3-6 Spring Road
Kentish Town

Environmental Noise Survey Report

27570/ENS1

15 November 2021

For:
Segro
1 New Burlington Place
London
W1S 2HR

Hann Tucker Associates
Consultants in Acoustics Noise & Vibration

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Hann Tucker Associates

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Document Control

Rev	Date	Comment	Prepared by	Authorised by
1	15/11/2021	First issue		
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Contents

Attachments

1.0 Introduction

It is proposed to apply for planning consent for Use Class E/B2 and B8 with 24/7 operation at 3-6 Spring Place.

Hann Tucker Associates have therefore been commissioned to undertake a detailed daytime and night-time fully automated environmental noise survey of the site to establish the currently prevailing noise climate.

To compare the results of the surveys undertaken by Hann Tucker Associates and present our findings.

2.0 Objectives

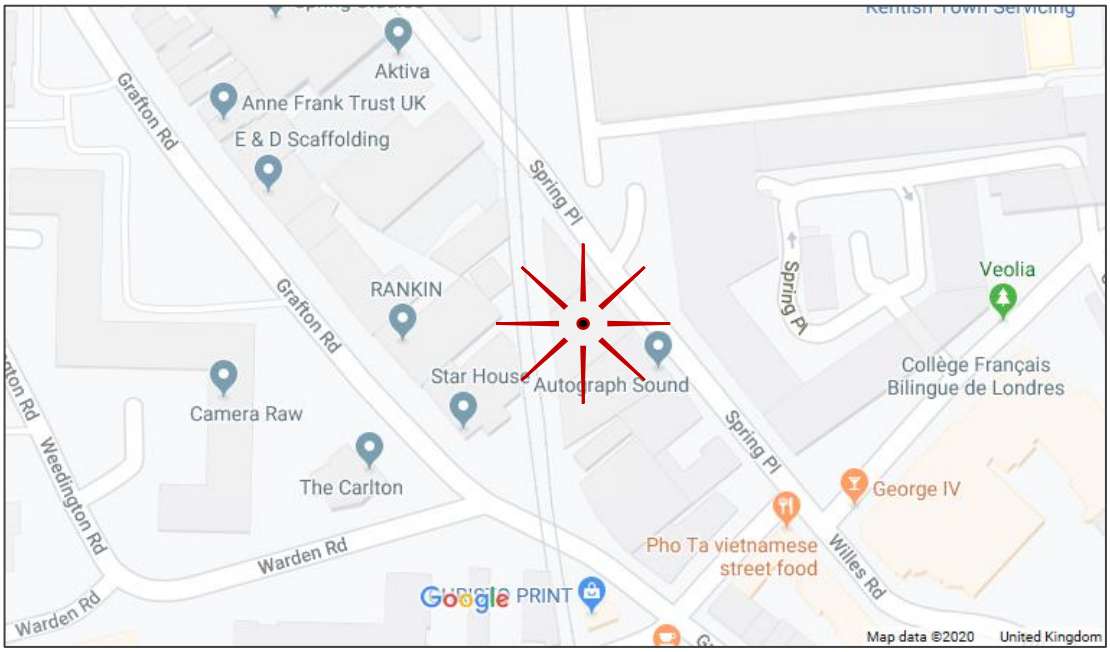
To establish the existing noise levels at the site by means of fully automated noise monitoring over a period of approximately 3 days to include a weekend, at two secure and accessible positions. The measurement positions are a repeat of our previous noise survey which was undertaken during the limited Government measures in response to the coronavirus pandemic

To compare the results of each survey undertaken by Hann Tucker Associates and present our findings in a detailed technical report.

3.0 Site Description

3.1 Location

The Site falls within London Borough of Camden's jurisdiction. The location is shown in the Location Map below.



3.2 Description

The Site is located on the southwest side of Spring Place, to the south of Kentish Town Business Park and to the north of Talacre Gardens. Immediately to the north on other side of the London Overground line are residential flats up to seven storeys in height. To the east is Veolia Depot. Autograph Sound Ltd (Visual Audio Equipment Hire) neighbour the Site the south who appear to extend around the corner of Spring Place onto Holmes Road. Bordering the Site to the west are the rear of residential dwellings situated within 'Star House' that fronts onto Grafton Road

4.0 Acoustic Terminology

For an explanation of the acoustic terminology used in this report please refer to Appendix A enclosed.

5.0 Methodology

5.1 Procedure

Fully automated environmental noise monitoring was undertaken from approximately 13:00 hours on Friday 22nd October 2021 to approximately 12:30 hours on Tuesday 26th October 2021.

During the periods we were on site the wind conditions were moderate. The sky was generally

patchy cloud. We understand that generally throughout the survey period the weather conditions were similar to this with some intermittent rainfall. These conditions are considered suitable for obtaining representative measurement results.

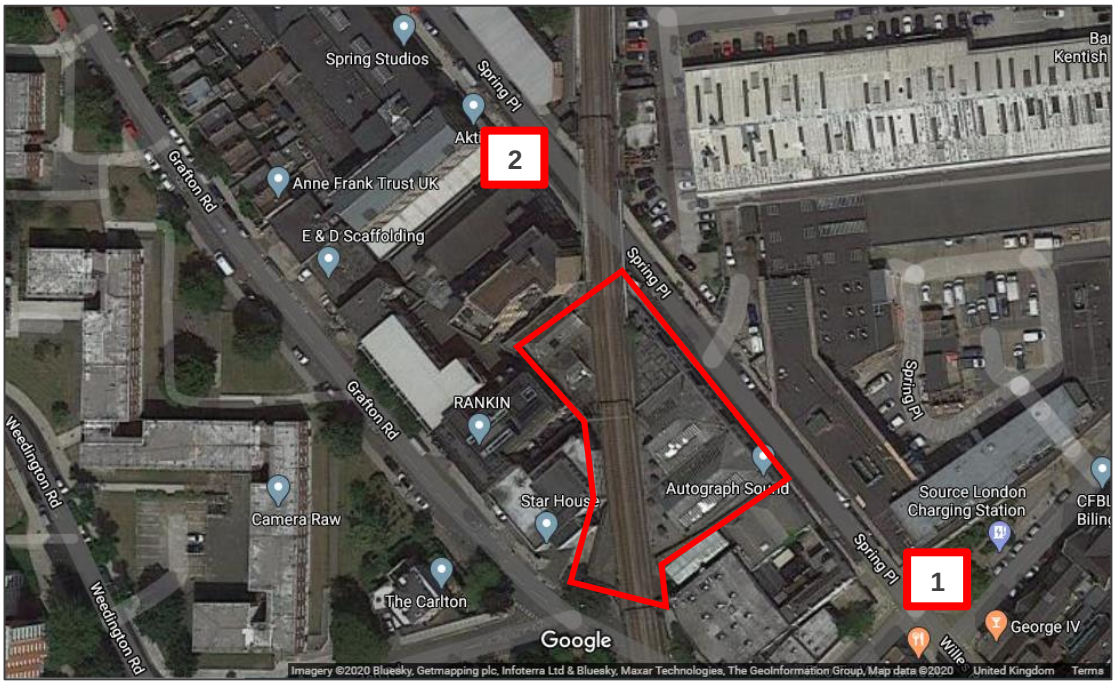
Measurements were taken continuously of the A-weighted (dBA) L_{90}, L_{eq} and L_{max} sound pressure levels over 15 minute periods.

5.2 Measurement Positions

The noise level measurements were undertaken at a 2No. positions at the development site. The measurement position is described in the table below.

Position No	Description
1	The sound level meter was located at street level on the corner of Spring Place and Holmes Road south of the site. The microphone was attached to a pole approximately 2m above ground level and approximately 1m from the façade
2	The sound level meter was located between No7 and No.10 Spring Place. The microphone was attached to a pole approximately 2m above ground level away from any reflecting surfaces

The positions were selected in order to assess the noise levels at the development site for subsequent use and is representative of the nearest noise sensitive residential dwelling and also to compare with positions of the previous surveys. Their approximate positions are shown on the following plan.



Hann Tucker associates has previously undertaken a noise survey around the site in January 2020 and July 2020. The results the current survey have been compared with the previous noise survey results.

5.3 Instrumentation

The instrumentation used during the survey is presented in the table below:

Position	Description	Manufacturer	Type	Serial Number	Calibration
1	Type 1 ½" Condenser Microphone	Bruel & Kjaer	4189	2470596	Calibration on 20/10/2021
	Preamp	Larson Davis	PRM902	4214	Calibration on 20/10/2021
	Type 1 Data Logging Sound Level Meter	Larson Davis	824	3803	Calibration on 20/10/2021
2	Type 1 ½" Condenser Microphone	PCB	377B02	139312	Calibration on 19/01/2021
	Preamp	Larson Davis	PRM902	5161	Calibration on 19/01/2021
	Type 1 Data Logging Sound Level Meter	Larson Davis	824	3443	Calibration on 19/01/2021
-	Type 1 Calibrator	Bruel & Kjaer	4231	2308993	Calibration on 27/08/2021

The sound level meters, including the extension cables, was calibrated prior to and on completion of the surveys. No significant changes were found to have occurred (no more than 0.1dB).

The sound level meters were located in environmental cases with the microphones connected to the sound level meters via an extension cables. The microphones were fitted with windshield.

6.0 Results

The results have been plotted on Time History Graphs 27570/TH1 and 27570/TH2 enclosed presenting the 15 minute A-weighted (dBA) L_{90}, L_{eq} and L_{max} levels at each measurement position throughout the duration of the survey.

The lowest $L_{A90\ (15\ min)}$ measurements recorded during the survey are presented in the table below:

Lowest Measured $L_{A90(15min)}$ Background Noise Level (dB re 2 x 10^{-5} Pa)									
Position	**Daytime (07:00 – 23:00) Hours**			**Night-Time (23:00 – 07:00) Hours**			**24 Hours**		
Survey Date	**January 2020**	**July 2020**	**October 2021**	**January 2020**	**July 2020**	**October 2021**	**January 2020**	**July 2020**	**October 2021**
1	48dB	38dB	39dB	47dB	35dB	37dB	47dB	35dB	37dB
2	-	36dB	35dB	-	34dB	33dB	-	34dB	33dB

The lowest $L_{Aeq\ (1\ hour)}$ measurements recorded during the survey are presented in the table below:

L_{AeqT} Noise Level (dB re 2 x 10^{-5} Pa)						
Position	**Daytime (07:00 – 23:00) Hours**			**Night-Time (23:00 – 07:00) Hours**		
Survey Date	**January 2020**	**July 2020**	**October 2021**	**January 2020**	**July 2020**	**October 2021**
1	56dB	50dB	53dB	51dB	45dB	45dB
2	-	45dB	50dB	-	45dB	45dB

The daytime $L_{Aeq(16\text{-}hour)}$ and night-time $L_{Aeq(8\text{-}hour)}$ noise levels for each position are presented in the tables below.

L_{AeqT} Noise Level (dB re 2 x 10^{-5} Pa)						
Position	**Daytime (07:00 – 23:00) Hours**			**Night-Time (23:00 – 07:00) Hours**		
Survey Date	**January 2020**	**July 2020**	**October 2021**	**January 2020**	**July 2020**	**October 2021**
1	62dB	61dB	60dB	56B	56dB	52dB
2	-	61dB	61dB	-	57dB	55dB

7.0 Discussion

The results have been consistent throughout each survey and these levels are what we would expect from a busy area of London.

8.0 Conclusions

An environmental noise survey has been undertaken in order to establish the currently prevailing noise levels.

The results have been consistent throughout each survey and these levels are what we would expect from a busy area of London

Appendix A

The acoustic terms used in this report are defined as follows:

dB — Decibel - Used as a measurement of sound level. Decibels are not an absolute unit of measurement but an expression of ratio between two quantities expressed in logarithmic form. The relationships between Decibel levels do not work in the same way that non-logarithmic (linear) numbers work (e.g. 30dB + 30dB = 33dB, not 60dB).

dBA — The human ear is more susceptible to mid-frequency noise than the high and low frequencies. The 'A'-weighting scale approximates this response and allows sound levels to be expressed as an overall single figure value in dBA. The $_A$ subscript is applied to an acoustical parameter to indicate the stated noise level is A-weighted

It should be noted that levels in dBA do not have a linear relationship to each other; for similar noises, a change in noise level of 10dBA represents a doubling or halving of subjective loudness. A change of 3dBA is just perceptible.

$L_{90,T}$ — L_{90} is the noise level exceeded for 90% of the period *T* (i.e. the quietest 10% of the measurement) and is often used to describe the background noise level.

$L_{eq,T}$ — $L_{eq,T}$ is the equivalent continuous sound pressure level. It is an average of the total sound energy measured over a specified time period, *T*.

L_{max} — L_{max} is the maximum sound pressure level recorded over the period stated. L_{max} is sometimes used in assessing environmental noise where occasional loud noises occur, which may have little effect on the L_{eq} noise level.

L_p — Sound Pressure Level (SPL) is the sound pressure relative to a standard reference pressure of 2×10^{-5} Pa. This level varies for a given source according to a number of factors (including but not limited to: distance from the source; positioning; screening and meteorological effects).

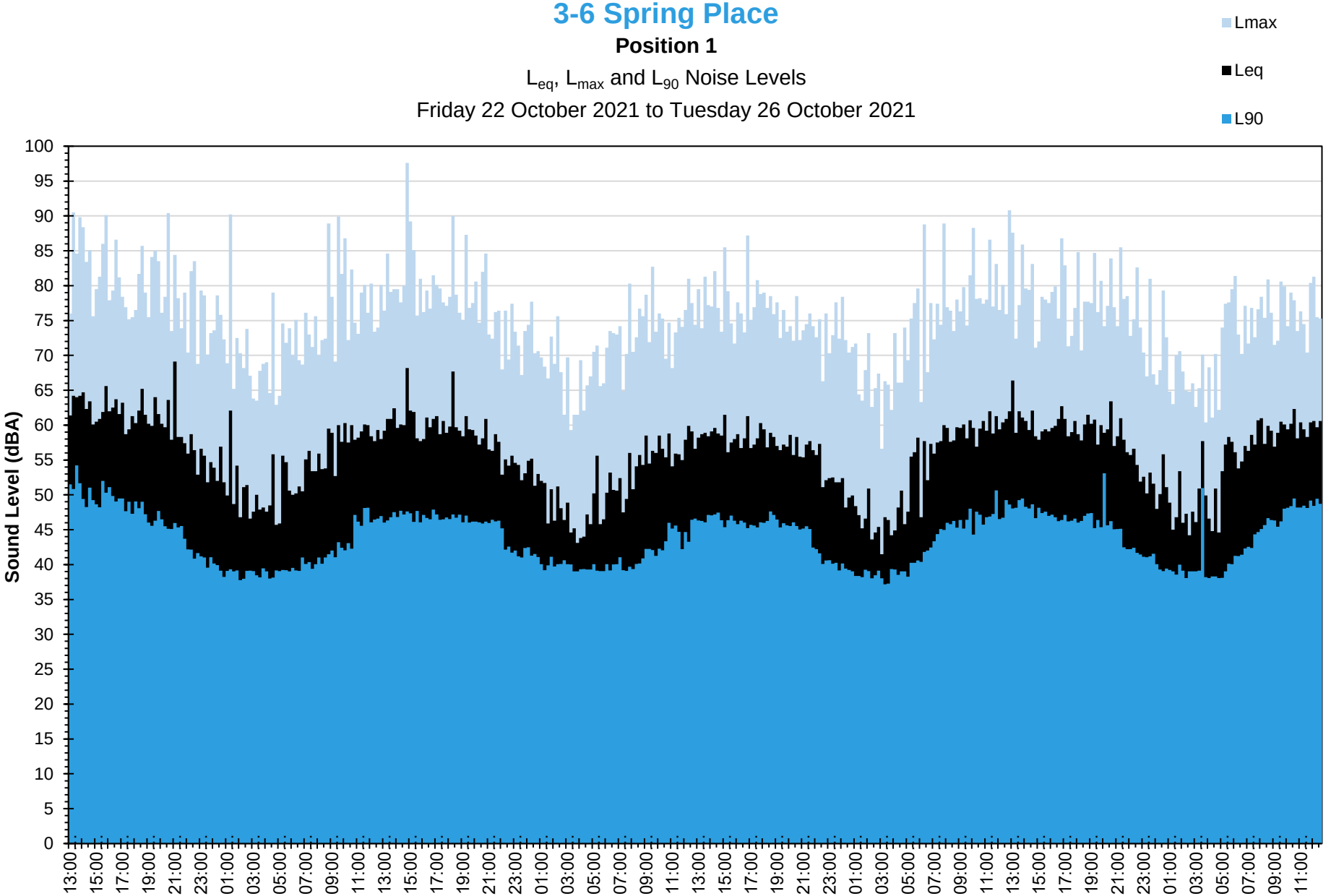
L_w — Sound Power Level (SWL) is the total amount of sound energy inherent in a particular sound source, independent of its environment. It is a logarithmic measure of the sound power in comparison to a specified reference level (usually 10^{-12} W).

3-6 Spring Place

Position 1

L_{eq}, L_{max} and L_{90} Noise Levels

Friday 22 October 2021 to Tuesday 26 October 2021



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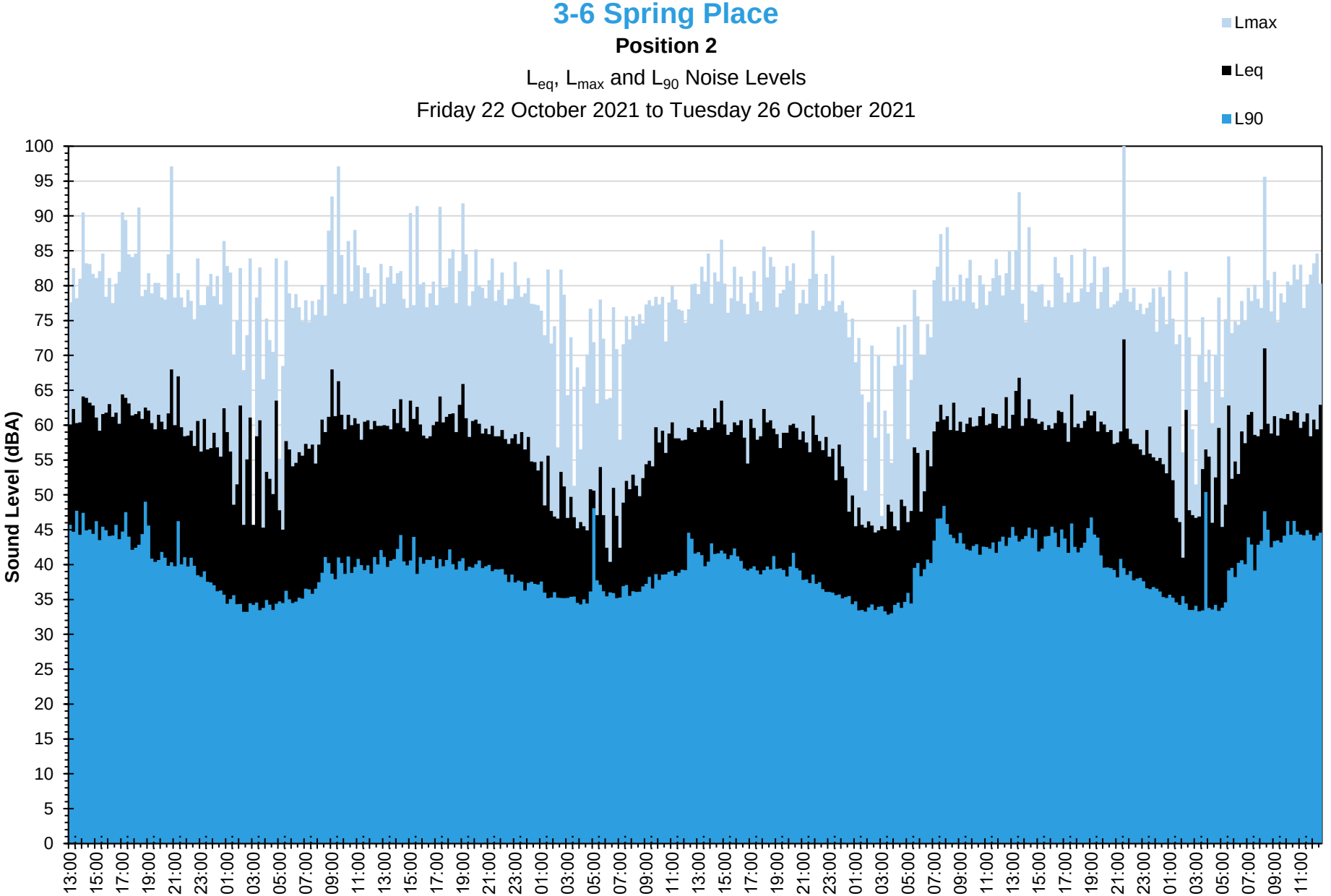
3-6 Spring Place

Position 2

L_{eq}, L_{max} and L_{90} Noise Levels

Friday 22 October 2021 to Tuesday 26 October 2021



27570/TH2