

Air Quality Assessment
Kenyon Lane, Moston

Client: Adelphi (Kenyon Lane) Development Ltd

Reference: 3331-1r1

Date: 29th September 2022



Report Issue

Report Title: Air Quality Assessment - Kenyon Lane, Moston

Report Reference: 3331-1

Field	Report Version			
	1	2	3	4
Prepared by	Alicia Dale			
Position	Air Quality Consultant			
Reviewed by	Olly Hanlon			
Position	Senior Air Quality Consultant			
Authorised by	Jethro Redmore			
Position	Director			
Date of Issue	29 th September 2022			
Comments	-			

Taylor Road, Manchester, M41 7JQ

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.

Executive Summary

Redmore Environmental Ltd was commissioned by Adelphi (Kenyon Lane) Development Ltd to undertake an Air Quality Assessment in support of a residential development on land off Kenyon Lane, Moston.

The proposals have the potential to cause air quality impacts as a result of fugitive dust emissions during construction and road traffic exhaust emissions associated with vehicles travelling to and from the site during operation. As such, an Air Quality Assessment was undertaken in order to determine baseline conditions and consider potential effects as a result of the scheme.

Potential construction phase air quality impacts from fugitive dust emissions were assessed as a result of demolition, earthworks, construction and trackout activities. It is considered that the use of good practice control measures would provide suitable mitigation for a development of this size and nature and reduce potential impacts to an acceptable level.

During the operational phase of the development there is the potential for air quality impacts as a result of traffic exhaust emissions associated with vehicles travelling to and from the site. These were assessed against the relevant screening criteria. Due to the relatively low number of anticipated vehicle trips associated with the proposals, road traffic impacts were not predicted to be significant.

Consideration was made to Manchester City Council Air Quality & Planning Technical Guidance. This indicated that due to the size of the proposed development, a minimum of three electric vehicle charging points should be included within the scheme in order to reduce potential air quality impacts.

Based on the assessment results, air quality factors are not considered a constraint to planning consent for the development.

Table of Contents

1.0	INTRODUCTION	1
1.1	Background	1
1.2	Site Location and Context	1
2.0	LEGISLATION AND POLICY	2
2.1	Legislation	2
2.2	Local Air Quality Management	4
2.3	Dust	4
2.4	National Planning Policy	5
2.5	National Planning Practice Guidance	6
2.6	Local Planning Policy	7
3.0	METHODOLOGY	9
3.1	Introduction	9
3.2	Construction Phase Assessment	9
	Step 1	10
	Step 2	10
	Step 3	17
	Step 4	17
3.3	Operational Phase Assessment	17
4.0	BASELINE	19
4.1	Introduction	19
4.2	Local Air Quality Management	19
4.3	Air Quality Monitoring	19
4.4	Background Pollutant Concentrations	20
5.0	ASSESSMENT	22
5.1	Introduction	22
5.2	Construction Phase Assessment	22
	Step 1	22
	Step 2	24
	Step 3	27
	Step 4	29
5.3	Operational Phase Assessment	29
5.4	Mitigation	29
6.0	CONCLUSION	32
7.0	ABBREVIATIONS	33

Appendix

Appendix 1 - Curricula Vitae

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

- 1.1.1 Redmore Environmental Ltd was commissioned by Adelphi (Kenyon Lane) Development Ltd to undertake an Air Quality Assessment in support of a residential development on land off Kenyon Lane, Moston.
- 1.1.2 The proposals have the potential to cause air quality impacts as a result of fugitive dust emissions during construction and road traffic exhaust emissions associated with vehicles travelling to and from the site during operation. As such, an Air Quality Assessment was undertaken in order to determine baseline conditions and consider potential effects as a result of the scheme.

1.2 Site Location and Context

- 1.2.1 The site is located on land off Kenyon Lane, Moston, at approximate National Grid Reference (NGR): 387250, 401470. Reference should be made to Figure 1 for a site location plan.
- 1.2.2 The proposals comprise the development of 37 residential dwellings for over 55s use, alongside 15 car parking spaces, cycle storage, access and infrastructure.
- 1.2.3 The development has the potential to cause impacts at sensitive locations. These may include fugitive dust emissions associated with construction works and road traffic exhaust emissions from vehicles travelling to and from the site during the operational phase. An Air Quality Assessment was therefore undertaken in order to determine baseline conditions and consider potential air quality effects as a result of the proposals. This is detailed in the following report.

2.0 LEGISLATION AND POLICY

2.1 Legislation

2.1.1 The Air Quality Standards Regulations (2010) and subsequent amendments include Air Quality Limit Values (AQLVs) for the following pollutants:

- Nitrogen dioxide (NO₂);
- Sulphur dioxide;
- Lead;
- Particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter of less than 10µm (PM₁₀);
- Particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter of less than 2.5µm (PM_{2.5});
- Benzene; and,
- Carbon monoxide.

2.1.2 Air quality target values have also been provided for several additional pollutants. It should be noted that the AQLV for PM_{2.5} stated in the Air Quality Standards Regulations (2010) was amended in the Environment (Miscellaneous Amendments) (EU Exit) Regulations (2020).

2.1.3 The Air Quality Strategy (AQS) was produced by the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) and published in July 2007¹. The document contains standards, objectives and measures for improving ambient air quality, including a number of AQOs. These are maximum ambient pollutant concentrations that are not to be exceeded either without exception or with a permitted number of exceedences over a specified timescale. These are generally in line with the AQLVs, although the requirements for the determination of compliance vary.

2.1.4 Table 1 presents the AQOs and AQLV for pollutants considered within this assessment.

¹ The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland, DEFRA, 2007.

Table 1 Air Quality Limit Values/Limit Values

Pollutant	Air Quality Objective/Limit Value	
	Concentration ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	Averaging Period
NO ₂	40	Annual mean
	200	1-hour mean, not to be exceeded on more than 18 occasions per annum
PM ₁₀	40	Annual mean
	50	24-hour mean, not to be exceeded on more than 35 occasions per annum
PM _{2.5}	25	Annual mean

2.1.5 The Environment Act (2021) was published on 9th November 2021 and makes provision for the setting of lower PM_{2.5} targets. The final criteria will be included in legislation to be put before parliament by 31st October 2022. Prior to this time the AQLV outlined in Table 1 remains the adopted air quality standard within the UK.

2.1.6 Table 2 summarises the advice provided in DEFRA guidance² on where the AQOs for pollutants considered within this report apply.

Table 2 Examples of Where the Air Quality Objectives Apply

Averaging Period	Objective Should Apply At	Objective Should Not Apply At
Annual mean	All locations where members of the public might be regularly exposed Building façades of residential properties, schools, hospitals, care homes etc.	Building façades of offices or other places of work where members of the public do not have regular access Hotels, unless people live there as their permanent residence Gardens of residential properties Kerbside sites (as opposed to locations at the building façade), or any other location where public exposure is expected to be short term

² Local Air Quality Management Technical Guidance (TG22), DEFRA, 2022.

Averaging Period	Objective Should Apply At	Objective Should Not Apply At
24-hour mean	All locations where the annual mean objective would apply, together with hotels Gardens of residential properties	Kerbside sites (as opposed to locations at the building façade), or any other location where public exposure is expected to be short term
1-hour mean	All locations where the annual mean and 24 and 8-hour mean objectives apply. Kerbside sites (for example, pavements of busy shopping streets) Those parts of car parks, bus stations and railway stations etc which are not fully enclosed, where members of the public might reasonably be expected to spend one hour or more Any outdoor locations where members of the public might reasonably be expected to spend one hour or longer	Kerbside sites where the public would not be expected to have regular access

2.2 Local Air Quality Management

2.2.1 Local Authorities (LAs) are required to periodically review and assess air quality within their area of jurisdiction under the system of Local Air Quality Management (LAQM). This review and assessment of air quality involves comparing present and likely future pollutant concentrations against the AQOs. If it is predicted that levels at locations of relevant exposure, as summarised in Table 2, are likely to be exceeded, the LA is required to declare an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA). For each AQMA the LA is required to produce an Air Quality Action Plan, the objective of which is to reduce pollutant concentrations in pursuit of the AQOs.

2.3 Dust

2.3.1 The main requirements with respect to dust control from industrial or trade premises not regulated under the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations (2016) and subsequent amendments, such as construction sites, is that provided in Section 79 of Part III of the Environmental Protection Act (1990). The Act defines nuisance as:

"any dust, steam, smell or other effluvia arising on industrial, trade or business premises and being prejudicial to health or a nuisance."

2.3.2 Enforcement of the Act, in regard to nuisance, is currently under the jurisdiction of the local Environmental Health Department, whose officers are deemed to provide an independent evaluation of nuisance. If the LA is satisfied that a statutory nuisance exists, or is likely to occur or happen again, it must serve an Abatement Notice under Part III of the Environmental Protection Act (1990). The only defence is to show that the process to which the nuisance has been attributed and its operation are being controlled according to best practicable means.

2.4 National Planning Policy

2.4.1 The revised National Planning Policy Framework³ (NPPF) was published in July 2021 and sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied.

2.4.2 The purpose of the planning system is to contribute to the achievements of sustainable development. In order to ensure this, the NPPF recognises three overarching objectives including the following of relevance to air quality:

"c) An environmental objective - to protect and enhance our natural, built and historic environment; including making effective use of land, improving biodiversity, using natural resources prudently, minimising waste and pollution, and mitigating and adapting to climate change, including moving to a low carbon economy."

2.4.3 Chapter 15 of the NPPF details objectives in relation to conserving and enhancing the natural environment. It states that:

"Planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by:

[...]

e) preventing new and existing development from contributing to, or being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by, unacceptable levels of

³ NPPF, Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, 2021.

soil, air, water or noise pollution or land instability. Development should, wherever possible, help to improve local environmental conditions such as air and water quality [...]"

2.4.4 The NPPF specifically recognises air quality as part of delivering sustainable development and states that:

"Planning policies and decisions should sustain and contribute towards compliance with relevant limit values or national objectives for pollutants, taking into account the presence of Air Quality Management Areas and Clean Air Zones, and the cumulative impacts from individual sites in local areas. Opportunities to improve air quality or mitigate impacts should be identified, such as through traffic and travel management, and green infrastructure provision and enhancement. So far as possible these opportunities should be considered at the plan-making stage, to ensure a strategic approach and limit the need for issues to be reconsidered when determining individual applications. Planning decisions should ensure that any new development in Air Quality Management Areas and Clean Air Zones is consistent with the local air quality action plan."

2.4.5 The implications of the NPPF have been considered throughout this assessment.

2.5 **National Planning Practice Guidance**

2.5.1 The National Planning Practice Guidance⁴ (NPPG) web-based resource was launched by the Department for Communities and Local Government on 6th March 2014 and updated on 1st November 2019 to support the NPPF and make it more accessible. The air quality pages are summarised under the following headings:

1. What air quality considerations does planning need to address?
2. What is the role of plan-making with regard to air quality?
3. Are air quality concerns relevant to neighbourhood planning?
4. What information is available about air quality?
5. When could air quality considerations be relevant to the development management process?

⁴ <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/air-quality--3>.

6. What specific issues may need to be considered when assessing air quality impacts?
7. How detailed does an air quality assessment need to be?
8. How can an impact on air quality be mitigated?

2.5.2 These were reviewed and the relevant guidance considered as necessary throughout the undertaking of this assessment.

2.6 Local Planning Policy

2.6.1 The Manchester Local Development Framework consists of a series of planning documents of which the Core Strategy⁵ is central. This was adopted by MCC on 11th July 2012 and provides policies which guide the determination of planning applications within the city.

2.6.2 Review of the Core Strategy indicated the following policies of relevance to the assessment:

"Policy EN 16

Air Quality

The Council will seek to improve the air quality within Manchester, and particularly within Air Quality Management Areas, located along Manchester's principal traffic routes and at Manchester Airport. Developers will be expected to take measures to minimise and mitigate the local effect of emissions from traffic generated by the development, as well as emissions created by the use of the development itself, including from Combined Heat and Power and biomass plant.

When assessing the appropriateness of locations for new development the Council will consider the effects on air quality, alongside other plan objectives. This includes cumulative effects, particularly in Air Quality Management Areas."

"Policy DM 1

⁵ Core Strategy, MCC, 2012.

Development Management

All development should have regard to the following specific issues for which more detailed guidance may be given within a supplementary planning document:

[...]

Effects on amenity, including privacy, light, noise, vibration, air quality, odours, litter, vermin, birds, road safety and traffic generation. This could also include proposals which would be sensitive to existing environmental conditions, such as noise."

2.6.3 MCC have also produced an 'Air Quality & Planning Technical Guidance' Supplementary Planning Document⁶ (SPD) which provides guidance on assessing the impact of proposed development on air quality.

2.6.4 The above policies and guidance were taken into consideration throughout the undertaking of the assessment.

⁶ Air Quality & Planning Technical Guidance, MCC, 2022.

3.0 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The proposed development has the potential to cause adverse impacts as a result of construction phase dust emissions and exhaust emissions from vehicles travelling to and from the site during the operational phase. These were assessed in accordance with the following methodology, which is based on the requirements of MCC's 'Air Quality & Planning Technical Guidance'⁷.

3.2 Construction Phase Assessment

3.2.1 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 Institute of Air Quality Management (IAQM) document 'Guidance on the Assessment of Dust from Demolition and Construction V1.1'⁸.

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

- Demolition;
- Earthworks;
- Construction; and,
- Trackout.

3.2.3 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 PM₁₀.

3.2.4 The assessment steps are detailed below.

⁷ Air Quality & Planning Technical Guidance, MCC, 2022.

⁸ Guidance on the Assessment of Dust from Demolition and Construction V1.1, IAQM, 2016.

Step 1

- 3.2.5 Step 1 screens the requirement for a more detailed assessment. Should human receptors be identified within 350m from the boundary or 50m from the construction vehicle route up to 500m 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 500m from the site entrance, then the assessment also proceeds to Step 2.
- 3.2.6 Should sensitive receptors not be present within the relevant distances then **negligible** impacts would be expected and further assessment is not necessary.

Step 2

- 3.2.7 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).
- 3.2.8 The two factors are combined in Step 2C to determine the risk of dust impacts without mitigation applied.
- 3.2.9 Step 2A defines the potential magnitude of dust emission through the construction phase. The relevant criteria are summarised in Table 3.

Table 3 Construction Dust - Magnitude of Emission

Magnitude	Activity	Criteria
Large	Demolition	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Total volume of building to be demolished greater than 50,000m³• Potentially dusty material (e.g. concrete)• On-site crushing and screening• Demolition activities more than 20m above ground level

Magnitude	Activity	Criteria
	Earthworks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total site area greater than 10,000m² 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 8m in height More than 100,000 tonnes of material moved
	Construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total building volume greater than 100,000m³ 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	Demolition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total volume of building to be demolished between 20,000m³ and 50,000m³ Potentially dusty construction material Demolition activities 10m to 20m above ground level
	Earthworks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total site area 2,500m² to 10,000m² Moderately dusty soil type (e.g. silt) 5 to 10 heavy earth moving vehicles active at any one time Formation of bunds 4m to 8m in height Total material moved 20,000 tonnes to 100,000 tonnes
	Construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total building volume 25,000m³ to 100,000m³ Potentially dusty construction material (e.g. concrete) On site concrete batching
	Trackout	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10 to 50 HDV trips per day Moderately dusty surface material (e.g. high clay content) Unpaved road length 50m to 100m
Small	Demolition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total volume of building to be demolished less than 20,000m³ Construction material with low potential for dust release (e.g. metal cladding or timber) Demolition activities less than 10m above ground and during wetter months

Magnitude	Activity	Criteria
	Earthworks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total site area less than 2,500m² 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 4m in height Total material moved less than 20,000 tonnes Earthworks during wetter months
	Construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total building volume less than 25,000m³ Construction material with low potential for dust release (e.g. metal cladding or timber)
	Trackout	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Less than 10 HDV trips per day Surface material with low potential for dust release Unpaved road length less than 50m

3.2.10 Step 2B defines the sensitivity of the area around the development to potential dust impacts. The influencing factors are shown in Table 4.

Table 4 Construction Dust - Examples of Factors Defining Sensitivity of an Area

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
Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nationally designated site e.g. Sites of Special Scientific Interest

Receptor Sensitivity	Examples	
	Human Receptors	Ecological Receptors
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, playing fields, shopping streets, farmland, short term car parks and roads 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Locally designated site e.g. Local Nature Reserve

3.2.11 The guidance also provides the following factors to consider when determining the sensitivity of an area to potential dust impacts:

- 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 receptors;
- Any conclusions drawn from analysing local meteorological data which accurately represent the area; and if relevant the season during which 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 go beyond the classifications given in the document.

3.2.12 These factors were considered in the undertaking of this assessment.

3.2.13 The criteria for determining the sensitivity of the area to dust soiling effects on people and property is summarised in Table 5.

Table 5 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 350
High	More than 100	High	High	Medium	Low
	10 - 100	High	Medium	Low	Low

Receptor Sensitivity	Number of Receptors	Distance from the Source (m)			
		Less than 20	Less than 50	Less than 100	Less than 350
	1 - 10	Medium	Low	Low	Low
Medium	More than 1	Medium	Low	Low	Low
Low	More than 1	Low	Low	Low	Low

3.2.14 Table 6 outlines the criteria for determining the sensitivity of the area to human health impacts.

Table 6 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 200	Less than 350
High	Greater than 32µg/m ³	More than 100	High	High	High	Medium	Low
		10 - 100	High	High	Medium	Low	Low
		1 - 10	High	Medium	Low	Low	Low
	28 - 32µg/m ³	More than 100	High	High	Medium	Low	Low
		10 - 100	High	Medium	Low	Low	Low
		1 - 10	High	Medium	Low	Low	Low
	24 - 28µg/m ³	More than 100	High	Medium	Low	Low	Low
		10 - 100	High	Medium	Low	Low	Low
		1 - 10	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low
	Less than 24µg/m ³	More than 100	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low
		10 - 100	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
		1 - 10	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Medium	Greater than 32µg/m ³	More than 10	High	Medium	Low	Low	Low
		1 - 10	Medium	Low	Low	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 200	Less than 350
	28 - 32µg/m ³	More than 10	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low
		1 - 10	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
	24 - 28µg/m ³	More than 10	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
		1 - 10	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
	Less than 24µg/m ³	More than 10	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
		1 - 10	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Low	-	1 or more	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low

3.2.15 Table 7 outlines the criteria for determining the sensitivity of the area to ecological impacts.

Table 7 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

3.2.16 Step 2C combines the dust emission magnitude with the sensitivity of the area to determine the risk of unmitigated impacts. Table 8 outlines the risk category from demolition activities.

Table 8 Construction Dust - Dust Risk Category from Demolition Activities

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

3.2.17 Table 9 outlines the risk category from earthworks and construction activities.

Table 9 Construction Dust - Dust Risk Category from Earthworks and Construction Activities

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

3.2.18 Table 10 outlines the risk category from trackout activities.

Table 10 Construction Dust - Dust Risk Category from Trackout Activities

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

Step 3

3.2.19 Step 3 requires the identification of site specific mitigation measures within the IAQM guidance⁹ 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.

Step 4

3.2.20 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**.

3.2.21 The determination of significance relies on professional judgement and reasoning should be provided as far as practicable. The IAQM guidance suggests the provision of details of the assessor's qualifications and experience. These are provided in Appendix 1.

3.3 Operational Phase Assessment

3.3.1 The development has the potential to increase pollutant concentrations as a result of road traffic exhaust emissions associated with vehicles travelling to and from the site during the operational phase. A screening assessment was therefore undertaken using the criteria contained within the IAQM 'Land-Use Planning & Development Control: Planning for Air Quality'¹⁰ guidance to determine the potential for trips generated by the development to affect local air quality.

3.3.2 The following criteria are provided to help establish when an assessment of potential impacts on the local area is likely to be considered necessary:

⁹ Guidance on the Assessment of Dust from Demolition and Construction V1.1, IAQM, 2016.

¹⁰ Land-Use Planning & Development Control: Planning for Air Quality, IAQM, 2017.

- A change of Light Duty Vehicle (LDV) flows of more than 100 Annual Average Daily Traffic (AADT) within or adjacent to an AQMA or more than 500 AADT elsewhere;
- A change of HDV flows of more than 25 AADT within or adjacent to an AQMA or more than 100 AADT elsewhere;
- Realignment of roads where the change is 5m or more and the road is within an AQMA; or,
- Introduction of a new junction or removal of an existing junction near to relevant receptors.

3.3.3 Should these criteria not be met, then the IAQM guidance¹¹ considers air quality impacts associated with a scheme to be **not significant** and no further assessment is required.

3.3.4 Should screening of the relevant data indicate that any of the above criteria are met, then potential impacts at sensitive receptor locations can be assessed by calculating the change in pollutant concentrations as a result of the proposed development. The significance of predicted impacts can then be determined in accordance with the methodology outlined in the IAQM guidance¹².

¹¹ Land-Use Planning & Development Control: Planning for Air Quality, IAQM, 2017.

¹² Land-Use Planning & Development Control: Planning for Air Quality, IAQM, 2017.

4.0 BASELINE

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 Existing air quality conditions in the vicinity of the proposed development site were identified in order to provide a baseline for assessment. These are detailed in the following Sections.

4.2 Local Air Quality Management

- 4.2.1 As required by the Environment Act (1995), MCC has undertaken Review and Assessment of air quality within their area of jurisdiction. This process has indicated that annual mean concentrations of NO₂ are above the AQO within the city. As such, a number of roads within Manchester have been included within the Greater Manchester Combined Authority (GMCA) AQMA. This is described as follows:

"This is part of the Greater Manchester Combined Authority AQMA located within the Manchester City Council area."

- 4.2.2 The development is located approximately 115m west of the AQMA. As such, there is the potential for emissions associated with vehicles travelling to and from the site to increase pollution levels in this sensitive area. This has been considered throughout the assessment.
- 4.2.3 MCC has concluded that concentrations of all other pollutants considered within the AQs are currently below the relevant AQOs. As such, no further AQMAs have been designated.

4.3 Air Quality Monitoring

- 4.3.1 Monitoring of pollutant levels is undertaken by MCC, Oldham Metropolitan Borough Council (OMBC) and Rochdale Metropolitan Borough Council (RMBC) throughout their areas of jurisdiction. Recent NO₂ concentrations recorded in the vicinity of the development are shown in Table 11.

Table 11 Monitoring Results

Monitoring Site		Monitored NO ₂ Concentration (µg/m ³)		
		2018	2019	2020
RO5ANO	Mossway Middleton	31.5	24.5	16.5
OLMSNO	Mellor Street	23.7	27.8	23.9
MA36NO	Rochdale Road	33.1	31.7	24.3

4.3.2 As shown in Table 11, annual mean NO₂ concentrations were below the AQO at all monitoring locations in recent years. Reference should be made to Figure 2 for a map of the survey positions.

4.3.3 It should be noted that pollutant concentrations during 2020 were lower than previous years due to a reduction in traffic and associated emissions caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. The results should therefore be viewed with caution

4.3.4 Monitoring of PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} concentrations is not undertaken by MCC, OMBC or RMBC within the vicinity of the site.

4.4 Background Pollutant Concentrations

4.4.1 Predictions of background pollutant concentrations on a 1km by 1km grid basis have been produced by DEFRA for the entire of the UK to assist LAs in their Review and Assessment of air quality. The proposed development site is located in grid square NGR: 387500, 401500. Data for this location was downloaded from the DEFRA website¹³ for the purpose of this assessment and is summarised in Table 12.

Table 12 Background Pollutant Concentrations

Pollutant	Predicted 2022 Background Pollutant Concentration (µg/m ³)
NO ₂	15.32
PM ₁₀	11.96
PM _{2.5}	8.27

¹³ <https://uk-air.defra.gov.uk/data/laqm-background-maps?year=2018>.

4.4.2 As shown in Table 12, predicted background NO₂, PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} concentrations are below the relevant AQOs and AQLV at the development site.

5.0 **ASSESSMENT**

5.1 **Introduction**

5.1.1 There is the potential for air quality impacts as a result of the construction and operation of the proposed development. These are assessed in the following Sections.

5.2 **Construction Phase Assessment**

Step 1

5.2.1 The undertaking of activities such as demolition, 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.

5.2.2 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.

5.2.3 Receptors sensitive to potential dust impacts during demolition, earthworks and construction were identified from a desk-top study of the area up to 350m from the development boundary. These are summarised in Table 13.

Table 13 Demolition, 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 350	More than 100	-

- 5.2.4 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 500m of the site access. These are summarised in Table 14.

Table 14 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

- 5.2.5 There are no ecological receptors within 50m of the development boundary or the access route within 500m of the site entrance. As such, ecological impacts have not been assessed further within this report.
- 5.2.6 A number of additional factors have been considered when determining the sensitivity of the surrounding area. These are summarised in Table 15.

Table 15 Additional Area Dust Sensitivity Factors

Guidance	Comment
Whether there is any history of dust generating activities in the area	The desk top study did not indicate any dust generating activities in the local area
The likelihood of concurrent dust generating activity on nearby sites	A review of the planning portal indicated an application has recently been submitted for a residential development approximately 70m north-east of the site (ref: 134715/FO/2022). It is therefore possible that there will be concurrent dust generation in the area should the development be granted approval and the construction phase overlaps with that of the proposals
Pre-existing screening between the source and the receptors	Trees are located along the southern and western boundaries of the site. These may act as a barrier between emission sources and receptors should they be retained during the construction phase
Conclusions drawn from analysing local meteorological data which accurately represent the area: and if relevant the season during which works will take place	As shown in Figure 3, the predominant wind bearing at the site is from the south. As such, receptors to the north of the boundary are most likely to be affected by dust releases

Guidance	Comment
Conclusions drawn from local topography	There are no significant topographical constraints to dust dispersion
Duration of the potential impact, as a receptor may become more sensitive over time	Currently it is unclear as to the duration of the construction phase. However, it is likely that it will extend over one year. The sensitivity of nearby receptors is unlikely to change during this time
Any known specific receptor sensitivities which go beyond the classifications given in the document	No specific receptor sensitivities identified during the baseline assessment

5.2.7 Based on the criteria shown in Table 4, the sensitivity of the receiving environment to potential dust impacts was determined as **high**. This was because the identified receptors included residential properties.

5.2.8 The sensitivity of the receiving environment to specific potential dust impacts, based on the criteria shown in Section 3.2, is shown in Table 16.

Table 16 Sensitivity of the Surrounding Area to Construction Phase Dust Impacts

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

5.2.9 The potential risk of dust impacts at the identified receptors is considered in the following Sections.

Step 2

Demolition

5.2.10 Demolition will be undertaken at the start of the construction phase and will involve clearance of existing structures on site. It is estimated that the total building volume to be demolished is less than 20,000m³. In accordance with the criteria outlined in Table 3, the magnitude of potential dust emissions from demolition is therefore **small**.

5.2.11 Table 16 indicates the sensitivity of the area to dust soiling effects on people and property is **high**. In accordance with the criteria outlined in Table 8, the development is considered to be a **medium** risk site for dust soiling as a result of demolition activities.

5.2.12 Table 16 indicates the sensitivity of the area to human health impacts is **low**. In accordance with the criteria outlined in Table 8, the development is considered to be a **negligible** risk site for human health impacts as a result of demolition activities.

Earthworks

5.2.13 Earthworks will primarily involve excavating material, haulage, tipping and stockpiling, as well as site levelling and landscaping. The proposed development site covers an area between 2,500m² and 10,000m². In accordance with the criteria outlined in Table 3, the magnitude of potential dust emissions from earthworks is therefore **medium**.

5.2.14 Table 16 indicates the sensitivity of the area to dust soiling effects on people and property is **high**. In accordance with the criteria outlined in Table 9, the development is considered to be a **medium** risk site for dust soiling as a result of earthworks.

5.2.15 Table 16 indicates the sensitivity of the area to human health impacts is **low**. In accordance with the criteria outlined in Table 9, the development is considered to be a **low** risk site for human health impacts as a result of earthworks.

Construction

5.2.16 Due to the size of the development the total building volume is likely to be between 25,000m³ and 100,000m³. In accordance with the criteria outlined in Table 3, the magnitude of potential dust emissions from construction is therefore **medium**.

5.2.17 Table 16 indicates the sensitivity of the area to dust soiling effects on people and property is **high**. In accordance with the criteria outlined in Table 9, the development is considered to be a **medium** risk site for dust soiling as a result of construction activities.

5.2.18 Table 16 indicates the sensitivity of the area to human health impacts is **low**. In accordance with the criteria outlined in Table 9, the development is considered to be a **low** risk site for human health impacts as a result of construction activities.

Trackout

5.2.19 Based on the site area, it is anticipated that the unpaved road length will be less than 50m during certain stages of the construction phase. In accordance with the criteria outlined in Table 3, the magnitude of potential dust emissions from trackout is therefore **small**.

5.2.20 Table 16 indicates the sensitivity of the area to dust soiling effects to people and property is **high**. In accordance with the criteria outlined in Table 10, the development is considered to be a **low** risk site for dust soiling as a result of trackout activities.

5.2.21 Table 16 indicates the sensitivity of the area to human health impacts is **medium**. In accordance with the criteria outlined in Table 10, the development is considered to be a **negligible** risk site for human health impacts as a result of trackout activities.

Summary of the Risk of Dust Effects

5.2.22 A summary of the risk from each dust generating activity is provided in Table 17.

Table 17 Summary of Potential Unmitigated Dust Risks During Construction

Potential Impact	Risk			
	Demolition	Earthworks	Construction	Trackout
Dust Soiling	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low
Human Health	Negligible	Low	Low	Negligible

5.2.23 As indicated in Table 17, the potential risk of dust soiling is **medium** from demolition, earthworks and construction and **low** from trackout. The potential risk of human health impacts is **low** from earthworks and construction and **negligible** from demolition and trackout.

5.2.24 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.

Step 3

5.2.25 The IAQM guidance¹⁴ 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 18. These may be reviewed prior to the commencement of construction works and incorporated into a Construction Environmental Management Plan or similar if required by the LA.

Table 18 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 Dust Management Plan (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
Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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 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

¹⁴ Guidance on the Assessment of Dust from Demolition and Construction V1.1, IAQM, 2016.

Issue	Control Measure
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 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
Demolition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Soft strip inside buildings before demolition Ensure effective water suppression is used during demolition operation Avoid explosive blasting, using appropriate manual or mechanical alternatives Bag and remove any biological debris or damp down such material before demolition
Earthworks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Re-vegetate earthworks and exposed areas/soil stockpiles to stabilise surfaces as soon as practicable Use Hessian, mulches or trackifiers where it is not possible to re-vegetate or cover with topsoil as soon as practicable
Construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Use water-assisted dust sweeper 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• Implement a wheel washing system, if required

Step 4

5.2.26 Assuming the relevant mitigation measures outlined in Table 18 are implemented, the residual impact from all dust generating activities is predicted to be **not significant**, in accordance with the IAQM guidance¹⁵.

5.3 Operational Phase Assessment

5.3.1 Any vehicle movements associated with the proposals will generate exhaust emissions on the local and regional road networks. Information provided by Vectos, the Transport Consultant for the project, indicated that the development is anticipated to generate approximately 67 daily vehicle movements.

5.3.2 Based on the above information, it is not anticipated that the proposal will result in an increase in LDV AADT flows of more than 500 on any individual road link or 100 within the AQMA. Additionally, the proposals do not include significant highway realignment or the introduction of a junction and there will not be a requirement for more than 25 HDV deliveries per day. As such, potential air quality impacts associated with operational phase road vehicle exhaust emissions are predicted to be **not significant**, in accordance with the IAQM¹⁶ screening criteria shown in Section 3.3.

5.4 Mitigation

5.4.1 As air quality impacts associated with the proposals were predicted to be **not significant**, mitigation to control effects is not considered necessary. However, a number of measures have been included within the scheme in accordance with the requirements of the IAQM

¹⁵ Guidance on the Assessment of Dust from Demolition and Construction V1.1, IAQM, 2016.

¹⁶ Land-Use Planning & Development Control: Planning for Air Quality, IAQM, 2017.

document 'Land-Use Planning & Development Control: Planning for Air Quality'¹⁷ to encourage the use of sustainable transport modes, manage vehicle flow and reduce pollution around the site. Table 19 describes the good practice principles detailed in the IAQM guidance along with how each has been addressed with regards to the proposals.

Table 19 Good Practice Design Principles for Operational Phase Air Quality Impacts

Phase	Principle	Action
Design Phase	New developments should not contravene the Council's Air Quality Action Plan ¹⁸ , or render any of the measures unworkable	It is confirmed that the proposals will not contravene MCC's Air Quality Action Plan, or render any of the measures unworkable
	Wherever possible, new developments should not create a new "street canyon", or a building configuration that inhibits effective pollution dispersion	The development will replace an existing building of similar scale. As such, it will not lead to the generation of a new street canyon
	Delivering sustainable development should be the key theme of any application	The proposals have been designed to encourage sustainable behaviours, such as active and public transport due to its proximity to bus services and amenities, as well as provision of cycle storage
	New development should be designed to minimise public exposure to pollution sources, e.g. by locating habitable rooms away from busy roads, or directing combustion generated pollutants through or chimney stacks	Exposure of future residents to exceedences of the relevant AQOs and AQLV is not anticipated at the development location
Operational Phase	The provision of at least 1 Electric Vehicle (EV) "rapid charge" point per 10 residential dwellings and/or 1,000m ² of commercial floor space. Where on-site parking is provided for residential dwellings, EV charging points for each parking space should be made	Four EV charging points are included in the proposals to represent 20% of the provision for the unallocated parking, in line with MCC Air Quality & Technical Guidance ¹⁹ . There will also be passive provision for a further two EV charge spaces if required in the future

¹⁷ Land-Use Planning & Development Control: Planning for Air Quality, IAQM, 2017.

¹⁸ Greater Manchester Air Quality Action Plan (GMAQAP) 2016-2021, GMCA, 2016.

¹⁹ Air Quality & Planning Technical Guidance, MCC, 2022.

Phase	Principle	Action
	Where development generates significant additional traffic, provision of a detailed Travel Plan (with provision to measure its implementation and effect) which sets out measures to encourage sustainable means of transport (public, cycling and walking) via subsidised or free-ticketing, improved links to bus stops, improved infrastructure and layouts to improve accessibility and safety	A Travel Plan can be produced for the development if requested by MCC
	<p>All gas-fired boilers to meet a minimum standard of <40mgNO_x/kWh.</p> <p>All gas-fired CHP plant to meet a minimum emissions standard of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spark ignition engine: 250mgNO_x/Nm³; • Compression ignition engine: 400mgNO_x/Nm³; • Gas turbine: 50mgNO_x/Nm³. <p>A presumption should be to use natural gas-fired installations. Where biomass is proposed within an urban area it is to meet minimum emissions standards of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Solid biomass boiler: 275mgNO_x/Nm³ and 25mgPM/Nm³ 	Any boilers to be included in the development will be provisioned in accordance with the relevant requirements

5.4.2 It is considered the above methods would further reduce potential impacts associated with the scheme. Specific mitigation suited to the proposals may be stipulated as a planning condition if deemed necessary by the LA.

6.0 CONCLUSION

- 6.1.1 Redmore Environmental Ltd was commissioned by Adelphi (Kenyon Lane) Development Ltd to undertake an Air Quality Assessment in support of a residential development on land off Kenyon Lane, Moston.
- 6.1.2 The proposed development has the potential to cause air quality impacts during the construction and operational phases. As such, an Air Quality Assessment was undertaken in order to determine baseline conditions at the site and assess potential air quality effects as a result of the scheme.
- 6.1.3 During the construction phase of the development there is the potential for air quality impacts as a result of fugitive dust emissions from the site. These were assessed in accordance with the IAQM methodology²⁰. Assuming good practice dust control measures are implemented, the residual significance of potential air quality impacts from dust generated by demolition, earthworks, construction and trackout was predicted to be **not significant**.
- 6.1.4 During the operational phase of the development there is the potential for air quality impacts as a result of traffic exhaust emissions associated with vehicles travelling to and from the site. These were assessed against the screening criteria provided within the IAQM²¹ guidance. Due to the low number of anticipated vehicle trips associated with the proposals, road traffic exhaust impacts were predicted to be **not significant**.
- 6.1.5 Consideration was made to MCC's Air Quality & Planning Technical Guidance²². This indicated that due to the size of the proposed development, a minimum of three electric vehicle charging points should be include within the scheme in order to reduce potential air quality impacts.
- 6.1.6 Based on the assessment results, air quality factors are not considered a constraint to planning consent for the development.

²⁰ Guidance on the Assessment of Dust from Demolition and Construction V1.1, IAQM, 2016.

²¹ Land-Use Planning & Development Control: Planning for Air Quality, IAQM, 2017.

²² Air Quality & Planning Technical Guidance, MCC, 2022.

7.0 **ABBREVIATIONS**

AADT	Annual Average Daily Traffic
AQLV	Air Quality Limit Value
AQMA	Air Quality Management Area
AQO	Air Quality Objective
AQS	Air Quality Strategy
DEFRA	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
DMP	Dust Management Plan
EV	Electric Vehicle
GMCA	Greater Manchester Combined Authority
HDV	Heavy Duty Vehicle
IAQM	Institute of Air Quality Management
LA	Local Authority
LAQM	Local Air Quality Management
LDV	Light Duty Vehicle
MCC	Manchester City Council
NGR	National Grid Reference
NO ₂	Nitrogen dioxide
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
NPPG	National Planning Practice Guidance
OMBC	Oldham Metropolitan Borough Council
PM ₁₀	Particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter of less than 10µm
PM _{2.5}	Particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter of less than 2.5µm
RMBC	Rochdale Metropolitan Borough Council

Figures



Legend



Site Boundary

Title

Figure 1 - Site Location Plan

Project

Air Quality Assessment
Kenyon Lane, Moston

Project Reference

3331-1

Client

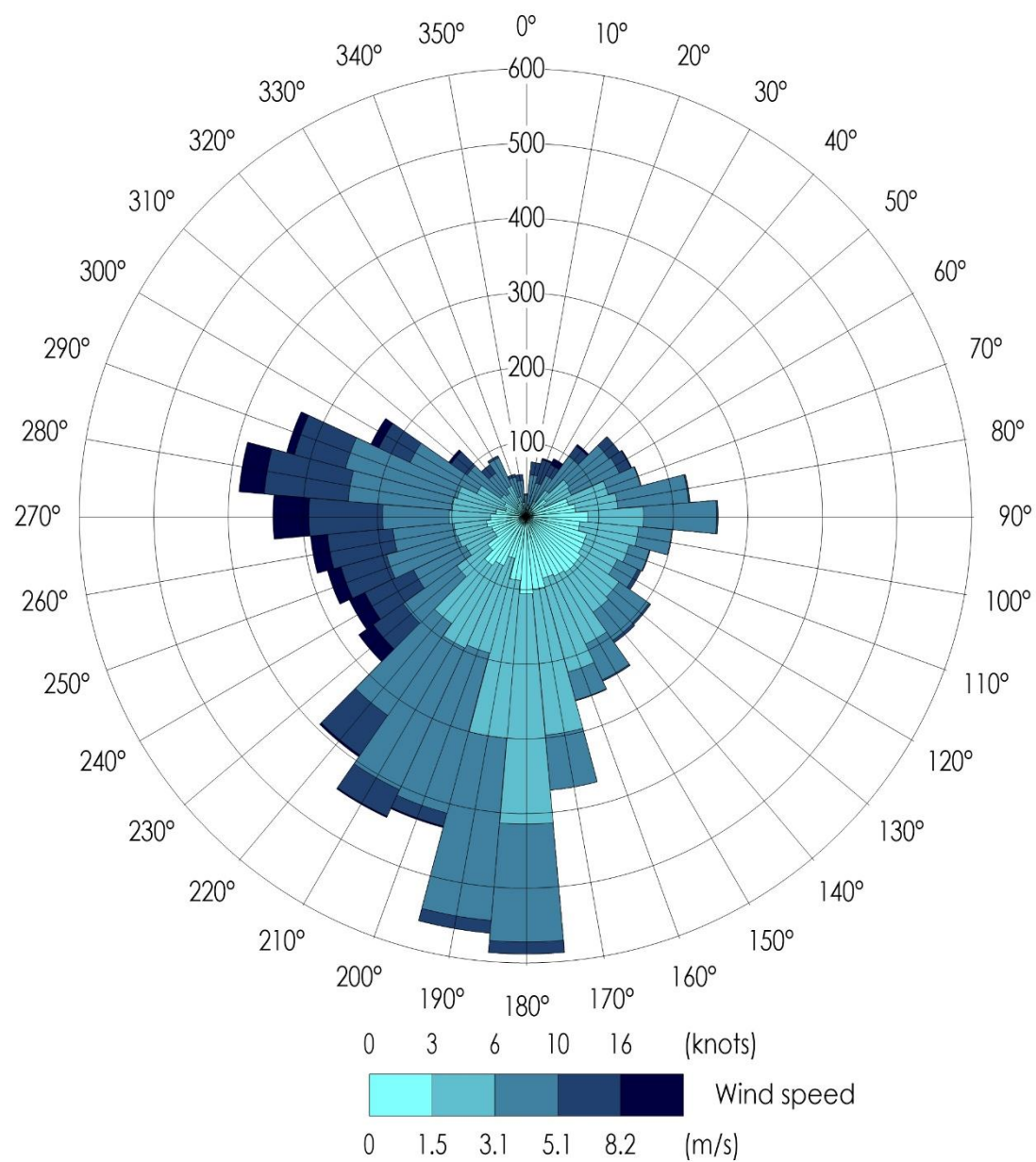
Adelphi (Kenyon Lane)
Development Ltd

Contains Ordnance Survey Data
© Crown Copyright and Database Act 2022



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





Legend

Title

Figure 3 - Wind Rose of 2019
Manchester Airport Meteorological
Data

Project

Air Quality Assessment
Kenyon Lane, Moston

Project Reference

3331-1

Client

Adelphi (Kenyon Lane)
Development Ltd

Date: 29th September 2022

Ref: 3331-1

Appendix 1 - Curricula Vitae

KEY EXPERIENCE:

Jethro is a Chartered Environmentalist and Director of Redmore Environmental with specialist experience in the air quality and odour sectors. His key capabilities include:

- Production and management of Air Quality, Dust and Odour Assessments for a wide-range of clients from the retail, residential, infrastructure, commercial and industrial sectors.
- Production and co-ordination of Environmental Permit applications for a variety of industrial sectors.
- Detailed dispersion modelling of road vehicle and industrial emissions using ADMS-Roads, ADMS-5, AERMOD-PRIME and BREEZE-ROADS. Studies have included impact assessment of ground level pollutant and odour concentrations and assessment of suitability of development sites for proposed end-use.
- Project management and co-ordination of Environmental Impact Assessments and scoping reports for developments throughout the UK.
- Provision of expert witness services at Planning Inquiries.
- Design and project management of pollutant monitoring campaigns.
- Co-ordination and management of large-scale multi-disciplinary projects and submissions.
- Provision of expert advice to local government and international environmental bodies, as well as involvement in production of industry guidance.

SELECT PROJECTS SUMMARY:

Industrial

Shanks Waste Management - Odour Assessments of two waste management facilities to support Environmental Permit Applications.

Tatweer Petroleum - dispersion modelling of Bahrain oil field.

Doha South Sewage Treatment Works - AQA for works extension in Qatar.

IRIS Environmental Appraisal Report Reviews, Isle of Man Government - odour assessment reviews.

Lankem, Greater Manchester - Environmental Permit Application for chemical manufacturing plant.

Newport Docks Bulk Drying, Pelleting and CHP Facility - air quality EIA for gas CHP.

Springshades, Leicester - Environmental Permit Variation Application for textile manufacturing plant.

Valspar, Chester - Odour Assessment and production of Odour Management Plan for a paint manufacturing plant in response to neighbour complaints.

Agrivert - dispersion modelling of odour and CHP emissions from numerous AD plants.

James Cropper Paper Mill, Cumbria - air quality EIA, Environmental Permit Variation and Human Health Risk Assessment for new biomass boiler adjacent to SSSI.

Rigg Approach, Leyton - Air Quality Assessment in support of waste transfer site.

Lynchford Lane Waste Transfer Station - biomass facility energy recovery plant.

Barnes Wallis Heat and Power, Cobham - biomass facility adjacent to AQMA.

Residential

Wood St Mill, Bury - residential development adjacent to scrap metal yard.

Hyams Lane, Holbrook - Odour Assessment to support residential development adjacent to sewage works.

North Wharf Gardens, London - peer review of EIA undertaken for large residential development.

Loxford Road, Alford - Air Quality EIA for residential development, included consideration of impacts from associated package sewage works

Elephant and Castle Leisure Centre - baseline AQA for redevelopment.

Carr Lodge, Doncaster - EIA for large residential development.

Queensland Road, Highbury - residential scheme including CHP.

Bicester Ecotown - dispersion modelling of energy centre.

Castleford Growth Delivery Plan - baseline air quality constraints assessment for town redevelopment.

York St, Bury - residential development adjacent to AQMA.

Temple Point Leeds - residential development adjacent to M1.

Commercial and Retail

Etihad Stadium - Air Quality EIA for the extension to the capacity of the Etihad Stadium, Manchester.

Wakefield College - redevelopment of city centre campus in AQMA.

Manchester Airport Cargo Shed - commercial development.

Manchester Airport Apron Extension - EIA including aircraft emission modelling.

National Youth Theatre, Islington - redevelopment to provide new arts space and accommodation.

KEY EXPERIENCE:

Alicia is an Environmental Consultant with specialist experience in the air quality sector. Her key capabilities include:

- Production of Air Quality Assessments in accordance with Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) methodologies for a range of residential, commercial and industrial sectors.
- Detailed dispersion modelling of road vehicle exhaust emissions using ADMS-Roads. Studies have included assessment of road traffic exhaust emissions on sensitive receptors and exposure of new residents to poor air quality.
- Advanced Canyon Modelling to evaluate the impact of altered urban topography on air quality in built up areas.
- Assessment of construction dust impacts from a range of development sizes.
- Production of air quality mitigation strategies specifically tailored to address issues at individual sites.
- Definition of baseline air quality and identification of sensitive areas across the UK.
- Odour surveys to assess amenity and suitability of sites for potential future development for residential use.
- Production of Damage Cost Assessments in accordance with DEFRA guidance.

SELECT PROJECTS SUMMARY:

Cross Street, Sale

Air Quality Assessment for the redevelopment of the former Trafford Magistrates Court to provide houses and apartments. Concerns were raised regarding the exposure of future occupants to poor air quality due to road traffic emissions. Dispersion modelling was therefore undertaken to quantify pollution levels at the development. Predicted concentrations were below the relevant Air Quality Objectives (AQO) at all sensitive locations across the development. Mitigation in the form of mechanical ventilation was therefore not required.

Church Street, Irthlingborough

Odour Impact Assessment in support of a hot food takeaway in Wellingborough. The assessment considered a number of factors, including the scale and nature of potential emissions, the location of nearest receptors and the proposed cooking type in accordance with the relevant DEFRA guidance. An appropriate ventilation system was identified and described on the basis of the assessment results.

Lewis Street, Cardiff

Air Quality Assessment in support of the construction of circa 30 residential units on land off Lewis Street, Cardiff. Concerns had been raised in relation to the potential exposure of future occupants to elevated pollution concentrations. Detailed dispersion modelling was subsequently undertaken using ADMS-roads to assess pollutant concentrations across the site. Results indicated that pollution levels were below the air quality standards across the site.

Leigham Court Road, Streatham

Air Quality Assessment in support of a mixed-use development located in an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA). Detailed dispersion modelling was undertaken with the inclusion of advanced canyon modelling to evaluate the impact of the urban topography on the dispersion of traffic related pollutants. Predicted concentrations of Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂) were found to exceed the air quality criteria from ground to third floor level. As such, mitigation was specified for the affected units to ensure future residents would not be exposed to poor air quality.

Warning Tongue Lane, Doncaster

Air Quality Assessment in support of the construction of 220 residential units. The development had potential to cause air quality impacts at sensitive locations during construction and operation. Detailed dispersion modelling was therefore undertaken to consider the potential impact of the development on air quality at sensitive receptor locations within the vicinity of the site. Results indicated that impacts were not predicted to be significant at any sensitive receptor location. Suitable mitigation to control potential impacts associated with fugitive dust releases during construction was also identified.

Dearne Valley Parkway, Barnsley

Air Quality Assessment in support of an industrial development comprising three units. The development had the potential to cause impacts at sensitive locations. An assessment was therefore undertaken in order to determine baseline conditions and consider potential effects as a result of the proposals. Review of the results indicated an acceptable level of emissions from the scheme.

KEY EXPERIENCE:

Olly is a Senior Environmental Consultant with specialist experience in the air quality sector. His key capabilities include:

- Production of Air Quality Assessments in accordance with Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) methodologies for a range of residential, commercial and industrial sectors.
- Detailed dispersion modelling of road vehicle exhaust emissions using ADMS-Roads. Studies have included assessment of road traffic exhaust emissions on sensitive receptors and exposure of new residents to poor air quality.
- Detailed dispersion modelling of industrial emission sources using ADMS-5. Studies have included assessment of pollutant concentrations and consideration of associated impacts.
- Assessment of construction dust impacts from a range of development sizes.
- Production of air quality mitigation strategies specifically tailored to address issues at individual sites.
- Definition of baseline air quality and identification of sensitive areas across the UK.
- Air quality monitoring at industrial sites to quantify pollutant concentrations.

SELECT PROJECTS SUMMARY:

Millharbour, Isle of Dogs

Air Quality Assessment for the development of residential units within an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA). Concerns were raised regarding the exposure of future occupants to poor air quality due to road traffic emissions. Detailed dispersion modelling was undertaken using ADMS-roads to assess PM₁₀ and NO₂ concentrations across the site. Results identified that pollution levels were below the air quality standards across the development.

Station Road, Howden

Air Quality Assessment in support of a residential development. Using sensitive receptors located in areas where increased road traffic may affect NO₂ concentrations, a comparison was made between overall concentrations with and without the development in place. Results indicated pollutant concentrations were below the relevant standards across the site and impacts associated with the development were not significant.

Honeycombe Beach, Bournemouth

Air Quality Assessment to determine air quality conditions within a covered car park serving a residential complex and evaluate the effectiveness of the existing ventilation system. Monitoring of pollutant concentrations over a three-month period at four locations at the site was undertaken. Internal concentrations of pollutants were below the relevant Work Exposure Limits (WELs) at all locations. As such, natural ventilation was considered to provide adequate control of internal air quality.

Matching Airport, Abbess Roding

Air Quality Assessment in support of a flexible generation facility. Dispersion modelling was undertaken to determine potential changes in pollution levels as a result of emissions from the installation and consider the potential impact at nearby sensitive receptor locations. Predicted concentrations of NO₂ were below the relevant air quality criteria at all locations of relevant exposure across all meteorological data sets modelled. The overall effects of the development were predicted to be not significant in accordance with the stated guidance.

High Road, Wood Green, London

Air Quality Assessment for a residential scheme located in an AQMA. Detailed dispersion modelling was undertaken at several heights reflective of residential units within the development. Results indicated that NO₂ and PM₁₀ concentrations were below air quality criteria across the development.

Anlaby Road, Hull

Air Quality Assessment for the development of a six storey hotel and associated infrastructure within an AQMA. Concerns were raised about the exposure of future occupants to elevated pollution concentrations during operation due to road traffic exhaust emissions. Detailed dispersion modelling was undertaken using ADMS-roads to assess PM₁₀ and NO₂ concentrations across the site. Results indicated that pollution levels were below the air quality standards across the development.