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1200 UXBRIDGE ROAD, HAYES

NOISE IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Report 17835.NIA.01 Rev A

For:

Diamond Corporation

Toronto Suite

Maple House

High Street

Potters Bar

Hertfordshire

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Registered in England Company No. 7947892
KP Acoustics is the Trading Name of KP Acoustics Limited

First Issue date: 27/07/2018			
Revision History **Report** 17835.NIA.01			
A	**30/01/2019** Updated to include specifications for new build extension on ground and third floors	D	
B		E	
C		F	

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KP Acoustics Ltd. 2018

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

KP Acoustics has been commissioned by Diamond Corporation, Toronto Suite, Maple House, High Street, Potters Bar, Hertfordshire, EN6 5BS, to assess the suitability of the site at 1200 Uxbridge Road, Hayes, UB4 8JD, for a residential development in accordance with the provisions of the National Planning Policy Framework and the Noise Policy Statement for England (NPSE).

This report presents the results of the environmental survey undertaken in order to measure prevailing background noise levels and outlines any necessary mitigation measures.

2.0 SITE SURVEYS

2.1 Site Description

The site is bounded by Uxbridge Road to the South, Newport Road to the West, and existing commercial units to the North and East. At the time of the survey, the background noise climate was dominated by road traffic noise from Uxbridge Road.

2.2 Environmental Noise Survey Procedure

Noise surveys were undertaken on site as shown in Figure 2.1. The locations were chosen in order to collect data representative of the worst-case levels expected on the site due to all nearby sources.

Continuous automated monitoring was undertaken for the duration of the survey between 10:48 on 10/07/2018 and 10:28 on 11/07/2018.

Weather conditions were generally dry with light winds and therefore suitable for the measurement of environmental noise. The measurement procedure complied with ISO 1996-2:2007 Acoustics "*Description, measurement and assessment of environmental noise - Part 2: Determination of environmental noise levels*".

2.3 Measurement Positions

Measurement positions are as described within Table 2.1 and shown within Figure 2.1.

	Description
Noise Measurement Position 1 (MP.1)	The meter was installed on a window on the first floor of the south façade, as shown in 17835.SP1. A correction of 3dB has been applied to account for non-free field conditions
Noise Measurement Position 2 (MP.2)	The meter was installed on a window on the second floor of the north façade, as shown in 17835.SP1. A correction of 3dB has been applied to account for non-free field conditions

Table 2.1 Measurement positions and descriptions

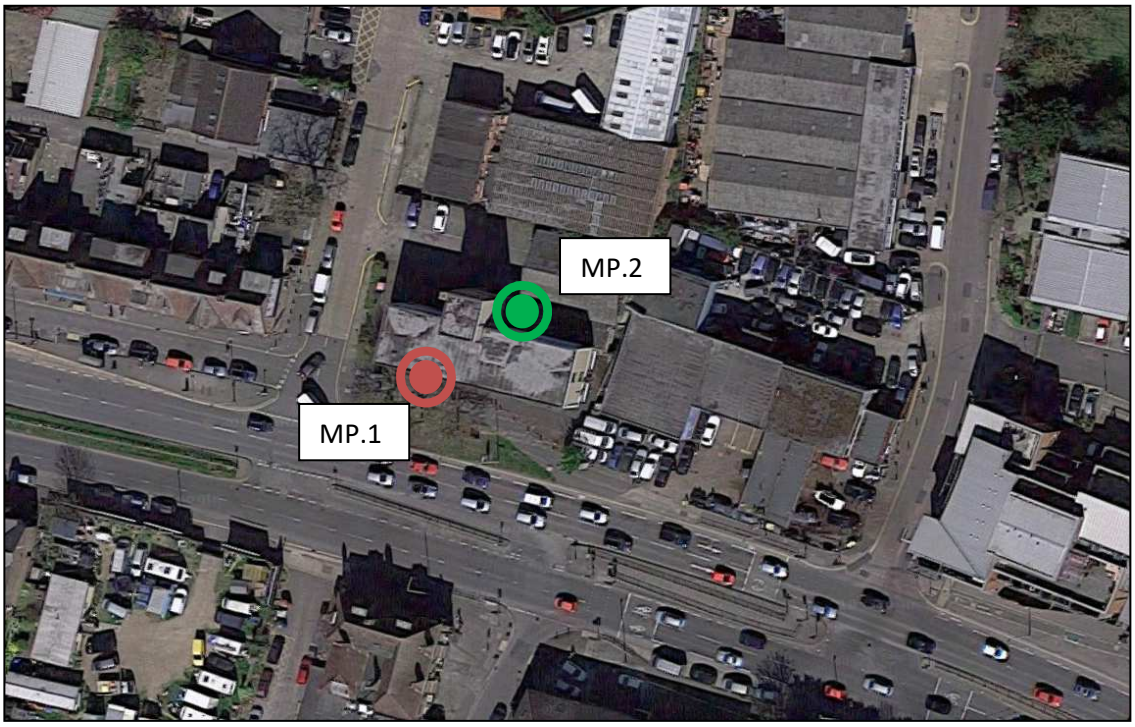


Figure 2.1 – Site Measurement positions (Image Source: Google Images)

2.4 Equipment

The equipment calibration was verified before and after use and no abnormalities were observed. The equipment used is described within Table 2.2.

Measurement instrumentation
Svantek Type 957 Class 1 Sound Level Meter
Svantek Type 977 Class 1 Sound Level Meter
2 No. Svantek 2v12L free-field microphone
2 No. Svantek External windshield
B&K Type 4231 Class 1 Calibrator

Table 2.2 Measurement instrumentation

3.0 RESULTS

3.1 Noise Survey

The $L_{Aeq:\ 5min}$, $L_{Amax:\ 5min}$, $L_{A10:\ 5min}$ and $L_{A90:\ 5min}$ acoustic parameters were measured throughout the duration of the survey. Measured levels are shown as a time history in Figure 17835.TH1-2.

Measured noise levels are representative of noise exposure levels expected to be experienced by all facades of the proposed development, and are shown in Table 3.1.

	South Façade (Measured Noise level – dBA)	North Façade (Measured Noise level – dBA)
Daytime $L_{Aeq,16hour}$	70	54
Night-time $L_{Aeq,8hour}$	65	47

Table 3.1 Site average noise levels for daytime and night time

4.0 NOISE ASSESSMENT GUIDANCE

4.1 Noise Policy Statement For England

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) has superseded and replaces Planning Policy Guidance Note 24 (PPG24), which previously covered issues relating to noise and planning in England. Paragraph 123 of the NPPF states that planning policies and decisions should aim to:

- Avoid noise from giving rise to significant adverse impacts (see Explanatory Note to the Noise Policy Statement for England (DEFRA)) on health and quality of life as a result of new development;
- Mitigate and reduce to a minimum other adverse impacts (see Explanatory Note to the Noise Policy Statement for England (DEFRA)) on health and quality of life arising from noise from new development, including through the use of conditions;
- Recognise that development will often create some noise and existing businesses wanting to develop in continuance of their business should not have unreasonable restrictions put on them because of changes in nearby land use since they were established (Subject to the provisions of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 and other relevant law); and
- Identify and protect areas of tranquillity which have remained relatively undisturbed by noise and are prized for their recreational and amenity value for this reason.

The Noise Policy Statement for England (NPSE) was developed by DEFRA and published in March 2010 with the aim to 'Promote good health and good quality of life through the effective management of noise within the context of Government policy on sustainable development.'

Noise Policy Statement England (NPSE) noise policy aims are as follows:

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; and*
- *Where possible, contribute to the improvement of health and quality of life.*

The Noise Policy Statement England (NPSE) outlines observed effect levels relating to the above, as follows:

- 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.
- SOAEL – Significant Observed Adverse Effect Level
    - This is the level above which significant adverse effects on health and quality of life occur.

As stated in The Noise Policy Statement England (NPSE), it is not currently possible to have a single objective based measure that defines SOAEL that is applicable to all sources of noise in all situations. Specific noise levels are not stated within the guidance for this reason, and allow flexibility in the policy until further guidance is available.

4.2 BS8233:2014 – Internal Spaces

BS8233:2014 *"Sound insulation and noise reduction for buildings"* describes recommended internal noise levels for residential spaces. These levels are shown in Table 4.1.

Activity	Location	07:00 to 23:00	23:00 to 07:00
Resting	Living Rooms	35 dB(A)	-
Dining	Dining Room/area	40 dB(A)	-
Sleeping (daytime resting)	Bedrooms	35 dB(A)	30 dB(A)

Table 4.1 BS8233 recommended internal background noise levels

The external building fabric would need to be carefully designed to achieve these recommended internal levels.

5.0 EXTERNAL BUILDING FABRIC SPECIFICATION

Sound reduction performance calculations have been undertaken in order to specify the minimum performance required from glazed and non-glazed elements in order to achieve the recommended internal noise levels shown in Table 4.1, taking into account average and maximum noise levels monitored during the environmental noise survey.

The Bedroom of Unit 10 and the Bedroom of Unit 11 have been used to specify glazing on the South and North façades respectively due to their high ratio of glazing to masonry.

5.1 Non-Glazed Elements

It is currently understood that the non-glazed building façade is comprised of the elements as shown within Table 5.1 based on the construction detail provided. The anticipated sound reduction index has been calculated, and would be expected to provide the minimum figures shown in Table 5.1 when tested in accordance with BS EN ISO, 140-3:1995.

Element	Octave band centre frequency SRI, dB					
	125Hz	250Hz	500Hz	1kHz	2kHz	4kHz
Concrete structure with brick cavity infill	27	38	45	49	50	50

Table 5.1 Assumed sound reduction performance for non-glazed elements

5.2 Glazed Elements

Minimum octave band sound reduction index (SRI) values required for all glazed elements to be installed are shown in Table 5.2.The performance is specified for the whole window unit, including the frame and other design features such as the inclusion of trickle vents. Sole glass performance data would not demonstrate compliance with this specification.

Glazing performance calculations have been based both on average measured night-time noise levels as well as verified against the L_{Amax} spectrum of individual events in order to comply with a maximum internal noise level of 45dB(A) in bedrooms as recommended by World Health Organisation Guidelines. The combined most robust results of these calculations are shown in Table 5.2.

Elevation	Octave band centre frequency SRI, dB						R_w (C;C_{tr}), dB	Trickle Ventilators $D_{,new}$
	125Hz	250Hz	500Hz	1kHz	2kHz	4kHz		
Glazing Type 1	27	26	33	39	39	47	36 (-1;-3)	34-37
Glazing Type 2	22	20	26	36	39	31	31 (-1;-4)	27-30

Table 5.2 Required glazing performance

Glazing Types are outlined on indicative site plan 17835.SP1 attached.

It is understood for the existing building over ground, first and second floors (prior approval application which has been approved), no changes would be made to the external building fabric. Therefore, the existing window systems should be upgraded as detailed in Table 5.3 in order to ensure that the required performances shown in Table 5.2 are met.

Elevation	Example glazing type
Glazing Type 1	Secondary glazing system formed of 6mm float glass installed at 150mm from the primary window system with absorptive reveals
Glazing Type 2	Secondary glazing system formed of 4mm float glass installed at 100mm from the primary window system

Table 5.3 Example glazing types

For the new-build extensions at ground and third floor levels, the glazing specifications outlined in Table 5.2 should be met for all new glazing systems, which would ensure that the internal noise environment meets the recommended internal noise levels of BS8233.

No further mitigation measures would be required to achieve good internal noise levels.

5.3 Ventilation Strategy

5.3.1 Passive

Specification is given within Table 5.2 with regards to required performance of the trickle ventilators if passive ventilation is necessary.

5.3.2 Mechanical

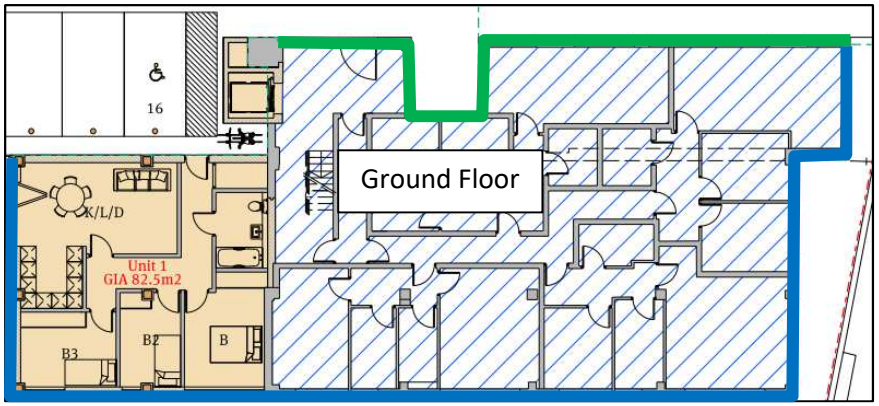
Another possible strategy for ventilation is whole house mechanical ventilation (WHMV). This type of system usually comprises a low speed fan within a ducted system, providing fresh air supply to habitable spaces (bedrooms, living rooms, etc.), as well as extract from kitchens and toilets. WHMV systems can also include heat recovery (i.e. MVHR) capabilities. In this case, external noise break-in to the habitable spaces via the ventilation ducts will be negligible (when compared to the glazing), due to the fact that the system is fully ducted.

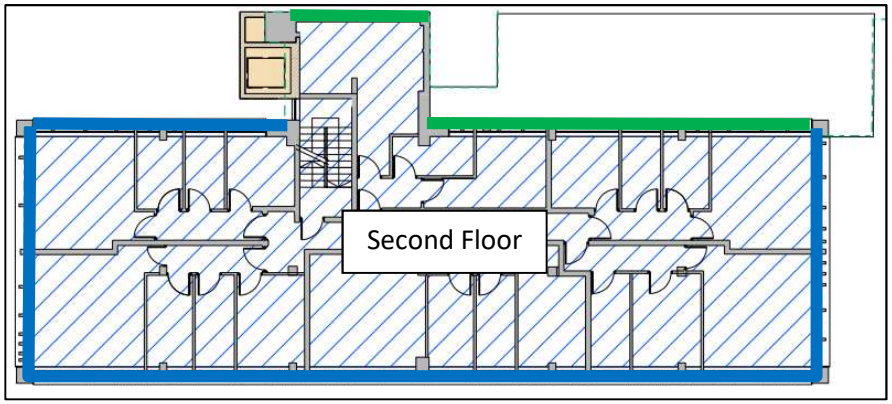
6.0 CONCLUSION

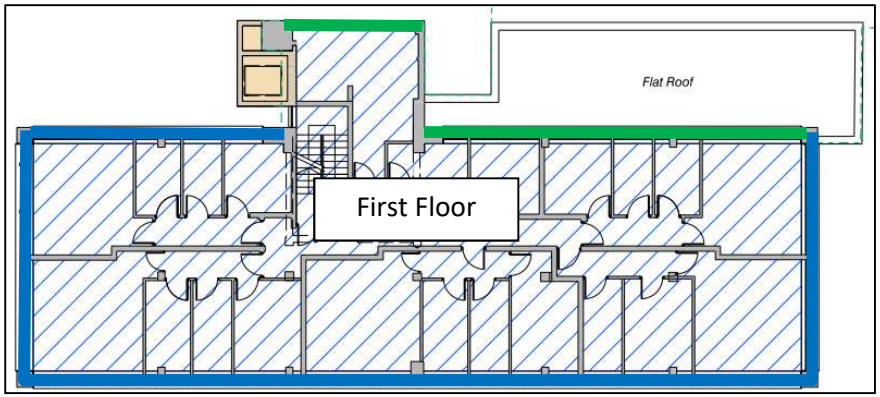
An environmental noise survey has been undertaken at 1200 Uxbridge Road, Hayes, UB4 8JD, allowing the assessment of daytime and night-time levels likely to be experienced by the proposed development.

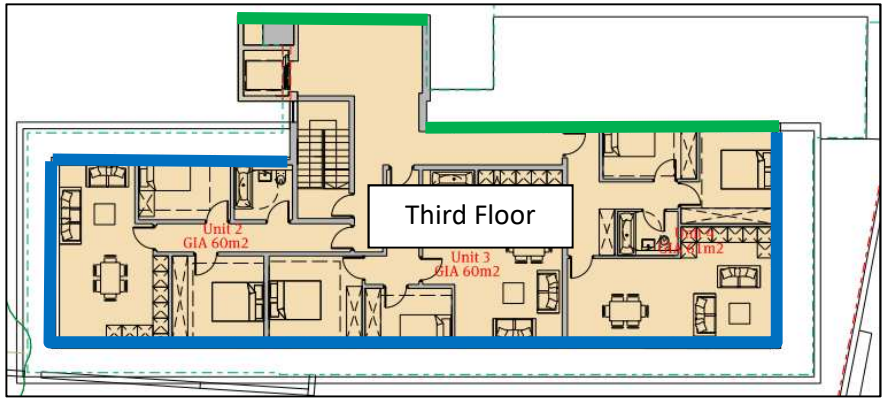
Measured noise levels allowed a robust glazing upgrade to the existing window units which would provide internal noise levels for all residential environments of the development commensurate to the design range of BS8233.

No further mitigation measures should be required in order to protect the proposed habitable spaces from external noise intrusion.









Glazing Type 1

Glazing Type 2

Title:

Indicative site plan showing proposed glazing types

Date: 30 January 2019

FIGURE 17835.SP1 Rev A

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1200 Uxbridge Road, Hayes - South Façade
Environmental Noise Time History
From 10 July 2018 To 11 July 2018

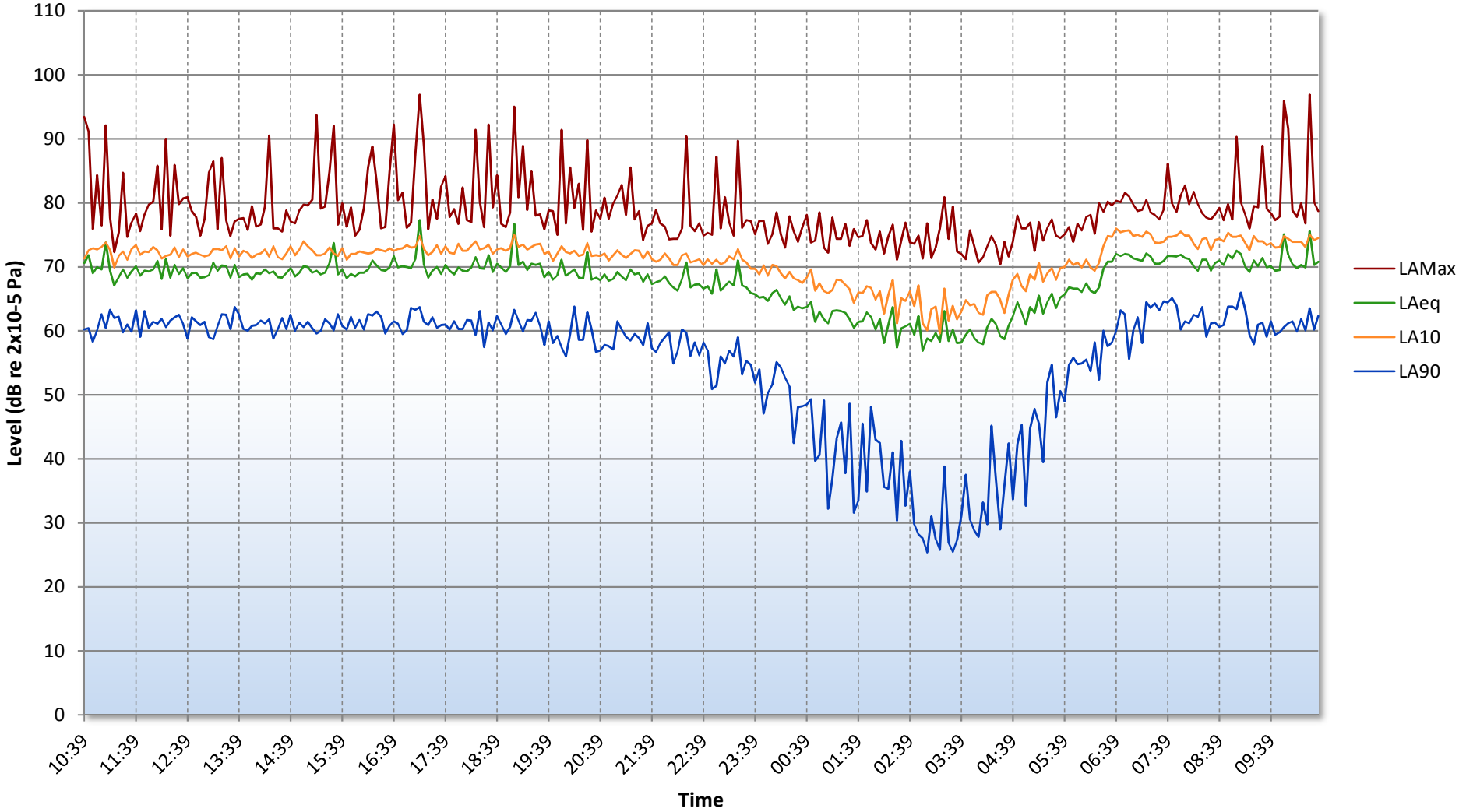


Figure 17835.TH1

1200 Uxbridge Road, Hayes - North Façade
Environmental Noise Time History
From 10 July 2018 To 11 July 2018

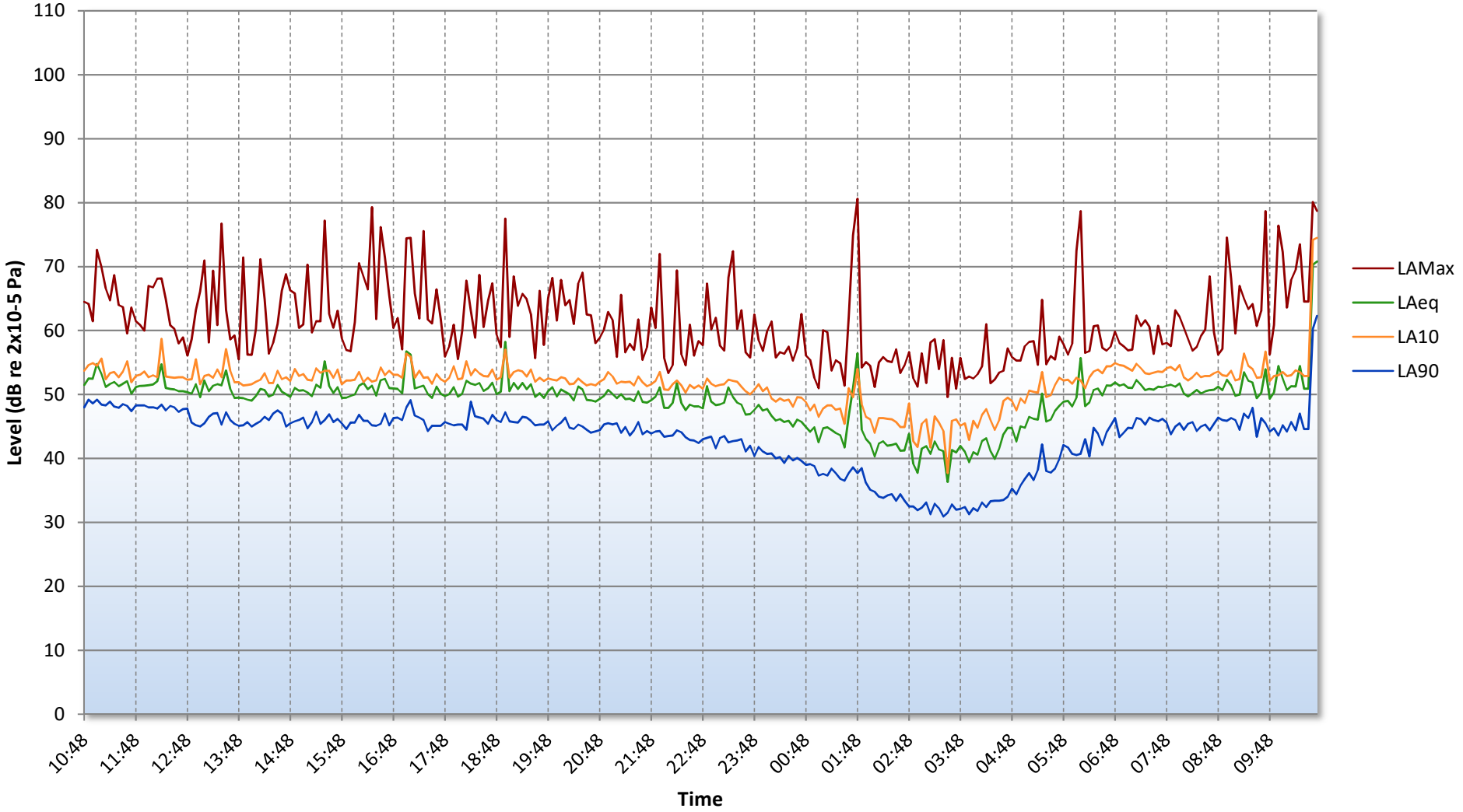


Figure 17835.TH2

APPENDIX A

GENERAL ACOUSTIC TERMINOLOGY

Decibel scale - dB

In practice, when sound intensity or sound pressure is measured, a logarithmic scale is used in which the unit is the 'decibel', dB. This is derived from the human auditory system, where the dynamic range of human hearing is so large, in the order of 10^{13} units, that only a logarithmic scale is the sensible solution for displaying such a range.

Decibel scale, 'A' weighted - dB(A)

The human ear is less sensitive at frequency extremes, below 125Hz and above 16Khz. A sound level meter models the ears variable sensitivity to sound at different frequencies. This is achieved by building a filter into the Sound Level Meter with a similar frequency response to that of the ear, an A-weighted filter where the unit is dB(A).

L_{eq}

The sound from noise sources often fluctuates widely during a given period of time. An average value can be measured, the equivalent sound pressure level L_{eq}. The L_{eq} is the equivalent sound level which would deliver the same sound energy as the actual fluctuating sound measured in the same time period.

L_{10}

This is the level exceeded for no more than 10% of the time. This parameter is often used as a "not to exceed" criterion for noise.

L_{90}

This is the level exceeded for no more than 90% of the time. This parameter is often used as a descriptor of "background noise" for environmental impact studies.

L_{max}

This is the maximum sound pressure level that has been measured over a period.

Octave Bands

In order to completely determine the composition of a sound it is necessary to determine the sound level at each frequency individually. Usually, values are stated in octave bands. The audible frequency region is divided into 11 such octave bands whose centre frequencies are defined in accordance with international standards. These centre frequencies are: 16, 31.5, 63, 125, 250, 500, 1000, 2000, 4000, 8000 and 16000 Hertz.

Environmental noise terms are defined in BS7445, *Description and Measurement of Environmental Noise*.

APPENDIX A

APPLIED ACOUSTIC TERMINOLOGY

Addition of noise from several sources

Noise from different sound sources combines to produce a sound level higher than that from any individual source. Two equally intense sound sources operating together produce a sound level which is 3dB higher than a single source and 4 sources produce a 6dB higher sound level.

Attenuation by distance

Sound which propagates from a point source in free air attenuates by 6dB for each doubling of distance from the noise source. Sound energy from line sources (e.g. stream of cars) drops off by 3dB for each doubling of distance.

Subjective impression of noise

Hearing perception is highly individualised. Sensitivity to noise also depends on frequency content, time of occurrence, duration of sound and psychological factors such as emotion and expectations. The following table is a guide to explain increases or decreases in sound levels for many scenarios.

Change in sound level (dB)	Change in perceived loudness
1	Imperceptible
3	Just barely perceptible
6	Clearly noticeable
10	About twice as loud

Transmission path(s)

The transmission path is the path the sound takes from the source to the receiver. Where multiple paths exist in parallel, the reduction in each path should be calculated and summed at the receiving point. Outdoor barriers can block transmission paths, for example traffic noise. The effectiveness of barriers is dependent on factors such as its distance from the noise source and the receiver, its height and construction.

Ground-borne vibration

In addition to airborne noise levels caused by transportation, construction, and industrial sources there is also the generation of ground-borne vibration to consider. This can lead to structure-borne noise, perceptible vibration, or in rare cases, building damage.

Sound insulation - Absorption within porous materials

Upon encountering a porous material, sound energy is absorbed. Porous materials which are intended to absorb sound are known as absorbents, and usually absorb 50 to 90% of the energy and are frequency dependent. Some are designed to absorb low frequencies, some for high frequencies and more exotic designs being able to absorb very wide ranges of frequencies. The energy is converted into both mechanical movement and heat within the material; both the stiffness and mass of panels affect the sound insulation performance.