

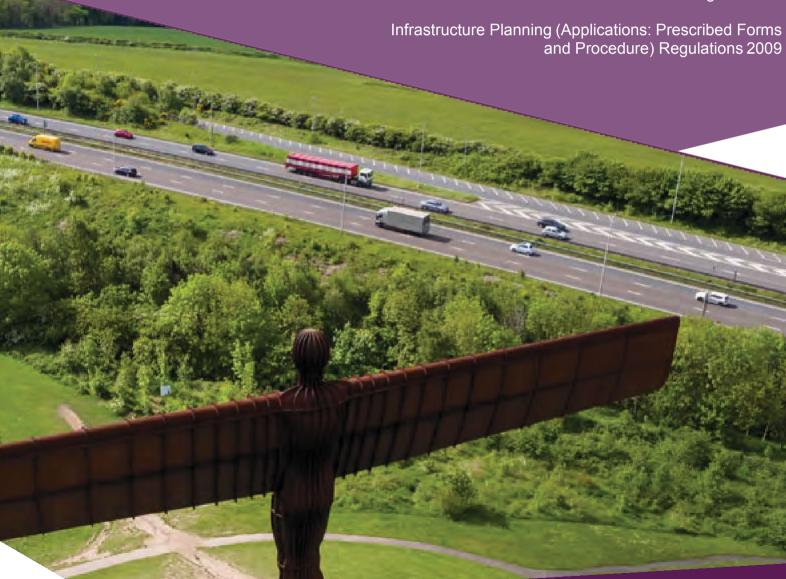
A1 Birtley to Coal House

Scheme Number: TR010031

6.3 Environmental Statement – Appendix 5.1 Screening for PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}

APFP Regulation 5(2)(a)

Planning Act 2008



Volume 6



Infrastructure Planning

Planning Act 2008

The Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedures) Regulations 2009

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Development Consent Order 20[xx]

Environmental Statement - Appendix

Regulation Reference:	APFP Regulation 5(2)(a)
Planning Inspectorate Scheme Reference	TR010031
Application Document Reference	TR010031/APP/6.3
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Version	Date	Status of Version
Rev 0	14 August 2019	Application Issue



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SCREENING FOR PM₁₀ AND PM_{2.5}

Table 1-1 - Generated traffic, for both Scheme options, as total flow generated along each route per day

Year	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}			
Objective	40	20*			
*Target value only, not legally binding					
Total Pollutant Concentrations					
2017	9.6 – 13.5	6.3 – 8.3			
2023	9.3 – 13.2	6.0 – 7.9			
Sector Removed Concentrations (Road Sector Removed)					
2017	9.5 – 13.2	6.2 – 8.1			
2023	9.3 – 13.1	6.0 – 7.9			

- 1.1.1. **Table 1-1** above shows the range of Defra modelled PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} background concentrations both with and without the road sectors removed. As is shown in the table, all values are well below the relevant annual mean objectives. Additionally, the road sector comprises a maximum of 3% of the overall value.
- 1.1.2. Interim Advice Note (IAN) 185/15 sets out vehicle emissions rates for the assessment of air quality for NO_X, PM₁₀, and CO₂. There are currently no vehicle emission rates for PM_{2.5} included within the IAN. The NO_X and PM₁₀ emission rates for light/heavy vehicles in the baseline and scheme opening years are shown in **Table 1-2** and **Table 1-3**, below.



Table 1-2 - Vehicle emission rates for NO_X , as set out in IAN 185/15

Road Type	Congestion Level	2017 – Light Vehicle Emissions	2017 – Heavy Vehicle Emissions	2023 – Light Vehicle Emissions	2023 – Heavy Vehicle Emissions
Urban	Heavy Congestion	0.27	1.972	0.27	1.972
Urban	Light Congestion	0.201	0.826	0.201	0.826
Urban	Free Flow	0.163	0.504	0.163	0.504
Urban	High Speed	0.19	0.415	0.19	0.415
Rural	Heavy Congestion	0.289	1.328	0.289	1.328
Rural	Light Congestion	0.215	0.578	0.215	0.578
Rural	Free Flow	0.174	0.388	0.174	0.388
Rural	High Speed	0.205	0.341	0.205	0.341



Table 1-3 - Vehicle emission rates for PM₁₀, as set out in IAN 185/15

Road Type	Congestion Level	2017 – Light Vehicle Emissions	2017 – Heavy Vehicle Emissions	2023 – Light Vehicle Emissions	2023 – Heavy Vehicle Emissions
Urban	Heavy Congestion	0.036	0.179	0.032	0.133
Urban	Light Congestion	0.034	0.15	0.031	0.124
Urban	Free Flow	0.033	0.138	0.031	0.121
Urban	High Speed	0.034	0.136	0.031	0.12
Rural	Heavy Congestion	0.028	0.139	0.024	0.103
Rural	Light Congestion	0.026	0.117	0.023	0.097
Rural	Free Flow	0.025	0.108	0.022	0.094
Rural	High Speed	0.026	0.106	0.022	0.093

1.1.3. The tables above show that vehicle emissions of PM₁₀ are an order of magnitude smaller than the equivalent NO_x emissions. This is because vehicle emissions comprise a smaller proportion of PM₁₀ than NO_x/NO₂, as highlighted within the atmospheric modelled values within the Defra modelling shown in **Table 1-3** wherein the road contribution to PM₁₀ background levels is relatively low (i.e. 3%).

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1.1.4. Since the annual mean objective values for PM₁₀ and NO₂ are numerically similar (i.e. both are 40µg/m₃), the magnitude of the impacts required to cause a significant effect, as set out in IAN174/13 are the same for both pollutants. Similarly, since background levels of PM₁₀ are generally lower than NO_x within the assessment area, the Scheme will not cause an exceedance of the annual mean PM₁₀ objective without there being a larger exceedance in NO₂. Therefore, if the Scheme does not cause a significant effect in terms of NO₂, it will not result in a significant effect in PM₁₀. As such, NO₂ is used as an indicator for PM₁₀ impacts and effects, and further assessment of PM₁₀ is scoped out until such a point where a significant NO₂ impact is discovered.

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