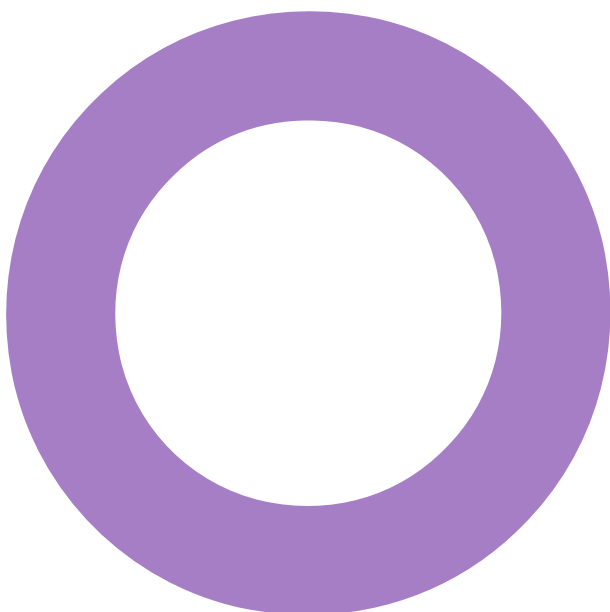


Lindenwood, Chineham Park. Chineham. Fraser's Property.

AIR QUALITY
ODOUR RISK ASSESSMENT

REVISION 01 - 11 DECEMBER 2023



Audit Sheet.

Rev.	Date	Description of change / purpose of issue	Prepared	Reviewed	Authorised
00	08/12/2023	First Draft	SB/RH	KW	CE
01	11/12/2023	First Issue	RH	CR	CR

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Executive Summary.

Hoare Lea has been commissioned by Frasers Property to provide an Odour Risk Assessment in relation to the potential odour impacts associated with a proposed storage manufacturing development at Lindenwood, Chineham Park, RG24 8QY (the 'Application Site').

The proposals consist of a single floorplate development providing flexible B2/B8 light industrial use at the Application Site. The floorplate is intended to be split to provide a terrace of 4 industrial units, each with associated ancillary office space (the 'Proposed Development').

Guidance from the Institute of Air Quality Management (IAQM) has been used to consider receptor sensitivity to potential odour impacts from the Proposed Development. The nearby existing industrial, commercial and residential receptors located to north, north east and east of the Proposed Development have been classified as 'low' to 'high' sensitivity to potential odour impacts. Given the proposed use, proximity of the Proposed Development to the nearby existing sensitive receptors and prevailing south west and west wind direction, it has been determined that a negligible risk of odour impacts could arise from the operation of the Proposed Development.

Based on the assessment results, the Application Site is considered suitable for the Proposed Development without the inclusion of mitigation and odour impacts should not be considered as a constraint to the planning consent.

1. Introduction.

Hoare Lea have been commissioned by Frasers Property to provide an Odour Risk Assessment in relation to the potential odour impacts associated with a proposed manufacturing development at Lindenwood, Chineham Park, RG24 8QY (the 'Application Site').

The proposals consist of a single floorplate development providing flexible B2/B8 light industrial use at the Application Site. The floorplate is intended to be split to provide a terrace of 4 industrial units, each with associated ancillary office space (the 'Proposed Development').

The future operation and use of the four industrial units in the Proposed Development has been outlined by the client to potentially consist of the following, with the technology sector targeted as an end-tenant:

- Storage/ warehousing of goods;
- Research (calibration/design/product improvement), without the use of chemicals;
- Product assembly; and
- Ancillary offices

An Odour Risk Assessment has been undertaken which describes the scope, relevant legislation, assessment methodology and the baseline odour conditions that currently exist in the locality of the Application Site. The assessment will consider any potential significant odour impacts as a result of the Proposed Development and odour abatement measures, if required.

1.1 Site Location and Context

The Application Site is located at Lindenwood, Chineham Park, RG24 8QY (at the approximate National Grid Reference (NGR): X 464980 Y 155550). The location of the Application Site is shown in Figure 1.

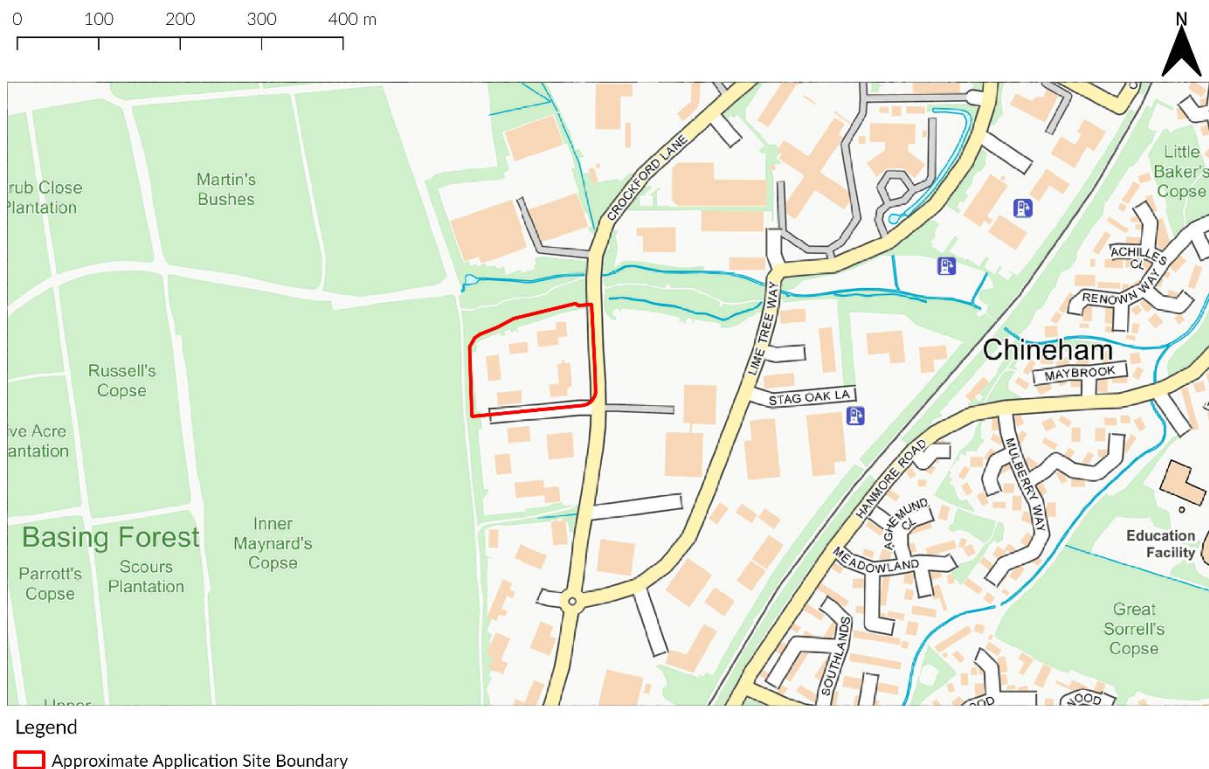


Figure 1. Location of the Proposed Site Contains Ordnance Survey Data © Crown Copyright 2023

The Proposed Development is located within Chineham Park, surrounded by various commercial properties to the south and east respectively and is bound by woodland to the west. There are industrial properties located to the north of the Proposed Development. The closest existing residential units are located approximately 270 m to the north east (Unity Place apartment building). Further residential properties are also located approximately 385 m southeast and 520 m east of the Proposed Development. First Friends Nursery School is located approximately 470 m east of the Proposed Development.

The Application Site currently consists of existing hardstanding as the demolition of the existing building has already been undertaken as a separate phase of work.

1.2 Scope of Assessment

An email requesting the odour complaints history surrounding the Application Site was sent to Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council (BDBC) on the 5th November 2023. A response has not yet been received at the time of writing.

The scope of the assessment includes:

- Determination of baseline odour conditions, using available odour complaint history for the area;
- Determination of likely odour risk using metrological data from Farnborough Meteorological station; and
- Assessment of odour risk using Guidance on the Assessment of Odour for Planning’.

2. Defining Odour.

2.1 Definition.

Odour may be defined as ‘a characteristic property of any compound that makes it perceptible to the sense of smell, whether pleasant or unpleasant, fragrance or stench’.

An alternative definition of an odour is an ‘organoleptic attribute perceptible by the olfactory organ on sniffing certain volatile substances.’

2.2 Effect of Environmental Odours.

The Institute of Air Quality Management (IAQM) document ‘Guidance on the assessment of odour for planning’¹ defines the possible effects of environmental odours as:

“Most odours are mixtures of many chemicals that interact to produce what we detect as a smell. A distinction should be made between odour-free air, containing no odourous chemicals; and fresh air, usually perceived as being air that contains no chemicals or contaminants that are unpleasant (i.e. air that smells ‘clean’). Fresh air may contain odourous chemicals, but these odours will usually be pleasant in character, such as freshly-mown grass or sea spray. Perceptions of an odour – whether it is found to be acceptable, objectionable or offensive – are partly innate and hard-wired, and partly determined through life experiences and hence can be subjective to the individual.”

3. Legislation, Policy and Guidance Documents.

3.1 Planning Policy.

3.1.1 National Planning Policy Framework.

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2021² sets out planning policy for England. It includes advice on when air quality should be a material consideration in development control decisions. Relevant sections are set out below:

- Paragraph 174: “Planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by: preventing new and existing development from contributing to, being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by, unacceptable levels of soil, air, water or noise pollution or land instability. Development should, wherever possible, help to improve local environmental conditions such as air and water quality”
- Paragraph 185: “Planning policies and decisions should also ensure that new development is appropriate for its location taking into account the likely effects (including cumulative effects) of pollution on health, living conditions and the natural environment, as well as the potential sensitivity of the site or the wider area to impacts that could arise from the development.”
- Paragraph 188: “The focus of planning policies and decisions should be on whether proposed development is an acceptable use of land, rather than the control of processes or emissions (where these are subject to separate pollution control regimes). Planning decisions should assume that these regimes will operate effectively. Equally, where a planning decision has been made on a particular development, the planning issues should not be revisited through the permitting regimes operated by pollution control authorities.”
- Paragraph 55: “Local planning authorities should consider whether otherwise unacceptable development could be made acceptable through the use of conditions or planning obligations. Planning obligations should only be used where it is not possible to address unacceptable impacts through a planning condition.”

The NPPF is supported by Planning Practice Guidance (PPG).

The PPG states that:

Paragraph 001 (Reference ID: 32-001-20191101): “Odour and dust can also be a planning concern, for example, because of the effect on local amenity.”

Paragraph 005 (Reference ID: 32-005-20191101): “Whether air quality is relevant to a planning decision will depend on the proposed development and its location. Concerns could arise if the development is likely to have an adverse effect on air quality in areas where it is already known to be poor, particularly if it could affect the implementation of air quality strategies and action plans and / or breach legal obligations (including those relating to the conservation of habitats and species). Air quality may also be a material consideration if the proposed development would be particularly sensitive to poor air quality in its vicinity.”

The PPG also sets out the information that may be required in an air quality assessment, stating that:

Paragraph 007 (Reference ID: 32-007-20191101): “Assessments need to be proportional to the nature and scale of development proposed and the potential impacts (taking into account existing air quality conditions), and because of this are likely to be locationally specific.”

It also provides guidance on options for mitigating air quality impacts, and makes clear that:

Paragraph 008 (Reference ID: 32-008-20191101): “Mitigation options will need to be locationally specific, will depend on the proposed development and need to be proportionate to the likely impact.”

3.2 Local Policy.

3.2.1 Basingstoke and Deane Local Plan 2011-2029

The Basingstoke and Deane Local Plan was adopted on the 26th of May 2016³. This document sets out the policies for development in the district up to 2029 and is the main consideration in decisions regarding planning applications.

The following policies relating to air quality are contained within the Local Plan.

Policy EM10: Delivering High Quality Development

[...]

All development proposals will be of high quality, based upon a robust design-led approach.

[...]

2. All development proposals will be required to respect the local environment and amenities of neighbouring properties in accordance with the principles set out below. Development proposals will be permitted where they:

[...]

b) Provide a high quality of amenity for occupants of developments and neighbouring properties, having regard to such issues as overlooking, access to natural light, outlook and amenity space, in accordance with the Design and Sustainability SPD;

[...].”

Policy EM12: Pollution

“Development will be permitted provided that it does not result in pollution which is detrimental to quality of life, or poses unacceptable risks to health or the natural environment.

Development that would result in unavoidable pollution will only be permitted where measures to adequately mitigate these polluting effects can be implemented.

Development which is sensitive to pollution will only be permitted where:

- a) There would be no detrimental impact on quality of life as a result of existing, historic, or nearby land uses and activities; and*
- b) It would not lead to unacceptable risks to human health or the natural environment, as result of existing, historic, or nearby land uses and activities; or*
- c) Adequate remedial or mitigation measures are proposed and can be implemented.”*

3.3 Odour Nuisance Regulation.

3.3.1 Statutory Nuisance

Odour emissions from premises are typically controlled through the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations (2007), and subsequent amendments or by the Statutory Nuisance provisions in Section 79 of Part III of the Environmental Protection Act (1990). Statutory nuisance is defined for the purposes of the 1990 Act and includes:

“any dust steam, smell or other effluvia arising on industrial trade or business premises and being prejudicial to health or a nuisance.”

Enforcement of the statutory nuisance provisions under the Act is by the Local Authority, whose officers are required to provide an independent evaluation of whether there is a nuisance or not. If the Local Authority is satisfied that a statutory nuisance exists or is likely to occur or reoccur, it must serve an abatement notice. The

Local Authority can insist that there be no malodour beyond the boundary of the premises where odour generating activities are taking place. A defence is to show that the process causing the nuisance is being controlled using Best Practicable Means.

It should be noted that planning policy requires that general amenity should be taken into account and that loss of amenity does not equate directly to nuisance. It is often the case that loss of amenity occurs at much lower levels of odour exposure than what would be considered as a statutory nuisance.

3.4 Guidance Documents.

3.4.1 Guidance on the Assessment of Odour for Planning.

The Institute of Air Quality Management (IAQM) has produced Guidance on the Assessment of Odour for Planning (2018)¹ to provide best-practice guidance for assessing odour impacts. The IAQM Odour Guidance states that the “*odour effect we need to be concerned with is the negative appraisal by a human receptor of the odour exposure*”. The appraisal of an odour considers many complex factors and can lead to detrimental impacts on the impacted persons such as annoyance and nuisance, which can in turn lead to complaints. It provides background information relating to requirements for odour impact assessments and suitable impact criteria and draws from other sources of information such as that described in Environmental Permitting Regulations H4 horizontal odour guidance⁴.

The odour risk assessment as set out within the IAQM guidance¹ follows a Source-Pathway-Receptor approach. This approach describes that, in order for an odour impact (such as annoyance or nuisance) to occur, there must be a source of odour, a pathway to transport the odour to an off-site location, and a sensitive receptor (e.g. people) to be affected by the odour.

The potential impact of the Proposed Development on odour at existing sensitive receptors has been assessed qualitatively using this approach.

1. **Source** – the likely effectiveness of the mitigation measures designed into the Proposed Development extract and ventilation design; and
2. **Pathway** - the frequency of wind blowing from the Proposed Development towards the existing and future offsite receptors and the distance between the source and receptors; and
3. **Receptors** - the sensitivity of the receptor and risk of odour exposure

3.4.2 Receptor Sensitivity

To facilitate the assessment of significance of predicted odour exposure on amenity, the guidance defines receptor sensitivity and proposes ‘odour effect descriptors’ which combine the relative sensitivity of the receptors, the nature (or offensiveness) of the odour. For example, residential areas are classified as receptors of high sensitivity. In contrast, footpaths/recreational areas are classified as receptors of low sensitivity. Table 1 presents the IAQM guidance for defining the odour sensitivity of different types of receptor.

Table 1: Receptor Sensitivity to Odour

High Sensitivity Receptor	<p>Surrounding land where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Users can reasonably expect enjoyment of a high level of amenity; and • People would reasonably be expected to be present here continuously, or at least regularly for extended periods, as part of the normal pattern of use of the land. <p>Examples may include residential dwellings, hospitals, schools/education and tourist/cultural.</p>
Medium Sensitivity Receptor	Surrounding land where:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Users would expect to enjoy a reasonable level of amenity, but wouldn't reasonably expect to enjoy the same level of amenity as in their home; or • People wouldn't reasonably be expected to be present here continuously or regularly for extended periods as part of the normal pattern of land use. <p>Examples may include places of work, commercial/retail premises and playing/recreation fields.</p>
<p>Low Sensitive Receptor</p>	<p>Surrounding land where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The enjoyment of amenity would not be reasonably be expected; or • There is transient exposure, where people would reasonably be expected to be present only for limited periods of time as part of the normal pattern of use of the land. <p>Examples may include industrial use, farms, footpaths and roads.</p>

3.4.3 Environmental Permitting:H4 Odour Management

The Environment Agency have published technical guidance for the assessment of odour issues, Guidance H4 Odour Management (2011)⁴. This guidance provides the benchmarks against which predicted odour concentrations can be assessed. It also further provides guidance for use in quantitative modelling emissions of odour and in undertaking qualitative 'sniff test' assessments.

4. Odour Baseline Environment

The following section outlines the odour baseline conditions anticipated at the Application Site.

4.1 Potential Odour Sources Surrounding the Application Site

A review of the areas surrounding the Application Site within the Chineham Business Park has been undertaken. Using Google Satellite Imagery, the existing buildings within 500 m radius of the Proposed Development consist of office, logistic and warehouse use, where odours from the associated operations & process are considered to “Less Offensive” category as outlined in Environmental Permitting Regulations H4 odour guidance⁴. As such, it is considered that the existing buildings will have negligible/low odour impact on the surrounding area.

4.2 Record of Odour Observation

The site falls into the administrative area of BDBC. As part of the consultation process, a history of local odour complaints was requested from BDBC on 5th November 2023. A response has not yet been received at the time of writing.

4.3 Prevailing Meteorological Conditions

The potential for odour to impact depends significantly on the meteorology, particularly wind direction, during emissions release. In order to consider prevailing conditions at the Application Site, a review of meteorological data was undertaken.

In order to present conditions at the Application Site, data was taken from Farnborough meteorological station over a 5-year period (1st January 2014 to 31st December 2016 and 1st January 2018 to 31st December 2019). Farnborough meteorological station is located at NGR: X 485705 Y 154140, which is approximately 22 km east of the Application Site. It is considered that future conditions are likely to be reasonably similar and the meteorological information is a suitable source of data for an assessment of this nature. The prevailing wind direction is from the south-west, west and south, with winds originating from these directions 59% of the time and is consistent with the prevailing wind direction for the UK. These prevailing winds have the greatest potential to impact at the closest sensitive receptors to the Proposed Development.

As outlined above, the Proposed Development is located upwind from surrounding sensitive receptors for 59% of the time, as such the sensitive receptors lie downwind as follows:

- Existing Sensitive receptors located north east of the Proposed Development 24% of the time when the wind is blowing from the south west; and
- Existing Sensitive receptors located to the east of the Proposed Development 19% of the time when wind is blowing from the west; and
- Existing Sensitive receptors located to the north of the Proposed Development 16% of the time when wind is blowing from the south

It should be noted that individual receptors will be downwind less frequently.

Importantly, odour episodes generically tend to occur during stable atmospheric conditions with low wind speed (≤ 3 m/s), which gives poor dispersion and dilution; receptors close to the source in all directions can be affected under these conditions. The IAQM guidance¹ states that when conditions are not calm, it will be the downwind receptors that are affected. Overall receptors that are downwind with respect to the prevailing wind direction tend to be at higher risk of odour impact.

Analysis of the 5-years of meteorological data from Farnborough meteorological station indicated wind speeds of ≤ 3 m/s occur on average for approximately 39% of the year. Critically, south- westerly, westerly and southerly winds with a speed of ≤ 3 m/s, which would lead to odours being dispersed toward the approximate location of

existing offsite receptors, to occur for approximately 8%, 7% and 6% of the time respectively. All other wind directions wind speeds of $\leq 3\text{m/s}$ occur less than 6% of the time.

4.4 Surrounding Sensitive Receptors .

Table 2 presents the potential sensitive receptors within the vicinity of the Proposed Development and discusses the sensitivity of the receptor locations in line with the IAQM odour guidance¹. The respective locations of these receptors are shown in Figure 2.

Table 2: Potential Sensitive Receptors in the vicinity of the Proposed Development

Receptor	Distance and Direction from the Proposed Development	Sensitivity
Residential Properties	The closest existing residential properties to the Proposed Development are located approximately 270 m to the north east (Unity Place apartment building). Further residential properties are also located approximately 385 m southeast and 520 m east of the Proposed Development.	High sensitivity. People will reasonably expect enjoyment of a high level of amenity and will reasonably expect to be present within their homes for continuous periods of time.
Nursery school	First Friends Nursery School is located approximately 470 m east of the Proposed Development.	High sensitivity. People will reasonably expect enjoyment of a high level of amenity and will reasonably expect to be present within their homes for continuous periods of time.
Corporate Offices	The closest office to the Proposed Development is located approximately 37 m to the south (Focus Group IT security services), at the closest point. Further offices are located approximately 200 m north east of the Proposed Development.	Medium sensitivity. Users would expect to enjoy a reasonable level of amenity, but it is expected that people in this location would only be present for limited periods of time.
Fitness First Gym	The Fitness First Gym is located approximately 360 m east of the Proposed Development, at the closest point.	Medium sensitivity. Users would expect to enjoy a reasonable level of amenity, but it is expected that people in this location would only be present for limited periods of time.
Industrial Properties	The closest industrial properties are three warehouse and logistics buildings located approximately 100 m to the north, at the closest point.	Low sensitivity. Users would expect to enjoy a reasonable level of amenity, but it is expected that people in this location would only be present for limited periods of time.
Car Parking Spaces	The closest car park within Chineham Business Park is located approximately 30 m to the east of the Proposed Development.	Low sensitivity. The parking spaces are of transient exposure to potential odours, and it is expected that people in this location would only be present for limited periods of time.

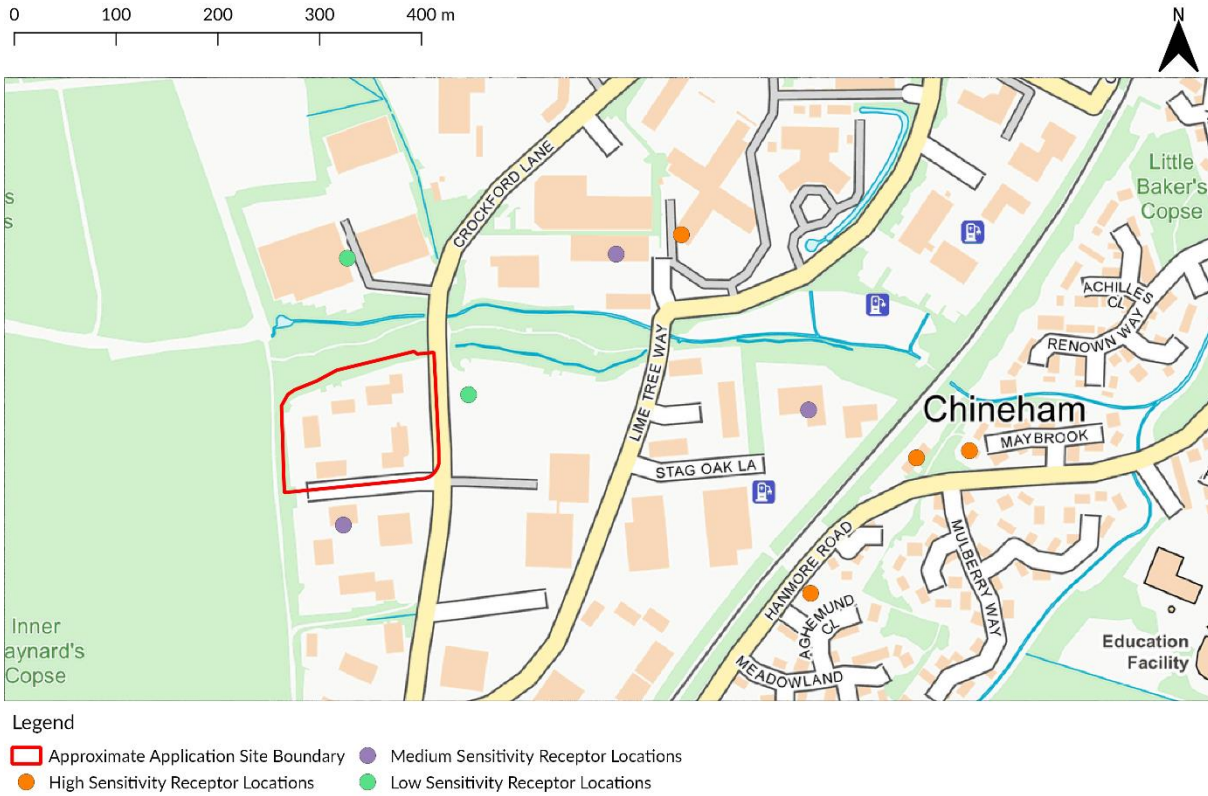


Figure 2: Location of the Application Site and Sensitive Receptor Locations. Contains OS Maps Data © Copyright and Database Rights 2023

5. Assessment of Potential Odour Impacts.

The odour impact assessment on the surrounding existing receptors has been carried out in accordance with the IAQM document 'Guidance on the Assessment of Odour for Planning¹ using the source → pathway → receptor relationship outlined within Section 3.4.1.

5.1 Receptor Sensitivity.

As shown in Table 2, the closest sensitive receptor location consists of commercial properties located approximately 37 m south of the Proposed Development and are considered 'medium sensitivity receptors' as user would normally enjoy a reasonable level of amenity.

There are industrial (low sensitivity receptors) and residential properties (high sensitivity receptors) located approximately 100 m north and 270 m north east of the Proposed Development respectively. The location of these receptors are shown in Figure 2.

5.2 Source Odour Potential.

The Proposed Development consists of providing flexible B2/B8 light industrial use with the inclusion of ancillary office space. It has been confirmed by the client, that the Proposed Development is intended to be used for storage & warehousing of good and research use (such as product calibration, design and improvement). Details regarding the end tenant and specific operations of the Proposed Development are not available at the time of writing. However it is considered that the operations of the Proposed Development are not anticipated to include the use of chemicals or other highly odorous processes.

The existing buildings are predicted to be similar to those within the development proposals. As outlined within section 4.1, odours from the associated operations and process from the surrounding existing buildings are considered to be "Less Offensive" category, in line with Environmental Permitting Regulations H4 odour guidance⁴.

Based on the information outlined above and the prevailing meteorological conditions outlined within Section 4.3, it is considered that the processes of the Proposed Development operations are likely to have a **small** source odour potential.

5.3 Pathway Effectiveness.

The Proposed Development will not have a formalised extract system, as there are no odour releasing processes envisaged to be included with the Proposed Development. However, there would be potential for the ambient release of odour from the opening of shutters and doors, if there are any odour emissions generated within the building.

Due to the proximity of existing sensitive receptors and the low frequencies of wind outlined within Section 4.3 towards the closest sensitive receptors located downwind, the odour pathway effectiveness towards all the identified sensitive receptors is thus considered to be '**moderately effective**'.

5.4 Risk of Odour Exposure.

The risk of odour has been identified using IAQM Guidance¹. With a small odour potential and a 'moderately effective' pathway, the risk of odour exposures on nearby sensitive receptors is **negligible** in accordance to the IAQM Guidance criteria¹.

5.5 Summary of Likely Effects.

Given the small odour potential of the Proposed Development, low to high sensitivity receptor locations combined with a negligible risk of odour exposure, results in a negligible effect at all receptor locations considered. When the prevailing winds are blowing odours towards individual receptors, an overall impact of this magnitude would be considered to be **not significant**.

6. Conclusions.

Hoare Lea have been commissioned by Frasers Property to provide an Odour Risk Assessment in relation to the potential odour impacts associated with a proposed manufacturing development at Lindenwood, Chineham Park, RG24 8QY.

The Proposed Development includes the provision of a single floorplate development providing flexible B2/B8 light industrial use. The floorplate is intended to be split to provide a terrace of 4 industrial units.

Guidance from the IAQM has been used to consider receptor sensitivity to potential odour impacts. The existing residential receptors in the vicinity of the Proposed Development have been classified as being 'low' to 'high' sensitivity to potential odour impacts. From a review of the surrounding odour baseline, there is no potential risk of odour impacts at existing sensitive receptors surrounding the Application Site as part of the development proposal.

A freedom of information request has been sent to BDBC to obtain information regarding the odour complaint history of the Site and the surrounding area. At the time of writing a response has not yet been received.

A qualitative risk assessment using the Source-Pathway-Receptor approach and analysis of meteorological data was undertaken to determine the risk of odour impacts from the Proposed Development. The risk of odour at nearby existing sensitive receptor locations has then been determined by reviewing the source odour potential and effectiveness of the pollutant pathway. Following the criteria presented in the IAQM odour guidance, a negligible risk of odour effects has been determined at all sensitive receptor locations considered. As such, sensitive receptors located to the north east, east and north of the Proposed Development are most likely to experience negligible effects.

Based on the assessment results, the Application Site is considered suitable for the Proposed Development without the inclusion of mitigation, odour impacts should not be considered as a constraint to the planning consent and the Proposed Development.

7. References.

¹ Institute of Air Quality Management (2018), Guidance on the assessment of odour for planning, version 1.1 – [online] (Last accessed: 02/11/2023), Available: <http://www.iaqm.co.uk/text/guidance/odour-guidance-2014.pdf>

² Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government (2021) National Planning Policy Framework – [online] (Last accessed: 01/11/2023), Available at: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/810197/NPPF_Feb_2019_revised.pdf

³ Basingstoke and Deane Local Plan (2011 to 2029). – [online], (Last accessed 04/12/2023), Available at: <https://www.basingstoke.gov.uk/content/doclib/1592.pdf>

⁴ Environment Agency (March 2011) Additional guidance for H4 Odour Management. How to comply with your environmental permit. GEHO0411BTQM-E-E

Appendix 1 – Consultation with BDBC

Odour Assessment Consultation - Lindenwood , Chineham Park



Harrison, Rachael



Tue 05/12/2023 12:17

Good Afternoon,

Hoare Lea have been commissioned to undertake an Odour Risk Assessment in support of a planning application for a proposed B2 warehouse development at 5 Lindenwood, Chineham Park, RG24 8QY . Please see the red line boundary below for reference.



To help inform our baseline assessment, I would be grateful if you could please provide any history of odour complaints in the locale of Chineham Park and surrounding areas.

It is proposed that an Odour Risk Assessment will be completed in line with the IAQM Guidance for 'Guidance on the assessment of odour for planning', July 2018, and the Basingstoke and Deane Local Plan. The following information will be used to inform the odour assessment:

- The anticipated operation of the Proposed Development and associated odour potential of the Proposed Development;
- Consider existing odour baseline of the surrounding area;
- Proximity of nearby receptors;
- Consideration of meteorological conditions utilising data from nearby meteorological stations;
- Consider detailed information on likely risk factors in regard to odour as a result of the Proposed Development.

I would be grateful if you could please confirm your acceptance of the above methodology.

If you have any further queries on this at all, please do not hesitate to get in contact.

Kind regards,

Rachael Harrison (She / Her)
Senior Air Quality Consultant

Appendix 2 – Professional Experience.

Chris Rush (Hoare Lea), BSc (Hons), MSc, PG Dip Acoustics, CEnv, MIOA, MIEMA, MIEEnvSc, MIAQM

Chris is an Associate Director Air Quality Consultant with Hoare Lea. He is a Chartered Environmentalist, a Member of the Institute of Acoustics, a Full Member of the Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment, a Member of the Institution of Environmental Sciences and a Full Member of the Institute of Air Quality Management (IAQM). He has a diverse portfolio of experience and has worked on a range of projects from initial site feasibility, through planning and development to construction and operation. Chris's expertise covers planning, noise and air quality, specifically in relation to residential developments, industrial fixed installations such as waste management centres and transportation environmental impact on developments including air traffic. Chris is involved in the testing and assessment of the impact of indoor air quality and how building design contributes to this. He also is a member of Chartered Institute of Building Services Engineers (CIBSE) Air Quality Working Group and a committee member of the IAQM.

Christelle Escoffier (Hoare Lea) MsEng. Msc. PhD MIES MIAQM

Christelle Escoffier is a senior associate and technical lead for air quality group with Hoare Lea. She is a Full Member of the Institution of Environmental Sciences and the Institute of Air Quality Management. She graduated with a Master in Science Diploma from Paris VI University, France and holds a Doctor of Philosophy degree in Physical Oceanography, Meteorology and Environment, from the same University. In her twenty-two years of professional experience, she has managed and delivered air quality services for a wide range of industries in the United Kingdom (UK), the United States of America (USA) and the Middle East. Her portfolio of experience comprehends projects for diverse sectors from road transport, planning and development, wastewater and waste, oil and gas to power (energy centres, landfill gas plant, power reserve facilities, gas-fired and oil-fired combustion turbine stations). Christelle has in-depth knowledge of atmospheric dispersion models. She has delivered dispersion modelling training courses to government agencies, academic, industrial and commercial professionals worldwide since 2005.

Kathryn Woolley (Hoare Lea), BSc (Hons), AMIEnvSc, MIAQM

Kathryn is a Senior Associate of the Air Quality team with Hoare Lea. She is an Associate Member of the Institution of Environmental Sciences and a Full Member of the Institute of Air Quality Management. She has a diverse portfolio of experience and has worked on a range of projects from initial site feasibility, through planning and development to construction and operation. Kathryn's expertise covers planning, and air quality, specifically in relation to residential developments, industrial fixed installations such as district heating networks. Kathryn has completed over 60 EIA in the past 9 years throughout the UK and abroad including; St Johns Masterplan in Manchester (residential led), Leicester City Football club training facility north of Leicester (sports use), 1-5 Grosvenor Place, Westminster (mixed use residential, retail and hotel site), and Chestnut Avenue in Eastleigh (residential and community use).

Rachael Harrison (Hoare Lea) BSc(Hons) AMIEnvSc, MIAQM

Rachael is a Senior Air Quality Consultant with Hoare Lea. She is an Associate Member of both the Institution of Environmental Sciences and Institute of Air Quality Management. Rachael has experience in managing Air Quality and Odour Assessments for a wide range of UK and international clients covering sectors including; residential, commercial, energy and industrial operations. With experience in quantitative and qualitative atmospheric assessments, complex dispersion modelling, air pollutant monitoring surveys for rail, road transport and energy projects. Rachael's interests lie in the health implications attributed to poor air quality.

Sophie Brough (Hoare Lea), BSc (Hons), MChem

Sophie is a Graduate Air Quality Consultant with Hoare Lea. She is an integrated MChem Chemistry graduate from the University of Leeds. During her MChem research project, Sophie conducted research in atmospheric chemistry, with particular focus on the impact of the oxidation of volatile organic compounds on air pollution. Sophie has experience in air quality assessments and producing indoor air quality plans. Sophie's interests lie within promoting indoor air quality and recognising the impacts of poor air quality on the individual



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