

## Additional Noise Information

Our in-house noise consultant (copied in) has advised that in accordance with BS 4142, we have to consider a worst-case one-hour daytime period, therefore our noise models have been based on worst-case scenarios, where the vibrating screener (and all other machinery):

- may for short periods be operating outside/at the top edge of the pit (despite the fact that for the majority of the time they will be in the pit and benefit from the noise attenuation this provides);
- are positioned in the open and are not located behind any temporarily stockpiled material (even though the majority of the time they would be positioned behind stockpiles to obtain a noise attenuation benefit);
- are operational 100% of the time (within a worst case one-hour period, they would not be on 100% of the whole day); and
- are working on the west side of the site, based upon Phase 1 (see attached drawings), the phase where equipment will be at its closest point to the residents and therefore at its noisiest.

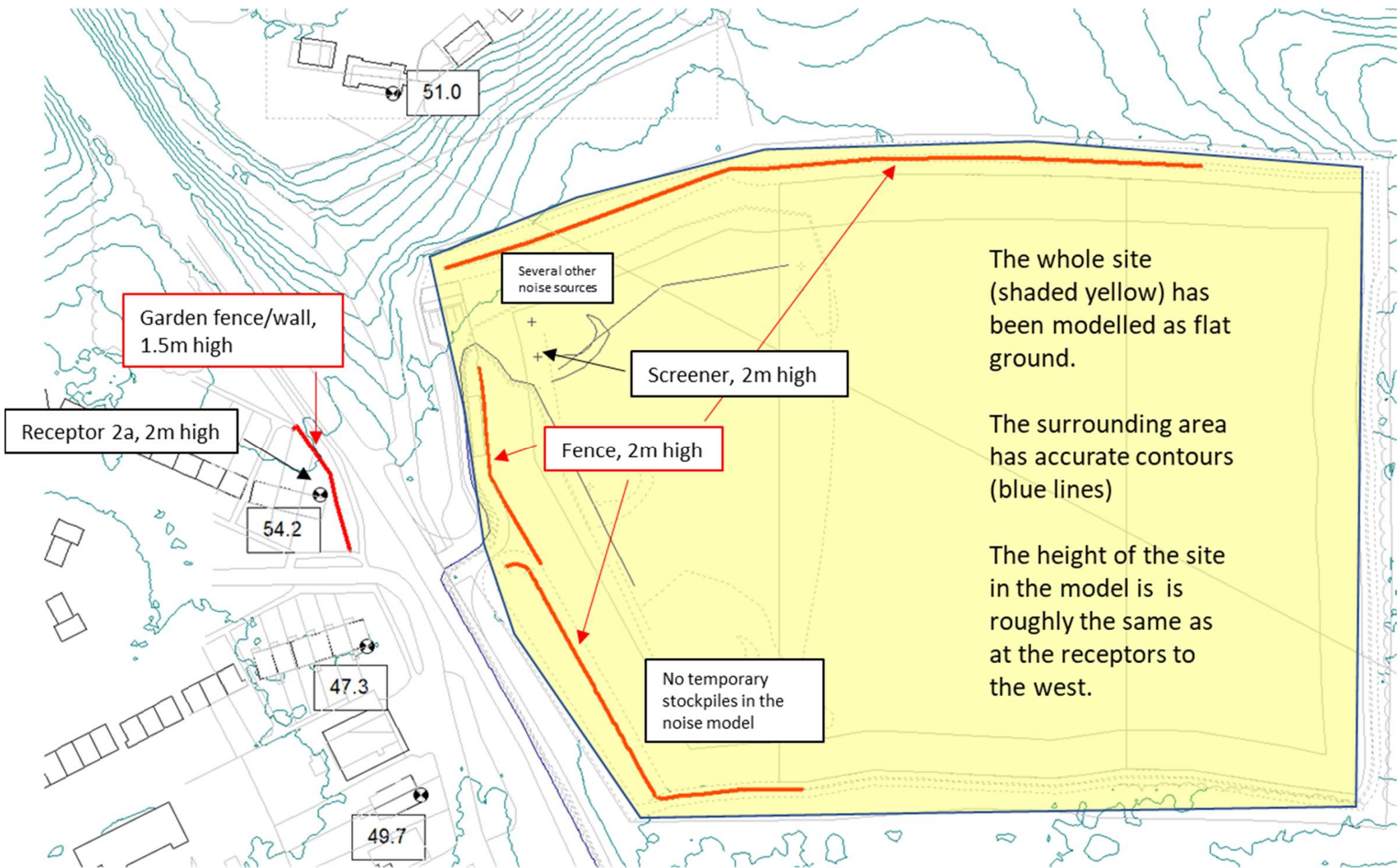
To add to the points regarding the landscape and the temporarily stockpiled material above, whilst the contours of the land in the surrounding area outside of the site boundaries has been modelled, the site itself has been modelled as being flat with everything operating at surface level, i.e. at the same ground height to residents immediately to the west. None of the proposed temporary storage mounds has been modelled, only the 2m high close boarded fences along the site boundary (denoted in brown on the attached drawings) have been included. In many instances in the model, there is actually a line of sight between equipment like the screener and the residents to the west. This is all considered to be a worst-case scenario. I have attached some screenshots from the noise model of one of the scenarios modelled for Phase 1, to show this.

For the majority of the time, the modelled worst-case scenario would not be the case, with the equipment benefitting from the noise attenuation provided by working at low level in the pit, or behind temporary storage mounds, and as the phases progress, the works would be moving further east and benefit from the increased distance to the residents to the west.

Furthermore, the sound power level of the most recently proposed screener is 7 dB lower than what was originally modelled.

Based on all the factors above, SLR believe there are no reasons why noise pollution from the vibrating screeners would increase as a result of operating the screeners occasionally at surface level (as this is what has already been modelled), or through the use of a different manufacturer/model (as this is seen to be quieter than what was modelled).





Garden fence/wall,  
1.5m high

Receptor 2a, 2m high

54.2

47.3

49.7

51.0

Several other  
noise sources

Screener, 2m high

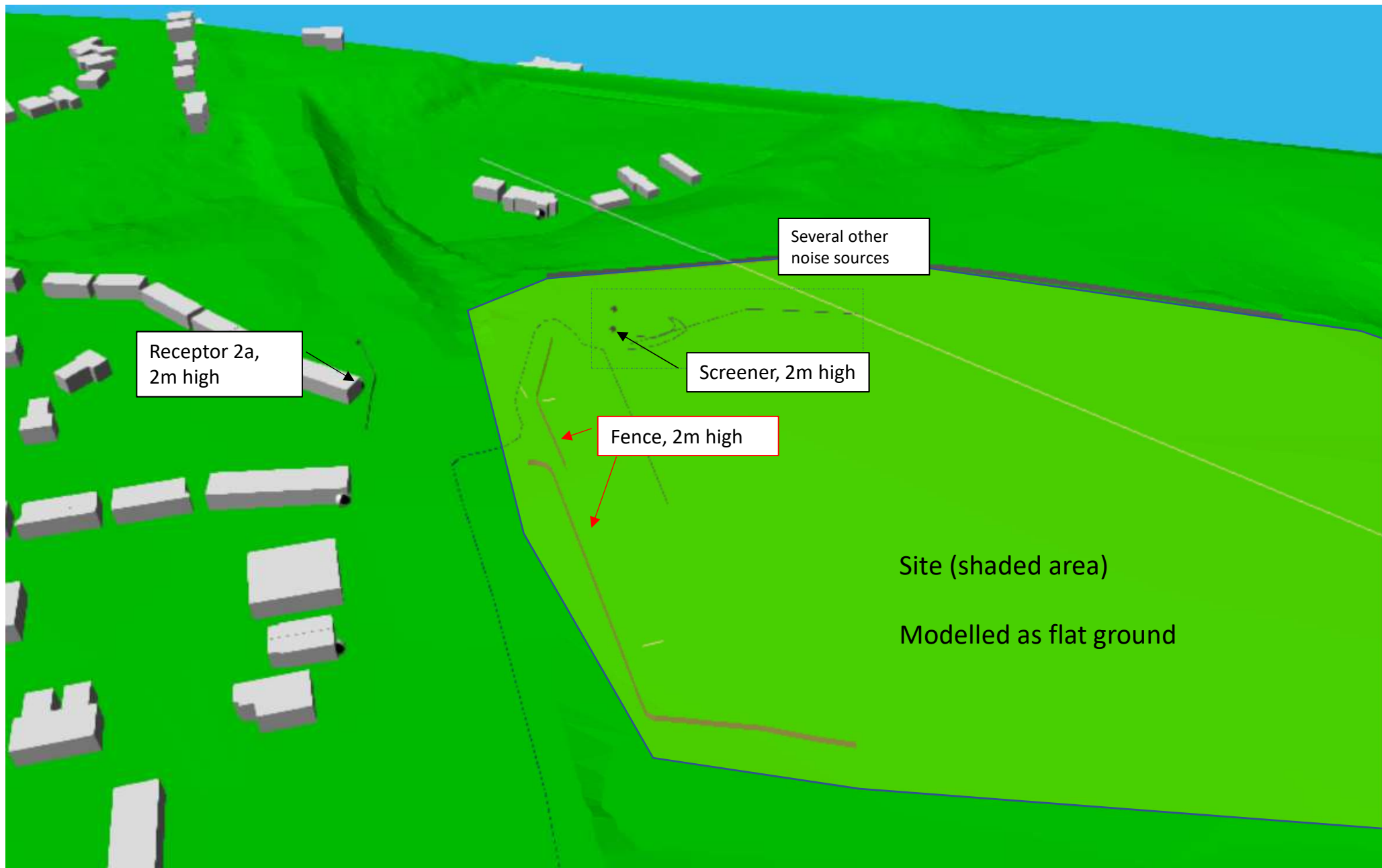
Fence, 2m high

No temporary  
stockpiles in the  
noise model

The whole site  
(shaded yellow)  
has been modelled  
as flat ground.

The surrounding  
area has accurate  
contours  
(blue lines)

The height of the  
site in the model  
is roughly the  
same as at the  
receptors to  
the west.



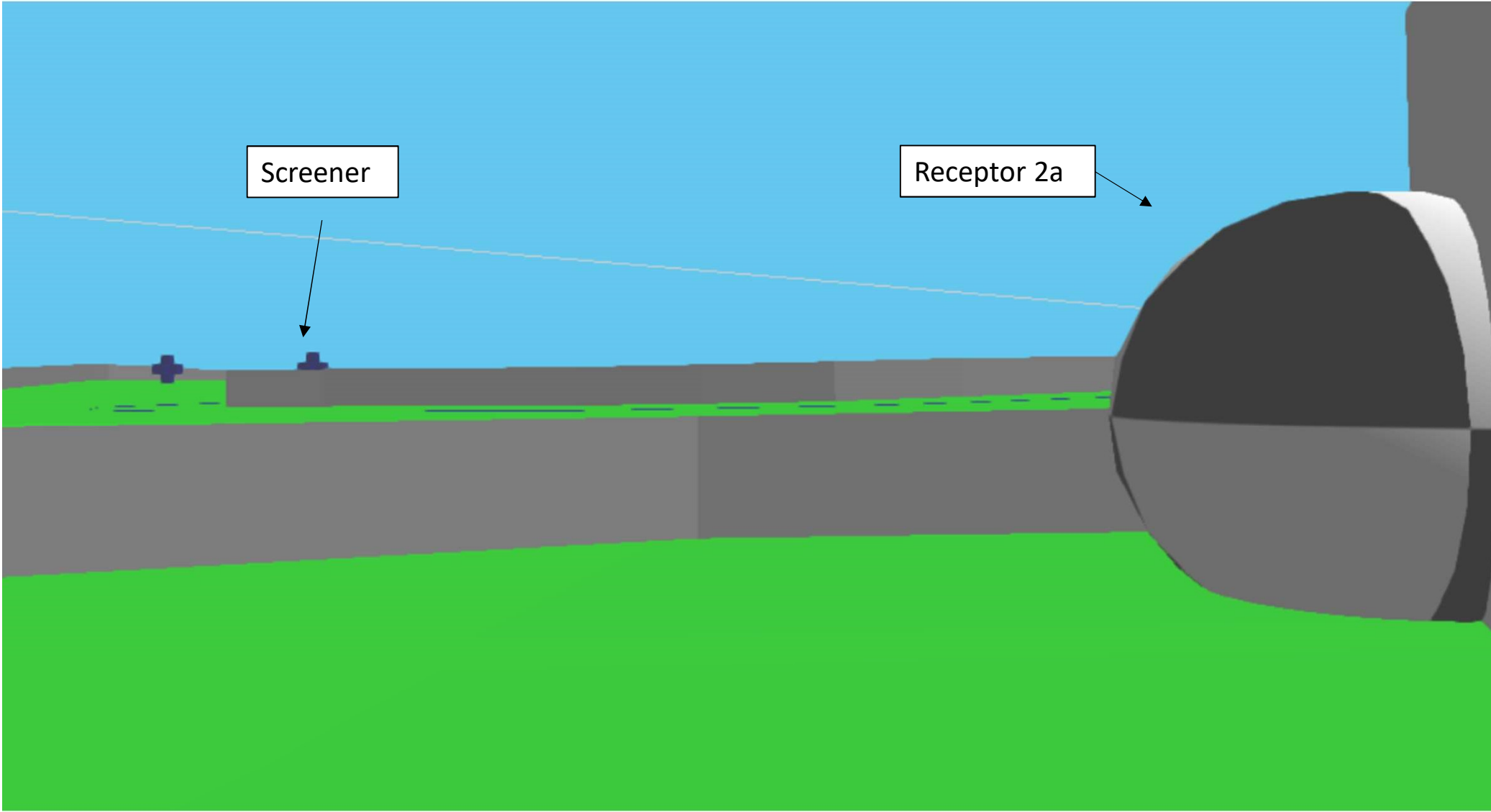


Receptor 2a, 2m high

Fence, 2m high

Screeners, 2m high

Site modelled as flat ground



Screener

Receptor 2a