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ACOUSTICS

Environmental Noise Survey, Noise Break-in Assessment & Sound Insulation Scheme

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Site Address: 65 Bridge Street, Manchester, M3 3BQ

Date: 18/01/2022



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Executive Summary

An environmental noise survey and noise impact assessment have been undertaken to assess the suitability of the site at 65 Bridge Street, Manchester, M3 3BQ for residential development. The measured ambient sound levels have allowed a BS8233:2014 noise assessment to be carried out.

A sound insulation scheme has been provided in Sections 4.0 and 5.0, including glazing and an alternative ventilation strategy. In order to ensure the amenity of future residents is fully protected against plant noise sources to the rear of the development, a +3 dB rating penalty has been applied to the noise levels measured at the rear, in accordance with BS4142:2014 recommendations. Further to this, the façade sound reduction has been specified using the Moorhouse Curve in the 63 Hz and 125 Hz octave bands. We consider this to a robust assessment method. Further information can be found in Section 3.0.

An overview of all recommendations can be found in the table below:

Recommendations and Mitigation Overview	
-	Appropriate glazing specifications can be found in Tables 6.0 & 7.0
-	Appropriate alternative ventilation is discussed in Section 4.0.

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

1. Introduction

Overview

NOVA Acoustics Ltd has been commissioned to prepare a noise assessment for a residential development ('the Proposed Development') at 65 Bridge Street, Manchester, M3 3BQ ('the Site').

The applicant has submitted a conditionally approved planning application, 131395/FO/2021 – 'Conversion of upper floors (first and second) from 1.no 5-bedroom duplex to 4.no self-contained, 1-bedroom apartments' ('The Application') from Manchester City Council.

The following planning conditions require discharging:

"4) a) *Externally mounted ancillary plant, equipment and servicing shall be selected and/or acoustically treated in accordance with a scheme designed so as to achieve a rating level of 5dB (L_{Aeq}) below the typical background (L_{A90}) level at the nearest noise sensitive location. Prior to commencement of the use hereby approved the scheme shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the City Council as local planning authority in order to secure a reduction in the level of noise emanating from the site.*

b) Prior to occupation of the development a verification report shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the City Council as local planning authority to validate that the work undertaken throughout the development conforms to the recommendations and requirements in the approved acoustic report. The report shall also undertake post completion testing to confirm that the noise criteria have been met. Any instances of nonconformity with the recommendations in the report shall be detailed along with any measures required to ensure compliance with the agreed noise criteria.

Reason - To minimise the impact of the development and to prevent a general increase in pre-existing background noise levels around the site."

5) a) *Before the development commences a scheme for acoustically insulating the proposed residential accommodation against noise from surrounding roads shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the City Council as local planning authority. There may be other actual or potential sources of noise that require consideration on or near the site, including any local commercial/industrial premises. The approved noise insulation and ventilation scheme shall be completed before any of the dwelling units are occupied. Noise survey data must include measurements taken during a rush-hour period and night time to determine the appropriate sound insulation measures necessary. The following noise criteria will be required to be achieved:*

Bedrooms (night time – 23.00 – 07.00) 30 dB L_{Aeq} (individual noise events shall not exceed 45 dB $L_{Amax,F}$ by more than 15 times)

Living Rooms (daytime – 07.00 – 23.00) 35 dB L_{Aeq}

Where applicable (entertainment/music): Additionally, where entertainment noise is a factor in the noise climate the sound insulation scheme shall be designed to achieve internal noise levels in the 63Hz and 125Hz octave centre frequency bands so as not to exceed (in habitable rooms) 47dB and 41dB, respectively.

b) Prior to first occupation of the residential units, a verification report will be required to validate that the work undertaken throughout the development conforms to the recommendations and requirements in the approved acoustic consultant's report. The report shall also undertake post completion testing to confirm that the internal noise criteria have been met. Any instances of non-conformity with the recommendations in the report shall be detailed along with any measures required to ensure compliance with the internal noise criteria.

Reason: To secure a reduction in noise from traffic or other sources in order to protect future residents from noise disturbance"

The following technical noise assessment has been prepared to support the planning application to Manchester City Council. The report details the ambient sound climate at the proposed development site and provides a sound insulation scheme to protect the amenity of the occupants of the proposed residential dwellings.

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

Scope & Objectives

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

- Ambient sound monitoring survey to evaluate the prevailing ambient and maximum sound levels incident on the proposed development;
- A detailed assessment of the suitability of the Site, in accordance with relevant standards in respect of sound from the surrounding noise sources; and
- Recommendation of mitigation measures, where necessary, to comply with the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework (2021), Noise Policy Statement for England (2010), British Standard BS8233:2014 'Guidance on Sound Insulation and Noise Reduction for Buildings', and the Association of Noise Consultants 'Acoustics Ventilation Overheating: Residential Design Guide 2020' (AVO). Further information on the legislation and the latest Entertainment Noise Legislation can be found in Appendix B.

2. Environmental Noise Survey

Measurement Methodology

In order to characterise the sound profile of the area at the proposed development, an environmental sound survey was carried out from 16/12/21 to 19/12/21. For the long-term monitoring, two sound level meters were placed at 2nd floor level at the front and rear of the development building. The microphones of the sound level meters were positioned approximately 1m from the façades of the building. The monitoring positions were chosen in order to collect representative sound levels at the proposed development during the day time and night time periods and are shown in Figure 1.0 below.

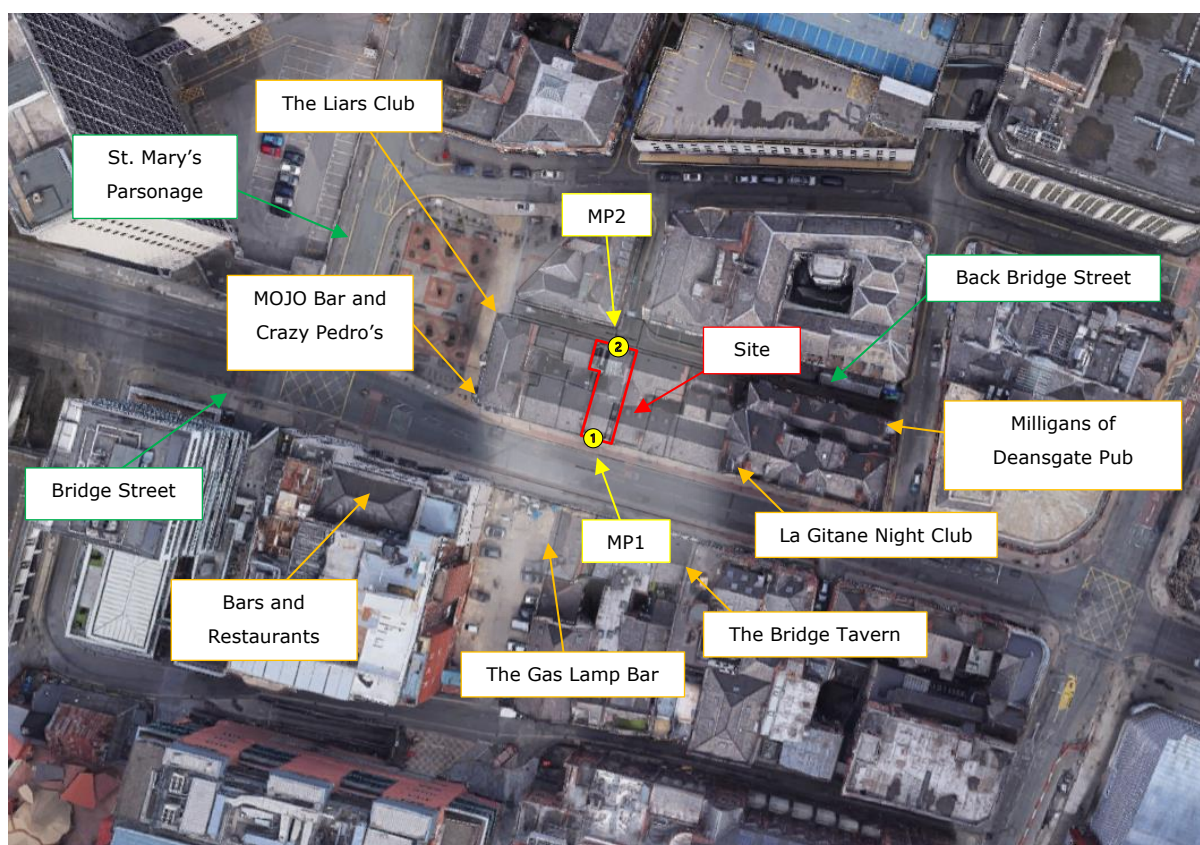


Figure 1.0 – Indicative Site Layout

Context & Subjective Impression

The proposal is for the conversion of the upper floors of the building from 1no. 5-bed apartment to 4no. single bed apartments.

The area surrounding the site is predominantly commercial with a minority of residential properties. The noise profile to the front of the development building is dominated by traffic noise emissions from Bridge Street during the day, and the environment to the rear is dominated by plant noise. Several takeaways and restaurants are located adjacent to the site and the majority of extraction and plant systems terminate on Back Bridge Street. There are also multiple public houses and bars in the immediate vicinity of the site, and their operating hours are shown in the table below.

Business Name	Business Type	Operating Hours
MOJO	Bar and Club	Mon to Thurs, 17:00 – 04:00 Fri, 17:00 – 05:00 Sat, 13:00 – 05:00 Sun, 17:00 – 04:00
Crazy Pedro's	Restaurant and Bar	All Days, 12:00 – 04:00
La Gitane	Night Club	Fri and Sat, 22:00 – 04:00 Sun, 22:00 – 01:00 Thurs, 22:00 – 01:00
Gas Lamp	Public House	Fri and Sat, 12:00 – 02:00 Sun, 12:00 – 22:00 Mon and Tues, 16:00 – 00:00 Weds, 12:00 – 00:00 Thurs, 12:00 – 01:00
The Bridge Tavern	Public House	Fri to Sun, 12:00 – 03:00 Sun, 12:00 – 22:00 Mon to Thurs, 11:30 – 22:00
Milligans of Deansgate	Public House with Live Music	Mon to Weds, 12:00 – 23:00 Thurs to Sat, 12:00 – 00:00
The Liars Club	Night Club Playing Afro Beat	Mon to Sun, 16:00 – 04:00

Table 1.0 – Public Houses and Bars Opening Hours

Environmental Noise Survey Results

The following table outlines the highest octave band $L_{eq,16hr}$ and $L_{eq,8hr}$ sound levels measured during the day time and night time periods that will be used in the noise break in assessment. A full summary of all results can be found in Appendix D.

Measurement Position MP1								
Measurement Period ('t')	Octave Band $L_{eq,t}$ (Hz, dB)							$L_{Aeq,t}$ (dB)
	63	125	250	500	1k	2k	4k	
Highest $L_{eq,16hr}$ (Day)	75.0	68.0	64.0	65.0	65.0	63.0	54.0	69.0
Highest $L_{eq,8hr}$ (Night)	74.0	68.0	63.0	67.0	66.0	65.0	56.0	69.0
Measurement Position MP2								
Measurement Period ('t')	Octave Band $L_{eq,t}$ (Hz, dB)							$L_{Aeq,t}$ (dB)
	63	125	250	500	1k	2k	4k	
Highest $L_{eq,16hr}$ (Day)	72.0	70.0	59.0	56.0	55.0	51.0	48.0	60.0
Highest $L_{eq,8hr}$ (Night)	64.0	59.0	56.0	58.0	54.0	52.0	47.0	59.0

Table 2.0 – Long-Term Monitoring Results – MP1 and MP2

In the following section, the maximum noise level events are assessed. ProPG states:

"...in noise sensitive rooms at night (e.g. bedrooms) good acoustic design can be used so that individual noise events do not normally exceed 45dB $L_{Amax,F}$ more than 10 times a night."

The following table shows a summary of the maximum sound level results.

Measurement Position MP1			
Measurement Period ('t')	$L_{AFmax,15min}$	*SMR $L_{AFmax,15min}$	No. of Exceedances of 87 dB $L_{AFmax,15min}$
Night 1	88.0	79.0	1
Night 2	109.0	85.0	8
Night 3	103.0	87.0	9
Measurement Position MP2			
Measurement Period ('t')	$L_{AFmax,15min}$	*SMR $L_{AFmax,15min}$	No. of Exceedances of 82 dB $L_{AFmax,15min}$
Night 1	96.0	81.0	7
Night 2	93.0	72.0	5
Night 3	92.0	76.0	7

Table 3.0 – Maximum Sound Level Summary Results – MP1 and MP2

*Statistically Most Repeated

Background Noise Levels

The background noise levels shown in the table below have been calculated as per Manchester City Council Guidance.

Measurement Position MP2		
Description	Day Time L_{A90} (dBA)	Night Time L_{A90} (dBA)
Arithmetic Average of Dataset	55.0	50.0
Minimum Average of Dataset	48.0	46.0
Minimum of Dataset	44.0	45.0
Maximum of Dataset	61.0	57.0

Table 4.0 – Background Noise Level

As can be seen in the table above, the background noise level which will be used in the BS4142:2014 assessment is 46 dB.

3. Internal Noise Design Criteria

This section highlights the guidance outlined in BS8233:2014 and the criteria used in to achieve appropriate internal noise levels.

BS8233:2014 'Guidance on Sound insulation and noise reduction for buildings'

BS8233 provides guidance on noise levels from sources without specific character in the built environment, based on the recommendations of the World Health Organization; specifically, 'WHO Guidelines on Community Noise, 1999'. The Guidelines on Community Noise (1999) document defines community noise to include noise from "industries" and "construction". The desirable criteria levels of steady state, "anonymous" noise in unoccupied spaces within dwellings, from sources such as road traffic, mechanical services and other continuously running plant, are tabulated below:

Activity	Location	07:00 – 23:00	23:00 – 07:00
Resting	Living Room	35 dB L _{Aeq,16hour}	--
Dining	Dining Room/Area	40 dB L _{Aeq,16hour}	--
Sleeping (daytime resting)	Bedroom	35 dB L _{Aeq,16hour}	30 dB L _{Aeq,8hour}

Table 5.0 – BS8233:2014 Internal Noise Level Criteria

It should be noted that the WHO Guidelines should be considered as aspirational. Furthermore, BS8233:2014 states that where development is considered necessary or desirable, despite external noise levels that are above WHO guidelines, the target levels may be relaxed by up to 5 dB.

It is stated that the desirable internal and external noise criteria outlined in Table 4.0 of BS8233, are based on anonymous steady state sources and where there are normal diurnal fluctuations in external noise. Where the external noise climate comprises of dominant non-anonymous sources or does not follow normal diurnal fluctuations an alternative assessment period may be appropriate.

Commercial Noise Penalties and BS4142:2014

BS4142:2014 provides commentary on situations where new noise sensitive premises are introduced to a site and where the new development incorporates specific noise control measures. Section 8.5 of the Standard states '*Where a new noise-sensitive receptor is introduced and there is extant industrial and/or commercial sound, it ought to be recognised that the industrial and/or commercial sound forms a component of the acoustic environment. In such circumstances, other guidance and criteria in addition to, or alternative to this standard can also inform the appropriateness of both introducing a new noise-sensitive receptor and the extent of required noise mitigation.*'

In addition, the standard states that it uses outdoor levels to assess the likely effects of sound on people who might be inside or outside a dwelling upon which the sound is incident. Where this is applied to new dwellings, the context is important. Subsequent to the publication of the standard, guidance notes have been issued in this respect.

Section 11 of the Standard advises that '*When making assessments and arriving at decisions... it is essential to place the sound in context*' and further clarifies this by stating '*Where the initial estimate*

of the impact needs to be modified due to the context, take all pertinent factors into consideration, including the following...

3) The sensitivity of the receptor and whether dwellings or other premises used for residential purposes will already incorporate design measures that secure good internal and/or outdoor acoustic conditions, such as;

i) façade insulation treatment

ii) ventilation and/or cooling that will reduce the need to have windows open so as to avoid rapid or purge ventilation; and

iii) acoustic screening'

This commentary implies, therefore, that all control measures should be taken into consideration and that sound levels within a dwelling after allowance for these measures may be assessed on the basis of other design criteria appropriate to residential property.

During the site visit, it was noted that multiple commercial plant systems are located to the rear of the development. In order to account for the noise emissions from these units, a rating penalty will be added to the measured day time and night time noise levels. In accordance with BS4142:2014, a +3 dB penalty will be applied to account for the intermittent component of the noise emissions.

4. Noise Break-in Assessment

Noise Break-in Assessment

In the following section, the ambient sound levels incident on the development are compared with the internal noise level criteria presented within BS8233:2014.

In order to fully protect the amenity of future occupants from the surrounding road noise and commercial activity, the noise break-in assessment has been conducted based on the following:

- The highest 16-hour and 8-hour measurements during the day and night time periods recorded at MP1 and MP2.
- The BS4142:2014 rating penalty for measurements recorded at MP2.
- The $L_{AFmax,15min}$ exceeded fewer than 10 times during the night time recorded at MP1 and MP2.
- The Moorhouse curve in the 63 Hz and 125 Hz octave bands, as per the planning condition. This is due to the entertainment noise sources adjacent to the site.

The façade sound reduction and predicted internal noise levels are calculated assuming the following criteria:

- The calculation method for façade sound reduction is in accordance with BS8233:2014 and the principles of BS EN 12354-3. Further details of the calculations can be found in Appendix E.
- The reverberation time is typically 0.5 seconds across the relevant frequency range for a furnished living room in the UK. This value is used for both living rooms and bedrooms.
- The room and window dimensions are taken from the architect's plans and elevations. The calculations are undertaken for those rooms most exposed to noise ingress as a worst-case scenario. It is thought that if these have sufficient sound insulation to meet the appropriate internal noise criteria, noise levels in less exposed but similarly protected rooms will be lower and therefore also comply with the appropriate internal noise criteria. The most exposed rooms are those with the largest ratio of window area to room volume, as well as those closest and most exposed to the noise sources. Further details can be found in Appendix C.
- The acoustic performance of the glazing systems is taken from the Pilkington glazing catalogue.

Façade Allocation

The measured sound levels at the façades of the property vary significantly. In order to correctly specify the required sound reduction, the façades have been divided into two colour groups: red and green. Appropriate models of glazing and ventilation for each façade colour are shown in Tables 6.0 and 7.0.



Figure 2.0 – Façade Colour Grouping

Glazing Specification

Windows can be considered the weakest point of a façade in terms of reduction from external noise. The glazing units shown in the following tables provide a suitable sound reduction, however, any other windows capable of providing this attenuation will be suitable provided the glazing suppliers can provide an acoustic test report in accordance with BS EN ISO 10140-2:2010 or an evidence-based calculation. The performance is specified for the whole window unit, including frame and other design features.

Red Façades – Living Rooms – Glazing Configuration									
Double Glazing									
12.8mm Optiphon Glass – 20mm Argon Cavity – 16.8mm Optiphon Glass									
Description	Octave Band $L_{eq,t}$ (Hz, dB)							R_w	$R_w + C_{tr}$
	63	125	250	500	1k	2k	4k		
Sound Reduction (R , dB)	28.0	35.0	45.0	49.0	50.0	54.0	65.0	51.0	47.0

Table 6.0 – Glazing Specification – Red Façades – Living Rooms

Green Façades – Living Rooms and Bedrooms – Glazing Configuration									
Double Glazing									
10.8mm Optiphon Glass – 24mm Argon Cavity – 16.8mm Optiphon Glass									
Description	Octave Band $L_{eq,t}$ (Hz, dB)							R_w	$R_w + C_{tr}$
	63	125	250	500	1k	2k	4k		
Sound Reduction (R, dB)	27.0	35.0	41.0	48.0	53.0	55.0	65.0	52.0	46.0

Table 7.0 – Glazing Specification – Green Façades – Living Rooms and Bedrooms

Open Window Assessment and Ventilation Strategy

In the following section, the ventilation requirements for the proposed development are assessed.

According to the 'Acoustics Ventilation and Overheating Guide' (AVO Guide), considering the noise levels measured on site, it is likely that using opening windows as a primary means of mitigating overheating could cause adverse effects. Further to this, in order for opening windows to be relied upon exclusively, internal noise levels should be within the BS8233:2014 criteria with windows partially open. To predict the levels of sound reduction provided by a partially open window, figures have been taken from a report titled: 'Sound Insulation through Ventilated Domestic Windows' compiled for Napier University. The calculations show that the internal noise levels are predicted to be significantly above the criteria, and as such, it is recommended that secondary ventilation is employed.

It is stated in BS8233:2014 that:

"The Building Regulations' supporting documents on ventilation [48, 49, 50] recommend that habitable rooms in dwellings have background ventilation. Where openable windows cannot be relied upon for this ventilation, trickle ventilators can be used and sound attenuating types are available. However, windows may remain openable for rapid or purge ventilation, or at the occupant's choice. Alternatively, acoustic ventilation units are available for insertion in external walls. These can provide sound reduction comparable with double glazed windows. However, ducted systems with intakes on the quiet side of the building might be required in very noisy situations, or where appearance rules out through-the-wall fans."

An alternative ventilation system should be installed within habitable rooms to fully protect the amenity of future residents. As stated in BS8233:2014 section 5.4.4, having complete enclosure of the noise source or receiver is the most effective barrier of sound. An alternative ventilation strategy allows for maximum sound insulation from the noise source whilst still maintaining a sufficient level of ventilation. It is recommended that the alternative ventilation should provide the same resistance to sound as the glazed elements.

Appropriate façade ventilation cannot be specified due to high façade noise levels. As such, it is recommended that either MVHR system or an AD-F System 2 (Passive Stack Ventilation) are implemented. AD-F System 2 involves installing a duct within the existing chimney and air vents located in each habitable room. It is assumed that this form of ventilation will provide a minimum

of 50 dB $D_{n,e,w} + C_{tr}$ of airborne sound attenuation and will not significantly affect the sound reduction provided by the building envelope.

The following table outlines recommended noise levels from mechanical ventilation in dwellings.

Ventilation Condition	Possible System	Desirable Internal Ambient Noise Levels from Mechanical Services, L_{Aeq} (dB)		
		Bedrooms	Living Rooms	Bathrooms / Kitchens
Whole dwelling ventilation	Continuous MEV ¹ at low ventilation rates	≤ 26.0	≤ 30.0	--
	Continuous MVHR ² at minimum ventilation rates			
Extract ventilation	Intermittent Extract Fans	≤ 26.0	≤ 35.0	≤ 45.0
	Continuous MEV at high ventilation rates			

Table 8.0 – Recommended Internal Noise Levels from Mechanical Ventilation

The ventilation suppliers are required to demonstrate the acoustic performance of their proposed system either by providing an acoustic test report in accordance with BS EN ISO 10140-2:2010 or an evidence-based calculation.

The following figure illustrates AD-F Systems 2 & 4.

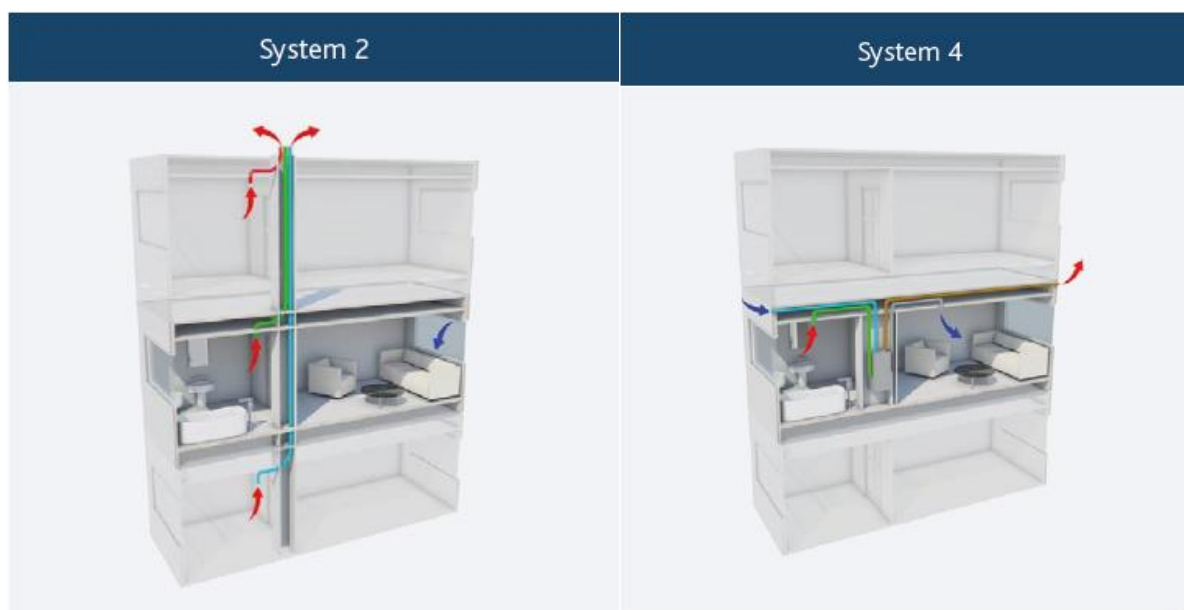


Figure 3.0 – Illustration of AD-F Systems 2 & 4

Predicted Internal Noise Levels

A summary of the predicted internal noise levels for the most exposed rooms of the Proposed Development is outlined in the tables below. Where octave band sound levels have been assessed these have been compared to the appropriate Noise Rating Curves (NR Curves).

Red Façade Noise Ingress										
Location / Time Period	Description	Octave Band $L_{eq,t}$ (Hz, dB)							Overall (dBA)	$L_{Amax,t}$ (dB)
		63	125	250	500	1k	2k	4k		
Living Room – Day Time	Façade Noise Ingress	47.0	33.0	19.0	16.0	15.0	9.0	-11.0	24.0	--
	NR30 Curve	47.0	41.0	39.9	34.0	30.0	26.9	24.7	35.0	--
	Exceedance of NR30 Curve	0.0	-8.0	-20.0	-18.0	-15.0	-17.0	-35.0	-11.0	--

Table 9.0 – Internal Noise Levels – Red Façades

Green Façade Noise Ingress										
Location / Time Period	Description	Octave Band $L_{eq,t}$ (Hz, dB)							Overall (dBA)	$L_{Amax,t}$ (dB)
		63	125	250	500	1k	2k	4k		
Living Room – Day Time	Façade Noise Ingress	42.0	32.0	15.0	5.0	-1.0	-7.0	-20.0	19.0	--
	NR30 Curve	47.0	41.0	39.9	34.0	30.0	26.9	24.7	35.0	--
	Exceedance of NR30 Curve	-5.0	-9.0	-24.0	-29.0	-31.0	-33.0	-44.0	-16.0	--
Bedroom – Day Time	Façade Noise Ingress	44.0	34.0	17.0	7.0	1.0	-5.0	-18.0	21.0	--
	NR30 Curve	47.0	41.0	39.9	34.0	30.0	26.9	24.7	35.0	--
	Exceedance of NR30 Curve	-3.0	-7.0	-22.0	-27.0	-29.0	-31.0	-42.0	-14.0	--
Bedroom – Night Time	Façade Noise Ingress	36.0	23.0	14.0	9.0	0.0	-4.0	-19.0	14.0	30.0
	NR25 Curve	47.0	41.0	35.2	29.2	25.0	21.9	19.5	30.0	45.0
	Exceedance of NR25 Curve	-11.0	-18.0	-21.0	-20.0	-25.0	-25.0	-38.0	-16.0	-15.0

Table 10.0 – Internal Noise Levels – Green Façades

As can be seen in the tables above, provided the specified glazing is installed, all octave band internal noise levels are predicted to be within the BS8233:2014 criteria. Further to this, all octave band noise levels are predicted to be a minimum of 3 dB below the criteria at the rear façades of the proposed development, which accounts for the BS4142:2014 rating penalty shown in Section 3.0.

5. Structural Elements

The noise levels within the dwelling will be dictated by the configuration, materials, and elements of the façade. The non-glazed elements of the facade will contribute significantly to the reduction of ambient noise levels.

The following section outlines the required sound insulation that should be provided by the non-glazed elements of the façade to protect the amenity of the future residents. The sound insulation scheme should be installed prior to occupation and be retained thereafter.

a) Façade Construction

The façade construction for lightweight or heavyweight constructions is likely to provide ample levels of sound insulation, and for the purposes of this report it is assumed the façade provides a minimum sound reduction of 50.0 dB R_w .

b) Roof Construction

If the development has rooms within the roof space the roof system will require additional sound insulation to achieve appropriate internal noise levels. Where the roof, is being utilised as a voided loft space with thermal insulation the following detailing is not required. Where rooms are within the roof, the ceilings should consist of standard roofing slates, 100mm 45kg/m³ insulation fitted tightly between the 200mm roof joists and 1no. 15mm SoundBloc plasterboard fixed to British Gypsum RB1 resilient bars to achieve a minimum sound reduction of 50dB R_w . Any other configuration of roof that would achieve at least 50dB R_w would also be suitable for the development.

6. BS4142:2014 Plant Noise Assessment

In the event that external plant units are required for the development (ventilation, extraction, etc.), the cumulative noise emissions from all plant must be of a low enough level as not to cause impact at the most affected NSRs. Consequently, a plant noise limit level has been defined in the table below which must not be exceeded. The plant noise limit level is inclusive of any rating penalties that should be applied to account for audible characteristics of the sound that are perceived to cause increased annoyance, such as tonality or intermittency, in line with BS4142:214 recommendations.

Description	Noise Level (dBA)
Background Sound Level (Calculated Using Manchester City Council Guidance)	46.0
Maximum Rating Plant Noise Level Limit at the Façade of the Closest NSR	41.0
Exceedance of background sound level	-5.0

Table 11.0 – Plant Noise Level Limit Summary

Discussion:

As can be seen in the assessment above, provided the cumulative plant limit level is adhered to all plant noise emissions are predicted to fall a minimum of 10 dB below the prevailing background sound level. When assessed in accordance with BS4142:2014 this indicates 'Low Impact' and achieves 'No Observed Effect Level' (NOEL) when assessed with the NPSE and NPPF. It is also compliant with the Manchester City Council Guidance.

Recommendations

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

- The cumulative sound level of all plant should not exceed the plant noise rating Level of **41.0 dB** at the façade of the nearest NSR.
- The plant should be installed on appropriate anti vibrational mounts.

Once the plant has been specified, a suitably qualified person should assess whether the Plant Noise Limit Levels can be achieved. Further acoustic design and mitigation may be required once specified.

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 20µPa (20x10 ⁻⁶ 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 s1 and s2 is given by 20 log ₁₀ (s1 / s2). 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 20µPa.
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 _{eq,T}	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 _{max,T}	A noise level index defined as the maximum noise level during the period T. L _{max} is sometimes used for the assessment of occasional loud noises, which may have little effect on the overall L _{eq} noise level but will still affect the noise environment. Unless described otherwise, it is measured using the 'fast' sound level meter response.
L _{90,T}	A noise level index. The noise level exceeded for 90% of the time over the period T. L ₉₀ can be considered to be the "average minimum" noise level and is often used to describe the background noise.
L _{10,T}	A noise level index. The noise level exceeded for 10% of the time over the period T. L ₁₀ 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 $L_{A90,1\text{hour}}$ dB and $L_{A90,15\text{mins}}$ 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.

B.1 – National Planning Policy Framework (2021)

Government policy on noise is set out in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), published in 2021. 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 174e, 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 185 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:

- a) Mitigate and reduce to a minimum potential adverse impact 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; and*
- c) Limit the impact of light pollution from artificial light on local amenity, intrinsically dark landscapes and nature conservation.*

B.2 – Noise Policy Statement for England (2010)

Paragraph 185 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.

B.3 – BS8233:2014 ‘Guidance on sound insulation and noise reduction for buildings’

The British Standard BS 8233: 2014, Guidance on Sound insulation and noise reduction for buildings provides additional guidance on noise levels from sources without specific character in the built environment, based on the recommendations of the World Health Organization; specifically, WHO Guidelines on Community Noise, 1999. The criteria desirable levels of steady state, “anonymous” noise in unoccupied spaces within dwellings, from sources such as road traffic, mechanical services and other continuously running plant, are tabulated below:

Activity	Location	07:00 – 23:00	23:00 – 07:00
Resting	Living Room	35 dB $L_{Aeq,16hour}$	--
Dining	Dining Room/Area	40 dB $L_{Aeq,16hour}$	--
Sleeping (daytime resting)	Bedroom	35 dB $L_{Aeq,16hour}$	30 dB $L_{Aeq,8hour}$

Table 12.0 – BS8233:2014 Internal Noise Level Criteria

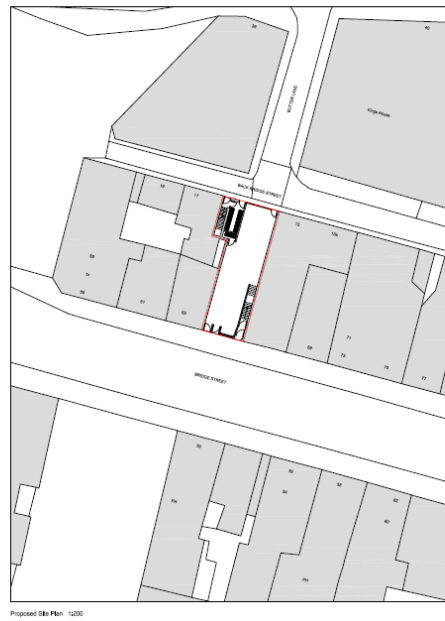
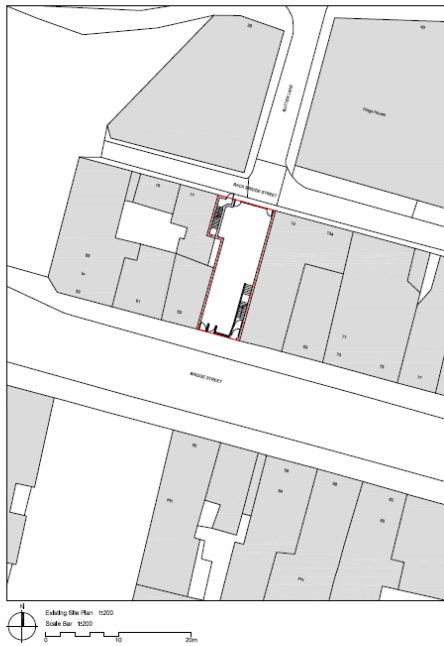
It is noted, however that where development is considered necessary or desirable, despite external noise level above WHO guidelines, the above target levels may be relaxed by up to 5 dB.

The standard also recommends that for traditional external amenity areas, such as gardens, it is desirable that external noise levels do not exceed 50 dB $L_{Aeq,T}$, and that 55 dB $L_{Aeq,T}$ would be acceptable in noisier environments. However, it is recognised that these values may not be achievable in all areas where development is desirable and in such locations, development should be designed to achieve the lowest practicable levels.

General recommendations for mitigation to enable these targets to be achieved are provided, including the use of bunds and barriers to reduce external noise and space planning and sound insulation for the control of internal noise levels.

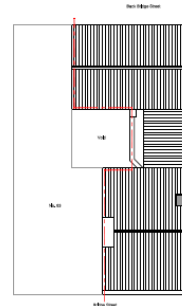
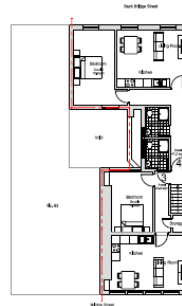
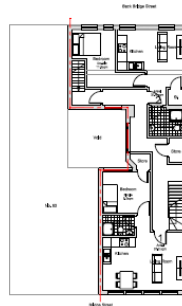
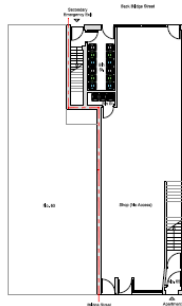
For this assessment, the above criteria are considered to be the LOAEL as defined in the NPSE above.

Appendix C – Site Plans

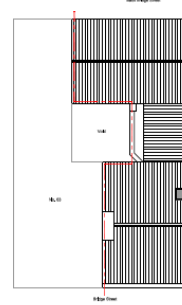
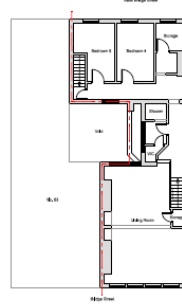
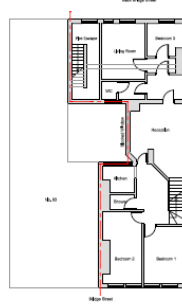
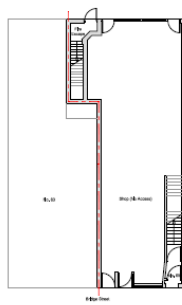


1. Project Name	7000KL
2. Project Address	65 Bridge Street, Manchester, M3 3BQ
3. Project Reference	18/01/2022
4. Project Status	18/01/2022
5. Project Date	18/01/2022

T+A Tang & Associates Ltd	Chartered Architects
65 Bridge Street, Manchester, M3 3BQ	0161 275 1111
Landmark Corporation Ltd	
65 Bridge Street, Manchester, M3 3BQ	
Existing & Proposed Site Plans	
18/01/2022	July 2021
18/01/2022	July 2021
18/01/2022	July 2021



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5. Project Date	18/01/2022



T+A Tang & Associates Ltd	Chartered Architects
65 Bridge Street, Manchester, M3 3BQ	0161 275 1111
Landmark Corporation Ltd	
65 Bridge Street, Manchester, M3 3BQ	
Existing & Proposed Floor Plans	
18/01/2022	July 2021
18/01/2022	July 2021
18/01/2022	July 2021



T+A Tang & Associates Ltd
Chartered Accountants

15, The Quadrant, 15, The Quadrant, 15, The Quadrant
15, The Quadrant, 15, The Quadrant, 15, The Quadrant

Land Corporation Ltd

60 Bridge Street, Manchester, M3 3BQ

Existing & Proposed Directors

Existing	Proposed
1/100/01 A1	July 2021
9/736/121	B

Appendix D – Environmental Survey

D.1 – Tabulated Summary Noise Data

Measurement Position MP1									
Measurement Period ('t')	Octave Band $L_{eq,t}$ (Hz, dB)							$L_{Aeq,t}$ (dB)	$L_{Amax,t}$ (dB)
	63	125	250	500	1k	2k	4k		
16/12/21: 16:00 – 23:00	74.0	65.0	62.0	62.0	61.0	58.0	52.0	65.0	89.0
16/12/21: 23:00 – 07:00	71.0	61.0	57.0	59.0	59.0	56.0	50.0	63.0	88.0
17/12/21: 07:00 – 23:00	74.0	67.0	63.0	64.0	63.0	60.0	54.0	67.0	98.0
17/12/21: 23:00 – 07:00	73.0	66.0	62.0	67.0	65.0	61.0	56.0	69.0	109.0
18/12/21: 07:00 – 23:00	75.0	68.0	64.0	65.0	65.0	63.0	54.0	69.0	107.0
18/12/21: 23:00 – 07:00	74.0	68.0	63.0	65.0	66.0	65.0	56.0	68.0	103.0
19/12/21: 07:00 – 17:30	71.0	65.0	60.0	60.0	62.0	63.0	54.0	67.0	110.0

Table 13.0 – Sound Survey Summary Results – MP1

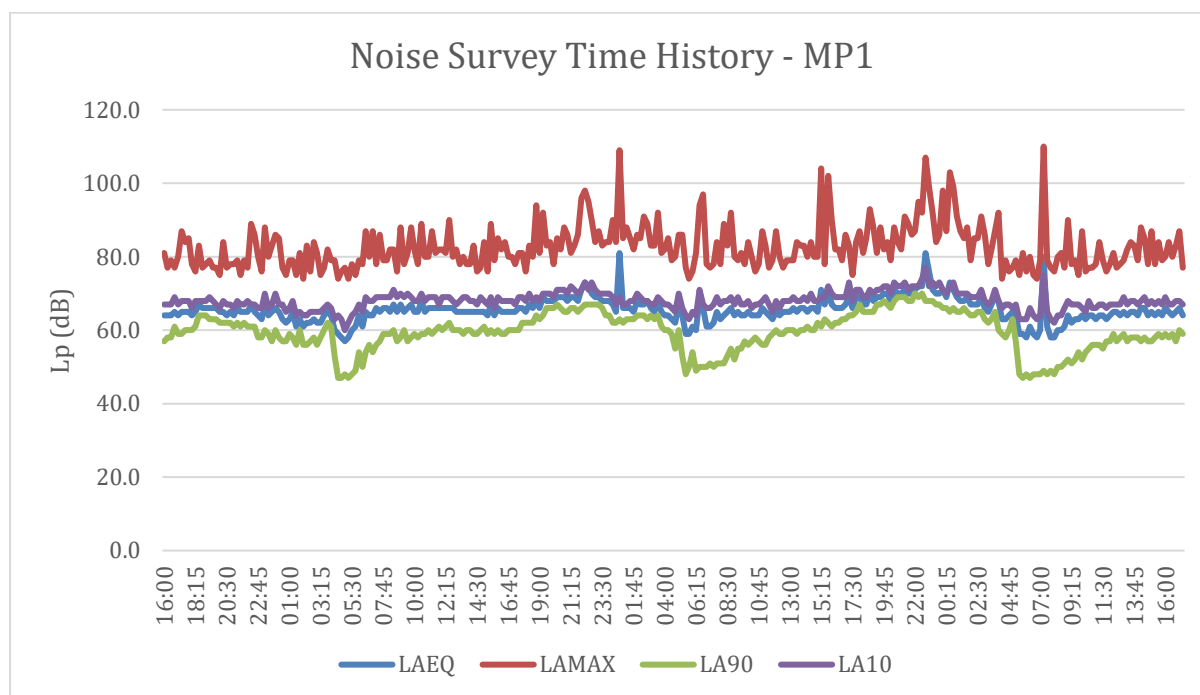


Figure 4.0 – Noise Survey Time History – MP1

Measurement Position MP2									
Measurement Period ('t')	Octave Band $L_{eq,t}$ (Hz, dB)							$L_{Aeq,t}$ (dB)	$L_{Amax,t}$ (dB)
	63	125	250	500	1k	2k	4k		
16/12/21: 16:15 – 23:00	72.0	70.0	59.0	55.0	54.0	51.0	48.0	60.0	93.0
16/12/21: 23:00 – 07:00	64.0	59.0	56.0	58.0	54.0	52.0	47.0	59.0	96.0
17/12/21: 07:00 – 23:00	71.0	69.0	59.0	56.0	55.0	51.0	46.0	60.0	92.0
17/12/21: 23:00 – 07:00	63.0	59.0	55.0	56.0	53.0	50.0	45.0	58.0	93.0
18/12/21: 07:00 – 23:00	70.0	68.0	58.0	56.0	54.0	51.0	45.0	59.0	91.0
18/12/21: 23:00 – 07:00	64.0	59.0	54.0	55.0	54.0	50.0	44.0	58.0	92.0
19/12/21: 07:00 – 18:00	64.0	61.0	57.0	54.0	53.0	51.0	46.0	58.0	94.0

Table 14.0 – Sound Survey Summary Results – MP2

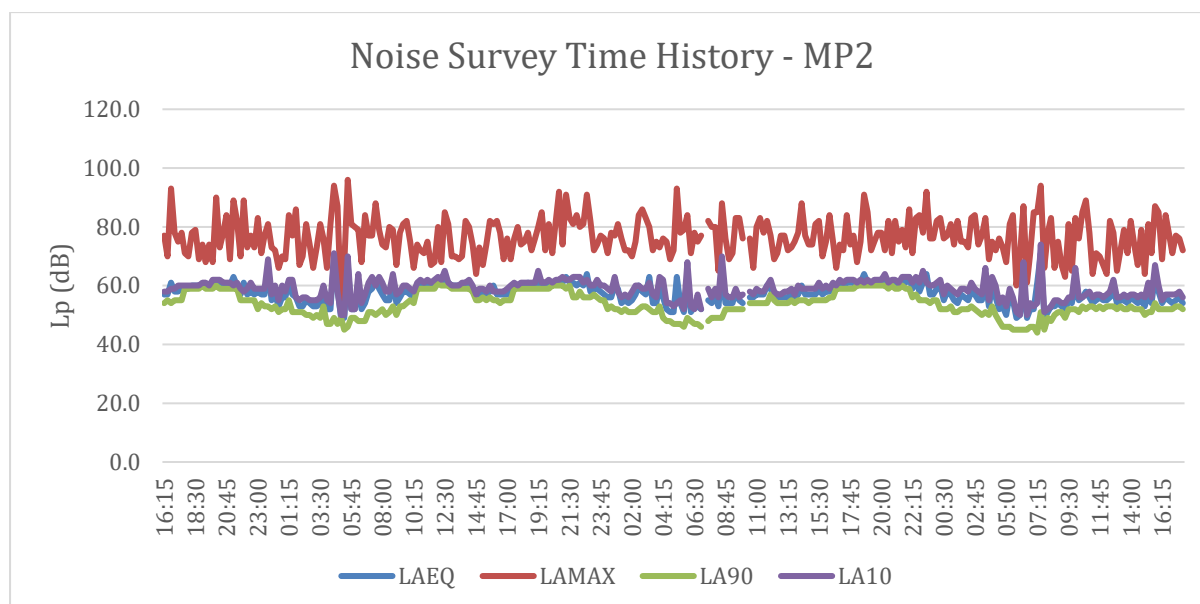


Figure 5.0 – Noise Survey Time History – MP2

D.2 – Surveying Equipment

Piece of Equipment	Serial No.	Calibration Deviation
CESVA SC420 Class 1 Sound Level Meter	T246458	≤0.5
CESVA CB006 Class 1 Calibrator	901927	
CESVA SC420 Class 1 Sound Level Meter	T250681	≤0.5
CESVA CB006 Class 1 Calibrator	902442	

Table 15.0 – 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.

D.3 – Meteorological Conditions

As the environmental noise survey was carried out over a long un-manned period no localised records of weather conditions were taken. However, all measurements have been compared with met office weather data of the area, specifically the closest weather station, and the data from the weather station is outlined in the table below. 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 – Sale (Approx. 8km South-West of Site)				
Time Period	Air Temp (°C)	Rainfall (mm/h)	Prevailing Wind Direction	Wind Speed (m/s)
16/12/21: 00:00 – 23:59	1.8 – 9.1	0.0	NE	0.0
17/12/21: 00:00 – 23:59	2.2 – 8.6	0.0	NE	0.0 – 0.5
18/12/21: 00:00 – 23:59	3.9 – 6.9	0.0	ENE	0.0 – 0.9
19/12/21: 00:00 – 23:59	-0.3 – 3.8	0.0 – 0.3	ENE	0.0 – 0.9

Table 16.0 – Weather Summary

Appendix E – Façade Sound Reduction Calculations

E1 – Red Façades

Living Room	
Volume m ³ (V)	51.3
Window Area m ² (S)	9.12
T60 s (T)	0.5
No. of vents required	0

Living Room Day Time, 07:00 - 23:00								
Description	Sound Pressure Level Leq (dB)							Overall (dBA)
	63Hz	125Hz	250Hz	500Hz	1kHz	2kHz	4kHz	
Daytime Free-Field Noise Level	75.0	68.0	64.0	65.0	65.0	63.0	54.0	69.0
Rw of Glazing	28.0	35.0	45.0	49.0	50.0	54.0	65.0	47.0
Façade Noise Ingress (Glazing)	47.0	33.0	19.0	16.0	15.0	9.0	-11.0	24.0
Dne,w of Ventilation	30.0	46.0	45.0	50.0	55.0	65.0	67.0	52.0
Façade Noise Ingress (Ventilation)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total Ingress	47.0	33.0	19.0	16.0	15.0	9.0	-11.0	24.0
NR30	47.0	41.0	39.9	34.0	30.0	26.9	24.7	35.0
Exceedance of Criteria	0.0	-8.0	-20.0	-18.0	-15.0	-17.0	-35.0	-11.0

E2 – Green Façades

Living Room	
Volume m ³ (V)	42.5
Window Area m ² (S)	3.5
T60 s (T)	0.5
No. of vents required	0

Bedroom	
Volume m ³ (V)	25
Window Area m ² (S)	3.5
T60 s (T)	0.5
No. of vents required	0

Living Room Day Time, 07:00 - 23:00								
Description	Sound Pressure Level Leq (dB)							Overall (dBA)
	63Hz	125Hz	250Hz	500Hz	1kHz	2kHz	4kHz	
Daytime Free-Field Noise Level	72.0	70.0	59.0	56.0	55.0	51.0	48.0	60.0
Rw of Glazing	27.0	35.0	41.0	48.0	53.0	55.0	65.0	46.0
Façade Noise Ingress (Glazing)	42.0	32.0	15.0	5.0	-1.0	-7.0	-20.0	19.0
Dne,w of Ventilation	30.0	46.0	45.0	50.0	55.0	65.0	67.0	52.0
Façade Noise Ingress (Ventilation)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total Ingress	42.0	32.0	15.0	5.0	-1.0	-7.0	-20.0	19.0
NR30	47.0	41.0	39.9	34.0	30.0	26.9	24.7	35.0
Exceedance of Criteria	-5.0	-9.0	-24.0	-29.0	-31.0	-33.0	-44.0	-16.0

Bedroom Day Time, 07:00 - 23:00								
Description	Sound Pressure Level Leq (dB)							Overall (dBA)
	63Hz	125Hz	250Hz	500Hz	1kHz	2kHz	4kHz	
Daytime Free-Field Noise Level	72.0	70.0	59.0	56.0	55.0	51.0	48.0	60.0
Rw of Glazing	27.0	35.0	41.0	48.0	53.0	55.0	65.0	46.0
Façade Noise Ingress (Glazing)	44.0	34.0	17.0	7.0	1.0	-5.0	-18.0	21.0
Dne,w of Ventilation	31.0	41.0	40.0	37.0	47.0	43.0	46.0	40.0
Façade Noise Ingress (Ventilation)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total Ingress	44.0	34.0	17.0	7.0	1.0	-5.0	-18.0	21.0
NR30	47.0	41.0	39.9	34.0	30.0	26.9	24.7	35.0
Exceedance of Criteria	-3.0	-7.0	-22.0	-27.0	-29.0	-31.0	-42.0	-14.0

Bedroom Night Time, 23:00 - 07:00									
Description	Sound Pressure Level Leq (dB)						Overall (dBA)	LAmax	
	63Hz	125Hz	250Hz	500Hz	1kHz	2kHz			4kHz
Night Time Free-Field Noise Level	64.0	59.0	56.0	58.0	54.0	52.0	47.0	59.0	82.0
Rw of Glazing	27.0	35.0	41.0	48.0	53.0	55.0	65.0	46.0	52.0
Façade Noise Ingress (Glazing)	36.0	23.0	14.0	9.0	0.0	-4.0	-19.0	14.0	30.0
Dne,w of Ventilation	31.0	41.0	40.0	37.0	47.0	43.0	46.0	40.0	42.0
Façade Noise Ingress (Ventilation)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total Ingress	36.0	23.0	14.0	9.0	0.0	-4.0	-19.0	14.0	30.0
NR25	47.0	41.0	35.2	29.2	25.0	21.9	19.5	30.0	45.0
Exceedance of Criteria	-11.0	-18.0	-21.0	-20.0	-25.0	-25.0	-38.0	-16.0	-15.0

Appendix F – AVO Guide Level 1 Site Risk Assessment

Risk category for Level 1 assessment ^[Note 5]	Potential Effect without Mitigation	Recommendation for Level 2 assessment
$L_{Aeq, T}$ ^[Note 3] during 07:00 - 23:00 $L_{Aeq, 8hr}$ during 23:00 - 07:00 65 dB High 60 dB Medium 55 dB Low 50 dB Negligible 45 dB	Increasing risk of adverse effect	Recommended Optional
	Use of opening windows as primary means of mitigating overheating is not likely to result in adverse effect	Not required