DAVID JAMES HARVEY BSc MBA

Air Quality Specialist

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Email: **David.Harvey@ADMLtd.com** Nationality: **British**

Date of Birth: **17 December 1963**

Education: BSc (2.1 Hons with Dean's Commendation), Engineering, University of Exeter, 1987
MBA, Kingston University, 1992

Professional Affiliations: Fellow of the Institution of Air Quality Management (IAQM)
Member of the Environmental Protection UK (formally NSCA)
Member of the Institution of Environmental Sciences

Career History:
1987 – 1992 British Maritime Technology Ltd, Wind Tunnel Modelling
1992 – 1997 ERM, Environmental Management and Technical Services
1997 – present ADM Ltd, Founder, Director and Air Quality Specialist

Summary of Skills and Experience

David Harvey is a Director of ADM Ltd, which he founded in 1997. He has 20 years of specialist air quality experience and has extensive knowledge of all aspects of air quality assessments, odour assessments, dispersion modelling and monitoring. He has detailed and specialised knowledge of current modelling and assessment requirements in the UK and has worked on many projects in other countries. David Harvey has given expert evidence at Public Inquires on odour, dust and air quality and has prepared evidence for a House of Commons Select Committee and the High Court. He has specific expertise in the following areas:

- Dispersion modelling (including ADMS 4, AERMOD and BREEZE ROADs).
- Expert witness evidence.
- Odour assessments.
- Training.
- Stack height determinations.
- Road traffic.
- Airports.
- Incinerator/Waste to Energy Facilities
- Best Practical Environmental Options (BPEO/E1/H1) assessments.
- Presentations and training.
- Plume visibility.
- Air quality assessments.
- PPC applications.
- Project management.
- Wind tunnel studies.
- Dust suppression and mitigation.
- Air quality monitoring and management.

As a Director of ADM Ltd David Harvey has undertaken over 500 air quality studies.

A summary of clients and selection of project experience follows.

The following shows the type of projects undertaken by David Harvey. Details of actual projects are available on request and details on clients are available via the ADM Ltd website www.AboutAir.com.

Expert Evidence (Air Quality, Odours and Dust)
David Harvey has provided expert evidence on a number of occasions involving topics such as odours, dust and impacts on air quality. The pollution sources have been landfills, road traffic and construction sites. He has worked both for and against the appellant. In 1999 he successfully supported a local residents association in their appeal against a housing development adjacent to the M3 motorway in Surrey. This case is often cited as the first time air quality was given as the reason for refusal of a planning application. In 2006 Mr Harvey gave evidence on odours and dust at a planning appeal for surcharging at the Brogborough landfill. Although the appeal was refused, odours and dust were not given as reasons for refusal. In 2007 Mr Harvey prepared evidence on behalf of Westminster City Council for submission to House of Commons Expert Committee on dust associated with construction of Crossrail. Before being able to give evidence, Crossrail agreed to Mr Harvey's requirements for dust mitigation and monitoring. Currently, Mr Harvey is preparing evidence on odours to defend a nuisance claim made against a landfill operator which will be heard in the High Court.
Biofilters (Odours and Air Quality)
Mr Harvey has used various dispersion models including AERMOD and ADMS to predict the impacts on air quality and likelihood that emissions of dust and odours from Waste Management Facilities. Assessments have been undertaken for four separate waste treatment plants, two of which were in London.
Power Generation, CHPs and Biomass Boilers (Air Quality and Plume Visibility)
More than 100 separate assessments have been undertaken by Mr Harvey on power generation facilities. Mr Harvey routinely undertakes an assessment of a number of UK coal fuelled power stations using actual hourly emissions data for PPC compliance purposes; these include Drax, Ferrybridge, Eggborough, West Burton and Cottam. Other UK coal fuelled power stations that have been modelled and assessed for their impacts on air quality are High Marham, Ironbridge, Rugeley, Fiddlers Ferry, Drakelow, Didcot and Kingsnorth, as well as a number of overseas stations. For the purpose of planning and PPC applications Mr Harvey has also used dispersion modelling to determine an acceptable stack height. He has assessed and provided detailed technical reports on large number of power plants including biomass boilers, CCGTs. CHPs, gas engines (landfill gas, mine gas and biofuelled) and gas, diesel and coal fuelled boilers. David Harvey recently completed an air quality assessment for a waste wood burning biomass CHP facility in Bangor, N Ireland.
Cement Works (Air Quality and Dust)
Mr Harvey has provided air quality modelling and assessment to support planning and PPC applications as well as Public Inquiries for a number of cement works both in the UK and overseas. The following UK sites have been modelled and to varying degrees assessed; New Holborough Works (new cement works for South East), Barrington, South Ferriby, Rugby, Barnstone, Ribble, Padeswood, Hope, Northfleet and Dunbar.
Construction Sites and other sources of Dust
The potential for emissions of dust during construction to cause a nuisance to nearby residential properties is often considered as part of air quality assessments undertaken by Mr Harvey. Mr Harvey has assisted in the design of effective mitigation measures and provided input to environmental management plans for construction sites.
Incinerators and Waste to Energy (Air Quality and Odour)
Mr Harvey has assessed the impacts on air quality for the purposes of planning and PPC permits for more than 10 incinerators, both in the UK and overseas. This has often involved stack height sensitivitiy studies and the determination (with dispersion models such as ADMS and AERMOD) to determine an appropriate and acceptable stack height (acceptable to the planning authority, the regulator (EA/SEPA) and the developer). Given the level of public concern about incineration, these assessments are often the most detailed undertaken and include the full range of pollutants coved by the Waste Incineration Directive (WID).
Landfills (Odours and Dust)
For the purpose of planning applications, PPC permits and Public Inquiries, Mr Harvey has modelled and assessed the emissions from over 15 separate existing and proposed landfills. The focus is usually on emissions of odours and their potential to cause annoyance; in some cases dust is considered as well as emissions from landfill gas fuelled engines. With extensions to existing landfills or claims for damages or nuisance, studies have involved detailed consideration of records of odour complaints and Environment Agency site inspection reports. Mr Harvey has also modelled and assessed emissions of dioxins from a large landfill fire and suggested measures that are being implemented to mitigate the effects on air quality of the fire.
Oil and Gas (Air Quality)
Air quality assessments have been undertaken for a number of large Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) facilities together with more than 15 platforms in the North Sea and a number of oil and gas pipelines.
Road Traffic and Tunnel Portals (Air Quality and Suitability of Location for Residential Accommodation)
Mr Harvey has undertaken approximately 70 dispersion modelling air quality assessments where road traffic is the principal source of pollution. These assessments tend to be for planning applications and follow DEFRA guidance methods for model calibration and inclusions of prevailing background pollutant concentrations. Also often considered is the suitability of the location of the development for its proposed use and what measures may need to be included in the design to ensure its acceptability to the planning authorities.
Publications
Mr Harvey has published a number of technical papers on dispersion modelling techniques, in particular model inter-comparison studies and complex modelling effects including building downwash and terrain.