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Project:



**University College London, Great
Ormand Street Institute of Child
Health**

Title:

Plant Noise Impact Assessment

quietly moving forward



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1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.01 Environmental Equipment Corporation Limited has been commissioned by University College London (UCL) to undertake a noise assessment of three condenser units and new ventilation plant proposed to serve the lower-ground facilities of UCL's Great Ormand Street Institute for Child Health (GOS ICH).
- 1.02 This noise assessment has been conducted in accordance with the policies and requirements of the 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 University College London. 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 University College London 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 UCL GOS ICH is a large university building located at 30 Guildford Street, London. The site is in a mixed residential and commercial area of Camden.
- 2.02 The property is immediately bound by the following:
- North – Guildford Street and Brunswick Square Gardens (public greenspace);
 - East – Guildford Place and the mixed commercial and residential dwellings thereof;
 - South – Buildings understood to belong to Great Ormand Street Hospital; and
 - West – Buildings understood to belong to Great Ormand Street Hospital.
- 2.03 This report details an assessment of noise emissions from the proposed installation of three new external condenser units and a single Heat Recovery Unit (HRU), which are to be located below ground level within the north-western lightwell of the site, as presented in Appendix B.
- 2.04 The closest and most affected noise sensitive receptors to the proposed plant items have been identified as the following:
- The residential dwelling located on the corner of Guildford Street and Lansdowne Terrace, at approximately 15m from the proposed plant.

- 2.05 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 London Borough of Camden (LBC) is presented in Appendix C of this document.

Local Planning Policy & NPPF

- 3.02 LBC's Local Plan outlines a framework within which the Authority assesses the acceptability of mechanical services noise as it affects existing residential amenity. Proposals are categorised using a traffic light system as follows:

- **Green** (LOAEL) Where noise is considered to be at an acceptable level (plant noise is -10dB with respect to the background noise level).
- **Amber** (LOAEL-SOAEL) A range over which the impact of the noise could be considered adverse to varying degrees though maybe acceptable when considered in context (plant noise ranges between -5dB to +5dB with respect to the background noise level).
- **Red** (SOAEL) Where noise is observed to have a significant adverse effect (plant noise is greater than 5dB above the background noise level)

- 3.03 Plant noise levels are assessed in accordance with *BS4142:2014: 'Methods for rating and assessing industrial and commercial sound'*.

- 3.04 It is noted that normally, where plant noise is 10 dB or more below the background noise, this is usually considered as the NOEL (no observed effect level) rather than LOAEL (lowest observed adverse effect level). In the context of the background noise the LOAEL is commonly adopted as the point at which the introduction of a new noise would lead to a background increase greater than 1 dB, however such incremental changes are not generally perceptible in the general population so the impact of such a change would be considered to be 'minor' in the short term and 'negligible' in the long term.

4 MEASUREMENTS

- 4.01 Environmental noise measurements were carried out over a weekday period between 11:45 hours on Wednesday 6th October 2021 and concluded 11:00 hours the next 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: suspended approximately 1m outside of the first floor north-facing windows of the site, at approximately 3.5m above ground level.

- 4.03 This position is considered to be representative of the existing ambient and background noise climate at the most-affected noise sensitive receivers.

5 EQUIPMENT

5.01 The equipment used for the survey was as follows:-

- 01dB Fusion Integrating Sound Level Meter conforming to Class 1 BS EN 61672, Type 1 BS EN 60804 & BS EN 60651: 1994;
- GRAS 40CD Condenser Microphone, PRE22 S Pre-amp and Connecting Leads;
- Tripod.

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

Sound Level Meter 01dB Fusion	Serial No.	14014
	Calibration Date	17 th May 2021
	Cal Certificate No.	CE-MET-21-84746
½" Condenser Mic. GRAS 40CD	Serial No.	383172
	Calibration Date	22 nd April 2021
	Cal Certificate No.	48982
Calibrator CAL 31	Serial No.	94723
	Calibration Date	18 th March 2021
	Cal. Certificate No.	154501

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. There were no other significant sources of noise observed during the attended portions of the survey.

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)	65	52
	Evening (1900-2300 hrs)	62	50
	Night-time (2300-0700 hrs)	58	49

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

7 PLANT ASSESSMENT

- 7.01 This report details an assessment of noise emissions from the proposed installation of three new external condenser units and a single Heat Recovery Unit (HRU), which are to be located below ground level within the north-western basement lightwell of the site, as presented in Appendix B.
- 7.02 The manufacturer's published noise emission data for the proposed plant is given in Table 7.1 below. Copies of the manufacturer's plant data sheets are included in Appendix F.

Unit	Model	Published Noise Emissions, dBA
CU01	Mitsubishi PUZ-ZM60VHA	49 dBA SPL @ 1m (Heating)
CU02	Mitsubishi PUZ-ZM125KAR2	52 dBA SPL @ 1m (Heating)
CU03	Mitsubishi PUZ-ZM125KAR2	52 dBA SPL @ 1m (Heating)
HRU01	Swegon Global LP08	Fresh Air Inlet – 63 dBA SWL Exhaust – 70 dBA SWL

Table 7.1: Manufacturer Published Noise Emission Levels

- 7.03 Note, the Swegon HRU will be located internally to the building, and so noise emissions from the unit casing and jobsite ductwork is expected to be sufficiently contained by the building fabric. Only the atmospheric duct terminations are therefore relevant in this assessment.
- 7.04 These units are expected to contain none of the characteristics whereby an acoustic character correction would be applied according to the principles of BS4142:2014.
- 7.05 The atmospheric duct terminations of the HRU will incorporate in-line attenuation designed specifically for this unit to reduce external noise emissions to 50 dBA at 1m (free-field) each.
- 7.06 Predicted noise levels have been calculated at the closest and most affected noise sensitive windows, identified as the residential dwelling on the corner of Guildford Street and Lansdowne Terrace at approximately 15m from the plant. As the plant is to be installed within a lightwell, no line of sight is expected between the plant and receivers.
- 7.07 Other residential receptors located further from the site will be subject to lower noise levels than those predicted at the above locations.
- 7.08 We understand that this plant will operate primarily during daytime hours only, however to provide a robust assessment, noise emissions have also been assessed against the evening and night-time background noise levels.
- 7.09 Tables 7.2 & 7.3 presents the results of worst-case plant noise predictions at the worst-case locations.

Item	Noise Level	Notes
CU01, CU02, CU03 and HRU01 (Fresh Air Intake and Exhaust, Attenuated)	58 dBA	Cumulative Sound Pressure Level at 1m
Local Reflections	+ 6 dBA	Semi-reverberant nature of Lightwell
Acoustic Screening	- 10 dB	Barrier effect from edge of lightwell
Spherical Distance Losses over 15m	-24 dB	Distance to most-affected windows.
Total Noise Level	30 dBA	Dwellings of Lansdowne Terrace

Table 7.2: Dwellings of Lansdowne Terrace Plant Noise Calculation

- 7.10 The predicted noise immission levels should be considered in the context of the Local Authority guidelines. London Borough of Camden (LBC) guidance states that, where plant noise levels do not exceed 10 dB below the lowest measured background noise level, a Green rating will be achieved. The predicted rating for this proposed installation has been outlined below.

Period	Existing Background Noise, L_{A90}	Predicted $L_{Aeq,T}$	Exceedance over Background	LBC Rating
Daytime	52 dB	30 dB	-22 dB	GREEN
Evening	50 dB	30 dB	-20 dB	GREEN
Night-time	49 dB	30 dB	-19 dB	GREEN

Table 7.3: Lansdowne Terrace Assessment of Predicted Noise Levels

- 7.11 It can be seen from the above tables that the noise emissions from this plant will not exceed a level of 10 dB below the lowest measured background noise level in each time period, and so can be assessed as achieving a **Green** rating when assessed in accordance with the LBC guidelines.
- 7.12 Assuming that the proposed plant and in-line duct attenuation is included in the installation, predicted noise levels will meet the requirements of the Local Authority during all periods of operation and at the closest noise sensitive receptors.
- 7.13 With respect to the NPPF, achieving the noise limits would be classified as being below the NOEL.

8 CONCLUSIONS

- 8.01 Environmental Equipment Corporation Limited has been commissioned by University College London (UCL) to undertake a noise assessment of three condenser units and new ventilation plant proposed to serve the lower-ground facilities of UCL's Great Ormand Street Institute for Child Health (GOS ICH).
- 8.02 The assessment has been carried out in accordance with national planning guidance and the requirements of the London Borough of Camden, 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 condensers at the closest existing residential receptors, identified as the dwellings of Lansdowne Terrace.
- 8.04 Plant noise ratings have been assessed based on the methodology contained in BS4142, the results of a background noise survey and the “traffic light” metric adopted by LBC.
- 8.05 Predictions have shown that the ‘Green’ rating is achieved at all assessment locations during all periods of the plant’s proposed operation, assuming that the plant is installed as currently proposed, and that the HRU atmospheric duct terminations include the high-performance in-line attenuation.
- 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 proposed condenser and ventilation plant.

APPENDIX A

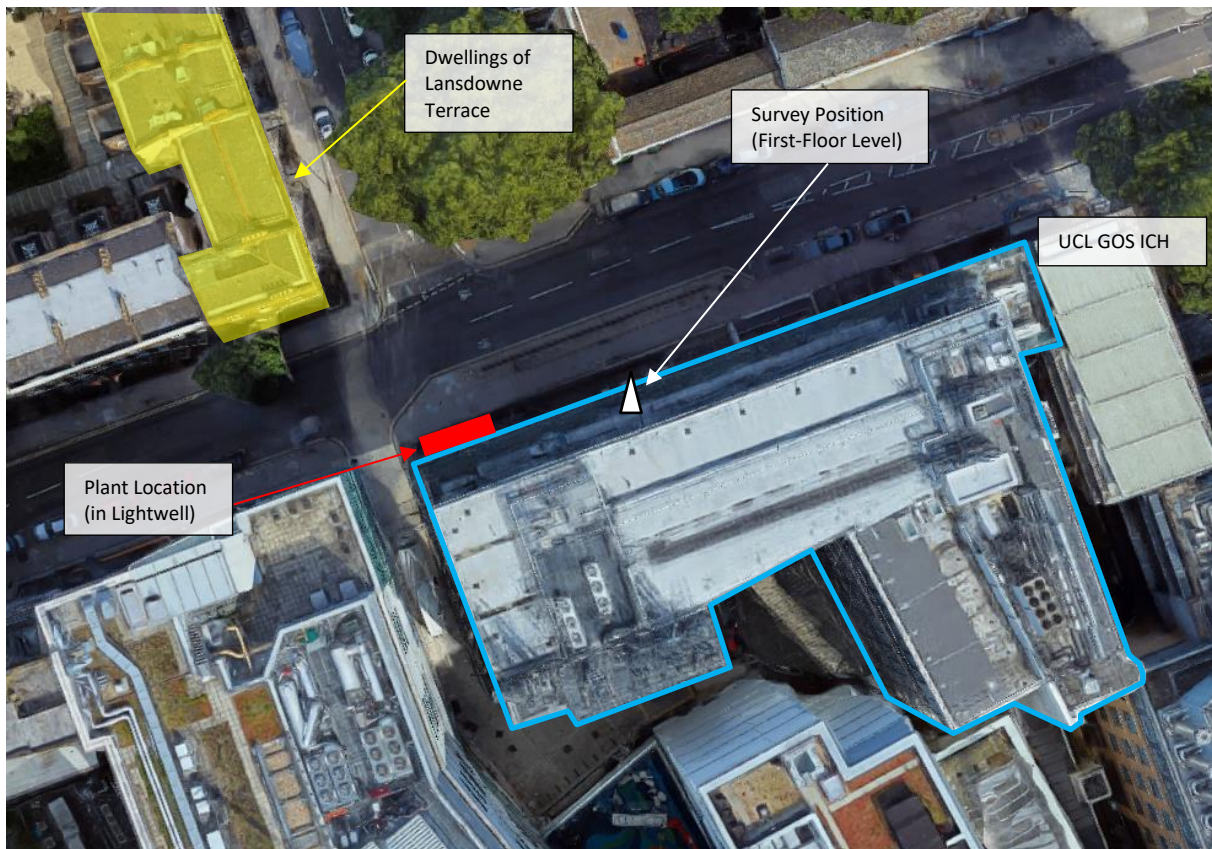
GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

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

**SITE PLAN
&
MEASUREMENT LOCATION**



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 Camden Planning Guidance (CPG) 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 CPG for amenity spaces has been adopted January 2021.

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 20th July 2021) 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 174 in Section 15 of the NPPF (2021), 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 185 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 onto 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.

APPENDIX D
SURVEY RESULTS
(TABULAR)

Tabulated Noise data

Sheet 1 of 1

Time	L _{Aeq}	L _{AMax}	L _{A90}
11:45	65	79	59
12:00	66	83	58
12:15	65	82	58
12:30	65	76	58
12:45	65	77	58
13:00	65	78	58
13:15	64	80	56
13:30	65	89	56
13:45	66	81	58
14:00	65	80	56
14:15	64	80	57
14:30	65	78	58
14:45	65	81	57
15:00	65	79	58
15:15	66	79	58
15:30	66	79	58
15:45	66	85	58
16:00	65	79	57
16:15	65	89	57
16:30	65	81	57
16:45	64	78	55
17:00	65	78	56
17:15	64	86	56
17:30	65	79	57
17:45	66	82	57
18:00	64	80	56
18:15	64	80	55
18:30	64	79	56
18:45	64	80	56
19:00	63	77	55
19:15	64	79	55
19:30	63	80	54
19:45	64	85	54
20:00	63	79	55
20:15	62	77	53
20:30	61	81	53
20:45	63	81	53
21:00	63	79	53
21:15	59	75	52
21:30	61	76	51
21:45	62	81	52
22:00	61	84	50
22:15	61	81	51
22:30	61	78	50
22:45	60	75	51
23:00	61	79	52
23:15	60	77	50
23:30	59	78	50

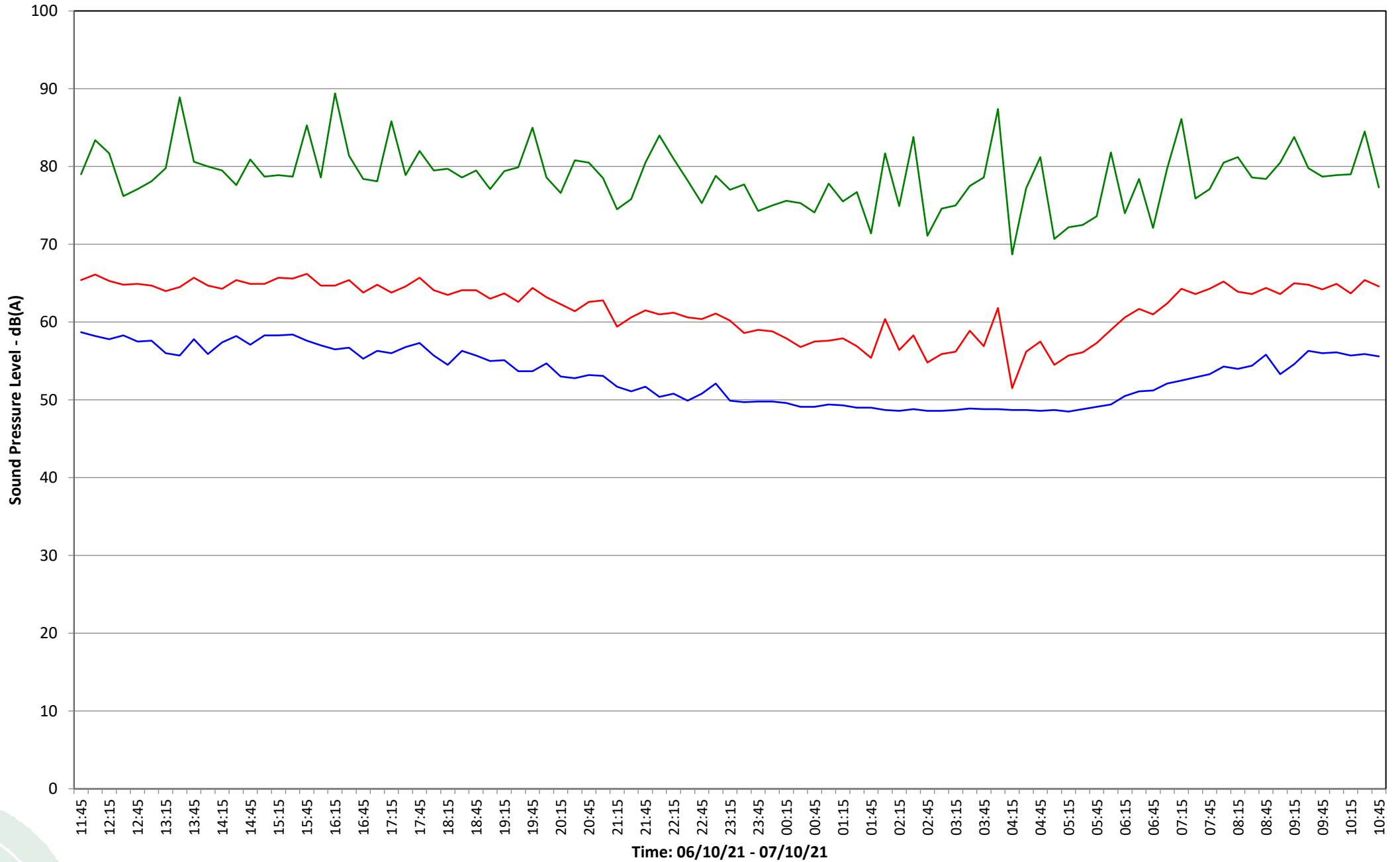
Time	L _{Aeq}	L _{AMax}	L _{A90}
23:45	59	74	50
00:00	59	75	50
00:15	58	76	50
00:30	57	75	49
00:45	58	74	49
01:00	58	78	49
01:15	58	76	49
01:30	57	77	49
01:45	55	71	49
02:00	60	82	49
02:15	56	75	49
02:30	58	84	49
02:45	55	71	49
03:00	56	75	49
03:15	56	75	49
03:30	59	78	49
03:45	57	79	49
04:00	62	87	49
04:15	52	69	49
04:30	56	77	49
04:45	58	81	49
05:00	55	71	49
05:15	56	72	49
05:30	56	73	49
05:45	57	74	49
06:00	59	82	49
06:15	61	74	51
06:30	62	78	51
06:45	61	72	51
07:00	62	80	52
07:15	64	86	53
07:30	64	76	53
07:45	64	77	53
08:00	65	81	54
08:15	64	81	54
08:30	64	79	54
08:45	64	78	56
09:00	64	81	53
09:15	65	84	55
09:30	65	80	56
09:45	64	79	56
10:00	65	79	56
10:15	64	79	56
10:30	65	85	56
10:45	65	77	56

APPENDIX E
SURVEY RESULTS
(GRAPHICAL)

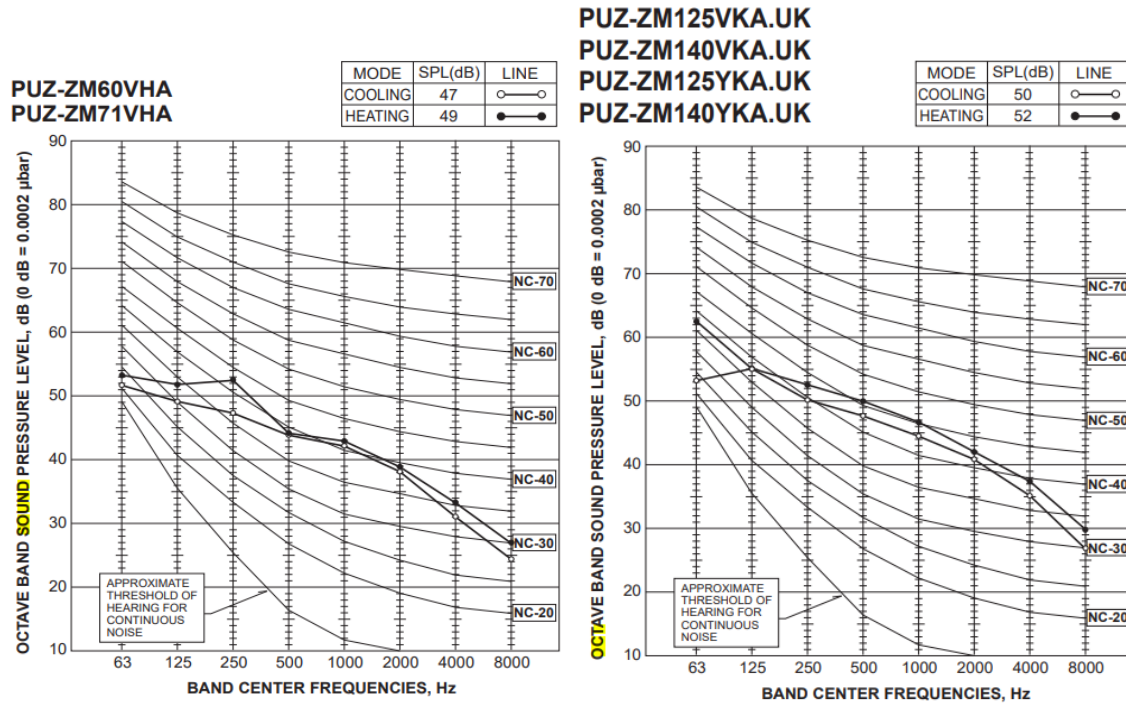
Noise Level Time History at UCL GOS ICH



— LAeq — LAFmax — LAF90



APPENDIX F
PUBLISHED PLANT NOISE DATA



Sound level details - EN3743											
Sound power level Lw	63Hz	125Hz	250Hz	500Hz	1kHz	2kHz	4kHz	8kHz		Tot	
Outdoor air (in duct)	65,5	58,9	64,8	62,0	56,5	50,4	48,6	43,7	dB	62,8	dBA
Supply air (in duct)	56,1	53,0	56,2	53,6	54,0	52,6	44,0	39,2	dB	58,5	dBA
Extract air (in duct)	55,5	52,8	56,8	54,1	51,3	47,2	43,3	38,2	dB	56,3	dBA
Exhaust air (in duct)	63,0	60,0	69,5	65,4	65,4	63,4	56,7	54,7	dB	70,0	dBA
Surrounding	66,4	62,7	65,2	47,8	33,9	27,5	20,9	21,0	dB	57,4	dBA
Sound pressure level Lp											
Radiated A weighted Sound pressure level for ducted unit in free field (d=3m)										32,6	dBA
<small>(RF=600000000/DF=1/ZF=20,40)-(dB re. 20 µPa)</small>											