

9 July 2021

Ref: 21907.210707.L1

Sean Breslin
Senior Planner
Boyer

Dear Sean,

21907: LAND ADJACENT TO THE LOAD OF HAY PUBLIC HOUSE

KP Acoustics has reviewed the noise statement provided by Anderson Acoustics in relation to the planning application and appeal of Land adjacent to the Load of Hay Public House, Villier Street, Uxbridge UB8 2PU (ref: 2051/APP/2020/80). The below letter addresses comments by Anderson Acoustics relating to the KP Acoustics noise impact assessment (ref: 21907.NIA.02).

Scope of Report

- As the reason for refusal provided by Hillingdon Council refers only to noise from the adjacent beer garden, KP Acoustic Noise impact assessment addresses this noise source.
- Anderson Acoustics states that noise from the beer garden is arguably the worst case noise source, and therefore other sources such as plant and noise from inside the but would not be significant when compared to this.
- Furthermore, it is not possible to assess plant noise, deliveries and music from the Pub, as the Pub remained closed throughout the Covid lockdown periods, and insufficient details were known to make estimations of these noise sources.
- KP Acoustics deems the noise from the beer garden would be the most significant noise source, as the source would be external, with the proposed houses overlooking.

- Anderson Acoustics states “We also note that there is no mention of the Viller Street Auto Repairs unit on the other side of the proposed dwelling nor the access road to Nos 26, 37 & 38; although we don’t anticipate any noise issues in regard to these”. Any noise from the Villier Street Auto repair shop would have been captured by the noise survey. As ambient noise levels in the survey were low (45-50dBA) it is anticipated that noise from the repair shop is unlikely to cause issues at the proposed dwelling. Furthermore, there are no windows at the facade overlooking the Auto Repair shop, and therefore this is not likely to have any impact on amenity within the dwelling.

Noise Survey

- As the survey was carried out in January 2021 during a period of national lockdown due to Covid-19, vehicle movements in the surrounding area are likely to have been drastically reduced, in some cases we have found noise levels to reduce as much as 8dB in some city locations. It is likely that the noise levels measured on site are reduced from what would typically be measured. Therefore, it was determined that a 24-hour noise survey during the week at this time would be representative of typical noise levels over the weekend.
- As the noise survey was unattended it was not possible to determine the cause of the drop in background measured L_{90} at approximately 10.30am on 8th January 2021. However, when the L_{90} reduces in the morning period, it has no clear affect on the ambient L_{eq} . While, over the night-time period, the cause of the flat L_{90} may affect the L_{eq} , it is assumed that the L_{eq} is unaffected by this before 23.00hrs.
- The measured hourly ambient evening noise level of 48dB L_{eq} (22.00-23.00hrs) has been used in our IEMA assessment and is considered representative of the noise at the rear of the site, considering a potential reduction in noise at the site due to national lockdown measures.

Assessment Guidance

- It is understood that BS8233 applies to “noise sources without a specific character”, however the guidance was used within the noise assessment to give an idea of an acceptable internal noise level.
- The internal noise level predicted in the room at the nearest window in our assessment was 26dBA. This is well below the daytime BS8233 target of 35dB(A) even with a 5dB penalty included. With a 5dB penalty included the internal level is still 4dB below the target, which would be unlikely to cause issue even considering source characteristics.
- The council internal noise criteria given in Table 4 of the ‘Development Control for Noise Generating and Noise Sensitive Development – April 2016’ document gives internal noise levels of NR25-35, which an internal noise level of 26dBA would meet.

- The council external noise criteria given in Table 4 of the 'Development Control for Noise Generating and Noise Sensitive Development – April 2016' document gives an acceptable level difference of up to 5dB between the 5-minute measured ambient entertainment noise (75th highest percentile in the last hour) and the modal 5-minute measured ambient noise level with no entertainment active. The criteria we have used is effectively a level difference of 0dB when comparing the average ambient noise level and entertainment noise level. As we have used a high source noise level, which has been accepted by Anderson Acoustics in Para 3.17, both above criteria are very similar and achieve an equivalent result.

Noise Assessment

- The source position has been assumed at a person seated in the centre of the beer garden to the West, 1.2m above the floor level. This would have the 'average' distance attenuation of any points in the garden, and the 'average' shielding from the boundary wall.
- The boundary wall is approximately 2.0m at the proposed residential side and 1.8m at the beer garden side, due to the increased height of the beer garden. This has been considered in our calculations.

Mitigation

- The simplified BS8233 standard recommend a more rigorous calculation if the internal noise level is within 5dB of the target. In the simplified calculation carried out in KP Acoustics report, the result is 26dBA L_{eq} which is 9dB below the BS8233 target, and therefore would be unlikely to require further assessment.
- As a glazing specification of 31dB R_w was shown to control internal noise levels to 26dBA for the windows overlooking the beer garden, wall vents of 30dB $D_{n,e,w}$ at the side facing away from the beer garden are deemed sufficient as to not reduce the composite glazing/vent performance at the façade. For rooms further away, the overall noise level (i.e. beer garden and other sources measured in the noise survey) at 1m from the openable windows is below 50dB. This would be mitigated using standard glazing and trickle vents achieving 31dB R_w to NR25-35, in accordance with the council criteria.
- Overheating would be expected to be achieved either through openable rooflight windows, or air conditioning. Should an air conditioning unit be required for the mitigation of overheating, the noise output from this could be included in a planning condition to ensure that it meets the Local Authority criteria.

We trust that the above information is sufficient with regards to addressing the key issues raised.

Yours sincerely,

Oliver Packman AMIOA

KP Acoustics Ltd