

final Summary for Consultation

following my contribution – written and in open hearing.

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My initial report was about the potential danger / air pollution likely to be created by fine particulate air pollution as a result of construction traffic for the SZC project.

1. my report concentrated on PM2.5 and smaller particulate air pollutants, and how I did not think EDF took this fully into account in their plan.
2. there are other pollutants likely to be created in large amounts, which I did not detail, but rely on others like my friend Fran Crowe who will respond to Ozone and others. We are concerned with NO2 (and variants of it - NOx) from car exhausts, VOC from industrial processes, and NH3 ammonia.
3. Being rural and coastal, and under developed, it is often claimed that we have little or no existing air pollution. This is incorrect. The A14 and A12 create lots of pollution hotspots, and we are just exiting some successful AQMA (air quality management areas) which we do not wish to replace with one around Sizewell. My own air quality monitoring shows regular occasional and existing air pollution areas.
4. Public Health England figures for 2019 - <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/search/air%20pollution#page/0/gid/1000043/pat/15/par/E92000001/ati/6/are/E12000006/iid/30101/age/230/sex/4/cid/4/tbm/1/page-options/ovw-do-0 tre-do-1 tre-ao-0>

| Indicator | Period | | England | East Midlands region | East of England region | London region | North East region | North West region | South East region | South West region | West Midlands region | Yorkshire and the Humber region |
|---|--------|--|---------|----------------------|------------------------|---------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|
| Fraction of mortality attributable to particulate air pollution | 2019 | | 5.1 | 5.3 | 5.5 | 6.4 | 3.6 | 4.5 | 5.2 | 4.1 | 5.3 | 4.8 |
| Air pollution: fine particulate matter | 2019 | | 9.0 | 9.4 | 9.7 | 11.4 | 6.2 | 7.9 | 9.1 | 7.3 | 9.4 | 8.4 |

New data

These show contemporary data for the East of England showing second highest national figures for pollution, and fractional figures for mortality attributable to that pollution – 5.5%.

My point is that we already have air pollution and it will not take much to put us into a dangerous situation locally.

5. Direct mitigation to prevent this fine particulate pollution does not exist (as it does with the coarser particulates – filters and washing etc). I have listed in my report, indirect mitigation to try to reduce the impact.

6. Air quality data is very localised. ‘Average’ figures can hide dangerous hotspots. Whilst I have reported about Transboundary pollution which is wind spread over wide areas, much pollution is created near to source, and geographical location can accentuated actual results.

Extract from Air Quality News article <https://airqualitynews.com/2021/05/27/better-data-is-critical-to-address-health-disparities-in-air-pollutions-impacts/>

admittedly a US based study, but the conclusions are valid

Without local data, estimates won't tell the full story

Estimates of air pollution's health impacts are often reported at the national scale, using modelled air data and regional or national health rates. This scale of reporting can mask important differences in impacts across regions, cities, and neighbourhoods.

By using hyperlocal air measurements from mobile monitoring and health data at the census block group scale, our analysis uncovered disparities and hotspots of impacts that would not have otherwise been recognized. We found that using less-detailed health data would've underestimated the number of deaths attributed to pollution by up to 50% in our Oakland, CA study area.

Air pollution results in deaths.

7. The SZC project will last decades, and the effect of the pollution may endure longer. Already the Climate Emergency crisis is bringing the quality of the Environment is uppermost in our minds and in forthcoming Legislation. The children around Leiston and Coastal Suffolk will suffer the effects of pollution through their childhood, their adolescence, and possibly their children too.

Children across the world are almost as concerned about air pollution as they are Covid-19, according to a new survey conducted by Global Action Plan and Blue air as part of the 'Freedom to breathe' campaign.

According to the survey, two-thirds (67%) of young people from China, India, the UK and the US are worried about how air pollution will affect their health. This is almost as much as they worry about the health impacts of Covid-19 at 72%.

In Britain, despite worry being less than the international average, children's level of worry is relatively high at 42% for air pollution and 57% for Covid-19.

The survey also revealed that children in the UK have the lowest level of agreement that adults are doing enough to reduce air pollution at 24%, in comparison children in India reported a higher level of agreement at 71%.

In India, young people report significant impacts of poor air quality in their day-to-day lives with 32% saying that before the pandemic, air pollution stopped them from playing outside or running as fast as they would like to every day.

The average result (combining all four countries) shows that the children overwhelmingly believe they should have the right to be able to breathe clean air (94%).

In light of these findings, Global Action Plan and Blueair have today (June 1) launched the 'Freedom to breathe' campaign.

The campaign aims to empower young people globally to jointly call on the United Nations to acknowledge their fundamental right to clean air.

From Air Quality news - <https://airqualitynews.com/2021/06/01/children%e2%80%afare%e2%80%afalmost-as-concerned-about-air-pollution-as-covid-19/> - my emphasis.