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121-131 BELL LANE, BURY, GREATER MANCHESTER

NOISE EXPOSURE ASSESSMENT

Report **16917-NEA-01**

Prepared on 29 September 2021

Issued For
Neil Pike Architects
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Executive Summary

This noise exposure assessment has been undertaken so external building fabric elements can be specified in order to meet appropriate internal noise criteria at 121-131 Bell Lane, Bury.

The assessment adheres to the Local Authority requirements, the principles provided by the *National Planning Policy Framework: 2019* (NPPF) and internal noise criteria stated within BS 8233: 2014 '*Guidance on sound insulation and noise reduction for buildings*'.

The Institute of Acoustics' *Professional Guidance on Planning & Noise: 2017* (ProPG) recommended approach for determining site risk due to environmental noise has also been adopted.

The site currently comprises an unused commercial building. Proposals include the demolition of the existing structure and construction of a new six storey building consisting of parking and a retail premise at ground floor, and 41 residential units across five floors above.

A noise survey has been undertaken as detailed in the report, in order to establish the prevailing environmental noise levels at the site.

A subsequent detailed analysis has been carried out of road traffic noise intrusion through the external building fabric. Sound insulation performance specifications have been proposed for glazing and trickle ventilators.

The assessment has demonstrated that appropriate internal noise levels should be achievable with the installation of high performing glazing systems and acoustic trickle ventilators at façades overlooking Bell Lane, with a nominal glazing system and standard trickle ventilators at northern facing façades.

It is essential that certificated performances should be sought from the manufacturers of the proposed glazing and trickle ventilators.

This report is designed to be suitable to discharge typical noise planning conditions, as per our original scope of work. The report should not be relied upon for further reasons, such as the detailed design of mitigation measures.

Clement Acoustics has used all reasonable skill and professional judgement when preparing this report. The report relies on the information as provided to us at the time of writing and the assumptions as made in our assessment. This report contains confidential information and should not be disclosed to third parties.

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16917-SP1 & SP2	Indicative Site Plans
16917-TH1 & TH2	Environmental Noise Time Histories
Appendix A	Glossary of Acoustic Terminology
Appendix B	ProPG Initial Site Risk Assessment Guidance

Document Revision	Date of Revision	Reasons for Revision	Revision By
0	29/09/2021	First Issue	Jamie Newton AMIOA

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Clement Acoustics has been commissioned by Neil Pike Architects to assess the suitability of the site at 121-131 Bell Lane, Bury for residential development.

Proposals are to demolish the existing structure and construct a new six storey building consisting of parking and a retail premises at ground floor, and 41 residential units across five floors above.

This report presents the results of environmental noise surveys undertaken in order to measure prevailing background levels and details the proposed internal noise level criteria.

Full details of necessary mitigation measures in order to meet the proposed criteria are also provided.

2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

The proposed development site is currently unused, with plans to comprise 41 residential units. The site is in a mixed residential and commercial area facing on to Bell Lane, a street largely populated by residential houses and commercial retail premises. The site is bound by a packaging and labelling business to the north, Chesham Crescent to the east, Bell Lane to the south and a car dealership to the west.

At the time of the survey, the background noise climate was dominated by road traffic noise from Bell Lane.

3.0 ARCHITECTURAL ASSUMPTIONS

3.1 Drawings

The following Neil Pike Architects drawings have been used in our assessment:

- PL K987/02 – 04 (floor plans)
- PL K987/05 - 06 (Elevations)

3.2 Room Volume and Window Dimensions

Based on the above drawings we have based our calculations on the following worst case living room and bedroom and window dimensions.

- Living Room
 - Room Volume: 78 m³
 - Window Area: 18 m²
- Bedroom
 - Room Volume: 28 m³
 - Window Area: 10 m²

3.3 Room Finishes

Our assessment assumes that bedrooms and living rooms will contain typical amounts of soft furnishings, including sofas, chairs, beds and curtains.

4.0 CRITERIA

4.1 National Planning Policy Framework: 2019 (NPPF)

The NPPF, which was first published in 2012 with the latest revision in 2019, outlines the Government's environmental, economic and social policies for England. The NPPF aims to enable local authorities to produce their own distinctive local and neighbourhood plans, which should be applied in order to meet the needs and priorities of their communities.

Paragraph 180 of The *Ground Conditions and Pollution* section of the NPPF relates specifically to noise stating that:

'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 impacts 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...'

4.2 BS 8233: 2014 Internal Noise Criteria

BS 8233: 2014: 'Guidance on sound insulation and noise reduction for buildings' describes recommended acceptable internal noise levels for residential spaces during daytime and night-time hours. These levels are shown in Table 4.1.

Activity	Location	Design range $L_{eq,T}$	
		Daytime (07:00-23:00)	Night-time (23:00-07:00)
Resting	Living Room	35 dB(A)	-
Dining	Dining Room/Area	40 dB(A)	-
Sleeping	Bedroom	35 dB(A)	30 dB(A)

Table 4.1: BS 8233: 2014 recommended internal background noise levels

4.3 World Health Organisation Guidelines

The World Health Organisation (WHO) document on 'Guidelines for Community Noise' 1999 states the internal noise level guidelines as summarised in Table 4.2.

Specific Environment	Critical Health Effects	$L_{eq,T}$	$L_{max, F}$
Dwelling, Indoors	Speech Intelligibility and moderate annoyance, daytime and evening	35 dB(A)	-
Inside Bedrooms	Sleep disturbance, night-time	30 dB(A)	45 dB(A)

Table 4.2: WHO Internal noise level guidelines

The document also states 'For a good sleep, it is believed that indoor sound pressure levels should not exceed approximately 45dBA L_{max} more than 10-15 times per night, (Vallet & Varnet 1991).'

4.4 External Noise Criteria

The guidance of BS 8233: 2014, with regards to external amenity spaces, is as follows:

"For traditional external areas that are used for amenity space, such as gardens and patios, it is desirable that the external noise level does not exceed 50 dB $L_{Aeq,T}$, with an upper guideline value of 55 dB $L_{Aeq,T}$ which would be acceptable in noisier environments. However, it is also recognized that these guideline values are not achievable in all circumstances where development might be desirable.

In higher noise areas, such as city centres or urban areas adjoining the strategic transport network, a compromise between elevated noise levels and other factors, such as the convenience of living in these locations or making efficient use of land resources to ensure development needs can be met, might be warranted. In such a situation, development should be designed to achieve the lowest practicable levels in these external amenity spaces, but should not be prohibited."

The site is in an area that would be considered urban. We would therefore recommend the guidance upper guideline value of $L_{Aeq,T}$ 55 dB(A) would be an appropriate target although exceedance of this may also be acceptable where unavoidable.

4.5 Proposed Noise Level Criteria

On the basis of Sections 4.1 to 4.3 above, Table 4.3 presents our proposed minimum design targets to be achieved in the worst affected dwellings.

Location	Period	Design Target	
		$L_{eq,T}$	$L_{max,F}$
Living Rooms	Daytime (07:00-23:00 hours)	35 dB(A)	-
Bedrooms	Night-time (23:00-07:00 hours)	30 dB(A)	45 dB(A)*
External Amenity	24 Hours	55 dB(A)	-

Table 4.3: Proposed noise level criteria

***Please note that this is not an absolute limit, however, $L_{max,F}$ 45 dB(A) should not be regularly exceeded.**

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

4.6 Professional Guidance on Planning & Noise (ProPG)

The Institute of Acoustics' *Planning & Noise: Professional Practice Guidance on Planning and Noise: New Residential Development: 2017* (the ProPG) provides a recommended approach for dealing with noise within the planning process, specifically in relation to new residential developments.

The ProPG follows 2-stage risk assessment approach. The two stages are as follows:

- Stage 1 - an initial assessment where external noise is rated against the risk of adverse effect; and
- Stage 2 – consideration of key elements to determine the suitability of the site for a residential dwelling.

The results of the initial Site noise risk assessment will determine the appropriate risk of developing the site and therefore how appropriate it is from a noise perspective.

Appendix B presents the Initial Site Risk assessment as presented in ProPG.

Stage 2 attempts to determine that good acoustic design principals have been incorporated into the design so that suitable internal noise levels can be achieved in habitable rooms and that suitable external noise levels can be achieved in outdoor amenity space.

4.7 Guidance on Ventilation

Guidance on ventilation and associated acoustic considerations is given in Acoustic Ventilation and Overheating – Residential Design Guide [AVO] issued jointly by the Association of Noise Consultants and the Institute of Acoustics.

In this guide, the need for ventilation (as falls under the requirements of Approved Document F [ADF] are covered in three main requirements as follows:

- Whole Dwelling Ventilation
 - General ventilation – continuous ventilation of rooms or spaces at a relatively low rate
- Extract Ventilation
 - Removal of air from a space or spaces (typically stale air from bathrooms or kitchens) to outside
- Purge Ventilation
 - Manually controlled removal of air at a high rate to eliminate fumes and odours, e.g. during painting and decorating or from burnt food. May be provided by natural or mechanical means.

Four main template systems for providing each of the above ADF ventilation requirements are summarised in the AVO guide as shown in Table 4.4.

Ventilation System	Method of Whole Dwelling Ventilation	Method of Extract Ventilation	Method of Purge Ventilation
System 1 [Background ventilators and intermittent extract fans]	Background ventilators (trickle vents)	Intermittent extract fans	Typically provided by opening windows
System 2 [Passive Stack]	Background ventilators (trickle vents) & passive stack	Continuous via passive stack	Typically provided by opening windows
System 3 [Continuous Mechanical Extract (MEV)]	Continuous mechanical extract (low rate), trickle vents provide fresh air	Continuous mechanical extract (high rate), trickle vents provide fresh air	Typically provided by opening windows
System 4 [Continuously mechanical supply and extract with heat recovery (MVHR)]	Continuous mechanical supply and extract (low rate)	Continuous mechanical supply and extract (high rate)	Typically provided by opening windows

Table 4.4: Summary of template systems for ADF ventilation requirements

Where possible, natural forms of ventilation are typically preferred. However, in high noise areas, it may be necessary to recommend System 4, in order to minimise penetrations through the external building façade, which weaken the overall sound reduction performance.

Ventilation requirements will be assessed with consideration to the above systems.

5.0 ENVIRONMENTAL NOISE SURVEY

5.1 Unattended Noise Survey Procedure

Measurements were undertaken at two positions as shown on indicative site drawing 16917-SP1. The choice of these positions was based both on accessibility and on collecting representative noise data in relation to the identified significant noise sources.

The surroundings and position used for each monitoring location are described in Table 5.1.

Position No.	Description
1	The microphone was mounted on a 1 st storey window roof at the front of the building. The microphone was positioned less than 1 m in front of the window. ^[1]
2	The microphone was mounted on a tripod at the back of the building of the building. The microphone was positioned 1 m in front of the wall. ^[1]

Table 5.1: Description of unattended monitoring locations

Note [1]: The position was not considered to be free-field according to guidance found in BS 8233: 2014, and a correction for reflections has therefore been applied. Based on the presence of the reflective surface and the nature of surrounding noise sources, a correction for reflections of 3 dB has been applied, in line with the recommendations of the standard.

Continuous automated monitoring was undertaken for the duration of the survey between 12:15 on 10 September 2021 and 12:30 on 13 September 2021.

The measurement procedure generally complied with BS 7445: 1991: *'Description and measurement of environmental noise, Part 2- Acquisition of data pertinent to land use'*.

5.2 Weather Conditions

At the time of set-up and collection of the monitoring equipment, the weather conditions were dry with light winds. It is understood that the weather conditions during the unattended survey were generally dry with occasionally light showers

It is considered that the weather conditions did not significantly adversely affect the measurements and are therefore considered suitable for the measurement of environmental noise.

5.3 Equipment

The equipment calibration was verified, by means of a field verification check, before and after use and no abnormalities were observed.

The equipment used was as follows.

- 1 No. Svantek Type 957 Class 1 Sound Level Meter
- 1 No. Svantek Type 977 Class 1 Sound Level Meter
- Norsonic Type 1251 Class 1 Calibrator

6.0 RESULTS

6.1 Environmental 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 Figures 16917-TH1 and 16917-TH2. A summary of the measured noise levels is presented in Table 6.1.

Period	Ambient Noise Level	Typical Maximum Noise Level
	$L_{eq,T}$	$L_{Fmax, 5min}$
POSITION 1		
Daytime [07:00 - 23:00]	68 dB(A)	-
Night-time [23:00 - 07:00]	62 dB(A)	79 dB(A)
POSITION 2		
Daytime [07:00 - 23:00]	50 dB(A)	-
Night-time [23:00 - 07:00]	45 dB(A)	62 dB(A)

Table 6.1: Site noise levels for daytime and night time

The levels presented in Table 6.1 are as expected considering the site location adjacent to a busy road. Provided adequate mitigation measures are put in place during the design and construction phase of the development, recommended internal noise levels can be achieved. Outline mitigation measures are described in Section 8.0 of this report.

Maximum noise levels shown in Table 6.1 are deemed to be 'not regularly exceeded' as required for maximum internal noise level specification purposes.

7.0 PROPG INITIAL SITE RISK ASSESSMENT

The environmental noise survey has determined the onsite noise levels. Table 6.1 shows the calculated day and Night-time noise levels to be used in the noise assessment.

With reference to the ProPG risk assessment guidance presented in Appendix B, Table 7.1 shows the identified risk level of this site.

Period	Measured Noise Level		ProPG Noise Risk	ProPG Action Guidelines
	$L_{eq, T}$			
POSITION 1				
Daytime [07:00 - 23:00]	68 dB(A)		Medium	See Note [3]
Night-time [23:00 - 07:00]	62 dB(A)		Medium to High	See Note [3] and [4]
POSITION 2				
Daytime [07:00 - 23:00]	50 dB(A)		Negligible	See Note [1]
Night-time [23:00 - 07:00]	45 dB(A)		Low	See Note [2]

Table 7.1: ProPG initial site risk assessment

Note [1]: Negligible – ‘No adverse effect. These noise levels indicate that the development site is likely to be acceptable from a noise perspective, and the application need not normally be delayed on noise grounds.’

Note [2]: Low – ‘At low noise levels, the site is likely to be acceptable from a noise perspective provided that a good acoustic design process is followed and is demonstrated in an Acoustic Design Statement (ADS) which confirms how the adverse impacts of noise will be mitigated and minimised in the finished development.’

Note [3]: Medium – ‘As noise levels increase, the site is likely to be less suitable from a noise perspective and any subsequent application may be refused unless a good acoustic design process is followed and is demonstrated in an ADS which confirms how the adverse impacts of noise will be mitigated and minimised, and which clearly demonstrates that a significant adverse noise impact will be avoided in the finished development.’

Note [4]: High – ‘High noise levels indicate that there is an increased risk that development may be refused on noise grounds. This risk may be reduced by following a good acoustic design process that is demonstrated in a detailed ADS. Applicants are strongly advised to seek expert advice.’

In consideration of the above, we would therefore recommend that assessing the site according to the guidance of British Standard 8233: 2014 will demonstrate that the impacts of noise can be suitably mitigated to avoid an adverse impact.

Provided adequate mitigation measures are put in place during the design and construction phase of the development, recommended internal noise levels can be achieved. Outline mitigation measures are described in Section 8.0 of this report.

8.0 NOISE EXPOSURE ASSESSMENT

8.1 External Building Fabric - Non Glazed Elements

It is currently assumed that the non-glazed external building fabric elements of the proposed development would be comprised of masonry. This would contribute towards a significant reduction of ambient noise levels in combination with a good quality window configuration, as shown in Section 8.2.

All non-glazed elements of the building facades should be designed to provide a sound reduction performance of at least the figures shown in Table 8.1 when tested in accordance with BS EN ISO 140-3: 1995.

Element	Octave band centre frequency SRI, dB					
	125	250	500	1k	2k	4k
Non glazed element SRI	41	43	48	50	55	55

Table 8.1: Minimum required sound reduction performance from non-glazed elements

8.2 External Building Fabric - Specification of Glazed Units

Sound reduction performance calculations have been undertaken in order to specify the minimum performance required from glazed elements in order to achieve recommended internal noise levels shown in Table 4.3. This specification therefore presents the most robust assessment, for BS 8233: 2014 criteria for internal noise levels in a bedroom at all affected facades.

The minimum sound reduction index (SRI) value required for all glazed elements to be installed is shown in Table 8.2. **The performance is specified for the whole window unit, including the frame and other design features.**

Type	Façade	Minimum Sound Reduction Index (dB) at Octave Band Centre Frequency (Hz)					
		125	250	500	1k	2k	4k
A	South, East and West	30	30	39	44	48	51
B	North	20	19	29	38	34	45

Table 8.2: Required glazing performance

Where non-vision spandrel panels are proposed, they should provide sound reduction performance at least equal to that required of the glazing in order to maintain the acoustic integrity of the external building fabric.

The attached site plan indicates 16917-SP2 indicates the location of the proposed glazing types.

It is essential that prospective glazing system suppliers can demonstrate compliance with the acoustic performance detailed in our specification rather than simply offering a generic glazing configuration. The complete glazing system should achieve the performance requirements stated in Table 8.2 when tested in accordance with BS EN 10140-2: 2010.

It is essential that the performance presented in Table 8.2 is met. However, the following typical configurations would be expected to meet the required levels of sound insulation.

- Type A: 9 mm Laminated Glass / 16 mm Gap / 10 mm Laminated Glass – R_w 42 dB
- Type B: 6 mm Glass / 16 mm Gap / 6 mm Glass – R_w 31 dB

N.B. Type B is nominal glazing configurations; however, Type A is a high performance glazing system.

Please note that the above guidance only considers acoustic performance. Other disciplines, which consider thermal, safety, durability etc. should be consulted to ensure suitability.

8.3 External Building Fabric - Specification of Trickle Ventilators

It is understood the proposal on this site it to use System 1 ventilation as summarised in Table 4.4.

In order to comply with Building Regulations (Part F), fresh air ventilation to habitable rooms is required via trickle ventilators.

The trickle ventilators should comply with the minimum octave band normalised weighted level differences stated in Table 8.3.

Type	Façade	Minimum $D_{n,e}$ Values (dB) at Octave Band Centre Frequency (Hz)					
		125	250	500	1k	2k	4k
A	South, East and West	32	33	42	45	52	56
B	North	31	30	30	34	28	30

Table 8.3: Required trickle ventilator performance

It should be ensured that all mechanical extract ventilation is designed to not exceed the internal noise criteria stated in Table 4.3.

N.B. Type B should be achievable with standard units; however, Type A performance may call for an acoustic trickle ventilator.

8.4 Flanking Transmission

The complete system must be tested for flanking transmission in accordance with BS BS EN ISO 10848-2: 2017 and rated in accordance with BS EN ISO 717-1: 2013.

The system should provide a weighted normalised flanking level difference via the external façade of at least:

- Vertical flanking separating: $D_{nF,w} + C_{tr}$ 55 dB
- Horizontal flanking separating: $D_{nF,w} + C_{tr}$ 55 dB

It is recommended that party floors are sealed to two separate transoms and party walls sealed to two separate mullions, in order to suitably control flanking transmission.

9.0 ASSESSMENT OF EXTERNAL AMENITY SPACE

As shown in Section 4.5, the proposed design target for external amenity space is to target noise levels that do not exceed L_{Aeq} 55 dB(A).

Comparing the measured daytime ambient noise levels with this upper design range indicates that balconies / terraces could experience ambient noise levels that exceed this requirement, however this may be considered acceptable when considering the central urban location of the development site.

BS 8233 states the following with regards to noise levels on balconies and terraces:

“Other locations, such as balconies, roof gardens and terraces, are also important in residential buildings where normal external amenity space might be limited or not available, i.e. in flats, apartment blocks, etc. In these locations, specification of noise limits is not necessarily appropriate.”

BS 8233 also states the following with regards to higher noise areas:

“In higher noise areas, such as city centres or urban areas adjoining the strategic transport network, a compromise between elevated noise levels and other factors, such as the convenience of living in these locations or making efficient use of land resources to ensure development needs can be met, might be warranted.”

Furthermore, ProPG states the following with regards to achieving the desired noise levels:

“These guideline values may not be achievable in all circumstances where development might be desirable. In such a situation, development should be designed to achieve the lowest practicable noise levels in these external amenity spaces.”

We would therefore recommend that, although the target noise levels for external amenity spaces are not expected to be met, the location of the site dictates that this should not be a determining factor.

10.0 CONCLUSION

An environmental noise survey has been undertaken at 121-131 Bell Lane, Bury in order to measure ambient noise levels in the area.

Measured noise levels have allowed an assessment of the level of exposure to noise of the proposed development site to be made.

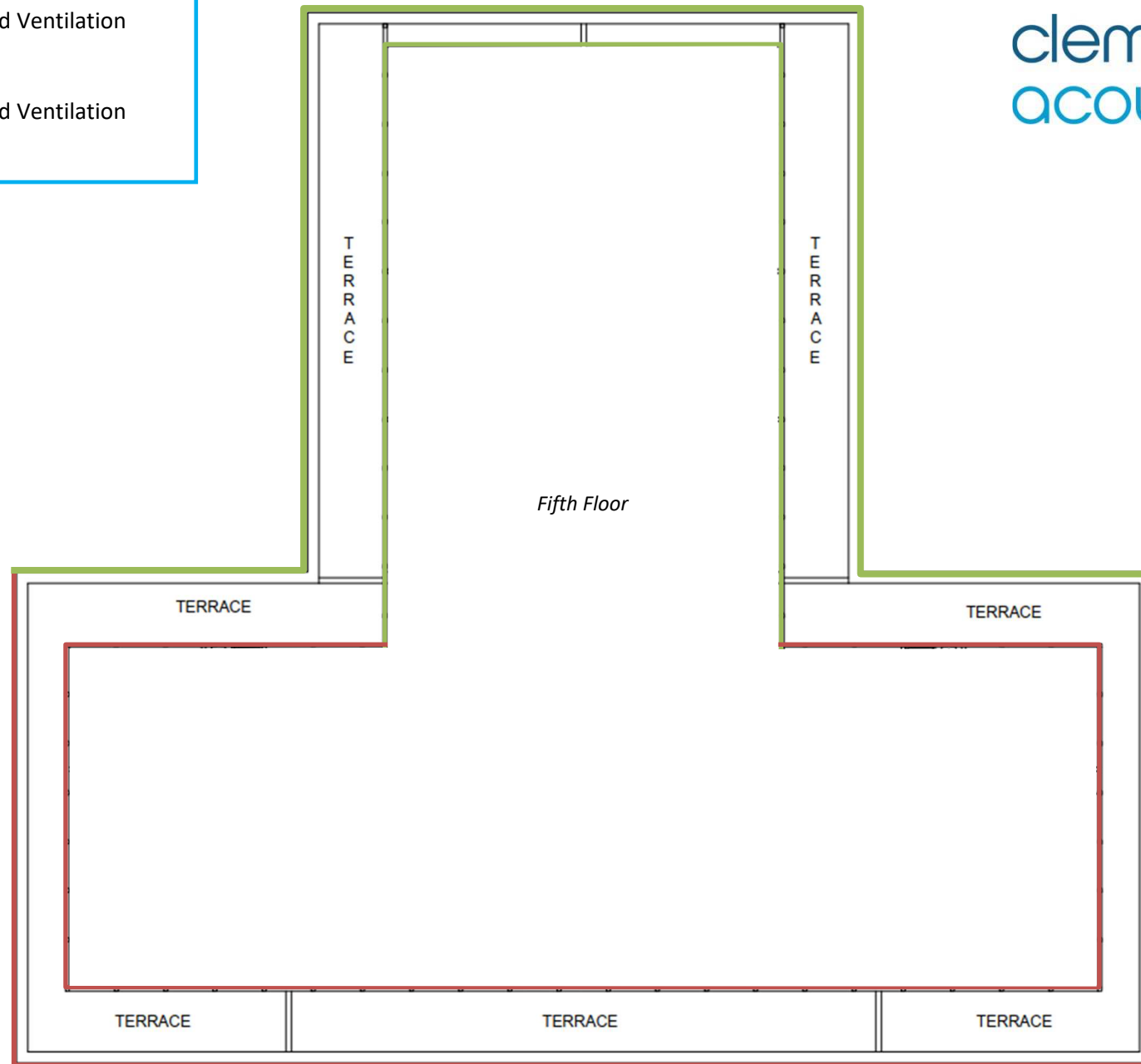
Outline mitigation measures, including a glazing specification and the use of appropriate ventilation have been recommended and should be sufficient to achieve recommended internal noise levels for the proposed development according to BS 8233: 2014 and WHO.

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Approved	Duncan Martin Director BSc (Hons) MIOA		29 September 2021



 Noise Survey Position

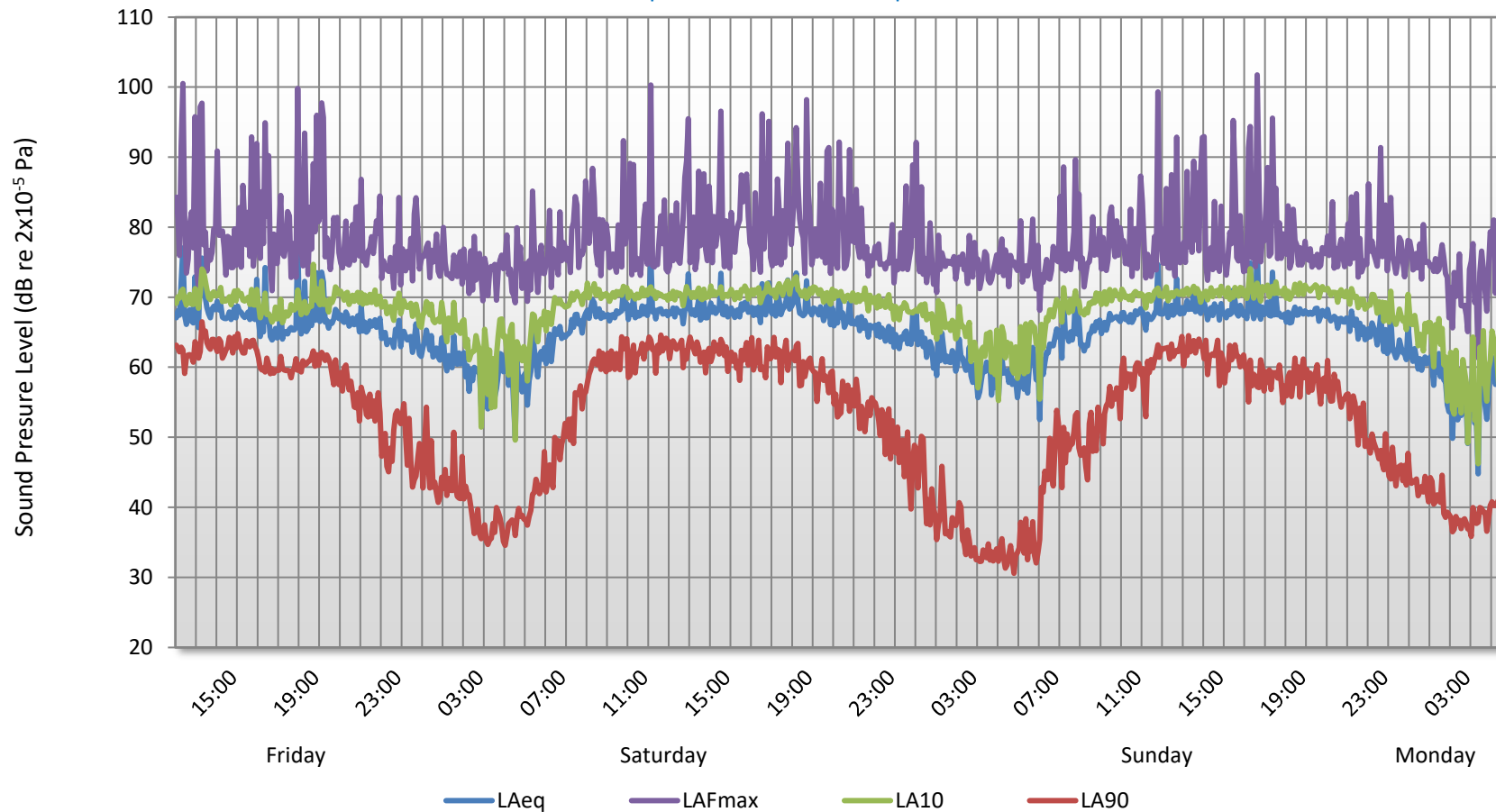
- Glazing and Ventilation
Type A
- Glazing and Ventilation
Type B



121-131 Bell Lane, Bury

Position 1

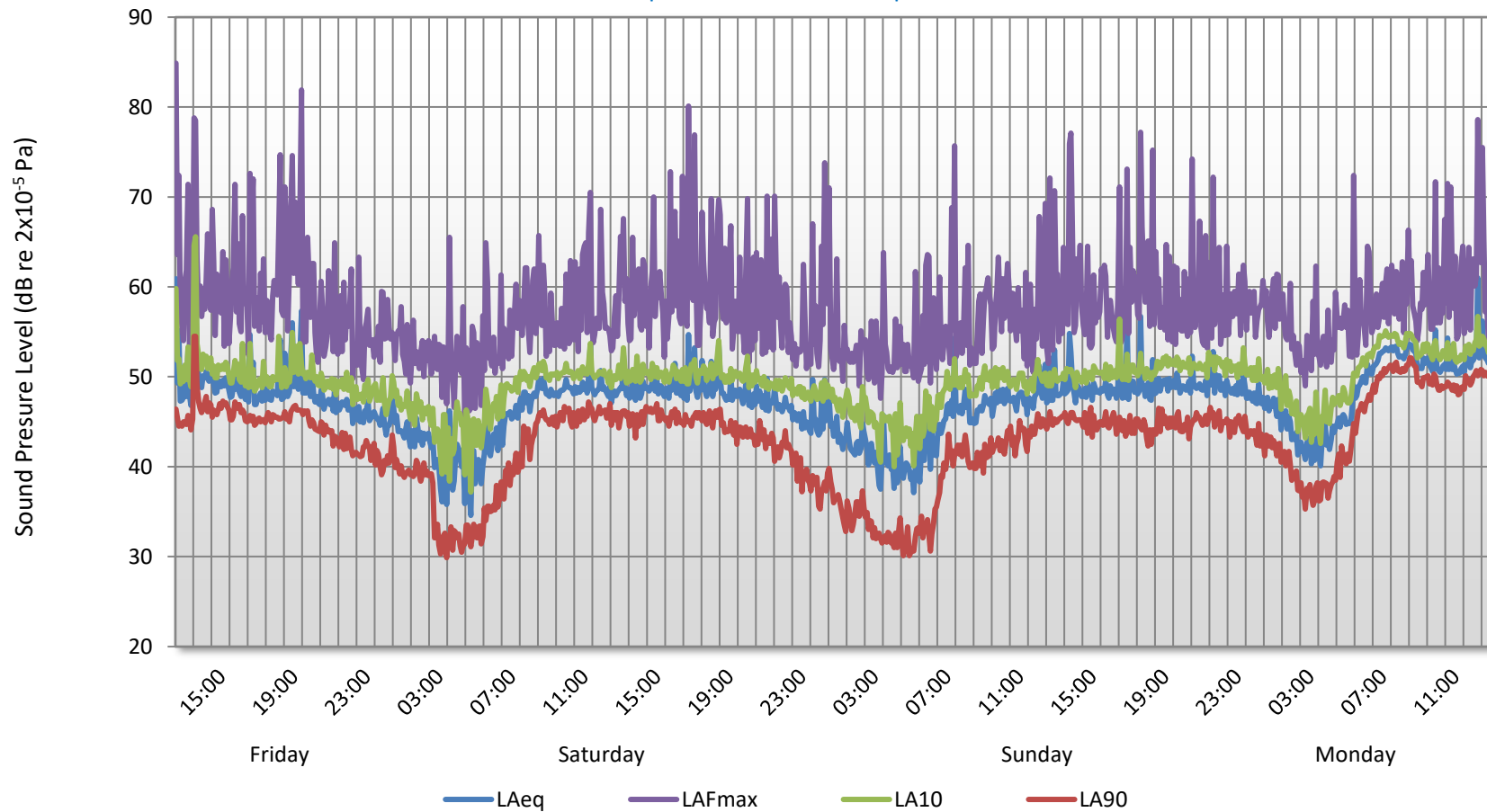
Environmental Noise Time History
10 September 2021 to 13 September 2021



121-131 Bell Lane, Bury

Position 2

Environmental Noise Time History
10 September 2021 to 13 September 2021



GLOSSARY OF ACOUSTIC TERMINOLOGY

dB(A)

The human ear is less sensitive to low (below 125Hz) and high (above 16kHz) frequency sounds. A sound level meter duplicates the ear's variable sensitivity to sound of different frequencies. This is achieved by building a filter into the instrument with a similar frequency response to that of the ear. This is called an A-weighting filter. Measurements of sound made with this filter are called A-weighted sound level measurements and 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 not 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 not 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 10 such octave bands whose centre frequencies are defined in accordance with international standards.

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 one alone and 10 sources produce a 10 dB 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

Sound intensity is not perceived directly at the ear; rather it is transferred by the complex hearing mechanism to the brain where acoustic sensations can be interpreted as loudness. This makes hearing perception 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 reasonable guide to help explain increases or decreases in sound levels for many acoustic scenarios.

Change in sound level (dB)	Change in perceived loudness
1	Imperceptible
3	Just barely perceptible
6	Clearly noticeable
10	About twice as loud
20	About 4 times as loud

Barriers

Outdoor barriers can be used to reduce environmental noises, such as traffic noise. The effectiveness of barriers is dependent on factors such as its distance from the noise source and the receiver, its height and its construction.

Reverberation control

When sound falls on the surfaces of a room, part of its energy is absorbed and part is reflected back into the room. The amount of reflected sound defines the reverberation of a room, a characteristic that is critical for spaces of different uses as it can affect the quality of audio signals such as speech or music. Excess reverberation in a room can be controlled by the effective use of sound-absorbing treatment on the surfaces, such as fibrous ceiling boards, curtains and carpets.

ProPG Initial Site Risk Assessment Guidance

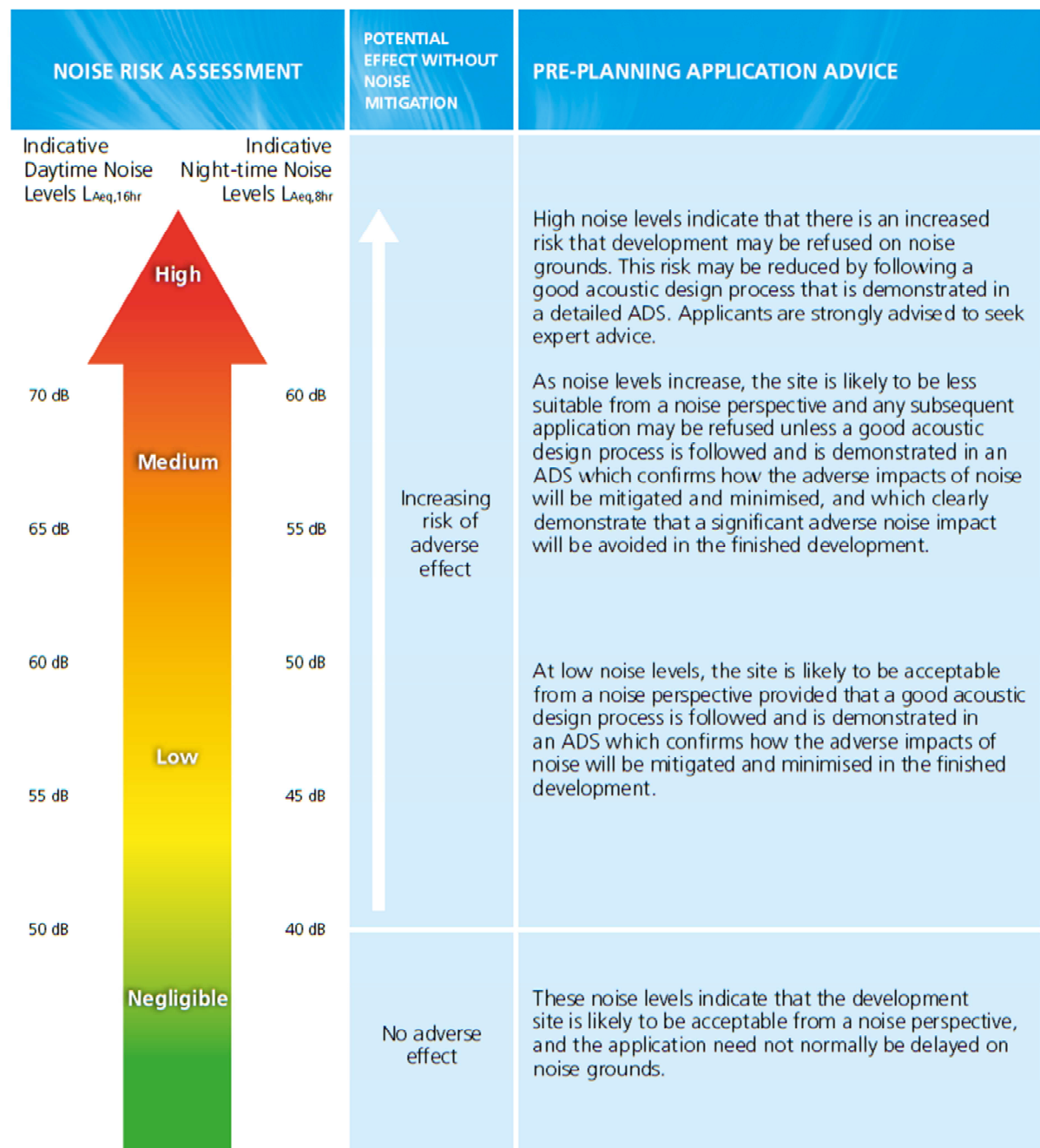


Figure 1 Notes:

- Indicative noise levels should be assessed without inclusion of the acoustic effect of any scheme specific noise mitigation measures.
- Indicative noise levels are the combined free-field noise level from all sources of transport noise and may also include industrial/commercial noise where this is present but is "not dominant".
- $L_{Aeq,16hr}$ is for daytime 0700 – 2300, $L_{Aeq,8hr}$ is for night-time 2300 – 0700.
- An indication that there may be more than 10 noise events at night (2300 – 0700) with $L_{Amax,F} > 60$ dB means the site should not be regarded as negligible risk.

Figure 1. Stage 1– Initial Site Noise Risk Assessment