

Welcome

**Construction Coordination
in the
Environment**



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Air Quality and Health

- 1952 London Smog
- 4,000 people died
- 100,000 made ill
- Air pollution has improved – but still a problem in some areas
- Air Pollution causes ill health



Air Quality and Health

- Air Quality improvements between 1990 and 2001 helped avoid 4,200 premature deaths and 3,500 hospital admissions
- But still a problem:
 - Reduces life expectancy on average 7 – 8 Months
 - Costs health service up to £20 billion a year



Source: national air quality Strategy



Local Air Quality Management

- Environment Act 1995 sets out Local Authority responsibilities
 - Review and Assessment of Air Quality – Annual Reports (Identified exceedences of air quality objectives for nitrogen dioxide)
 - Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) declared
 - Air Quality Action Plan to improve air quality – incorporated into the Local Transport Plan



Air Quality Objectives

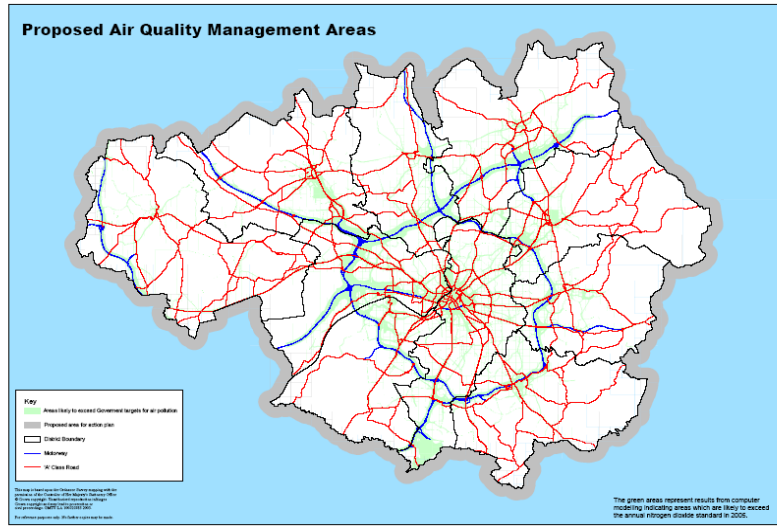
Objectives set for seven pollutants:

- Benzene, 1,3 Butadiene, sulphur dioxide, lead, carbon monoxide, nitrogen dioxide and Particulate Matter (PM10)

Nitrogen dioxide annual mean	40 ug/m ³
Nitrogen dioxide 1-hour mean	200 ug/m ³ (no more than 18 times per year)
PM10 annual mean	40 ug/m ³
PM10 24-hour mean	50 ug/m ³ (no more than 35 days a year)



Great Air Manchester?



Why Construction and air quality guidance?

- Air Quality Management Areas declared for Nitrogen Dioxide
- Assessments focus on long term activities
- Short term and cumulative effects of construction and demolition activities can be significant
- Sharing best practise can reduce these impacts, whilst supporting economic development of Greater Manchester



Particulate matter and construction

- Estimated that 15 – 45% of construction dust is emitted as PM10 (small particles that are linked to health effects)
- Impacts vary from site to site, but studies suggest the concentrations can be elevated by 10 – 50 ug/m³ in the summer months close to the site (up to 100 m away)

Source: Particulate Matter in the UK – Report of Air Quality Expert Group



Construction/Demolition activities and nuisance

- In addition to the health effects some construction and demolition activities result in complaints about dust and noise from people living in the area
- Guidance would distribute best practice from the many sites that don't cause nuisance



Concepts raised

- Low Emission Strategies
- Environmental Permitting
- Other site environmental issues



Low Emissions Strategies

- Aim to reduce harmful emissions and improve air quality through effective planning and transport policies
- Usually linked to transport planning and reducing car use
- Could be broadened to include construction phase of development



Environmental Permitting

- Certain sites are required to hold an Environmental Permit from either the Local Authority or Environment Agency
- Permit sets out conditions that must be met
- Activities that require a permit include quarrying, mobile crushing plant and cement batching processes
- Central Government determine which activities require an permit and set the relevant fees



Other environmental emissions

- Dust and other contaminants from land remediation (Corby Judgement)
- Control of Asbestos
- Noise
- Leachate (Water)



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