



Dust and Emissions Management Plan

JMC METAL AND WASTE RECYCLING LTD

**East Cramlington Industrial Estate
Old Stone Road
Cramlington
NE23 6XW**

Basis of Report

This report has been prepared by Olive Compliance Ltd with all reasonable skill, care and diligence, and taking account of the manpower and resources devoted to it by agreement with the client.

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Issue and Revision Record

Revision	Date	Originator	Description of Changes
V0.1	June 2026	Olive Compliance Limited	Draft for Permit Application

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JMC Metal and Waste Recycling Ltd

Referenced Drawings

Drawing 001	Site Location Plan
Drawing 002	Site Permit Boundary Plan
Drawing 003	Site Layout Plan
Drawing 004	Site Sensitive Receptor Plan

Appendices

- Appendix A – Complaint Recording Form
- Appendix B – Monitoring Record Form
- Appendix C – Sensitive Receptor/Monitoring Location Plan

1.0 Basis of Report

This Dust and Emissions Management Plan (DEMP) has been prepared in respect to the Bespoke Environmental Permit Application submitted in March 2026. JMC Metal and Waste Recycling Ltd will implement the DEMP for the lifetime of the permitted activities. The management techniques will be applied in accordance with JMC Environmental Management System (EMS) for their site.

The Site Manager/TCM will be responsible for the DEMP on site. Toolbox talks and briefings are routinely delivered to all operational staff active on the permitted site. All staff are assigned tasks each day on the permitted site, where they acknowledge their understanding of procedures for conducting the work and actions to take to prevent emissions such as dust raising. All staff are given induction training. A daily inspection is carried out with observations recorded in the checklist form completed by the Site Manager.

This Dust Management Plan provides detailed information on the sources, risks and mitigation measures related to the potential of dust emissions from the operations undertaken on the Site. This DEMP has been prepared in accordance with Environment Agency Guidance (control-and-monitor-emissions-for-your-environmental-permit, last updated December 2025) and using the Environment Agency Template (DEMP) V12.

Procedures and forms referenced within this Dust Management Plan will be included within the company Environmental Management System (EMS).

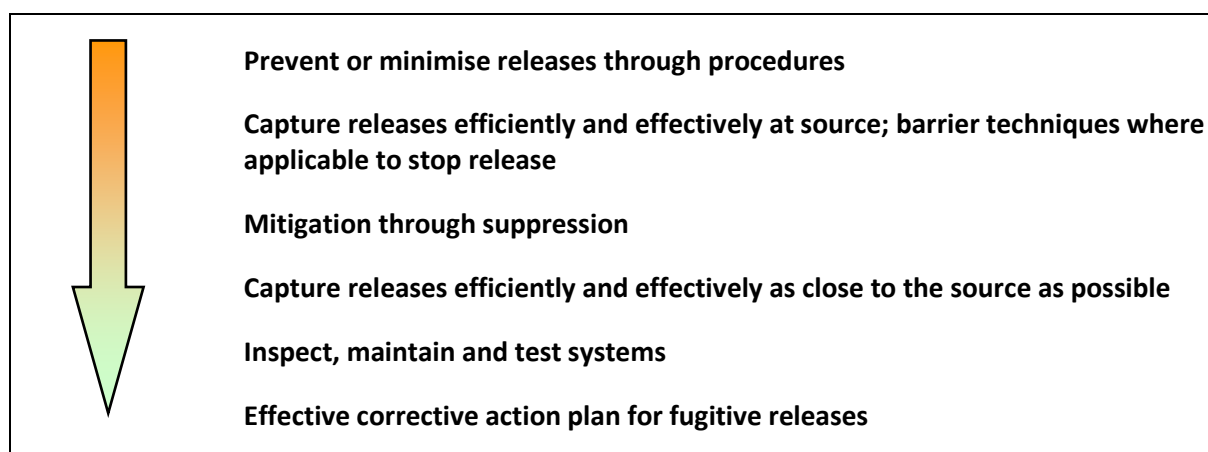
Completed forms (records) will be kept, as required by conditions included in the Environmental Permit and the company EMS.

Appendices are included for recommended formats for monitoring, recording and reporting (including for complaints).

1.1 General Principles of Emissions Management

The principles provided in the plan follow the path identified in Figure 1 below:

Figure - 1
Principles of Emissions Management



1.2 Document Management

Dust management will be reviewed yearly by the Management Team, in line with the EMS. The document if required will be updated accordingly, unless a profile of complaints is received in which case the DEMP will be updated as appropriate to account for any such issues. Any changes in relation to site operations and abatement methods will be sent to the Environment Agency for review and comments.

1.3 Training

The Site Manager/Technical Competent Manager (TCM) and other suitably qualified staff will provide the required training relating to site procedures and compliance with the DEMP. The Site Manager/TCM will ensure that the DEMP is enforced on site during operational hours either through on-site supervision or monitoring along with support from the site managers/supervisors.

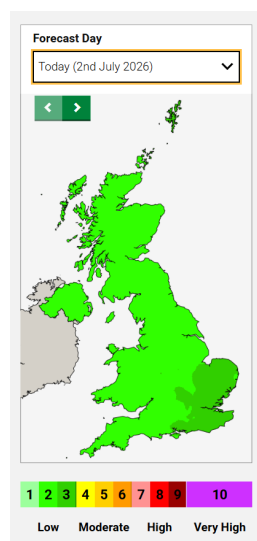
Training will be provided to relevant personnel to give an awareness and competence in control of emissions in line with the requirements of the DEMP. Toolbox talks cover environmental refresher training as required. Records of training are signed by staff and managers and kept in the training matrix (JMC – Training Record Matrix).

A copy of this plan, the site layout plan and Permit are available in the site office, for staff and visitors to access at any time. The EMS can be accessed electronically.

1.4 Air Quality Management Area

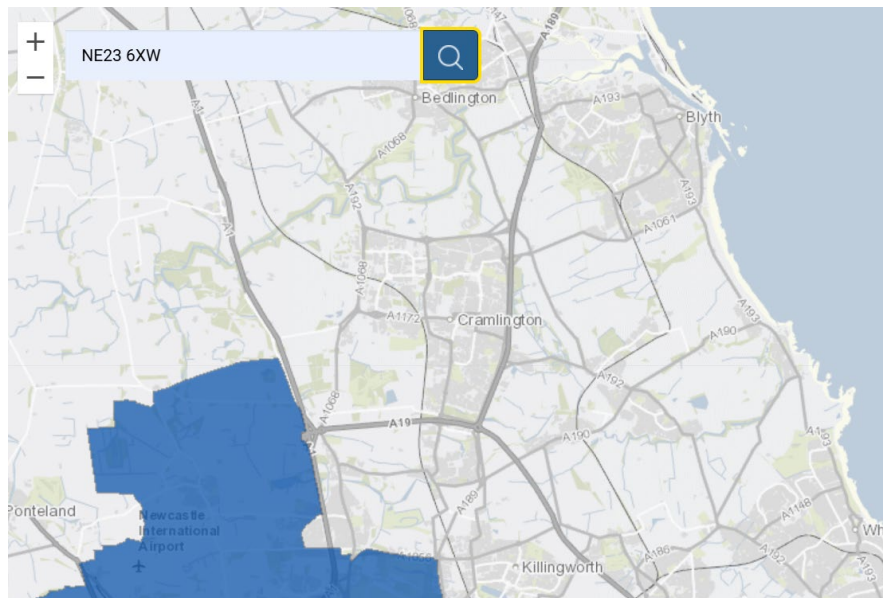
A search was made on the UK Defra Air Quality Map website¹. The website confirms that the latest air pollution level for the North East of England – specifically Northumberland area (July 2026) is Low (Index 2) see Image 1 and that the site is not located within a AQMA area as shown in Image 2 - UK Defra Air Quality Map below.

Image 1 – Air Pollution Levels July 2026



¹ <https://uk-air.defra.gov.uk/aqma/maps/>

Image 2
UK Defra Air Quality Map – NE23 6XW



It is considered that other activities listed below at particular times of the year could also have the potential to be a source of dust emissions.

- Major roads and public road networks located in close proximity of the site are potential sources of pollution
- Local construction and development in the area
- Industrial/commercial activities

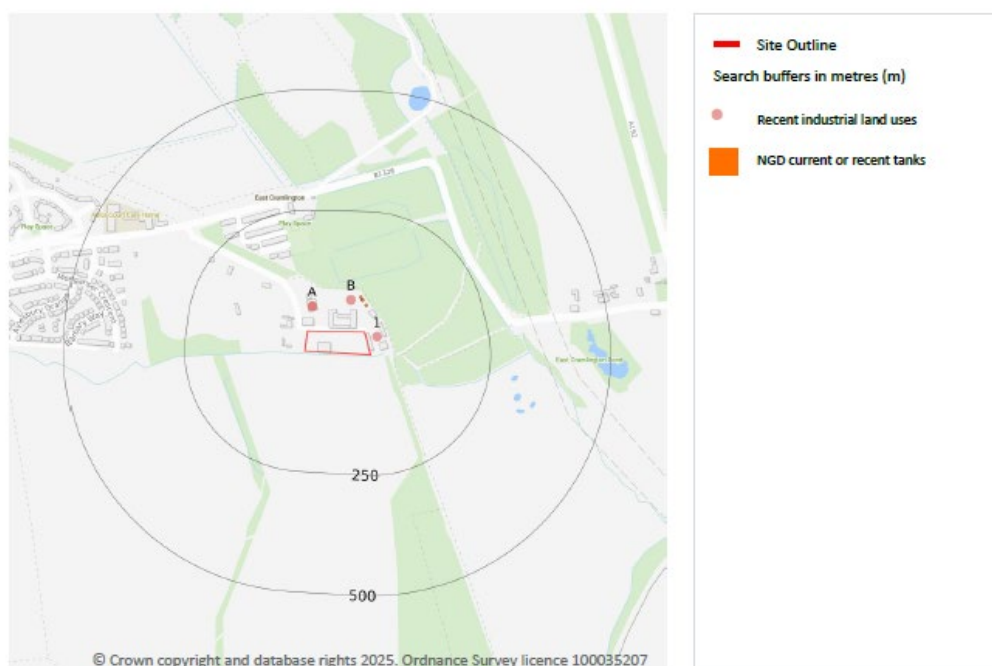
Table 1 - Other Pollutant Sources

Company	Type of Business	Distance from site boundary (m)
Farming (crop management)	Agricultural	1m (south)
East Cramlington Aggregates (recycling activities/crushing/screeing including dust suspension from traffic movements)	Waste Recycling Centre	70m(north/east)
Equestrian Activities (manure/storage of hay/straw)	Public	80m (west)

Commercial Business on industrial estate (traffic movements, dust suspension from traffic movements)	Various - Car repairs, storage facilities	North and east boundary of site
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Industrial and commercial activities surround the site as shown in Image 3.

Image 3 – Current Industrial Land Use



Data and plans taken from Groundsure io – JMC Enviro Insight report

1.5 Sensitive Receptors

The site is situated on land at

A summary of the immediate environmental site setting is provided in Table 2 below.

Table 2 - Site Setting

Boundary	Description
North	Industrial
South	Rural/Agricultural
East	Rural/commercial
West	Rural/Agricultural

The below image (Image 4) shows the immediate site surroundings.

Image 4 - Site Permit Boundary



Data and plans taken from Groundsure io – Enviro Insight report

As shown on the image the Site is surrounded by commercial and industrial premises with the nearest being 1m from the eastern boundary.

1.6 Identified Receptors

Environment Agency Guidance provides methodologies for determining the sensitivity of:

- Types of receptor; and
- Overall sensitivity of the area.

The distance from the Site boundary to the sensitive receptor plays an important role in the potential impact experienced from airborne dust. Concentrations of airborne dust reduce significantly further away from the source.

Sensitive receptors can include, but are not limited to environmental habitat sites, hospitals, schools, protected species sites, childcare facilities, elderly housing and convalescent facilities. These are areas where the occupants are more susceptible to the adverse effects of exposure to high levels of dust and particulates.

The below table (Table 3) identifies sensitive receptors which could be affected by dust and other emissions within a 1km range of the site.

There is a hospital within 1km of the site.

Table 3 - Sensitive Receptors within 1km of Site location

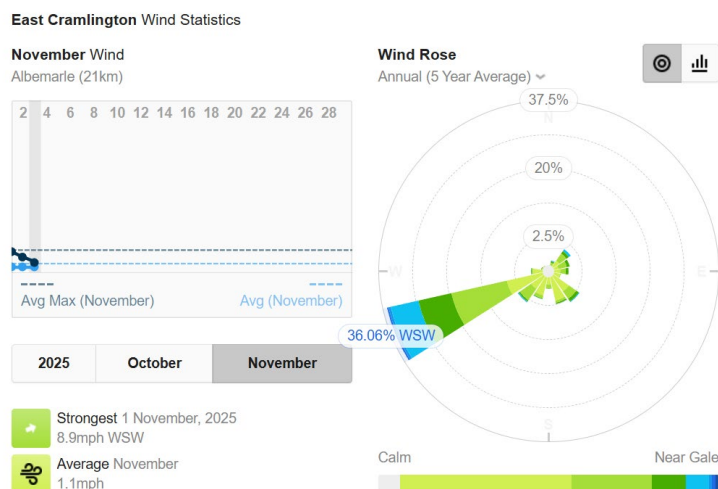
Receptor	Distance from site (m)	Phone Number
East Cramlington - Local Nature Reserve	240m (North)	Natural England - 0300 060 3900
Lanercost - Local Nature Reserve	996m (West)	Natural England - 0300 060 3900
Watercourse	1m (South)	Environment Agency - 03708 506 506 Emergency - 0800 807060
Equine Facilities	80m (West)	N/A
Industrial Estate	45m (North)	N/A
Northumbria Specialist Emergency Care Hospital	1000m (West)	0344 811 8111
Residential Properties	160m (North)	N/A
Astor Court Care Home	470m (North West)	01670 751166
Seaton Burn Water Course	927m (South)	Environment Agency - 03708 506 506 Emergency - 0800 807060

All sensitive receptors are also shown in Drawing 004.

1.7 Wind Direction

Wind data demonstrates that the prevailing winds are largely from the West South West. Predominately WSW/SW and thus dust emissions would be expected to be transported across industrial land in the majority of cases.

The below diagram below shows the prevailing wind direction taken from Willyweather App.



1.7.1 Weather Monitoring

Visual inspections are to be carried out by the Site Manager or designated person on a daily basis, and more frequently if required during dry and windy conditions. Weather conditions are monitored on a daily basis and in line with the below trigger/conditions where applicable

Table 4 – Weather Monitoring

Monitoring Requirements	Frequency
Observed description of conditions: precipitation, drizzle, rain, sleet, snow, temperature, winds, etc.	Recorded daily
Wind direction and speed	Recorded daily

The Site Manager or designated person shall assess the need for remedial action and implement such action where necessary. A record of the inspection findings and remedial action taken will be made on the daily inspection sheet (Form-001).

2.0 Site Operations

2.1 Site Layout and activities

The site is accessed via the entrance, located north of the site. The public highway leads onto the works access road, via a road which terminates at the site entrance, with no through traffic. The access road is concrete leading onto the site's concrete yard.

Appropriate measures have been considered, where the site layout has been designed to prevent emissions and limit the emissions where there is potential for exposure to sensitive receptors.

Good housekeeping practices are in place to make sure that the site has minimal dust, mud, litter and other debris.

Activities that could lead to the spread of dust and particulates, mud, litter and other debris will be avoided in times of high winds, e.g. loading and unloading materials to prevent the escape of emissions.

Road sweepers are readily available on contract to respond in an emergency, with a road sweeper attachment fitted to the forklift. A road sweeper will be used when required to remove dust, mud, litter and other debris.

The main site office is located at the works entrance north west of the site and consists of a gated compound through which vehicles enter and leave the site. The site has CCTV to record all vehicle movements.

The compound acts as the vehicle, plant and equipment storage area on site. The compound is covered by CCTV and has double gates which are locked outside working hours. The CCTV can be accessed and monitored remotely 24/7.

Staff park internally next to the main office. This road only leads onto the site and has no through traffic.

2.2 Pre-Acceptance

JMC follow the below controls in relation to pre-acceptance, by applying the following criteria to decide upon the acceptance or rejection of a consignment of waste.

The process of making sure the correct materials enter the site starts from a phone call made to the office requesting a waste service to be provided. The customer will be advised by trained staff as to what can be accepted at the site and the strict acceptance procedures in place.

JMC will then request the following information from the customer:

- company/site name and address
- Process from which the waste arises
- the source of the waste (the producer's business and the specific process that has created the waste)
- information on the nature and variability of the waste production process
- information about the history of the producer site if it may be relevant to the classification of the waste (for example soils and other construction and demolition arisings from a site contaminated by previous industrial uses)
- the waste's physical form
- the waste's composition (based on representative samples if necessary)
- a description of the waste's odour and whether it is likely to be odorous
- an estimate of the quantity you expect to receive in each load and in a year
- EWC code and description
- anticipated volume
- WAC and chemical testing
- If available any site investigation/soil report relating to the material that they wish to bring to the site

Bulk loads

Pre-acceptance and additional waste classification of submitted testing can also be verified using WM3 and Haz Waste Online Classification.

Ad Hoc

JMC do not intend to receive waste on an ad hoc basis. However, in those instances, pre-acceptance checks will still be carried out before the waste is accepted on site.

Sampling and assessment

Sample information is not required if the origin of the waste is reliably understood and clearly demonstrates that the waste is non-hazardous. However, a visual assessment alone is not enough to assess whether mirror entry waste is hazardous or not. If the incoming waste has been classified as a mirror entry without being properly assessed, as a precautionary measure the JMC will assume that the waste is hazardous, resulting with the waste being rejected until further testing has been carried out. The pre-acceptance information is verified by contacting or visiting the producer. Dealing with staff directly involved in the waste production helps JMC to fully characterise the waste.

Analysis of samples must be carried out by laboratories who are UKAS or MCERTs accredited for the prescribed test.

Once the waste has been accurately assessed and classified, the waste is technically assessed for suitability of storage and treatment at the site, ensuring the waste is compliant with the permit conditions.

JMC will keep pre-acceptance records for at least 3 years, with records preferably held electronically, following receipt of the waste.

JMC will re-assess the information required at pre-acceptance on an annual basis and if the:

- waste changes
- process giving rise to the waste changes
- waste received does not conform to the pre-acceptance information

2.3 Waste Acceptance

All wastes are brought to site by the company or third parties, where the load will be visually inspected upon collection, if possible, in order to confirm its description and composition against the transfer note and other accompanying documentation.

All waste loads are pre-booked with the operations team to manage site capacity and to ensure material quality before arrival on site. Wastes will only be accepted at the site if the description in the accompanying documentation is in accordance with the permit and that onsite inspection confirms waste is consistent with the description provided.

Duty of care paperwork checks are also carried out, to ensure the waste is described and coded correctly. The paperwork is also compared with pre-acceptance information and sampling records.

All wastes will be characterised during the pre-acceptance stage of the waste acceptance process, which will include the customer providing information such as WM3 assessment and chemical analysis to ensure that the waste has been correctly classified and permitted for acceptance, storage and re-use.

Should the wastes be found not to conform during the initial visual inspection, then the details will be recorded and the vehicle turned away. Wastes are visually inspected following tipping prior to the waste being deposited

into the appropriate acceptance area or bay of the site. Should wastes already be discharged within the stockpile area and deemed not to conform or otherwise not be permitted then the waste will be picked out, reloaded and returned or removed to a designated quarantine area as appropriate

Records of non-compliant waste received at the site will include details on:

- the quantity
- characteristics
- origin
- delivery date and time
- the identity of the producer and carrier

Wastes will not be accepted unless the site is adequately resourced to receive the waste.

A record will be kept in the site diary of all rejected wastes. The waste producer and the Environment Agency will be notified of significant non-conformance.

Waste acceptance procedures and forms detailed within the EMS are detailed below:

- Waste Acceptance
- Waste Rejection Procedure
- Waste Rejection Report

All movements of waste incoming and outgoing the site will be recorded, and available for inspection by the Environment Agency upon request. Materials will be recorded in a tracking system to include all weights, storage times and movements.

2.3 Waste Rejection

In the event that a waste load is brought to the site that is not an approved waste specified within the permit, access to the facility will be refused. The carrier will be instructed to return the waste to its originator. A record will be kept of waste deliveries refused entry to the facility.

Where wastes have been tipped, inspected then verified as non-compliant this is recorded, then segregated in the quarantine container and removed off site within 48 hours to a suitably permitted facility.

The Environment Agency will be notified, usually by use of a Schedule 5 notification. A telephoned report prior to submitting the Schedule 5 notification is good practice.

2.4 Waste Processing, Storage and the control of Dust, and Other Emission Controls

All areas of the site are comprised concrete surfacing. Site surfacing is checked daily and repairs made where necessary. The site has a drainage system in place to manage run off and foul water.

Following acceptance, the waste will be unloaded into clearly defined locations, as identified on the site layout drawing reference, 003 Site Layout Plan depending on the waste type and if any treatment is required.

All external waste stockpiles will be suitably profiled and dampened with water according to weather conditions.

Soil/stone material stockpiles will remain on site until materials are required for either treatment or removal.

Equipment

Only site personnel that have been trained to operate plant are authorised to process waste materials. Equipment should be inspected for defects prior to use.

Treatment

Waste treatment methods will be applied on site which is subject to the nature of the waste. Depending upon the consistency and particle size of the material, blending and screening may be required. Some waste materials such as soils and stones may require crushing and screening. These treatment activities will be carried out when there is sufficient material available. This will be conducted on a low level basis no more than once every three months, however plans are in place to utilise the wash plant facility located across from the site which may reduce the need for onsite treatment of these materials.

Some clay, soil and subsoil materials may require no such treatment and will be stored until removal to a permitted site or used under a suitable exemption.

Storage

The profiling of external storage areas is planned in advance, to ensure bays are not positioned to face the direction of prevailing winds. Five external bays are in place for the storage of metal, soil, stone, plastic and wood stored in three sided bays, sited away from the prevailing wind to minimise wind whipping at all times. A designated quarantine skip is allocated to the far north east corner of the site. Bays are shown on drawing 003 Site Layout Plan.

Double handling and disturbance of wastes are minimised as far as possible.

Appropriate measures will be considered and steps taken to prevent dust and particulate matter escaping waste stockpiles, such as covering stockpiled soil and sub-soil materials with netting to prevent dust release in the event of adverse weather conditions.

The use of sprays and binders will be considered to prevent dust and particulate matter being produced from the inert, aggregate and soil material stockpiles.

3.0 Waste Processing Controls

The application of these control processes will be the decision and responsibility of the Site Manager/TCM giving due regard to the nature of the various materials and the prevailing meteorological conditions.

Incoming wastes are monitored through an onsite tracking system, ensuring effective waste rotation with a storage time of no more than the timescales stated within the permit conditions.

Daily checks safeguard the management of these wastes and storage locations to prevent any emissions from site. Regular site inspections of stored wastes and infrastructure are undertaken at the beginning of the working day. Records are kept in the daily checklist and site diary by the TCM/Site Manager or nominated representative.

Water supply, comprising of pressure wash, hoses and a bowser are available to suppress materials when tipping, loading or treating (crushing or screening). A road sweeper is accessible to provide preventative and reactive dust and emissions management.

Housekeeping daily inspections shall include the following aspects that directly relate to dust and emissions management:

- Condition of waste – waste material checks ensure that wastes are in good condition and have not degraded causing dust/debris
- Condition of End-of-Waste/product materials – checks to ensure the product materials are not causing dust/debris problems
- Volume of waste – to ensure that stockpile storage limits are not exceeded
- Condition of impermeable areas – easy to conduct visual inspections and clean
- Condition of storage areas – to ensure they remain fit for purpose and control both wastes & End-of-Waste/product materials
- Evidence of dust/fluff build up on surfaces and the potential risk of dust/debris arising from waste handling – to implement cleaning procedure
- Evidence of dust/fluff build up on mobile plant – to minimise potential risk of dust and debris arising during plant movement
- Condition of perimeter fencing – to ensure fencing is fit for purpose to prevent any potential windblown litter is controlled prior to site clearance

In addition to the above, the clearance of debris around the plant after each operational shift is carried out daily, to include cleaning of the screener, with any debris in and around the area removed at the end of the day. This is to be recorded and monitored by both the Site Manager/TCM Daily.

3.1 Natural controls and manmade control features

The site benefits from concrete surfacing and has drainage systems to manage surface and foul water including the office and staff welfare facilities, located within the permitted area.

Manmade controls have been implemented with palisade fencing erected around the site boundary. The option to install litter netting around the site boundary to capture any windblown litter or prevent any emissions arising from site activities is forthcoming.

If dust is found to be problematic from the site monitoring, additional measures will be taken to minimise fugitive dust emissions such as the installation of enclosures or hoods on plant and equipment where appropriate. Furthermore, the installation of a point-source water misting system or water sprays over the feed hoppers and outlet points will be installed.

Regular site inspections of stored wastes and infrastructure are undertaken at the beginning of the working day and records are kept in the daily Site Inspection Form (FORM-001) and noted in the site diary by the Site Manager/TCM or nominated representative.

The inspections shall include the following aspects that directly relate to dust and emissions management. Housekeeping, daily inspections and procedures detail all daily checks on site with a summary listed below.

- Condition of waste in stockpiles – waste material checks ensure that wastes are in good condition and have not degraded causing dust/debris
- Volume of waste in stockpiles – to ensure that stockpile storage limits are not exceeded
- Evidence of dust/fluff build up on surfaces – to implement cleaning procedure and the potential risk of dust/debris arising from waste handling
- Evidence of dust/fluff build up on plant/equipment – to minimise potential risk of dust and debris arising during movement of plant/equipment.
- Condition of perimeter fencing – to ensure fencing is fit for purpose to prevent any potential windblown litter is controlled prior to site clearance

In addition to the above, the clearance of debris around the plant/equipment after each operational shift is carried out daily, including cleaning of the screeners/ picking line conveyers.

Vehicle washing

The power wash will be used for heavy deposits of mud on vehicles before they leave site. It is located next to the water supply and used as per the below procedure.

- Rinse off the top layer of grit and grime with a hose
- Set the pressure-washer nozzle to the widest and least powerful setting
- Loosen the most stubborn dirt and grease, staff will use an attachable brush to make the job quicker
- Rinse the vehicle underbody, paintwork or wheels off with a high-pressure jet setting

No detergents will be used.

Dry Vehicle cleaning

Where vehicles have been identified with low level mud/debris on wheels, wheel arches or netting, operatives will use heavy duty brushes to remove loose mud or any debris on chassis/rear vehicle to reduce water usage and for easy clean up. All cleaning equipment is located close to the water supply for quick access.

3.2 Mobile Plant and Fixed Equipment

Mobile plant and equipment on site at any one time comprise of:

Description	Make	TAN (Type Approval Number)	Emission Rating	Hired / owned?	Is ultra-low sulphur fuel used?
360 Excavator	Doosan	DHKGEBBRCL000232	40-60KG	OWNED	Y
360 Excavator	Doosan	DHKCEAAVCL6003038	20-30KG	OWNED	Y
Forklift truck	Yale	B875B22543J	10-20KG	HIRED	Y

There are no generators on site.

JMC will consider as part of their buying policy, the emission limits of all new plant due for renewal or replacement.

3.3 Maintenance

Planned maintenance of machinery and plant is carried out in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications and guidelines.

Plant operators will undertake routine inspections daily/weekly. The results of these inspections will be formally recorded, with a system in place to ensure that any defects found are addressed promptly and ensures a rolling programme of maintenance and repair when needed. Daily checks are carried out on vehicles and plant prior to use and recorded on the site plant defect form. This procedure is detailed in the company's Environment Management System.

Breakdowns relating to plant and machinery on site will be recorded on site specific forms and arrangements made for repairs to be carried out. Copies of the procedures and forms can be found within the company's EMS and are referenced below:

- Safe use/service and maintenance of plant and equipment
- Company Vehicles and Mobile Plant
- Plant Servicing and Maintenance Checklist

The nature of the breakdown, any contamination, maintenance tracking, repairs and notification to relevant bodies if necessary are recorded on the forms and saved onto the electronic system.

A 6 monthly maintenance programme has been implemented to maintain operational use of all site vehicles, plant and equipment.

Spill kits are available on site in the event that any fluids are leaked or discharges from vehicles occur on site. Any contaminated material will be disposed of to a suitably permitted facility.

4.0 Dust and Particulate (PM10) Management

4.1 Sources and Control of Fugitive Dust/Particulate Emissions

The below site operations have the potential to produce dust and particulates.

Different levels of dust emission can be anticipated during the different activities and areas of the operational site. These can include the following:

- Lack of pre-acceptance information
- Customer mis-description of waste
- Insufficient attention to waste acceptance procedure
- Depositing waste
- Over loading of external waste stockpiles

- Over loading of End-of-Waste/product material stockpiles
- Unloading/loading of End-of-Waste/product materials
- Screening/blending
- Weather conditions
- Lack of training
- Mechanical failure
- Vehicles
- Road sweeping without water suppression
- Loads uncovered

4.2 Source-Pathway-Receptor Routes

Table 5 below identifies how and who may be affected by site activities, their impact on receptors off site and how they can be prevented.

4.3 On Site Control Measures

Regular checks and maintenance are carried out on these systems or control measures such as fencing and dust management equipment. This ensures that dust suppression and abatement measures are in working order and equipment does not breakdown resulting in emissions leaving site during waste storage and processing.

The management techniques applied are in accordance with the EMS.

Tables 5 & 6 below, detail site infrastructure and abatement measures in place to prevent and reduce emissions from site.

Table 5 – Source/Pathway/Receptors				
Source	Pathway	Receptor	Type of impact	Where relationship can be interrupted
Mud/Dust	Tracking dust on wheels and vehicles, then mud dropping off wheels/vehicles when dry	Public Highway	Visual soiling, also consequent resuspension as airborne particulates	Remove mud/dust before vehicles if required leave site using the power washer. Vehicles delivering and collecting waste will be sheeted/covered. Surfaces are a combination of rough made ground and hardstanding, which are subject to regular housekeeping in accordance with the procedures in the EMS. In addition, site access roads can be cleaned using the available road sweeper, to prevent the suspension of any dust/debris.
Debris	Falling off lorries	Public Highway	Visual soiling, also consequent resuspension as airborne particulates	Incoming and outgoing vehicles are sheeted/covered to contain and secure wastes. After unloading wastes, the vehicle can be swept and cleaned down using ladders to remove any protruding or loose waste. Site surfaces will be subject to regular housekeeping as per the EMS procedures. Where debris is identified as an on-going issue the road sweeper will be deployed.
Tipping, storage and treatment, sorting of wastes in the open	Atmospheric dispersion	Public Highway Receptors	Visual soiling and airborne particulates	Waste stored in external stockpiles can be dampened down in periods of dry weather, when wind whipping is identified to be excessive or to prevent material drying and becoming friable. Incoming mixed wastes / C&D wastes are tipped directly into the enclosed waste transfer building. Plant operators should be trained not to overload storage/stockpiles. Plant such as the screener will have guard and skirting to prevent debris escape.

				Daily inspections and monitoring controls are in place to identify poor waste controls and reactive action to contain wastes.
Vehicle exhaust emissions	Atmospheric dispersion	Local Receptors	Airborne particulates	Regulatory controls and best-practice measures to minimise source strength. A 10mph speed limit and a 'no-idling' policy is implemented on Site.
Non road going machinery exhaust emissions	Atmospheric dispersion	Local Receptors	Airborne particulates	Regulatory controls and best-practice measures to minimise source strength.
Loading wastes	Atmospheric dispersion	Public Highway Receptors	Visual soiling and airborne particulates	Loading takes place with low drop heights (1.5m) reducing the risk of emission arising. Cleaning any loose waste from vehicles after covering and securing. Operations will cease when winds are deemed to cause excessive movement of wastes and materials.
Site surfaces	Atmospheric dispersion	Public Highway Receptors	Visual soiling and airborne particulates	The treatment, entrance and exit surfaces are hardstanding leading onto concreted surface and therefore dust generation is likely to be minimal. A 10mph speed limit and a 'no-idling' policy is implemented on Site. The Site is subject to regular housekeeping in accordance with the procedures in the EMS. Site surfaces during and after operations are maintained, good housekeeping or using water suppression to dampen waste storage areas.

Table 6 - Mitigation Measures and Controls				
Mitigation Measure	Description / Effect	Use on Site	Trigger for Implementation and enforced/monitored by	Further mitigation to be implemented if not effective
Wastes accepted, treated and stored in secure locations / building	Creating a barrier between the source of dust and particulates and receptors from the prevailing wind Very effective despite costs and the high potential for disruption to already operational sites. Ensure that procedures are in place to manage infrastructure and its integrity.	Effective to control Procedures are in place to manage infrastructure integrity and containment. Management of capacity and waste turnover required.	Operational requirement Monitored by TCM/Site Managers Observed by site operatives Designated storage areas in places as specified by the DEMP with robust storage timescales.	If excessive dust emissions that could cause nuisance to local receptors continue, further mitigation measures will be triggered. e.g. cessation of dusty activities.
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	Used in combination with other measures to reduce dust and particulate generation	Operational requirement Monitored by Site Manager/TCM Observed by site operatives All wastes are stored and treated within secure area and external	If excessive dust emissions that could cause nuisance to local receptors continue, further mitigation measures will be triggered. e.g. cessation of dusty activities.

	dispersed over significant distances.		fencing, enclosing activities from local receptors. Designated storage areas in places as specified by the EMS and DEMP.	
Fencing	Creating a barrier between the source of dust and particulates and receptors from the prevailing wind	Effective to control Procedures are in place to manage integrity and containment. 6 monthly maintenance programme is in place to maintain operational use.	Operational requirement Monitored by TCM/Site Managers Observed by site operatives Nets can reduce the risk of any loose material being wind whipped from stockpiles causing materials to escape.	If excessive dust emissions that could cause nuisance to local receptors continue, further mitigation measures will be triggered. e.g. cessation of dusty activities.
Site speed limit, 'no idling' policy and minimisation of vehicle movements on site	By reducing vehicle movements and idling will reduce emissions from vehicles Enforcement of a speed limit may reduce re-suspension of particulates by vehicle wheels	Easy to implement and control as part of good practice Is identified clearly in the site management system, site rules and implemented as appropriate measures	Operational requirement Monitored by Site Manager/TCM Observed by site operatives/drivers Supported by the site rules and driver inductions. There will be a 10mph speed limit, a 'no-idling' policy, and the minimisation of vehicle movements on the Site.	If excessive dust emissions are observed to be leaving the Site boundary, then the further mitigation measure(s) will be triggered. If there is mud on the access road, then the road sweeper will be deployed to clean and dampen the surface. If excessive dust emissions from vehicle movements continue after these measures, then operations shall cease.

Traffic Management System	By reducing and controlling vehicle movements on site	Easy to implement and control as part of good practice Is identified clearly in the site management system, implemented as an appropriate measure Procedure Traffic management of the EMS support this measure	Operational requirement Monitored by Site Manager/TCM/Weighbridge Observed by site operatives/drivers Vehicle movements will be minimised by ensuring that the double handling of materials is avoided where possible e.g. loads entering the Site that can be clearly identified as one waste type (e.g. soils, aggregates etc.) will be immediately sent to the correct waste stockpile area.	If excessive dust emissions are observed to be leaving the Site boundary, then the further mitigation measure(s) will be triggered. If there is mud on the access road, then the road sweeper will be deployed to clean and dampen the surface. If excessive dust emissions from vehicle movements continue after these measures, then operations shall cease.
Minimising drop heights for waste.	Minimising the height at which waste is handled will reduce the distance over which debris, dust and particulates could be blown and dispersed by winds	Relatively straightforward to implement. Staff are trained to use equipment such as the grab to place waste into hoppers/onto conveyers and vehicles, not to drop from height. Procedures are identified clearly in the site management system and implemented as an appropriate measure.	Operational requirement Monitored by TCM/Site Managers Observed by site operatives	Water will also be available to dampen surfaces and stockpiles to reduce dust generation. If excessive dust emissions continue after these measures, then operations shall cease.

Site surfacing	Creating an easy to clean impermeable surface, using materials such as concrete as opposed to unmade (rocky or muddy) ground	Straightforward to implement and requires minimal equipment. Site is made up of concrete roads and storage/treatment areas.	Operational requirement Monitored by TCM/Site Managers Good housekeeping will be implemented by following the housekeeping procedure within the EMS and by carrying out site inspections	Water will also be available to dampen surfaces and stockpiles to reduce dust generation. If excessive dust emissions continue after these measures, then operations shall cease.
Good house-keeping	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 Plant and machinery will also be cleaned and maintained at regular intervals to prevent the build-up of dust and debris	Easy to implement that requires minimal equipment Encourages good practice on site Staff will target the areas not caught by the road sweeper and other cleaning apparatus. Procedure supported within the site Management System along with daily checks. Daily cleaning regime in place driven by the site DEMP/EMS. Once storage locations are cleared in line with storage times, they are cleaned, and photographic evidence taken to demonstrate compliance.	Operational requirement Monitored by TCM/Site Managers Observed by site operatives	Water will also be available to dampen surfaces and stockpiles to reduce dust generation. If excessive dust emissions continue after these measures, then operations shall cease.

Sheeting of vehicles	Prevents the escape of debris, dust and particulates from vehicles as they travel.	Easy to implement at many sites This is identified clearly in the site management system and implemented as appropriate measures	Operational requirement Monitored by TCM/Site Managers Observed by site operatives/drivers Limitations: The exception of Grab Vehicles Loading/unloading of materials to/from a vehicle will be followed by closing of the sheet covers on that vehicle. Visual observation of incoming vehicles will take place to ensure vehicles arriving are sheeted/covered. All vehicles carrying waste to the Site will be sheeted/covered at all times unless being loaded or unloaded. The sheeting equipment will be activated and checked to ensure proper coverage before the vehicle can leave the site. Incoming vehicles that are not sheeted/covered will be rejected from the site or sheeted immediately.	If excessive dust emissions are observed to be leaving the Site boundary, then the further mitigation measure(s) will be triggered. Materials may be dampened.
Hosing or cleaning of vehicles pre exit from site	Will remove some dirt, dust and particulates from the lower parts of vehicles using hoses	Supported by site procedures and training and site rules.	Operational requirement Monitored by TCM/Site Managers Observed by site operatives /drivers	If excessive dust emissions that could cause nuisance to local receptors continue, further mitigation measures will be

			The power washing and hoses are available for use by vehicles observed as having accumulated a significant amount of mud prior to entry to site.	triggered e.g. water hoses and the fire engine will be used to dampen surfaces to prevent dust becoming airborne.
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 will reduce peak pollution events	Will reduce dust and particulate emissions. Procedures are in place to identify when operations will cease.	Operational requirement Monitored by TCM/Site Managers Observed by site operatives. If excessive dust is being generated by the operations and water sprays are proving not to be sufficient, then the Site Management will notify staff and operations will temporarily cease. Operations will commence once the wind has subsided and/or the area is dampened down. Weather condition monitoring (Visual observation) including wind strength, wind direction and rainfall. This monitoring will be recorded on the Daily Diary.	N/A
Reduction in operations (waste throughput, vehicle size,	Reducing the amount of activity on site, including no tipping, screening or blending of high-risk loads during windy	Effective in terms of dust and particulate reduction and is easily implemented due to	Operational requirement Monitored by TCM/Site Managers Observed by site operatives.	If excessive dust emissions that could cause nuisance to local receptors continue, further mitigation measures will be

operational hours)	weather as well as associated traffic movements should result in reduced emissions and re-suspension of dust and particulates from a site	volumes of waste being received on site.	Management conducts recorded daily checks and visual monitoring during the day of waste volumes on site. Incoming wastes are controlled by site management/supervisors where wastes inputs can be ceased or controlled if required.	triggered e.g. cessation of dusty activities.
On-site sweeping & Off-site	Sweeping could be effective in managing larger debris, dust and particulates but may also cause the mobilisation of smaller particles Road sweeping attachment can damp down dust and particulates whilst brushing and collecting dust and particulates from the road surface, particularly at the kerbside.	Straightforward to organise but less effective than other measures due to potentially heavy traffic off site	Operational requirement Monitored by TCM/Site Managers Observed by site operatives. Utilised when required on site monitored by management and Operations Manager. Can be increased when necessary or if identified during busy periods and after visual daily monitoring.	If excessive dust emissions that could cause nuisance to local receptors continue, further mitigation measures will be triggered. e.g. cessation of dusty activities.
Water suppression with hoses	Use of hoses and road sweepers on external surfaces, predominately near entrances and exits.	Detailed in the management system and procedures.	Operational requirement Monitored by TCM/Site Managers Observed by site operatives. Water supply from onsite main source.	If excessive dust emissions that could cause nuisance to local receptors continue, further mitigation measures will be triggered use of the road sweepers.

				If excessive dust emissions still continue, further mitigation measures will be triggered cessation of dusty activities.
Water suppression using hoses and power wash	It can also assist in the damping down of materials during processing or site surfaces to reduce dust suspension from traffic movements	Will reduce dust and particulate emissions.	Operational requirement Monitored by TCM/Site Managers Observed by site operatives. Limitations: This abatement measure will not be used all the time on wastes due the fact that the integrity of the waste material is affected if it is too wet.	If excessive dust emissions that could cause nuisance to local receptors continue, further mitigation measures will be triggered e.g. cessation of dusty activities.

4.4 In the Event of a Drought

The main water supply to the site is provided by the local water authority (Northumbrian Water Limited).

Water can be accessed via the mains and clean surface water collection from the site building, during the summer period and used for dust suppression or surface dampening.

In the event of a drought, further guidance and clarification from the Local Water Authority regarding water usage.

In the event that onsite measures and other abatement options are not available due to high water usage, site operations will be ceased until operations can be carried out in accordance with this document.

4.5 Enclosure of Waste Processing & Storage Areas

The company are demonstrating that mitigation measures are in place to prevent fugitive emissions, without full enclosure.

The majority of all waste acceptance and treatment (tipping, sorting, picking station) is carried out within a building.

With low level storage of wastes externally in secure bays which is a standard operation of most non-hazardous recovery sites handling soils/aggregates and C&D derived waste.

4.6 Visual Dust Monitoring

Operations at the Site will be monitored daily for compliance with the provisions of this DEMP by the TCM and site manager (or delegated person with appropriate training/competency). Records of these routine inspections will be made on the daily checklist.

In addition, all staff will be responsible for immediately reporting specific incidents that could result in significant dust emissions from the site to the site managers/yard supervisor.

A log of specific/exceptional incidents and the actions taken to remedy them (including measures implemented to prevent their reoccurrence) will be maintained.

The emission of dust will be monitored at the site boundary routinely once per day.

The inspection will be carried out as part of the site daily checks and recorded on the inspection sheet and Site Diary.

Should any complaints or visual inspections indicate emissions leaving site further monitoring will be carried out. A map of the Site and its surroundings (Appendix C) identifies the off-site locations that shall be monitored, based on the nearest receptor areas outlined in Table 2.

The dust impacts (i.e. deposition, airborne particulate matter) will be monitored at the locations identified. These observations will be recorded on Form Appendix B.

The dust impacts will be assessed in accordance with the following scoring scheme:

- 0 - No dust detected
- 1 - Very faint, unlikely to cause annoyance
- 2 - Faint dust, unlikely to cause annoyance
- 3 - Distinct dust, likely to cause annoyance
- 4 - Visible dust in continuous plumes, likely to cause annoyance
- 5 - Large amounts of visible dust, likely to cause annoyance
- 6 - Excessive amounts of dust and particles, highly likely to cause annoyance

The frequency of on-site and off-site inspections may be increased:

Upon receipt of material will be potential to generate significant amounts of dust is received at the Site; and/or

- During periods of prolonged windy and/or dry conditions.
- Only employees with suitable training/competency will undertake the dust monitoring.

Quantitative monitoring is not proposed during routine inspections.

In the event of a dust impact scoring 3 or greater, the full extent of the impact will be determined and notified immediately to the Site Manager/TCM.

5.0 Particulate Matter Monitoring

JMC will implement the approved Dust Emissions Management Plan (DEMP) from the date of Environment Agency approval, unless otherwise agreed in writing by the Environment Agency.

JMC will strive to ensure that the site activities shall be free from dust at levels likely to cause pollution outside the site, as perceived by an authorised officer of the Environment Agency. JMC will take steps to use appropriate measures, including, but not limited to, those specified in the approved DEMP, to prevent or where that is not practicable, to minimise, the dust.

If activities are giving rise to pollution outside the site due to dust, JMC will review the DEMP and submit the updated version to the Environment Agency for approval.

Visual inspections are to be carried out by the Site Manager or designated person on a daily basis, and more frequently if required during dry and windy conditions. Weather conditions are monitored on a daily basis and in line with the below trigger/conditions where applicable.

Table 7 – Dust/Particulate Matter Monitoring

Technique	Frequency
Visual Monitoring	Daily recorded at site perimeter and constant visual monitoring of waste stockpiles Dust detection will lead to receptor monitoring Increase
Complaints System	Continuous (24 hours) via telephone reporting system to Environment

During operational activities, a checklist is available to record weather conditions, dust suppression if used and visual monitoring.

6.0 Actions when fugitive dust emissions are observed leaving site

In the event fugitive dust emissions are observed leaving site, the following actions are taken:

1. The Site Manager/TCM assesses off site influences and site activities/operations, and the nature of the waste handling and deliveries immediately prior the incident.
2. If the source cannot be ascertained with 100% confidence, the Site Manager/TCM on duty suspends the likely dust/particulate generating activities be it waste loading, unloading or waste processing.
3. If the source is within the site's control, the Site Manager/TCM will take 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 5
 - (c) Additional use of the dust abatement measures
 - (d) Logging findings of a – c in the site diary

In all cases, findings from the site managers/yard supervisor investigations are to be reviewed by the company directors. Any changes to site operating techniques will be implemented into the dust & particulate emission management plan, to prevent a re-occurrence of any further emissions from site.

Alongside the implementation of this monitoring system, the daily continuous visual monitoring of potential dust sources and activities safeguard will also be a vital part in managing dust and particulates.

7.0 Reporting and Complaints Response

Members of the public are able to contact the company with any odour complaints about the facility by the following means:

- By telephone the contact number 01912657855 Monday to Sunday 24hrs with a voicemail facility; or
- By email to info@jmcwastedisposal.co.uk

Senior Management/Site Manager/TCM can attend the Site or instruct a relevantly trained Site Operative to attend the Site in their absence.

These methods of contacting the site are displayed at the site entrance and on the company's website.

On arrival at the Site, the cause of the dust emission will be identified, and the most suitable corrective measure will be instigated.

These methods of contacting the site will be displayed at the site and communicated through meetings, newsletters and other forms of advertisement.

Suitable complaint forms (based on the example provided in Appendix A) will be made available at the site office to anyone wishing to report any incident relating to dust emissions from the Site.

7.1 Engagement with the Community

JMC recognise the importance of engaging with the people who may be affected by site activities. If an issue occurred where neighbours were affected by the activities, the following community outreach activities would commence, to engage with local businesses/people in order to understand the issues and provide detailed information about JMC's actions to mitigate any problems.

Newsletter / leaflet

Leaflet explaining about our activities, remedial actions and information about complaint procedures. JMC propose to communicate with residents regarding any incidents or issues via this media.

Website Information

Leaflet explaining about site activities, remedial actions and information about complaint procedures. The company may choose to communicate with residents regarding any incidents or issues via this media.

Meeting with residents

In the event of an incident or an issue which may lead to complaints regarding dust and emissions JMC will carry out a formal letter drop to inform local residents about the DEMP and future improvements to the site and invite residents to contact us through the appropriate methods and/or to attend a public meeting regarding the issues on site.

This DEMP will be updated to include actions and outcomes from any community engagement meetings.

7.2 Investigating Complaints

On receipt of any complaint, the Site Manager/TCM or nominated person in their absence will investigate the details of the complaint in order to determine if the reported impact is as a result of operations within the Site.

Similarly, upon identification of a dust impact scoring 3 during the routine monitoring, immediate action by (or under the responsibility of) the Site Manager will be taken to determine if the dust impact is likely to have been caused by operations at the Site.

If an incident is notified either via direct complaint or through the routine inspections, the Site Manager/TCM will review the operations at the Site for:

- Notifications of specific/exceptional incidents (relating to dust emission generations) occurring since the last inspection
- The nature of the wastes received since the last inspection
- The storage arrangements for these wastes (including the use or otherwise of dust suppression equipment)
- Meteorological conditions since the last inspection that could have the potential to generate significant dust emissions from the Site
- External influences of note that have impacted site conditions

Where the above review reveals that the Site may have been the source of the recorded dust impact, the Site Manager/TCM or nominated persons will notify the EA as soon as is reasonably practicable.

7.3 Escalation Procedure

In the event of more than 3 complaints over period of 24hrs, are received, site operations will be ceased immediately with the complaint investigation and monitoring process instigated. As detailed in Tables 6 and 7 the site will investigate and propose additional measures to enable the site to continue site operations.

No further operations will take place until full investigation and resolution with complainants have taken place.

7.4 Remedial Actions

If plant/equipment failings are identified as the cause of the incident (including those relating to the suppression/mitigation measures), all relevant items will be submitted to a full inspection and testing procedure (in accordance with manufacturer/supplier guidelines) and relevant repair work undertaken as soon as is reasonably practicable.

If operational/procedural failings are identified, all relevant procedures and policies (including the Integrated Management System, this DEMP and other associated documents) will be reviewed and updated as necessary.

If an update to any document is required, this will be made and recorded within the document revision timeline. If appropriate, the new versions provided to the Local Planning Authority and/or the EA.

Additional training will be provided to operations staff either on the implications of the updated policies and systems to their specific roles or to reiterate the importance of performing their duties in full accordance with the environmental policies and procedures, and the Site Environmental Permit.

8.0 Recording

A log will be kept of all:

- Inspections
- Complaints received
- Investigations
- Corrective actions
- Further Monitoring
- Policy reviews/updates

All such information will be made available to the Local Planning Authority and the EA, on request.

Records will be held for a period of no less than 6 years.

9.0 Closure

This report has been prepared by Olive Compliance Ltd (OCL) with all reasonable skill, care and diligence, and taking account of the manpower and resources devoted to it by agreement with the client. Information reported herein is based on the interpretation of data collected and has been accepted in good faith as being accurate and valid.

This report is for the exclusive use of JMC, no warranties or guarantees are expressed or should be inferred by any third parties. This report may not be relied upon by other parties without written consent from OCL.

OCL disclaims any responsibility to the client and others in respect of any matters outside the agreed scope of the work.

JMC Metal and Waste Recycling Ltd

Appendices

Appendix A	Complaint Recording Form
Appendix B	Monitoring Record Form
Appendix C	Sensitive Receptor/Monitoring Location Plan

Referenced Drawings

Drawing 001	Site Location Plan
Drawing 002	Site Permit Boundary Plan
Drawing 003	Site Layout Plan
Drawing 004	Site Sensitive Receptor Plan

APPENDIX A – Complaint Recording Form

Complaint Details	
Customer Name:	
Address:	
Postcode:	
Customer Contact Details:	
Telephone:	
Email:	
Date:	
Complaint Reference Number:	
Complaint Details:	
Investigation Details	
Investigation carried out by (Name):	
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 complainant:	
Date feedback given -	
Review & Improve	
Improvements needed to prevent a reoccurrence:	
Proposed date for completion of the Improvements:	
Actual date for completion:	
If different insert reason for delay:	
Date DEMP was last reviewed/updated:	
Does the DEMP require reviewing/updating:	
Closure	
Review date:	
Site Manager signature to confirm no further action required:	

APPENDIX B - Dust Monitoring – Receptors and Investigation

Date:	Responsible Person:				
Monitoring Points	MP 1 (North)	MP 2 (West)	MP3 (South)	MP 4 (East)	MP 5 (Site Access Road)
Time of test:					
Location of test: (NGR, road, street name etc.)					
Weather conditions: (dry, wind, rain, fog, snow etc.)					
Temperature: (description and degrees)					
Wind strength – if any: (light, steady, strong, gusting)					
Wind direction (e.g. from SW):					
Intensity (0 - 6):					
Duration (Length of test):					
Constant or intermittent during the time period:					
Location sensitivity (0 – 5):					
Is the source evident?					
Any other comments or observations:					

Intensity (Detectability)	Location sensitivity where Dust detected
0. No Dust detected 1. Very faint, Dust unlikely to cause annoyance (Dust barely detectable, inhaling face to the wind) 2. Faint Dust, unlikely to cause annoyance 3. Distinct Dust, likely to cause annoyance (Dust easily detected while walking and breathing normally) 4. Visible Dust in continuous plumes, likely to cause annoyance 5. Large amounts of visible Dust, likely to cause annoyance 6. Extremely excessive amounts of Dust and particulates, highly likely to cause annoyance	0. Not detectable 1. Remote (no housing, commercial/industrial premises or public area within 500m) 2. Low sensitivity (no housing, etc. within 100m of area affected by Dust) 3. Moderate sensitivity (housing, commercial/industrial premises or public area within 100m of area affected by Dust) 4. High sensitivity (housing, commercial/industrial premises or public area directly affected by Dust) 5. Extra sensitive (complaints arising from residents within area affected by Dust)

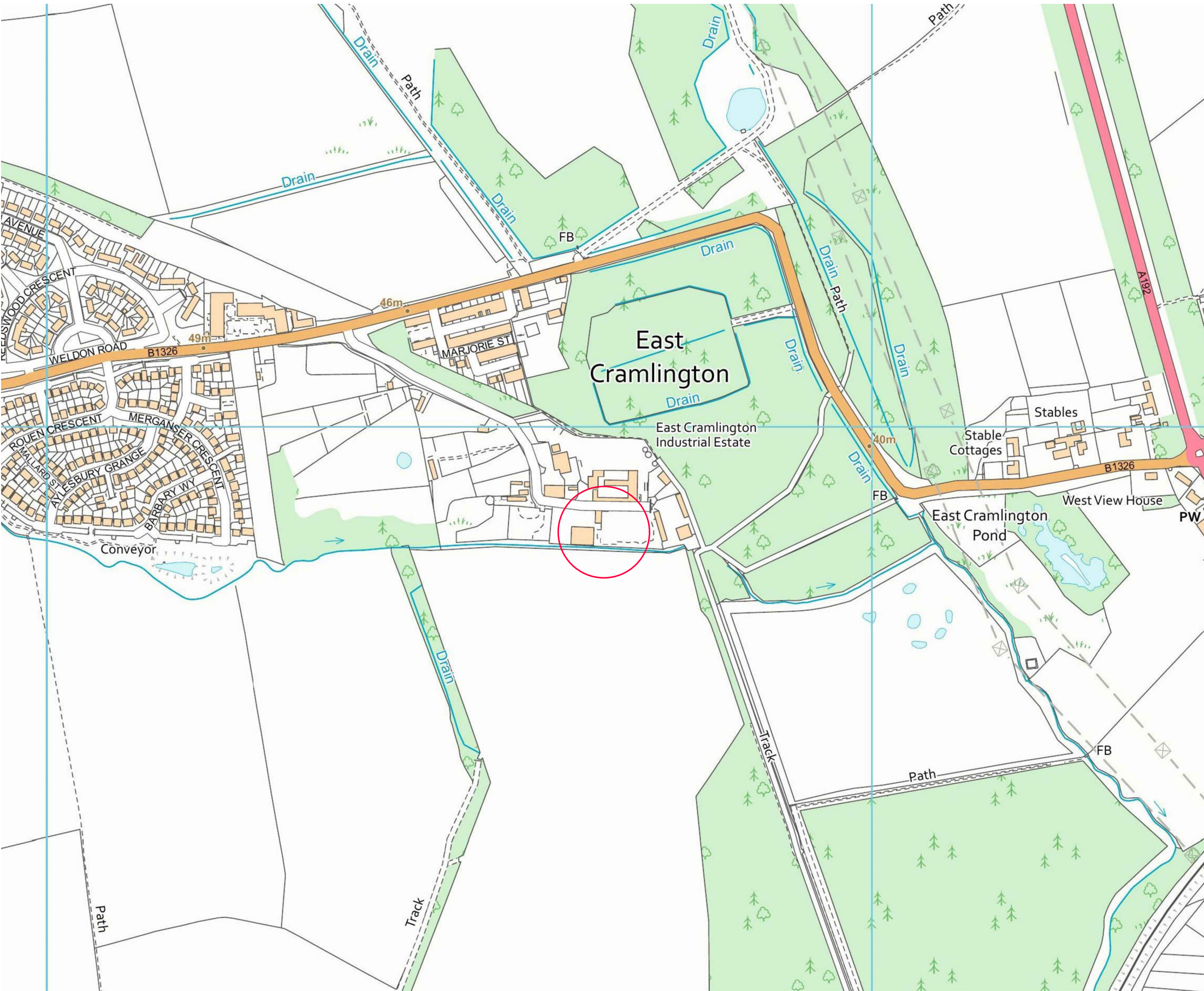
In the event a complaint or trigger alert the below monitoring at the below sensitive receptor monitoring points (APPENDIX C) will be carried out as part of the investigation.

APPENDIX C – SENSITIVE RECEPTOR/MONITORING LOCATION PLAN



KEY

-  (North) Sensitive Receptor Monitoring Point
-  (West) Sensitive Receptor Monitoring Point
-  (South) Sensitive Receptor Monitoring Point
-  (East) Sensitive Receptor Monitoring Point
-  Site Entrance/Exit Access Road Sensitive Receptor Monitoring Point



NOTES

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LEGEND

THE SITE

N
W ← → E
S

SITE

JMC METAL AND WASTE RECYCLING
OLD STONE ROAD, CRAMLINGTON, NORTHUMBERLAND, NE23 6XW

PROJECT

EA Permit Application

DRAWING TITLE

LOCATION PLAN

DRAWING NUMBER

001

REVISION

0

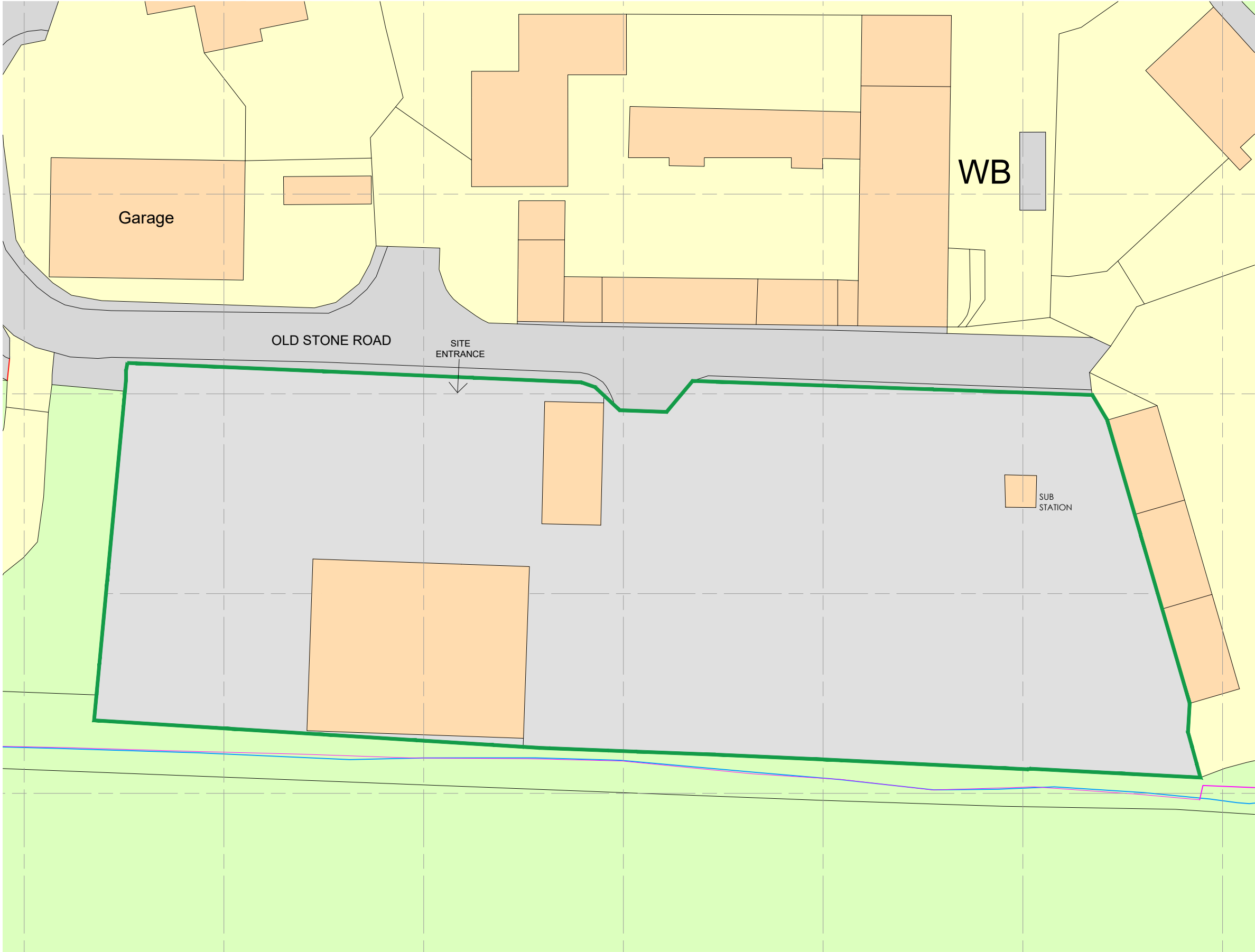
SCALE

1:5000 @ A3

DATE

20.10.25

OLIVE
Compliance



0m 5m 10m 15m 20m 25m

NOTES

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LEGEND

PERMIT BOUNDARY

SITE

JMC METAL AND WASTE RECYCLING

OLD STONE ROAD, CRAMLINGTON, NORTHUMBERLAND, NE23 6XW

PROJECT

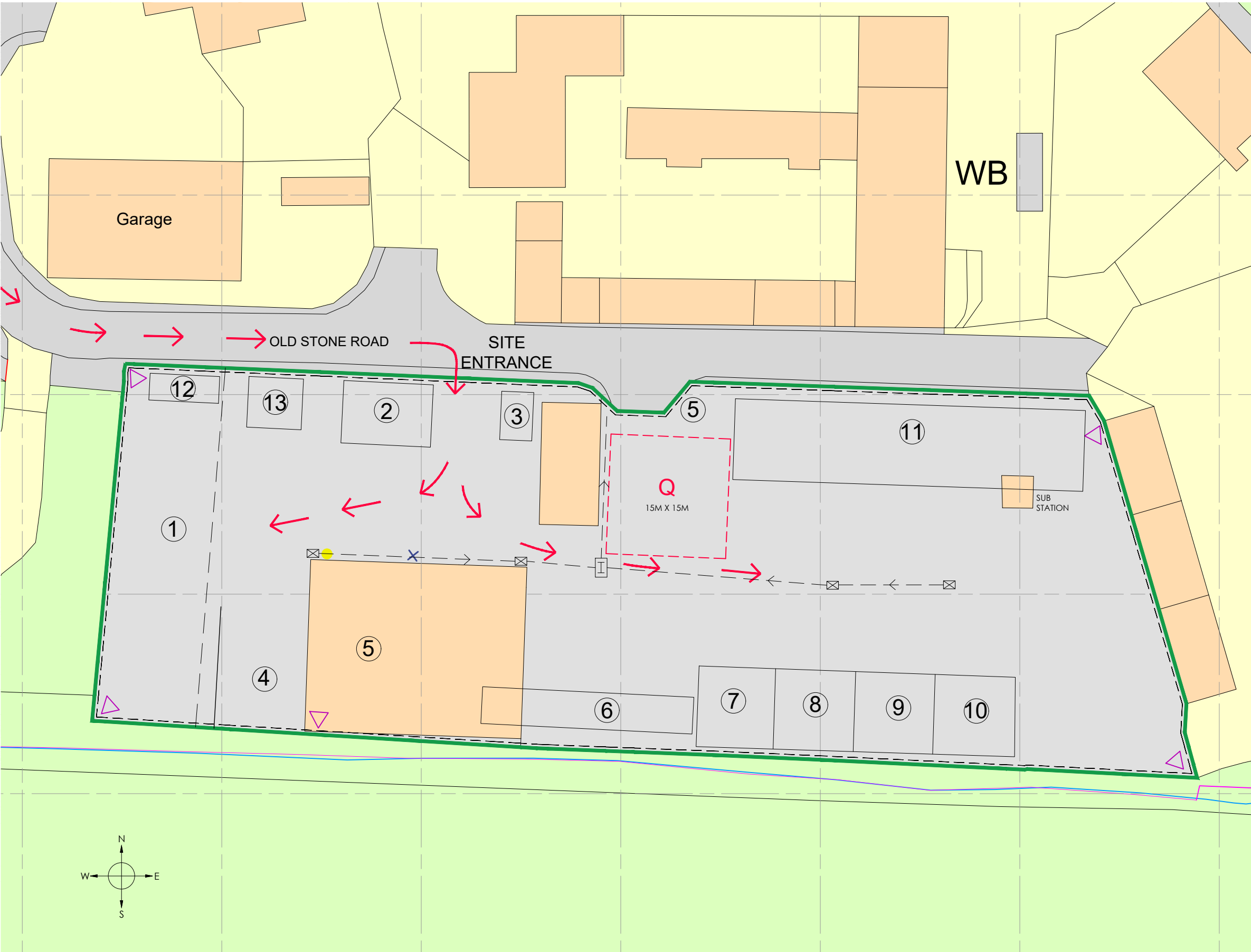
EA PERMIT APPLICATION

DRAWING TITLE

PERMITTED AREA PLAN

DRAWING NUMBER	REVISION
002	0
SCALE	DATE
1:500 @ A3	20.10.25

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- LEGEND
- PERMIT BOUNDARY
 - 1. VEHICLE STORAGE
 - 2. WEIGHBRIDGE
 - 3. OFFICE
 - 4. METAL BAY
 - 5. TIPPING SHED
 - 6. PICKING LINE
 - 7. RUBBLE BAY
 - 8. SOIL BAY
 - 9. PVC BAY
 - 10. WOOD BAY
 - 11. SKIP STORAGE (EMPTY)
 - 12. FUEL STORAGE
 - 13. LIQUID STORAGE
 - KERBING
 - SPILL KITS
 - WATER SUPPLY
 - CCTV
 - ACCESS TO SITE
 - Q QUARANTINE AREA (15M X 15M)
 - CONCRETE SURFACES ON SITE
 - I INTERCEPTOR
 - DRAINS

SITE

JMC METAL AND WASTE RECYCLING

OLD STONE ROAD, CRAMLINGTON, NORTHUMBERLAND, NE23 6XW

PROJECT

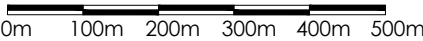
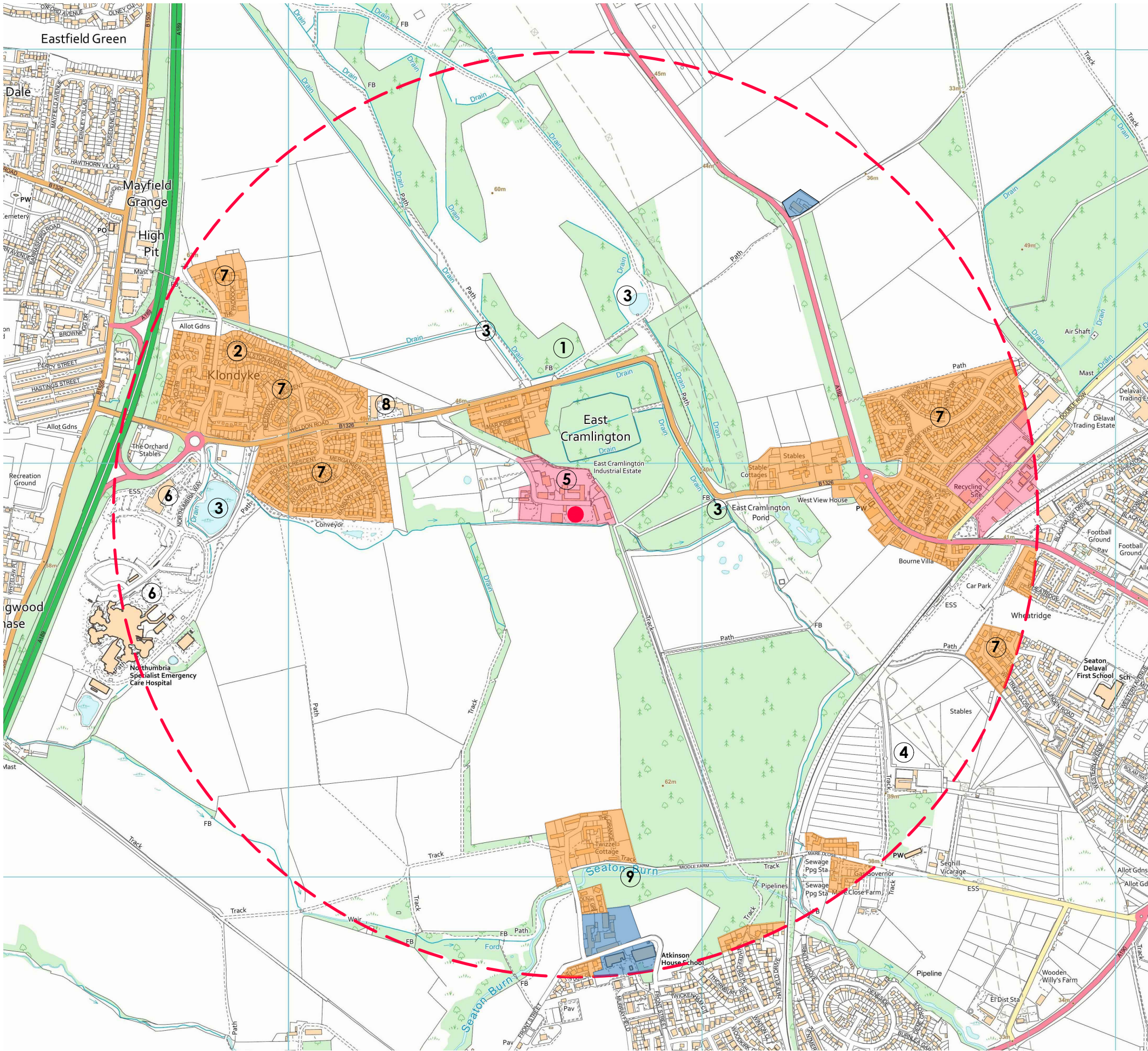
EA PERMIT APPLICATION

DRAWING TITLE

SITE LAYOUT PLAN

DRAWING NUMBER	REVISION
003	2 - 11.11.25
SCALE	DATE
1:500 @ A3	20.10.25





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LEGEND

SITE / SITE BOUNDARY

1KM OFF SET BOUNDARY

RESIDENTIAL AREAS

INDUSTRIAL / INDUSTRIAL PARK

SMALL BUSINESS / GENERAL BUSINESS

1.

EAST CRAMLINGTON - LOCAL NATURE RESERVE

240M (NORTH)

2.

LANERCOST - LOCAL NATURE RESERVE

996M (WEST)

3.

WATERCOURSE

1M (SOUTH)

4.

EQUINE FACILITIES

80M (WEST)

5.

INDUSTRIAL ESTATE

45M (NORTH)

6.

NORTHUMBRIA SPECIALIST EMERGENCY CARE HOSPITAL

1000M (WEST)

7.

RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES

250M (NORTH)

8.

ASTOR COURT CARE HOME

470M (N - WEST)

9.

SEATON BURN WATER COURSE

927M (SOUTH)

East Cramlington Wind Statistics

November Wind

Albemarle (21km)

2

4

6

8

10

12

14

16

18

20

22

24

26

28

Avg Max (November)

Avg (November)

2025

October

November

Strongest 1 November, 2025

8.9mph WSW

Average November

1.1mph

Wind Rose

Annual (5 Year Average)

37.5%

20%

2.5%

36.06% WSW

Calm

Near Gales

N

W

E

S

SITE

JMC METAL AND WASTE RECYCLING

OLD STONE ROAD, CRAMLINGTON, NORTHUMBRLAND, NE23 6XW

PROJECT

EA Permit Application

DRAWING TITLE

SITE RECEPTOR PLAN

DRAWING NUMBER

004

REVISION

0

SCALE

1:10000 @ A3

DATE

03.11.25

OLIVE

Compliance