

# NOVA

## ACOUSTICS

### **Noise Impact Assessment of the Relocation 2 No. AC Units**

**Client:** Celine Anthoine

**Address:** 13 Belsize Mews  
London  
NW3 5AT

**Date:** 27/01/2020



| Version               | 1                                    | 2  | 3  |
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**Executive summary**

A noise impact assessment has been undertaken to assess the potential increase in noise levels from the relocation of 2 No. Air Conditioner Units within an acoustic enclosure at 13 Belsize Mews, London, NW3 5AT on the surrounding noise-sensitive receptors (NSRs).

The measured background sound levels and specific noise levels associated with the external plant have allowed a BS4142 noise impact assessment to be completed.

The BS4142 assessment indicates that the noise levels associated with the external plant do not exceed the prevailing background sound level during the day and are, therefore, are likely to have little or no impact on the amenity of the closest NSR due to their relocation. Recommendations have been listed in Section 4.2 in order to further reduce the possible impact.

The findings of this report will require written approval from the Local Authority prior to work commencing.



## **1. Introduction**

### **1.1 Overview**

NOVA Acoustics Ltd has been commissioned to prepare a noise assessment for the new location of 2 No. Air Conditioning Units ('the Proposed Development') at 13 Belsize Mews, London, NW3 5AT ('the Site').

The Applicant is preparing a planning application to be submitted ('the Application') to Camden Council.

Accordingly, the following technical noise assessment has been produced to accompany the Application to Camden Council.

This report details the existing background sound climate at the nearest receptors, as well as the sound emissions associated with the Proposed Development.

This noise assessment is necessarily technical in nature; therefore, a glossary of terms is included in Appendix A to assist the reader.

### **1.2 Scope & Objectives**

The scope of the noise assessment can be summarized as follows:

- Baseline sound monitoring survey to evaluate the prevailing sound levels at the nearest sensitive receptor ('NSR') to Site;
- Detailed sound modelling, acoustic calculation and analysis in accordance with ISO9613 – 1 prediction methodology to predict sound levels at the NSR.;
- A detailed assessment of the suitability of the Site, in accordance with relevant standards in respect of sound from the proposed sources; and
- Recommendation of mitigation measures, where necessary, to comply with the requirements of the National Planning Practice Guidance in England and Wales, BS4142:2014 and other relevant standards.

### **1.3 Legislation, Policy and Guidance**

This report is to be primarily based on the following legislation, policy and guidance.

- National Planning Policy Framework (2019)
- Noise Policy Statement for England
- IEMA Guidelines on Noise Impact Assessments
- BS 4142:2014
- ISO 9613-2 Attenuation of sound during propagation outdoors
- BS EN 12354-4 Building Acoustics

## 2. Site Description & Background Information

### 2.1 Site & Surroundings

The site is located at 13 Belsize Mews, London, NW3 5AT. The premises itself are a residential dwelling on the first floor. The site is located in the Belsize Park Borough of North West London. The surrounding area is comprised of a mixture of residential and commercial units. The site is located adjacent to Belsize Lane which houses several restaurants, bars and retail units with various opening times. Approximately 10 m north of the site is 'Heywoods' estate agents, which operates 09:00 to 18:00, Monday to Friday and 09:00 to 13:00 Saturday. To the south and east (rear) of the property is primarily residential and private properties. To the west of the site, approximately 25 m is Belsize Terrace, which houses commercial and residential units including 'Belsize Village Delicatessen' and 'Roni's Bakery', which operate between 07:00 and 19:00, seven days per week. The dominant noise in the area is road traffic along Belsize Lane and external fixed plant to the rear of premises along Belsize Lane and Belsize Terrace. The closest noise-sensitive receptor (NSR) to the proposed movement of plant units is the residential dwelling itself at 13 Belsize Mews.

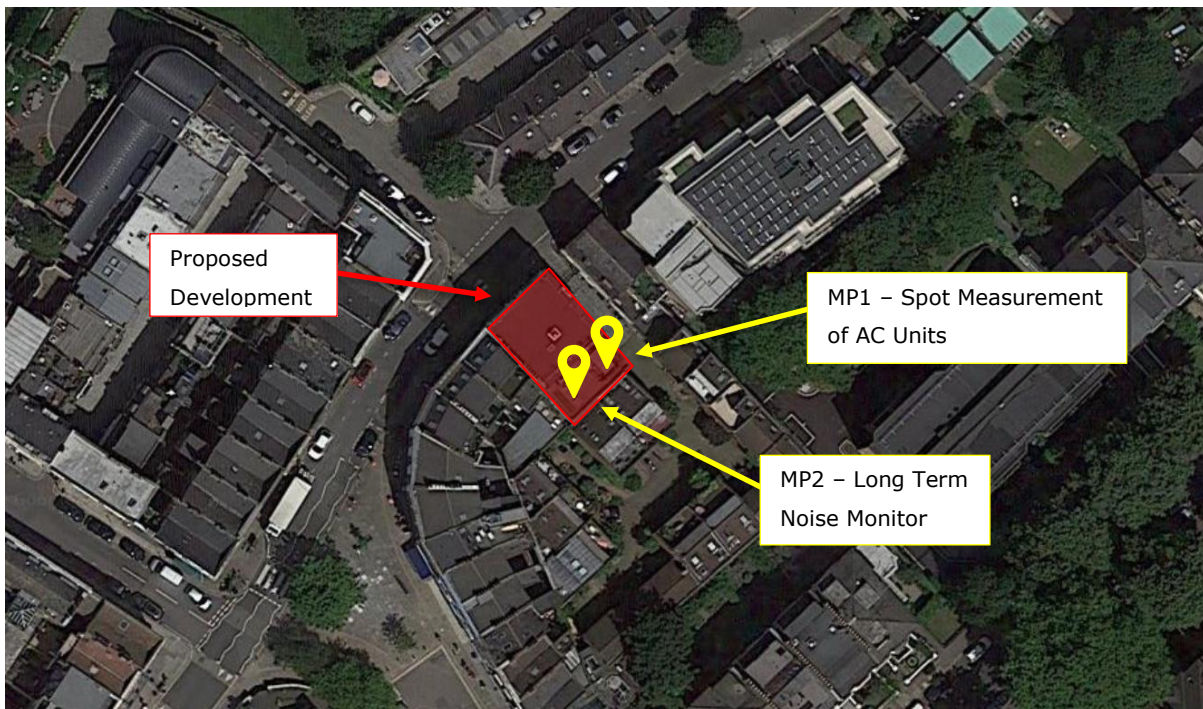


Figure 1.0 - Site and Surroundings

### 2.2 Background

It is proposed that the premises at 13 Belsize Mews, be extended at the first-floor level on to the rear flat roof. As part of this extension, the existing fixed external plant units associated with the ground floor commercial unit, housed in an acoustic enclosure, are to be marginally relocated. There will be no change in the use of the premises or additional noise sources introduced.

### 3. Environmental Noise Survey

In order to characterise the sound profile of the area of the proposed development, a long-term environmental sound survey was carried out from the 14<sup>th</sup> January 2020 to the 16<sup>th</sup> January 2020.

#### 3.1 Measurement Methodology

For the long-term sound monitoring, the sound level meter was placed at 1st-floor level, located centrally on a flat roof associated with the proposed site. The microphone was positioned approximately 1.5 m above the flat roof and more than 3.5 m from any reflective surface. The monitoring position was chosen in order to collect representative sound levels of the area during the week day time and night time periods. This position was also representative of the sound levels at the NSR. The measurement position can be found in Figure 1.0.

#### 3.2 Measurement Equipment

| Piece of Equipment                    | Serial No | Calibration Deviation |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|-----------------------|
| CESVA SC420 Class 1 Sound level meter | T244499   | ≤0.5                  |
| CESVA CB006 Class 1 Calibrator        | 901913    |                       |

*Table 1.0 – Measurement Equipment*

All equipment used during the survey was field calibrated at the start and end of the measurement period with a negligible deviation of ≤0.5 dB. All sound level meters are calibrated every 24 months and all calibrators are calibrated every 12 months, by a third-party calibration laboratory. All microphones were fitted with a protective windshield for the entire measurements period. Calibration certificates can be provided upon request.

#### 3.3 Weather Summary

As the environmental noise survey was carried out over a long un-manned period no localized records of weather conditions were taken. However, during the setup and collection of the monitoring equipment, the weather conditions have been documented in the following table. All measurements have been compared with met office weather data of the area, specifically, the closest weather station is at East Finchley, 4 km distance away. When reviewing the time history of the noise measurements, any scenarios that were considered potentially to be affected by the local weather conditions have been omitted. The analysis of the noise data includes statistical and percentile analysis and review of minimum and maximum values, which aids in the preclusion of any periods of undesirable weather conditions. The weather conditions were deemed suitable for the measurement of environmental noise in accordance with BS7445 Description and Measurement of Environmental Noise. The table below presents the average temperature, wind speed and rainfall range for each 24-hour period during the entire measurement.



| Weather conditions 14/01/2020 to 16/01/2020 East Finchley |               |               |                           |                  |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------------------|------------------|
| Time period   | Air temp (°C) | Rainfall mm/h | Prevailing Wind Direction | Wind Speed (m/s) |
| 14/01/2020 00:00 – 23:59                                  | 6.9 – 13.1    | 0.0 – 4.6     | S                         | 0.5 – 4.5        |
| 15/01/2020 00:00 – 23:59                                  | 6.1 – 12.3    | 0.0 – 10.4    | W                         | 0.0 – 4.5        |
| 16/01/2020 00:00 – 23:59                                  | 6.9 – 12.1    | 0.0 – 3.3     | SE                        | 0.5 – 3.0        |

Table 2.0 - Meteorological Data

### 3.4 Results

#### 3.4.1 Summary Results

The following table shows a summary of the sound survey results;  $L_{Aeq}$ ,  $L_{Amax}$ ,  $L_{A90}$  and the  $L_{A10}$  for the measurement period.

| Measurement Position MP1           |             |              |             |             |
|------------------------------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| Measurement Time Period ('t')      | $L_{Aeq,t}$ | $L_{Amax,t}$ | $L_{A90,t}$ | $L_{A10,t}$ |
| Day 1 – 14/01/20 – 10:30 – 23:00   | 60.0        | 91.0         | 56.0        | 62.0        |
| Night 1 – 14/01/20 – 23:00 – 07:00 | 59.0        | 95.0         | 53.0        | 62.0        |
| Day 2 – 15/01/20 – 07:00 – 23:00   | 57.0        | 93.0         | 51.0        | 59.0        |
| Night 2 – 15/01/20 – 23:00 – 07:00 | 49.0        | 77.0         | 47.0        | 51.0        |
| Day 3 – 16/01/20 – 07:00 – 17:15   | 55.0        | 81.0         | 53.0        | 56.0        |

Table 3.0 – Sound Survey Summary Results

The following table shows a summary of the sound survey results;  $L_{Aeq}$ ,  $L_{Amax}$ ,  $L_{A90}$  and the  $L_{A10}$  for the operational hours, considering that the subject of this report is external fixed air conditioning plant associated with the commercial unit below, the operational hours can be assumed to be during day time hours 07:00 to 23:00.

| Measurement Position MP1         |             |              |             |             |
|----------------------------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| Operational Hours ('t')          | $L_{Aeq,t}$ | $L_{Amax,t}$ | $L_{A90,t}$ | $L_{A10,t}$ |
| Day 1 – 14/01/20 – 10:30 – 23:00 | 60.0        | 91.0         | 56.0        | 62.0        |
| Day 2 – 15/01/20 – 07:00 – 23:00 | 57.0        | 93.0         | 51.0        | 59.0        |
| Day 3 – 16/01/20 – 07:00 – 17:15 | 55.0        | 81.0         | 53.0        | 56.0        |

Table 4.0 – Sound Survey Operational Hours Results

#### 3.4.2 Background Sound Level Summary Results

The following table shows a summary of the background sound level results during the measurement period.

| Measurement Position MP1           |                    |  |                         |                         |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|--|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Measurement Period ('t')           | L <sub>A90,t</sub> | Statistically most Repeated L <sub>A90,t</sub> | Min. L <sub>A90,t</sub> | Max. L <sub>A90,t</sub> |
| Day 1 – 14/01/20 – 10:30 – 23:00   | 56.0               | 55.0   | 54.0                    | 58.0                    |
| Night 1 – 14/01/20 – 23:00 – 07:00 | 53.0               | 52.0   | 51.0                    | 56.0                    |
| Day 2 – 15/01/20 – 07:00 – 23:00   | 51.0               | 55.0   | 49.0                    | 64.0                    |
| Night 2 – 15/01/20 – 23:00 – 07:00 | 47.0               | 47.0   | 47.0                    | 50.0                    |
| Day 3 – 16/01/20 – 07:00 – 17:15   | 53.0               | 53.0   | 49.0                    | 54.0                    |

Table 5.0 – Background Sound Level Summary Results

The following table shows a summary of the background sound level results during the assumed operational hours 07:00 to 23:00.

| Measurement Position MP1         |                    |  |                         |                         |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|--|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Measurement Period ('t')         | L <sub>A90,t</sub> | Statistically most Repeated L <sub>A90,t</sub> | Min. L <sub>A90,t</sub> | Max. L <sub>A90,t</sub> |
| Day 1 – 14/01/20 – 10:30 – 23:00 | 56.0               | 55.0   | 54.0                    | 58.0                    |
| Day 2 – 15/01/20 – 07:00 – 23:00 | 51.0               | 55.0   | 49.0                    | 64.0                    |
| Day 3 – 16/01/20 – 07:00 – 17:15 | 53.0               | 53.0   | 49.0                    | 54.0                    |

Table 6.0 – Background Sound Survey Operational Hours Results

### 3.5 Subjective impression & Context

Whilst on site it was noted that the primary sources of noise present were that of road traffic noise emanating from Belsize Lane, the general commercial activity of the surrounding units and plant noise associated with the surrounding commercial units.

### 3.6 Assumptions

It is assumed that the external plant is associated with the commercial unit below the proposed development and is likely to be operational throughout the day time period. The current occupant of the commercial unit below is unknown and therefore, it is not possible to determine specific operational hours, therefore they will be limited to 07:00 to 23:00.

### 3.7 Uncertainty

BS4142:2014 section 10.0 states that uncertainty in the calculation of sound levels during the assessment process can arise from both the measured values and calculation methods.

To ensure the accuracy of the assessment consideration has been taken for the level of uncertainty in the measured data and associated calculations in the proposed methodology used to undertake the assessment. Where the level of uncertainty could affect the conclusion, reasonably practicable steps have been taken to minimise the level of uncertainty. Where the level of uncertainty is

excessive, additional measurements and site visits have been conducted to increase the confidence in the results. In all instances the following steps have been taken to address the uncertainty;

- 1) Measured Values; A detailed understanding of the source of noise under investigation has been conducted including consideration for the complexity, variability over time and location, the character and effect of the residual sound level in comparison with the source, the measurement location, quantity of measurements and distance/intervening ground conditions, measurement time interval and the range of times measurement were taken, the suitability of weather conditions, the level of rounding and the classification of the instrumentation used to conduct the assessment.
- 2) Calculation Methods; Consideration has been taken for the accuracy of the measured sound levels, the character of the sound emissions in question, the calculation method and the simplification of the real situation to "fit" the modelled situation. Recognised standards and validated methods and processes have been used to establish accurate values during the calculation process.

For the avoidance of doubt, the level of uncertainty will not be quantified. If appropriate consideration is taken for points 1 and 2 during the collection of data and analysis thereof, then the influence of uncertainty in the final result is at its lowest practical value.



#### 4. Noise Assessment

##### 4.1 BS4142:2014 Noise Assessment

The following section of the report analyses the impact of an external acoustic plant enclosure housing 2 No. Air Conditioning Units. The current location and proposed location in relation to the neighbouring residential dwelling can be seen in the Appendix.

##### 4.1.1 Specific Sound Level

To ascertain the specific sound level of the existing fixed plant enclosure, a short term  $L_{Aeq,15min}$  measurement was taken whilst on site. This average sound pressure level (dB) can be seen in the following table, along with the description of the plant units.

| Description                               | $L_{Aeq,15min}$ (dB) at 1m |
|---|----------------------------|
| 2 No. Daikin R410A Air Conditioning Units | 52.0                       |

Table 7.0 – Specific Sound Level

Considering the distance from the plant units to the neighbouring residential dwelling appears not to be changing by any specific amount with the proposed building works the specific sound level at the NSR can be seen in the following table.

| NSR | Specific Sound Level (dBA) |
|-----|----------------------------|
| 1   | 52.0                       |

Table 8.0 - Specific Sound Level at NSR Summary

##### 4.1.2 Rating Level

##### Rating Penalty

Section 9 of BS4142:2014 describes how the rating sound level should be derived from the specific sound level, by deriving a rating penalty.

BS4142:2014 states:

*"Certain acoustic features can increase the significance of impact over that expected from a basic comparison between the specific sound level and the background sound level. Where such features are present at the assessment location, add a character correction to the specific sound level to obtain the rating level. This can be approached in three ways:*

- a) subjective method;
- b) objective method for tonality;
- c) reference method."

Due to the nature of the development the subjective method has been adopted to derive the rating sound level from the specific sound level. This is discussed in Section 9.2 of BS4142:2014, which states:

*"Where appropriate, establish a rating penalty for sound based on a subjective assessment of its characteristics. This would also be appropriate where a new source cannot be measured because it*

*is only proposed at that time, but the characteristics of similar sources can subjectively be assessed. Correct the specific sound level if a tone, impulse or other characteristics occurs, or is expected to be present, for new or modified sound sources."*

BS4142:2014 defines four characteristics that should be considered when deriving a rating penalty, namely; tonality; impulsivity; intermittency; and other sound characteristics, which are defined as:

*a) Tonality*

A rating penalty of +2 dB is applicable for a tone which is "just perceptible", +4 dB where a tone is "clearly perceptible", and +6 dB where a tone is "highly perceptible".

*b) Impulsivity*

A rating penalty of +3 dB is applicable for impulsivity which is "just perceptible", +6 dB where it is "clearly perceptible", and +9 dB where it is "highly perceptible".

*c) Other Sound Characteristics*

BS4142:2014 states that where "the specific sound features characteristics that are neither tonal nor impulsive, though otherwise are readily distance against the residual acoustic environment, a penalty of +3 dB can be applied."

*d) Intermittency*

BS4142:2014 states that when the "specific sound has identifiable on/off conditions, the specific sound level ought to be representative of the time period of length equal to the reference time interval which contains the greatest total amount of on time ... if the intermittency is readily distinctive against the residual acoustic environment, a penalty of +3 dB can be applied."

**Rating Penalty Assessment**

Considering the requirements of the rating penalty, an assessment of the various sound sources associated with the Proposed Development, in terms of whether any rating penalties are applicable, and has been detailed in the following table.

| Source | Tonality | Impulsivity | Intermittency | Other Sound Characteristics | Discussion   |
|--------|----------|-------------|---------------|-----------------------------|--|
| 1      | --       | --          | +3            | --                          | Possible intermittent operation of the plant, engineer on site could hear no tonal component during operation. |

Table 9.0 – Rating Penalty Assessment

**Rating Level**

Incorporating the rating penalties with the specific sound levels, the rating sound levels have been derived and have been detailed in the following table.

| NSR | Rating Sound Level (dB) |
|-----|-------------------------|
| 1   | 55.0                    |

Table 10.0 – Summary of Rating Sound Levels

#### 4.1.3 Background Sound Level

The background sound level is the underlying level of sound over a period, T, and is indicative of the relative quietness at a given location. It does not reflect the occurrence of transient and/or higher sound level events and is generally governed by continuous or semi-continuous sounds.

To ensure the background sound level values used within the assessment are reliable and suitably represent both the particular circumstance and periods of interest, efforts have been made to quantify a ‘typical’ background sound level for a given period. The purpose has not been to simply select the lowest measured value. Diurnal patterns have also been considered as they can have a major influence on background sound levels, for example, the middle of the night can be distinctly different (and potentially of lesser importance) compared to the start or end of the night time period for sleep purposes.

Since the intention is to determine a background sound level in the absence of the specific sound that is under consideration, it is necessary to understand that the background sound level can in some circumstances legitimately include industrial and/or commercial sounds that are present as separate to the specific sound.

The table below outlines a summary of the background sound level for the operational period day 2, considering a full operational day accounting for the entire period of 07:00 to 23:00 as well as the statistically most repeated values for the period.

| Operational Hours ('t')          | L <sub>A90,t</sub> | Statistical L <sub>A90,t</sub> | Min. L <sub>A90,t</sub> | Max. L <sub>A90,t</sub> |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Day 2 – 15/01/20 – 07:00 – 23:00 | 51.0               | 55.0                           | 49.0                    | 64.0                    |

Table 11.0 – Summary of Background Sound Levels

#### Discussion:

The table above shows the lowest statistically most repeated L<sub>A90</sub> during a full measurement operational period is 55.0 dB. As can be seen, the range of L<sub>A90</sub> values is relatively low, and as such, the statistically most repeated value is deemed typical and will be used in the subsequent assessment.

#### 4.1.4 BS4142 Assessment

The rating sound level has been assessed in accordance with BS4142:2014 at the NSR. The BS4142:2014 assessment at the NSR, during the day time periods, can be seen in the table below.

| Results                                      | Sound Level (dB) | Notes                                |
|--|------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Rating Sound Level                           | 55.0             | As shown in Table 10.0.              |
| Operational Period Background Sound Level    | 55.0             | As shown in Table 11.0.              |
| Excess of Rating over Background Sound Level | + 0.0            | Assessment Indicates a 'Low Impact'. |

Table 12.0 – BS4142:2014 Assessment

#### Discussion

As can be seen above, the noise associated with the fixed plant enclosure incident on the NSR is equal to the prevailing background sound level during a full day time period of operation. This indicates that there is likely to be low impact due to the noise emissions of the relocation of the plant enclosure and equates to 'Not Observed Effect Level' when assessed with NPSE. Additionally, the enclosure and plant units are already existing and therefore there is a further likelihood that the acoustic environment will not be altered by the movement of the enclosure considering a relatively small movement of the plant.

#### 4.2 Recommendations

The following section outlines the mitigation measures that are necessary to reduce the impact of any proposed plant.

- The plant should be installed on appropriate anti vibrational mounts.
- The existing plant enclosure should be retained. Should this not be possible an acoustic enclosure with the same performance as the existing one should be implemented around the units.



## Appendix A – Acoustic Terminology

|                                    |   |
|------------------------------------|---|
| Sound Pressure                     | Sound, or sound pressure, is a fluctuation in air pressure over the static ambient pressure.  |
| Sound Pressure Level (Sound Level) | The sound level is the sound pressure relative to a standard reference pressure of 20 $\mu$ Pa (20x10 <sup>-6</sup> Pascals) on a decibel scale.  |
| Decibel (dB)                       | A scale for comparing the ratios of two quantities, including sound pressure and sound power. The difference in level between two sounds s <sub>1</sub> and s <sub>2</sub> is given by 20 log <sub>10</sub> ( s <sub>1</sub> / s <sub>2</sub> ). The decibel can also be used to measure absolute quantities by specifying a reference value that fixes one point on the scale. For sound pressure, the reference value is 20 $\mu$ Pa. |
| A-weighting, dB(A)                 | The unit of sound level, weighted according to the A-scale, which takes into account the increased sensitivity of the human ear at some frequencies.  |
| Noise Level Indices                | Noise levels usually fluctuate over time, so it is often necessary to consider an average or statistical noise level. This can be done in several ways, so a number of different noise indices have been defined, according to how the averaging or statistics are carried out.   |
| L <sub>eq,T</sub>                  | A noise level index called the equivalent continuous noise level over the time period T. This is the level of a notional steady sound that would contain the same amount of sound energy as the actual, possibly fluctuating, sound that was recorded.  |
| L <sub>max,T</sub>                 | A noise level index defined as the maximum noise level during the period T. L <sub>max</sub> is sometimes used for the assessment of occasional loud noises, which may have little effect on the overall L <sub>eq</sub> noise level but will still affect the noise environment. Unless described otherwise, it is measured using the 'fast' sound level meter response.   |
| L <sub>90,T</sub>                  | A noise level index. The noise level exceeded for 90% of the time over the period T. L <sub>90</sub> can be considered to be the "average minimum" noise level and is often used to describe the background noise.  |
| L <sub>10,T</sub>                  | A noise level index. The noise level exceeded for 10% of the time over the period T. L <sub>10</sub> can be considered to be the "average maximum" noise level. Generally used to describe road traffic noise.  |
| Free-Field                         | Far from the presence of sound reflecting objects (except the ground), usually taken to mean at least 3.5m  |
| Facade                             | At a distance of 1m in front of a large sound reflecting object such as a building façade.  |
| Fast Time Weighting                | An averaging time used in sound level meters. Defined in BS 5969.   |





In order to assist the understanding of acoustic terminology and the relative change in noise, the following background information is provided. The human ear can detect a very wide range of pressure fluctuations, which are perceived as sound. In order to express these fluctuations in a manageable way, a logarithmic scale called the decibel, or dB scale is used. The decibel scale typically ranges from 0 dB (the threshold of hearing) to over 120 dB. An indication of the range of sound levels commonly found in the environment is given in the following table.

| Sound Level     | Location                   |
|-----------------|----------------------------|
| 0dB(A)          | Threshold of hearing       |
| 20 to 30dB(A)   | Quiet bedroom at night     |
| 30 to 40dB(A)   | Living room during the day |
| 40 to 50dB(A)   | Typical office             |
| 50 to 60dB(A)   | Inside a car               |
| 60 to 70dB(A)   | Typical high street        |
| 70 to 90dB(A)   | Inside factory             |
| 100 to 110dB(A) | Burglar alarm at 1m away   |
| 110 to 130dB(A) | Jet aircraft on take off   |
| 140dB(A)        | Threshold of Pain          |

The ear is less sensitive to some frequencies than to others. The A-weighting scale is used to approximate the frequency response of the ear. Levels weighted using this scale are commonly identified by the notation dB(A).

In accordance with logarithmic addition, combining two sources with equal noise levels would result in an increase of 3 dB(A) in the noise level from a single source. A change of 3 dB(A) is generally regarded as the smallest change in broadband continuous noise which the human ear can detect (although in certain controlled circumstances a change of 1 dB(A) is just perceptible). Therefore, a 2 dB(A) increase would not normally be perceptible. A 10 dB(A) increase in noise represents a subjective doubling of loudness.

A noise impact on a community is deemed to occur when a new noise is introduced that is out of character with the area, or when a significant increase above the pre-existing ambient noise level occurs.

For levels of noise that vary with time, it is necessary to employ a statistical index that allows for this variation. These statistical indices are expressed as the sound level that is exceeded for a percentage of the time period of interest. In the UK, traffic noise is measured as the  $L_{A10}$ , the noise level exceeded for 10% of the measurement period. The  $L_{A90}$  is the level exceeded for 90% of the

time and has been adopted to represent the background noise level in the absence of discrete events. An alternative way of assessing the time varying noise levels is to use the equivalent continuous sound level,  $L_{Aeq}$ .

This is a notional steady level that would, over a given period of time, deliver the same sound energy as the actual fluctuating sound. To put these quantities into context, where a receiver is predominantly affected by continuous flows of road traffic, a doubling or halving of the flows would result in a just perceptible change of 3 dB, while an increase of more than 25%, or a decrease of more than 20%, in traffic flows represent changes of 1 dB in traffic noise levels (assuming no alteration in the mix of traffic or flow speeds).

Note that the time constant and the period of the noise measurement should be specified. For example, BS4142:2014 specifies background noise measurement periods of 1 hour during the day and 15 minutes during the night. The noise levels are commonly symbolised as  $L_{A90,1hour}$  dB and  $L_{A90,15mins}$  dB. The noise measurement should be recorded using a 'FAST' time response equivalent to 0.125ms.



## Appendix B – Legislation, Policy and Guidance

This report is to be primarily based on the following legislation, policy and guidance.

### National Planning Policy Framework (2019)

Government policy on noise is set out in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), published in 2019. This replaced all earlier guidance on noise and places an emphasis on sustainability. In section 15, Conserving and enhancing the natural and local environment, paragraph 170e, it states:

*Preventing new and existing development from contributing to, being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by, unacceptable levels of soil, air, water or noise pollution or land instability. Development should, wherever possible, help to improve local environmental conditions such as air and water quality, taking into account relevant information such as river basin management plans;*

Paragraph 180 states:

*Planning policies and decisions should also ensure that new development is appropriate for its location taking into account the likely effects (including cumulative effects) of pollution on health, living conditions and the natural environment, as well as the potential sensitivity of the site or the wider area to impacts that could arise from the development. In doing so they should:*

- *Mitigate and reduce to a minimum potential adverse impacts resulting from noise from new development – and avoid noise giving rise to significant adverse impacts on health and the quality of life;*
- *Identify and protect tranquil areas which have remained relatively undisturbed by noise and are prized for their recreational and amenity value for this reason; and*
- *Limit the impact of light pollution from artificial light on local amenity, intrinsically dark landscapes and nature conservation.*

### Noise Policy Statement for England

Paragraph 123 of the NPPF also refers to advice on adverse effects of noise given in the Noise Policy Statement for England (NPSE). This document sets out a policy vision to:

*Promote good health and a good quality of life through the effective management of noise within the context of Government policy on sustainable development.*

To achieve this vision the Statement identifies the following three aims:

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

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

In achieving these aims the document introduces significance criteria as follows:

### SOAEL – Significant Observed Adverse Effect Level

This is the level above which significant adverse effects on health and quality of life occur. It is stated that "significant adverse effects on health and quality of life should be avoided while also considering the guiding principles of sustainable development".

#### **LOAEL – Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level**

This is the level above which adverse effects on health and quality of life can be detected. It is stated that the second aim above lies somewhere between LOAEL and SOAEL and requires that: "all reasonable steps should be taken to mitigate and minimise adverse effects on health and quality of life while also considering the guiding principles of sustainable development. This does not mean that such adverse effects cannot occur."

#### **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. This can be related to the third aim above, which seeks: "where possible, positively to improve health and quality of life through the pro-active management of noise while also considering 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."

The NPSE recognises that it is not possible to have a single objective noise-based measure that is mandatory and applicable to all sources of noise in all situations and provides no guidance as to how these criteria should be interpreted. It is clear, however, that there is no requirement to achieve noise levels where there are no observable adverse impacts but that reasonable and practicable steps to reduce adverse noise impacts should be taken in the context of sustainable development and ensure a balance between noise sensitive and the need for noise generating developments.

Any scheme of noise mitigation outlined in this report will, therefore, aim to abide by the above principles of the NPPF and NPSE whilst recognizing the constraints of the site.

#### **IEMA Guidelines on Noise Impact Assessments**

The IEMA Guidelines for Environmental Noise Assessment address the key principles of noise impact assessment and are applicable to all development proposals where noise effects may occur. The guidelines set out key principles for noise impact assessment relevant to all types of project regardless of size. The guidance provides advice with regards to the collection of baseline noise data, prediction of noise levels and how noise should be assessed. The guidance recognizes that the effect associated with a noise impact will be dependent on a number of factors including but not limited to the sensitivity of the receptor, frequency and duration of the noise source and time of day. The Guidelines accept that a simple change in noise levels using a single noise indicator may fail to adequately reveal the actual noise impact of the proposal. The character of the noise must be considered and the Guidelines suggest comparing several noise indicators such as the LAeq, L<sub>A</sub>max and LA90 as a more rigorous approach.

Absolute levels such as those set out in WHO Guidelines are also considered and the Guidelines suggest that a change in noise levels in an area where the existing levels are above WHO Guidelines

should be considered as having more of an adverse effect than a change in noise levels in an area where existing levels are well below.

The Guidelines stop short of providing specific assessment criteria which developments should achieve but instead suggests that the methodology adopted should be selected on a site by site basis regarding relevant national and local standards.

The Guidelines contain effect descriptors for changes in noise levels and for noise effect levels. These are summarized below:

| Effect Descriptors   |  |
|----------------------|--|
| Very substantial     | Greater than 10 dB $L_{Aeq}$ change in sound level perceived at a receptor of great sensitivity to noise   |
| Substantial          | Greater than 5 dB $L_{Aeq}$ change in sound level at a noise sensitive receptor, or a 5 to 9.9 dB $L_{Aeq}$ change in sound level at a receptor of great sensitivity to noise            |
| Moderate             | A 3 to 4.9 dB $L_{Aeq}$ change in sound level at a sensitive or highly sensitive noise receptor, or a greater than 5dB $L_{Aeq}$ change in sound level at a receptor of some sensitivity |
| Slight               | A 3 to 4.9 dB $L_{Aeq}$ change in sound level at a receptor of some sensitivity  |
| None/Not Significant | Less than 2.9 dB $L_{Aeq}$ change in sound level and/or all receptors are of negligible sensitivity to noise or marginal to the zone of influence of the proposals                       |

Table 13.0 – IEMA Guidelines effect descriptors

| Noise Effect Level |                                   |          |                                   |          |
|--------------------|-----------------------------------|----------|-----------------------------------|----------|
| Time               | Lowest Adverse Effect Level       | Observed | Significant Adverse Effect Level  | Observed |
| 07:00 - 23:00      | 50 dB $L_{Aeq,16\text{ hour}}$    |          | 60 dB $L_{Aeq,16\text{ hour}}$    |          |
| 23:00 - 07:00      | 40 dB $L_{Aeq,8\text{ hour}}$     |          | 55 dB $L_{Aeq,8\text{ hour}}$     |          |
|                    | 60 dB $L_{AFMax}$ (at the facade) |          | 80 dB $L_{AFMax}$ (at the facade) |          |

Table 14.0 – IEMA Guidelines noise effect level

The Guidelines are not prescriptive as to how a noise impact assessment should be carried out, and allow assessors to consider factors such as frequency spectra, days and times of operation, frequency of operation and any other factor which allows the noise to be assessed in context.

**BS 4142:2014**

BS4142:2014 sets out a method to assess the likely effect of sound from factories, industrial premises or fixed installations and sources of an industrial nature in commercial premises, on people who might be inside or outside a dwelling or premises used for residential purposes in the vicinity.

The procedure contained in BS4142:2014 for assessing the effect of sound on residential receptors is to compare the measured or predicted sound level from the source in question, the  $L_{Aeq,T}$  'specific sound level', immediately outside the dwelling with the  $L_{A90,T}$  background sound level.

Where the sound contains a tonality, impulsivity, intermittency and other sound characteristics, then a correction depending on the grade of the aforementioned characteristics of the sound is added to the specific sound level to obtain the  $L_{Ar,Tr}$  'rating sound level'. A correction to include the consideration of a level of uncertainty in sound measurements, data and calculations can also be applied when necessary.

BS4142:2014 states: "The significance of sound of an industrial and/or commercial nature depends upon both the margin by which the rating level of the specific sound source exceeds the background sound level and the context in which the sound occurs". An estimation of the impact of the specific sound can be obtained by the difference of the rating sound level and the background sound level and considering the following:

- "Typically, the greater this difference, the greater the magnitude of the impact."
- "A difference of around +10dB or more is likely to be an indication of a significant adverse impact, depending on the context."
- "A difference of around +5dB is likely to 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 the specific sound source will have an adverse impact or a significant adverse impact. Where the rating level does not exceed the background sound level, this is an indication of the specific sound source having a negligible impact, depending on the context."

Interpreting the guidance given in BS4142:2014, with consideration of the guidance given in the NPSE and NPPG Noise, an estimation of the impact of the rating sound is summarised in the following text:

- A rating sound level that is +10 dB above the background sound level is likely to be an indication of a Significant Observed Adverse Effect Level;
- A rating sound level that is +5 dB above the background sound level is likely to be an indication of a Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level;
- The lower the rating sound level is relative to the measured background sound level, the less likely it is that the specific sound source will have an adverse impact or a significant adverse impact. Where the rating sound level does not exceed the background sound level, this is an indication of the specific sound source having a negligible impact, and would therefore be classified as a No Observed Adverse Effect Level.

During the daytime, the assessment is carried out over a reference time period of 1-hour. The periods associated with day or night, for the purposes of the Standard, are 07.00 to 23.00 and 23.00 to 07.00, respectively.

### **ISO 9613-2 Attenuation of sound during propagation outdoors**

The ISO 1996 series of standards specifies methods for the description of noise outdoors in community environments. Part 2 of ISO 9613 is intended to enable noise levels in the community to be predicted from sources of known sound emission. The method is general in the sense that it may be applied to a wide variety of noise sources, and cover most of the major mechanisms of attenuation.

This standard provides guidance on the outdoor propagation of sound. It is widely used to establish the different attenuations that occur during the transmission of the sound from the sources to the receivers. The total attenuation is the sum of the following: geometrical divergence, atmospheric absorption, ground effect, barriers, and miscellaneous other effects.

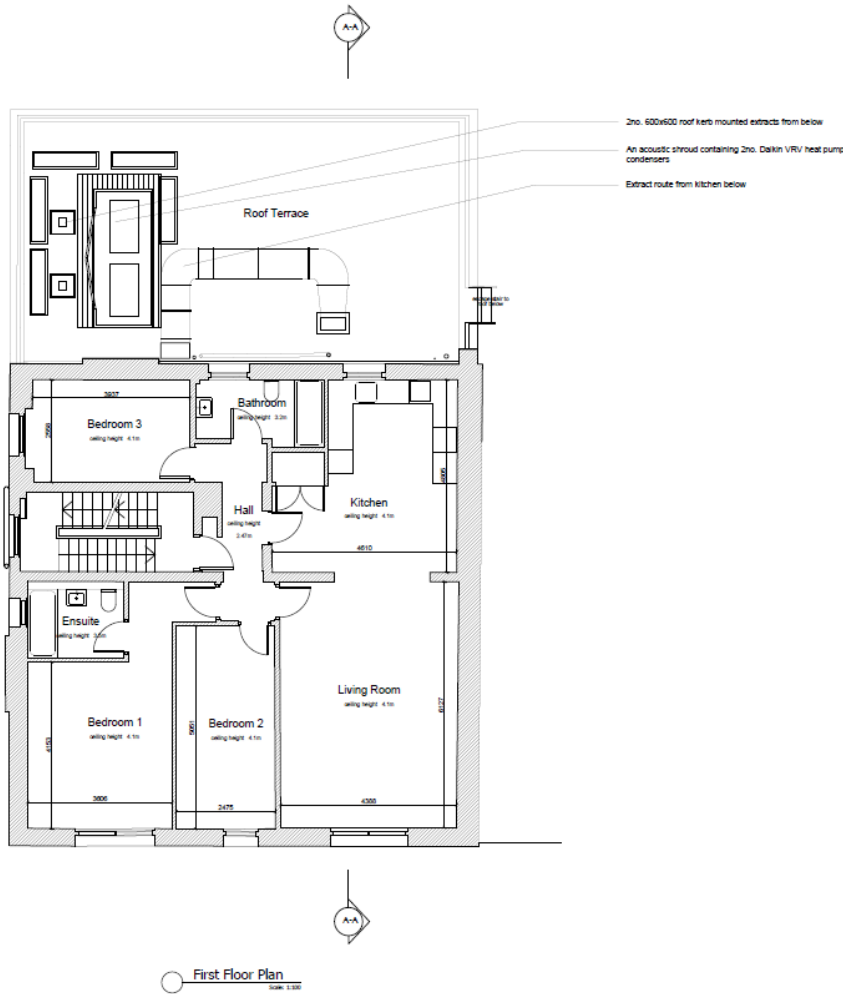
### **BS EN 12354-4 Building Acoustics**

*Estimation of acoustic performance of buildings from the performance of elements – Transmission of indoor sound to the outside*

This European Standard describes a calculation model for the sound power level radiated by the envelope of a building due to airborne sound inside that building, primarily by means of measured sound pressure levels inside the building and measured data which characterize the sound transmission by the relevant elements and openings in the building envelope. These sound power levels, together with those of other sound sources in or in front of the building envelope, form the basis for the calculation of the sound pressure level at a chosen distance from a building as a measure for the acoustic performance of buildings.



**Appendix C – Site Plans**



**NORTH:**

**SCALE at A3:**



**GENERAL NOTES:**

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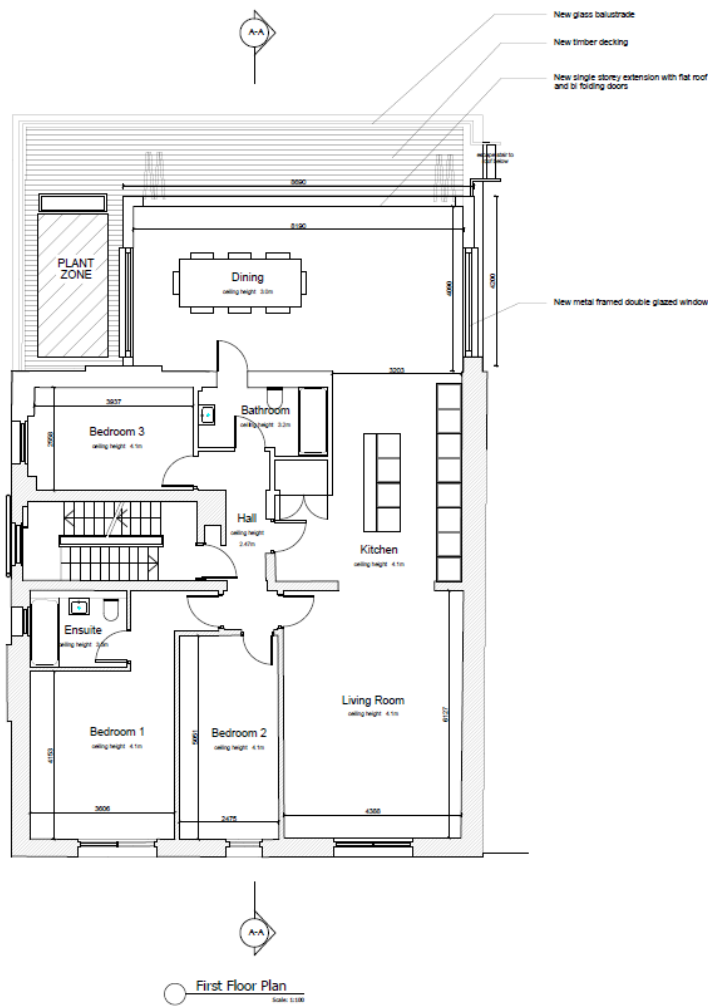
This drawing is not to be scaled for construction purposes, use written dimensions only. Any discrepancies to be reported to the architect. All dimensions to be checked on site. The contractor is responsible for all dimensions and setting out of the work on site. The contractor must ensure that all elements of the work comply with current building regulations.

**PROJECT NOTES:**

|  |                               |                              |
|--|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| <p><b>LOCKSLEY ARCHITECTS</b></p>  |                               |                              |
| <p><small>Architect Details</small><br/>Westbourne Studios, Notting Hill, London W10 5JJ<br/>info@locksleyarchitects.com<br/>0207 296 2727</p> |                               |                              |
| <p><small>Project</small><br/>13 Belsize Mews</p>  |                               |                              |
| <p><small>Title</small><br/>Existing Plans</p>   |                               |                              |
| <small>Job No</small><br>0995  | <small>Disc No</small><br>E01 | <small>Revision</small><br>A |







NORTH:

SCALE at A3:



0m 5m

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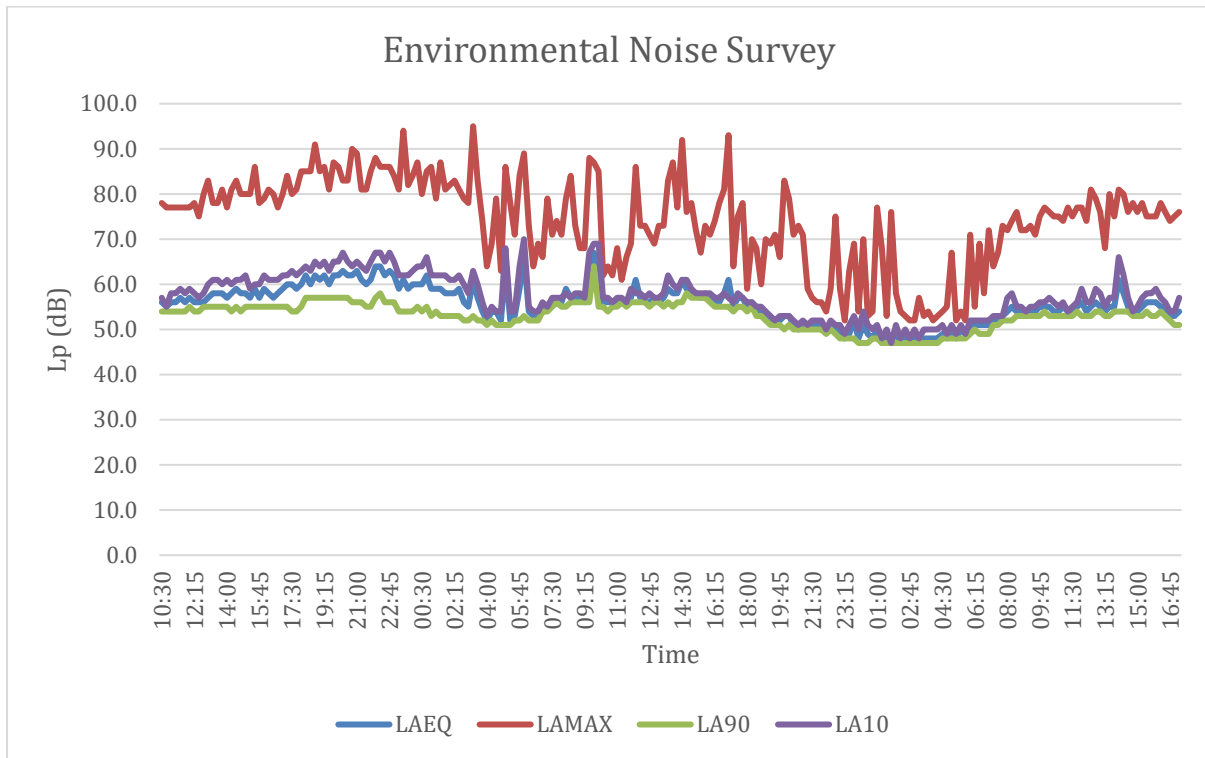
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PROJECT NOTES:

|  |                                       |                                     |
|--|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Search for Planning 1300 A   |                                       |                                     |
| <br><b>LOCKSLEY</b><br>ARCHITECTS              |                                       |                                     |
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| <small>Project</small><br><b>13 Belsize Mews</b>   |                                       |                                     |
| <small>Title</small><br><b>Proposed Plans</b>  |                                       |                                     |
| <small>Job No.</small><br><b>0995</b>  | <small>Orig No.</small><br><b>P01</b> | <small>Revision</small><br><b>A</b> |

**NOVA**

**Appendix D – Environmental Sound Survey**



**Appendix E – Manufacturers Data Sheets & Other Relevant Information**



NOVA