Construction Dust Assessment

Proposed Waste Transfer Station, Land at end of Falconer Road, Haverhill, Suffolk

WIDDINGTON RECYCLING LTD

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REPORT DETAILS

Client	Widdington Recycling Ltd
Report Title	Construction Dust Assessment – Proposed Waste Transfer Station, Land at end of Falconer Road, Haverhill, Suffolk
Site Address	Land at end of Falconer Road, Haverhill, Suffolk CB9 7UU
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QUALITY ASSURANCE

Issue No.	Issue Date	Comments	Author	Technical Review
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1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1 During the preparation of land and during construction activities, emissions of dust to air will occur. Vibrock Ltd has been instructed to carry out an assessment of construction dust in accordance with the 'Guidance on the assessment of dust from demolition and construction, January 2024 (Version 2.2).

1.2 The intentions of the assessment are to ascertain appropriate mitigation measures in accordance with the risk that the construction site brings to the local environment.

Table 1: Summary of Dust Risk Table

Potential Impact	Earthworks	Construction	Trackout
Dust Soiling	Low Risk	Low Risk	Low Risk
Human Health	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Ecological	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible

1.3 On the basis that the developer, either by instigating the mitigation measures outlined in Chapter 5.0 are voluntarily or implemented as part of a planning condition, then the residual effect from all dust generating activities is predicted to be **negligible**.

2.0 BACKGROUND

2.1 Widdington Recycling Ltd are applying for a proposed waste transfer station which will process inert waste materials from construction and demolition. The proposed facility will be located at the end of Falconer Road, Haverhill. The end-product that the facility will generate will be collected ready for secondary use or disposal. The proposed application site is around 1.4 hectares in area, with a proposed concrete wall surrounding the site perimeter to a height of 2m-4m. Designated storage bays for the processed material will be protected by 4m high concrete 'lego' blocks. A weighbridge and welfare facility will also be established on site.

2.2 The proposed development adheres to the aims and objectives and Policy GP4 of the Suffolk Minerals and Waste Local Plan, adopted July 2020. This document is utilised to ensure Suffolk can provide minerals and waste development effectively, safely and sustainably. The waste transfer station application also conforms to St. Edmundsbury Core Strategy, December 2010 Policy CS2 Sustainable Development; this document provides the core strategy for development in the area, ensuring efficient, sustainable use of land and resources in the area.

2.3 There are no Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) within 1km of the application area. There is one ecological receptor. This is the Local Nature Reserve site of Haverhill Railway Walks which is an area that follows the old railway, which is covered in scrub and larger trees, providing a wildlife corridor.

2.4 There are no AQMA's declared within 1km of the application site. This is reinforced by the West Suffolk Annual Status Report (ASR) 2023, West Suffolk Council, June 2023.

3.0 ASSESSMENT PROCEDURE

3.1 Assessment Steps

3.1.1 During the demolition and construction phases the breaking up of material, handling broken material, vehicle movements within the site, vehicle movements both to and from the site are some of the potentially dust generating operations that could result in nuisance occurring.

3.1.2 The methodology outlined in IAQM Guidance on the assessment of dust from demolition and construction will be used. Their approach follows a logical sequence, as detailed below, and address four possible main sources; demolition, earthworks, construction and trackout.

Step 1

An assessment will normally be required where there is:

- a 'human receptor' within:

  250 m of the boundary of the site; or

  50 m of the route(s) used by construction vehicles on the public highway, up to 250 m from the site entrance(s).

- an 'ecological receptor' within:

  50 m of the boundary of the site; or

  50 m of the route(s) used by construction vehicles on the public highway, up to 250 m from the site entrance(s).

3.1.3 The guidance acknowledges that the above are conservative and that most proposals will require assessment. If no assessment is required, then the level of risk is considered to be negligible and any effects insignificant.

Step 2

3.1.4 In Step 2 the risk of dust causing annoyance, health or ecological impacts is determined using four risk categories: negligible, low, medium and high risk. A site is allocated a category based on two factors, scale and nature of the works (Step 2A) and the sensitivity of the area, defined as low, medium or high (Step 2B).

3.1.5 The two factors are combined at Step 2C to determine the risk of dust impacts with no mitigation applied. The above is completed for all four potential stages; demolition, earthworks, construction and trackout and can have a different risk factor for each. As there is no demolition at the proposed site it will not be considered further.

Step 3

3.1.6 This step determines site-specific mitigation for each potential activity (earthworks, construction, trackout and demolition. This is based on the conclusions drawn from Step 2.

Step 4

3.1.7 This part of the assessment requires the examination of residual effects and to determine whether or not they are significant.

Step 5

3.1.8 This step is to prepare the dust assessment report and the need to consider cumulative impacts.

3.2 Define Potential Dust Emission (Step 2A)

3.2.1 In relation to the scale and nature of earthworks the guidance suggests the following, as presented in Table 2.

Table 2: Construction Dust (Earthworks) - Magnitude of Emission

Magnitude	Criteria
Large	• Total site area greater than 110,000m^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 6m in height
Medium	• Total site area 18,000m^2 to 110,000m^2 • 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
Small	• Total site area less than 18,000m^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 3m in height

3.2.2 For the construction phase the factors for deciding the magnitude of risk in relation to the scale and nature of the works are shown in Table 3.

Table 3: Construction Dust (Construction) - Magnitude of Emission

Magnitude	Criteria
Large	• Total building volume greater than 75,000m^3 • On site concrete batching • Sandblasting
Medium	• Total building volume 12,000m^3 to 75,000m^3 • Potentially dusty construction material (e.g. concrete) • On site concrete batching
Small	• Total building volume less than 12,000m^3 • Construction material with low potential for dust release (e.g. metal cladding or timber)

3.2.3 Similarly, Table 4 gives the detail in relation to trackout, taken from the guidance.

Table 4: Construction Dust (Trackout) - Magnitude of Emission

Magnitude	Criteria
Large	• 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	• 20 to 50 HDV trips per day • Moderately dusty surface material (e.g. high clay content) • Unpaved road length 50m to 100m
Small	• Less than 20 HDV trips per day • Surface material with low potential for dust release • Unpaved road length less than 50m

3.3 Define Sensitivity of the Area (Step 2B)

3.3.1 The sensitivity of the area where a development takes place takes account of a number of factors:

- the specific sensitivities of receptors in the area;
- the proximity and number of those receptors;
- in the case of PM_{10}, the local background concentration; and
- site-specific factors, such as whether there are natural shelters, such as trees, to reduce the risk of wind-blown dust.

3.3.2 Table 5, below, gives examples of factors defining sensitivity of an area.

Table 5: Sensitivity of Receptor

Sensitivity	Examples	
	Human Receptors	**Ecological Receptors**
High	• Users expect of high levels of amenity • High aesthetic or value property • People expected to be present continuously for extended periods of time	• 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	• 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	• Locally designated site e.g. Local Nature Reserve

3.3.3 The guidance also gives examples of additional factors to consider when determining the sensitivity of an area, shown below.

- any history of dust generating activities in the area;
- the likelihood of concurrent dust generating activity on nearby sites;
- any pre-existing screening between the source and the receptors;
- any conclusions drawn from analysing local meteorological data which accurately represent the area; and if relevant the season during which the works will take place;
- any conclusions drawn from local topography;
- duration of the potential impact, as a receptor may become more sensitive over time; and
- any known specific receptor sensitivities which go beyond the classifications given in this document.

3.3.4 The sensitivity of the area to dust soiling effects on people and property is shown in Table 6, with Table 7 showing the sensitivity of the area to human health impacts, and Table 8 outlining the sensitivity of the area to ecological impacts.

Table 6: Sensitivity of the Area to Dust Soiling Effects on People and Property

Receptor Sensitivity	Number of Receptors	Distance from 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 7: Sensitivity of the Area to Human Health Impacts

Receptor Sensitivity	Annual Mean PM_{10} Concentration	Number of Receptors	Distance from Source (m)			
			Less than 20	Less than 50	Less than 100	Less than 250
High	Greater than 32 μgm^{-3}	More than 100	High	High	High	Medium
		10 – 100	High	High	Medium	Low
		1 - 10	High	Medium	Low	Low
	28 - 32 μgm^{-3}	More than 100	High	High	Medium	Low
		10 – 100	High	Medium	Low	Low
		1 - 10	High	Medium	Low	Low
	24 - 28 μgm^{-3}	More than 100	High	Low	Low	Low
		10 – 100	High	Medium	Low	Low
		1 - 10	Medium	Low	Low	Low
	Less than 24 μgm^{-3}	More than 100	Medium	Low	Low	Low
		10 – 100	Low	Low	Low	Low
		1 - 10	Low	Low	Low	Low

Medium	Greater than 32 µgm-3	More than 10	High	Medium	Low	Low
		1 – 10	Medium	Low	Low	Low
	28 - 32 µgm-3	More than 10	Medium	Low	Low	Low
		1 – 10	Low	Low	Low	Low
	24 - 28 µgm-3	More than 10	Low	Low	Low	Low
		1 – 10	Low	Low	Low	Low
	Less than 24 µgm-3	More than 10	Low	Low	Low	Low
		1 – 10	Low	Low	Low	Low
Low	-	-	Low	Low	Low	Low

Table 8: Sensitivity of the Area to Ecological Impacts

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

3.4 Dust Emissions Magnitude and Sensitivity Combined (Step 2C)

3.4.1 Tables 9, 10 and 11 display the matrices for concluding low, medium and high risk (Step 2C) when comparing dust emissions magnitude (Step 2A) to sensitivity of area (Step 2B) for earthworks, construction and trackout.

Table 9: Risk of Dust Impacts – Earthworks

Sensitivity of Area	Dust Emission Magnitude		
	Large	Medium	Small
High	High Risk	Medium Risk	Low Risk
Medium	Medium Risk	Medium Risk	Low Risk
Low	Low Risk	Low Risk	Negligible

Table 10: Risk of Dust Impacts – Construction

Sensitivity of Area	Dust Emission Magnitude		
	Large	Medium	Small
High	High Risk	Medium Risk	Low Risk
Medium	Medium Risk	Medium Risk	Low Risk
Low	Low Risk	Low Risk	Negligible

Table 11: Risk of Dust Impacts – Trackout

Sensitivity of Area	Dust Emission Magnitude		
	Large	Medium	Small
High	High Risk	Medium Risk	Low Risk
Medium	Medium Risk	Low Risk	Negligible
Low	Low Risk	Low Risk	Negligible

3.5 Dust and Air Emissions Mitigation Measures (Step 3)

3.5.1 In Step 3 the identification of site-specific mitigation measures will be determined, following the IAQM guidance, 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.

3.6 Determine Significant Effects (Step 4)

3.6.1 Once the risk of dust impacts has been determined, in line with the approach described above and the appropriate dust mitigation measures identified, this step will be to determine whether there are significant effects arising from the construction phase of a proposed development.

3.6.2 For almost all construction activity, the aim should be to prevent significant effects on receptors through the use of effective mitigation. Experience shows that this is normally possible. Hence the residual effect will normally be 'not significant'.

3.7 Dust Assessment Report (Step 5)

3.7.1 Where sufficient detail on how the emission magnitude and sensitivity of an area (dust risk) has been determined, this will be presented so that it is clear how the conclusions have been drawn.

3.7.2 The report will contain a section detailing the site-specific mitigation measures that are required to ensure no significant effect.

4.0 ASSESSMENT OF THE RISK OF DUST IMPACTS

4.1 Defining the Potential Dust Emission Magnitude

Demolition

4.1.1 There are no demolition works associated with this application. Therefore, this will not be considered further in this assessment.

Earthworks

4.1.2 The total site area is approximately 14,000m^2 with less than 5 items of heavy earth moving vehicles active at any one time. A concrete wall of between 2-4m in height will be constructed around the perimeter to shield neighbouring premises from any site workings. The *Earthworks* is deemed a **Small** Potential Dust Emission Magnitude.

Construction

4.1.3 The total building volume is between 12,000m^3 and 75,000m^3 using materials of low dust potential such as metal cladding. Therefore, *Construction* is defined as a **Small** Potential Dust Emission Magnitude.

Trackout

4.1.4 There will be less than 20 HDV outward movements in any one day, along dusty unpaved roads of a length of less than 50m. Therefore, the *Trackout* works are deemed a **Small** Potential Dust Emission Magnitude.

Table 12: Potential Dust Emission Magnitude

Activity	Dust Emission Magnitude
Earthworks	Small
Construction	Small
Trackout	Small

4.2 Sensitivity of the Area to Dust Soiling on People and Property

4.2.1 Broadly there are a mixture of high sensitivity receptors such as residential dwellings and numerous medium sensitive receptors such as commercial premises situated on the surrounding industrial estates in the area.

4.2.2 Tables 13 details the approximate numbers of high sensitive receptors that could potentially be exposed to dust and health impacts during the earthworks, construction and trackout phases of the development.

Table 13: Sensitivity/Dust Soiling

Receptor Sensitivity	Number of Receptors	Distance from 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**

4.2.3 There are between 10-100 high sensitive receptors within 50m of the application boundary which is deemed a **Medium** sensitivity. There are more than 1 medium sensitive receptors within 20m of the application boundary. There are more than 1 low sensitive receptors within 20m of the application.

4.3 Sensitivity of the Area to Human Health Impacts

4.3.1 Defra have provided background maps for years 2024 to 2030 to assist local authorities review and assess local air quality. These mapped concentrations of pollutants are detailed in a 1km x 1km square grid basis.

Table 14: Defra Background Air Quality

Grid Reference	Locations	2024 PM_{10}
567500/243500	Thistledown, Maple Park, Haverhill Business Park, and LNR Haverhill Railway Walks South	15.64
567500/244500	28 Ashlea Road, Cambridge House, Worcester House, 1 Sturmer Road, 5 Sturmer Road, 1-6 Charrington Close, Charter House Ind. Est. Sturmer End Ind. Est, Spring Rise, and LNR Haverhill Railway Walks Northwest	14.27

4.3.2 Using both the information from Table 15 and the number of receptors detailed in Tables 16 – 18 the 'Sensitivity of the Area to Human Health Impacts' can be concluded.

Table 15: Sensitivity/Human Health Impacts

Worst-Case Sensitivity Category	Worst-Case PM_{10} 2024	Sensitivity of the Area to Human Health
Medium	<24 µg/m^3	**Low**

4.3.3 There are between 10 and 100 highly sensitive receptors within 50m of the application boundary with the worst-case PM_{10} values being less than <24 µg/m^3. It is deemed that the sensitivity of the area to human health impacts for the proposals are **Low**.

4.4 Ecological Receptors

4.4.1 There is one ecological receptor within 50m of the application boundary. This local ecological designation is Haverhill Railway Walk, which is deemed a low sensitivity.

4.4.2 The sensitivity of the area to ecological impacts is illustrated by the sensitivity of the receptor combined with the distance from source. In this instance the low sensitivity ecological receptor that is as close as less than 20m away from the application boundary is deemed a **low** ecological impact.

4.5 Outcome of Defining the Sensitivity of the Area

4.5.1 An overview can be seen in Table 19. This shows the conclusions of the sensitivity of the area regarding dust soiling, human health and ecological for earthworks, construction and trackout.

Table 16: Sensitivity Overview

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

4.5.2 Summary tables detailing the dust risk of activities in different construction phases are seen in Table 1 of Chapter 1.0 Executive Summary of this report. This table helps define site-specific mitigation.

5.0 SITE SPECIFIC MITIGATION

5.1 Overview

5.1.1 The guidance provided by the IAQM on the assessment of dust from demolition and construction, 2024, includes advice on measures to reduce potential impacts when these works are taking place.

5.1.2 These mitigation measures have been specified for the site due to the highest risk being **Low Risk**.

5.2 Communication

5.2.1 Display the name and contact details of person(s) accountable for air quality and dust issues on the site boundary i.e. Site Manager.

5.2.2 Display the head or regional office contact information

5.3 Dust Management Plan

5.3.1 Implement a Dust Management Plan, which may include measures to control other emissions, approved by the local planning authority.

5.4 Site Management

5.4.1 Record all dust and air quality complaints, identify cause(s), take appropriate measures to reduce emissions; record such measures.

5.4.2 Make complaints log available to the local authority.

5.4.3 Note any exceptional incidents that cause dust/air emissions; log any actions taken to resolve them.

5.5 Monitoring

5.5.1 Carry out regular site inspections to monitor compliance with dust management plan, record inspection results and ensure log is available to local authority.

5.5.2 When activities with high potential to produce dust are actioned and/or prolonged dry weather occur, ensure an increased number of inspections are undertaken.

5.5.3 Agree dust deposition, dust flux, or real-time PM_{10} continuous monitoring locations with the local authority.

5.6 Preparing and Maintaining Site

5.6.1 Plan site layout so dust causing activities are located away from receptors.

5.6.2 Use solid screens or barriers around dusty activities or the site boundary at least the height of stockpiles on site.

5.6.3 Enclose high dust creating activities where possible.

5.6.4 Avoid site run-off water or mud.

5.6.5 Keep site fencing/barriers clean using wet processes.

5.6.6 Remove materials that have potential to produce dust from site as soon as possible. If material is being re-used, ensure it is covered.

5.6.7 Cover, seed or fence stockpiles to prevent wind whipping.

5.7 Operating vehicle/machinery and sustainable travel

5.7.1 Ensure all vehicles switch off engines when stationary.

5.7.2 Avoid diesel and/or petrol-powered generators where possible.

5.7.3 Impose a maximum speed limit on site. Ideally 10mph on unsurfaced roads and 15mph on surfaced roads.

5.8 Operations

5.8.1 Only use cutting/grinding equipment fitted or in conjunction with dust suppression.

5.8.2 Ensure there is an effective water supply on the site for dust suppression and mitigation.

5.8.3 Use enclosed chutes and conveyors and cover skips.

5.8.4 Minimise drop heights from conveyors, loading shovels, hopper and other loading/handling equipment. Use water sprays where appropriate.

5.8.5 Ensure there are spill kits available.

5.9 Waste Management

5.9.1 Avoid bonfires or burning waste.

5.10 Construction (Low Risk)

5.10.1 Ensure sand and other aggregates are stored in bunded areas and are not allowed to dry out (if appropriate).

5.11 Trackout (Low Risk)

5.11.1 Use water-assisted dust sweepers on access roads and local roads.

5.11.2 Avoid dry sweeping large areas.

5.11.3 Ensure all vehicles carrying materials are covered.

5.11.4 Record all inspections of haul roads, recording any actions.

5.11.5 Implement a wheel wash system.

6.0 CONCLUSION

6.1 On the basis that the developer, either by instigating the mitigation measures outlined in Chapter 5.0 is voluntarily or implemented as part of a planning condition, then the residual effect from all dust generating activities is predicted to be **negligible**.

6.2 The IAQM guidance highlights that it is not possible to guarantee that the dust mitigation measures will be effective all the time, giving examples of when these limited occasions may occur. At these times there may be some dust annoyance experienced by the local community. The scale of these events is not considered likely to change the conclusion that with mitigation the effects will be “not significant”.

Terminology

Air Quality Objectives (AQO)	The Air Quality Objectives are policy targets generally expressed as a maximum ambient concentration to be achieved, either without exception or with a permitted number of exceedances, within a specified timescale. The Objectives are set out in the UK Government's Air Quality Strategy for the key air pollutants.
Annoyance (dust)	Loss of amenity due to dust deposition or visible dust plumes, often related to people making complaints, but not necessarily sufficient to be a legal nuisance.
AQMA	Air Quality Management Area, declared by a local authority where its review and assessment of air quality shows that an air quality objective is likely to be exceeded.
Construction	Any activity involved with the provision of a new structure (or structures), its modification or refurbishment. A structure will include a residential dwelling, office building, retail outlet, road etc.
Construction Impact Assessment	An assessment of the impacts of demolition, earthworks, construction and trackout.
Demolition	Any activity involved with the removal of an existing structure (or structures).
Deposited Dust	Dust that is no longer in the air and which has settled onto a surface. Deposited dust is also sometimes called amenity dust or nuisance dust.
Disamenity	The government Planning Portal does not define disamenity, but its literal meaning would be "impaired amenity" and from its definition of amenity could be considered to be a negative element or elements that detract from the overall character or enjoyment of an area.
DMP	Dust Management Plan; a document that describes the site-specific methods to be used to control dust emissions.
Dust	Solid particles that are suspended in air, or have settled out onto a surface after having been suspended in air. The term dust and particulate matter (PM_ are often used interchangeably. 'Dust' can be used to include the particles that give rise to soiling, and to human health and ecological effects.
Dust Flux	The rate of passage of dust on the pathway from emission source to receptor i.e. the horizontal component of wind-blown dust.
Earthworks	Covers the processes of soil-stripping, ground-levelling, excavation and landscaping
Effects	The consequences of the changes in airborne concentrations and/or dust depositions for a receptor. These might manifest as annoyance due to soiling, increased morbidity, or mortality due to exposure to PM10 or PM2.5, or plant die back due to reduced photosynthesis.

EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment, as required by The Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) (England and Wales) Regulations 2011.
ES	Environmental Statement, the document that reports the work undertaken for EIA.
Fugitive Dust	Fugitive emissions are those which are not collected and released under controlled physical conditions from a definable source, e.g. from a stack. On a construction site, dust emissions can occur as a result of many different site activities and are therefore typically fugitive.
HDV	Heavy Duty Vehicles defined as vehicles with gross weight greater than 3.5 tonnes.
Impacts	The changes in airborne concentrations and/or dust deposition. A scheme can have an 'impact' on airborne dust without having any 'effects', for instance if there are no receptors to experience the impact.
NRMM	Non-Road Mobile Machinery, in this context the plant used for demolition and construction activities e.g. diggers.
Nuisance	The term nuisance dust is often used in a general sense when describing amenity dust. However, this term also has specific meanings in environmental law. Each of these applying in so far as the nuisance relates to the unacceptable effects of emissions. It is recognised that a significant loss of amenity may occur at lower levels of emissions than would constitute a statutory nuisance.
PM	Abbreviation for particulate matter suspended in the air. PM_{10} is airborne particulate matter with aerodynamic diameter less than 10 microns; $PM_{2.5}$ is less than 2.5 microns.
Project Controls	Project controls represent the minimum measures taken on every demolition and construction project.
Receptor	A location that may be affected by dust emissions during demolition or construction. Human receptors include locations where people spend time and where property may be impacted by dust. Ecological receptors are habitats that might be sensitive to dust.
Risk	The likelihood of an adverse event occurring.
Trackout	The transport of dust and dirt from the construction/demolition site onto the public road network, where it may be deposited and then re-suspended by vehicles using the network. This arises when HDVs leave the construction/demolition site with dusty materials, which may spill onto the road, and/or when HDVs transfer dust and dirt onto the road having travelled over muddy ground on site.