

## Guide to Inclusion of Particulate Monitoring in Planning Conditions

Step	Action
1	Identify concern appropriate for planning or other condition
2	Identify air quality and related parameters to monitor
3	Specify sensor requirements, including calibration. Identify location, power, and access
4	Identify period of monitoring, including pre-, during and post-development
5	Identify other data to collect
6	Identify other organisations collaborating or contributing
7	Analysis requirements
8	Specify reporting requirements, frequency of intermediate and final reporting
9	Monitor implementation, receipt of reporting and values
10	Assess any additional action required

### Draft Potential Planning Condition

Prior to *<first occupation>* of the development hereby approved, details of the following shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority:  
Continuous air quality monitoring equipment to be installed *<at stated location, specified height>*. Equipment should be *<specified model if required, or as agreed in correspondence>*; it should measure *<specified parameters, associated with DEFRA objectives and targets, such as PM<sub>2.5</sub>, PM<sub>10</sub> and NO<sub>2</sub>>* at a frequency of *<specified frequency, such as every 15 minutes>*.

A programme of monitoring to take place for a period of 3 years to include the annual submission of a report detailing the findings, *within <stated time> of each twelve-month period. This should include comparison with current national objectives, and for second and subsequent years include preceding years' data. A final report should be submitted to detail all findings, <including any requested comparison with wider data, potentially including traffic data or data from DEFRA or other monitoring>*.

The monitoring equipment shall be installed and retained in accordance with the above agreed details.

Reason: so potential impact of poor air quality on the *<relevant receptors>* can be monitored in line with *<relevant local policy>* and paragraphs 174 and 186 of the National Planning Policy Framework.

This two-page note and ten-step guide has been produced by University of Suffolk for West Suffolk Council, as part of a project funded by the Local Government Association in their Net Zero Innovation Programme (NZIP). Further details are included in the full report, *Particulates Monitoring: Guide for Planning and Case Study*, By Steventon, H., and Leggett, L., from University of Suffolk. Contact: [h.steventon@uos.ac.uk](mailto:h.steventon@uos.ac.uk)

## Consideration of steps for planning

1. Identify a concern that would require the condition. This could be potential impact on relevant receptors; increased receptors or sources; changes in physical structure. Could the Local Authority be required to declare an air quality management area? Is post-development monitoring data required?
2. Likely required parameters include those represented by national air quality objectives, standards and targets: PM<sub>10</sub>, PM<sub>2.5</sub>, nitrogen dioxide, ozone, and potentially other pollutants depending on potential sources. Physical parameters including temperature, relative humidity and pressure are important in understanding sensor data.
3. Identify and agree calibration requirements for the sensor, any constraints on model, and location including height above ground (for safety of public and of equipment) and power source.
4. Agree monitoring period, covering more than one year in multiples of twelve-months.
5. Identify other required data to collect during the project, such as traffic, road closures and sensor data from existing sensors (such as local authority and DEFRA monitoring).
6. Involve other organisations providing location, data or other support.
7. Confirm data analysis and reporting required: this may include comparison with national air quality objectives, provision of summary statistics and comparison with baseline data.
8. Specify reporting requirements, including content and frequency. Include annual (or more if required) interim reporting and a final report including all monitoring data. Include provision of data as well as data analysis.
9. Monitor implementation of the installation, review provision and content of interim and final reporting, pursue enforcement if necessary.
10. Assess and enact any required actions following monitoring and potential identification of increasing or exceeding air quality pollutants, which may include further assessment, monitoring, mitigation or other actions.

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