

# Rosebank Distillery

The Airshed was appointed to conduct the environmental noise and odour impact assessments for the proposed Rosebank Distillery, to be located at the site of a former distillery in Falkirk.

The main potential odour was from the mash tun. The proposed distillery would be in a predominantly residential area and the site was overlooked by four-storey flats. A dispersion model (ADMS 5.2) was used to predict odour around the proposed installation using 5 years of historical meteorological data. A model sensitivity test was conducted to consider the optimal location for the mash tun vent, and the effects on dispersion of meteorological variability, surface roughness, receptor height and release height. The worst case dispersion conditions were used to predict odour impacts. A number of release Scenarios were considered to help determine the optimal location and height of the proposed stack. Odour impacts were assessed using SEPA's odour Guidance. The residual impact from the distillery was predicted to be of minor adverse significance with appropriate mitigation measures in place.

The noise assessment considered the impacts from the proposed design and proposed a number of changes to reduce impacts on amenity. Noise impacts were predicted using a computer based noise prediction model (SoundPlan 8.0) in accordance with ISO 9613. Sound sources were based on measurements at similar operations elsewhere and procurement specifications for fixed plant. The impacts were assessed in accordance with the Scottish Government's Technical Advice Note on Planning and Noise, BS 4142:2014 and World Health Organisation (WHO) sleep disturbance criteria. A baseline sound survey was conducted over seven days along with detailed weather measurements, to obtain typical existing ambient and background sound exposure, where the dominant noise in the study area was from road traffic.

The results from the prediction exercise indicated that sound from the proposed development had the potential to significantly adversely affect the residential amenity of existing dwellings at night. The proposed mitigation measures included design layout, procurement specifications for fixed plant, and minimum acoustic insulation requirements for the new process buildings.

Noise from the proposed installation was predicted to be of low adverse impact at sensitive receptors in terms of BS 4142:2014, subject to the successful implementation of these mitigation measures.

