

NOISE IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Land Adj To Millhouse Garage, Hale Road, Widnes, Cheshire WA8 0TL

Global Metal Recycling Limited

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1 Introduction

1.1.1 Oaktree Environmental have been commissioned by Global Metal Recycling Limited to undertake a Noise Impact Assessment (NIA) for their waste management site at Land Adj To Millhouse Garage, Hale Road, Widnes, Cheshire WA8 0TL.

1.1.2 The report has been produced by Thomas Benson of Oaktree Environmental, an Associate Member of the Institute of Acoustics. Full credentials can be provided under separate cover, if required. However, these do comply with the recently revised national guidance produced by the Environment Agency and have been provided previously.

1.1.3 The purpose of this document is to accompany an application to vary the site Environmental Permit (EP).

1.1.4 This report has been prepared in reference to the following:

- British Standard (BS) 4142 - Methods for rating and assessing industrial and commercial sound
- BS 8233 (2014) – “Guidance on sound insulation and noise reduction for buildings”
- BS 7445-1:2003 Description and measurement of environmental noise Guide to quantities and procedures
- The WHO Guidelines (1999)
- Noise Policy Statement for England
- Noise and Vibration Management: Environmental Permits
- NIAs Involving Calculations and Modelling
- Supplementary Pre-application Advice on Preparing a Noise Impact Assessment

1.2 Site Description and Location

1.2.1 The site is located on Land at Land Adj To Millhouse Garage, Hale Road, Widnes, Cheshire WA8 0TL. The national grid reference for the site is SJ 48998 84694. The surrounding land uses include primarily commercial/industrial uses including other waste sites located on Ditton Road.

1.2.2 The nearest receptors are approximately 265m to the south-west on Lovel Terrace and the cluster of dwellings associated with Wellingford Avenue, Norris Grove and Baynard Drive.

1.2.3 There is also an additional property located 7m to the north of the site, this has been disregarded as being a noise sensitive receptor (NSR) due to the following reasons:

- The property is owned by the operator.
- The property is currently being rented out for commercial use comprising dog kennels, the kennels are clearly shown on Google Maps and Streetview imagery.
- There is no permanent residency taking place inside this property.
- The property will never be used for residential purposes.
- The operator has no intention of selling the property or renting out the property for residential use.
- The site has been an operational scrap yard in excess of 10 years, if someone was living at this property, there would have obviously been a magnitude of noise complaints occurring daily. This evidently confirms the property is not being used for residential purposes.

1.3 **Hours of Operation**

1.3.1 The site will be permitted to be open during the following hours for the receipt, including depositing, sorting, moving, storing and removing waste:

Monday to Friday	07:00 – 17:00
Saturday	07:00 – 15:00
Sundays, Bank/Public holidays	No operations

1.3.2 The use of any mechanically machinery to treat waste i.e. shredder, trommel, shear will only be in operation during the following hours:

Monday to Friday	09:00 – 17:00
Saturday	No operations
Sundays, Bank/Public holidays	No operations

1.3.3 The only activities on site which will be permitted outside of these hours are maintenance works, general administrative duties and emergency processing due to unavoidable events such as staff shortages, plant breakdowns or poor weather conditions.

1.3.4 During times where the site is closed or not in operation, the site will be locked and secured to prevent unauthorised vehicular or pedestrian access.

1.4 **Environmental Regulation**

1.4.1 An Environmental Permit (EP) will be required to be in place for the site, with day-to-day operations regulated by the Environment Agency (EA). Potential impacts on air, land and water will be fully controlled and regulated under the EP.

2 Relevant Guidance Documents

2.1 Environment Agency Guidance

2.1.1 This document has been produced in accordance with the EA's guidance "Noise and vibration management: environmental permits" updated 31 January 2022.

2.2 Noise Policy Statement for England

2.2.1 The Noise Policy Statement for England (NPSE), March 2010, sets out the Government's long-term noise policy, the aims of which are:

"Through the effective management and control of environmental, neighbour and neighbourhood noise within the context of Government policy on sustainable development:

- *Avoid significant adverse effects on health and quality of life;*
- *Mitigate and minimise adverse effects on health and quality of life;*
- *Where possible, contribute to the improvement of health and quality of life."*

2.2.2 The first aim of the NPSE is to avoid significant adverse effects, considering the shared UK principles of sustainable development.

2.2.3 The second aim provides guidance on the scenario when the potential noise impact falls between the LOAEL (Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level) and the SOAEL (Significant Observed Adverse Effect Level), in which case it is stated, *"all reasonable steps should be taken to mitigate and minimise adverse effects on health and quality of life while also taking into account the guiding principles of sustainable development"*. However, it is also stated, *"This does not mean that such adverse effects cannot occur"*.

2.2.4 With regards to the SOAEL, the document states, *"It is not possible to have a single objective noise-based measure that defines SOAEL that is applicable to all sources of noise in all situations"*, thus acknowledging that this is very much dependent on the noise source, the receptor, and the time of day. Therefore, the NPSE provides the necessary policy flexibility until further guidance / evidence is available.

2.2.5 Other guidance documents / publications shown in Section 1.1.4 has also been taken into account when applying the principles of the NPSE, as well the nature of the proposed development and its specific circumstances.

3 Noise Assessment Criteria

3.1 In order to assess the impacts of existing road traffic and industrial noise from the proposed development, the following documents have been used:

- BS8233:2014
- BS4142:2014
- World Health Organisation (WHO) Guidelines on Community Noise

3.2 BS8233:2014

3.2.1 This document provides guidance on the relevant level of sound insulation required by a variety of building types affected by general environmental noise and provides recommendations for appropriate internal ambient noise level criteria for a variety of different situations including residential dwellings. The table below includes the proposed noise criteria within BS8233:2014 with regards to residential properties:

Table 3.1 - BS8233:2014 Internal Criteria

Activity	Location	07:00 – 23:00	23:00 – 7:00
Resting	Living rooms	35 LAeq, 16hour	-
Dining	Dining room	40 LAeq, 16hour	-
Sleeping	Bedroom	35 LAeq, 16hour	30 LAeq, 16hour

3.3 BS4142:2014

3.3.1 BS4142:2014 provides a method for “assessing and rating industrial sound” of an industrial/commercial nature. The method described in the standard uses the rating level from a noise source and the existing background noise level to assess the potential effects of sound on the residential premises upon which sound is incident.

3.3.2 Using this method, the background sound level is subtracted from the rating level. The resulting figure is assessed using the following guidance from the document:

- The greater the difference between the background sound level and the rating level, the greater the impact on the receptor.
- An exceedance of the background level of around 10dB, or more, is likely to be an indication of a significant adverse impact, dependent on the context.
- An exceedance of the background level of around 5dB is likely to be an indication of an adverse impact, dependent on the context.
- The lower the rating level compared to the existing background level, the less likely an adverse impact, or a significant adverse impact. Where the rating level does not exceed the background level, this is indicative of a low impact, dependent on context.

3.3.3 The document introduces a requirement to consider and report the uncertainty in the data as well as also including guidance for applying a correction/penalty for certain adverse acoustic features such as tonality, impulsivity or intermittency. The following table summarises the corrections based on the subjective assessment of the noise.

Table 3.2 - BS4142:2014 Corrections and Penalties

	Tonality	Impulsivity	Other characteristics
Just perceptible	+ 2dB	+ 3dB	
Clearly perceptible	+ 4dB	+ 6dB	
Highly perceptible	+ 6dB	+ 9dB	
Readily Distinctive against Residual Environment			+ 3Db

3.4 WHO Guidelines for Community Noise

3.4.1 The WHO Guidelines (1999) recommends indoor night-time guidelines in order to avoid sleep disturbance, the document states these to be 30 dB (LAeq) and 45 dB (LA_{fmax}) for continuous and individual noise events respectively.

- 3.4.2 The document states that the number of noise events should also be considered and that individual noise events should not exceed 45 dB (LA_{fmax})^{more} than 10 – 15 times per night.
- 3.4.3 The WHO document also recommends that steady, continuous noise levels should not exceed 55 dB (LAeq) for outdoor living areas (balconies, terraces etc.). However, in order to protect the majority of individuals from moderate annoyance, external noise levels should not exceed 50 dB (LAeq).

4 Background Noise Monitoring

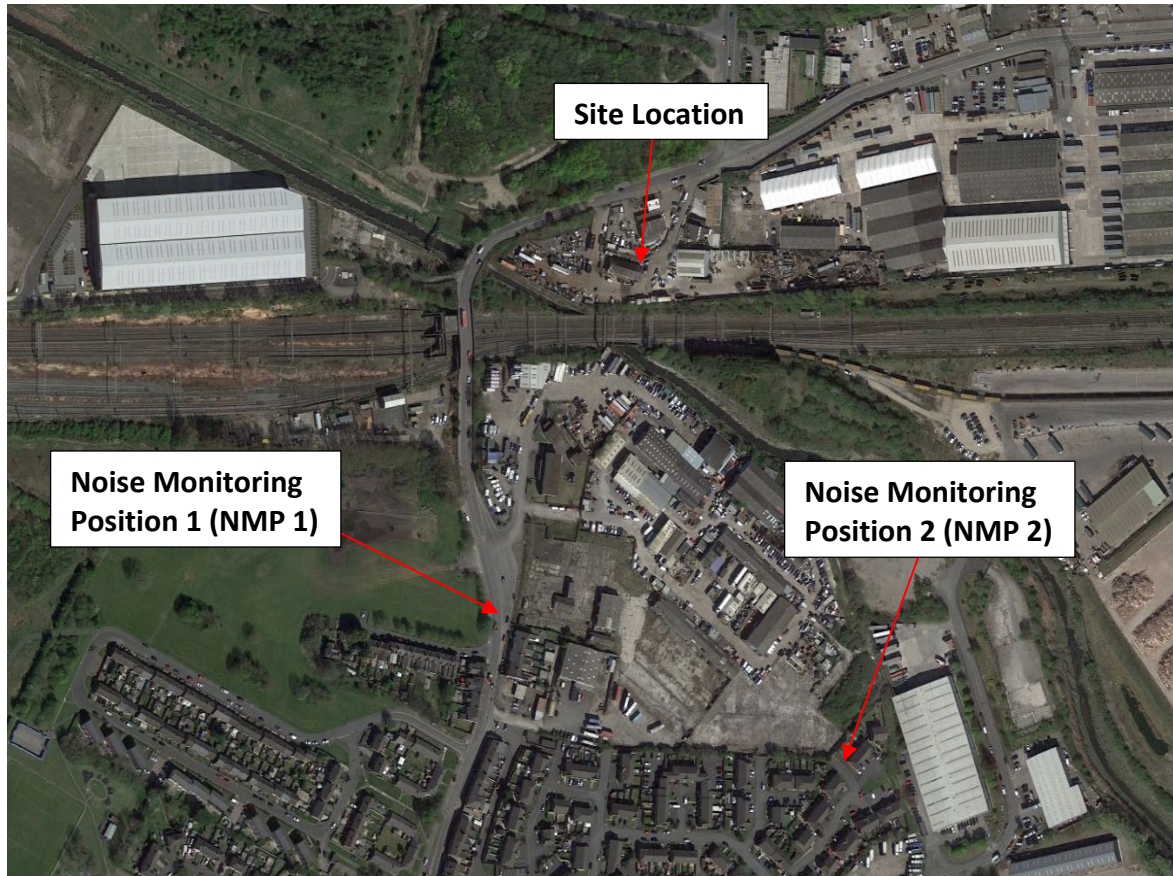
4.1 Procedure and Monitoring Locations

4.1.1 A background noise survey was completed on the 31st August and the 2nd September 2023 in accordance with BS 7445-1: 2003 by Thomas Benson of Oaktree Environmental Ltd.

4.1.2 To ensure that the background monitoring survey is representative of the existing noise climate in the vicinity of the noise sensitive receptors in the absence of the activities associated with the operator, it was agreed with site management that waste related activities would cease whilst monitoring was undertaken. The site was not in a position to suspend for any further lengths of time due to potential failure or fulfilling contracts with hauliers, destination sites and also potential loss of income during suspension of activities.

4.1.3 Figure 4.1 below details the location of the monitoring positions.

Figure 4.1 - Site location and noise monitoring positions



- 4.1.4 Locations chosen were chosen to be representative of the nearest noise sensitive receptors.
- 4.1.5 NMP 1 was located within the area of public space to the west of Hale Road, an appropriate distance from the carriageway.
- 4.1.6 NMP 2 was located within an area to the north of Norris Grove. It is considered that this location is representative of the housing cluster in general and the figures measured here may allow for an assessment to be carried out at the surrounding residential streets such Baynard Drive, Wellingford Avenue etc.
- 4.1.7 Considering the nature of the background noise survey (i.e. during pre-agreed shutdowns of an already existing facility), attended measurements were undertaken as a pose to longer duration, unattended measurements. This allowed for a significant level of observation to be made with regards to the existing noise climate and the sources it is comprised of. As previously discussed, BS4142:2014 provides significant weight to context when determining the level of impact.

4.2 Equipment Used During the Survey

4.2.1 Details of the equipment used during the survey are shown in the table below:

Table 4.1- Survey Equipment

Description	Model	Manufacturer	Serial No.	Calibration Date
Class 1 Sound Analyser	NOR 150	Norsonic	15030504	October 2022
Microphone	Norsonic Type 1225	Norsonic	305208	October 2022
Field Calibrator	NOR 1251	Norsonic	35205	March 2022

4.3 Weather

4.3.1 The weather during the background surveys is summarised in the table below:

Table 4.2 – Weather Conditions during noise monitoring

Date	Wind Speed (max)	Cloud Cover	Temperature	Precipitation
Thursday 31/08/2023	Max gusts of 4.5m/s, although generally more still.	50-75%	13°C-19°C	Some very light drizzle at time which caused one monitoring period to be curtailed.
Saturday 02/09/2023	Max gusts of 2m/s	0-20%	13°C-18°C	None recorded whilst onsite.

4.4 Results

4.4.1 The results of the background noise monitoring survey are tabulated below in Tables 4.3-4.4. Commentary on the background level and survey is included further on in Section 4.5.

Table 4.3 -Weekday background monitoring results for NMP 1

Measurement Time	LA _{eq}	LA _{max}	LA ₉₀	LA ₁₀
31/08/23 07:08-08:08	61.0	75.2	56.8	63.5
31/08/23 10:03-11:03	56.6	69.7	53.8	58.2
31/08/23 11:03-12:03	55.7	67.8	52.8	57.4

Table 4.4 -Weekday background monitoring results for NMP 2

Measurement Time	LA _{eq}	LA _{max}	LA ₉₀	LA ₁₀
31/08/23 08:16-09:16	55.3	90.5	51.0	55.9
31/08/23 09:16-09:58	55.0	89.4	51.4	55.5
31/08/23 12:07-12:07	53.8	75.3	50.7	55.7

Table 4.5 -Weekend background monitoring results for NMP 1

Measurement Time	LA _{eq}	LA _{max}	LA ₉₀	LA ₁₀
02/09/23 07:10-08:10	61.4	88.3	44.4	66.0

Table 4.6 -Weekend background monitoring results for NMP 2

Measurement Time	LA _{eq}	LA _{max}	LA ₉₀	LA ₁₀
02/09/23 08:15-09:15	44.3	66.9	40.5	45.9

4.5 Existing Noise Climate

4.5.1 During the monitoring survey undertaken at NMP 1 to the north of the site, it was observed that the main contributors to the existing noise climate comprised primarily;

Road traffic along Hale Road which comprised a mix of smaller private vehicles, heavy goods vehicles and public transport.

- Distant road traffic from the surrounding road network and intermittent noise from the rail line to the north.
- Birdsong and barking dogs,
- Occasional Industrial/commercial noise from the north comprising primarily bangs/crashes associated with plant as well as audible reversing alarms.
- Overhead aviation.

4.5.2 Additional minor contributions included passers-by and customers accessing the barbers to the south of the monitoring location.

- 4.5.3 With regards to the second monitoring location at Norris Grove, the contribution of road traffic was lessened, however the influence industrial and train noise may be marginally increased due its closer proximity to industrial/commercial uses.
- 4.5.4 Should It be required, photographs and videos can be provided, along with the noise measurement files in order to corroborate the above observations. These are available upon request by the LA/EA.

5 **Noise Impact Assessment**

5.1 **Introduction**

5.1.1 It is considered the most significant noise sources associated with the development are:

- The loading and operation of the scrap metal shear,
- The loading and operation of the MRF comprising the feed hopper, trommel and overband magnet,
- The loading and operation of the wood shredder,
- Tipping within both the mixed HCl and non-ferrous reception areas,
- Loading of outgoing HGVs with inert waste, wood and scrap metal,
- The demolition of trailers via the sites excavator,
- Cutting and other associated activities undertaken within the non-ferrous reception building.

5.1.2 As discussed previously, mechanical processing of waste will not take place during the weekend hours with noise sources considered to be limited to; tipping, sorting, loading of outgoing HGVs, cutting and sorting.

5.2 **Background Levels**

5.2.1 With regards to background levels, BS4142:2014 states that *“the objective is not simply to ascertain a lowest measured background sound level, but to quantify what is typical during particular time periods”* and also *“In practice there is no “single” background sound level as this is a fluctuating parameter. However, the level for the assessment should be representative of the period being assessed”*.

5.2.2 With this in mind, the assessment will utilise the range of levels from Tables 4.3-4.6.

5.3 **BS4142: Assessment**

5.3.1 The CadnaA noise models were constructed using OS mapping Opendata and Google Earth satellite imagery, whilst topographical data was downloaded from DEFRA in the form of a digital terrain model.

5.3.2 The following assumptions/parameters are made within the models:

- The intervening land between the site boundary and residential properties was modelled with $G = 0.0$ as it was considered that the land is predominantly acoustically reflective.
- Buildings were set as acoustically reflective, with a reflection loss of 1 dB.
- Receivers are placed at 1.5m height in areas representative of the nearest residential receptors.
- Predicted grid noise levels were also calculated as free-field, A-weighted, sound pressure levels. The noise contours generated within the model are also at a height of 1.5 m, assumed to be the worst-case scenario for amenity areas.
- Surrounding residential properties were modelled at a height of between 4.0m for the majority of residential dwellings whilst surrounding commercial/agricultural buildings are based on onsite observations.
- Barrier heights and waste storage bays have also been modelled based on onsite observations. These have been modelled with a reflection loss of 0.1dB.
- The onsite building is modelled as 5.5m high based on a recent drone survey undertaken by Oaktree Environmental and assumed to comprise 190mm steel cladding, with the exception of the opening on the southern façade. An internal area of 808m³ has been assumed whilst internal absorption is considered to be low.

5.3.3 Additional screening and many intervening structures associated with the surrounding industrial land uses have not been included within the model due to their construction and potentially transient nature. These have been excluded in order to ensure a robust assessment. This is with the exception of the 2m high close boarded fence located to the north of the residential area to the south as it is highly unlikely that this were to be

removed, considering it comprises the boundary between the residences and the adjoining commercial land.

- 5.3.4 Table 5.1, overleaf, includes the measured noise levels for the anticipated activities, which have been measured by Oaktree Environmental. The table also includes relevant data from the CadnaA modelling (geometry, “on-times” etc.).

Table 5.1 – Measured levels of activities

Activity	Noise Level (LAeq)	Source/comments
Loading and operation of the scrap metal shear	76.4 at 10m	Measurement taken by Oaktree Environmental at a similar site. Modelled as a point source 2m high. Noise source assumed to operate for up to 120 minutes a day based on conversations with site management.
Loading and operation of the wood shredder	91.2 at 3m	Measurement taken by Oaktree Environmental at a similar site. Modelled as a point source 2m high. Noise source assumed to operate for up to 120 minutes a day based on conversations with site management.
Loading of Heavy Goods Vehicle with shredded wood via grab	72.3 at 8m	Measurement taken by Oaktree Environmental at a similar site. The measurement comprises the loading of a HGV with fine soil, however, considering the nature of the material, this is assumed to be a reasonable surrogate. Modelled as a point source 2m high. Noise source assumed to operate for up to 20 minutes a day based on the loading of a single wagon per day.
Loading of Heavy Goods Vehicle with scrap metal	74.8 at 15m	Measurement taken by Oaktree Environmental at a similar site. Modelled as a point source 2m high. Noise source assumed to operate for up to 60 minutes a day based on the loading of 3 vehicles per day.
Sorting scrap metal via grab	75.1 at 8m	Measurement taken by Oaktree Environmental at a similar site. Modelled as a point source 1m high.

		<p>Noise source assumed to operate for up to 300 minutes per day as a worst-case scenario.</p> <p>This measurement has also been used as a surrogate for the dismantling/demolition of trailers via the sites mobile plant. For this source, the height is assumed to be 2m, also with an “on-time” of 300 minutes.</p>
Tipping of material	81.6 at 5m	<p>Oaktree measurement at a similar site.</p> <p>Modelled as a point source 0.5m high.</p> <p>Noise source assumed to be active for up to 120 minutes per day within the open yard and 60 minutes within the reception building.</p>
Operation of the MRF (feed hopper, trommel and overband magnet)	73.9 at 11m 75.1 at 5m 86.6 at 3m	<p>Oaktree measurement at a similar site. Point sources ranging from height of 3-4m.</p> <p>Noise source assumed to be active for up to 600 minutes per day.</p>
Cutting	87.3 at 3.5m	<p>Oaktree measurement at a similar site.</p> <p>Noise source assumed to operate for 60 minutes within the reception building.</p>

5.3.5 Tables 5.4-5 details the predicted noise levels (in dB A) associated with the application site at the relevant receptors. These are based on the results of the modelling provided overleaf in Figures 5.2-5.3.

Table 5.2 – Results of Noise Modelling for the scenario representative of Weekday operations

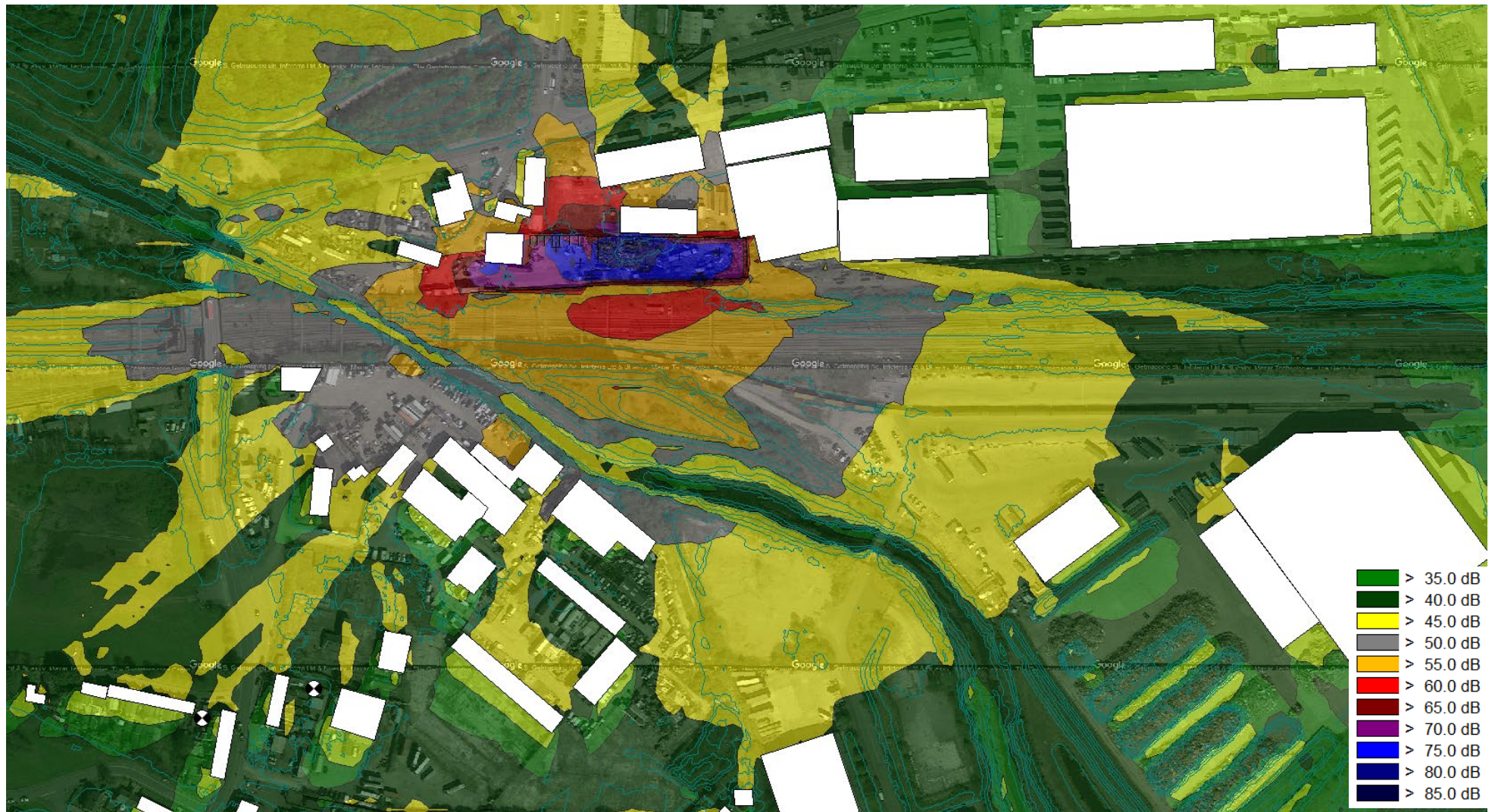
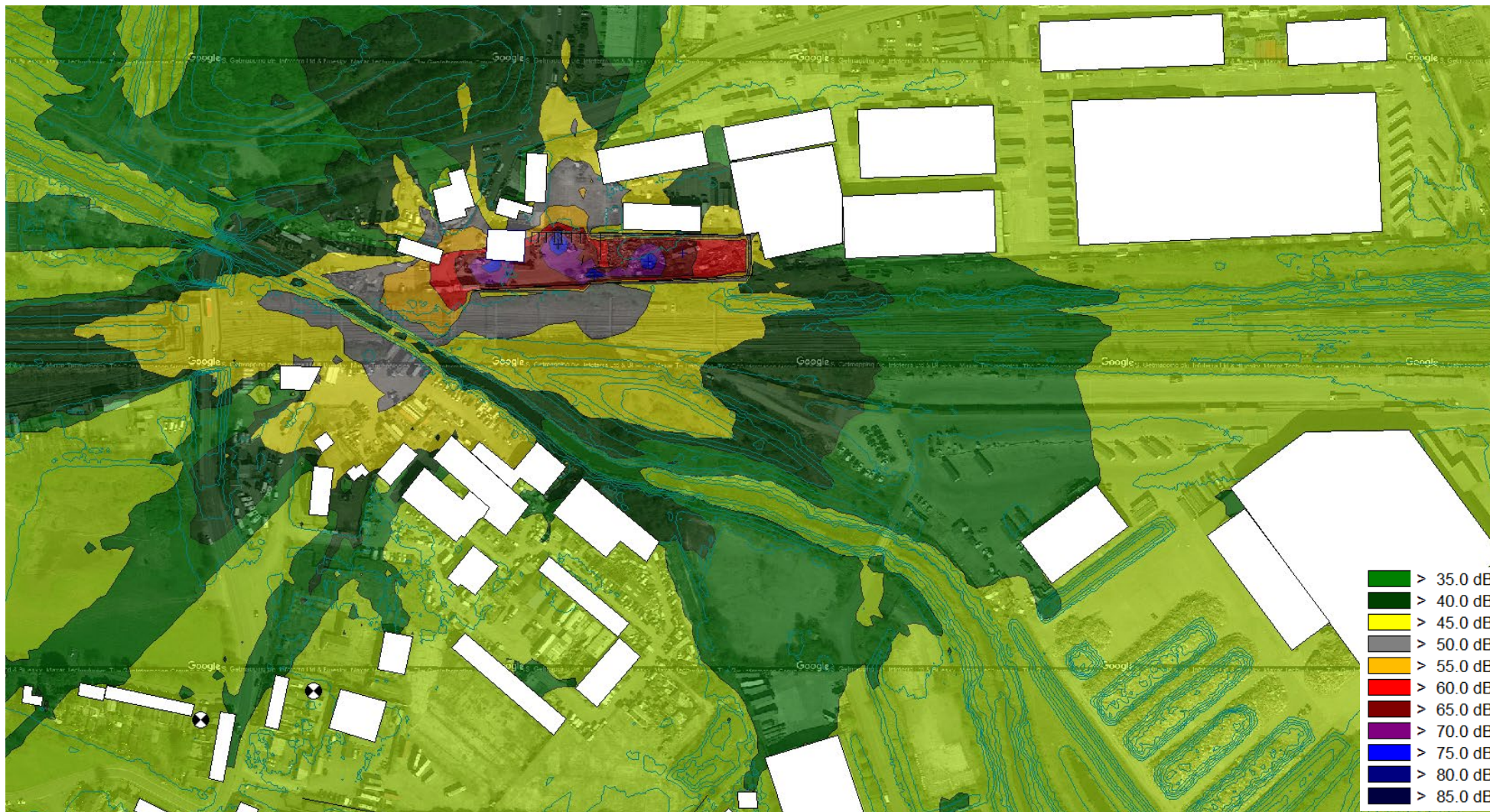


Table 5.3 – Results of Noise Modelling for the scenario representative of Weekend operations



5.3.6 With regards to impulsive and tonal penalties as per BS4142:2014, some occasional bangs/crashes are associated with the operation of the site and are likely to be audible. However, considering the existing noise climate and setting of the site, as well as the intervening screening and distance, the impact of such events is likely to be minor and therefore a 3dB penalty has been applied.

5.3.7 In addition, a tonal element is associated with much of the processing plant, however due to the existence of the surrounding road network, trainline and audibility of air traffic, this is likely to be just perceptible and therefore an additional 2dB has been applied. As these processes do not take place during the weekend hours, this is not included within Table 5.5.

Table 5.4 – Assessment of typical weekday operations associated with the site as per BS4142:2014

	Receptors at Lovell Terrace	Receptors at Norris Grove and surrounds	
Calculated noise level as per figure 5.2	44.9	45.4	As per Figure 5.2.
Addition of relevant penalties as per BS4142:2014	+5 = 49.9	+5 = 50.4	As per Section 5.3.6-5.3.7.
Comparison to weekday background levels	49.9 – 52.8/56.8 = 2.9 to 6.9dB (A) below	50.4 – 50.7/51.4 = 0.3 to 1.0dB (A) below	Low impact as per BS4142:2014

Table 5.5 – Assessment of typical weekend operations associated with the site as per BS4142:2014

	Receptors at Lovell Terrace	Receptors at Norris Grove and surrounds	
Calculated noise level as per figure 5.2	33.2	33.6	As per Figure 5.2.
Addition of relevant penalties as per BS4142:2014	+3 = 36.2	+3 = 36.6	As per Section 5.3.6-5.3.7.
Comparison to weekday background levels	36.2 - 44.4 = 8.2dB (A) below	36.6 - 40.5 = 3.9dB (A) below	Low impact as per BS4142:2014

5.3.8 As per Tables 5.4-5.5, the calculated rating levels associated with the operation of the site are below that at which an adverse impact is considered possible (i.e. +5dB above background) and therefore the associated impact is considered to be low.

5.4 **Control of Uncertainty**

5.4.1 Uncertainty in this assessment was controlled via the following precautions/procedures:

- Both the sound level meter and calibrator have a traceable laboratory calibration and the meter was field-calibrated both before and after the measurements.
- The measurement locations are considered representative of the existing noise climate outside the nearest residential dwellings to the proposed development.
- Worst-case assumptions have been made with regards to modelling factors such as; ground absorption and intervening screens/structures.
- Background monitoring was undertaken during favourable weather conditions (e.g. dry and under 5m/s wind speed).

6 Conclusion

6.1 Summary & Recommendations

- 6.1.1 Oaktree Environmental Limited have undertaken a Noise Impact Assessment for the operation of a waste transfer station at Land Adj To Millhouse Garage, Hale Road, Widnes, Cheshire WA8 0TL.
- 6.1.2 The site has been assessed with regards to BS4142:2014 and it is considered that the impacts associated with the proposed operation of the site are acceptable based on the comparison of the calculated rating level to the proposed background level.
- 6.1.3 In addition, noise emissions will be controlled and regulated via the sites Noise Management Plan.
- 6.1.4 Therefore, based on the above, noise levels associated with the proposed development are acceptable and it should be considered that no further mitigations or assessment is required at this time.

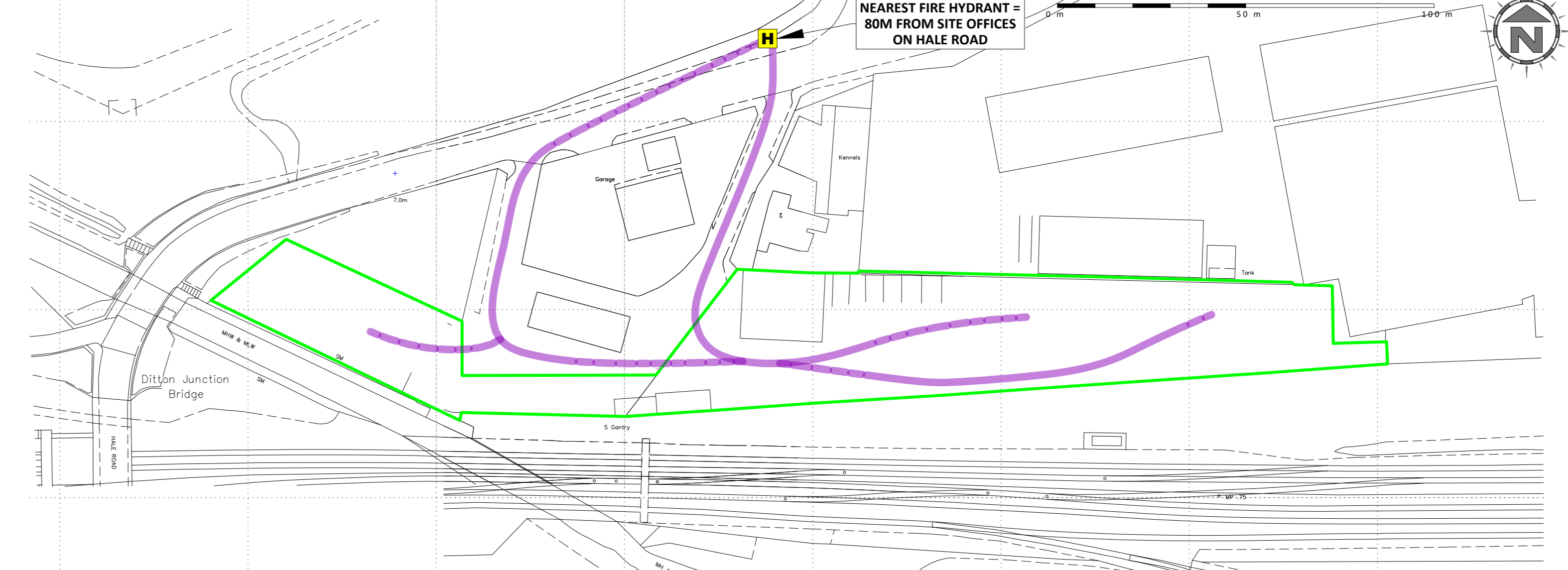
APPENDIX I

DRAWINGS

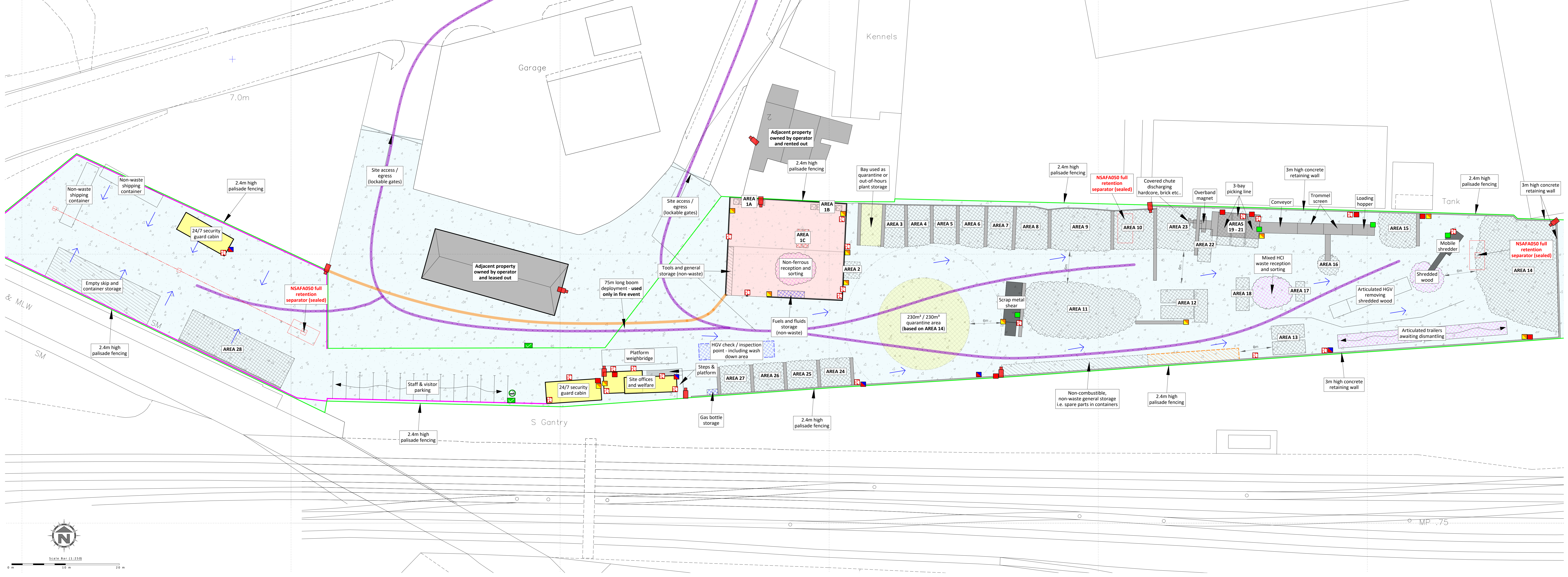
Storage Area Details (Pile volume based on Area x Height)

Plan Ref	Description	Storage type	Containment / type	Height / width of firewall (m)	Max Width (m)	Max Length (m)	Max storage height (m)	Approx. Area (m2)	Conversion factor used	Approx. volume (m3)	Max storage time	Comments
AREA 1A - 1C	Containers of loose non-ferrous metal and batteries / catalytic converters (locations may vary)	Manually sorted, contained in a mixture of pallet boxes, tonne bags and metal containers (processed by hand sorting)	Sealed containers / concrete panel wall of building	3 / 0.3	1 (per container)	1 (per container)	1 (per container)	1 (per container) - whole area size may vary	1	1 (per container) - whole volume size may vary	<1 week	Each container is moveable and accessible from at least one side. Container removed sooner if full and replenished with new container.
AREA 2	Containers of sorted loose ferrous and non-ferrous	Contained in mixture of pallet boxes and metal containers (processed by hand sorting)	As above	3 / 0.3	As above	As above	As above	As above	1	As above	<1 week	As above
AREAS 3 - 10	Sorted loose ferrous scrap metal storage bays (row based on maximum bay size)	Free-standing piles (processed by hand sorting)	Bolt down concrete retaining wall to the rear and interlocking concrete blocks to the sides	3 / 0.15 & 0.6	11	7.5	2	82.5	0.75	124	<12 weeks	Pile usually removed weekly, 12 weeks only in extenuating circumstances i.e. breakdowns, transport failures etc...
AREA 11	Loose scrap metal reception and storage area, also pre-shear pile	Free-standing (unprocessed)	Freestanding pile / none	N/A	20	10	4	200	0.5	400	12 weeks	As above
AREA 12	Sorted loose ferrous scrap metal (pile based on each container volume)	40-cubic yard roll on, roll off containers (processed by hand sorting and excavator)	Partly / interlocking concrete blocks	3 / 0.6	6.1	2.44	2.62	14.884	1	39	4 weeks	Each container is moveable and accessible from at least one side. Container removed sooner if full and replenished with new container.
AREA 13	Tyres from articulated trailers (pile based on each container volume)	As above	As above	3 / 0.6	6.1	2.44	2.62	14.884	1	39	4 weeks	As above
AREA 14	Articulated trailer (ELV) dismantling, crushing, compacting, sorting and separation area - mixture of wood and scrap metal	Free-standing (processed by hand sorting and excavator)	Partly within bolt down concrete retaining wall to the north and interlocking block wall to the east	3 / 0.15 & 0.6	15	20	2	300	0.75	450	<12 weeks	Pile usually removed weekly, 12 weeks only in extenuating circumstances i.e. breakdowns, transport failures etc...
AREA 15	Mixed HCl waste holding area	Free-standing (processed by hand sorting and excavator)	Freestanding / concrete panel wall	3	7	6	2	42	0.75	63	<1 week	Pile usually cleared daily or 1 week only in extenuating circumstances i.e. breakdowns, transport failures etc...
AREA 16	Trommel fines	Free-standing (processed by Terex Ecotec Trommel Screen)	N/A	N/A	4	4	2	16	0.5	16	<12 hours	Cleared every few hours to adjacent sites on Ditton Road
AREA 17	Plasterboard	8-cubic yard skip	N/A	N/A	1.67	3.66	1.22	6.1122	1	7	<1 week	Each container is moveable and accessible from at least one side. Container removed sooner if full and replenished with new container. This container is also covered out-of-hours
AREAS 18 - 21	Sorted wastes via picking line and hand sort - wood, plastic, paper & cardboard and non-recyclable	40-cubic yard roll on, roll off containers (processed by hand sorting and excavator)	N/A	N/A	6.1	2.44	2.62	14.884	1	39	<1 week	As above
AREA 22	Scrap metal	40-cubic yard roll on, roll off container (sorted overband magnet)	N/A	N/A	6.1	2.44	2.62	14.884	1	39	<1 week	As above
AREAS 23	Bulky hardcore, brick, stone etc...	Free-standing (end of treatment process)	Bolt down concrete retaining wall to the rear and interlocking concrete blocks to the sides	3 / 0.15 & 0.6	8	8	2	64	0.75	96	<12 weeks	Pile usually removed weekly, 12 weeks only in extenuating circumstances i.e. breakdowns, transport failures etc...
AREAS 24 - 27	Processed ferrous scrap metal <30mm - 150mm	Processed by shearing	As above	3 / 0.15 & 0.6	5.5	5	2	27.5	1	55	<12 weeks	As above
AREA 28	Skips of waste awaiting tipping	Unprocessed / loose in 4 - 8 cubic yard skips	Bolt down concrete retaining wall to the rear	3 / 0.15	6.1	2.44	2.62	14.884	1	39	<48 hours	Containers usually tipped before end of the working day but may be stored Sat - Mon in extenuating circumstances i.e. breakdowns, staff shortages etc...

INSET PLAN SHOWING WIDER SITE, ACCESS ROUTES AND NEAREST FIRE HYDRANT



- KEY:**
- Proposed permit boundary
 - Waste storage areas
 - Non-waste storage areas
 - Hazardous waste storage areas
 - Non-waste fuels, oils and other liquids storage
 - Temporary waste storage areas (clear prior to shutdown)
 - Waste recycling / storage buildings (impermeable concrete floor)
 - Other buildings i.e. workshops/offices
 - Impervious concrete surfaces with sealed drainage
 - Contaminated surface water drainage
 - Surface water drainage fall direction
 - Gully's
 - Manholes
 - Quarantine area (with 6m buffer zone) based on AREA 18
 - Hose reels (indicative location)
 - Fire fighting equipment / extinguishers (indicative locations)
 - Plant shut-off (indicative location)
 - Manual fire alarms (break glass / horns) - indicative location
 - Spill kits (indicative location)
 - Designated smoking area
 - Access route for emergency services
 - Fire hydrants
 - Fire assembly points
 - Out-of-hours plant storage
 - Pan, tilt and zone camera with 50m coverage
 - 0.25m high fire water boom deployment (used only in fire event)



Oaktree Environmental Ltd
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DRAWING TITLE
SITE LAYOUT & FIRE PLAN

CLIENT
Global Metal Recycling Ltd

PROJECT/SITE
Land Adjacent to Millhouse Garage, Hale Road, Widnes W88 0TL

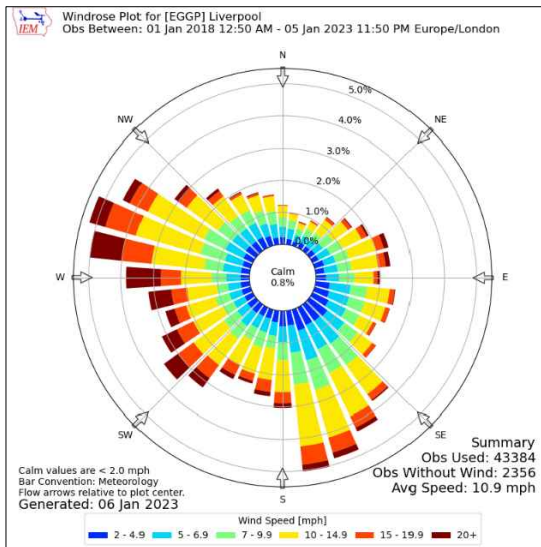
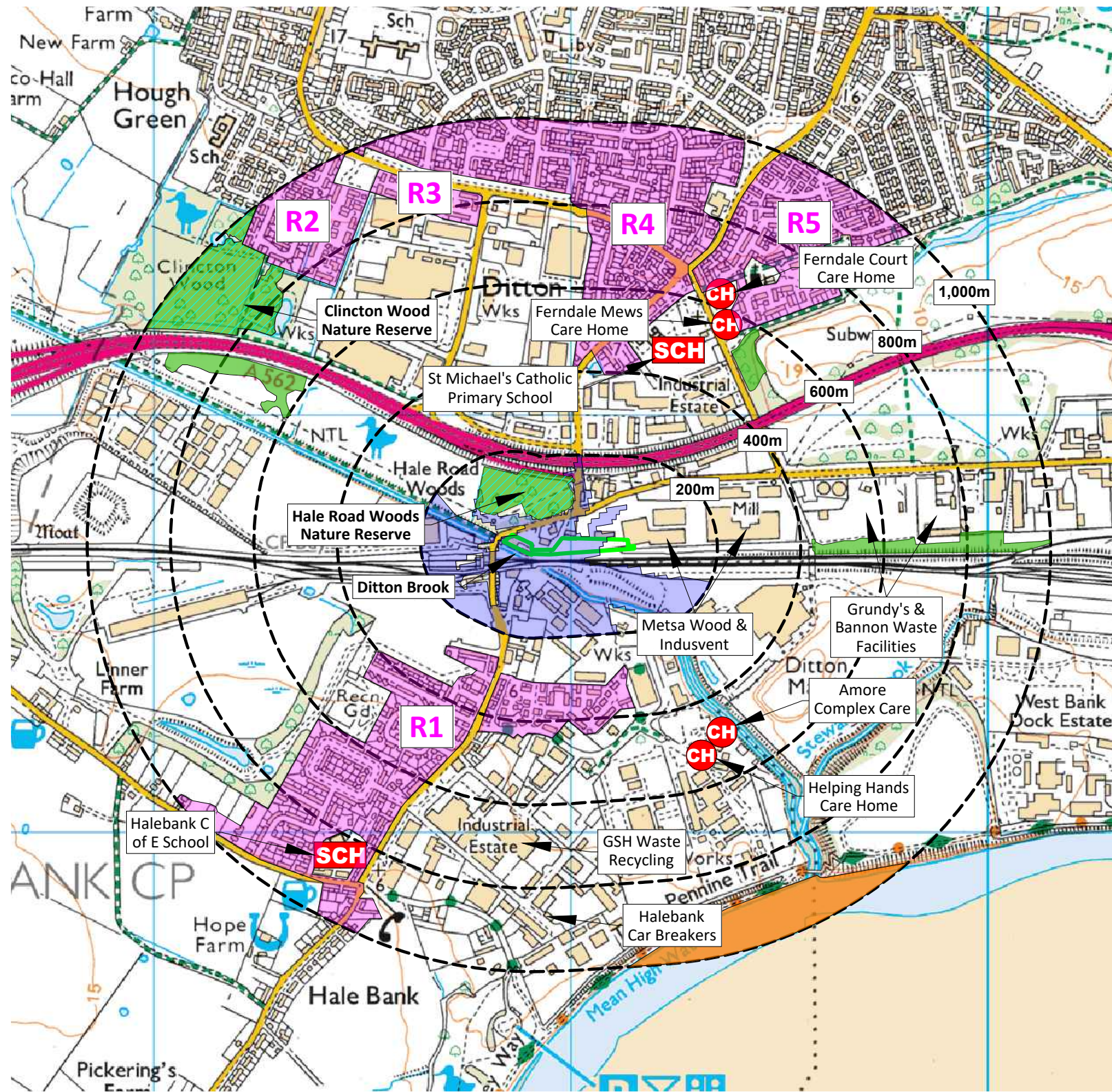
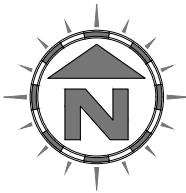
SCALE @ AD	CLIENT NO	JOB NO
1:250	3344	003
DRAWING NUMBER	REV	STATUS
MILL/3344/03	--	ISSUED
DRAWN BY	CHECKED	DATE
CP	--	27.12.23

NOTES
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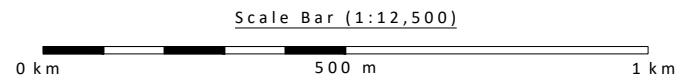
REVISION HISTORY			
Rev:	Date:	Init:	Description:
-	27.12.23	CP	Initial drawing

KEY:

-  Permit boundary
-  Surface water body (river / stream / pond / pool / lake)
-  Residential receptor blocks (may include small retail/leisure also)
-  Workplaces (includes waste, agriculture industry, commerce and retail)
-  Class A roads
-  Class B roads
-  Class C roads
-  Railway line
-  School
-  Care homes
-  Woodland areas (not protected)
-  Priority Habitat (deciduous woodland)
-  Flood zone 3 boundary (within 200m of permit boundary only)
-  Local nature reserves
-  Mersey Estuary Ramsar & SSSI



Compass Wind Rose for Liverpool (EGGP)
 Period 2018-2023- source: Iowa State University



NOTES

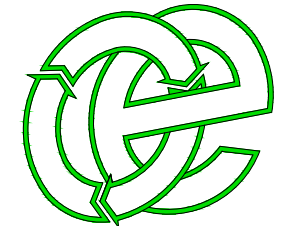
1. Boundaries are shown indicatively.
2. Wind rose data shows the prevailing wind direction to be Westerly.

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REVISION HISTORY

Rev:	Date:	Init:	Description:
-	27.12.23	CP	Initial drawing

Oaktree Environmental Ltd
 Waste, Planning and Environmental Consultants



DRAWING TITLE
 RECEPTOR PLAN

CLIENT
 Global Metal Recycling Ltd

PROJECT/SITE
 Land Adjacent to Millhouse Garage, Hale Road, Widnes WA8 0TL

SCALE @ A3 1:12,500 **CLIENT NO** 3344 **JOB NO** 003

DRAWING NUMBER MILL/3344/04 **REV** - **STATUS** Issued

DRAWN BY CP **CHECKED** -- **DATE** 27.12.23

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