

Appendix 6.2 Construction Dust Risk Methodology and Mitigation Measures

Introduction

A construction dust risk assessment has been carried out in order to determine the mitigation measures that should be applied in order to ensure that residual effects arising from construction dust are negligible.

The IAQM assessment methodology recommends that significance criteria are only assigned to the identified risk of dust impacts occurring from a construction activity with appropriate mitigation measures in place. The reason for this is that for almost all construction activities, the application of effective mitigation should prevent any Significant effects from occurring to existing sensitive receptors, and therefore the residual effect will likely be Negligible.

Predicting the impacts due to construction dust is difficult as it is dependent on a number of factors, particularly the weather during specific works. This cannot be predicted, and therefore the assessment methodology uses a risk-based approach to identify appropriate mitigation measures. The assessment, whilst adopting some conservative assumptions, assumes that the mitigation measures will be fully implemented. It should be noted that there may be periods where there is visible dust, but this is likely to be infrequent and insufficient to negatively impact on amenity.

1. Methodology

1.1. Methodology for determining impact magnitude

The dust emission magnitude is based on the scale of the anticipated works and should be classified as Small, Medium, or Large.

Demolition: Example definitions for demolition are:

- Large: Total building volume $>75,000 \text{ m}^3$, potentially dusty construction material (e.g. concrete), on-site crushing and screening, demolition activities $>12 \text{ m}$ above ground level;
- Medium: Total building volume $12,000 \text{ m}^3 - 75,000 \text{ m}^3$, potentially dusty construction material, demolition activities $6-12 \text{ m}$ above ground level; and
- Small: Total building volume $<12,000 \text{ m}^3$ construction material with low potential for dust release (e.g. metal cladding or timber), demolition activities.

Earthworks: Earthworks will primarily involve excavating material, haulage, tipping and stockpiling. This may also involve levelling the site and landscaping. Example definitions for earthworks are:

- Large: Total site area $>110,000 \text{ m}^2$, potentially dusty soil type (e.g. clay, which will be prone to suspension when dry due to small particle size), >10 heavy earth moving vehicles active at any one time, formation of bunds $>6 \text{ m}$ in height;
- Medium: Total site area $18,000 \text{ m}^2 - 110,000 \text{ m}^2$, moderately dusty soil type (e.g. silt), $5-10$ heavy earth moving vehicles active at any one time, formation of bunds $3\text{m} - 6\text{m}$ in height; and
- Small: Total site area $<18,000 \text{ m}^2$, soil type with large grain size (e.g. sand), <5 heavy earth moving vehicles active at any one time, formation of bunds $<3 \text{ m}$ in height.

Construction: The key issues when determining the potential dust emission magnitude during the construction phase include the size of the building(s) / infrastructure, method of construction, construction materials, and duration of build. Example definitions for construction are:

- Large: Total building volume $>75,000 \text{ m}^3$, on site concrete batching, sandblasting;
- Medium: Total building volume $12,000 \text{ m}^3 - 75,000 \text{ m}^3$, potentially dusty construction material (e.g. concrete), on site concrete batching; and
- Small: Total building volume $<12,000 \text{ m}^3$, construction material with low potential for dust release (e.g. metal cladding or timber).

Trackout: Factors which determine the dust emission magnitude are vehicle size, vehicle speed, vehicle numbers, geology and duration. As with all other potential sources, professional judgement must be applied when classifying trackout into one of the dust emission magnitude categories. Example definitions for trackout are:

- Large: >50 HDV (>3.5t) outward movements¹ in any one day², potentially dusty surface material (e.g. high clay content), unpaved road length >100 m;
- Medium: 20-50 HDV (>3.5t) outward movements in any one day, moderately dusty surface material (e.g. high clay content), unpaved road length 50 m – 100 m; and
- Small: <20 HDV (>3.5t) outward movements in any one day, surface material with low potential for dust release, unpaved road length <50 m.
- These numbers are for vehicles that leave the Site after moving over unpaved ground, where they will accumulate mud and dirt that can be tracked out onto the public highway.

1.2. Methodology for determining sensitivity

The sensitivity of the area takes account of a number of factors:

- The specific sensitivities of receptors in the area;
- The proximity and number of those receptors;
- In the case of PM₁₀, the local background concentration; and
- Site-specific factors, such as whether there are natural shelters, such as trees, to reduce the risk of wind-blown dust.

Examples of sensitivities of various receptors to dust soiling, elevated PM₁₀ and ecological effects are shown in Table A2.1.

For the sensitivity of people and their property to soiling, the IAQM recommends that the air quality practitioner uses professional judgement to identify where on the spectrum between high and low sensitivity a receptor lies, taking into account the general principles in the table below.

For the sensitivity of people to the health effects of PM₁₀, the IAQM recommends that the air quality practitioner assumes that there are three sensitivities based on whether or not the receptor is likely to

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¹ A vehicle movement is a one way journey. i.e. from A to B, and excludes the return journey.

² HDV movements during a construction project vary over its lifetime, and the number of movements is the maximum not the average.

be exposed to elevated concentrations over a 24-hour period, consistent with the Defra's advice for local air quality management.

With regards to ecological effects, it is advised to seek the advice of an ecologist to determine the need for an assessment of dust impacts on sensitive habitats and plants. Professional judgement is required to identify where on the spectrum between high and low sensitivity a receptor lies, taking into account the likely effect and the value of the ecological asset. A habitat may be highly valuable but not sensitive, alternatively it may be less valuable but more sensitive to dust deposition. Consequently, specialist ecological advice should also be sought to determine the sensitivity of the ecological receptors to dust impacts. In general, most receptors will either be of high sensitivity or low sensitivity i.e. either sensitive or not to dust deposition.

Table A2.1 Examples of receptor sensitivities for various construction effects.

Receptor sensitivity	Effects Assessing the risk of dust impacts	Assessing the risk of dust impacts	Assessing the risk of dust impacts
High	Users can reasonably expect a enjoyment of a high level of amenity. The appearance, aesthetics or value of their property would be diminished by soiling; and the people or property would reasonably be expected to be present continuously, or at least regularly for extended periods, as part of the normal pattern of use of the land. Indicative examples include dwellings, museum and other culturally important collections, medium and long term car parks and car showrooms.	Locations where members of the public are exposed over a time period relevant to the air quality objective for PM10 (in the case of the 24-hour objectives, a relevant location would be one where individuals may be exposed for eight hours or more in a day). Indicative examples include residential properties, hospitals, schools and residential care homes should also be considered as having equal sensitivity to residential areas for the purposes of this assessment	Locations with an international or national designation and the designated features may be affected by dust soiling; or location where there is a community of a particularly dust sensitive species such as vascular species included in the Red Data List For Great Britain. An indicative example is a Special Area of Conservation (SAC) designated for acid heathlands adjacent to the demolition of a large site containing concrete (alkali) buildings or for the presence of lichen.
Medium	Users would expect to enjoy a reasonable level of amenity, but would not reasonably expect to enjoy the same level of	Locations where the people exposed are workers, and exposure is over a time period relevant to the air quality	Locations where there is a particularly important plant species, where its

Receptor sensitivity	Effects Assessing the risk of dust impacts	Assessing the risk of dust impacts	Assessing the risk of dust impacts
	amenity as in their home; or the appearance, aesthetics or value of their property could be diminished by soiling; or the 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. Indicative examples include parks and places of work.	objective for PM10 (in the case of the 24-hour objectives, a relevant location would be one where individuals may be exposed for eight hours or more in a day). Indicative examples may include office and shop workers, but will generally not include workers occupationally exposed to PM10, as protection is covered by Health and Safety at Work legislation.	dust sensitivity is uncertain or unknown; or Locations with a national designation where the features may be affected by dust deposition. Indicative examples include a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) with dust sensitive features.
Low	The enjoyment of amenity would not reasonably be expected; or there is property that would not reasonably be expected to be diminished in appearance, aesthetics or value by soiling; or there is transient exposure, where the people or property would reasonably be expected to be present only for limited periods of time as part of the normal pattern of use of the land. Indicative examples include playing fields, farmland (unless commercially-sensitive horticultural), footpaths, short term car parks and roads.	Locations where human exposure is transient. Indicative examples public footpaths, playing fields, parks and shopping streets.	Locations with a local designation where the features may be affected by dust deposition. Indicative example is a local Nature Reserve with dust sensitive features.

Additional factors to consider when determining the sensitivity of the area include the following:

- Any history of dust generating activities in the area;
- The likelihood of concurrent dust generating activity on nearby sites;
- Any pre-existing screening between the source and the receptors;
- Any conclusions drawn from analysing local meteorological data which accurately represent the area; and if relevant the season during which the works will take place;
- Any conclusions drawn from local topography;
- Duration of the potential impact, as a receptor may become more sensitive over time; and
- Any known specific receptor sensitivities which are considered go beyond the classifications given.

The following tables show how the sensitivity of an area can be determined for the various potential impacts. For each potential impact the highest level of sensitivity should be recorded.

Table A2.2 Sensitivity of the area to dust soiling effects on people and property

Receptor sensitivity	Number of receptors	Distance from the source (m)			
		<20	<50	<100	<250
High	>100	High	High	Medium	Low
	10-100	High	Medium	Low	Low
	1-10	Medium	Low	Low	Low
Medium	>1	Medium	Low	Low	Low
Low	>1	Low	Low	Low	Low

Table A2.3 Sensitivity of the area to human health impacts

Receptor sensitivity	Annual mean PM ₁₀ concentration	Number of receptors	Distance from the source (m)				
			<20	<50	<100	<200	<350
High	>32 µg/m ³	>100	High	High	High	Medium	Low
	(>18 µg/m ³ in	10-100	High	High	Medium	Low	Low

Receptor sensitivity	Annual mean PM ₁₀ concentration	Number of receptors	Distance from the source (m)				
			<20	<50	<100	<200	<350
	Scotland)	1-10	High	Medium	Low	Low	Low
	28-32 µg/m ³	>100	High	High	Medium	Low	Low
	(16-18 µg/m ³ in	10-100	High	Medium	Low	Low	Low
	Scotland)	1-10	High	Medium	Low	Low	Low
	24-28 µg/m ³	>100	High	Medium	Low	Low	Low
	(14-16 µg/m ³ in	10-100	High	Medium	Low	Low	Low
	Scotland)	1-10	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low
	<24 µg/m ³	>100	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low
	(<14 µg/m ³ in	10-100	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
	Scotland)	1-10	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
	>32 µg/m ³	>10	High	Medium	Low	Low	Low
	(>18 µg/m ³ in	1-10	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low
Medium	28-32 µg/m ³	>10	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low
	(16-18 µg/m ³ in	1-10	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
	Scotland)						
	24-28 µg/m ³	>10	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
	(14-16 µg/m ³ in	1-10	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
	Scotland)						
	<24 µg/m ³	>10	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
	(<14 µg/m ³ in	1-10	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
	Scotland)						
Low	-	>1	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low

Table A2.4 Sensitivity of the area to ecological impacts

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

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

1.3. Defining the risk of impacts

Dust emission magnitude determined at step A) should be combined with the sensitivity of the area determined at step B) in order to determine the risk of impacts with no mitigation applied. The following matrices provide a method of assigning the level of risk for each activity. For those cases where the risk category is 'negligible', no mitigation measures beyond those required by legislation will be required.

Table A2.5 Risk of dust impacts – demolition

Sensitivity of area	Dust emission magnitude		
	Large	Medium	Small
High	High risk	Medium risk	Medium risk
Medium	High risk	Medium risk	Low risk
Low	Medium risk	Low risk	Negligible

Table A2.6 Risk of dust impacts – earthworks

Sensitivity of area	Dust emission magnitude		
	Large	Medium	Small
High	High risk	Medium risk	Low risk
Medium	Medium risk	Medium risk	Low risk
Low	Low risk	Low risk	Negligible

Table A2.7 Risk of dust impacts – construction

Sensitivity of area	Dust emission magnitude		
	Large	Medium	Small
High	High risk	Medium risk	Low risk
Medium	Medium risk	Medium risk	Low risk
Low	Low risk	Low risk	Negligible

Table A2.8 Risk of dust impacts – trackout

Sensitivity of area	Dust emission magnitude		
	Large	Medium	Small
High	High risk	Medium risk	Low risk
Medium	Medium risk	Medium risk	Negligible
Low	Low risk	Low risk	Negligible

1.4. Cumulative impacts

Cumulative effects were considered within the construction dust assessment for any cumulative schemes that may be adversely impacted due to the construction of the Proposed Development. Furthermore, cumulative effects at existing receptors that have the potential to be impacted by the Proposed Development and cumulative schemes have been considered.

A number of cumulative schemes can potentially be impacted by construction activities as they are sensitive use and are in close proximity to the Site (up to 250m from Site boundary). Receptors at the worst-case scenario locations of the impacted cumulative schemes are considered in the assessment.

Table A2.9 Cumulative schemes that can potentially be impacted by the construction of the Proposed Development.

Planning reference	Address	Distance from the Site
Cambridge Hall 142888/FO/2025	Cambridge Hall, 41 Cavendish St, Manchester M15 6TT	~85m
137 Oxford Road 140735/FO/2024	Erection of single storey roof extension to create Purpose Built Student Accommodation (Use Class Sui Generis) comprising 20no bedspaces, with commercial Class E at ground floor, together with elevational alterations, and other associated works.	128m

2. Demolition Programme

The demolition programme for the Proposed Development is outline within Chapter 5

2.1. Construction dates

- i. The demolition of the existing building is expected to be undertaken for a duration of 36 weeks. Details of the construction activities associated with the Landside phase are outlined within Table A2.10 below.

Table A2.10 List of onsite NRM plant and duration during Demolition phase

Phase	Activities	Duration	Operational Hours
Site mobilisation and demolition	• Installation of perimeter site hoarding and vehicle gate. • Removal of asbestos containing materials. • Soft Strip. • Installation of temporary works. • Road and footpath Closures • Top-down structure adjacent to the railway bridge (Network rail asset). • Demolition of the remaining main block down to ground floor slab. • Demolition of basement Car Park • Lift concrete slabs and foundations • Crush all hard arisings to 6f2 grading. • Removal of all demolition arisings from site. • Clean and clear site.	36 weeks	Disruptive activities 09:00am – 15:00pm Monday to Friday 8.30am – 2.00pm Saturday Vehicle movements limited to Working House (8:00 to 17:00) No works will be undertaken on Sundays or Bank Holidays.

2.2. Construction Traffic Management Plan

Traffic associated with the demolition phase is to access the Site via a controlled access gate along the existing service road and is to be accessed via Oxford Road. Delivery scheduling will avoid student peak periods, with pre-booked timed slots used to control volume A visual representation of the access and trackout route is outlined within Figure A2.1 below:

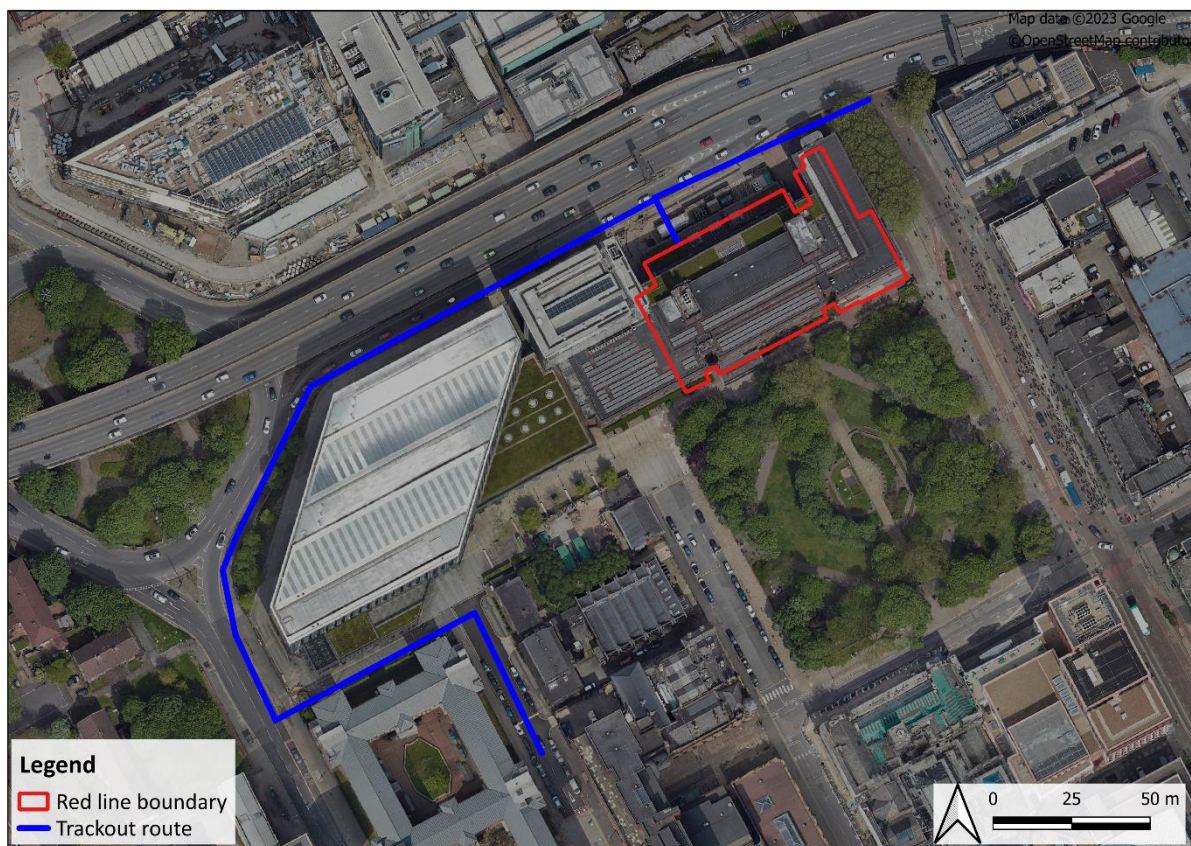


Figure A2.1 Demolition Traffic access route

2.3. Environmental Controls

It has been confirmed by Connell Brothers that the following environmental controls related to Air Quality will be the following:

1. Dust and Dirt Emission control: An environmental management plan provides dust suppression controls (such as misting units) compliant with Control of Dust Regulations and the Institute of Demolition Engineers' guidance

Further details in relation to the above are detailed within the Demolition method Statement being prepared by Connell Brothers and Chapter 5: Construction Management – Programme and Methodology which should be read in conjunction with Appendix 6.2.

3. Construction Dust Mitigation Measures

As the Site is categorized as a medium risk the following mitigation measures in Table A2.11 are highly recommended to be incorporated within a dust environment management plan (DMP), which is to be submitted with the planning application. A list of measures has also been outlined within Chapter 5: Construction Management – Programme and Methodology.

Table A2.11. Dust emission magnitudes and justifications

Activity	Mitigation Measures
Communication	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 Dust Management Plan (DMP), which may include measures to control other emissions, approved by the Local Authority. The level of detail will depend on the risk and should include as a minimum the highly recommended measures in this document. The desirable measures should be included as appropriate for the site. The DMP may include monitoring of dust deposition, dust flux, real time PM ₁₀ continuous monitoring and/or visual inspections.
Site Management	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 Local Authority when asked.
	Record any exceptional incidents that cause dust and/or air emissions, either on- or off- site, and the action taken to resolve the situation in the log book.
	Hold regular liaison meetings with other high risk construction sites within 250 m of the site boundary, to ensure plans are co-ordinated and dust and particulate matter emissions are minimised. It is important to understand the interactions of the off-site transport/deliveries which might be using the same strategic road network routes.

Activity	Mitigation Measures
Monitoring	Undertake daily on-site and off-site inspection, where receptors (including roads) are nearby, to monitor dust, record inspection results, and make the log available to the Local Authority when asked. This should include regular dust soiling check of surfaces such as street furniture, cars, window sills within 100 m of the site boundary, with cleaning to be provided if necessary.
	Carry out regular site inspections to monitor compliance with the DMP, record inspection results, and make an inspection log available to the Local Authority when asked.
	Increase the frequency of site inspections by the person accountable for air quality and dust issues on site when activities with a high potential to produce dust are being carried out and during prolonged dry or windy conditions.
	Agree dust deposition, dust flux, or real-time PM ₁₀ continuous monitoring locations with the Local Authority. Where possible, commence baseline monitoring at least three months before work commences on site or, if it is a large site, before work on a phase commences.
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.
	Erect solid screens or barriers around dusty 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 the site is active for an extensive period.
	Avoid site runoff of water or mud.
	Remove materials that have a potential to produce dust from site as soon as possible, unless being re-used on site. If they are being re-used cover as described below.
	Cover, seed or fence stockpiles to prevent wind whipping.
Operating vehicles/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.

Activity	Mitigation Measures
	Impose and signpost a maximum-speed-limit of 15 mph on surfaced and 10 mph on unsurfaced haul roads and work areas (if long haul routes are required these speeds may be increased with suitable additional control measures provided, subject to the approval of the nominated undertaker and with the agreement of the Local Authority, where applicable).
	Produce a Construction Logistics Plan to manage the sustainable delivery of goods and materials.
Operations	Only use cutting, grinding or sawing equipment fitted or in conjunction with suitable dust suppression techniques such as water sprays or local extraction, e.g. suitable local exhaust ventilation systems.
	Ensure an adequate water supply on the site for effective dust/particulate matter suppression/mitigation, using non-potable water where possible and appropriate.
	Use enclosed chutes and conveyors and covered skips.
	Minimize drop heights from conveyors, loading shovels, hoppers and other loading or handling equipment and use fine water sprays on such equipment wherever appropriate.
Waste Management	Avoid bonfires and burning of waste materials.
Demolition	Soft strip inside building before demolition.
	Ensure effective water suppression is used during demolition activities. Hand held sprays are more effective than hoses attached to equipment as the water can be directed to where it is needed. In addition, high volume water suppression systems, manually controlled, can produce fine water droplets that effectively bring the dust particles to the ground.
	Avoid explosive blasting, using appropriate manual or mechanical alternatives.
	Bag and remove any biological debris or damp down such material before demolition.
Trackout	Use water-assisted dust sweeper(s) on the access and local roads, to remove, as necessary, any material tracked out of the site. This may require the sweeper being in continuous use.

Activity	Mitigation Measures
	Avoid dry sweeping of large areas.
	Ensure vehicles entering and leaving sites are covered to prevent escape of materials during transport.
	Inspect on-site haul routes for integrity and instigate necessary repairs to the surface as soon as reasonably practicable.
	Record all inspections of haul routes and any subsequent action in a site log book.
	Install hard surfaced haul routes, which are regularly damped down with fixed or mobile sprinkler systems, or mobile water bowsers and regularly cleaned.
	Implement a wheel washing system (with rumble grids to dislodge accumulated dust and mud prior to leaving the site where reasonably practicable).
	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 10 m from receptors where possible.
	Use water-assisted dust sweeper(s) on the access and local roads, to remove, as necessary, any material tracked out of the site. This may require the sweeper being in continuous use.
	Avoid dry sweeping of large areas.
	Ensure vehicles entering and leaving sites are covered to prevent escape of materials during transport.

4. NRMM Construction Emission Toolkit V2

4.1. Overview of Emissions

The demolition of the existing building is expected to be undertaken for a duration of 36 weeks. Details of the demolition activities associated with the Proposed Development are outline within Table A2.12 below.

Table A2.12 Sensitivity of the area to dust soiling effects on people and property

Plant	Estimated usage (hrs)	Estimated Power rating (kW)	Estimated Fuel Type	Assumed minimum EU Stage	Compliant with Nox and PM10 benchmarks
50 Tonne Excavators	360	330	Diesel	EU Stage IV	Compliant
30 Tonne Excavators	675	194	Diesel	EU Stage IV	Compliant
4 T Excavator	1,090	18	Diesel	EU Stage IV	Compliant
1.8 T Excavator	225	12	Diesel	EU Stage IV	Compliant
Crusher	540	500	Diesel	EU Stage IV	Compliant
Floor Tile Lifter	540	2	Diesel	EU Stage IV	Compliant
Skid Steer Loader	540	55	Diesel	EU Stage IV	Compliant
Telehandler	540	0	Diesel	EU Stage IV	Compliant
Bunded Diesel Bowser	825	15	Diesel	EU Stage IV	Compliant