods of strong winds and hence ceasing operation at these times may reduce peak pollution events.	Likely to reduce dust and particulate emissions, however, not a long-term solution. Procedures should be in place to identify when operations will cease. May require a weather station to be installed.	These measures will be used all of the time the site is operational.
Installed wheel wash	Provides a high pressure wash of vehicle wheels and lower parts (including under body) using a series of jet sprays. More effective if vehicles drive through the wheel wash slowly in order that there is sufficient time for dirt to be removed.	Proven results where wheel wash is well designed and vehicles drive through slowly on entry and exit. Should be identified clearly in the site management system and implemented as appropriate measures. The range of wheel wash technology is rather large and to avoid any knowledge gaps, this section should detail specifics about the wheel wash. Consider using photos to assist. You should consider the placement and positioning of the wheel wash in this document too along with contingency plans for downtime or breakdown.	Not required owing to long haul road. But could be implemented if problem arise.

Abatement Measure	Description / Effect	Overall consideration and implementation	Trigger for implementation
Easy to clean concrete impermeable surfaces	Creating an easy to clean impermeable surface, using materials such as concrete as opposed to unmade (rocky or muddy) ground within the site and on site haul roads. This should reduce the amount of dust and particulate generated at ground level by vehicles and site activities.	Considered good overall based on dust and particulate reduction but potentially costly and disruptive to retrofit. For sites that have concrete surfaces ensure there are maintenance and cleaning procedures in the management system and they are implemented.	All surface within permitted area are concrete.
Minimisation of waste storage heights and volumes on site	Minimising the height at which waste is handled should reduce the distance over which debris, dust and particulates could be blown and dispersed by winds. Reducing storage volumes should reduce the surface area over which particulates can be mobilised.	Likely minimal return on potentially costly layout changes. The amount of waste that can be managed on site without causing dust and particulate pollution should be identified in the management system and may have to be reduced if it is considered an appropriate measure.	These measures will be used all of the time the site is operational.
Reduction in operations (waste throughput, vehicle size, operational hours)	Reducing the amount of activity on site, including no tipping, shredding, chipping or screening of high risk loads during windy weather as well as associated traffic movements should result in reduced emissions and re-suspension of dust and particulates from a site.	Effective in terms of dust and particulate reduction but unlikely to be popular/implemented by operators. It may be the only option when other steps fail. Ensure the site has procedures to reduce activity on site if required through complaints or known issues, or adverse weather conditions. This may include installing a weather station to alert the site to windy weather and when they need to reduce agreed activities.	These measures will be used all of the time the site is operational.

Abatement Measure	Description / Effect	Overall consideration and implementation	Trigger for implementation
Remedial Measures			
Netting / micro netting around equipment	Erecting netting around equipment that could give rise to large amounts of dust and particulates may be effective within the site boundary and prevent their dispersion off-site / their re-suspension within the site.	Reduces wind speed across the site which indirectly controls the potential for dust and particulate emissions. Maintenance should be covered in the management system and procedures. Effective for use as litter netting, but not for stopping dust from leaving the site boundary.	In the interest of lowering capital carbon emissions, and the creation of future plastic waste (resource depletion & and micro plastic pollution) netting will only be installed where it is considered of benefit.
On-site sweeping	Sweeping could be effective in managing larger debris, dust and particulates but may also cause the mobilisation of smaller particles. Road sweeping vehicles damp down dust and particulates whilst brushing and collecting dust and particulates from the road surface, particularly at the kerbside. This may generate dust and particulate movement that may become a Health and Safety issue if the filters and spray bars on the sweepers are not maintained.	Easy to apply but less effective than other measures. Should be covered in the management system and procedures and implemented thoroughly. Be specific and consider including photos of the apparatus. The range of roadsweeping equipment is very broad and you should detail what is being used. We would expect to see training procedures to ensure that staff are clear on what needs to happen and when. We would expect to see maintenance schedules detailing when consumable items on road sweepers are replaced (Filters, brushes etc).	These measures will be used all of the time the site is operational.

Abatement Measure	Description / Effect	Overall consideration and implementation	Trigger for implementation
Site perimeter netting / micro netting	Erecting netting around the site perimeter may capture released debris and dust and particulates prior to it being dispersed off-site.	Reduces wind speed across the site which indirectly controls the potential for dust and particulate emissions. Maintenance should be covered in the management system and procedures. Can look untidy and dirty creating negative impression of the facility. Not very effective at reducing dust and emissions from leaving the site boundary.	In the interest of lowering capital carbon emissions, and the creation of future plastic waste (resource depletion & and micro plastic pollution) netting will only be installed where it is considered of benefit.
Water suppression with hoses & water jets	Damping down of site areas using hoses can reduce dust and particulate re-suspension and may assist in the cleaning of the site if combined with sweeping.	Quite water intensive. Can reduce the calorific value of the material which should be considered if sent for energy recovery/biomass type operations. Maintenance should be covered in the management system and procedures.	These measures will be used all of the time the site is operational. Although limited to periods of dry weather.
Water suppression with mist sprays	Installation of mist sprays around sites, at building entrances/exits and within buildings at point source emissions like conveyors, trommels etc. It can also assist in the damping down of dust and particulates, therefore, reducing emissions from site.	Very effective at controlling point source emissions of dust and particulates. Can be installed to conveyors and areas where waste is dropped. 'Halo' rings can be fitted to conveyor drops on concrete crushers and screeners to minimise dispersion. Not effective for use at site boundaries. Uses less water than water bowser Maintenance should be covered in the management system and procedures.	These measures will be used all of the time the site is operational. Although limited to periods of dry weather.

Abatement Measure	Description / Effect	Overall consideration and implementation	Trigger for implementation
Water suppression with bowser	Using bowzers is a quick method of damping down large areas of the site with large water jets. This method could also be used on easy-to-clean, impermeable concrete surfaces.	Highly water intensive and more likely to minimise dust and particulates on the ground that is at risk of being re-suspended rather than already airborne dust and particulates. Very effective at dampening down haul roads and large surface areas. Can also come with hose attachments and other attachments to increase its versatility. Can reduce the calorific value of the material which should be considered if sent for energy recovery/biomass type operations. Maintenance should be covered in the management system and procedures.	These measures will be used all of the time the site is operational. Although limited to periods of dry weather.
Dust and particulate monitor with trigger alarm	Installation of a dust and particulate monitor with specified alarm trigger level can alert site staff when short-term particulate concentrations are elevated in order that site practices can be reviewed or application of mitigation measures increased.	Worthwhile installing as a real-time tracker of dust and particulate concentrations. Helpful to monitor environmental performance and also to track the effectiveness of improvements made at the site. It is important that the equipment is backed up by a suitable maintenance contract and initial capital costs, with maintenance is sub £10k for a suitable system. At multi-operator sites this kind of system can be used to demonstrate a specific	£10,000 is not feasible on a site of this size, especially considering the level of subsistence fees relative to throughput.

Abatement Measure	Description / Effect	Overall consideration and implementation	Trigger for implementation
		<p>site is not a source of dust and particulate pollution.</p> <p>Note - <i>The alarm trigger isn't set in permit conditions as a "compliance limit" but by the operator in the Dust Management Plan as an "action level" to alert the operator that they may be generating dust. The operator should stop once the alarm sounds and if they believe they are the source then they should modify their operations and report to the EA. If the dust isn't coming from their operations then they should note it down and continue with their operations. Experience has shown us that a limit of less than 75 ug/m3 (over a 5 min average) for PM10 should be considered by operators initially and reviewed down after the system has been in place for some time. NOTE - Regulatory emphasis should NOT be placed on the exceedance but instead on the action the operator takes, if they are the source, to prevent a re-occurrence.</i></p>	
Shaker grids	Similar to cattle grids, these are installed at a site entrance and exit. The movement of vehicles over the grids shakes dust and particulates	Unlikely to be as effective and as thorough wheel washing. Work better for sites without impermeable surfaces where large amounts of mud need to be shaken	Not required owing to long haul road. But could be implemented if problem arise.

Abatement Measure	Description / Effect	Overall consideration and implementation	Trigger for implementation
	from the wheels, thus removing them before vehicles enter the site.	<p>off tyres and undercarriages. Must then be used in accordance with a wheel wash before exiting site onto the public highway.</p> <p>Maintenance should be covered in the management system and procedures.</p>	
Water Cannons	<p>Water cannons provide a means for delivery of powerful water streams from a water truck. With variable nozzles, the spray pattern can be controlled and varied between jet and fog. Typical water flows are up to 5000 litres per minute. Water cannons are most often used for fire protection, mining operations, heavy machinery wash down, cleaning and dust and particulate abatement.</p>	<p>Highly water intensive and more likely to minimise dust and particulates on the ground that is at risk of being re-suspended rather than already airborne dust and particulates. Covers a large area in a short amount of time.</p> <p>Can reduce the calorific value of the material which should be considered if sent for energy recovery/biomass type operations.</p> <p>Should be identified clearly in the site management system and implemented as appropriate measures.</p> <p>Produces large amounts of run-off that need to be managed to prevent pollution.</p>	<p>These measures will be used all of the time the site is operational. Although limited to periods of dry weather.</p>
Application of CMA / chemical suppressant	<p>Diluted Calcium Magnesium Acetate (CMA) or other chemical based dust suppressant is regularly applied by spraying using a back-pack applicator for small areas or</p>	<p>Trials indicate this can be an effective process. It shouldn't be applied during rain and once applied it needs to be re-applied regularly. Works best when applied to clean surfaces, and can also</p>	<p>This would be inadvisable as it would cause cumulative contamination of surrounding land, with calcium and magnesium.</p>

Abatement Measure	Description / Effect	Overall consideration and implementation	Trigger for implementation
	by road sweeper to cover larger areas. CMA acts as a suppressant with the aim of reducing dust and particulate re-suspension and hence ambient concentrations.	be applied to stockpiles to form a 'crust' and reduce wind-whipping. Price and efficacy vary depending on the brand selected. Maintenance should be covered in the management system and procedures.	
Heavy Water	Heavy water is used to improve the compaction and stability and reduce dust and particulates on unsealed roads or areas of land. Ideally it is blended into the road construction material as the road is constructed, but where this is not possible it can be sprayed onto the top of the road. Heavy water combines fast acting wetting agents with polymer binders, to allow penetration deep into the material and to 'agglomerate' the dust and particles together.	Potentially useful but only for sites with large areas of unmade ground. Should be identified clearly in the site management system and implemented as appropriate measures.	This will not be used. We wouldn't consider wholesale application of polymers, in any way sustainable. And will almost certainly create long term cumulative contamination of environment with nano-plastics. Struggling to believe this recommended in an official template. This is an extremely short sighted and ill-conceived suppression method.

This is not an exhaustive list of all abatement options, and there may be other technology and abatement options that exist to achieve the same or a greater outcome in reducing the risk of pollution.

3.3 Other Considerations

Water usage/ availability:

The site has a mains water connection. And potable water is used for all on site systems. There is also a backup tank which is filled via rainwater collected from site surfaces. These features are marked on plans.

In the event of a drought:

Back Up tank will be used in periods of drought. Stockpiles can be covered with sheets and work will stop when back up water supply is exhausted.

3.4 Enclosure of Waste Processing & Storage Areas

Nick and Heather Stevens will in the long term consider the advantages of enclosing operations within a building. It is expensive to fully enclose a waste management facility inside a building but there are significant long term savings to factor in when considering enclosing an operation. Some of the benefits of fully enclosure are detailed below:

Waste Weight	Enclosure keeps waste dry and therefore can reduce disposals costs significantly.
Water Saving 1	Enclosure can reduce water usage and therefore ensure waste operations continue during drought conditions when water based systems are not available.
Water Saving 2	Less water use will reduce your water bill significantly.
Water Saving 3	It can maintain a high calorific value for residual waste being sent to energy from waste.

Water Saving 4	If a roof water collection system is used you can reduce water usage even further.
Management Savings	It is much easier to control dust inside a building without wind affecting the emissions. It is a passive control measure and will work with limited staff and management oversight.
Odour & Noise Control	Buildings can also help control odour and noise.
Limited effectiveness of other abatement measures	There are numerous case studies available that show even with considerable investment in other abatement measures they are not as effective as a fully enclosed building.

3.5 Visual Dust Monitoring

Frisbee Dust Deposit Gauge is the standard method for measurement of deposition of particulate matter. A Frisbee shaped dish acts as a collection surface, is placed on a tripod stand 1.7m above the ground. The sampling implies that rain washes the particulate matter into a collection bottle. The sampling period is typically one month after which the sample is collected and sent to the laboratory where the water in the bottle is filtered through a pre-weighed equilibrated filter paper to allow measuring the quantity of dust deposited. A simple equation gives the rate of deposition per square metre per day (mg/m²/day).

Changing the sample bottles should be carried out using the following procedures:

1. Loosen the grub screw holding the bird guard to the tripod, then remove the complete collector/bird guard assembly. Raise the inner PVC pipe sufficiently for the bottle to be removed. Unscrew the cap of the bottle and slide it up the white PVC tube, then carefully tilt and withdraw the bottle from within the tripod. Or Raise the central stem of the tripod sufficiently for the bottle to be removed. (It is a good idea to rinse the bottles, collector and foam pad with clean water before using for the first time. If algal growth is a problem during the summer months, it can be reduced by excluding sunlight from the bottle by using a black bin-liner or black adhesive tape around the bottle. When siting the gauge, ensure that the central stem of the tripod is truly vertical, so as to avoid water standing in the collector).
2. Label the collecting bottle and replace it with a clean one containing a suitable biocide.
3. Return the Frisbee and collecting bottle to the laboratory.

A weather station will also be installed to assess wind direction and suitability therefore of results.

4. Particulate Matter Monitoring

Please section 3.5.

4.1 Monitoring Location

Monitoring location is marked on plans in Appendix 1. S21-628/013

4.2 Operation of the PM Monitoring Equipment

Nick Stevens is responsible for maintaining equipment.

Data is recorded in a spreadsheet.

Environmental Permit may require the data to be sent at certain times. Please check wording of permit.

Site action level Frisbee-type Deposition Gauges: 200 mg/m² /day, averaged over a 4-week period

Data sets are looked at to try and understand when and why higher levels occur.

If dust level are over action level then mitigative measures will have to be improved.

4.3 Quality Assurance/Quality Control and Record Keeping

Records Nick Stevens will keep to ensure the system works correctly.

Consider recording;

- i) The make and model of the monitoring equipment
- ii) The serial number of the monitoring equipment;
- iii) When, how and by whom the data is checked
- iv) When the equipment is calibrated;
- v) How the equipment is calibrated;
- vi) Copies of the qualifications and training records of who carries out the calibration
- vii) When and by whom the equipment is routinely inspected;
- viii) If the equipment is damaged and/or no longer able to collect reliable data.

4.4 Equipment and Data Management

Nick Stevens is responsible for the PM monitoring equipment, and is trained to do so.

4.5 Reporting of Data

Reporting will be provided on publically available google docs spreadsheet. EA will be provided with link to this sheet and they can check it whenever the need / desire arises.

4.6 Additional Detailed Monthly Reporting

If there are exceedances. This plan will be updated with measures taken to reduce deposition rates.

5. Actions when alarm is triggered.

Provide a summary of what happens when the “action level” has been exceeded.

EXAMPLE –

The following actions are taken:

1. The Site Foreman assesses yard activities and the nature of the waste handling and deliveries immediately prior to the alarm being activated, to work out what has caused the alarm to be activated.
2. If the source cannot be ascertained with 100% confidence, the Site Foreman on duty suspends the **likely** dust/particulate generating activities, i.e. waste wood-shredding and tromelling.
3. If the source is within the site’s control, the Site Foreman on duty takes appropriate action in terms of dust/particulate abatement, to ensure that the alarm is not re-activated. This may take the form of the following;
 - (a) Investigating the source of the dust/particulates to prevent a re-occurrence.
 - (b) Suspending operations which are not being conducted using best-practice controls as set out in Table 3.1.
 - (c) Additional use of the dust abatement measures.
 - (d) Logging findings of a – c in the site diary, and also in the reporting template within the relevant appendix of the Environmental Permit.

In all cases, any new “lessons learnt” from the Site Foreman’s investigations are considered by the company directors and implemented into dust & particulate emission management plan (if not already included), to prevent a re-occurrence of the alarm.

Continuous visual monitoring of potential dust sources and activities safeguard play a very important part in managing dust and particulates.

6. Reporting and Complaints Response

The complaint will be recorded and placed in the complaints file in the right hand draw of the site office desk. All work will cease, and investigation will be made of the causes.

A report will be written and supplied to the complainant within 48 hours of the incident.

6.1 Engagement with the Community

Being a good neighbour is important and can be very beneficial to a business. If your site is causing an impact on local residents/businesses make sure you keep them up to date on what you are doing to tackle the problems. If they think you aren't doing anything to respond to their complaints your relationship will quickly deteriorate.

The site has been operating under exemptions for a number of years, and no complaints have been received. Nick and Heather have a good relationship with their neighbours.

6.2 Reporting of Complaints

All complaints will be discussed with local area officer when they conduct their annual visit.

The complaints form in **Appendix 3** will be used and retained.

6.3 Management Responsibilities

Complaints are handled and by Nick and Heather Stevens.

Don't rely on the Environment Agency Incident Hotline as the only way for people to complain about your site. Consider circulating the site's telephone number to local residents/businesses so you can respond quickly to a complaint, or making the site email address and contact numbers visible from the site I.D. board near the site entrance, and on your website. In extreme cases you can also set up your own 24hr complaint line.

6.4 Summary

This plan should be updated annually and after any complaints or exceedances (monitoring).

It is the aim of this plan to minimise impacts from particulate matter (dust & combustion particulates) on surround receptors (humans, property and habitat).



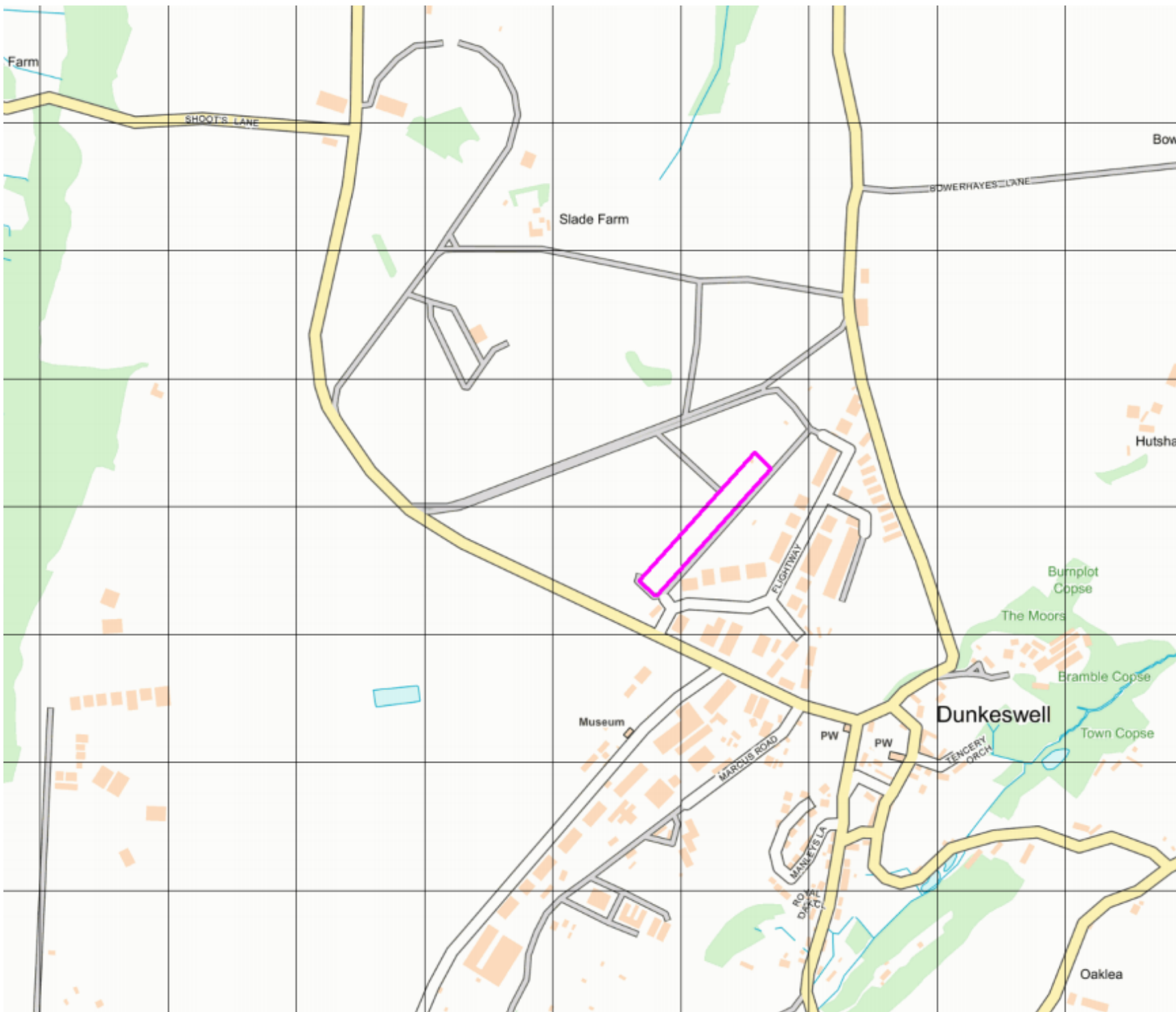
APPENDIX 1

Site Plans

Connetts Farm Compost

**Plan: Site Location Plan
(Wider Area)**

Drawing Ref: S21-628/001



Connetts Farm Compost

Plan: Permit Boundary

**Drawing Ref:
S21-628/002**

Scale 1:500@A4



Connetts Farm Compost

Plan: Habitats

Drawing Ref: S21-628/003

Legend

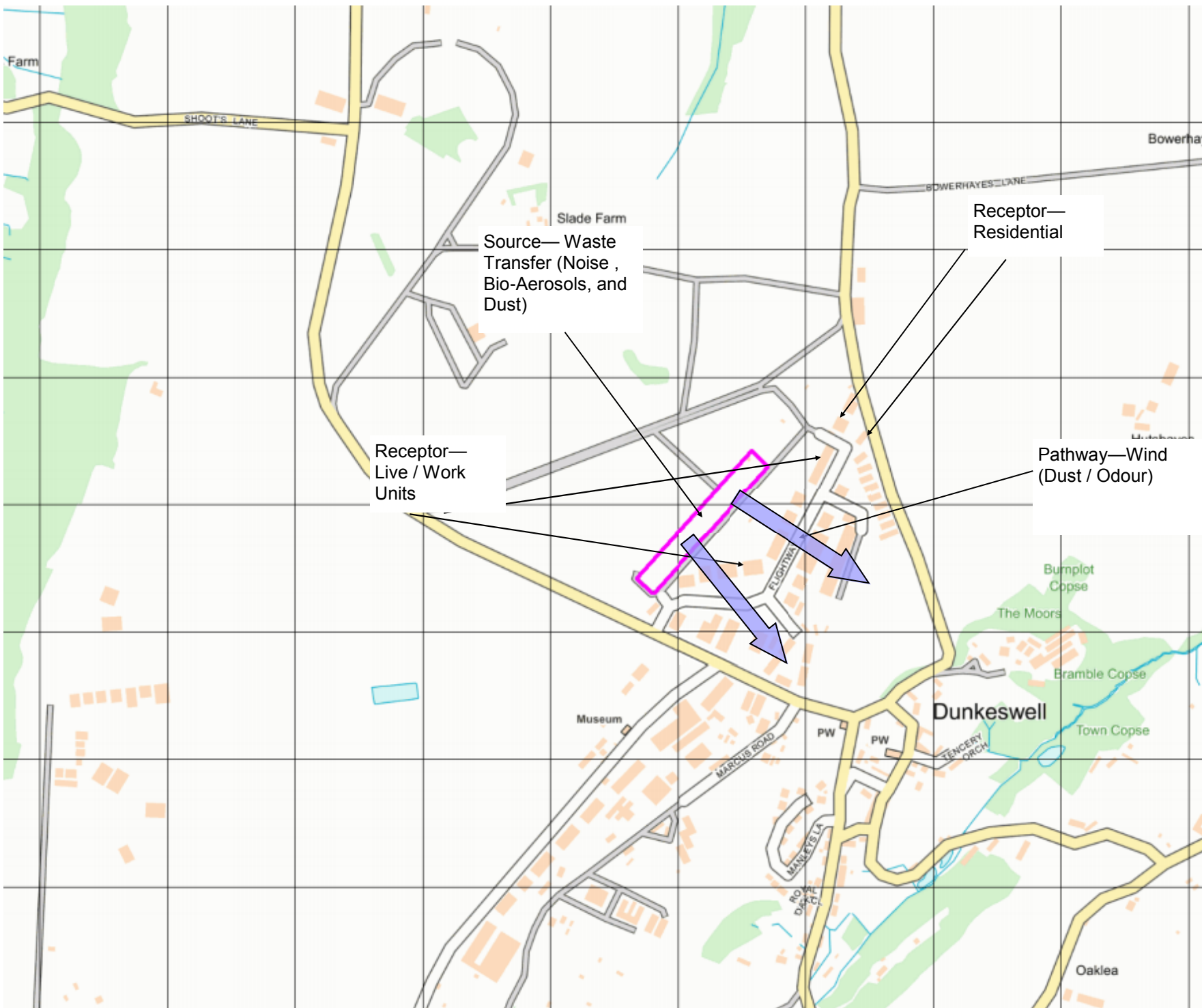
- Priority Habitat Inventory -
Deciduous Woodland
(England)



Connetts Farm Compost

Plan: Source, Pathway, Receptor (500 meter)

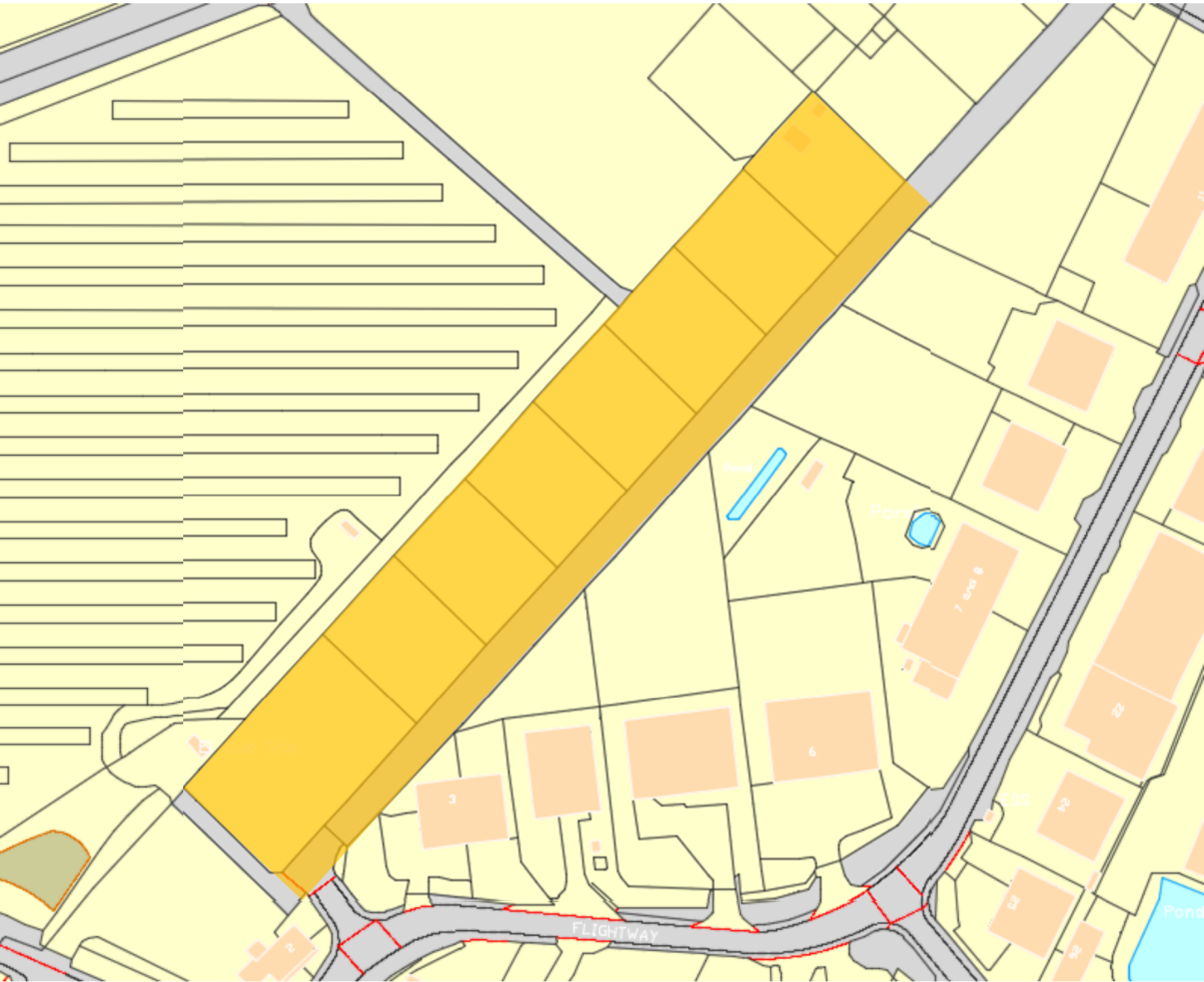
Drawing Ref: S21-628/005



**Connetts Farm
Compost**

**Plan: Site Surfaces
Drawing Ref:
S21-628/006**

**Grey—Building
Orange—Concrete**

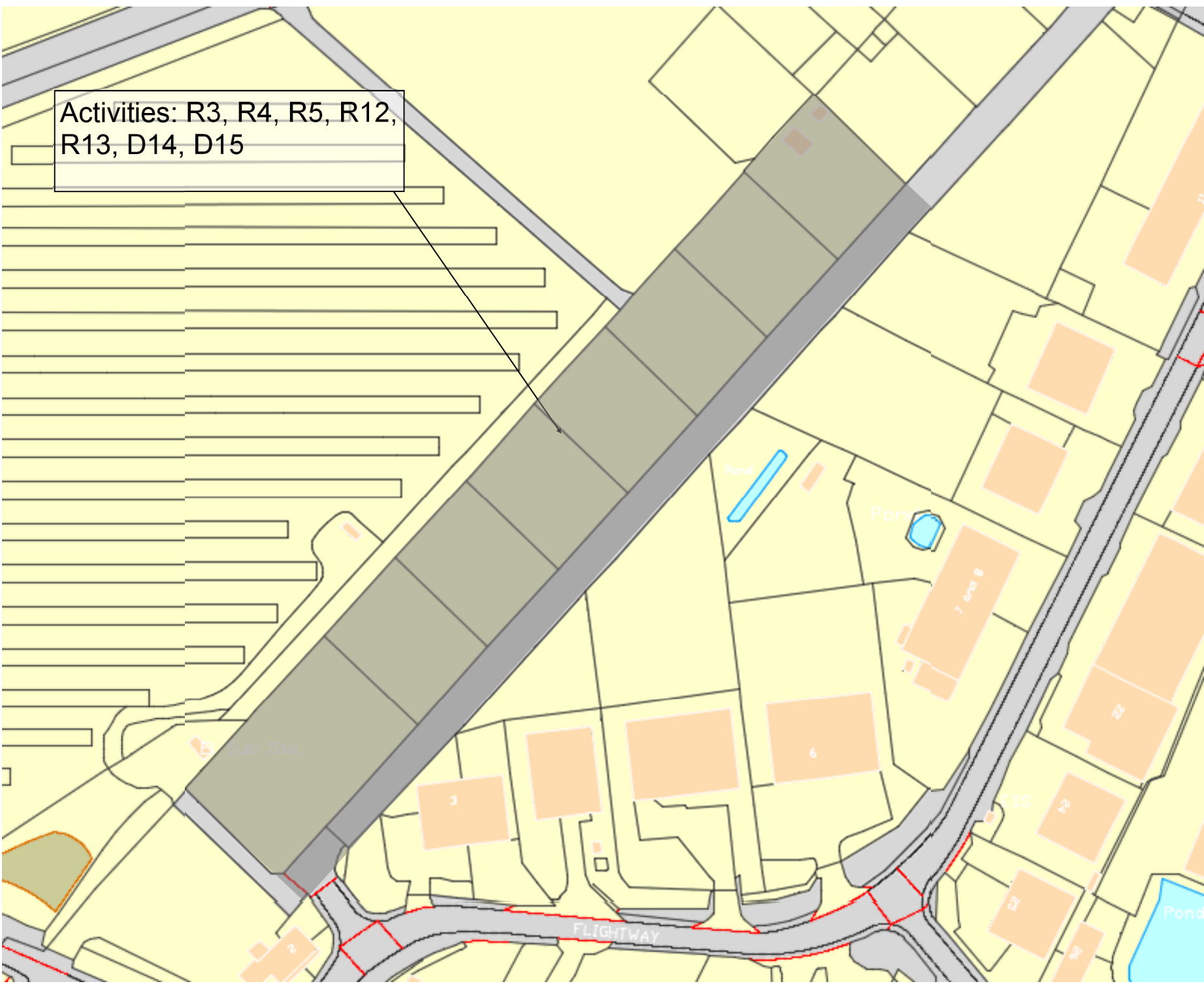


Activities: R3, R4, R5, R12,
R13, D14, D15

**Connetts Farm
Compost**

**Plan: Key Area
Activities (shaded)**

**Drawing Ref:
S21-628/008**



**Connetts Farm
Compost**

Plan: Layout

**Drawing Ref:
S21-628/011**

Note: "Mobile Plant"
Refers to intermittent
use of shredding,
crusher and screener
for treatment of
wastes. This layout
must be adopted to
ensure noise, dust and
bio-aerosol assessment
remain valid.



**Connetts Farm
Compost**

Plan: Drainage

**Drawing Ref:
S21-628/012**

Note1 : There is no formal site drainage. The concrete is laid with a camber (old runway), and water runs off on to surrounding farm land.

Key

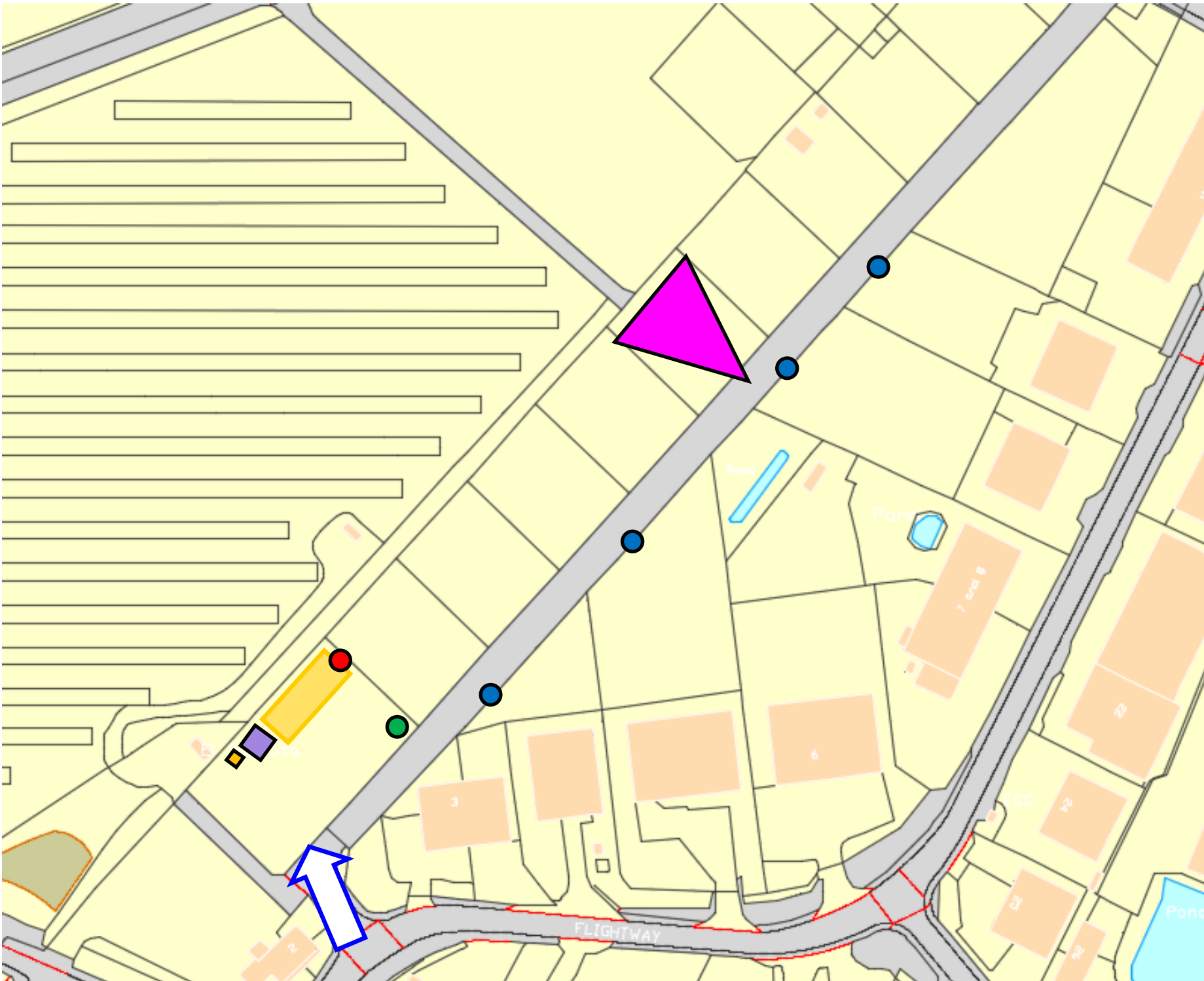
Blue Arrow—Run-Off

Orange Line—30 cm High Bund (To be created)

Blue Circle—Penstock Valve for Retention of Fire Water

Green Area—Impermeable Concrete





**Connetts Farm
Compost**

**Plan: Ancillary
Drawing Ref:
S21-628/013**

Key

**Blue Arrow—
Emergency Access**

**Yellow Box—
Site Office**

**Green Dot—
Towable Dust Buster**

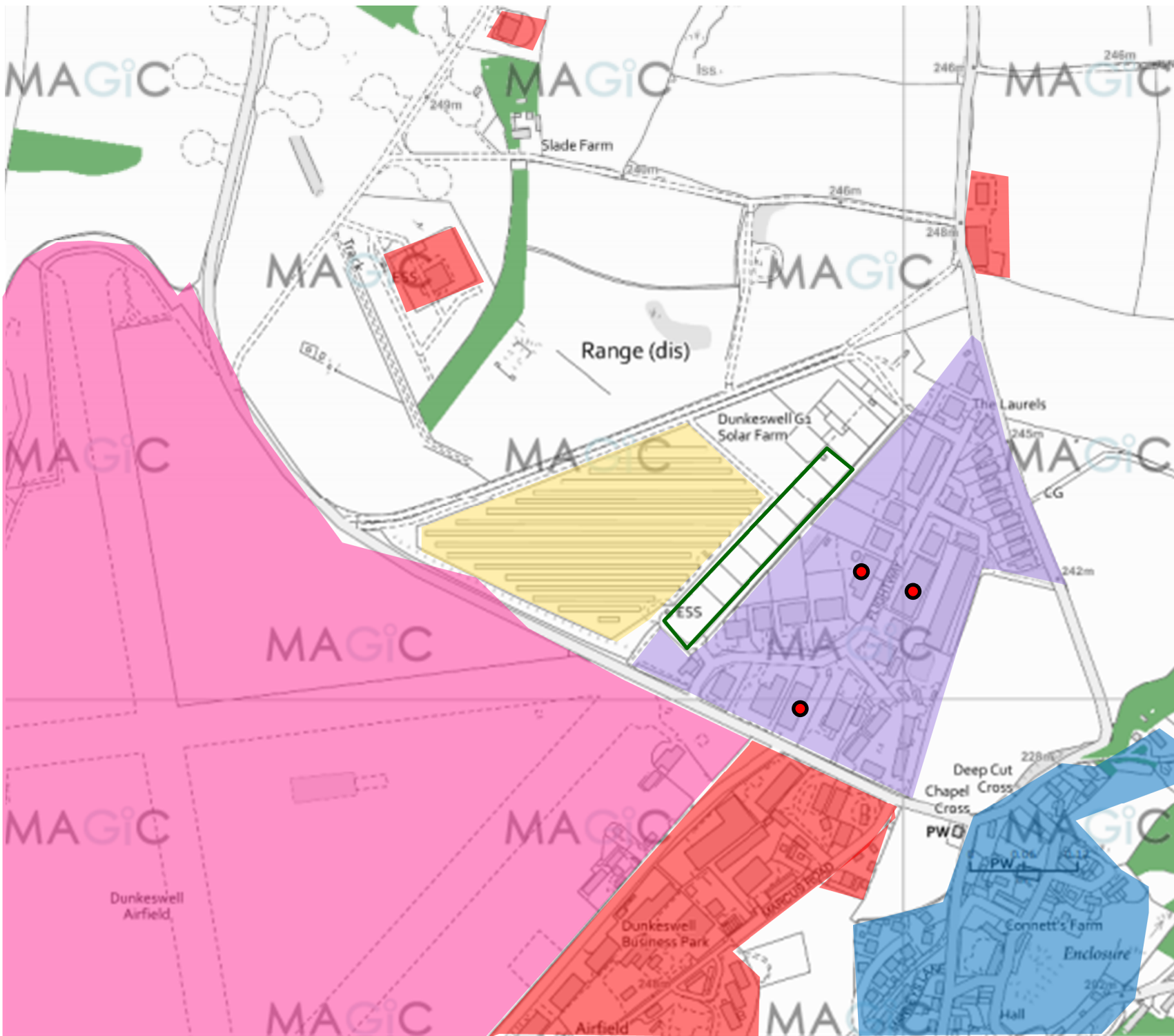
**Purple—Above
Ground Water Tank
5000L**

**Orange—Sump with
Submersable Pump
and Float Switch to
Fed Above Ground
Tank**

**Blue—Frisbee
Guages for Visual
Dust Monitoring**

**Red—Weather
Station**

**Pink—Example
Water Cannon Cover-
age (Water Can-
non is Mobile)**



Connetts Farm Compost
Plan: Sensitive Receptors
Drawing Ref: S21-628/014

Key

- Green—Habitat**
- Yellow—Solar Panels**
- Purple—Live Work***
- Red—Industrial**
- Blue—Residential**
- Green Line—Site**
- Pink—Air Field**
- Unshaded—Agricultural**
- Red Dot—Clean Industries**

***Live Work Units comprising residential at first floor level, and commercial ground floor uses. Commercial ground floor use is linked to residential use in each instance.**



APPENDIX 2

Waste List

Waste List - Bespoke Permit
 Connets Farm Compost Facility, Land West Flighway Bus. Park

1.0 - Introduction

This Waste List Sets out the Waste Types for Each Waste Stream on Site. The Waste will not be mixed Between Streams. Composting Wastes will be processed in the composting area. Soils, Soil Substitutes and Aggregates will be processed in a separate area.

2.0 - Soils, Soil Substitutes and Aggregates

The below list is taken from Standard rules SR2010No12 Treatment of waste to produce soil, soil substitutes and aggregates.

Exclusions	
<p>Wastes having any of the following characteristics shall not be accepted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consisting solely or mainly of dusts, powders or loose fibres • Hazardous wastes • Wastes in liquid form 	
Waste Code	Description
01	WASTES RESULTING FROM EXPLORATION, MINING, QUARRYING AND PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL TREATMENT OF MINERALS
01 04	wastes from physical and chemical processing of non-metalliferous minerals
01 04 08	waste gravel and crushed rocks other than those mentioned in 01 04 07
01 04 09	waste sand and clays
02	WASTES FROM AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, AQUACULTURE, FORESTRY, HUNTING AND FISHING, FOOD PREPARATION AND PROCESSING
02 02	waste from preparation and processing of meat, fish and other foods of animal origin
02 02 02	shellfish shells from which the soft tissue or flesh has been removed only
03	WASTES FROM WOOD PROCESSING AND THE PRODUCTION OF PANELS AND FURNITURE, PULP, PAPER AND CARDBOARD
03 01	wastes from wood processing and the production of panels and furniture
03 01 01	waste bark and cork
03 03	wastes from pulp, paper and cardboard production and processing
03 03 01	waste bark and wood
10	WASTES FROM THERMAL PROCESSES
10 01	waste from power stations and other combustion plants
10 01 01	bottom ash and slag only
10 01 02	pulverised fuel ash only
10 01 05	gypsum (solid) only
10 01 07	gypsum (sludge) only
10 01 15	bottom ash and slag only from co-incineration other than those mentioned in 10 01 14
10 11	wastes from manufacture of glass and glass products
10 11 12	clean glass other than those mentioned in 10 11 11
10 12	wastes from manufacture of ceramic goods, bricks, tiles and construction products
10 12 08	waste ceramics, bricks, tiles and construction products(after thermal processing)
10 13	wastes from manufacture of cement, lime and plaster products and articles and products made from them

10 13 14	waste concrete only
15	WASTE PACKAGING
15 01	packaging
15 01 07	clean glass only
17	CONSTRUCTION AND DEMOLITION WASTES (INCLUDING EXCAVATED SOIL FROM CONTAMINATED SITES)
17 01	concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics
17 01 01	concrete
17 01 02	bricks
17 01 03	tiles and ceramics
17 01 07	mixtures of concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics other than those mentioned in 17 01 06
17 02	wood, glass and plastic
17 02 02	clean glass only
17 03	bituminous mixtures, coal tar and tarred products
17 03 02	road base and road planings (other than those containing coal tar) only
17 05	soil (including excavated soil from contaminated sites) stones and dredging spoil
17 05 04	soil and stones other than those mentioned in 17 05 03
17 05 06	dredging spoil other than those mentioned in 17 05 05
17 05 08	track ballast other than those mentioned in 17 05 07
17 08	gypsum based construction material
17 08 02	gypsum only other than that mentioned in 17 08 01
19	WASTES FROM WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITIES, OFF SITE WASTE WATER TREATMENT PLANTS AND PREPARATION OF WATER INTENDED FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION / INDUSTRIAL WASTE
19 05	wastes from aerobic treatment of solid waste
19 05 03	compost from source segregated biodegradable waste only
19 08	wastes from waste water treatment plants not otherwise specified
19 08 02	washed sewage grit (waste from desanding) free from sewage contamination only
19 08 99	stone filter media if free from sewage contamination only
19 09	wastes from the preparation of water intended for human consumption or water for industrial use
19 09 02	sludges from water clarification
19 12	wastes from the mechanical treatment of wastes
19 12 05	clean glass only
19 12 09	minerals (for example sand, stones)
19 12 12	treated bottom ash including IBA and slag other than that containing dangerous substances only
19 13	wastes from soil and groundwater remediation
19 13 02	solid wastes from soil remediation other than those mentioned in 19 13 01
19 13 04	sludges from soil remediation other than those mentioned in 19 13 03
20	MUNICIPAL WASTES (HOUSEHOLD WASTE AND SIMILAR COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL AND INSTITUTIONAL WASTES) INCLUDING SEPARATELY COLLECTED FRACTIONS
20 01	separately collected fractions
20 01 02	clean glass only
20 02	garden and park wastes
20 02 02	soil and stones

3.0 - Composting

The below list of wastes is taken from Standard Rules 2012 No 7 - Composting in open systems.

Maximum quantities

The total quantity of waste accepted at the site shall be no more than 75 tonnes in any one day.

Exclusions

Wastes having any of the following characteristics shall not be accepted:

- Consisting solely or mainly of dusts (except sawdust), powders or loose fibres;
- Catering waste and other wastes containing animal by-products covered by the Animal By-Products Regulations (except waste code 02 01 06 below).;
- Wastes that are in a form which is liquid;
- Hazardous wastes;
- Wastes containing treated wood;
- Wastes containing wood-preserving agents or other biocides;
- Wastes containing persistent organic pollutants;
- Wastes containing Japanese Knotweed.

Waste Code	Description
02	WASTES FROM AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, AQUACULTURE, FORESTRY, HUNTING AND FISHING, FOOD PREPARATION AND PROCESSING
02 01	wastes from agriculture, horticulture, aquaculture, forestry, hunting and fishing
02 01 03	plant-tissue waste
02 01 06	animal faeces, urine and manure (including spoiled straw) only
02 01 07	wastes from forestry (biodegradable only)
02 01 99	wastes not otherwise specified (spent mushroom compost and fully biodegradable bedding only)
02 03	wastes from fruit, vegetables, cereals, edible oils, cocoa, coffee, tea and tobacco preparation and processing; conserve production; yeast and yeast extract production, molasses preparation and fermentation
02 03 04	materials unsuitable for consumption or processing (biodegradable only)
02 07	wastes from the production of alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages (except coffee, tea and cocoa)
02 07 01	wastes from washing, cleaning and mechanical reduction of raw materials (biodegradable only)
02 07 02	wastes from spirits distillation (biodegradable only)
02 07 04	material unsuitable for consumption or processing (biodegradable only)
02 07 99	wastes not otherwise specified (malt husks, malt sprouts, yeast and yeast-like residues only)
03	WASTES FROM WOOD PROCESSING AND THE PRODUCTION OF PANELS AND FURNITURE, PULP, PAPER AND CARDBOARD
03 01	wastes from wood processing and the production of panels and furniture
03 01 01	waste bark and cork
03 01 05	sawdust, shavings, cuttings, wood and particle board other than those in 03 01 04 only
03 03	wastes from pulp, paper and cardboard production and processing
03 03 01	waste bark and wood
03 03 10	fibre rejects only
04	WASTES FROM THE LEATHER, FUR AND TEXTILE INDUSTRIES
04 02	waste from the textile industry
04 02 10	organic matter from natural products (un-dyed and untreated only)
07	WASTES FROM ORGANIC CHEMICAL PROCESSES
07 02	wastes from the MFSU of plastics, man-made rubber and synthetic fibres
07 02 13	waste plastic (compostable plastic only, unused and uncontaminated excess production only)
15	WASTE PACKAGING; ABSORBENTS, WIPING CLOTHS, FILTER MATERIALS AND PROTECTIVE CLOTHING NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED
15 01	packaging (including separately collected municipal packaging waste)
15 01 01	paper and cardboard packaging (excluding veneers, plastic coatings or laminates)
15 01 02	plastic packaging (compostable plastics only)

15 01 03	wooden packaging
15 01 05	composite packaging (only biodegradable organic packaging)
15 01 09	textile packaging (made entirely from biodegradable fibres only)
17	CONSTRUCTION AND DEMOLITION WASTES (INCLUDING EXCAVATED SOIL FROM CONTAMINATED SITES)
17 02	wood, glass and plastic
17 02 01	wood
17 05	soils (excluding excavated soils from contaminated sites), stones and dredging spoil
17 05 06	dredging spoil other than those mentioned in 17 07 05 (from inland waters only)
19	WASTES FROM WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITIES, OFF-SITE WASTE WATER TREATMENT PLANTS AND PREPARATION OF WATER INTENDED FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION/INDUSTRIAL USE
19 02	wastes from physic/chemical treatments of waste (including dechromation, decyanidation, neutralisation)
19 02 03	premixed wastes composed only of non-hazardous wastes (waste types listed within these standard rules only)
19 05	wastes from the aerobic treatment of solid wastes
19 05 03	off-specification compost (from a composting process that accepts waste input types listed in these standard rules only)
19 08	waste from waste water treatment plants
19 08 05	sludges from treatment of urban waste water
19 12	wastes from the mechanical treatment of waste (for example sorting, crushing, compacting, pelletising) not otherwise specified
19 12 01	paper and cardboard (excluding veneers or plastic coatings)
19 12 07	wood other than that mentioned in 19 12 06
19 12 12	other wastes (including mixtures of materials) from mechanical treatment of wastes other than those mentioned in 19 12 11 (and only including wastes types listed in these standard rules)
20	MUNICIPAL WASTES (HOUSEHOLD WASTE AND SIMILAR COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL AND INSTITUTIONAL WASTES) INCLUDING SEPARATELY COLLECTED FRACTIONS
20 01	separately collected fractions (except 15 01)
20 01 01	paper and cardboard (excluding veneers, plastic coatings or laminates)
20 01 38	wood other than that mentioned in 20 01 37
20 01 39	plastics (compostable plastics only)
20 02	garden and park wastes (including cemetery waste)
20 02 01	biodegradable waste (plant matter only)
20 03	other municipal wastes
20 03 02	waste from markets (biodegradable only)



APPENDIX 3
Complaints Form

Dust - Complaints 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	