

Our ref: SBP4680/PC/14

10th May 2021

Prevention of Dust Nuisance to the Locality and Sensitive Receptors

The objective of this document is to provide Staffordshire Moorlands Borough Council with sufficient information to enable the discharge of Planning Condition 14 of Planning Permission ref. SMD/2016/0427.

These guidance notes refer to instances where building activities from a building site or contractor of land or property adjacent to other dwellings / buildings or other sensitive locations where dust may cause a nuisance / health or safety issue to the surroundings.

This strategy will implement controls in accordance with the following documents:

- The Control of Dust and Emissions from Construction and Demolition, Best Practice Guidance, November 2006.
- Control of Dust from Construction and Demolition Activities, BRE, February 2003

Dust emissions and odours arising from a site can potentially annoy neighbours and even cause health risks at high concentrations. Under the Environmental Protection Act 1990 the Company has a duty to avoid causing a statutory nuisance due to creating dust that may affect the workforce, neighbours and the environment. Failure to do so is a criminal offence and may result in prosecution and an unlimited fine.

1. Potential Risk

Construction Activities which are likely to produce dust and their activities that will be taken into account are:

- Haulage routes, vehicles and construction plant
 - Roads, surfaces and public highways
 - Static and mobile combustion plant emissions
 - Tarmac laying, bitumen surfacing and coating

- Materials handling, storage, spillage and disposal
 - Storage of power material
 - Stockpiles
 - Spillages
 - Storage of Waste

- Site preparation and restoration after completion
 - Earthworks, excavation and digging.
 - Storage of spoil and topsoil

- Demolition
- Construction & Fabrication Process

2. Prevention

Risk Assessments and Method Statements

Contractors will be required to contain environmental aspects of the task; this will include dust control measures where required.

Where dust has been identified within the risk assessment as a significant issue, the method statement will be required to cover the following:

- Methods and materials that will be used to ensure that dust generation is minimised.
- The use of pre-fabricated materials where possible.
- Optimum site layout:
- Dust generating activities to be located away from sensitive receptors.
- Supply of water for damping down.
- Good housekeeping and management

Identification of dust generating sources and control methods:

Haulage Routes, Vehicles and Construction Plant	
Dust source	Dust Control Methods
Major haul roads and traffic routes	- The haul road will be constructed to minimise dust. This will be sub-base. - The haul roads will be dampened down via a mobile bowser / mains water as required.
Public Roads	- All vehicles will be checked prior to leaving site to keep public roads clean (see the Wheel Cleaning Strategy, condition 2, for further details). - A road sweeper will be used to clean public roads as/if required.
Vehicle Waiting areas and hard standing.	These will be regularly inspected and kept clean and free from dust.
Site Traffic – Management	- Site traffic will be restricted to hard standing or constructed access roads as far as is possible. - The site speed limit will be set a 10mph this will minimise the production of dust.
Road Cleaning	A mechanical road sweeper will be used as required.
Static and Mobile Combustion Plant Emissions	
Visible Exhaust smoke	Vehicles and plant will not be permitted to emit black smoke.
Maintenance and servicing	Only well-maintained vehicles will be permitted to operate on site.
Operation	All vehicles and plant will be switched off when not in use.
Location of Plant and Equipment	When locating plant and equipment, consideration will be paid to sensitive receptors.
Handling, Storage, Stockpiling and Spillage of Dusty Materials	
Material handling operations	The number of times a material must be handled will be kept to a minimum to prevent double handling and ensure dusty materials are not handled unnecessarily.
Transport of fine dusty materials and aggregates.	Either closed tankers will be used or sheeted vehicles.
Vehicle loading/loading materials on to vehicles and conveyors.	- Dusty materials will be dampened down - Drop heights will be kept to a minimum and enclosed where possible.
Storage of Materials	

Bulk cement, bentonite and similar.	This will be delivered in tankers and stored in dedicated enclosed areas.
Fine dry materials	These will be protected from the weather by storing in appropriate containers and indoors where necessary.
Storage Location	Material will be stored in designated lay-down areas
Storage of Stockpiles	
Stockpile Location	Stockpiles will be placed so as to minimise double handling and facilitate the site restoration plan.
Building Stockpiles	Stockpiles, tips and mounds will not be stored at an angle greater than an angle of repose of the material.
Small and temporary stockpiles	- Where possible stockpiles will be stored under sheeting. - Dusty material will be damped down. - Wind barriers (protective fences) of a similar height to the stockpile will if required be erected.
Large and long-term stockpiles	- Long term stockpiles will be vegetated and stabilised as soon as possible. - Stockpiles will be dampened down where necessary until stabilised. - Wind barriers (protective fences) of a similar height to the stockpile will if required be erected.
Emissions from Spillages	
Storage	All liquids will be stored as per the oil storage regulations and Environment Agency Pollution Prevention and Best Practice guidelines.
Waste Material from Construction	
Disposal method	- No burning will be permitted. - Site Waste Management Plans will be implemented. - A dedicated lay-down area will be available for waste. - Where required skips will be covered. - Waste will not be allowed to build up and skips will be emptied regularly.
Site Preparation and Restoration	
Earthworks, excavation and digging.	These activities will be kept damp where required and if possible, will be avoided during dry and windy periods.
Completed earthworks	Surfaces will be stabilised by re-vegetation as soon

Construction and Fabrication Process	
Crushing of material for reuse, transportation and disposal.	Any crushing or screening activities will be located away from sensitive receptors.
Cutting, grinding, drilling, sawing, trimming, planning, sanding.	- Where reasonably practicable these activities will be avoided. - Equipment and techniques that minimise dust will be implemented. - Water will be used to minimise dust. - Local exhaust ventilation will be used where deemed practicable.
Cutting roadways, pavements, blocks.	- Techniques such as using diamond bladed floor saws with water pumped through to suppress dust - will be used where reasonably practicable.
Angle grinders and disk cutters.	Best Practice measures will be used such as dust extraction.

Effective planning and management of dust control requires a thorough understanding of the construction programme, the operations and their likely impact due to the changing weather conditions. The control measures that will be introduced reflect the site team's knowledge of the programme and site operations to combat dust.

To minimise the nuisance of dust generated by the construction operations the following operational constraints will be implemented:

- Haul routes to be located away from sensitive areas, if possible,
- Sweep public roads regularly when potential traffic movements containing soil, spoil, hardcore, concrete etc. are being taken in or out of the site,
- Ensure that all dust generating materials transported to and from site are covered by tarpaulins,
- Construction methods will be reviewed to limit the generation of dust i.e. wet cutting in lieu of dry cutting where practicable,
- Control of dust to be implemented on site by the use of a water bowser / mains water to dampen site access and haul roads,
- Plant and equipment to be selected to minimise the generation of dust,
- Store materials as far away as possible from sensitive boundaries, whenever possible.

3. Additional Measures

- a. During very dry conditions, consideration would be given to suspension of soil handling operations if wind speeds give rise to dust generation that could cause a nuisance to dust sensitive locations in the vicinity of the site, particularly during dry and windy conditions. Being aware of the impact of dust creating operations is key to good dust management. Having good communications, including on-site inductions, toolbox talks, notices, site briefings to staff etc. are therefore essential.

4. CONCLUSIONS

- a. Overall, the measures proposed in this Document are considered appropriate and deliverable in effectively controlling and limiting the quantity of dust nuisance from the land at **The Old Vicarage Dimble Lane Alton Staffordshire ST10 4BL.**