

James Neave

From: Steve Molnar <[REDACTED]>
Sent: 09 November 2021 09:54
To: James Neave
Cc: Andrew Sierakowski; Paul McLaughlin; Ian John; Emma Robinson; Rosalind Flavell
Subject: Re: EHO comments from last week - to applicant 08 11 21

James,

We do not have anything to add on points 40, 41 and 43, and our response to point 42 is as follows.

Examination of air quality at the closest receptors has been carried out. Whilst not identified up front as numbered receptors, as the numbered receptors were selected before the model was run, it is apparent that there are residences close to the point of maximum impact. It is also clear from the documents submitted that the point of maximum impact is the focus for much of the analysis carried out.

The area around the point of maximum impact is clearly shown in the dispersion contour plots and it can be seen where the nearest residential properties are in relation to this. The related analysis of the dispersion contour plots is set out in the ES chapter 6 and also in the related technical appendix.

In particular please see ES chapter 6 paragraphs 6.93 to 6.105 where the analysis is explained, and associated figures 6.4 to 6.7 (the related contour plots).

Note that as stated in 6.90, the first stage analysis has shown that the annual mean impact is less than 0.5% of the AQAL and the short-term impact is less than 10% of the AQAL at the point of maximum impact for all pollutants except for the following annual mean impacts: nitrogen dioxide, benzene, 1,3-butadiene and cadmium.

These four are all addressed further. In para 6.93 the process contribution at the point of maximum impact is described for nitrogen dioxide, and this can be related to the contour plots provided. This para states that:

“ A review of site specific and local air quality monitoring shows that baseline concentrations in the area where the point of maximum impact occurs are likely to be no more than 18.5 µg/m³ (maximum monitored concentration at the Ford 08 diffusion tube). Applying this baseline concentration, the PEC at the point of maximum impact would be 48.15% of the AQAL. Therefore, using IAQM guidance the magnitude of change is described as negligible as the process contribution is less than 5.5% of the AQAL and the PEC is less than 75% of the AQAL”.

This would therefore apply for the nearest residences to the point of maximum impact.

A similar analysis and explanation is provided in 6.100 for benzene, 6.101 for 1,3 Butadiene, and 6.102 for cadmium.

It is therefore clear that examination at the closest residential receptors to the point of maximum impact has been carried out and explained in the ES, and that the impacts are negligible.

As all modelled pollutants are demonstrably comfortably below AQAL at the nearest residential receptors to the point of maximum impact, the objection can be removed.

Kind regards

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