

R.B. Groundworks and Fencing Ltd

Unit 6
Ennerdale Road
Blyth
Northumberland
NE24 4RT

### **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 Initial draft	March 2023	K Dowling Consultant	Draft for Permit Application
V0.2	February 2024	K Dowling Consultant	Updated due to RFI

## Contents

1.	. Basis of Report	6
	1.1 General Principles of Emissions Management	6
	1.2 Document Management	6
	1.3 Training	7
	1.4 Air Quality Management Area	7
	1.5 Sensitive Receptors	7
	1.6 Identified Receptors	8
	1.7 Wind Direction	10
2.	. Site Operations	12
	2.1 Site Layout and activities	12
	2.2 Pre Acceptance	12
	2.3 Waste Acceptance	13
	2.3 Waste Rejection	16
	2.4 Waste Processing, Storage and the control of Dust, and Other Emission Controls	16
3.	. Waste Processing Controls	17
	3.1 Natural controls and manmade control features	17
	3.2 Mobile Plant and Fixed Equipment	18
	3.3 Maintenance	19
4.	. Dust and Particulate (PM10) Management	20
	4.1 Sources and Control of Fugitive Dust/Particulate Emissions	20
	4.2 Source-Pathway-Receptor Routes	20
	4.3 On Site Control Measures	20
	4.4 In the event of a drought	30
	4.5 Enclosure of Waste Processing & Storage Areas	30
	4.6 Visual Dust Monitoring	30
5.	. Particulate Matter Monitoring	31
6.	. Actions when fugitive dust emissions are observed leaving site	31
7.	. Reporting and Complaints Response	32
	7.1 Engagement with the Community	32
8.	. Recording	34

9. Closure
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# **Referenced Drawings**

Drawing 003 Site Layout Plan Drawing 004 Sensitive Receptor Plan

# **Appendices**

Appendix A – Complaint Recording Form Appendix B – Monitoring Record Form

Appendix C – Monitoring Location Plan



# 1. Basis of Report

This Dust and Emissions Management Plan (DEMP) has been prepared in respect to the current permit application (2021) and will be implemented as part of the Environmental Management System (EMS) for RB Groundworks and Fencing Ltd (RBG) at their site located at Unit 6, Ennerdale Road, Blyth, Northumberland, NE24 4RT.

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) and using the Environment Agency Template (DEMP) V10.

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



Prevent or minimise releases through procedures

Capture releases efficiently and effectively at source; barrier techniques where applicable to stop release

Mitigation through suppression

Capture releases efficiently and effectively as close to the source as possible

Inspect, maintain and test systems

Effective corrective action plan for fugitive releases

# 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 Technical Competent Manager (TCM) and other suitably qualified staff will provide the required training relating to site procedures and compliance with the DEMP. The 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 and a record kept of this training.

A copy of this plan, the site EMS and Permit will be available in the site office for staff and visitors to access at any time.

# 1.4 Air Quality Management Area

A search was made on the UK Defra Air Quality Map website (see below link);

https://uk-air.defra.gov.uk/aqma/maps/

The website and Council website confirms that the site does not in an AQMA area 1

# 1.5 Sensitive Receptors

The site is located at Unit 6, Ennerdale Road, Blyth, Northumberland, NE24 4RT.

A summary of the immediate environmental site setting is provided in Table 1 below.

Table 1 – Site Setting

Boundary	Description
North	Commercial/Industrial
South	Commercial/Industrial
East	Commercial/Industrial
West	Commercial/Industrial

The below image (Image 1) shows the immediate site, surrounding and features.



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> https://uk-air.defra.gov.uk/aqma/maps/

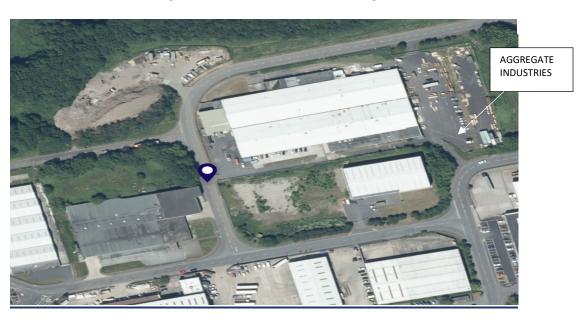


Image 1 - Immediate Site Surroundings

As shown on the image the nearest residential housing properties are located 170m south of the site.

# **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 2) identifies sensitive receptors which could be affected by dust and other emissions within a 1km range of the site.

**Table 2: Distances to Selected, Sensitive Locations and Receptors** 

Receptor	Distance	Receptor Assessment		
The River Blyth	170m North	<ul> <li>Due to the proximity of site and waste types, there is a low risk of impact from site activities.</li> <li>Surface water drainage systems are in place to harvest onsite rainwater for reuse and site</li> </ul>		



		surfacing in place to retain all water onsite using bunding, kerbing and impermeable surfaces.
A193 – Transport Link	350m West	<ul> <li>Due to the proximity of site, there is a low risk of impact from site activities.</li> <li>All wastes are accepted treated, and stored in site in accordance with site management systems, regulated stockpiles with secure fencing to prevent loss of materials during handing an treatment.</li> </ul>
Human Receptor Residential properties south of Maple Crescent	170m South	<ul> <li>Due to the proximity of site, there is a risk of impact from site activities.</li> <li>Dust, Litter, Noise and Fire Controls in place to prevent impact to local residents.</li> </ul>
ASDA – Retail/Leisure Facility	533m South West	<ul> <li>Due to the proximity of site, there is a risk of impact from site activities.</li> <li>Dust, Litter, Noise and Fire Controls in place to prevent impact to the business sand public use areas</li> </ul>
Horton Grange Primary School	387m South	<ul> <li>Due to the proximity of site, there is a risk of impact from site activities.</li> <li>Dust, Litter, Noise and Fire Controls in place to prevent impact to these receptors</li> </ul>
The Dales School	271m South	<ul> <li>Due to the proximity of site, there is a risk of impact from site activities.</li> <li>Dust, Litter, Noise and Fire Controls in place to prevent</li> </ul>



		impact to the neighbouring businesses.
Sensitive Receptors  SSSI SPA		<ul> <li>The location of the woodland and prevailing wind direction means there is a low risk of ash settlement and any potential wildlife habitats.</li> <li>Due to its location, there is minimal risk of dust settlement and wildlife impact in the event of an emissions release.</li> <li>Due to the proximity of site, there is a low risk of impact from site activities.</li> </ul>
Commercial Business – Cowpen Industrial Estate	0.1km	<ul> <li>The site is located in Cowpen Industrial Estate that have varying industrial and commercial activities, with 3 Permitted Sites and 12 registered waste exemption activities within 1km of the site.</li> <li>Low risk posed to these businesses from site activities.</li> <li>These business may also cause an environmental impact to sensitive receptors.</li> </ul>
Chasedale Care Home	550m South	<ul> <li>Due to the proximity of site, there is a risk of impact from site activities.</li> <li>Dust, Litter, Noise and Fire Controls in place to prevent impact to these receptors</li> </ul>

All sensitive receptors are also shown in Drawing 004.

# 1.7 Wind Direction

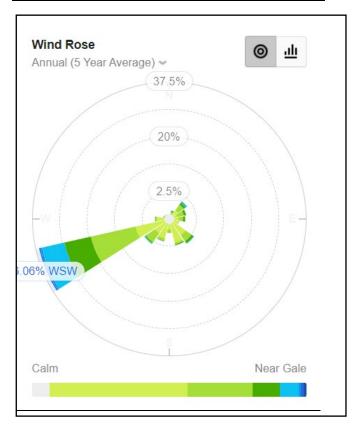
Site management and operational staff can access the MetOffice  $app^2$  to monitor wind direction and strength immediately in the case of an incident and to assess the impact off site.

 $<sup>^{2} \, \</sup>underline{\text{https://www.metoffice.gov.uk/public/weather/wind-map/\#?tab=map\&map=Wind\&zoom=9\&lon=-}} \\ \underline{2.21\&lat=55.35\&fcTime=1599091200}$ 



To find out the prevailing wind direction for the site, access to the Willy Weather <sup>3</sup>service, provides both real time and historic weather data. The free service provides weather information such as wind, weather, rainfall and tidal data around the United Kingdom.

Upon review of this data the prevailing wind directions are predominately north north easterly in respect of the site as shown in Image 2 below.



**Image 2 - Prevailing Wind Direction - Newsham** 

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.

- Businesses carrying out similar activities to RBG;
- Major roads and public road networks located in close proximity of the site are potential sources of pollution;
- Local construction and housing development in the area;
- Greenspace Management (grass cutting/land management);
- Farming (ploughing, land management).

**Table 3: Other Pollutant Sources** 

Company	Type of Business	Distance from site boundary (m)
---------	------------------	---------------------------------



Industrial Estate	Daily heavy traffic usage to businesses surrounding site	Borders site	
A193	Daily heavy traffic usage to businesses surrounding site	Western border of site	
Construction and Development in local area	Construction activities can cause fugitive dust emissions and mud on roads	South/West of the site	
Agricultural / Rural Activities	Ploughing, Fertilising, Harvesting Crops	West of the site	

# 2. Site Operations

# 2.1 Site Layout and activities

The site is accessed from the A193 onto Cowpen Road, a heavily used transport route for industry and the public, by an access road via Coniston Road which runs through the industrial estate and up to the site.

# 2.2 Pre Acceptance

The company follow the below controls in relation to pre acceptance, applying the following criteria to decide upon the acceptance or rejection of a consignment of waste. This is in line with Appendix C of the Aggregates from inert waste Quality Protocol.

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

RGB 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



• If available any site investigation/soil report relating to the material that they wish to bring to the site.

#### **Bulk loads**

As part for pe acceptance check, site investigation/soil report relating to the material that they wish to bring to the site is mandatory for long term contracts or incoming loads proposed over 1000 tonnes.

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

#### Ad Hoc

Some facilities receive waste on an ad hoc basis. In those instances pre-acceptance checks can still be carried out before the waste is accepted. For example, through the exchange of information at the weighbridge before acceptance on site.

#### Sampling and assessment

Sample information if the origin of the waste is reliably understood and it clearly shows that the waste is non-hazardous. However, a visual assessment alone will not be enough to assess whether mirror entry waste is hazardous or not.

If the waste is a mirror entry and has not been properly assessed, the company assume it is the hazardous entry as a precautionary measure. The pre-acceptance information will be verified by contacting or visiting the producer. Dealing with staff directly involved in waste production can help to fully characterise a waste.

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

Once the waste has been properly assessed and classified, the company will technically assess the waste's suitability for storage and treatment at the facility to make sure the waste is compliance with permit conditions.

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

The company must reassess the information required at pre-acceptance if the:

- waste changes
- process giving rise to the waste changes
- waste received does not to conform to the pre-acceptance information
- In all cases RBG must reassess the information required at pre-acceptance on an annual basis.

# 2.3 Waste Acceptance

The site is currently permitted to operate as an inert transfer station without treatment with an annual throughput of 75,000 tonnes per annum of mixed sources such as household, commercial and industrial waste largely soils, stone, concretes, tiles and brick.

The facility is permitted to accept a range of household, commercial and industrial wastes.



The most commonly received waste stored on site under the environmental permit are:

- Concrete
- Bricks
- Soils and stones
- mixtures of concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics

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

- Waste Acceptance
- Waste Rejection procedure
- Waste Rejection Report

The majority of all loads are pre booked with the operations team to manage site capacity and to ensure material quality before arrival on site. Wastes are brought to site by both company vehicles.

All wastes delivered to site are subject to waste acceptance checks by a member of staff using "aircraft ladders" following removal of the cover sheet/net.

Cameras are located on the weighbridge to allow wastes to be visually inspected remotely. Wastes are also visually inspected following tipping prior to the waste been stored with a storage bay. This appropriately. Duty of care paperwork checks are also carried out, to ensure the waste is described and is coded correctly as well and compared with pre acceptance information and sampling records.

Wastes are deposited into the appropriate bays or areas of the site yard, by in-coming vehicles and moved by mobile plant or by hand as appropriate.

Waste reception and storage areas are covered in impermeable concrete all around the one-way system.

Should any concrete repairs be needed they are scheduled in at the most appropriate time.

All movements of waste incoming and outgoing the site will be recorded, and available for inspection by the Environment Agency upon request.

Table 4 – EWC codes and description

European Waste Catalogue Code	Description	Restrictions			
Packaging (inclu	uding separately collected municipal packaging was	ste)			
15 01 07	Glass packaging	N/A			
Construction ar	Construction and demolition waste – concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics				
17 01 01	Concrete including solid dewatered concrete process waste	Must not include concrete slurry.			
17 01 02	Bricks	N/A			
17 01 03	Tiles and ceramics	N/A			
17 01 07	Mixtures of concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics other than those mentioned in 17 01 06	N/A			



Construction ar	nd demolition waste – wood, glass and plastic			
17 02 02	Glass	Must not include 15fiberglass or glass fibre.		
Construction ar	nd demolition waste – bituminous mixtures, coal ta	r and tarred products		
17 03 02	Bituminous mixtures other than those mentioned in 17 03 01	from the repair and refurbishment of the asphalt layers of roads and other paved areas (excluding bituminous mixtures containing coal tar and classified as waste code 17 03 01). Must not include coal tar or tarred products. Must not include freshly mixed bituminous mixtures.		
Construction ar dredging spoil	nd demolition waste – soil (including excavated soil	from contaminated sites), stones and		
17 05 04	Soil and stones other than those mentioned in 17 05 03	Must not contain any contaminated soil or stone from contaminated sites.		
17 05 06	Dredging spoil other than those mentioned in 17 05 05	Allowed only if: Inert aggregate from dredgings. Must not contain contaminated dredgings. Must not contain fines.		
17 05 08	Track ballast other than those mentioned in 17 05 07	Does not contain soil and stones from contaminated sites.		
Construction ar	nd demolition waste – other construction and demo	olition wastes		
	Mixed construction and demolition waste other than those mentioned in 17 09 01, 17 09 02 and 17 09 03	The waste is generated from utilities trenching's. The waste consists of subbase aggregates i.e. granular material. The waste contains only materials that would be described by entries 17 01 01, 17 03 02 and 17 05 04 in this appendix if the waste was not mixed.		
Wastes from th compacting, pe	e mechanical treatment of waste not otherwise sp lletising)	ecified (for example sorting, crushing,		
19 12 05	Glass	Does not include glass from cathode ray tubes		
19 12 09	Minerals (for example sand, stones)	Must not contain contaminated concrete, bricks, tiles, sand, stone or gypsum from recovered plasterboard.		

# 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 deposited, inspected then verified as non-compliant this is recorded, then segregated in a quarantine skip/container and removed off site within 48 hours to a suitably permitted facility.

The Environment Agency must 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 operational areas of the site are comprised of impermeable concrete surfacing. Site surfacing is checked daily and repairs made where necessary. On site silt traps are checked and maintained on a regular basis to maintain integrity.

#### **Equipment**

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

#### Screener

Establish final product specification so that correct size screen meshes are fitted prior to production commencement.

Material fed into the screener should be slowly tipped onto the griddle bars. The operative checks that the material is being screened correctly by visually examining the material leaving the conveyors. If the material

is not being screened correctly, then all stockpiles beneath the conveyor should be placed into the appropriate storage bay for future processing. All screening is to stop until the problem has been rectified by the Fitter.

The site operative will remove the stockpiles produced by the screener by loading shovel to the appropriate storage bay.

#### Crusher

Establish final product specification so that crusher jaws are set correctly prior to production commencement.

A machine operator will load the crusher with a 360 degree excavator and a ground based operative will visually observe the entry of the material into the crushing plant. He will remove by hand at the discharge end of the crusher any foreign material observed and place in the appropriate skip for disposal or recycling. Water suppression i.e. fitted spray bars will be used to help suppress produced dust.

The site operative will remove the stockpiles produced by the screener by loading shovel to the appropriate storage bay.



Table 5 below details the storage locations, storage method and storage timescales. The site layout is shown on Drawing 003.

Table 5 – Incoming wastes and site management controls

Location	Waste Material/Product	Height (m)	Length	Width	Max Volume	Storage Time
Bay C	Processed Soils	3m	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Bay D	Incoming soils and stones	3.5m	N/A	N/A	N/A	3 Months
Bay E	Incoming hardcore/stone/concrete etc	3.5m	N/A	N/A	N/A	3 Months
Bay F	Processed Soils	Non Wastes				
Bay G	Recycled 6F5	Non Wastes				
Bays K	Imported products eg Sand	Non Wastes				
Bays K	Imported products	Non Wastes				
Bays K	Imported products	Non Wastes				
Bays K	Imported products	Non Wastes				

# 3. 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 3 months. Daily checks safeguard the management of these wastes and storage locations to prevent any emissions from site.

#### 3.1 Natural controls and manmade control features

Due to the industrial nature of the site, there are no natural controls to mitigate against dust or debris leaving site.

Manmade controls have been implemented with 2.4m palisade fencing erected around all the site. Litter netting is installed around the site boundary of the site to capture any windblown litter or prevent any emissions arising from site activities.

All wastes are controlled with acceptance direct into bays for control and containment purposes. Bays are constructed of interacting leg blocks all at a height of 2.4m (inside fencing) then panelled at a height of 4 or 4.4m to contain waste stockpiles and to stop wind whipping.

Regular site inspections of stored wastes and infrastructure are undertaken at the beginning of the working day and records are kept in the daily checklist & site diary by the TCM/Site Manager or nominated representative.



Water supply, comprising of hoses and a bower are available to suppress materials when tipping, loading or treatment.

A road sweeper is on site constantly providing preventative and reactive dust and emissions management.

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 bays waste material checks ensure that wastes are in good condition and have not degraded causing dust/debris;
- Volume of waste in bays to ensure that bay storage limits are not exceeded;
- Condition of impermeable areas easy to conduct visual inspections and clean;
- Condition of bay walls to ensure bays remain fit for purpose and control wastes;
- 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 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, with the cleaning of the screener, 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.

## 3.2 Mobile Plant and Fixed Equipment

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

- Telehandler
- Screener/trommel
- 360 grab;
- Road Sweeper;
- Powerwasher;
- Loading shovel; and
- company and 3<sup>rd</sup> party vehicle's wagons.

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

#### **Emissions Ratings**

Description	Make	Model	Emission Rating
Excavator 360	Volvo	EC220E	D6 Stage V
Loading Shovel	Bell	L2106E	Stage IV/Tier 4 emissions regulations
Screener/Trommel			
Telehandler	Manitou	Maniscopic 9 metre	V



Power washer	Kercher	N/A
Road sweeper	N/A	N/A

#### 3.3 Maintenance

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

Plant defect books are issued once a week and a copy provided to the garage for booking in repairs. This ensures a rolling programme of maintenance and repair when needed.

Daily vehicle checks are carried out prior to use and recorded on the site plant defect form. This above procedure is detailed in the site Environmental 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.

A copy of this can be found within the site EMS and are referenced below. This records the nature of the breakdown, any contamination, maintenance tracking, repairs and notification to relevant bodies if necessary.

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

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

# 3.4 Site drainage and site surfacing

There are no drainage features on site to allow any emissions to the external NWL drainage system, other than any surface run off from the site entrance.

The permit is based on a Standard Rules set (SR2010 no 12) which allows wastes to be stored on hardstanding or concrete surfacing due to the type of waste accepted on site.

"When located outside groundwater Source Protection Zones 1 or 2 all permitted wastes shall be stored and treated on hard-standing or on an impermeable surface with sealed drainage system"

The site surfacing on site is currently made up of concrete areas and hardstanding with the operator wanting to concrete the remainder of the site in the next few months to maintain the quality of site surfacing through vehicle movements and waste management activities. The site entrances/exits will have a 100mm concrete bund to retain any surface water within the permitted area and whole site will benefit from 2.4 sealed concrete block bay walls around the whole site. By concreting site surfaces this enable effective housekeeping and surface management reduce the risk of any mud/debris emissions from the site.



Further infrastructure is to be implemented in the future, such as a sealed sump, installed to collect surface water and water from any vehicle power washing. The sump will be fitted with a silt system with water being reused on site to reduce raw material usage. The risk and monitoring of this system will be assessed at the time of installation and managed in accordance with the EMS.

Clean surface water area in on site from office roofs and storage containers will be collected and reused on site for cleaning site surfaces and dust suppression.

Water arising on site from dust suppression system (bowsers and water spray systems) will be retained on site within the waste, product or within the site via the sealed concrete system.

# 4. 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 areas of the operation at the site.

These can include the following.

- Deposited waste,
- Loading of waste,
- Screening/crushing,
- Weather conditions,
- Insufficient attention to waste acceptance procedure,
- Over loading of waste holding bays,
- Lack of training,
- Mechanical failure,
- Customer mis-description of waste,
- Vehicles,
- Road sweeping without water suppression, and
- Loads uncovered.

# 4.2 Source-Pathway-Receptor Routes

Table 6 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

Table 7 details site infrastructure and abatement measures in place to prevent and reduce emissions from site.

Regular checks and maintenance are carried out on these systems or control measures such as bay integrity, 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.





Table 6 – Source/Pa	athway/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 washers.  Vehicles delivering and collecting waste will be sheeted/covered.  All surfaces will be concreted and are subject to regular housekeeping in accordance with the procedures in the EMS.  In addition, site access roads can be cleaned using the sweeping attachment on mobile plant, 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 covered to contain and secure wastes. After loading wastes the vehicle can be swept and cleaned down using ladders to remove any protruding or loose waste. All areas are surfaced with concrete, these 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 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.  Plant operators should be trained not to overload storage bays.  Fixed plant will have guard and skirting to prevent litter escape.  Daily inspections and monitoring controls in place to identify poor waste controls and reactive action to contain wastes.  4m Site boundary permitter provides a screen and boundary enclosure of onsite materials.
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 hights (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	Visual soiling and airborne	The Site's surface is fully concreted and therefore dust generation is likely
		Receptors	particulates	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 clean waste storage areas.
				4m Site boundary permitter provides a screen and boundary enclosure of
				onsite materials.

Table 7 - Mitigation i	Table 7 - 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 bays	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.	Procedures are in place to manage infrastructure integrity and containment.  Management of capacity and waste turnover required (1st in 1st out)	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	Used in combination with other measures to reduce dust and particulate generation	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 triggered. e.g. cessation of dusty activities.		



	not dispersed over significant distances.		All wastes are stored within secure bays and treated within secure boundary fencing/walls enclosing activities from local receptors.  Designated storage areas in places as specified by the EMS/DEMP.  Storage of waste both incoming and treated materials are carried bays to provide containment for waste, segregated materials and fines residues from processed waste.	
Fencing screen/panels	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 Bay/screen integrity and containment. 3 monthly maintenance plan in place to maintain operational use.	Operational requirement  Monitored by TCM/Site Managers  Observed by site operatives  Panels reduce the risk of any loose material being wind whipped from within secure bays causing waste to escape.  Freeboard of .5m in place.  4m Site boundary permitter provides a screen and boundary enclosure of onsite materials.	If excessive dust emissions that could cause nuisance to local receptors continue, further mitigation measures will be triggered. e.g. cessation of dusty activities.
Litter netting	Erecting netting around the site external perimeter to capture released debris and dust and particulates prior to it being dispersed off-site.	Can reduce wind speed across the site which indirectly controls the potential for dust and particulate emissions  Acts as a control to prevent litter/debris leaving site	Operational requirement  Monitored by TCM/Site Managers  Daily inspections of the netting will be made, any trapped material cleared.	If excessive dust emissions that could cause nuisance to local receptors continue, further mitigation measures will be triggered. 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	Daily inspections of the netting will be made, and maintenance programmed into the management system.  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	Checks on the integrity of netting made daily, and repairs/defects/maintenance programmed into the management system.  Operational requirement  Monitored by TCM/Site Managers  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 a mobile bowser 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 TCM/Site Managers/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 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 a mobile bowser 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 easy 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.	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.



		Procedures are identified clearly in the site management system and implemented as an appropriate measure.		
Site surfacing	Creating an easy to clean impermeable surface, using materials such as concrete as opposed to unmade (rocky or muddy) ground	Easy to implement and requires minimal equipment.  The site will be fully concreted with a sealed drainage system.	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 and 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 bays and storage locations are cleared inline 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  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	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.



			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.	
			All vehicles carrying waste to the Site will be sheeted 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 will be rejected from the site or sheeted immediately.	
Hosing or cleaning of vehicles pre exit from site	Will remove some dirt, dust and particulates from the lower parts of vehicles using the steam cleaner or hoses	Supported by site procedures and training and site rules.	Operational requirement  Monitored by TCM/Site Managers  Observed by site operatives /drivers  The washing facilities are available for use by vehicles observed as having accumulated a significant amount of mud prior to entry to site.	If excessive dust emissions that could cause nuisance to local receptors continue, further mitigation measures will be triggered. eg. water sprays 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	N/A
			temporarily cease.  Operations will commence once the wind has subsided and/or the area is dampened down.	



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 resuspension of dust and particulates from a site	Effective in terms of dust and particulate reduction and is easily implemented due to low volumes of waste being received on site	Weather condition monitoring (Visual observation) including wind strength, wind direction and rainfall. This monitoring will be recorded on the Daily Diary.  Operational requirement  Monitored by TCM/Site Managers  Observed by site operatives.  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.	If excessive dust emissions that could cause nuisance to local receptors continue, further mitigation measures will be triggered. eg. 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	Easy to organise but less effective than other measures due to 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/spray	Use of hoses 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 bowser or atomisers.



				If excessive dust emissions still continue, further mitigation measures will be triggered cessation of dusty activities.
Water suppression using bowser	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 is too wet.	If excessive dust emissions that could cause nuisance to local receptors continue, further mitigation measures will be triggered. eg. 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.

Reserve water is stored on site in a bowser during the summer period and used for dust suppression or surface dampening.

Rainwater harvesting is also collected from site offices and storage containers for reuse on site.

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.

Full enclosure of waste activities is not practical due to the type of waste handled and equipment required.

This is a standard feature of all non-hazardous recovery sites handling soils 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 implements 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 in the afternoon. These are recorded on 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 TCM/Facility Supervisor.

# 5. Particulate Matter Monitoring

Not applicable.

# 6. 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 TCM/ Facility Supervisor assesses off site influences and yard 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 managers/yard supervisor 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 managers/yard supervisor 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 7;
  - (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. 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 07482 251664 the contact number is manned from Monday to Sunday 24hrs;
- By email to rbgroundworksandfencing@gmail.com.

Senior management/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

RBG 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, then we would like to propose to use the following community outreach activities to engage with local community in order to understand the issues and provide detailed information about our actions to mitigate any problems.

#### **Newsletter / leaflet**

Leaflet explaining about our activities, remedial actions and information about complaining procedures. We 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 complaining 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 we 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 managers/yard supervisor or 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); and
- 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 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. Recording

A log will be kept of all:

- Inspections;
- Complaints received;
- Investigations;
- Corrective actions;
- Further Monitoring; and
- 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. 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 RB Groundwork's and Fencing Ltd, 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.



# **APPENDICES**

Appendix A – Complaint Recording Form Appendix B – Monitoring Record Form Appendix C – Monitoring Location Plan

# **REFERNCED DRAWINGS**

Drawing 003 Site Layout Plan Drawing 004 Sensitive Receptor Plan



**APPENDIX A – Complaint Recording Form** 

	Comp	liant Details	
Customer Name -	•		
Address -			
D t I.			
Postcode -			
Customer Contact			
Details -			
Tel -			
Email -			
Date -			
Complaint Ref Number -			
Complaint Details -			
Complaint Details			
	Inv	estigation	
		Details	
Investigation	n carried out by -		
	Position -		
Date & time investiga			
	ther conditions -		
	ction and speed -		
Invest	igation findings -		
	to Environment		
	local authority - feedback given -		
	given to public -		
	feedback given -		
Date		view and	
		nprove	
Improve	ments needed to		
	a reoccurrence -		
Proposed date for o	completion of the		
	improvements -		
Actual date	for completion -		
If different insert r	eason for delay -		
Does the dust manag			
	to be updated -		
Date that the dust n			
	was updated -	Closure	
		Review date	
Sita Managar	signature to conf	irm no further action required	
Site Manager	Signature to colli	nin no luitiei action lequileu	ı

**APPENDIX B - Dust Monitoring - Receptors and Investigation** 

Date:	Responsible Person:					
	MP 1 North Ennerdale Road	MP 2 East Loanswater Close	MP3 West Ennerdale Road	MP 4 South Ennerdale Road		
Time of test						
Location of test e.g. street name etc						
Weather conditions (dry, rain, fog, snow etc):						
Temperature (very warm, warm, mild, cold, or degrees if known)						
Wind strength (none, light, steady, strong, gusting)						
Wind direction (e.g. from NE)						
Intensity (see below)						
Duration (of test)						
Constant or intermittent in this period						
Location sensitivity (see below)						
Is the source evident?						
Any other comments or observations						

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.



#### Intensity (Detectability)

- 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 particles, highly likely to cause annoyance

# Location sensitivity where Dust detected

- 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, etc. within 100m of area affected by Dust)
- 4 High sensitivity (housing, etc. within area affected by Dust)
- 5 Extra sensitive (complaints arising from residents within area affected by Dust)

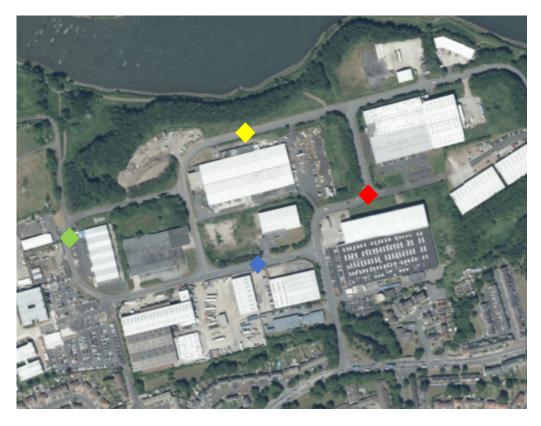
# APPENDIX C - SENSITIVE RECEPTOR / MONITORING LOCATION PLAN



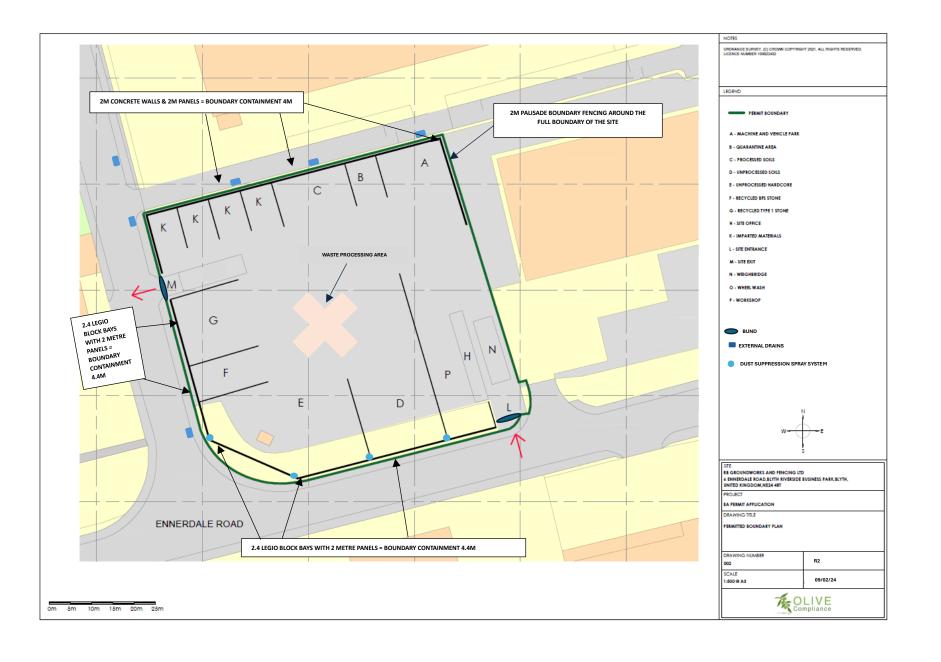


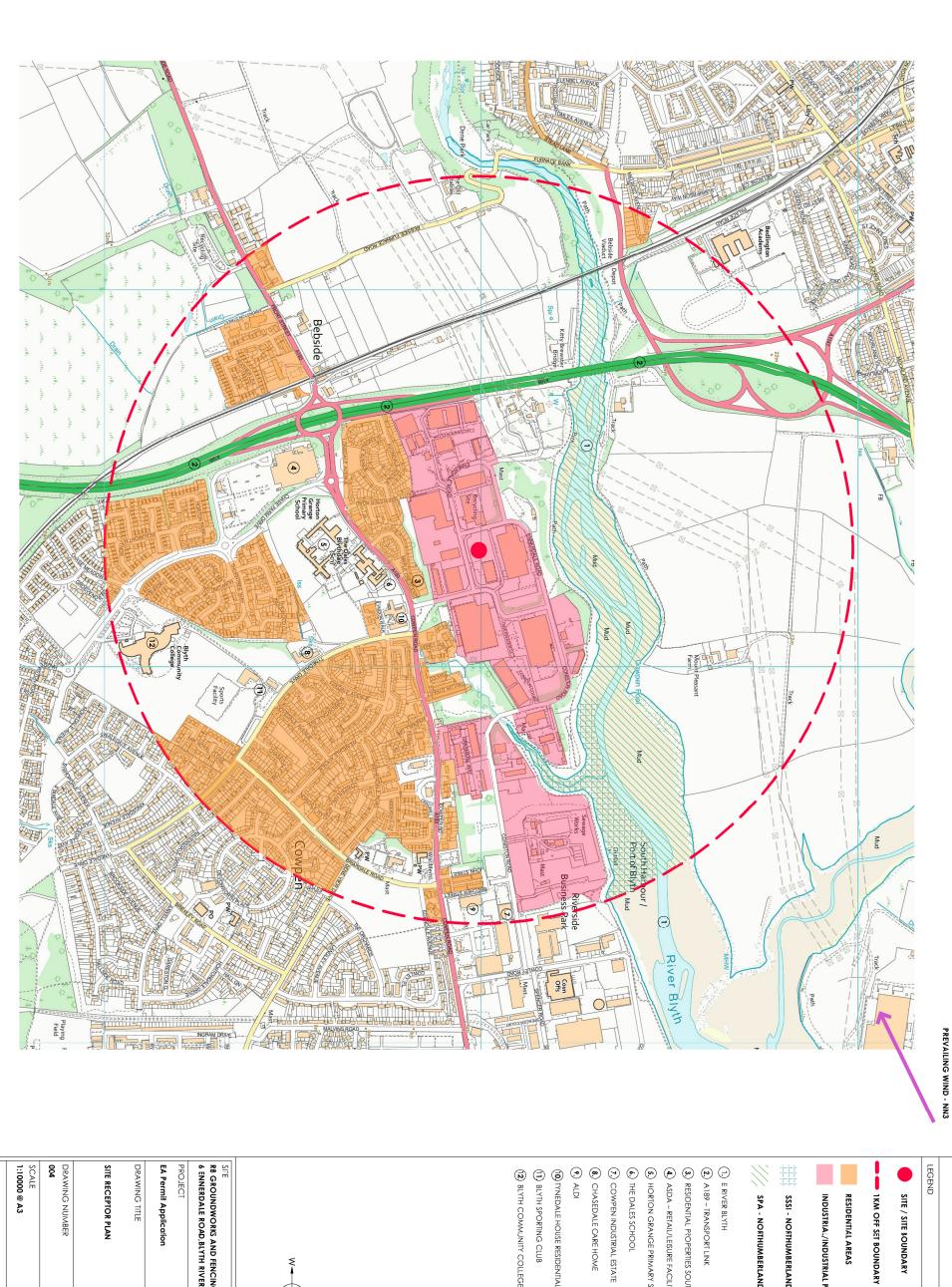


(East) Sensitive Receptor monioring point









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PREVAILING WIND

SITE / SITE BOUNDARY

RESIDENTIAL AREAS

INDUSTRIAL/INDUSTRIAL PARK

SSSI - NORTHUMBERLAND SHORE

SPA - NORTHUMBERLAND MARINE

(1) E RIVER BLYTH
(2) A189 – TRANSPORT LINK

(3) RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES SOUTH OF MAPLE CRESCENT

ASDA - RETAIL/LEISURE FACILITY
 HORTON GRANGE PRIMARY SCHOOL
 THE DALES SCHOOL
 COWPEN INDUSTRIAL ESTATE

8.) CHASEDALE CARE HOME

(10) TYNEDALE HOUSE RESIDENTIAL HOME

(1) BLYTH SPORTING CLUB
(2) BLYTH COMMUNITY COLLEGE

SITE
RB GROUNDWORKS AND FENCING LID
6 ENNERDALE ROAD, BLYTH RIVERSIDE BUSINESS PARK, BLYTH, NE24 4RT

DRAWING TITLE EA Permit Application

@ A3				
02.05.23	DATE			

REVISION

g [

10m

20m

30m

40m 50m