TELFORD AND WREKIN COUNCIL

LOCAL AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT UPDATING AND SCREENING ASSESSMENT 2009

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Executive Summary

Part IV of the Environment Act 1995 places a statutory duty on local authorities to review and assess the air quality within their area and take account of Government Guidance when undertaking such work.

The Updating and Screening Assessment provides an update with respect to air quality issues within the borough. There have been a number of changes since the last (third) round of review and assessments which have been taken into account in this assessment; including revised Local Air Quality Management Guidance, modelled background concentration maps, updated NO_X:NO_2 conversion calculator, updated future year calculation tools and updates on specific sources (rail, poultry farms, biomass). The Updating and Screening Assessment has included consideration of new monitoring data and emissions sources, in addition to any significant changes to existing emission sources identified in the previous rounds. The Updating and Screening Assessment considers the seven priority health based air quality objectives as laid down in Regulations and assesses the likelihood that the air quality objectives will be met by their target dates. If the air quality objectives are unlikely to be met, a detailed assessment will be required.

The Updating and Screening Assessment concludes that a Detailed Assessment is not required for any pollutant.

The Updating and Screening Assessment review of new monitoring data has shown that there were no exceedences of the Air Quality Strategy objectives in Telford and Wrekin in 2008.

The assessment of new industrial installations identifies a number of processes including cement and lime processes, biomass boilers and a roadstone coating process, which could potentially have significant emissions with respect to the Air Quality Strategy Objectives. Screening of these processes has highlighted that none are likely to result in a breach of the Air Quality Strategy Objectives.

Summary Table

Pollutant	Detailed Assessment Required?	Sources/Location
Benzene	No	
1, 3 - butadiene	No	
Carbon monoxide	No	
Lead	No	
NO_2	No	
PM_{10}	No	
SO_2	No	

1 Introduction

1.1 Description of Local Authority Area

The borough of Telford and Wrekin is an attractive, predominantly rural area on the north-eastern edge of Shropshire. The borough has a population of 164,600 (2007 census) with its major settlement being Telford, which incorporates the existing towns of Dawley, Madeley, Oakengates and Wellington. The market town of Newport is the boroughs second largest populated area.

The main sources of air pollution in Telford and Wrekin are emissions from busy roads, particularly along the Ironbridge Gorge, and from emissions from the Ironbridge Power Station.

1.2 Purpose of Report

This report fulfils the requirements of the Local Air Quality Management (LAQM) process as set out in Part IV of the Environment Act (1995); the Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland 2007; and the relevant Policy and Technical Guidance documents. The LAQM process places an obligation on all local authorities to regularly review and assess air quality in their areas, and to determine whether or not the air quality objectives are likely to be achieved. Where exceedences are considered likely, the local authority must then declare an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) and prepare an Air Quality Action Plan (AQAP) setting out the measures it intends to put in place in pursuit of the objectives.

Bureau Veritas has been commissioned by Telford and Wrekin Council to undertake the Updating and Screening Assessment (USA) 2009, as part of the fourth round of LAQM Review and Assessment.

The following information has been considered within this assessment:

- Relevant legislative background
- Telford and Wrekin Council Review and Assessment of air quality under the LAQM regime
- Traffic data provided by Telford and Wrekin Council; for the purposes of the USA, the Highways Agency's DMRB[1] air quality model has been used to assess traffic data
- Industrial, domestic and other non-traffic related source data provided by Telford and Wrekin Council
- Monitoring data for 2008 provided by Telford and Wrekin Council
- Defra maps of modelled background pollutant concentrations
- Technical guidance and tools provided by Defra[2]

This report sets out the relevant air quality legislation for air quality, provides a review of LAQM within the administrative area, assesses the air quality for all relevant sources and then summarises the findings of the assessment and potential need for further detailed assessment work.

[1] Highways Agency's Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (DMRB), Volume 11, Section 3, Part 1 Air Quality, May 2007, and accompanying spreadsheet DMRB Screening Method V1,03.xls. July 2007

[2] Local Air Quality Management Technical Guidance LAQM.TG(09). February 2009. Published by Defra in partnership with the Scottish Government, Welsh Assembly Government and Department of the Environment Northern Ireland

1.3 Air Quality Objectives

The significance of existing and future pollutant levels are assessed in relation to the national air quality standards and objectives, established by Government. The revised Air Quality Strategy (AQS)[3] for the UK (released in July 2007) provides the over-arching strategic framework for air quality in the UK and contains national air quality standards and objectives established by the UK Government and devolved administrations to protect human health. The air quality objectives incorporated in the AQS and the UK Legislation are derived from the Limit Values prescribed in the EU Directives transposed into national legislation by member states.

The Clean Air for Europe (CAFÉ) programme was initiated in the late 1990s to draw together previous directives into a single EU Directive on air quality. The Directive 2008/50/EC[4] introduces new obligatory standards for $PM_{2.5}$ for Government but places no statutory duty on local Government to work towards achievement.

The Air Quality Standards (England) Regulations 2007[5] came into force on 15th February 2007 in order to align and bring together in one statutory instrument the Governments obligations to fulfil the requirements of the CAFE Directive.

The objectives for ten pollutants (benzene, 1,3-butadiene, carbon monoxide, lead, nitrogen dioxide (NO_2), sulphur dioxide (SO_2), particulates (PM_{10}, and $PM_{2.5}$), ozone and Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAH's)) have been prescribed within the Air Quality Strategy[3] based on The Air Quality (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2002.

This assessment focuses on those pollutants included in Air Quality (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2002 for the purpose of LAQM, in respect of pollutant sources affecting air quality within the Council's administrative area. The objectives set out in the AQS for these pollutants are presented in Table 1.

The UK Government and the Devolved Administrations have also set new national air quality objectives for $PM_{2.5}$. These objectives have not been incorporated into LAQM Regulations, and authorities have no statutory obligation to review and assess air quality against them.

The locations where the AQS objectives apply are defined in the AQS as locations outside buildings or other natural or man-made structures above or below ground where members of the public are regularly present and might reasonably be expected to be exposed [to pollutant concentrations] over the relevant averaging period of the AQS objective. Typically these include residential properties and schools/care homes for longer period (i.e. annual mean) pollutant objectives and high streets for short-term (i.e. 1-hour) pollutant objectives.

[3] The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland (2007), Published by Defra in partnership with the Scottish Government, Welsh Assembly Government and Department of the Environment Northern Ireland

[4] Directive 2008/50/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 May 2008 on ambient air quality and cleaner air for Europe

[5] The Air Quality Standards Regulations 2007, Statutory Instrument No 64, The Stationary Office Limited

Table 1– Air Quality Objectives Included in the Air Quality Regulations for the Purpose of Local Air Quality Management

Pollutant	Objective	Concentration Measured As	Date to be Achieved By and Maintained Thereafter
Benzene All authorities	16.25 µg/m^3	running annual mean	31.12.2003
Authorities in England and Wales only	5.00 µg/m^3	annual mean	31.12.2010
1,3 Butadiene All authorities	2.25 µg/m^3	running annual mean	31.12.2003
Carbon monoxide Authorities in England, Wales and Northern Ireland only	10.0 µg/m^3	maximum daily running 8-hour mean	31.12.2003
Lead All authorities	0.5 µg/m^3	annual mean	31.12.2004
	0.25 µg/m^3	annual mean	31.12.2008
NO_2 [a] All authorities	200 µg/m^3, not to be exceeded more than 18 times a year	hourly mean	31.12.2005
	40 µg/m^3	annual mean	31.12.2005
PM_{10} (gravimetric) [b] All authorities	50 µg/m^3, not to be exceeded more than 35 times a year	24 hour mean	31.12.2004
	40 µg/m^3	annual mean	31.12.2004
SO_2 All authorities	350 µg/m^3 not to be exceeded more than 24 times a year	1 hour mean	31.12.2004
	125 µg/m^3 not to be exceeded more than 3 times a year	24 hour mean	31.12.2004
	266 µg/m^3 not to be exceeded more than 35 times a year	15 minute mean	31.12.2005

a EU Limit values in respect of NO_2 to be achieved by 1st January 2010. There are, in addition, separate EU limit values for carbon monoxide, SO_2, lead and PM_{10}, to be achieved by 2005, and benzene by 2010.

b Measured using the European gravimetric transfer sampler or equivalent.

1.4 Local Air Quality Management

As established by the Environment Act 1995 Part IV, all local authorities in the UK are under a statutory duty to undertake an air quality assessment within their area and determine whether they are likely to meet the air quality objectives set down by Government for a number of pollutants. The process of review and assessment of air quality undertaken by local authorities is set out under the LAQM regime and involves a phased three yearly assessment of local air quality. Where the results of the review and assessment process highlight that problems in the attainment of health-based objectives for air quality will arise, the authority is required to declare an AQMA – a geographic area defined by high levels of pollution and exceedences of AQS objectives.

The LAQM regime was first set down in the 1997 National Air Quality Strategy (NAQS)[6] and introduced the idea of local authority 'Review and Assessment'. The Government subsequently published policy and technical guidance related to the review and assessment processes in 1998. This guidance has since been reviewed and the latest documents include Policy Guidance (LAQM.PG (09))[7] and Technical Guidance (LAQM.TG (09))[8]. The guidance lays down a progressive, but continuous, framework for the local authorities to carry out their statutory duties to monitor, assess and review air quality in their area and produce action plans to meet the air quality objectives.

Defra and the Devolved Administrations released the latest Policy and Technical Guidance in February 2009, in anticipation of the fourth round of review and assessment. The fourth round begins with this USA, required to be completed by local authorities by the end of April 2009, and builds upon the Council's previous work in the first three rounds.

1.5 Summary of Review and Assessment undertaken by Telford and Wrekin Council

Telford and Wrekin Council completed their First Round of Review and Assessment, including Stage 1, 2 and 3 reports, during 1998 and 2002. The First Round predicted exceedences of the annual mean NO_2 objective in four areas. As such, it was concluded that it was necessary to declare AQMAs in the borough. The AQMAs were declared on 25th March 2002.

The Stage 4 further review and assessment of air quality was completed in 2003 and found that NO_2 annual mean objectives were being met at the sites within the AQMAs for the year 2005. Results highlighted that the NO_2 concentrations were below the annual mean objective of 40µg/m^{-3}. Consequently, the four AQMAs were revoked.

The Second Round of Review and Assessment was completed in 2003 with the Updating and Screening Assessment (USA). The USA found that there was a requirement to progress to Detailed Assessment for NO_2 and SO_2, emanating from road traffic emissions from the Ironbridge Gorge and the emissions from the Ironbridge Power Station respectively. The Detailed Assessments were undertaken and completed in April 2004 and the findings from the continuous monitor installed along the Wharfage indicated that the NO_2 and SO_2 AQS objectives were being met. As a result, it was concluded that no AQMA was required.

The Third Round of Review and Assessment commenced in 2006 with the USA. The Third Round USA concluded that the air quality objectives for benzene, 1,3-butadiene, carbon monoxide, lead, PM_{10}, NO_2 and SO_2 would be met and there was no requirement to undertake a Detailed Assessment for any pollutant. Annual Progress Reports were completed for 2007 and 2008, which similarly found no exceedences of the AQS objectives.

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6 DoE, 1997, 'The United Kingdom National Air Quality Strategy', The Stationary Office

7 Policy Guidance LAQM.PG(09) (2009), Part IV of the Environment Act 1995, Local Air Quality Management, Published by Defra in partnership with the Scottish Government, Welsh Assembly Government and Department of the Environment Northern Ireland, The Stationery Office

8 Technical Guidance LAQM.TG (09) (2009), Part IV of the Environment Act 1995, Local Air Quality Management, Published by Defra in partnership with the Scottish Government, Welsh Assembly Government and Department of the Environment Northern Ireland, The Stationery Office

2 Updating and Screening Assessment Methodology

The USA is intended to identify any significant changes that may have occurred since the previous rounds of Review and Assessment were completed. This includes new monitoring data, new or changed emissions sources (either locally or in neighbouring authorities), or any other local changes that might affect air quality e.g. new relevant exposure. The assessment builds on the previous Review and Assessment work undertaken by local authorities.

The USA involves a checklist approach that considers all significant emissions sources relevant to the Air Quality Objectives. The checklists are broadly the same as in the previous rounds, but have been re-ordered so that they follow a source-by-source rather than pollutant-by-pollutant approach. This is to reduce repetition within the screening process for those local authorities that do not have all the listed sources within their area. These can more easily be discounted at an early stage.

A summary of the emission source categories for the Updating and Screening checklists is provided below. The detailed checklists for each source type are then set out in the following sections, as per the methodology provided in Chapter 5 of the LAQM.TG (09).

The air quality assessment for road traffic emissions sources has been undertaken using the Highways Agency's DMRB[1] model. NO_2 concentrations have been calculated based on the updated NO_X:NO_2 conversion method provided on behalf of Defra as part of the LAQM.TG(09) tools.

For other sources, the checklist approach to screening and relevant LAQM.TG(09) nomograms have been utilised.

Table 2– Summary of Emission Sources and Relevant Pollutants to be Considered as Part of the Updating and Screening Assessment

Reference No.	Emission Sources to be Assessed	Relevant Pollutants
A. Road Transport Sources		
A.1	Narrow congested streets with residential properties close to the kerb	NO_2
A.2	Busy streets where people may spend 1-hour or more close to traffic	NO_2
A.3	Roads with a high flow of buses and/or HGVs.	NO_2, PM_{10}
A.4	Junctions	NO_2, PM_{10}
A.5	New roads constructed since the last round of review and assessment	NO_2, PM_{10}
A.6	Roads/junctions identified as being close to the objective during the previous round of review and assessment	NO_2, PM_{10}
A.7	Roads with significantly changed traffic flows	NO_2, PM_{10}
A.8	Bus and coach stations	NO_2
B: Other Transport Sources		
B.1	Airports	NO_2
B.2	Railway (diesel and steam trains)	SO_2, NO_2
B.3	Ports (shipping)	SO_2
C: Industrial Sources		
C.1	Industrial processes (new processes and those with significantly increased emissions)	Benzene, 1,3-butadiene, lead, NO_2, SO_2, PM_{10}
C.2	Major petrol storage depots	Benzene
C.3	Petrol Stations	Benzene
C.4	Poultry farms	PM_{10}
D: Commercial and Domestic Sources		
D.1	Biomass combustion	NO_2, PM_{10}
D.2	Domestic solid-fuel burning	SO_2
E: Fugitive or Uncontrolled Sources		
E.1	Quarries, landfill sites, opencast coal mining, waste transfer sites, materials handling (i.e. ports, major construction sites)	PM_{10}

2.1 Input Data

2.1.1 Traffic Data

Telford and Wrekin Council provided the annual average daily traffic flows (AADT) and speed data used in this assessment, including relevant projection factors to the baseline year 2008.

Where speed data has not been available, speeds have been based on speed limits, modified according to local conditions to take account of congestion and stop/start vehicle movements at junctions. Speeds were reduced at busy junctions to 20 kph to reflect the higher emissions of queuing traffic in accordance with LAQM.TG(09).

Appendix 1 contains the tabular summary of traffic data provided for this USA.

2.1.2 Background Concentrations

The DMRB air quality model calculates the pollutant concentrations at relevant receptor locations based on road traffic emissions and background pollutant concentrations.

The background concentrations can be obtained either from appropriate monitoring stations or from Defra maps of modelled background pollutant concentrations. These maps are available at a resolution of 1x1 km for the entire UK. Maps are provided for future years' background pollutant concentrations. The maps can be obtained from the UK Air Quality Information Archive[9]. The maps have been updated from the previous round of review and assessment as part of the LAQM.TG (09) tools released in February 2009.

3 New Monitoring Data

Section 3 reviews and assesses all new monitoring data in order to determine whether the air quality objectives are at risk of exceedence.

3.1 Summary of Monitoring Undertaken

A map displaying the location of all air quality monitoring conducted in Telford and Wrekin in 2008 can be seen in Figures 1 – 8.

Figure 1 – Air Quality Monitoring Locations in Telford and Wrekin, 2008

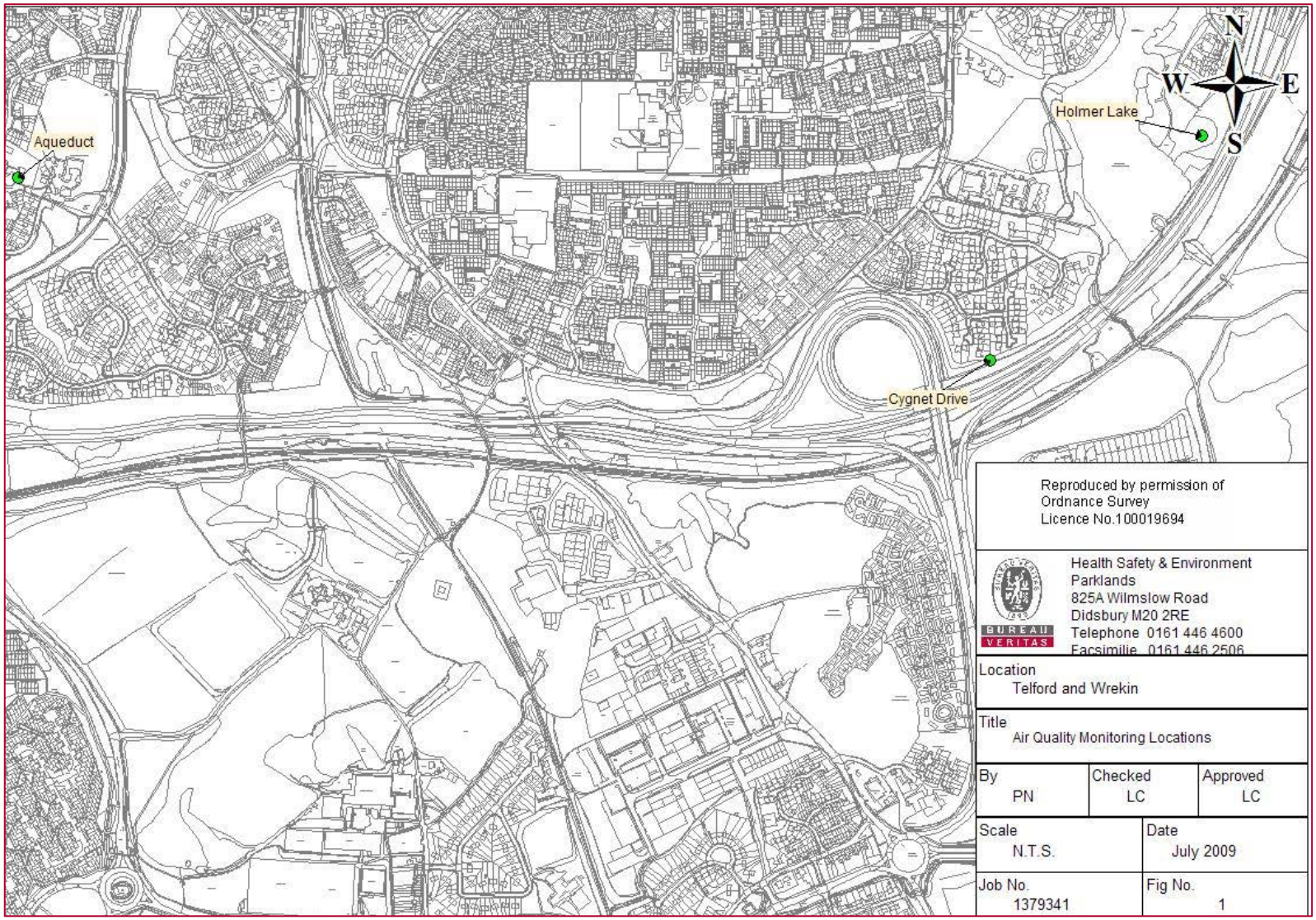


Figure 2– Air Quality Monitoring Locations in Telford and Wrekin, 2008

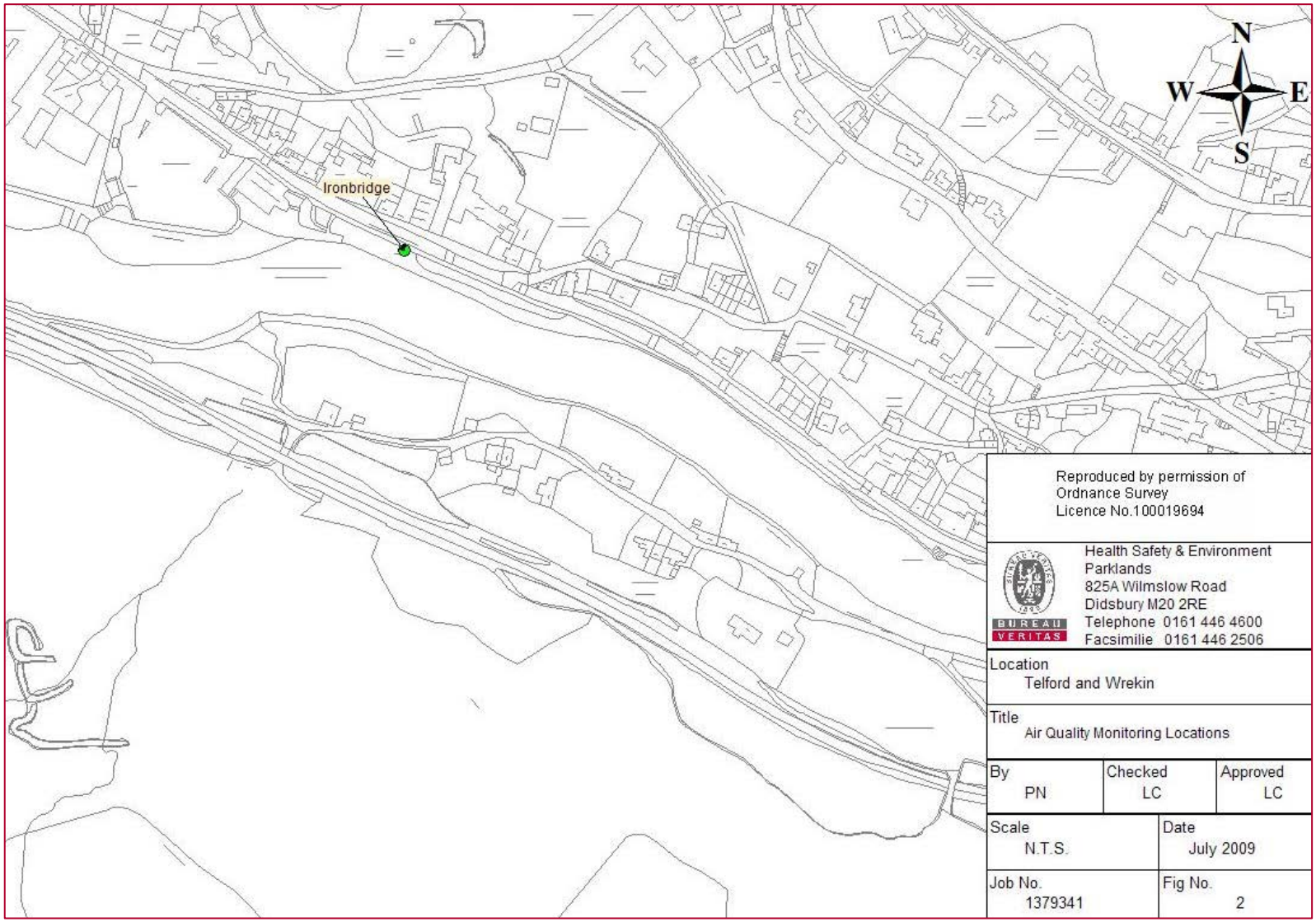


Figure 3– Air Quality Monitoring Locations in Telford and Wrekin, 2008

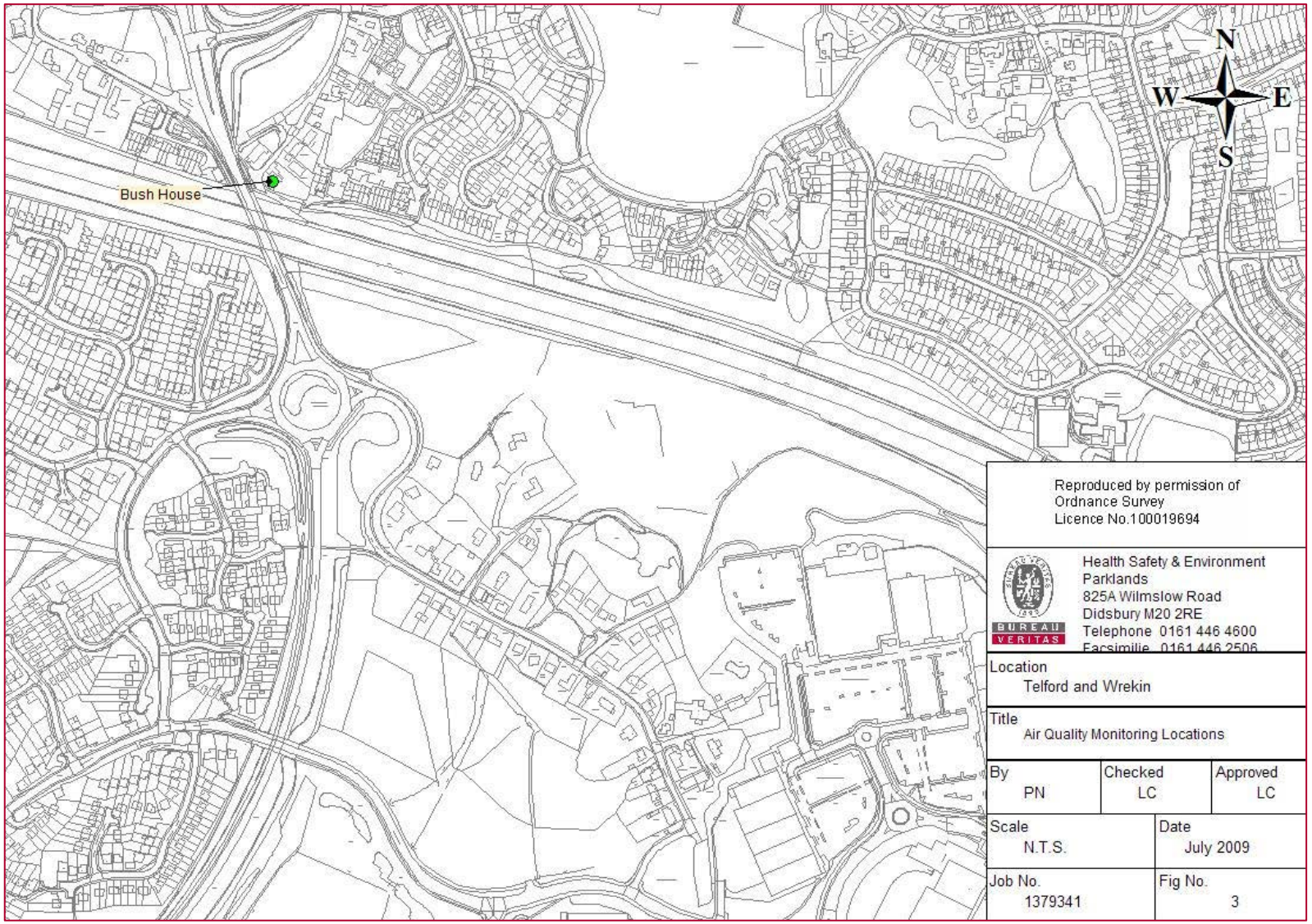


Figure 4– Air Quality Monitoring Locations in Telford and Wrekin, 2008

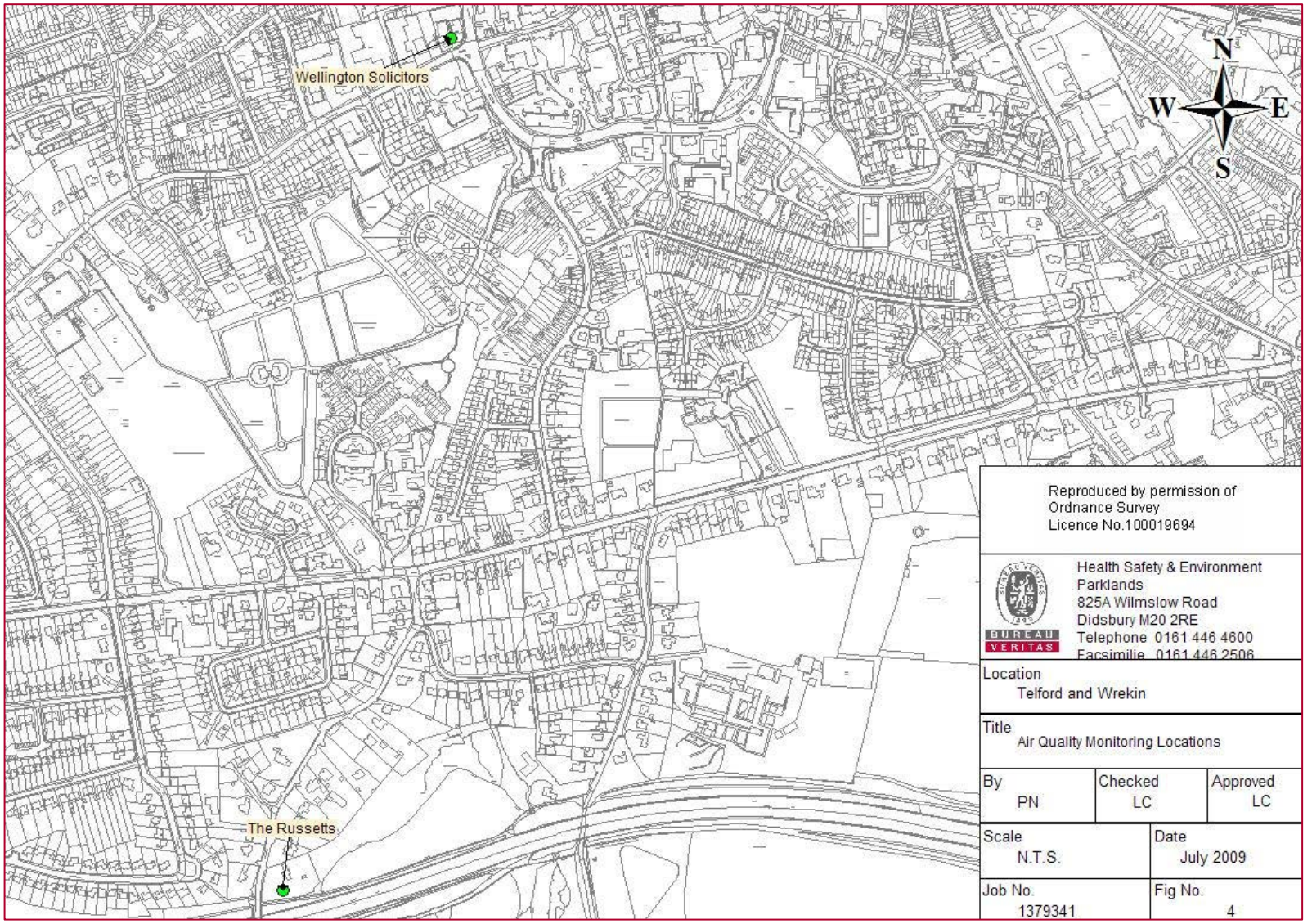


Figure 5– Air Quality Monitoring Locations in Telford and Wrekin, 2008

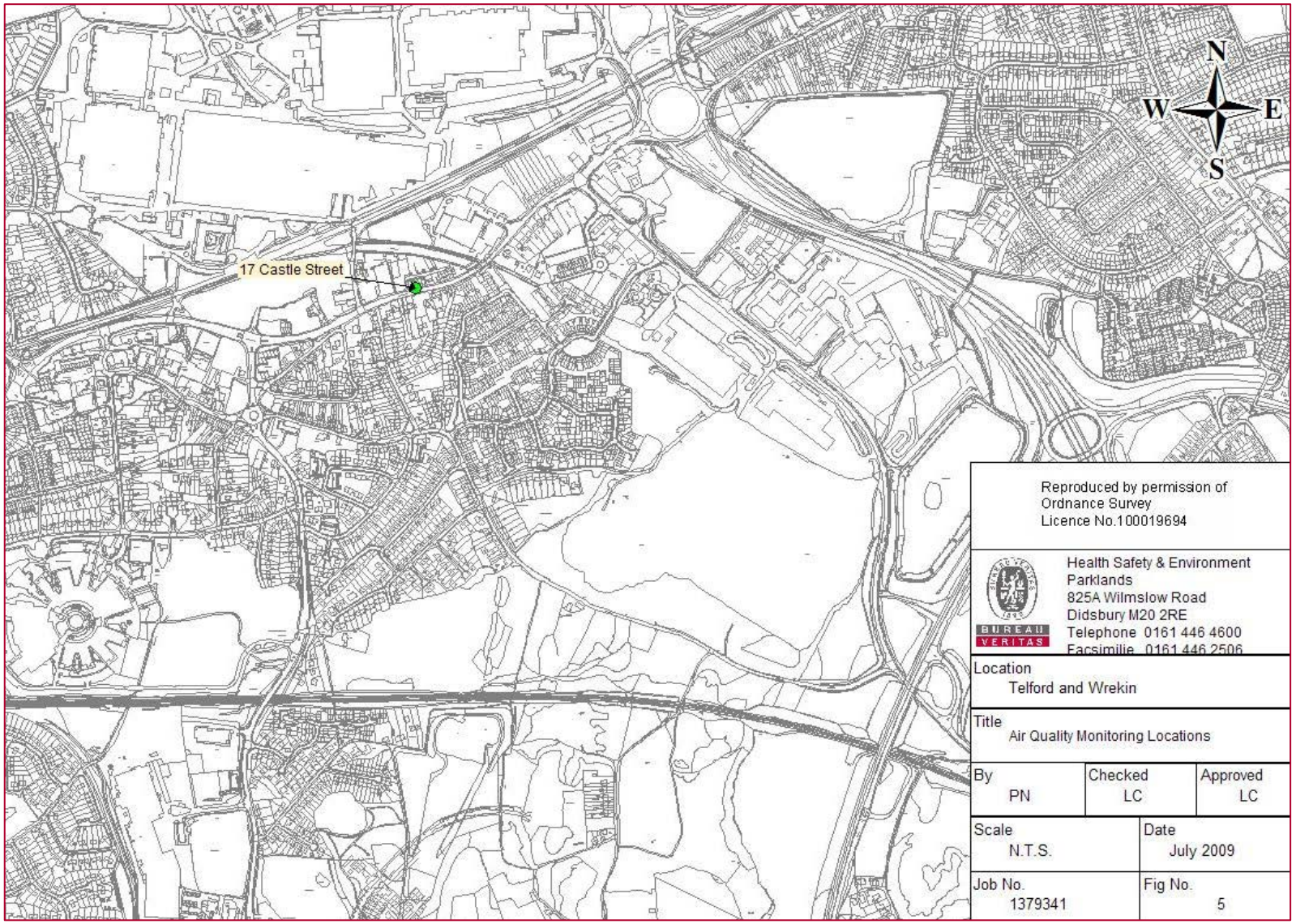


Figure 6– Air Quality Monitoring Locations in Telford and Wrekin, 2008

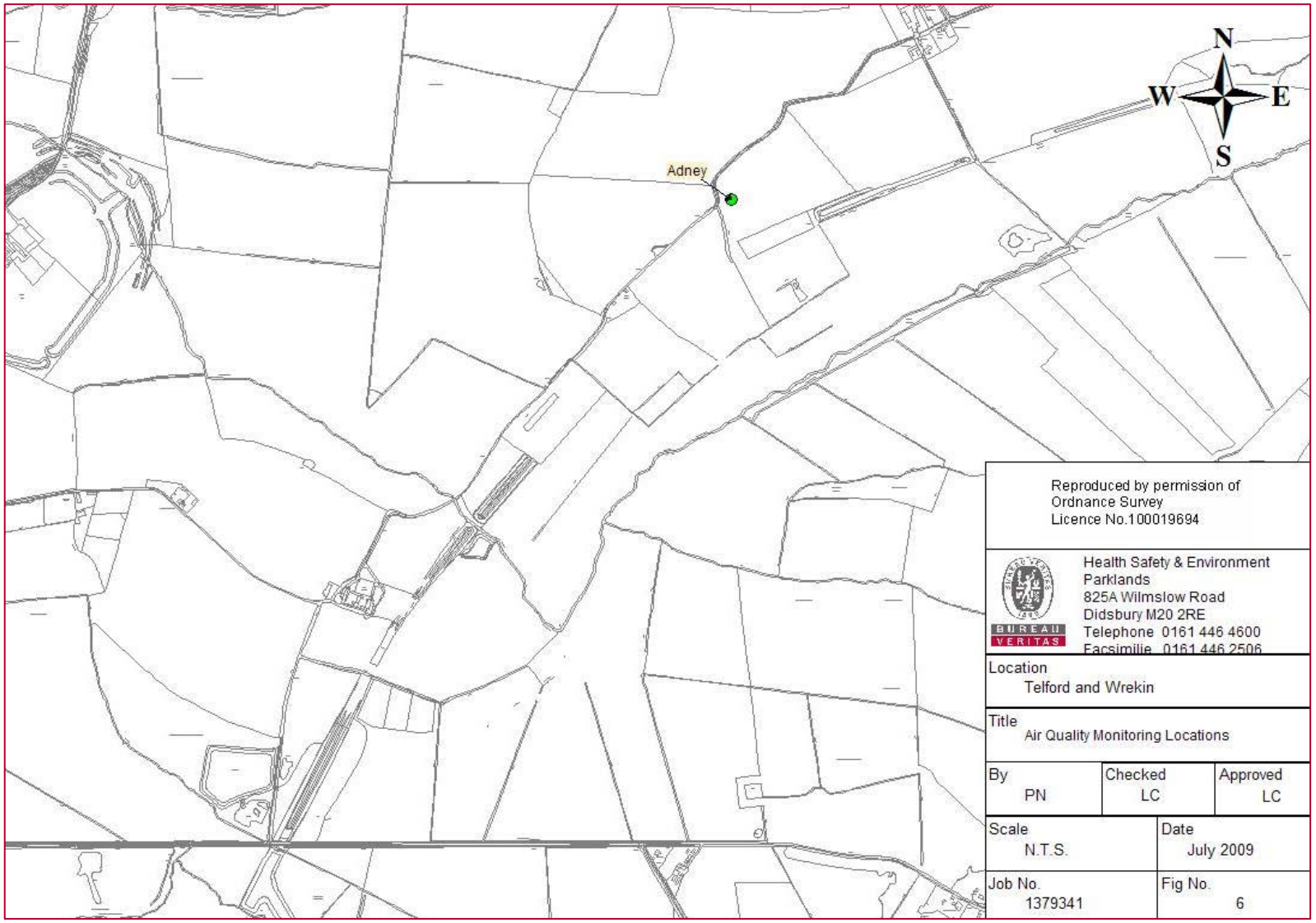


Figure 7– Air Quality Monitoring Locations in Telford and Wrekin, 2008

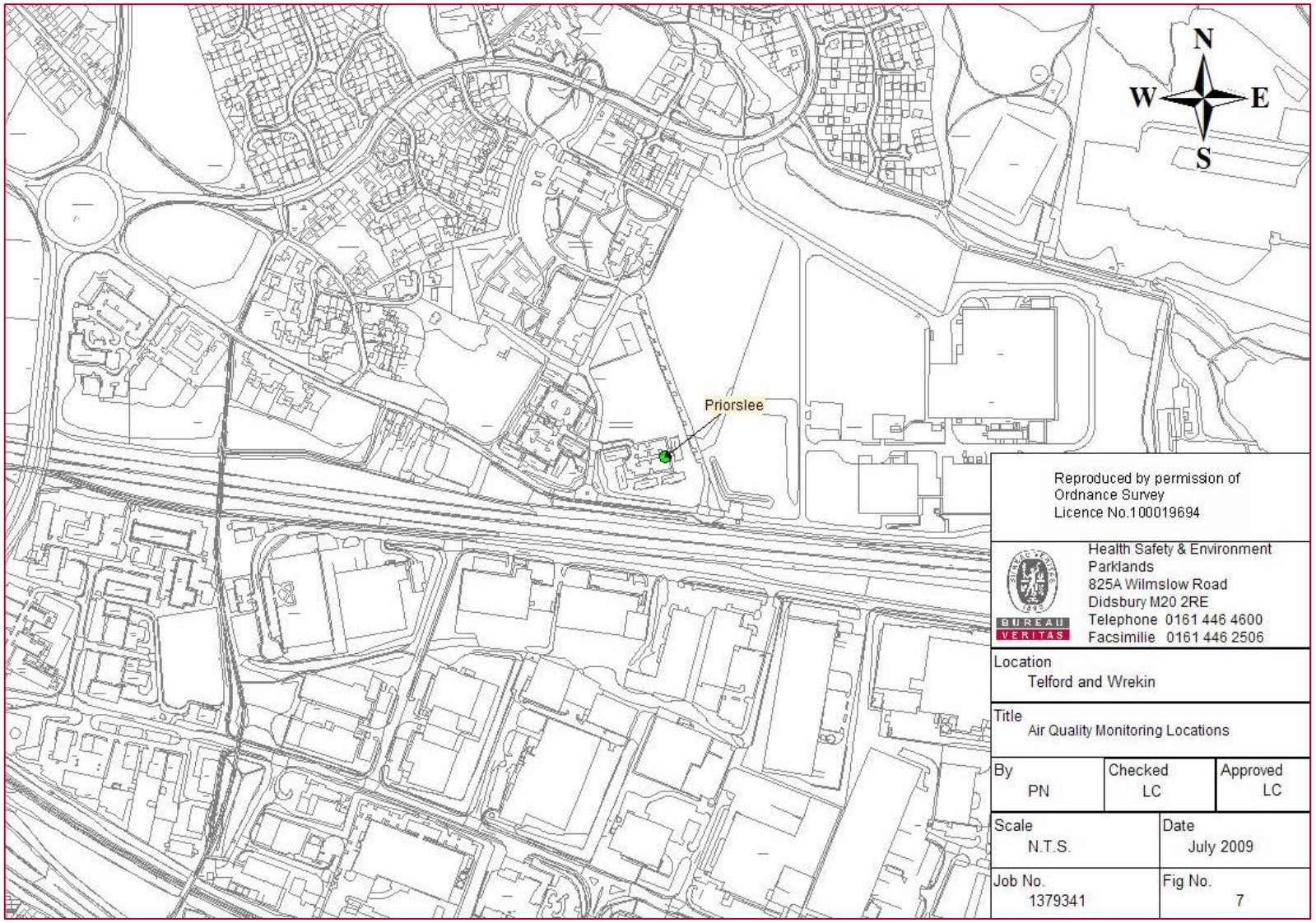
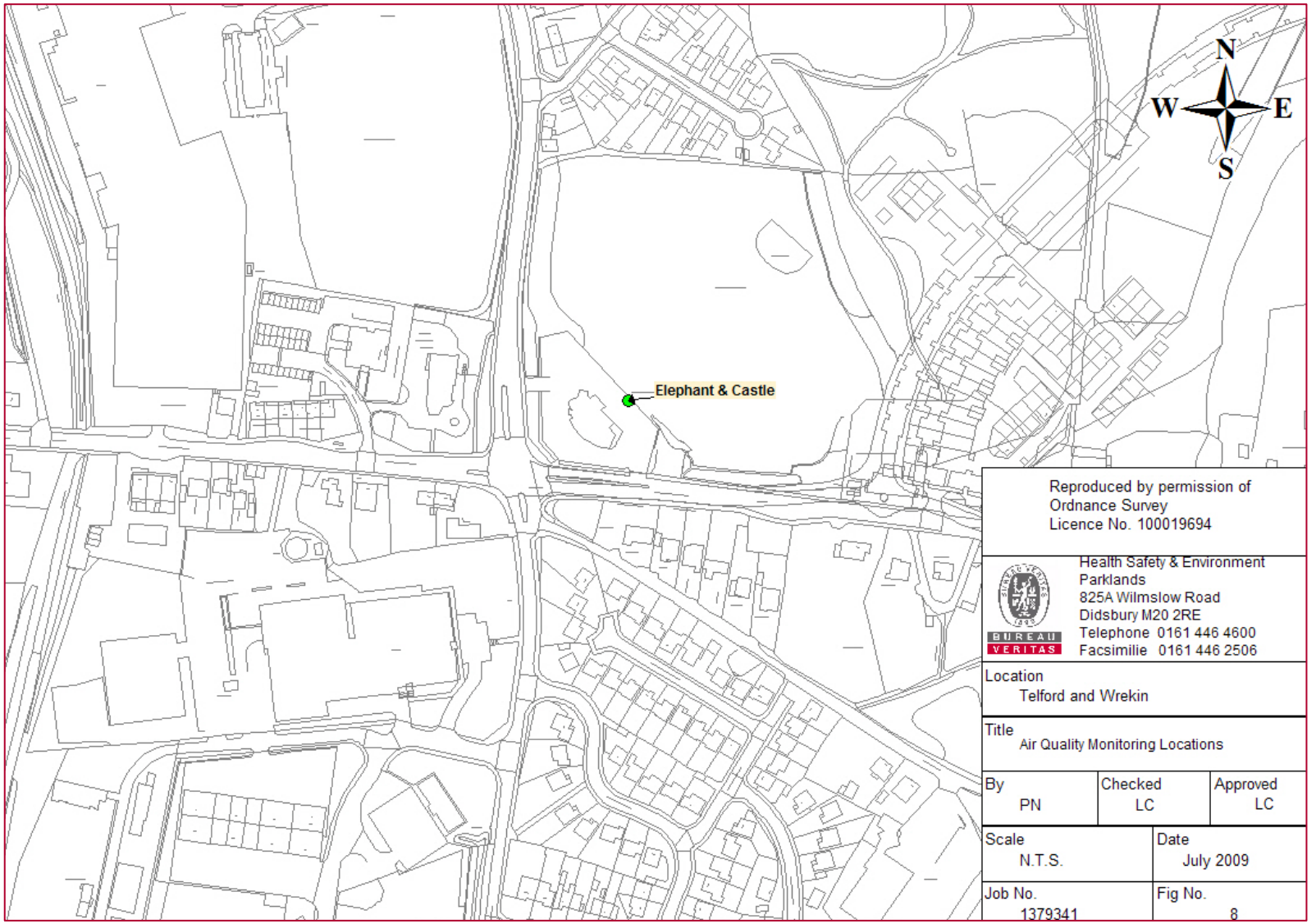


Figure 8 – Air Quality Monitoring Locations in Telford and Wrekin, 2008



Automatic Monitoring Sites

This section provides details of automatic monitoring carried out in 2008, the year covered by this report. Details of the automatic monitoring undertaken in the borough are shown in Table 3.

Table 3 – Details of Automatic Monitoring Sites

Site Name	X	Y	Pollutants Monitored	In AQMA?	Site Type	Relevant Exposure? *(Y/N with distance (m) to relevant exposure)*	Distance to Kerb of Nearest Road (m) *(N/A if not applicable)*
Telford Aqueduct	369000	305800	NO_2, SO_2	N	Background	Y - 25.2	55.5
Telford School	368200	304000	NO_2, SO_2	N	Background	Y	

There is currently automatic monitoring of NO_2 and SO_2 undertaken by E.ON at two locations. Monitoring is carried out as a condition of the permit issued by the Environment Agency for Ironbridge power Station. The collected data is shared with the Council. The NO_2 monitoring results for 2006-2008 are displayed in Table 5 and the SO_2 monitoring results for 2006 – 2008 are presented in Tables 7, 8 and 9.

3.1.1 Non-Automatic Monitoring Sites

Details of the non-automatic monitoring undertaken in the borough are shown below.

Table 4 – Details of Non- Automatic Monitoring Sites

Site No.	Location	X	Y	Pollutant Monitored	In AQMA?	Site Type	Relevant Exposure? *(Y/N with distance (m) to relevant exposure)*	Distance To Kerb Of Nearest Road *(N/A if not applicable)*
1	Holmer Lake	370963	305913	NO_2	N	Background	Y - 87.8	41.7
2/3/4	Cygnet Drive	370612	305540	NO_2	N	Background	Y - 14.1	24
5/6	Aqueduct	368997	305843	NO_2	N	Background	Y - 25.2	55.5
7	Ironbridge	366855	303608	NO_2	N	Kerbside	Y - 52.7	3.2
8/9/10	Bush House	368752	310043	NO_2	N	Roadside	Y - 8.9	11.3
11	Elephant & Castle	367660	311066	NO_2	N	Background	Y - 13.2	33.5
12/13/14	The Russetts	364663	310393	NO_2	N	Background	Y - 14.4	24.2
15	Wellington Solicitors	364867	311447	NO_2	N	Roadside	Y - 103.1	14.7
16/17/18	17 Castle Street	367901	312223	NO_2	N	Kerbside	Y - 6.3	0.8
19	Adeney	369688	317965	NO_2	N	Background	N	29.4

Site No.	Location	X	Y	Pollutant Monitored	In AQMA?	Site Type	Relevant Exposure? *(Y/N with distance (m) to relevant exposure)*	Distance To Kerb Of Nearest Road *(N/A if not applicable)*
20	Priorslee	371431	309412	NO_2	N	Background	Y - 10.2	57.7
21/22/23	South Staffs Station	-	-	NO_2	N	N/A	N/A	N/A

Telford and Wrekin Council currently undertake NO_2 monitoring at 12 NO_2 diffusion tubes sites. The diffusion tubes are supplied and analysed by Gradko utilising the 50% Triethanolamine (TEA) in acetone preparation method.

With regard to the application of a bias adjustment factor for the diffusion tubes, the LAQM.TG (09) and Review and Assessment Helpdesk recommends the use of a local bias adjustment factor where available and relevant to diffusion tube sites. Telford and Wrekin Council install duplicate diffusion tubes at South Staffordshire Council's M6 continuous monitoring station, however data for the monitoring station was unavailable for 2008 and therefore a bias correction factor could not be calculated. Telford and Wrekin Council also have a duplicate diffusion tube co-location at their continuous NO_2 monitoring analyser at the Aqueduct site. It is recommended that a triplicate diffusion tube co-location study be used to calculate a bias adjustment factor. In addition, data capture from the Aqueduct monitoring data for 2008 was not sufficient to calculate a local bias adjustment factor. In the absence of a local bias correction factor, the default bias correction factor for Gradko analysis using the 50% TEA in acetone method has been used. This factor, calculated as 0.93 for 2008 based on 16 studies has been obtained from the University of the West of England (UWE) website[9].

[9] http://www.uwe.ac.uk/aqm/review/R&Asupport/

3.2 Comparison of Monitoring Results with Air Quality Objectives

3.2.1 Nitrogen Dioxide

3.2.1.1 Automatic Monitoring Data

The 2008 data show no exceedences of the annual mean NO_2 objective at the automatic monitoring stations.

Table 5 – Results of Automatic Monitoring for Nitrogen Dioxide

Location	Within AQMA?	Description	Annual Mean Concentrations (µg/m^3)
			2008
Telford Aqueduct	N	Annual Mean NO_2 > 40 µgm^3	12.9
		NO_2 Hourly Mean > 200 µgm^3 for more than 18 times per year	0
		% Data Capture	92.6
Telford School	N	Annual Mean NO_2 > 40 µgm^3	11.5
		NO_2 Hourly Mean > 200 µgm^3 for more than 18 times per year	0
		% Data Capture	97.3

3.2.1.2 Diffusion Tube Monitoring Data

The NO_2 diffusion tube data are summarised in the table below. The full dataset (raw monthly mean values) are included in Appendix 2.

The 2008 diffusion tube results do not identify any exceedences of the AQS annual mean objectives for NO_2.

With respect to the hourly NO_2 objective, there are no sites at risk of exceedence of the hourly NO_2 AQS objective in 2008.

Table 6 – Results of Nitrogen Dioxide Diffusion Tubes (µg/m^3)

Site ID	Location	Within AQMA?	Data Capture 2008 %	Annual Mean Concentrations (µg/m^3) Adjusted for Bias		
				2006 (Bias Factor: 1.04)	2007 (Bias Factor: 0.93)	2008 (Bias Factor:0.93)
1	Holmer Lake	N	100	17.9	15.0	15.3
2/3/4	Cygnet Drive	N	100	21.1	17.7	18.2
5/6	Aqueduct	N	83.3	13.3	10.2	10.3

Site ID	Location	Within AQMA?	Data Capture 2008 %	Annual Mean Concentrations (µg/m^3) Adjusted for Bias		
				2006 (Bias Factor: 1.04)	2007 (Bias Factor: 0.93)	2008 (Bias Factor: 0.93)
7	Ironbridge	N	91.7	16.0	12.3	11.9
8/9/10	Bush House	N	100	26.6	22.3	23.9
11	Elephant & Castle	N	91.7	-	-	16.7
12/13/14	The Russetts	N	100	18.9	16.7	16.5
15	Wellington Solicitors	N	100	21.4	17.5	17.3
16/17/18	17 Castle Street	N	100	23.3	22.3	21.0
19	Adeney	N	75	10.0	8.7	7.3
20	Priorslee	N	75	30.7	22.1	23.4
21/22/23	South Staffs Station	N	94.4	-	-	32.0

3.2.2 Sulphur Dioxide (SO_2)

The 2008 results show that the SO_2 objectives are met at this site.

Table 7 – Results of SO_2 Automatic Monitoring: Comparison with 1-hour Mean Objective

Location	Within AQMA?	Data Capture 2008 %	Number of Exceedences of Hourly Mean (350 µg/m^3)
			2008
Telford Aqueduct	N	98.6	0
Telford School	N	99.3	0

Table 8 – Results of SO_2 Automatic Monitoring: Comparison with 24-hour Mean Objective

Location	Within AQMA?	Data Capture 2008 %	Number of Exceedences of Daily Mean (125 µg/m^3)
			2008
Telford Aqueduct	N	100	0
Telford School	N	100	0

Table 9 – Results of SO_2 Automatic Monitoring: Comparison with 15-minute Mean Objective

Location	Within AQMA?	Data Capture 2008 %	Number of Exceedences of 15-Minute Mean (266 μg/m^3)
			2008
Telford Aqueduct	N	96.1	0
Telford School	N	96.9	0

4 Road Traffic Sources

Telford and Wrekin Council has identified no roads or junctions that require assessment under the following criteria:

4.1 Narrow Congested Streets with Residential Properties Close to the Kerb

The criteria for assessment has changed since the previous round of Review and Assessment, this source has been reassessed. The criteria are listed below:

- Daily traffic flow (AADT) should be around 5,000 vehicles/day or more.
- A congested street will be one with slow moving traffic that is frequently stopping and starting due to pedestrian crossings, parked vehicles etc throughout much of the day (not just during rush hours). The average speed is likely to be less than about 25 kph (15 mph).
- A narrow street will be one with residential properties within 2 m of the kerb, and buildings on both sides of the road (the buildings on the other side of the road can be further from the road than 2 m).

Telford and Wrekin Council confirms that there are no identified congested streets with a flow above 5,000 vehicles per day and residential properties close to the kerb.

4.2 Busy Streets where People may Spend 1-Hour or More Close to Traffic

Telford and Wrekin Council confirms that there are no new/newly identified busy streets where people may spend 1 hour or more close to traffic.

4.3 Roads with a High Flow of Buses and/or Heavy Goods Vehicles

Traffic data assessed for the USA show no roads with high flows of buses and heavy goods vehicles >20%.

Telford and Wrekin Council confirms that there are no new/newly identified roads with high flows of buses and/or heavy goods vehicles.

4.4 Junctions

Telford and Wrekin Council confirms that there are no new/newly identified busy junctions/busy roads.

4.5 New Roads Constructed or Proposed Since the Last Round of Review and Assessment

Telford and Wrekin Council confirms that there are no new/proposed roads.

4.6 Roads with Significantly Changed Traffic

Traffic data assessed for the USA show no roads with significantly changed traffic flows of more than 25%.

Telford and Wrekin Council confirms that there are no new/newly identified roads with significantly changed traffic flows.

4.7 Bus and Coach Stations

The assessment considers both NO_2 and PM_{10} emissions at bus stations that are not enclosed with >2500 movements per day. There are no bus stations in Telford which fulfil these criteria.

Telford and Wrekin Council confirms that there are no relevant bus stations in their local authority area.

5 Other Transport Sources

5.1 Airports

The assessment for airports considers NO_2. If there are no airports in the local authority area, there is no need to proceed further with this part.

Telford and Wrekin Council confirms that there are no airports in their local authority area.

5.2 Railways (Diesel and Steam Trains)

The assessment for stationary trains considers SO_2 emissions, while the assessment for moving diesel trains considers NO_2 emissions. If there are no railways carrying diesel or steam trains in the local authority area, there is no need to proceed further with this part.

5.2.1 Stationary Trains

Telford and Wrekin Council confirms that there are no locations where diesel or steam trains are regularly stationary for periods of 15 minutes or more, with potential for relevant exposure within 15 m.

5.2.2 Moving Trains

Telford and Wrekin Council confirms that there are no locations with a large number of movements of diesel locomotives, and potential long-term relevant exposure within 30 m.

5.3 Ports (Shipping)

The assessment for shipping considers SO_2 emissions at busy ports with 5,000 and 15,000 movements per year and relevant exposure within 250 m. If there are no ports or shipping, there is no need to proceed further with this part.

Telford and Wrekin Council confirms that there are no ports or shipping that meet the specified criteria within their local authority area.

6 Industrial Sources

6.1 Industrial Installations

The assessment of industrial installations considers all of the regulated pollutants, although those most at risk of requiring further work are SO_2, NO_2, PM_{10} and benzene. A list of industrial processes in the borough is provided in Appendix 3.

6.1.1 New or Proposed Installations for which an Air Quality Assessment has been Carried Out

Telford and Wrekin Council has assessed new/proposed industrial installations, and concluded that it will not be necessary to proceed to a Detailed Assessment.

6.1.2 Existing Installations where Emissions have Increased Substantially or New Relevant Exposure has been Introduced

Telford and Wrekin Council confirms that there are no industrial installations with substantially increased emissions or new relevant exposure in their vicinity within its area or nearby in a neighbouring authority.

6.1.3 New or Significantly Changed Installations with No Previous Air Quality Assessment

There are 12 new Part B processes permitted by Telford and Wrekin Council since the last round of review and assessment. These include two cement and lime processes, six dry cleaners, one solvent degreasing process, two small waste oil burners and one roadstone coating process.

The cement and lime processes and roadstone coating process have been assessed with respect to the potential fugitive emissions of PM_{10}. The processes and distance to relevant exposure are listed below):

- Ennstone Johnston Ltd – Cement and Lime – 75m to relevant exposure
- Ennstone Johnston Ltd – Roadstone Coating – 100m to relevant exposure
- Weber Telford – Cement and Lime – 300m to relevant exposure

Background PM_{10} concentrations in Telford are low, typically 13-20µg/m^3, although exposure within 200m is considered as relevant for any background concentration. There are no issues with respect to dust complaints or significant dust emissions from these sites. Screening of the listed processes in accordance with the LAQM.TG (09) checklist 5.10 suggests that these processes are unlikley to contribute a risk to exceedence of the AQS objectives.

It will not be necessary to proceed to a Detailed Assessment.

6.2 Major Fuel (Petrol) Storage Depots

The assessment considers benzene, with respect to the 2010 objective.

There are no major fuel (petrol) storage depots within their local authority area.

6.3 Petrol Stations

The assessment considers benzene, with respect to the 2010 objective. Large petrol stations, where annual throughput is more than 2000 m^3 of petrol (2 million litres per annum), and with a busy road nearby of >30000 annual average daily traffic flows, require consideration with respect to relevant exposure.

Telford and Wrekin Council confirms that there are no petrol stations meeting the specified criteria**.**

6.4 Poultry Farms

Farms housing in excess of: 400,000 birds if mechanically ventilated, 200,000 birds if naturally ventilated, and 100,000 birds for any turkey unit, require consideration in this assessment, to establish whether there is relevant exposure within 100m of the poultry units. The assessment needs to consider only PM_{10}.

Telford and Wrekin Council confirms that there are no poultry farms in their local authority area meeting the specified criteria.

7 Commercial and Domestic Sources

7.1 Biomass Combustion

7.1.1 Biomass Combustion - Individual Installations

The assessment considers both PM_{10} and NO_2 objectives.

Telford and Wrekin Council has assessed six individual biomass combustion processes within their local authority area, which include:

- Oakengates Leisure Centre, Wrockwardine Road, Telford
- The Place, Limes Walk, Oakengates, Telford
- Hadley Learning Centre, Waterloo Road, Hadley Telford
- Shortwood School, Limekiln Lane, Wellington, Telford
- Old Park School, Alma Avenue, Dawley, Telford
- Downing House Residential Home, Severn Drive Dothill Telford

At the time of assessment, no emissions data was available for the listed biomass processes. Telford and Wrekin Council will request this information from the operators so that these processes maybe screened using the appropriate nomograms in the future.

7.1.2 Biomass Combustion – Combined Impacts (PM_{10} Emissions)

Telford and Wrekin Council confirms that there are no biomass combustion plants in their local authority area which meet this criteria.

7.2 Domestic Solid-fuel Burning (Sulphur Dioxide Emissions)

The assessment considers SO_2 emissions (only) from significant areas of residential properties that use solid fuel to heat their houses. 'Significant' areas are those of about 500 x 500 m with more than 50 houses burning coal/smokeless fuel as their primary source of heating. PM_{10} from domestic solid fuel burning is covered under the Biomass combustion – combined impacts section above.

Telford and Wrekin Council confirms that there are no areas of significant domestic fuel use in their local authority area.

8 Fugitive or Uncontrolled Sources

The assessment of fugitive and uncontrolled sources considers the PM_{10} objectives. This included consideration to quarries, landfill sites, opencast coal mining, waste transfer sites, and materials handling (i.e. ports, major construction sites). Only locations not covered by previous rounds of review and assessment, or where there is new relevant exposure, require consideration. In the case of proposed new sources, these are only required to be considered if planning approval has been granted.

Telford and Wrekin Council confirms that there are no potential sources of fugitive particulate matter emissions in their local authority area.

9 Conclusions and Proposed Actions

9.1 Conclusions from New Monitoring Data

The USA review of 2008 monitoring data has highlighted no measured exceedences of the AQS objectives across the Telford and Wrekin borough.

Based on the new monitoring data, no Detailed Assessment is required for any pollutant.

9.2 Conclusions from Assessment of Sources

The USA has reviewed new and significantly changed sources in the borough.

9.2.1 Road Sources

Telford and Wrekin Council has identified no roads or junctions that require assessment using the DMRB air quality model.

No Detailed Assessment is required for any road sources in Telford and Wrekin.

9.2.2 Other Sources

There are 12 new Part B processes permitted by Telford and Wrekin Council since the last round of review and assessment. These include two cement and lime processes, six dry cleaners, one solvent degreasing process, two small waste oil burners and one roadstone coating process. These processes have been considered with regard to their emissions and likely breach of air quality objectives and it is concluded that there are no significant releases to warrant a Detailed Assessment.

9.3 Proposed Actions

Proposed actions arising from the USA are as follows:

- Continue with current monitoring programme and ensure recommended data capture levels are maintained;
- Progress to a 2010 Annual Progress Report by April 2010.

10 References

- Highways Agency's Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (DMRB), Volume 11, Section 3, Part 1 Air Quality, May 2007, and accompanying spreadsheet DMRB Screening Method V1,03.xls. July 2007
- Local Air Quality Management Technical Guidance LAQM.TG(09). February 2009. Published by Defra in partnership with the Scottish Government, Welsh Assembly Government and Department of the Environment Northern Ireland
- Local Air Quality Management Policy Guidance LAQM.PG(09). February 2009. Published by Defra in partnership with the Scottish Government, Welsh Assembly Government and Department of the Environment Northern Ireland
- Shropshire Local Air Quality Management Group 2007 Local Air Quality Management Annual Progress Report
- Shropshire Local Air Quality Management Group 2006 Local Air Quality Management Updating and Screening Assessment

APPENDICES

Appendix 1 - Traffic Data

Data Source	Location	X	Y	%HDV *	AADT 2008	Previously Assessed?	Assessed in USA 2009 Using DMRB?	Reason for Assessment
DfT	M54	369740	309495	3.0	5222	Y	N	-
DfT	Halesfield 16, A4169	371000	304760	3.3	5450	Y	N	-
DfT	A518	375956	319265	4.4	5900	Y	N	-
DfT	Halesfield 7, A4169	371600	304740	3.3	6049	Y	N	-
DfT	M54	369695	309462	2.9	6483	Y	N	-
DfT	A4169	365630	305500	4.4	7432	Y	N	-
DfT	A5	372170	310870	5.5	8026	Y	N	-
DfT	M54	369793	309536	2.5	8099	Y	N	-
DfT	M54	369680	309450	3.0	8229	Y	N	-
DfT	A41	376160	317000	18.0	8314	Y	N	-
DfT	St. George's By-pass, A5	370768	310000	3.8	8997	Y	N	-
DfT	A41	374300	321100	17.0	9231	Y	N	-
DfT	A442	364000	314945	7.6	9329	Y	N	-
DfT	Kemberton Road, A4169	370750	304720	4.8	9561	Y	N	-
DfT	Kemberton Road, A4169	370600	304720	4.8	9561	Y	N	-
DfT	A4169	367000	305450	6.5	10191	Y	N	-
DfT	M54	369660	309670	14.5	10718	Y	N	-
DfT	Queensway, A442	370300	305410	4.5	12299	Y	N	-
DfT	Queensway, A442	370600	305500	4.5	12299	Y	N	-
DfT	Queensway, A442	365000	313625	4.9	13487	Y	N	-
DfT	Whitchurch Drive, A5223	365000	313096	3.6	13680	Y	N	-
DfT	A41	375556	319630	12.2	14673	Y	N	-

Appendix 1 (continued) - Traffic Data

Data Source	Location	X	Y	%HDV *	AADT 2008	Previously Assessed?	Assessed in USA 2009 Using DMRB?	Reason for Assessment
DfT	A41	375310	320310	12.2	14673	Y	N	-
DfT	Telford Way, A5	370685	309510	3.6	15470	Y	N	-
DfT	Brockton Way, A442	370677	304646	5.3	16156	Y	N	-
DfT	A518	370000	313600	3.7	16166	Y	N	-
DfT	Rampart Way, A5	370120	309400	4.1	16705	Y	N	-
DfT	A41	375745	319000	12.1	16825	Y	N	-
DfT	Lawley Drive, A5223	367422	308991	3.5	17017	Y	N	-
DfT	Queensway, A4169	369900	305440	4.5	18924	Y	N	-
DfT	A442	371006	303705	5.7	19052	Y	N	-
DfT	Wellington Road, A518	372743	315989	3.8	20881	Y	N	-
DfT	A464	372450	308800	11.4	21518	Y	N	-
DfT	M54	364600	310325	3.5	21971	Y	N	-
DfT	Queensway, A442	370006	310400	5.1	25276	Y	N	-
DfT	A442	370580	305150	4.9	28612	Y	N	-
DfT	Queensway, A442	368830	312250	5.5	30092	Y	N	-
DfT	Whitchurch Drive, A5223	366980	310600	3.6	31807	Y	N	-
DfT	M54	371030	309360	9.7	35392	Y	N	-
DfT	A5	361000	310450	9.4	36058	Y	N	-
DfT	M54	368350	310100	8.7	39975	Y	N	-
DfT	Queensway, A442	371000	305880	4.4	40584	Y	N	-
DfT	Queensway, A442	371056	308500	4.6	45685	Y	N	-
DfT	Queensway, A442	371250	307700	5.2	51009	Y	N	-

Appendix 2 - Nitrogen Dioxide Diffusion Tube Results 2008

Site Ref	Location	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Average	Bias Corrected Annual Mean 2008
1	Holmer Lake	11.0	19.3	12.4	22.9	22.7	9.3	12.8	11.7	17.8	15.4	17.3	25.5	16.5	15.3
2	Cygnet Drive	16.2	19.8	15.0	22.5	17.9	13.8	17.6	17.7	22.0	18.8	22.5	26.9	19.2	17.9
3	Cygnet Drive	15.3	25.0	14.6	21.3	18.5	13.3	18.3	18.8	24.4	19.8	20.9	26.9	19.8	18.4
4	Cygnet Drive	17.0	21.3	15.6	19.6	18.0	16.1	18.0	19.3	23.4	21.6	21.6	26.2	19.8	18.4
5	Aqueduct	8.4	14.4	8.1	13.7	-	1.8	-	7.0	12.3	10.9	13.3	19.0	10.9	10.1
6	Aqueduct	8.3	15.4	7.5	11.9	-	6.0	-	7.2	11.4	10.7	15.9	19.1	11.3	10.5
7	Ironbridge	8.9	16.2	8.8	16.7	-	6.8	11.4	8.8	12.2	12.5	15.4	22.8	12.8	11.9
8	Bush House	21.0	30.7	19.4	30.4	23.9	19.3	23.0	24.9	23.7	25.9	28.3	35.4	25.5	23.7
9	Bush House	20.6	26.8	19.6	29.7	22.4	22.4	26.6	24.7	30.8	23.5	30.7	34.6	26.0	24.2
10	Bush House	17.5	29.1	20.8	33.5	19.4	22.4	25.2	24.8	28.3	26.6	29.3	32.1	25.7	23.9
11	Elephant & Castle	14.3	25.5	15.7	22.3	14.6	12.0	13.7	14.2	21.4	19.6	24.3		18.0	16.7
12	The Russetts	12.7	25.1	13.4	21.3	19.4	10.1	15.2	14.4	20.2	14.2	20.7	36.9	18.6	17.3
13	The Russetts	12.0	22.9	15.1	18.9	17.6	11.2	15.3	14.2	22.3	14.0	18.4	27.1	17.4	16.2
14	The Russetts	12.0	20.6	13.0	21.5	17.9	11.6	12.9	13.6	22.6	16.2	18.7	26.2	17.2	16.0
15	Wellington Solicitors	12.0	23.6	12.8	24.3	19.0	12.2	16.0	14.3	22.2	15.4	20.6	30.9	18.6	17.3
16	17 Castle Street	17.4	26.3	22.0	29.0	25.0	0.2	31.1	16.8	24.6	22.1	25.9	31.7	22.7	21.1
17	17 Castle Street	15.4	26.7	20.9	26.3	25.4	16.6	19.0	15.2	26.3	22.4	25.0	30.7	22.5	20.9
18	17 Castle Street	17.8	28.9	22.7	24.6	21.9	15.6	18.7	16.3	24.6	23.9	24.4	31.4	22.6	21.0
19	Adeney	5.2	17.2	7.1	9.3	-	2.9	6.3	4.5	7.1	-	-	11.0	7.8	7.3

Exceedences of the annual mean objective are highlighted in bold

Appendix 2 - Nitrogen Dioxide Diffusion Tube Results 2008

Site Ref	Location	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Average	Bias Corrected Annual Mean 2008
20	Priorslee	26.0	-	20.2	28.0	20.3	18.3	-	25.6	28.4	25.5	-	34.0	25.1	23.4
21	South Staffs Station	23.3	38.2	31.2	49.0	36.2	28.2	35.4	26.8	41.1	33.3	32.6	44.4	35.0	32.5
22	South Staffs Station	22.6	31.5	27.2	48.1	53.1	23.0	30.0	25.9	38.0	29.5	34.3	44.4	34.0	31.6
23	South Staffs Station	22.5	35.8	-	-	45.1	25.8	34.7	26.4	41.1	32.8	31.1	47.6	34.3	31.9

Exceedences of the annual mean objective are highlighted in bold

Appendix 3 - List of Industrial Processes

Process Name	Process Type	PG Note	X	Y	New Source Since USA 2006?	Existing Process with New Exposure?	Substantial Change >30%?	Potentially Significant Release with Respect to AQOs?	Complaints?	Nomogram Screening Assessment Required?	Detailed Assessment Required?
Blockleys Brick Ltd	Ceramic Production	7	368453	312086	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Joseph Ash Galvanising	Galvanising	5	372068	308963	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Aga Consumer Products Ltd	Ferrous Metals	3	366814	304469	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Saint Gobain Pipelines plc	Ferrous Metals	3	367173	310755	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N
GKN Autostructures Ltd	Surface Treatment of Metals and Plastics	5	367833	312559	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
GKN Off Highway Systems Ltd	Surface Treatment of Metals and Plastics	5	367333	312603	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
W Corbett & Co (Galvanising) Ltd	Galvanising	5	371510	305156	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Metokote	Surface Treatment of Metals and Plastics	5	367736	312631	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Mahle Filter Systems UK Ltd	Non-Ferrous Metals	4	371310	305985	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
Grange Fencing Ltd	Timber Activities	6/2	371108	305265	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
TAFS (Salop) Ltd	Timber Activities	6/2	370280	311428	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Ennstone Johnstone Ltd	Mineral Activity	3/8 3/16	361623	311378	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
FP McCann Ltd	Cement and Lime	3/1	367813	306349	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N
Lafarge Aggregates Ltd	Cement and Lime	3/1	371401	305666	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Wrekin Shell Mouldings Ltd	Non-Ferrous Metals	2/4 2/8	371217	304963	N	N	N	N	N	N	N

Appendix 3 (Continued) - List of Industrial Processes

Process Name	Process Type	PG Note	X	Y	New Source Since USA 2006?	Existing Process with New Exposure?	Substantial Change >30%?	Potentially Significant Release with Respect to AQOs?	Complaints?	Nomogram Screening Assessment Required?	Detailed Assessment Required?
Hanson Premix	Cement and Lime	3/1	374753	318905	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Besblock Ltd	Cement and Lime	3/1	371227	305250	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Besblock Ltd	Cement and Lime	3/1	371407	305550	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Cemex UK Materials Ltd	Cement and Lime	3/1	369962	310781	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Supreme Concrete Ltd	Cement and Lime	3/1	369960	305091	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
TAFS Concrete Products Ltd	Cement and Lime	3/1	370282	311514	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Madeley Brass Castings Ltd	Non-Ferrous Metals	2/4 2/8	369961	305271	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
KN Wheels Ltd	Non-Ferrous Metals	2/4 2/6a	368899	310952	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Telford Copper Cylinders Ltd	Organic Chemicals	6/29	366332	311471	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Ricoh UK Products Ltd	Dye Manufacture and Printing	6/9	371874	309374	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Furrows (Telford) Ltd	Coating and SED Activity	6/34b	366404	311473	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
S.I.M Vehicle Consultancy Ltd	Coating and SED Activity	6/34b	367095	312592	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
CeDo	Coating Activity	6/17	371060	303815	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
DS & MR Fielding T/A Autocraft Telford	Coating and SED Activity	6/34b	370436	311210	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Link LockersLtd	Coating Activity	6/23 6/31	371359	304876	N	N	N	N	N	N	N

Appendix 3 (Continued) - List of Industrial Processes

Process Name	Process Type	PG Note	X	Y	New Source Since USA 2006?	Existing Process with New Exposure?	Substantial Change >30%?	Potentially Significant Release with Respect to AQOs?	Complaints?	Nomogram Screening Assessment Required?	Detailed Assessment Required?
Link LockersLtd	Metal Decontamination	2/09	371359	304876	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
Link 51 (Storage Products) Ltd	Coating Activity	6/23	371455	304944	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Bischof and Klein (UK) Ltd	Coating and SED Activity	6/17	368355	313073	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
DSG Donnington	Coating Activity	6/23	369900	314410	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Precision Colour Printing Ltd	Coating Activity &SED	6/16	371389	305349	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Doseley Motors Ltd	Coating and SED Activity	6/34b	367939	307443	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Ricoh UK Products Ltd	Coating and SED Activity	6/23	371793	309380	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
GKN Sankey Ltd	Coating Activity	6/23	367350	312650	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Denso Manufacturing UK Ltd	Metal Decontamination	2/9	367953	313112	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Telford Crematorium Ltd	Crematoria	5/2	372805	311098	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
G.S Unwin Body Centre Ltd	Coating and SED Activity	6/34b	368426	313352	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Foilex Ltd	Coating and SED Activity	6/32 6/45	370989	309237	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Tarmac Central Ltd	Cement and Lime	3/1	368270	312264	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N
Severn Valley Packaging Ltd	Coating and SED Activity	6/17	371240	303881	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
VC Crow and Co Ltd	Coating and SED Activity	6/17	370799	304984	N	N	N	N	N	N	N

Appendix 3 (Continued) - List of Industrial Processes

Process Name	Process Type	PG Note	X	Y	New Source Since USA 2006?	Existing Process with New Exposure?	Substantial Change >30%?	Potentially Significant Release with Respect to AQOs?	Complaints?	Nomogram Screening Assessment Required?	Detailed Assessment Required?
Denso Manufacturing UK Ltd	Coating Activity	6/31	367953	313112	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Peter Morris Cars	Waste Oil Combustion	1/1	364919	311404	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Webster Wilkinson Ltd	Non-Ferrous Metals	2/4	371557	304178	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
TCL Packaging Ltd	Coating Activity	6/17	368658	313173	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Grange Fencing Ltd	Timber Activities	6/3	371212	305289	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Ennstone Johnston Ltd	Cement & Lime	3/1	361503	311350	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N
Ennstone Johnston Ltd	Roadstone Coating	3/15a	361595	311386	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N
Dyno Rod	Small Waste Oil Burner	1/1	371575	305948	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N
Timpson Dry Cleaners	Dry Cleaner	6/46	305948	309616	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
Marks Motors	Small Waste Oil Burner	1/1	367727	306714	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N
Madeley Laundry & Dry Cleaning Centre	Dry Cleaner	6/46	369165	304308	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
Pritchards of Shropshire	Dry Cleaner	6/46	364761	311386	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
Pritchards of Shropshire	Dry Cleaner	6/46	374643	318902	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
Peter Posh Ltd	Dry cleaner	6/46	372168	308692	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
TTI Nitriding Services Ltd	Solvent Degreasing	6/45	368444	313804	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N

Appendix 3 (Continued) - List of Industrial Processes

Process Name	Process Type	PG Note	X	Y	New Source Since USA 2006?	Existing Process with New Exposure?	Substantial Change >30%?	Potentially Significant Release with Respect to AQOs?	Complaints?	Nomogram Screening Assessment Required?	Detailed Assessment Required?
Creases Dry Cleaners	Dry Cleaner	6/46	370396	313410	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
Weber	Cement & Lime	3/1	371452	306127	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N
J2R Ltd	Petrol Filling Station	1/14	364642	313641	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Asda Stores Ltd	Petrol Filling Station	1/14	370107	308904	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Wm Morrison Supermarkets plc	Petrol Filling Station	1/14	364734	311785	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Malthurst Services Ltd	Petrol Filling Station	1/14	368942	304524	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Red Lion Service Station Ltd	Petrol Filling Station	1/14	364560	310738	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
J Sainsbury plc	Petrol Filling Station	1/14	369568	309278	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Furrows Ltd	Petrol Filling Station	1/14	366510	311504	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Trench Lock 24/7 Ltd	Petrol Filling Station	1/14	368189	312459	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Shell UK Ltd	Petrol Filling Station	1/14	370758	314254	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Shell UK Ltd	Petrol Filling Station	1/14	368635	310752	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Tesco Stores Ltd	Petrol Filling Station	1/14	366805	310659	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Shell UK Ltd	Petrol Filling Station	1/14	371083	306403	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Shell UK Ltd	Petrol Filling Station	1/14	374326	319334	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Murco Petroleum Ltd	Petrol Filling Station	1/14	370791	303773	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Asda Stores Ltd	Petrol Filling Station	1/14	370889	312323	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Furrows Ltd	Petrol Filling Station	1/14	371188	304781	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Nix Service Stations Ltd	Petrol Filling Station	1/14	374491	319794	N	N	N	N	N	N	N