



Avenue One, Letchworth

An environmental noise impact assessment

Ed Barnett BSc (Hons) MIOA

Acoustic Consultant

Sharps Acoustics LLP

21 Monks Mead, Brightwell-cum-Sotwell, OX10 0RL

T 01473 314123 **F** 01473 310007

E info@sharpsacoustics.com **W** sharpsacoustics.com

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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Sharps Acoustics LLP (SAL) have been instructed to undertake a noise assessment for a new industrial and logistics site at the former Starwood House, Avenue One, Letchworth Garden City.

1.2 The scheme description is as follows:

'Erection of two buildings for Flexible Use Classes including Eg (ii) (iii), B2, B8, including servicing, parking, access, landscaping'

1.3 Details of the assessment methodology employed, together with the results of the baseline survey, assessment and conclusions are presented within this report.

Site Description

1.4 The proposed site is located at the former Starwood House, Avenue One, Letchworth Garden City

1.5 Immediately to the north of the site is an industrial premises. Immediately to the east is Third Avenue with a Sainsbury's supermarket, fuel station and associated car parking on the opposite side. Immediately to the south is Second Avenue with industrial and commercial premises on the opposite side. Immediately to the west is Avenue One with further commercial and industrial premises on the opposite side.

1.6 The wider surrounding area comprises industrial and commercial land, with the closest noise-sensitive receptor being a Travelodge hotel some 225m to the south-west. In addition, residential properties are also located on Lowe Drive some 310m to the west and on Hill Top approximately 640m to the east. The A1(M) is located some 570m to the east.

1.7 The site and surrounding area including the closest noise-sensitive receptors are shown in Figure A1 in Appendix A.

2.0 Assessment Methodology and Criteria

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (2024)

2.1 Government planning policy in relation to noise is contained in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). The relevant paragraph from this (paragraph 198) states:

"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 ..."

- 2.2 The requirement to avoid significant impacts and to mitigate and reduce other adverse effects to a minimum was originally recommended in the Noise Policy Statement for England (NPSE).

Noise Policy Statement for England (NPSE)

- 2.3 The 2010 DEFRA publication 'Noise Policy Statement for England' (NPSE) sets out policy advice applicable to the assessment and management of noise, including environmental noise. The NPSE states three policy aims, which are:

- *"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."*

- 2.4 All three of these aims are to be considered in the context of Government policy on sustainable development.

- 2.5 The first two aims require that no significant adverse impact should occur and, where noise falls between the lowest observable adverse effect level (LOAEL) and the significant observed adverse effect level (SOAEL), then according to the NPSE:

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

- 2.6 The NPSE 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. Consequently, the SOAEL is likely to be different for different noise sources, for different receptors and at different times".

- 2.7 The NPSE describes the Government's "guiding principles of sustainable development", listing the following as underpinning their sustainable development strategy:

- ensuring a strong, healthy and just society;
- using sound science responsibly;
- living within environmental limits;
- achieving a sustainable economy; and
- promoting good governance.

- 2.8 Thus, noise should not be considered in isolation; the economic and social benefit of a proposed development should be considered alongside the potential adverse effects from noise.

Planning Practice Guidance on Noise (PPG: Noise)

- 2.9 The Government first published their Planning Practice Guidance on noise (PPG) in March 2014, with the most recent version issued in July 2019. The PPG provides guidance on the interpretation and implementation of planning policy, as contained in the NPPF and the NPSE.
- 2.10 The use of the lowest observed adverse effect level (LOAEL) and significant observed adverse effect level (SOAEL) for the assessment of noise impacts is reinforced in the PPG, which seeks to define human perception at these effect levels.
- 2.11 The PPG describes the LOAEL as the level at which *"noise can be heard and causes small changes in behaviour, attitude or other physiological response"* and it is *"present and intrusive"*. Below this level, the PPG describes the NOAEL, or No Observed Adverse Effect Level, which it notes *"can be heard but does not cause any change in behaviour, attitude or other physiological response"* as the noise is *"present but not intrusive"*. The NOAEL is not included in the NPSE and is introduced in the PPG. Below the NOAEL, the PPG describes the NOEL, or No Observed Effect Level, where noise is *"not present"* and has *"no effect"*.
- 2.12 The PPG describes the LOAEL as the:
- "... boundary above which the noise starts to cause small changes in behaviour and attitude, for example, having to turn up the volume on the television or needing to speak more loudly to be heard. The noise therefore starts to have an adverse effect and consideration needs to be given to mitigating and minimising those effects (taking account of the economic and social benefits being derived from the activity causing the noise)."*
- 2.13 Significant observable adverse effects, i.e. those occurring at or above the SOAEL, are described as *"present and disruptive"* and the PPG states that above the SOAEL:
- "... the noise causes a material change in behaviour such as keeping windows closed for most of the time or avoiding certain activities during periods when the noise is present. If the exposure is predicted to be above this level the planning process should be used to avoid this effect occurring, for example through the choice of sites at the plan-making stage, or by use of appropriate mitigation such as by altering the design and layout. While such decisions must be made taking account of the economic and social benefit of the activity causing or affected by the noise, it is undesirable for such exposure to be caused."*

Local planning policy

North Hertfordshire Local Plan 2011 - 2031

- 2.14 Local planning policy relevant for the assessment is summarised below.
- 2.15 Policy D3: Protecting Living Conditions states:
- "Planning permission will be granted for development proposals which do not cause unacceptable harm to living conditions Where the living conditions of proposed developments would be affected"*

by an existing use or the living conditions of an existing development would be affected by a proposed use, the Council will consider whether there are mitigation measures that can be taken to mitigate the harm to an acceptable level. If the Council is not satisfied that mitigation proposals would address the identified harm, development proposals will not be permitted."

2.16 The site is located in an Employment Area on the Local Policies Map.

2.17 The North Hertfordshire Local Plan is currently in the early stages of review.

Derivation of suitable assessment methodology and criteria

2.18 It is possible to apply objective standards to the assessment of noise and the effect produced by the introduction of a certain noise source may be determined by several methods, as follows:

- i) The effect may be determined by reference to guideline noise values. British Standard (BS) 8233:2014 and several other sources such as the World Health Organisation's (WHO) "Guidelines for Community Noise" contain such guidelines.
- ii) Alternatively, the impact may be determined by considering the change in noise level that would result from the proposal, in an appropriate noise index for the characteristic of the noise in question. There are various criteria linking change in noise level to effect. This is the method that is suited to, for example, the assessment of noise from road traffic because it can predict impact to all properties adjacent to a road link irrespective of their distance from the road.
- iii) Another method is described within British Standard BS 4142, the current version of which is BS 4142: 2014+A1: 2019, 'Methods for rating and assessing industrial and commercial sound', to determine the significance of sound impact from sources of industrial and/or commercial in nature. The sources that the standard is intended to assess are sounds from industrial and manufacturing processes, sound from fixed plant installations, sound from loading and unloading of goods at industrial and/or commercial premises and the sound from mobile plant and vehicles, such as forklift, train or ship movements.

2.19 In order to assess noise from servicing, the approach set out in BS4142 is most appropriate, as the noise sources present would be similar to those listed within the scope of that standard. Paragraphs 2.20 to 2.26 below explain the key features of this standard in more detail.

British Standard BS 4142: 2014 + A1:2019

2.20 British Standard (BS) 4142: 2014+A1: 2019 'Methods for rating and assessing industrial and commercial sound' (BS4142) describes a method for rating and assessing sound of an industrial or commercial nature, which includes, in Section 1.1 of the standard:

"sound from industrial and manufacturing processes;

sound from fixed installations which comprise mechanical and electrical plant and equipment;

sound from the loading and unloading of goods and materials at industrial and/or commercial premises; and

sound from mobile plant and vehicles that is an intrinsic part of the overall sound emanating from premises or processes, such as that from forklift trucks, or that from train or ship movements on or around an industrial and/or commercial site."

2.21 The industrial or commercial sound is assessed outside an existing or proposed dwelling or premises used for residential purposes. BS4142 does not consider internal spaces in terms of its numerical assessment.

2.22 The procedure contained in BS4142 begins by quantifying the "specific sound level", which is the measured or predicted level of sound from the source in question over a one-hour period for the daytime or a 15-minute period for the nighttime. Daytime and nighttime are not defined in BS4142, but the standard notes that they are typically taken to be 0700 to 2300 hours for daytime, and 2300 to 0700 hours for nighttime.

2.23 BS4142 sets out a number of methods of determining the specific sound level including, for situations where the specific sound source does not yet exist, the ability to estimate it, stating, at Section 7.3.6:

"Determine the specific sound level by calculation alone if measurement is not practicable, for example if the source is not yet in operation. In such cases, report the method of calculation in detail and give the reason for using it."

2.24 The specific sound level is converted to a rating level by adding penalties on a sliding scale to account for potentially tonal, impulsive or intermittent elements. The standard sets out subjective and objective methods for determining the presence of tones or impulsive elements but notes that the objective methods should be used where the subjective method is not sufficient. For situations where the specific sound source does not yet exist, the objective methods cannot be used.

2.25 The assessment outcome results from a comparison of the rating level with the background sound level (which is determined by the assessment of typical background noise levels by survey). The standard states, in Section 11:

- "a) Typically, the greater this difference, the greater the magnitude of the impact.
- b) A difference of around +10 dB or more is likely to be an indication of a significant adverse impact, depending on the context.
- c) A difference of around +5 dB is likely to be an indication of an adverse impact, depending on the context.
- d) 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.

NOTE 2 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."

2.26 Finally, BS4142 requires that the level difference is considered in the context in which it is found. Contextual considerations include:

- Absolute level of sound. If the existing level is particularly high or low, then this can affect the significance of a particular difference (assessed as described in 2.26 above).
- The character and level of the residual sound compared to the character and level of the specific sound.
- Sensitivity of receptor and whether dwellings or other premises used for residential purposes will already incorporate design measures that secure good internal and/or outdoor acoustic conditions such as:
 - i. facade insulation treatment;
 - ii. ventilation and/or cooling that will reduce the need to have windows open so as to provide rapid or purge ventilation; and
 - iii. acoustic screening.

Selected Noise Assessment Methodology

- 2.27 Noise levels associated with servicing of the site have been predicted to the closest noise-sensitive receptors.
- 2.28 The predicted noise levels emanating from the HGV and LGV manoeuvre and unloading process in the service yards have been used to assess the potential impact at the closest noise-sensitive receptors during the daytime and night-time in accordance with the guidance contained in British Standard 4142:2014+A1:2019 'Method for rating and assessing industrial and commercial sound' (BS4142).
- 2.29 The BS4142 assessment is based upon the results of a baseline noise survey undertaken at a location representative of the closest noise-sensitive receptors.
- 2.30 Mechanical plant noise limits have also been set in line with the Standard to achieve a low impact.

3.0 Noise Survey

- 3.1 An unattended environmental noise survey has been undertaken to determine the existing noise levels in the area representative of the closest noise-sensitive receptors between approximately 13:00 hours on Thursday 6th March 2025 and 11:00 hours Tuesday 11th March 2025.

- 3.2 A single monitoring location was used for the survey and is detailed in Table 3.1, and shown in the aerial view in Figure A2 in Appendix A. The measurement microphone was fitted with a windshield and projected on a pole approximately 3m above ground level in free field conditions.

Table 3.1: Noise Monitoring Location

Location	Receptor	Approximate Distance from Site (m)	Reflecting Surfaces between Source and Receptor ⁽¹⁾	Topography of Intervening Ground	Justification for Choice of Measurement Location
MP1	All	On site boundary	Multiple industrial and commercial buildings	No significant topographical change	Measurement location representative of noise levels at NSR

Note ⁽¹⁾ – Reflecting surfaces other than the ground

- 3.3 The noise monitoring equipment used during the survey is shown in Table 3.2, and was set to record a number of parameters, including the $L_{Aeq,T}$, L_{A90} , L_{A10} and L_{AFmax} .

Table 3.2: Survey Equipment

Location	Equipment Description	Serial Number	Calibration Date Prior to Survey	Calibrator Reference Level
MP1	Norsonic 140 sound level meter	1403706	21/02/2025	-
	Norsonic 1225 microphone	358221	21/02/2025	-
	Norsonic 1251 calibrator	32476	29/07/2024	114dB

- 3.4 Measurements were taken over continuous 15-minute periods throughout the survey period.
- 3.5 The sound level meter was field checked for calibration before and after each survey period. No drift occurred. All sound level meters and calibrators are factory calibrated bi-annually and annually, respectively.

Weather

- 3.6 Local weather conditions during the survey are provided in Figure B1 in Appendix B. Analysis of the measured data shows that the breezy conditions during the night of Monday 10th did not affect the measured levels.

Survey Results

- 3.7 The average daytime and night-time L_{Aeq} , L_{A90} and L_{AFmax} results are summarised in Table 3.3, and are provided in full graphically in Figure C1 in Appendix C.

Table 3.3: Summary of noise survey results

Measurement Position	Period	Sound Pressure Level dB		
		L _{Aeq,T}	L _{AFmax}	Typical L _{A90,15mins}
MP1	Daytime (07:00 to 23:00 hours)	57	89	53
	Night-time (23:00 to 07:00 hours)	55	96	40

3.8 For information purposes it can be noted:

- Measurements of sound level were all made with the A-weighting, which is a filter applied to the sound level meter to simulate the frequency response of the human ear, which is more sensitive to high frequency sound than low.
- L_{Aeq} is the equivalent continuous noise level which is a method of averaging the varying noise level over the measurement period into a single figure value. The L_{Aeq} has the same sound energy as the fluctuating level over that period. The L_{Aeq} is also known as the “ambient level” and in BS4142 the L_{Aeq} in the absence of the proposed development sound is known as the “residual level”.
- L_{Amax} is the highest level within the measurement period.
- L_{A90} is the noise level exceeded for 90% of the time and is referred to as the background noise level.

Description of Noise Climate

3.9 During the set up and collection of the meter the noise climate was predominantly controlled by traffic noise.

3.10 Reference to Figure C1 in Appendix C shows that during the unattended aspects of the survey the noise levels follow a typical traffic-controlled environment with the loudest noise levels measured during the day, with a reduction in the evening and the lowest levels measured at night.

4.0 Assessment

4.1 This section of the report outlines the prediction and assessment of noise emanating from servicing of the development.

Servicing Procedure

4.2 HGV (>3.5t) and LGV van (≤3.5t) vehicle servicing numbers have been provided by the project traffic consultant. The data summarises an hourly breakdown of vehicle movements on and off site over any 24-hour period. The assessed daytime 1-hour and night-time 15-minute periods are presented in Table 4.1 below, which are based on the worst-case 1-hour day and night traffic data.

Table 4.1: Assessed Traffic Data

	HGV (>3.5t)			LGV (≤3.5t)		
	IN	OUT	Unload	IN	OUT	Unload
15 mins worst case (night)	3	5	8	1	1	2
1 hour worst case (day)	8	13	21	6	5	12

Noise Emissions

- 4.3 Noise emissions associated with servicing of the development are based on the levels presented in Table 4.2 and are taken from SAL library data from similar developments.

Table 4.2: Modelled Source Emissions

Description	Parameter	Noise level dB(A)
HGV manoeuvre – movement around service yard	SEL at 10m	84
HGV manoeuvre – initial departure	SEL at 10m	86
LGV manoeuvre	SEL at 10m	78
HGV dock leveller unloading	L _w	90
HGV rear unloading	L _w	94
LGV rear unloading	L _w	86

Noise Prediction

- 4.4 The prediction of noise generated by servicing of the development has been calculated to the closest noise-sensitive receptors based on a spreadsheet calculation.
- 4.5 The calculation is based on the noise source data detailed in Table 4.2 and the worst-case 1-hour daytime and 15-minute night-time vehicle movements based on the data detailed in Table 4.1. Calculations of unloading are based on a 20-minute unload time for a HGV and a 10-minute unload time for an LGV van.

Specific Sound Level

- 4.6 The cumulative daytime and night-time noise levels generated by servicing of the development has been predicted to the closest noise sensitive receptors identified in Figure A1 in Appendix A. The results are presented in Table 4.3 below.

Table 4.3: Specific sound levels

Location	Period	Specific Sound Level $L_{Aeq,T}$ dB
NSR1 – Travelodge	Daytime	35
	Night-time	36
NSR2 – Lowe Drive	Daytime	25
	Night-time	29
NSR3 – Hill Top	Daytime	38
	Night-time	38

Sound Rating Level

- 4.7 In accordance with the guidance contained in BS4142 the specific sound level has been corrected for tonal, impulsive, intermittent or other acoustic characteristics, which may be present at the receptor, to determine the sound rating level.
- 4.8 The development site is located in an Employment Area on the Local Policies Map and is adjacent to a number of other commercial and industrial premises. On this basis, the character of sound emanating from servicing of the development would be similar to the character of noise from the surrounding land uses. Therefore, noise associated with the development would be indistinguishable against the existing noise climate. On this basis, no penalties have been applied.
- 4.9 Noise levels emanating from the proposed development should not contain any other sound characteristics, therefore no further penalties have been applied.
- 4.10 The daytime and night-time sound rating levels of noise emanating from servicing of the development are therefore presented in Table 4.4 below.

Table 4.4: Rating sound levels

Location	Period	Rating Level L_{Ar} dB
NSR1 – Travelodge	Daytime	35
	Night-time	36
NSR2 – Lowe Drive	Daytime	25
	Night-time	29
NSR3 – Hill Top	Daytime	38
	Night-time	38

BS4142 Background Level

4.11 Typical daytime and night-time background levels are presented in Table 4.5.

Table 4.5: Background Sound Levels

Location	BS4142 background sound Level $L_{A90,T}$ dB	
	Daytime (07:00 to 23:00 hours)	Night-time (23:00 to 07:00 hours)
All NSR	53	40

BS4142 Initial Estimate of Impact

4.12 The predicted daytime and night-time sound rating levels at the closest noise-sensitive receptors have been compared to the BS4142 background levels and are presented in Table 4.6 below.

Table 4.6: Initial Estimate of Impact

Location	Period	Sound Rating Level ($L_{Ar,T}$)	BS4142 Background Level ($L_{A90,T}$)	Level Exceeding Background (dB)
NSR1 – Travelodge	Daytime	35	53	-18
	Night-time	36	40	-4
NSR2 – Lowe Drive	Daytime	25	53	-28
	Night-time	29	40	-11
NSR3 – Hill Top	Daytime	38	53	-15
	Night-time	38	40	-2

4.13 Table 4.6 shows that at the closest noise-sensitive receptors the cumulative sound rating level of noise emanating from servicing of the development is predicted to be between -2 and -28dB below the BS4142 background sound levels during the daytime and night-time periods.

4.14 The Standard states:

"a) Typically, the greater this difference, the greater the magnitude of the impact.

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

c) A difference of around +5 dB is likely to be an indication of an adverse impact, depending on the context.

d) 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.

4.15 On the basis of the above, the initial assessment of impact suggests that during the daytime and night-time periods noise emanating from the proposed development is likely to have a low impact, depending on context.

4.16 BS4142 states that:

"An effective assessment cannot be conducted without an understanding of the reason(s) for the assessment and the context in which the sound occurs/ will occur. When making assessments and arriving at decisions, therefore, it is essential to place the sound in context"

Context

4.17 BS4142 states that where the initial estimate of impact needs to be modified due to the context, all pertinent factors should be taken into consideration, including the following.

The Absolute Level of Sound

4.18 The rating sound levels are predicted to be well below the existing average ambient noise levels presented in Table 3.3.

The Character and Level of the Residual Sound

4.19 The assessment has shown that the character of noise emanating from servicing of the development would be similar to the character of the area. Furthermore, noise levels emanating from the proposed development would be below the typical background sound levels during the daytime and night-time.

4.20 In Addition, the site is located in an Employment Area on the Local Policies Map.

The Sensitivity of the Receptor

The closest noise-sensitive receptors (NSR1 – Travelodge and NSR2 – Lowe Drive) would be screened from noise emanating from the proposed development by a number of intervening industrial/ commercial buildings. Furthermore, (NSR1 – Travelodge) is understood to benefit from air-conditioning.

In addition, NSR3 (Hill Top) benefits from a large distance separation from the site.

Summary of the Context

- 4.21 When accounting for context, noise emanating from servicing of the development would have a low impact when assessed in accordance with BS4142:2014.
- 4.22 In addition, the proposals would be in line with Local Policy D3 and national noise policy.

5.0 Plant Noise Limits

- 5.1 As the development is in its early stages, specific occupiers for the units have not been identified, therefore at this stage of the application mechanical plant noise limits have been set in line with the guidance of BS4142:2014.

Plant Noise Limits

- 5.2 As stated in Section 4, BS4142 states:

"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 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".

- 5.3 On this basis, should the cumulative rating level of any fixed plant associated with the development be equal to or lower than the existing background noise level at the closest noise-sensitive receptors, noise from the mechanical plant should have a low impact. This approach would also result in mechanical plant noise emissions being in line with Local Policy D3.
- 5.4 On this basis, the mechanical plant noise limits are presented in Table 5.1

Table 5.1: BS4142:2014 Mechanical Plant Noise Limits

Location	BS4142 Mechanical Plant Noise Limits $L_{A,T}$ dB	
	Day (07:00 to 23:00 hours)	Night (23:00 to 07:00 hours)
All NSR	53	40

6.0 Conclusions

- 6.1 Sharps Acoustics LLP (SAL) have been instructed to undertake a noise assessment for a new industrial and logistics site at the former Starwood House, Avenue One, Letchworth Garden City.
- 6.2 The scheme description is as follows:
- 'Erection of two buildings including three units for flexible Use Classes including Eg (ii) (iii), B2, B8, including servicing, parking, access, landscaping'*
- 6.3 Details of the assessment methodology employed, together with the results of the baseline survey, assessment and conclusions are presented within this report.
- 6.4 The BS4142 assessment has shown that when accounting for context, noise emanating from servicing of the development would have a low impact when assessed in accordance with BS4142:2014.
- 6.5 In addition, mechanical plant noise limits have also been set in accordance with BS4142:2014, which would be in line with Local Policy D3.
- 6.6 On the basis of the above, there would be no adverse effects from noise from servicing or mechanical plant noise at the closest noise-sensitive receptors. In addition, the proposals would be in line with Policy D3 of the North Hertfordshire Local Plan.
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Appendix A: Figures showing proposed layout and location

Figure A1: Site, surrounding area and closest-noise sensitive receptors



Figure A2: Aerial view of site showing noise survey location

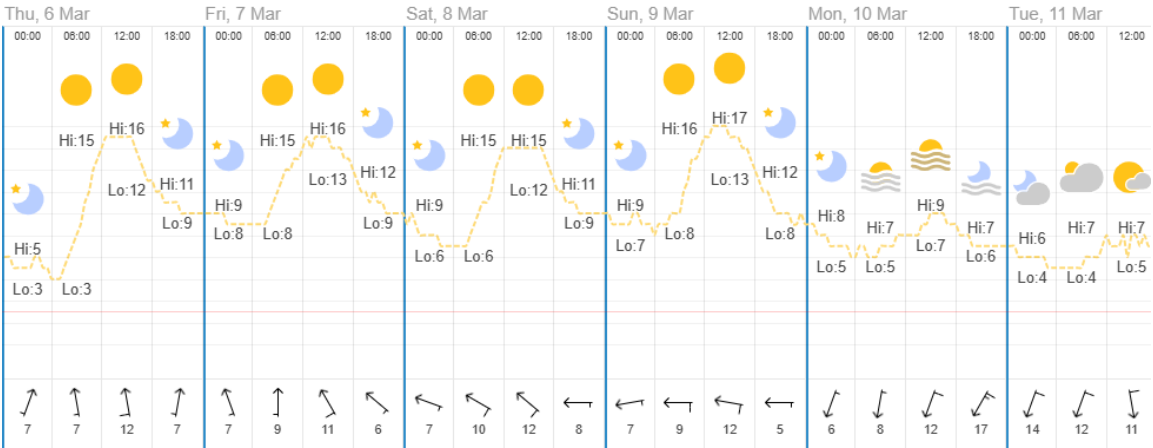


Figure A3: Proposed Site Layout



Appendix B: Weather

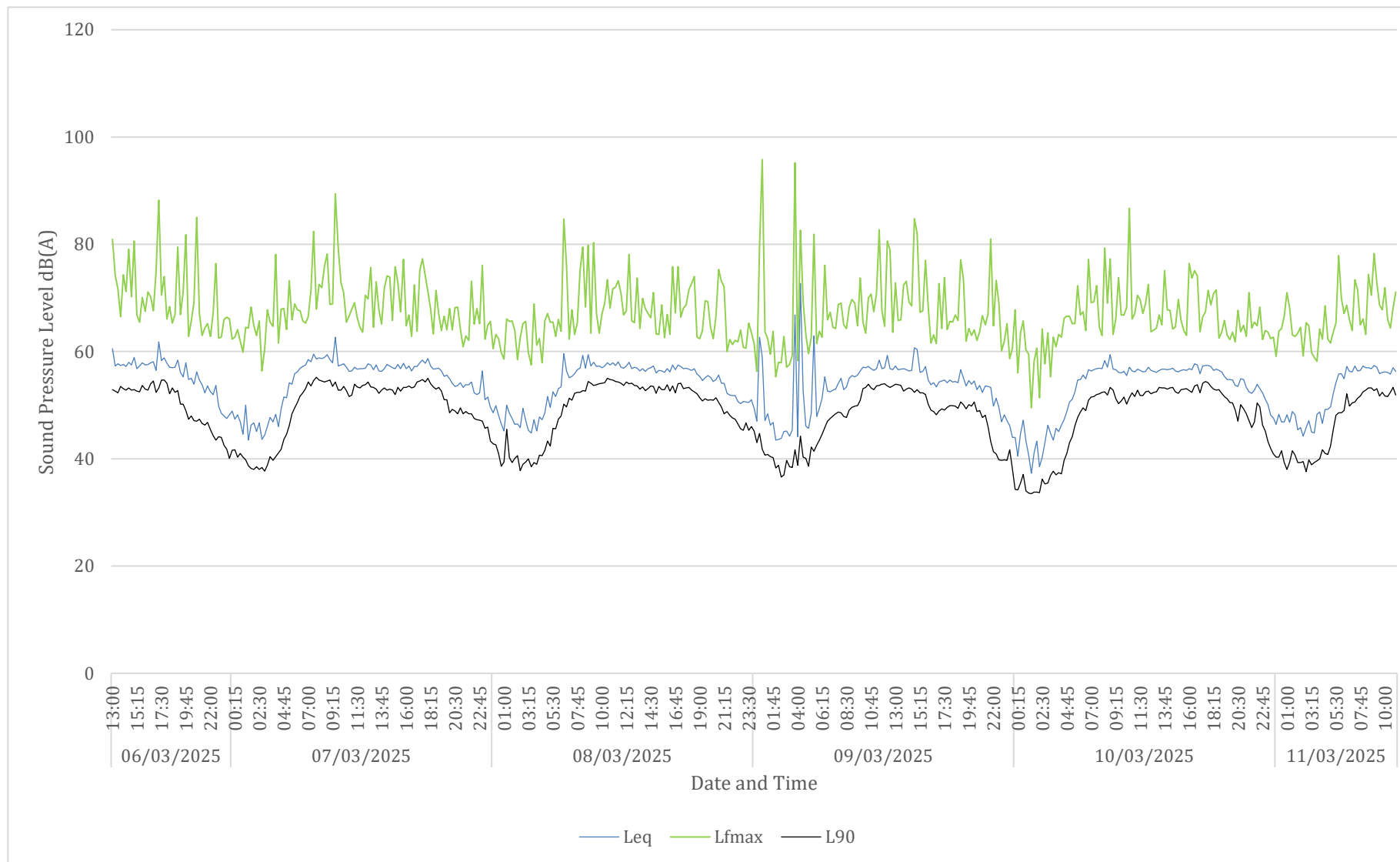
Figure B1: Weather Conditions



Information taken from www.timeanddate.com

Appendix C: Noise Survey Results

Figure C1: MP1 Measured Levels



Appendix D: Statement of Uncertainty

Table D1: BS4142 statement of uncertainty

Uncertainty	Reasoning
The complexity of the sound source and the level of variability in sound emission from the source	A small number of sources which reduces the complexity. Sound data used taken from similar sites
The complexity and level of variability of the residual acoustic environment	Residual acoustic environment detailed in report and affected by a limited number of sources
The level of residual sound in the presence of the specific sound at the measurement location	Sound sources in isolation of residual sounds
The location(s) selected for taking measurements	The location(s) selected considered representative of the closest noise-sensitive receptor(s)
The distance between sources of sound and the measurement location and intervening ground conditions	The location(s) selected considered representative of the closest noise-sensitive receptor(s) therefore the distance between the sources of sound and the measurement location and intervening ground conditions should not adversely impact the uncertainty
The number of measurements taken	Continuous measurements conducted over a number of days
The measurement time intervals	Measurements taken over 15-minute periods and in line with the Standard
The range of times when the measurements have been taken	Continuous measurements conducted over midweek and weekend period
The range of suitable weather condition during which measurements have been taken	Weather conditions generally suitable for noise measurements. Analysis of the measured data shows the brief period of breezy conditions on a single night did not affect the measured levels
The measurement method and variability between different practitioners in the way the method is applied	Measurement and assessment conducted in line with BS4142:2014
The level of rounding of each measurement recorded	Measurements rounded to 1dB
The instrumentation used	All instrumentation used Class 1