

Project Name: ??????

Project Number: ??????

Project Address: ??????
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Plan prepared by: **Insert name**
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Revision Log:

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1. INTRODUCTION

The following sets out the approach proposed to be taken to the management of dust for this project.

2. SITE DESCRIPTION

Comment of location

Is this site in an air quality management area, etc.

3. SITE ACTIVITIES

Amend as appropriate

Dust-generating activities may occur during the demolition and construction and operational phases of the proposed development.

Demolition works are proposed to the existing structures and the removal of existing foundations, slabs and hard standing. However, construction dust emissions may potentially occur as a result of disturbance of dust soils, materials by construction plant and processes and wind action on soil surfaces.

During site operations, initially muck away lorries will remove demolition spoil and materials from site, further to this, site deliveries will be carried out by lorries on a daily basis. Site transport will mainly consist of fork-lifts, dumpers and other minor wheeled transport.

Site operations will involve an average approximation of 6 to 12 vehicle movements each working day. During the demolition phase this estimate could be up to 20 movements per day.

Site operational hours are between 08:00hrs to 18:00hrs Monday to Friday and between 08:00hrs to 13:00 hrs on Saturday.

Site operations may be associated with a limited range of potential dust sources, including:

- Dusts generated by the movement of vehicles on access road and within site;
- Dusts generated by machinery operating on the site;
- Dusts generated by wind action on dusty surfaces; and
- Fine particulate emissions in exhausted fumes from on-site plant, delivery vehicles and staff/visitor cars

4. POTENTIAL RECEPTORS

Comment on receptors in the vicinity of the site that would be considered "high sensitivity" according to recent government dust guidance (i.e. hospitals, retirement homes, hi-tech industries, painting and furnishing, food processing).

5. METEOROLOGICAL SETTING

Amend as required

The prevailing wind in the vicinity of the site, based on data is from the west. Thus the wind predominantly blows from the West into the site, away from residential receptors, but the nearby residential receptors which lie off of Rainbow Drive are vulnerable to wind changes.

6. ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL RISKS – CONSTRUCTION PHASE

Amend as required

Construction dust emissions may potentially occur as a result of disturbance of dusty materials by construction plant and wind action on soil surfaces. Fugitive dust emissions from construction sites are not well quantified, thus resulting airborne concentrations and deposition rates are difficult to predict⁽²⁾. Fugitive dust emissions from construction materials and soils would likely be in the coarse size fraction range and would therefore tend to fall rapidly from the atmosphere (i.e. high deposition rates). Hence, airborne dust concentrations would be expected to decrease appreciably with distance from source due to dilution within the atmosphere and deposition onto ground surfaces near the source.

There is considered to be a **low** potential for generating significant fugitive emissions of dusts during the finite duration of the construction phase for the application site, for the following reasons:

- Construction activities would be on a minor scale with limited number of construction plant and vehicles required.
- There are few sensitive receptor locations in the immediate vicinity of the site, particularly in locations downwind with respect to the prevailing westerly wind direction

7. ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL RISKS – OPERATIONAL PHASE

Amend as required

Dust emissions may potentially occur during site operations as a result of movement of vehicles on the access road and within the site; mechanical-handling operations; wind action on dusty surfaces; and exhaust fumes from on-site plant, delivery vehicles and staff/visitor cars.

Based on information presented in the previous sections, it is considered that the potential risks of adverse health and nuisance impacts associated with dust emissions from the site are inherently low for the following reasons:

- **Moderate scale of operations. Typical vehicle movement rates are estimated to 20 per day or approximately 6 per hour. Routine processing works would be carried out by limited on-site plant.**
- Nature of site design; access road and area would be hard-surfaced; i.e. concrete crush or similar
- Limited sensitive receptors; the nearest residential receptor location is separated from the site by a car park, and is upwind from the site, taking into account the prevailing wind direction. There are no designated Air Quality Management Areas in the vicinity of the site.

8. DUST CONTROLS

	Source of dUST	Control methods
CONSTRUCTION PHASE	Construction Traffic	- Sheeting/containment of aggregates delivery vehicles - Access to site on paved access road - Regularly sweeping access road, as necessary - Early provision of designated internal haul routes and dampening down during dry/windy conditions, as necessary - Provide vehicle wheel wash at site exit point - Limiting vehicle speeds - Switching off all engines when not in use
	Site Activities	- Provision of effective barriers around dusty activities or site boundary - Minimising dust generating activities - Dampening down of dusty surfaces during dry/windy conditions, as necessary - Regularly sweeping hard-standing areas, as necessary - Securely covering skips - Minimising drop heights - Minimising size duration of stockpiles - Prohibiting fires
OPERATIONAL PHASE	Delivery Vehicles	- Hard-surfacing of on-site areas and access roads - Regularly sweeping access road and on-site hard-standing areas - Limiting vehicle speeds - Switching off all engines when not in use
	Loading and unloading	Minimising drop heights
	Off-site dust dispersal	- Maintenance of existing earth bank as dust screen - Maintenance of vegetation cover on earth bank - Regularly sweeping access road and on-site hard-standing areas; as necessary
MONITORING	All site-related activities	- Visual monitoring of downwind site boundary by site manager or appointed person on a daily basis or immediately following complaint - Implementation of appropriate mitigation measures if visible dust plume detected (e.g. sweeping dusty surfaces) - If problems persist, review and if appropriate, revise dust control measures

1. ODP. 2005. *Minerals Policy Statement 2: Controlling and Mitigating the Environmental Effects of Minerals Extraction in England*, Annex 1: Dust
2. DEFRA. 2003. *Local Air Quality Management Technical Guidance TG (03)*