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Project:

45 Highgate West Hill

Title:

Plant Noise Impact Assessment

quietly moving forward



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1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.01 Environmental Equipment Corporation Limited has been commissioned by Chris Dyson Architects LLP to undertake a noise assessment of a new air source heat pump to serve the new build extension replacing an existing structure to 45 Highgate West Hill.
- 1.02 This noise assessment has been conducted in accordance with the policies and requirements of London Borough of Camden (LBC) and is based on a noise survey carried out at the site over a typical weekday period.
- 1.03 This assessment includes:
- the setting of plant noise limits in accordance with the requirements of LBC and national planning policy, standards and guidance; and
 - the prediction of noise impacts at the worst affected noise sensitive receptors based on the proposed items of plant and their location.
- 1.04 This report is prepared solely for Chris Dyson Architects LLP. Environmental Equipment Corporation Limited accepts no responsibility for its use by any third party. Note that the contents contained herein are produced for the purposes of review by relevant Planning Authority departments and do not constitute a detailed design or specification document to be used for the purposes of construction. Subsequent development of noise mitigation schemes shall engage EEC Ltd and Chris Dyson Architects LLP so as to support the conclusions of this report.
- 1.05 Whilst every effort has been made to ensure that this report is easy to understand, it is necessarily technical in nature. To assist the reader, an explanation of the terminology used in this report is contained in Appendix A.

2 SITE

2.01 45 Highgate West Hill is an end of terrace residential property. Figure 1 below presents an aerial view of the site and annotations identifying the proposed plant location and the nearest affect neighbouring property, Dickinson House. The monitoring location used for the noise survey is also shown.

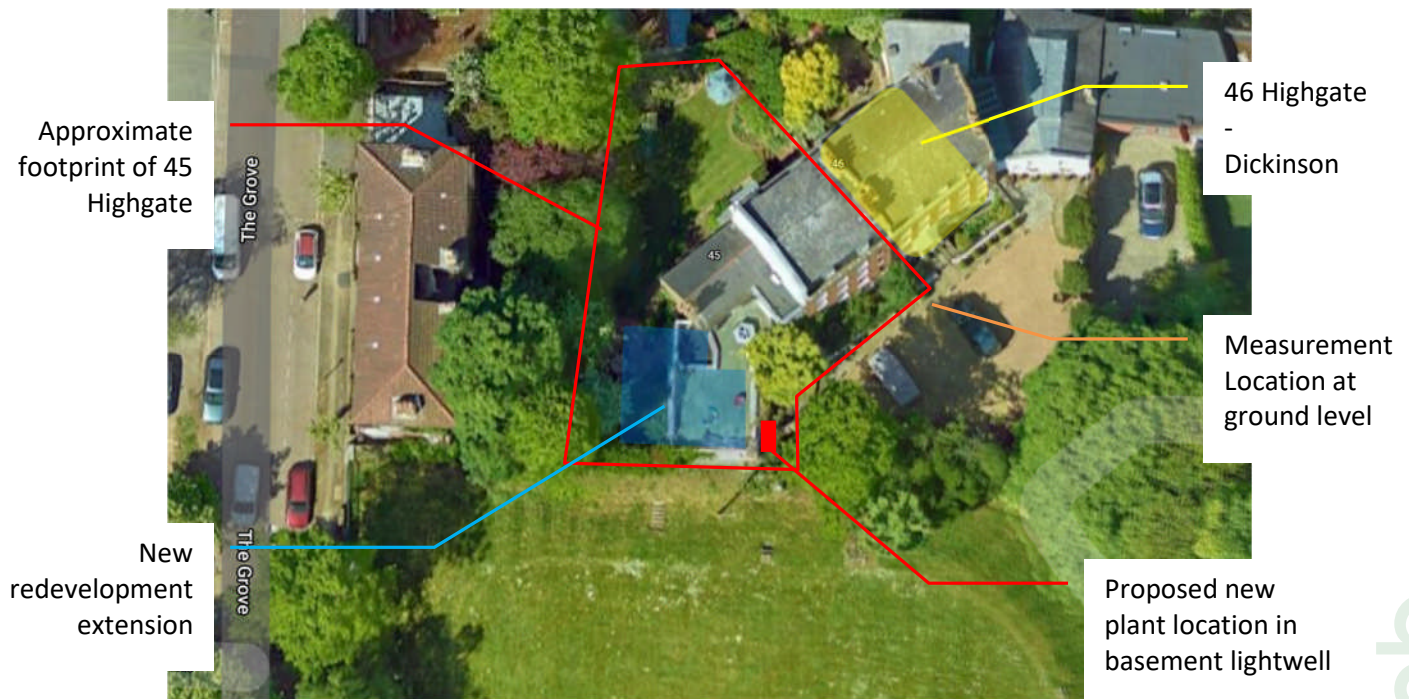


Figure 1: Aerial view of site and surroundings identifying points of interest

- 2.02 This application is for 1 No Mitsubishi PUHZ-W85VHA2 air source heat pump which is to be located in the basement lightwell at the front of the new build section of 45 Highgate. The approximate location is identified in Figure 1 and a more details layout is presented in Appendix B.
- 2.03 The closest noise sensitive receptors to the proposed plant item will be the windows of the neighbouring property of 46 Highgate, Dickinson House.
- 2.04 All other noise sensitive receptors are at a greater distance from the proposed location of the units or are protected by more screening by the intervening structures, and as such will be subject to lower levels of noise.

3 GUIDANCE

3.01 Local and National Planning Policy for the London Borough of Camden is presented in Appendix C of this document.:

3.02 Appendix 3 of the Local Plan of LBC outlines noise thresholds for both noise generating and noise sensitive developments and identifies three basic design criteria upon which the acceptability of any proposal is likely to be assessed:

- Green – where noise is considered to be at an acceptable level.
- Amber – where 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 – where noise is observed to have a significant adverse effect.

3.03 In the context of National Planning Policy Framework and Noise Policy Statement for England, Camden Council consider the above criteria to fall into three associated categories in terms of their noise 'effects':

- LOAEL Green
- LOAEL to SOAEL Amber
- SOAEL Red

Table C of Appendix 3 defines the target noise levels for mechanical services plant and machinery:

Table C: Noise levels applicable to proposed industrial and commercial developments (including plant and machinery)

Existing Noise sensitive receptor	Assessment Location	Design Period	LOAEL (Green)	LOAEL to SOAEL (Amber)	SOAL (Red)
Dwellings**	Garden used for main amenity (free field) and Outside living or dining or bedroom window (façade)	Day	'Rating level' 10dB* below background	'Rating level' between 9dB below and 5dB above background	'Rating level' greater than 5dB above background
Dwellings**	Outside bedroom window (façade)	Night	'Rating level' 10dB* below background and no events exceeding 57dBL _{Amax}	'Rating level' between 9dB below and 5dB above background or noise events between 57dB and 88dB L _{Amax}	'Rating level' greater than 5dB above background and/or events exceeding 88dBL _{Amax}

*10dB should be increased to 15dB if the noise contains audible tonal elements. (day and night). However, if it can be demonstrated that there is no significant difference in the character of the residual background noise and the specific noise from the proposed development then this reduction may not be required. In addition, a frequency analysis (to include, the use of Noise Rating (NR) curves or other criteria curves) for the assessment of tonal or low frequency noise may be required.

**levels given are for dwellings, however, levels are use specific and different levels will apply dependent on the use of the premises.

The periods in Table C correspond to 0700 hours to 2300 hours for the day and 2300 hours to 0700 hours for the night. The Council will take into account the likely times of occupation for types of development and will be amended according to the times of operation of the establishment under consideration.

There are certain smaller pieces of equipment on commercial premises, such as extract ventilation, air conditioning units and condensers, where achievement of the rating levels (ordinarily determined by a BS:4142 assessment) may not afford the necessary protection. In these cases, the Council will generally also require a NR curve specification of NR35 or below, dependant on the room (based upon measured or predicted Leq,5mins noise levels in octave bands) 1 metre from the façade of affected premises, where the noise sensitive premise is located in a quiet background area.

4 MEASUREMENTS

- 4.01 Environmental noise measurements were carried out over a weekday period, between 1445 hours on Tuesday 13th April 2021 and concluded 1200 hours the following day, to establish the existing noise levels at the site. The survey methodology and results are set out below.
- 4.02 Noise measurements have been carried out at the following position, as shown in Appendix B and described as:
- Position 1: located at a height of approximately 1.5 metres above the ground level at the front of 45 Highgate. The measurement was not located within 3.5 metres of any reflecting surfaces, other than the mounting surface.
- 4.03 This position is considered to be representative of the nearest noise sensitive windows to the proposed air source heat pump, those of 46 Highgate to the north east
- 4.04 Properties located further from this monitoring location are likely subject to higher noise levels, as a result of proximity to existing roads.

5 EQUIPMENT

- 5.01 The equipment used for the survey was as follows:-
- 01dB Metravib Black Solo Integrating Sound Level Meter conforming to Class 1 BS EN 61672, Type 1 BS EN 60804 & BS EN 60651: 1994;
 - 01dB Metravib MCE 212 Condenser Microphone, PRE 21 S Pre-amp and Connecting Leads;
 - 01dB Outdoor Microphone Kit and a
 - Tripod.

5.02 The equipment holds current UKAS or equivalent accreditation and serial numbers as follows:

Sound Level Meter 01dB Black Solo	Serial No.	65736
	Calibration Date	30 th September 2019
	Cal Certificate No.	U32975
½" MCE 212 Condenser Mic.	Serial No.	175307
	Calibration Date	30 th September 2019
	Cal Certificate No.	32974
Calibrator CAL 21	Serial No.	34634297
	Calibration Date	25 th March, 2021
	Cal. Certificate No.	U37495

N.B. Copies of calibration certificates are available upon request.

5.03 The equipment was calibrated both before and after the survey with no difference noted in the levels.

6 RESULTS

6.01 The weather during the survey was suitable for noise measurement, it being dry with little wind for the duration of the survey.

6.02 Noise sources at the site include local and distant road traffic. Construction of the e new build element of 45 Highgate was underway and therefore during the daytime periods (0800 – 1630hrs), noise associated with the construction activities would have influenced the recorded levels. This would not have affected the lowest background L_{90} , noise levels recorded at the extents of the daytime or the evening and night time periods when construction was not occurring.

6.03 A list of the levels measured is included in Appendix D and represented graphically in Appendix E.

6.04 A summary of the time averaged ambient levels and lowest measured background levels over the measurement periods are shown in Table 6.1. The minimum L_{A90} is the lowest fifteen minute measurement in the specified period.

Position	Period	Average $L_{Aeq,T}$ – dB	Minimum L_{A90} – dB
1	Day time (0700-1900 hrs)	55.5	43.6
	Evening (1900-2300 hrs)	47.9	36.2
	Night-time (2300-0700 hrs)	48.5	26.2

Table 6.1: Free-Field Measured Ambient and Lowest Background Noise Levels

7 PLANT ASSESSMENT

- 7.01 This application is for the installation a new air source heat pump to be sited in the basement lightwell at the front of the new build extension to 45 Highgate.
- 7.02 Based on the standard requirements of London Borough of Camden (LBC) and the lowest measured background noise level in each time period, Table 7.1 sets out the recommended noise limits that the proposed items of plant should meet.
- 7.03 Typically, in accordance with the requirements of LBC, the proposed noise limits are generally set 10 dB below the background noise level to ensure a 'green' rating is attained. However, in this instance where background noise levels are very low (less than 30dB(A)) overnight) achieving a green rating may prove to be exceptionally difficult. Consequently it may only be possible to achieve an 'amber' rating whereby LBC define a varying level of adverse effect, depending on relative level, but which may be considered acceptable when assessed in the context of other merits of the development. Furthermore, it is accepted that there is a sliding scale of effect and ensuring that plant noise is minimised below relevant absolute levels can also adequately mitigate the potential for adverse impact. The Night time Noise Guidelines for Europe 2009 published by the World Health Organisation (extract provided in Appendix B) gives useful guidance on the effects of noise. In this context the Guidelines indicate that where noise levels do not exceed 30dB(A) outside openable residential windows there are no adverse effects on health or sleep quality, usually considered then equivalent to the *No Observed Effect Level* adopted in NPSE. On this basis, maintaining a level below 30dB(A) will not lead to any adverse impact and, whilst not being 10dB below the lowest background noise level as typically required Borough policy, still accords with the principle and aims of the LBC's 'Green' rating in planning terms.

Location	Period	Measured Existing $L_{A90,T}$	Proposed Noise Limit L_{Ar}
46 Highgate	Day	44 dB	34 dB
	Evening	36 dB	<30 dB
	Night	26 dB	<30 dB

Table 7.1: Suggested Plant Noise Emission Limits Based on Lowest Measured L_{A90} , Free-field dB

- 7.04 Note that the limits suggested above are rating levels and as such any design should take into account the acoustic characteristics of the plant. In this instance the proposed units display none of the characteristics whereby the acoustic correction should be applied.
- 7.05 Assuming the proposed items meet the noise limits set out in Table 7.1 noise will be below the NOEL with respect to the NPSE.
- 7.06 The proposed units has a stated manufacturers sound pressure level of 48 dB(A) measured at a distance of 1m. Copies of the manufacturer's plant data sheets are included in Appendix F.
- 7.07 Predicted noise levels have been calculated at the closest noise sensitive windows of 46 Highgate. The plant is sited within the basement lightwell at the front of the new build extension and will be screened by the building structures from all the windows of 46 Highgate.
- 7.08 Other residential receptors located further from the site will be subject to lower noise levels than those predicted at the above locations.
- 7.09 Tables 7.2-7.3 present the results of worst-case plant noise predictions at the worst-case locations.

Item	Noise Level	Notes
Mitsubishi PUHZ-W85VHA2	48 dB(A)	Sound pressure level at 1m
Barrier Effect	- 12 dB	No line of sight to proposed plant location
Point Source Losses over 15 metres	- 24 dB	Distance to closest window
Reflections	+ 6 dB	Additional reflections off lightwell walls
Total Noise Level	18 dB(A)	46 Highgate

Table 7.2: Plant Noise Calculation

Property	Period	Proposed Noise Limit L_{Ar}	Predicted $L_{Aeq,T}$	Exceedance of noise limit
	Daytime	34 dB	18 dB	-16 dB
	Evening	<30 dB	18 dB	-12dB
	Night-time	<30 dB	18 dB	-12 dB

Table 7.3: Assessment of Predicted Noise Levels Based on Proposed Noise Limit, Free-field dB(A)

- 7.10 It can be seen from the above tables that the proposed noise limits are satisfied during all periods of the proposed plant operation. Also the calculated noise level will be below the lowest background noise levels at all times therefore not expected to have any adverse impact.
- 7.11 With respect to the NPPF, achieving the noise limits would be classified as being below the NOEL

8 CONCLUSIONS

- 8.01 Chris Dyson Architects LLP has appointed Environmental Equipment Corporation Limited to undertake a noise assessment for a new air source heat pump to serve part of a new build at 45 Highgate.
- 8.02 The assessment has been carried out in accordance with national planning guidance and the requirements of the London Borough of Camden (LBC), and is based on an environmental noise survey conducted at the site over a mid-week period.
- 8.03 A noise assessment has been undertaken to evaluate the potential noise impact of the proposed plant at the closest existing residential receptors.
- 8.04 Plant noise limits have been set based on the methodology contained in BS4142, the results of a background noise survey and the requirements of LBC, to control the noise from the proposed air source heat pump. In accordance with the Local Authority, the noise limit has been set to avoid adverse impact at all times.
- 8.05 Predictions have shown that the noise criterion is met at all assessment locations during all periods of the new plant's proposed operation.
- 8.06 Assessing the site in accordance with the principles of the National Planning Policy Framework has shown that predicted noise levels would be below the level at which no effects are observed to occur, the NOEL.
- 8.07 On the basis of this assessment it is considered that noise does not pose a material constraint to the operation of the new air source heat pump unit.

APPENDIX A

GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

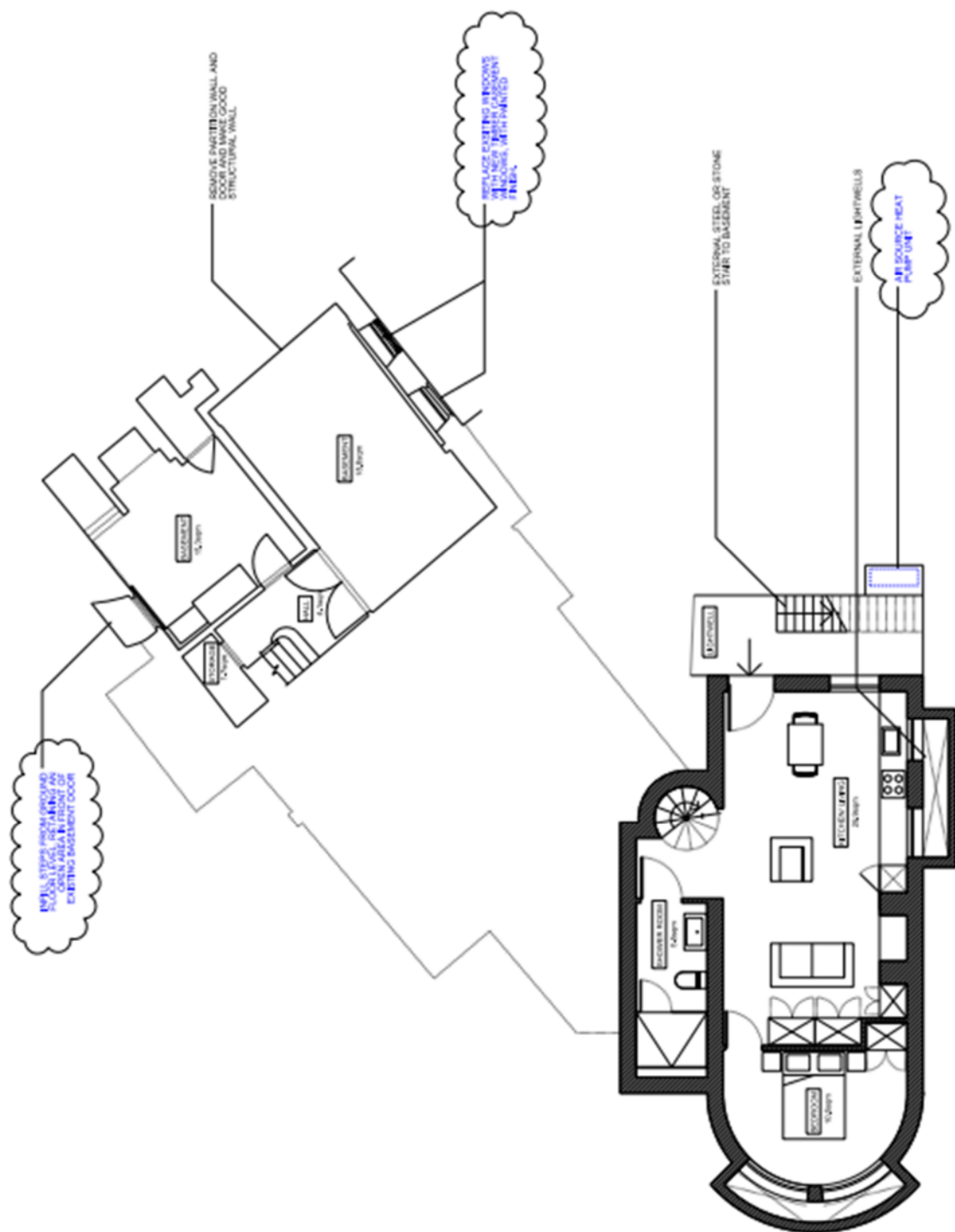
ACOUSTIC TERMINOLOGY

Absorption Classes	The sound absorption of a material is rated from Class A to Class E, where Class A materials provide the highest level of sound absorption.
Ambient Noise Levels	Noise levels measured in the absence of noise requiring control, frequently measured to determine the situation prior to the additional of a new noise source.
dB	Decibel. The logarithmic unit of sound level.
dBA	A-weighted decibel. The A-weighting approximates the response of the human ear.
$D_{nT,w}$	Weighted standardized level difference. A single number quantity of the sound level difference between two rooms. $D_{nT,w}$ is typically used to measure the on-site sound insulation performance of a building element such as a wall, floor or ceiling. Measured in accordance with BS EN ISO 16283-1 and weighted in accordance with BS EN ISO 717-1.
$D_{n,e,w}$	The weighted element-normalized level difference. A single number rating of the sound reduction provided by a sound passing through an individual element. $D_{n,e,w}$ is typically used to define the sound insulation provided by ventilators. Measured in accordance with BS EN ISO 10140-2:2010 and rated in accordance with BS EN ISO 717-1.
Flanking	Transmission of sound energy through paths adjacent to the building element being considered. For example, sound may be transmitted around a wall by travelling up into the ceiling space and then down into the adjacent room.
Frequency	Sound can occur over a range of frequencies extending from the very low, such as the rumble of thunder, up to the very high such as the crash of cymbals. Sound is generally described over the frequency range from 63Hz to 4kHz, roughly equal to the range of frequencies on a piano.
Impact Sound	Sound produced by an object impacting directly on a building structure, such as footfall noise or chairs scrapping on a floor.
$L_{Aeq,t}$	The equivalent continuous sound level measured in dBA. This is commonly referred to as the average noise level. 't' is the interval time for the measurement. Typically 't' of 16hrs and 8hrs is used for day and night time ambient noise respectively or 't' is defined by the period of interest in BS4142 assessments.
$L_{A90,t}$	The noise level exceeded for 90% of the measurement period, measured in dBA. This is commonly referred to as the background noise level.
$L'_{nT,w}$	Weighted, standardized impact sound pressure level. A single number rating of the impact sound insulation of a floor/ceiling when impacted on by a standard "tapper" machine. The lower the $L'_{nT,w}$, the better the acoustic performance. Measured in accordance with BBS EN ISO 140-7 and rated in accordance with BS EN ISO 717-2.
NR	Noise Rating. A single number rating which is based on the sound level in the octave bands 31.5Hz – 8kHz inclusive, generally used to assess noise from mechanical services in buildings.
Octave Band	Frequencies are often grouped together into octaves for analysis. Octave bands are labelled by their centre frequency which are: 63Hz, 125Hz, 250Hz, 500Hz, 1kHz, 2kHz and 4kHz.
Reverberation Time (T_{mf})	Reverberation time is used for assessing the acoustic qualities of a space. It is defined as the time it takes for an impulse to decay by 60dB. T_{mf} is the arithmetic average of the reverberation time in the mid frequency bands (500Hz, 1kHz and 2kHz).
R_w	Weighted sound reduction index. A single number rating of the sound insulation performance of a specific building element. R_w is measured in a laboratory. R_w is commonly used by manufacturers to describe the sound insulation performance of building elements such as plasterboard and concrete. Measured in accordance with BS EN ISO 10140-2:2010 and rated in accordance with BS EN ISO 717-1.
Sound Absorption	When sound hits a surface, some of the sound energy is absorbed by the surface material. Sound absorption refers to the ability of a material to absorb sound, rated from 0, complete reflection, to 1, complete absorption.
Sound Insulation	When sound hits a surface, some of the sound energy travels through the material. 'Sound insulation' refers to the ability of a material to prevent the travel of sound.
Structure-borne transmission	Transmission of sound energy as vibrations via the structure of a building.

APPENDIX B

**BASEMENT LEVEL PLAN &
PROPOSED PLANT LOCATION**

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APPENDIX C

**PLANNING POLICY
AND GUIDANCE**

PLANNING POLICY AND GUIDANCE

Planning Policy Camden Borough Council

London Borough of Camden's planning policy is set out in a range of documents that constitute its 'development plan'. This includes its **Local Plan** and proposed supplementary planning guidance (SPG's) documents. The Local Plan was adopted on 3 July 2017 and has replaced the 'Core Strategy' and 'Camden Development Policy' documents; as the basis for planning decisions and future development in the borough. The SPG's are in the process of being updated at time of writing (Sept 2017).

Policy A4 – *Noise and Vibration* outlines the following aims:

The Council will seek to ensure that noise and vibration is controlled and managed.

Development should have regard to Camden's Noise and Vibration Thresholds (Appendix 3).

We will not grant planning permission for:

- a. development likely to generate unacceptable noise and vibration impacts; or*
- b. development sensitive to noise in locations which experience high levels of noise, unless appropriate attenuation measures can be provided and will not harm the continued operation of existing uses.*

We will only grant permission for noise generating development, including any plant and machinery, if it can be operated without causing harm to amenity. We will also seek to

minimise the impact on local amenity from deliveries and from the demolition and construction phases of development.

Appendix 3 of the Local Plan outlines noise thresholds for both noise generating and noise sensitive developments and identifies three basic design criteria upon which the acceptability of any proposal is likely to be assessed:

- Green – where noise is considered to be at an acceptable level.
- Amber – where 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 – where noise is observed to have a significant adverse effect.

In the context of National Planning Policy Framework and Noise Policy Statement for England, Camden Council consider the above criteria to fall into three associated categories in terms of their noise ‘effects’:

- LOAEL Green
- LOAEL to SOAEL Amber
- SOAEL Red

Table C of Appendix 3 defines the target noise levels for mechanical services plant and machinery:

Table C: Noise levels applicable to proposed industrial and commercial developments (including plant and machinery)

Existing Noise sensitive receptor	Assessment Location	Design Period	LOAEL (Green)	LOAEL to SOAEL (Amber)	SOAL (Red)
Dwellings**	Garden used for main amenity (free field) and Outside living or dining or bedroom window (façade)	Day	'Rating level' 10dB* below background	'Rating level' between 9dB below and 5dB above background	'Rating level' greater than 5dB above background
Dwellings**	Outside bedroom window (façade)	Night	'Rating level' 10dB* below background and no events exceeding 57dBL _{Amax}	'Rating level' between 9dB below and 5dB above background or noise events between 57dB and 88dB L _{Amax}	'Rating level' greater than 5dB above background and/or events exceeding 88dBL _{Amax}

*10dB should be increased to 15dB if the noise contains audible tonal elements. (day and night). However, if it can be demonstrated that there is no significant difference in the character of the residual background noise and the specific noise from the proposed development then this reduction may not be required. In addition, a frequency analysis (to include, the use of Noise Rating (NR) curves or other criteria curves) for the assessment of tonal or low frequency noise may be required.

**levels given are for dwellings, however, levels are use specific and different levels will apply dependent on the use of the premises.

The periods in Table C correspond to 0700 hours to 2300 hours for the day and 2300 hours to 0700 hours for the night. The Council will take into account the likely times of occupation for types of development and will be amended according to the times of operation of the establishment under consideration.

There are certain smaller pieces of equipment on commercial premises, such as extract ventilation, air conditioning units and condensers, where achievement of the rating levels (ordinarily determined by a BS:4142 assessment) may not afford the necessary protection. In these cases, the Council will generally also require a NR curve specification of NR35 or below, dependant on the room (based upon measured or predicted Leq,5mins noise levels in octave bands) 1 metre from the façade of affected premises, where the noise sensitive premise is located in a quiet background area.

National Planning Policy Framework and the Noise Policy Statement for England

The Department for Communities and Local Government published the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) on 27th March 2012 (as amended on 19th June 2019) and upon its publication, the majority of planning policy statements and guidance notes were withdrawn, including Planning Policy Guidance 24 Planning and Noise, which previously presented the government's overarching planning policy on noise.

Paragraph 170 in Section 15 of the NPPF (2019), entitled Conserving and enhancing the natural environment, states that:

"Planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by:

e) 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..."

Paragraph 180 in Section 15 also states that:

"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:

- a) 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;*
- b) identify and protect tranquil areas which have remained relatively undisturbed by noise and are prized for their recreational and amenity value for this reason...”*

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 following terms used in the NPPF:

“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.”

The NPSE does not define any of the above effect levels numerically.

The NPSE presents the Noise Policy Aims as:

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

avoid significant adverse impacts on health and quality of life;

mitigate and minimise adverse impacts on health and quality of life; and

where possible, contribute to the improvement of health and quality of life.”

It can be seen that the first two bullet points are similar to Section 11 of the NPPF, with a third aim that seeks to improve health and quality of life. The NPSE later expands on the Noise Policy Aims, stating:

2.23 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 (paragraph 1.8).

2.24 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 (paragraph 1.8). This does not mean that such adverse effects cannot occur.

2.25 This aim (the third 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 (paragraph 1.8), 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."

It is clear that noise described in the NPSE as SOAEL that would lead to significant adverse effects should be avoided, although there is no definition as to what constitutes a significant adverse effect. Similarly, noise should be mitigated where it is high enough to lead to adverse effects, termed the LOAEL, but not so high that it leads to significant adverse effects.

British Standard 4142

To assess the acceptability of the resultant noise levels we have consulted the relevant standards. BS 4142:2014 'Methods for rating and assessing industrial and commercial sound' has been used to assess the likelihood any adverse impacts based on the resultant noise level from the new plant item, including any corrections for the character of the noise against the existing background noise level.

BS4142 gives guidance on assessing the likelihood of adverse impacts by calculating a 'rating level' of the new noise source and comparing its magnitude at noise sensitive locations to the existing or underlying background noise level. The background noise level is subtracted from the 'rating level' to assess the likelihood of complaints:

- The greater the difference the greater the likelihood of complaints.
- A difference of around +10dB or more is an indication of a significant adverse impact, depending on the context.
- A difference of +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 noise level, the less likely it is that the specific sound source will have 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 source having a low sound impact, depending on the context.

This assessment is carried out over a one hour period for the daytime and a fifteen minute period for the night-time. For the purposes of the standard it states that daytime and night-time are typically 07:00 to 23:00 hours and 23:00 to 07:00 hours respectively.

The 'rating level' of the noise source is obtained taking the following factors into consideration:

- The new plant noise (the specific noise) is measured or predicted in terms of L_{Aeq} .
- An additional correction shall be included if the noise contains a distinguishable, discrete continuous note, if the noise contains distinct impulses or if the noise is irregular enough to attract attention. The value for any tonal noise can be an addition of up to 6dB and for impulsive noise of up to 9dB.

BS 4142 goes on to state that:

'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 effective

assessment cannot be conducted without an understanding of the reason(s) for the assessment and the context in which the sound occurs/will occur. When making assessments and arriving at decisions, therefore, it is essential to place the sound in context.'

BS4142 has been referenced in setting noise limits for any fixed plant proposed as part of the proposed development.

World Health Organisation (WHO) Night Noise Guidelines for Europe – Recommendations for Health Protection

Average night noise level over a year $L_{\text{night, outside}}$	Health effects observed in the population	Table 3 Effects of different levels of night noise on the population's health
Up to 30 dB	Although individual sensitivities and circumstances may differ, it appears that up to this level no substantial biological effects are observed. $L_{\text{night, outside}}$ of 30 dB is equivalent to the no observed effect level (NOEL) for night noise.	
30 to 40 dB	A number of effects on sleep are observed from this range: body movements, awakening, self-reported sleep disturbance, arousals. The intensity of the effect depends on the nature of the source and the number of events. Vulnerable groups (for example children, the chronically ill and the elderly) are more susceptible. However, even in the worst cases the effects seem modest. $L_{\text{night, outside}}$ of 40 dB is equivalent to the lowest observed adverse effect level (LOAEL) for night noise.	
40 to 55 dB	Adverse health effects are observed among the exposed population. Many people have to adapt their lives to cope with the noise at night. Vulnerable groups are more severely affected.	
Above 55 dB	The situation is considered increasingly dangerous for public health. Adverse health effects occur frequently, a sizeable proportion of the population is highly annoyed and sleep-disturbed. There is evidence that the risk of cardiovascular disease increases.	

APPENDIX D

SURVEY RESULTS
(TABULAR)

EC 18327 - 45 Highgate West Hill

Chris Dyson Architects

Tabulated Noise data

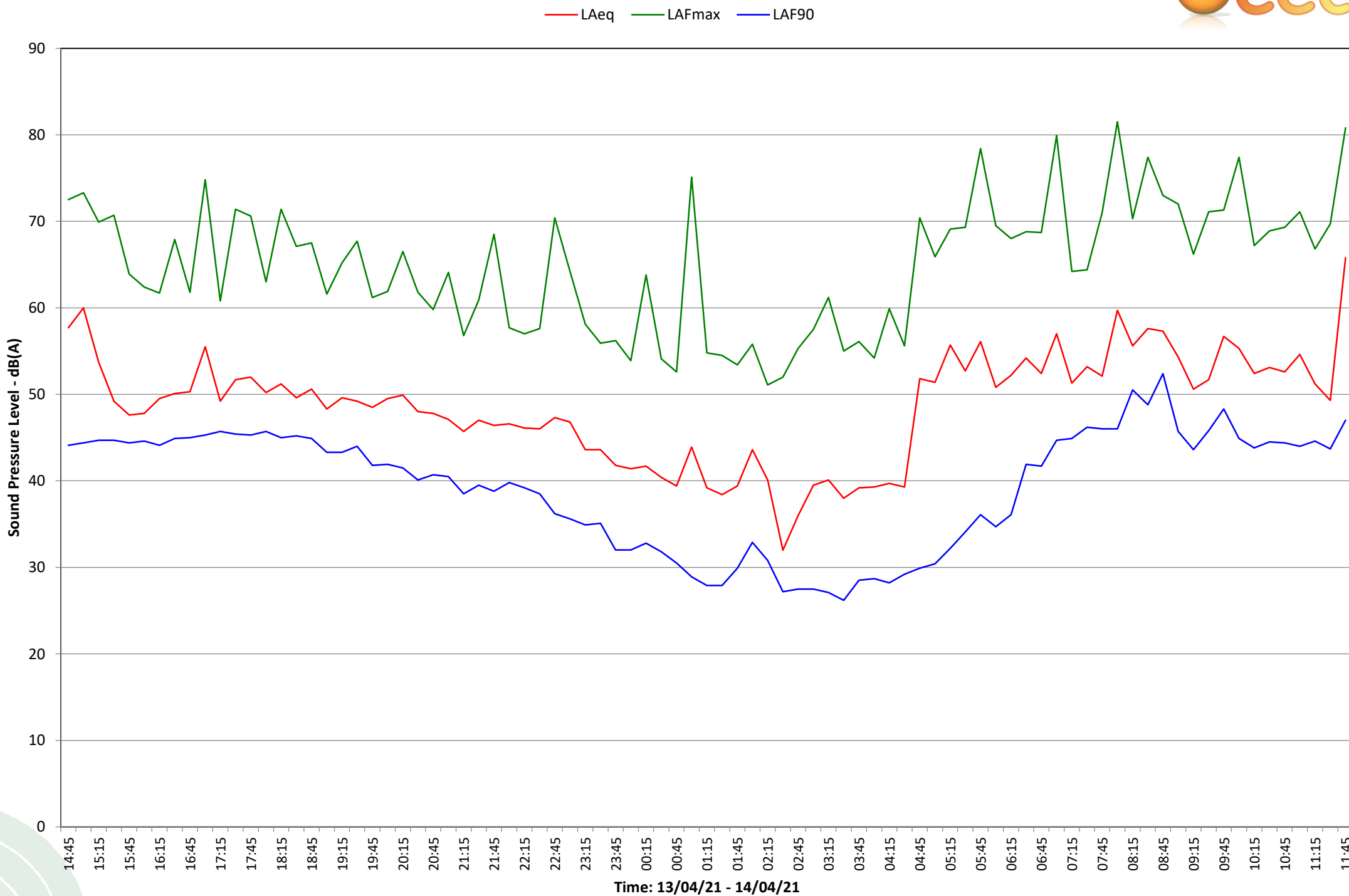
Sheet 1 of 1

Time	L _{Aeq}	L _{AMax}	L _{A90}
14:45	57.7	72.5	44.1
15:00	60.0	73.3	44.4
15:15	53.7	69.9	44.7
15:30	49.2	70.7	44.7
15:45	47.6	63.9	44.4
16:00	47.8	62.4	44.6
16:15	49.5	61.7	44.1
16:30	50.1	67.9	44.9
16:45	50.3	61.8	45.0
17:00	55.5	74.8	45.3
17:15	49.2	60.8	45.7
17:30	51.7	71.4	45.4
17:45	52.0	70.6	45.3
18:00	50.2	63.0	45.7
18:15	51.2	71.4	45.0
18:30	49.6	67.1	45.2
18:45	50.6	67.5	44.9
19:00	48.3	61.6	43.3
19:15	49.6	65.2	43.3
19:30	49.2	67.7	44.0
19:45	48.5	61.2	41.8
20:00	49.5	61.9	41.9
20:15	49.9	66.5	41.5
20:30	48.0	61.8	40.1
20:45	47.8	59.8	40.7
21:00	47.1	64.1	40.5
21:15	45.7	56.8	38.5
21:30	47.0	60.9	39.5
21:45	46.4	68.5	38.8
22:00	46.6	57.7	39.8
22:15	46.1	57.0	39.2
22:30	46.0	57.6	38.5
22:45	47.3	70.4	36.2
23:00	46.8	64.2	35.6
23:15	43.6	58.1	34.9
23:30	43.6	55.9	35.1
23:45	41.8	56.2	32.0
00:00	41.4	53.9	32.0
00:15	41.7	63.8	32.8
00:30	40.4	54.1	31.8
00:45	39.4	52.6	30.5
01:00	43.9	75.1	28.9
01:15	39.2	54.8	27.9
01:30	38.4	54.5	27.9
01:45	39.4	53.4	29.9
02:00	43.6	55.8	32.9
02:15	40.1	51.1	30.8
02:30	32.0	52.0	27.2

Time	L _{Aeq}	L _{AMax}	L _{A90}
02:45	36.0	55.3	27.5
03:00	39.5	57.5	27.5
03:15	40.1	61.2	27.1
03:30	38.0	55.0	26.2
03:45	39.2	56.1	28.5
04:00	39.3	54.2	28.7
04:15	39.7	59.9	28.2
04:30	39.3	55.6	29.2
04:45	51.8	70.4	29.9
05:00	51.4	65.9	30.4
05:15	55.7	69.1	32.2
05:30	52.7	69.3	34.1
05:45	56.1	78.4	36.1
06:00	50.8	69.5	34.7
06:15	52.2	68.0	36.1
06:30	54.2	68.8	41.9
06:45	52.4	68.7	41.7
07:00	57.0	79.9	44.7
07:15	51.3	64.2	44.9
07:30	53.2	64.4	46.2
07:45	52.1	71.0	46.0
08:00	59.7	81.5	46.0
08:15	55.6	70.3	50.5
08:30	57.6	77.4	48.8
08:45	57.3	73.0	52.4
09:00	54.3	72.0	45.7
09:15	50.6	66.2	43.6
09:30	51.7	71.1	45.8
09:45	56.7	71.3	48.3
10:00	55.3	77.4	44.9
10:15	52.4	67.2	43.8
10:30	53.1	68.9	44.5
10:45	52.6	69.3	44.4
11:00	54.6	71.1	44.0
11:15	51.2	66.8	44.6
11:30	49.3	69.7	43.7
11:45	65.8	80.8	47.0

APPENDIX E
SURVEY RESULTS
(GRAPHICAL)

Noise Level Time History at 45 Highgate West Hill



APPENDIX F
PUBLISHED PLANT NOISE DATA

OUTDOOR UNIT		PUHZ-W50VHA2(-BS)	PUHZ-W85VHA2(-BS)
HEAT PUMP SPACE HEATER - 55°C	ErP Rating	A++	A++
	η_s	127%	128%
	SCOP	3.17	3.18
HEAT PUMP SPACE HEATER - 35°C	ErP Rating	A++	A++
	η_s	162%	162%
	SCOP	4.03	4.01
HEAT PUMP COMBINATION HEATER - Large Profile ¹	ErP Rating	A	A
	η_{wh}	99%	97%
HEATING ² (A-3/W35)	Capacity (kW)	4.8	8.3
	Power Input (kW)	1.63	2.96
	COP	2.95	2.80
OPERATING AMBIENT TEMPERATURE (°C DB)		-15 ~ +35°C	-20 ~ +35°C
SOUND PRESSURE LEVEL AT 1M (dBA) ^{3,4}		45	48
LOW NOISE MODE (dBA) ³		40	42
WATER DATA	Pipework Size (mm)	22	22
	Flow Rate (l/min)	14.3	25.8
	Water Pressure Drop (kPa)	12	13.5
DIMENSIONS (mm) ⁷	Width	950	950
	Depth	330+30 ⁵	330+30 ⁵
	Height	740	943
WEIGHT (kg)		64	77
ELECTRICAL DATA	Electrical Supply	220-240v, 50Hz	220-240v, 50Hz
	Phase	Single	Single
	Nominal Running Current [MAX] (A)	5.4 [13]	10.3 [23]
	Fuse Rating - MCB Sizes (A) ⁶	16	25