



Red Furlong Farm, Poundon

Noise Assessment

7<sup>th</sup> June 2021

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# 1. INTRODUCTION

## 1.1. Overview

inacoustic has been commissioned to prepare a Noise Assessment Report to support a Planning Application for an Operator Skills Hub; for training operatives of construction plant, at Red Furlong Farm, Poundon, OX27 9BG.

Accordingly, the following technical noise assessment has been produced to support a condition discharge application to Buckinghamshire Council. This report details the existing background sound climate at the nearest receptors, as well as the sound emissions associated with the Development.

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

## 1.2. Scope and Objectives

The scope of the baseline noise survey report can be summarised as follows:

- A sound monitoring survey was undertaken at a discrete location adjacent to the closest noise-sensitive receptors to the Site;
- A 3-dimensional noise modelling exercise, in order to quantify the potential noise generation of the proposed site uses;
- An assessment of potential noise impacts with respect to the prevailing acoustic conditions at existing off-site receptors; and
- Recommendation of mitigation measures, where necessary, to comply with the requirements of the National Planning Practice Guidance in England: Noise<sup>1</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup> Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG), 2019. National Planning Practice Guidance for England: Noise. DCLG England: Noise. DCLG.

## 2. LEGISLATION AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

The development proposals for the Site are guided by the following policy directives and guidance:

### 2.1. National Policy

#### 2.1.1. National Planning Policy Framework, 2019

The *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF) sets out the Government's planning policies for England. Planning policy requires that applications for planning permission must be determined in accordance with the development plan, unless material considerations indicate otherwise.

The NPPF is also a material consideration in planning decisions. It sets out the Government's requirements for the planning system and how these are expected to be addressed.

Under Section 15; *Conserving and Enhancing the Natural Environment*, in Paragraph 170, the following is stated:

*"Planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by:*

- e) preventing both 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".*

Paragraph 180 of the document goes on to state:

*"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."*

As stated above, this document makes reference to avoiding noise generation from new developments that would adversely impact on health and quality of life. Paragraph 180 refers to the Noise Policy Statement for England, which is considered overleaf.

## 2.1.2. Noise Policy Statement for England, 2010

The underlying principles and aims of existing noise policy documents, legislation and guidance are clarified in *DEFRA: 2010: Noise Policy Statement for England (NPSE)*<sup>2</sup>. The NPSE sets out the “*Long Term Vision*” of Government noise policy as follows:

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

The NPSE outlines three aims for the effective management and control of environmental, neighbour and neighbourhood noise:

- *“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”.*

The guidance states that it is not possible to have a single objective noise-based measure that defines “*Significant Observed Adverse Effect Level (SOAEL)*” that is applicable to all sources of noise in all situations and that not having specific SOAEL values in the NPSE provides the necessary policy flexibility until further evidence and suitable guidance is available.

## 2.1.3. National Planning Practice Guidance in England: Noise, 2019 (PPGNoise)

Paragraph: 002 of the PPGNoise states the following:

*“Can noise override other planning concerns?”*

*It can, where justified, although it is important to look at noise in the context of the wider characteristics of a development proposal, its likely users and its surroundings, as these can have an important effect on whether noise is likely to pose a concern.”*

As such, Paragraph: 003 of the NPPG states that:

*“Plan-making and decision making need to take account of the acoustic environment and in doing so consider:*

- *whether or not a significant adverse effect is occurring or likely to occur;*
- *whether or not an adverse effect is occurring or likely to occur; and*
- *whether or not a good standard of amenity can be achieved.*

*In line with the Explanatory note of the NPSE, this would include identifying whether the overall effect of the noise exposure... is, or would be, above or below the significant observed adverse effect level and the lowest observed adverse effect level for the given situation.”*

Consequently, the *National Planning Practice Guidance in England: Noise (NPPG Noise)*<sup>3</sup> summarises the noise exposure hierarchy, based on the likely average response. The following three observed effect levels are identified below, as identified in Paragraph 004::

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<sup>2</sup> Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA), 2010. Noise Policy Statement for England. DEFRA.

<sup>3</sup> Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG), 2019. National Planning Practice Guidance for England: Noise. DCLG.

- **Significant Observed Adverse Effect Level:** This is the level of noise exposure above which significant adverse effects on health and quality of life occur;
- **Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level:** This is the level of noise exposure above which adverse effects on health and quality of life can be detected; and
- **No Observed Adverse Effect Level:** This is the level of noise exposure below which no effect at all on health or quality of life can be detected.

Importantly, Paragraph: 004 of the PPGNoise states that:

*“Although the word ‘level’ is used here, this does not mean that the effects can only be defined in terms of a single value of noise exposure. In some circumstances adverse effects are defined in terms of a combination of more than one factor such as noise exposure, the number of occurrences of the noise in a given time period, the duration of the noise and the time of day the noise occurs.”*

Paragraph: 005 of the PPGNoise expands the significant criteria related to each of these levels, which are reproduced in Table 1, overleaf.



TABLE 1: SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA FROM NPPG IN ENGLAND: NOISE

Perception	Examples of Outcomes	Increasing Effect Level	Action
<b>No Observed Effect Level</b>			
Not Noticeable	No Effect	No Observed Effect	No specific measures required
<b>No Observed Adverse Effect Level</b>			
Noticeable and Not Intrusive	Noise can be heard, but does not cause any change in behaviour, attitude or other physiological response. Can slightly affect the acoustic character of the area but not such that there is a change in the quality of life.	No Observed Adverse Effect	No specific measures required
<b>Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level</b>			
Noticeable and Intrusive	Noise can be heard and causes small changes in behaviour, attitude or other physiological response, e.g. turning up volume of television; speaking more loudly; where there is no alternative ventilation, having to close windows for some of the time because of the noise. Potential for some reported sleep disturbance. Affects the acoustic character of the area such that there is a small actual or perceived change in the quality of life.	Observed Adverse Effect	Mitigate and reduce to a minimum
<b>Significant Observed Adverse Effect Level</b>			
Present and Disruptive	The noise causes a material change in behaviour, attitude or other physiological response, e.g. avoiding certain activities during periods of intrusion; where there is no alternative ventilation, 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.	Significant Observed Adverse Effect	Avoid
Present and Very Disruptive	Extensive and regular changes in behaviour, attitude or other physiological response and/or an inability to mitigate effect of noise leading to psychological stress, e.g. regular sleep deprivation/awakening; loss of appetite, significant, medically definable harm, e.g. auditory and non-auditory.	Unacceptable Adverse Effect	Prevent

## 2.2. Assessment Criteria

### 2.2.1. BS4142:2014+A1:2019

BS4142:2014+A1:2019 sets out a method to assess the likely effect of sound from factories, industrial premises or fixed installations and sources of an industrial nature in commercial premises, on people who might be inside or outside a dwelling or premises used for residential purposes in the vicinity.

The procedure contained in BS4142:2014+A1:2019 for assessing the effect of sound on residential receptors is to compare the measured or predicted sound level from the source in question, the  $L_{Aeq,T}$  'specific sound level', immediately outside the dwelling with the  $L_{A90,T}$  background sound level.

Where the sound contains a tonality, impulsivity, intermittency and other sound characteristics, then a correction depending on the grade of the aforementioned characteristics of the sound is added to the specific sound level to obtain the  $L_{Ar,Tr}$  'rating sound level'. A correction to include the consideration of a level of uncertainty in sound measurements, data and calculations can also be applied when necessary.

BS4142:2014+A1:2019 states: *"The significance of sound of an industrial and/or commercial nature depends upon both the margin by which the rating level of the specific sound source exceeds the background sound level and the context in which the sound occurs"*. An estimation of the impact of the specific sound can be obtained by the difference of the rating sound level and the background sound level and considering the following:

- *"Typically, the greater this difference, the greater the magnitude of the impact."*
- *"A difference of around +10dB or more is likely to be an indication of a significant adverse impact, depending on the context."*
- *"A difference of around +5dB is likely to be an indication of an adverse impact, depending on the context."*
- *"The lower the rating level is relative to the measured background sound level, the less likely it is that the specific sound source will have an adverse impact or a significant adverse impact. Where the rating level does not exceed the background sound level, this is an indication of the specific sound source having a low impact, depending on the context."*

During the daytime, the assessment is carried out over a reference time period of 1-hour. The periods associated with day or night, for the purposes of the Standard, are considered to be 07.00 to 23.00 and 23.00 to 07.00, respectively.

### 2.2.2. Relative Change in Ambient Noise Level

In circumstances where a noise environment may be altered by addition or removal of a noise source, considered to be largely anonymous or within the prevailing acoustic character of an area, for example, changes to traffic quantum or patterns, it is normal to consider the relative change in ambient noise level. The assessment, therefore, focuses primarily on this phenomenon.

The impact scale adopted in this assessment is shown in Table 2, which relates to established human responses to noise.

TABLE 2: IMPACT SCALE FOR COMPARISON OF FUTURE NOISE AGAINST EXISTING NOISE

Noise Level Change dB(A)	Subjective Response	Significance	NPPG Context
0	No change	No impact	NOEL
0.1 - 2.9	Barely perceptible	Minor impact	NOAEL
3.0 - 5.9	Noticeable	Moderate impact	LOAEL
6.0 - 9.9	Up to a doubling or halving of loudness	Substantial impact	SOAEL
10.0 or more	More than a doubling or halving of loudness	Major impact	UAEL

The criteria above reflect the key benchmarks that relate to human perception of sound. A change of 3 dB(A) is generally considered to be the smallest change in environmental noise that is perceptible to the human ear. A 10 dB(A) change in noise represents a doubling or halving of the noise level. The difference between the minimum perceptible change and the doubling or halving of the noise level is split to provide greater definition to the assessment of changes in noise level.

It is considered that the criteria specified in Table 2 provide a good indication as to the likely significance of changes in noise levels in this case and have been used to assess the impact of noise from the development.

### 3. SITE DESCRIPTION

#### 3.1. Site and Surrounding Area

The Site comprises a parcel of agricultural land and the existing farmyard of Red Furlong Farm, which includes a range of agricultural buildings, adjacent to Bicester Road, to the north of the village of Poundon, as shown in Figure 1.

The ambient sound environment in the receptor area was influenced by fast moving vehicles travelling along Bicester Road, agricultural plant activity in the surrounding fields and natural sources such as birdsong and wind-induced vegetation movement.

FIGURE 1: DEVELOPMENT SITE AND SURROUNDING AREA

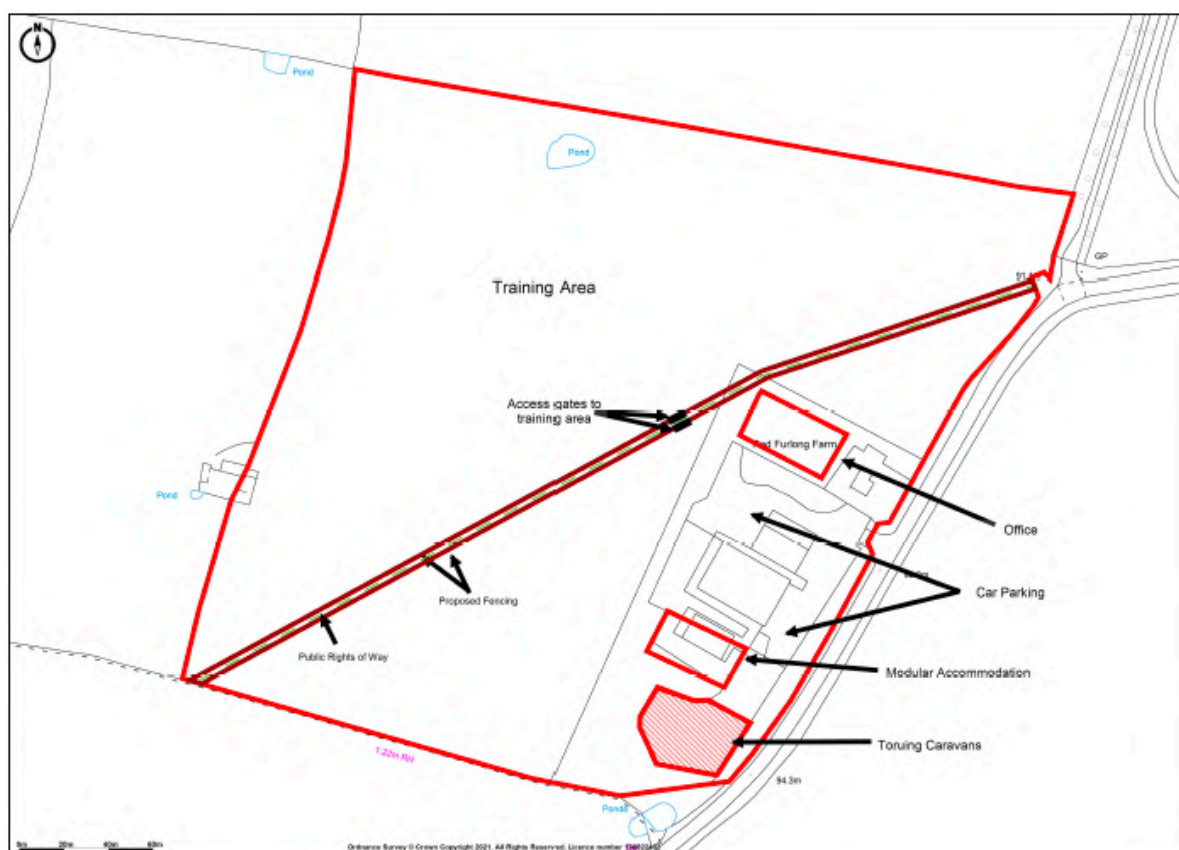


### 3.2. Development Overview

The Development comprises the change of use of the site to provide an Operator Skills Hub, for the provision of training services in the use of plant items to construction operatives.

The proposals comprise the retention of the existing farmhouse (linked to the development), provision of a new office, car parking, a modular construction training building, an area for touring caravans and an outdoor training area, where plant items will be operated by the trainees under practical instruction scenarios. The Proposed Development layout is shown in Figure 2.

FIGURE 2: PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT LAYOUT



The facility is proposed to operate between the hours of 08:00 and 18:00 on Mondays to Fridays and between 08:00 and 13:00 on Saturdays; however, the potential for all-day operation on weekends will be dependent upon demand and need.

The proposals will offer employment for 10 No. staff, with anticipated trainee numbers being between 10 and 20, daily.

## 4. MEASUREMENT METHODOLOGY

### 4.1. General

The prevailing noise conditions in the area have been determined by an environmental noise survey conducted during both daytime and night-time periods between Thursday 6<sup>th</sup> and Friday 7<sup>th</sup> May 2021.

### 4.2. Measurement Details

All noise measurements were undertaken by a consultant certified as competent in environmental noise monitoring, and, in accordance with the principles of BS 7445<sup>4</sup>.

All acoustic measurement equipment used during the noise survey conformed to Type 1 specification of British Standard 61672<sup>5</sup>. A full inventory of this equipment is shown in Table 3 below.

TABLE 3: INVENTORY OF SOUND MEASUREMENT EQUIPMENT

Position	Make, Model & Description	Serial Number	Calibration Certificate Number	Calibration Due Date
MPI	Rion NL-31 Sound Level Meter	00110027	1103628	21/09/2022
	Rion NH-21 Preamplifier	00129	1103628	21/09/2022
	Rion UC-53A Microphone	100496	1103628	21/09/2022
	Larson Davis Cal200 Acoustic Calibrator	15314	UCRT20/1750	05/08/2021

Measurement equipment used during the survey was field calibrated at the start and end of the measurement period. A calibration laboratory has calibrated the field calibrator used within the twelve months preceding the measurements.

The weather conditions during the survey were conducive to noise measurement; it being dry, with low wind speeds.

The microphone was fitted with a protective windshield for the measurement, which is described in Table 4, with an aerial photograph indicating its location shown in Figure 3.

<sup>4</sup> British Standard 7445: 2003: *Description and measurement of environmental noise*. BSI.

<sup>5</sup> British Standard 61672: 2013: *Electroacoustics. Sound level meters. Part 1 Specifications*. BSI.



TABLE 4: MEASUREMENT POSITION DESCRIPTION

Measurement Position	Description
MP1	<p>A largely unattended daytime and night-time measurement of sound under free-field conditions, at a height of 1.5 metres above local ground level, located within the boundary of the Application Site and representative of the background sound environment throughout the area.</p> <p>The sound environment was influenced by fast moving vehicles travelling along Bicester Road, agricultural plant activity in the surrounding fields and natural sources such as birdsong and wind-induced vegetation movement.</p>

FIGURE 3: MEASUREMENT POSITION



### 4.3. Summary Measurement Results

The summarised results of the environmental noise measurements are presented in Table 5, with a time history and statistical analysis presented under Appendix B.

TABLE 5: SUMMARY OF NOISE MEASUREMENT RESULTS

Measurement Position	Period	Noise Level, dB			
		$L_{Aeq,T}$	$L_{A90}$	$L_{A10}$	$L_{AFMax}$
MP1	Daytime 07:00-23:00	46	31	49	68
	Core Daytime 08:00-18:00	47	32	50	68
	Night-time 23:00-07:00	45	22	37	63



## 5. OPERATIONAL NOISE ASSESSMENT

### 5.1. Noise Modelling

#### 5.1.1. General

Given that the south-east section of the site is proposed for ostensibly non-noise-generating activities, such as education, clerical, ancillary and hospitality uses, this has not been considered to be significant in its noise generation potential. Consequently, the assessment focuses entirely on the potential noise arising from the external plant training area.

#### 5.1.2. Source Data

The sound levels associated with the proposed noise-generating plant involved in typical daily operating scenario, as described by the Applicant, have been obtained from the manufacturer's published datasheets.

TABLE 6: SOUND SOURCE DATA

Plant	Quantity	Sound Pressure Level, $L_{pA}$ (dB)	Sound Pressure Level Distance (m)
Komatsu HB215LC-3 Excavator	1	72	10
Bell B20-E Articulated Dump Truck	1	75	10
Wacker Neuson DW60 6t Swivel Dumper	1	73	10
Bomag BW120AD-5 Roller	1	64	10

Plant items used on site may vary from the above, but this combination represents a reasonable worst-case coincidence of activities.

#### 5.1.3. Calculation Process

Calculations were carried out using Cadna/A, which undertakes its calculations in accordance with guidance given in ISO9613-1:1993 and ISO9613-2:1996.

#### 5.1.4. Sound Data Assumptions

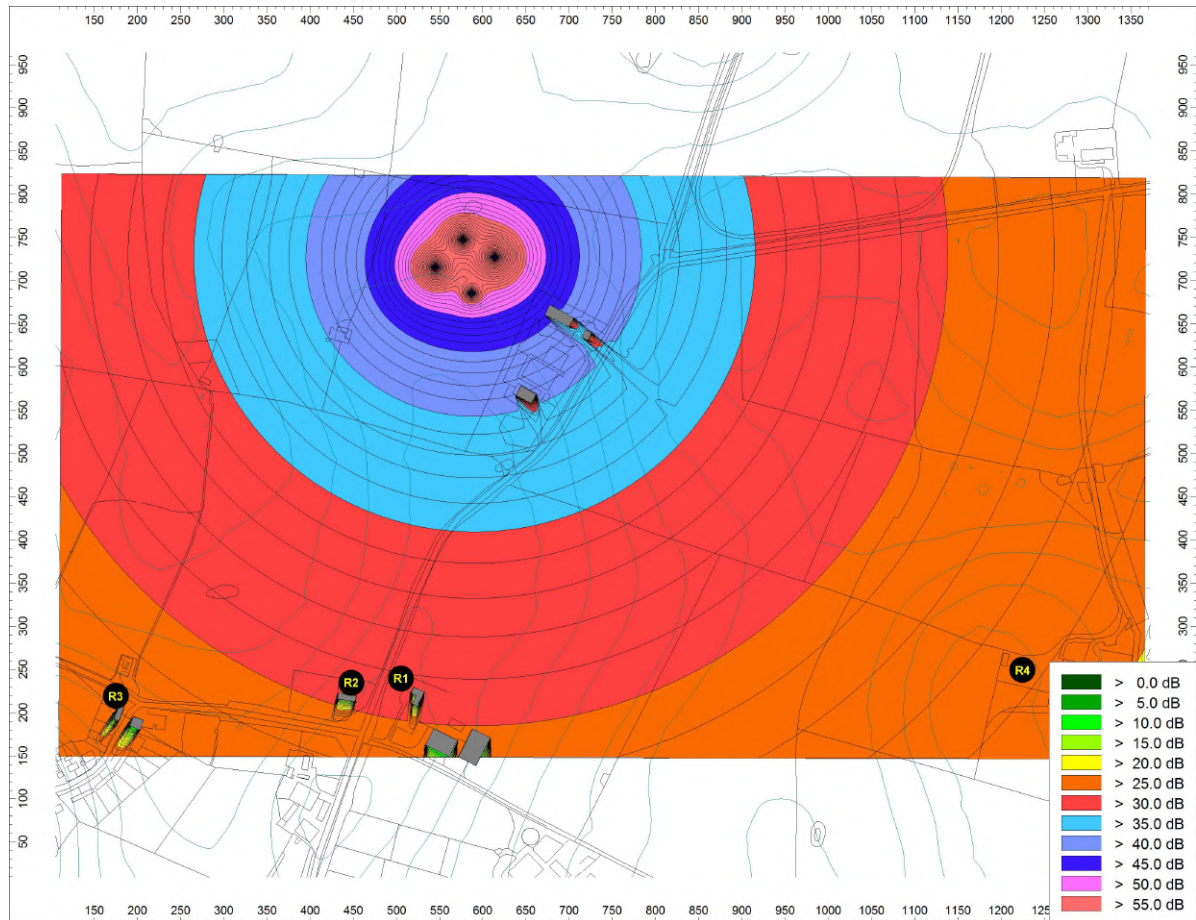
Given that the land between Development and nearest receptors is soft, the ground factor has been set to 0.9, within the calculation software.

All plant has been assumed to operate simultaneously and on an hourly 'on-time' of 50%, which reflects the training profile of the operation.

### 5.1.5. Specific Sound Level Map

The sound map showing the specific sound level emissions from the reasonable worst-case site operations associated with the external training area can be seen in Figure 4, overleaf.

FIGURE 4: SPECIFIC SOUND LEVEL MAP



### 5.1.6. Specific Sound Level Summary

A summary of the predicted specific sound levels at the NSRs, with reference to the sound map shown in Figure 4 can be seen below in Table 7.

TABLE 7: PREDICTED SPECIFIC SOUND LEVEL SUMMARY

Position	Specific Sound Level at Façade dB(A)
R1	30.8
R2	30.5
R3	28.2
R4	26.3

## 5.2. Assessment

### 5.2.1. Rating Penalty Principle

Section 9 of BS4142:2014+A1:2019 describes how the rating sound level should be derived from the specific sound level, by determining a rating penalty.

BS4142:2014+A1:2019 states:

*“Certain acoustic features can increase the significance of impact over that expected from a basic comparison between the specific sound level and the background sound level. Where such features are present at the assessment location, add a character correction to the specific sound level to obtain the rating level. This can be approached in three ways:*

- a) subjective method;*
- b) objective method for tonality;*
- c) reference method.”*

Given that the Development is not operational, the subjective method has been adopted to derive the rating sound level from the specific sound level. This is discussed in Section 9.2 of BS4142:2014+A1:2019, which states:

*“Where appropriate, establish a rating penalty for sound based on a subjective assessment of its characteristics. This would also be appropriate where a new source cannot be measured because it is only proposed at that time, but the characteristics of similar sources can subjectively be assessed.*

*Correct the specific sound level if a tone, impulse or other characteristics occurs, or is expected to be present, for new or modified sound sources.”*

BS4142:2014+A1:2019 defines four characteristics that should be considered when deriving a rating penalty, namely; tonality; impulsivity; intermittency; and other sound characteristics, which are defined as:

#### **Tonality**

A rating penalty of +2 dB is applicable for a tone which is *“just perceptible”*, +4 dB where a tone is *“clearly perceptible”*, and +6 dB where a tone is *“highly perceptible”*.

#### **Impulsivity**

A rating penalty of +3 dB is applicable for impulsivity which is *“just perceptible”*, +6 dB where it is *“clearly perceptible”*, and +9 dB where it is *“highly perceptible”*.

#### **Other Sound Characteristics**

BS4142:2014+A1:2019 states that where *“the specific sound features characteristics that are neither tonal nor impulsive, though otherwise are readily distance against the residual acoustic environment, a penalty of +3 dB can be applied.”*

## Intermittency

BS4142:2014+A1:2019 states that when the “specific sound has identifiable on/off conditions, the specific sound level ought to be representative of the time period of length equal to the reference time interval which contains the greatest total amount of on time ... if the intermittency is readily distinctive against the residual acoustic environment, a penalty of +3 dB can be applied.”

### 5.2.2. Rating Penalty Assessment

Considering the content of Section 5.2.1, an assessment of the various sound sources associated with the Development, in terms of whether any rating penalties are applicable, and has been detailed in Table 8 below.

TABLE 8: RATING PENALTY ASSESSMENT

Source	Tonality	Impulsivity	Intermittency	Other Sound Characteristics	Discussion
Plant Activity	0 dB	0 dB	0 dB	0 dB	<p>The character of the sound would also be ostensibly similar to the agricultural activities that are intrinsic to the character of the area.</p> <p>On the basis of the above and the predicted results, which make robust allowances for mobile plant activity noise, it is considered that such activities would be at a level typically regarded as anonymous relative to the residual sound environment, with no distinctly audible tonality, impulsivity or intermittency anticipated at the receptors.</p> <p>Therefore, it is considered that no acoustic feature corrections would be required.</p>

In summary, a rating penalty of 0 dB has been included in the cumulative daytime assessment.

### 5.2.3. Uncertainty in Calculations

BS4142:2014+A1:2019 requires that the level of uncertainty in the measured data and associated calculations is considered in the assessment. The Standard recommends that steps should be taken to reduce the level of uncertainty.

#### Measurement Uncertainty

BS4142:2014+A1:2019 states that measurement uncertainty depends on a number of factors, including the following, which are applicable to the Development:

- “ ...
- b) the complexity and level of variability of the residual acoustic environment;*
  - “ ...
  - d) the location(s) selected for taking the measurements;*
  - “ ...
  - g) the measurement time intervals;*
  - h) the range of times when the measurements have been taken;*
  - i) the range of suitable weather conditions during which measurements have been taken;*
  - “ ...
  - k) the level of rounding of each measurement recorded; and*
  - l) the instrumentation used.”*

Each of the measurement uncertainty factors outlined above have been considered and discussed in Table 9 below.

TABLE 9: MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTY FACTORS

Measurement Uncertainty Factor Reference	Level of Uncertainty	Discussion
b)	0 dB	Residual acoustic environment is relatively constant, hence no correction for a complex residual acoustic environment.
d)	0 dB	Measuring at a location deemed robustly representative of the closest affected receptors to the site has enabled the determination of robust background sound levels.
g)	0 dB	Measurement time intervals were set in accordance with BS4142:2014+A1:2019, hence no further correction needs to be made.
h)	0 dB	Measurements were undertaken over a continuous 2-day time period.
i)	0 dB	No periods of significant wind or precipitation were noted.
k)	0 dB	Measured values were rounded to 0.1 dB, therefore rounding would not have had a significant impact on the overall typical background sound levels.
l)	0 dB	The acoustic measurement equipment accorded with Type 1 specification of British Standard 61672, and were deployed with appropriate wind shields.

In summary, a correction of 0 dB has been included in the assessment, to account for measurement uncertainty.

## Calculation Uncertainty

BS4142:2014+A1:2019 states that calculation uncertainty depends on a number of factors, including the following, which are applicable to the Development:

- “ ...
- b) uncertainty in the operation or sound emission characteristics of the specific sound source and any assumed sound power levels;*
  - c) uncertainty in the calculation method;*
  - d) simplifying the real situation to “fit” the model (user influence on modelling); and*
  - e) error in the calculation process.”*

Each of the calculation uncertainty factors outlined above have been considered and discussed in Table 10 below.

TABLE 10: CALCULATION UNCERTAINTY FACTORS

Calculation Uncertainty Factor Reference	Level of Uncertainty	Discussion
b)	0 dB	Sound power levels for all plant are based on published manufacturer data.
c)	0 dB	Calculations were undertaken in accordance with ISO 9613-2, which is considered a “ <i>validated method</i> ” by BS4142:2014+A1:2019.
d)	0 dB	The real situation has not been simplified for the purposes of this assessment.
e)	+1 dB	ISO 9613-2 indicates that there is a $\pm 3$ dB accuracy to the prediction method, dependent upon input variables and propagation complexities.

In summary, a +1 dB has been included in the assessment, for calculation uncertainty.

### 5.2.4. Rating Sound Level

Incorporating the rating penalties detailed in Section 5.2.2 with the predicted specific sound levels, as detailed in Table 7, the rating sound levels have been derived and have been detailed in Table 11 below.

TABLE 11: RATING SOUND LEVELS

NSR	Specific Sound Level (dB)	Rating Sound Level (dB)
1	31	31
2	31	31
3	28	28
4	26	26

### 5.2.5. BS4142:2014+A1:2019 Assessment

The rating sound level, as calculated from the predicted specific sound level, has been assessed in accordance with BS4142:2014+A1:2019, at all NSRs.

The resultant assessment summary, during the daytime period, can be seen in Table 12 below.

TABLE 12: DAYTIME BS4142:2014+A1:2019 ASSESSMENT SUMMARY

NSR	Rating Sound Level (dB)	Uncertainty (dB)	Daytime Background Sound Level (dB)	Excess of Rating over Daytime Background Sound Level (dB)
1	31	+1	32	0
2	31	+1	32	0
3	28	+1	32	-3
4	26	+1	32	-5

It can be seen that the Proposed Development is likely to have a *'low impact'* at the nearest noise-sensitive receptors during the proposed operational period.

### 5.2.6. Effect on the Ambient Sound Environment - Residential Receptors

The differential between the predicted specific noise levels at each residential receptor, when compared to the measured ambient  $L_{Aeq,T}$  levels in the area would ensure that no measurable increase in the prevailing ambient sound level would occur; thus ensuring that the development would be categorised as No Observed Adverse Effect Level (NOAEL), in this regard in the context of NPPG England criteria.

## 6. CONCLUSION

inacoustic has been commissioned to prepare a Noise Assessment Report to support a Planning Application for an Operator Skills Hub; for training operatives of construction plant, at Red Furlong Farm, Poundon, OX27 9BG.

Accordingly, this technical noise assessment has been produced to support a condition discharge application to Buckinghamshire Council. This report details the existing background sound climate at the nearest receptors, as well as the sound emissions associated with the Development.

The assessment considers the potential noise generation from a reasonable worst-case coincidence of activities associated with the Development, with respect to existing sound levels in the area.

The assessment methodology contained in British Standard 4142:2014+A1:2019 *Method for rating and assessing industrial and commercial sound* has been used in conjunction with supplementary acoustic guidance.

The assessment identifies that activities associated with the Development will give rise to rating noise levels that equivalent to or below the measured background sound level in the area, at the closest assessed residential receptors, thus giving rise to a Low Impact.

The assessment also identifies that no measurable change in ambient sound level will be engendered as a result of the Development in its planned and assessed form, at the closest residential receptors.

Consequently, the assessment demonstrates that the Proposed Development will give rise to noise impacts that would be categorised as NOAEL within the NPPG England guidance, where activity will not be noticeable.

Since the Development is considered to conform to British Standard and National Planning Policy requirements, it is recommended that noise should not be considered an impediment to the discharging of Planning Condition 8.



## 7. APPENDICES

## 7.1. Appendix A – Definition of Terms

Sound Pressure	Sound, or sound pressure, is a fluctuation in air pressure over the static ambient pressure.
Sound Pressure Level (Sound Level)	The sound level is the sound pressure relative to a standard reference pressure of 20µPa (20x10 <sup>-6</sup> Pascals) on a decibel scale.
Decibel (dB)	A scale for comparing the ratios of two quantities, including sound pressure and sound power. The difference in level between two sounds s1 and s2 is given by 20 log <sub>10</sub> ( s1 / s2 ). The decibel can also be used to measure absolute quantities by specifying a reference value that fixes one point on the scale. For sound pressure, the reference value is 20µPa.
A-weighting, dB(A)	The unit of sound level, weighted according to the A-scale, which takes into account the increased sensitivity of the human ear at some frequencies.
Noise Level Indices	Noise levels usually fluctuate over time, so it is often necessary to consider an average or statistical noise level. This can be done in several ways, so a number of different noise indices have been defined, according to how the averaging or statistics are carried out.
L <sub>eq,T</sub>	A noise level index called the equivalent continuous noise level over the time period T. This is the level of a notional steady sound that would contain the same amount of sound energy as the actual, possibly fluctuating, sound that was recorded.
L <sub>max,T</sub>	A noise level index defined as the maximum noise level during the period T. L <sub>max</sub> is sometimes used for the assessment of occasional loud noises, which may have little effect on the overall L <sub>eq</sub> noise level but will still affect the noise environment. Unless described otherwise, it is measured using the 'fast' sound level meter response.
L <sub>90,T</sub>	A noise level index. The noise level exceeded for 90% of the time over the period T. L <sub>90</sub> can be considered to be the "average minimum" noise level and is often used to describe the background noise.
L <sub>10,T</sub>	A noise level index. The noise level exceeded for 10% of the time over the period T. L <sub>10</sub> can be considered to be the "average maximum" noise level. Generally used to describe road traffic noise.
Free-Field	Far from the presence of sound reflecting objects (except the ground), usually taken to mean at least 3.5m
Facade	At a distance of 1m in front of a large sound reflecting object such as a building façade.
Fast Time Weighting	An averaging time used in sound level meters. Defined in BS 5969.

In order to assist the understanding of acoustic terminology and the relative change in noise, the following background information is provided.

The human ear can detect a very wide range of pressure fluctuations, which are perceived as sound. In order to express these fluctuations in a manageable way, a logarithmic scale called the decibel, or dB scale is used. The decibel scale typically ranges from 0 dB (the threshold of hearing) to over 120 dB. An indication of the range of sound levels commonly found in the environment is given in the following table.

TABLE 13: TYPICAL SOUND LEVELS FOUND IN THE ENVIRONMENT

Sound Level	Location
0dB(A)	Threshold of hearing
20 to 30dB(A)	Quiet bedroom at night
30 to 40dB(A)	Living room during the day
40 to 50dB(A)	Typical office
50 to 60dB(A)	Inside a car
60 to 70dB(A)	Typical high street
70 to 90dB(A)	Inside factory
100 to 110dB(A)	Burglar alarm at 1m away
110 to 130dB(A)	Jet aircraft on take off
140dB(A)	Threshold of Pain

The ear is less sensitive to some frequencies than to others. The A-weighting scale is used to approximate the frequency response of the ear. Levels weighted using this scale are commonly identified by the notation dB(A).

In accordance with logarithmic addition, combining two sources with equal noise levels would result in an increase of 3 dB(A) in the noise level from a single source.

A change of 3 dB(A) is generally regarded as the smallest change in broadband continuous noise which the human ear can detect (although in certain controlled circumstances a change of 1 dB(A) is just perceptible). Therefore, a 2 dB(A) increase would not be normally be perceptible. A 10 dB(A) increase in noise represents a subjective doubling of loudness.

A noise impact on a community is deemed to occur when a new noise is introduced that is out of character with the area, or when a significant increase above the pre-existing ambient noise level occurs.

For levels of noise that vary with time, it is necessary to employ a statistical index that allows for this variation. These statistical indices are expressed as the sound level that is exceeded for a percentage of the time period of interest. In the UK, traffic noise is measured as the  $L_{A10}$ , the noise level exceeded for 10% of the measurement period. The  $L_{A90}$  is the level exceeded for 90% of the time and has been adopted to represent the background noise level in the absence of discrete events. An alternative way of assessing the time varying noise levels is to use the equivalent continuous sound level,  $L_{Aeq}$ .

This is a notional steady level that would, over a given period of time, deliver the same sound energy as the actual fluctuating sound.

To put these quantities into context, where a receiver is predominantly affected by continuous flows of road traffic, a doubling or halving of the flows would result in a just perceptible change of 3 dB, while an increase of more than 25%, or a decrease of more than 20%, in traffic flows represent changes of 1 dB in traffic noise levels (assuming no alteration in the mix of traffic or flow speeds).

Note that the time constant and the period of the noise measurement should be specified. For example, BS 4142 specifies background noise measurement periods of 1 hour during the day and 15 minutes during the night. The noise levels are commonly symbolised as  $L_{A90,1\text{hour}}$  dB and  $L_{A90,15\text{mins}}$  dB. The noise measurement should be recorded using a 'FAST' time response equivalent to 0.125 ms.

## 7.2. Appendix B – Full Measurement Results

FIGURE 5: MEASURED TIME HISTORY

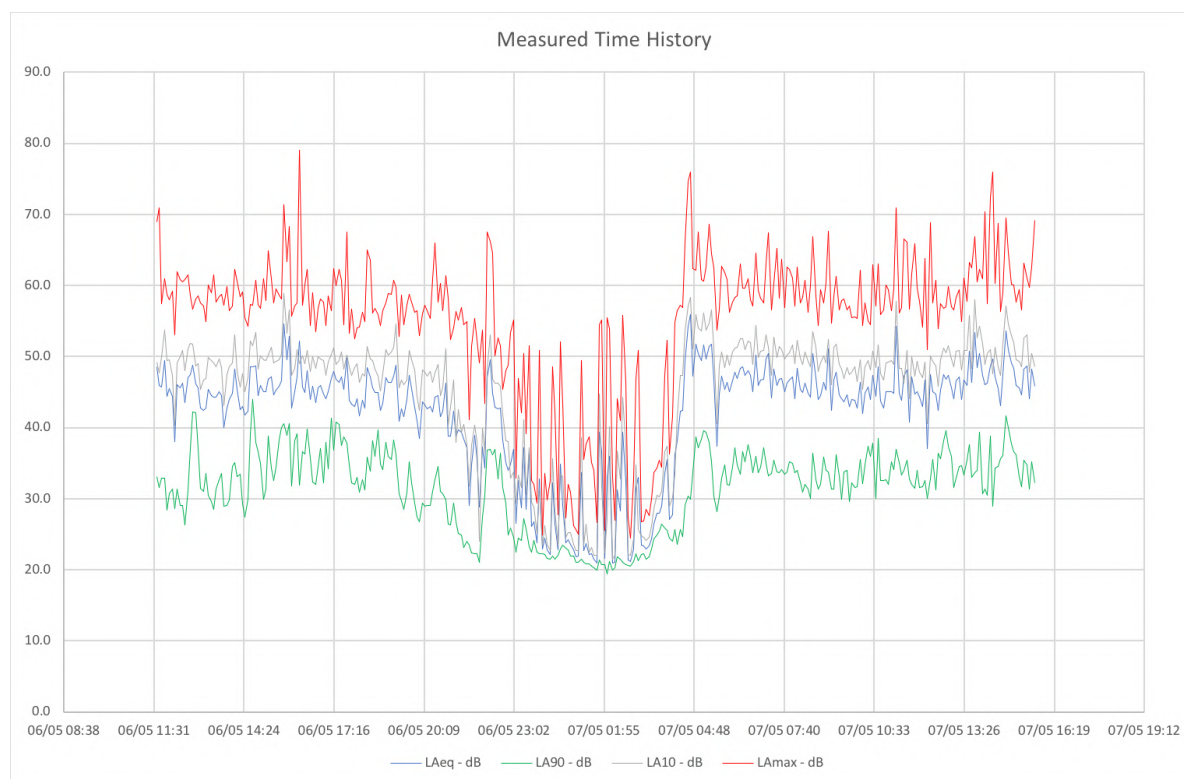


FIGURE 6: STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF L<sub>A90</sub> BACKGROUND – DAYTIME

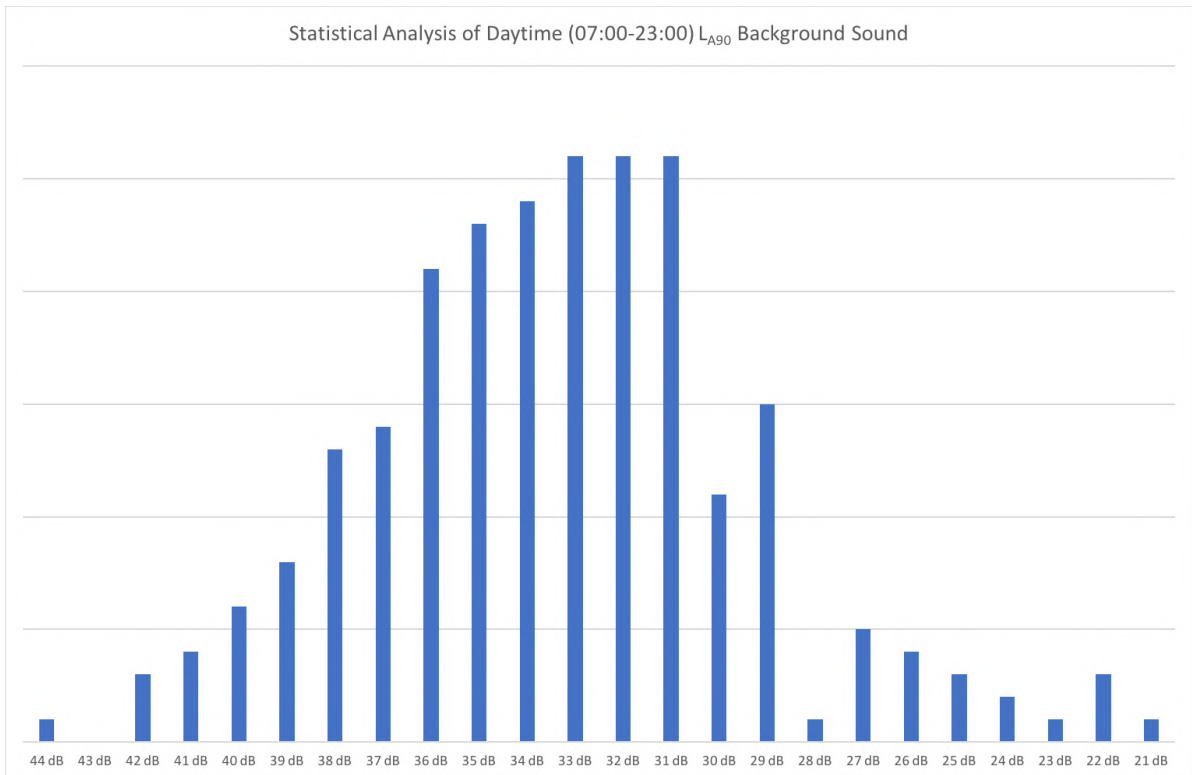


FIGURE 7: STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF L<sub>A90</sub> BACKGROUND – CORE DAYTIME

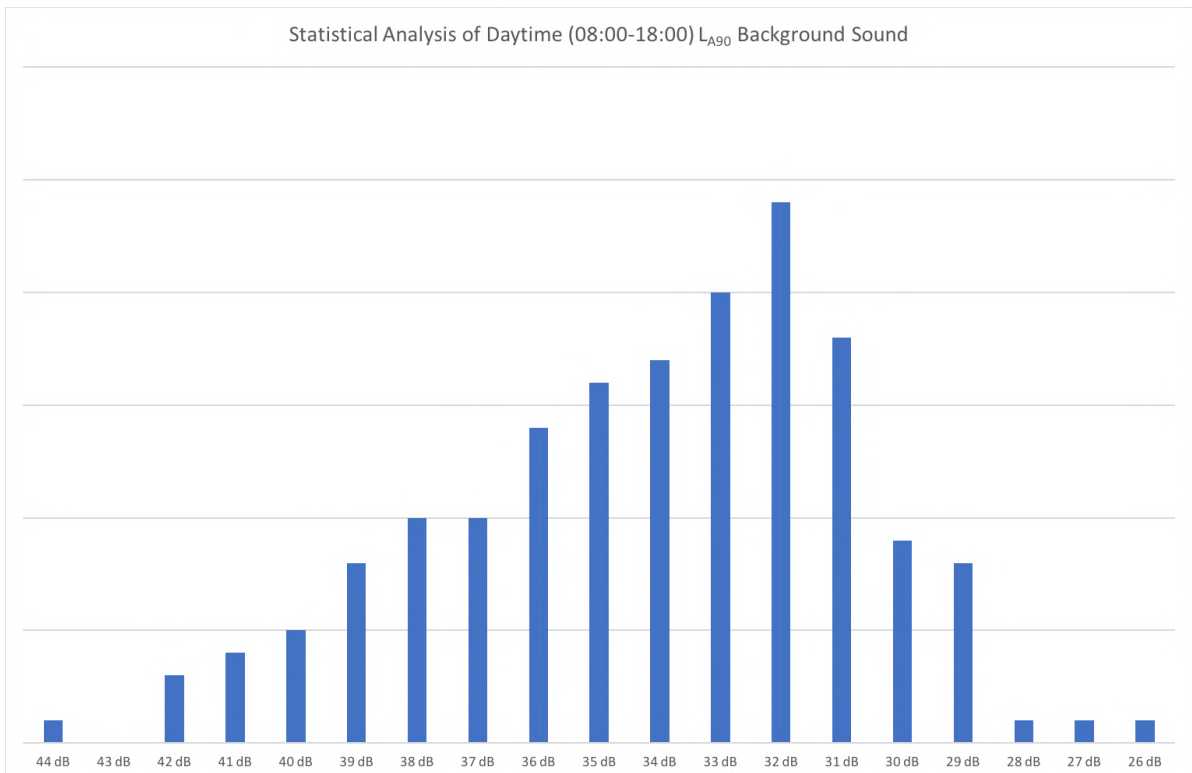
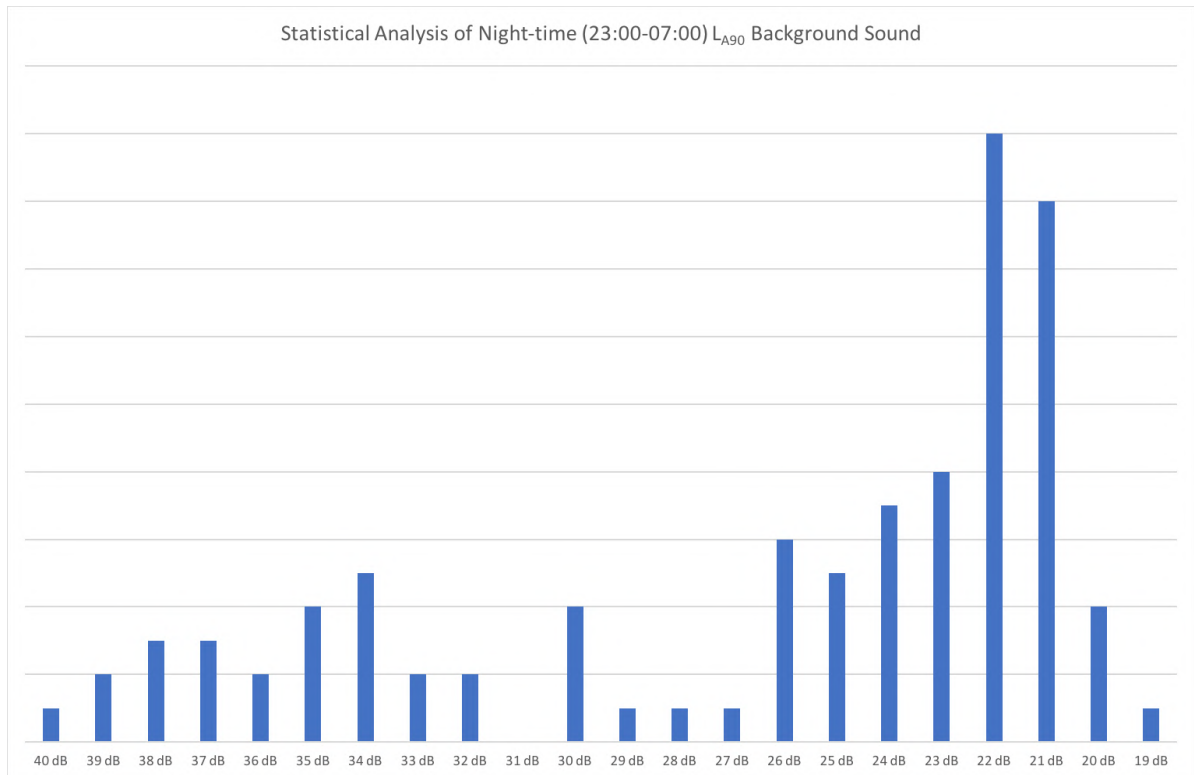


FIGURE 8: STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF L<sub>A90</sub> BACKGROUND – NIGHT-TIME



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