

Acoustic Assessment of Noise at

1-8 New College Parade

Finchley Road

London

Executive Summary

Ned Johnson Acoustic Consultants Limited has been appointed to undertake a noise assessment for the development at 1-8 New College Parade, Finchley Road, London, NW3 5ES.

The assessment takes account of the existing noise environment which has been quantified using direct measurement. The results presented provide information on the performance of the building sound insulation both in terms of noise from road traffic and floor insulation.

The results of the survey show that the building complies with the planning condition relating to traffic noise at night and slightly exceeds it during the day. The floor insulation complies with planning requirements.

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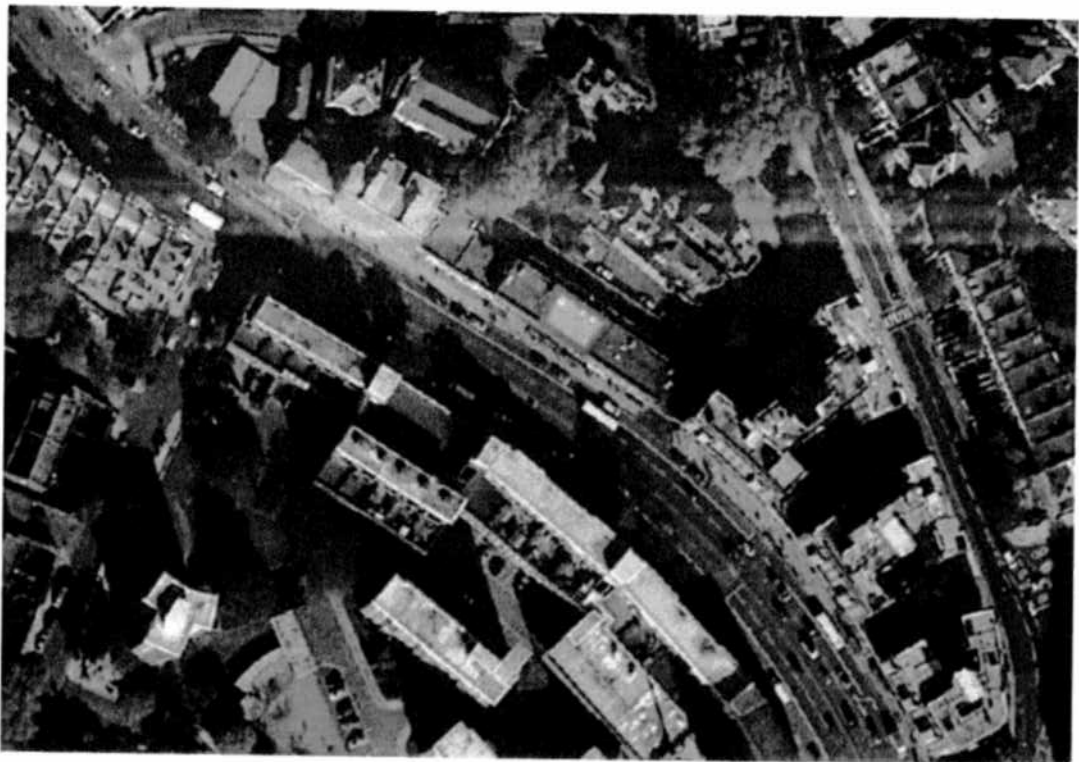
1. Introduction

- 1.1 Ned Johnson Acoustic Consultants Limited has been appointed to undertake a noise assessment for the development at Flats I-L, 1-8 New College Parade, Finchley Road, London, NW3 5ES.
- 1.2 The development involves the conversion of an existing property from offices to residential use. The proposed flats (I-L) are located above retail units, Flat I in particular is located directly above a cafe at 4 New College Parade.
- 1.3 The property is a standard brick construction with double glazing and secondary glazing for enhanced performance.
- 1.4 Sound insulation testing for the floors and walls has already been completed by Sonic Element Ltd for the purpose of demonstrating compliance with Building Regulations.
- 1.5 The acoustic terminology used in this report has been set-out and explained in Appendix 1.

2. Site Description

- 2.1 The development is situated on New College Parade, Finchley Road, London, NW3 5ES. The flats face onto Finchley Road which is a busy dual carriageway carrying traffic to and from Central London.
- 2.2 The flats are also located above ground floor retail units. The flat chosen for measurement was at Flat 1, 1-8 New College Parade; below which is a cafe.
- 2.3 Figure 1 below shows the location of the proposed development; the property and the measurement location is outlined in red.

Figure 1.



3. Planning Reference Documents

National Planning Policy Framework

- 3.1 The Department for Communities and Local Government published the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) on 27th March 2012 and upon its publication, the majority of planning policy statements and guidance notes were withdrawn, including PPG24, which until the emergence of the NPPF, set out the Government's position on how noise should be dealt with in the planning system.
- 3.2 The guidance set out in PPG24 has been replaced in the NPPF by four aims, which are set out at paragraph 123 in Section 11 of the document, titled *Conserving and enhancing the natural environment*:

"Planning policies and decisions should aim to:

- *avoid noise from giving rise to significant adverse impacts on health and quality of life as a result of new development ;*

- *mitigate and reduce to a minimum other adverse impacts on health and quality of life arising from noise from new development, including through the use of conditions;*

- *recognise that development will often create some noise and existing businesses wanting to develop in continuance of their business should not have unreasonable restrictions put on them because of changes in nearby land uses since they were established; and*

- *identify and protect areas of tranquillity which have remained relatively undisturbed by noise and are prized for their recreational and amenity value for this reason."*

- 3.3 There are two footnotes to the above guidance. The first footnote refers to the Explanatory Note of the *Noise Policy Statement for England*, which defines both “*significant adverse impacts on health and quality of life*” and “*adverse impacts on health and quality of life*” as described in the first two bullet points.
- 3.4 The second footnote indicates that the third bullet point is “*subject to the provisions of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 and other relevant law*”.
- 3.5 Annex 1 of the NPPF, titled *Implementation* notes that:
- “210 Planning law requires that applications for planning permission must be determined in accordance with the development plan unless material considerations indicate otherwise.*
- 211 For the purposes of decision-taking, the policies in the Local Plan (and the London Plan) should not be considered out-of-date simply because they were adopted prior to the publication of this Framework.*
- 212 However, the policies contained in this Framework are material considerations which local planning authorities should take into account from the day of its publication. The Framework must also be taken into account in the preparation of plans.*
- 213 Plans may, therefore, need to be revised to take into account the policies in this Framework. This should be progressed as quickly as possible, either through a partial review or by preparing a new plan.*
- 214 For 12 months from the day of publication, decision-takers may continue to give full weight to relevant policies adopted since 2004 even if there is a limited degree of conflict with this Framework.*
- 215 In other cases and following this 12-month period, due weight should be given to relevant policies in existing plans according to their degree of consistency with this framework (the closer the policies in the plan to the policies in the Framework, the greater the weight that may be given).”*

Noise Policy Statement for England

- 3.6 The Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs published the *Noise Policy Statement for England* (NPSE) in March 2010. The explanatory note of NPSE defines the terms used in the NPPF:

“2.20 There are two established concepts from toxicology that are currently being applied to noise impacts, for example, by the World Health Organisation. They are:

NOEL – No Observed Effect Level. This is the level below which no effect can be detected. In simple terms, below this level, there is no detectable effect on health and quality of life due to the noise.

LOAEL – Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level. This is the level above which adverse effects on health and quality of life can be detected.

2.21 Extending these concepts for the purpose of this NPSE leads to the concept of a significant observed adverse effect level.

SOAEL – Significant Observed Adverse Effect Level. This is the level above which significant adverse effects on health and quality of life occur.”

- 3.7 The NPSE does not define the SOAEL numerically, stating at paragraph 2.22:

“2.22 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. Consequently, the SOAEL is likely to be different for different noise sources, for different receptors and at different times. It is acknowledged that further research is required to increase our understanding of what may constitute a significant adverse impact on health and quality of life from noise. However, not having specific SOAEL values in the NPSE provides the necessary policy flexibility until further evidence and suitable guidance is available.”

- 3.8 There is no local or national guidance on how the three terms should be defined numerically.
- 3.9 There are three aims in the NPSE, which match, and expand upon, the first two bullet points in paragraph 123 of the NPPF and add a third aim that relates to a wider improvement in health and quality of life (the bold text is in the NPSE):
- 3.10 The first aim of the NPSE states that significant adverse effects on health and quality of life should be avoided while also taking into account the guiding principles of sustainable development.
- 3.11 The second aim of the NPSE refers to the situation where the impact lies somewhere between LOAEL and SOAEL. It requires that 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. This does not mean that such adverse effects cannot occur.
- 3.12 This aim seeks, where possible, positively to improve health and quality of life through the pro-active management of noise while also taking into account the guiding principles of sustainable development, recognising that there will be opportunities for such measures to be taken and that they will deliver potential benefits to society. The protection of quiet places and quiet times as well as the enhancement of the acoustic environment will assist with delivering this aim.

London Plan

- 3.13 The London Plan, titled *Spatial Development Strategy for Greater London* (July 2011) provides the policy context for managing noise through the regional planning process. Part B of Policy 7.15 *Reducing Noise and Enhancing Sound Scapes* is relevant to the current proposals. It states:

“Development proposals should seek to reduce noise by:

a) minimising the existing and potential adverse impacts of noise on, from, within, or in the vicinity of, development proposals

b) separating new noise sensitive development from major noise sources wherever practicable through the use of distance, screening, or internal layout in preference to sole reliance on sound insulation

c) promoting new technologies and improved practices to reduce noise at source.”

London Plan Supplementary Planning Guidance

3.14 The May 2006 London Plan Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) *Sustainable Design and Construction* is referenced in the Draft DMD. The SPG sets out what can be done within the current policy framework “to design and construct new developments in ways that contribute to sustainable development”.

3.15 Section 2.4 *Reduce the impacts of noise, pollution, flooding and microclimatic effects* contains Section 2.4.2 *Noise*. This sets out two aspirational development standards:

“Essential Standard:

Demonstrate that adverse impacts of noise have been minimised, using measures at source or between source and receptor (including choice and location of plant or method, layout, screening and sound absorption) in preference to sound insulation at the receptor, wherever practicable.

Mayor’s Preferred Standard:

For residential development, achieve BS 8233:1999 (Table 5) ‘good’ standards for external to internal noise and improve on Building Regulations (2003) Part E for internal sound transmission standards by 5dB (See BRE Ecohomes).”

British Standard 8233

- 3.16 The scope of British Standard 8233: 2014 *Sound insulation and noise reduction for buildings – Code of practice* (BS8233) is the provision of recommendations for the control of noise in and around buildings. It suggests appropriate criteria and limits for different situations, which are primarily intended to guide the design of new or refurbished buildings undergoing a change of use.
- 3.17 The standard suggests suitable internal noise levels for residential dwellings, as shown in Table 1. Below.

Table 1.

Activity	Location	07:00 - 23:00	23:00 - 07:00
		L _{Aeq} , 16 hour	L _{Aeq} , 8 hour
Resting	Living Rooms	35	-
Dining	Dining Area	40	-
Sleeping	Bedrooms	35	30

- 3.18 The London Borough of Camden has two conditions (4 and 5) relating to noise which are relevant to this report inserted in the planning permission:

Before the development commences, a scheme shall be submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority providing for the insulation of the proposed dwelling units so that externally generated traffic noise levels do not cause internal noise levels to exceed an indoor ambient noise levels in unoccupied rooms of 30 dB(A) LAeq (1 hour) and individual noise event shall not exceed 45 dB L_{Amax}. A report shall be submitted to the Local Planning Authority for its approval containing all raw data and

showing how calculations have been made including corrections and assumptions made and the scheme shall include details on noise mitigation measures including window glazing and room ventilation provisions. The development shall only be carried out in accordance with any such details approved pursuant to compliance with this condition.

Before development commences, full details regarding sound insulation works at separating floor for both airborne and impact sound generated activities on the ground floor shall be submitted to the Local Planning Authority for its approval. The proposed sound insulation works to floors such that the noise generated by the noise from activities and/or plant machinery installed and operated on the ground floor shall not increase 30 dB(A) LAeq (1 hour) inside unoccupied rooms of the residential accommodation. Measurements shall be pursuant to BS4142 i.e. when the plant/machinery, activity is and is not in operation. The development shall only be carried out in accordance with any such details approved pursuant to compliance with this condition.

- 3.19 Approved Document E of the Building Regulations sets sound insulation standards for buildings for both airborne and impact noise. The converted flats have to comply with Building Regulations for both of these matters.

4. Survey Methodology

- 4.1 The survey was conducted over a 24-hour period from December 9th – December 10th 2014 between the hours of 13:30 –13:30.
- 4.2 The instrument used for the survey was a Bruel & Kjaer 2260 precision grade sound level meter, which meets the requirements of BS EN 61672: 2003.
- 4.3 The sound level meter was calibrated immediately before and after use with a Bruel & Kjaer 4231 Acoustic Calibrator and no drift was noted in calibration readings.
- 4.4 The measurements were taken with the sound level meter mounted on a tripod 1.5m high and at least 1.5m away from any reflecting surfaces (other than the ground). The recordings were conducted in a habitable room facing Finchley Road.
- 4.5 During the measurements there were no unusual or noticeable noise events.

5. Noise Survey Results

- 5.1 During the survey the dominant source of noise was road traffic travelling along Finchley Road.
- 5.2 Table 2. below shows the results of the measurements taken during the survey.

Table 2. Summary of measured noise levels.

Period	Duration	L _{Aeq,1 Hour}
Daytime	13:30 – 14:30	32
	14:30 - 15:30	33
	15:30 - 16:30	31
	16:30 - 17:30	31
	17:30 - 18:30	33
	18:30 - 19:30	33
	19:30 - 20:30	32
	20:30 - 21:30	32
	21:30 - 22:30	32
	22:30 - 23:30	30
Night time	23:30 - 00:30	30
	00:30 - 01:30	28
	01:30 - 02:30	28
	02:30 - 03:30	28

	03:30 - 04:30	27
	04:30 - 05:30	28
	05:30 - 06:30	30
Daytime	06:30 - 07:30	34
	07:30 - 08:30	34
	08:30 - 09:30	34
	09:30 - 10:30	33
	10:30 - 11:30	32
	11:30 - 12:30	32
	12:30 - 13:30	33

- 5.3 The results of the sound insulation tests for the floor separating the flat from the ground floor premises was 56dB measured as $D_{nT,w} + C_{tr}$. The Association of Noise Consultants (ANC) Certificates demonstrating this have been included in Appendix 4.
- 5.4 The noise in the cafe directly below the flat was measured during lunchtime on December 11th. The cafe was busy with customers eating, drinking coffee and watching a television. A 5-minute L_{Aeq} measurement was taken and the result was 61dB_A.
- 5.5 The L_{Amax} events were also measured over the 24-hour period. The limit of 45dB L_{Amax} was not exceeded during the night time but was exceeded on several occasions during the day. The maximum night time level was 44dB_A while the maximum daytime level was 55dB_A.
- 5.6 All raw data is presented in Appendix 3.

6 Evaluation of results

- 6.1 The suitability of the site for residential development has been determined by comparing the measured noise levels with the criteria set out in Section 3 of this report and the London Borough of Camden's planning conditions.
- 6.2 The results of the survey demonstrate that with the current structure, complies with the requirements of BS8233:2014 for both daytime and night time noise levels. This also means that the Mayor of London's preferred standard is complied with.
- 6.3 BS8233: 2014 does not have standards for L_{Amax} where as the WHO Guidelines for Community Noise does. In this document it states that a level of 45dB L_{Amax} should not be exceeded more than 10 - 15 times per night. The development meets this standard as it is a sleep-loss criteria as the 45dB_A level was not exceeded during the survey. No other document makes reference to a daytime L_{Amax} standard.
- 6.4 In terms of NPSE the noise levels in flats I-L will definitely fall into the category of LOAEL or probably NOAEL due to the low level of ambient noise measured both during the day and night.
- 6.5 The ambient noise levels in the flats do not meet the requirements of planning condition 4 for daytime noise. This condition requires that the $L_{Aeq\ 1-hour}$ is 30dB; during the night this level was met, during the day it was slightly exceeded throughout the measurements. As can be seen from Table 2 the general noise level varied during daytime between 31-33dB_A with a couple of hours rising to 34dB_A.
- 6.6 Although this does exceed Camden Council's condition the noise level during the day is not significantly above the 30dB_A mark. The level measured is within both standards set by BS8233 and the World Health Organisation. As the applicant has already had double glazing fitted and then secondary glazing added, every effort has been made to reduce noise arising from Finchley Road. It is proposed that a pragmatic

approach is taken and that although daytime levels slightly exceed those required condition 4 is discharged.

- 6.7 The same issue arises with the L_{Amax} levels in that night time levels comply with the condition but it is exceeded during the daytime period. As accepted standards only set a L_{Amax} level for night time periods it is proposed that the developer has made all reasonable efforts and has installed a high level of sound insulation to protect the amenity of future residents. Again the pragmatic approach is proposed and that condition 4 be discharged.
- 6.8 The development itself does not give rise to adverse health impact due to noise as there is a high level of sound insulation installed in the flats.
- 6.9 In regard to condition 5 there is no plant or equipment installed as part of the development. The other issue is the noise from the cafe below and the impact of any noise passing through the floor to the first floor flat. During the installation and collection of the equipment no noise was audible from the cafe. The sound insulation test demonstrates that the floor provides 56dB of airborne sound attenuation. As the noise in the cafe was 61dB_A the sound entering the first floor flat due to the cafe is 5dB. This is well within the requirements of condition 5 which requires that noise from activities or equipment on the ground floor do not increase the L_{Aeq} above 30dB. A level of 5dB will have no impact on sound levels in the flats.
- 6.10 The sound insulation of the floor and windows overall performs to a high standard and provides a very quiet internal noise environment, especially considering the external noise sources.

Appendix 1: Glossary of Terms

Daytime Defined in PPG 24 as the period 07:00-23:00 hours.

Night-time Defined in PPG 24 as the period 23:00-07:00 hours.

Decibel (dB): A unit of level derived from the logarithm of the ratio between the value of a quantity and a reference value. It is used to describe the level of many different quantities. For sound pressure levels the reference quantity is 20 uPa. The threshold of normal hearing is in the region of 0 dB and 140 dB is the threshold of pain. A change of 1 dB is only perceptible under controlled conditions.

dB(A), Lax: Decibels measured on a sound level meter incorporating a frequency weighting (A weighting) which differentiates between sounds of different frequency (pitch) in a similar way to the human ear. Measurements in dB(A) broadly agree with people's assessment of loudness. A change of 3 dB(A) is the minimum perceptible under normal conditions, and a change of 10 dB(A) corresponds roughly to halving or doubling the loudness of a sound. The background noise in a living room may be about 30 dB(A); normal conversation about 60 dB(A) at 1 metre; heavy road traffic about 80 dB(A) at 10 metres; the level near a pneumatic drill about 100 dB(A).

LA10,T: The A weighted noise level exceeded for 10% of the measurement period, T. It gives an indication of the upper limit of fluctuating noise such as that from road traffic. LA10,18h is the arithmetic average of the 18 hourly LA10,1h values from 06:00-24:00.

LA90,T: The A weighted noise level exceeded for 90% of the measurement period, T. This is defined in BS 4142 as the background noise level.

LAE: The sound exposure level – the level of a sound with a period of 1 second that has the same sound energy as the event considered.

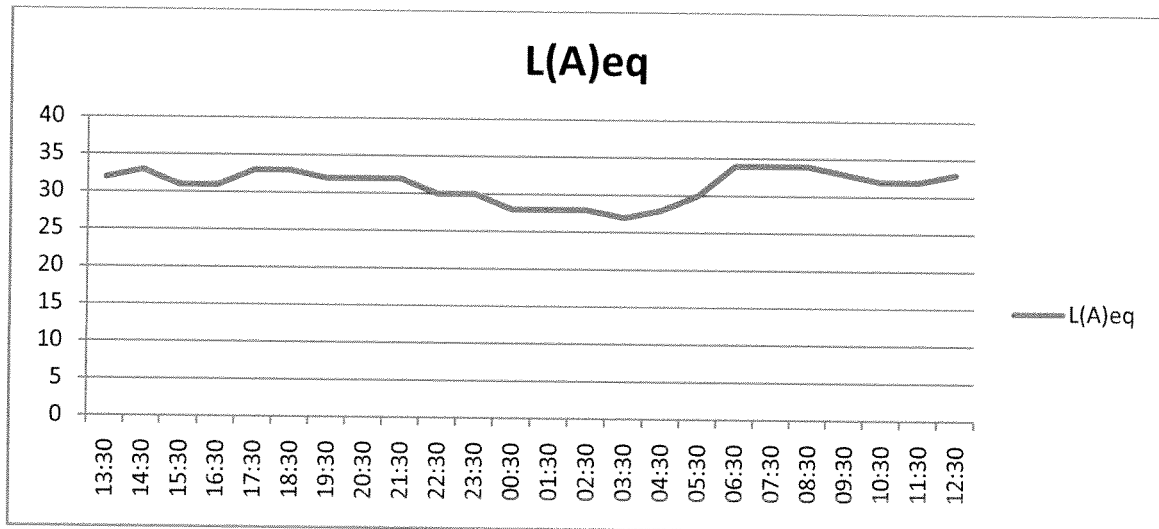
LAeq,T: The equivalent continuous sound level – the sound level of a notionally steady sound having the same energy as a fluctuating sound over a

specified measurement period (T). LAeq, T is used to describe many noises and can be measured directly with an integrating sound level meter.

LAm_{ax}: The highest A weighted noise level recorded during a noise event. The time weighting (slow or fast) should be stated.

Appendix 2: Time series graph

The following graph presents the measurement results vs time.



Appendix 3: Raw Data

Start time	LAeq	LAFmax
13:30:00	30.56	51.07
13:35:00	31.73	50.56
13:40:00	30.97	46.01
13:45:00	32.46	38.71
13:50:00	33.08	44.99
13:55:00	33.5	44.58
14:00:00	32.64	45.9
14:05:00	32.65	44.93
14:10:00	32.68	44.2
14:15:00	33.82	44.1
14:20:00	32.29	47.01
14:25:00	32.26	45.49
14:30:00	33.53	46.13
14:35:00	33.37	43.55
14:40:00	33.73	47.24
14:45:00	32.2	47.89
14:50:00	32.28	41.31
14:55:00	33.84	42.71
15:00:00	32.79	46.24
15:05:00	33.53	43.19
15:10:00	32.3	47.98
15:15:00	32.51	44.46
15:20:00	32.12	43.07
15:25:00	32.18	45.84
15:30:00	32.84	44.07
15:35:00	33.65	47.67
15:40:00	33.48	53.64
15:45:00	31.22	45.51
15:50:00	32.42	40.81
15:55:00	34.07	44.65
16:00:00	33.73	53.56
16:05:00	33.29	43.61
16:10:00	32.32	42.27
16:15:00	33.45	43.61
16:20:00	33.05	46.42
16:25:00	33.28	43.91
16:30:00	32.09	49.26
16:35:00	31.97	43.85
16:40:00	33.31	51.21
16:45:00	32.5	46.11
16:50:00	32.28	43.97
16:55:00	33.25	40.84
17:00:00	32.45	47.08
17:05:00	33.46	45.9
17:10:00	32.02	42.07
17:15:00	32.43	43.05
17:20:00	35.5	41.89

17:25:00	34.62	53.65
17:30:00	33.49	51.8
17:35:00	33.39	46.37
17:40:00	34.69	47.62
17:45:00	33.48	49.64
17:50:00	32.75	46.46
17:55:00	34.61	44.61
18:00:00	32.6	48.06
18:05:00	34.79	45.24
18:10:00	35.03	48.16
18:15:00	34.73	51.55
18:20:00	32.98	49.51
18:25:00	32.31	42.32
18:30:00	32.68	42.03
18:35:00	33.63	45.47
18:40:00	32.44	48.74
18:45:00	32.84	43.17
18:50:00	34.66	43.1
18:55:00	33.36	50.63
19:00:00	32.65	43.48
19:05:00	33.51	47.8
19:10:00	36.27	46.79
19:15:00	34.47	55.01
19:20:00	33.6	53.17
19:25:00	33.29	49.53
19:30:00	33.2	48.59
19:35:00	33.95	46.69
19:40:00	32.37	51.02
19:45:00	32.39	42.39
19:50:00	32.38	47.48
19:55:00	32.08	41.82
20:00:00	35.06	42.25
20:05:00	31.21	52.65
20:10:00	33.43	42.54
20:15:00	32.08	50.58
20:20:00	31.86	41.06
20:25:00	31.44	43.56
20:30:00	32.55	40.1
20:35:00	33.75	43.68
20:40:00	32.2	50.3
20:45:00	31.96	42.52
20:50:00	32.62	41.29
20:55:00	31.69	45.1
21:00:00	31.93	42.11
21:05:00	33.55	43.25
21:10:00	31.66	46
21:15:00	31.34	43.54
21:20:00	31.65	42.81
21:25:00	31.4	42.38
21:30:00	31.09	50.24
21:35:00	31.46	43.35
21:40:00	32.86	40.08
21:45:00	34.7	46.21

21:50:00	31.99	52.14
21:55:00	32.93	45.95
22:00:00	31.84	50.55
22:05:00	31.26	45.32
22:10:00	31.67	39.14
22:15:00	31.3	43.4
22:20:00	31.52	39.46
22:25:00	32.04	40.42
22:30:00	30.37	43.67
22:35:00	30.11	42.13
22:40:00	29.98	40.65
22:45:00	30.23	48
22:50:00	30.42	41.53
22:55:00	30.45	41.42
23:00:00	30.13	43.21
23:05:00	31.07	40.44
23:10:00	30.78	41.51
23:15:00	30.12	44.05
23:20:00	30.58	43.25
23:25:00	31.1	41.65
23:30:00	31.02	42.69
23:35:00	30.8	42.05
23:40:00	31.28	38.96
23:45:00	30.72	43.94
23:50:00	32.24	39.45
23:55:00	30.34	39.89
00:00:00	30.95	39.35
00:05:00	30.49	41.64
00:10:00	29.81	38.53
00:15:00	29.98	39.92
00:20:00	30.41	40.44
00:25:00	30.36	40.09
00:30:00	29.18	39.74
00:35:00	30.05	39.15
00:40:00	29.03	44.05
00:45:00	28.43	38.62
00:50:00	28.25	36.83
00:55:00	28.23	43.12
01:00:00	27.85	36.15
01:05:00	28.44	39.55
01:10:00	28.81	46.55
01:15:00	27.81	42.76
01:20:00	28.67	44.24
01:25:00	28.44	37.38
01:30:00	27.02	39.42
01:35:00	27.45	38.45
01:40:00	27.81	47.6
01:45:00	28.62	36.39
01:50:00	27.49	38.77
01:55:00	27.48	41.68
02:00:00	32.67	39.13
02:05:00	26.81	41.09
02:10:00	27.41	42.2

02:15:00	28.3	37.83
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03:55:00	25.69	41.81
04:00:00	25.56	35.75
04:05:00	26.76	37.26
04:10:00	26.49	40.55
04:15:00	26.8	38.72
04:20:00	26.84	37.13
04:25:00	27.47	37.14
04:30:00	29.22	39.06
04:35:00	27.13	48.8
04:40:00	27.44	40.56
04:45:00	27.89	39.57
04:50:00	28.13	37.12
04:55:00	28.96	37.85
05:00:00	28.03	40.94
05:05:00	28.11	40.61
05:10:00	28.59	41.17
05:15:00	27.3	41.89
05:20:00	28.31	39.56
05:25:00	28.66	39.69
05:30:00	31.41	43.57
05:35:00	31.04	42.55
05:40:00	29.16	44.4
05:45:00	30.12	44.61
05:50:00	31.19	39.32
05:55:00	29.01	41.55
06:00:00	28.98	38
06:05:00	31.19	43.28
06:10:00	31.78	41.56
06:15:00	32.84	40.52
06:20:00	32.31	48.59
06:25:00	29.87	40.91
06:30:00	33.88	37.81
06:35:00	32.23	42.39

06:40:00	33.06	39.9
06:45:00	33.02	43.21
06:50:00	33.89	44.13
06:55:00	34.73	44.27
07:00:00	35.38	41.23
07:05:00	33.41	40.22
07:10:00	35.56	45.1
07:15:00	34.54	54.1
07:20:00	34.72	44.12
07:25:00	34.15	49.39
07:30:00	34.16	45.77
07:35:00	35.82	50.62
07:40:00	35.5	48.89
07:45:00	35.32	52.66
07:50:00	34.02	47.95
07:55:00	34.9	44.35
08:00:00	34.57	49.6
08:05:00	35.16	47.9
08:10:00	34.25	55.08
08:15:00	33.89	51.72
08:20:00	35.06	45.12
08:25:00	32.98	49.14
08:30:00	34.64	44.55
08:35:00	34.47	50.8
08:40:00	33	44.86
08:45:00	34.52	61.5
08:50:00	36.36	47.11
08:55:00	33.56	54.27
09:00:00	33.57	41.83
09:05:00	34.46	47.17
09:10:00	33.71	44.43
09:15:00	34.44	45.51
09:20:00	35.29	45.07
09:25:00	34.52	46.76
09:30:00	33	57.85
09:35:00	31	60.04
09:40:00	32.15	53.24
09:45:00	36.14	41.94
09:50:00	34.38	55.59
09:55:00	33.28	47.62
10:00:00	34.33	44.74
10:05:00	33.68	49.05
10:10:00	34.68	51.6
10:15:00	33.86	53.26
10:20:00	32.5	46.38
10:25:00	34.53	43.87
10:30:00	32.58	53.22
10:35:00	32.42	44.21
10:40:00	32.16	42.9
10:45:00	32.59	42.26
10:50:00	32.71	54.68
10:55:00	33.07	43.52
11:00:00	32.34	47.52

11:05:00	33.3	41.41
11:10:00	32.52	55.23
11:15:00	31.87	41.37
11:20:00	32.63	40.89
11:25:00	32.01	40.69
11:30:00	29.73	39.73
11:35:00	33.12	42.58
11:40:00	32.06	48.97
11:45:00	32.09	44.51
11:50:00	32.14	46.89
11:55:00	32.38	46
12:00:00	32.17	45.36
12:05:00	33.01	47.63
12:10:00	32.62	46.99
12:15:00	29.25	47.69
12:20:00	32.04	55.29
12:25:00	31	46.24
12:30:00	32.24	47.14
12:35:00	33.31	52.22
12:40:00	33.4	44.98
12:45:00	32.59	43.4
12:50:00	31.35	46.3
12:55:00	29.91	45.16
13:00:00	29.79	45.53
13:05:00	31.17	47.75
13:10:00	31.87	48.87
13:15:00	31.75	49.35
13:20:00	31.76	47.63
13:25:00	29.38	48.78

Appendix 4: ANC Certificates



CERTIFICATION OF PRE-COMPLETION SOUND INSULATION TESTING

ADVANCE

 DATE TASK ACCESSED
12 March 2013

Task number	37428	Password	6CJS45	Registered organisation number	147
Task registration date	12/03/2013			Registered organisation name	Sonic Element
Client	Standard Securities Ltd			Registered organisation address	11 Cottage Field Close, Sidcup, Kent, DA14 4PD
Site address	Flats I-L, 1-8 New College Parade, Hampstead, London, NW3 5EP			Registered organisation e-mail	amber@sonicelement.co.uk

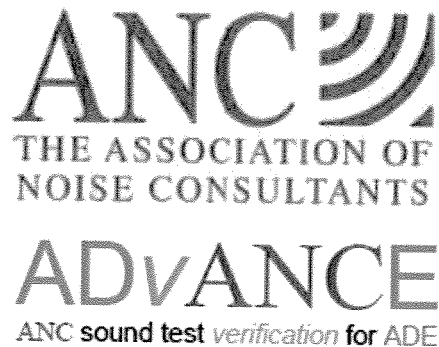
Test ID	Test Date	Source Room	Receiving Room	Project Type	Wall / Floor	Type	Target	Descriptor	Result	Pass / Fail	Retest Comments
1	08/03/2013	FF Flat L living area	FF Dental Practice office area	HFCOON	Wall	Airborne	≥ 43 dB	$D_{nT,w}+C_{tr}$	51 dB	✓	New test
2	08/03/2013	FF Flat L bedroom	FF Flat K bedroom	HFCOON	Wall	Airborne	≥ 43 dB	$D_{nT,w}+C_{tr}$	54 dB	✓	New test
3	08/03/2013	FF Flat I living area	FF Flat J living area	HFCOON	Wall	Airborne	≥ 43 dB	$D_{nT,w}+C_{tr}$	56 dB	✓	New test
4	08/03/2013	SF corridor between existing flats	FF corridor between converted flats	HFCOON	Floor	Airborne	≥ 43 dB	$D_{nT,w}+C_{tr}$	54 dB	✓	New test
5	08/03/2013	SF corridor between existing flats	FF corridor between converted flats	HFCOON	Floor	Impact	≤ 64 dB	$L'_{nT,e}$	48 dB	✓	New test
6	08/03/2013	GF commercial unit (café)	FF Flat L living area	HFCOON	Floor	Airborne	≥ 43 dB	$D_{nT,w}+C_{tr}$	56 dB	✓	New test

HFNB - Purpose built houses and flats
 HFCOON - Houses and flats formed by material change of use
 RRNB - Purpose built rooms for residential purposes
 RRCON - Rooms for residential purposes formed by material change of use

✓ Performance at or better than the performance standard cited in Building Regulations Approved Document E
 ✘ Performance is worse than the performance standard cited in Building Regulations Approved Document E
 † Responsibility for deciding on compliance with Building Regulations lies with the Building Control Body

To check this certificate against the official online test log, please go to <http://www.theanc.co.uk>, follow the link to the ADVANCE website and input TASK NUMBER 37428 and PASSWORD 6CJS45

This Certificate confirms that the tests described in the list above gave the results stated and were carried out by the named ANC registered test organisation, at the stated property, on the stated date and that the named test organisation was a member of the ANC Scheme at the time of the tests.



Notice to Building Control Officer

Certification of Test Results.

ANC ceased to issue paper certificates from 1st January 2010 and moved to an online, secure, paperless certification system for sound insulation tests.

The online verification (certification) system means that Building Control Bodies need to follow the steps below to verify the results quoted in the relevant test report:

1. Go to the ANC website at www.theanc.co.uk
2. Navigate to the ADvANCE page which links to the ANC secure server site available for use by BCOs.
3. Enter the following in the spaces provided:

Task Number: **37428** Task Password: **6CJS45**
4. You will then see a summary list of results of all the Tests undertaken to date for this project (Task) as held on the secure primary server and you can print this table for your records.