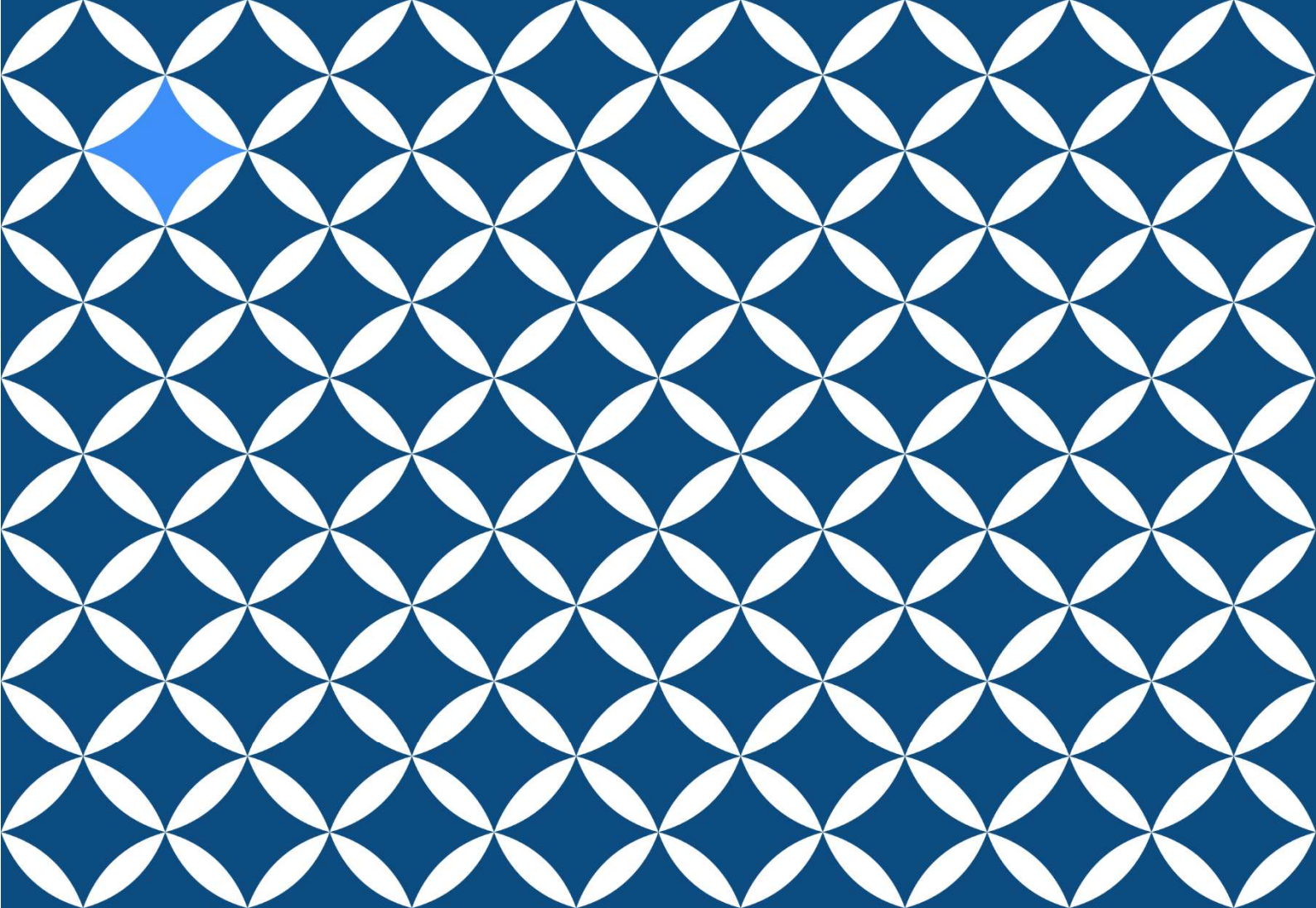




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825 Manchester Road, Bury

Noise Impact Assessment

P3057-RP-1-JLS P03

04 August 2026

PROJECT 825 Manchester Road, Bury
Noise Impact Assessment

CLIENT D&V Lee Properties
Castleway
Hale Barns
WA15 0AD
P3057-RP-1-JLS P03

**DOCUMENT
REFERENCE**

SIGNED



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CHECKED



BRIAN HORNER MIOA

DATE 04 / 08 / 2026

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Name of Organisation Sol Acoustics Limited
Company Registration Number 4218702

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1 Introduction

- 1.1 It is proposed to convert the existing Fish and Chip restaurant (Class E(b)) and takeaway (Sui Generis) at 825 Manchester Road, Bury, to form a new veterinary practice (Class E(e)).
- 1.2 The proposals comprise internal reconfiguration and minor external works with potential installation of new fixed building services plant.
- 1.3 It is anticipated that in addition to any noise associated with new external plant the primary noise output of the proposed veterinary practice will be associated with animals breaking out from the internal examination and holding spaces.
- 1.4 The purpose of this acoustic assessment is therefore as follows:
- ◆ To identify the nearest pre-existing noise sensitive receptors (NSRs) which are most likely to be affected by environmental noise arising from the proposed development.
 - ◆ To determine the prevailing daytime and nighttime noise climate at the nearest NSRs through direct, environmental noise measurement.
 - ◆ To carry out an environmental noise assessment to set out maximum noise level limits for the proposed plant in accordance with the methodology prescribed in relevant standards and guidance (i.e. British Standard 4142:2014+A1:2019 '*Methods for rating and assessing industrial and commercial sound*') and assess the potential impact associated with animal noise in accordance with the latest industrial guidance, namely the Association of Noise Consultant's draft '*ProPG: Guidance for the Assessment and Management of Noise from Dog Kennels*'.

1.5 This report has been produced by suitably qualified and competent professionals with relevant experience as detailed in the [Table 1](#) below.

Name	Position	Qualifications	Members of professional bodies	Experience
Joe Sinker	Associate Director	MSc(Res) Acoustics and Audio Engineering, BEng(Hons) Audio Technology	Member of the Institute of Acoustics, Association of Noise Consultants registered pre-completion tester	10 years relevant experience including the assessment and design of fixed plant and equipment and developments
Brian Horner	Associate Director	BSc(Hons) Acoustics	Member of the Institute of Acoustics, Association of Noise Consultants registered pre-completion tester	Over 20 years relevant experience including the assessment and design of fixed plant and equipment and developments

Table 1: Author competency

2 Location & Description of Development

- 2.1 The proposed development is currently a single-story fish and chip restaurant and takeaway located at 825 Manchester Road in Bury. The development is in a mixed residential and commercial area along a major road the A56 Manchester Road.
- 2.2 The nearest residential dwellings are located to the south along Manchester Road and to the northwest across Manchester Road.
- 2.3 **Figure 1** shows the development, the surrounding noise sensitive receptors (NSRs), and the measurement position (MP1) used during the noise survey:



Figure 1: Aerial photograph showing site location and measurement position

- 2.1.1 **Figure 2** below shows the proposed internal layout of the veterinary practice. Based on the layouts it is considered that the spaces within which noise from dogs and other animals is likely to occur are the consultation rooms, dental suite, and kennels to accommodate up to 8 dogs and 4 cats during the daytime, and 2 dogs and 2 cats during the night-time for post-op recovery only.
- 2.1.2 The existing external walls of the building comprise masonry with double glazed windows.
- 2.1.3 It is understood that the practice may operate over a 24 hour period and that the windows of the dental suite and kennels, although not typically open when animals are present, may be open to permit increased airflow to assist with overheating etc. The windows of the perimeter consulting room are non-openable.

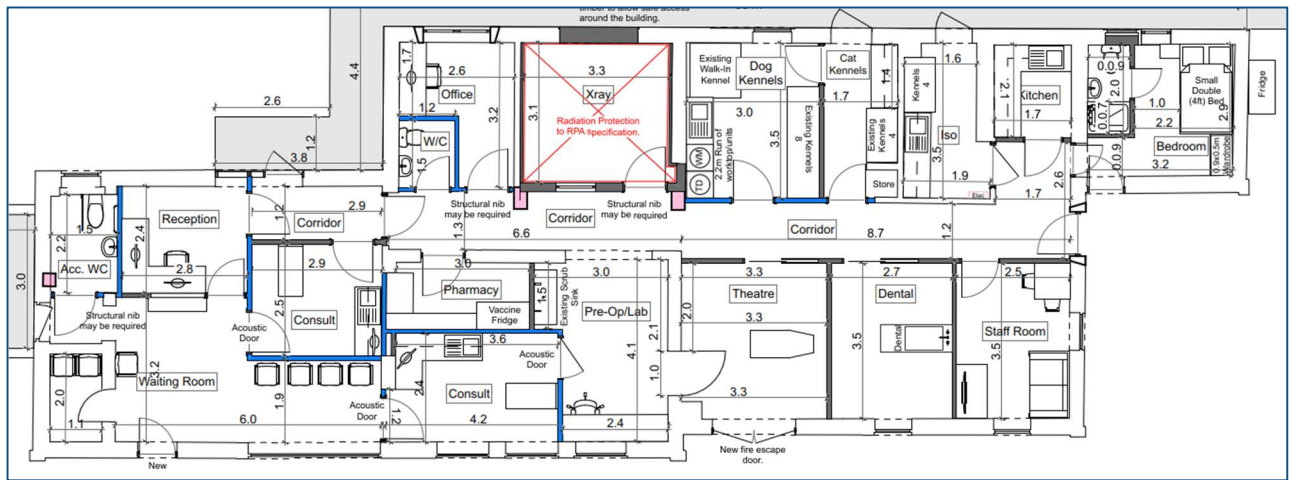


Figure 2: Proposed GA Plan (c/o Wagtail Architects)

3 Acoustic Guidance and Criteria

3.1 Overview

3.1.1 The following national, regional, and local planning policy and guidance is of relevance to the assessment in relation to noise:

- ◆ National Planning Policy Framework, 2024
- ◆ Noise Policy Statement for England, 2010
- ◆ Bury Unitary Development Plan ("BUDP"), adopted August 1997
- ◆ Places for Everyone Joint Development Plan, adopted March 2024
- ◆ Association of Noise Consultants draft '*ProPG: Guidance for the Assessment and Management of Noise from Dog Kennels*

3.2 National Planning Policy Framework (2024)

3.2.1 The National Planning Policy Framework ("NPPF") took effect to define the Government's planning policies for England. Key to this assessment are paragraphs 187, 198 and 200 of NPPF.

3.2.2 Paragraph 187 requires the planning system to:

'... contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by

e) preventing new and existing development from contributing to, being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by, unacceptable levels of soil, air, water, or noise pollution'

3.2.3 With regard to noise, Paragraph 198 of NPPF states that:

'... Planning policies and decisions should aim to...

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

3.2.4 Importantly, paragraph 200 states:

'... Planning policies and decisions should ensure that new development can be integrated effectively with existing businesses and community facilities (such as places of worship, pubs, music venues and sports clubs). Existing businesses and facilities should not have unreasonable restrictions placed on them as a result of development permitted after they were established. Where the operation of an existing business or community facility could have a significant adverse effect on new development (including changes of use) in its vicinity, the applicant (or 'agent of change') should be required to provide suitable mitigation before the development has been completed.'

3.3 Noise Policy Statement for England (2010)

- 3.3.1 The planning objectives of the NPPF are linked and reflect the policies and objectives set out in the Noise Policy Statement for England ("NPSE"). The NPSE introduces the key phrases "Significant Observed Adverse Effect Level" ("SOAEL"), "Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level" ("LOAEL"), and "No Observed Adverse Effect Level" ("NOAEL").
- 3.3.2 The NPSE however does not provide any quantitative thresholds for each identified level of "adverse effect" and notes that it is not possible to have a single objective noise-based measure that defines SOAEL that is applicable to all sources of noise in all situations.
- 3.3.3 Consequently, the SOAEL is likely to be different for different noise sources, for different receptors and at different times. It is for a project to identify relevant SOAELs taking account of the different sources of exposure and different receptors.
- 3.3.4 Where the noise level from the Proposed Development is between LOAEL and SOAEL, the NPSE states:

'... all reasonable steps should be taken to mitigate and minimise adverse effects on health and quality of life while also taking into account the guiding principles of sustainable development. This does not mean that such adverse effects cannot occur.'

- 3.3.5 Other factors, such as the number of dwellings affected and the magnitude of noise change, can result in impacts between LOAEL and SOAEL being reported as likely adverse effects.

3.4 Bury Unitary Development Plan

- 3.4.1 Policy EN7/2 of the Bury Unitary Development Plan seeks to avoid adverse effects of noise pollution from development which could lead to an unacceptable nuisance to nearby occupiers. It states that there may be opportunity to incorporate measures in development to reduce the impact of noise.

3.5 Bury Draft Local Plan

- 3.5.1 Policy LP-DM12:Amenity of the draft Bury Local Plan explains that the Council will ensure that new development would not lead to unacceptable adverse impacts on the amenity of the surrounding area or users and occupants of the development.
- 3.5.2 Included amongst the adverse impacts listed further on in the policy are pollution and general disturbance arising from noise and vibration, artificial light and opening hours.

3.6 Draft ProPG: Guidance for the Assessment and Management of Noise from Dog Kennels

- 3.6.1 The draft 'ProPG: Guidance for the Assessment and Management of Noise from Dog Kennels' document provides guidance for the assessment and management of noise from dog kennels affecting noise sensitive receptors. The guidance is intended to cover boarding kennels, breeding kennels, daycare facilities, training facilities, rescue kennels, farm/hunt kennels, and veterinary practices/scientific premises.
- 3.6.2 The document provides a literature review of multiple research and guidance documents and provides a typical $L_{eq,T}$ noise spectrum for a single dog barking at 10m distance:

Hz	31.5	63	125	250	500	1000	2000	4000	8000	L_{Aeq}
dB	42.9	37.7	35.1	48.3	62.5	63.0	55.5	43.4	30.6	65.2

Table 2: Unweighted Spectrum Distance corrected for 1 dog at 10m

- 3.6.3 Additionally, the document states a representative $L_{A_{fmax}}$ of 90dB at 10 metres.
- 3.6.4 The document proposes two methods for assessing the noise impact of dog vocalisations, the first by comparing the predicted L_{Aeq} levels against the representative L_{A90} background sound levels, and the second by considering the predicted $L_{A_{fmax}}$ in relation to sleep disturbances.

L_{Aeq} Levels Versus L_{A90} Background Sound Levels

- 3.6.5 The method involves adopting a BS 4142 style approach to calculate a 15-minute Dog Vocalisation Level (DVL) and comparing this DVL with the measured background L_{A90} sound level for the time period being assessed.
- 3.6.6 The DVL is calculated by taking the measured or predicted 15-minute L_{Aeq} noise level at the receptor point (including the on-time correction) and applying corrections for the acoustic features of the dog noise at the NSR. The acoustic features to be considered are:

"... • Impulsivity – a penalty of up to +9 dB for dog vocalisation that is highly perceptible at the NSR, reduced to +6 dB where the vocalisation is clearly perceptible, and +3 dB where it is just perceptible.

• Intermittency – a penalty of +3 dB for dog vocalisation that is readily distinctive at the receptor point. In this case, it is the intermittency that is being rated and not the overall audibility.

• Other sound characteristics - where it is none of the above but the dog vocalisation still has a distinctive character, up to 3 dB can be added as appropriate (for example this could be continuous pack howling for an extended period)..."

- 3.6.7 The guidance states that based on these corrections, a maximum penalty of +15dB could be applied, but this would only be applicable in the most extreme circumstances.
- 3.6.8 The proposed numerical criteria for the assessment process are summarised as follows:

"... • For daytime, it is considered that no significant impact would arise if the DVL did not exceed the background L_{A90} sound level by more than around +5 dB(A).

• For night-time, it is considered that no significant impact would arise if the DVL did not exceed the background L_{A90} sound level.

• For the evening period, the baseline environment and context at the NSRs should be considered, and either the +5 dB(A) criterion should be adopted for less sensitive areas..."

L_{AFmax} Method

- 3.6.9 As dog vocalisations at night can result in sleep disturbance and the DVL/ L_{A90} assessment method does not necessarily address this issue, it is recommended, that as part of a further consideration of the impact, predictions or measurements of L_{AFmax} from dog vocalisation (without on-time correction) should be assessed against WHO guidance.

- 3.6.10 WHO guidance for L_{Amax} applies to indoor sound levels, with reduced awakenings expected where maximum noise levels are ≤ 45 dB L_{AFmax} , 10 to 15 times per night. It assumes that partially open windows provide 10 to 15 dB attenuation, and thus the predicted or measured external noise levels from dog vocalisation need to be converted to internal levels, before comparisons with the 45 dB L_{AFmax} guidance. Therefore, assuming windows partially open, the guidance suggests adverse impact could occur if L_{AFmax} levels from dog vocalisation regularly exceed the 55 to 60 dB range.
- 3.6.11 Finally, the guidance states that it may be necessary to compare the dog vocalisation L_{AFmax} levels with the existing L_{AFmax} levels from other external sources with a 5dB difference being the maximum exceedance for a significant impact.

3.7 BS 4142:2014+A1:2019: 'Methods for Rating and Assessing Industrial and Commercial Sound'

- 3.7.1 BS 4142:2014+A1:2019 'Method for rating and assessing industrial and commercial sound' (BS 4142) is intended to be used to assess noise of an industrial and commercial nature, which includes sound from fixed installations comprising mechanical and electrical plant and equipment.
- 3.7.2 The procedure contained in BS 4142 for assessing environmental noise impact is to compare the measured or predicted noise level from the source in question, the Specific Sound Level immediately outside the noise sensitive premises, with the corresponding Background Sound Level. Where the noise contains attention attracting characteristics such as tonal, impulsive, and/or intermittent elements, it may be appropriate to apply a correction to the Specific Sound Level to obtain the Rating Level.
- 3.7.3 BS 4142 states that the significance of sound arising from an industrial and/or commercial nature depends upon both the margin by which the Rating Level of the specific sound source exceeds the Background Sound Level, and the context in which the sound occurs:
- ◆ Typically, the greater this difference, the greater the magnitude of the impact.
 - ◆ A difference of around +10dB or more is likely to be an indication of a significant adverse impact, depending on the context.
 - ◆ A difference of around +5dB is likely to be an indication of an adverse impact, depending on the context.
 - ◆ The lower the Rating Level is relative to the measured Background 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.
- 3.7.4 For the daytime, the assessment is carried out over a one-hour period, and over a 15-minute period at night. The daytime and nighttime periods are defined as occurring between 07:00 hours to 23:00 hours, and 23:00 hours to 07:00 hours, respectively.

4 Site Survey

4.1 Pre-existing Environmental Noise Climate

4.1.1 In order to quantify the baseline acoustic environment at a location representative of the noise sensitive receptors in the vicinity of the site, a continuous unattended noise survey was undertaken at a single monitoring location from approximately 12:00 hours on Thursday 16 July 2026 to approximately 12:00 hours on Monday 20 July 2026.

4.1.2 The monitoring location is as shown in [Figure 1](#) and described in [Table 3](#):

Measurement position	Description
MP1	Mast-mounted microphone sited in free field conditions, c. 18m north from the nearest noise sensitive receptor and c.2.5m from nearest façade of the proposed development. c.2.5m from local ground level.

Table 3: Summary of measurement positions

4.1.3 At time of installation and collection, it was noted that the underlying residual soundscape was dominated by road traffic noise from the adjacent Manchester Road. In lulls in the traffic noise from the existing plant installation associated with the current use of the site was clearly audible.

4.1.4 The noise survey was carried out using Type 1 Precision Grade noise monitoring equipment, and the complete measuring system was field calibrated immediately prior to and following the noise survey period. Full details of the noise monitoring systems are retained on file by Sol, including traceable calibration records; these are available for review if needed.

4.1.5 Weather conditions were deemed favourable for the noise survey, with average wind speeds remaining under 5m/s and dry ground conditions throughout the duration of the noise survey.

4.1.6 Notwithstanding, the microphone system was entirely weatherproofed and fitted with all-weather environmental windshields, and with a bird spike.

4.2 Noise Survey Results Summary

4.2.1 [Appendix B](#) provides detailed time-histories for the environmental noise levels recorded for the duration of the survey.

4.2.2 [Table 3](#) provides a basic summary of the typical overall, A-weighted noise levels as measured at MP1:

Monitoring Position	Daytime		Nighttime	
	Background Sound Level dB $L_{A90, 15 \text{ min}}$	10-15 th Highest Maximum Level dB L_{AFmax}	Background Sound Level dB $L_{A90, 15 \text{ min}}$	10-15 th Highest Maximum Level dB L_{AFmax}
MP1	41 - 56	-	37 - 55	71 - 74

Table 4: Summary of measured noise levels

4.2.3 [Figure 2](#) provides a histogram of the measured Background Sound Levels to assist with determining the representative Background Sound Level for the assessment.

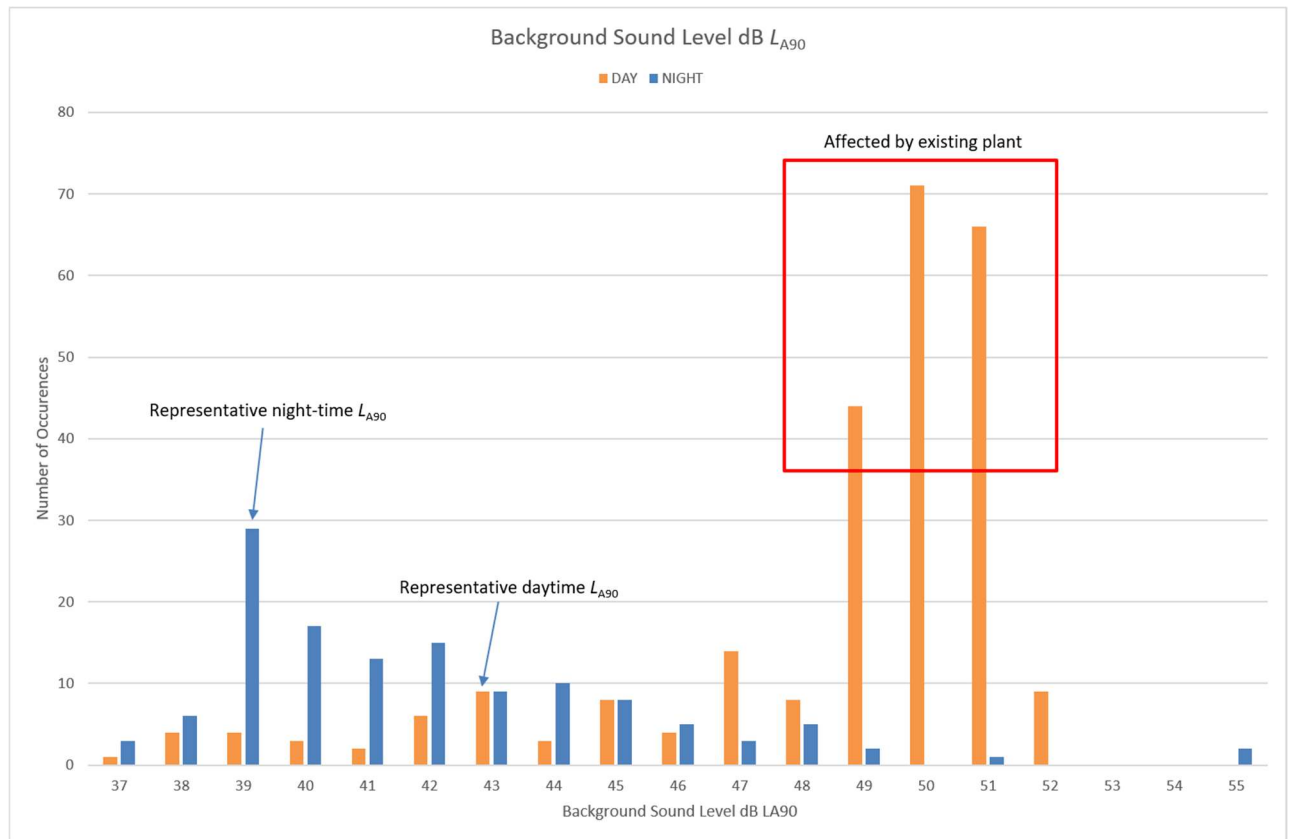


Figure 3: Histogram showing the measured Background Sound Levels (dB $L_{A90,15min}$)

4.2.4 Considering the above, the representative Background Sound Levels are taken as 43 dB $L_{A90,15min}$ for the daytime and 39 dB $L_{A90,15min}$ for the nighttime (as measured at MP1). These values will be used to inform the following assessment.

5 Environmental Noise Model

5.1 Methodology and Basis of 3D Environmental Noise Models

5.1.1 In order to predict the likely noise levels impinging on the surrounding noise sensitive receptors, proprietary 3D computer noise models were created using the DataKustik "CadnaA" noise mapping software. The following assumptions have been made when generating the noise model:

- ◆ The noise model was set up to apply the noise prediction methodology set out in BS ISO 9613-2:2024: '*Acoustics — Attenuation of sound during propagation outdoors, Part 2: Engineering method for the prediction of sound pressure levels outdoors*'.
- ◆ The model was set to include third order reflected noise from solid structures.
- ◆ Ground absorption, as defined in ISO 9613-2, has been taken into consideration. The base ground absorption for the model has been set to $G=0.0$ (hard ground). The ground absorption for large areas of soft ground has been set to $G=1.0$.
- ◆ The partially open windows of the dental suite and kennels have been modelled as area sources on the building façade. The sound power level of these sources has been calculated in accordance with ISO 12354-4 and assuming a 10dB loss through a partially open window.

5.1.2 **Figure 4** provides a three-dimensional visualisation of the noise model used to inform the noise impact assessment.

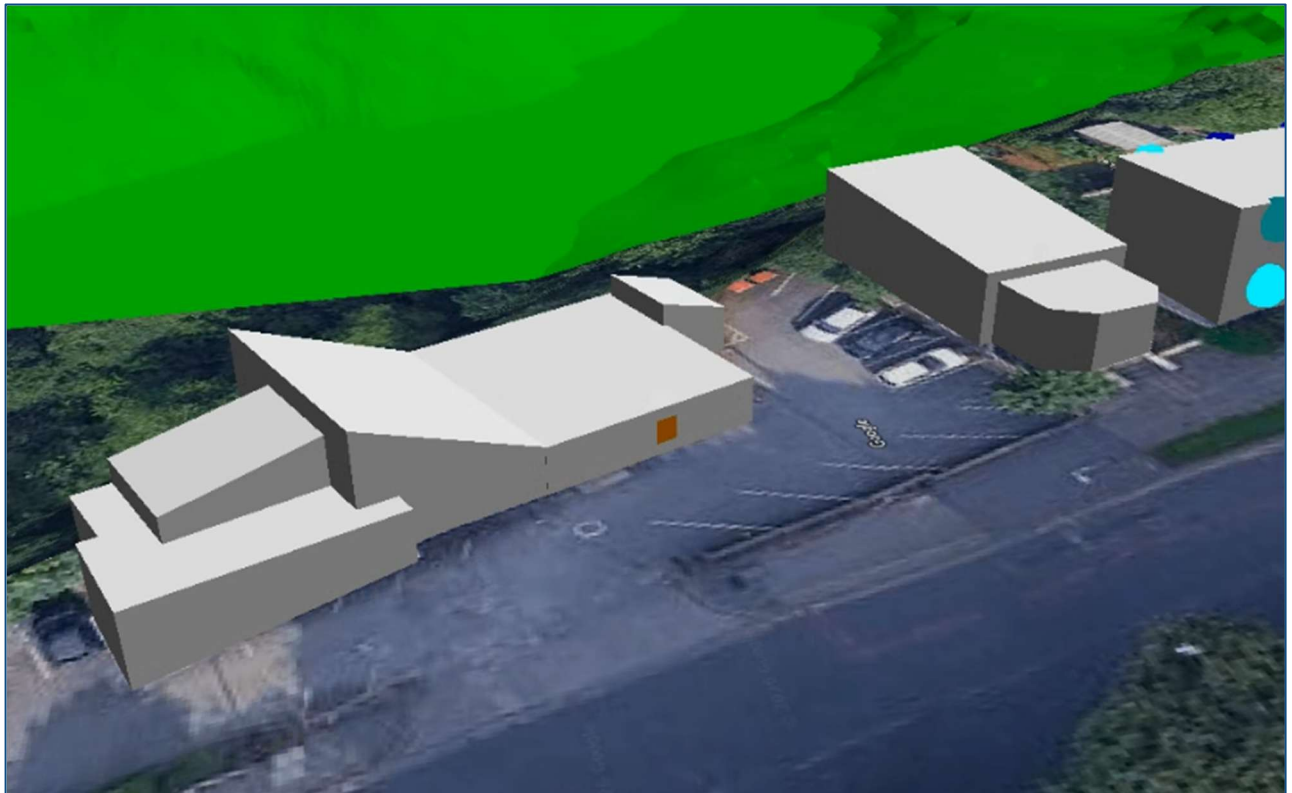


Figure 4: 3D view of the noise model of the proposed plant

6 Noise Impact Assessment

6.1 DVL/ L_{A90}

- 6.1.1 During the daytime it is assumed that the worst-case internal noise generation within rooms where windows may be partially open would comprise a single dog vocalising within the dental suite, and eight dogs (maximum capacity) vocalising within the kennels. During the night-time it is assumed that the dental suite will not be in use and therefore the worst-case internal noise generation within rooms where windows will be partially open would comprise two dogs vocalising within the kennels. It should however be noted that any dogs staying in the kennels overnight would be sedated following surgery and therefore very unlikely to generate any significant noise.
- 6.1.2 In-line with the ProPG guidance an on-time correction of 60% has been applied to account for the fact that not all dogs will be vocalising continuously and concurrently throughout the entire assessment period.
- 6.1.3 Given the relatively high noise levels at the site due to the proximity of Manchester Road, it has been considered appropriate to apply a +3dB correction for just perceptible impulsivity, and +3dB correction for intermittency.
- 6.1.4 Figure 5 and Figure 6 below shows the predicted DVL_{15min} during the daytime and night-time respectively.

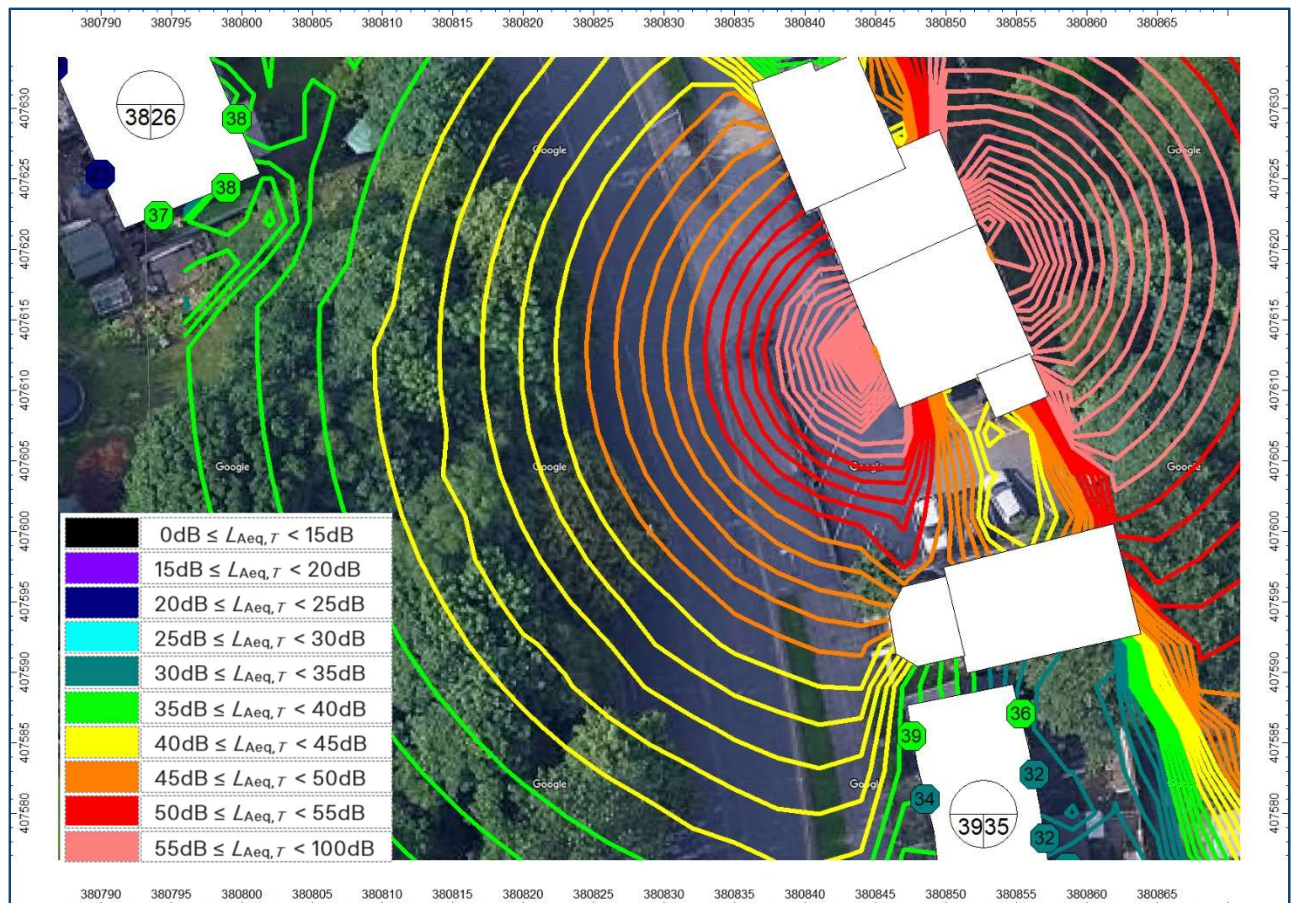


Figure 5: CadnaA Noise Map showing Predicted DVL_{15min} during the Daytime (07:00 – 23:00)

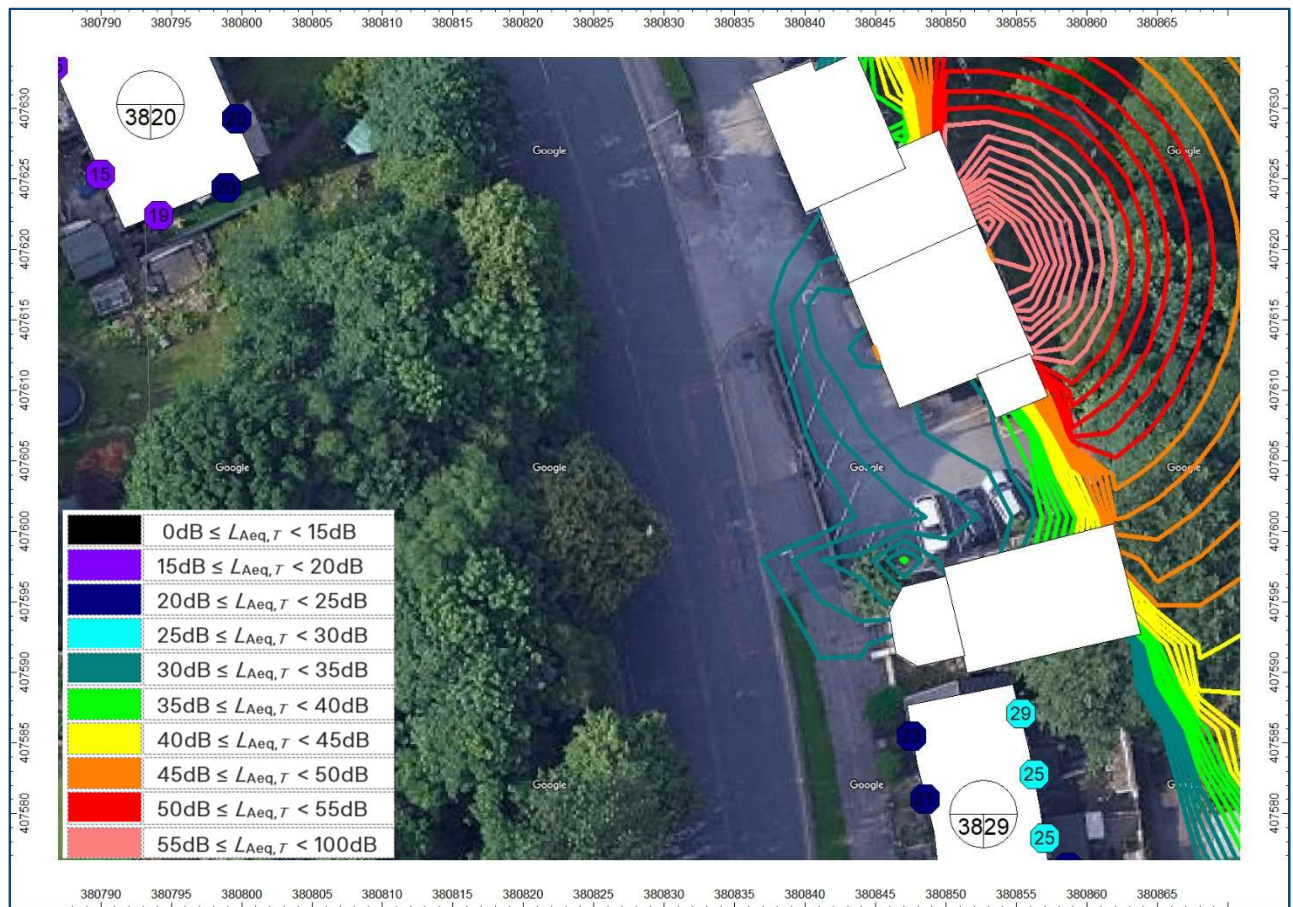


Figure 6: CadnaA Noise Map showing Predicted DVL_{15min} during the Night-time (23:00 – 07:00)

6.1.5 Table 5 presents a summary assessment of the predicted DVL_{15min} during the daytime and night-time in accordance with the ProPG methodology.

	Daytime (07:00hrs – 23:00hrs)	Nighttime (23:00hrs – 07:00hrs)	Comments
Predicted $L_{eq,15min}$ at worst affected receptor	39dB $L_{Aeq, 1hr}$	29dB $L_{Aeq, 15min}$	Includes on-time correction
Feature Corrections	+6	+6	Just audible impulsivity and intermittency
Predicted DVL _{15min} at worst affected receptor	45dB $L_{Aeq, 1hr}$	35dB $L_{Aeq, 15min}$	-
Background Sound Level	43dB $L_{A90, 15min}$	39dB $L_{A90, 15min}$	Representative Background Sound Level, as measured at MP1
Excess of rating level over Background Sound Level	+2dB	-4dB	
Initial Estimate	An indication of a sub-adverse impact during the daytime and night-time		

Table 5: ProPG Summary Assessment

6.1.6 As shown in Table 5 above, the predicted DVL_{15min} as arising from the proposed operation of the veterinary surgery at the worst affected noise sensitive receptors exceeds the typical background by up to +2dB during the daytime and does not exceed during the night-time. This corresponds to an indication of a sub-adverse impact in accordance with the ProPG guidance.

- 6.1.7 As with BS 4142, the methodology on which the ProPG guidance is based, this initial estimate of impact is subject to modification through the consideration of context. In this case, it should be noted that the assessment pessimistically assumes that the kennels are fully occupied by eight dogs during the daytime and two dogs during the night-time, that the dogs will be barking despite being sedated, and that the window of the kennel room will be partially open.
- 6.1.8 In practice it is expected both that the kennels associated with the proposed veterinary practice will not often be at maximum capacity, the dogs will be sedated post-op and that the window of the kennels will normally be closed when animals are present, during which cases it is expected that the resultant DVL would reduce and the impact in line with the draft ProPG guidance would fall further into the sub-adverse range.

6.2 L_{AFmax}

- 6.2.1 During the night-time it is assumed that the dental suite will not be in use and therefore the worst-case internal noise generation within rooms where windows will be partially open would comprise a single L_{AFmax} event from a dog barking within the kennels.
- 6.2.2 Figure 7 below shows the predicted L_{AFmax} noise level from a dog vocalising within the kennel room:

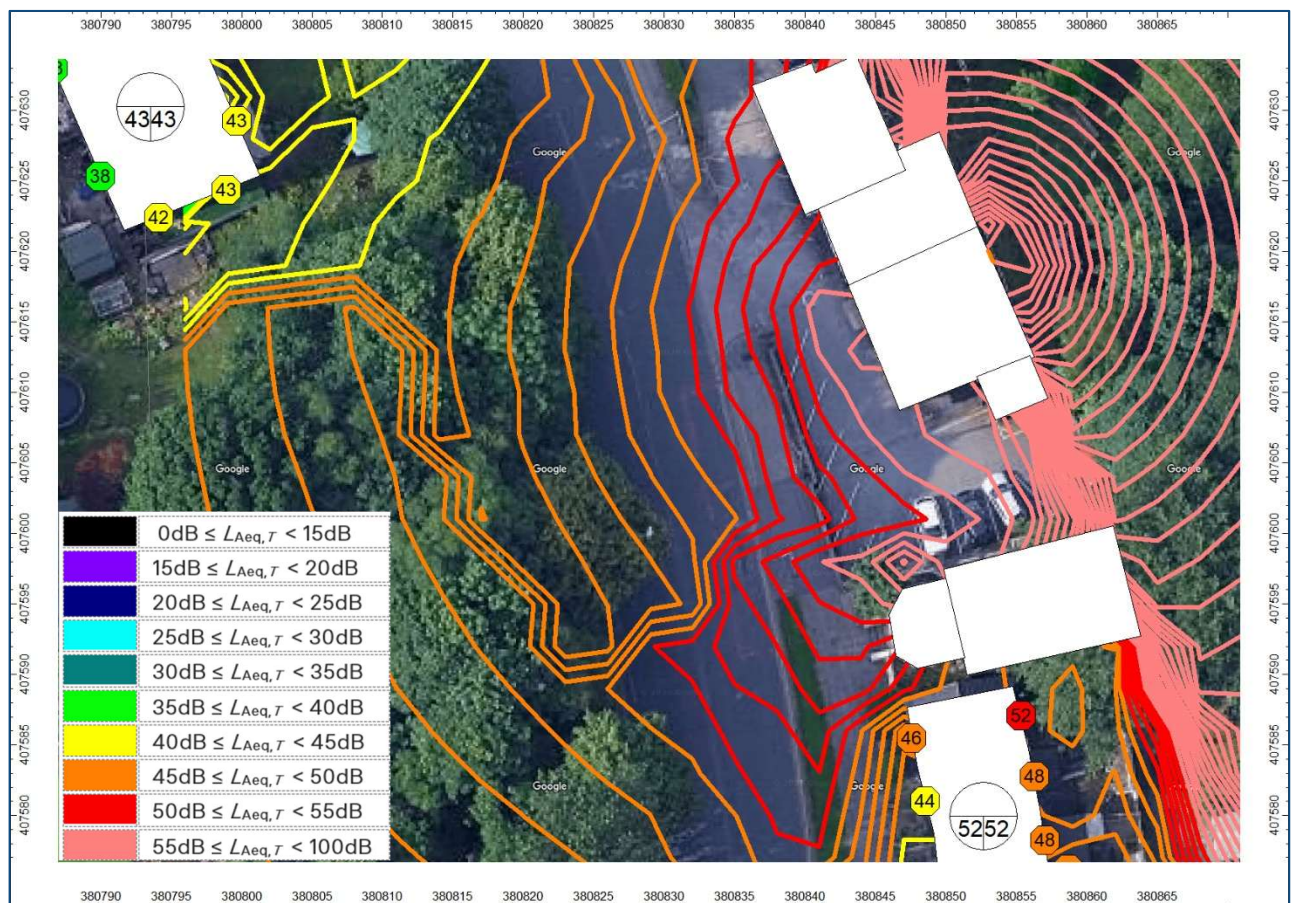


Figure 7: CadnaA Noise Map showing Predicted L_{AFmax} during the Night-time (23:00 – 07:00)

- 6.2.3 It can be seen from Figure 7 that the predicted L_{AFmax} at the worst affected noise sensitive receptor is 52dB, which is below the lower bound of the range above which the ProPG guidance suggests an adverse effect may be indicated.

- 6.2.4 In addition to this it is noted that the typical 10-15th highest L_{AFmax} events associated with road traffic were measured to be in excess of 70dB at MP1, which is significantly higher than the predicted L_{AFmax} associated with the proposed usage as a veterinary surgery.

7 Environmental Plant Noise Limits

- 7.1 In line with the anticipated requirements of Bury Council necessary to limit the total, aggregate environmental noise from all M&E plant, when operating simultaneously, to an ambient noise level (in $L_{Aeq,T}$ terms) equating to 5dB below the typical, pre-existing daytime or night-time background noise level at any residential property façade, in L_{A90} terms, in accordance with BS 4142: 2014.
- 7.2 Therefore, based on the results of the environmental noise study undertaken in July 2026, it is recommended that the total, aggregate environmental noise from all M&E plant at a distance of 1 metre externally from any residential window façade must be controlled to not exceed the rating noise levels ($L_{Ar, Tr}$) presented in Table 6.

Zone	Maximum Permissible Rating Level Limit 1m from nearest residential façade dB $L_{Aeq,T}$	
	Daytime (07:00 – 23:00 hrs)	Nighttime (23:00 – 07:00 hrs)
All	38	34

Table 6: Maximum permissible Rating Level Limit for M&E plant noise

- 7.3 The values in the table above were derived from the histogram plot which can be found in Figure 3. Statistical analysis of the data was undertaken to determine a representative background noise level at the site.
- 7.4 It must also be noted that the M&E plant noise limits identified above are applicable to all plant serving all areas of the development, when operating simultaneously. The allowable individual noise contribution from all plant items and atmospheric terminations such as louvres and cowls must be determined based on these overall noise limits - and consequently will be lower.

8 Conclusion

- 8.1 It is proposed to convert the existing Fish and Chip restaurant (Class E(b)) and takeaway (Sui Generis) at 825 Manchester Road, Bury, to form a new veterinary practice (Class E(e)).
- 8.2 The proposals comprise internal reconfiguration and minor external works with potential installation of new fixed building services plant.
- 8.3 It is anticipated that in addition to any noise associated with new external plant the primary noise output of the proposed veterinary practice will be associated with animals breaking out from the internal examination and holding spaces.
- 8.4 An assessment of worst-case noise breakout through partially opened windows has been undertaken in line with the draft '*ProPG: Guidance for the Assessment and Management of Noise from Dog Kennels*'. The assessment demonstrates that the anticipated worst-case scenario of eight dogs occupying the kennels during the daytime, and two dogs occupying the kennels during the night-time with the window to the kennels partially open is expected to result in a 2dB exceedance of the representative background level during the daytime and no exceedance during the night-time at the nearest noise sensitive receptor. In line with the draft ProPG guidance this is considered to be an indication of a sub-adverse impact.
- 8.5 Further assessment of the anticipated L_{AFmax} noise levels during the night-time shows that the predicted L_{AFmax} noise levels at the nearest noise sensitive receptor associated with dog vocalisation are below the level at which they are expected to give rise to a sleep disturbance and are significantly lower than the L_{AFmax} noise levels measured at MP1 associated with other environmental sources, namely road traffic from Manchester Road.
- 8.6 It should be also noted that in practice the anticipated impacts of the proposed usage will be even less due to windows being closed and animals within the kennels being sedated whilst recovering from operations.
- 8.7 Maximum permissible Rating Level Limits for any new M&E plant have also been provided as based on the results of the environmental noise survey and anticipated requirements of Bury Council.
- 8.8 On the basis of the assessments presented herein it is therefore considered that the risk of adverse noise impact to nearby residents associated with the proposed change of use to a veterinary practice is low and planning permission should not be refused on noise grounds.

APPENDIX A

Glossary of Acoustic Terms

Term	Abbreviation	Description
Decibel	dB	A scale for comparing the ratios of two quantities, including sound pressure and sound power.
A-weighting	dB(A)	The unit of sound level, weighted according to the A-scale, which takes into account the change in sensitivity of the human ear at varying frequencies.
Sound Pressure Level	L_{pA}	A measure of the sound pressure at a particular location. Typically expressed in dB(A) referenced to 2×10^{-5} Pascals.
Equivalent Continuous Sound Level	$L_{Aeq,T}$	The steady level of sound over a prescribed period of time which would contain the same total sound energy as the actual fluctuating noise under consideration in the same period of time.
Statistical Sound Levels	L_{A10} and L_{A90}	The level of noise exceeded for a percentage of the time period being sampled, namely 10% or 90% respectively.
Background Sound Level	$L_{A90,T}$	The A-weighted sound pressure level of the residual noise at the assessment position that is exceeded for 90% of the time period being sampled.
Maximum Sound Level	L_{Amax}	The maximum sound or noise level determined with instrumentation set to either a fast time weighting, L_{AFmax} , or a slow time weighting, L_{Asmax} , as occurring during the time period being sampled.
Sound Power Level	L_{WA}	A measure of the total sound energy radiated from a source. Like sound pressure levels, this is also expressed in dB(A) terms, but it is referenced to 1×10^{-12} W.
Broadband		Sound sampled over a wide range of frequencies.
Narrow band		Sound sampled over a specific, restricted frequency range. Used to ascertain the amplitude and significant of individual, audible tones, and to assist in identifying particular sources of noise within a complex, multi-source soundscape environment.
Ambient Sound	$L_{eq,T}$	Totally encompassing sound in a given situation at a given time, usually composed of sound from many sources, both near and far.
Specific Sound Level	$L_{eq,T}$	The Equivalent Continuous A-Weighted Sound Level at an assessment position produced by a specific sound over a given reference time interval, T_r
Rating Level	L_{Ar,T_r}	The Specific Sound Level plus any adjustment for the acoustic characteristic features of the noise (e.g. intermittency, tones etc.).
Residual Noise	$L_{Aeq,T}$	The ambient sound remaining at given position in a given situation, when the specific sound source is suppressed to such an extent that it no longer contributes to the ambient sound.
Sound Reduction Index	<i>SRI</i>	The reduction in sound energy when transmitted through a panel or similar planar element, typically used in relation to single octave or one-third octave frequency band values.
Weighted Sound Reduction Index	R_w	The Sound Reduction Index expressed as a single figure, as expressed against a reference curve.
Dynamic Insertion Loss	<i>DIL</i>	Reduction in acoustic energy resulting from the insertion of a noise control element (e.g. an attenuator, acoustic enclosure etc.).
Free Field		Noise measuring location that is free from the presence of sound reflecting objects (except the ground), usually taken to mean being at least 3.5 metres distance from reflective surface(s) or greater.

APPENDIX B

Noise Survey Details

LOCATION

825 Manchester Road, Bury, BL9 9TP

DATES AND TIMES

12:00 hours on Thursday 16 July to 12:00 hours on Monday 20 July 2026.

WEATHER CONDITIONS

Weather conditions were understood to be dry with light winds and considered to be suitable for environmental noise measurements.

PERSONNEL

Joe Sinker – Sol Acoustics Ltd

INSTRUMENTATION

01dB Cube Sound Level Meter (serial no. 12070)

01dB Pre22 Microphone Preamplifier (serial no. 2426115)

Gras 40CD Microphone Capsule (serial no. 625900)

Cirrus CR:515 Sound Calibrator (serial no. 105286)

METHODOLOGY

Before and after the measurements the noise monitoring equipment was calibrated to an accuracy of ± 0.4 dB using the Cirrus CR:515 Sound Calibrator. The calibrator produces a sound pressure level of 94 dB re 2×10^{-5} Pa @ 1 kHz.

MEASUREMENT RESULTS

Graph B1 summarises the broadband A-weighted results obtained during the survey.

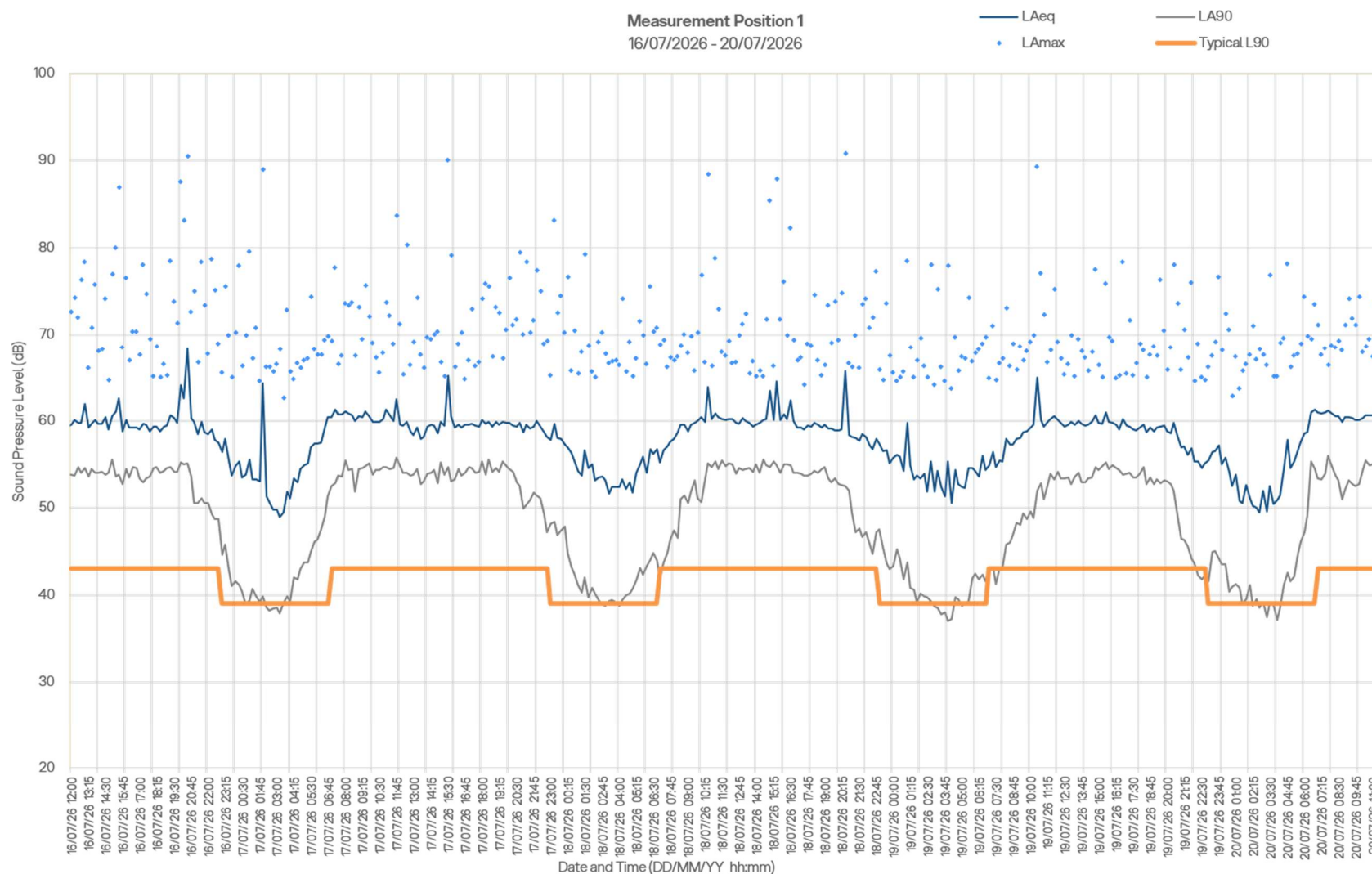


Figure B1: Time-history of measured sound pressure levels at Measurement Position 1 (MP1)