Dust Management Scheme

Land at Wrexham Road, Rhostyllen

Client: SG Estates Ltd

Reference: 10846r1

Date: 23rd April 2026



Report Issue

Report Title: Dust Management Scheme - Land at Wrexham Road, Rhostyllen

Report Reference: 10846

Field	Report Version			
	1	2	3	4
Prepared by	Charlotte Jones			
Position	Graduate Air Quality Consultant			
Reviewed by	Lauren Massingham			
Position	Associate Air Quality Consultant			
Authorised by	Emily Macey			
Position	Senior Air Quality Consultant			
Date of Issue	23rd April 2026			
Comment	-			

Serendipity Labs, Building 7, Exchange Quay, Salford, M5 3EP

info@red-env.co.uk | 0161 706 0075 | www.red-env.co.uk

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

Table of Contents

1.0	**INTRODUCTION**	**1**
1.1	Background	1
1.2	Site Location and Context	1
1.3	Documents Consulted	1
2.0	**METHODOLOGY**	**3**
2.1	Introduction	3
2.2	Step 1 - Screen the Need for an Assessment	3
2.3	Step 2 - Assess the Risk of Dust Impacts	4
2.4	Step 3 - Site Specific Mitigation	8
2.5	Step 4 - Determine Significant Effects	9
3.0	**RISK ASSESSMENT**	**10**
3.1	Screening and Receptor Identification	10
	Receptor Identification	10
	Background Pollutant Concentrations	11
	Overall Sensitivity of the Area	11
3.2	Assessment of Risk	12
	Site Information	12
	Define the Potential Dust Emission Magnitude	13
	Define the Sensitivity of the Area	13
	Define the Risk of Dust Impacts	14
4.0	**DUST MANAGEMENT SCHEME**	**16**
4.1	Mitigation Measures	16
4.2	Procedures	18
	Visual Inspections	18
	Dust Complaints	18
4.3	Residual Impacts	19
5.0	**ABBREVIATIONS**	**20**

Appendix

Appendix 1 - Reporting Forms

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

1.1.1 Redmore Environmental Ltd was commissioned by SG Estates Ltd to produce a Dust Management Scheme (DMS) in support of a residential development on land at Wrexham Road, Rhostyllen.

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

1.2 Site Location and Context

1.2.1 The site is located on land at Wrexham Road, Rhostyllen, LL14 4DH, at approximate National Grid Reference (NGR): 331790, 348710. The relevant Local Planning Authority (LPA) is Wrexham County Borough Council (WCBC). Reference should be made to Figure 1 for a map of the site and surrounding area.

1.2.2 Planning consent for the erection of 137 dwellings (reference: P/2024/1386) has been granted by WCBC, subject to a number of conditions. This includes the following in relation to fugitive dust emissions:

> "4. No development shall take place until a Dust Management Scheme has been submitted to, and approved in writing by, the Local Planning Authority. The approved Dust Management Scheme shall be implemented for the entire duration of the construction phase."

1.2.3 To address the above 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.

1.3 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, UK Government, 2010.

2.0 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'[1].

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; and,
- The risk of health effects due to a significant increase in exposure to Particulate Matter (less than 10µm in diameter) PM_{10}.

2.1.4 The assessment steps are detailed below.

2.2 Step 1 - Screen the Need for an Assessment

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.

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

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 - Assess the Risk of Dust Impacts

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); and,
- 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.

2.3.3 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	• Total site area greater than 110,000m^2 • 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	• Total building volume greater than 75,000m^3 • On site concrete batching • Sandblasting
	Trackout	• 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

Magnitude	Activity	Criteria
Medium	Earthworks	• Total site area 18,000m^2 to 110,000m^2 • 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	• Total building volume 12,000m^3 to 75,000m^3 • Potentially dusty construction material (e.g. concrete) • On site concrete batching
	Trackout	• 20 to 50 HDV trips per day • Moderately dusty surface material (e.g. high clay content) • Unpaved road length 50m to 100m
Small	Earthworks	• Total site area less than 18,000m^2 • 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	• Total building volume less than 12,000m^3 • Construction material with low potential for dust release (e.g. metal cladding or timber)
	Trackout	• 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 influencing factors are shown in Table 2.

Table 2 Construction Dust - Sensitivities of People and Ecological Receptors

Receptor Sensitivity	Examples	
	Human Receptors	Ecological Receptors
High	• 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 PM_{10}. e.g. residential properties, hospitals, schools and residential care homes	• Internationally or nationally designated site e.g. Special Area of Conservation

Receptor Sensitivity	Examples	
	Human Receptors	Ecological Receptors
Medium	• Users would expect to enjoy a reasonable level of amenity • Aesthetics 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	• Nationally designated site e.g. Sites of Special Scientific Interest
Low	• 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, playing fields, shopping streets, farmland, short term car parks and roads	• 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/m³	More than 100	High	High	High	Medium
		10 - 100	High	High	Medium	Low
		1 - 10	High	Medium	Low	Low
	28 - 32µg/m³	More than 100	High	High	Medium	Low
		10 - 100	High	Medium	Low	Low
		1 - 10	High	Medium	Low	Low
	24 - 28µg/m³	More than 100	High	Medium	Low	Low
		10 - 100	High	Medium	Low	Low
		1 - 10	Medium	Low	Low	Low
	Less than 24µg/m³	More than 100	Medium	Low	Low	Low
		10 - 100	Low	Low	Low	Low
		1 - 10	Low	Low	Low	Low
Medium	Greater than 32µg/m³	More than 10	High	Medium	Low	Low
		1 - 10	Medium	Low	Low	Low
	28 - 32µg/m³	More than 10	Medium	Low	Low	Low
		1 - 10	Low	Low	Low	Low
	24 - 28µg/m³	More than 10	Low	Low	Low	Low
		1 -10	Low	Low	Low	Low
	Less than 24µg/m³	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 - Site-specific Mitigation

2.4.1 Step 3 requires the identification of site-specific mitigation measures within the IAQM guidance[2] 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] Guidance on the Assessment of Dust from Demolition and Construction V2.2, IAQM, 2024.

2.5 Step 4 - Determine Significant Effects

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**.

3.0 RISK ASSESSMENT

3.1 Screening and Receptor Identification

3.1.1 The undertaking of activities such as crushing, excavation, ground works, cutting, construction, concrete batching 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.

Receptor Identification

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[a]
Up to 20	More than 100	0
Up to 50	More than 100	0
Up to 100	More than 100	-
Up to 250	More than 100	-

3.1.4 Human receptors within 250m of the development are associated with residential and commercial properties. The nearest dwellings are set back approximately 20m from the northern site boundary and 5m from the western site boundary on Wrexham Road. Ysgol Rhostyllen School is approximately 220m north-west of the proposals.

3.1.5 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 utilised by construction vehicles 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	More than 100	0
Up to 50	More than 100	0

3.1.6 There are no ecological receptors within 50m of the development boundary or up to 50m from the road network utilised by construction vehicles within 250m of the site access. As such, ecological impacts have not been assessed further within this report.

Background Pollutant Concentrations

3.1.7 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 Local Authorities in their review and assessment of air quality. The proposed development site is located in grid square NGR: 331500, 348500. Data for this location was downloaded from the DEFRA website[3] for the purpose of this assessment and is summarised in Table 9.

Table 9 Background Pollutant Concentration Prediction

Pollutant	Predicted 2026 Background Concentration (µg/m³)
PM_{10}	10.10

Overall Sensitivity of the Area

3.1.8 The human receptors identified in Table 7 and Table 8 include residential properties, as well as Ysgol Rhostyllen School. Based on the criteria shown 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:

[3] http://uk-air.defra.gov.uk/data/laqm-background-maps?year=2021.

- Locations where users would expect to enjoy a reasonable level of amenity; and,
- Aesthetics or value of the property could be diminished by dust soiling;

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

Construction Timescales

3.2.2 The construction period is anticipated to last 47 months, starting January 2026. The following standard permitted hours will be followed for all works on site:

- 07:30 - 18:00 Monday to Friday; and,
- 07:30 - 12:00 Saturday.

Construction Plant

3.2.3 The following construction plant will be operational on site during the construction phase:

- 2 x forklifts;
- 2 x dumpers; and,
- 2 x 360 machines.

Responsible Person

3.2.4 The Site Manager will be nominated by the Principal Contractor (James Griffin, SG Estates Ltd) with responsibility for all onsite dust, noise and vibration monitoring, as well as ensuring all personnel on site are adequately trained to implement the relevant environmental mitigation measures. The Site Manager will act as the first point of contact with local residents and businesses and be responsible to recording and responding to any complaints raised.

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 area of the proposed development site is between 18,000m^2 and 110,000m^2 and bunds are estimated to be between 3m - 6m in height. In accordance with the criteria outlined in Table 1, the magnitude of potential dust emissions from earthworks is therefore **medium**.

Construction

3.2.6 Due to the size of the development, the total building volume will be greater than 75,000m^3. In accordance with the criteria outlined in Table 1, the magnitude of potential dust emissions from construction is therefore **large.**

Trackout

3.2.7 Based on the site area, it is anticipated that 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 As shown in Table 7, there are more than 100 **high** sensitivity receptors within 20m of the site boundary. The sensitivity of the area with respect to dust soiling from construction and earthworks, as defined using the criteria summarised in Table 3, is therefore considered to be **high**.

3.2.9 As shown in Table 8, there are more than 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 3, is therefore considered **high**.

Human Health

3.2.10 As shown in Table 9, the annual mean PM_{10} background concentration at the site is 10.10µg/m³. As shown in Table 4, where the background annual mean PM_{10} concentration is below 24µg/m³ and there are more than 100 **high** sensitivity receptors within 20m of the site boundary, the sensitivity of the area to potential human health impacts is **medium**.

3.2.11 There are more than 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 summarised in Table 4, is therefore considered to be **medium**.

3.2.12 A summary of the sensitivity of the receiving environment to specific potential dust impacts, is shown in Table 10.

Table 10 Sensitivity of the Surrounding Area to Specific Dust Impacts

Potential Impact	Sensitivity of the Surrounding Area		
	Earthworks	Construction	Trackout
Dust Soiling	High	High	High
Human Health	Medium	Medium	Medium

Define the Risk of Dust Impacts

3.2.13 The derived dust emission magnitude for each activity was 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 11.

Table 11 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	Medium	High	Medium

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

3.2.14 As indicated in Table 11, the potential risk of dust soiling is **high** from construction and trackout and **medium** from earthworks. The potential risk of human health effects is **medium** from all activities.

3.2.15 Based on the assessment results, appropriate control measures have been identified from the IAQM guidance[4]. These are outlined in Section 4.0 of this report.

3.2.16 It should be noted that the potential for impacts depend 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.

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

4.0 DUST MANAGEMENT SCHEME

4.1 Mitigation Measures

4.1.1 The IAQM guidance[5] 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 12.

Table 12 Fugitive Dust Emission Mitigation Measures

Issue	Control Measure
Communications	• 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 • Display the head or regional office contact information
Site Management	• Record and respond to all dust and air quality pollutant emissions complaints • Make the complaints log available to WCBC 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 coordinated and dust and particulate matter emissions are minimised
Monitoring	• Undertake daily on-site and off-site inspection to monitor dust, record inspection results, and make the log available to the LA upon request • Carry out regular site inspections to monitor compliance with air quality and dust control procedures, record inspection results, and make an inspection log available to WCBC when asked • Increase the frequency of site inspections by those accountable for dust and air quality pollutant emissions issues when activities with a high potential to produce dust and emissions and dust are being carried out, and during prolonged dry or windy conditions

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

Issue	Control Measure
Preparing and maintaining the site	• Plan site layout so that machinery and dust causing activities are located away from receptors, as far as is possible • Solid screens will be erected around the site boundary • Fully enclose site or specific operations where there is a high potential for dust production and the site is active for an extensive period • Avoid site runoff of water or mud • Keep site fencing, barriers and scaffolding clean using wet methods • Remove materials from site as soon as possible • Cover, seed or fence stockpiles to prevent wind whipping
Operating vehicle/ machinery and sustainable travel	• 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 • Impose and implement a maximum speed limit of 15mph on surfaced and 10mph on unsurfaced haul roads • Produce a Construction Logistics Plan to manage the sustainable delivery of goods and materials • Implement a Travel Plan that supports and encourages sustainable travel
Operations	• 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 readily available on site to clean any dry spillages, and clean up spillages as soon as reasonably practicable using wet cleaning methods
Waste management	• Avoid bonfires and burning of waste materials
Construction	• Avoid scabbling (roughening of concrete surfaces) if possible • Ensure sand and other aggregates are stored in bunded areas and are not allowed to dry out • Ensure bulk cement and other fine powder materials are delivered in enclosed tankers and stored in silos with suitable emission control systems to prevent escape of material and overfilling during delivery

Issue	Control Measure
Trackout	• Use water-assisted dust sweeper(s) on access and local roads, if required • Avoid dry sweeping of large areas • Ensure vehicles entering and leaving site are covered to prevent escape of materials during transport • Implement a wheel washing system • Ensure there is an adequate area of hard surfaced road between the wheel wash facility and the site exit, wherever site size and layout permits • Access gates to be located at least 10m from receptors where possible

4.2 Procedures

4.2.1 The IAQM guidance[6] 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 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. Reporting Form 1 included at Appendix 1 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 dust complaints received 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.

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

4.2.4 If a complaint is received, Reporting Form 2 included at Appendix 1 of this DMP will be completed and this will be available for inspection by WCBC 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 it occurred on a weekday, weekend etc;
- The prevailing meteorological conditions;
- Likely reasons for the complaint will be added to Reporting Form 2 and the complainant will be contacted as appropriate; and,
- The feasibility of making changes to the activities responsible for the complaint will be considered.

4.3 Residual Impacts

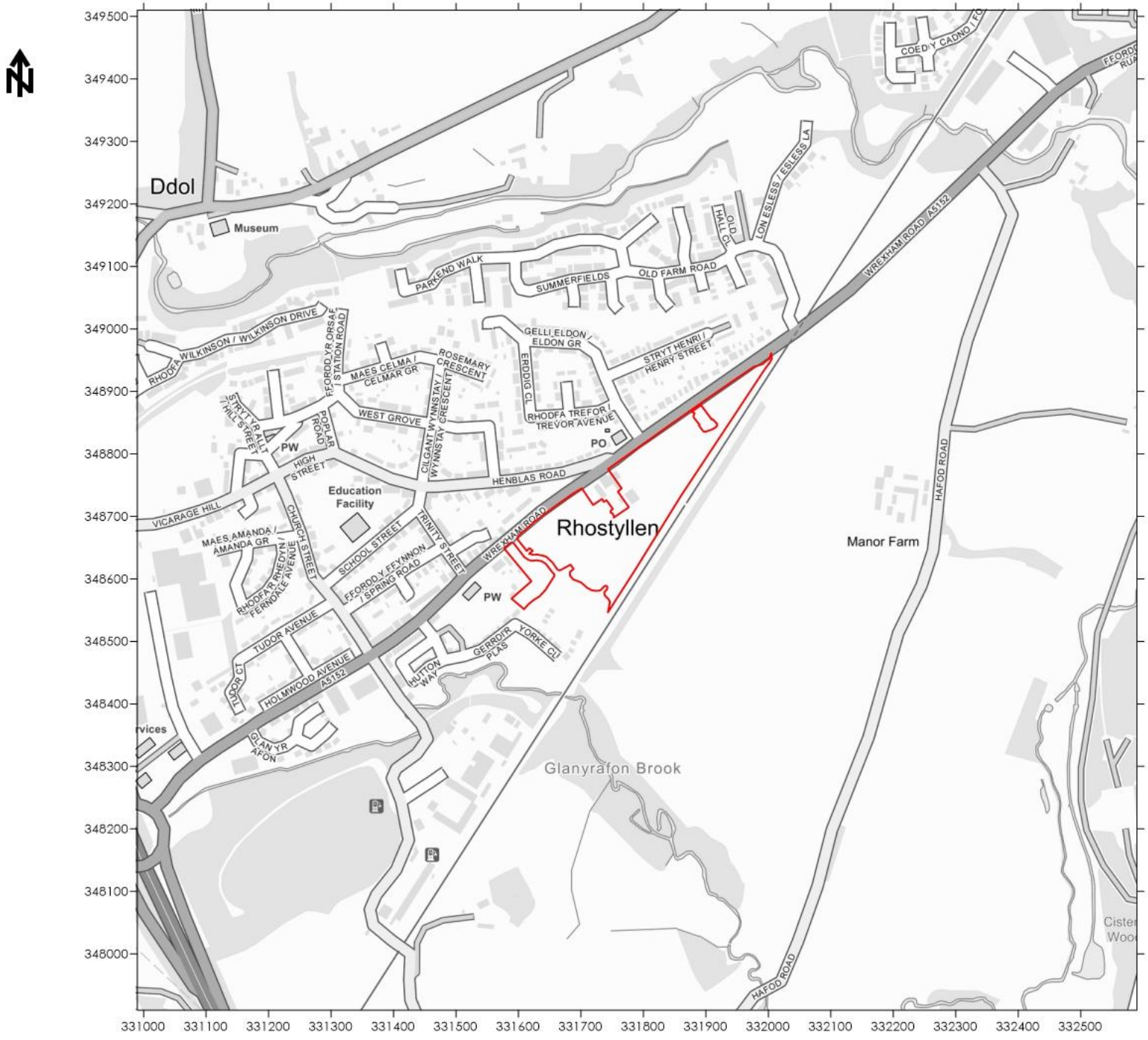
4.3.1 Assuming the relevant mitigation measures outlined in Table 12 are implemented, and the relevant monitoring and dust complaint procedures outlined above are followed, the residual impact from all dust generating activities is predicted to be **not significant**, in accordance with the IAQM guidance[7].

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

5.0 ABBREVIATIONS

DEFRA	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
DMS	Dust Management Scheme
HDV	Heavy Duty Vehicle
IAQM	Institute of Air Quality Management
LPA	Local Planning Authority
NGR	National Grid Reference
PM_{10}	Particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter of less than 10µm
WCBC	Wrexham County Borough Council

Figures



Legend

Site Boundary

Title
Figure 1 - Site Location Plan

Project
Dust Management Scheme
Land at Wrexham Road, Rhostyllen

Project Reference
10846

Client
SG Estates Ltd

Contains Ordnance Survey Data
© Crown Copyright and Database Act 2023

Redmore environmental

www.red-env.co.uk | 0161 7060075

Appendix 1 - Reporting Forms

Reporting Form 1: Visual Dust 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 DMP or site operation:

Signed: Date:

(authorised to sign)