



Dust Management Plan

Bournemouth Road, Chandler's Ford, SO53 3ZL

Prepared for:
Portakabin Limited
Huntington
York
YO32 9PT

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QUALITY ASSURANCE

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

This report has been prepared to address a planning condition associated with the planning application for the demolition of the existing Selwood building and the subsequent construction of a three-storey modular office development at 32-36 Bournemouth Road, Chandler's Ford.

The Dust Management Plan (DMP) was undertaken by Omnia's partner Redmore Environmental Ltd.

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

This DMP is suitable for incorporation into the associated Construction Phase Plan (CPP). The CPP highlights that the Responsible Person and Contract Manager during the construction phase is Andrew Catherall (email: Andrew.catherall@portakabin.com and contact number: 01904 681 724). The Responsible Person is accountable for undertaking the appropriate procedure should a dust event arise.

1.2 Proposed Development

The site is located at 32-36 Bournemouth Road, Chandler's Ford at approximate National Grid Reference (NGR): 443270, 120364. The relevant Local Authority (LA) is Eastleigh Borough Council (EBC). Reference should be made to Figure 1 for a map of the site and surrounding area.

A planning application (reference: F/25/99876) was submitted to EBC for the redevelopment of site including demolition of existing office building and replacement with a three-storey headquarters office building, together with associated supporting infrastructure, including car parking and hard and soft landscaping. The Environmental Health Officer for EBC has recommended the following condition in relation to fugitive dust emissions:

"Dust management plan

No development shall commence until a Dust Management Plan (DMP), has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The DMP shall include (but not be limited to):

- *Site management arrangements including the name and contact details of a responsible person for dust complaints.*
- *A log of dust complaints and actions taken.*
- *Measures to control dust and emissions during demolition and construction, including water suppression, covering of stockpiles, wheel washing, no on-site bonfires, and restrictions on cutting/grinding equipment without dust suppression.*
- *Monitoring arrangements, including increased inspection frequency during dry/windy conditions or high-risk activities.*

- *Measures to minimise construction vehicle emissions, including no idling, preference for mains electricity over diesel generators, and traffic management to prevent queuing on local roads.*
- *The development shall thereafter be carried out in full accordance with the approved details."*

1.3 Objectives

To address the above condition, a DMP has been prepared in order to assess potential impacts associated with construction phase activities and identify any additional mitigation necessary to reduce effects to an acceptable level. This is provided in the following report.

1.4 Documents Consulted

The following documents have been used throughout this report:

- Guidance on the Assessment of Dust from Demolition and Construction V2.2, Institute of Air Quality Management (IAQM), 2024;
- Guidance on Monitoring in the Vicinity of Demolition and Construction Sites, IAQM, 2018; and,
- Air Quality Standards Regulations, 2010.

1.5 Acronyms

All acronyms used within this report are defined in the Abbreviations listings, set out in Section 7.

1.6 Confidentiality

This report has been prepared solely for the use of the Client. Should any third party wish to use or rely upon the contents of the report, written approval must be sought from Omnia; a charge may be levied against such approval.

2.0 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Introduction

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 V2.2'¹.

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.

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.

The assessment steps are detailed below.

2.1.1 Step 1

Step 1 screens the requirement for a more detailed assessment. Should human receptors be identified within 250m from the boundary or 50m from the construction vehicle route up to 250m 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 250m from the site entrance, then the assessment also proceeds to Step 2.

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

2.1.2 Step 2

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).

¹ Guidance on the Assessment of Dust from Demolition and Construction V2.2, IAQM, 2024.

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

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	Demolition	- Total building volume greater than 75,000m³ - Potentially dusty construction material (e.g. concrete) - On-site crushing and screening - Demolition activities more than 12m above ground level
	Earthworks	- Total site area greater than 110,000m² - 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 6m in height
	Construction	- Total building volume greater than 75,000m³ - On site concrete batching - Sandblasting
	Trackout	- 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	- Total building volume between 12,000m³ and 75,000m³ - Potentially dusty construction material - Demolition activities between 6m and 12m above ground level
	Earthworks	- Total site area 18,000m² to 110,000m² - Moderately dusty soil type (e.g. silt) 5 to 10 heavy earth moving vehicles active at any one time - Formation of bunds 3m to 6m in height
	Construction	- Total building volume 12,000m³ to 75,000m³ - Potentially dusty construction material (e.g. concrete) - On site concrete batching
	Trackout	20 to 50 Heavy Duty Vehicle (HDV) trips per day - Moderately dusty surface material (e.g. high clay content) - Unpaved road length 50m to 100m
Small	Demolition	- Total building volume less than 12,000m³ - Construction material with low potential for dust release (e.g. metal cladding or timber) - Demolition activities less than 6m above ground

Magnitude	Activity	Criteria
		- level - Demolition during wetter months
	Earthworks	- Total site area less than 18,000m² - 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 3m in height
	Construction	- Total building volume less than 12,000m³ - Construction material with low potential for dust release (e.g. metal cladding or timber)
	Trackout	- Less than 20 HDV trips per day - Surface material with low potential for dust release - Unpaved road length less than 50m

Step 2B defines the sensitivity of the area around the development to potential dust impacts. The sensitivities of specific receptors are summarised in Table 2.

Table 2 Construction Dust - Sensitivities of Human and Ecological Receptors

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 (AQO) for PM₁₀. 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

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 250
High	More than 100	High	High	Medium	Low
	10 - 100	High	Medium	Low	Low
	1 - 10	Medium	Low	Low	Low
Medium	More than 1	Medium	Low	Low	Low
Low	More than 1	Low	Low	Low	Low

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	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 250
High	Greater than 32µg/m ³	More than 100	High	High	High	Medium
		10 - 100	High	High	Medium	Low
		1 - 10	High	Medium	Low	Low
	28 - 32µg/m ³	More than 100	High	High	Medium	Low
		10 - 100	High	Medium	Low	Low
		1 - 10	High	Medium	Low	Low
	24 - 28µg/m ³	More than 100	High	Medium	Low	Low
		10 - 100	High	Medium	Low	Low
		1 - 10	Medium	Low	Low	Low
	Less than 24µg/m ³	More than 100	Medium	Low	Low	Low
		10 - 100	Low	Low	Low	Low
		1 - 10	Low	Low	Low	Low
Medium	Greater than 32µg/m ³	More than 10	High	Medium	Low	Low
		1 - 10	Medium	Low	Low	Low
	28 - 32µg/m ³	More than 10	Medium	Low	Low	Low
		1 - 10	Low	Low	Low	Low
	24 - 28µg/m ³	More than 10	Low	Low	Low	Low
		1 - 10	Low	Low	Low	Low
	Less than 24µg/m ³	More than 10	Low	Low	Low	Low
		1 - 10	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 250
		1 - 10	Low	Low	Low	Low
Low	-	1 or more	Low	Low	Low	Low

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

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

Table 6 outlines the risk category from demolition activities.

Table 6 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

Table 7 outlines the risk category from earthworks, construction and trackout activities.

Table 7 Construction Dust - Dust Risk Category from Earthworks, Construction and Trackout Activities

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

2.1.3 Step 3

Step 3 requires the identification of site-specific mitigation measures within the IAQM guidance² 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 Guidance on the Assessment of Dust from Demolition and Construction V2.2, IAQM, 2024.

2.1.4 Step 4

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**.

3.0 RISK ASSESSMENT

3.1 Screening and Receptor Identification

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.

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.

3.1.1 Receptor Identification

Receptors sensitive to potential dust impacts from demolition, earthworks and construction activities were identified from a desk-top study of the area up to 250m from the development boundary. This utilised mapping resources available from Google Earth, Google Streetview and Ordnance Survey. The identified receptors are summarised in Table 8.

Table 8 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 to 100	0
Up to 50	10 to 100	0
Up to 100	More than 100	-
Up to 250	More than 100	-

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 250m of the site access. 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

There are no ecological receptors within 50m of the development boundary or the access route within 250m of the site entrance. As such, ecological impacts have not been assessed further within this report.

3.1.2 Background Pollutant Concentration

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). These maps cover

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: 443500, 120500. Data for this location was downloaded from the DEFRA website³ for the purpose of the assessment and is summarised in Table 10.

Table 10 Background Pollutant Concentration Predictions

Pollutant	Predicted 2025 Background Pollutant Concentration ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)
PM ₁₀	12.13
PM _{2.5}	7.49

3.1.3 Overall Sensitivity of the Area

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, schools and hospitals.

The sensitivity of the receiving environment to specific potential dust impacts, based on the criteria shown in Section 2.0, is shown in Table 11.

Table 11 Sensitivity of the Surrounding Area to Potential 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

3.2 Assessment of Risk

The desk-study undertaken to inform the baseline identified a number of sensitive receptors within 250m of the site boundary. As such, a detailed assessment of potential dust impacts was required.

3.2.1 Site Information

The construction period is anticipated to last 12-months, as a worst case, between December 2025 and December 2026. The Responsible Person and Contract Manager during the construction phase is Andrew Catherall (email: Andrew.catherall@portakabin.com and contact number: 01904 681 724). The Responsible Person is accountable for undertaking the appropriate procedure should a dust event arise.

The following standard permitted hours will be followed for all works on site:

³ <https://uk-air.defra.gov.uk/data/laqm-background-maps?year=2021>.

- 07:30 - 18:00 Monday to Friday;
- 07:30 - 13:00 Saturday (as required); and,
- Sundays or Bank Holidays (by exception).

All movements in and out of the site will be via a ramped access from School Lane.

The Site Waste Management Plan⁴ for the site estimates that there will be 1,885 tonnes of material waste from the site throughout the construction phase, 1,881 tonnes of this will be re-used on/off site or recycled at an appropriate facility.

3.2.2 Define the Potential Dust Emission Magnitude

3.2.2.1 Demolition

Demolition will be undertaken at the start of the construction phase and will involve clearance of the existing building on site. It is estimated that the total building volume to be demolished is less than 12,000m³. In accordance with the criteria outlined in Table 1, the magnitude of potential dust emissions from demolition is therefore **small**.

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 demolition.

Table 11 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.

3.2.2.2 Earthworks

Earthworks will primarily involve excavating material, haulage, tipping and stockpiling, as well as site levelling and landscaping. The area of the development site is less than 18,000m². In accordance with the criteria outlined in Table 1, the magnitude of potential dust emissions from earthworks activities is therefore **small**.

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 **low** risk site for dust soiling as a result of earthworks.

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

⁴ Site Waste Management Plan Wessex & Demolition Salvage Ltd, 14/07/2025

3.2.2.3 Construction

The total building volume to be constructed is estimated to be less than 12,000m³. In accordance with the criteria outlined in Table 1, the magnitude of potential dust emissions from construction is therefore **small**.

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 **low** risk site for dust soiling as a result of construction activities.

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

3.2.2.4 Trackout

Based on the site area and existing hard standing, it is anticipated that the unpaved road length will be less than 50m. In accordance with the criteria outlined in Table 1, the magnitude of potential dust emissions from trackout is therefore **small**.

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

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 **low** risk site for human health impacts as a result of trackout activities.

3.2.3 Define the Risk of Dust Effects

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			
	Demolition	Earthworks	Construction	Trackout
Dust Soiling	Medium	Low	Low	Low
Human Health	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Low

As indicated in Table 12, the potential risk of dust soiling is **medium** from demolition and **low** from all remaining activities. The potential risk of human health impacts is **low** from trackout and **negligible** from all remaining activities.

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.

4.0 DUST MANAGEMENT SCHEME

4.1 Mitigation Measures

The IAQM guidance⁵ 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. 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 13 Fugitive Dust Emission Mitigation Measures

Issue	Comment
Communications	- 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	- 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	- Undertake daily on-site and off-site inspections to monitor dust, record inspections, and make the log available to - the local authority when asked - Carry out regular site inspections to monitor compliance with the Dust Management Plan, 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

⁵ Guidance on the Assessment of Dust from Demolition and Construction V2.2, IAQM, 2024.

Issue	Comment
Site preparation	- Plan site layout so that machinery and dust causing activities are located away from receptors, as far as is possible - Erect solid screens or barriers around dusty activities or the site - Fully enclose the site or specific operations when there is a high potential for dust production and the site is 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 on site. If they are being re-used on-site cover as described below - Cover, seed or fence stockpiles to prevent wind whipping
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
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 - Use enclosed chutes and conveyors and covered skips - Minimise drop heights and use fine water sprays wherever appropriate - Ensure equipment is readily available on site to clean any dry spillages, and clean up spillages as soon as reasonably practicable after the event using wet cleaning methods
Waste management	Avoid bonfires or burning of waste materials
Demolition	- Ensure effective water suppression is used during demolition operations - Avoid explosive blasting, using appropriate manual or mechanical alternatives - Bag and remove any biological debris or damp down such material before demolition
Trackout	- Avoid dry sweeping of large areas - Ensure vehicles entering and leaving site are covered to prevent escape of materials - Implement a wheel washing system

4.2 Procedures

IAQM guidance⁶ states that the undertaking of regular site inspections and production of a complaints log is required as part of a DMP. Relevant procedures for these activities have therefore been summarised below.

4.2.1 Visual Inspections

IAQM guidance⁷ states that the undertaking of regular site inspections and production of a complaints log is required as part of a DMP. Relevant procedures for these activities have therefore been summarised below.

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 II of this DMP provides a procedure for reporting findings of visual inspection and will be kept in the site diary.

During dry and windy periods or when high-risk activities are being undertaken, visual inspections will be increased and where required and where visible dust plumes are noted, actions ceased until calmer conditions resume.

4.2.2 Dust Complaints

Any received dust complaints will be dealt with by the Site Manager in the first instance. The complaints procedure will be followed, responding to the event immediately and investigating 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.

If a complaint is received, the form included at Appendix II of this DMP will be completed and this will be available for inspection by EBC upon request.

Information will normally be collected through discussions with the complainant. After details of the complaint have been compiled, the cause(s) will be investigated, with reference to:

- 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,

⁶ Guidance on the Assessment of Dust from Demolition and Construction V2.2, IAQM, 2024.

⁷ Guidance on the Assessment of Dust from Demolition and Construction V2.2, IAQM, 2024.

- The feasibility of making changes to the activities responsible for the complaint will be considered.

4.2.3 Residual Impacts

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 guidance⁸.

⁸ Guidance on the Assessment of Dust from Demolition and Construction V2.2, IAQM, 2024.

5.0 VEHICLE EXHAUST EMISSIONS

There is the potential for vehicle exhaust emissions to occur throughout the construction phase as a result of the following activities:

- Delivery vehicles travelling to and from the site;
- Vehicles associated with workers and visitors travelling to and from the site; and,
- NRMM and other plant used during specific construction activities.

In order to minimise emissions from vehicles the following methods will be utilised:

- Vehicle engines and equipment will be switched off when not in use and not left running unnecessarily;
- Vehicle and equipment will be maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications;
- Where practicable operating equipment will be kept away from potentially sensitive receptors; and,
- Mains or battery powered equipment will be used where practically possible and available.

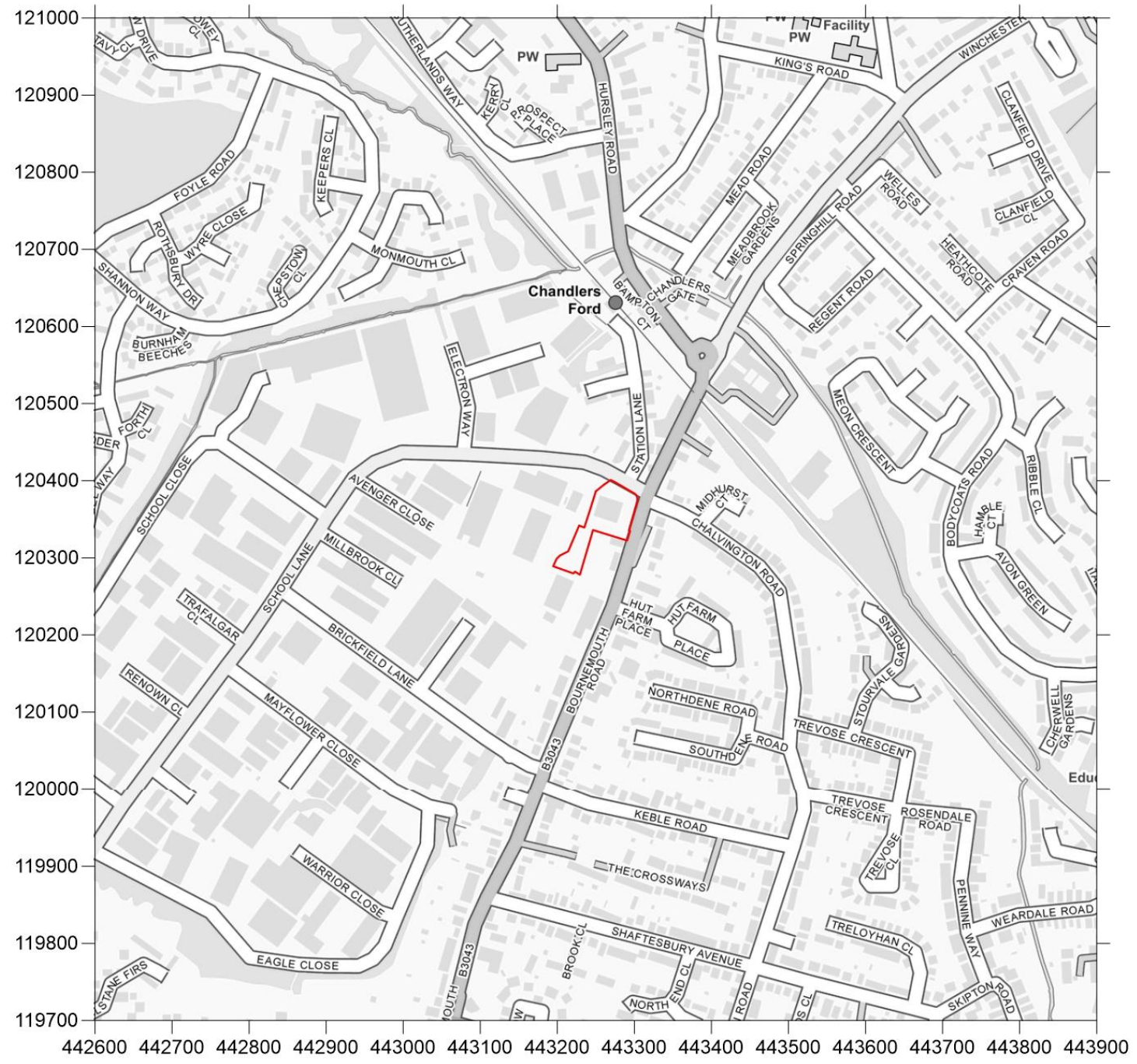
The above measures are considered appropriate for a development of this size and nature and are predicted to control vehicle exhaust emissions to a suitable level throughout construction.

6.0 ABBREVIATIONS

AQO	Air Quality Objective
CPP	Construction Phase Plan
DEFRA	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
DMP	Dust Management Plan
EBC	Eastleigh Borough Council
HDV	Heavy Duty Vehicle
IAQM	Institute of Air Quality Management
LA	Local Authority
LAQM	Local Air Quality Management
NGR	National Grid Reference
NO ₂	Nitrogen dioxide
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

APPENDIX I

Drawings



Legend



Site Boundary

Title
Figure 1 - Site Location Plan

Project
Bournemouth Road, Chandler's Ford

Contains Ordnance Survey Data
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APPENDIX II

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:
(authorised to sign)

Date: