



TECHNICAL NOTE 1

DATE:	26 May 2022	CONFIDENTIALITY:	Public
SUBJECT:	NVCC Enabling Works – April Monthly Report		
PROJECT:	70066877	AUTHOR:	Caroline Odbert
CHECKED:	Peter Walsh	APPROVED:	Peter Walsh

INTRODUCTION

WSP has been commissioned by NHS Wales to undertake air quality monitoring to meet Cardiff Councils (CC) Pre-commencement planning condition 11 in relation to the Temporary Construction Access Route for the Construction of the Approved Velindre Cancer Centre, Whitchurch Hospital, Park Road, Whitchurch, Cardiff, CF14 7XB.

Condition 11 (CC Reference: 20/01110/MJR) states that:

“Prior to commencement of the development hereby approved details of an air monitoring unit and its location shall be submitted to and approved in writing with the Local Planning Authority. The monitoring unit shall be implemented in accordance with the approved details and remain operational until cessation of the development. Data from the air monitoring unit shall be provided to the Local Planning Authority on request.

Reason: To monitor air quality in accordance with Policy EN13 of the adopted Cardiff Local Plan (2006-2026).’

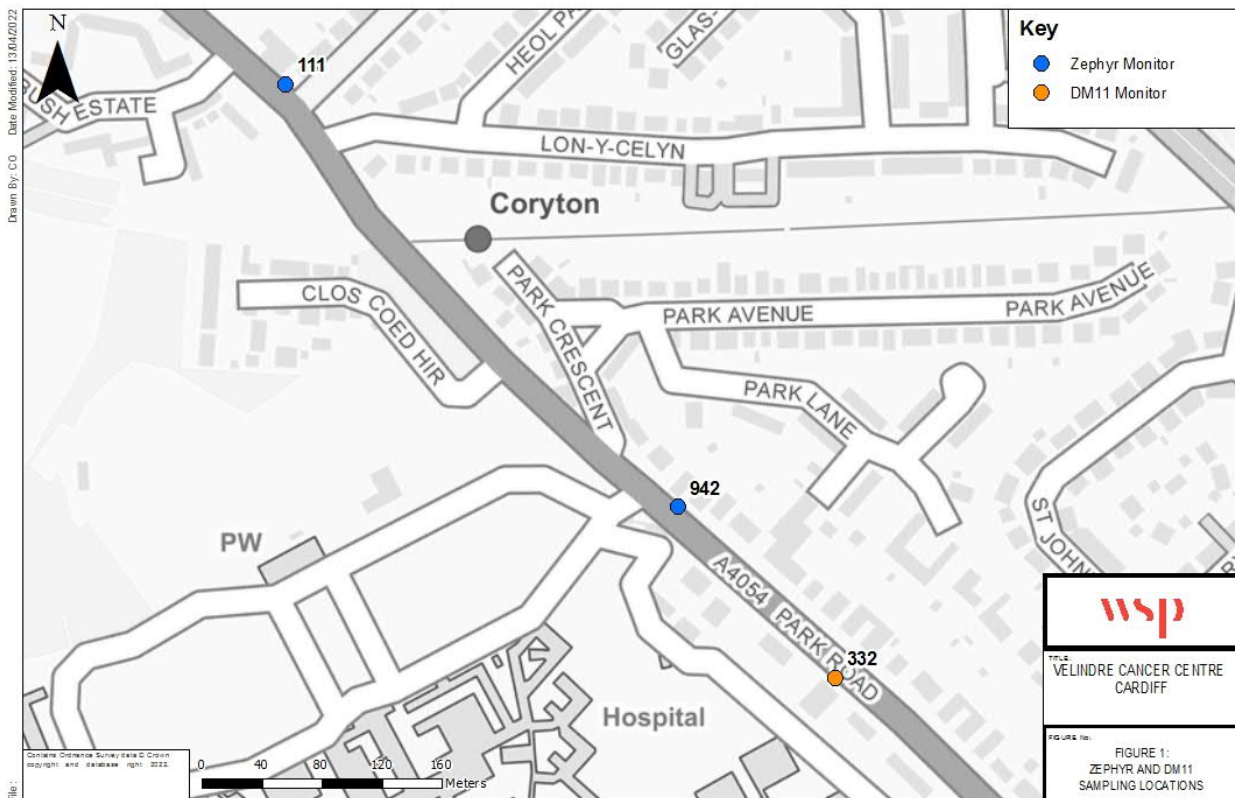
During construction works there is the potential for air quality impacts from the generation of dust and particulate matter, which could lead to dust soiling and human health impacts at relevant sensitive receptors. There is also the potential for increases in pollutant emissions from construction vehicles using the local road network.

In order to discharge the pre-commencement planning condition 11, on behalf of NHS Wales, WSP is carrying out monitoring in the study area using Zephyr and DM11 Pro continuous monitors. The air quality monitoring within the study area is being undertaken to ensure that dust and vehicle exhaust emissions from construction traffic are monitored and effectively managed. This report provides a summary of the monitoring data for April 2022.

Concentrations of particulate matter (PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}) and Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂) are being continuously monitored at three locations within the study area (See Figure 1). There are Zephyr monitors (NO₂, PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}) located close to the Hollybush Estate site and close to the construction site entrance. There is a DM11 Pro monitor (PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}) located outside 19 Park Road.

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The Zephyrs and DM11 Pro are able to detect localised pollution events and fluctuations in the concentrations and can send alerts to the project team when concentrations go above a certain threshold. The Zephyr continuous monitoring devices are supplied by Earthsense and the DM11 Pros by Air Quality Monitors, data from each of the monitors is uploaded onto a cloud system/website where it can be viewed and downloaded by specific individuals.

AIR QUALITY OBJECTIVES AND STANDARDS

The Government's policy on air quality within the UK is set out in the Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland (AQS)¹. The AQS provides a framework for reducing air pollution in the UK with the aim of meeting the requirements of European Union legislation².

¹ Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) and the Devolved Administrations (2007). The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland (Volumes 1 and 2)

² The UK formally left the EU on 31st January 2020 and new air quality legislation for the UK will be brought forward in due course. The Air Quality (Miscellaneous Amendment and Revocation of Retained Direct EU Legislation) (EU Exit) Regulations 2018 (SI 2018/1407) (see Regulation 5) makes changes to retained direct EU legislation relating to air quality, to ensure that it continues to operate effectively.

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The air quality standards are levels recommended by the Expert Panel on Air Quality Standards (EPAQS) and the World Health Organisation (WHO) with regards to current scientific knowledge about the effects of each pollutant on health and the environment.

The air quality objectives are policy-based targets set by the Government, which take into account economic efficiency, practicability, technical feasibility and timescale. Some objectives are equal to the EPAQS recommended standards or WHO guideline limits, whereas others involve a margin of tolerance, i.e. a limited number of permitted exceedances of the standard over a given period.

The relevant standards and objectives for this monitoring programme are given in Table 1.

Table 1 – Relevant Air Quality Objectives and Standards

Pollutant	Concentration ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	Duration	Exceedances Allowed
Nitrogen Dioxide	200	1-hour mean	18
	40	Annual mean	-
Particulate matter (PM_{10})	40	Annual mean	-
	50	24-hour mean	35
Particulate matter ($\text{PM}_{2.5}$) *	20	Annual mean	-

* Local Authorities are required to work towards reducing emissions/concentrations of particulate matter within their administrative area, however, there is no statutory objective given in the AQS for $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ at this time, only a framework.

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DEFRA AIR QUALITY INDEX

Defra’s Air Quality Index³ provides a useful indication of the levels of air pollution. The index is divided into four bands (low, moderate, high, very high), and the index is numbered from 1 to 10 within these bands (Figure 2). The bandings are based on hourly/24-hour mean concentrations depending on the pollutant.



Figure 2 – Defra Air Quality Index

³ <https://uk-air.defra.gov.uk/air-pollution/daq>

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MONITORING RESULTS

Zephyr Continuous Monitors

Nitrogen Dioxide

Figure 3 shows the NO₂ data monitored at each of the Zephyr continuous monitors for the period 1st to 30th April 2022⁴. A summary of the monitored concentrations is provided in Table 2. The continuous monitors both had 100% data capture during the monitoring period.

Average NO₂ concentrations across the monitoring period at both the monitoring sites were well below the air quality objective of 40µg/m³. There were also no exceedances of the one-hour objective (200µg/m³) at either of the sites. NO₂ concentrations at both Zephyr monitors follow a similar trend in data.

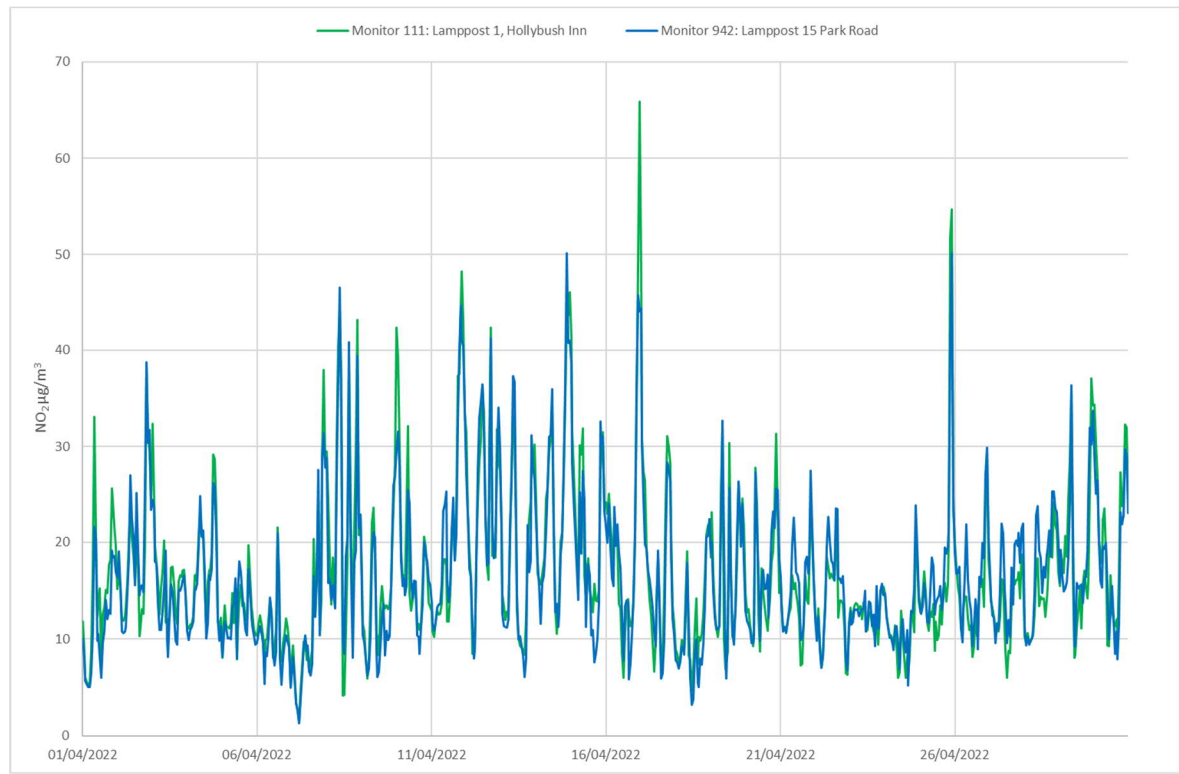


Figure 3 – Monitored Zephyr NO₂ Concentrations (µg/m³)

⁴ The Zephyr monitors were installed on 28th February 2022 and began recording data after an initial 24 hour acclimatisation period, from 10:00am on the 1st March.

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Table 2 – NO₂ Concentrations, April 2022

Monitor	Location	NO ₂ Concentration Summary (µg/m ³)	
		Average	Maximum
111	Lamppost 1, Hollybush Inn	16.8	65.8
942	Lamppost 15, Park Road	16.6	50.1

Particulate Matter (PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5})

Figure 4 and Figure 5 respectively, show the PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} data monitored at each of the Zephyr continuous monitors for the period 1st to 30th April 2022. A summary of the monitored concentrations is provided in Table 3. The continuous monitors both had 100% data capture during the monitoring period.

Average concentrations of PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} at both the Zephyr continuous monitors are below the respective annual mean objectives of 40µg/m³ and 20µg/m³ during the monitoring period. In addition, there were no 24-hour mean concentrations above 50µg/m³. Concentrations follow a similar trend at both monitor locations, a peak in both PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} data at Monitor 111 occurred on the 10th April, the same peak was not recorded at Monitor 942 suggesting it was a local pollution event.

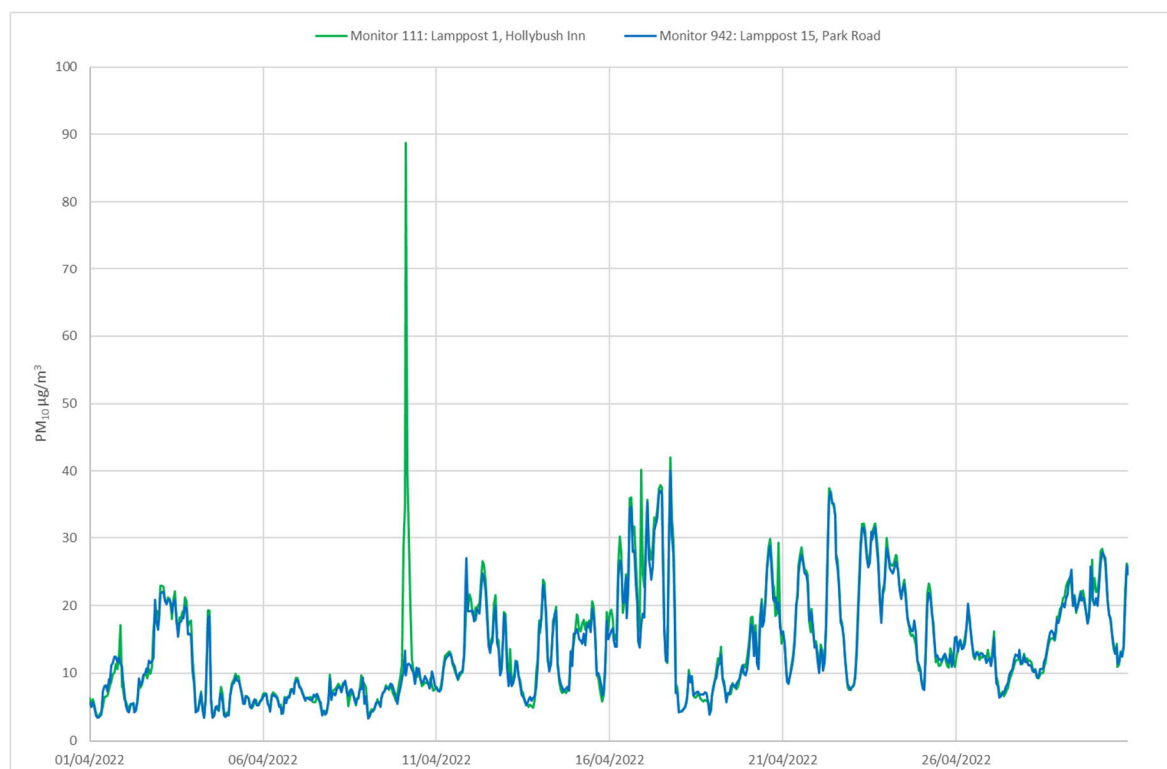


Figure 4 – Monitored Zephyr PM₁₀ Concentrations (µg/m³)

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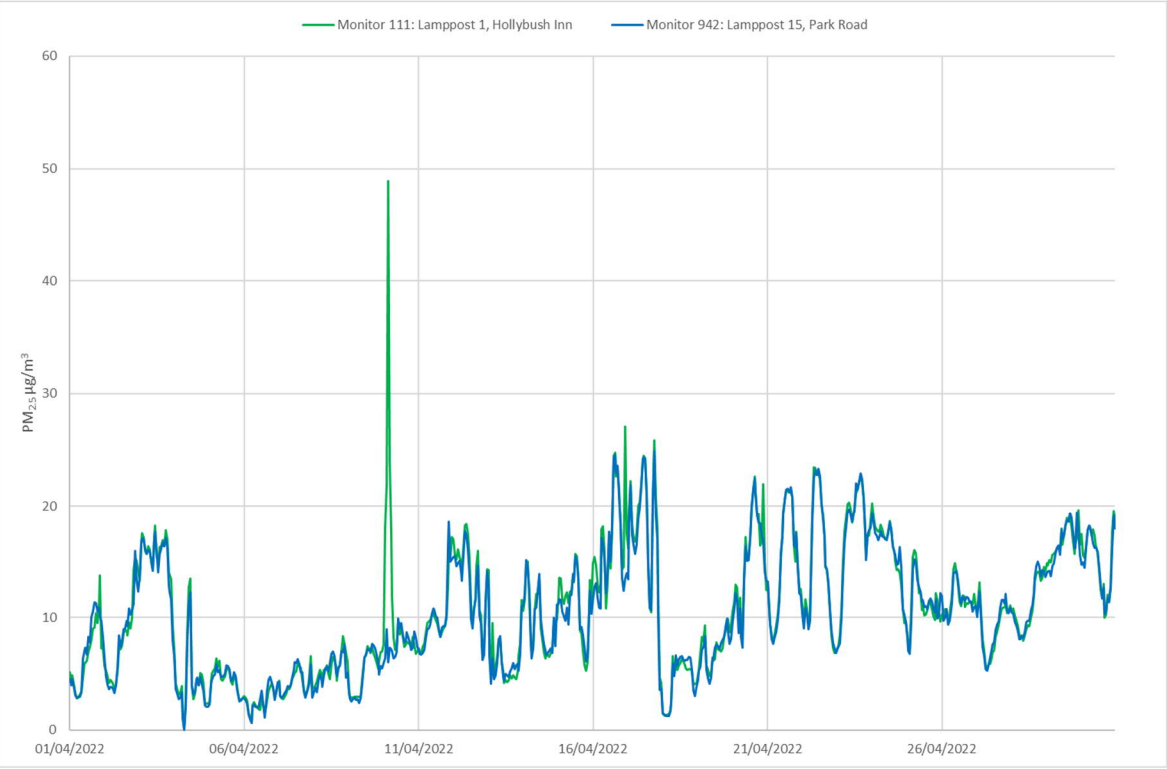


Figure 5 – Monitored Zephyr PM_{2.5} Concentrations (µg/m³)

Table 3 – PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} Concentrations, April 2022

Monitor	Location	PM ₁₀ Concentrations (µg/m ³)			PM _{2.5} Concentrations (µg/m ³)	
		Average	Maximum	Maximum 24-hour mean	Average	Maximum
111	Lamppost 1, Hollybush Inn	14.1	88.8	27.2	10.6	48.9
942	Lamppost 15, Park Road	13.5	40.1	25.6	10.3	24.9

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DM11 Pro Continuous Monitor

Particulate Matter (PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5})

Figure 6, shows the PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} data monitored at the DM11 continuous monitor for the period 6th to 30th April 2022. A summary of the monitored concentrations is provided in Table 4. The continuous monitor had 100% data capture during the monitoring period (6th to 30th April).

Average concentrations of PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} at are below the respective annual mean objectives of 40µg/m³ and 20µg/m³ during the monitoring period. In addition, there were no 24-hour mean concentrations above 50µg/m³.

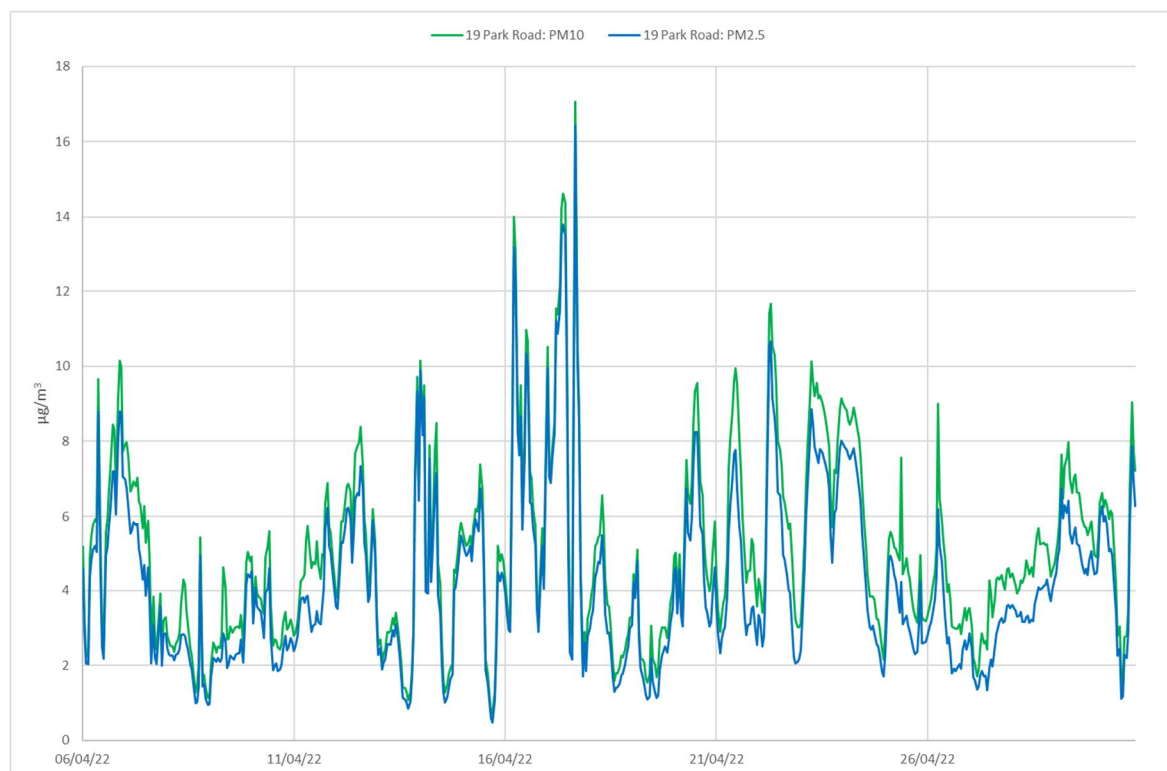


Figure 6 – Monitored DM11 PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} Concentrations (µg/m³)

Table 4 – PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} Concentrations, April 2022

Monitor	Location	PM ₁₀ Concentrations (µg/m ³)			PM _{2.5} Concentrations (µg/m ³)	
		Average	Maximum	Maximum 24-hour mean	Average	Maximum
332	19 Park Road	5.0	17.1	8.6	4.2	16.4