



Residential Noise Assessment

Site Address: Borrowdale Road, Langley, Rochdale, M24 5GQ

Client Name: Rochdale Borough Council

Project Reference No: NP-009114



Authorisation and Version Control

Revision	Date	Reported By	Checked By	Approved By
01	07/03/2023	H Masters, BEng, AMIOA	S Chesney, MSc, MIOA	S Chesney, MSc, MIOA

Amendment History

Revision	Summary of Amendments
01	First Draft

Disclaimer

This document has been prepared for the Client only and solely for the purposes expressly defined herein. NOVA Acoustics Ltd owe no duty of care to any third parties in respect of its content. Therefore, unless expressly agreed by NOVA Acoustics Ltd in signed writing, NOVA Acoustics Ltd hereby exclude all liability to third parties, including liability for negligence, save only for liabilities that cannot be so excluded by operation of applicable law. This report has been solely based on the specific design assumptions and criteria stated herein.

All works undertaken by NOVA Acoustics Ltd are carried out in accordance with NOVA Acoustics Ltd's terms and conditions found at www.novaacoustics.co.uk.

Contact Details

NOVA Acoustics Ltd,
Suite 13, Crown House,
94 Armley Road,
Leeds,
LS12 2EJ

0113 322 7977

www.novaacoustics.co.uk
technical@novaacoustics.co.uk

Delivering sustainable development by promoting good health and well-being through effective management of noise.

Contents

1.	INTRODUCTION	4
1.1	Standards, Legislation, Policy & Guidance	4
1.2	Proposal Brief	5
2.	ENVIRONMENTAL NOISE SURVEY	6
2.1	Measurement Methodology	6
2.2	Context & Subjective Impression	6
2.3	Environmental Noise Survey Results	6
3.	NOISE BREAK-IN ASSESSMENT AND SOUND INSULATION SCHEME	8
3.1	Internal Noise Level Criteria	8
3.2	Glazing and Background Ventilation Specification	9
4.	OPEN WINDOW NOISE BREAK-IN ASSESSMENT	10
4.1	Internal Noise Levels with Open Windows Criteria	10
4.2	Open Window Assessment	10
5.	EXTERNAL NOISE LEVEL ASSESSMENT	12
6.	CONCLUSION AND ACTION PLAN	13
	APPENDIX A – ACOUSTIC TERMINOLOGY	14
	APPENDIX B – STANDARDS, LEGISLATION, POLICY, AND GUIDANCE	15
	B.1 – National Planning Policy Framework (2021)	15
	B.2 – Noise Policy Statement for England (2010)	15
	B.3 – BS8233:2014 ‘Guidance on Sound insulation and noise reduction for buildings’	16
	B.4 – ProPG: Planning and Noise (2017)	17
	B.5 – Approved Document 0: Overheating (2021)	18
	B.6 – Acoustics Ventilation and Overheating – Residential Design Guide 2020	19
	APPENDIX C – LOCATION PLANS	23
	APPENDIX D – ENVIRONMENTAL SURVEY	24
	D.1 – Time History Noise Data	24
	D.2 – Surveying Equipment	25
	D.3 – Meteorological Conditions	25
	APPENDIX E – NOISE BREAK-IN CALCULATIONS	26

Figures

<i>Figure 1 – Proposed Development.....</i>	<i>5</i>
<i>Figure 2 – Measurement Locations and Site Surroundings.....</i>	<i>6</i>
<i>Figure 3 – AVO Guide Level 1 Risk Category.....</i>	<i>20</i>
<i>Figure 4 – AVO Guide Level 2 Internal Ambient Noise Levels.....</i>	<i>22</i>
<i>Figure 5 – Location Plans.....</i>	<i>23</i>
<i>Figure 6 – MP1 Noise Survey Time History.....</i>	<i>24</i>
<i>Figure 7 – MP2 Noise Survey Time History.....</i>	<i>24</i>

Tables

<i>Table 1 – Measurement Methodology.....</i>	<i>6</i>
<i>Table 2 – Sound Level Results Summary.....</i>	<i>7</i>
<i>Table 3 – Internal Acoustic Design Criteria (BS8233:2014).....</i>	<i>8</i>
<i>Table 4 – Glazing Specification.....</i>	<i>9</i>
<i>Table 5 – AVO Guide Open Window Criteria.....</i>	<i>10</i>
<i>Table 6 – Open Window Assessment.....</i>	<i>10</i>
<i>Table 7 – BS8233:2014 External Amenity Area Noise Level Assessment.....</i>	<i>12</i>
<i>Table 8 – BS8233:2014 Internal Ambient Noise Level Criteria.....</i>	<i>17</i>
<i>Table 9 – Hierarchy of Noise Management Measures.....</i>	<i>18</i>
<i>Table 10 – AVO Guide (2020) Level 1 Risk Assessment.....</i>	<i>21</i>
<i>Table 11 – Surveying Equipment.....</i>	<i>25</i>
<i>Table 12 – Weather Conditions.....</i>	<i>25</i>

1. Introduction

NOVA Acoustics Ltd has been commissioned to prepare a noise assessment for a new build residential development ('the Proposed Development') at Borrowdale Road, Langley, Rochdale, M24 5GQ ('the Site'). The proposed development for 16 no. new dwellings. The site is subject to noise from road traffic on Borrowdale Road and St Mary's Primary School.

A noise survey has been undertaken to establish the prevailing sound levels at the proposed development. The findings have been subsequently used to assess the suitability of the site for residential use. Measures required to mitigate noise impacts for the proposed development have been assessed in accordance with the relevant performance standards, legislation, policy and guidance.

This noise assessment is necessarily technical in nature; therefore, a glossary of terms is included in Appendix A to assist the reader.

1.1 *Standards, Legislation, Policy & Guidance*

The following performance standards, legislation, policy and guidance have been considered to ensure good acoustic design in the assessment:

- National Planning Policy Framework (2021)
- Noise Policy Statement for England (2010)
- British Standard BS8233:2014 – 'Guidance on sound insulation and noise reduction for buildings'
- ProPG: 'Planning and Noise 2017' (including supplementary documents 1 & 2)
- Approved Document O: Overheating (2021)
- Acoustics Ventilation Overheating: Residential Design Guide 2020' (AVO Guide)

Further information on the legislation can be found in Appendix B.

1.2 Proposal Brief

The proposal is for the development of 16 no. new build dwellings. The figure below shows the proposed development.



Drawing Ref No. 1917-08 from 'BYA Ltd'

Figure 1 – Proposed Development

2. Environmental Noise Survey

2.1 Measurement Methodology

The following table outlines the measurement dates and particulars.

Location	Survey Dates	Measurement Particulars
MP1	27/02/2023 – 28/02/2023	Long-term measurement with equipment mounted on a lamp post at a height of 3.5m on Borrowdale Road.
MP2	27/02/2023	Spot measurement with equipment mounted on a tree to the rear of existing properties on Borrowdale Road.

Table 1 – Measurement Methodology

The figure below outlines the site surroundings and measurement locations:



Imagery ©2023 Infoterra Ltd & Bluesky, Maxar Technologies, The GeoInformation Group, Map data ©2023

Figure 2 – Measurement Locations and Site Surroundings

2.2 Context & Subjective Impression

The proposed development Site is located on vacant land off Borrowdale Road, Middleton. The area surrounding the site consists primarily of residential dwellings to the north, east and west and a primary school to the southwest.

The acoustic environment is deemed to be low to moderate in level and the noise profile is dominated by road traffic noise emissions from Borrowdale Road and the primary school during weekdays.

2.3 Environmental Noise Survey Results

The following section outlines the measured sound levels during the survey. The time history results can be found in Appendix D. For the spot measurement at MP2, a 5-hour monitor was recording between 11:45 and 16:15 hours (i.e. during school hours only).

Location	Measurement Period ('T')	Octave Frequency Band (Hz, $L_{eq,T}$ dB)							$L_{Aeq,T}$ (dB)	$L_{AFmax,1min}$ (dB)
		63	125	250	500	1k	2k	4k		
MP1	$L_{eq,16hr}$ (Day)	62	55	55	56	54	54	48	56	--
	$L_{eq,8hr}$ (Night)	48	45	43	43	44	43	35	48	72
MP2	$L_{eq,16hr}$ (Day)	50	43	40	40	39	34	28	47	--

Table 2 – Sound Level Results Summary

From the above table, it is seen that the noise levels associated with school activities were below fairly low at the proposed development. Therefore, the assessment focuses on the requirements for properties affected by traffic noise along Borrowdale Road.

3. Noise Break-in Assessment and Sound Insulation Scheme

3.1 Internal Noise Level Criteria

The noise profile of the area is predominantly “anonymous” steady state noise sources e.g., transport. The following table outlines the internal and external acoustic design criteria used in the following assessment.

Activity	Location	Daytime (07:00 – 23:00)	Night-time (23:00 – 07:00)
Resting	Living Room	35 dB $L_{Aeq,16hr}$	--
Dining	Dining Room/Area	40 dB $L_{Aeq,16hr}$	--
Sleeping (daytime resting)	Bedroom	35 dB $L_{Aeq,16hr}$	30 dB $L_{Aeq,8hr}$ 45 dB L_{AFmax} *

*NOTE 1: The maximum criteria have been taken from the World Health Organisation (WHO) Guidelines for Community Noise.

*NOTE 2: ProPG:2017 which is relevant to 'New Residential' states; “In most circumstances in noise sensitive rooms at night (e.g., bedrooms) good acoustic design can be used so that individual noise events do not normally exceed 45dB $L_{Amax, F}$ more than 10 times a night. However, where it is not reasonably practicable to achieve this guideline then the judgement of acceptability will depend not only on the maximum noise levels but also on factors such as the source, number, distribution, predictability, and regularity of noise events”.

Note 3: BS8233:2014 states: “Where development is considered necessary or desirable, despite external noise levels above WHO guidelines, the internal target levels may be relaxed by up to 5 dB and reasonable internal conditions still achieved”.

Note 4: BS8233:2014 states: “The levels shown in Table 4 (criteria shown above) are based on the existing guidelines issued by the WHO and assume normal diurnal fluctuations in external noise. In cases where local conditions do not follow a typical diurnal pattern, for example on a road serving a port with high levels of traffic at certain times of the night, an appropriate alternative period, e.g., 1 hour, may be used, but the level should be selected to ensure consistency with the levels recommended in Table 4.

Note 5; BS8233:2014 states: “If relying on closed windows to meet the guide values, there needs to be an appropriate alternative ventilation that does not compromise the façade insulation or the resulting noise level.

Table 3 – Internal Acoustic Design Criteria (BS8233:2014)

The measured sound levels at the proposed development are assessed against the relevant criteria and a sound insulation scheme is provided to achieve a good internal acoustic environment.

3.2 Glazing and Background Ventilation Specification

The following section provides a glazing and background ventilation specification that achieves the relevant internal noise criteria.

The calculations considering the following sound insulation scheme can be found in Appendix E.

Sound Insulation Scheme – All Living Rooms & Bedrooms									
Description	Octave Frequency Band (Hz, dB)							Overall (dB)	Overall (dB)
	63	125	250	500	1k	2k	4k		
6mm Glass / 16mm Air Cavity / 4mm Glass (SRI)*	20	21	20	26	38	37	39	32 (R_w)	28 ($R_w + C_{tr}$)
Titon V75 + C75	--	37	37	36	47	49	55	44 (D_{ne})	41 ($D_{ne} + C_{tr}$)

Table 4 – Glazing Specification

*Any other window or ventilation specification capable of providing this attenuation will be suitable provided the glazing suppliers can provide an acoustic test report in accordance with BS EN ISO 10140-2:2010 or an evidence-based calculation.

4. Open Window Noise Break-In Assessment

4.1 Internal Noise Levels with Open Windows Criteria

The AVO Guide advises that if windows are open regularly to provide higher rates of ventilation to mitigate overheating, this will lead to elevated internal noise levels which could lead to undesirable living conditions. If windows are opened rarely the occupants may be able to tolerate elevated noise levels due to the inherent benefits of natural ventilation. This assessment will firstly assess whether the internal noise level criteria can be achieved with open windows. The AVO Guide provides criteria for both daytime and night-time periods which shown below.

Windows	Daytime (07:00 – 23:00)	Night-time (23:00 – 07:00)	AVO Guide Table 3-3 Example Outcomes	AVO Guide Table 3 – 2 Recommendation for Level 2 Assessment
Rarely Open	50 dB $L_{Aeq,16hour}$	42 dB $L_{Aeq,8hour}$ Normally Exceeds 65 dB $L_{AF,max}$	Noise causes a material change in behaviour e.g., having to keep windows closed most of the time	Recommended
Increasing Noise Level			Increasing likelihood of impact on reliable speech communication during the day or sleep disturbance at night	Optional
Often Open	40 dB $L_{Aeq,16hour}$	35 dB $L_{Aeq,8hour}$ Normally Exceeds 45 dB $L_{AF,max}$	Noise can be heard, but does not cause any change in behaviour	Not Required

Table 5 – AVO Guide Open Window Criteria

To advise if openable windows can be used as the ventilation strategy (whilst maintaining reasonable internal noise levels), an open window assessment will be provided. The suitability of the internal noise levels will be based upon the internal noise criteria above and an open window providing 13dB attenuation. If required, an alternative ventilation strategy compliant with Approved Document F will be proposed.

4.2 Open Window Assessment

This assessment will firstly consider whether the internal noise level criteria from Table 3 – 3 of the AVO Guide can be achieved with open windows.

External Noise Levels	AVO Guide Windows Open Often	Exceedance	AVO Guide Windows Rarely Open	Exceedance
$L_{Aeq,16hr}$ (Day)	53	+6	63	-4
$L_{Aeq,8hr}$ (Night)	48	0	55	-7
$L_{AF,max}$ (Night)	58	+14	78	-6

Table 6 – Open Window Assessment

The external noise levels exceed the AVO Guides 'Windows Open Often' criteria which means that windows being used for the primary means of ventilation (whilst maintaining reasonable internal noise levels) could vary dependent on the outcome of a TM59 overheating assessment. To assist in the design of the alternative ventilation strategy a TM59 overheating assessment should be undertaken to ascertain how frequently open windows will be required to mitigate overheating. The TM59 assessor should be provided with this report to base their study.

5. External Noise Level Assessment

The following section analyses the external amenity area noise levels across the Proposed Development. The external amenity area sound levels are summarised in the table below.

Plot No.	L _{Aeq,16hr} Noise Level (dB)	BS8233:2014 Criteria (dB)	Exceedance (dB)
2B4P	49	50 – 55 L _{Aeq,16hr}	-6
4B5P	49		-6
1B2P West	52		-3
1B2P East	49		-6

Table 7 – BS8233:2014 External Amenity Area Noise Level Assessment

6. Conclusion and Action Plan

The proposed development has been assessed against the acoustic design criteria and a sound insulation scheme has been provided to ensure the criteria has been achieved.

The following 'Action Plan' is outlined to ensure the design considerations and specifications from this report are duly implemented:

1. The proposed glazing and background ventilation system, or a suitable alternative, should be installed as shown in Section 3.
2. To assist in the design of the alternative ventilation strategy a TM59 overheating assessment should be undertaken to ascertain how frequently open windows will be required to mitigate overheating. The TM59 assessor should be provided with this report to base their study. It is highlighted that this report also presents an alternative ventilation strategy in Section 4 should a TM59 assessment not be undertaken.

The findings of this report will require written approval from the Local Authority prior to work commencing.

Appendix A – Acoustic Terminology

A-weighted sound pressure level, L_{pA}	Quantity of A-weighted sound pressure given by the following formula in decibels (dBA). $L_{pA} = 10 \log_{10} (pA/p_0)^2$. Where: pA is the A-weighted sound pressure in pascals (Pa) and p_0 is the reference sound pressure (20 μ Pa)
Background Sound	Underlying level of sound over a period, T , which might in part be an indication of relative quietness at a given location
Equivalent continuous A-weighted sound pressure level, $L_{Aeq,T}$	Value of the A-weighted sound pressure level in decibels (dB) of a continuous, steady sound that, within a specified time interval, T , has the same mean-squared sound pressure as the sound under consideration that varies with time
Facade level	Sound pressure level 1 m in front of the facade
Free-field level	Sound pressure level away from reflecting surfaces
Indoor ambient noise	Noise in a given situation at a given time, usually composed of noise from many sources, inside and outside the building, but excluding noise from activities of the occupants
Noise Criteria	Numerical indices used to define design goals in a given space
Noise Rating (NR)	Graphical method for rating a noise by comparing the noise spectrum with a family of noise rating curves
Octave Band	Band of frequencies in which the upper limit of the band is twice the frequency of the lower limit
Percentile Level, $L_{AN,T}$	A-weighted sound pressure level obtained using time-weighting “F”, which is exceeded for $N\%$ of a specified time interval
Rating Level, $L_{Ar,Tr}$	Equivalent continuous A-weighted sound pressure level of the noise, plus any adjustment for the characteristic features of the noise
Reverberation time, T	Time that would be required for the sound pressure level to decrease by 60 dB after the sound source has stopped
Sound Pressure, p	root-mean-square value of the variation in air pressure, measured in pascals (Pa) above and below atmospheric pressure, caused by the sound
Sound Pressure Level, L_p	Quantity of sound pressure, in decibels (dB), given by the formula: $L_p = 10 \log_{10} (p/p_0)^2$. Where: p is the root-mean-square sound pressure in pascals (Pa) and p_0 is the reference sound pressure (20 μ Pa)
Weighted sound reduction index, R_w	Single-number quantity which characterizes the airborne sound insulating properties of a material or building element over a range of frequencies

Appendix B – Standards, Legislation, Policy, and Guidance

This report is to be primarily based on the following standards, legislation, policy and guidance.

B.1 – National Planning Policy Framework (2021)

Government policy on noise is set out in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), published in 2021. This replaced all earlier guidance on noise and places an emphasis on sustainability. In section 15, Conserving and enhancing the natural and local environment, paragraph 174e, it states:

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 or land instability. Development should, wherever possible, help to improve local environmental conditions such as air and water quality, taking into account relevant information such as river basin management plans;

Paragraph 185 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 impact 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; and*
- c) Limit the impact of light pollution from artificial light on local amenity, intrinsically dark landscapes and nature conservation.*

B.2 – Noise Policy Statement for England (2010)

Paragraph 185 of the NPPF also refers to advice on adverse effects of noise given in the Noise Policy Statement for England (NPSE). This document sets out a policy vision to:

Promote good health and a good quality of life through the effective management of noise within the context of Government policy on sustainable development.

To achieve this vision the Statement identifies the following three aims:

Through the effective management and control of environmental, neighbour and neighbourhood noise within the context of Government policy on sustainable development:

- Avoid significant adverse impacts on health and quality of life;
- Mitigate and minimise adverse impacts on health and quality of life;
- Where possible, contribute to the improvement of health and quality of life.

In achieving these aims the document introduces significance criteria as follows:

SOAEL – Significant Observed Adverse Effect Level

This is the level above which significant adverse effects on health and quality of life occur. It is stated that “significant adverse effects on health and quality of life should be avoided while also considering the guiding principles of sustainable development”.

LOAEL – Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level

This is the level above which adverse effects on health and quality of life can be detected. It is stated that the second aim above lies somewhere between LOAEL and SOAEL and requires that: “all reasonable steps should be taken to mitigate and minimise adverse effects on health and quality of life while also considering the guiding principles of sustainable development. This does not mean that such adverse effects cannot occur.”

NOEL – No Observed Effect Level

This is the level below which no effect can be detected. In simple terms, below this level, there is no detectable effect on health and quality of life due to the noise. This can be related to the third aim above, which seeks: “where possible, positively to improve health and quality of life through the pro-active management of noise while also considering the guiding principles of sustainable development, recognising that there will be opportunities for such measures to be taken and that they will deliver potential benefits to society. The protection of quiet places and quiet times as well as the enhancement of the acoustic environment will assist with delivering this aim.”

The NPSE recognises that it is not possible to have a single objective noise-based measure that is mandatory and applicable to all sources of noise in all situations and provides no guidance as to how these criteria should be interpreted. It is clear, however, that there is no requirement to achieve noise levels where there are no observable adverse impacts but that reasonable and practicable steps to reduce adverse noise impacts should be taken in the context of sustainable development and ensure a balance between noise sensitive and the need for noise generating developments.

Any scheme of noise mitigation outlined in this report will, therefore, aim to abide by the above principles of the NPPF and NPSE whilst recognizing the constraints of the site.

B.3 – BS8233:2014 ‘Guidance on Sound insulation and noise reduction for buildings’

BS8233 provides guidance on noise levels from sources without specific character in the built environment, based on the recommendations of the World Health Organization; specifically, ‘WHO Guidelines on Community Noise, 1999’. The Guidelines on Community Noise (1999) document defines community noise to include noise from “industries” and “construction”. The desirable criteria levels of steady state, “anonymous” noise in unoccupied spaces within dwellings, from sources such as road traffic, mechanical services and other continuously running plant, are tabulated below.

BS8233:2014 Internal Ambient Noise Level Criteria			
Activity	Location	Daytime (07:00 – 23:00)	Night-time (23:00 – 07:00)
Resting	Living Room	35 dB $L_{Aeq,16hour}$	--
Dining	Dining Room/Area	40 dB $L_{Aeq,16hour}$	--
Sleeping (daytime resting)	Bedroom	35 dB $L_{Aeq,16hour}$	30 dB $L_{Aeq,8hour}$ 45 dB L_{AFmax}^*

Table 8 – BS8233:2014 Internal Ambient Noise Level Criteria

**ProPG:2017 states that's good acoustic design can be used so that individual noise events do not normally exceed 45 dB L_{AFmax} more than 10 time a night within noise sensitive rooms such as bedrooms. However, where it is not reasonably practicable to achieve the guideline then the judgment of acceptability will depend not only on the maximum noise levels but also on factors such as the source, number distribution, predictability and regularity of noise events.*

It is noted, however, that where development is considered necessary or desirable, despite external noise level above WHO guidelines, the above target levels may be relaxed by up to 5 dB.

General recommendations for mitigation to enable these targets to be achieved are provided, including the use of bunds and barriers to reduce external noise and space planning and sound insulation for the control of internal noise levels.

For this assessment, the above criteria are considered to be the 'LOAEL' as defined in the NPSE in Appendix B.

B.4 – ProPG: Planning and Noise (2017)

ProPG Planning and Noise published May 2017 by the Association of Noise Consultants (ANC) was produced to provide practitioners with guidance on a recommended approach to the management of noise within the planning system in England. ProPG aims to encourage better acoustic design of new residential developments promoting good health and wellbeing through the effective management of noise. It therefore outlines four key elements which should be considered in the assessment of noise:

- Element 1 – demonstrating a “Good Acoustic Design Process”
- Element 2 – observing internal “Noise Level Guidelines”
- Element 3 – undertaking an “External Amenity Area Noise Assessment”; and
- Element 4 – consideration of “Other Relevant Issues”.

The ProPG supplementary document 2 provides the following 'Good Acoustic Design' hierarchy of noise management measures which LPAs should encourage. These are shown below, In descending order of preference:

Order of Preference	Noise Management Measure
1	Reduction of the noise generated at source by redesign, relocation or containment.*
2	Maximising the spatial separation of noise source(s) and receptor(s).
3	Using existing topography and existing structures (that are likely to last the expected life of the noise-sensitive scheme) to screen the proposed development site from significant sources of noise.
4	Investigating the necessity and feasibility of reducing existing noise levels and relocating existing noise sources.
5	Incorporating noise barriers as part of the scheme to screen the proposed development site from significant sources of noise.
6	Using the layout of the scheme to reduce noise propagation across the site.
7	Using the orientation of buildings to reduce the noise exposure of noise sensitive rooms.
8	Using the building envelope to mitigate noise to acceptable levels.

Table 9 – Hierarchy of Noise Management Measures

*Not from ProPG

B.5 – Approved Document O: Overheating (2021)

Approved Document O states the following in relation to noise:

3. In locations where external noise may be an issue (for example, where the local planning authority considered external noise to be an issue at the planning stage), the overheating mitigation strategy should take account of the likelihood that windows will be closed during sleeping hours (11pm to 7am).
4. Windows are likely to be closed during sleeping hours if noise within bedrooms exceeds the following limits.
 - a. 40dB $L_{Aeq,T}$, averaged over 8 hours (between 11pm and 7am).
 - b. 55dB L_{AFmax} , more than 10 times a night (between 11pm and 7am).
5. Where in-situ noise measurements are used as evidence that these limits are not exceeded, measurements should be taken in accordance with the Association of Noise Consultants' Measurement of Sound Levels in Buildings with the overheating mitigation strategy in use.
6. **NOTE:** Guidance on reducing the passage of external noise into buildings can be found in the National Model Design Code: Part 2 – Guidance Notes (MHCLG, 2021) and the Association of Noise Consultants' Acoustics, Ventilation and Overheating: Residential Design Guide (2020). B.6 - Acoustics Ventilation and Overheating – Residential Design Guide 2020

B.6 – Acoustics Ventilation and Overheating – Residential Design Guide 2020

It is suggested that the desirable internal noise criteria within BS8233:2014 should be achieved considering adequate ventilation as defined by Building Regulations 'Approved Document F' ('ADF') whole dwelling ventilation. However, for a whole dwelling ventilation system such as MVHR it is considered reasonable to allow higher levels of internal ambient noise from transport sources when higher rates of ventilation are required in relation to the overheating condition.

The 'Institute of Acoustics' ('IOA') and the 'Association of Noise Consultant's' ('ANC') have published 'The AVO Guide: 2020' document 2020. It provides guidance for those acousticians involved in the design of buildings to prevent noise ingress to and achieve reasonable internal levels. This provides valuable guidance on ventilation and overheating in support of the "Good Acoustic Design" principle advocated by ProPG. Along with guidance showing an acoustic assessment during the overheating condition, the AVO Guide (2020) provides a framework that has a two-level assessment procedure to estimate the potential impact on occupants:

Level 1 Risk Assessment

AVO 'Level 1' risk assessment criteria guide based on external free field ambient noise levels for dwellings relying on purge ventilation (e.g., opening windows) to prevent summertime overheating. AVO Guide Table 3-2 detailed in the figure below. To assess the possibility of overheating it is reasonable to relax the BS 8233:2014 internal ambient noise levels from opening a window by 5 decibels (5 dB). Also, it is assumed that a partially open window will provide a sound reduction of 13 dB. Therefore, to achieve internal noise levels in line with BS 8233:2014 the façade external noise levels should fall inside the levels shown in Table 3-2.

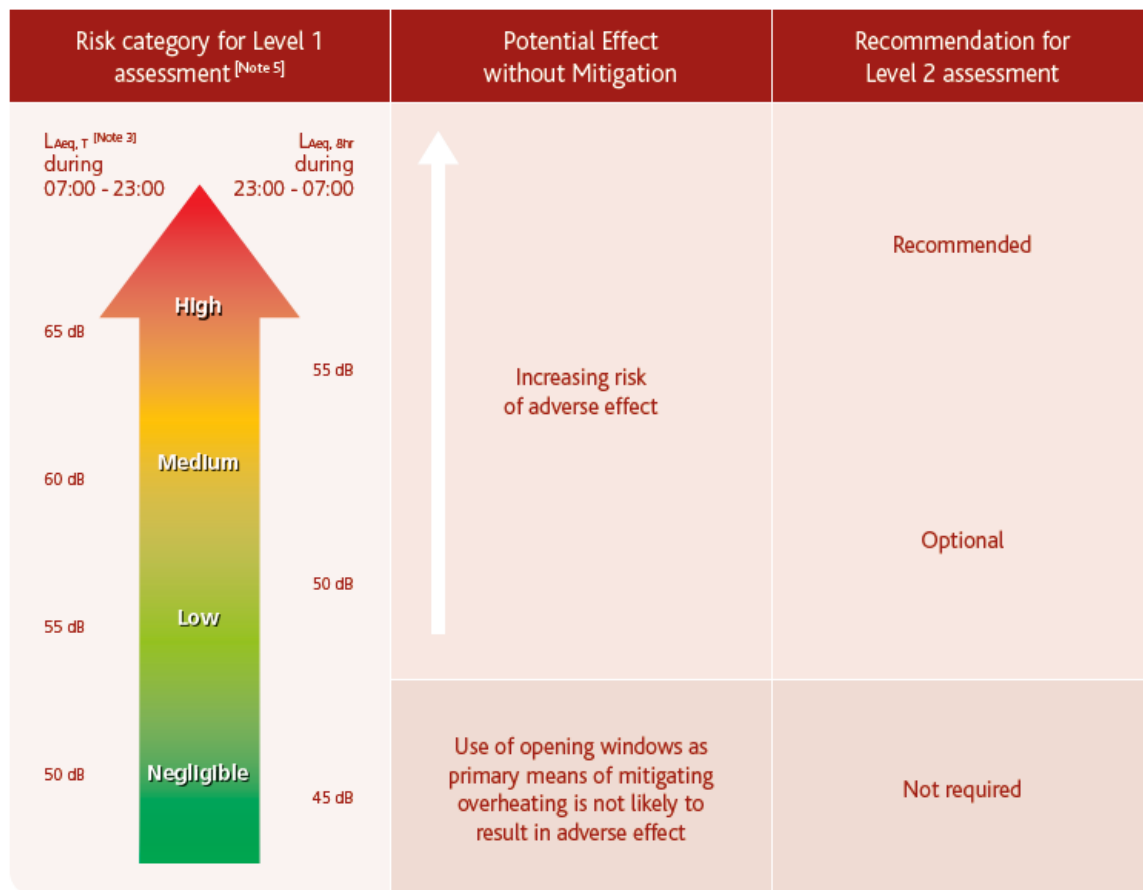


Table 3-2 of AVO Guide (2020)

Figure 3 – AVO Guide Level 1 Risk Category

The AVO Guide (2020) seeks to determine the level of risk associated with overheating in a new residential development based on the existing noise climate. The AVO risk categories are detailed in the table below with clearer categorisation.

AVO Guide (2020) Level 1 Risk Assessment			
Daytime (07:00 – 23:00)	Night-time (23:00 – 07:00)	Risk Category	Mitigation
≥63 dB LAeq,16hour	≥55 dB LAeq,8hour	High Risk	Level 2 assessment recommended. Windows which are unopenable on grounds of noise will inevitably create issues for the overheating strategy.

57 – 62 dB L _{Aeq,16hour}	52 – 54 dB L _{Aeq,8hour}	Medium Risk	Level 2 assessment optional to give more confidence regarding the suitability of internal noise conditions.
54 – 56 dB L _{Aeq,16hour}	49 – 51 dB L _{Aeq,8hour}	Low Risk	
≤53 dB L _{Aeq,16hour}	≤48 dB L _{Aeq,8hour}	Negligible Risk	None required – openable windows suitable for ventilation

Table 10 – AVO Guide (2020) Level 1 Risk Assessment

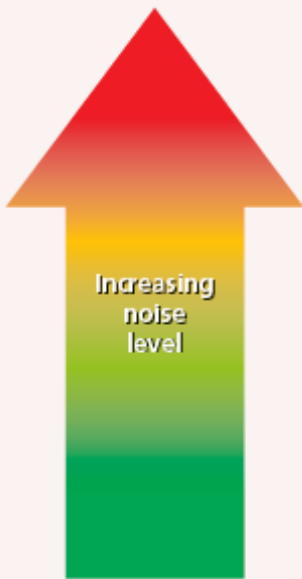
Level 2 Risk Assessment:

A 'Level 2' assessment of noise is recommended where a dwelling using purge ventilation (e.g., open windows) reaches Level 1 'High Risk' or 'Medium Risk'. The Level 2 assessment guidance comments that where internal ambient noise levels are >50 dB L_{Aeq,16hr} (day) or >42 dB L_{Aeq,8hr} (night) then the outcome might be that the noise causes a material change in behaviour, e.g., having to keep windows closed for the majority of the time, or there is the potential for sleep disturbance.

To conduct a Level 2 assessment, the following minimum information is required:

- Statement of the overheating criteria being applied.
- Description of the provisions for meeting the stated overheating criteria. This should include, where relevant, the area of façade opening.
- Details of the likely internal ambient noise levels whilst using provisions for mitigating overheating, and the method used to predict these.
- Estimation of how frequently and for what duration such provisions are required to mitigate overheating.
- Consideration of the effect of individual noise events.
- Assessment of the adverse effect on occupants.

The figure below outlines the AVO Guide (2020) guidance for a Level 2 assessment of noise from transport sources relating to the Overheating Condition.

Internal ambient noise level ^[Note 2]			Examples of Outcomes ^[Note 5]	
$L_{Aeq,T}$ ^[Note 3] during 07:00 – 23:00 ^[Note 6]	$L_{Aeq,sh}$ during 23:00 – 07:00	Individual noise events during 23:00 – 07:00 ^[Note 4]		
> 50 dB	> 42 dB	Normally exceeds 65 dB $L_{A,Fmax}$	Noise causes a material change in behaviour e.g. having to keep windows closed most of the time	Avoiding certain activities during periods of intrusion. Having to keep windows closed most of the time because of the noise. Potential for sleep disturbance resulting in difficulty in getting to sleep, premature awakening and difficulty in getting back to sleep. Quality of life diminished due to change in acoustic character of the area.
 Increasing noise level			Increasing likelihood of impact on reliable speech communication during the day or sleep disturbance at night	At higher noise levels, more significant behavioural change is expected and may only be considered suitable if occurring for limited periods. As noise levels increase, small behaviour changes are expected e.g. turning up the volume on the television; speaking a little more loudly; having to close windows for certain activities, for example ones which require a high level of concentration. Potential for some reported sleep disturbance. Affects the acoustic environment inside the dwelling such that there is a perceived change in quality of life. At lower noise levels, limited behavioural change is expected unless conditions are prevalent for most of the time. ^[Note 8]
≤ 35 dB	≤ 30 dB	Do not normally exceed $L_{A,Fmax}$ 45 dB more than 10 times a night	Noise can be heard, but does not cause any change in behaviour	Noise can be heard, but does not cause any change in behaviour, attitude, or other physiological response ^[Note 9] . Can slightly affect the acoustic character of the area but not such that there is a perceived change in the quality of life.

Note 1 The noise levels suggested in Tables 3-2 and 3-3 assume a steady road traffic noise source but may be adapted for other types of transport.

Table 3-3 of AVO Guide (2020)

Figure 4 – AVO Guide Level 2 Internal Ambient Noise Levels

Appendix D – Environmental Survey

D.1 – Time History Noise Data

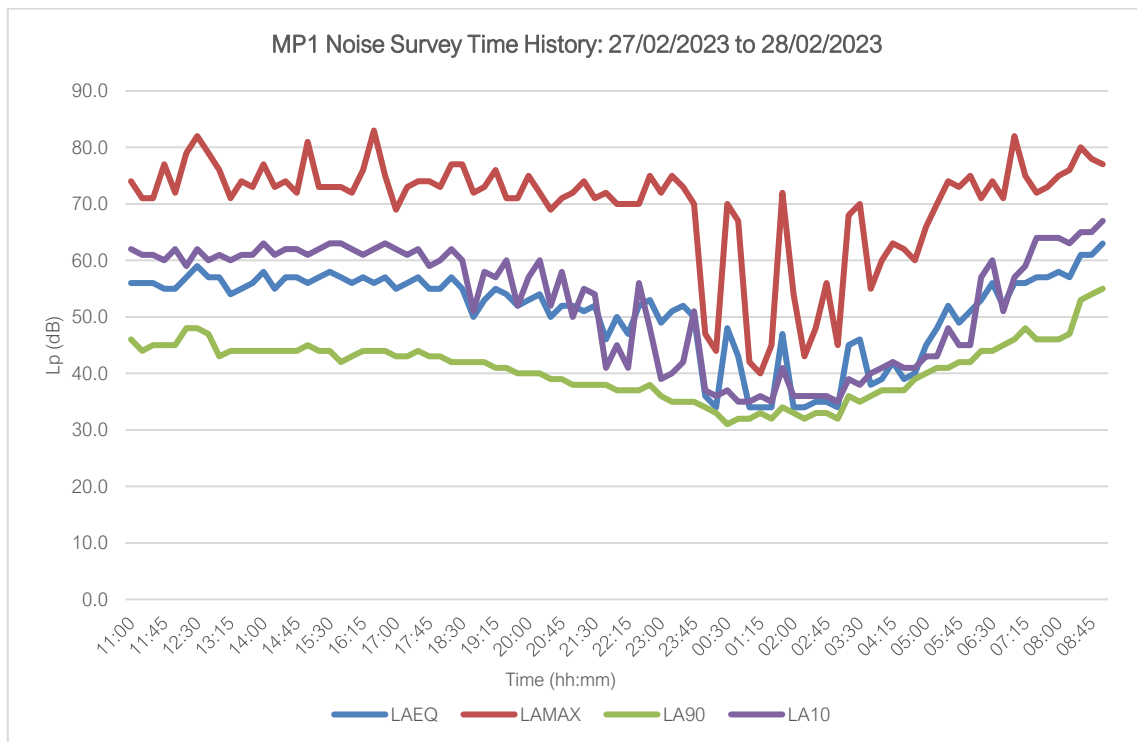


Figure 6 – MP1 Noise Survey Time History

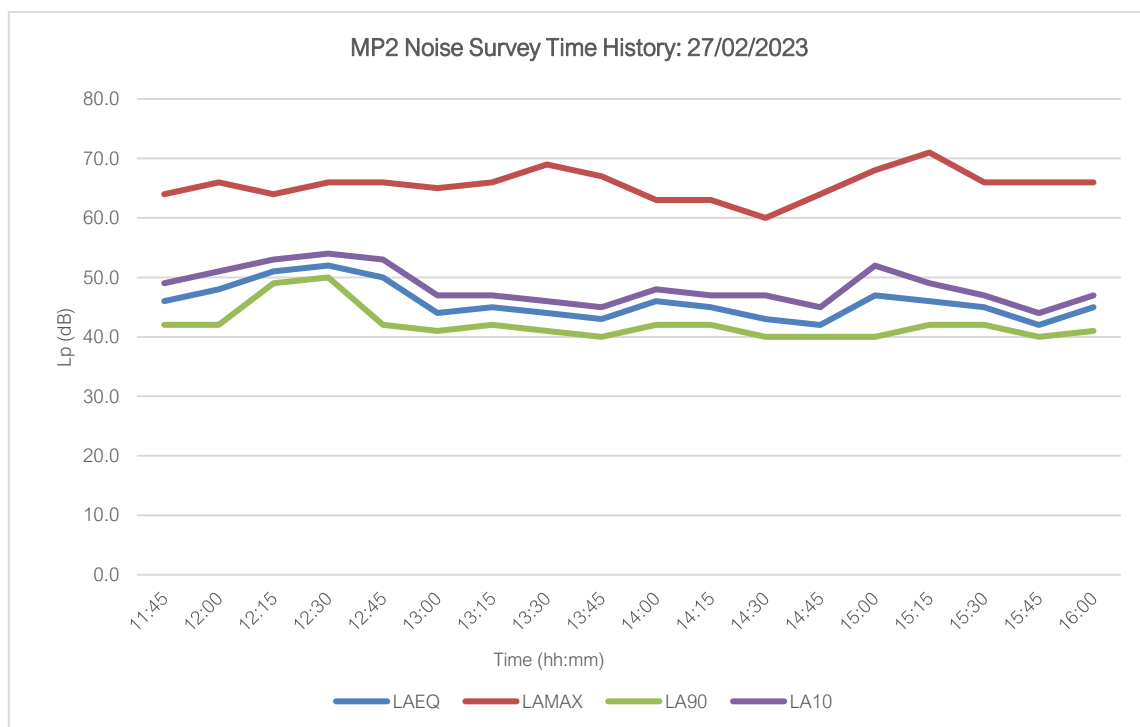


Figure 7 – MP2 Noise Survey Time History

D.2 – Surveying Equipment

Piece of Equipment	Serial No.	Calibration Deviation
CESVA SC250 Class 1 Sound Level Meter	T252917	≤0.2
CESVA CB006 Class 1 Calibrator	901997	
CESVA SC420 Class 1 Sound Level Meter	T246452	≤0.2
CESVA CB006 Class 1 Calibrator	901997	

Table 11 – Surveying Equipment

All equipment used during the survey was field calibrated at the start and end of the measurement period with negligible deviation noted. All sound level meters are calibrated every 24 months and all calibrators are calibrated every 12 months, by a third-party calibration laboratory. All microphones were fitted with a protective windshield for the entire measurements period. Calibration certificates can be provided upon request.

D.3 – Meteorological Conditions

As the environmental noise survey was carried out over a long un-manned period no localised records of weather conditions were taken. However, all measurements have been compared with met office weather data of the area, specifically the closest weather station, and the data from the weather station is outlined in the table below. When reviewing the time history of the noise measurements, any scenarios that were considered potentially to be affected by the local weather conditions have been omitted. The analysis of the noise data includes statistical and percentile analysis and review of minimum and maximum values, which aids in the preclusion of any periods of undesirable weather conditions. The weather conditions were deemed suitable for the measurement of environmental noise in accordance with BS7445 Description and Measurement of Environmental Noise. The table below presents the average temperature, wind speed and rainfall range for each 24-hour period during the entire measurement.

Weather Conditions – Chadderton (Approx. 4.5km SE of Site)				
Time Period	Air Temp (°C)	Rainfall (mm/h)	Prevailing Wind Direction	Wind Speed (m/s)
27/02/23 – 00:00 – 23:59	2.6 – 7.7	0.0 – 0.2	NE	0.0 – 3.9
28/02/23 – 00:00 – 23:59	4.1 – 6.6	0.0 – 0.2	NE	0.0 – 5.6

Table 12 – Weather Conditions

Appendix E – Noise Break-in Calculations

The façade sound reduction and predicted internal noise levels are calculated assuming the following:

- The calculation method for façade sound reduction is in accordance with BS8233:2014 and BS EN 12354-3.
- Based on previous measurements and experience, the reverberation time for a furnished bedroom is typically 0.3 seconds (RT60) and 0.5 seconds (RT60) for a furnished living room in the UK.
- There are currently no internal layouts for the proposed development. Therefore, the following dimension particulars have been assumed for the purposes of the calculation:
 - o Living Rooms: 2.5m x 4m x 5m (HxWxL), 3m² glazing
 - o Bedrooms: 2.5m x 4m x 3m (HxWxL), 2m² glazing
- The acoustic performance of the façade elements are taken from the relevant manufacturers technical information or the sound reduction has been predicted using INSUL 9.0.
- For background trickle ventilation a total Equivalent Area of 5000mm² per habitable room has been used in the calculations, which equates to 2 No. trickle vents (2500mm² each).

It should be noted that the noise break-in calculations also include assessment against the equivalent NR curves. In some instances the NR criteria may be slightly exceeded in 1/1 octave bands, however the overall noise levels (as outlined in BS8233) are still achieved.

Living Rooms Day Time Leq

Item / Description	dB(A)	125	250	500	1k	2k	4k
Measured Leq,T	60	55	55	56	54	54	48
Glazing Noise Ingress	25	29	30	25	11	12	4
Ventilation Noise Ingress	21	21	21	23	10	8	-4
Wall Noise Ingress	7	14	11	4	-3	-8	-14
Roof Noise Ingress							
Room Absorption Correction		6	5	5	5	5	3
Total Noise Ingress	32	35	36	32	19	18	8
NR35	40	52	44	38	35	32	29
Exceednce of Criteria	-8	-17	-8	-6	-16	-14	-21

Bedrooms Day Time Leq

Item / Description	dB(A)	125	250	500	1k	2k	4k
Measured Leq,T	60	55	55	56	54	54	48
Glazing Noise Ingress	24	27	28	23	9	10	2
Ventilation Noise Ingress	21	21	21	23	10	8	-4
Wall Noise Ingress	2	7	5	-4	-7	-7	-13
Roof Noise Ingress							
Room Absorption Correction		9	8	8	8	7	6
Total Noise Ingress	34	37	37	34	20	20	9
NR30	35	48	39	33	30	26	24
Exceednce of Criteria	-1	-11	-2	1	-10	-6	-15

Bedrooms Night Time Leq

Item / Description	dB(A)	125	250	500	1k	2k	4k
Measured Leq,T	48	45	43	43	44	43	35
Glazing Noise Ingress	11	17	16	10	-1	-1	-11
Ventilation Noise Ingress	9	11	9	10	0	-3	-17
Wall Noise Ingress	-10	-3	-7	-17	-17	-18	-26
Roof Noise Ingress							
Room Absorption Correction		9	8	8	8	7	6
Total Noise Ingress	21	27	25	21	10	9	-4
NR25	30	43	35	28	25	21	19
Exceednce of Criteria	-9	-16	-10	-7	-15	-12	-23

Bedrooms Night Time Max

Item / Description	dB(A)	125	250	500	1k	2k	4k
Corrected Lmax Spectrum	72	69	67	67	68	67	59
Glazing Noise Ingress	35	41	40	34	23	23	13
Ventilation Noise Ingress	33	35	33	34	24	21	7
Wall Noise Ingress	14	21	17	7	7	6	-2
Roof Noise Ingress							
Room Absorption Correction		9	8	8	8	7	6
Total Noise Ingress	45	50	49	45	34	32	20
NR40	45	56	49	43	40	37	34
Exceednce of Criteria	0	-6	0	2	-6	-5	-14



NOVA
ACOUSTICS