



PROFESSIONAL CONSULT

FUTURE ENVIRONMENTS

DUST MANAGEMENT PLAN

Proposed Residential Development

Watermill Gardens, Penistone

20 January 2026

QUALITY ASSURANCE & REPORT INFORMATION

| Report Version | R1 | R2 | R3 | R4 |
|----------------|----------------------|----|----|----|
| Prepared by | John Goodwin MIOA | | | |
| Position | Director | | | |
| Reviewed by | Martyn Parker MIOA | | | |
| Position | Principal Consultant | | | |
| Issue Date | 20 January 2026 | | | |
| Comments | First issue | | | |

Project: Proposed Residential Development

Client: Mulgrave Property Group Limited

Reference: 24.230.2.R1

This report has been prepared by Professional Consult Limited in accordance with the agreed terms and conditions of the appointment. Professional Consult Limited cannot accept any responsibility for use of, or reliance on, the contents of this report by any third party.

Professional Consult Limited is registered in England (11635570). Registered Office: 534 Edenfield Road, Rochdale, Lancashire OL12 7QJ

Professional Consult Limited
Suite 3, Second Floor
Blue Pit Mill
Rochdale
OL11 2YW

hello@professionalconsult.co.uk
www.professionalconsult.co.uk



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Assuming the relevant mitigation measures outlined in this Dust Management Plan are implemented, and the relevant monitoring and dust complaint procedures outlined above are followed, the residual impact from all dust generating activities is predicted to be **not significant**, in accordance with the IAQM guidance¹.

¹ Guidance on the Assessment of Dust from Demolition and Construction V2.2, IAQM, 2024.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------------|-----------|
| 1 | INTRODUCTION | 4 |
| 2 | METHODOLOGY | 5 |
| 3 | RISK ASSESSMENT | 10 |
| 4 | DUST MANAGEMENT SCHEME | 14 |
| APPENDIX 1: | GLOSSARY | 16 |
| APPENDIX 2: | REPORTING FORMS | 17 |
| APPENDIX 3: | FIGURES | 20 |

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

1.1.1 This Dust Management Plan (DMP) has been prepared to address a planning condition for a residential development on land off Watermill Gardens, Penistone.

1.1.2 Construction activities associated with the scheme have the potential to generate fugitive dust emissions. As such, a DMP has been prepared in order to evaluate potential impacts and specify suitable control measures.

1.2 Site Location and Context

1.2.1 The site is located on land off Watermill Gardens, Penistone, at approximate National Grid Reference (NGR): 424420, 403870. The relevant Local Authority (LA) is Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council (BMBC). Reference should be made to Figure 1 for a map of the site and surrounding area.

1.2.2 The proposals comprise the erection of 17 dwellings with associated parking, drainage and landscaping.

1.2.3 Planning consent (reference: 2023/0898) for the development was granted by BMBC subject to a number of conditions. These include the following in relation to fugitive dust emissions:

"4. Prior to any work commencing, the applicant shall submit to the Local Planning Authority for their approval a dust management plan detailing how they will control dust during construction. Once approved the applicant shall adhere to the dust management plan at all times.

Reason: To reduce or remove adverse impacts on health and the quality of life, especially for people living and/or working nearby, in accordance with Local Plan Policy POLL1"

1.2.4 To address the requested condition, a DMP has been prepared in order to assess potential impacts associated with construction phase activities and identify any additional mitigation necessary to reduce effects to an acceptable level. This is provided in the following report.

1.2.5 All acronyms used within this report are defined in the Glossary presented in Appendix 1.

1.3 Documents Consulted

1.3.1 The following documents have been used throughout this report:

- Guidance on the Assessment of Dust from Demolition and Construction V2.2, Institute of Air Quality Management (IAQM), 2024;
- Guidance on Monitoring in the Vicinity of Demolition and Construction Sites, IAQM, 2018; and,
- Air Quality Standards Regulations, 2010.

1.4 Confidentiality

1.4.1 Professional Consult has prepared this report solely for the use of the Client. Should any third party wish to use or rely upon the contents of the report, written approval must be sought from Professional Consult; a charge may be levied against such approval.

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 There is the potential for fugitive dust emissions to occur as a result of construction phase activities. These have been assessed in accordance with the methodology outlined within the IAQM document 'Guidance on the Assessment of Dust from Demolition and Construction V2.2'².

2.1.2 Activities on the proposed construction site have been divided into three types to reflect their different potential impacts. These are:

- Earthworks;
- Construction; and,
- Trackout.

2.1.3 The potential for dust emissions was assessed for each activity that is likely to take place and considered three separate dust effects:

- Annoyance due to dust soiling;
- Harm to ecological receptors;
- The risk of health effects due to a significant increase in exposure to particulate matter less than 10µm in diameter (PM₁₀).

2.1.4 The assessment steps are detailed below.

2.2 Step 1

2.2.1 Step 1 screens the requirement for a more detailed assessment. Should human receptors be identified within 250m from the boundary or 50m from the construction vehicle route up to 250m from the site entrance, then the assessment proceeds to Step 2. Additionally, should ecological receptors be identified within 50m of the site or the construction vehicle route up to 250m from the site entrance, then the assessment also proceeds to Step 2.

2.2.2 Should sensitive receptors not be present within the relevant distances then **negligible** impacts would be expected and further assessment is not necessary.

2.3 Step 2

2.3.1 Step 2 assesses the risk of potential dust impacts. A site is allocated a risk category based on two factors:

- The scale and nature of the works, which determines the magnitude of dust arising as: small, medium or large (Step 2A);
- The sensitivity of the area to dust impacts, which can be defined as low, medium or high sensitivity (Step 2B).

2.3.2 The two factors are combined in Step 2C to determine the risk of dust impacts without mitigation applied.

² Guidance on the Assessment of Dust from Demolition and Construction V2.2, IAQM, 2024.

2.3.3 Step 2A defines the potential magnitude of dust emission through the construction phase. The relevant criteria are summarised in Table 1.

Table 1. Construction Dust - Magnitude of Emission

| Magnitude | Activity | Criteria |
|-----------|--------------|--|
| Large | Earthworks | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total site area greater than 110,000m² Potentially dusty soil type (e.g. clay, which will be prone to suspension when dry due to small particle size) More than 10 heavy earth moving vehicles active at any one time Formation of bunds greater than 6m in height |
| | Construction | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total building volume greater than 75,000m³ On site concrete batching Sandblasting |
| | Trackout | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> More than 50 Heavy Duty Vehicle (HDV) trips per day Potentially dusty surface material (e.g. high clay content) Unpaved road length greater than 100m |
| Medium | Earthworks | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total site area 18,000m² to 110,000m² Moderately dusty soil type (e.g. silt) 5 to 10 heavy earth moving vehicles active at any one time Formation of bunds 3m to 6m in height |
| | Construction | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total building volume 12,000m³ to 75,000m³ Potentially dusty construction material (e.g. concrete) On site concrete batching |
| | Trackout | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 20 to 50 HDV trips per day Moderately dusty surface material (e.g. high clay content) Unpaved road length 50m to 100m |
| Low | Earthworks | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total site area less than 18,000m² Soil type with large grain size (e.g. sand) Less than 5 heavy earth moving vehicles active at any one time Formation of bunds less than 3m in height |
| | Construction | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total building volume less than 12,000m³ Construction material with low potential for dust release (e.g. metal cladding or timber) |
| | Trackout | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Less than 20 HDV trips per day Surface material with low potential for dust release Unpaved road length less than 50m |

2.3.4 Step 2B defines the sensitivity of the area around the development to potential dust impacts. The sensitivities of specific receptors are shown in Table 2.

Table 2. Construction Dust - Sensitivities of Human and Ecological Receptors

| Receptor Sensitivity | Examples | |
|----------------------|--|---|
| | Human Receptors | Ecological Receptors |
| High | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Users expect high levels of amenity High aesthetic or value property People expected to be present continuously for extended periods of time Locations where members of the public are exposed over a time period relevant to the AQO for PM₁₀. e.g. residential properties, hospitals, schools and residential care homes | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internationally or nationally designated site e.g. Special Area of Conservation |

| Receptor Sensitivity | Examples | |
|----------------------|---|--|
| | Human Receptors | Ecological Receptors |
| Medium | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Users expect to enjoy a reasonable level of amenity Aesthetic or value of their property could be diminished by soiling People or property wouldn't reasonably be expected to be present here continuously or regularly for extended periods as part of the normal pattern of use of the land e.g. parks and places of work | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nationally designated site e.g. Sites of Special Scientific Interest |
| Low | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enjoyment of amenity would not reasonably be expected Property would not be expected to be diminished in appearance Transient exposure, where people would only be expected to be present for limited periods. e.g. public footpaths, shopping streets, playing fields, farmland, short term car parks and roads | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Locally designated site e.g. Local Nature Reserve |

2.3.5 The criteria for determining the sensitivity of the area to dust soiling effects on people and property is summarised in Table 3.

Table 3. Construction Dust - Sensitivity of the Area to Dust Soiling Effects on People and Property

| Receptor Sensitivity | Number of Receptors | Distance from the Source (m) | | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| | | Less than 20 | Less than 50 | Less than 100 | Less than 250 |
| High | More than 100 | High | High | Medium | Low |
| | 10 - 100 | High | Medium | Low | Low |
| | 1 - 10 | Medium | Low | Low | Low |
| Medium | More than 1 | Medium | Low | Low | Low |
| Low | More than 1 | Low | Low | Low | Low |

2.3.6 Table 4 outlines the criteria for determining the sensitivity of the area to human health impacts.

Table 4. Construction Dust - Sensitivity of the Area to Human Health Impacts

| Receptor Sensitivity | Background Annual Mean PM ₁₀ Concentration | Number of Receptors | Distance from the Source (m) | | | |
|----------------------|---|---------------------|------------------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| | | | Less than 20 | Less than 50 | Less than 100 | Less than 250 |
| High | Greater than 32µg/m ³ | More than 100 | High | High | High | Medium |
| | | 10 - 100 | High | High | Medium | Low |
| | | 1 - 10 | High | Medium | Low | Low |
| | 28 - 32µg/m ³ | More than 100 | High | High | Medium | Low |
| | | 10 - 100 | High | Medium | Low | Low |
| | | 1 - 10 | High | Medium | Low | Low |

| Receptor Sensitivity | Background Annual Mean PM ₁₀ Concentration | Number of Receptors | Distance from the Source (m) | | | | |
|----------------------|---|---------------------|------------------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|-----|
| | | | Less than 20 | Less than 50 | Less than 100 | Less than 250 | |
| | 24 - 28µg/m ³ | More than 100 | High | Medium | Low | Low | |
| | | 10 - 100 | High | Medium | Low | Low | |
| | | 1 - 10 | Medium | Low | Low | Low | |
| | Less than 24µg/m ³ | More than 100 | Medium | Low | Low | Low | |
| | | 10 - 100 | Low | Low | Low | Low | |
| | | 1 - 10 | Low | Low | Low | Low | |
| Medium | Greater than 32µg/m ³ | More than 10 | High | Medium | Low | Low | |
| | | 1 - 10 | Medium | Low | Low | Low | |
| | 28 - 32µg/m ³ | More than 10 | Medium | Low | Low | Low | |
| | | 1 - 10 | Low | Low | Low | Low | |
| | 24 - 28µg/m ³ | More than 10 | Low | Low | Low | Low | |
| | | 1 - 10 | Low | Low | Low | Low | |
| | Less than 24µg/m ³ | More than 10 | Low | Low | Low | Low | |
| | | 1 - 10 | Low | Low | Low | Low | |
| | Low | - | 1 or more | Low | Low | Low | Low |

2.3.7 Table 5 outlines the criteria for determining the sensitivity of the area to ecological impacts.

Table 5. Construction Dust - Sensitivity of the Area to Ecological Impacts

| Receptor Sensitivity | Distance from the Source (m) | |
|----------------------|------------------------------|--------------|
| | Less than 20 | Less than 50 |
| High | High | Medium |
| Medium | Medium | Low |
| Low | Low | Low |

2.3.8 Step 2C combines the dust emission magnitude with the sensitivity of the area to determine the risk of unmitigated impacts.

2.3.9 Table 6 outlines the risk category from earthworks, construction and trackout activities.

Table 6. Construction Dust - Dust Risk Category from Earthworks, Construction and Trackout Activities

| Receptor Sensitivity | Dust Emission Magnitude | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|--------|------------|
| | Large | Medium | Small |
| High | High | Medium | Low |
| Medium | Medium | Medium | Low |
| Low | Low | Low | Negligible |

2.4 Step 3

2.4.1 Step 3 requires the identification of site specific mitigation measures within the IAQM guidance³ to reduce potential dust impacts based upon the relevant risk categories identified in Step 2. For sites with **negligible** risk, mitigation measures beyond those required by legislation are not required. However, additional controls may be applied as part of good practice.

2.5 Step 4

2.5.1 Once the risk of dust impacts has been determined and the appropriate mitigation measures identified, the final step is to determine the significance of any residual impacts. For almost all construction activity, the aim should be to control effects through the use of effective mitigation. Experience shows that this is normally possible. Hence the residual effect will normally be **not significant**.

³ Guidance on the Assessment of Dust from Demolition and Construction V2.2, IAQM, 2024.

3 RISK ASSESSMENT

3.1 Screening and Receptor Identification

3.1.1 The undertaking of activities such as excavation, ground works, cutting, construction and storage of materials has the potential to result in fugitive dust emissions throughout the construction phase. Vehicle movements both on-site and on the local road network also have the potential to result in the re-suspension of dust from haul roads and highway surfaces.

3.1.2 The potential for impacts at sensitive locations depends significantly on local meteorology during the undertaking of dust generating activities, with the most significant effects likely to occur during dry and windy conditions.

Construction Phase Sensitive Receptors

3.1.3 Receptors sensitive to potential dust impacts during earthworks and construction were identified from a desk-top study of the area up to 250m from the development boundary. This utilised mapping resources available from Google Earth, Google Streetview and Ordnance Survey. The identified receptors are summarised in Table 7.

Table 7. Earthworks and Construction Dust Sensitive Receptors

| Distance from Site Boundary (m) | Approximate Number of Human Receptors | Approximate Number of Ecological Receptors |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| Up to 20 | 10 - 100 | 0 |
| Up to 50 | 10 - 100 | 0 |
| Up to 100 | More than 100 | - |
| Up to 250 | More than 100 | - |

3.1.4 Receptors sensitive to potential dust impacts from trackout were identified from a desk-top study of the area up to 50m from the road network within 250m of the site access. These are summarised in Table 8.

Table 8. Trackout Dust Sensitive Receptors

| Distance from Site Access Route (m) | Approximate Number of Human Receptors | Approximate Number of Ecological Receptors |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| Up to 20 | 10 - 100 | 0 |
| Up to 50 | More than 100 | 0 |

3.1.5 There are no ecological receptors within 50m of the development boundary or the access route within 250m of the site entrance. As such, ecological impacts have not been assessed further within this report.

Background Pollutant Concentrations

3.1.6 Predictions of background pollutant concentrations on a 1km by 1km grid basis have been produced by the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) for the entire of the UK to assist LAs in their Review and Assessment of air quality. The proposed development site is located within grid square NGR: 424500, 403500. Data for this location was downloaded from the DEFRA website⁴ for the purpose of the assessment and are summarised in Table 9.

⁴ <http://uk-air.defra.gov.uk/data/laqm-background-maps?year=2021>.

Table 9. Background Pollutant Concentration Prediction

| Pollutant | Predicted 2026 Background Pollutant Concentration ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) |
|------------------|--|
| PM ₁₀ | 9.45 |

Overall Sensitivity of the Area

3.1.7 The human receptors identified in Table 7 and Table 8 include residential properties and Penistone Grammar School. Based on the criteria in Table 2, the sensitivity of human receptors to potential dust impacts was therefore classified as **high**. This was because receptors included the following examples outlined within the guidance:

- Locations where users would expect to enjoy a reasonable level of amenity;
- Aesthetics or value of the property would be diminished by dust soiling; and,
- Positions where people would be expected to be present for extended periods of time e.g. residential properties, schools and hospitals.

3.2 Assessment of Risk

3.2.1 The desk-study undertaken to inform the baseline identified a number of sensitive receptors within 250m of the site boundary. As such a detailed assessment of potential dust impacts was required.

Site Information

3.2.2 The construction period is anticipated to last approximately 70-weeks. The following standard permitted hours will be followed for all works on site:

- 08:00 - 18:00 Monday to Friday;
- 08:00 - 13:00 Saturday; and,
- No works undertaken on Sundays or Bank Holidays.

3.2.3 Proposed works at the site include the following:

- Site clearance and reduced level dig;
- Construction of new site entrance, roads and utilities;
- Construction of substructures;
- Construction of superstructures;
- Plot works; and,
- Landscaping works.

- 3.2.4 Reference should be made to the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP)⁵ for further details of the construction programme.

Define the Potential Dust Emission Magnitude

Earthworks

- 3.2.5 Earthworks will primarily involve excavating material, haulage, tipping and stockpiling, as well as site levelling and landscaping. The site area is less than 18,000m². In accordance with the criteria outlined in Table 1, the magnitude of potential dust emissions from earthworks is therefore **small**.

Construction

- 3.2.6 The total proposed building volume to be constructed is less than 12,000m³. In accordance with the criteria outlined in Table 1, the magnitude of potential dust emissions from construction is therefore **small**.

Trackout

- 3.2.7 The unpaved road length may be greater than 100m during certain stages of construction. In accordance with the criteria outlined in Table 1, the magnitude of potential dust emissions from trackout is therefore **large**.

Define the Sensitivity of the Area

Dust Soiling

- 3.2.8 Table 12 shows that there are between 10 and 100 **high** sensitivity receptors within 20m of the site boundary. The sensitivity of the area with respect to dust soiling from earthworks and construction, as defined using the criteria summarised in Table 5, is therefore considered to be **high**.
- 3.2.9 Table 13 shows that there are between 10 and 100 **high** sensitivity receptors within 20m of the road network within 250m of the site access. The sensitivity of the area with respect to dust soiling from trackout, as defined using the criteria summarised in Table 5, is therefore considered to be **high**.

Human Health

- 3.2.10 As shown in Table 9, the annual mean PM₁₀ background concentration at the site is 9.45µg/m³. As shown in Table 4, where the background annual mean PM₁₀ concentration is below 24µg/m³ and there are between 10 and 100 **high** sensitivity receptors within 20m of the site boundary, the sensitivity of the area to potential human health impacts from earthworks and construction is **low**.
- 3.2.11 There are between 10 and 100 **high** sensitivity receptors within 20m of the road network within 250m of the site access. The sensitivity of the area with respect to human health from trackout, as defined using the criteria in Table 6, is therefore considered to be **low**.

Define the Risk of Dust Impacts

- 3.2.12 The derived dust emission magnitude for each activity has been combined with the sensitivity of the area to determine the risk of unmitigated impacts in line with the methodology set out in Table 6. A summary of the risk from each dust generating activity is provided in Table 10.

⁵ CEMP - Watermill Gardens, Penistone, Mulgrave Properties, 2024.

Table 10. Summary of Potential Unmitigated Dust Risks

| Potential Impact | Activity | Step 2A - Dust Emission Magnitude | Step 2B - Sensitivity of the Area | Step 2C - Risk |
|------------------|--------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|
| Dust Soiling | Earthworks | Small | High | Low |
| | Construction | Small | High | Low |
| | Trackout | Large | High | High |
| Human Health | Earthworks | Small | Low | Negligible |
| | Construction | Small | Low | Negligible |
| | Trackout | Large | Low | Low |

3.2.13 As indicated in Table 15, the potential risk of dust soiling is **high** from trackout and **low** from earthworks and construction. The potential risk of human health impacts is **low** from trackout and **negligible** from earthworks and construction.

3.2.14 Based on the assessment results, appropriate control measures have been identified from the IAQM guidance⁶. These are outlined in Section 4.0 of this report.

3.2.15 It should be noted that the potential for impacts depends significantly on the distance between the dust generating activity and receptor location. Risk was predicted based on a worst-case scenario of works being undertaken at the site boundary closest to each sensitive area. Therefore, actual risk is likely to be lower than that predicted during the majority of the construction phase.

⁶ Guidance on the Assessment of Dust from Demolition and Construction V2.2, IAQM, 2024.

4 DUST MANAGEMENT SCHEME

4.1 Mitigation Measures

4.1.1 The IAQM guidance⁷ provides potential mitigation measures to reduce impacts as a result of fugitive dust emissions during the construction phase. These have been adapted for the development site as summarised in Table 11.

Table 11. Fugitive Dust Emission Mitigation Measures

| Issue | Control Measure |
|--|---|
| Communications | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop and implement a stakeholder communications plan that includes community engagement before work commences on site Display the name and contact details of person(s) accountable for air quality and dust issues on the site boundary. This may be the environment manager/engineer or the site manager Display the head or regional office contact information Develop and implement a DMP, which may include measures to control other emissions, approved by the LA |
| Site management | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Record all dust and air quality complaints, identify cause(s), take appropriate measures to reduce emissions in a timely manner, and record the measures taken Make the complaints log available to the LA upon request Record any exceptional incidents that cause dust and/or air emissions, either on- or offsite, and the action taken to resolve the situation in the log book Hold regular liaison meetings with other high risk construction sites within 250m of the site boundary, to ensure plans are co-ordinated and dust and particulate matter emissions are minimised |
| Monitoring | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake daily on-site and off-site inspection, where receptors are nearby, to monitor dust, record inspection results, and make the log available to the LA when asked Carry out regular site inspections to monitor compliance with the DMP, record inspection results, and make an inspection log available to the LA upon request Increase the frequency of site inspections when activities with a high potential to produce dust are being carried out and during prolonged dry or windy conditions |
| Site preparation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plan site layout so that machinery and dust causing activities are located away from receptors, as far as is possible Erect solid screens or barriers around dust activities or the site boundary that are at least as high as any stockpiles on site Fully enclose site or specific operations where there is a high potential for dust production and they are active for an extensive period Avoid site runoff of water or mud Keep site fencing, barriers and scaffolding clean using wet methods Remove materials that have a potential to produce dust from site as soon as possible, unless being re-used Cover, seed or fence stockpiles to prevent wind whipping |
| Operating vehicle/machinery and sustainable travel | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure all vehicles switch off engines when stationary - no idling vehicles Avoid the use of diesel or petrol powered generators and use mains electricity or battery powered equipment where practicable Produce a Construction Logistics Plan to manage the sustainable delivery of goods and materials |
| Operations | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only use cutting, grinding or sawing equipment fitted or in conjunction with suitable dust suppression techniques Ensure an adequate water supply on the site for effective dust suppression, using non-potable water where possible and appropriate Use enclosed chutes and conveyors and covered skips Minimise drop heights and use fine water sprays wherever appropriate Ensure equipment is available to clean any dry spillages, and clean up spillages as soon as reasonably practicable using wet cleaning methods |
| Waste management | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoid bonfires or burning of waste materials |
| Construction | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoid scabbling (roughening of concrete surfaces) if possible Ensure sand and other aggregates are stored in banded areas and are not allowed to dry out |
| Trackout | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use water-assisted dust sweeper(s) on the access and local roads, if required Avoid dry sweeping of large areas Ensure vehicles entering and leaving sites are covered to prevent escape of materials during transport Implement a wheel washing system, if required |

⁷ Guidance on the Assessment of Dust from Demolition and Construction V2.2, IAQM, 2024.

4.2 Procedures

4.2.1 The IAQM guidance⁸ states that the undertaking of regular site inspections and production of a complaints log is required as part of a DMP. Relevant procedures for these activities have therefore been summarised below.

Visual Inspections

4.2.2 Daily visual inspection of all areas of the site will be undertaken by site personnel to assess potential dust releases. In the event that significant dust emissions are observed at the boundaries of the operational areas, action will be taken to suppress the dust. This would include dampening down or cessation of certain activities if practicable. The form included at Appendix 2 of this DMP provides a procedure for reporting findings of visual inspection and will be kept in the site diary.

Dust Complaints

4.2.3 Any received dust complaints will be dealt with by the Site Manager in the first instance. The complaints procedure will be followed, responding to the event immediately and investigating the nature of the complaint. Where such an investigation identifies a dust issue, remedial action will promptly be implemented. The exact measures will be determined based on the dust source and likelihood of incident reoccurrence.

4.2.4 If a complaint is received, the form included at Appendix 2 of this DMP will be completed and this will be available for inspection by BMBC upon request.

4.2.5 Information will normally be collected through discussions with the complainant. After details of the complaint have been compiled, the cause(s) will be investigated, with reference to:

- The activities taking place on site during the incident;
- The timing of the complaint and whether weekday, weekend etc;
- The prevailing meteorological conditions;
- Likely reasons for the complaint will be added to the form and the complainant will be contacted as appropriate; and
- The feasibility of making changes to activities responsible for the complaint will be considered.

4.3 Residual Impacts

4.3.1 Assuming the relevant mitigation measures outlined in Table 11 are implemented, and the relevant monitoring and dust complaint procedures outlined above are followed, the residual impact from all dust generating activities is predicted to be **not significant**, in accordance with the IAQM guidance⁹.

⁸ Guidance on the Assessment of Dust from Demolition and Construction V2.2, IAQM, 2024.

⁹ Guidance on the Assessment of Dust from Demolition and Construction V2.2, IAQM, 2024.

APPENDIX 1: GLOSSARY

| | |
|------------------|---|
| BMBC | Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council |
| CEMP | Construction Environmental Management Plan |
| DEFRA | Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs |
| DMP | Dust Management Plan |
| HDV | Heavy Duty Vehicle |
| IAQM | Institute of Air Quality Management |
| LA | Local Authority |
| NGR | National Grid Reference |
| PM ₁₀ | Particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter of less than 10µm |

Reference: 24.230.2.R1
Date: 20 January 2026
Project: Proposed Residential Development

- Waterhill Gardens,

APPENDIX 2: REPORTING FORMS

Reporting Form 1: Visual Inspection

NOTE: This form should be used for recording results from visual site inspection. All fields should be completed in full.

Reporting of dust on (date):

| Location | Time of Inspection | Meteorological Conditions | Current Site Activities | Dust Conditions |
|----------|--------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |

Monitoring undertaken by:

Any additional observations of note:

Details of any required amendments to site operation as a consequence of findings:

Signed:

Date:

Reporting Form 2: Complaint Reporting Form

NOTE: This form should be used for recording details of any dust complaints. All fields should be completed in full.

Reporting of dust complaint on (date):

Name, telephone number and address of complainant:

Details of complaint:

Date, time and duration of dust impact:

Description of dust impact:

Meteorological conditions during incident:

Potential sources or activities that could give rise to dust during incident:

Operating conditions at time of incident:

Date and time of complaint follow up call:

Action taken:

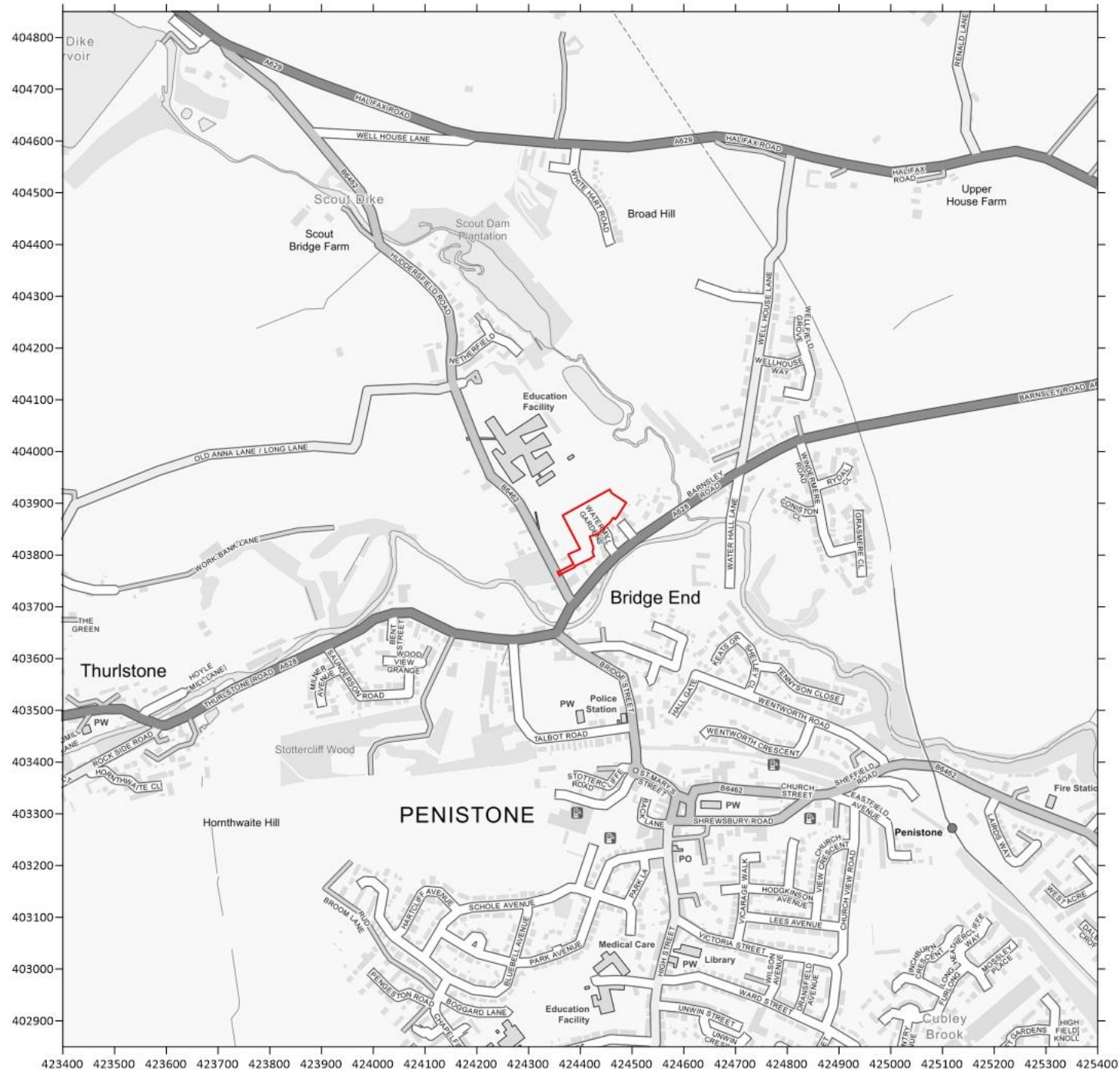
Details of any required amendments to DAP or site operation:

Signed:

Date:

(authorised to sign)

APPENDIX 3: FIGURES



Legend



Site Boundary

Title
Figure 1 - Site Location Plan

Project
Dust Management Plan
Watermill Gardens, Penistone

Contains Ordnance Survey Data
© Crown Copyright and Database Act 2023