



# Azymuth Acoustics UK

Professional Acoustic Services

## Noise Impact Assessment

Ref: Z58118.1

**Francis Road**

Withington

On behalf of

**J Greenwood (Builders) Ltd**

Unit B9,

Greengate Industrial Estate,

Greenside Way,

Chadderton,

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## 1.0 Introduction

Azymuth Acoustics UK (henceforth Azymuth) has been contracted by J Greenwood Builders to perform a verification Noise Impact Assessment (NIA) in relation to a new development site consisting of 24no. new dwellings.

The purpose of this NIA is to verify that mitigation advice previously issued by Philip Dunbavin Acoustics (PDA) in July 2022 is accurate and shall protect future residents from any external noise.

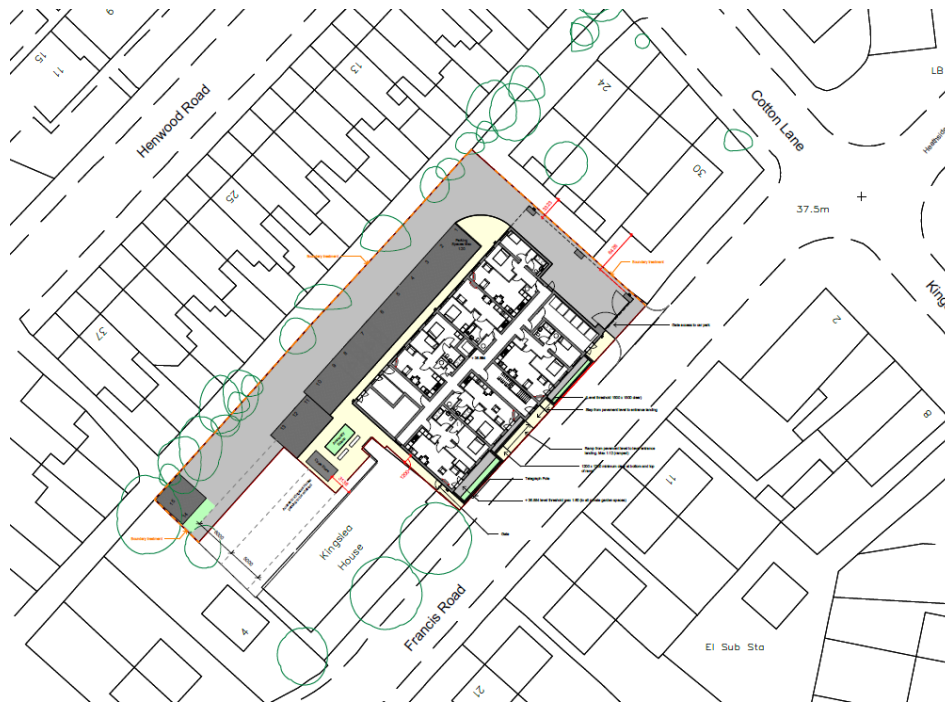


Figure 1 – Site plan of proposed development

This noise impact assessment is intended to provide information relating to potential noise levels affecting the site in order to support the detailed planning application for the residential development. In particular, the report sets out the following details:

- The results of a baseline noise survey undertaken in the vicinity of Francis Road
- The appropriate assessment criteria and guidance relating to noise in the environment as associated with this kind of development
- Recommendations to meet the targets as set out by the assessment criteria

## 2.0 Baseline Noise Survey

### 2.1 Measurement Procedures

The instrumentation used for the NIA consisted of a SvanTek 971 type 1 precision sound level meter. The equipment was calibrated before and after measurements. The sound level meter measured A-weighted (fast response) noise levels as well as octave bands noise levels for all measurement record.

Daytime noise level measurements were undertaken between 13:31hrs and 15:42hrs on Wednesday 8<sup>th</sup> November 2023. The night-time measurements were undertaken between 23:00hrs and 23:23hrs on Wednesday 15<sup>th</sup> November 2023.

The noise measurements were undertaken using the sound level meter at the position(s) shown in Figure 2 below:

- Position 1: Francis Road (~1.5m from roadside)
- Position 2: Cotton Lane (~1.5m from roadside)



Figure 2 – Azymuth noise measurement position(s)

## 2.2 Summary of Azymuth Measurements

### 2.2.1 Noise Survey

The following table summarises the results of the noise measurements undertaken at the proposed site in terms of the average daytime and night-time noise levels.

| Location        | Period | L <sub>A</sub> F <sub>max</sub> | L <sub>A</sub> eq | L <sub>A</sub> 10 | L <sub>A</sub> 50 | L <sub>A</sub> 90 |
|-----------------|--------|---------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1) Francis Road | Day    | 67.1                            | 49.5              | 51.9              | 42.6              | 37.7              |
| 1) Francis Road | Night  | 49.6                            | 40.7              | 42.7              | 39.6              | 38.2              |
| 2) Cotton Lane  | Day    | 78.0                            | 62.5              | 64.5              | 51.5              | 42.1              |
| 2) Cotton Lane  | Night  | 73.8                            | 53.3              | 50.5              | 38.1              | 36.3              |

Table 1 – Summary of noise measurements

Full results of the noise levels recorded during the course of the survey are included in Appendix B of this report.

### 2.2.2 Assessment of Night-time $L_{Amax}$ Data

Azymuth has carried out an assessment of the available night-time  $L_{Amax}$  noise level data for the site (referenced to ~1.5m from the roadside). The highest measured  $L_{Amax}$  value was 49.7dB and the duration of the night-time survey was exactly 10 minutes, hence it is estimated that the 10<sup>th</sup> highest  $L_{Amax}$  value over the entire 8hr night-time period is likely to be around 55-60dB.

### 2.2.3 Description of Noise Climate

The main and only source of noise affecting the site is from traffic along Cotton Lane. The daytime noise survey was conducted during end of school hours so traffic along this road could be deemed nearly worst-case due to busyness.

The weather during the measurement procedures was dry with wind speeds ranging from 5 to 10mph.

## 2.3 Summary of PDA Measurements

The noise measurements undertaken by PDA are shown in Figure 3 below:

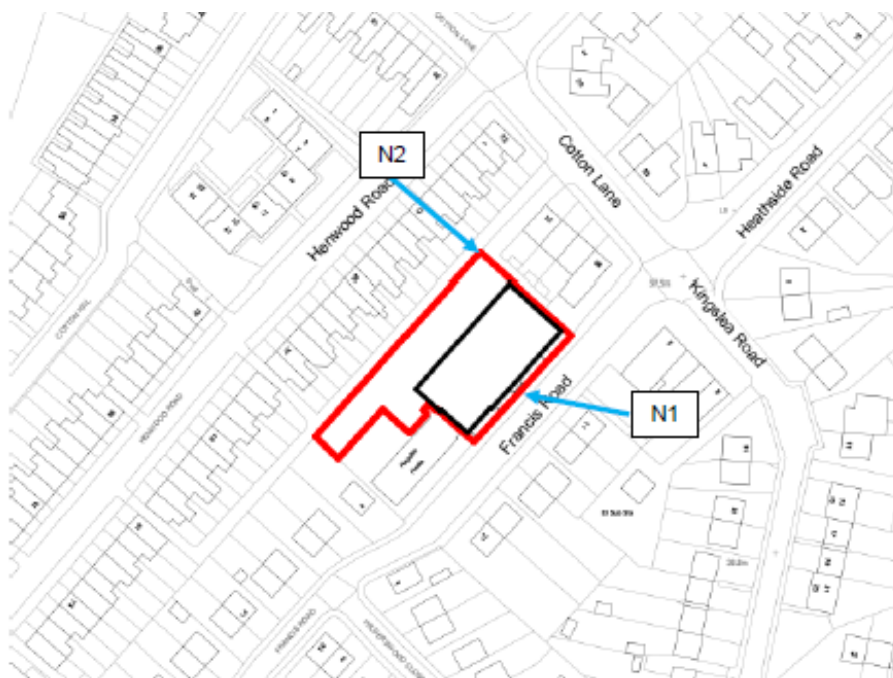


Figure 3 – PDA noise measurement position(s)

The following table summarises the results of the noise measurements undertaken by PDA at the proposed site in terms of the average daytime and night-time noise levels.

| Noise Monitoring Position | $L_{Aeq,T}$ Day (dBA) | $L_{Aeq,T}$ Night (dBA) | $L_{AFmax}$ Range Night (dBA) |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| N1                        | 50                    | 44                      | 36-80                         |
| N2                        | 46                    | 43                      | 38-81                         |

Table 2 – Summary of PDA noise measurements

### 3.0 Assessment Criteria

In order to assess the extent of any measures required in order to comply with suitable conditions relating to potential noise sources, Azymuth Acoustics UK has reviewed various guidance documents and standards, these include:

- ProPG: Professional Practice Guidance on Planning and Noise (New residential development)
- National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2023)
- British Standard 8233:2014
- World Health Organisation Guidelines on Community Noise
- British Standard 4142:2014+A1:2019
- IOA Guide to Noise Requirements of Approved Document O 2022
- Acoustics Ventilation and Overheating Residential Design Guide 2020

#### 3.1 ProPG: Planning and Noise - May 2017

This Professional Practice Guidance on Planning and Noise (ProPG) has been produced to provide practitioners with guidance on a recommended approach to the management of noise within the planning system in England. The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) encourages improved standards of design. The CIEH, IOA and the ANC have worked together to produce this guidance which encourages better acoustic design for new residential development and aims to protect people from the harmful effects of noise.

The Professional Practice Guidance on Planning and Noise States 'The recommended approach is intended to give the developer, noise practitioner, and decision maker an early indication of the likely initial suitability of the site for new residential development from a noise perspective and the extent of acoustic issues that would be faced'. It is important that acoustic design is reviewed at an early stage of the development process.

#### 3.2 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2023

The NPPF provides guidance to local authorities taking into account noise in making planning decisions. Paragraph 185 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) states that planning policies and decisions should aim to:

- Mitigate and reduce to a minimum to a minimum potential adverse impacts resulting from new development – and avoid noise giving rise to significant adverse impacts on health and quality of life,
- Identify and protect tranquil areas which have remained relatively undisturbed by noise and are prized for their recreational and amenity value for this reason;

The NPPF states that the planning system should distinguish between the hierarchy of international, national and locally designated sites; allocate land with the least environmental or amenity value, where consistent with other policies in this Framework. In addition NPPF states that the planning system should 'prevent both new and existing development from contributing to or being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by unacceptable levels of soil, air, water or noise pollution or land instability'.

#### 3.3 British Standard 8233: 2014

BS 8233 provides a code of practice for the sound insulation of a variety of building types affected by general environmental noise. It provides recommendations for control of noise



in and around buildings and suggests appropriate internal ambient noise level criteria / limits for a variety of different situations including residential properties.

The following table summarises the noise limits suggested by BS 8233 applying to residential properties:

| Activity                   | Room               | Good Design Range $L_{Aeq, T}$ dB |                |
|----------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|
|                            |                    | 07:00-23:00hrs                    | 23:00-07:00hrs |
| Resting                    | Living Room        | 35                                | -              |
| Dining                     | Dining Room / Area | 40                                | -              |
| Sleeping (daytime resting) | Bedroom (at night) | 35                                | 30             |

Table 3 – Noise Limits for Residential Properties Suggested in BS 8233

### 3.4 World Health Organisation Environmental Noise Guidelines (ENG) 2018

The main purpose of the 2018 WHO guidelines is to provide recommendations for protecting human health from exposure to environmental noise originating from the following sources: transportation (road traffic, railway and aircraft), wind turbines and leisure activities.

The guidelines set out to define recommended exposure levels for environmental noise in order to protect population health. Exposure limits are average levels defined over a period of one year, measured outdoors in free field at the most exposed façade. It should be noted that the document does not provide guideline limit values for multiple noise sources in combination.

The 2018 guidelines supersede the Community Noise Guidelines from 1999. Nevertheless, the document recommends that all CNG indoor guideline values and any values not covered by the current guidelines should remain valid. As such, the following guidance would remain appropriate:

For protection against sleep disturbance inside dwellings, night-time noise levels should not exceed 30dB  $L_{Aeq}$  for continuous noise and 45dB  $L_{Amax}$  for typical single sound events (which are exceeded 15 times or more per night – see ProPG Appendix A.12 for more details).

To protect the majority of people from being seriously annoyed during the daytime, the outdoor sound level from steady, continuous noise (interpreted as noise from all sources combined) should not exceed 55dB  $L_{Aeq}$  on balconies, terraces and in outdoor living areas.

It should be noted that exposure levels defined in ENG and CNG are for guidance purposes as relates potential adverse health impacts and should not be interpreted as absolute limits or regulations.

### 3.5 British Standard 4142:2014+A1:2019

“Methods for assessing and rating industrial sound” describes methods for rating and assessing sound of an industrial and/or commercial nature. The methods described in this British Standard use outdoor sound levels to assess the likely effects of sound on people who might be inside or outside a dwelling or premises used for residential purposes upon which sound is incident.

- Typically, the greater the difference between background sound and industrial/commercial noise, the greater the magnitude of the impact.
- The lower the rating level is relative to the measured background sound level, the less likely it is that the specific sound source will have an adverse impact or a significant adverse impact. Where the rating level does not exceed the background sound level, this

is an indication of the specific sound source having a low impact, depending on the context.

- A difference of around +5dB is likely to be an indication of an adverse impact, depending on the context.
- A difference of around +10dB or more is likely to be an indication of a significant adverse impact, depending on the context.

BS 4142 notes that: “Adverse impacts include, but are not limited to, annoyance and sleep disturbance. Not all adverse impacts will lead to complaints and not every complaint is proof of an adverse impact.”

### **3.6 IOA Guide to Noise Requirements of Approved Document O 2022**

Approved Document O ‘Overheating’ was released in December 2021 and came into effect in England on 15<sup>th</sup> June 2022. It introduces requirements for various types of residential premises to limit unwanted solar gains in summer and provide an adequate means to remove heat from the indoor environment (Requirement O1 (1)). Requirement O1(2)(a) of the regulation requires that account must be taken of the safety of an occupant, and their reasonable enjoyment of the residence. There is also a requirement (O2(b)) that mechanical cooling may only be used where sufficient heat cannot be removed from the indoor environment without it.

The guide aims to set out a method to demonstrate compliance to the Building Control Body of the noise constraints in Approved Document O. This guide provides clarity for practitioners and regulators so that assessments can be carried out consistently, and the outcome is repeatable and reliable.

### **3.7 Acoustics Ventilation and Overheating Residential Design Guide 2020**

The Acoustics, Ventilation and Overheating Guide (AVO) is intended to be used by acoustic practitioners as well as all those involved in the planning, development, design and commissioning of new dwellings.

It recommends an approach to acoustic assessments for new residential developments that take due regard of the interdependence of provisions for acoustics, ventilation and overheating. Application of the AVO Guide is intended to demonstrate good acoustic design as described in the ProPG, when considering internal noise level guidelines.

### **3.8 Recommended Noise Assessment Criteria**

Based on the guidance above it is recommended that the following criteria would be reasonable with the aim of minimising the impact of the environmental noise on the proposed residential accommodation:

- Daytime noise levels not to exceed 35dB  $L_{Aeq, 16hr}$  in living rooms / bedrooms
- Daytime noise levels not to exceed 40dB  $L_{Aeq, 16hr}$  in dining room / kitchen
- Night-time noise levels in bedrooms not to exceed 30dB  $L_{Aeq, 8hr}$
- Night-time single sound events in bedrooms not to exceed 45dB  $L_{Amax}$  more than 15 times a night

Table 4, Note 5 of BS 8233:2014 states: ‘If relying on closed windows to meet the guide values, there needs to be an appropriate alternative ventilation that does not compromise the façade insulation or the resulting noise level. If applicable, any room should have adequate ventilation (e.g. trickle ventilators should be open) during assessment.’

## 4.0 Assessment of Results

### 4.1 Assessment of Noise Risk

The following noise risk assessment highlights the level of risk of an adverse noise effect based on the guidance from the ProPG document.

Calculated noise levels have been derived from the SoundPLAN model.

| Location                          | Time of Day               | Measured/<br>Calculated Noise<br>Levels (dBA) | ProPG Risk of<br>Adverse Effect | AVO Guide Risk<br>(overheating)<br>Category |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| Elevations facing<br>Francis Road | Daytime $L_{Aeq, 16hr}$   | 50<br>Measured                                | Negligible                      | Negligible                                  |
|                                   | Night-time $L_{Aeq, 8hr}$ | 41<br>Measured                                | Negligible / Low                | Negligible                                  |
| Rear of<br>development site       | Daytime $L_{Aeq, 16hr}$   | 48<br>Calculated                              | Negligible                      | Negligible                                  |
|                                   | Night-time $L_{Aeq, 8hr}$ | 44<br>Calculated                              | Negligible / Low                | Negligible                                  |

Table 4 – Noise risk assessment for Francis Road

### 4.2 SoundPLAN Model

Azymuth has undertaken acoustic modelling with the SoundPLAN noise modelling software to predict and visualise the impact of noise on the proposed development site.

#### 4.2.1 Grid Noise Map (GNM)

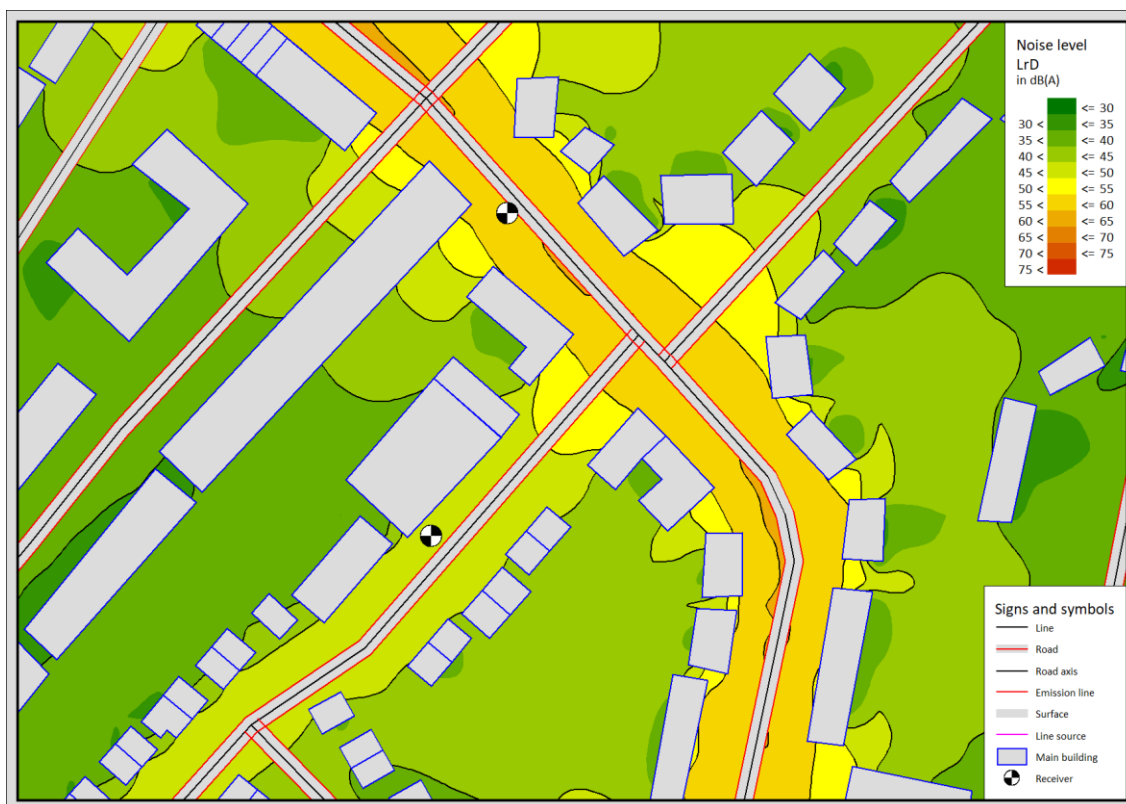


Figure 4 – Daytime GNM Francis Road

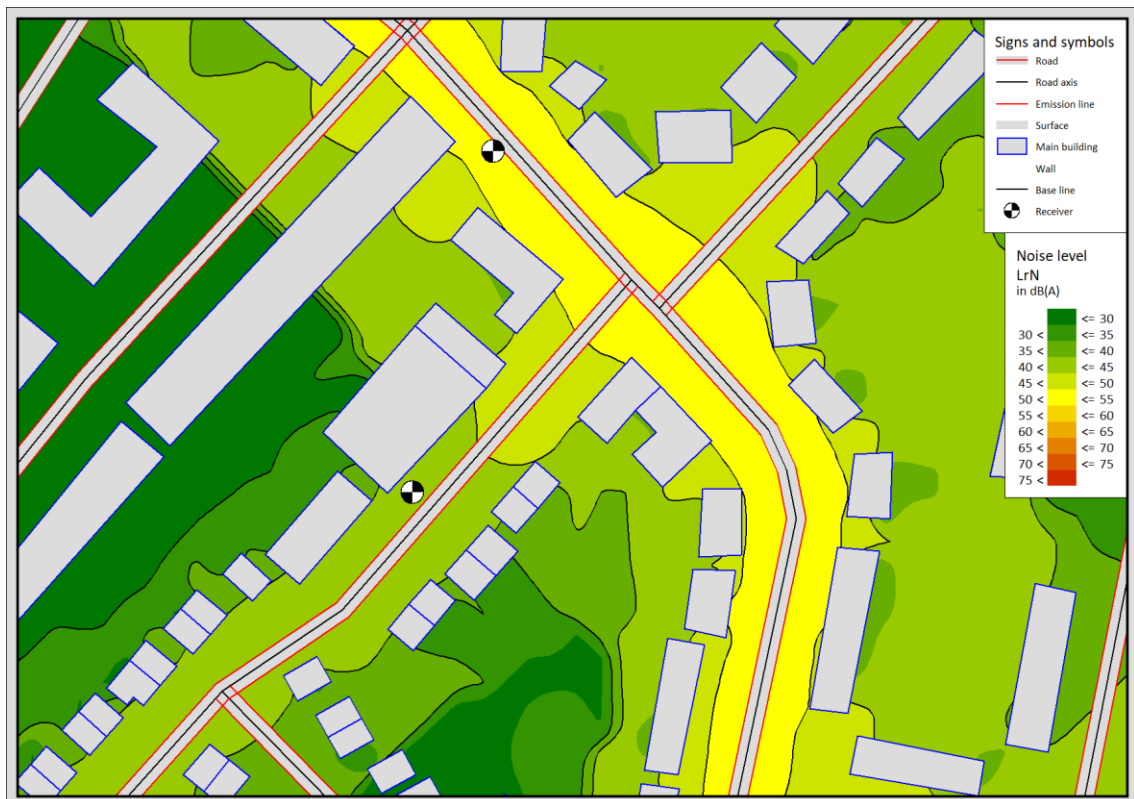


Figure 5 – Night-time GNM Francis Road

#### 4.2.2 Façade Noise Map (FNM)

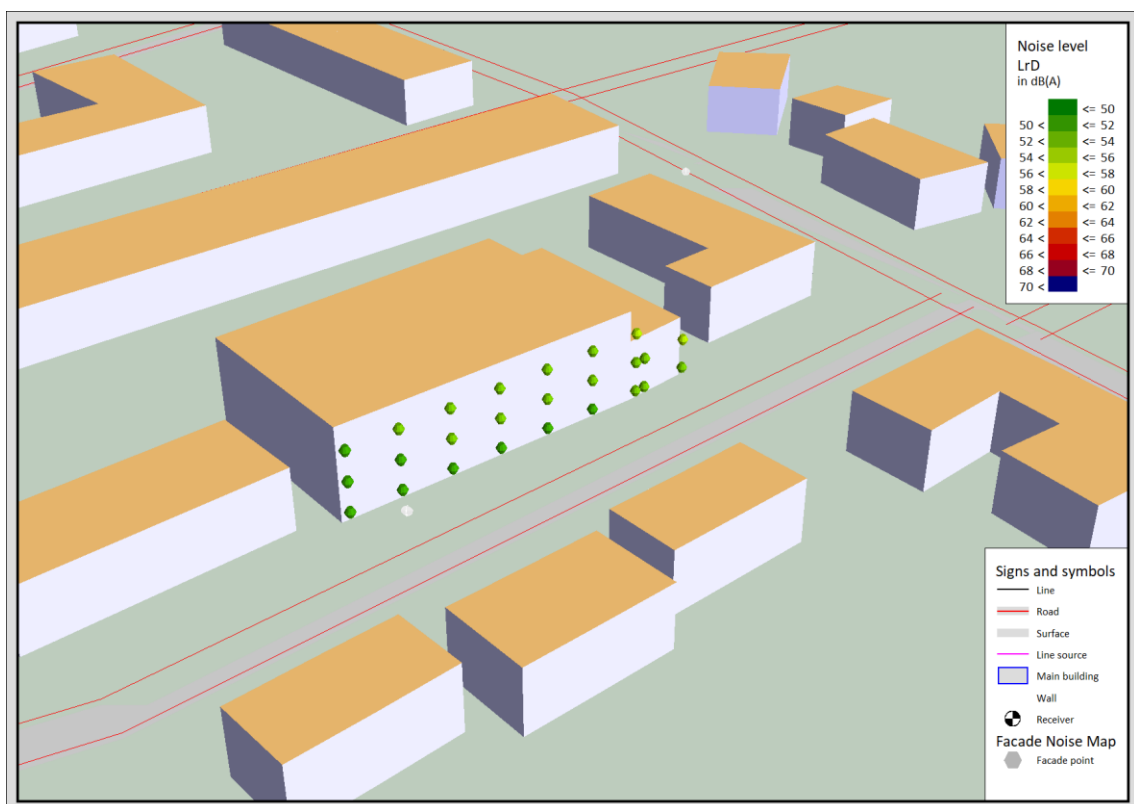


Figure 6 – FNM Francis Road elevation

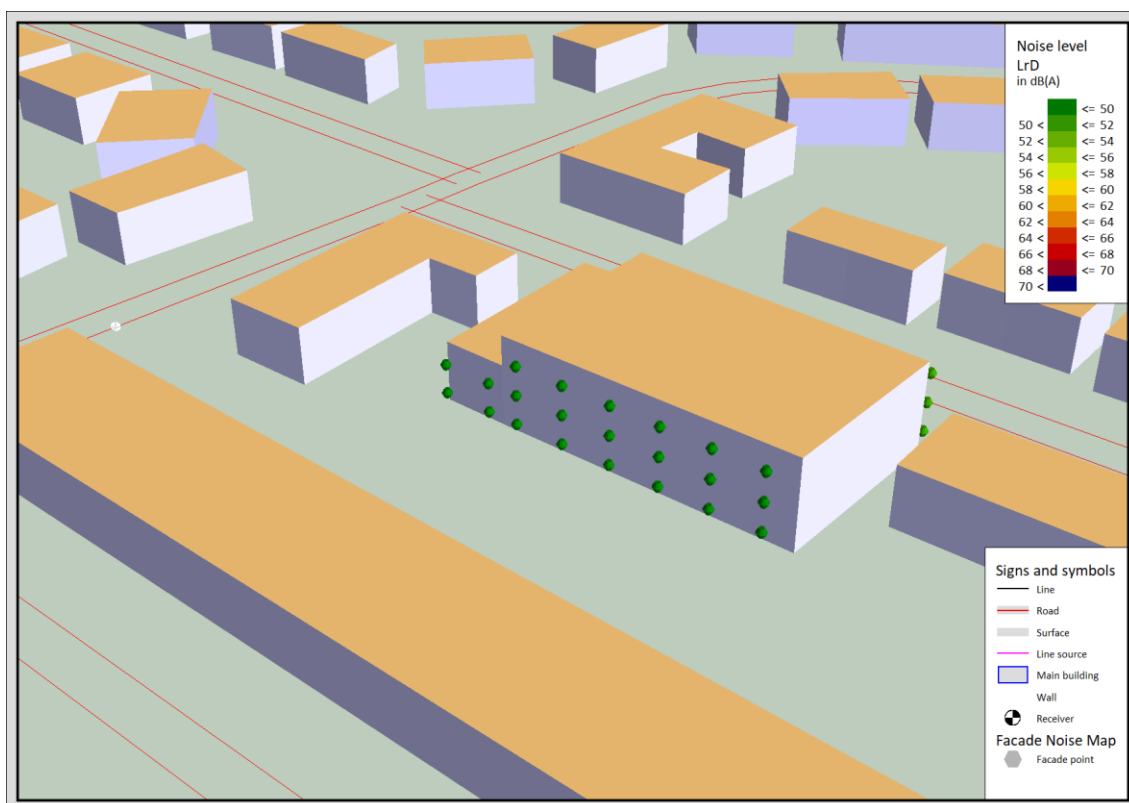


Figure 7 – FNM rear of development site

## 5.0 Recommendations for Noise Mitigation

Based on survey data and the predicted noise levels derived from SoundPLAN, Azymuth have produced the following recommendations in order to mitigate the effects of noise within the proposed development. If these recommendations are followed, noise levels within the development will satisfy the criteria as set out in Section 3.8.

Mitigation specifications have been colour coded with relation to Figure 8 in Section 5.3.

### 5.1 Recommended Glazing Specification

The table below outlines the glazing specifications Azymuth would recommend in order to achieve the specified internal ambient noise level targets.

| Location (Habitable Spaces) | Glazing Specification                                                      | Appropriate Glazing Types                                            |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| All elevations<br>(GREEN)   | Any building regulations approved<br>min. 29dB $R_w$ and 25dB $R_w+C_{tr}$ | Standard glazing e.g<br>4/16/4mm good quality<br>double glazed units |

Table 5 – Azymuth recommended glazing specification for Francis Road

### 5.2 Recommended Ventilation Specification

Table 6 outlines the recommended ventilation that should be paired with the glazing specifications to ensure the appropriate sound insulation targets are met. With reference to the AVO and ProPG guidance, Azymuth recommends the following ventilation specification to ensure sufficient air flow to dwellings whilst also achieving internal noise level targets.

*Table 6 – Azymuth recommended ventilation specification for Francis Road*

Figure 8 - Mitigation specifications, Francis Road



## 6.0 Summary

Azymuth has undertaken a verification Noise Impact Assessment (NIA) in relation to a development site located on Francis Road, Withington.

Daytime ambient noise levels surrounding the site were measured to be ~50dB  $L_{Aeq,16hr}$  on Francis Road and ~63dB  $L_{Aeq,16hr}$  on Cotton Lane due to the presence of a continuous traffic flow.

The night-time ambient noise levels surrounding the site were measured to be ~50dB  $L_{Aeq,8hr}$  on Francis Road and ~53dB  $L_{Aeq,8hr}$  on Cotton Lane.

The development generally possesses a negligible risk of adverse noise effect and overheating as per the ProPG and AVO guidance documents.

Azymuth has undertaken noise modelling in SoundPLAN 8.2 to predict and visualise the effect of noise on the surrounding environment.

Azymuth has produced the following recommendations in order to mitigate the effects of external noise on the internal areas of the development.

### Glazing

- All elevations: min. 29dB  $R_w$  and 25dB  $R_w+C_{tr}$

### Ventilation

- All elevations: trickle ventilation min. 32dB  $D_{new}$

### Other Elements of Building Envelope

- External walls: min. 50dB  $R_w$
- Roof: min. 45dB  $R_w$

If the recommendations are to be adhered to, then the noise levels within the development shall satisfy the assessment criteria as laid out in Section 3.8.



## Appendix A – Glossary of Acoustic Terms

### Decibel (dB)

This is the unit used to measure sound. The human ear has an approximately logarithmic response to acoustic pressure over a very large dynamic range (typically 20 micro Pascal to 100 Pascal).

### dB (A)

This is a measure of the overall noise level of sound across the audible spectrum with a frequency weighting (i.e. A-weighting) to compensate for the sensitivity of the human ear to sound of different frequencies. The A-weighting curve is implemented in sound level meters using an electronic filter that approximately corresponds to the frequency response of the ear.

### Octave Band Noise Level

The human ear is sensitive to sound over a range of frequencies between approximately 20Hz to 20kHz. The ear is also generally more sensitive to medium and high frequencies than to low frequencies. In order to define the frequency content of a noise, the spectrum can be divided into frequency bands. The most commonly used frequency bands are octave bands, in which the mid-frequency of each band is twice that of the band below it.

### $L_{Aeq}$

This is the equivalent steady sound level in dB(A) containing the same acoustic energy as the actual fluctuating sound level over a given time period.

### Reverberation Time (RT or sometimes $T_{30}$ or $T_{60}$ )

This is the time taken for the reverberant sound energy in an enclosure to decay one millionth of its equilibrium value, i.e. by 60dB, after the source has been switched off. The reverberation time is frequency dependent and it is customary to measure its value in octave or one-third octave bands. Reverberation occurs when sound waves are repeatedly reflected from each surface of the room.

### Sound Reduction Index (SRI)

Difference measured between the amount of energy flowing towards the wall in the source room and the total amount of energy entering the receiving room (usual range 100 - 3150Hz for one third octave band values). The SRI varies with frequency and is measured in a laboratory in either octave or one-third octave bands.

$SRI = L_1 - L_2 + 10 \log (S/A)$ , where:

$L_1$  = Noise level in the source room

$L_2$  = Noise levels in the receiving room

$S$  = Surface area of test specimen

$A$  = Equivalent acoustic absorption area in the receiving room

### Weighted Sound Reduction Index ( $R_w$ )

This is a weighted single figure descriptor of the sound insulation performance of a partition measured under laboratory conditions. The procedure used to quantify the  $R_w$  is to compare the sound reduction index (SRI) in each of the one-third octave bands from 100Hz to 3150Hz against a set of standard reference curves.



## Appendix B – Noise Survey Data

| Start                                    | Position | Time     | L <sub>Amax</sub> | L <sub>Aeq</sub> | L <sub>A10</sub> | L <sub>A50</sub> | L <sub>A90</sub> |
|------------------------------------------|----------|----------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Wednesday 8 <sup>th</sup> November 2023  |          |          |                   |                  |                  |                  |                  |
| 13:31:00                                 | 1        | 00:05:00 | 70.8              | 49.8             | 53.3             | 44.5             | 40               |
| 13:36:00                                 | 1        | 00:05:00 | 68.5              | 49.7             | 53.2             | 44               | 40.1             |
| 13:41:00                                 | 1        | 00:05:00 | 60.2              | 46.8             | 50               | 40.8             | 37.9             |
| 13:46:00                                 | 1        | 00:05:00 | 63.1              | 47.5             | 51.1             | 42.4             | 38               |
| 13:51:00                                 | 1        | 00:05:00 | 65.8              | 49.3             | 52.1             | 44.1             | 39               |
| 13:56:00                                 | 1        | 00:05:00 | 71                | 53.1             | 56.1             | 45.8             | 36.9             |
| 14:01:00                                 | 1        | 00:05:00 | 67.1              | 48.9             | 51.8             | 42.1             | 37.3             |
| 14:06:00                                 | 1        | 00:05:00 | 63.4              | 46.7             | 49.7             | 40.2             | 36.9             |
| 14:11:00                                 | 1        | 00:05:00 | 73                | 48.5             | 48.4             | 38.7             | 34.7             |
| 14:19:00                                 | 1        | 00:05:00 | 67.8              | 50.6             | 53.5             | 43.8             | 35.7             |
| 14:24:00                                 | 2        | 00:05:00 | 82.7              | 65.3             | 65.9             | 55.4             | 45.7             |
| 14:52:00                                 | 2        | 00:05:00 | 90.3              | 67.5             | 69               | 59.1             | 48.9             |
| 14:57:00                                 | 2        | 00:05:00 | 74.5              | 63.1             | 67.3             | 58               | 49.1             |
| 15:02:00                                 | 2        | 00:05:00 | 81                | 60.2             | 63.8             | 52.2             | 43.2             |
| 15:17:00                                 | 2        | 00:05:00 | 74.6              | 60.6             | 65.8             | 49.9             | 39.9             |
| 15:22:00                                 | 2        | 00:05:00 | 76.3              | 58.6             | 59.9             | 44.3             | 38.1             |
| 15:27:00                                 | 2        | 00:05:00 | 74.2              | 58.8             | 62.8             | 45.6             | 38               |
| 15:32:00                                 | 2        | 00:05:00 | 72.7              | 56.7             | 58.6             | 45               | 37.8             |
| 15:37:00                                 | 2        | 00:05:00 | 73.3              | 59.3             | 64.3             | 51.6             | 39.3             |
| 15:42:00                                 | 2        | 00:05:00 | 80.8              | 62.6             | 67.1             | 53.4             | 40.7             |
| Wednesday 15 <sup>th</sup> November 2023 |          |          |                   |                  |                  |                  |                  |
| 23:05:00                                 | 1        | 00:05:00 | 49.7              | 41.6             | 43.9             | 40.4             | 38.6             |
| 23:10:00                                 | 1        | 00:05:00 | 49.5              | 39.6             | 41.6             | 38.8             | 37.8             |
| 23:18:00                                 | 2        | 00:05:00 | 76.6              | 53.9             | 48.5             | 38.1             | 36.6             |
| 23:23:00                                 | 2        | 00:05:00 | 70.9              | 52.7             | 52.4             | 38               | 35.9             |

Table B1 – Fully tabulated noise measurement results