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64 Avenue Road
London

Preliminary Planning Compliance Report
Report 29022.PPCR.01

Integration Consultancy Limited
Integration
52-54 Rosebery Avenue
London
EC1R 4RP

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29022.TH1-2	Environmental Noise Time Histories
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Appendix A	Glossary of Acoustics Terminology

1.0 INTRODUCTION

KP Acoustics Ltd has been commissioned by Integration Consultancy Limited, Integration, 52-54 Rosebery Avenue, London, EC1R 4RP to undertake a noise impact assessment of a proposed plant unit installation serving the building at 64 Avenue Road, London, NW8 6HT.

A 24-hour environmental noise survey has been undertaken on site in order to prepare a noise impact assessment in accordance with BS4142:2014 '*Method for rating and assessing industrial and commercial sound'* as part of the planning requirements of The London Borough of Camden.

This report presents the methodology and results from the environmental survey, followed by calculations in accordance with BS4142 to provide an indication as to the likelihood of the noise emissions from the proposed plant unit installation having an adverse impact on the closest noise sensitive receiver. Mitigation measures will be outlined as necessary, once all M&E proposals are finalised.

2.0 SITE SURVEYS

2.1 Site Description

As shown in Figure 2.1, the site is bounded by Swiss Cottage School, Development & Research Centre to the north and west, Avenue Road to the south, and a residential area to the east.

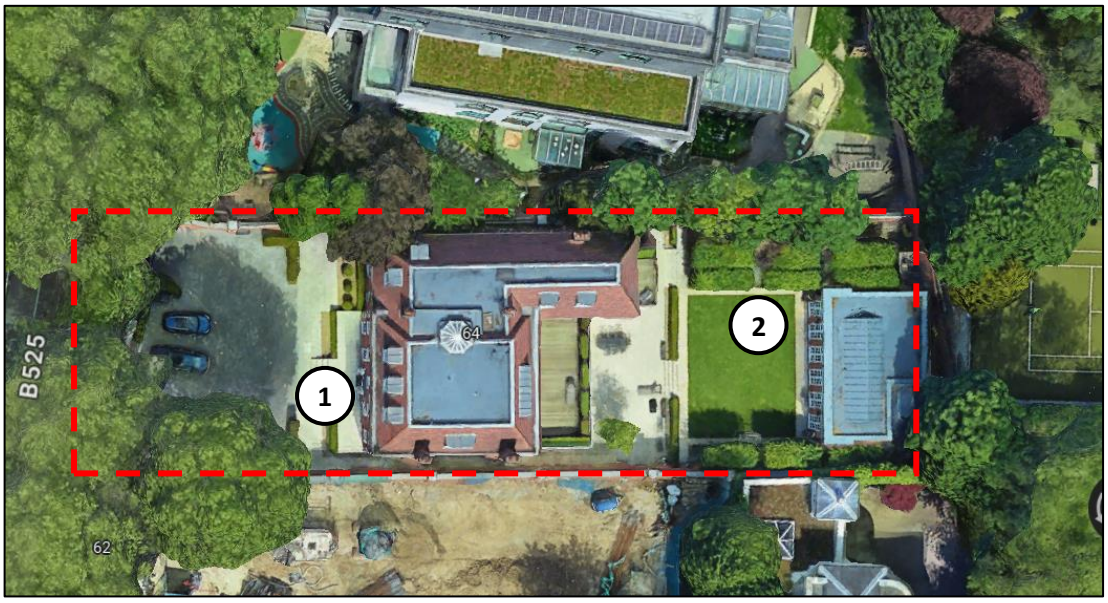

Figure 2.1 Site Location Plan and Noise Measurement Positions (Image Source: Google Maps)

Initial inspection of the site revealed that the background noise profile at the monitoring location was typical of an urban cityscape environment, with the dominant source being road

traffic noise from the surrounding roads in addition to some contribution from activity noise within the nearby school.

2.2 Environmental Noise Survey Procedure

Continuous automated monitoring was undertaken for the duration of the noise survey between 11:00am on 09/10/2024 and 11:00am on 10/10/2024.

The environmental noise measurement position, proposed plant installation locations, and the closest noise sensitive receiver relative to the plant installations are described within Table 2.1 and shown within Figure 2.2.

Icon	Descriptor	Location Description
1	Noise Measurement Position 1	The microphone was installed on a tripod at the front façade of the front yard, as shown in Figure 2.1. The microphone was positioned within free-field conditions at least approx. 1.5 metres from the nearest surface.
2	Noise Measurement Position 2	The microphone was installed on a tripod at the rear façade of the garden, as shown in Figure 2.1. The microphone was positioned within free-field conditions at least approx. 1.5 metres from the nearest surface.
	Nearest noise sensitive receptors	The location of the nearest noise sensitive receiver depends on the plant unit's final placement and its operational schedule. Since the plant unit details have not been finalised, potential locations for the nearest noise sensitive receivers are presented in Figure 2.2.

Table 2.1 Measurement positions and descriptions

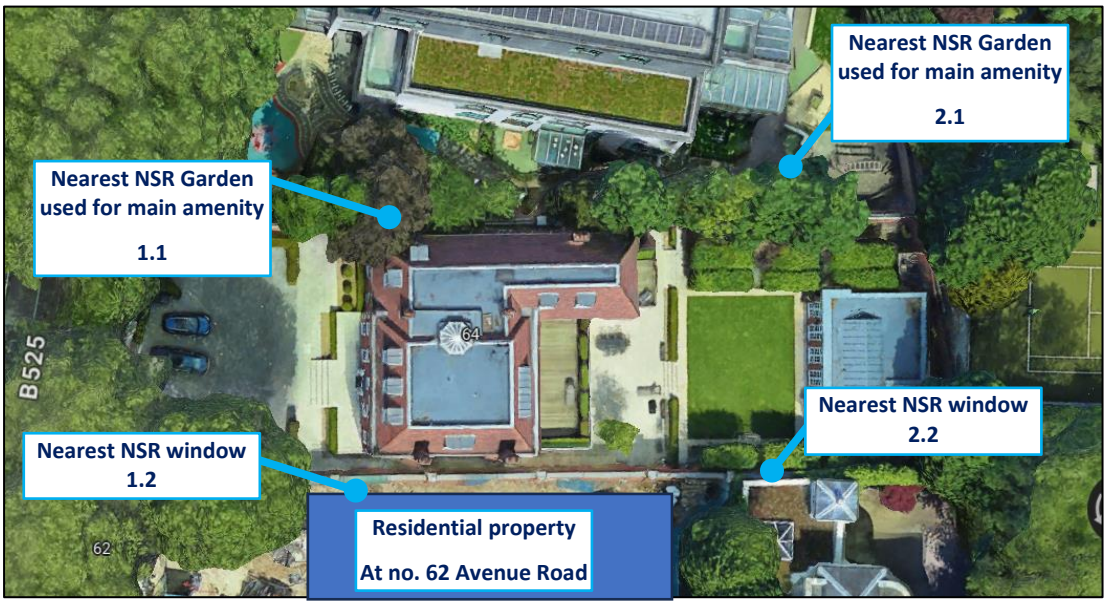

Figure 2.2 Site Location Plan nearest noise-sensitive receiver's and Noise Measurement Positions (Image Source: Google Maps)

It has been advised by the client that the proposed plant specifications and installation locations are not yet finalised. Figure 2.2 above therefore details potential receiver positions, as detailed below.

If the plant unit is installed near the front yard of the property, the nearest noise-sensitive receiver's (NSR) will be either the west garden of the Swiss Cottage School used (1.1) or the nearest window on the west corner of the residential property at No. 62 Avenue Road (1.2).

If the plant unit is installed near the rear garden, the nearest noise-sensitive receivers will be either the east garden of the Swiss Cottage School (2.1) or the nearest window on the east corner of the residential property at No. 62 Avenue Road (2.2).

The choice of survey position was based both on accessibility and on collecting representative noise data in relation to the nearest noise sensitive receiver and the potential proposed plant installation locations.

Weather conditions were generally dry with light winds and therefore suitable for the measurement of environmental noise. The measurement procedure complied with ISO 1996-2:2017 Acoustics '*Description, measurement and assessment of environmental noise - Part 2: Determination of environmental noise levels*'.

2.3 Equipment

The equipment calibration was verified before and after use and no abnormalities were observed. The equipment used is described within Table 2.2.

Measurement instrumentation		Serial no.	Date	Cert no.
Noise Kit 21	NTI Audio XL2 Class 1 Sound Level Meter	A2A-21099-E0	11/07/2024	TCRT24/1525
	Free-field microphone NTI Acoustics MC230A	A23571		
	Preamp NTI Acoustics MA220	10996		
	NTI Audio External Weatherproof Shroud	-	-	-
Noise Kit 28	NTI Audio XL2 Class 1 Sound Level Meter	A2A-21140-E0	23/05/2023	UK-23-063
	Free-field microphone NTI Acoustics MC230A	A23592		
	Preamp NTI Acoustics MA220	10981		
	NTI Audio External Weatherproof Shroud	-	-	-
Larson Davis CAL200 Class 1 Calibrator – KP North		8932	07/08/2024	UCRT24/2065

Table 2.2 Measurement instrumentation

3.0 RESULTS

The $L_{Aeq:\,5min}$, $L_{Amax:\,5min}$, $L_{A10:\,5min}$ and $L_{A90:\,5min}$ acoustic parameters were measured throughout the duration of the survey. Measured levels are shown as a time history in Figures 29022.TH1-2.

Representative background noise levels are shown in Table 3.1 for daytime and night-time.

It should be noted that the representative background noise level has been derived based on the guidance of BS4142 Section 8.1.4 from the $L_{A90,5min}$ levels measured during the environmental noise survey undertaken on site, as shown in 29022.Daytime L90.TH1-2 and 29022.Night-time L90.TH1-2 attached.

Time Period	Representative background noise level L_{A90} dB(A)	
	Noise Measurement Position 1	Noise Measurement Position 2
Daytime (07:00-23:00)	50	41
Night-time (23:00-07:00)	41	37

Table 3.1 Representative background noise levels

4.0 NOISE ASSESSMENT GUIDANCE

4.1 BS4142: 2014 '*Methods for rating and assessing industrial and commercial sound*'

British Standard BS4142:2014 '*Methods for rating and assessing industrial and commercial sound*' describes a method for rating and assessing sound of an industrial and/or commercial nature, which includes:

- Sound from industrial and manufacturing processes
- Sound from fixed installations which comprise mechanical and electrical plant and equipment
- Sound from the loading and unloading of goods and materials at industrial and/or commercial premises, and
- Sound from mobile plant and vehicles that is an intrinsic part of the overall sound emanating from premises or processes.

This Standard compares the Rating Level due to the noise source/s under assessment for a one-hour period during the daytime (07:00 – 23:00 hours) and a fifteen-minute period during the night-time (23:00 – 07:00 hours) with the existing background noise level in terms of an L_{A90} when the noise source is not operating.

It should be noted that the Rating Level is the Specific Sound Level in question ($L_{Aeq,\ Tr}$), including any relevant acoustic feature corrections, as follows:

- **Tonality** – '*For sound ranging from not tonal to prominently tonal the Joint Nordic Method gives a correction of between 0dB and +6dB for tonality. Subjectively, this can be converted to a penalty of 2dB for a tone which is just perceptible at the noise receptor, 4dB where it is clearly perceptible, and 6dB where it is highly perceptible*'
- **Impulsivity** – '*A correction of up to +9dB can be applied for sound that is highly impulsive, considering both the rapidity of the change in sound level and the overall change in sound level. Subjectively, this can be converted to a penalty of 3dB for impulsivity which is just perceptible at the noise receptor, 6dB where it is clearly perceptible, and 9dB where it is highly perceptible*'
- **Intermittency** – '*If the intermittency is readily distinctive against the residual acoustic environment, a penalty of 3dB can be applied*'

- **Other sound characteristics** – '*Where the specific sound features characteristics that are neither tonal nor impulsive, though otherwise are readily distinctive against the residual acoustic environment, a penalty of 3dB can be applied'*

Once the Rating Level has been obtained, the representative background sound level is subtracted from the Rating Level to obtain an initial estimate of the impact, as follows:

- Typically, the greater this difference, the greater the magnitude of the impact
- A difference of around +10 dB or more is likely to be an indication of a significant adverse impact, depending on the context
- A difference of around +5 dB could be an indication of an adverse impact, depending on the context
- The lower the rating level is relative to the measured background sound level, the less likely it is that there will be an adverse impact or significant adverse impact. Where the rating level does not exceed the background sound level, this is an indication of the specific sound having a low impact, depending on the context

NOTE: Adverse impacts may include but not be limited to annoyance and sleep disturbance. Not all adverse impacts will lead to complaints and not every complaint is proof of an adverse impact.

The initial estimate of the impact may then be modified by taking consideration of the context in which the sound occurs.

4.2 Local Authority Guidance

The guidance provided by The London Borough of Camden for noise emissions of new plant in this instance is as follows:

The noise criteria, as per the Local Plan 2017 of London Borough of Camden, British Standard 4142:2014 'Methods for rating and assessing industrial and commercial sound' should be considered as the main reference document for the assessment. The resultant 'Rating Level' would be considered as follows:

Period	Assessment Location	Rating Level Acceptability Range		
		Green: noise is considered to be at an acceptable level	**Amber:** noise is observed to have an adverse effect level, but which may be considered acceptable when assessed in the context of other merits of the development	**Red:** noise is observed to have a significant adverse effect.
Daytime (7:00-23:00)	Garden used for main amenity (free field) and Outside living or dining or Bedroom window (façade)	10dB below background	9 dB below and 5dB above background	5dB above background
Night-time (23:00-7:00)	Outside bedroom window (façade)	10dB below background and no events exceeding 57dB L_{Amax}	9db below and 5dB above background or noise events between 57dB and 88dB L_{Amax}	5dB above background and/or events exceeding 88dB L_{Amax}

Table 4.1 Camden noise criteria for plant and machinery

4.3 Noise Emissions Criterion

The proposed plant unit details, as well as their installation location, have not yet been finalised. Therefore, the criteria for the rear and front elevations have been set, as shown in Table 4.1, to ensure compliance with the above requirements.

Survey Location	Time Period	Nearest Residential Receiver	Noise Criterion at Nearest Residential Receiver
NMP1	Daytime (07:00-23:00)	West garden of Swiss Cottage School	< 50 dB(A)
		Residential Window on West Corner of 62 Avenue Road	
	Night-time (23:00-07:00)	West garden of Swiss Cottage School	< 41dB(A)
		Residential Window on West Corner of 62 Avenue Road	

Survey Location	Time Period	Nearest Residential Receiver	Noise Criterion at Nearest Residential Receiver
NMP2	Daytime (07:00-23:00)	East garden of Swiss Cottage School	< 41 dB(A)
		Residential Window on East Corner of 62 Avenue Road	
	Night-time (23:00-07:00)	East garden of Swiss Cottage School	< 37 dB(A)
		Residential Window on East Corner of 62 Avenue Road	

Table 4.2 Predicted noise level and criterion at nearest noise sensitive location

5.0 NOISE IMPACT ASSESSMENT

5.1 Proposed Plant Installations

As stated previously, the exact details of the proposed units are unknown. Once all M&E proposals have been finalised, this report will be revised to include calculations which demonstrate compliance to the criterion set in Table 4.1.

6.0 CONCLUSION

An environmental noise survey has been undertaken at 64 Avenue Road, London, NW8 6HT, by KP Acoustics Ltd between 11.00am on 09/10/2024 and 11.00am on 10/10/2024. The results of the survey have enabled criteria to be set for noise emissions.

A maximum noise emissions criterion for the proposed plant unit installations has been set based on the requirements of The London Borough of Camden for new plant unit installations.

Further calculations will be undertaken once all M&E proposals are finalised in order to demonstrate compliance to the noise emissions criterion set by The London Borough of Camden.

64 Avenue Road, London, NW8 6HT - Position 1
Environmental Time History
09/10/2024 to 10/10/2024

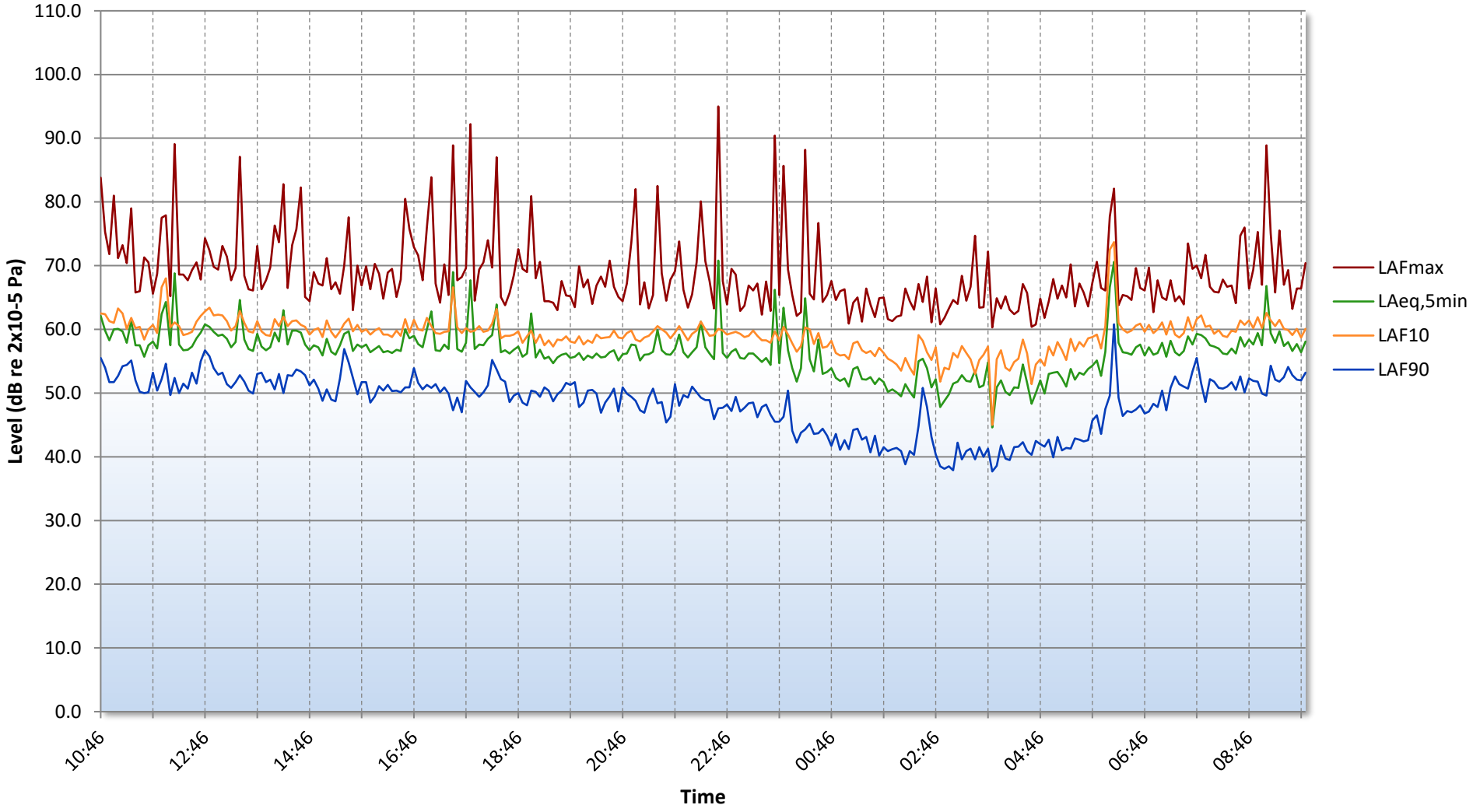

Figure 29022.TH1

64 Avenue Road, London, NW8 6HT - Position 2
Environmental Time History
09/10/2024 to 10/10/2024

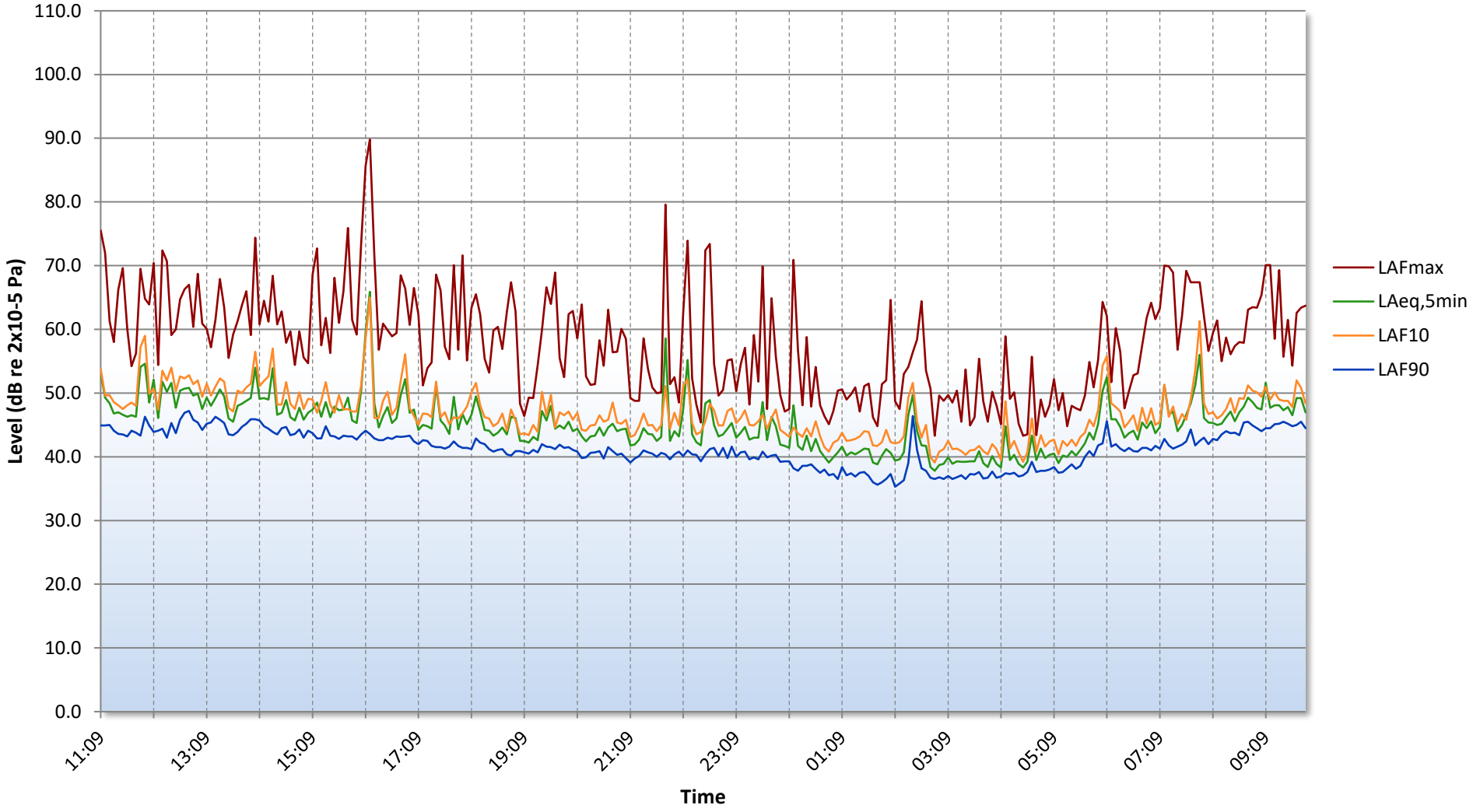

Figure 29022.TH2

64 Avenue Road, London, NW8 6HT - Position 1
Representative Daytime Background Noise Level
09/10/2024 to 10/10/2024

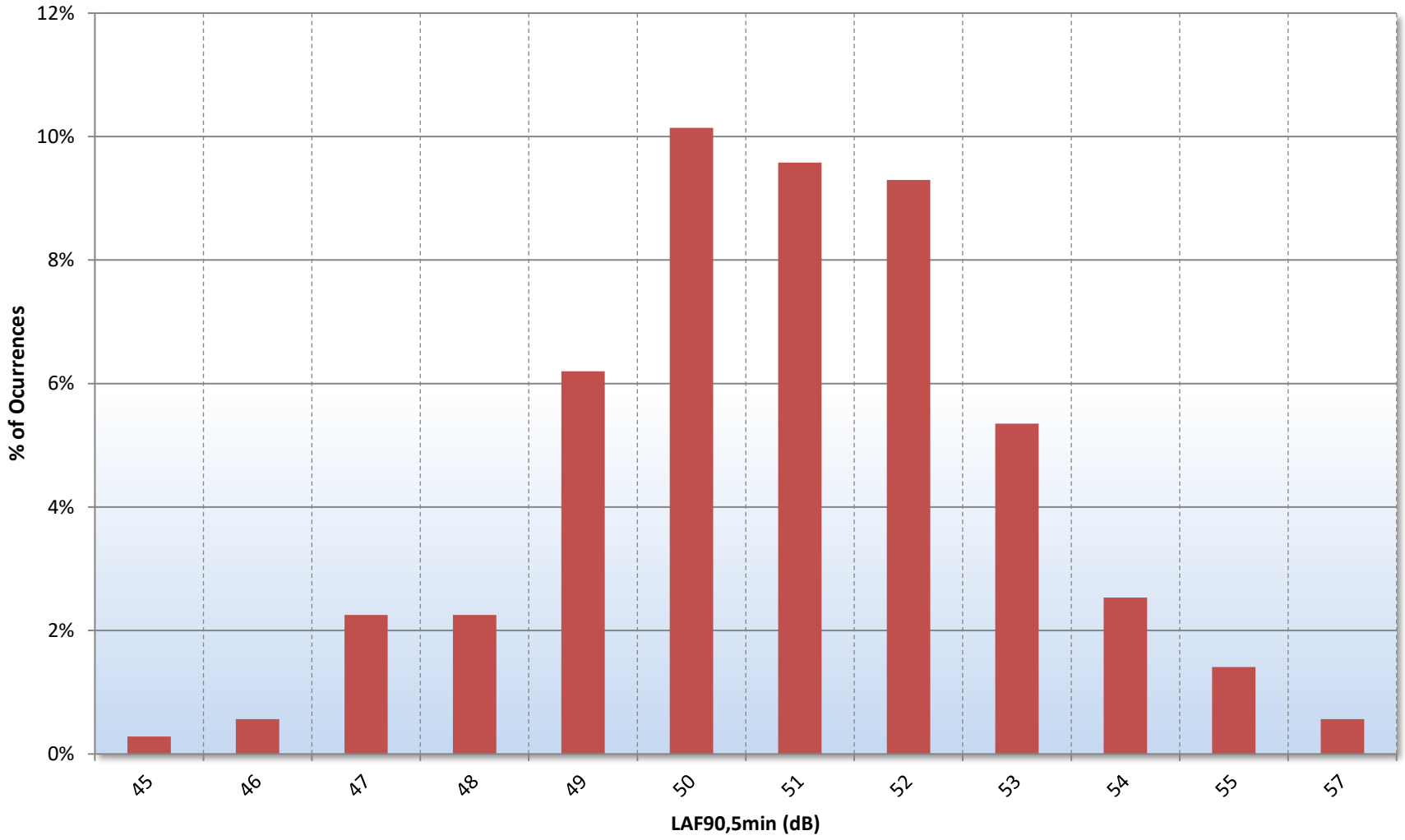

Figure 29022.Daytime L90.TH1

64 Avenue Road, London, NW8 6HT - Position 2
Representative Daytime Background Noise Level
09/10/2024 to 10/10/2024

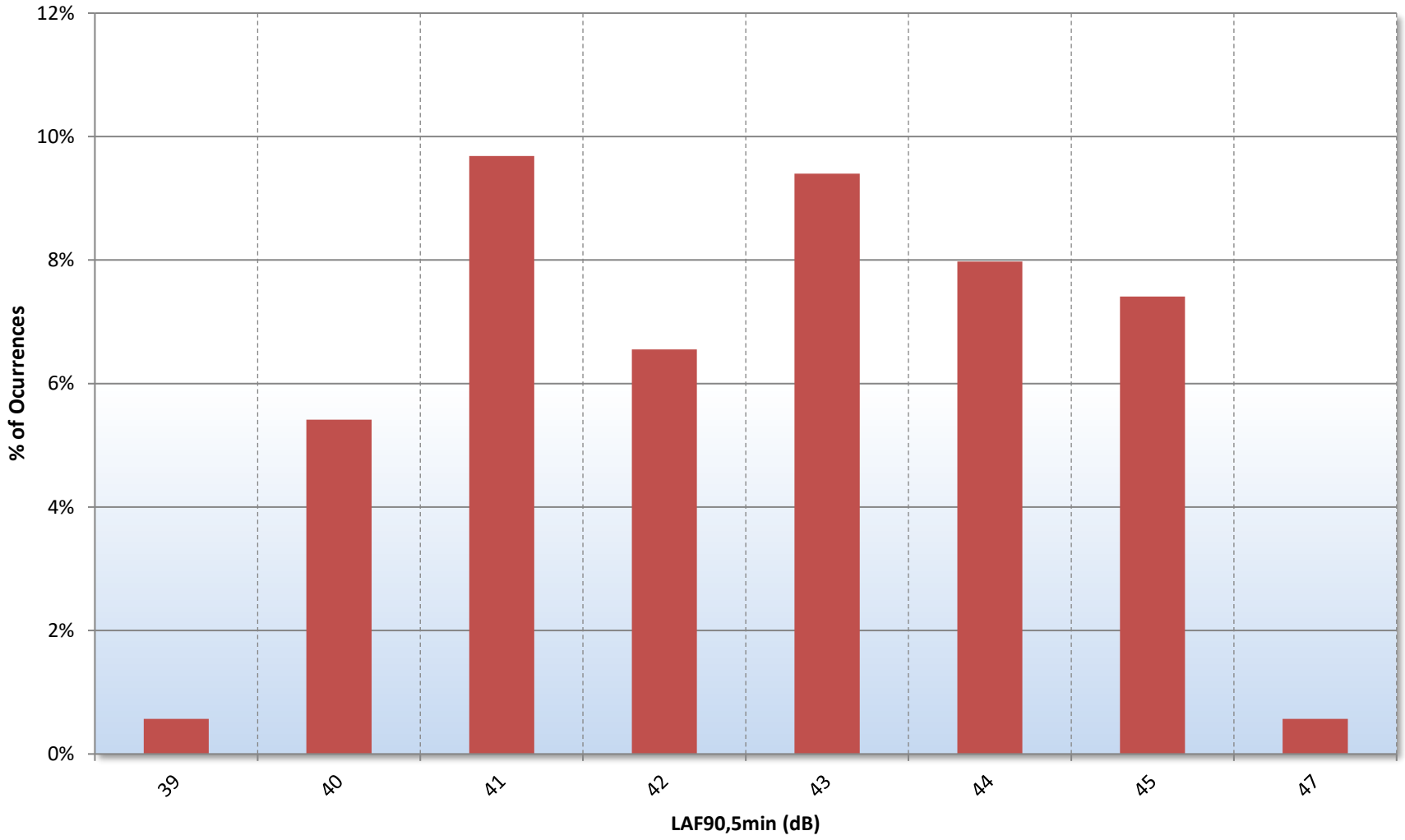

Figure 29022.Daytime L90.TH2

64 Avenue Road, London, NW8 6HT - Position 1
Representative Night-time Background Noise Level
09/10/2024 to 10/10/2024

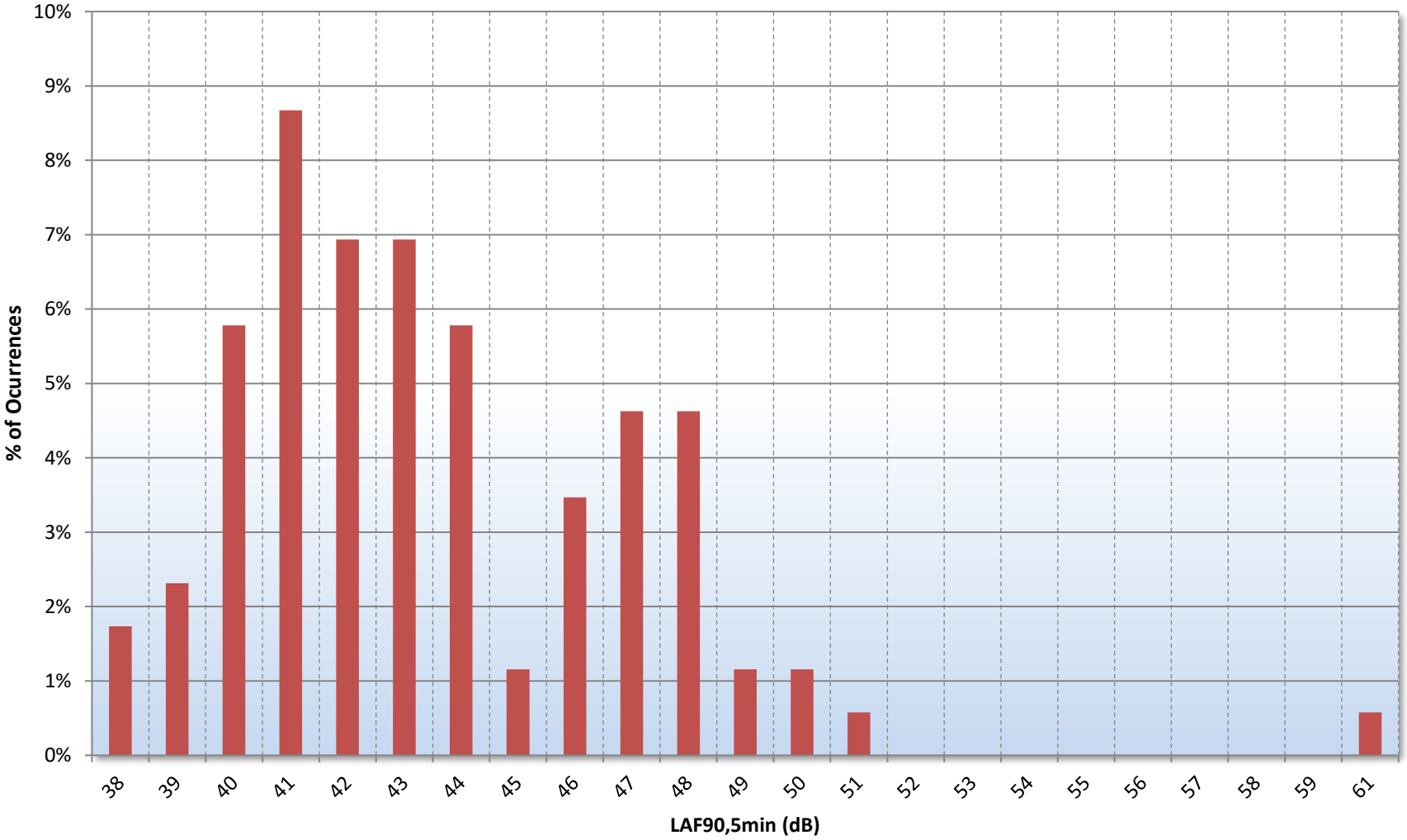

Figure 29022.Night-time L90.TH1

64 Avenue Road, London, NW8 6HT - Position 2
Representative Night-time Background Noise Level
09/10/2024 to 10/10/2024

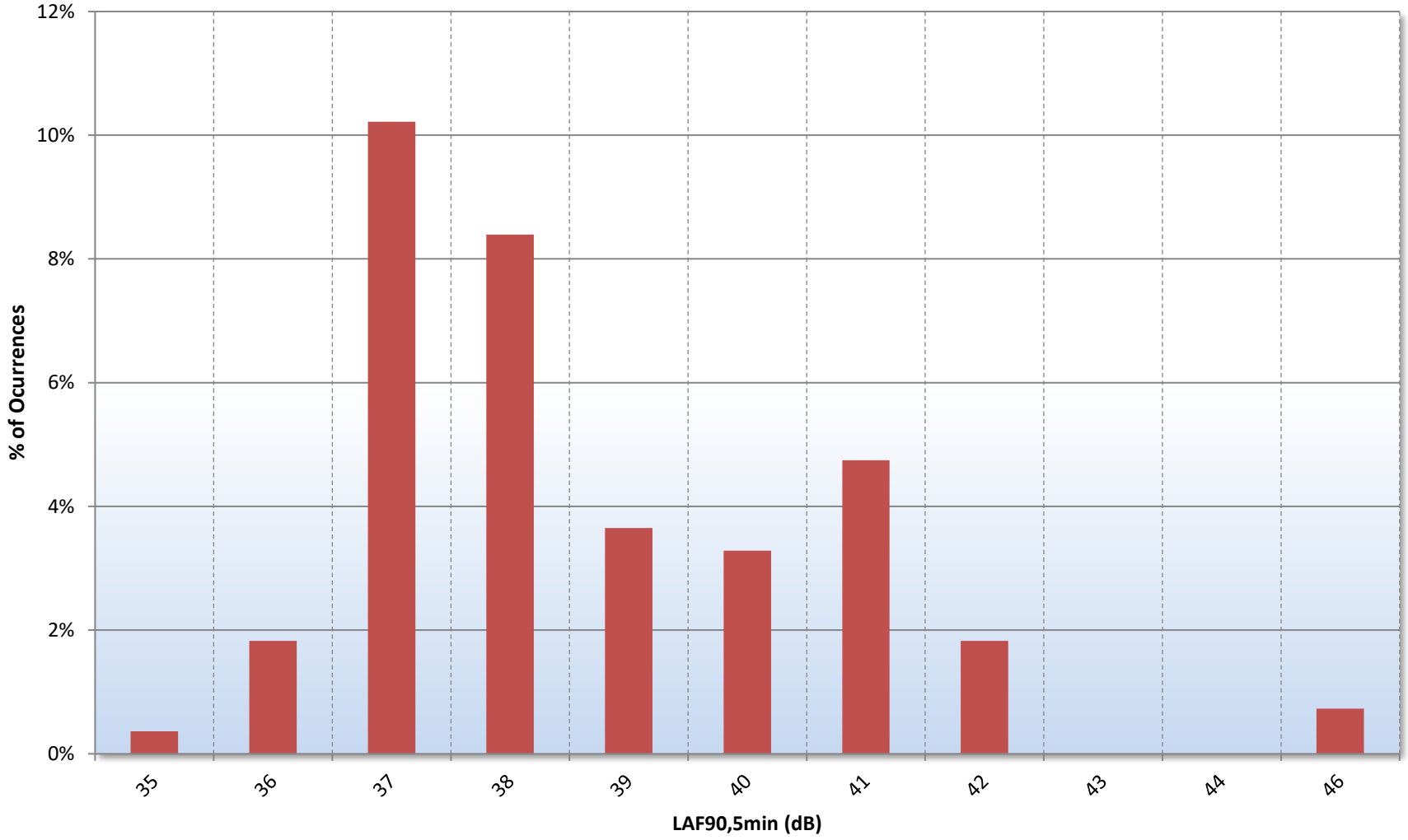

Figure 29022.Night-time L90.TH2

APPENDIX A

GENERAL ACOUSTIC TERMINOLOGY

Decibel scale - dB

In practice, when sound intensity or sound pressure is measured, a logarithmic scale is used in which the unit is the 'decibel', dB. This is derived from the human auditory system, where the dynamic range of human hearing is so large, in the order of 10^{13} units, that only a logarithmic scale is the sensible solution for displaying such a range.

Decibel scale, 'A' weighted - dB(A)

The human ear is less sensitive at frequency extremes, below 125Hz and above 16Khz. A sound level meter models the ears variable sensitivity to sound at different frequencies. This is achieved by building a filter into the Sound Level Meter with a similar frequency response to that of the ear, an A-weighted filter where the unit is dB(A).

L_{eq}

The sound from noise sources often fluctuates widely during a given period of time. An average value can be measured, the equivalent sound pressure level L_{eq}. The L_{eq} is the equivalent sound level which would deliver the same sound energy as the actual fluctuating sound measured in the same time period.

L_{10}

This is the level exceeded for no more than 10% of the time. This parameter is often used as a "not to exceed" criterion for noise.

L_{90}

This is the level exceeded for no more than 90% of the time. This parameter is often used as a descriptor of "background noise" for environmental impact studies.

L_{max}

This is the maximum sound pressure level that has been measured over a period.

Octave Bands

In order to completely determine the composition of a sound it is necessary to determine the sound level at each frequency individually. Usually, values are stated in octave bands. The audible frequency region is divided into 11 such octave bands whose centre frequencies are defined in accordance with international standards. These centre frequencies are: 16, 31.5, 63, 125, 250, 500, 1000, 2000, 4000, 8000 and 16000 Hertz.

Environmental noise terms are defined in BS7445, *Description and Measurement of Environmental Noise*.

APPENDIX A

APPLIED ACOUSTIC TERMINOLOGY

Addition of noise from several sources

Noise from different sound sources combines to produce a sound level higher than that from any individual source. Two equally intense sound sources operating together produce a sound level which is 3dB higher than a single source and 4 sources produce a 6dB higher sound level.

Attenuation by distance

Sound which propagates from a point source in free air attenuates by 6dB for each doubling of distance from the noise source. Sound energy from line sources (e.g. stream of cars) drops off by 3dB for each doubling of distance.

Subjective impression of noise

Hearing perception is highly individualised. Sensitivity to noise also depends on frequency content, time of occurrence, duration of sound and psychological factors such as emotion and expectations. The following table is a guide to explain increases or decreases in sound levels for many scenarios.

Change in sound level (dB)	Change in perceived loudness
1	Imperceptible
3	Just barely perceptible
6	Clearly noticeable
10	About twice as loud

Transmission path(s)

The transmission path is the path the sound takes from the source to the receiver. Where multiple paths exist in parallel, the reduction in each path should be calculated and summed at the receiving point. Outdoor barriers can block transmission paths, for example traffic noise. The effectiveness of barriers is dependent on factors such as its distance from the noise source and the receiver, its height and construction.

Ground-borne vibration

In addition to airborne noise levels caused by transportation, construction, and industrial sources there is also the generation of ground-borne vibration to consider. This can lead to structure-borne noise, perceptible vibration, or in rare cases, building damage.

Sound insulation - Absorption within porous materials

Upon encountering a porous material, sound energy is absorbed. Porous materials which are intended to absorb sound are known as absorbents, and usually absorb 50 to 90% of the energy and are frequency dependent. Some are designed to absorb low frequencies, some for high frequencies and more exotic designs being able to absorb very wide ranges of frequencies. The energy is converted into both mechanical movement and heat within the material; both the stiffness and mass of panels affect the sound insulation performance.