

From: [REDACTED]
To: manstonairport
Subject: Manston Airport - Deadline 3
Date: 15 February 2019 21:37:14
Attachments: [B67000926DD14DAB82F8A9A63B0A24B2.png](#)

Your reference for me: 20013718

Dear Sirs,

Following on from the hearing at the initial enquiry held in Margate Winter Gardens I was asked to supply a link to two things I mentioned during my submission.

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1) Adobe Huts for noise mitigation

One of the things I mentioned was the Adobe huts originally designed to be used in earthquake zones and now used in many schools near Heathrow as noise mitigation during outside lessons and play. Please see the link below:

[REDACTED]

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2) The effects of aircraft noise on children's learning

I also made reference to research which had been conducted regarding the effects of loud aircraft noise on children's learning and said I would supply a link. There is much research available on the subject as clearly it is a major concern for educators and parents. I have selected this example as it includes research from three different countries, so gives a wide reference base.

In the American Journal of Epidemiology which looked at schools in the UK, Netherlands and Spain for their research entitled **Exposure-Effect Relations between Aircraft and Road Traffic Noise Exposure at School and Reading Comprehension: The RANCH Project** the following was found:

“ In all three countries, the same inverse relation between aircraft noise exposure at school and reading comprehension was found (table 5, test of heterogeneity $p = 0.9$). In the Netherlands and Spain, a 20-dB(A) increase in aircraft noise was associated with a decrement of one eighth of a standard deviation on the reading test; in the United Kingdom, the decrement was one fifth of a standard deviation. The size of the effect did not differ for high and low socioeconomic position. In terms of reading age, when the national data relating to the reading comprehension tests were used (16, 17), one eighth of a standard deviation was equivalent to an 8-month difference in reading age in the United Kingdom and a 4-month difference in reading age in the Netherlands. No comparative national data were available for the Spanish ECL-2 test (18).” a link to this research is below:

[REDACTED]

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3)Traffic congestion

My final point was regarding the potential problems on roads which are not intended to carry more traffic than they are already experiencing. I include a table* from Highways England to show the increase in traffic from 200 to 2017 at just one junction near to the Dartford crossing, taking in the A2, M2 and A2050. It shows that in the year 2000 the total number of motor vehicles using that junction was **27,064** – increasing year on year so that by 2017 the total was **37,782**.

**please see table in separate email*

In addition to the increase in traffic shown on this table*, which might reasonably be expected to continue to increase in any case, year on year, a further influx of Heavy Goods Vehicles and Fuel Tankers back and forth along these roads to Manston would be adding greatly to the burden on the A2, M2 and Dartford Crossing.

A further consideration the QE2 Bridge, which along with the tunnels is referred to as the Dartford Crossing, which was closed 675 times from January 1 to December 31, 2017.

This is an average of 1.8 closures a day, either due to a road traffic collision, emergency repairs or even 'icicles'. Please see link to article below:



Yours sincerely,

Jill Saunder-Airs

- Table to be sent be separate email to follow



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