

AIR QUALITY ASSESSMENT

on behalf of

AMP CLEAN ENERGY

for

SHARSTON ROAD, MANCHESTER

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Summary

This air quality assessment has been undertaken to accompany an application for the discharge of a planning condition attached to planning permission reference 129564/FO/2021 for a biomass plant at Sharston Road, Manchester.

This report provides a review of existing air quality in the vicinity of the proposed development and the suitability of the site for the proposed use. It provides a screening assessment of the potential impact of the development on local air quality during its operational phase. The planning condition requires confirmation that the proposed biomass would not lead to exceedances of air quality objectives and that the mitigation and equipment is appropriate to ensure this.

The Defra Biomass Emissions Screening Tool has been used to predict whether the emission rate of the biomass plant will exceed a target level emission rate. The screening tool indicates that if the actual biomass plant emissions are below the target emissions, based on the plant specifications and local air quality, then it is unlikely that any significant effect would occur.

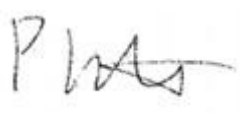
The assessment demonstrates that the emissions rates of the biomass plant do not exceed the target emission rates. The effect of air quality is concluded to be not significant. The screening tool demonstrates that the 12 m proposed stack height and specifications of the plant are sufficient to ensure not significant effects. The mitigation is the engine and stack height itself.

There is, therefore no reason for the application to discharge condition 4 of the planning approval to be refused. The biomass plant will require an environmental permit to operate and further assessment of air quality may be necessary through the permit application process, however, for planning purposes, it is considered there are no barriers to development.

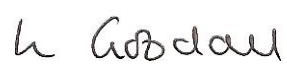
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Reviewed By Lesley Goodall

Signed


09 August 2021

Signed


09 August 2021

Record of changes

Version	Date	Change	Initials
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1 Introduction

- 1.1 This air quality assessment has been undertaken to accompany an application for the discharge of a planning condition attached to planning permission for a biomass plant at Sharston Road, Manchester. The site lies within the administrative boundary of Manchester City Council (MCC).
- 1.2 The report provides a review of the existing air quality in proximity to the proposed development site and assesses the potential impact of the proposed development on local air quality following Local Air Quality Management Technical Guidance¹.
- 1.3 The main pollutants of health concern from a biomass plant are releases of nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) and fine particulates – normally assessed as the fraction of airborne particles of mean aerodynamic diameter less than ten micrometres (PM₁₀). This assessment has therefore focused on the impact of the proposed development on concentrations of NO₂ and PM₁₀.

2 Site Description

- 2.1 The proposed development is located in Sharston Industrial Area. The site is located approximately 9 km to the south of Manchester city centre and 6.6 km to the west of Stockport town centre. The site is currently occupied by an existing commercial-industrial building.
- 2.2 A commercial unit borders the site to the north, with existing residential dwellings located beyond. These residential uses are the closest sensitive receptor but are located up to 100 m from the proposed stack location. Commercial units border the site to the east and south. Sharston Road borders the site to the west, with commercial uses located beyond.
- 2.3 The site does not lie within an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA). There is one small pocket of the Greater Manchester AQMA on the B5166, located approximately 120 m to the northwest of the site. This AQMA has been declared over an area that includes the road only and does not encompass any sensitive uses. The Greater Manchester AQMA was declared based on modelling, and the AQMA selected on any modelled areas which were above 35 µg/m³.
- 2.4 The site location and its relationship to the AQMA is shown in **Appendix A**.

3 Proposed Development

- 3.1 The proposals are the installation of a plant room and fuel silo for a biomass boiler system of 1 MW. The biomass boiler has received planning approval (Ref. 129564/FO/2021) and planning condition 4 relates to air quality:
 - 4) a) *Prior to commencement of the development hereby approved mitigation measures to safeguard local air quality shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the City Council as local planning authority.*

¹ Department for the Environment Food and Rural Affairs (2018) 'Local Air Quality Management Technical Guidance Document LAQM.TG (16)', London: Defra.

b) Prior to the first use of the development any agreed mitigation measures shall be implemented and verified as such in writing by the City Council as local planning authority and shall remain in situ whilst the use or development is in operation.

- 3.2 This assessment considers the potential emissions emitted by the biomass installation to determine whether the mitigation (i.e. installation, equipment and stack height) are sufficient to ensure no significant effect using a screening tool methodology.
- 3.3 This report has been prepared for planning. The biomass boiler will require an environmental permit to operate. As part of this route, the regulator may require further assessment of air quality.

4 Policy Context

4.1 Air Quality Objectives

- 4.2 The standards and objectives relevant to the Local Air Quality Management (LAQM) framework have been prescribed through the Air Quality (England) Regulations (2000) and the Air Quality (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2002; the Air Quality Standards Regulations 2010 set out the combined Daughter Directive limit values and interim targets for Member State compliance. The UK left the EU on 31st January 2020 and is no longer a member state. However, the current framework of air quality legislation was converted into domestic law through the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018².
- 4.3 The current air quality standards and objectives (for the purpose of LAQM) are presented in **Table 1**. Pollutant standards relate to ambient pollutant concentrations in air, set on the basis of medical and scientific evidence of how each pollutant affects human health. Pollutant objectives, however, incorporate target dates and averaging periods which take into account economic considerations, practicability and technical feasibility.

Table 1: Air Quality Strategy Objectives (England) for the Purposes of Local Air Quality Management

Pollutant	Air Quality Objective	
	Concentration	Measured As*
Nitrogen dioxide (NO ₂)	200 µg/m ³	1-hour mean not to be exceeded more than 18 times per year
	40 µg/m ³	Annual mean
Particles (PM ₁₀)	50 µg/m ³	24-hour mean not to be exceeded more than 35 per year
	40 µg/m ³	Annual mean
Particles (PM _{2.5})	25 µg/m ³	Annual mean (target) (encouraged in Wales)
	15% cut in annual mean (urban background exposure)	

² UK Parliament. (2018): <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2018/16/contents/enacted>

- 4.4 Where an air quality objective is unlikely to be met by the relevant deadline, local authorities must designate those areas as Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) and take action to work towards meeting the objectives. Following the designation of an AQMA, local authorities are required to develop an Air Quality Action Plan (AQAP) to work towards meeting the objectives and to improve air quality locally.
- 4.5 Possible exceedances of air quality objectives are generally assessed in relation to those locations where members of the public are likely to be regularly present and are likely to be exposed for a period of time appropriate to the averaging period of the objective.

4.6 Greater Manchester Action Plan 2016-2021

- 4.7 The Greater Manchester Combined Authority (GMCA) Air Quality Action Plan 2016-2021 provides information in respect of the actions planned by the Greater Manchester Authorities concerning AQMAs. Action Plans are the mechanism by which the local authorities, in collaboration with national agencies and others, outline their plans for working towards achieving the air quality objectives through the powers available to them. In relation to managing new development, the action plan states that:

“Action 1.1

Greater Manchester (GM)councils to adopt the most recent IAQM Guidance on the Assessment of Dust from Demolition and Construction as current best practice to assess and mitigate emissions from construction sites. i. Where a key priority area is affected by a proposed scheme, a high level of mitigation control will be requested.

Action 1.2

GM local authorities will adopt the most recent IAQM/EPUK guidance for air quality assessment as current best practice, to help ensure that planning applications consider potential local air quality impacts and opportunities to improve air quality are realised. i. Where a Key Priority Area is significantly adversely affected by a proposed scheme, a high level of mitigation control will be requested. ii. The IAQM/EPUK guidance will also be used to screen and assess industrial sources, such as boilers or large stationary engines. GM local authorities to recommend mitigation controls in accordance with the most recent guidance and the other actions in this document for new developments that contribute to a deterioration of air quality in Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs). Where an air quality assessment is triggered, it should include a review of monitoring data. Where monitoring is not currently undertaken, it may be requested to inform the application or to confirm the effects.”

5 Methodology

5.1 Data Sources

- 5.1.1 The air quality assessment of the proposed development was undertaken with reference to information from a number of sources, as detailed in **Table 2**.

Table 2: Key Information Sources

Data Source	Reference
Greater Manchester Combined Authority (GMCA)	GMCA (2020) <i>2019 Air Quality Annual Status Report (ASR) for Greater Manchester</i> GMCA (2016) <i>Greater Manchester Air Quality Action Plan 2016-2021</i> GMCA (2020) Monitoring results website (hyperlinked)
Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs (Defra)	Defra (2018) <i>Local Air Quality Management Technical Guidance TG(16)</i>
Environmental Protection UK (EPUK) and Institute of Air Quality Management (IAQM)	EPUK and IAQM (January 2017) <i>Land Use Planning and Development Control: Planning for Air Quality (v1.2)</i>
Defra's LAQM Support Tools	Local Air Quality Management 1 km x 1 km grid background pollutant maps
Applicant	Biomass plant details and calculation of emissions

5.2 Consultation

- 5.2.1 The proposed methodology was discussed via email with Laura Miller of the Environmental Protection Section at Manchester City Council between 21st June 2021 and to 29th June 2021. The proposed methodology included details of the biomass plant proposed, its location to residential users up to 100 m away, and the applicable permitting legislation for Local Authority and Environment Agency, as the proposals meet the Medium Combustion Plant Directive being above 1 MW. The operation of the plant would be subject to an environmental permit, which will set controls on emissions and monitoring requirements.
- 5.2.2 For the purposes of the planning submission, it was proposed to assess the biomass boiler emissions using the Defra Biomass Screening Tool, a simplistic, but worst-case, Excel tool produced by Defra for determining whether there is a risk of adverse air quality effects of a biomass proposal on Local Air Quality Management.
- 5.2.3 The biomass boiler emissions would be compared to the target emission limits calculated by the Defra biomass emissions calculator. Ms Miller advised that she advised that “*your proposals look reasonable to me and the Defra screening tool seems like a good place to start*”.

5.3 Construction Dust Assessment

- 5.3.1 No significant construction works are required for the development as it includes the conversion of existing buildings at the site. With the exception of the adjacent commercial uses, a medium sensitivity, there are no highly sensitive long term uses within 100 m of the site. Construction phase effects have, therefore, been screened out.

5.4 Air Quality Assessment

- 5.4.1 A simple air quality screening assessment has been completed to review the potential impact of the biomass boiler emissions of NO₂ and PM₁₀. The Defra Biomass Emissions Screening Tool (Version 7)^[3] has been used to determine a target emission rate for the local area. The actual emission rates from the biomass plant are compared to this target emission rate to conclude whether there is a potential significant effect, and whether more detailed assessment is required to quantify the potential impacts.

6 Baseline Air Quality

6.1 Local Air Quality Management

- 6.1.1 The development site is located in Sharston Industrial Area and includes good access links to the M56 and M60. The two motorways are located approximately 550 m to the south and north respectively from the site.
- 6.1.2 The two motorways are declared as AQMAs, and there is one small pocket of the AQMA on Longley Lane to the northwest of the site. However, this pocket of AQMA does not encompass any sensitive uses.

6.2 Air Quality Monitoring

Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂)

- 6.2.1 Point sources, whilst contributing to local and regional air quality, have different characteristics of pollution releases than road traffic sources, which can lead to reduced effects on roadside environments which are usually the main focus in urban areas in relation to air quality. This is due to the stack height which promotes the release of pollution at height and directly into an airflow to disperse. Subject to local meteorological patterns, stack height and airflow turbulence, some of the pollution will eventually fall to the ground level, but often at distance from the actual stack where the pollution is emitted and in varying concentrations due to the dispersion into the airflow.
- 6.2.2 MCC operates two air quality diffusion tube monitors for roadside pollution. For completeness, the NO₂ concentrations from these two monitors are provided, in **Table 3**. There was no monitoring before 2019 at these two locations. The locations of the monitors is shown in **Appendix A**.

Table 3: Annual Mean NO₂ Concentrations Monitored by MCC in the Local Area

Site ID	Location		Annual Mean NO ₂ Concentrations (µg/m ³)
			2019
MAN93	382419	390010	42.90
MAN94	382083	388414	32.07
Annual Mean NO ₂ air quality objective			40 µg/m ³

³ [Emissions. Tools. Local Air Quality Management Support - Defra, UK](#)

- 6.2.3 The monitoring results in **Table 3** indicate that annual mean concentrations of NO₂ were above the air quality objective at MAN93. However, this is to be expected as the monitor is within the AQMA and is on a major A-road route toward the motorways. This monitor is reflective of the air quality in most of the area surrounding the site i.e. Greater Manchester, which has declared almost all major routes as AQMAs.

Particulate Matter (PM₁₀ & PM_{2.5})

- 6.2.4 MCC does undertake particulate matter monitoring, however, there are no monitors in close proximity to the site.

6.3 Background Concentrations

- 6.3.1 There are no representative background monitoring locations in the vicinity of the proposed development site. Background concentrations of NO₂ and PM₁₀ were therefore obtained from the background concentration maps provided by Defra for the grid squares covering the proposed development and receptor locations⁴. These are shown in **Table 4** below.

Table 4: Background Pollutant Concentrations Obtained for the 1km x 1km Grid Squares Covering the Site and Receptor Locations*

Grid Square	Pollutant	2021
		(µg/m ³)
383500, 389500	NO ₂	20.29
	PM ₁₀	12.32

* Background concentrations obtained from the latest 2018 based background maps

7 Impact of the Proposed Development on Existing Air Quality

- 7.1 The Defra Biomass Emissions Screening Tool (Version 7)⁵ is an Excel tool developed for Local Air Quality Management. The Excel tool helps the appropriate user determine the maximum emission rate (in g/s) from a biomass installation. If the installation emission rate is found to be below the target emission rate of the Excel Screening Tool, then it can be concluded that *'a risk of exceedance of the relevant air quality objective is unlikely'*. The Excel tool goes on to state:
- 7.2 The methodology consists of comparing, for each biomass installation identified (using Table 7.4 in LAQM.TG(16)), the actual maximum emission rate for pollutants against the Target Emission Rate calculated by the tool. If the actual emission rate is greater than the Target Emission Rate, then the local authority should proceed to further assessment of the installation, based on detailed dispersion modelling.

⁴ <http://uk-air.defra.gov.uk/data/laqm-background-maps?year=2018>

⁵ [Emissions. Tools. Local Air Quality Management Support - Defra, UK](#)

- 7.3 The Biomass Screening Tool is able to calculate pollutant emissions of, and a comparison to the NO₂ annual mean and one-hour mean, and PM₁₀ annual mean and 24-hour mean air quality objective. The Biomass Screening Tool has a single target emission for both the PM₁₀ annual mean and 24-hour mean.
- 7.4 The input requirements for the tool are:
- stack internal diameter;
 - actual stack height above ground level;
 - actual NO_x and PM₁₀ maximum emission rates;
 - height of nearby building, which may prevent good dispersion of the plume; and
 - NO₂ and PM₁₀ background concentrations around the installation.
- 7.5 The installation information required for the Biomass Screening Tool has been provided by the Applicant and manufacturer of the proposed installation. The background concentrations for each pollutant were obtained from the Defra 2018-based background concentration maps.
- 7.6 The Biomass Screening Tool is a robust methodology as it compares worst-case conclusions to the target emission rates, calculated by the proposed installation parameters and local air quality. The location of sensitive receptors is not included in the calculations. At the proposed development site, the nearest sensitive residential dwelling uses are located approximately 100 m to the north east of the site. This is likely downwind of the proposed installation, however, over 100 m dispersion of pollution into the airflow would be expected. The installation maintains all best practice requirements of a stack, including venting of emissions above the roof with no obstructions within 3* of the stack height.
- 7.7 A screenshot of each output and each air quality objective from the Biomass Screening Tool is provided in **Appendix B**. The core parameters included in the Tool were:
- Stack height – 12 m.
 - Stack diameter – 450 mm (0.45 m).
 - Building height – 9.5 m.
- 7.8 The actual emission rates (in g/s) of the installation have been calculated by and provided by the Applicant. A comparison of the Target Emission Rate to the Actual Emission Rate of the installation are provided in **Table 5: Emission Rate Comparison**.

Table 5: Emission Rate Comparison

Air Quality Objective	Biomass Screening Tool Target Emission Rate (g/s)	Actual Biomass Plant Emission Rate (g/s)	Change (Installation – Target, g/s)	Pass or Fail
NO ₂ Annual Mean	0.1229	0.085471	-0.03743	PASS
NO ₂ One-hour Mean	0.09	0.085471	-0.00453	PASS
PM ₁₀ Annual Mean & 24-hour Mean	0.0412	0.026766	-0.01443	PASS

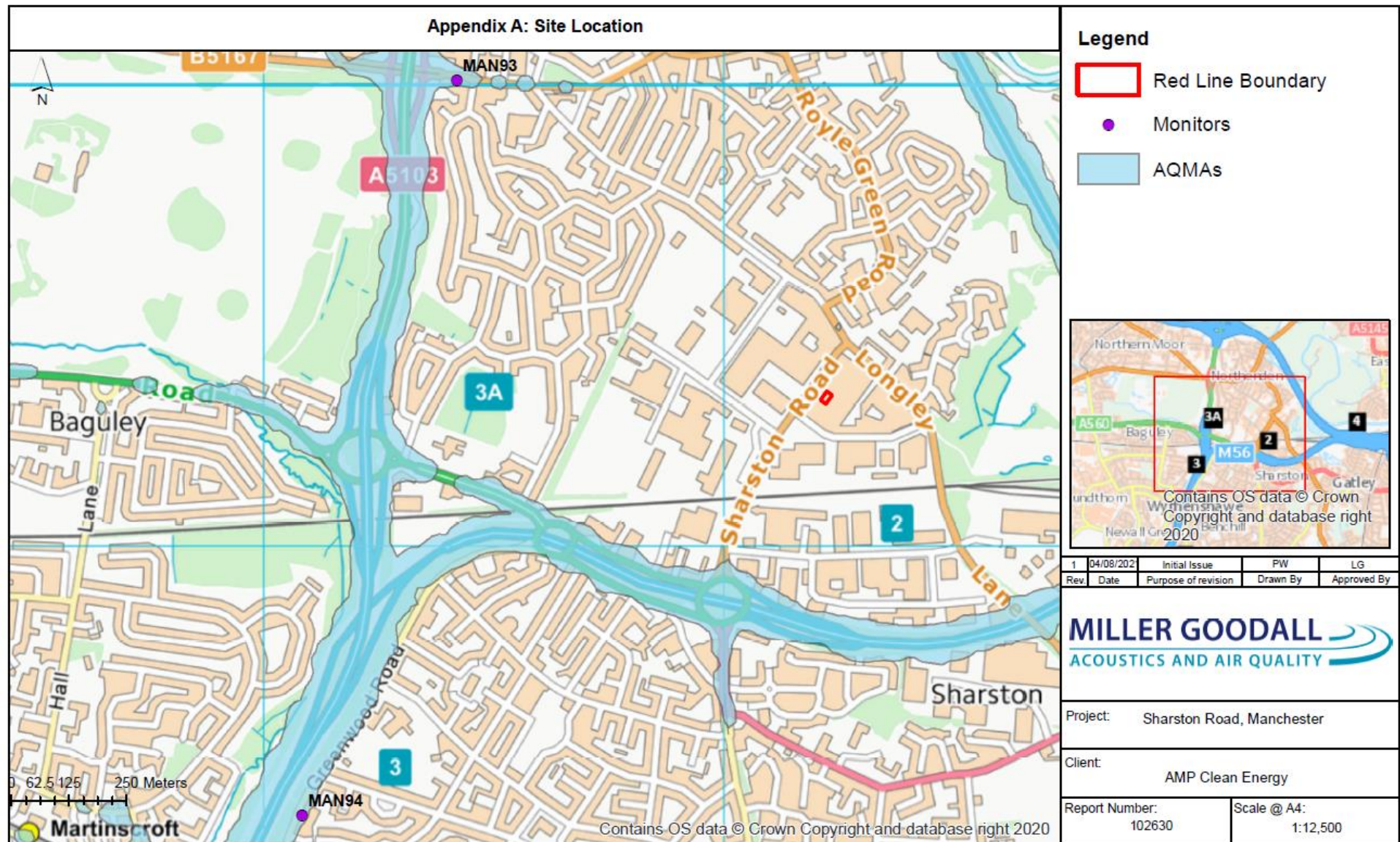
- 7.9 The emission rates of the proposed biomass installation are below the Target Emission Rate. This indicates that the installation, once operational, poses minimal risk to adverse local air quality and is unlikely to result in exceedances of the relevant air quality objectives.

8 Summary of Impacts and Conclusion

- 8.1 An air quality screening assessment has been undertaken to determine whether a proposed biomass installation at Sharston Road, Manchester would have adverse air quality effects.
- 8.2 For the purposes of the planning submission, a qualitative screening comparison of the installation emissions to the Defra Biomass Emissions Screening Tool Target Emission Rates has been undertaken. This compares the installation emissions to the local air quality target emission rate, which indicates that if the actual installation emissions are below the target, then there is unlikely to be any significant adverse air quality effects.
- 8.3 The emissions comparison indicates that the proposed biomass installation will not exceed the target emission rates. This indicates that the biomass boiler specification and 12 m stack height are sufficient to ensure no significant adverse effects.
- 8.4 The proposed biomass installation will require an environmental permit to operate. The biomass boiler will generate 1 MW of power, therefore, it is within the Medium Combustion Plant Directive requirements. A detailed assessment may be required subject to the Regulatory requirement of the environmental permit required. The assessment demonstrates that the impact upon the Local Air Quality Management requirement is not significant.
- 8.5 The assessment demonstrates that the proposed installation will ensure local air quality is safeguarded. It is considered the mitigation (equipment and stack height) are sufficient to discharge planning condition 4.

APPENDICES

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Appendix B: Biomass Screening Tool Inputs

This section shows a screenshot of the input screens for the Biomass Screening Tool.

NO₂ Annual Mean

NO _x Emissions from Biomass Combustion Stacks (Individual Installations) - Annual Mean NO ₂ Objective		Additional Comments/Information
The target emissions of NO_x in g/s from biomass combustion source emissions are calculated for your given stack details. Greater emission rates may result in exceedance of the annual mean objective for NO₂.		
Enter required information in Yellow Cells Resulting Emission in Red Bold		
Building height	9.5 m	
Stack diameter	0.45 m	
Stack height	12 m	
Location	Rest of UK	
NO ₂ Annual mean background concentration (include roadside contribution at relevant receptors)	20.29 µg/m ³	
Calculated Effective stack height	4.2 m	
Target Emission Rate	0.1229 g/s	
If the maximum stack emission rate is less than the target above then it is not likely that the annual mean objective for NO₂ will be exceeded. If your emissions are greater then please refer to LAQM.TG(16) for further advice.		

NO₂ One-hour Mean

NO _x Emissions from Biomass Combustion Stacks (Individual Installations) - 1-Hour Mean NO ₂ Objective		Additional Comments/Information
The target emissions of NO_x in g/s from biomass combustion source emissions are calculated for your given stack details. Greater emission rates may result in exceedance of the 1-hour mean objective for NO₂.		
Enter required information in Yellow Cells Resulting Emission in Red Bold		
Building height	9.5 m	
Stack diameter	0.45 m	
Stack height	12 m	
Location	Rest of UK	
NO ₂ Annual mean background concentration (include roadside contribution at relevant receptors)	20.29 µg/m ³	
Calculated Effective stack height	4.2 m	
Target Emission Rate	0.09 g/s	
If the maximum stack emission rate is less than the target above then it is not likely that the 1-hour mean objective for NO₂ will be exceeded. If your emissions are greater then please refer to LAQM.TG(16) for further advice.		

PM₁₀ Annual Mean & 24-hour Mean

PM ₁₀ Emissions from Biomass Combustion Stacks (Individual Installations)		Additional Comments/Information
The target emissions of PM₁₀ in g/s from biomass combustion source emissions are calculated for your given stack details. Greater emission rates may result in exceedance of the 24-hour objective for PM₁₀ in England, Wales and Northern Ireland or the annual mean objective in Scotland.		
Enter required information in Yellow Cells Resulting Emission in Red Bold		
Building height	9.5 m	
Stack diameter	0.45 m	
Stack height	12 m	
Location	Rest of UK	
PM ₁₀ Annual mean background concentration (include roadside contribution at relevant receptors)	12.32 µg/m ³	
Calculated Effective stack height	4.2 m	
Target Emission Rate	0.0412 g/s	
If the maximum stack emission rate is less than the target above then it is not likely that the most stringent objective for PM₁₀ will be exceeded. If your emissions are greater then please refer to LAQM.TG(16) for further advice.		



Glossary of Terms

AADT Annual Average Daily Traffic flow

Air Quality Standard Pollutant standards relate to ambient pollutant concentrations in air, set on the basis of medical and scientific evidence of how each pollutant affects human health and the environment

Air Quality Objective Pollutant Objectives incorporate future dates by which a standard is to be achieved, taking into account economic considerations, practicability and technical feasibility

Annual Mean A mean pollutant concentration value in air which is calculated on a yearly basis, yielding one annual mean per calendar year. In the UK air quality regulations, the annual mean for a particular substance at a particular location for a particular calendar year is:

- (a) in the case of lead, the mean of the daily levels for that year;
- (b) in the case of nitrogen dioxide, the mean of the hourly means for that year;
- (c) in the case of PM₁₀, the mean of the 24-hour means for that year.

Annoyance (Dust) Loss of amenity due to dust deposition or visible dust plumes, often related to people making complaints, but not necessarily sufficient to be a legal nuisance.

AQAP Air Quality Action Plan

AQMA Air Quality Management Area

AQO Air Quality Objective

AQS Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland

Background Concentrations The term used to describe pollutant concentrations which exist in the ambient atmosphere, excluding local pollution sources such as roads and stacks

Construction Any activity involved with the provision of a new structure (or structures), its modification or refurbishment. A structure will include a residential dwelling, office building, retail outlet, road, etc.

Construction Impact Assessment An assessment of the impacts of demolition, earthworks, construction and trackout. In this Guidance, specifically the air quality impacts.

Defra Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs

Deposited Dust that is no longer in the air and which has settled onto a surface. Deposited dust is also sometimes called amenity dust or nuisance dust, with the term nuisance applied in the general sense rather than the specific legal definition.

Dust Solid particles that are suspended in air, or have settled out onto a surface after having been suspended in air. The terms dust and particulate matter (PM) are often used interchangeably, although in some contexts one term tends to be used in preference to the other. In this guidance the term 'dust' has been used to include the particles that give rise to soiling, and to other human health and ecological effects. Note: this is different to the definition given in BS 6069, where dust refers to particles up to 75 µm in diameter.

Earthworks Covers the processes of soil-stripping, ground-levelling, excavation and landscaping.

Effects The consequences of the changes in airborne concentration and/or dust deposition for a receptor. These might manifest as annoyance due to soiling, increased morbidity or mortality due to exposure to PM₁₀ or PM_{2.5} or plant dieback due to reduced photosynthesis. The term 'significant effect' has a specific meaning in EIA regulations. The opposite is an insignificant effect. In the context of construction impacts any effect will usually be adverse, however, professional judgement is required to determine whether this adverse effect is significant based in the evidence presented.

EPUK Environmental Protection UK

HDV Heavy Duty Vehicle

Impacts The changes in airborne concentrations and/or dust deposition. A scheme can have an 'impact' on airborne dust without having any 'effects', for instance if there are no receptors to experience the impact.

LAQM Local Air Quality Management

LDV Light Duty Vehicle

Mg/m³ Microgrammes (of pollutant) per cubic metre of air. A measure of concentration in terms of mass per unit volume. A concentration of 1 µg/m³ means that one cubic metre of air contains one microgramme (millionth of a gramme) of pollutant

NO₂ Nitrogen Dioxide

NO_x A collective term used to represent the mixture of nitrogen oxides in the atmosphere, as nitric oxide (NO) and nitrogen dioxide (NO₂)

NPPF National Planning Policy Framework

Nuisance The term nuisance dust is often used in a general sense when describing amenity dust. However, this term also has specific meanings in environmental law:

Statutory nuisance, as defined in S79(1) of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 (as amended from time to time).

Private nuisance, arising from substantial interference with a person's enjoyment and use of his land.

Public nuisance, arising from an act or omission that obstructs, damages or inconveniences the right of the community.

Each of these applying in so far as the nuisance relates to the unacceptable effects of emissions. It is recognised that a significant loss of amenity may occur at lower levels of emission than would constitute a statutory nuisance.

Note: as nuisance has a specific meaning in environmental law, and to avoid confusion, it is recommended that the term is not used in a more general sense.

PM_{2.5} The fraction of particles with a mean aerodynamic diameter equal to, or less than, 2.5 µm. More strictly, particulate matter which passes through a size selective inlet as defined in the reference method for the sampling and measurement of PM_{2.5}, EN 14907, with a 50% efficiency cut-off at 2.5 µm aerodynamic diameter

PM₁₀ The fraction of particles with a mean aerodynamic diameter equal to, or less than, 10 µm. More strictly, particulate matter which passes through a size selective inlet as defined in the reference method for the sampling and measurement of PM₁₀, EN 12341, with a 50% efficiency cut-off at 10 µm aerodynamic diameter

Running Annual Mean A mean pollutant concentration value in air which is calculated on an hourly basis, yielding one running annual mean per hour. The running annual mean for a particular substance at a particular location for a particular hour is the mean of the hourly levels for that substance at that location for that hour and the preceding 8759 hours

Trackout The transport of dust and dirt from the construction/demolition site onto the public road network, where it may be deposited and then re-suspended by vehicles using the network. This arises when heavy duty vehicles (HDVs) leave the construction/demolition site with dusty materials, which may then spill onto the road, and/or when HDVs transfer dust and dirt onto the road having travelled over muddy ground on site.

