



A specialist energy consultancy

# Noise Impact Assessment

## Asphalt Plant: Rover Way, Celsa Site

EAME

13331-001-R0  
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PUBLISHED



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# 1 Introduction

TNEI have been commissioned to undertake an environmental Noise Impact Assessment (NIA) in order to support the planning applications and environmental permit applications for a number of developments located within the Celsa owned site on Rover Way, Cardiff. Three developments are proposed, specifically, a Metal Recycling Centre (already consented), a Shredder and Shear and an Asphalt Plant.

This report considers operations of the Asphalt Plant only (the Proposed Development), and is provided in order to support the Proposed Development's planning application, however, it should be noted that a cumulative noise impact assessment for all three developments will also be undertaken and this will be incorporated within a report to be issued at a later date for the Environmental Permitting application.

The Proposed Development is at approximate OS coordinates 321460, 176264.

The aims of the NIA are to:

- Identify potential noise sensitive receptors in the vicinity of the Proposed Development and quantify the existing baseline noise levels at these locations;
- Identify the noise sources associated with the operation of the Proposed Development;
- Calculate the likely levels of noise at the nearest receptors to determine the noise impacts associated with the Proposed Development; and,
- Indicate any requirements for mitigation measures, if required, in order to provide sufficient levels of protection for nearby receptors.

## 1.1 Nomenclature

Please note the following terms and definitions, which are used throughout this report:

- Emission refers to the noise level emitted from a noise source, expressed as either a sound power level or a sound pressure level;
- Immission refers to the sound pressure level received at a specific location from a noise source;
- SWL indicates the sound power level in decibels (dB);
- SPL indicates the sound pressure level in decibels (dB);
- NML refers to any location where baseline noise levels have been measured, Noise Monitoring Location.
- NSRs are all identified receptors which are sensitive to noise, Noise Sensitive Receptors; and
- NAL refers to any location where the noise immission levels are calculated and assessed, Noise Assessment Location.

In the interests of clarity, a Glossary of Terms is also provided as Appendix A. All Figures can be found in Appendix F.

Unless otherwise stated, all noise levels refer to free field levels i.e. noise levels without influence from any nearby reflective surfaces;

All grid coordinates refer to the Ordnance Survey grid using Eastings and Northings.

## 2 Project Description

### 2.1 Development Description

The Proposed Development is located within the Celsa site to the South of Rover Way, Cardiff.

The Proposed Development will consist of a Parker StarMix 4000 asphalt production plant.. A drawing of the site layout is provided within Appendix B. The asphalt production facility will introduce new noise sources to the local area in the form of externally located fixed plant as well as some mobile plant. Specifically, the dominant noise sources which require consideration within the assessment will be:

- Tracked Excavator (loading materials into cold feed system);
- Cold Feed Conveyor;
- Aggregate Dryer;
- Loading Car;
- Loading Car Winch; and,
- Loading of asphalt into lorries.

Slag crushing and screening activities, which are required to prepare some of the feed materials for the plant already take place within the Celsa site, however, some additional slag crushing and screening plant will be introduced in order to service the new asphalt plant. Whilst this is not required to form part of the planning application, the additional noise generated from these activities is also considered within this noise assessment as it is an intrinsic part of the operations related to the Proposed Development. Therefore, in addition to the noise sources detailed above the assessment considers the operation of the following additional items of plant:

- Scalping Screen;
- Cone Crusher; and,
- Finishing Screen.

The local noise environment at the site of the Proposed Development is dominated by noise from the existing industrial activities and processes being undertaken within the Celsa site and also road traffic on Rover Way.

### 2.2 Study Area

NSRs are properties, people or fauna which are sensitive to noise and, therefore, may require protection from nearby noise sources. A large number of residential NSRs are located to the north of the wider Celsa site, with the closest NSRs being located at approximately 500 m North West of the Proposed Development on Willows Avenue. A traveller site is located approximately 650 m to the North East on Rover Way. No nearby NSRs have been identified in any other directions.

The Study Area, which is detailed within Figure 1 (in Annex E), has been defined through the identification of the closest NSRs to the development. Specifically, the study area is defined by the closest NSRs to the proposed development on the assumption that if noise levels are within acceptable levels at the closest receptors then it is reasonable to assume they will also be acceptable at more distant locations.

## 3 Assessment Methodology

### 3.1 Legislation and Policy Context

The overarching European legislation in respect of environmental noise is the ‘Environmental Noise Directive’ (END) (2002). The END aims to limit people’s exposure to noise and requires each member state to provide data on noise exposure and to adopt action plans to prevent or reduce noise exposure and preserve environmental noise quality where it is already good.

#### 3.1.1 Noise and Soundscape Action Plan 2018–2023

The Welsh Government, in 2018, published the Noise and Soundscape Action Plan 2018–2023 (NSAP), which outlines the Welsh public sector’s strategic policy direction in relation to noise and soundscape management.

With regards to industrial noise the NSAP explains how noise from major industrial sources is regulated by Natural Resources Wales (NRW) through the Environmental Permitting Regulations 2016 (EPR). Paragraph 8.2.5 states;

*“Under EPR, noise is regulated through the use of standard noise conditions and each site’s environmental management plan, rather than through the use of specific limits. This provides greater flexibility for adaptation to a changing soundscape.”*

### 3.2 Assessment Methods

A number of standards and guidelines are available for the assessment of environmental noise from industrial developments. Typically, assessments are based on a comparison of likely noise levels against either ‘context’ based limits or a set of fixed limits.

Context based limits are set relative to the existing noise environment and may also consider the characteristics of the noise source(s), whilst fixed limits are usually set regardless of the existing noise environment or type of noise source(s).

In order to determine the most appropriate method of assessment TNEI undertook consultation with an Environmental Health Officer at Cardiff Council. It was agreed that where noise level modelling showed that noise immission levels from the proposed developments were at least 10 dB below the existing ambient levels then no further assessment would be necessary. If however, noise levels were above or within 10dB of the existing levels then a BS4142 ‘context based’ assessment would be required.

### 3.3 Calculation Methods

In order to predict the noise immission levels attributable to the Development a noise propagation model is constructed using the propriety noise modelling software CadnaA. Within the software, complex models can be produced in order to simulate the propagation of noise according to a range of international calculation standards.

For this assessment, noise propagation is calculated in accordance with ISO9613 ‘Acoustics – Attenuation of sound during propagation outdoors’ using the following input parameters:

- Temperature is assumed to be 10°C and relative humidity as 70%;
- A ground attenuation factor of 0 (hard ground) is used; and
- Receiver heights are set to 1.5m.

The noise propagation model is intended to give a good approximation of the specific sound level and the contribution of each individual sound source, however, it is expected that measured levels are unlikely to be matched exactly with modelled values and the following limitations in the model should be considered:

- In accordance with ISO9613, all assessment locations are modelled as downwind of all sound sources and propagation calculations are based on a moderate ground-based temperature inversion, such as commonly occurs at night. These conditions are favourable to the propagation of sound;
- Table 5 of ISO9613 estimates overall accuracy for broadband noise predictions of  $\pm 3\text{dB}$ , with average source to receiver heights  $<5\text{m}$ , at distances of up to  $1000\text{m}$ ;
- The predicted barrier attenuation provided by local topography, embankments, walls, buildings and other structures in the intervening ground between source and receiver can only be approximated and not all barrier attenuation will have been accounted for; and
- The model assumes all sound sources are operating continuously and simultaneously, estimating a worst-case source noise level.



## 4 Baseline Sound Level Monitoring

Attended baseline sound level monitoring was undertaken at three locations on the 12th and 13th May 2019 during daytime periods only. No night-time working is proposed however some operations may occur from 06:00 onwards and include Sundays. As such, baseline monitoring was conducted during early morning and Sunday time periods as well as during regular daytime working hours.

Table 4-1 details the Noise Monitoring Locations (NMLs), which are also displayed on Figure 1 (in Annex E).

**Table 4-1: Baseline Noise Monitoring Locations**

NML		Coordinates		Comments
ID	Descriptor	Easting	Northing	
NML01	Willow Avenue	321084	176583	Representative of closest NSRs to the North West on Willows Avenue.
NML02	Rover Way	321788	176715	Representative of NSRs within the traveller site on Rover Way.
NML03	Runway Road	32183	177044	Representative of closest NSRs to North in the area of Pengam Green and Tremorfa Park.

Throughout all of the monitoring periods wind speeds were low and no precipitation events were noted.

The noise monitoring equipment consisted of a Cirrus Optimus Green integrating sound level meter (SLM) fitted with a standard wind shield. All noise monitoring equipment (calibrator, SLM and microphone) used for the study are categorised as Class 1, as specified in IEC 61672-1 'Electroacoustics. Sound level meters. Specifications' (IEC, 2002). The equipment was calibrated on site at the beginning and end of each measurement period with no significant deviations noted. Appendix C contains the equipment and laboratory calibration details.

At all locations, measurements were logged in 5 minute periods.

All measurements were made with the sound level meter (SLM) and microphone mounted on a tripod approximately 1.5 meters above the ground and away from nearby reflective surfaces i.e. building façades, fences etc.

Table 4-2 details the average  $LA_{eq(15mins)}$  Ambient Sound Level, for a number of periods of interest including, early mornings, Sundays and weekdays. Early Morning measurements consisted of at least two sets of 15-minute surveys (logged in 5-minute periods) at each NML between 06:00 and 07:00. All daytime measurements were made for at least five hours at each NML split between morning and afternoon periods. Detailed measurement data can be found in Appendix C.

**Table 4-2: Average Ambient Noise Levels, dB LAeq(15mins)**

Measurement Location		Measurement period			
ID	Descriptor	Sunday: Early Morning 06:00 – 07:00	Sunday: Daytime	Weekday: Early Morning 06:00 – 07:00	Weekday: Daytime
NML01	Willow Avenue	61	62	62	64
NML02	Rover Way	70	74	76	75
NML03	Runway Road	44	47	51	52

## 5 Operational Noise Impacts

### 5.1 Modelling of Individual Sources

The noise model considers all of the individual sound sources detailed within Section 2.1.

In order to determine appropriate source noise levels (the Specific Sound Level) for input into the noise model TNEI undertook noise monitoring of a similar development operated by the planning applicant at their site in Rotherham.

The same SLM and associated equipment as used for the baseline data was used for the specific sound level monitoring, which was conducted on site during normal operations.

The measured SPL data for each noise source is provided in Appendix D. Table 5-1 details the calculated SWL data used in the noise model for each source. The conversion from SPL to SWL is undertaken automatically within the CadnaA software and is based on the measurement distance and the proximity of the source to any reflective surfaces during the measurement period.

**Table 5-1: SWL for Parker StarMix 4000 Modelled Sound Sources, dB**

Name	31.5	63	125	250	500	1000	2000	4000	8000	A	lin
Aggregate Dryer	101	99	99	96	94	89	87	82	77	96	106
Cold Feed Conveyor	87	91	86	83	81	78	74	69	64	83	94
Loading Car	115	115	114	109	103	100	98	94	89	107	120
Material loading into lorries	101	103	96	94	92	92	93	94	89	100	107
Winch for Loading	101	96	91	90	89	90	88	89	84	95	103

In addition to the above, measurements were made around the slag crushing and screening activities at 10 m distances. Table 5-2 details the SWL level used in the noise model, which is based on measurements of all associated plant operating simultaneously.

**Table 5-2: SWL for Slag Crushing and Screening Activities, dB**

Name	31.5	63	125	250	500	1000	2000	4000	8000	A	lin
Slag Crushing and Screening	101	99	99	96	94	89	87	82	77	96	106

Along with the fixed plant detailed above, a tracked excavator will be used to load materials into the asphalt plant. This has been modelled as a fixed-point source in the area of the asphalt bins. In reality the excavator will move around the site, therefore, noise levels will fluctuate, however, given the separation distances between source and receiver and the fact that the point source is assumed to be operating continually it is thought that this provides a reasonable approach to modelling. Source level data for the excavator has been taken directly from Annex C of BS5228:2009+A1:2014 '*Code of practice for noise and vibration control on construction and open sites. Noise*'. The BS5228:2009 standard contains sound power level data for a variety of construction plant. This data was obtained from field measurements of actual plant operating on construction and open sites in the United Kingdom and is therefore appropriate to use as source level data for the noise propagation calculations.

## 5.2 Calculated Noise Immission Levels

The broadband noise immission levels have been calculated assuming all plant is operating continuously and concurrently and at maximum capacity.

The predictions have been made for a total of four assessment locations and these are detailed in Table 5-3. In addition, Figure 2 presents an isopleth noise contour plot for a height of 1.5 m overlaid on digital mapping data.

**Table 5-3: Noise immission Levels, dB LAeq(t)**

Noise Assessment Location		Predicted Noise Level, dB LAeq(t)
NAL ID	NAL Descriptor	NAL ID
NAL01	Willows Avenue	36
NAL02	Traveller Site	29
NAL03	Greenbay Road	32
NAL04	Hind Close	33

## 6 Noise Impact Assessment

Table 6-1 compares the predicted noise levels with the lowest measured ambient sound levels, which in all cases were between 06:00 and 07:00 on Sunday morning.

**Table 6-1: Comparison of Predicted Versus Existing Ambient Sound Levels (on Sunday mornings)**

NAL ID	Ambient Sound Level, dB L <sub>Aeq(t)</sub>	Predicted Noise Level, dB L <sub>Aeq(t)</sub>	Margin Above/Below (+/-) Existing Levels, dB
NAL01	61	36	-25
NAL02	70	29	-41
NAL03	44	32	-12
NAL04	44	33	-11

It can be seen that for all NALs the predicted levels are more than 10 dB below the existing ambient sound levels. Accordingly, no further assessment is required.

## 7 Summary

In order to assess the impact of noise emissions from the proposed asphalt plant development, TNEI has produced a noise propagation model in accordance with ISO9613-2, which predicts the noise immission levels at the nearest identified NSRs.

The assessment has been made against the existing ambient sound levels, which were quantified through baseline noise level monitoring during early mornings, Sundays and regular weekday working hours.

During consultation with Cardiff Council it was agreed that if noise immission levels were predicted to be more than 10 dB below the existing noise levels then no further assessment would be necessary. The assessment has determined that noise immission levels are likely to be more than 10dB below the existing noise levels at all receptor locations and for all proposed working periods.

Accordingly, it is considered that the Proposed Development will not have an adverse noise impact on the local area.

Notwithstanding the above, it is noted that a cumulative noise assessment will be undertaken as part of the Proposed Development's Environmental Permit application, which will consider the overall noise output from the Celsa site, including existing, consented and other proposed activities and developments.

## Appendix A – Glossary of Terms

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**Attenuation:** the reduction in level of a sound between the source and a receiver due to any combination of effects including: distance, atmospheric absorption, acoustic screening, the presence of a building façade, etc.

**Background Sound Level:** the sound level rarely fallen below in any given location over any given time period, often classed according to daytime, evening or night-time periods. The LA90 indices (see below) are typically used to represent the background sound level.

**Broadband Noise:** noise with components over a wide range of frequencies.

**Decibel (dB):** the ratio between the quietest audible sound and the loudest tolerable sound is a million to one in terms of the change in sound pressure. A logarithmic scale is used in sound level measurements because of this wide range. The scale used is the decibel (dB) scale which extends from 0 to 140 decibels (dB) corresponding to the intensity of the sound level.

**dB(A):** the ear has the ability to recognise a particular sound depending on its pitch or frequency. Microphones cannot differentiate sound in the same way as the ear, and to counter this weakness the sound measuring instrument applies a correction to correspond more closely to the frequency response of the human ear. The correction factor is called 'A Weighting' and the resulting measurements are written as dB(A). The dB(A) weighting is internationally accepted and has been found to correspond well with people's subjective reaction to sound levels and noise. Some typical subjective changes in sound levels are:

- a change of 3dB(A) is just perceptible;
- a change of 5dB(A) is clearly perceptible;
- a change of 10dB(A) is twice (or half) as loud.

**Directivity:** the property of a sound source that causes more sound to be radiated in one direction than another.

**Emission:** the sound energy emitted by a sound source (e.g. a wind turbine).

**Frequency:** the pitch of a sound in Hz or kHz. See Hertz.

**Ground Effects:** the modification of sound at a receiver location due to the interaction of the sound waves with the ground along its propagation path from source to receiver. Described using the term 'G', and ranges between 0 (hard ground), 0.5 (mixed ground) and 1 (soft ground).

**Hertz (Hz):** sound frequency refers to how quickly the air vibrates, or how close the sound waves are to each other (in cycles per second, or Hertz (Hz)).

**Immission:** the sound pressure level detected at a given location (e.g. the nearest dwelling).

**Isopleth:** a line on a map connecting points of equal value, for example air pressure, noise level etc.

**Noise:** unwanted sound

**Lw:** is the sound power level. It is a measure of the total sound energy radiated by a sound source and is used to calculate sound levels at a distant location. The LWA is the A-weighted sound power level.

**Leq:** is the equivalent continuous sound level, and is the sound level of a steady sound with the same energy as a fluctuating sound over the same period. It is possible to consider this level as the



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ambient noise encompassing all noise at a given time. The  $L_{Aeq,T}$  is the A-weighted equivalent continuous sound level over a given time period (T).

**L90:** index represents the sound level exceeded for 90 percent of the measurement period and is used to indicate quieter times during the measurement period. It is often used to measure the background sound level. The  $L_{A90,10min}$  is the A-weighted background sound level over a ten minute measurement sample.

**Sound Level Meter:** an instrument for measuring sound pressure level.

**Sound Pressure Level:** a measure of the sound pressure at a point, in decibels.

**Tonal Noise:** noise which covers a very restricted range of frequencies (e.g. a range of  $\leq 20$  Hz). This noise is subjectively more annoying than broadband noise.

## Appendix B – Site Information

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## Appendix C – Baseline Data

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# Certificate of Calibration



Certificate Number: **114121**

Date of Issue: **26 September 2017**

## Microphone Capsule

Manufacturer: **Cirrus Research plc**

Serial Number: **206546A**

Model Number: **MK:224**

## Calibration Procedure

The microphone capsule detailed above has been calibrated to the published data as described in the operating manual of the associated sound level meter (where applicable).

The frequency response was measured using an electrostatic actuator in accordance with BS EN 61094-6:2005 with the free-field response derived via standard correction data traceable to the National Physical Laboratory, Middlesex, UK.

The absolute sensitivity at 1 kHz was measured using an acoustic calibrator conforming to IEC 60942:2003 Class 1.

Date of Calibration: **25 September 2017**

Open Circuit **54.7 mV/Pa**

Sensitivity at 1 kHz: **-25.2 dB rel 1 V/Pa**

## Environmental Conditions

Pressure: **101.50 kPa**

Temperature: **24.0 °C**

Humidity: **54.0 %**

## Calibration Laboratory

Laboratory: Cirrus Research plc  
Acoustic House, Bridlington Road, Hunmanby  
North Yorkshire, YO14 0PH, United Kingdom

Test Engineer: Ray Hutchison

Cirrus Research plc, Acoustic House, Bridlington Road  
Hunmanby, North Yorkshire, YO14 0PH, United Kingdom

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Email: sales@cirrusresearch.co.uk

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UK Registration No. 987160

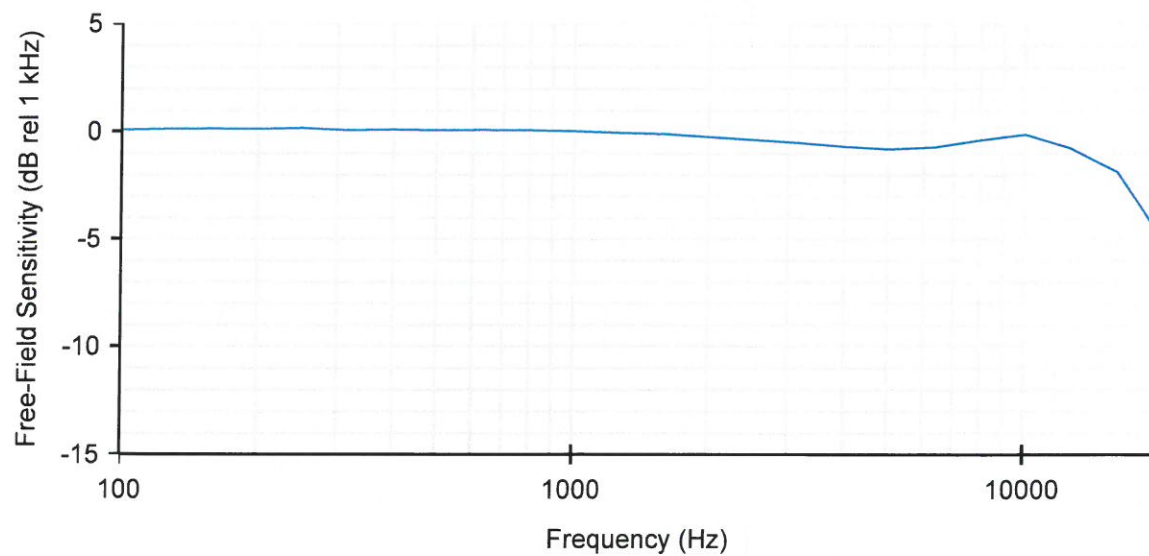


FM 531001

EMS 552104

## Free-Field Frequency Response

Frequency (Hz)	Free-Field Sensitivity (dB rel 1 kHz)	Actuator Response (dB)
100	0.07	0.19
125	0.11	0.21
160	0.11	0.22
200	0.11	0.23
250	0.15	0.25
315	0.05	0.15
400	0.07	0.16
500	0.05	0.14
630	0.06	0.12
800	0.05	0.08
1 000	0.00	0.02
1 250	-0.07	-0.09
1 600	-0.14	-0.22
2 000	-0.27	-0.45
2 500	-0.40	-0.74
3 150	-0.53	-1.15
4 000	-0.71	-1.70
5 000	-0.82	-2.32
6 300	-0.74	-3.00
8 000	-0.40	-3.72
10 000	-0.15	-5.00
12 500	-0.76	-6.93
16 000	-1.88	-9.72
20 000	-4.90	-13.98



# Certificate of Calibration



Certificate Number: **114119**

Date of Issue: **26 September 2017**

## Instrument

Manufacturer: **Cirrus Research plc**

Serial Number: **78219**

Model Number: **CR:515**

## Calibration Procedure

The sound calibrator detailed above has been calibrated to the published data as described in the operating manual and in the half-inch configuration. The procedures and techniques used are as described in IEC 60942:2003 Annex B – Periodic Tests and three determinations of the sound pressure level, frequency and total distortion were made.

The sound pressure level was measured using a WS2F condenser microphone type MK:224 manufactured by Cirrus Research plc.

The results have been corrected to the reference pressure of 101.33 kPa using the manufacturer's data.

Date of Calibration: **26 September 2017**

## Calibration Results

Measurement	Level (dB)	Frequency (Hz)	Distortion (% THD + Noise)
1	94.01	1000.3	0.31
2	94.00	1000.3	0.31
3	94.02	1000.3	0.31
Average	<b>94.01</b>	<b>1000.3</b>	<b>0.31</b>
Uncertainty	± 0.13	± 0.1	± 0.10

The reported uncertainties of measurement are expanded by a coverage factor of k=2, providing a 95% confidence level.



## Environmental Conditions

Pressure: 101.60 kPa  
Temperature: 23.9 °C  
Humidity: 52.2 %

## Evidence of Pattern Approval

The manufacturer's product information indicates that this model of sound calibrator has been formally pattern approved to IEC 60942:2003 Annex A to Class 1. This has been confirmed with the Physikalisch-Technische Bundesanstalt (PTB).

## Statement of Calibration

As public evidence was available, from a testing organisation responsible for approving the results of pattern evaluation tests, to demonstrate that the model of sound calibrator fully conformed to the requirements for pattern evaluation described in Annex A of IEC 60942:2003, the sound calibrator tested is considered to conform to all the Class 1 requirements of IEC 60942:2003.

## Calibration Laboratory

Laboratory: Cirrus Research plc  
Acoustic House, Bridlington Road, Hunmanby  
North Yorkshire, YO14 0PH, United Kingdom

Test Engineer: Terry Goodrich





# Certificate of Calibration



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## Equipment Details

Instrument Manufacturer Cirrus Research plc  
Instrument Type CR:171B  
Description Sound Level Meter  
Serial Number G078532

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## Calibration Procedure

The instrument detailed above has been calibrated to the publish test and calibration data as detailed in the instrument hand book, using the techniques recommended in the latest revisions of the International Standards IEC 61672-1:2013, IEC 61672-1:2002, IEC 60651:1979, IEC 60804:2001, IEC 61260:1995, IEC 60942:2003, IEC 60942:1997, IEC 61252:1993, ANSI S1.4-1983, ANSI S1.11-1986 and ANSI S1.43-1997 where applicable.

Sound Level Meters: All Calibration procedures were carried out by substituting the microphone capsule with a suitable electrical signal, apart from the final acoustic calibration.

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## Calibration Traceability

The equipment detailed above was calibrated against the calibration laboratory standards held by Cirrus Research plc. These are traceable to International Standards {A.0.6}. The standards are:

Microphone Type	B&K 4192	Serial Number	1920791	Calibration Ref.	S6450
Pistonphone Type	B&K 4220	Serial Number	613843	Calibration Ref.	S6388

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Calibrated by

Calibration Date

26 September 2017

Calibration Certificate Number

252819

This Calibration Certificate is valid for 12 months from the date above.

Cirrus Research plc, Acoustic House, Bridlington Road, Hunmanby, North Yorkshire, YO14 0PH  
Telephone: +44 (0) 1723 891655 Fax: +44 (0) 1723 891742  
Email: sales@cirrusresearch.co.uk

Measured LAeq 15 minute ambient sound levels

NML01				
Day	Sunday		Weekday	
Time	Early Morning	Daytime	Early Morning	Daytime
Measurement Period 1	61.4	56.4	62.1	64.5
Measurement Period 2	-	64.3	-	63.7
Measurement Period 3	-	60.8	-	63.9
Measurement Period 4	-	61.4	-	64.1
Measurement Period 5	-	61.4	-	63.6
Measurement Period 6	-	61.2	-	64.7
Average	61.4	62.2	62.1	64.1

NML02				
Day	Sunday		Weekday	
Time	Early Morning	Daytime	Early Morning	Daytime
Measurement Period 1	69.5	71.1	76	75.6
Measurement Period 2	-	71.8	-	73.5
Measurement Period 3	-	73.1	-	75.1
Measurement Period 4	-	74.8	-	75.1
Measurement Period 5	-	75.4	-	74
Measurement Period 6	-	74.1	-	74.9
Average	69.5	73.6	76	74.8

NML03				
Day	Sunday		Weekday	
Time	Early Morning	Daytime	Early Morning	Daytime
Measurement Period 1	44.4	41	51.1	47.5
Measurement Period 2	-	45.4	-	45
Measurement Period 3	-	49.5	-	46.8
Measurement Period 4	-	46.8	-	58.2
Measurement Period 5	-	47.6	-	49.5
Measurement Period 6	-	48.3	-	45.3
Average	43.5	47.1	51.1	51.9

Each measurement period is made up of 3 of, 5 minute measurements and the total 15 minute LAeq level is reported. The average LAeq(15 mins) reported is the arithmetic average.

## Appendix D – Noise Modelling Data

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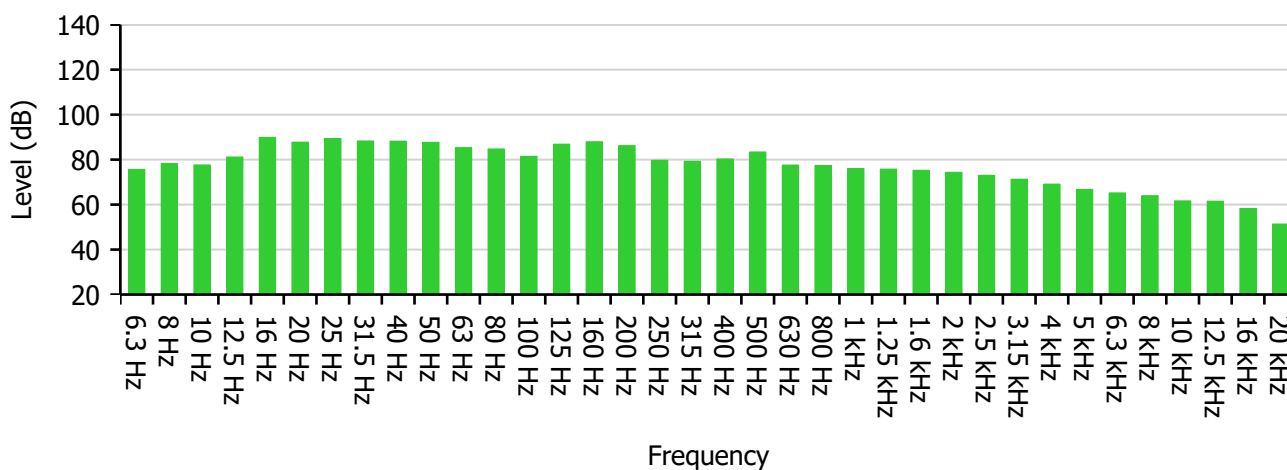
## Measurement 1:3-Octave Report

**Name** Aggregate Dryer at 1 m  
**Time** 30/05/2019 11:18:20  
**Duration** 00:01:00  
**Instrument** G056468, CR:171B

**Person** Ewan Watson  
**Place** Harsco Rotherham  
**Project** Cardiff Asphalt

### Calibration

**Before** 30/05/2019 10:06 Offset -0.28 dB  
**After** Offset



Frequency (Hz)	6.3	8	10	12.5	16	20	25	31.5	40
Level (dB)	75.7	78.3	77.7	81.2	89.9	87.8	89.4	88.3	88.2
-	50	63	80	100	125	160	200	250	315
-	87.7	85.3	84.8	81.5	86.9	88.0	86.2	79.7	79.3
-	400	500	630	800	1 000	1 250	1 600	2 000	2 500
-	80.3	83.4	77.6	77.4	76.0	75.8	75.3	74.4	73.0
-	3 150	4 000	5 000	6 300	8 000	10 000	12 500	16 000	20 000
-	71.3	69.1	66.8	65.2	64.0	61.7	61.5	58.3	51.4

<b>Highest Band</b>	16 Hz	89.9 dB
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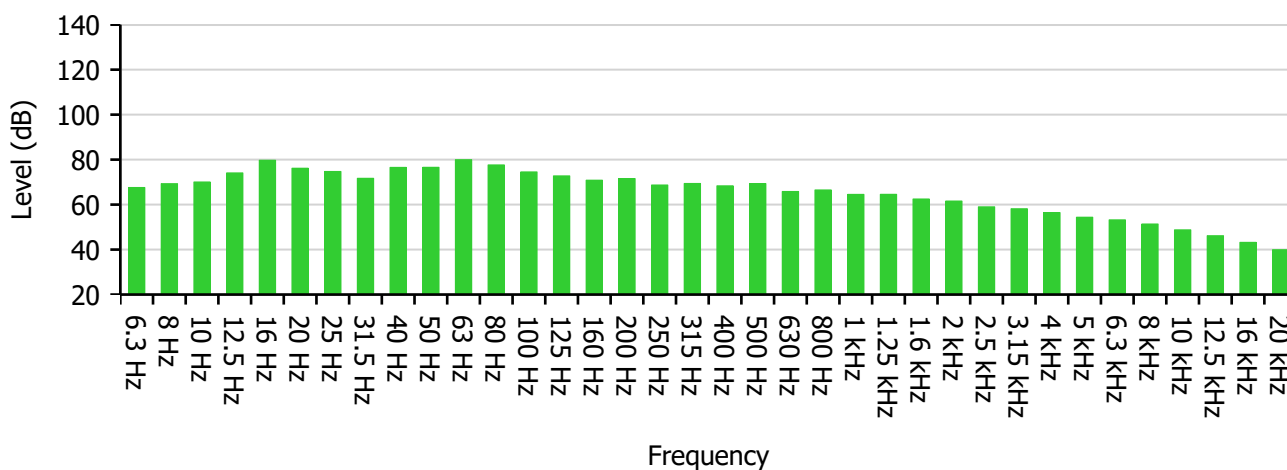
**ReportId**


## Measurement 1:3-Octave Report

**Name** Cold Feed Conveyor at 1 m  
**Time** 30/05/2019 11:21:03 **Person**  
**Duration** 00:01:00 **Ewan Watson** **Place**  
**Instrument** G056468, CR:171B **Harsco Rotherham** **Project**  
**Cardiff Asphalt**

### Calibration

**Before** 30/05/2019 10:06 **Offset** -0.28 dB **After** **Offset**



Frequency (Hz)	6.3	8	10	12.5	16	20	25	31.5	40
Level (dB)	67.6	69.3	70.1	74.1	79.7	76.2	74.7	71.7	76.6
-	50	63	80	100	125	160	200	250	315
-	76.6	80.0	77.7	74.6	72.8	70.9	71.6	68.7	69.4
-	400	500	630	800	1 000	1 250	1 600	2 000	2 500
-	68.4	69.4	65.8	66.5	64.6	64.6	62.5	61.6	59.0
-	3 150	4 000	5 000	6 300	8 000	10 000	12 500	16 000	20 000
-	58.2	56.5	54.4	53.2	51.4	48.8	46.2	43.2	40.0

<b>Highest Band</b>	63 Hz	80.0 dB
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**ReportId**

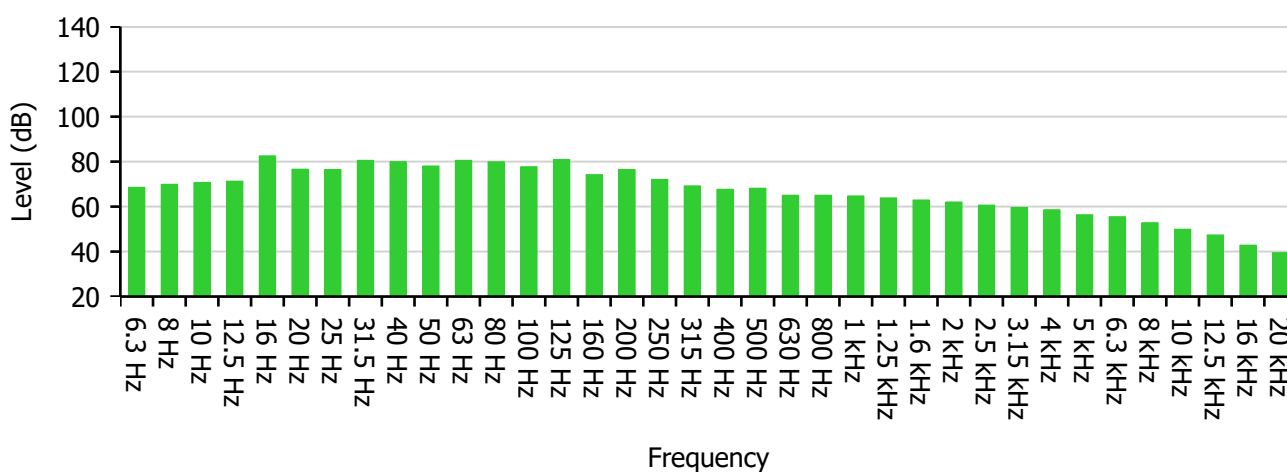

## Measurement 1:3-Octave Report

**Name** Loading Car at 10 m  
**Time** 30/05/2019 11:24:14  
**Duration** 00:01:00  
**Instrument** G056468, CR:171B

**Person** Ewan Watson  
**Place** Harsco Rotherham  
**Project** Cardiff Asphalt

### Calibration

**Before** 30/05/2019 10:06 Offset -0.28 dB  
**After** Offset



Frequency (Hz)	6.3	8	10	12.5	16	20	25	31.5	40
Level (dB)	68.6	69.9	70.7	71.3	82.6	76.7	76.5	80.6	80.0
-	50	63	80	100	125	160	200	250	315
-	78.1	80.6	79.9	77.8	80.9	74.2	76.5	72.1	69.2
-	400	500	630	800	1 000	1 250	1 600	2 000	2 500
-	67.7	68.2	65.1	65.1	64.8	63.9	63.0	62.1	60.7
-	3 150	4 000	5 000	6 300	8 000	10 000	12 500	16 000	20 000
-	59.6	58.6	56.4	55.5	52.9	50.0	47.4	42.9	39.5

<b>Highest Band</b>	16 Hz	82.6 dB
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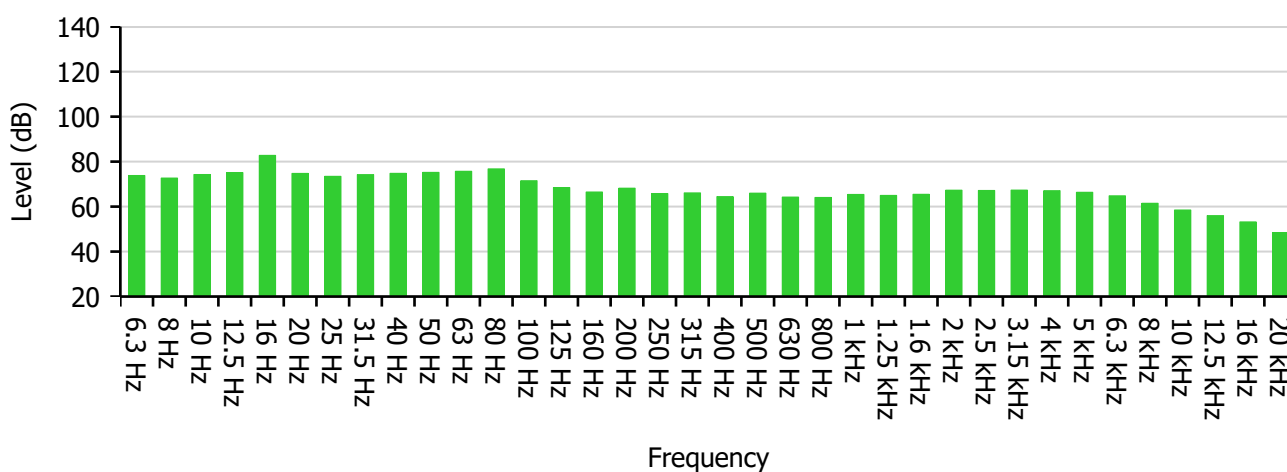
**ReportId**


## Measurement 1:3-Octave Report

**Name** Loading material into lorries at 10 m  
**Time** 30/05/2019 11:27:32 **Person**  
**Duration** 00:01:34 **Ewan Watson** **Place** Harsco Rotherham **Project** Cardiff Asphalt  
**Instrument** G056468, CR:171B

### Calibration

**Before** 30/05/2019 10:06 **Offset** -0.28 dB **After** **Offset**



Frequency (Hz)	6.3	8	10	12.5	16	20	25	31.5	40
Level (dB)	73.8	72.7	74.3	75.1	82.8	74.8	73.5	74.2	74.8
-	50	63	80	100	125	160	200	250	315
-	75.2	75.7	76.8	71.5	68.5	66.5	68.2	65.8	66.1
-	400	500	630	800	1 000	1 250	1 600	2 000	2 500
-	64.5	66.0	64.3	64.1	65.4	65.0	65.5	67.3	67.2
-	3 150	4 000	5 000	6 300	8 000	10 000	12 500	16 000	20 000
-	67.3	67.1	66.4	64.8	61.5	58.5	56.0	53.2	48.5

<b>Highest Band</b>	16 Hz	82.8 dB
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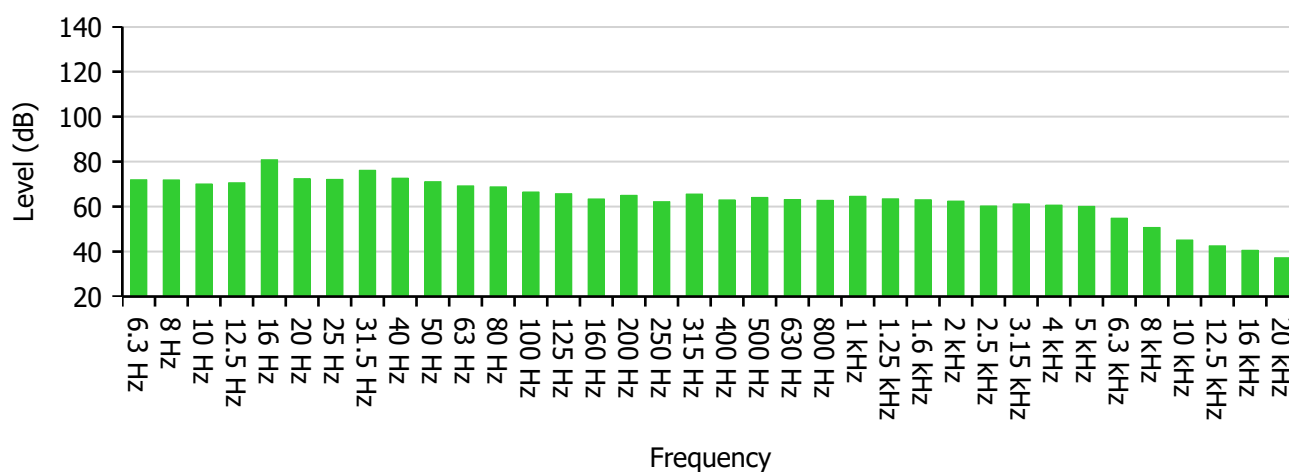
**ReportId**


## Measurement 1:3-Octave Report

**Name** Winch for skip car at 1 m (measurement #01)  
**Time** 30/05/2019 11:29:52 **Person**  
**Duration** 00:00:20 **Ewan Watson** **Place** Harsco Rotherham **Project** Cardiff Asphalt  
**Instrument** G056468, CR:171B

### Calibration

**Before** 30/05/2019 10:06 **Offset** -0.28 dB **After** **Offset**



Frequency (Hz)	6.3	8	10	12.5	16	20	25	31.5	40
Level (dB)	72.0	71.9	70.1	70.6	80.8	72.4	72.1	76.2	72.7
-	50	63	80	100	125	160	200	250	315
-	71.1	69.2	68.8	66.5	65.8	63.4	65.0	62.2	65.6
-	400	500	630	800	1 000	1 250	1 600	2 000	2 500
-	63.0	64.1	63.2	62.8	64.6	63.5	63.1	62.5	60.3
-	3 150	4 000	5 000	6 300	8 000	10 000	12 500	16 000	20 000
-	61.2	60.7	60.1	54.9	50.7	45.2	42.6	40.6	37.3

<b>Highest Band</b>	16 Hz	80.8 dB
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**ReportId**

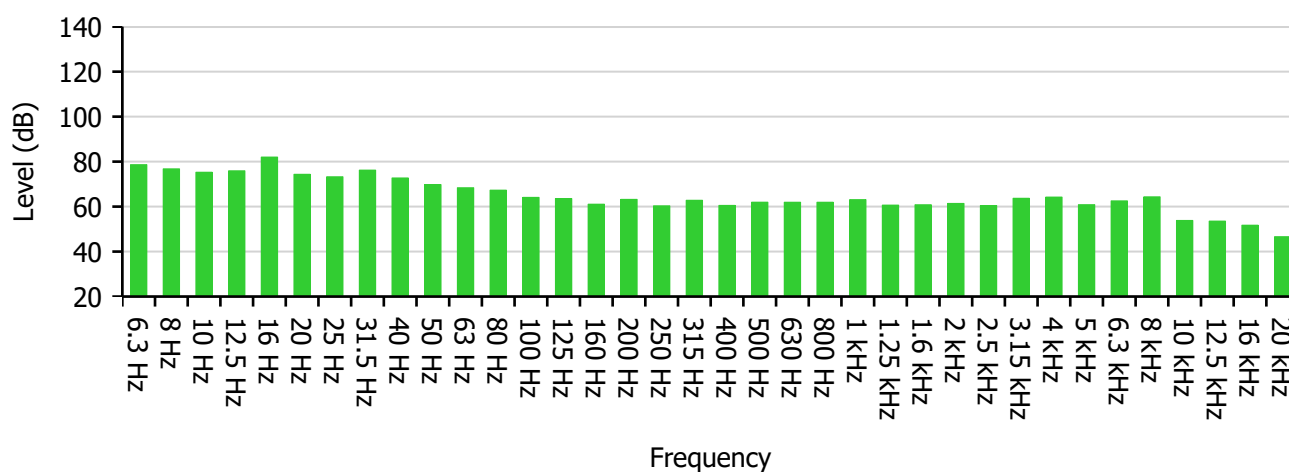



## Measurement 1:3-Octave Report

**Name** 8  
**Time** 30/05/2019 11:30:23 **Person** Ewan Watson **Place** Harsco Rotherham **Project** Cardiff Asphalt  
**Duration** 00:01:01  
**Instrument** G056468, CR:171B

### Calibration

**Before** 30/05/2019 10:06 Offset -0.28 dB **After** Offset



Frequency (Hz)	6.3	8	10	12.5	16	20	25	31.5	40
Level (dB)	78.7	76.8	75.3	75.9	82.0	74.4	73.3	76.2	72.7
-	50	63	80	100	125	160	200	250	315
-	69.8	68.4	67.3	64.1	63.6	61.1	63.2	60.4	62.8
-	400	500	630	800	1 000	1 250	1 600	2 000	2 500
-	60.5	62.0	62.0	62.0	63.1	60.7	60.8	61.4	60.5
-	3 150	4 000	5 000	6 300	8 000	10 000	12 500	16 000	20 000
-	63.7	64.2	60.9	62.6	64.4	53.8	53.6	51.7	46.6

<b>Highest Band</b>	16 Hz	82.0 dB
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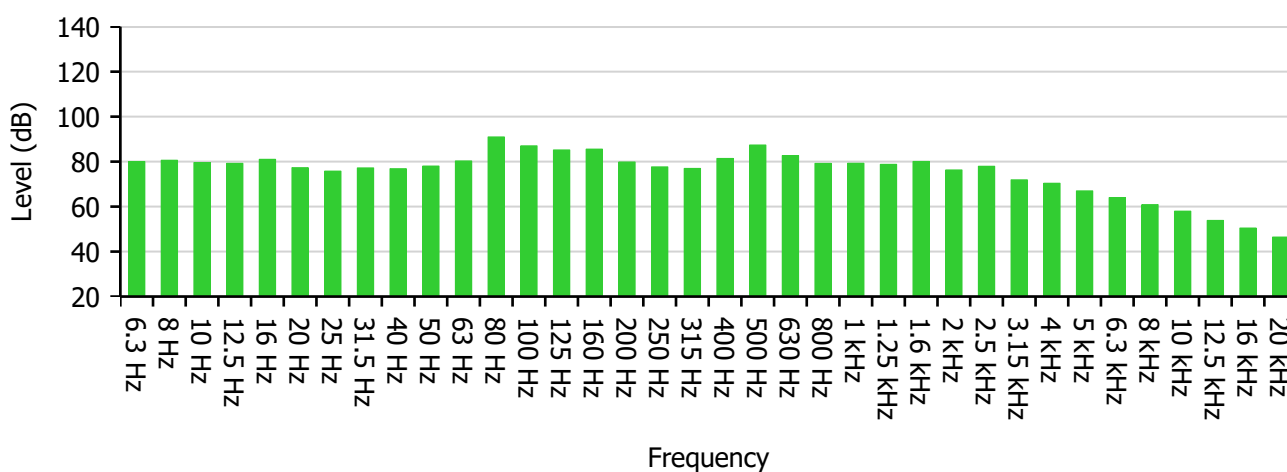
**ReportId**


## Measurement 1:3-Octave Report

**Name** Slag Crushing Activities at 10 m  
**Time** 30/05/2019 11:03:09 **Person**  
**Duration** 00:01:01 **Ewan Watson** **Place** Harsco Rotherham **Project** Cardiff Asphalt  
**Instrument** G056468, CR:171B

### Calibration

**Before** 30/05/2019 10:06 **Offset** -0.28 dB **After** **Offset**



Frequency (Hz)	6.3	8	10	12.5	16	20	25	31.5	40
Level (dB)	80.1	80.6	79.6	79.3	81.0	77.3	75.8	77.2	76.9
-	50	63	80	100	125	160	200	250	315
-	78.0	80.3	91.0	87.0	85.2	85.6	79.8	77.7	77.0
-	400	500	630	800	1 000	1 250	1 600	2 000	2 500
-	81.4	87.4	82.7	79.2	79.3	78.8	80.1	76.3	77.9
-	3 150	4 000	5 000	6 300	8 000	10 000	12 500	16 000	20 000
-	71.9	70.4	67.0	64.0	60.9	58.0	53.9	50.5	46.5

<b>Highest Band</b>	80 Hz	91.0 dB
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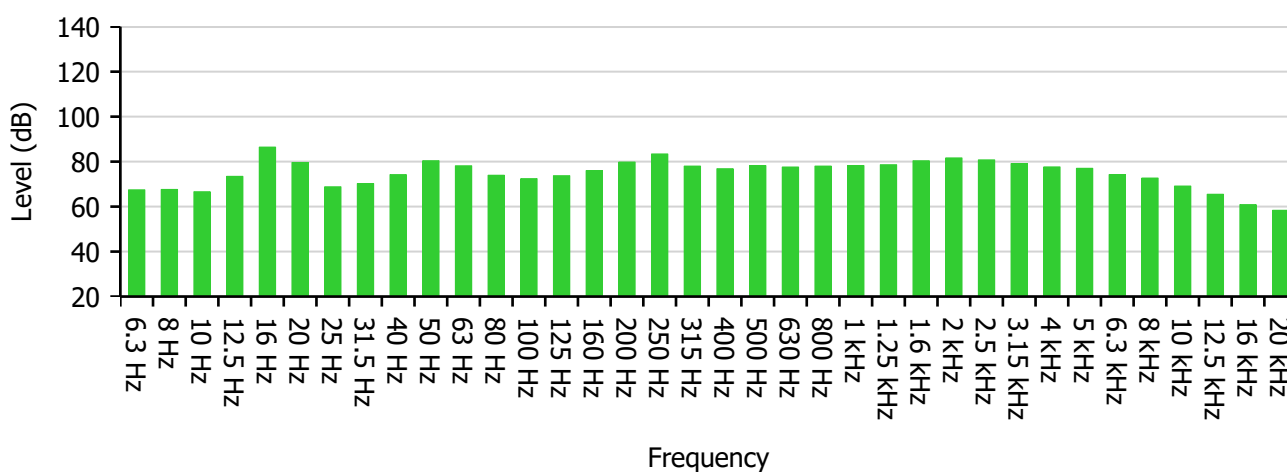
**ReportId**


## Measurement 1:3-Octave Report

<b>Name</b>	Slag Screening at 10 m				
<b>Time</b>	30/05/2019 11:09:16	<b>Person</b>	Ewan Watson	<b>Place</b>	Harsco Rotherham
<b>Duration</b>	00:02:14			<b>Project</b>	Cardiff Asphalt
<b>Instrument</b>	G056468, CR:171B				

### Calibration

<b>Before</b>	30/05/2019 10:06	Offset	-0.28 dB	<b>After</b>	Offset
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Frequency (Hz)	6.3	8	10	12.5	16	20	25	31.5	40
Level (dB)	67.5	67.6	66.6	73.5	86.5	79.6	68.8	70.3	74.2
-	50	63	80	100	125	160	200	250	315
-	80.4	78.2	73.9	72.4	73.8	76.0	79.8	83.4	78.0
-	400	500	630	800	1 000	1 250	1 600	2 000	2 500
-	76.9	78.3	77.6	78.0	78.3	78.6	80.4	81.7	80.8
-	3 150	4 000	5 000	6 300	8 000	10 000	12 500	16 000	20 000
-	79.1	77.7	77.0	74.3	72.7	69.2	65.5	60.9	58.4

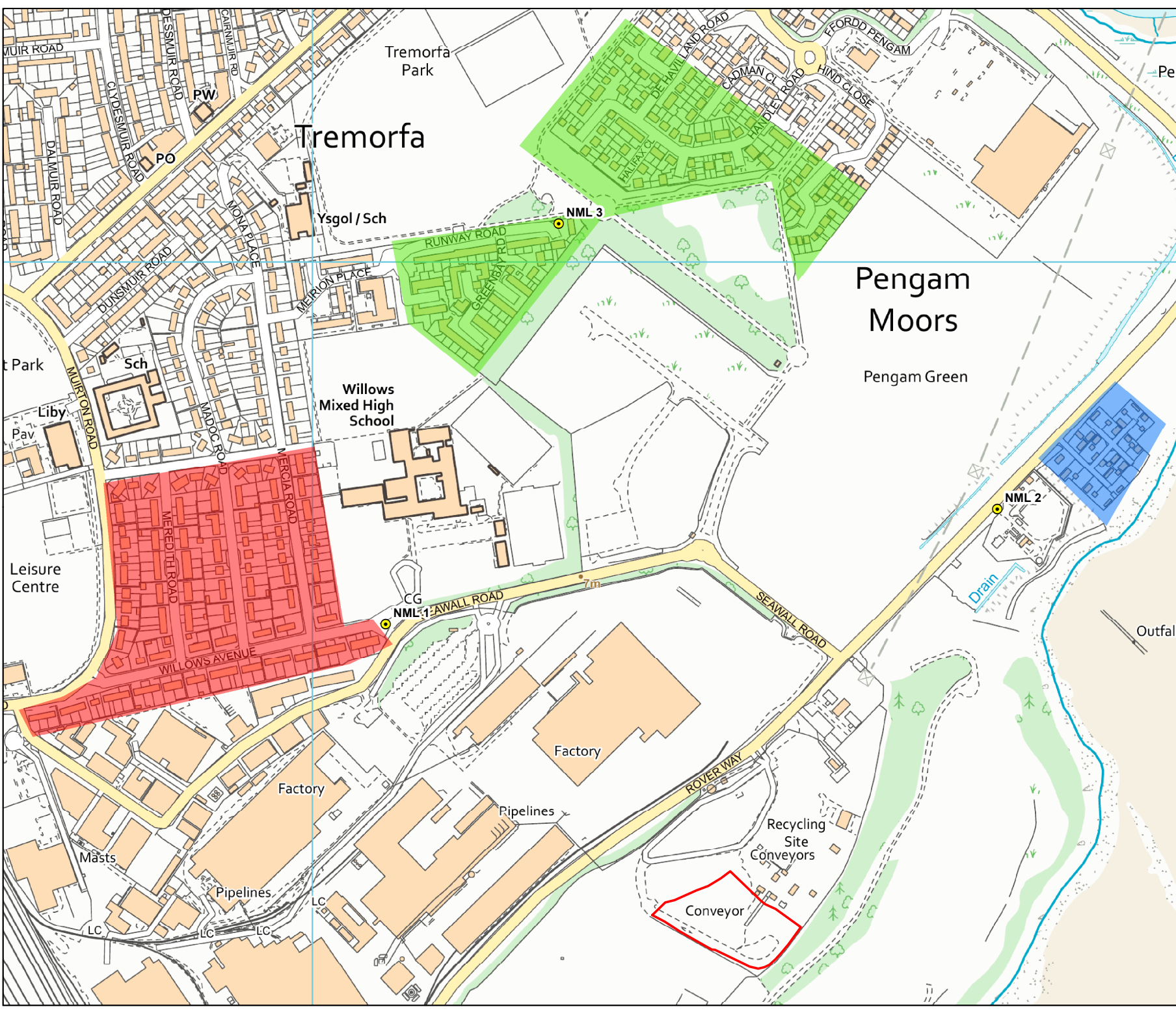
<b>Highest Band</b>	16 Hz	86.5 dB
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ReportId



## Appendix E – Figures

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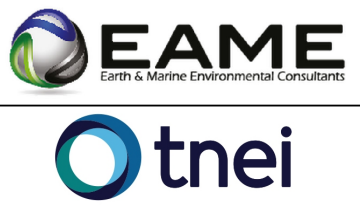


- Legend**
- Site Boundary
  - Noise Monitoring Locations (NMLs)
  - Nearest Noise Sensitive Receptors (NSRs)**
  - NSRs represented by NML 1
  - NSRs represented by NML 2
  - NSRs represented by NML 3

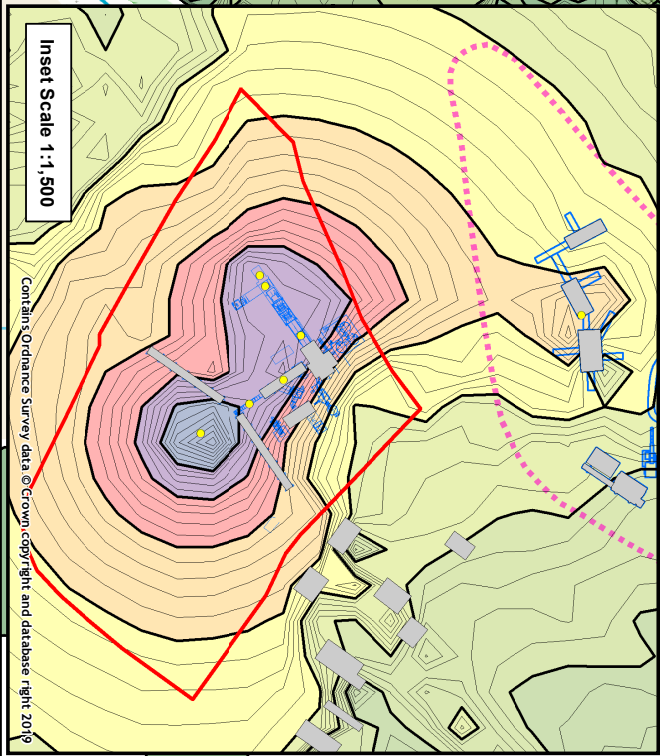
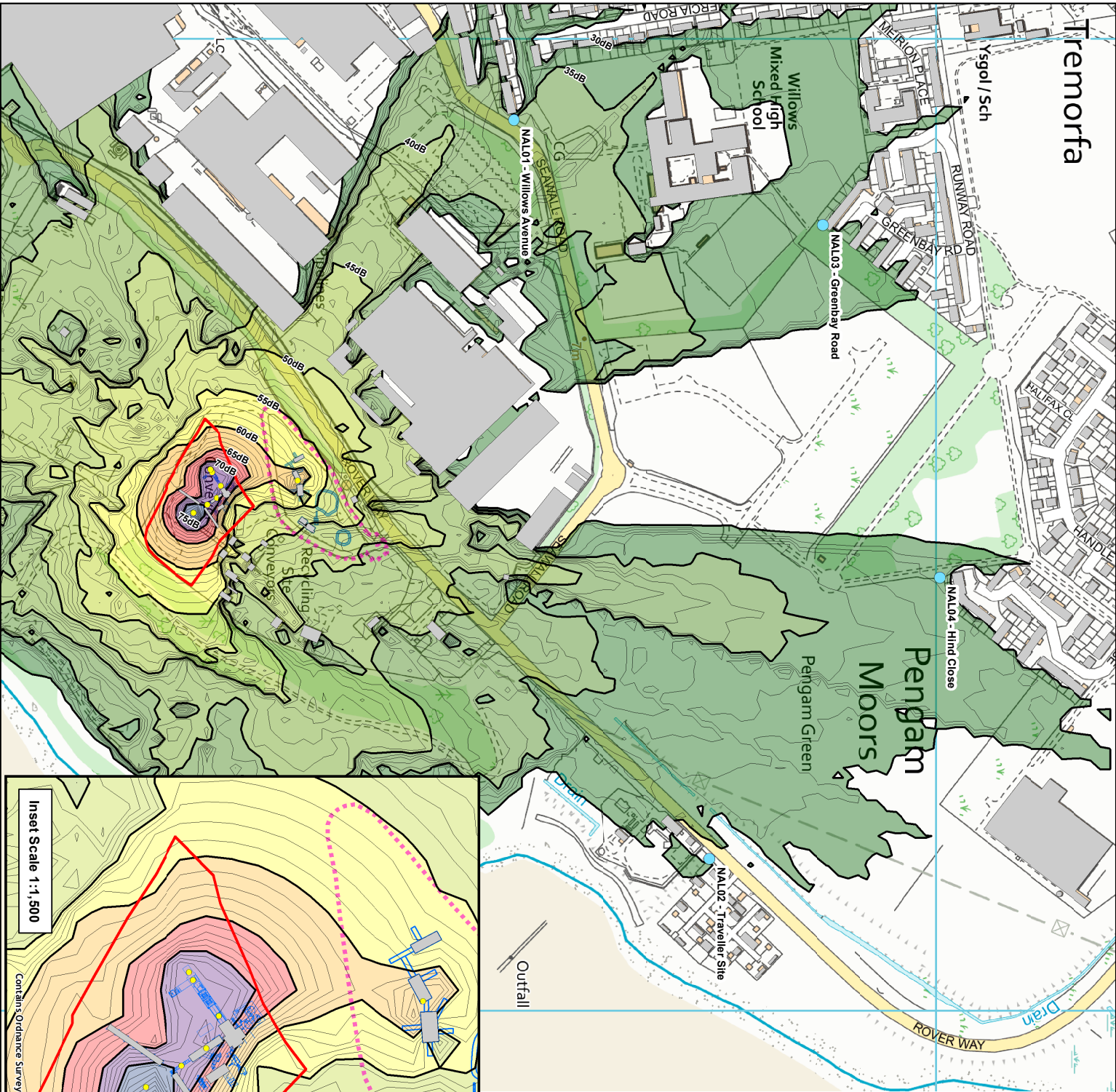


RD	FIRST ISSUE	JR	JS	JS	20/06/2019
REV.	DETAILS	DRAWN	CHK'D	APP'D	DATE

Project Cardiff Metal Recycling Plant  
Client EAME  
Title Noise Study Area  
Figure No. 1  
Scale 1:4,000 @A3  
Doc. Ref. 13331-002







# Legend

- Noise Assessment Location
- Noise Sources
- Buildings
- Additional Slag Crushing
- Noise Contours (5dB Increments)
- Noise Contours (1dB Increments)
- Predicted Noise Levels (dBA)**
- 30-35
- 35-40
- 40-45
- 45-50
- 50-55
- 55-60
- 60-65
- 65-70
- 70-75
- 75 >
- 80-85



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REV.	DETAILS	DRAWN	CHECKD	APPROD	DATE
NO	PLANT ISSUE	JR	JS	JS	20/06/2019

Project Cardiff Metal Recycling Plant  
Client EAME  
Title Noise Contour Plot (Asphalt Plant & Slag Crushing)  
Figure No. 2  
Scale 1:4,000 @A3  
Doc. Ref. 13331-003

