High Speed Rail (London-West Midlands)

Air Quality and Dust Monitoring Monthly Report - January 2018

London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham

February 2018







High Speed Two (HS2) Limited has been tasked by the Department for Transport (DfT) with managing the delivery of a new national high speed rail network. It is a non-departmental public body wholly owned by the DfT.

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## Non-technical summary

This Air Quality and Dust Monitoring Report is published in fulfilment of commitments detailed in the High Speed Rail (London-West Midlands) Environmental Minimum Requirements (EMRs), Annex 1: Code of Construction Practice, for the nominated undertaker to present the results of air quality and dust monitoring carried out within the London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham (LBHF).

The report presents data from seven nitrogen dioxide ( $NO_2$ ) diffusion tube monitoring locations around highways within the borough during December 2017 as part of the management of air quality where significant effects may occur due to the scheme.

NO<sub>2</sub> monitoring results can be found in Section 4 of the report. NO<sub>2</sub> concentrations from diffusion tube monitoring over the course of 2017 and running mean can be found in Appendix B.

Whilst this report is limited to data informing pre-construction conditions, future reports will present this and data collected from monitoring around active work sites as they are established within LBHF. Future LBHF monthly reports will include a summary of the construction activities occurring; any complaints received; the data recorded over the monitoring period; any periods in exceedance of the agreed trigger levels; the results of any investigations; and, where the works have been found to be the source, any action taken to immediately resolve the issue and to prevent a recurrence.

## **Abbreviations and descriptions**

AQMA Air Quality Management Area

AQS Air Quality Strategy

BPM Best practicable means

CFA Community Forum Area

CoCP Code of Construction Practice

Defra Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs

DfT Department for Transport

EA Environment Agency

EPUK Environmental Protection UK

ES Environmental Statement

HGV Heavy Goods Vehicle

IAQM Institute of Air Quality Management

IPPC Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control

LAPPC Local Authority Pollution Prevention and Control

LDV Light Duty Vehicle

LEMP Local Environmental Management Plan

LGV Light Goods Vehicle

NO<sub>x</sub> Oxides of nitrogen

NO<sub>2</sub> Nitrogen dioxide

 $\text{PM}_{\text{10}}$  Particulate matter with an average aerodynamic diameter not exceeding 10

micrometres

SPG Supplementary Planning Guidance

ULEV Ultra Low Emission Vehicle

## 1 Introduction

- 1.1.1 The nominated undertaker is required to undertake air quality and dust monitoring as necessary to comply with the requirements of the High Speed Rail (London-West Midlands) Environmental Minimum Requirements, including specifically Annex 1: Code of Construction Practice. Monitoring will fulfil the following aims:
  - monitoring the effectiveness of mitigation measures;
  - monitoring the impact of construction works; and
  - inform taking other actions as may be necessary to enable compliance.
- 1.1.2 Monitoring data and interpretive reports are to be provided to each relevant local authority monthly and shall include a summary of the construction activities occurring, any complaints received, the data recorded over the monitoring period, any periods in exceedance of agreed trigger levels, the results of any investigations; and where the works have been found to be the source, any action taken to immediately resolve the issue and to prevent a recurrence.
- 1.1.3 The report presents data from Nitrogen Dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>) Diffusion Tube monitoring carried out around highway locations within the London Borough Hammersmith and Fulham (LBHF) during December 2017.
- 1.1.4 There are no current worksites located within LBHF. Therefore, no dust monitoring has been carried out.

## 2 Applicable standards and guidance

### 2.1 Relevant legislation

#### High Speed Rail (London - West Midlands) Act 2017

- 2.1.1 On 23 February 2017, Royal Assent was granted for Phase One of HS2. The High Speed Two Bill is now an Act of Parliament (law) i.e. High Speed Rail (London West Midlands) Act 2017.
- 2.1.2 The Act is accompanied by the Environmental Minimum Requirements (EMRs). The EMRs set out the high level environmental and sustainability commitments and are contained in the EMR General Principles document supported by a series of annexes:
  - Annex 1: Code of Construction Practice;
  - Annex 2: Planning Memorandum;
  - Annex 3: Heritage Memorandum; and
  - Annex 4: Environmental Memorandum.

#### Environmental Minimum Requirements: General Principles

2.1.3 The EMR - General Principles require that the controls to be implemented in delivering the scheme (including the EMRs, powers contained in the Act and Undertakings) will ensure that impacts which have been assessed in the ES will not be exceeded. If the significant adverse

impacts identified in the ES are likely to be exceeded, all reasonable steps will be taken to minimise or eliminate those additional impacts.

- 2.1.4 The EMRs also require compliance with the undertakings and assurances.
- 2.1.5 Annex 1 to the EMRs comprises a Code of Construction Practice (CoCP), which shall be adopted and implemented by the nominated undertaker in delivering the works, the high level requirements of which are set out below.

#### Code of Construction Practice (CoCP)

- 2.1.6 The CoCP details a range of control measures and the standards to be implemented during construction works across Area South (and all of Phase 1 Areas) to protect communities and the environment.
- 2.1.7 Section 7 of the CoCP stipulates the air quality management controls including monitoring to be implemented. The key requirement is for BPM to be employed to limit dust, odour, and exhaust emissions during construction work.

#### **Construction dust**

#### Environmental Protection Act 1990

- 2.1.8 Under Part III of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 (EPA), a local authority has a duty to inspect its area from time to time to detect any statutory nuisances and to take such steps as are reasonably practicable to investigate any complaint of a statutory nuisance made by a person living within its area. Relevant statutory nuisances (under relevant conditions) include dust, odour, smoke, and fumes or gases which are prejudicial to health or a nuisance.
- 2.1.9 Work sites have the potential to give rise to dust, fumes, and odour during demolition and construction works and need to be managed in accordance with Best Practicable Means (BPM).

  BPM is defined in Section 79 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 as those measures which are 'reasonably practicable having regard among other things to local conditions and circumstances, to the current state of technical knowledge and to financial implications'.

#### Pollution Prevention and Control Act 1999

- 2.1.10 The Pollution Prevention & Control Act 1999 and Environmental Permitting (England and Wales Regulations) 2010 which together govern the Environment Agency (EA) Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control (IPPC) and Local Authority Pollution Prevention and Control (LAPPC).
- 2.1.11 Future air quality related construction operations that may fall within the environmental permitting regime include crushing operations, batching plant and on site waste operations.
- 2.1.12 Operations such as these will have stringent dust control requirements including monitoring and inspections as conditions of their permit.

### Air quality around highways

#### EU and UK Air Quality Management Legislation

2.1.13 In 1996 the European Commission published the Air Quality Framework Directive on ambient air quality assessment and management (96/62/EC). This directive defined the policy

framework for 12 air pollutants known to have harmful effects on human health and the environment. Limit values (pollutant concentrations not to be exceeded by a certain date) for each specified pollutant were set through a series of Daughter Directives. Directive 1999/30/EC (the 1st Daughter Directive) sets limit values for NO2 and PM10 (amongst other pollutants) in ambient air.

- 2.1.14 In May 2008 the Directive 2008/50/EC on ambient air quality and cleaner air for Europe came into force. This Directive consolidates the above (apart from the 4th Daughter Directive), makes provision for extended compliance deadlines and sets new limit values for fine particulate matter (PM2.5).
- 2.1.15 The Directive 2008/50/EC was transposed into national legislation in England by the Air Quality Standards Regulations 2010 (as amended). The Secretary of State for the Environment has the duty of ensuring the air quality limit values are complied with.
- 2.1.16 The air quality limit values and objectives for England for the pollutants relevant to this project are detailed in Table 1 below.

Table 1 – UK air quality objectives relevant to construction dust and highways

Pollutant	Averaging period	Limit value / objective				
Human health						
Nitrogen dioxide (NO2)	Annual mean	4ο μg/m³				
	1-hour mean	200 μg/m³ not to be exceeded more than 18 times a year (99.8 <sup>th</sup> percentile)				
Particulate matter (PM10)	Annual mean	4ο μg/m³				
	24-hour mean	50 μg/m³ not to be exceeded more than 35 times a year (90.4 <sup>th</sup> percentile)				
Fine particulate matter (PM2.5)	Annual mean	25 μg/m³				
Vegetation	ı	- 1				
Oxides of nitrogen (NOx)	Annual mean	30 μg/m³				

### 2.2 Relevant guidance

#### **Construction dust**

#### IAQM Guidance

- The Institute of Air Quality Management (IAQM) has published guidance on air quality monitoring in the vicinity of demolition and construction sites, which sets up to date monitoring protocols and techniques (IAQM (2012) Guidance on air quality monitoring in the vicinity of demolition and construction sites). The approach to monitoring is based on the risk rating for the demolition / construction site, derived from an assessment of construction dust emissions as described in the IAQM (2014) Guidance on the assessment of dust from demolition and construction.
- The IAQM guidance proposes that visual inspections for dust emissions are undertaken at least once on each working day and the results clearly recorded in the site log for all construction / demolition sites (regardless of the risk rating).

- 2.2.3 The IAQM guidance also suggests where dust monitoring is required based on the level of risk of dust emissions.
- In the Area South priority will be given to using near real time measurements of airborne dust, to provide information for active dust management.
- The guidance recommends the use of a real-time measurement site action level of 250  $\mu$ g/m³ (15min) unless other information becomes available, when more appropriate level can be set.

#### **GLA** Guidance

The Mayor's Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) on the control of dust and emissions during construction and demolition includes site monitoring protocols depending on the risk category of the site. The GLA guidance replicates the IAQM 2014 risk assessment matrix and associated control measures and monitoring requirements based on the level of risk of dust emissions.

#### Air quality around highways

#### Local Air Quality Management: Technical Guidance LAQM.TG(16)

2.2.7 Defra's Technical Guidance (TG16)¹ sets the requirements and considerations to be taken when monitoring concentrations of NO2 associated with highways. It provides recommendations for the selection of appropriate locations and the duration of the monitoring surveys and it specifies minimum requirements for quality assurance and quality control, laboratory performance, precision and bias.

## 3 Monitoring methodology

### 3.1 Air quality around highways

3.1.1 The locations, duration and standard of air quality monitoring around highways is being undertaken in accordance with Defra's TG16 guidance and any future revisions of it.

### **Monitoring locations**

3.1.2 **Error! Reference source not found.**2 lists the HS2 diffusion tube locations in Hammersmith and Fulham. Figure 1 in Appendix A shows the location of the diffusion tubes.

 ${\sf Table\ 2-Monitoring\ locations\ for\ Hammers mith\ and\ Fulham-air\ quality\ around\ highways}$ 

Monitoring site ID	Grid reference (x,y)	Location description
HS2-000020BN2	523092, 181264	Lamp post on Du Cane Road
HS2-000020BN4	521625, 180871	End of cycle lane sign on Old Oak Road
HS2-000020BNR	523481, 179871	Lamp posts in Shepherd's Bush Common
HS2-000020BNX	522035, 179199	Signpost on A402 Goldhawk Road
HS2-000020BPP	522378, 182877	Sign post on A219 Scrubs Lane, South of Harrow Road

Monitoring site ID	Grid reference (x,y)	Location description						
HS2-000020BPT	522478, 182517	Controlled Zone/Zone Ends road sign on A219 Scrubs Lane, north of Hythe Road						
HS2-000020BQE	521996, 181118	Lamp post next to No 11 Wulfstan Street						

## 4 Monitoring results

### 4.1 Air quality around highways

#### **Data summary**

- Table 3 below details the monitoring results from the  $NO_2$  diffusion tube monitoring survey in LBHF for the month of December. This data is two months in arrears due to the time required for lab analysis.
- 4.1.2 Table 4 in Appendix B details  $NO_2$  concentrations from diffusion tube monitoring for all previous months in 2017 and running mean ( $\mu g/m^3$ ).

Table 3 - Monitoring results - air quality around highways

Monitoring Site ID	Location description	Provisional NO2 concentration for December 2017 (μg/m³)
HS2-000020BN2	Lamp post on Du Cane Road	61
HS2-000020BN4	End of cycle lane sign on Old Oak Road	50
HS2-000020BNR	Lamp posts in Shepherd's Bush Common	51
HS2-000020BNX	Signpost on A402 Goldhawk Road	48
HS2-000020BPP	Sign post on A219 Scrubs Lane, South of Harrow Road	48
HS2-000020BPT	Controlled Zone/Zone Ends road sign on A219 Scrubs Lane, north of Hythe Road	49
HS2-000020BQE	Lamp post next to No 11 Wulfstan Street	44

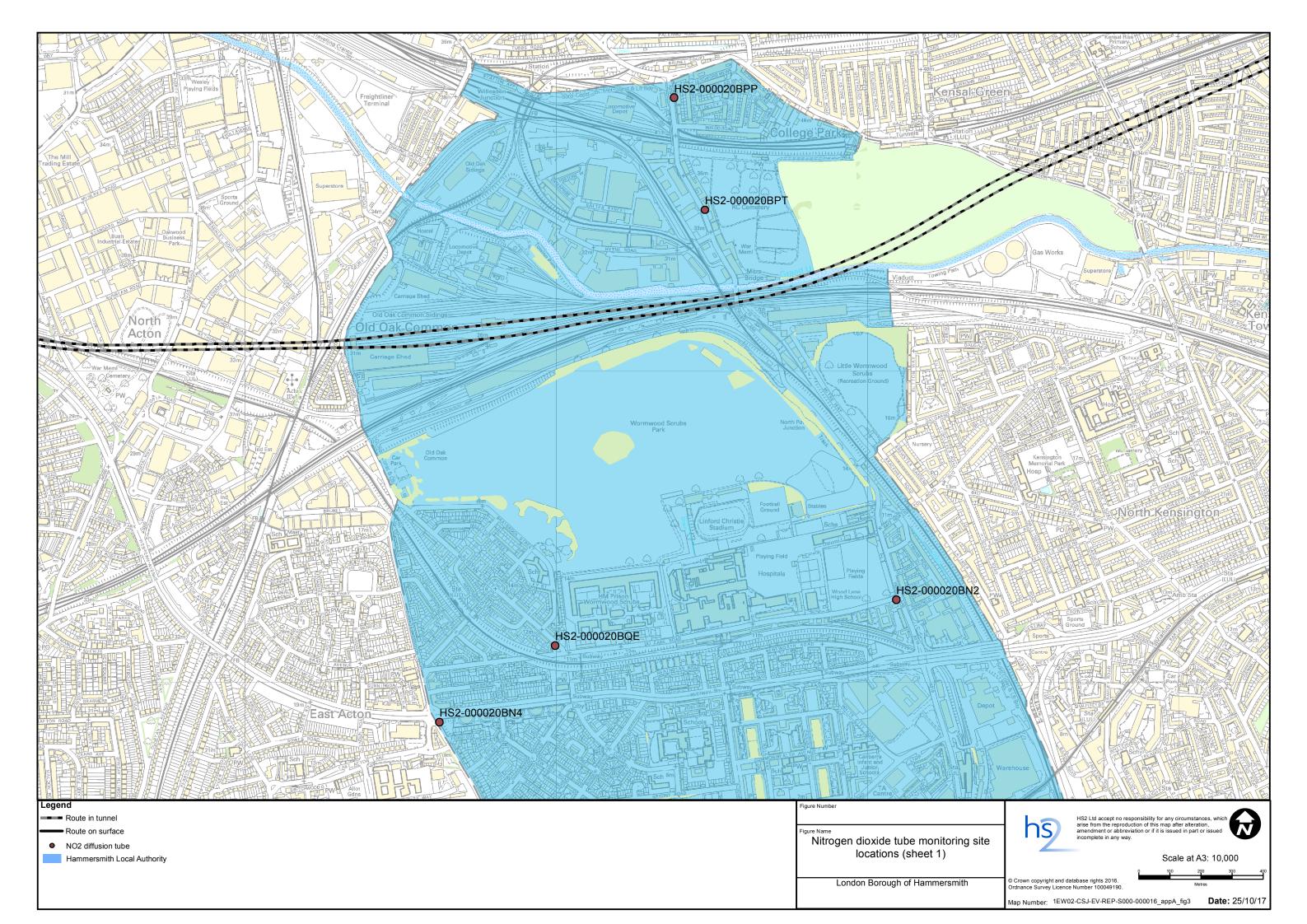
## 4.2 Complaints

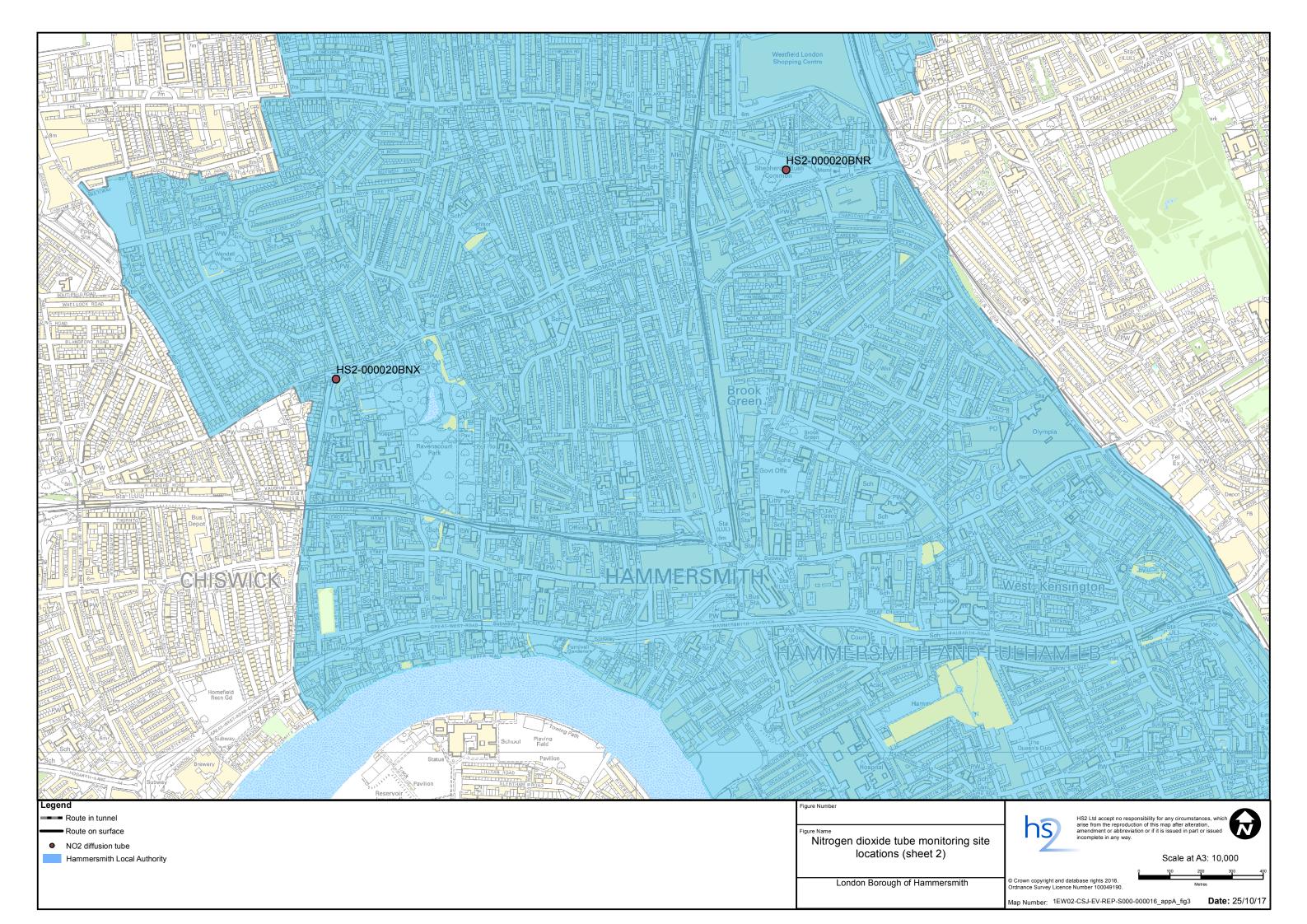
4.2.1 There are no complaints relating to dust or air quality in this period.

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# Appendix A – Monitoring locations

Air quality around highways





# Appendix B – Monitoring data

## Air quality around highways

Table 4 - Air quality around highways NO2 concentrations from diffusion tube monitoring all months and running mean (μg/m³) within LB Hammersmith and Fulham

Monitoring Site	Location description	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Mean²
ID		2017	2017	2017	2017	2017	2017	2017	2017	2017	2017	2017	2017	
HS2-000020BN2	Lamp post on Du Cane Road	112	66	52	60	57	72	44	56	56	63	71	61	64
HS2-000020BN4	End of cycle lane sign on Old Oak Road	98	66	50	65	62	57	48	53	51	47	54	50	58
HS2-000020BNR	Lamp posts in Shepherd's Bush Common	54	Tube missing	44	44	42	41	29	40	37	42	55	51	44
HS2-000020BNX	Signpost on A402 Goldhawk Road	58	55	40	37	39	41	30	34	37	42	53	48	43
HS2-000020BPP	Sign post on A219 Scrubs Lane, South of Harrow Road	77	54	45	46	39	47	35	43	59	55	67	48	51
HS2-000020BPT	Controlled Zone/Zone Ends road sign on A219 Scrubs Lane, north of Hythe Road	81	55	41	46	49	50	37	48	49	46	55	49	51
HS2-000020BQE	Lamp post next to No 11 Wulfstan Street	59	47	37	35	32	41	21	36	41	43	51	44	41

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Note: to aid interpretation and conform with best practice, the monthly measurements in this table are reported rounded to the nearest whole number. The annual mean presented here is calculated based on laboratory data to 4 significant figures, rounded to a whole number, and therefore may differ slightly to a mean derived from averaging the rounded monthly measurements in the table.