

Donald Ward Limited

Dust Emissions Management Plan

Boulder Bridge Lane, Carlton, S71 3HJ

794-ENV-EPV-23680

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04 June 2026



TETRA TECH

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Document status

Document status					
Version	Purpose of document	Authored by	Reviewed by	Approved by	Date
1	Draft Report	Tom Hatch			18/05/26
2	Draft Report	Tom Hatch	Jennifer Stringer		29/05/26
3	Final Report	Tom Hatch	Victoria Jones	Jennifer Stringer	04/06/26

Approval for issue		
Jennifer Stringer		04/06/26

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1.0 Introduction

- 1.1.1 This Dust Emissions Management Plan (DEMP) applies to the Donald Ward (Ward) Limited metal and waste recycling facility at Boulder Bridge Lane, Barnsley, S71 3HJ (the site).
- 1.1.2 Dust is the generic term used to describe particulate matter in the size range 1-75 µm in diameter. Particles greater than 75 µm in diameter are termed grit rather than dust.
- 1.1.3 Dusts can contain a wide range of particles of different sizes. The normal fate of suspended (i.e. airborne) dust is deposition. The rate of deposition depends largely on the size of the particle and its density; together these influence the aerodynamic and gravitational effects that determine the distance it travels and how long it stays suspended in the air before it settles out onto a surface. In addition, some particles may agglomerate to become fewer, larger particles; whilst others react chemically.
- 1.1.4 The effects of dust are linked to particle size, and two main categories are usually considered:
- PM₁₀ particles, those up to 10 µm in diameter, remain suspended in the air for long periods and are small enough to be breathed in and so can potentially impact on health; and
 - Dust, generally considered to be particles larger than 10 µm which fall out of the air quite quickly and can soil surfaces (e.g. a car, windowsill, laundry). Additionally, dust can potentially have adverse effects on vegetation and fauna at sensitive habitat sites.
- 1.1.5 Concentration-based limit values and objectives have been set for the PM₁₀ suspended particle fraction but no statutory or official numerical air quality criterion for dust annoyance has been set at a UK, European or World Health Organisation (WHO) level. Dust assessments have tended to be risk based, focusing on the measures to be used to keep dust impacts at an acceptable level.
- 1.1.6 The aims of this DEMP are to:
- describe the management and operational actions the site uses to deal with both anticipated (e.g. forecast) and actual high-risk conditions (e.g. measured dry dust winds above moderate breeze).
 - describe the conditions under which dust is most likely to pose a nuisance risk at sensitive receptors close to the site and set trigger levels which, when exceeded, require further dust control measures to be implemented (i.e. over and above the routine measures).

- 1.1.7 This DEMP has been designed to meet Environment Agency (EA Guidance), Control and monitor emissions for your environmental permit section published February 2016 “Emissions management plan for dust”. This DEMP outlines strategies to identify, monitor and minimize dust emissions from the site. We have determined that a DEMP is required due to the proximity of residential receptors (within 500m) to the site.
- 1.1.8 The structure of this DEMP is as follows:
- Section 2.0 - A process description, describing dusty, or potentially dusty, activities
 - Section 3.0 - Identification of the sensitive receptors within the area of influence that could be impacted (with reference to a map/plan);
 - Section 4.0 - A description of the routine mitigation/control measures that would be used day-to-day under normal operating conditions in the absence of any unusual risk factors, together with information on how it's ensured that any dust control equipment is designed, operated and maintained such that it operates effectively to control dust;
 - Section 5.0 - A description of the additional measures that are used to manage dust emissions should actual or forecast trigger levels be exceeded, other risk factors occur, or should routine visual observations show high dust emissions; A description of what would trigger further action/additional measures, such as:
 - The results of planned routine checks/inspections/surveys on site, e.g. visual inspections; and
 - Receiving a dust complaint.
 - Section 6.0 - A description of procedures to check these further dust controls have been effective and, if necessary, escalate the level of additional control or modify or temporarily suspend site operations to prevent dust nuisance;
 - Section 7.0 - A description of procedures, to investigate and take appropriate action to prevent recurrence on receipt of complaints of dust nuisance or on any elevated dust levels being present from the aforementioned checks/inspections/surveys or monitoring; and
 - Section 8.0 - A description of management procedures describing the roles and responsibilities of personnel on site, staff training and competence, planned maintenance and repair, and regular review of the effectiveness of dust controls (including reviewing and updating the DEMP itself).
 - Section 9.0 - This section outlines the responsibilities and procedures for the review and ongoing maintenance of this Dust Emissions Management Plan.

2.0 Sources of Dust and Particulates

2.1 Waste Operations

- 2.1.1 The site operates predominantly as an integrated metal recycling facility, undertaking the receipt, inspection, storage, treatment, and dispatch of a wide range of ferrous and non-ferrous metal wastes. Its primary function is the recovery of metals from scrap materials, with recovered ferrous metals forming an important feedstock for the steel manufacturing industry both within the United Kingdom and overseas. All activities are carried out under the regulatory control of an Environmental Permit. Waste treatment is undertaken to maximise the recovery of valuable materials and minimise the quantity of waste sent to landfill.
- 2.1.2 The facility manages a variety of waste streams arising from sources including manufacturing off-cuts, aerospace sector wastes, obsolete machinery and equipment, bulky commercial and industrial metal items, scrap vehicles, and white goods received from licensed suppliers and members of the public. In addition to core metal wastes, other metal waste streams are accepted, including small mixed Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE), Small Domestic Appliances (SDA), swarf and metal turnings, tyres, batteries, and limited quantities of non-hazardous commercial, industrial, construction and demolition, and municipal wastes. These materials may be received as part of mixed scrap inputs, associated with metal-bearing wastes, or as separate streams.
- 2.1.3 All incoming waste materials are subject to inspection, segregation, grading, and controlled storage prior to treatment and/or off-site dispatch. Non-hazardous wastes, small mixed WEEE, and process residues not suitable for further recovery are stored temporarily and removed to appropriately authorised facilities. No waste disposal activities are undertaken on site. Asbestos-containing wastes are accepted for transfer only and are retained in original packaging within a dedicated, enclosed, and secure container pending removal.
- 2.1.4 Waste such as WEEE, batteries, and tyres generally present low to moderate dust generation potential, whereas construction, demolition, and mixed residual wastes (e.g. soils and aggregates) present a higher risk. These higher-risk materials are not subject to complex treatment but may be stored and bulked prior to removal. Tyres and batteries are stored securely, with lead-acid batteries contained within leak-proof containers to prevent environmental releases.
- 2.1.5 Activities are undertaken within defined operational zones equipped with impermeable surfacing, drainage systems, and environmental controls to manage emissions to air, land, and water. The layout allows operational flexibility while maintaining best practice environmental controls and minimising unnecessary waste handling. Due to the dynamic nature of the industry, storage and treatment

locations may vary within the permitted boundary, but all activities remain compliant with permit requirements.

Treatment Processes

- 2.1.6 Specialist treatment of waste cable is carried out using a dedicated granulation system. This process involves pre-treatment using a Superchopper and Multi-Purpose Rasper, followed by granulation and mechanical separation to liberate copper and other non-ferrous metals from insulation materials. Mixed non-ferrous fractions generated during this process may undergo further refinement using air separation and electrostatic separation techniques to enhance recovery. The granulation plant operates at varying capacities depending on the equipment in use, with a maximum throughput of between 15 and 20 tonnes per hour, a minimum of approximately 4.5 tonnes per hour, and an average throughput of around 6 tonnes per hour. This equates to a theoretical maximum daily capacity of 144 tonnes based on continuous operation, although typical throughput is in the region of approximately 48 tonnes per day.
- 2.1.7 A mobile shredder is also utilised at the facility and operates periodically in accordance with operational requirements. It is primarily used to reduce the size of non-ferrous metal wastes and associated materials, although other metallic wastes may also be processed as required. The throughput capacity of the mobile shredder varies depending on the waste type, generally ranging between approximately 40 and 65 tonnes per hour, with a maximum capacity of around 60 tonnes per hour. For non-ferrous metals, typical processing rates are approximately 15 tonnes per hour, equivalent to around 120 tonnes per day. Shredded materials from this process may also be passed through downstream separation equipment, including trommels.
- 2.1.8 Residual waste streams generated during treatment are segregated and transferred off site for further recovery or appropriate disposal at suitably authorised facilities.
- 2.1.9 The site currently undertakes waste activities between 07:00hrs to 23:00 hrs Monday to Saturday. Normal planned maintenance takes place routinely from Sunday to Friday 19:00 – 04:00hrs.
- 2.1.10 These waste activity hours may be subject to change dependent on the relevant planning consent..
- 2.1.11 The waste types permitted to be acceptance at the site are detailed in Appendix A.
- 2.1.12 The total tonnage accepted per annum will be a maximum of 300,000 tonnes.

- 2.1.13 Total storage for site in aggregate (hazardous and non-hazardous) shall not exceed 14,250 tonnes, with an indication of maximum storage by specific waste categories as detail in Table 2-2.

Table 2-1 Maximum waste storage

Waste Type	Maximum storage - tonnes
Non hazardous wastes – for storage and transfer	5,000
Ferrous Metals – for storage, transfer and for shredding and or shearing	5,000
Non Ferrous Metals – for storage, transfer and for shredding and or shearing	2,000
Granulation Feedstock	2,000
WEEE	200
Asbestos – storage and transfer	50

- 2.1.14 The Granulation STU has different treatment capacities per equipment. The maximum hourly tonnage is 15-20tph with the lowest being 4.5tph. Average is approximately 6tph. On a 24 hour operation daily treatment capacity is 144 tonnes with an actual daily treatment capacity likely to be in the region of approximately 48 tonnes.
- 2.1.15 The daily treatment capacity of the mobile shredder STU is dependent on waste input type with a maximum of 60tph. The actual daily treatment capacity for non ferrous metal is likely to be in the region of approximately 15tph or 120tpd.

2.2 Waste Acceptance

- 2.2.1 The Ward Environment Management System (EMS) includes a Waste Acceptance Procedure. This procedure details the pre-acceptance procedure, inspection procedure.
- 2.2.2 These procedures ensure, so far as is reasonably practicable, that waste can be tracked from reception to treatment so that any unacceptable wastes can be tracked back to the supplier to facilitate communications and prevent reoccurrences.
- 2.2.3 Once it has been determined that the waste is suitable for acceptance at the installation, the systems and procedures ensure that wastes are transferred safely to appropriate storage areas.
- 2.2.4 Wastes are only accepted where there is sufficient storage space available to safely receive the incoming load.

- 2.2.5 The procedure includes processes for the identification, confiscation and repatriation of gas cylinders and other prohibited items.
- 2.2.6 The dedicated waste reception area is operated by suitably trained employees who control the inspection, reception and validation of wastes.
- 2.2.7 Any wastes that are unsuitable for the installation are dealt with as per the non-conforming waste procedure detailed in the Waste Acceptance Procedure, or the Quarantine procedure specified below.

2.3 Waste storage

- 2.3.1 Following inspection, wastes are transferred promptly from the vehicle unloading and reception area to the appropriate designated storage area, thereby minimising handling and the potential for dust generation.
- 2.3.2 All waste storage and treatment activities are undertaken on impermeable surfacing with a sealed drainage system. Surface water is directed via an oil interceptor prior to discharge, with routine inspection and maintenance ensuring continued effectiveness. These measures assist in preventing the accumulation and drying of fine materials that could give rise to dust emissions.
- 2.3.3 Clean uncontaminated scrap metals may be stored on areas of hardstanding where there is minimal risk of dust generation.
- 2.3.4 Maximum storage capacities and stockpile configurations are defined within the Fire Prevention Plan (FPP), including limits on tonnage, volume, and stockpile dimensions for combustible wastes. These limits are adhered to at all times to prevent excessive accumulation and reduce the potential for dust generation and wind entrainment.
- 2.3.5 Storage of potentially dusty materials, including shredder and granulation outputs / residues and non-metallic fractions and some C&D or industrial wastes, is undertaken in designated bays or contained within bags or containers, or within the buildings on site, and located on impermeable surfaces with sealed drainage.
- 2.3.6 Where necessary, additional dust suppression measures (such as water misting or damping) are applied during dry or windy conditions.
- 2.3.7 Waste is not accumulated unnecessarily and is stored for a maximum period of six months. Materials are processed or removed from site as soon as practicable, thereby reducing the risk of prolonged exposure, drying, and subsequent dust generation.
- 2.3.8 The site has capacity to store more than 50 tonnes of hazardous waste at any one time, including DAA infeed materials (e.g., cables and copper/plastic-rich feed), alongside acceptance and storage of swarf, hazardous WEEE (whole and

components), ELV components and batteries, in accordance with the Operating Techniques document

2.4 Sources of Dust and Particulates

Sources of Dust and Particulates from Permitted Activities

2.4.1 Sources of dust from permitted activities at the site have been identified as follows:

- Delivery and tipping of wastes
- Vehicle and plant movement
- Shredding and size reduction processes
- Granulation and cable processing
- Downstream separation and screening (trommel)
- Conveying and material transfer
- Storage of waste and residues
- Waste handling

2.5 Other Nearby Off-site Source of Dust and Particulates

2.5.1 The site and its immediate surroundings are located within a natural dip or depression in the local topography. An established breakers yard is situated adjacent to the site. Dust complaints have previously been received by the Environment Agency from an adjoining industrial receptor. The site is bordered by industrial receptors on three sides, including a bus dismantling operation along the southern boundary, from which complaints have also been recorded. Additional nearby industrial operations include Welbourne's Car Dismantlers located at the south-east corner of the site, Geoff Ripley & Son (a bus breaker) to the north of the site, and the CK Beckett scrap yard further north. L&J Skip and Plant is located approximately 270 m to the south of the site.

2.5.2 The industrial estate is also surrounded by agricultural land. During dry weather conditions and harvesting periods, surrounding farm fields have the potential to generate dust emissions.

2.5.3 The site is therefore located within an area influenced by multiple external and on-site dust sources, increasing the sensitivity of local industrial receptors and the importance of effective dust management measures.

3.0 Site Location, Sensitive Receptors and Pathways

3.1 Site Location and Sensitive Receptors

- 3.1.1 The Ward Barnsley site is located on Boulder Bridge Lane, off Shaw Lane. The entrance to, and exit from, the site are on Boulder Bridge Lane opposite Barnsley Car Spares.
- 3.1.2 The surrounding area is predominantly industrial and agricultural land. The site and its immediate neighbours are in a dip/depression. The site is bounded to the west by a (disused) railway line on an embankment and is surrounded by industrial process (mainly breakers yards) in other directions, all with open land beyond.
- 3.1.3 The nearest residential dwellings are located approximately 200m south east of the site along Shaw Lane. Further residential dwellings can be found 550m to the east of the site, uphill in Cudworth village along Weetshaw Lane and Royston Road. These are separated from the Ward Barnsley site by agricultural land. The closest residential area to the north of the site is approximately 600m from the northern boundary. Carlton Park and playground is located approximately 560m to the west of the site. The Royston Barnsley Canel fishing club is located approximately 500m to the west of the site.
- 3.1.4 Table 3-1 details potential human receptors within 1km of the site.

Table 3-1 Potential Human Receptors

Potential Receptor	Receptor Type	Direction	Distance (m)
Industrial receptors adjacent to the site (i)	Industrial	North, East and South	On site boundary
Shaw Lane	Residential	East, Southeast	200
Cudworth Village	Residential	East	550
Outwood Academy School	School	West	655
Carlton Primary School	School	West	945
Outdoor Recreational Area	Recreational	West	570
Dearne Valley Nature Reserve	Local Nature Reserve	South	260

Potential Receptor	Receptor Type	Direction	Distance (m)
Royston Barnsley Canel fishing club	Recreational	West	500
Church Hill/Pools Lane	Residential	North	

- (i) *The site is surrounded by industrial receptors on three sites, including the bus-dismantling operation on the southern boundary from which complaint were received.*

3.1.5 Table 3-2 details the potential environmental receptors.

Table 3-2 Potential Environmental Receptors

Potential Receptor	Receptor Type	Direction	Distance (m)
Dearne Valley Wetlands	Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	North, South, East	40 (closest section)
Carlton Marsh	Local Nature Reserves (LNR)	Southeast	121

3.1.6 There are no Ramsar sites, Special Areas of Conservation (SAC), Special Protection Areas (SPA) and National Nature Reserves (NNR) within 2 km of the site.

3.1.6.1 Drawings included in Appendix B show the human and ecological sensitive receptors within 1km respectively.

3.2 Prevailing Wind Direction

3.2.1 Wind roses for Emley Moor is shown below in Figure 1 below. The prevailing winds in this area are dominated by winds from westerly and south-westerly directions.

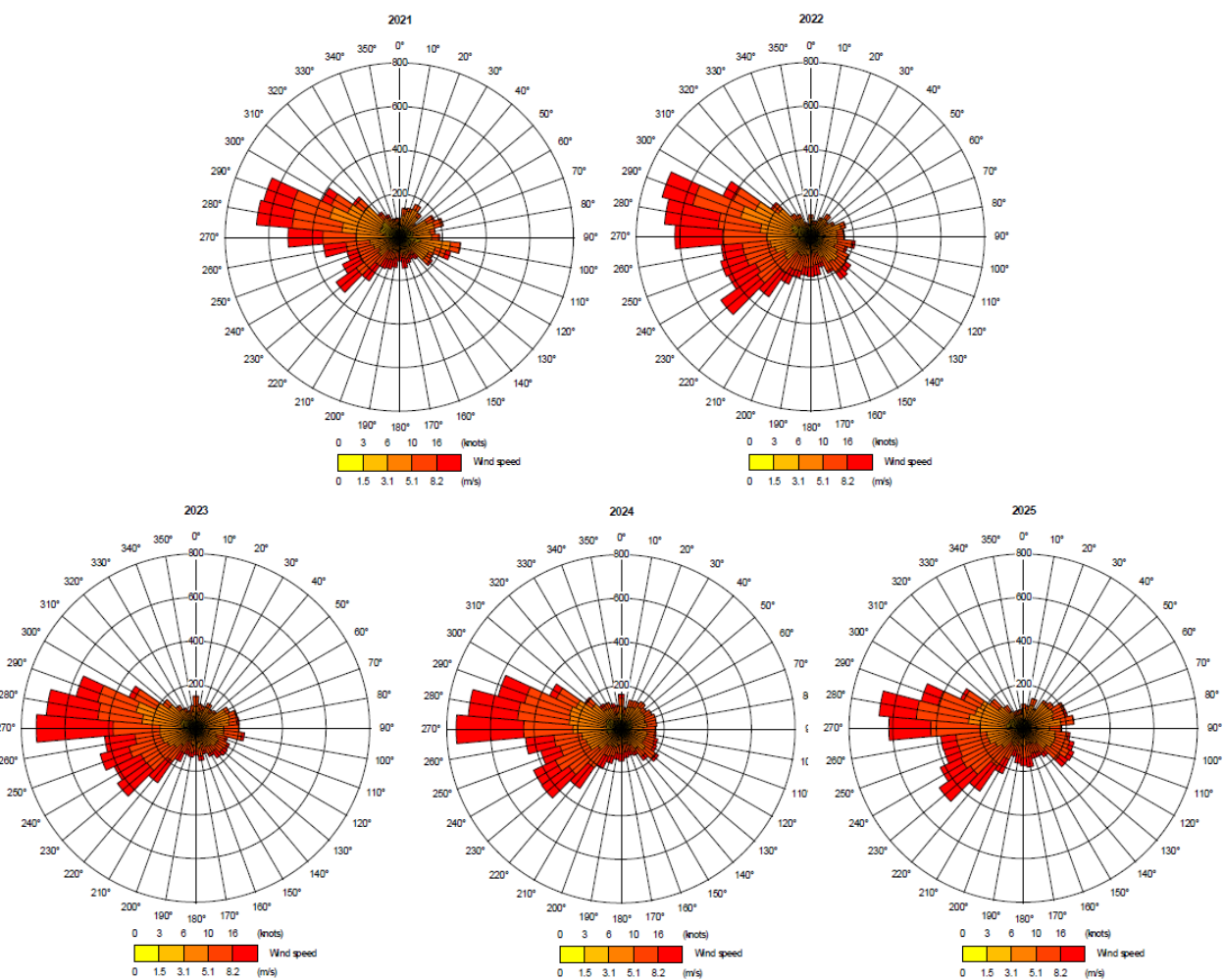


Figure 1 Windrose for Emley Moor

4.0 Routine Dust and Particulate Mitigation/Control Measures

- 4.1.1 Ward will maintain a documented procedure to ensure ongoing compliance with the environmental permit, operating procedures, and the wider management system. Routine compliance checks will be carried out by the Technically Competent Manager (TCM) or an appropriately trained delegate under their supervision. These checks will confirm that activities are being undertaken in accordance with permit conditions and internal controls. All inspections will be recorded, including the date, the person who completed the check, observations made, and any corrective or preventive actions taken. This ensures a transparent compliance trail and supports continuous improvement in site operations.
- 4.1.2 The management system, including this DEMP will be reviewed and updated whenever changes occur that could affect activities covered by the permit. This includes modifications to site operations, equipment, or infrastructure. Reviews will also take place following any permit variation, complaint, incident, or breach to ensure lessons are captured and incorporated into revised procedures. If new environmental issues arise, the management system will be amended to reflect any new control measures put in place. The TCM will oversee this review process to ensure that updates are relevant, effective, and fully integrated into day-to-day site management.
- 4.1.3 The potential for dust impacts are highest when the site is operational.
- 4.1.4 Waste activities are typically undertaken as per section 2.1.12.
- 4.1.5 These waste activity hours may be subject to change dependent on the relevant planning consents.
- 4.1.6 The baseline mitigation/control measures (i.e. those measures that would be used daily under normal operating conditions in the absence of any unusual risk factors) that will be employed at the site are listed below.
- The site operates in accordance with this DEMP.
 - Activities on site are managed to minimise the risk of dust related impact. Nevertheless less, during inspections the presence of any nuisance dusts are noted and recorded in the EHS Management System. The source of any problem is investigated and dealt with as necessary to remove the problem.
 - Dust is controlled through the on-going monitoring of site operations by the site management team using the management system tools.
 - Daily site observation are conducted by site management and verbal reminders of best practice provided at the time if operational procedures are not in accordance with best practice.

- The site management team carry out monitoring of site operations and undertake regular visual inspections (at least once per day) of operation to check that routine dust management practices are being adhered to and to assess the potential for dust emissions. Remedial action is taken if dust/particulates are identified as a potential problem. Both manual and mechanical sweeping are employed as necessary to prevent dust accumulating that could potentially lead to unacceptable emissions.
- Tool Box Talks are used to communicate the policies and plans and a record will be made of the training.
- All employees have comprehensive training in respect of the use of the plant and machinery associated with the loading and handling activities.
- Operational feedback is communicated to site operatives at morning meetings or at HSEQ meetings if earlier notice or discussion is not required.
- Significant changes to operational practices will be subject to discussions and to investigation to assess their potential impact on the environment. Operational changes are defined as a significant change to plant type, a change to storage/treatment location of waste or a significant change to waste handling procedure.
- Complaints are actively monitored as described in 7.0 of this report, to enable actions to be taken swiftly should there be unusual circumstances where the routine dust controls in place have not adequately managed emissions.

4.2 Site Cleaning and Housekeeping

- 4.2.1 If the ground needs to be swept, mobile equipment with brush attachment is used. A road sweeper will be used when required. Good housekeeping is employed daily to reduce quantities of particulates and dust accumulating on the site and alleviate any waste leaving the site.
- 4.2.2 Manual sweeping is employed on plant and equipment to minimise build-up of dust and debris. Visual monitoring by the site manager or appointed representative in their absence is undertaken throughout the day to determine the frequency such sweeping. A portable dust buster may be used if required to suppress dust in areas not covered by fixed spray systems.
- 4.2.3 The schedule of housekeeping measures and their frequency is shown in Table 4-1 Housekeeping and cleaning procedures are kept under continual review through the recording of daily site inspections and associated monitoring of the effectiveness of any procedures applied.

Table 4-1 Housekeeping Schedule

Housekeeping Procedure	Frequency
Site housekeeping inspection	Daily
Visual dust inspection	Daily
Site sweeping and removal of dust (mechanical)	As required
Litter/waste retrieval and disposal	Daily

4.2.4 Table 4-2 summaries potential sources of dust emissions and their pathway and their pathways and specific proposed dust management controls. The proposed management controls have been chosen to reduce the effectiveness of pathways and any subsequent dust impacts.

Table 4-2 Potential Dust Emission Sources, Pathways, and Proposed Management Controls

Source	Pathway	Receptors	Specific Management Control Measures
Releases of dust and particulates from the delivery and tipping of wastes	Airborne	Site personnel/visitors, businesses and residential receptors and environmental receptors within proximity of the site (Table 3-1 and Table 3-2).	- Waste acceptance procedures identify loads with dust-generating potential to ensure appropriate management. - All wastes are inspected at the weighbridge and during unloading. - Drop heights are minimised and tipping is controlled to reduce disturbance. - Distances between unloading and storage areas are minimised to reduce handling.
Releases of dust and particulates from the movement of vehicles and plant on site	Airborne	Site personnel/visitors, businesses and residential receptors and environmental receptors within proximity of the site (Table 3-1 and Table 3-2).	- Site speed is limited for all vehicles and mobile plant. - Daily sweeping using mobile plant with brush attachment. - Road sweeper utilised as required. - Site surfaces maintained to minimise dust generation, re frequently if required.
Mobile shredding	Airborne	Site personnel/visitors, businesses and residential receptors and environmental receptors within proximity of the site (Table 3-1 and Table 3-2).	- Mobile shredder operated in designated areas away from sensitive boundaries where practicable - Operation planned and undertaken with regard to prevailing weather conditions, with increased controls during dry or windy periods

Source	Pathway	Receptors	Specific Management Control Measures
			• Use of mobile dust suppression cannons (misting units) positioned adjacent to the shredder during operation • Continuous visual monitoring undertaken during operation • Activities reduced or temporarily ceased if dust emissions are observed beyond the working area or approaching the site boundary
Granulation and cable processing	Airborne	Site personnel/visitors, businesses and residential receptors and environmental receptors within proximity of the site (Table 3-1 and Table 3-2).	• Operated within controlled plant systems with enclosed processing stages. • Conveyors used to transport material and reduce manual handling. • Integrated with site dust suppression systems to minimise emissions. • Downstream separation carried out within enclosed or controlled environments. • Dust extraction systems comprising cyclones and baghouse filters are installed on granulation and separation plant
Downstream separation plant (including trommel)	Airborne	Site personnel/visitors, businesses and residential receptors and environmental receptors within proximity of the site (Table 3-1 and Table 3-2).	• Trommel located within designated waste bay areas. • Mobile misting units deployed where additional suppression is required. •
Conveying and material transfer	Airborne	Site personnel/visitors, businesses and residential	• Drop heights minimised using flaps and controlled feed systems.

Source	Pathway	Receptors	Specific Management Control Measures
		receptors and environmental receptors within proximity of the site (Table 3-1 and Table 3-2).	
Handling and transfer of shredder waste and residues	Airborne	Site personnel/visitors, businesses and residential receptors and environmental receptors within proximity of the site (Table 3-1 and Table 3-2).	- Loading shovel buckets not overfilled - Loading carried out adjacent to storage bays to minimise travel distance - Misting systems activated during loading - Water application rate adjusted based on conditions - Drop heights kept to a minimum - Unnecessary handling avoided - Lighter grades handled with increased vigilance in windy conditions - Heavier grades prioritised during windy conditions where practicable
Handling, storage and transfer of non-metal waste streams such as soils, aggregates, residues and light fractions.	Airborne	Site personnel/visitors, businesses and residential receptors and environmental receptors within proximity of the site (Table 3-1 and Table 3-2).	- Drop heights minimised during loading, unloading and handling - Use of misting systems and water suppression during dry or windy conditions - Stockpiles managed to minimise wind entrainment (e.g. profiling and limiting heights) - Increased vigilance and control during adverse weather conditions

Source	Pathway	Receptors	Specific Management Control Measures
			Materials stored for the shortest practicable duration prior to removal to authorised facilities
Storage of waste and residues	Airborne	Site personnel/visitors, businesses and residential receptors and environmental receptors within proximity of the site (Table 3-1 and Table 3-2).	- Kept within storage bays. - Stored within bags, containers and within buildings where necessary. - Water suppression applied where required in dry or windy conditions.
Boundary-related windblown dust risk	Airborne	Site personnel/visitors, businesses and residential receptors and environmental receptors within proximity of the site (Table 3-1 and Table 3-2).	- Boundary fencing extended in height - Fine netting
Temporary storage of potentially dusty material	Airborne	Site personnel/visitors, businesses and residential receptors and environmental receptors within proximity of the site (Table 3-1 and Table 3-2).	- Use of sprinkler systems - Deployment of mobile water misting systems where required
Weather-related dust generation (dry or windy conditions)	Airborne	Site personnel/visitors, businesses and residential receptors and environmental receptors within proximity of the site (Table 3-1 and Table 3-2).	- Increased visual monitoring - Adjustment of water suppression rates - Operational planning informed by weather forecasts and windsock observations

5.0 Additional Mitigation/ Control Measures

- 5.1.1 Additional mitigation/control measures are used based on the trigger levels set out in this section. If any of these trigger levels are exceeded, further mitigation measures will be implemented. Any of the following conditions at the Site would trigger additional dust controls:
- Routine visual checks/inspections/surveys identify evidence of dust off or on-site; or
 - A dust complaint is received;
 - Failure of equipment, plant or infrastructure. Such as a road sweeper.
 - Vehicles/plant exhaling smoke from their exhausts
- 5.1.2 The trigger level values for dust-raising meteorological conditions are winds that are, or are forecasted to be, above a moderate breeze (Beaufort Scale force 4 or speed 6 to 8 m.s⁻¹).
- 5.1.3 If any of the above trigger level are exceeded, any of the following additional controls can be employed:
- Increase frequency of use of the road sweeper, both on-site and on local roads;
 - Temporary cessation of the activities responsible for causing the dust impact until the trigger level is no longer exceeded;
 - In the event of an equipment or control failure such as a broken down road sweeper, access to the site will be prevented until the issue is resolved or a spillage is cleaned-up.
- 5.1.4 A suitable and sufficient application of the above additional measures (either singly or in combination) will be applied as necessary to effectively control dust emissions, as evidenced by the visual and monitoring checks described in the next section.

6.0 Procedures to Check the Dust Controls/Mitigation are Effective

- 6.1.1 The TCM and Site Manager are responsible for the implementation of the DMP. In practice some tasks may be delegated to other members of staff; however, the ultimate responsibility lies with the Site Manager and TCM. If either the TCM or Site Manager is not on site, the responsibility for the implementation of the DMP will be delegated to a nominated deputy.
- 6.1.2 The TCM will be responsible for the continual review and update of the DMP. It is anticipated that this will be done on an annual basis; however, this does not preclude a necessary update at other times.

6.2 Monitoring

- 6.2.1 The TCM and/or Site Manager will make daily inspections at the site boundary to ensure that visible dust is not leaving the site. Particular attention will be given to the northern part of the site boundary, closest to the residential properties identified as being most susceptible to dust nuisance.
- 6.2.2 Out of hours inspections are not proposed as the dust risk at the site is highest during operational hours due to delivery and waste tipping. Therefore, it is not expected that the site will generate dust out of hours. However, if abnormal dust emissions are noted then out of hours inspections may be implemented.
- 6.2.3 The results of the daily inspections will be recorded in the EHS Management Software
- 6.2.4 If any of the trigger levels in section 5.0 are exceeded and additional measures are employed, the frequency of the visual site boundary inspection will increase to twice daily until such time as no dust is visible at the site boundary. If after two days, the results of monitoring indicate that the additional control measures are not effective, the Site Manager will instruct all site operatives that the operations will cease until the issue can be resolved.

6.3 Monitoring Dust Complaints

- 6.3.1 Separately from the procedural response to a received complaint (covered in section 7.0) is the monitoring of complaints levels. Reliable complaints should be considered a form of monitoring and complaints should be treated as if they were monitoring data.
- 6.3.2 Complaints are a very important indicator of community dissatisfaction (although not the only one) and the technique of complaints monitoring is a powerful tool. However, it is important to bear in mind that complaints are only a symptom of annoyance or nuisance; there are various reasons why complaint level is not an

exact indicator of dust annoyance or nuisance itself. Nevertheless, the collection, maintenance and analysis of complaints records is an important method of indicating the effectiveness or otherwise of measures implemented to reduce nuisance due to dust.

6.3.3 Ward will maintain a system of complaints monitoring and analysis. Complaints are collected, registered and validated as described in Section 7 of this DEMP. The record of complaints received at the end of each calendar quarter will be reviewed with a view to identifying:

- trends, in terms of the subject, cause or origin of complaints; and
- aspects experienced at one location that could apply to other locations.

6.3.4 Any action deemed necessary as a result of the analysis shall be identified and discussed in order to programme a course of corrective actions.

7.0 Complaints Action Procedure

- 7.1.1 Ward contact details are readily available to neighbouring residents. Neighbours are encouraged to contact site directly to discuss any concerns they may have.
- 7.1.2 The site office contact details (postal address and telephone number) are available on the site identification board at the site entrance, the Ward company website, business listing services, and internet search engines.
- 7.1.3 Any complaints received direct to site or via the Environment Agency are recorded and responded to.
- 7.1.4 Engagement with neighbouring properties and the broader community is an essential aspect of establishing and maintaining positive working relationships. Communication will be undertaken to address concerns, reduce barriers to feedback, and promote transparent dialogue. This approach supports more accurate reporting of dust-related impacts and fosters constructive community relations.
- 7.1.5 Any complaints related to dust from any stakeholder (regulators, neighbours or other third party) will be thoroughly investigated by the SM and / or the Environmental and Sustainability Dept. all findings, corrective actions, and supporting documentation recorded in the My Compliance Management System. The Site manager is responsible for investigating dust complaints, and is provided with assistance from the Environmental and Sustainability Dept. All complaints and feedback is reviewed at Site SHEQ Meetings. The process is highlighted by the flow diagram in Appendix C.

7.2 Maintenance and Repair

- 7.2.1 Planned and reactive maintenance is undertaken to ensure the effectiveness of dust control and abatement measures. All fixed and mobile plant is inspected and maintained in accordance with manufacturer specifications. Wear parts are replaced as required, and maintenance and housekeeping practices are implemented to prevent deterioration of equipment that could result in increased dust generation.
- 7.2.2 Routine visual inspections are carried out to identify defects to plant, conveyors, enclosures, covers, flaps, misting systems and other dust control infrastructure. Any damage, corrosion or failure that could lead to fugitive dust emissions is repaired as soon as reasonably practicable. Site surfacing and drainage infrastructure are subject to regular inspection, with defects repaired promptly to maintain integrity and effectiveness.
- 7.2.3 Dust abatement systems are inspected and maintained to ensure continued performance. Boundary fencing, netting, wind barriers and storage bay enclosures

are also regularly inspected and repaired or replaced where necessary. All maintenance, inspection and repair activities are recorded within the site's environmental management system and or maintenance system, with routine housekeeping undertaken to prevent the accumulation of dust and reduce the need for corrective action.

8.0 Continued Validity of this Plan

- 8.1.1 The site management with the support of the Environment Team will be responsible for maintaining and updating this Dust and Emissions Management Plan.
- 8.1.2 A review of the Dust and Emissions Management Plan will be carried out every 4 years or sooner where:
- There has been a change to the permitted activities which affects dust and/or emissions risk or management controls;
 - In response to an incident or complaint which requires additional or modification to existing management controls;
 - There are changes to Dust and Emissions Management Plan requirements not covered by the current version of this Dust and Emissions Management Plan; or
 - The Environment Agency requests an update to the Dust and Emissions Management Plan.

Appendix A Permitted Waste Types - EWC Codes

Granulation STU and Mobile Shredder (5.3 A(1) a) (ii)) & Infeed Storage DAA	
Material Description	EWC Code
Hazardous components from WEEE [including all hazardous motors]	16 02 15*
Cables containing oil, coal tar and other hazardous substances	17 04 10*
Premixed wastes composed of at least one hazardous waste	19 02 04*
fluff-light fraction and dust containing dangerous substances	19 10 03*
other fractions containing dangerous substances	19 10 05*
Other wastes (including mixtures of materials) from mechanical treatment of waste containing dangerous substances	19 12 11*

Granulation STU and Mobile Shredder (5.4 A (b) (iv)) & Infeed Storage	
Material Description	EWC Code
Waste metals from agriculture, horticulture, aquaculture, forestry, hunting and fishing	02 01 10
Metallic Packaging	15 01 04
Mixed Packaging	15 01 06
Ferrous metal from ELV	16 01 17
Non-ferrous metal from ELV	16 01 18
Non Hazardous Components from ELV	16 01 22
Non Hazardous WEEE	16 02 14
Non Hazardous components removed from WEEE	16 02 16
Copper, Bronze, Brass from construction and demolition waste	17 04 01
Aluminium from construction and demolition	17 04 02
Lead from construction and demolition	17 04 03
Zinc from C&D wastes	17 04 04
Iron & Steel from construction and demolition	17 04 05
Tin from construction and demolition	17 04 06
Mixed metal from construction and demolition	17 04 07
Cables	17 04 11
Iron and Steel Waste	19 10 01
Non Ferrous Waste	19 10 02
fluff-light fraction and dust other than those mentioned in 19 10 03	19 10 04
other fractions other than those mentioned in 19 10 05	19 10 06
Ferrous Metal	19 12 02
Non Ferrous Metal	19 12 03
plastic and rubber	19 12 04
other wastes (including mixtures of materials) from mechanical treatment of wastes other than those mentioned in 19 12 11	19 12 12
Non Hazardous WEEE – household/ local authority	20 01 36

Metals – household/ local authority	20 01 40
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Storage of hazardous waste (Section 5.6 A (1) (a))

Material Description	EWC Code
mineral-based machining oils containing halogens (except emulsions and solutions) [dual code with turnings if present as free flowing]	12 01 06*
mineral-based machining oils free of halogens (except emulsions and solutions) [dual code with turnings if present as free flowing]	12 01 07*
machining emulsions and solutions containing halogens [dual code with turnings if present as free flowing]	12 01 08*
machining emulsions and solutions free of halogens [dual code with turnings if present as free flowing]	12 01 09*
synthetic machining oils [dual code with turnings if present as free flowing]	12 01 10*
readily biodegradable machining oil [dual code with turnings if present as free flowing]	12 10 19*
End of Life Vehicles	16 01 04*
Hazardous components from ELV	16 01 21*
Waste Refrigeration with ODS/ WEEE containing CFC, HCFC, HFC	16 02 11*
Discarded equipment containing free asbestos	16 02 12*
Hazardous WEEE	16 02 13*
Hazardous components from WEEE	16 02 15*
Lead batteries	16 06 01*
ni-cd batteries	16 06 02*
mercury-containing batteries	16 06 03*
aqueous liquid wastes containing hazardous substances combined with 16 10 02 aqueous liquid wastes other than those mentioned in 16 10 01 [turnings containing rainwater]	16 10 01* [& 16 10 02]
cables containing oil, coal tar and other hazardous substances	17 04 10*
insulation materials containing asbestos	17 06 01*
construction materials containing asbestos	17 06 05*
premixed wastes composed of at least one hazardous waste	19 02 04*
fluff-light fraction and dust containing dangerous substances	19 10 03*
other fractions containing dangerous substances	19 10 05*
Other wastes (including mixtures of materials) from mechanical treatment of waste containing dangerous substances	19 12 11*
fluorescent tubes and other mercury-containing waste	20 01 21*
Waste refrigeration equipment containing ODS	20 01 23*
batteries included in 16 06 01, 16 06 02 or 16 06 03 and unsorted batteries containing these batteries.	20 01 33*
Hazardous WEEE	20 01 35*

Metal Recycling Activities (Waste Activity)

Material Description	EWC Code
Waste metals from agriculture, horticulture, aquaculture, forestry, hunting and	02 01 10

Metal Recycling Activities (Waste Activity)	
Material Description	EWG Code
fishing	
Ferrous metal filings and turnings	12 01 01
Ferrous metal dust and particles	12 01 02
Non- Ferrous metal filings and turnings	12 01 03
Non Ferrous metal dust and particles	12 01 04
mineral-based machining oils free of halogens (except emulsions and solutions) [dual code with turnings if present as free flowing]	12 01 07*
machining emulsions and solutions containing halogens [dual code with turnings if present as free flowing]	12 01 08*
machining emulsions and solutions free of halogens [dual code with turnings if present as free flowing]	12 01 09*
synthetic machining oils [dual code with turnings if present as free flowing]	12 01 10*
readily biodegradable machining oil [dual code with turnings if present as free flowing]	12 10 19*
Metallic Packaging	15 01 04
Mixed Packaging	15 01 06
End of Life Vehicles	16 01 04*
End of Life Vehicles (depolluted)	16 01 06
Ferrous metal from ELV	16 01 17
Non-ferrous metal from ELV	16 01 18
Plastic	16 01 19
Glass	16 01 20
Hazardous components from ELV	16 01 21*
Non Hazardous components from ELV	16 01 22
Waste Refrigeration with ODS/ WEEE containing CFC, HCFC, HFC	16 02 11*
Hazardous WEEE	16 02 13*
Non Hazardous WEEE	16 02 14
Hazardous components removed from discarded equipment	16 02 15*
Non Hazardous components removed from WEEE	16 02 16
Lead batteries	16 06 01*
Other batteries and accumulators	16 06 05
aqueous liquid wastes containing hazardous substances combined with 16 10 02 aqueous liquid wastes other than those mentioned in 16 10 01 [turnings containing rainwater]	16 10 01* [& 16 10 02]
Copper, Bronze, Brass from construction and demolition waste	17 04 01
Aluminium from construction and demolition	17 04 02
Lead from construction and demolition	17 04 03
Zinc from C&D wastes	17 04 04
Iron & Steel from construction and demolition	17 04 05
Tin from construction and demolition	17 04 06
Mixed metal from construction and demolition	17 04 07

Metal Recycling Activities (Waste Activity)	
Material Description	EWG Code
Cables containing oil, coal tar and other hazardous substances	17 04 10*
Cables	17 04 11
Ferrous metal from bottom ash	19 01 02
Iron & Steel from Shredding	19 10 01
Non-ferrous from Shredding	19 10 02
Ferrous Metal	19 12 02
Non Ferrous Metal	19 12 03
Waste refrigeration equipment containing ODS	20 01 23*
batteries included in 16 06 01, 16 06 02 or 16 06 03 and unsorted batteries containing these batteries.	20 01 33*
batteries other than those mentioned in 20 01 33 not including li-ion traction batteries	20 01 34
Hazardous WEEE	20 01 35*
Non Hazardous WEEE – household/ local authority	20 01 36
Metals – household/ local authority	20 01 40

Construction, Demolition, Industrial, Commercial and Municipal Waste Storage / Transfer (Waste Activity)	
Waste Description	EWG Code
01 01 wastes from mineral excavation	
wastes from mineral metalliferous excavation	01 01 01
wastes from mineral non-metalliferous excavation	01 01 02
01 04 wastes from physical and chemical processing of non-metalliferous minerals	
waste gravel and crushed rocks other than those mentioned in 01 04 07	01 04 08
waste sand and clays	01 04 09
wastes from stone cutting and sawing other than those mentioned in 01 04 07	01 04 13
02 01 wastes from agriculture, horticulture, aquaculture, forestry, hunting and fishing	
soil from cleaning and washing vegetables	02 01 01
plant-tissue waste	02 01 03
waste plastics (except packaging)	02 01 04
wastes from forestry	02 01 07
02 03 wastes from fruit, vegetables, cereals, edible oils, cocoa, coffee, tea and tobacco preparation and processing; conserve production; yeast and yeast extract production, molasses preparation and fermentation	
soil from cleaning and washing vegetables	02 03 01
02 04 wastes from sugar processing	
soil from cleaning and washing beet	02 04 01
03 01 wastes from wood processing and the production of panels and furniture	
sawdust, shavings, cuttings, wood, particle board and veneer other than those mentioned in 03 01 04	03 01 05
03 03 wastes from pulp, paper and cardboard production and processing	

Construction, Demolition, Industrial, Commercial and Municipal Waste Storage / Transfer (Waste Activity)	
Waste Description	EWG Code
waste bark and wood	03 03 01
mechanically separated rejects from pulping of waste paper and cardboard	03 03 07
wastes from sorting of paper and cardboard destined for recycling	03 03 08
07 02 wastes from the MFSU of plastics, synthetic rubber and man-made fibres	
waste plastic	07 02 13
10 09 wastes from casting of ferrous pieces	
furnace slag	10 09 03
casting cores and moulds which have not undergone pouring other than those mentioned in 10 09 05	10 09 06
casting cores and moulds which have undergone pouring other than those mentioned in 10 09 07	10 09 08
10 10 wastes from casting of non-ferrous pieces	
furnace slag	10 10 03
casting cores and moulds which have undergone pouring, other than those mentioned in 10 10 07	10 10 08
10 11 wastes from manufacture of glass and glass products	
waste glass-based fibrous materials	10 11 03
waste glass other than those mentioned in 10 11 11	10 11 12
10 12 wastes from manufacture of ceramic goods, bricks, tiles and construction products	
waste preparation mixture before thermal processing	10 12 01
waste ceramics, bricks, tiles and construction products (after thermal processing)	10 12 08
wastes from glazing other than those mentioned in 10 12 11	10 12 12
10 13 wastes from manufacture of cement, lime and plaster and articles and products made from them	
waste preparation mixture before thermal processing	10 13 01
wastes from calcination and hydration of lime	10 13 04
wastes from cement-based composite materials other than those mentioned in 10 13 09 and 10 13 10	10 13 11
solid wastes from gas treatment other than those mentioned in 10 13 12	10 13 13
waste concrete	10 13 14
12 01 wastes from shaping and physical and mechanical surface treatment of metals and plastics	
plastics shavings and turnings	12 01 05
welding wastes	12 01 13
waste blasting material other than those mentioned in 12 01 16	12 01 17
spent grinding bodies and grinding materials other than those mentioned in 12 01 20	12 01 21
15 01 packaging (including separately collected municipal packaging waste)	
paper and cardboard packaging	15 01 01
plastic packaging	15 01 02
wooden packaging	15 01 03
composite packaging	15 01 05

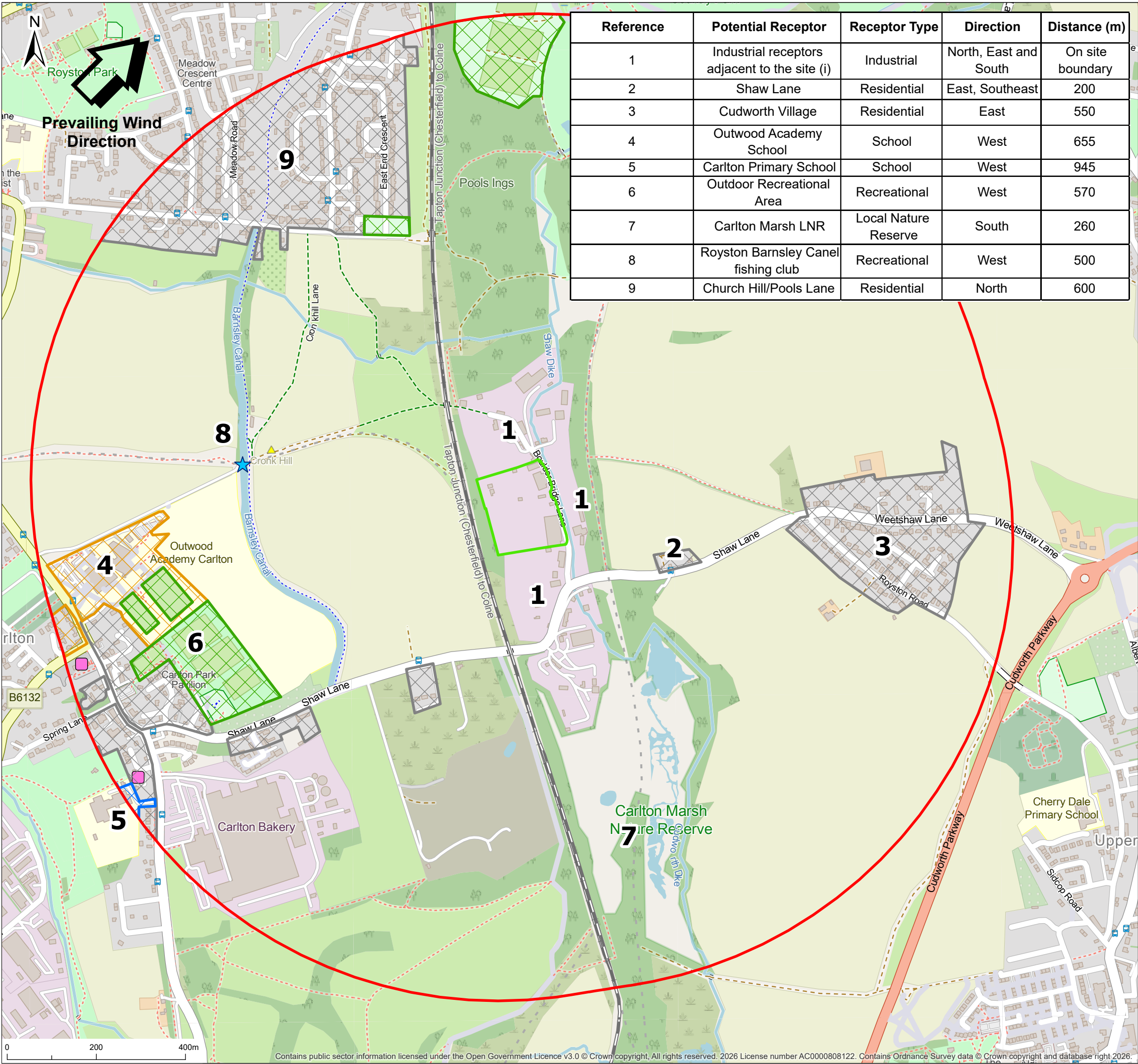
Construction, Demolition, Industrial, Commercial and Municipal Waste Storage / Transfer (Waste Activity)	
Waste Description	EWG Code
glass packaging	15 01 07
textile packaging	15 01 09
15 02 absorbents, filter materials, wiping cloths and protective clothing	
absorbents, filter materials, wiping cloths and protective clothing other than those mentioned in 15 02 02	15 02 03
16 01 end-of-life vehicles from different means of transport [including off-road machinery] and wastes from dismantling of end-of-life vehicles and vehicle maintenance (except 13, 14, 16 06 and 16 08)	
whole end-of-life-tyres	16 01 03
16 03 off-specification batches and unused products	
inorganic wastes other than those mentioned in 16 03 03	16 03 04
organic wastes other than those mentioned in 16 03 05	16 03 06
16 06 batteries and accumulators	
ni-cd batteries	16 06 02*
mercury-containing batteries	16 06 03*
alkaline batteries (except 16 06 03)	16 06 04
16 11 waste linings and refractories	
other linings and refractories from metallurgical processes other than those mentioned in 16 11 03	16 11 04
linings and refractories from non-metallurgical processes others than those mentioned in 16 11 05	16 11 06
17 01 concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics - Construction and demolition wastes (including excavated soil from contaminated sites)	
concrete	17 01 01
bricks	17 01 02
tiles and ceramics	17 01 03
mixtures of concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics other than those mentioned in 17 01 06	17 01 07
17 02 wood, glass and plastic	
wood	17 02 01
glass	17 02 02
plastic	17 02 03
17 03 bituminous mixtures, coal tar and tarred products	
bituminous mixtures other than those mentioned in 17 03 01	17 03 02
17 05 soil (including excavated soil from contaminated sites), stones and dredging spoil	
soil and stones other than those mentioned in 17 05 03	17 05 04
Track ballast other than those mentioned in 17 05 07	17 05 08
17 06 insulation materials and asbestos-containing construction materials	
insulation materials containing asbestos	17 06 01*
insulation materials other than those mentioned in 17 06 01 and 17 06 03	17 06 04
construction materials containing asbestos	17 06 05*

Construction, Demolition, Industrial, Commercial and Municipal Waste Storage / Transfer (Waste Activity)	
Waste Description	EWC Code
17 08 gypsum-based construction material	
gypsum-based construction materials other than those mentioned in 17 08 01	17 08 02
17 09 other construction and demolition wastes	
mixed construction and demolition wastes other than those mentioned in 17 09 01, 17 09 02 and 17 09 03	17 09 04
19 02 wastes from physico/chemical treatments of waste (including dechromatation, decyanidation, neutralisation)	
premixed wastes composed only of non-hazardous wastes	19 02 03
combustible wastes other than those mentioned in 19 02 08 and 19 02 09	19 02 10
19 05 wastes from aerobic treatment of solid wastes	
non-composted fraction of municipal and similar wastes	19 05 01
off-specification compost	19 05 03
19 12 wastes from the mechanical treatment of waste (for example sorting, crushing, compacting, pelletising) not otherwise specified	
paper and cardboard	19 12 01
plastic and rubber	19 12 04
glass	19 12 05
wood other than that mentioned in 19 12 06	19 12 07
textiles	19 12 08
minerals (for example sand, stones)	19 12 09
mixtures of paper, cardboard, plastic glass and metal and other non-hazardous wastes from the processing of dry mixed recyclable and source segregated recyclable wastes.	19 12 12
19 13 wastes from soil and groundwater remediation	
solid wastes from soil remediation other than those mentioned in 19 13 01	19 13 02
20 01 separately collected fractions (except 15 01) - Municipal wastes (household waste and similar commercial, industrial and institutional wastes) including separately collected fractions	
paper and cardboard	20 01 01
glass	20 01 02
food waste	20 01 08
Clothes	20 01 10
Textiles	20 01 11
fluorescent tubes and other mercury-containing waste	20 01 21*
wood other than that mentioned in 20 01.37	20 01 38
plastics	20 01 39
chimney sweeping wastes	20 01 41
20 02 garden and park wastes (including cemetery waste)	
biodegradable waste	20 02 01
soil and stones	20 02 02
20 03 other municipal wastes	
mixed municipal waste	20 03 01

Construction, Demolition, Industrial, Commercial and Municipal Waste Storage / Transfer (Waste Activity)

Waste Description	EWC Code
waste from markets	20 03 02
street-cleaning residues	20 03 03
bulky waste	20 03 07

Appendix B Sensitive Receptor Plans - Human & Ecological



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Notes

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2. If received electronically it is the recipients responsibility to print to correct scale. Only written dimensions should be used.

LEGEND

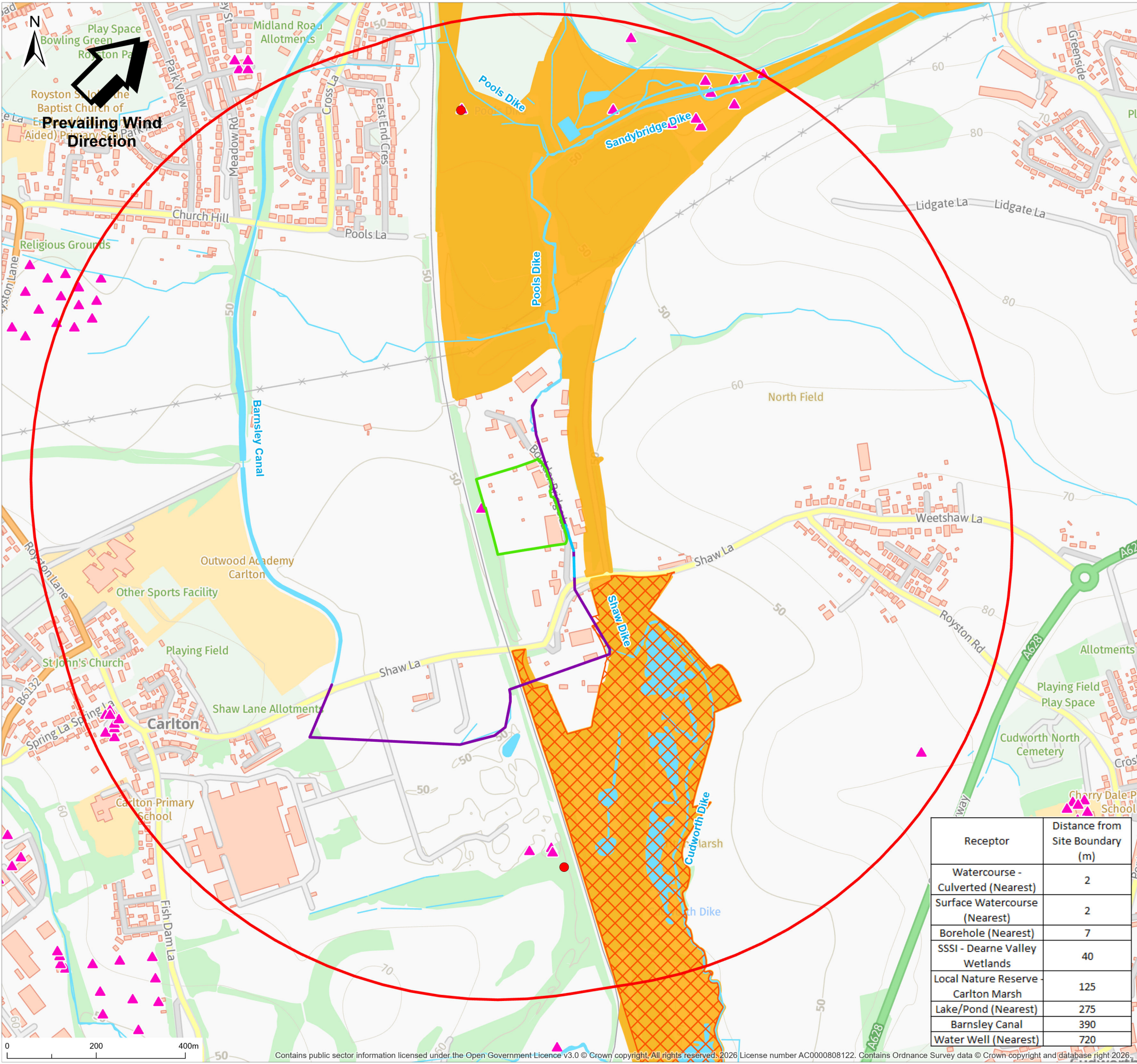
- Permit Boundary
- 1km Boundary
- Human Receptors**
 - Carlton Primary School
 - Outdoor Recreation Facilities
 - Outwood Academy Carlton
 - Residential Area
 - Listed Building
 - Railway
 - Rosyton Barnsley Canal Fishing Club

Data Sources: English Heritage, Open StreetMap & Ordnance Survey

TETRA TECH

Client	Donald Ward Limited		
Project	Barnsley		
Project No.	794-ENV-EPC-23680		
Title	Human Sensitive Receptors		
Drawing No.	Figure No.	Revision	Status
23680-0002-02	01	02	FINAL
Date	Drawn By	Checked By	Revision By
JUN 2026	JM	AK	PE
Scale @ A3		Datum	
1:8,500		OSGB 1936	

P:\eur-mpfs-02.eur.rpsgroup.com\Projects_Environmental Compliance Ground Engineering\794-ENV-EPC-23680\TechDrawings\23680-0001-01.aprx - A3 - Sensitive Receptors - England



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LEGEND

- Permit Boundary
- 1km Boundary
- Ecological Receptors**
 - Site of Special Scientific Interest
 - Local Nature Reserve
 - Borehole
 - Water Wells
- Watercourses - Culverted**
- Watercourses - Culverted
- Surface Water
- Ponds

Entire 1km boundary is covered by a Nitrate Vulnerable Zone
No Source Protection Zones within 1km boundary.
No Abstraction Licences within 1km boundary
Data Sources: Ordnance Survey, Natural England & BGS.

TETRA TECH

Client	Donald Ward Limited		
Project	Barnsley		
Project No.	794-ENV-EPC-23680		
Title	Ecological Sensitive Receptors		
Drawing No. 23680-0001-01	Figure No. 01	Revision 01	Status FINAL
Date APR 2026	Drawn By JM	Checked By AK	Revision By XX
Scale @ A3 1:8,500		Datum OSGB 1936	

Receptor	Distance from Site Boundary (m)
Watercourse - Culverted (Nearest)	2
Surface Watercourse (Nearest)	2
Borehole (Nearest)	7
SSSI - Dearne Valley Wetlands	40
Local Nature Reserve - Carlton Marsh	125
Lake/Pond (Nearest)	275
Barnsley Canal	390
Water Well (Nearest)	720

Appendix C Complaints Procedure

