IGC Facility, Unit A, Lydia Becker Way, Oldham

Odour Assessment

Inspired Global Cuisine Ltd

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Making Sustainability Happen

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Appendices

1.0   Introduction

1.1   This report details an assessment undertaken to predict potential odour impact at existing sensitive receptors that may arise from the cooking operations at the Inspired Global Cuisine Limited (IGC) facility at Unit A Lydia Becker Way, Oldham OL9 9AB. The building has approval for B8 use and planning permission has now been granted to increase this use to provide a flexible B2/B8/E(g) use.

1.2   The site is located approximately 2.8km to the west of Oldham town centre, off Lydia Becker Way. The site is largely surrounded in all direction by residential uses, however small scale industrial/commercial uses are located immediately to the south and south west, and the Radclyffe Athletics Centre and School are located adjacent to the north east and along Broad Oak Road to the south.

1.3   The site comprises commercial kitchen ventilation to the Staff Restaurant space, a smaller commercial cookline in the Development Kitchen along with extract from food processing/production equipment. All processes vent via three stacks which will terminate at roof level. The stacks will be a total of 19m from ground level.

1.4   Cooking operations at the IGC facility are anticipated to occur for 24 hours a day Monday to Friday, 8 hours on a Saturday and 6 hours on a Sunday. The kitchen extract stack is only likely to operate for a few hours each day for preparation and when the canteen is open.

1.5   The assessment has been undertaken using the AERMOD atmospheric dispersion model. Odour concentrations associated with the one kitchen extract stack and the two cooking exhaust stacks have been modelled at a number of representative existing sensitive receptor points.

2.0   POLICY LEGISLATION AND GUIDANCE

Odour Legislation and Planning Policy

2.1   The Environmental Protection Act 1990[1] is the legal framework dealing with odour from industrial, trade or business premises. If odour is present in sufficient quantity, this may constitute a statutory nuisance. The Local Authority is placed under a duty to inspect, detect any nuisance and to serve abatement notices where necessary.

2.2   The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)[2], introduced in March 2012 and revised in December 2024, sets out planning policy for England. Paragraph 198 planning policies and decisions should ensure that "development is appropriate for its location" and that "the 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" should be taken into account.

2.3   The Planning Practice Guidance is an online based resource[3] which supports the NPPF. The Planning Practice Guidance does not give any definitions of odour nor does it provide any planning guidance in relation to odour. Within the Air Quality section, in Paragraph 001, odour is mentioned; "Odour and dust can also be a planning concern, for example, because of the effect on local amenity".

2.4   Pollution is defined within the Planning Practice Guidance as "*anything that affects the quality of land, air, water or soils, which might lead to an adverse impact on human health, the natural environment or general amenity. Pollution can arise from a range of emissions, including…odour*".

Environment Agency H4 Odour Management Guidance

2.5   The Environment Agency (EA) has produced a horizontal guidance note on odour management[4], designed for operators of EA regulated processes.

2.6   An odour unit is a measure of the concentration of a mixture of odorous compounds and is determined by means of olfactometry.

2.7   Odour unit values are measured by a standard method given in BSEN13725; 2003 on olfactometry. An odour unit as defined by the CEN standard is 1 ouE. (European Odour Unit) where 1 ou_E/m^3 is the point of detection.

2.8   The guidance note recognises that not all odours have the same potential to cause annoyance and odours from, for example, sewage treatment tends to be more 'offensive' than, those from the brewing or baking industries. This has led to a suggested indicative odour exposure criterion of $3ouE/m^3$ for odours associated with wastewater treatment, compared to $6ou_E/m^3$ for brewery and bakery processes. However the most offensive odours associated with processes involving decaying animal or septic effluent for example, should be considered at $1.5ou_E/m^3$ (98th percentile of 1-hour mean concentration).

2.9   Odour is subjective and therefore what one person may find offensive the next person may not. A rapidly fluctuating odour is often more noticeable than a steady background odour at a low concentration. People can detect and respond to odour exposure that lasts as little as

[1] Environmental Protection Act, 1990

[2] Department for Communities and Local Government, National Planning Policy Framework, December 2024

[3] http://planningguidance.communities.gov.uk/
[4] Environment Agency, Technical Guidance Note H4 – Odour Management, 2011

one or two seconds. Factors that are examined when considering the existence of a statutory nuisance are:

- Type of odour;
- Wind strength and direction;
- Duration of odour;
- Time of day; and
- How often it occurs.

3.0   PREDICTIVE ASSESSMENT

Atmospheric Dispersion Modelling

3.1   The EA H4 Odour Management guidance recommends specific software tools that can be used for odour modelling purposes, which can be categorised as either steady state Gaussian models, or non-steady state Lagrangian models.

3.2   Emissions to atmosphere from the proposed three odour exhaust stacks have been modelled using AERMOD (Lakes Environmental), to test the specification and assumptions of site design of the cooking and kitchen exhausts at the IGC Facility. AERMOD is classed as a steady state Gaussian model, specifically listed within the EA H4 Odour Management document as suitable for detailed odour assessment.

3.3   The AERMOD model uses all input data, including the characteristics of the release (i.e. rate, temperature, velocity, height, location, etc.), meteorological data and the effect of buildings adjacent to the proposed emission points (where appropriate), to predict the concentration of the substance of interest at a specified point or as contour plots over the area of interest.

3.4   Sequential hourly meteorological data and the locations of the buildings are used within AERMOD to predict the concentration of each substance at each point for each hour over the course of a year. This allows long-term mean and short-term peak ground level concentrations to be estimated over the modelled area, as required.

Model Scenario

3.5   The modelling exercise has been undertaken to test assumptions relating to the requirement for odour control at the facility. Inspired Global Cuisine operate a similar facility at a site in Gorton and have provided SLR with odour concentration data from this site.

Model Inputs

3.6   A number of existing sensitive human receptors (referred to as ESR 1 to ESR 17) have been selected for consideration in the odour assessment. These have been chosen based on their sensitivity and their proximity to the kitchen/cooking exhaust stacks.

3.7   Details of these receptors are provided in Table 1, and their locations are shown on drawing 002.

Table 1: Existing Sensitive Human Receptors Considered in Odour Assessment					
Receptor	Address	Location		Bearing from Site	Approx. Distance to Stacks (m)
		Easting	Northing		
ESR 1	Mill Fold Gardens	389827.9	405058.8	South east	295
ESR 2	Gradient Close	389845	405151.5	East south east	266
ESR 3	Radclyffe School	389852.1	405390	North east	295
ESR 4	Broomes Park	389923.4	405502	North east	414
ESR 5	Hunt Lane	390114.5	405374.8	North east	529

Table 1: Existing Sensitive Human Receptors Considered in Odour Assessment					
Receptor	Address	Location		Bearing from Site	Approx. Distance to Stacks (m)
		Easting	Northing		
ESR 6		390138.2	405287.5	East north east	539
ESR 7		389642.1	405454.9	North	212
ESR 8	Ferney Field Road	389520.3	405346	North west	125
ESR 9		389768.7	405522.4	North	322
ESR 10	Cavalier Square	389524.8	404998	South	260
ESR 11	Lydia Becker Way	389449.6	405104.7	South south west	205
ESR 12	Shayfield Avenue	389400.3	405459	North west	290
ESR 13	Derwent Drive	390168.1	405008.8	South east	615
ESR 14	North Dean Park	390319.9	405328	East north east	729
ESR 15	Lowcroft Crescent	389664.4	405597.5	North	355
ESR 16	St Herberts Primary School	390289.6	405467	North east	724
ESR 17	Ferney Field Road	389563.3	405392.9	North west	145

3.8   In addition to selected existing sensitive receptors, a uniform Cartesian grid has also been modelled. The parameters of the modelled Cartesian grid are included in Table 2.

Table 2: Uniform Cartesian Grid Parameters		
Parameter	X	Y
South West Grid Coordinates	389753.18	405306.41
Number of Points	85	85
Spacing (m)	20	20
Length (m)	1,680	1,680
Total Number of Grid Receptors	7,225	

Meteorology

3.9 Meteorological data has a major significant influence in the determination of the dispersion of odour from a given source. In modelling terms, the meteorological data input into the model will determine the dispersion characteristics of odour from the IGC facility and therefore it will affect the predicted odour concentrations at existing receptors as well as distribution of contours of predicted odour levels at the site boundary.

3.10 Meteorological data has been obtained from Manchester Meteorological Station, which is considered to be the most representative of on-site conditions.

3.11 Five years of hourly sequential data have been obtained from ADM Ltd, for the latest five year period (2020 to 2024), with each year of data being considered separately within the model. The year with the highest odour concentration predicted across the five-year period has been presented within this report.

Surface Characteristics

3.12 The predominant characteristics of land use in an area provide a measure of the vertical mixing and dilution that is likely to take place in the atmosphere due to factors such as surface roughness and albedo.

3.13 The met data used within the assessment has been processed using AERMET software which allows for the incorporation of the surface characteristics around the proposed development site.

3.14 Examination of the local setting shows that the IGC facility is located in an urban location, with existing residential, commercial and industrial uses surrounding the site. Surface roughness values 1.0 for urban uses have therefore been applied within the model. The modelled results should therefore be more representative of the land-uses which surround the site.

Terrain

3.15 To consider the impact of terrain surrounding the site on the dispersion of pollutants, x.y.z format terrain data has been used in the model.

Emission Parameters for Odour Sources

3.16 The IGC facility will emit odour from three exhaust stacks located on the roof of the building, each approximately 19m high. It is understood that the odour extract system to be installed will have a discharge velocity of 12m/s based on a stack diameter of 1m, as provided in the odour assessment review report produced by Halton.

3.17 The site comprises commercial kitchen ventilation to the Staff Restaurant space, a smaller commercial cookline in the Development Kitchen along with extract from food processing/production equipment.

3.18 It is anticipated that odours emitted from the facility will be broadly in line with those currently emitted at the IGC facility in Gorton. The odour emission rate has been obtained from odour measurements taken from the cooking exhaust stacks at the Gorton site.

3.19 The odour concentration provided is based on testing of odour emissions from the cooking extract stacks at the Gorton site ($2159 ou_E/m^3$). An associated emission rate has been calculated using this and the discharge velocity information provided in the Halton report.

3.20 The odour emissions from the kitchen exhaust stack are anticipated to be much lower than those of the cooking exhausts, as this stack exhausts from a much less intensive cooking area in the canteen. The kitchen exhaust stack will also have a grease filtration system installed, and will only operate for a few hours each day, for preparation and when the canteen is open. However, the cooking exhaust emission rate has been applied to the

kitchen exhaust stack and this has been ran for the same operational hours as the cooking exhausts, to provide a conservative assessment.

3.21   Details of the odour sources included in the model are based on the above odour extract system design, and are shown in Table 3, below. The location of the stacks is shown in Appendix A.

Table 3: Odour Source and Emission Rate								
Odour Source Model Reference	Odour Source Description	SW Corner / Centre Grid Reference		Emission Rate (OU/s)	Height (m)	Diameter (m)	Gas Exit Flow Rate (m3/s)	Base Elevation (m)
		X	Y					
O1	Kitchen Exhaust 1	389594	405251					
O3	Cooking Exhaust 1	389596	405249	20348.14	19.0	1	9.42	112
O4	Cooking Exhaust 2	389597	405248					

Treatment of Buildings

3.22   Building downwash occurs when the aerodynamic turbulence induced by nearby buildings cause a pollutant, emitted from an elevated point source, to be mixed rapidly toward the ground (downwash), resulting in higher ground-level concentrations.

3.23   If buildings are present within a distance of 5 times the height of a point source stack, they can be modelled in AERMOD to assess the impact of building downwash on the odour concentrations.

3.24   Several buildings have been included within the model and these are detailed in Table 4 and Figure 1 below.

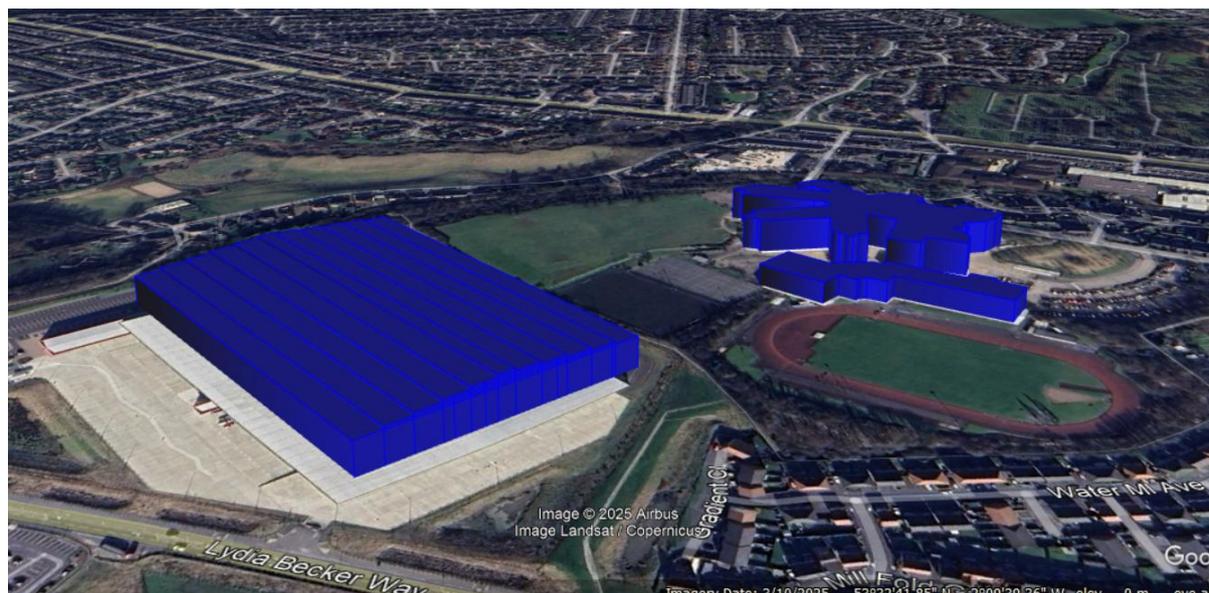| Table 4: Buildings						
Building Number	Building Name in Model	Building Description	Base Elevation (m)	Height of Building (m)	Grid Reference of SW Corner/ Centre of Circle	
					X	Y
1	BLD_1	IGC Facility Building	112	22	389750	405163
2	BLD_2	Radclyffe athletics centre	115.59	12	389861	405332
3	BLD_3	Radclyffe School	116.49	19	389856	405455

Figure 1: Location of Buildings in Model

Benchmark Criteria

3.25 The EA H4 Odour guidance provides different benchmark criteria for various odour sources based on the offensiveness of the odour source, categorised as either 'less offensive', 'moderately offensive' or 'most offensive'.

3.26 An odour benchmark criteria is assigned to each category as $C_{98,\ 1\text{-hour}}$ $5ou_E/m^3$ for less offensive, $C_{98,\ 1\text{-hour}}$ $3ou_E/m^3$ for moderately offensive odours and $C_{98,\ 1\text{-hour}}$ $1.5ou_E/m^3$ for most offensive odours.

3.27 The EA H4 guidance states that most odours regulated by the EA fall in to the $C_{98,\ 1\text{-hour}}$ $3ou_E/m^3$ benchmark category.

3.28 There are a mixture of sensitive receptor types surrounding the IGC facility, including residential dwellings, a school, commercial buildings and leisure facilities. Residential and school receptors are classed as highly sensitive as receptors are likely to be present for long periods of time and would expect a high level of amenity. The commercial and leisure facility receptors are classed as less sensitive than residential receptors as users of these are not present continuously and would expect less amenity as they would in their home.

3.29 The odours emitted from the IGC facility are likely to be relatively pleasant and therefore in accordance with the EA odour guidance would be classed as a 'less offensive' odour. There are no oils and/or fat frying processes at the IGC Oldham Facility.

3.30 Therefore, in order to be robust, a level of $C_{98,\ 1\text{-hour}}$ $5ou_E/m^3$ has been adopted for the assessment (98th percentile of 1-hour mean concentration). This criterion applies at all existing residential/school receptors included within the assessment. It is considered that a level of $C_{98,\ 1\text{-hour}}$ $5ou_E/m^3$ is overly robust to apply to the lesser sensitive commercial/leisure facility receptors included in the assessment, as these users are less sensitive to odour impacts as described above.

Modelling Uncertainties

3.31 The odour assessment has adopted a conservative approach to try to address the uncertainties involved with dispersion modelling. The following steps have been taken in order to reduce uncertainty of the predicted modelled results.

3.32   Emission rates have been based on measured odour concentrations of a similar process at the IGC site in Gorton. The emission rate of the kitchen exhaust stack is likely to be much less than that modelled in the assessment and therefore the results are likely to provide an overestimation of impacts, rather than an underestimation.

3.33   The odour stacks are to be operational for 24 hours a day Monday to Friday, for 8 hours on Saturday and 6 hours on Sunday each week. Time variable emissions have been applied to the three stacks in order to represent the actual operational time of the stacks. The kitchen exhaust stack will only operate for a few hours each day, for preparation and when the canteen is open. However, this stack has been ran for the same operational hours as the cooking exhausts, to provide a conservative assessment.

3.34   In order to address uncertainties within the meteorological data, the model has included the latest five-year period of meteorological data available, in accordance with the EA H4 odour guidance. Each individual year of met data has been run separately, and the highest results presented.

3.35   Terrain data has been included in .xyz format in order to address uncertainties relating to the dispersion of odour in the vicinity of the facility.

4.0 ODOUR DISPERSION MODELLING RESULTS

4.1 Odour concentrations, as a result of the operation of the IGC Facility, have been modelled at existing receptor locations, as well as across a receptor grid which covers the site and surrounding area (see Tables 1 and 2). Concentrations have been predicted for each of the five years of meteorological data (i.e. 2020 to 2024).

4.2 The assessment has considered the $C_{98, \text{1-hour}}$ $5ou_E/m^3$ as the benchmark criteria, as this is the criteria applicable for sensitive receptors based on a 'less offensive' odour source. i.e., residential neighbours. It is considered that a level of $C_{98, \text{1-hour}}$ $5ou_E/m^3$ is overly robust to apply to the lesser sensitive commercial/leisure facility receptors included in the assessment, as these users are less sensitive to odour impacts as described in Section 3 of this report.

4.3 The highest predicted $C_{98, \text{1-hour}}$ odour concentration across the five-year period assessed was calculated to be $C_{98, \text{1-hour}}$ $5.04ou_E/m^3$ at receptor ESR 17. This receptor location represents the rear garden of a residential receptor off Ferney Field Road.

4.4 Odour concentrations have also been modelled across a receptor grid. This allows odour contour plots to be produced, which show the extent of the area across which the benchmark level of $C_{98, \text{1-hour}}$ $5ou_E/m^3$ is exceeded.

4.5 The $C_{98, \text{1-hour}}$ contour plot for the year in which the highest odour concentration has been predicted (2022) is shown in Drawing 002.

4.6 The drawing shows that the $C_{98, \text{1-hour}}$ $5ou_E/m^3$ is only very marginally exceeded at the rear garden of ESR 17. All other receptors considered fall outside of the the $C_{98, \text{1-hour}}$ $5ou_E/m^3$ benchmark contour.

Discussion of Results

4.7 The results of the assessment show that the odour emissions from the IGC Facility are predicted to fall below the $C_{98, \text{1-hour}}$ $5ou_E/m^3$ benchmark criteria at all receptors considered, aside from the rear garden of ESR 17 where a marginal exceedance of $0.4ou_E/m^3$ is predicted to occur.

4.8 The measured emission rate from the cooking exhaust stack at the IGC Gorton facility has been applied to all stacks modelled in the assessment at the IGC Oldham facility. It is expected that the odours emitted from the kitchen exhaust stack are likely to be much less than that modelled in the assessment, as this stack exhausts from a much less intensive cooking area in the canteen. The kitchen exhaust stack will also have a grease filtration system installed, and will only operate for a few hours each day, for preparation and when the canteen is open. However, the cooking exhaust emission rate has been applied to the kitchen exhaust stack and this has been ran for the same operational hours as the cooking exhausts, to provide a conservative assessment.

4.9 Given the robust emission rates used in the assessment, the results are considered to provide a slight overestimation of actual odour impact and therefore there is not likely to be any exceedance of the $C_{98, \text{1-hour}}$ $5ou_E/m^3$ at any receptor.

4.10 Based on the above, the assessment has shown that odour emissions from the IGC facility are not significant and further mitigation of the emissions before release to atmosphere is not required.

4.11 It is recommended that odour sampling is undertaken at the IGC facility in Oldham during commissioning to confirm that the design of the kitchen/cooking exhaust system is sufficient to demonstrate the level of odour being emitted from the odour exhaust stacks meets the above criteria.

5.0   CONCLUSIONS

Odour Dispersion Modelling

5.1   Odour dispersion modelling has been undertaken using AERMOD to consider the potential for odour effects from the cooking operations at the Inspired Global Cuisine Limited (IGC) facility at Unit A Lydia Becker Way, Oldham OL9 9AB, based on the latest design information available.

5.2   Odour concentrations have been predicted at existing sensitive receptor locations, as well as across a receptor grid, which incorporates the entire site and surrounding area. The predicted odour concentrations have been compared against a benchmark level of $C_{98, \text{1-hour}}$ $5ou_E/m^3$ for all receptors. It is considered that a level of $C_{98, \text{1-hour}}$ $5ou_E/m^3$ is overly robust to apply to the lesser sensitive commercial/leisure facility receptors included in the assessment, as these users are less sensitive to odour impacts as described in Section 3 of this report.

5.3   The results of the assessment show that the odour emissions from the IGC Facility are predicted to fall below the $C_{98, \text{1-hour}}$ $5ou_E/m^3$ benchmark criteria at all receptors considered, aside from the rear garden of ESR 17 where a marginal exceedance of $0.4ou_E/m^3$ is predicted to occur.

5.4   The measured emission rate from the cooking exhaust stack at the IGC Gorton facility has been applied to all stacks modelled in the assessment at the IGC Oldham facility. It is expected that the odours emitted from the kitchen exhaust stack are likely to be much less than that modelled in the assessment, as this stack exhausts from a much less intensive cooking area in the canteen. The kitchen exhaust stack will also have a grease filtration system installed, and will only operate for a few hours each day, for preparation and when the canteen is open. However, the cooking exhaust emission rate has been applied to the kitchen exhaust stack and this has been ran for the same operational hours as the cooking exhausts, to provide a conservative assessment.

5.5   Given the robust emission rates used in the assessment, the results are considered to provide a slight overestimation of actual odour impact and therefore there is not likely to be any exceedance of the $C_{98, \text{1-hour}}$ $5ou_E/m^3$ at any receptor.

5.6   Based on the above, the assessment has shown that odour emissions from the IGC facility are not significant and further mitigation of the emissions before release to atmosphere is not required.

5.7   It is recommended that odour sampling is undertaken at the IGC facility in Oldham during commissioning to confirm that the design of the kitchen/cooking exhaust system is sufficient to demonstrate the level of odour being emitted from the odour exhaust stacks meets the above criteria.

Appendix A   Methodology for Odour Assessment

IGC Facility, Unit A, Lydia Becker Way, Oldham

Odour Assessment

Inspired Global Cuisine Ltd

SLR Project No.: 440.v13945.00001/002

2 December 2025

A.1   Atmospheric Dispersion Modelling

The atmospheric dispersion model AERMOD (Lakes Environmental) has been used to assess the potential odour impacts associated with the operation of the cooking and kitchen exhaust stacks. This dispersion model is widely used and accepted for the purpose of undertaking assessments to support both planning and Environmental Permit applications.

A.2   Meteorological Data

The meteorological data used in the air quality modelling has been obtained from ADM Limited and is from the Manchester recording station, covering the period between 1st January 2020 and 31st December 2025.

The site is located at an altitude of approximately 119m AOD. The Manchester Airport recording station is located approximately 22.8km to the south, at an altitude of 78.3m AOD, and is therefore considered to be most representative of the conditions at the site.

The 2020 to 2024 wind roses for the Manchester Airport meteorological recording station are shown in Figure A1, overleaf. Each year has been run separately in the model.
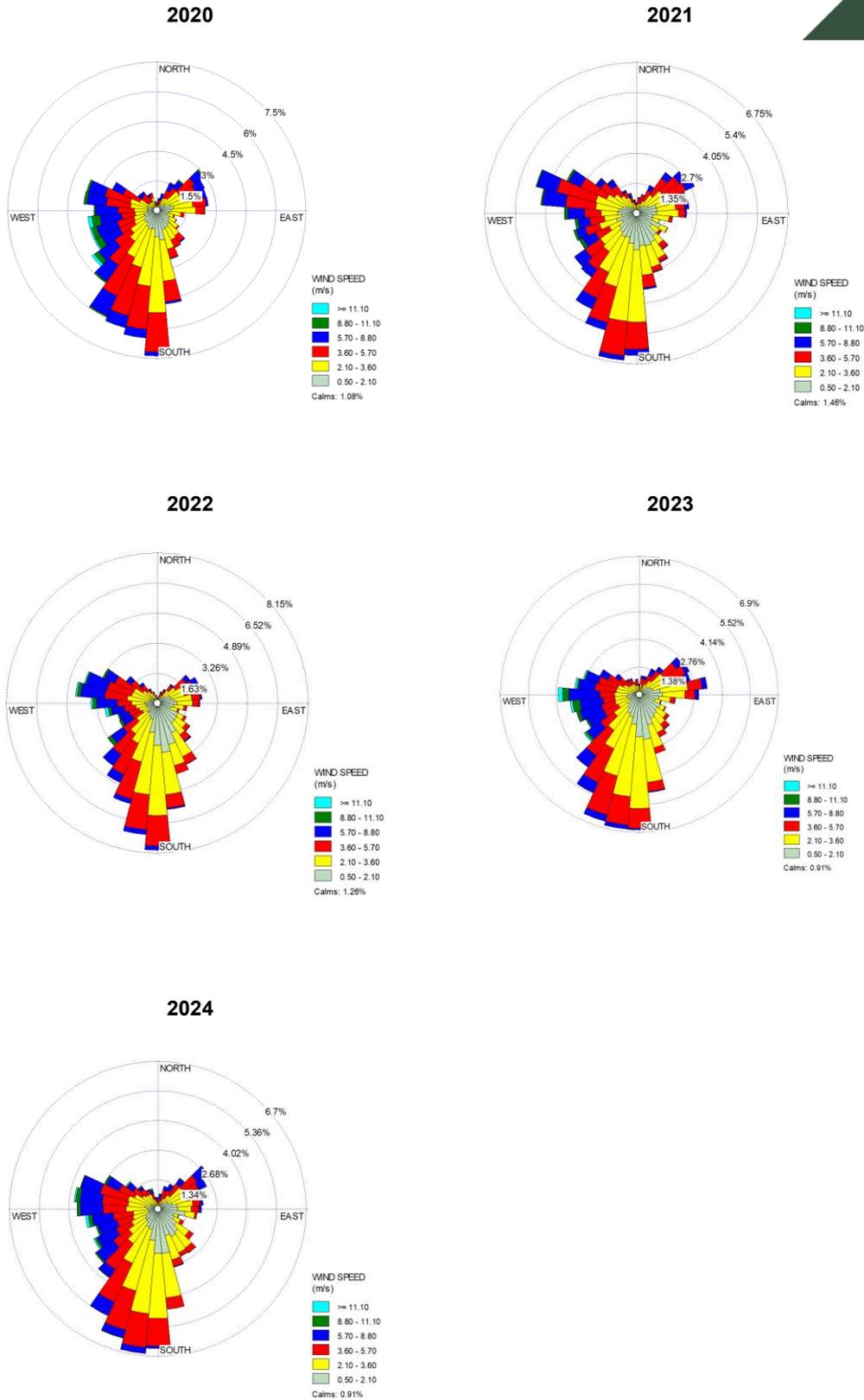
2020

2021

2022

2023

2024

Figure a1: 2020 to 2024 Wind Roses for Manchester Meteorological Recording Station

A.3 Surface Characteristics

The predominant characteristics of land use in an area provides a measure of the vertical mixing and dilution that takes place in the atmosphere due to factors such as surface roughness and albedo.

The meteorological data has been processed using AERMET, the supporting meteorological pre-processing software (Lakes Environmental, Version 13.0), to enable the surface characteristics to be set in the model.

The values set within the model are included in Table A1.

Table A1: Surface Characteristics Included in Model	
Setting	Urban
Albedo	0.2075
Bowen ratio	1.625
Surface roughness	1m

A.4 Terrain

To consider the impact of terrain surrounding the site, on the dispersion of pollutants, OS Terrain 5 data has been used in the model (in x.y.z format). This has been processed using the in-built AERMAP terrain processor.

A.5 Emission Parameters

Information regarding the stacks has been provided by Inspired Global Cuisine Ltd. The parameters included in the model are shown in Table 3 of this report. The locations of the exhausts in the model are shown in Figure B2.
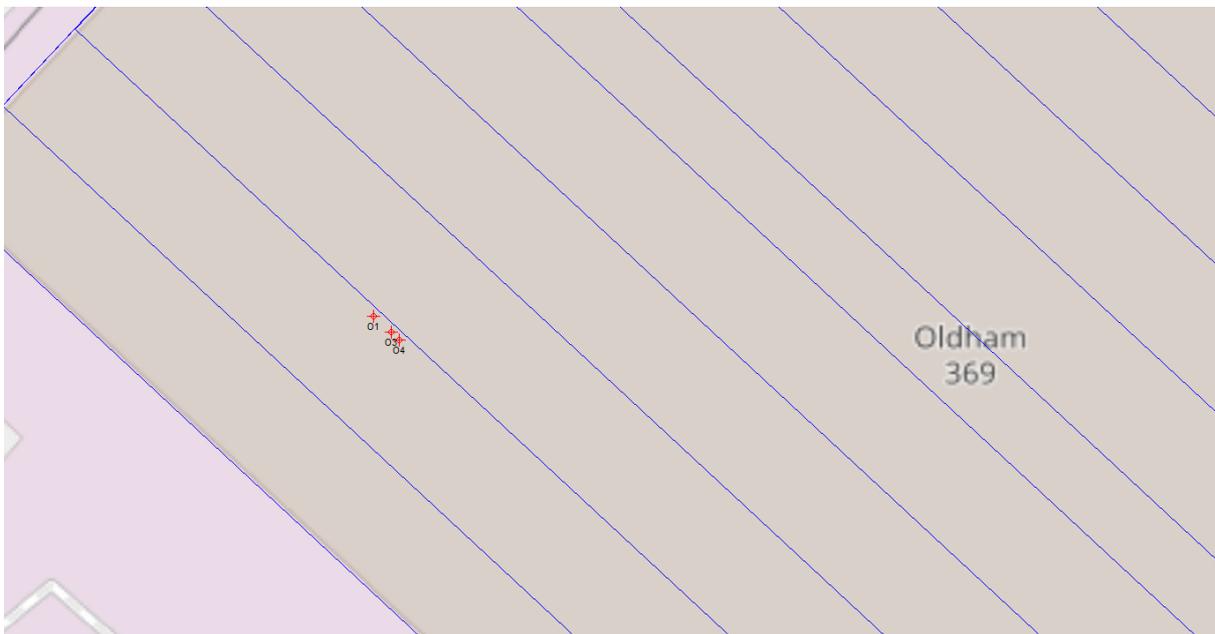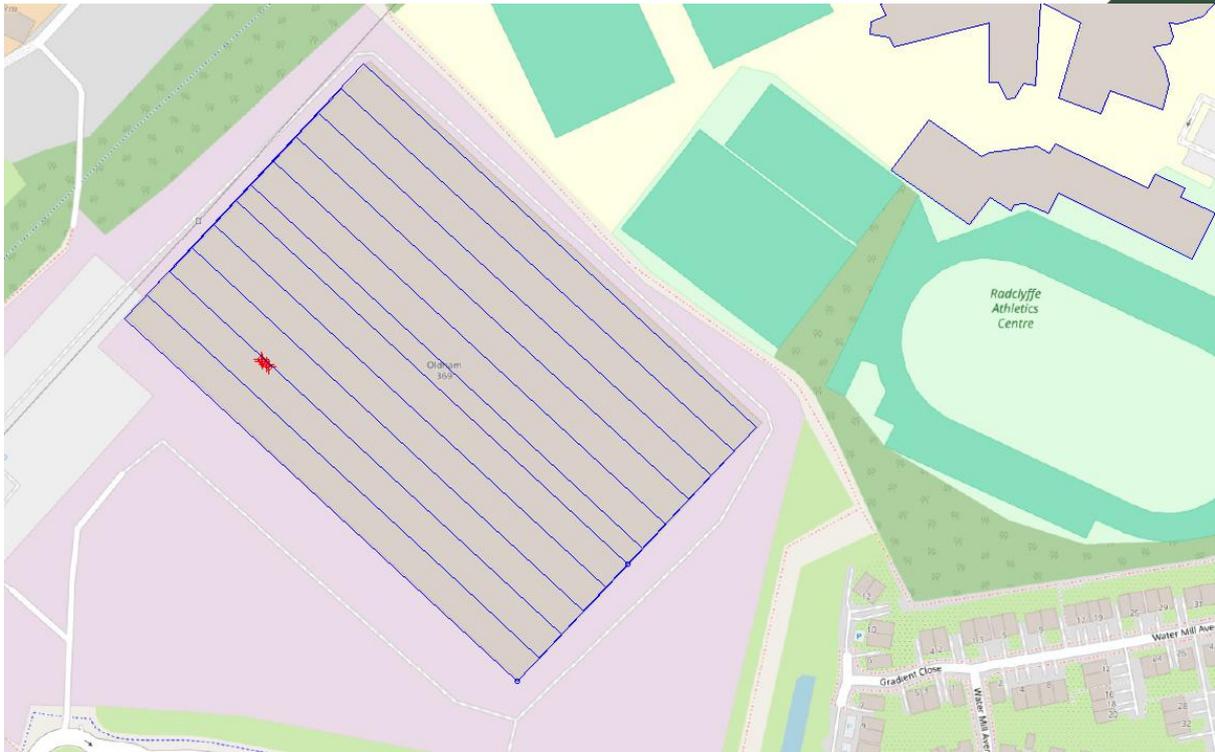
Figure A2: Location of Kitchen and Cooking exhaust Stacks in Model

Appendix B Predicted Odour Concentrations for Existing Sensitive Human Receptors

IGC Facility, Unit A, Lydia Becker Way, Oldham

Odour Assessment

Inspired Global Cuisine Ltd

SLR Project No.: 440.v13945.00001/002

2 December 2025

B.1   Predicted Odour Concentrations

C.1   The predicted odour concentrations for the existing sensitive receptors and points across the receptor grid, for each year of meteorological data, are shown below.

Odour				2020			
						2159 oue	
				PC	PC	PC	
RECEPTOR	ADDRESS	GRID REFERENCE		98th %ile	98th %ile	98th %ile	
		X	Y	oue/m^3	oue/m3	oue/m3	
ESR 1		389827.86	405058.84			0.91	
ESR 2		389844.96	405151.47			1.98	
ESR 3		389852.06	405389.98			1.72	
ESR 4		389923.39	405501.97			1.33	
ESR 5		390114.45	405374.81			0.66	
ESR 6		390138.15	405287.46			0.68	
ESR 7		389642.12	405454.89			3.30	
ESR 8		389520.30	405345.97			3.02	
ESR 9		389768.69	405522.40			2.27	
ESR 10		389524.77	404997.95			0.71	
ESR 11		389449.55	405104.65			2.61	
ESR 12		389400.30	405459.02			1.43	
ESR 13		390168.06	405008.77			0.44	
ESR 14		390319.88	405328.02			0.41	
ESR 15		389664.35	405597.48			2.03	
ESR 16		390289.61	405467.04			0.34	
ESR 17		389563.30	405392.94			4.20	
Maximum Modelled Grid Concentration							
						0.00	

							2159 oue	
						PC	PC	PC
RECEPTOR	ADDRESS	GRID REFERENCE			98th %ile	98th %ile	98th %ile	
		X	Y		oue/m^3	oue/m3	oue/m3	
ESR 1	0	389827.86	405058.84				1.37	
ESR 2	0	389844.96	405151.47				2.55	
ESR 3	0	389852.06	405389.98				1.92	
ESR 4	0	389923.39	405501.97				1.42	
ESR 5	0	390114.45	405374.81				0.81	
ESR 6	0	390138.15	405287.46				0.68	
ESR 7	0	389642.12	405454.89				3.71	
ESR 8	0	389520.30	405345.97				3.21	
ESR 9	0	389768.69	405522.40				2.41	
ESR 10	0	389524.77	404997.95				0.85	
ESR 11	0	389449.55	405104.65				2.90	
ESR 12		389400.30	405459.02				1.61	
ESR 13		390168.06	405008.77				0.63	
ESR 14		390319.88	405328.02				0.40	
ESR 15		389664.35	405597.48				2.20	
ESR 16	0	390289.61	405467.04				0.45	
ESR 17	0	389563.30	405392.94				4.48	

2021 (header above table)

							2159 oue	
						PC	PC	PC
RECEPTOR	ADDRESS	GRID REFERENCE			98th %ile	98th %ile	98th %ile	
		X	Y		oue/m^3	oue/m3	oue/m3	
ESR 1	0	389827.86	405058.84				1.20	
ESR 2	0	389844.96	405151.47				2.15	
ESR 3	0	389852.06	405389.98				1.44	
ESR 4	0	389923.39	405501.97				1.06	
ESR 5	0	390114.45	405374.81				0.60	
ESR 6	0	390138.15	405287.46				0.68	
ESR 7	0	389642.12	405454.89				3.58	
ESR 8	0	389520.30	405345.97				3.55	
ESR 9	0	389768.69	405522.40				2.21	
ESR 10	0	389524.77	404997.95				0.29	
ESR 11	0	389449.55	405104.65				1.69	
ESR 12		389400.30	405459.02				1.81	
ESR 13		390168.06	405008.77				0.51	
ESR 14		390319.88	405328.02				0.38	
ESR 15		389664.35	405597.48				2.14	
ESR 16	0	390289.61	405467.04				0.32	
ESR 17	0	389563.30	405392.94				5.04	

2022 (header above second table)

| | | | | | 2023 | | | |

2023

RECEPTOR	ADDRESS	GRID REFERENCE		2159 oue			
				PC	PC	PC	
				98th %ile	98th %ile	98th %ile	
		X	Y	oue/m^3	oue/m3	oue/m3	
ESR 1	0	389827.86	405058.84			0.91	
ESR 2	0	389844.96	405151.47			1.82	
ESR 3	0	389852.06	405389.98			1.62	
ESR 4	0	389923.39	405501.97			1.12	
ESR 5	0	390114.45	405374.81			0.60	
ESR 6	0	390138.15	405287.46			0.60	
ESR 7	0	389642.12	405454.89			3.57	
ESR 8	0	389520.30	405345.97			3.09	
ESR 9	0	389768.69	405522.40			2.27	
ESR 10	0	389524.77	404997.95			0.82	
ESR 11	0	389449.55	405104.65			2.78	
ESR 12		389400.30	405459.02			1.49	
ESR 13		390168.06	405008.77			0.37	
ESR 14		390319.88	405328.02			0.35	
ESR 15		389664.35	405597.48			2.17	
ESR 16	0	390289.61	405467.04			0.34	
ESR 17	0	389563.30	405392.94			4.81	

2024

RECEPTOR	ADDRESS	GRID REFERENCE		2159 oue			
				PC	PC	PC	
				98th %ile	98th %ile	98th %ile	
		X	Y	oue/m^3	oue/m3	oue/m3	
ESR 1	0	389827.86	405058.84			1.11	
ESR 2	0	389844.96	405151.47			2.09	
ESR 3	0	389852.06	405389.98			1.81	
ESR 4	0	389923.39	405501.97			1.21	
ESR 5	0	390114.45	405374.81			0.66	
ESR 6	0	390138.15	405287.46			0.68	
ESR 7	0	389642.12	405454.89			3.59	
ESR 8	0	389520.30	405345.97			3.11	
ESR 9	0	389768.69	405522.40			2.16	
ESR 10	0	389524.77	404997.95			0.86	
ESR 11	0	389449.55	405104.65			2.92	
ESR 12		389400.30	405459.02			1.64	
ESR 13		390168.06	405008.77			0.47	
ESR 14		390319.88	405328.02			0.37	
ESR 15		389664.35	405597.48			2.15	
ESR 16	0	390289.61	405467.04			0.39	
ESR 17	0	389563.30	405392.94			4.41	

Appendix C   Professional Experience of Assessors

IGC Facility, Unit A, Lydia Becker Way, Oldham

Odour Assessment

Inspired Global Cuisine Ltd

SLR Project No.: 440.v13945.00001/002

2 December 2025

The assessment of odour impacts, and the significance of the associated effects, takes into account the professional judgement of the assessor. Details of the experience of the personnel involved with the project are provided below:

Paul Threlfall   **Associate Director (Air Quality)**

BSc (Hons), MSc, MIEnvSc, MIAQM

Paul joined Wardell Armstrong (now part of SLR) in October 2017 as an Air Quality Scientist, after completing his MSc Water, Energy and the Environment at Liverpool John Moores University. The majority of his work is carried out in support of planning applications and, therefore, he has experience of undertaking air quality assessments for a wide range of projects including residential developments, commercial developments, and mixed-use developments. Paul also has extensive experience of undertaking detailed air quality assessments for large industrial developments for both planning and permit applications.

Paul has a broad range of skills and knowledge of air quality modelling and monitoring through his involvement in air quality projects, both as individual commissions and as part of Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs). Paul also has extensive knowledge and experience of undertaking odour assessments, ranging from qualitative desk-based assessments to more detailed odour dispersion modelling assessments using AERMOD, as well as extensive experience of undertaking odour 'sniff test' observations. Paul also has experience of acting as expert witness at planning inquiries in respect of odour.

Malcolm Walton   **Technical Director**

BSc (Env Health) Dip (Acoustics & Noise Control) MCIEH AMIOA

Malcolm holds a Bachelor of Science degree in Environmental Health and the Diploma in Acoustics and Noise Control. Malcolm is a Member of the Chartered Institute of Environmental Health and an Associate Member of the Institute of Acoustics.

Malcolm joined Wardell Armstrong (now part of SLR) in September 2001 following 12 years working as an Environmental Health Officer in several local authorities, responsible for the enforcement of environmental legislation and, in particular, air pollution and noise nuisance. As a consultant, Malcolm has a further 24 years experience in the technical co-ordination of environmental appraisal of large schemes to UK and international standards. Malcolm regularly carries out and co-ordinates noise and air quality assessment work associated with planning applications including EIA work and PPC permit application/compliance. He also regularly acts as expert witness in planning inquiries in respect of noise, air quality and odour.
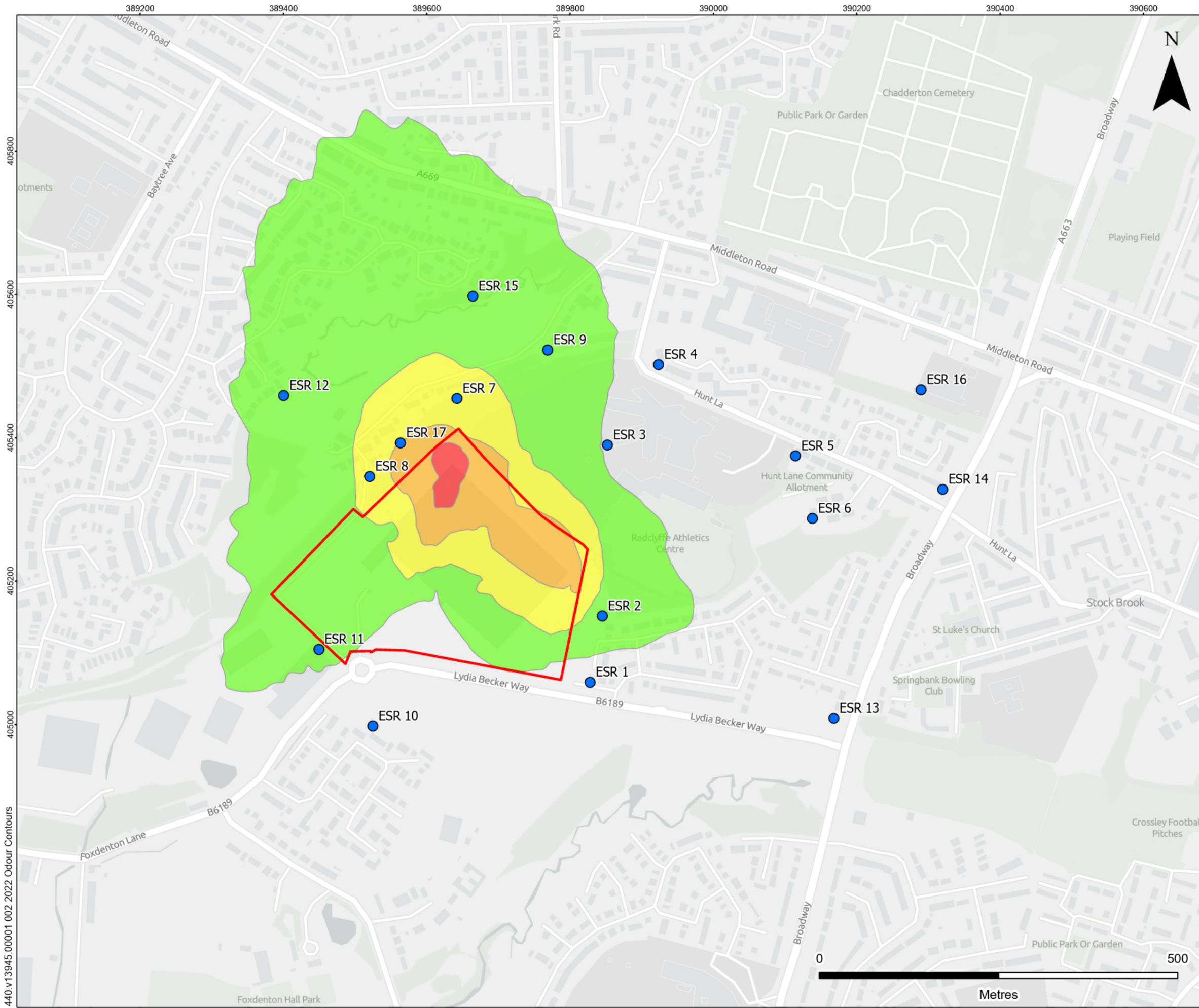
LEGEND

- Approximate Site Boundary
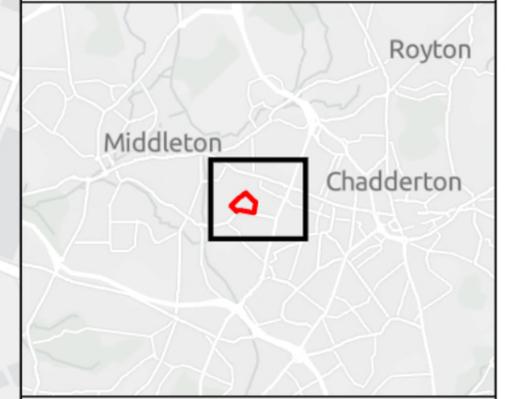- ● Existing Sensitive Receptor

2022 Odour Contours (2159ouE/m3)

Odour Concentration (C98, 1-hour)

(green)	1.5
(yellow)	3
(orange)	5
(red)	10

Notes:

Boundaries are indicative.

Approximate Site Boundary digitised from approximately georeferenced file 'Site Plan Location receptor mark up.pdf' received from client.

Inspired Global Cuisine Ltd

✳ SLR

IGC FACILITY, UNIT A, OLDHAM

ODOUR ASSESSMENT

2022 ODOUR CONTOURS

DRAWING 002

Scale	Date
1:5,000 @ A3	NOVEMBER 2025

0 — 500 Metres

440.v13945.00001.002 2022 Odour Contours

Making Sustainability Happen