Dust Management Scheme

Llay New Road, Rhosrobin

Client: SG Estates Ltd

Reference: 5147-1r2

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Prepared by	Ceri Haines	Ceri Haines		
Position	Graduate Air Quality Consultant	Graduate Air Quality Consultant		
Reviewed by	Emily Pears-Ryding	Emily Pears-Ryding		
Position	Principal Air Quality Consultant	Principal Air Quality Consultant		
Authorised by	Jethro Redmore	Jethro Redmore		
Position	Director	Director		
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Taylor Road, Manchester, M41 7JQ

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

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

1.1.1 Redmore Environmental Ltd was commissioned by SG Estates Ltd to produce a Dust Management Scheme (DMS) in order to address a proposed planning condition in relation to a proposed residential development on land off Llay New Road, Rhosrobin.

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

1.2 Site Location and Context

1.2.1 The site is located on land off Llay New Road, Rhosrobin, at approximate National Grid Reference (NGR): 333080, 352975. Reference should be made to Figure 1 for a map of the site and surrounding area.

1.2.2 The proposals comprise construction of 92 residential dwellings, including alterations to the local road network through creation of a roundabout on Llay New Road, internal access roads and public open space.

1.2.3 A planning application for the development was submitted to Wrexham County Borough Council (WCBC) in November 2021 (planning reference: P/2021/1057). A Memorandum issued by Ian Jones, Public Protection Service Manager at WCBC[1] indicated the following condition should be attached to the development:

> "ZP11
>
> No part of the development shall commence until an appropriate Dust Management Scheme has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The dust mitigation measures as approved shall be fully implemented for the entire duration of the construction phase."

[1] Memorandum, Ian Jones, Public Protection Service Manager (Environmental Health) WCBC, 2021.

1.2.4 A DMS has therefore been produced in order to address the proposed condition. This is detailed in the following report.

2.0 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 There is the potential for fugitive dust emissions to occur as a result of construction phase activities. These have been assessed in accordance with the methodology outlined within the Institute of Air Quality Management (IAQM) document 'Guidance on the Assessment of Dust from Demolition and Construction V1.1'[2]. This was agreed with Paul Campini, Enforcement Officer (Environmental Health and Housing Standards) at WCBC, on 25th November 2021.

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

- Earthworks;
- Construction; and,
- Trackout.

2.1.3 The potential for dust emissions was assessed for each activity that is likely to take place and considered three separate dust effects:

- Annoyance due to dust soiling;
- Harm to ecological receptors; and,
- The risk of health effects due to a significant increase in exposure to particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter of less than 10µg/m^3 (PM_{10}).

2.1.4 The assessment steps are detailed below.

2.2 Step 1

2.2.1 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,

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

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.

2.2.2 Should sensitive receptors not be present within the relevant distances then **negligible** impacts would be expected and further assessment is not necessary.

2.3 Step 2

2.3.1 Step 2 assesses the risk of potential dust impacts. A site is allocated a risk category based on two factors:

- The scale and nature of the works, which determines the magnitude of dust arising as: small, medium or large (Step 2A); and,
- The sensitivity of the area to dust impacts, which can be defined as low, medium or high sensitivity (Step 2B).

2.3.2 The two factors are combined in Step 2C to determine the risk of dust impacts without mitigation applied.

2.3.3 Step 2A defines the potential magnitude of dust emission through the construction phase. The relevant criteria are summarised in Table 1.

Table 1 Construction Dust - Magnitude of Emission

Magnitude	Activity	Criteria
Large	Earthworks	• Total site area greater than 10,000m^2 • Potentially dusty soil type (e.g. clay, which will be prone to suspension when dry due to small particle size) • More than 10 heavy earth moving vehicles active at any one time • Formation of bunds greater than 8m in height • More than 100,000 tonnes of material moved
	Construction	• Total building volume greater than 100,000m^3 • On site concrete batching • Sandblasting

Magnitude	Activity	Criteria
	Trackout	• More than 50 Heavy Goods Vehicle (HGV) trips per day • Potentially dusty surface material (e.g. high clay content) • Unpaved road length greater than 100m
Medium	Earthworks	• Total site area 2,500m^2 to 10,000m^2 • 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	• Total building volume 25,000m^3 to 100,000m^3 • Potentially dusty construction material (e.g. concrete) • On site concrete batching
	Trackout	• 10 to 50 HGV trips per day • Moderately dusty surface material (e.g. high clay content) • Unpaved road length 50m to 100m
Small	Earthworks	• Total site area less than 2,500m^2 • Soil type with large grain size (e.g. sand) • Less than 5 heavy earth moving vehicles active at any one time • Formation of bunds less than 4m in height • Total material moved less than 20,000 tonnes • Earthworks during wetter months
	Construction	• Total building volume less than 25,000m^3 • Construction material with low potential for dust release (e.g. metal cladding or timber)
	Trackout	• Less than 10 HGV trips per day • Surface material with low potential for dust release • Unpaved road length less than 50m

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

Table 2 Construction Dust - Examples of Factors Defining Sensitivity of an Area

Receptor Sensitivity	Examples	
	Human Receptors	Ecological Receptors
High	• Users expect high levels of amenity • High aesthetic or value property • People expected to be present continuously for extended periods of time • Locations where members of the public are exposed over a time period relevant to the air quality objective for PM_{10}. e.g. residential properties, hospitals, schools and residential care homes	• Internationally or nationally designated site e.g. Special Area of Conservation
Medium	• Users would expect to enjoy a reasonable level of amenity • Aesthetics or value of their property could be diminished by soiling • People or property wouldn't reasonably be expected to be present here continuously or regularly for extended periods as part of the normal pattern of use of the land e.g. parks and places of work	• Nationally designated site e.g. Sites of Special Scientific Interest
Low	• Enjoyment of amenity would not reasonably be expected • Property would not be expected to be diminished in appearance • Transient exposure, where people would only be expected to be present for limited periods. e.g. public footpaths, playing fields, shopping streets, farmland, short term car parks and roads	• Locally designated site e.g. Local Nature Reserve

2.3.5 The criteria for determining the sensitivity of the area to dust soiling effects on people and property is summarised in Table 3.

Table 3 Construction Dust - Sensitivity of the Area to Dust Soiling Effects on People and Property

Receptor Sensitivity	Number of Receptors	Distance from the Source (m)			
		Less than 20	Less than 50	Less than 100	Less than 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

2.3.6 Table 4 outlines the criteria for determining the sensitivity of the area to human health impacts.

Table 4 Construction Dust - Sensitivity of the Area to Human Health Impacts

Receptor Sensitivity	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	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

2.3.7 Table 5 outlines the criteria for determining the sensitivity of the area to ecological impacts.

Table 5 Construction Dust - Sensitivity of the Area to Ecological Impacts

Receptor Sensitivity	Distance from the Source (m)	
	Less than 20	Less than 50
High	High	Medium
Medium	Medium	Low
Low	Low	Low

2.3.8 Step 2C combines the dust emission magnitude with the sensitivity of the area to determine the risk of unmitigated impacts.

2.3.9 Table 6 outlines the risk category from earthworks and construction activities.

Table 6 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

2.3.10 Table 7 outlines the risk category from trackout activities.

Table 7 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

2.4 Step 3

2.4.1 Step 3 requires the identification of site specific mitigation measures within the IAQM guidance[3] to reduce potential dust impacts based upon the relevant risk categories identified in Step 2. For sites with **negligible** risk, mitigation measures beyond those required by legislation are not required. However, additional controls may be applied as part of good practice.

2.5 Step 4

2.5.1 Once the risk of dust impacts has been determined and the appropriate mitigation measures identified, the final step is to determine the significance of any residual impacts. For almost all construction activity, the aim should be to control effects through the use of

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

effective mitigation. Experience shows that this is normally possible. Hence the residual effect will normally be **not significant**.

3.0 RISK ASSESSMENT

3.1 Screening and Receptor Identification

3.1.1 The undertaking of activities such as earthworks, construction and storage of materials has the potential to result in fugitive dust emissions throughout the construction phase. Vehicle movements both on-site and on the local road network also have the potential to result in the re-suspension of dust from haul roads and highway surfaces.

3.1.2 The potential for impacts at sensitive locations depends significantly on local meteorology during the undertaking of dust generating activities, with the most significant effects likely to occur during dry and windy conditions.

Receptor Identification

3.1.3 Receptors sensitive to potential dust impacts during the construction phase were identified from a desk-top study of the area up to 350m from the development boundary. This utilised mapping resources available from GoogleEarth, Google Streetview and Ordnance Survey. These are summarised in Table 8.

Table 8 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	10 - 100	-
Up to 350	More than 100	-

3.1.4 Human receptors within 350m of the development are largely associated with residential and commercial properties. The nearest dwellings are located to the south of the site, adjacent to the boundary.

3.1.5 Traffic generated during the construction phase of the development will enter the site from Llay New Road and Plas Acton Road. 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 points. These are summarised in Table 9.

Table 9 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

Background Pollutant Concentrations

3.1.6 Predictions of background pollutant concentrations on a 1km by 1km grid basis have been produced by the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) for the entire of the UK to assist Local Authorities in their review and assessment of air quality. The proposed development site is located in grid square NGR: 333500, 353500. Data for this location was downloaded from the DEFRA website[4] for the purpose of this assessment and is summarised in Table 10.

Table 10 Background Pollutant Concentration Prediction

Pollutant	Predicted 2021 Background Concentration (µg/m^3)
PM_{10}	11.77

Overall Sensitivity of the Area

3.1.7 The human receptors identified in Table 8 and Table 9 include residential properties. Based on the criteria shown in Table 2, the sensitivity of human receptors to potential dust impacts was therefore classified as **high**. This was because receptors included the following examples outlined within the guidance:

- Locations where users would expect to enjoy a reasonable level of amenity;
- Aesthetics or value of the property could be diminished by dust soiling; and,
- Positions where people would be expected to be present for extended periods of time e.g. residential properties.

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

Sensitivity to Specific Dust Impacts

3.1.8 The sensitivity of the receiving environment to specific potential dust impacts, based on the criteria shown in Table 3 and Table 4, is shown in Table 11. For the purpose of determining the sensitivity to human health impacts, the annual mean PM_{10} concentration was assumed to be below 24µg/m^3 based on the data obtained from DEFRA, as shown in Table 10.

Table 11 Sensitivity of the Surrounding Area to Specific Dust Impacts

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

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

3.2 Assessment of Risk

3.2.1 The desk-study undertaken to inform the baseline identified a number of sensitive receptors within 350m of the site boundary. As such, a detailed assessment of potential dust impacts was required.

Earthworks

3.2.2 Earthworks will primarily involve the excavation of material, haulage, tipping and stockpiling, as well as site levelling and landscaping materials. The proposed development site covers an area greater than 10,000m^2. In accordance with the criteria outlined in Table 1, the magnitude of potential dust emissions from earthworks is therefore **large**.

3.2.3 Table 11 indicates the sensitivity of the area to dust soiling effects on people and property is **high**. In accordance with the criteria outlined in Table 6, the development is considered to be a **high** risk site for dust soiling as a result of earthworks activities.

3.2.4 Table 11 indicates the sensitivity of the area to human health impacts is **low**. In accordance with the criteria outlined in Table 6, the development is considered to be a **low** risk site for human health impacts as a result of earthworks activities.

Construction

3.2.5 The construction phase is estimated to last three years and due to the size of the development, the total building volume will be between 25,000m^3 and 100,000m^3. In accordance with the criteria outlined in Table 1, the magnitude of potential dust emissions from construction is therefore **medium**.

3.2.6 Table 11 indicates the sensitivity of the area to dust soiling effects on people and property is **high**. In accordance with the criteria outlined in Table 6, the development is considered to be a **medium** risk site for dust soiling as a result of construction activities.

3.2.7 Table 11 indicates the sensitivity of the area to human health impacts is **low**. In accordance with the criteria outlined in Table 6, the development is considered to be a **low** risk site for human health impacts as a result of construction activities.

Trackout

3.2.8 The unpaved road length will be greater than 100m during certain stages of the construction works. In accordance with the criteria outlined in Table 1, the magnitude of potential dust emissions from trackout is therefore **large**.

3.2.9 Table 11 indicates the sensitivity of the area to dust soiling effects on people and property is **high**. In accordance with the criteria outlined in Table 7, the development is considered to be a **medium** risk site for dust soiling as a result of trackout activities.

3.2.10 Table 11 indicates the sensitivity of the area to human health impacts is **medium.** In accordance with the criteria outlined in Table 7, the development is considered to be a **medium** risk site for human health impacts as a result of trackout activities.

Summary of the Risk of Dust Effects

3.2.11 A summary of the risk from each dust generating activity is provided in Table 12.

Table 12 Summary of Potential Unmitigated Dust Risks

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

3.2.12 As indicated in Table 12, the potential risk of dust soiling is **high** from earthworks and **medium** from construction and trackout. The potential risk of human health effects is **medium** from trackout and **low** from construction and earthworks.

3.2.13 Based on the assessment results, appropriate control measures have been identified from the IAQM guidance[5]. These are outlined in Section 4.0 of this report.

3.2.14 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.

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

4.0 DUST MANAGEMENT SCHEME

4.1 Mitigation Measures

4.1.1 The IAQM guidance[6] 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 13.

Table 13 Fugitive Dust Emission Mitigation Measures

Issue	Control Measure
Communications	• Display the name and contact details of person(s) accountable for air quality and dust issues on the site boundary • Display the head or regional office contact information
Site management	• Record 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 WCBC upon request • Record any exceptional incidents that cause dust emissions, either on- or offsite, and the action taken to resolve the situation in the log book
Monitoring	• Undertake daily on-site and off-site inspection, where receptors are nearby, to monitor dust, record inspection results, and make the log available to the local authority when asked • Carry out regular site inspections to monitor compliance with the DMS, record inspection results and make an inspection log available when asked • Increase 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 dry or windy conditions
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 • 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 • Keep site fencing, barriers and scaffolding clean using wet methods

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

Issue	Control Measure
Operating vehicle/machinery and sustainable travel	• Ensure all vehicles switch off engines when stationary - no idling vehicles • Avoid the use of diesel or petrol powered generators and use mains electricity or battery powered equipment where practicable • Impose and signpost a maximum speed limit of 15mph on surfaced and 10mph on un-surfaced haul roads and work areas
Operations	• Only use cutting, grinding or sawing equipment fitted or in conjunction with suitable dust suppression techniques • Ensure an adequate water supply on the site for effective dust suppression, using non-potable water where possible and appropriate • Minimise drop heights and use fine water sprays wherever appropriate • Ensure equipment is readily available on site to clean any spillages as soon as reasonably practicable after the event using wet cleaning methods
Waste management	• Reuse and recycle waste to reduce dust from waste materials • Avoid bonfires and burning of waste materials
Earthworks	• Re-vegetate earthworks and exposed areas/topsoil stockpiles and weather seal subsoil stockpiles to stabilise surfaces as soon as practicable • Only remove the cover in the working areas and not all at once
Construction	• Avoid scabbling (roughening of concrete surfaces) if possible • Ensure sand and other aggregates are stored in bunded areas and are not allowed to dry out • Ensure bulk cement and other fine powder materials are delivered in enclosed tankers and stored in silos with suitable emission control systems to prevent escape of material and overfilling during delivery • For smaller supplies of fine powder materials, ensure bags are sealed after use and stored appropriately
Trackout	• Use a water-assisted dust sweeper on the access and local roads to remove any material tracked out of the site • Avoid dry sweeping of large areas • Ensure vehicles entering and leaving site are covered where possible to prevent escape of materials • Inspect on site haul routes for integrity and instigate necessary repairs to the surface as soon as practicable. Record all inspections of haul routes and any subsequent actions in a site log book • Access gates to be located at least 10m from receptors where possible

4.2 Procedures

4.2.1 The IAQM guidance[7] states that the undertaking of regular site inspections and production of a complaints log is required as part of a DMS. Relevant procedures for these activities have therefore been summarised below.

Monitoring

4.2.2 Daily visual inspection of all areas of the site will be undertaken by site personnel to assess potential dust releases. In the event that significant dust emissions are observed at the boundaries of the operational areas, action will be taken to suppress the dust. This would include dampening down or cessation of certain activities if practicable. The form included at Appendix 1 of this DMS provides a procedure for reporting findings of visual inspection and will be kept in the site diary.

Dust Complaints

4.2.3 Complaints concerning dust emissions from the site can be made through a direct telephone number or via email. The relevant details will be provided on the site boundary.

4.2.4 Any received dust complaints will be dealt with by the Site Manager in the first instance and escalated to the Construction Manager if required. The complaints procedure will be followed and the incident investigated to determine the nature of the complaint. Where such an investigation identifies a dust issue, remedial action will promptly be implemented. The exact measures will be determined based on the dust source and likelihood of incident reoccurrence.

4.2.5 If a complaint is received, the form included at Appendix 1 of this DMS will be completed and this will be available for inspection by WCBC upon request.

4.2.6 Information will normally be collected through discussions with the complainant following receipt of a phone call or email. After details of the complaint have been compiled, the cause(s) will be investigated, with reference to:

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

- The activities taking place on site during the incident;
- The timing of the complaint and whether weekday, weekend etc;
- The prevailing meteorological conditions;
- Likely reasons for the complaint will be added to the form and the complainant will be contacted as appropriate; and,
- The feasibility of making changes to the activities responsible for the complaint will be considered.

4.3 Residual Impacts

4.3.1 Assuming the relevant mitigation measures outlined in Table 13 are implemented, and the relevant monitoring and dust complaint procedures outlined above are followed, the residual impact from all dust generating activities is predicted to be **not significant**, in accordance with the IAQM guidance[8].

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

5.0 CONCLUSION

5.1.1 Redmore Environmental Ltd was commissioned by SG Estates Ltd to produce a DMS in support of a proposed residential development on land off Llay New Road, Rhosrobin.

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

5.1.3 A Risk Assessment was undertaken in accordance with the IAQM guidance[9] to consider potential impacts associated with emissions from the site. This indicated the unmitigated risk of dust soiling is **high** from earthworks and **medium** from construction and trackout. The potential risk of human health effects is **medium** from trackout, and **low** from construction and earthworks.

5.1.4 Based on the results of the Risk Assessment, mitigation measures were identified for inclusion in the DMS. These were based on the recommendations outlined in the IAQM guidance[10].

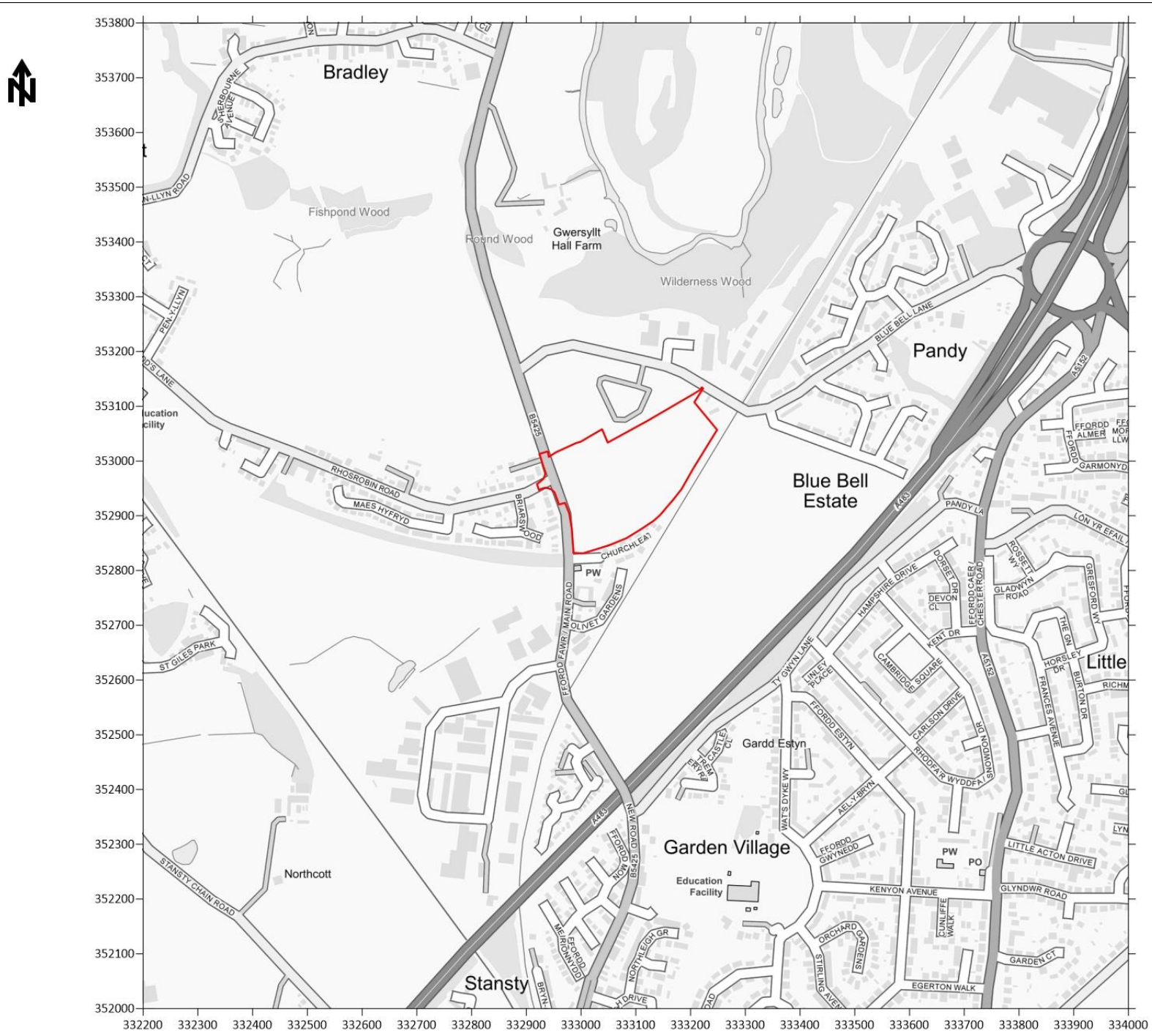
5.1.5 An assessment of the residual significance of potential air quality impacts from dust generated by earthworks, construction and trackout activities was undertaken. This indicated that following implementation of this DMS, residual effects were predicted to be **not significant**.

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

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

6.0 ABBREVIATIONS

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



Legend

Site Boundary

Title
Figure 1 - Site Location Plan

Project
Dust Management Scheme
Llay New Road, Rhosrobin

Project Reference
5147-1

Client
SG Estates Ltd

Contains Ordnance Survey Data
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Appendix 1 - Reporting Forms

Reporting Form 1: Visual Dust Inspection

NOTE: This form should be used for recording results from visual site inspection. All fields should be completed in full.

Reporting of dust on (date):

Location	Time of Inspection	Meteorological Conditions	Current Site Activities	Dust Conditions

Monitoring undertaken by:.....

Any additional observations of note:.....

.....

Details of any required amendments to site operation as a consequence of findings:.....

.....

Signed:..... Date:.....

Reporting Form 2: Complaint Reporting Form

NOTE: This form should be used for recording details of any dust complaints. All fields should be completed in full.

Reporting of dust complaint on (date):

Name, telephone number and address of complainant:

Details of complaint:

Date, time and duration of dust impact:

Description of dust impact:

Meteorological conditions during incident:

Potential sources or activities that could give rise to dust during incident:

Operating conditions at time of incident:

Date and time of complaint follow up call:

Action taken:

Details of any required amendments to DAP or site

operation:

Signed: Date:

(authorised to sign)