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DUST EMISSIONS MANAGEMENT PLAN
for
ENVIRO SKIP HIRE LIMITED, SANDBACH

Report No 161/2A

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For

ENVIRO SKIP HIRE

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Report Context

1.1.1 Starling Environmental Limited (SEL) has been commissioned by Enviro Skip Hire Limited (the operator) to prepare a Dust Emissions Management Plan (DEMP) to accompany an environmental permit variation application for their waste treatment facility located at Norton Way, Sandbach, Cheshire, CW11 3WL.

1.1.2 The site is regulated under environmental permit EPR/XP33396EF which is a bespoke permit allowing hazardous waste transfer and non-hazardous waste treatment. The operator proposes to make the following changes to operations at the site:

- Add a washing activity for production of recycled aggregates from non-hazardous waste
- Storage of hazardous waste pending transfer off site
- Increase of the annual throughput from 75,000 tonnes to 325,000 tonnes to allow an additional 250,000 tonnes for the washing activity
- Extend the site boundary to include an area of land to the west and north to house the wash plant and the hazardous waste storage facility
- Addition of non-hazardous waste codes for scrap metal to the existing activities

1.1.3 This document has been produced in the interests of limiting dust and air pollution, to protect the local residents, neighbouring land users and ecological sites. The aim is to identify the potential risks of dust emissions from operations at the site, consider the impact to identified receptors and set out the required mitigation measures.

1.1.4 The DEMP is part of the Environmental Management System (EMS) for the site and is for use by management and site operators. A copy will be located within the site office.

1.1.5 The DEMP has been prepared using the following guidance:

- Environment Agency Risk Assessment for Environmental Permits[1]
- Institute of Air Quality Management (IAQM)[2]
- Control & Monitor Emissions for your Environmental Permit[3]

[1] https://www.gov.uk/guidance/risk-assessments-for-your-environmental-permit

[2] IAQM Guidance on the assessment of dust from demolition and construction, January 2014. Whilst this guidance is specifically for 'construction dust', in the absence of separate guidance for dust from waste or mineral sites, the IAQM guidance can be used as a starting point for waste dust assessment with appropriate modification or minor adjustments.

1.1.6 All drawings referenced are contained in Appendix A.

1.2 Site Location and Surrounding Area

1.2.1 The site is located off Norton Way, Sandbach, Cheshire, CW11 3WL. The national grid reference for the site is SJ 73701 61138. The general location of the site is shown on Drawing No 161/01.

1.2.2 The site is located in a built-up area of Sandbach. It is situated on an industrial estate off Norton Way and bordered by industrial units to the north, east and south. Beyond the industrial estate are residential properties. The western boundary is bordered by a strip of woodland approximately 8 to 10 m wide and beyond that the Crewe to Manchester railway line. Across the railway, further west, is another strip of woodland and then residential properties.

1.3 Layout

1.3.1 Access to the site is currently from Norton Way via a set of palisade security gates. The site is bound by palisade fencing and concrete panel walls. The gates are locked outside working hours and the site is covered by 24 hour CCTV. The extended permit boundary will allow site access from the north off Station Road so that the site can operate on a one-way system, with vehicles exiting onto Norton Way.

1.3.2 Features include several waste processing and storage buildings, concrete block bays for waste storage, an office building, garage/workshops, weighbridges, welfare facilities and parking area. Site features are shown on the Site Layout Plan, Drawing No 161/02B.

1.3.3 The site is surfaced with concrete which drains to a catchpit for water harvesting with overspill draining to foul sewer as shown on the Drainage Plan, Drawing No 161/03A.

1.3.4 Waste processing is carried out both inside the existing buildings and within the yard.

1.4 Background Air Quality

1.4.1 Reference to the interactive DEFRA Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) mapping tool[4] identifies that the site is not located within an AQMA.

1.4.2 The UK Ambient Air Quality Interactive Map[5] shows background concentrations of pollutants for the area and is presented in Table 1 along with air quality standards. Background concentrations of all pollutants are below the limit values for protection of human health.

[3] https://www.gov.uk/guidance/control-and-monitor-emissions-for-your-environmental-permit
[4] https://uk-air.defra.gov.uk/aqma/maps
[5] Data obtained using interactive background maps https://uk-air.defra.gov.uk/data/gis-mapping.

Pollutant	2023 Background concentration µg/m³	Air Quality Standard Limit value / objective µg/m³
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO_2)	8.36	40*
Fine Particulate Matter (PM_{10})	10.21	40*
Very Fine Particulate Matter ($PM_{2.5}$)	6.37	10**

Table 1: Background Air Quality for Swinton 2022
Notes
***** The Air Quality Standards Regulations 2010 (amended in 2016)
****** The Environmental Targets (Fine Particulate Matter) (England) Regulations 2023.

1.5 Climate Details

1.5.1 Figure 1 overleaf shows a wind rose for data collected at Hawarden Airport EGNR, Aviation Park, Flint Rd, Saltney Ferry CH4 0GZ. This is the closest recording station at approximately 38 km to the west. The data is published online by Iowa State University[6].

1.5.2 The wind rose shows that the prevailing wind direction is from the west but with significant contribution from the south-east and the north-west.

1.5.3 With reference to the data it is considered that wind direction will be variable but with a prevalence towards the east, north-west and south-east.

Rainfall

1.5.4 Reference has been made to rainfall data for Thorncliffe, Leek Climate Station available on the met office website[7]. Total average annual rainfall during the period 1991 to 2020 was 974 mm. The number of days of rainfall greater than or equal to 1 mm was 159 days on average each year, therefore providing natural dampening approximately 44% of the year.

[6] https://mesonet.agron.iastate.edu/sites/windrose.phtml?station=EGNC&network=GB__ASOS
[7] https://www.metoffice.gov.uk/research/climate/maps-and-data/location-specific-long-term-averages/gcqw4zwjn

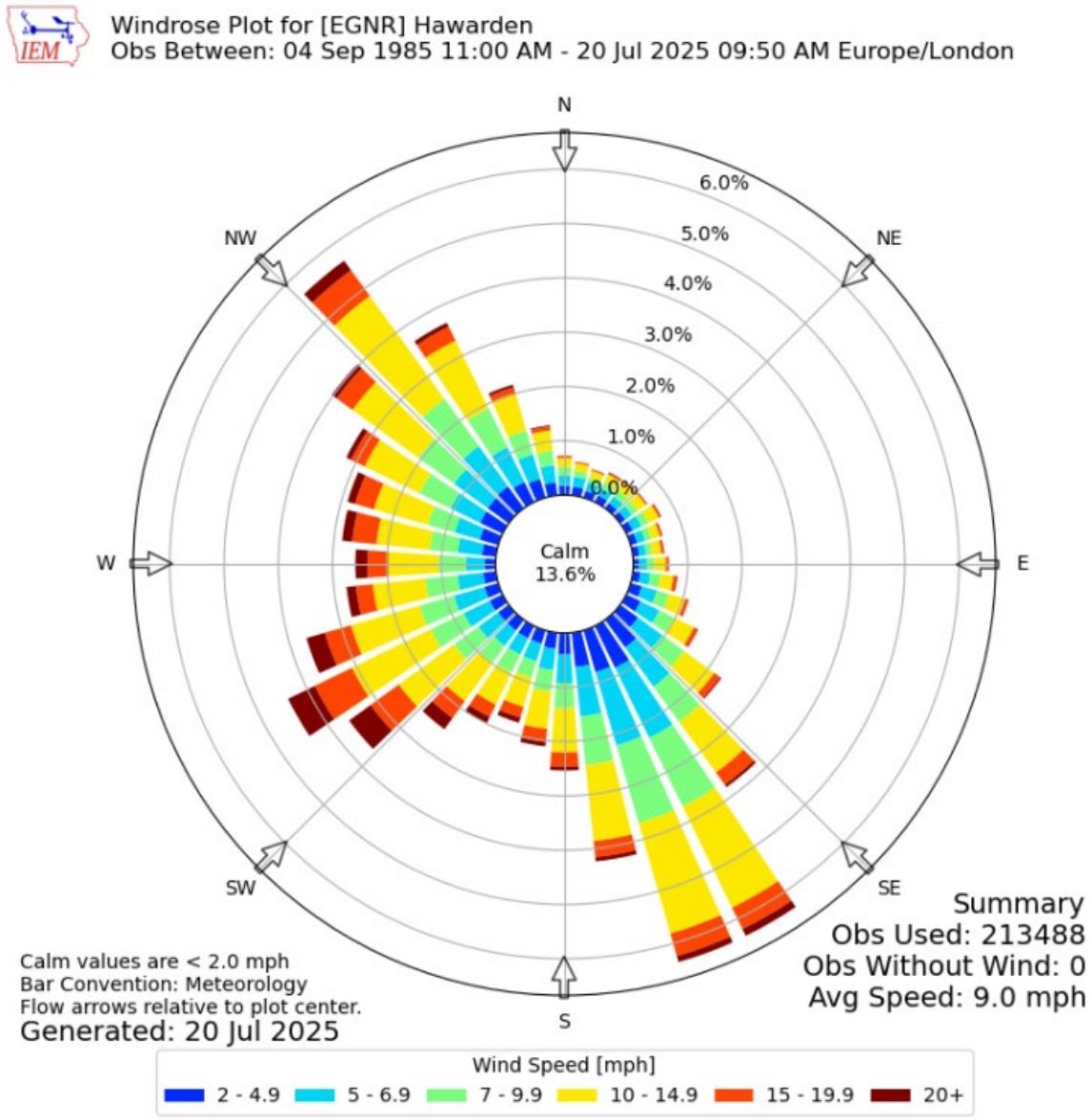


Figure 1: Wind Rose

2. ASSESSMENT OF RECEPTORS

2.1 Receptors

2.1.1 EA Guidance requires that receptors within 1 km of the site that may be impacted by dust are identified, and that a further assessment is made to identify which of these are sensitive. Drawing No 161/06A shows the site and surrounding area setting.

2.1.2 Table 2 lists the receptors located within 1 km of the site and their distance and direction from the site.

2.2 Receptor Sensitivity Assessment

2.2.1 The sensitivity assessment follows the IAQM guidance and is based on number of receptors and distance from the source. For example, residential properties are considered to be highly sensitive to dust but the sensitivity reduces with distance from site. The assessment method is contained in Appendix B.

2.2.2 The sensitivity of each receptor to dust soiling effects, human health effects from dust and the ecological effects of dust deposition has been assessed using the IAQM guidance[2].

2.2.3 The sensitivity of surrounding receptors to human health effects has been assessed based on 2023 background annual mean PM_{10} concentration at 10.21 µg/m^3 which is well below the annual mean Air Quality Objective of 40 µg/m^3.

Receptor	Direction from	Approximate Distance from site boundary (m) to closest point	No of Receptors	Receptor Sensitivity		
				Dust Soiling	Human Health Impacts	Ecological Impacts
Residential						
Elizabeth Close	E	18	10-100	High	Low	-
Haliwell Court	W	40	10-100	Medium	Low	-
Cestria Close	E	80	<10	Low	Low	-
Cedda Place	SE	85	<10	Low	Low	-
Industrial/Commercial						
James Lynch and Sons Transport	S	Adjacent	10-100	Medium	Low	-
White Self Storage Cheshire	NW	Adjacent	1-10	Medium	Low	-
The Crane Centre	SE	Adjacent	1-10	Medium	Low	-
Oniti Home care	N	Adjacent	1-10	Medium	Low	-
Train Fitness Studio	N	50	>100	Low	Low	-
Springvale Industrial Estate	S	95	>100	Low	Low	-
Somerford Equipment Limited	S	95	1-10	Low	Low	-
XL Engineering Ltd	S	100	1-10	Low	Low	-
Moss Lane Business Centre	S	105	10-100	Low	Low	-
Aggregate Industries Concrete	S	355	10-100	Low	Low	-
Sandbach Commercial Dismantlers	S	540	10-100	Low	Low	-
Major Roads/ Transport Links						
Manchester to Crewe railway line	W	10	-	Low	Low	-
Sandbach Railway Station	N	150	-	Low	Low	-
Middlewich Road A533	N	290	-	Low	Low	-

Table 2 (continued over): Potential Receptors Within 1 km

Receptor	Direction from	Approximate Distance from site (m)	No of Receptors	Receptor Sensitivity		
				Dust Soiling	Human Health Impacts	Ecological Impacts
Amenity/Recreation						
Elworth Gardens and Play Area	N	270	10-100	Low	Low	-
Ettily Heath Playing Fields	S	750	10-100	Low	Low	-
Waterways						
Trent and Mersey Canal	W	350	-	-	-	Low
Fodens Flash (the moat)	W	590	-	-	-	Low
Plex Flash	NW	600	-	-	-	Low
Watchlane Flash	SW	640	-	-	-	Low
Ecological Sites						
Priority Habitat Woodland	NW	64	-	-	-	Low
Sandbach Flashes SSSI	W	490	-	-	-	Low
Dragons Lake & Moston House Fields	W	470	-	-	-	Low
Wheelock Disused Railway	SE	650	-	-	-	Low
Educational Institutions						
Elworth CE Primary Schol	E	300	>100	Low	Low	-
Elworth Hall Primary School	NE	650	>100	Low	Low	-
Hospitals/ Health Care Institutions						
St Stephens Care Home	E	90	>100	Medium	Low	-
Turnpike Court Care Home	E	565	>100	Low	Low	-

Table 2 (continued): Potential Receptors Within 1 km

Notes: Receptor sensitivity has been determined using the IAQM guidance 'Define the Sensitivity of the Area'.

Residential Receptors

2.2.4 The closest domestic dwellings are to the east off Elizabeth Close, which is off Station Road. There are 11 residences, the closest of which is approximately 18 m from the new entrance point off Station Road. Residential receptors are classified as 'high sensitivity' receptors, and due to the being less than 20 m from the site, these have been assessed as having high sensitivity to dust soiling. It is noted however, that these receptors are over 100 m from any waste processing area.

2.2.5 In addition, residences along Halliwell Court are approximately 40 m to the west of the site on the other side of the railway. It has been estimated that there are 10-100 residential receptors located and Halliwell Court, and due to the proximity to site (ie < 50 m), these receptors have been assessed as having medium sensitivity to dust soiling.

2.2.6 Due to the low background concentration of PM_{10} (ie 10.21µg/m^3), it has been determined that the closest residential receptors at Elizabeth Close and on Halliwell Court would have low sensitivity to human health effects from dust.

2.2.7 All other surrounding residential receptors are classed as having low sensitivity to both dust soiling and human health effects from dust due to the distance from site and low background PM_{10} concentrations.

Commercial/Industrial Receptors

2.2.8 The site is located on an industrial estate with a number of industrial/commercial operations adjacent to the site, as detailed in Table 2.

2.2.9 The IAQM consider places of work as being 'medium sensitivity' receptors to both dust soiling and human health effects. There are four industrial/commercial receptors adjacent to the site and these places of work are assessed as having 'medium' sensitivity to dust soiling due to proximity, and low sensitivity to human health impact due to the low background levels of PM_{10}.

2.2.10 All other places of work in the vicinity of the site are assessed as having low sensitivity to both dust soiling and human health impacts due to their distance from the source.

Major Roads/Transport Links

2.2.11 Receptors where human exposure is transient (eg. roads) are considered as having low sensitivity to both dust soiling and human health impacts.

2.2.12 The rail line/trains are screened from the site by mature vegetation approximately 8 to 10 m wide, and 5 m high bunds which bound the western boundary of the site.

Amenity/Recreation

2.2.13 There are two sets of playing fields within 1 km of the site. These are considered as having low sensitivity to both dust soiling and human health impacts due to the transient nature of exposure.

Water Features

2.2.14 The closest waterbody is the Trent and Mersey Canal which is approximately 350 m west. In accordance with the IAQM guidance, the identified water features in the area are classified as having low sensitivity to ecological effects from dust deposition.

Designated Sites/Ecological Receptors

2.2.15 There is one SSSI located approximately 490 m west of the site, however whilst a SSSI would be classed as a 'medium' sensitivity receptor, due to the distance from site this habitat is assessed as having low sensitivity to ecological impacts from dust.

2.2.16 There are two local wildlife sites within 1 km of the site: Dragons Lake & Moston House Fields approximately 470m west and Wheelock Disused Railway approximately 650m south-east. Due to the distance from site these habitats are assessed as having low sensitivity to ecological impacts from dust.

2.2.17 There is some Priority Habitat Woodland located approximately 64 m north-west of the site, however as Priority Habitats are not nationally designated sites, they are classified by the IAQM as being 'low' sensitivity receptors to ecological effects from dust deposition.

Educational Institutions

2.2.18 There are two schools or colleges within 1 km of the site, however due to their distance from site these are assessed as having low sensitivity to both dust soiling and human health impacts from dust deposition.

Hospitals/Care Homes

2.2.19 Hospitals or care homes are classified as 'high sensitivity' receptors to both dust soiling and human health impacts from dust deposition. There are no general hospitals within 1 km of the site.

2.2.20 There is a small private care home, St Stephens, located approximately 90 m to the east of the site. Due to the proximity to the site (ie <100 m), this receptor has been assessed as having medium sensitivity to dust soiling. Based on the low background PM^{10} levels, this receptor has been assessed as having 'low' sensitivity to human health impacts from dust.

2.3 Other Sources of Dust

2.3.1 The site is situated on an industrial estate with surrounding uses that could raise dust. These include a transport depot, vehicle dismantlers and a concrete batching plant. These are listed in Table 2 and shown on the receptor plan, Drawing No 161/06A.

2.3.2 The site is also adjacent to a railway line and passing trains can raise dust in dry weather.

2.3.3 To the west, approximately 350 to 400 m is agricultural land use. Agricultural practices, especially during the summer season could cause additional background dust in the area.

3. CONTROL OF EMISSIONS

3.1 Waste Deliveries

3.1.1 All waste deliveries will be by road and a significant number of vehicles will be owned by the operator (ie skip lorries). HGVs will enter the site via the proposed gated entrance off Station Road to the north of the site. The road will be concrete surfaced. Haulage operators are instructed that all loads should be covered prior to entering site.

3.1.2 Waste acceptance procedures are detailed in the EMS which include;

- Ensuring that all HGVs transporting waste into or out of the site will be covered
- If a load is found to be dusty on initial inspection and there are strong winds, it will be dampened down before and during tipping

3.1.3 Haulage operators removing aggregate products from site are instructed to cover loads before leaving the site.

3.2 Processing

Wash Plant

3.2.1 The wash plant will process waste to produce recycled products, and will be used to replace the existing dry screening process. This will present a reduction in dust generation as the washing activity will have an inherent dampening effect.

3.2.2 Processing by washing includes washing and then screening of wet material using a screening deck. The washing process has no dust generation potential due to submersion of the waste material in water via the treatment process. Wet material is then screened using a screening deck. As the material is wet, there is no dust generation potential during this treatment process.

3.2.3 Oversize material will be stored and crushed on a campaign basis. The crushing process has the potential for dust generation, however emissions to air during crushing will be controlled by the integral dust suppression (spray bar) on the crusher.

3.2.4 The operator will use a CDE wash plant comprising of an Evowash sand classification and dewatering system, Aggmax scrubbing and classification system, logwasher, filter press, overband magnet, Aquacycle thickener and sludge tank.

3.2.5 The wash plant operates on a closed loop system which ensures the constant recirculation of water through the plant. Water will be treated in the onsite Aquacycle water treatment tank using flocculants prior to recirculation through the wash plant.

3.3 Avoidance and Containment

3.3.1 Existing transfer station operations include processing (screening, shredding, picking) of mixed waste within buildings. Waste is stored within buildings and in the yard in three-sided concrete block bays.

3.3.2 The wash plant will operate with a number of conveyors. The conveyors carrying material out of the wash plant are used to convey wet products, so the material will not raise dust and the conveyors will not be enclosed. The conveyor feeding the wash plant will not be enclosed but it will be constructed with protective sides to prevent material from falling off or being windblown.

3.3.3 Further conveyors are on the crusher output feed. These will not be enclosed as the crusher has a water spray for dust suppression and mobile dust suppression will be used when crushing is being carried out in dry weather. These measures are considered adequate to control dust emissions without enclosing the crusher conveyor.

3.3.4 There are no silos on site for storage of powders or dusty material. Powders and dust will not be accepted.

3.3.5 The site is contained by adjacent buildings and walls and screened by mature vegetation as detailed on the site layout plan and described as follows:

North - buffer zone of around 100 m between waste processing and storage areas and the site boundary. Area of woodland beyond the site boundary.

East – combination of tall buildings (>8 m) and concrete panel walls along eastern boundary providing shielding to receptors to the east

South - 5 m high concrete panel walls on the southern boundary. 8 m waste storage building with concrete panel walls on the south-eastern boundary and mature vegetation screening

West – screening provided by office and workshop buildings. Also proposed 9 m high noise attenuation barrier. To the northwest screening will be provided by 5 m high bay wall and hazardous waste storage building.

3.3.6 The western boundary further benefits from screening formed from a 5 m high bund and an 8 to 10 m wide mature vegetation strip which separates the site from the adjacent rail line. There is a woodland strip on both sides of the rail line which will aid in screening the residential area further west.

3.4 Minimisation of Drop Heights

3.4.1 Drop heights for conveyors will be set as the minimum height required to clear the conveyor and allow a reasonable stockpile to accumulate beneath the conveyor. Material will not be unnecessarily thrown up into the air. The height of the conveyors will be checked as part of the daily start up checks and adjusted downwards if they are at an angle that is more than necessary.

3.5 Prevention of Mud on the Highway

3.5.1 The operational area is scraped clean daily to prevent mud being tracked off site.

3.5.2 A jet wash bay is available on site if vehicles require cleaning and the wheel washing procedure is detailed in Section 3.15. The location of the jet wash bay is shown on the site layout plan.

3.5.3 The access road and site surface will be inspected daily by the site foreman and if staining is observed on the highway, a road sweeper will be deployed.

3.6 Speed Restrictions

3.6.1 A site speed limit of 5 mph is in place to prevent raising dust.

3.7 Material Handling

3.7.1 Movement of material at the site will be conducted by trained operators who are aware of the requirement for careful movement and avoidance of double handling.

3.8 Storage

3.8.1 Table 3 below details storage locations, quantities, containment type and turnaround time. The table refers to storage locations shown on Drawing No 161/02B.

3.8.2 Mixed waste is stored in buildings and concrete walled bays. Recovered fractions are stored in external three-sided concrete walled bays.

Plan ref	Waste type	Storage Location	Form	Max Storage Time	Maximum Waste Pile Volume (approx m^3)
Wash Plant Area					
1	Hazardous waste for storage	Enclosed building	Unprocessed	4 weeks	675
2	Incoming non-haz waste for washing	3 sided bay	Unprocessed	7 days	675
3	Filtercake	2 x Covered bays	Processed	7 days	228
4	Oversize hardcore	3 sided bay	Processed	14 days	41
5	Stone products	5 x 3 sided bays	Processed	3 months	244
6	Sand products	2 x 3 sided bays	Processed	3 months	50
7	6F2/6F5	3- sided bay	Processed	3 months	396
8	Ferrous metals	Container	Processed	3 months	21
9	Non-ferrous metals	Container	Processed	3 months	21
10	Trash/lights	3 x 3 sided bays	Processed	14 days	129
Transfer Station Area					
11	Hard plastic and baled cardboard	3 sided bay	Processed	3 months	84
12	Van bay 1 (mixed builders waste)	3 sided bay	Unprocessed	7 days	242
13	Van bay 2 (Hardcore)	3 sided bay	Unprocessed	7 days	13
14	Green waste	2 sided bay	Unprocessed	14 Days	34
15	Clean wood	2 sided bay	Processed and Unprocessed	3 months	68
16	Dirty wood	2 sided bay	Processed and Unprocessed	3 months	68
17	Overflow storage	Open fronted building	n/a	n/a	297
18	Plaster board	Open fronted building	Unprocessed	3 months	270
19	Scrap metal	3 sided bay		3 months	405
20	Asbestos	Enclosed container	Unprocessed	3 months	14
21	WEEE	Enclosed container	Unprocessed	3 months	14
22	Shredded RDF	Open fronted building	Processed	14 Days	441
23	Waste for shredding	Temporary freestanding stockpile	Unprocessed	2 days	90
24	Bulky waste	Open fronted building	Unprocessed	14 days	90
25	Incoming mixed waste		Unprocessed	7 days	90
26	Fines		Processed	14 days	18
27	Oversize		Processed	14 days	18
28	Non-conforming waste	3 sided bay	Unprocessed	14 days	18
29	Fines	3 sided bay	Processed	14 days	24
30	Ferrous metal	2 x Container	Processed	3 months	42
31	Lightweight plastic/paper	Cage	Processed	14 days	65
32	Recovered fractions under picking line	3 sided bays	Processed	14 days	23
33	Fines	2 x 3 sided bays	Processed	14 days	68
34	Non-Ferrous Metals	Free standing stockpile	Processed	3 months	13
35	Non-Ferrous Metals	Container	Processed	3 months	1

Table 3: Storage Details

3.8.3 Non-hazardous waste for the washing activity will be stored in 3-sided concrete walled bay. The bay walls will provide protection from the wind from 3 directions, ie. wind will blow into either of the 3 walls and be prevented from blowing the material onwards by the bay walls. If wind blows into the open front of the bay, it may blow the material to the back of the bay but the bay wall will prevent it from being blown onwards. A freeboard of 0.5 m at the top of the bay will prevent material being blown over the top of the bay walls.

3.8.4 Hazardous waste will be stored in an enclosed building.

3.8.5 The hazardous waste storage building and the non-hazardous storage bay are positioned with the openings towards east, which is away from the direction of the prevailing westerly wind.

3.8.6 Filtercake will be stored in two 3-sided bays below the filter press and in the filtercake storage building whilst awaiting test results before dispatch from site.

3.9 Dust Suppression Equipment

3.9.1 The crushing plant includes integrated dust suppression with a water spray bar mounted on the output conveyor. This will be in operation when the crusher is in use. It provides suppression in two ways; dampening as material goes through the crusher and knock down of dust generated during the crushing operation.

3.9.2 Moisture content of stockpiles of incoming waste and processed products will be manged by damping down on dry days (ie. when not raining) using either a water hose or mobile dust suppression unit with a rain gun attachment. Damping will be recorded in the site diary to confirm it has been carried out. The bowser is a towed tank and the rain gun is a high-pressure cannon that is capable of reaching 5 m and can cover the full height of all stockpiles. As it is mobile it can be moved around the site and positioned anywhere on site. The bowser will be moved around throughout the day and placed in front of the various stockpiles and the rain gun attachment will be used to spray the stockpiles in a 5 m arc.

3.9.3 The operator will check that the material has been damped sufficiently before moving on to the next stockpile. Cohesive material such as soil and filtercake will be considered adequately damp when it can be squeezed together. Aggregate products will be considered adequately damp when they are visibly damp. If water is draining out of the stockpiles this is too much as the intention is for them to be damp, not wet and shedding water.

3.9.4 The washing plant provides an inherent dampening effect. As the washed products and the filtercake are dampened by the washing activity, these should only require dampening during extended periods of warm and dry weather when these would dry out quickly. Even when dry, washed products are unlikely to raise dust as any fine material has been washed out. However the stockpiles will be checked daily, and the mobile bowser will be available if/when required.

3.9.5 A road sweeper will be used to dampen and clean site roads. The sweeper has a washing attachment which sprays the surfaces as it sweeps so will serve as a dust suppression unit for the access road and the yard.

3.9.6 The site manager (SM) will conduct the daily checks and then instruct operators where to set up the mobile dust suppression unit if it is not raining. The SM will also instruct on whether to deploy the sweeper following the site inspection. The dust suppression unit will be set up and operated by the site operatives. The road sweeper will be operated by the sweeper operative on instruction from the SM.

3.9.7 The triggers for the use of suppression will be:

- If it is not raining, and has not rained overnight, all stockpiles will be damped by moving the mobile unit around the site during the day
- If incoming waste is flagged as dusty on first unsheeting and inspection

3.9.8 The suppression unit will be serviced and maintained in working order. Replacement parts and servicing will be provided by an approved supplier with established channels of communication so that the operations manager (OM) can arrange for repairs or replacements without delays.

3.9.9 The bowser will be refilled at the end of each working day from one of the mains water supply points shown on the site layout plan, ready for the next day.

3.9.10 If no water was available on site, water would be brought in by tanker as detailed in section 4.4 Contingency Actions, and if no water was available at all, waste processing would be suspended as a backstop measure in dry conditions.

3.10 Water Supply

3.10.1 Water used for dust suppression is mains water.

3.10.2 In the unlikely scenario that mains water is unavailable and the resulting site conditions gave rise to a high risk of dust emissions waste operations would be temporarily suspended.

3.10.3 If mains water is to be unavailable for an extended period, a water tanker will be brought in so that operations can continue.

3.11 Mobile Plant and Equipment

3.11.1 The washing plant will operate on mains electricity.

3.11.2 Mobile plant listed below will be used at the site. The operator will ensure all mobile plant used at the site will be predominantly higher tier emissions ratings plant.

- Telehandler
- Loading shovel
- Crusher
- Tracked 360 excavator

3.11.3 IAQM guidance states that mobile plant are *'unlikely to make a significant impact on local air quality'*, and would not need to be assessed as part of an Air Quality Assessment.

3.11.4 Regular servicing of plant, vehicles and machinery will be carried out according to applicable legislation. If replacement of plant/machine is required then the highest emission standard possible available will be purchased.

3.11.5 Daily checks on vehicles and plant are carried out by operatives before use and these are recorded on a check sheet.

3.11.6 All drivers of mobile plant and operators of stationary plant will be fully trained in the correct and safe use of the relevant machinery to ensure that the operating techniques are undertaken in line with the guidance within the manufacturers' instructions.

3.11.7 Staff will be trained on the use of mobile plant to reduce emissions where possible, including anti-idling.

3.11.8 Plant and machinery will be refuelled from the on-site bunded fuel tank.

3.12 Housekeeping

3.12.1 A road sweeper will be used for the concreted surface in the yard and the off-site road. In addition, the site surfaces will be scraped clean using the loading shovel.

3.12.2 Table 4 below details the housekeeping schedule that is in place.

Frequency	Action
Daily	Visual inspection for mud on road, dust on surfaces and plant – any actions required are recorded in the site diary Shovelling/tidying debris using loading shovel
Weekly	Road sweeper deployed to clean offsite roads

Table 4: Housekeeping Schedule

3.13 Assessment of Dusty Waste

3.13.1 Table 5 lists waste types with an assessment of their dust potential. The table details the dust potential of the waste as received and in storage and also during processing.

3.13.2 Any waste which has the potential to dry out and become friable, producing fine particles capable of being windblown is classed as 'high' eg soil. Waste which consists of larger and heavier components such as brick, concrete or tiles and would not dry out and become windblown are classed as 'low'. Waste which is a mixture of these types is classed as 'medium'.

3.13.3 Processing includes crushing, screening and washing. The crushing and screening processes have high potential for dust generation and the washing process is low because of the dampening effect.

3.14 Rejection of Dusty Waste

3.14.1 Waste would not be rejected due to dust as soils can easily become dry in the summer months. Each load is assessed as it is unsheeted and if it raises dust immediately then it is damped down both before and during tipping.

3.14.2 The waste producer will be contacted and asked to damp down material as it is loaded to prevent reoccurrence.

3.14.3 Whole loads of powders and dust will not be accepted and would be rejected after the visible inspection and before offloading.

3.15 Wheel Wash Procedure

3.15.1 Vehicles will be checked for mud on the wheels before leaving site by site operatives. If the wheels are tracking mud onto the concreted area approaching the exit, the vehicle will be diverted to the jet wash bay which is shown on the site layout plan. Wheels will be washed down before the vehicle is allowed to leave site.

Waste Code	Description	Dust Potential on receipt and in storage	Process subjected to	Dust potential in treatment
01 04 08	Waste gravel and crushed rocks other than those mentioned in 01 04 07	low	Washing	low
01 04 09	Waste sand and clay	High if the waste is dry	Washing	low
10 11 03	Waste glass based fibrous material	high	Washing	low
15 01 07	Glass packaging	low	Crushing/screening and Washing	high low
17 01 01	Concrete	low	Crushing/screening and washing	High low
17 01 02	Bricks	low		
17 01 03	Tiles and ceramics	low		
17 01 07	Mixtures of concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics	low		
17 02 02	Glass – not including fibreglass or glass fibre	low	Washing	low
17 03 02	Road base and road planings other than those containing coal tar or freshly mixed bituminous substances	medium	Storage and bulking, no processing	n/a
17 05 04	Soil and stones	High if the waste is dry	Washing	Low
17 05 06	Dredging spoil (not containing contaminated dredgings or fines)	High if the waste has dried out	Washing	Low
17 05 08	Track ballast, soil and stones other than those containing dangerous substances	low	Washing	Low
17 09 04	mixed construction and demolition waste, limited to that generated from utilities trenching, consisting of sub base aggregates, and containing only material that would be described as 17 01 01, 17 03 02 and 17 05 04.	Medium – this waste is a mix of subsoil and aggregates	Washing	Low
19 12 05	Glass	Low	Crushing/screening and Washing	High low
19 12 09	Minerals (eg sand, stones)	High	Washing	low
20 01 02	Glass	Low	Crushing/screening and Washing	High low
20 02 02	Garden and park waste (including cemetery waste) – soil and stones	High if the waste is dry	Washing	Low

Table 5: Assessment of Dusty Waste Types

4. DUST AND PARTICULATE MANAGEMENT

4.1 Responsibility for Implementation of Plan

4.1.1 The Operations Manager (OM) has overall responsibility for the control of the waste operations at the site and is responsible for ensuring that the DEMP is implemented. Qualifications for the role of OM will be a combination of time served, specific site experience and training. The individual will have had a number of years' experience in the waste industry, a knowledge of the site and its processes, an understanding of the business needs and understanding that permit compliance is integral to successful operation of the site.

4.1.2 The Site Manager (SM) will operate the site in accordance with the DEMP under instruction from the OM. The SM will have sound knowledge of site operations and understanding of how dust can be generated and controlled. The OM will also be responsible for managing the site in compliance with the permit. The SM will have the delegated authority to direct operations on site, to investigate any complaints, direct the use of dust suppression measures and to stop processing if required. Any complaints or incidents will be reported to the OM. The results of daily checks and monitoring will be discussed with the OM.

4.1.3 All training will be recorded, and records will be maintained on site. The OM will:

- Ensure that the DEMP is effectively communicated, and that staff are competent to undertake their roles;

- Ensure that operations and management procedures outlined in this document are implemented and complied with;

- Ensure that the DEMP is reviewed annually, or following:
  - Permit variation
  - Accident, complaint or breach of permit
  - Any major changes to site operations

- Completion and storage of all required records for the DEMP.

4.1.4 The OM will delegate tasks to the SM (eg dust monitoring, use of water bowser for dust suppression) and to other members of the management team (eg.staff training).

4.1.5 Review of the DEMP will be carried out by the OM. Results of the review will be communicated from the OM to the General Manger, who with the senior management team will instruct a consultant to revise the DEMP accordingly.

4.2 Sources and Control of Dust/ Particulates

4.2.1 Potential emissions that may be generated from waste operations at the site include the following:

- Dust from HGV movements
- Dust from tipping, movement and crushing of imported wastes
- Dust from stockpiled wastes/aggregates
- Exhaust emissions from plant
- Exhaust emissions from HGV movements

4.2.2 Surrounding industrial and agricultural land and the adjacent rail line use may also be a source of dust/particulates.

4.2.3 Tables 6 and 7 below detail the sources of emissions at the site and include the pathways to identified receptors. Proposed mitigation and control measures are provided for each source-pathway-receptor linkage, and an assessment of overall risk is provided for each emission source.

Hazard	Pathway	Receptor	Consequence	Mitigation and Control Measures	Overall Risk
Mud on the road: HGV movements, or from uncovered vehicles Brought out on wheels of vehicles	Wheels and vehicles tracking mud on and off-site and dropping off when dry, then resuspension as airborne particles	Public Highway (Norton Road and Station Road)	Dust deposition soiling surfaces Visible dust plumes Elevated PM_{10} and associated health impacts Ecological impacts	**Avoidance/ Containment:** The site is concrete surfaced so not a source of mud and incoming vehicles will have travelled across public highway, not across unmade ground. Limit vehicle speeds to < 5 mph. **Suppression:** Jet wash is used to wash down vehicles before leaving site if required. Use of road sweeper to dampen roads. **Management Control (EMS):** Daily monitoring of off-site roads and use of road sweeper when monitoring dictates. Visual dust monitoring during daily checks. All vehicles will be covered before entering and leaving site.	**Low**
Dust /particulates: Generated from waste tipping, crushing, movement and stockpiles storage	Atmospheric dispersion (wind-blown dust) Dust carried on HGV wheels Wind whipped from stockpiles Dust from crushing	Closest residents, commercial neighbours	Dust deposition soiling surfaces Visible dust plumes Elevated PM_{10} and associated health impacts Ecological impacts	**Avoidance/ Containment:** Hazardous waste stored inside building. Non-hazardous construction and demolition waste stored in three-sided concrete block bay. Mixed waste stored in buildings and bays in transfer station area Minimise drop heights during tipping and movement of wastes/aggregates. Clean up any spillages that occur during material loading into vehicles. Careful placement of material onto the crusher/wash plant, into vehicles or stockpiles by trained operatives. Loads covered on entering and exiting site. Avoidance of double handling **Suppression:** Use of mobile water bowser to dampen stockpiles Dust suppression system on crusher. Site surfaces scraped clean daily **Management Control (EMS):** Visual dust monitoring during daily checks. Suspension of operations during winds of over 7 on the Beaufort Wind Scale. Site access road inspected daily	**Low**

Table 6: Assessment of Risks from Dust/Particulates

Source	Pathway	Receptor	Type of Impact	Mitigation and Control Measures	Overall Risk
Gaseous pollutants: HGV exhaust emissions	Atmospheric dispersion	Local residents Surrounding workplaces	Increase in airborne particles and in nitrogen dioxide, sulphur dioxide and associated human health impacts	**Avoidance/ Containment:** Regulatory controls and best practice measures are in place. **Management Control (EMS):** Ensure all vehicles switch off engines - no idling vehicles. Regular inspection and maintenance. Use of higher tier emission standard machinery/plant where available.	**Very Low**
Gaseous pollutants: Mobile plant exhaust emissions	Atmospheric dispersion	Local residents Surrounding workplaces	Increase in airborne particles and in nitrogen dioxide, sulphur dioxide and associated human health impacts	**Avoidance/ Containment:** Regulatory controls and best practice measures are in place. Use of higher tier emission standard machinery/ plant where available. **Management Control (EMS):** Ensure all vehicles switch off engines - no idling vehicles. Regular inspection and maintenance.	**Very Low**

Table 7: Assessment of Risks from Gaseous Pollutants

4.3 Monitoring and Inspections

4.3.1 The SM or delegated representative will undertake daily on and offsite inspections for dust soiling of surfaces to monitor effectiveness of the DEMP. Inspection results will be recorded on the monitoring check sheet contained in Appendix C, including weather conditions.

4.3.2 The checks will be made at dust monitoring points around the site boundary shown on Drawing No 161/02B.

4.3.3 If monitoring has been delegated, monitoring results are reported to the SM. If visible dust is observed offsite, this will trigger the deployment of the road sweeper and use of dust suppression after review of the likely source of dust. Operatives will be trained to be more aware of dust potential during periods of strong winds and waste processing may be temporarily suspended.

4.3.4 Visual monitoring will also be undertaken by site operatives to ensure the site doesn't reach capacity. Monitoring of storage bays and containers will be undertaken daily to check if bays or containers are full or near full. If this is the case the operator will arrange for waste to be removed or delay acceptance of loads until there is sufficient capacity available.

4.3.5 Quantitative monitoring of dust is not proposed at this time due to the avoidance, containment and suppression mitigation measures in place. In addition, the site is not in an AQMA for dust and the background dust concentrations are low.

4.4 Contingency Actions

4.4.1 Actions Resulting from Monitoring or Complaints

4.4.1.1 In the event that dust/particulates or excessive vehicle emissions are perceived as a concern following monitoring or as the result of a complaint, the source will be investigated by the SM.

4.4.1.2 When investigating any such report, the following factors will be considered:

- Location of the source relative to receptors
- Prevailing wind directions on site
- Dust/particulates and vehicle emissions from external source

4.4.1.3 Remedial actions will be undertaken on an escalating basis and include the following:

- Simple repairs or modifications to plant or machinery or switching off equipment
- Deployment of road sweeper to clean and dampen site surfaces
- Use of water suppression on stockpiles

4.4.1.4 The OM will co-ordinate more complex responses, which could include: review of customers at the pre-acceptance stage if certain hauliers continue to bring in mainly dusty loads or have excessive exhaust emissions; implementing a local community engagement exercise; or liaising with regulators.

4.4.1.5 Any incidents, their outcomes and details of any remedial actions taken related to emissions will be recorded in the site diary and be reported to senior management.

Event	Action
Dust soiling on surfaces within site	- check if surfaces and stockpiles have been damped down, repeat if dry - check drop heights on conveyors are as low as possible - check locations outside of site boundary for off-site dust
Staining or debris along access road	- as determined by site manager during daily inspection - deploy road sweeper
Visible dust plume being carried off site	-temporarily suspend operations to investigate source/cause of dust emission - repeat damping down of surfaces and stockpiles - suspension of treatment during strong winds if dust cannot be adequately contained (see definition of strong winds in paragraphs 4.4..2.3 and 4.4.2.4)
Complaints received from neighbours	- investigate the weather conditions on the day of complaint - check plant settings and identify any issues or errors - depending on cause of complaint carry out appropriate action listed above - report back investigation findings and action taken to complainant

Table 8: Contingency Actions

4.4.2 Unfavourable Conditions

4.4.2.1 Unfavourable conditions are those in which the site cannot operate under optimum conditions and include unfavourable operational circumstances as well as conditions due to adverse weather and other natural causes. These are listed in Table 9 below.

Event	Action
Staff shortage causing processing delays and backlog of material	- Bring in trained staff from other sites or hire in suitable agency staff - if storage area full, divert incoming material to alternative sites to prevent excessive build up of material on site - apply daily dust suppression to stockpiles whilst working to clear backlog
Over supply of incoming waste causing backlog and overfull storage areas	- divert incoming material to alternative sites to prevent excessive build up of material on site - inform logistics team so they can find alternative sites whilst the backlog is cleared - apply daily dust suppression to stockpiles whilst working to clear backlog
Breakdown/malfunction of dust suppression equipment	- Instigate repair immediately - If equipment cannot be repaired within 24 hours then hire in replacement equipment - suspend if conditions are dry and dust is being raised on site
Breakdown of processing plant causing backlog of material and increase in stockpile sizes	- on-site engineer to instigate repairs immediately - if storage area full, divert incoming material to alternative sites to prevent excessive build up of material on site - apply daily dust suppression to existing stockpiles whilst waiting to restart processing
Receipt of extra dusty waste	- damp down before tipping and during tipping - if waste is predominantly dust the load will be rejected and reloaded - contact customer liaison to prevent future import of this material
Generation of more dust than anticipated during processing	- if material generates more dust than anticipated during processing, suspend processing and review - direct dust suppression equipment to the area before recommencing - resume processing in small batches to maximise control of dust, suspend processing if dust cannot be controlled - remove material from site as a backstop option if it cannot be processed without causing pollution off site - contact customer liaison to review future acceptance of such waste
High Winds	- suspend processing if dust is being carried across site by strong winds
Heavy rain causing ponding of surface water preventing access	- suspend processing and pump water out of the waterlogged area to allow access
Failure of water supply	- hire in water tanker - suspend operations in dry conditions and wait for water supply
Drought conditions causing restriction of mains water	- operations will be scaled back and water conserved for use in suppression as a priority - if water supply fails completely and material becomes dry and windblown, stockpiles will be covered to prevent escape of dust

Table 9: Unfavourable Conditions

4.4.2.2 The OM will ensure that the site is equipped with contingency provisions for replacement plant and parts relating to emissions management equipment (eg suppression sprays and road sweeping equipment). The aim will be to repair equipment within 24 hours of breakdown. If key suppression equipment cannot be repaired or replaced within 24 hours, or other failure occurs (eg freezing water), the OM will consider whether to suspend processing operations based on the potential for dust emissions as a result of the breakdown.

Adverse Weather

4.4.2.3 Approximation of wind strength is by the physical effects on site. A force 6 strong breeze on the Beaufort Scale is described as ‘large branches in motion; whistling heard in telegraph wires; umbrellas used with difficulty’. This would be the conditions under which external operations would be suspended if dust was being carried across the site.

4.4.2.4 A force 7 near gale on Beaufort Scale is described as ‘whole trees in motion; inconvenience felt when walking against the wind’. Under these conditions all external processing would be suspended.

Out of Hours Arrangements

4.4.2.5 The site operates Monday to Saturday and is closed on Sundays and Bank Holidays. In dry weather the stockpiles and surfaces will be damped on Saturdays before closing up for the weekend. The site can be viewed remotely by CCTV when not operational.

4.4.2.6 In prolonged dry spells the duty manager will visit the site and damp down on Sundays or bank holidays.

Failure of Water Supply

4.4.2.7 If the mains water supply fails then water tankers will be brought in for suppression.

Emergency Procedures

4.4.2.8 If dust control methods fail, including contingency actions, then site operations will be suspended and the Environment Agency will be contacted to discuss the way forward.

5. REPORTING AND COMPLAINTS PROCEDURES

5.1 Reporting of Complaints

5.1 Complaints can be reported using the information provided on the site notice board at the site entrance.

5.2 Any complaints relating to the site will be recorded on the complaints form contained in Appendix D. The following information will be recorded:

- Date and time
- Name and address of complainant
- Details of complaint
- Weather and wind direction at the time
- Operations underway at time of complaint
- Results of investigation by the SM
- When reported to senior management
- When reported back to complainant

5.3 If the investigation finds that remedial action or repairs are required then these will be carried out without delay. The results will be reported back to the complainant directly and recorded in the site diary.

5.4 A record of incidents, accidents or non-conformances will be kept and reported following and reported to senior management. This includes the following information:

- Date and time of incident
- What happened
- What caused it
- Who was involved
- What action was taken
- Were external agencies involved
- Any changes that have been made to the procedures/ EMS to reduce recurrence of the incident

5.5 If numerous substantiated complaints are received the operations will cease whilst an investigation is carried out and the issue is rectified.

5.2 Management Responsibilities

5.2.1 The responsibility of handling complaints is with the SM with support from a OM. Incidents are investigated by the SM whereby rectifying action is determined.

5.3 Community Liaison

5.3.1 Contact numbers are displayed on the notice board at the site entrance. These details can be used by members of the community to contact the operator both during working hours and when the site is closed. The company website also displays a phone number and email address.

5.3.2 Liaison with immediate neighbours would be undertaken by phone call or by visiting in person.

5.3.3 Complaints will be investigated, and a response will be reported back to the complainant using the same method of communication that the complainant use, eg. email or phone call.

5.3.4 If multiple complaints are received and communication is required at a community level, a community liaison group will be established.

6. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

6.1 The operator proposes to add a washing facility to the site to treat non-hazardous waste by washing, store hazardous waste in an enclosed building and increase throughput to accommodate the washing process and also extend the site boundary to the north and west.

6.2 Processing by washing includes washing and then screening of wet material using a screening deck. The washing process has a very low potential to generate dust to submersion of the waste material in water via the treatment process. Wet material is further screened using a screening deck. Material is wet so there is very low potential for dust generation.

6.3 Oversize material will be crushed prior to washing. The crushing process has the potential for dust generation. Emissions to air during crushing will be controlled by the integral dust suppression on the screener.

6.4 The storage of hazardous wastes will be inside an enclosed building.The material stored within the building will be damped down if dry to prevent dust emissions.

6.5 The surface of the site is concrete sealed and enclosed by a combination of concrete walls, fencing, bunds and mature vegetation strips.

6.6 The sensitivity of receptors to adverse impacts from dust has been assessed in accordance with IAQM guidance. The majority of identified receptors in the surrounding area were assessed as having low sensitivity to both dust soiling and human health impacts predominantly due to their distance from dust/PM sources at the site.

6.7 Residences located to the east off Elizabeth Close were assessed as having high sensitivity to dust soiling due to their proximity to the proposed entrance off Station Road, however, these properties are over 100 m from the main processing area and there is extensive screening along the eastern boundary. Residences along Halliwell Court to the west were assessed as having medium sensitivity to dust soiling, however these properties are screened by a 9 m high steel panel wall with noise attenuation barrier, bunds, and 8 to 10 m wide vegetation strip. The mitigated risk to these receptors is considered to be low with implementation of dust control measures.

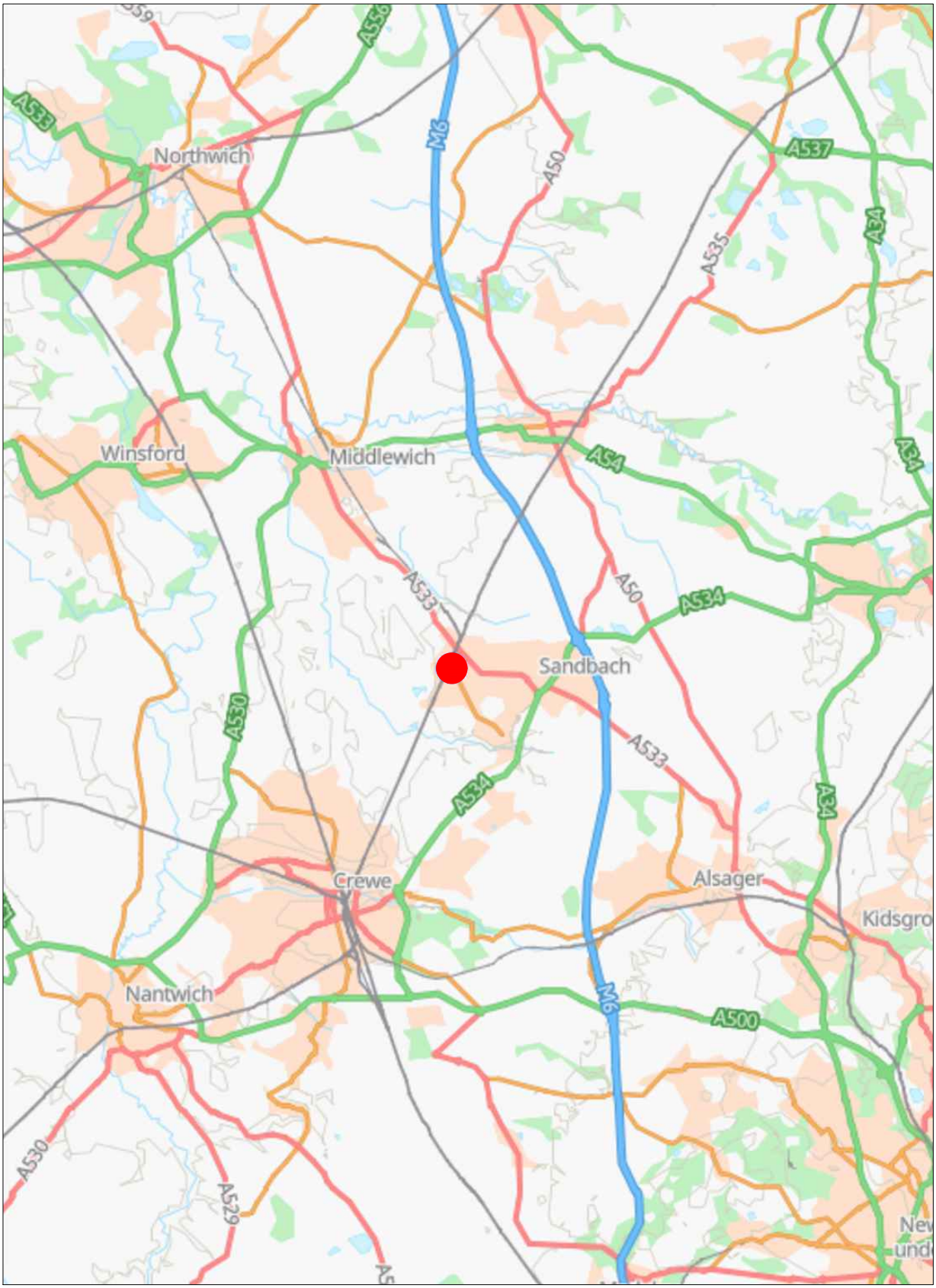
6.8 The site is located on an industrial estate and there are four industrial units adjacent to the site which were assessed as having medium sensitivity to dust soiling. The mitigated risk to these receptors is considered to be low with implementation of dust control measures.

6.9 Prevention of emissions will be predominantly through: containment within buildings and bays, daily inspections, limiting vehicle speeds, and anti-idling policy, yard cleaning and road sweeping. Suppression measures include the use of a mobile water bowser to dampen surfaces and stockpiles and integral suppression on the crusher. The overall risk of emissions following mitigation measures has been determined as low.

6.10 The DEMP will be reviewed annually as part of the annual review of the EMS, following any complaints received relating to emissions or following relevant variations to the waste operations.

APPENDIX A

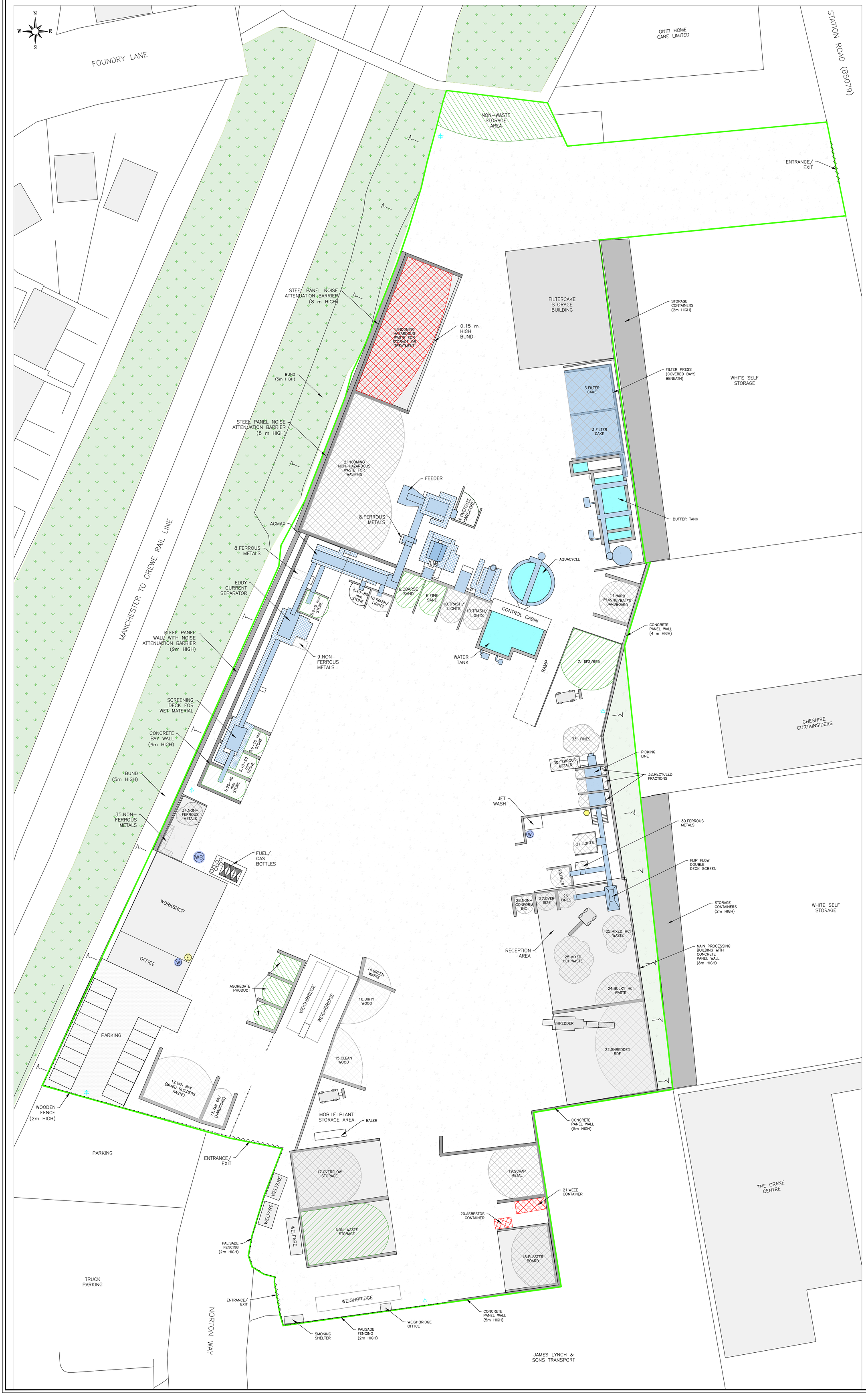
Drawings



LEGEND ● SITE

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CLIENT: ENVIROSKIPS LIMITED		DRAWN BY: M.Y.B	APPROVED BY: C.G
JOB TITLE: ENVIROSKIPS LIMITED TRANSFER STATION		DATE: 18/08/25	DRAWING No. 161/01
DRAWING TITLE: SITE LOCATION PLAN		SCALE @ A4: NTS	



Legend

- PERMIT BOUNDARY
- CONCRETE SURFACE
- TARMACK SURFACE
- BUILDING
- WOODLAND
- NON-HAZARDOUS WASTE STORAGE
- HAZARDOUS WASTE STORAGE
- NON-WASTE STORAGE OR PRODUCT
- GATES
- BOUNDARY FENCING
- (W) MAINS WATER
- (WB) MOBILE DUST SUPPRESSION EQUIPMENT
- FUEL/OIL STORAGE
- DUST/ODOUR MONITORING POINT
- (E) ELECTRICITY MAINS

REV.	DESCRIPTION	DATE	BY
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A	MINOR MODIFICATIONS	30/3/26	MYB

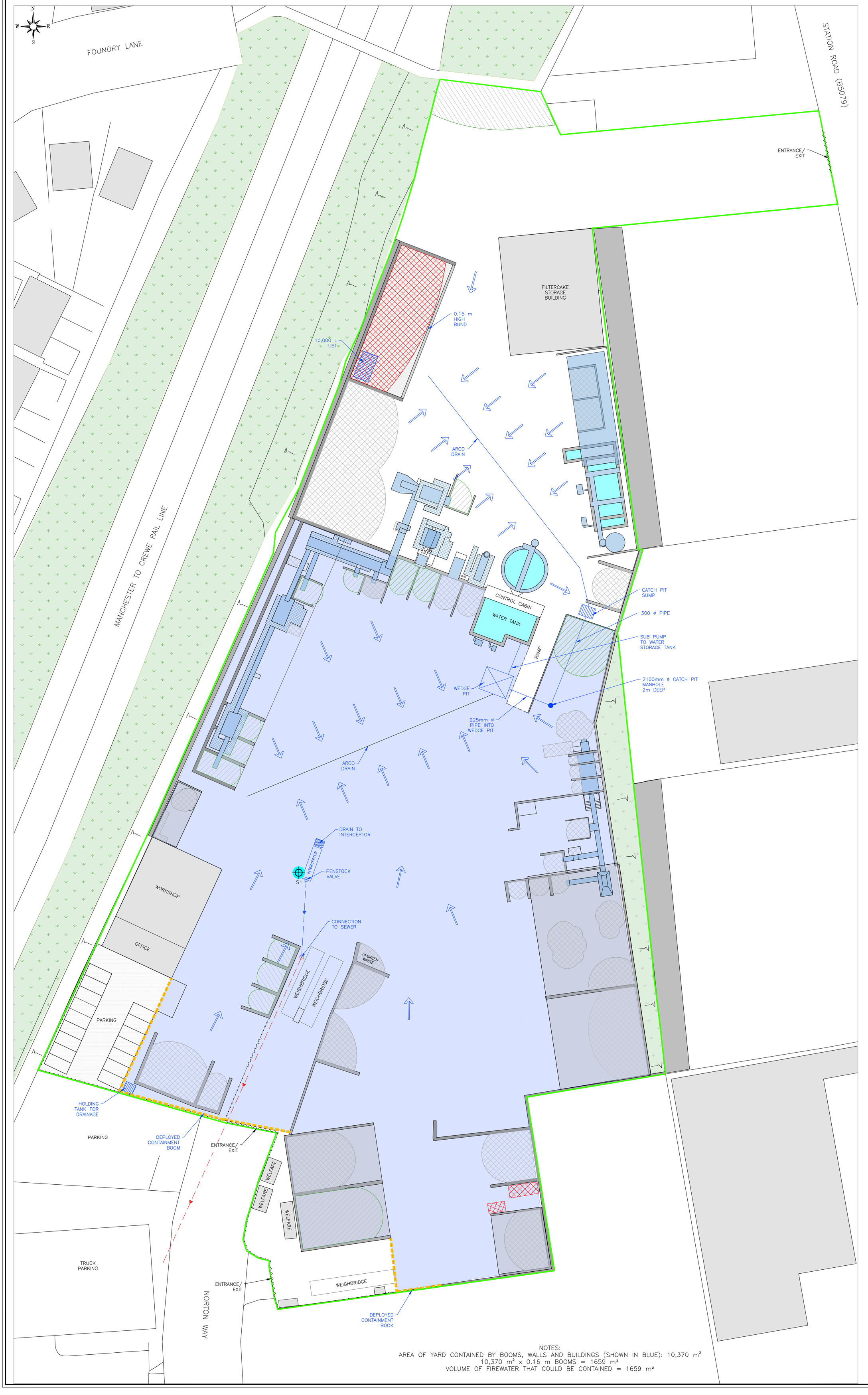
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CLIENT.
ENVIRO SKIPS HIRE LIMITED

JOB TITLE.
ENVIRO SKIPS HIRE LIMITED
SANDBACH
TRANSFER STATION

DRAWING TITLE.
SITE LAYOUT PLAN

DRAWN BY.	APPROVED BY.	DRAWING No.
M.Y.B	C.G	161/02B
DATE. 08/08/25	SCALE. 1:250	



Legend

- PERMIT BOUNDARY
- BUILDING
- WOODLAND
- NON–HAZARDOUS WASTE STORAGE
- HAZARDOUS WASTE STORAGE
- NON–WASTE STORAGE OR PRODUCT
- GATES
- BOUNDARY FENCING
- FIREWATER CONTAINED
- SURFACE FLOW DIRECTION
- FOUL SEWER
- CONTAINMENT BOOM
- S1 SURFACE WATER DISHCARGE AND SAMPLING POINT

NOTES:
AREA OF YARD CONTAINED BY BOOMS, WALLS AND BUILDINGS (SHOWN IN BLUE): 10,370 m²
10,370 m² x 0.16 m BOOMS = 1659 m³
VOLUME OF FIREWATER THAT COULD BE CONTAINED = 1659 m³

REV.	DESCRIPTION	DATE	BY
A	MINOR MODIFICATIONS	21/5/26	MYB

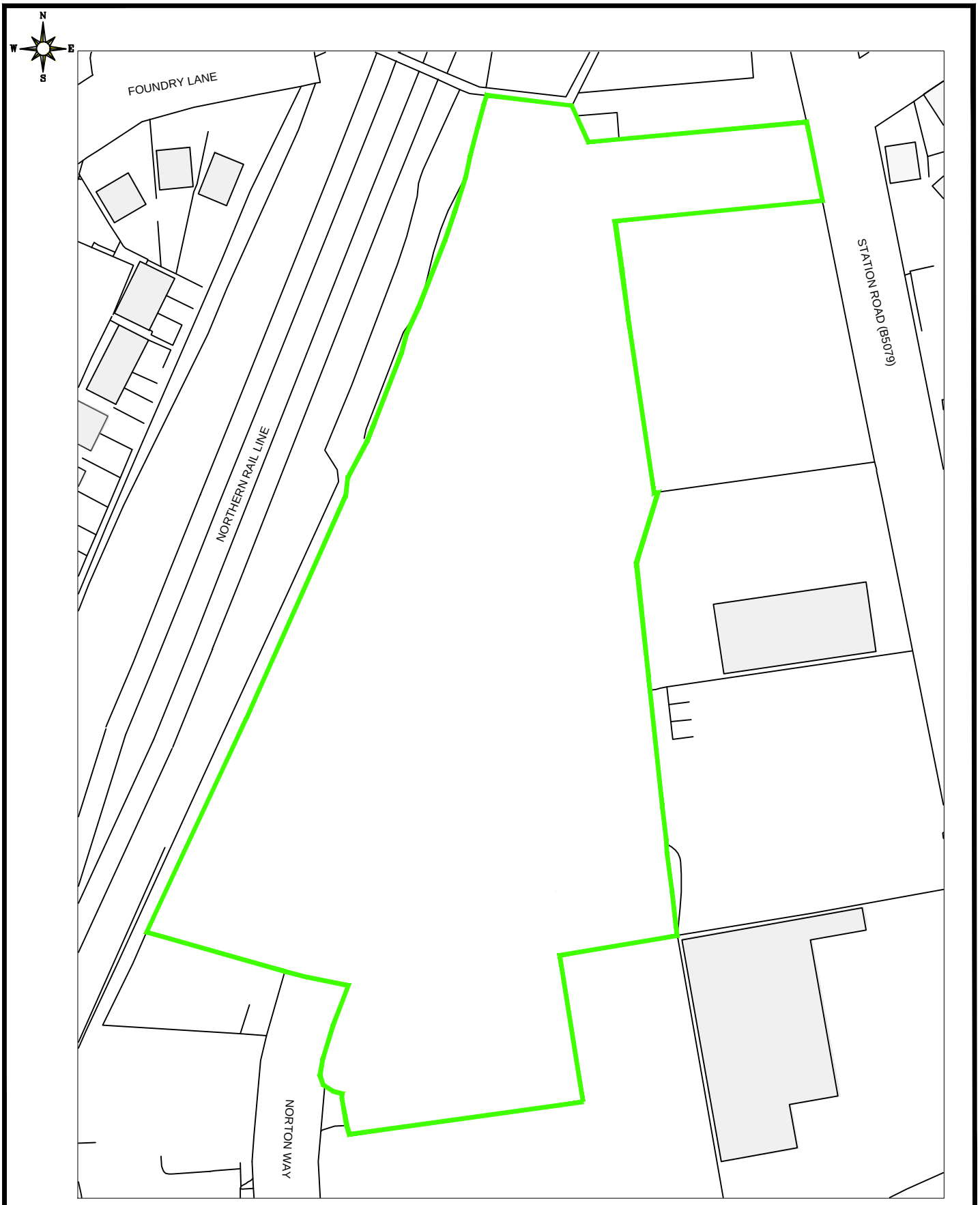
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CLIENT.
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JOB TITLE.
ENVIRO SKIPS HIRE LIMITED
SANDBACH
TRANSFER STATION

DRAWING TITLE.
DRAINAGE LAYOUT PLAN

DRAWN BY.	APPROVED BY.	DRAWING No.
M.Y.B	C.G	161/03A
DATE. 08/08/25	SCALE. 1:250	



LEGEND — PROPOSED PERMIT BOUNDARY

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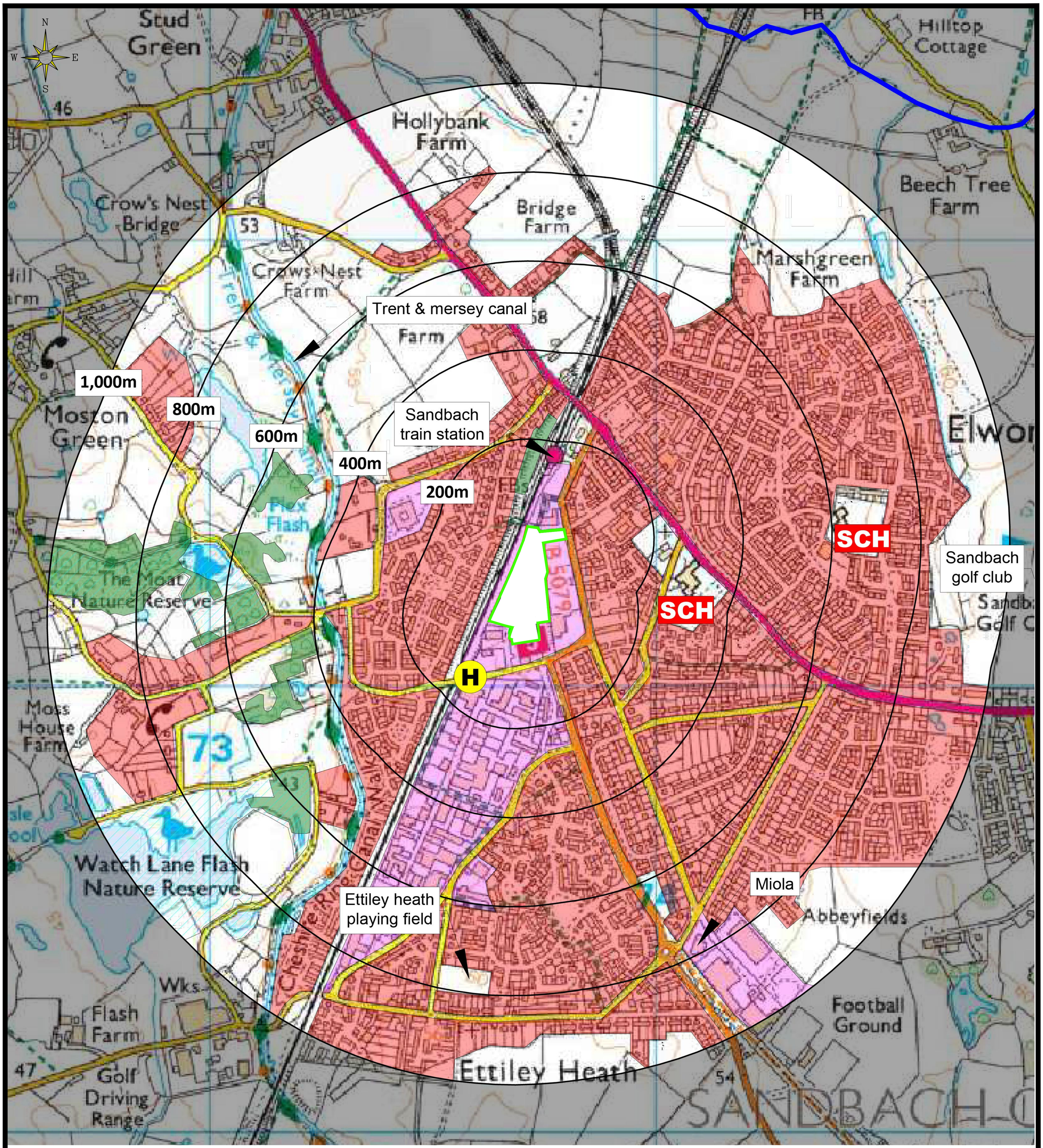
CLIENT: ENVIROSKIPS LIMITED		DRAWN BY: M.Y.B	APPROVED BY: C.G
JOB TITLE: ENVIROSKIPS LIMITED TRANSFER STATION		DATE: 18/08/25	DRAWING No.: 161/05A
DRAWING TITLE: PROPOSED PERMIT BOUNDARY		SCALE @ A4: 1:1,250	



LEGEND PROPOSED PERMIT BOUNDARY EXISTING PERMIT BOUNDARY

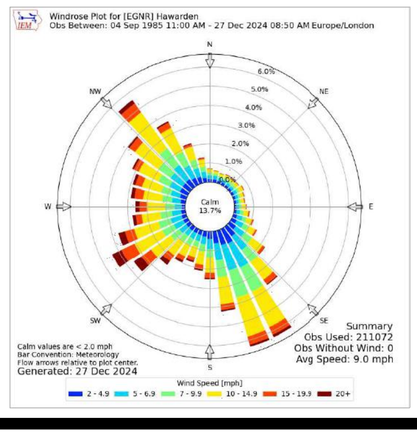
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JOB TITLE: ENVIROSKIPS LIMITED TRANSFER STATION		DATE: 18/08/25	DRAWING No.: 161/05A
DRAWING TITLE: EXISTING AND PROPOSED PERMIT BOUNDARY		SCALE @ A4: 1:1,250	



LEGEND

- Class A, B, C roads
- Nearest fire hydrant
- Railway line
- School
- Woodland areas
- Priority habitat inventory (deciduous woodland)
- Sites of special scientific interest



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JOB TITLE.
ENVIROSKIPS LIMITED TRANSFER STATION

DATE.
18/08/25

DRAWING No.
161/06A

DRAWING TITLE.
RECEPTORS PLAN (1 Km)

SCALE @ A1.
1:1,250

APPENDIX B

Assessment Method

1 Assessment Method

1.1 The assessment proceeds stepwise as illustrated in Figure 2 below, reproduced from the IAQM Guidance on the assessment of dust from demolition and construction.

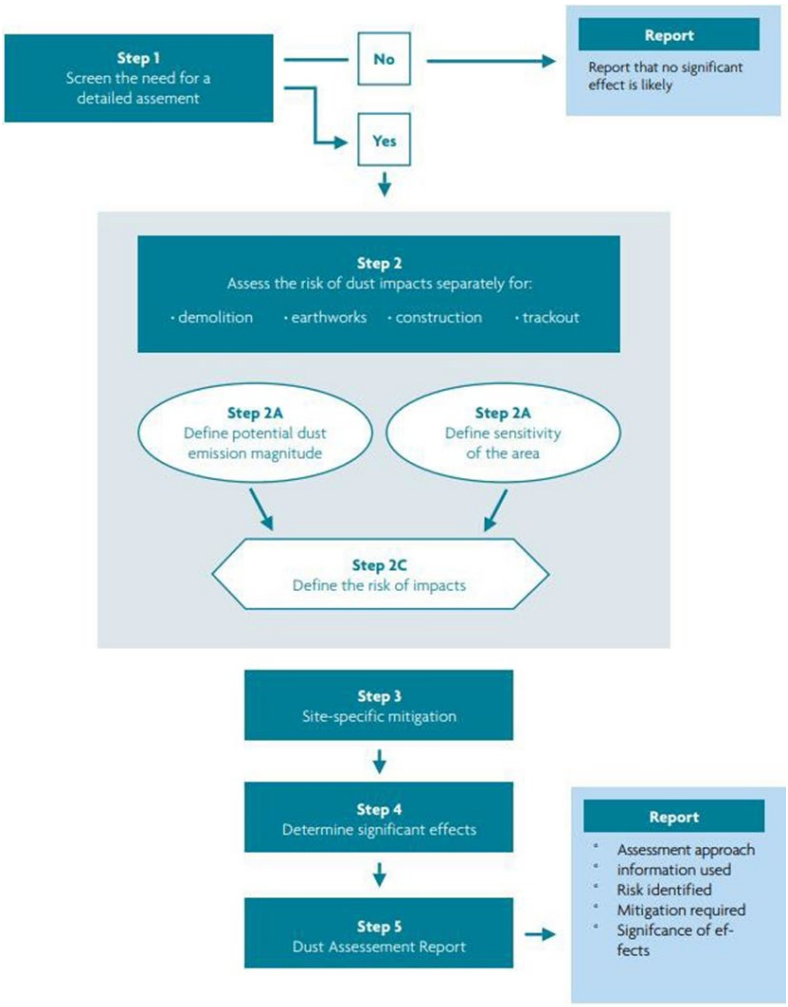


Figure A1: Assessment Procedure

2 Step 1: Screen the Need for a Detailed Assessment

2.1 An assessment is normally required when there is a human receptor within 350 m of the boundary of the site and 50 m of the route used by construction vehicles. This site fits within this location as it is surrounded by commercial operators which are considered human receptors and so will require an assessment.

3 Step 2: Assess the Risk of Dust Impacts

3.1 This step is split into three sections as follows:

- 2A -define the potential dust emission magnitude;
- 2B - define the sensitivity of the area; and
- 2C - define the risk of impacts.

3.2 In Step 2A, each of the dust-generating activities is examined and a dust emission magnitude determined depending on the scale and nature of the works based on the criteria shown in Table 3 below.

Dust emission magnitude		
Small	**Medium**	**Large**
Demolition		
• total building volume <20,000m^3 • construction material with low potential for dust release (e.g. metal cladding or timber) • demolition activities <10m above ground • demolition during wetter months	• total building volume 20,000 - 50,000m^3 • potentially dusty construction material • demolition activities 10 - 20m above ground level	• total building volume >50,000m^3 • potentially dusty construction material (e.g. concrete) • on-site crushing and screening • demolition activities >20m above ground level
Earthworks		
• total site area <2,500m^2 • soil type with large grain size (e.g. sand) • <5 heavy earth moving vehicles active at any one time • formation of bunds <4m in height • total material moved <10,000 tonnes • earthworks during wetter months	• total site area 2,500m^2 - 10,000m^2 • moderately dusty soil type (e.g. silt) • 5 – 10 heavy earth moving vehicles active at any one time • formation of bunds 4 – 8m in height • total material moved 20,000 - 100,000 tonnes	• total site area >10,000m^2 • potentially dusty soil type (e.g. clay, which will be prone to suspension when dry due to small particle size) • >10 heavy earth moving vehicles active at any one time • formation of bunds >8m in height • total material moved >100,000 tonnes

Table A1: Dust Emission Magnitude (continued over)

Construction		
• total building volume <25,000m^3 • construction material with low potential for dust release (e.g. metal cladding or timber)	• total building volume 25,000 - 100,000m^3 • potentially dusty construction material (e.g. concrete) • on-site concrete batching	• total building volume >100,000m^3 • on-site concrete batching • sandblasting
Trackout		
• <10 HDV (>3.5t) outward movements in any one day • surface material with low potential for dust release • unpaved road length <50m	• 10 – 50 HDV (>3.5t) outward movements in any one day • moderately dusty surface material (e.g. high clay content) • unpaved road length 50 – 100m;	• >50 HDV (>3.5t) outward movements in any one day • potentially dusty surface material (e.g. high clay content) • unpaved road length >100m

Table A1 continued: Dust Emission Magnitude

3.7 Step 2B requires the sensitivity of the surrounding area to be determined for each activity, based on the proximity and number of receptors, their sensitivity to dust, the local PM_{10} background concentrations and any other site-specific factors. Tables A2 to A4 show the criteria for defining the sensitivity of the area to different dust effects.

Receptor sensitivity	**Number of receptors**	**Distance from the source (m)**			
		< 20	**< 50**	**< 100**	**< 350**
High	> 100	High	High	Medium	Low
	10 – 100	High	Medium	Low	Low
	< 10	Medium	Low	Low	Low
Medium	> 1	Medium	Low	Low	Low
Low	> 1	Low	Low	Low	Low

Table A2: Sensitivity of the area to dust soiling effects

Background PM_{10} concentrations (annual mean)	Number of receptors	Distance from the source (m)				
		< 20	< 50	< 100	< 200	< 350
High receptor sensitivity						
> 32µg/m^3	> 100	High	High	High	Medium	Low
	10 – 100			Medium	Low	
	< 10		Medium	Low		
28 – 32µg/m^3	> 100	High	High	Medium	Low	Low
	10 – 100		Medium	Low		
	< 10					
24 – 28µg/m^3	> 100	High	Medium	Low	Low	Low
	10 – 100					
	< 10	Medium	Low			
< 24µg/m^3	> 100	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low
	10 – 100	Low				
	< 10					
Medium receptor sensitivity						
> 32µg/m^3	> 10	High	Medium	Low	Low	Low
	< 10	Medium	Low			
28 – 32µg/m^3	> 10	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low
	< 10	Low				
24 – 28µg/m^3	> 10	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
	< 10					
< 24µg/m^3	> 10	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
	< 10					
Low receptor sensitivity						
–	> 1	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low

Table A3: Sensitivity of the area to human health impacts

Receptor sensitivity	Distance from the source (m)	
	< 20	< 50
High	High	Medium
Medium	Medium	Low
Low	Low	Low

Table A4: Sensitivity of the area for ecological impacts

3.8 The overall risk of the impacts for each activity is then determined (step 2C) prior to the application of any mitigation measures and an overall risk for the site derived.

Sensitivity of area	Dust emission magnitude		
	Large	Medium	Small
Demolition			
High	High risk site	Medium risk site	Medium risk site
Medium	High risk site	Medium risk site	Low risk site
Low	Medium risk site	Low risk site	Negligible
Earthworks			
High	High risk site	Medium risk site	Low risk site
Medium	Medium risk site	Medium risk site	Low risk site
Low	Low risk site	Low risk site	Negligible
Construction			
High	High risk site	Medium risk site	Low risk site
Medium	Medium risk site	Medium risk site	Low risk site
Low	Low risk site	Low risk site	Negligible
Trackout			
High	High risk site	Medium risk site	Low risk site
Medium	Medium risk site	Low risk site	Negligible
Low	Low risk site	Low risk site	Negligible

Table A5: Risk of dust impacts

3.9 The receptor sensitivity assessment and determination of impacts includes assessment of receptors within 350 m of the site boundary and within 50 m of the access route up to 500 m from the site.

4 Step 3: Site Specific Mitigation

4.1 Once each of the activities is assigned a risk rating, appropriate mitigation measures are identified based on recommendations in the IAQM guidance. Where the risk is negligible, no mitigation measures beyond those required as best practice are necessary.

5 Step 4: Determine Any Significant Residual Effects

5.1 Once the risk of dust impacts has been determined and the appropriate dust mitigation measures identified, the final step is to determine whether there are any residual significant effects. The IAQM construction dust guidance notes that it is anticipated that with the implementation of effective site-specific mitigation measures, the environmental effect will not be significant in most cases.

6 Step 5: Prepare a Dust Assessment Report

6.1 The last step of the assessment is the preparation of a dust assessment.

APPENDIX C

Monitoring Check Sheet

Enviro Skip Hire Ltd **example checksheet**
Norton Way, Sandbach
DEMP Checklist
Date:
Checked by: site manager
Weather rain

Item	Observations/Actions	Actions Completed
Check for dust at monitoring points as shown on site layout plan	No dust	
Check site entrance for staining.	Staining at entrance, sweeper dispatched. Wheel wash cleaned out and topped up.	
Check conveyor drop heights are set to minimum	Bay 1 conveyor too high, adjusted down	
Check stockpiles have been damped down if not raining/recently stopped raining	raining, dampening not required	

APPENDIX D

Complaints Form

ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLAINT RECORD

DATE		TIME	

Details of the Complainant

Name	
Address	
Tel No	

Details of the Complaint

What is the complaint
Have you carried out an investigation as per the complaints procedure, briefly detail:
What action have you taken
Was there any SIGNIFICANT pollution or environmental impact YES / NO
If YES please detail below
If YES provide the information to the WAMITAB holder for notification to the Environment Agency
Date and Time Environment Agency informed
Name of Person Informed
Date and Time of report back to the Complainant
Details of any changes to procedures or the EMS



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