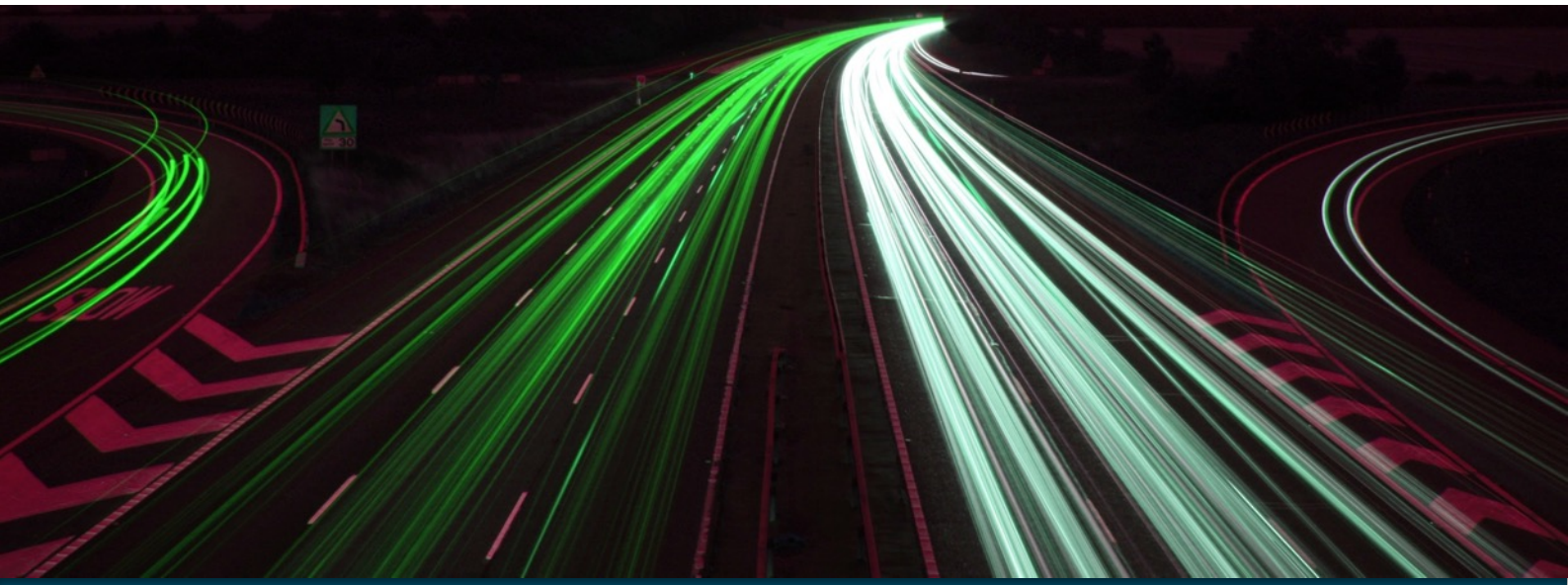

Noise Survey Report

Report: 4894-R1– 193 Barnsley Road, Denby Dale, HD8 8TS

Client: Techwill Ltd

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Report Revisions	*Date*		
4894-R1	28/02/2024	Initial Report	
	Produced by:	*Checked by:*	*Authorised by:*
Name:	Steve Clow MIOA	Steve McKeever AMIOA	Steve Clow MIOA

Steve Clow MIOA, is a member of The Institute of Acoustics and has achieved the IOA Diploma in Acoustics and Noise Control. Steve Clow has over 20 years experience in an acoustic consultant capacity working on many assessments involving planning and regulatory services.

Steve McKeever AMIOA, is an associate member of The Institute of Acoustics and has achieved the IOA Diploma in Acoustics and Noise Control. Steve McKeever has 15 years experience working in acoustics and 10 years in an acoustic consultant capacity.

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1. Introduction

Clover Acoustics Ltd has been commissioned by Property Asset Consulting on behalf of Tim Jones of Techwill Ltd to undertake a noise impact assessment for a proposed residential scheme at the site of an existing engineering works at 198 Barnsley Road, Denby Dale, HD8 8TS.

A baseline noise survey has been carried out over a typical 24-hour period to assess the impact of noise from the surrounding area on the proposed development. As the engineering works is currently still in operation Monday to Saturday the survey was conducted at one monitoring position representative of the affected façades with line of sight to the road commencing on Sunday 18th February 2024.

The purpose of this report is to demonstrate that due consideration for noise affecting the proposed dwellings has been considered.

2. Scope

Noise Policy Statement for England

The Noise Policy Statement for England (NPSE), published in March 2010, states the long-term vision of Government noise policy is 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". The aims of the NPSE are to:

- 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 intention is that the NPSE should apply to all types of noise apart from noise in the workplace (occupational noise).

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

This report is intended to provide information relevant to the local planning authority and their consultees in support of a planning application for the above proposed development. Policy guidance with respect to noise is found in National Planning Policy Framework. With regard to noise and planning, NPPF contains the following 4 short statements (section 123):

Planning policies and decisions should aim to:

- avoid noise from giving rise to significant adverse impacts on health and quality of life as a result of new development.
- mitigate and reduce to a minimum other adverse impacts on health and quality of life arising from noise from new development, including through the use of conditions.
- recognise that development will often create some noise and existing businesses wanting to develop in continuance of their business should not have unreasonable restrictions put on them because of changes in nearby land uses since they were established.
- identify and protect areas of tranquillity which have remained relatively undisturbed by noise and are prized for their recreational and amenity value for this reason.

National Planning Practice Guidance

The National Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) is a web-based resource, launched by the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) in March 2014 to support the NPPF and make it more accessible[1]. It advises on how planning can manage potential noise impacts in new development. The guidance is regularly reviewed and updated and noise is listed as a specific category. A summary of the effects of noise exposure (in terms of health and quality of life) associated with both noise generating developments and noise sensitive developments is presented within the PPG and reproduced in table 1.

Perception	Examples of outcomes	Increasing effect level	Action
Not noticeable	No Effect	No Observed Effect	No specific measures required
Noticeable and not intrusive	Noise can be heard, but does not cause any change in behaviour or attitude. Can slightly affect the acoustic character of the area but not such that there is a perceived change in the quality of life.	No Observed Adverse Effect	No specific measures required
Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level			
Noticeable and intrusive	Noise can be heard and causes small changes in behaviour and/or attitude, eg 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 perceived change in the quality of life.	Observed Adverse Effect	Mitigate and reduce to a minimum
Significant Observed Adverse Effect Level			
Noticeable and disruptive	The noise causes a material change in behaviour and/or attitude, eg 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
Noticeable and very disruptive	Extensive and regular changes in behaviour and/or an inability to mitigate effect of noise leading to psychological stress or physiological effects, eg regular sleep deprivation/awakening; loss of appetite, significant, medically definable harm, eg auditory and non-auditory	Unacceptable Adverse Effect	Prevent

Figure 1 – Noise Exposure Hierarchy

[1] http://planningguidance.communities.gov.uk/

3. Assessment Criteria

BS8233:2014 – Guidance on Sound Insulation and Noise Reduction for Buildings

Internal Guideline Values

BS8233 gives guidance for internal noise levels within buildings to achieve reasonable or good resting/sleeping conditions within residential properties as follows:

Activity	Location	07:00 to 23:00	23:00 to 07:00
Resting	Living room	35dB $L_{Aeq,16hour}$	---
Dining	Dining room/area	40dB $L_{Aeq,16hour}$	---
Sleeping	Bedroom	35dB $L_{Aeq,16hour}$	30dB $L_{Aeq,8hour}$

Figure 2 – BS8233 Guideline Values

These values are based on World Health Organisation (WHO) publications and assume normal diurnal fluctuations in external noise. They are expected to be achieved based on normal annual data and not in all circumstances. For example, it is normal to exclude occasional events such as fireworks night or New Year's Eve.

Garden Criteria

In external areas that are used for amenity space, such as gardens and patios, it is desirable that the external noise level does not exceed 50dB $L_{Aeq,T}$ with an upper guideline value of 55dB $L_{Aeq,T}$ which would be acceptable in noisier environments. It is also recognised that these guideline values may not be achievable in all circumstances. In such cases, the lowest practicable levels should be achieved in external amenity areas, but the development should not be prohibited.

Ventilation and Overheating

The guidance from BS8233 makes it clear that, if relying on closed windows to achieve the guideline values, there needs to be an appropriate alternative ventilation scheme that does not compromise the facade sound insulation or the resulting noise level. This means that rooms should have adequate ventilation whilst also achieving the guideline internal levels; however, this does not necessarily mean that open windows are required.

Ventilation requirements for dwellings are covered under Building Regulations Approved Document F ("ADF"). This document describes the purpose of ventilation as:

> *"for the removal of stale air from inside a building and replacement with fresh air from outside"*

ADF prescribes three types of ventilation provision:

1. **Whole dwelling ventilation** – running continuously (includes background ventilation)
2. **Extract ventilation** – removing vapour/pollutants from a space e.g. from bathrooms and kitchens
3. **Purge ventilation** – manually controlled rapid ventilation

Where a means of ventilation is required as an alternative to open windows, there are four broad categories of ventilation system that each meet the requirements of ADF:

- **System 1** – Background ventilators and intermittent extract fans
- **System 2** – Passive stack ventilation
- **System 3** – Continuous mechanical extract ventilation (MEV)
- **System 4** – Continuous mechanical supply and extract with heat recovery (MVHR)

Systems 1-3 require a penetration in the building façade to allow fresh air into the building; typically this is provide via trickle ventilators in the glazing unit. Acoustically treated trickle ventilators may be required in higher noise areas. The sound insulation of these, typically small, penetrations is often specified in terms of the element normalised sound pressure level difference, $D_{ne,w}$, which is often corrected for the spectrum shape of road traffic using the C_{tr} correction term.

Ventilation provisions, including open windows, will not necessarily meet cooling needs. Building Regulations Approved Document L2a[2] ("ADL2a") requires that overheating be mitigated by controlling the solar gains by means of building orientation, shading and the g-value of the glazing. It recommends that the developer assess the overheating risk using CIBSE TM 37.[3] If these assessments indicate that open windows are required to control overheating, the impact that this has on the internal noise levels should be considered. A two-stage assessment methodology is prescribed in guidance published by the ANC[4].

Stage one of the assessment considers the external incident sound pressure levels, as outlined in Figure 3.

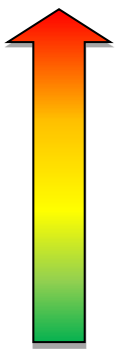
Risk	Day		Night	Level 2 Assessment Required?
High	≈ 70dB(A)		≈ 60 dB(A)	Recommended
Medium	≈ 60dB(A)		≈ 55dB(A)	Optional
Low	≈ 55dB(A)		≈ 50dB(A)	
Negligible	≤50dB(A)		≤40dB(A)	Not Required

Figure 3 – Stage 1 acoustics, ventilation and overheating assessment.

If the stage one assessment indicates a medium or high noise risk, a stage two assessment might be appropriate, which considers the internal sound pressure levels. The ANC guidelines indicate that a 13dB attenuation should be allowed for through an open window. The stage two assessment has been outlined in Figure 4.

[2] Approved Document L2a : Conservation of Fuel and Power (2013 Edition)
[3] CIBSE Guide TM 37 "Design for Improved Solar Shading Control"
[4] Acoustics Ventilation and Overheating – Residential Design Guide, January 2020

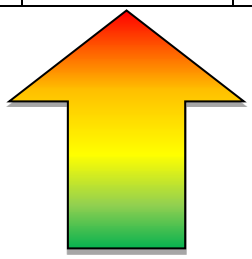
Internal Ambient Noise Level			Examples of Outcomes
$L_{Aeq,T}$ during 07:00-23:00	$L_{Aeq,T}$ during 23:00-07:00	Individual noise events 23:00-07:00	
> 50dB	> 42dB	Normally exceeds > 65dB $L_{AF,max}$	Noise can cause a material change in behaviour e.g. having to close windows most of the time.
			Increasing likelihood of disruption to speech communication and sleep.
≤ 35dB	≤ 30dB	Do not normally exceed $L_{AF,max}$ 45dB more than 10 times a night	Noise can be heard but does not cause any material change in behaviour.

Figure 4 – Stage 2 acoustics, ventilation and overheating assessment.

If internal sound pressure levels are expected to regularly exceed the levels in Figure 4, additional design measures might be warranted to mitigate overheating. This could include increasing solar shading, increasing the rate of mechanical ventilation or provide comfort cooling.

Local Authority Condition

12. Before construction begins a report specifying the measures to be taken to protect the development from noise from Barnsley Road shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The report shall:

(a) Determine the existing noise climate.

(b) Predict the noise climate in gardens (daytime), bedrooms (night-time) and other habitable rooms of the development.

(c) Detail the proposed attenuation/design necessary to protect the amenity of the occupants of the new residences (including ventilation if required).

4. Site Description

The proposal is for the redevelopment of land off Barnsley Road, Denby Dale, which is currently used as and engineering workshop. The scheme proposed is for residential dwellings to replace the existing industrial usage. The neighbouring buildings to the north, east and west of site are residential with the southern aspect open. The north of site entrance is to the A635. The dominant noise affecting the proposed site is road noise.

Figure 5 shows the site location with monitoring position, figure 6 shows the proposed site layout plan.

Figure 5 – Site Location with background monitoring location

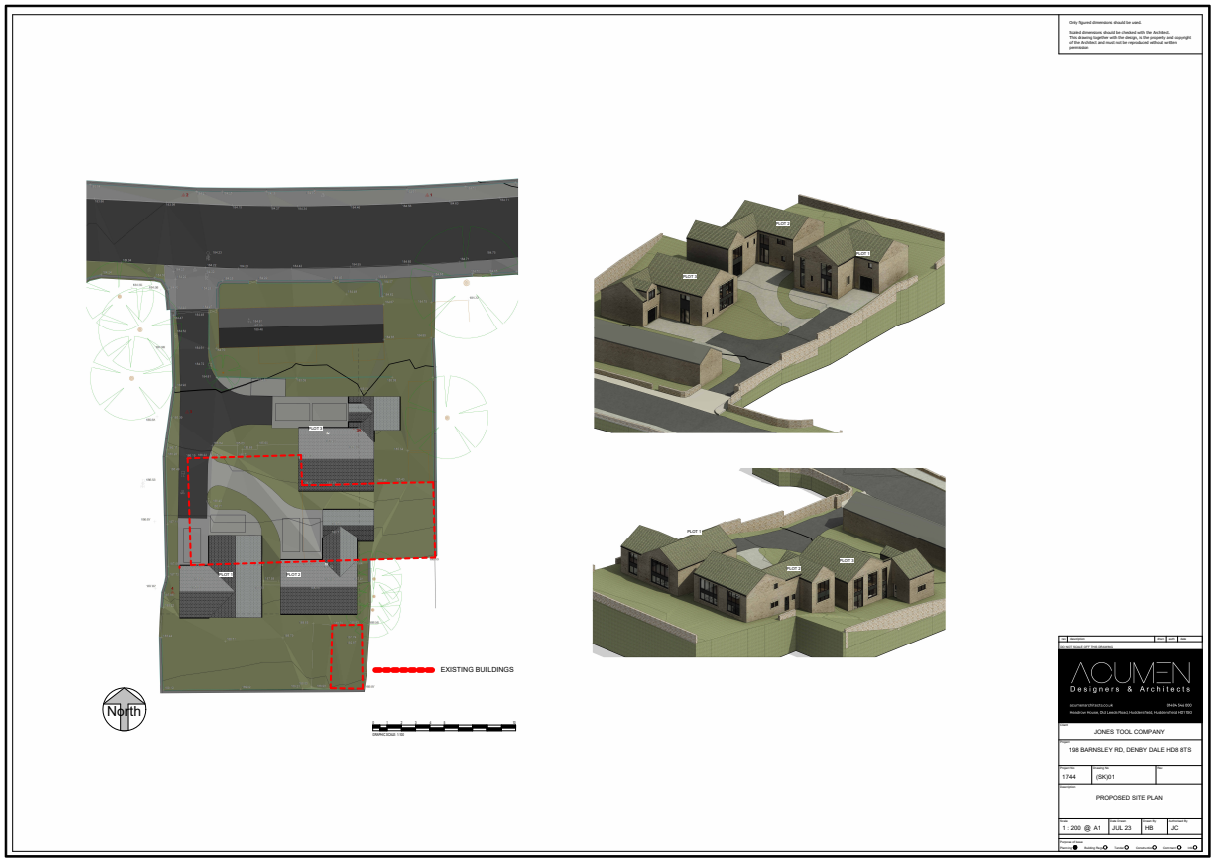


Figure 6 – Proposed Site Layout Plan

5. Survey Information

Measurement Instrumentation

The measurement instrumentation used on the survey was as follows:

Equipment	Manufacturer & Type	Serial Number	Calibration Certificate
Sound Level Meter	Norsonic 139	1392706	22/1652
Acoustic Calibrator	Norsonic 1251	32856	23/1319

The equipment was calibrated to comply with section 4.2 of BS7445:1-2003 before and after the surveys. The calibration was as follows:

Meter	Serial	Before		After	
Norsonic 139	1392706	114.1	-27.1	114.1	-27.1

Measurements & Timescales

During the background survey measurements were made over a 24-hour period commencing on Sunday 18th February 2024 at a location representative of the façade. The representative position was chosen in line with the entrance to the A635 to represent worst case.

The following measurements are reported: $L_{Aeq,T}$, $L_{A90,T}$, $L_{Amax,T}$

The measurements and their interpretation shall be in accordance with BS 7445: Parts 1 and 2. All sound pressure levels are in dB (re 20µPa).

Meteorology

Some precipitation occurring during the survey period between 4:00 and 6:00 a.m.

Position of Monitoring Equipment

The monitoring location was at least 1.5m from the ground.

6. Survey Results

Background Summary

The following tables show the summary of the background noise levels monitored. The reported results represent the free field sound pressure levels at the receivers.

Background Monitoring Position 1

Site: 198 Barnsley Road, Denby Dale, HD8 8TS
Table 1a: Background Summary - Position
Report: 4894 Start Date: 18/02/2024 End Date: 18/02/2024

	Hourly Summary		
Hour Start	LAeq,1hr	Ave LA90,1hr	LAMax,1hr
07:00	52.4	39.6	72.0
08:00	52.3	40.1	70.5
09:00	56.4	43.2	74.7
10:00	56.9	44.5	73.8
11:00	58.5	46.4	78.0
12:00	58.5	47.7	75.2
13:00	58.5	46.8	72.9
14:00	58.1	45.2	78.0
15:00	58.9	46.2	78.6
16:00	56.2	43.7	72.6
17:00	57.0	43.8	77.2
18:00	57.6	40.7	87.0
19:00	52.8	38.8	72.5
20:00	53.2	37.0	73.6
21:00	49.7	36.4	69.9
22:00	46.7	35.9	71.8
23:00	43.8	35.6	69.3
00:00	48.6	39.1	72.1
01:00	43.6	35.8	73.3
02:00	44.6	35.3	66.3
03:00	45.5	34.2	69.7
04:00	53.1	46.2	74.9
05:00	52.6	45.8	70.4
06:00	50.5	37.8	71.9

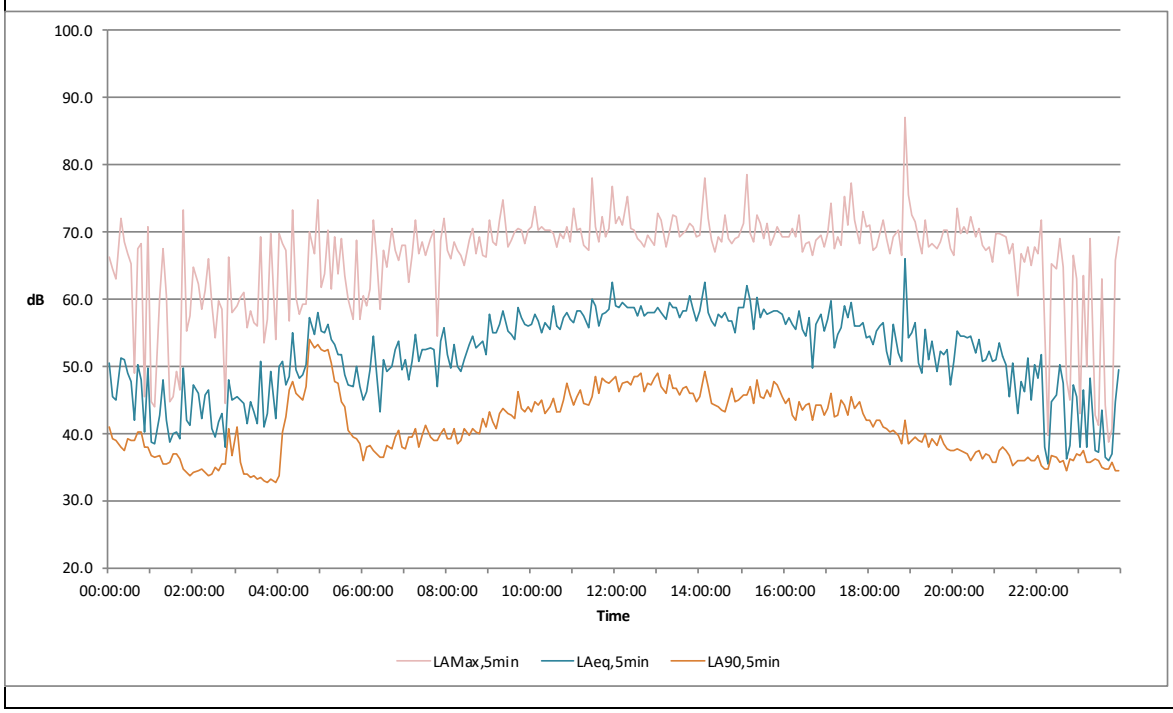


Table 1a – Background Summary – Monitoring Position 1

Monitoring Position 1: Background Summary				
Measurement	**Daytime**	**Hour Ending/ Period**	**Night-time**	**Hour Ending/ Period**
Minimum dB $L_{Aeq,1hr}$	47	22:00	44	01:00
Maximum dB $L_{Aeq,1hr}$	59	15:00	53	04:00
Average dB $L_{Aeq,16hr}$/$L_{Aeq,8hr}$	56	07:00 – 23:00	49	23:00 – 07:00
Night dB L_{Amax}[5]	–	–	70	04:47

8. Design Criteria

Internal Design Criteria

The internal design criteria proposed is in line with the guidance from BS8233:2014 for indoor ambient noise levels within spaces when they are unoccupied.

Area	Internal Level, dB(A)
Living Rooms (07:00 – 23:00)	35
Dining Rooms (07:00 – 23:00)	40
Bedrooms (23:00 – 07:00)	30

[5] The 10th highest LAMAX has been selected as in line with good sleep conditions identified in "The Guidelines for Community Noise" Section 3.4 Sleep Disturbance and ProPG Guidance.

9. Mitigation

Internal Noise Level Guidelines

The following table summarise the levels at the receiver locations and show the glazing performance requirement to achieve the recommended internal noise level guidelines. This uses the simple calculation method from the Appendix in BS8233:2014. Standard forms of construction are assumed therefore it is likely the glazing will be the lowest performing façade element.

Glazing Design Specification – Position 1

Assessment Location	Living Room Areas	Dining Room Areas	Bedroom Areas	
Daytime/Night-time Average Levels	56 dB $L_{Aeq,16hr}$	56 dB $L_{Aeq,16hr}$	49dB $L_{Aeq,8hr}$	70 dB L_{AMAX}
Internal Design Criteria	35 dB(A)	40 dB(A)	30 dB(A)	45 dB L_{AMAX}
Glazing Performance Requirement	**21 dB R_{TRA}**	**16 dB R_{TRA}**	**19 dB R_{TRA}**	**25 dB R_{TRA}**

The glazing performance requirement is based on the road traffic corrected sound reduction index R_{TRA}. The single event L_{Amax} criteria for bedrooms exceeds the night-time average $L_{Aeq,8hr}$ criteria therefore should be used for selection in glazing performance for bedroom areas.

Monitoring Position 1 – In living areas to ensure the values identified in Table 4 of BS8233:2014 for suitable "Indoor ambient noise levels for dwellings" are achieved a minimum glazing performance of 21dB R_{TRA} is required and in bedroom areas a minimum glazing performance of 25dB R_{TRA} is required. The specified glazing is recommended for properties facing Leeds Road in living and bedroom areas.

Example Glazing Configurations

The above specifications are the minimum glazing performance requirements. The table below is a summary of the typical performance of Pilkington glazed units as detailed in *Pilkington Design Guide "Glass & Noise Control" – Technical Bulletin May 1997*. Glazing from any other manufacturer can be used providing it can be shown that it will achieve the glazing performance requirements above.

Pilkington Configurations	dB R_{TRA}	Position 1	
		Living	Bed
Double Glazing			
4.12.4	25	✓	✓
6.12.6	26	✓	✓
6.12.6-4pvb[6]	27	✓	✓
10.12.4	29	✓	✓
10.12.6	32	✓	✓
10.12.6-4pvb	34	✓	✓
Secondary Glazing			
6.150.4 Secondary	39	✓	✓
10.200.6 Secondary	45	✓	✓

[6] PVB laminated glass - polyvinyl butyrain.

Ventilation Specification

The guideline internal sound pressure levels from BS8233 of 30dB(A) in bedrooms and 35dB(A) in living areas can be achieved with a suitable glazing and ventilation strategy. The acoustic performance of glazing is dependent upon the window being closed, if the occupier chooses to open windows then the sound reduction performance would be reduced. The sound reduction performance of a partial open window from external to internal noise is generally considered ~13dB. In most cases, the lower sound reduction performance in opening the window would result in internal noise levels above the BS8233 internal noise level criteria. *It should be noted that this is a common occurrence for the majority of development sites across the UK*.

With the need to close windows to achieve reasonable internal noise conditions, it can often be assumed this would cause an issue with '*ventilation'* requirements which is incorrect. Typically, whole house *ventilation* requirements *can* still be achieved in line with Approved Document F with an appropriate passive or mechanical scheme which would not depend on openable windows (excluding purge conditions). It is generally accepted though that it is desirable to have windows open to achieve thermal comfort and prevent overheating within dwellings.

The Acoustics Ventilation and Overheating: Residential Design Guide 2020 offers further guidance, and the following points are considered appropriate:

- *"Where a development is considered necessary or desirable, the levels (Table 4 of BS 8233:2014) may be relaxed by up to 5dB and reasonable internal conditions still achieved.*

- *It is suggested here that the desirable internal noise standards within Table 4 of BS 8233:2014 should be achieved when providing adequate ventilation as defined by ADF whole dwelling ventilation. However, 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 basis for this is that the overheating condition occurs for only part of the time. During this period, occupants may accept a trade-off between acoustic and thermal conditions, given that they have some control over their environment. In other words, occupants may, at their own discretion, be more willing to accept higher short-term noise levels in order to achieve better thermal comfort.*

This acknowledges that the BS8233 internal noise levels could be relaxed by up to 5dB and in addition a higher internal noise level would be acceptable where windows would rarely be opened. The AVO guide advises to avoid a Significant Observed Adverse Effect Level the acceptable internal noise levels would range between:

Internal Level	Windows Open…	
	Open Rarely	Most of the time
Daytime	50dB(A)	40dB(A)
Night-time	42dB(A)	35dB(A)

Position 1 – Daytime Period

The monitored noise levels at the representative location during the daytime averaged 56dB(A) and assuming a partial open window performance of -13dB would predict an internal noise level of 43dB(A). Opening of windows to prevent overheating would be suitable where the proposed dwellings are shown that they would rarely to occasionally overheat.

Position 1 – Night-time Period

The monitored noise levels at the façade location during the night-time averaged 49dB(A) and assuming a partial open window performance of -13dB would predict an internal noise level of 36dB(A). Opening of windows to prevent overheating would be suitable where the proposed dwellings are shown that they would rarely to occasionally overheat.

An approximation of the assumed internal noise levels is demonstrated on the associated with adverse effects levels or *AVO Diagrams* below:

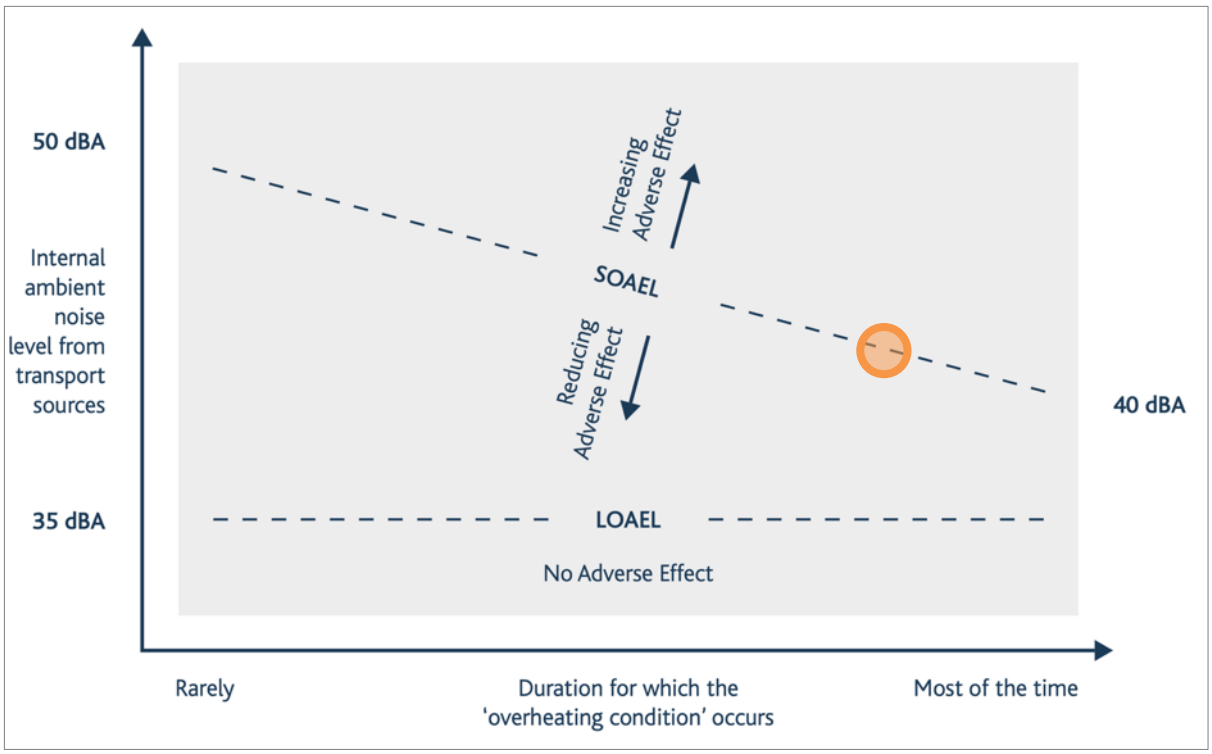


Figure 7 – 'AVO Diagram B-2' indicating noise levels associated with adverse effects during the daytime – Position 1

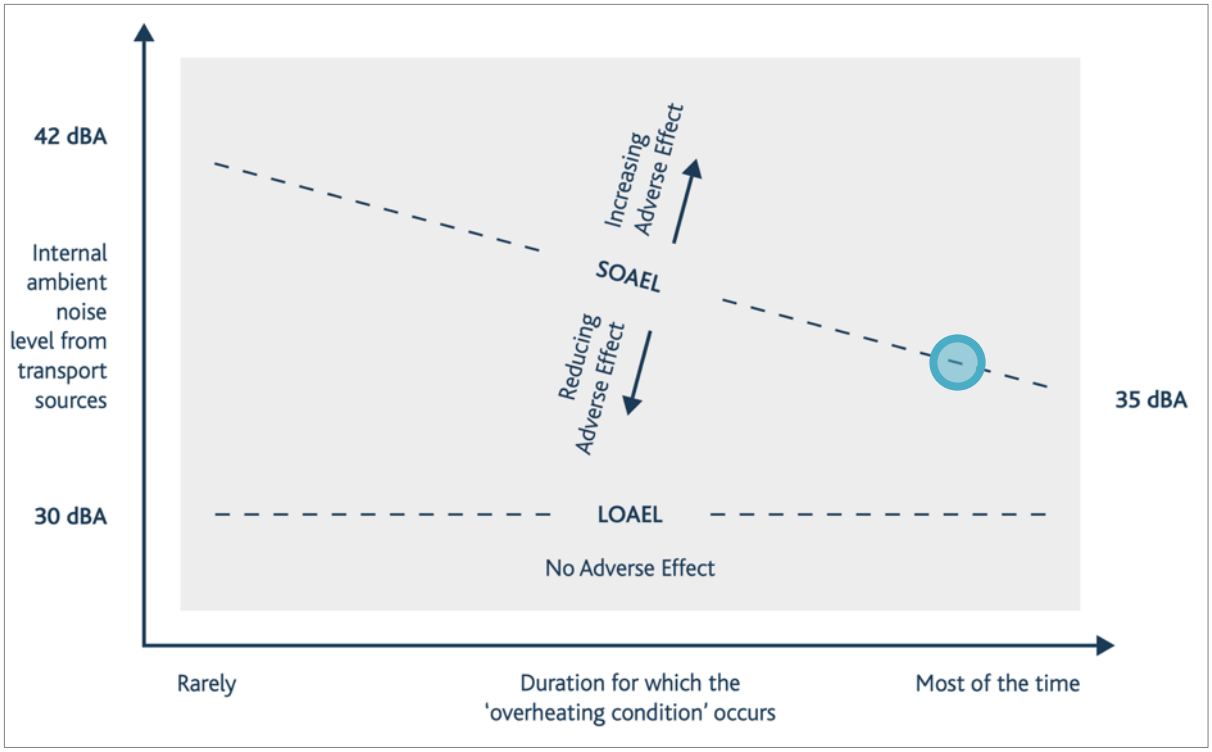


Figure 8 – 'AVO Diagram B-3' indicating noise levels associated with adverse effects during the night-time – Position 1

Ventilation requirements are not within our remit and a suitably qualified ventilation specialist should be appointed to design a suitable ventilation strategy. This should either demonstrate where required that overheating would be avoided, or that the adopted ventilation system would compensate overheating where appropriate. The acoustic performance properties of the ventilation system selected should be in line with the following:

Passive Ventilation Requirements – Acoustic Performance

Where a passive ventilation system is adopted the acoustic performance of the selected vent should have an '*open*' sound insulation performance as follows:

Passive Ventilation Design Specification

Room Type	Minimum Ventilator Performance dB $D_{n,e,w} + C_{tr}$	Example Suitable Window Vents
Living Area – Position 1	31	Greenwood Vent 2500EAW (36)
Bedroom Area – Position 1	35	Greenwood Vent 2500EAW (36)

The recommended ventilator performance has been selected to avoid compromising the paired glazing performance requirements specified above. Ventilators from any other manufacturer can be used providing it can be shown that it will achieve the ventilation performance requirements above. The example suitable vent is based on a single ventilator for the habitable space. Additional ventilators would degrade the overall performance therefore the specified acoustic performance of the selected ventilator should be increased based on the formula 10*log(*n*) where *n* is the number of ventilators to be installed.

Mechanical Ventilation Requirements – Acoustic Performance

Indoor ambient noise level from mechanical services – ADF Ventilation Conditions

Table 3-4 from the *Acoustics Ventilation and Overheating: Residential Design Guide* (AVO Guide) reproduces the ADF ventilation conditions.

Ventilation condition	Possible system or design solution	Desirable internal ambient noise levels from mechanical services
ADF – Whole Dwelling Ventilation	System 3: Continuous mechanical extract (MEV), minimum low ventilation rates System 4: Continuous mechanical supply and extract with heat recovery (MVHR), minimum low ventilation rates	Bedrooms ≤ L_{Aeq} 26 or 30 dB [Note 1] Living Rooms ≤ L_{Aeq} 30 dB
ADF – Extract Ventilation	System 1: Intermittent extract fans System 3: Continuous mechanical extract (MEV), minimum high ventilation rates System 4: Continuous mechanical supply and extract with heat recovery (MVHR), minimum high ventilation rates	Bedrooms ≤ L_{Aeq} 26 or 30 dB Living / Dining Rooms ≤ L_{Aeq} 35 dB Bathroom / WC / Kitchen ≤ L_{Aeq} 45 dB
ADF – Purge Ventilation	Manually controlled fan exchanging a minimum 4 air changes per hour	No desirable noise levels are currently proposed based on the lack of evidence of acceptable noise levels when providing purge ventilation for the purpose of rapidly diluting indoor pollutants.

Figure 9 – AVO Guide Table 3-4 – Indoor ambient noise level from mechanical services – ADF Ventilation Conditions

Indoor ambient noise level from mechanical services – AVO Overheating Conditions

Where a mechanical ventilation system is adopted to provide ventilative cooling or comfort cooling to compensate overheating, desirable internal ambient noise levels when the system in use for this purpose are provided in the AVO Guide Table 3-5:

Possible system or design solution	Desirable upper internal ambient noise levels from mechanical services
Ventilative cooling or Comfort cooling	Bedrooms L_{Aeq} 30 (± 5) dB Living / Dining Rooms L_{Aeq} 35 (± 5) dB

Figure 10 – AVO Guide Table 3-5 – Indoor ambient noise level from mechanical services – AVO Overheating Conditions

World Health Organisation – Guidelines for Community Noise 1999.

The World Health Organisation gives guidance for maximum recommended noise levels outside residential properties as follows:

Specific Environment	Critical health effect	dB L_{Aeq}	Time (hr)	dB L_{Amax}
Outdoor living area	Serious annoyance, daytime and evening	55	16	-
	Moderate annoyance, daytime and evening	50	16	-
Outside bedrooms	Sleep disturbance, window open (outdoor values)	45	8	60

External levels are marginally in excess of the upper guideline value of 55dB(A) for outdoor living areas. Predominantly the garden areas are to be screened to the rear of the proposed houses behind existing dwellings. Where required any area with line of sight to the road (dependent upon final layout) would benefit from screening. A 2-meter barrier may be erected with a minimum superficial mass of 15Kg/m^2 to ensure the barrier attenuation is not compromised by sound passing through the barrier. The screen should be of solid construction with timber thickness of at least 20mm in all places. 25mm timber boards mass is around 16Kg/m^2. The timber boards should continue across fence posts and with large overlaps to prevent gaps appearing over time.

External levels outside bedrooms are in excess the above criteria however, internal noise levels can be achieved with the correct glazing and ventilation specification.

10. Conclusion

The site has been surveyed in line with the recommendations in BS7445:1 – 2003 and BS7445:2 – 1991. This report has shown that the target internal noise levels for bedroom and living/dining areas in accordance with internal ambient levels from the guidance in BS8233:2014 can be achieved by using an adequate glazing specification.

Position 1

In living areas to achieve the design target internal ambient levels from the guidance in BS8233:2014 a glazing specification with a performance up to 21dB R_{TRA} is required. In bedroom areas to achieve the design target internal ambient levels from the guidance in BS8233:2014 a glazing specification with a performance up to 25dB R_{TRA} is required.

Screening options have been proposed to any aspect of garden areas with line of sight to the A635 which indicate predicted levels within the spaces can achieve the *WHO Guidelines for Community Noise* level of 55dB(A) for outdoor living spaces.

Steve Clow MIOA
Acoustic Consultant

11. Appendix

Glossary of Terms

Specific Noise Source

The noise source under investigation for assessing the likelihood of complaints.

Specific Noise Level, $L_{Aeq,T}$

The equivalent continuous A-weighted sound pressure level at the assessment position produced by the specific noise source over a given reference time interval.

Rating Level, $L_{A,T}$

The specific noise level plus any adjustment for the characteristic features of the noise.

Background Noise Level, $L_{A90,T}$

The A-weighted sound pressure level of the residual noise at the assessment position that is exceeded for 90 % of a given time interval, T.

Residual Noise

The ambient noise remaining at a given position in a given situation when the specific noise source is suppressed to a degree such that it does not contribute to the ambient noise.

Ambient Noise

Totally encompassing sound in a given situation at a given time usually composed of sound from many sources near and far.

Reference Time Interval, T

The specified interval over which an equivalent continuous A-weighted sound pressure level is determined.

$L_{Aeq,T}$

The A-weighted equivalent continuous sound level – the sound level of a notionally steady sound having the same energy as the fluctuating sound over a specified measurement period, T.

$L_{A10,T}$

The A-weighted sound level exceeded for 10% of the specified measurement period, T.

L_{Amax}

The highest short duration A-weighted sound level recorded during a noise event.

A-Weighting

The ‘A’ weighting is a correction term applied to the frequency range in order to approximate to the sensitivity of the human ear to noise. It is generally used to obtain an overall noise level from octave or third octave band frequencies.

Octave Band

A frequency band in which the upper limit of the band is twice the frequency of the lower limit.

One-third-octave Band

A frequency band in which the upper limit of the band is 1/3 times the frequency of the lower limit.

Data Appendix

Site: 198 Barnsley Road, Denby Dale, HD8 8TS
Table 1b: Data - Position
Report: 4894 Start Date: 18/02/2024 End Date: 18/02/2024

Time	LAeq	LA90	LAMax	Time	LAeq	LA90	LAMax	Time	LAeq	LA90	LAMax	Time	LAeq	LA90	LAMax	Time	LAeq	LA90	LAMax
00:00	50.4	41.1	66.3	04:50	54.8	52.8	66.8	09:40	58.8	46.2	70.6	14:30	57.2	43.4	68.5	19:20	55.6	39.9	71.9
00:05	45.6	39.3	64.6	04:55	58.0	53.2	74.9	09:45	57.2	43.8	70.2	14:35	58.0	43.3	72.5	19:25	51.1	38.1	67.8
00:10	44.9	39.1	62.9	05:00	55.2	52.6	61.8	09:50	56.2	43.2	68.3	14:40	56.7	45.1	69.0	19:30	53.7	39.2	68.2
00:15	51.2	38.0	72.1	05:05	55.0	52.2	63.7	09:55	55.9	44.1	70.3	14:45	56.7	46.7	68.3	19:35	49.3	38.2	67.5
00:20	51.0	37.6	68.5	05:10	56.3	52.6	70.4	10:00	56.4	43.3	70.9	14:50	55.0	44.7	69.0	19:40	52.4	39.8	68.6
00:25	49.1	39.3	66.8	05:15	53.9	50.6	61.5	10:05	57.8	44.8	73.8	14:55	58.7	45.0	69.2	19:45	51.7	38.5	70.2
00:30	47.7	38.9	65.2	05:20	53.2	47.8	69.4	10:10	56.7	44.2	70.3	15:00	58.9	45.8	71.4	19:50	52.6	37.8	70.2
00:35	41.9	39.0	48.9	05:25	51.7	47.5	63.7	10:15	54.9	45.1	70.7	15:05	62.1	45.8	78.6	19:55	47.1	37.6	67.5
00:40	50.3	40.2	67.4	05:30	51.8	44.7	69.1	10:20	56.6	43.0	70.2	15:10	59.8	47.1	69.9	20:00	50.8	37.4	66.6
00:45	48.1	40.3	68.3	05:35	48.7	43.9	63.4	10:25	55.4	43.9	70.2	15:15	55.4	44.6	68.5	20:05	55.2	37.8	73.6
00:50	40.2	37.9	45.6	05:40	47.3	40.6	60.1	10:30	59.1	45.2	69.9	15:20	60.3	47.9	72.6	20:10	54.6	37.4	69.7
00:55	49.8	38.1	70.7	05:45	47.1	39.4	57.1	10:35	56.1	43.3	67.7	15:25	57.3	45.4	71.3	20:15	54.4	37.3	70.8
01:00	38.8	36.7	44.7	05:50	50.1	39.2	68.7	10:40	55.4	43.2	69.9	15:30	58.5	45.3	69.0	20:20	54.4	37.1	69.9
01:05	38.4	36.5	43.9	05:55	47.0	38.6	57.1	10:45	57.2	45.1	69.1	15:35	57.7	46.5	71.2	20:25	54.5	36.1	72.3
01:10	42.8	36.8	60.3	06:00	45.1	36.0	60.6	10:50	58.1	47.4	70.7	15:40	58.1	45.5	68.0	20:30	51.9	37.2	69.4
01:15	48.0	35.6	67.4	06:05	46.4	37.9	59.1	10:55	57.1	45.7	68.6	15:45	58.3	47.8	69.3	20:35	54.0	37.4	70.5
01:20	42.0	35.4	60.4	06:10	49.4	38.3	61.4	11:00	56.5	44.3	73.5	15:50	58.3	47.3	70.7	20:40	50.7	36.2	67.9
01:25	38.8	35.8	44.8	06:15	54.4	37.4	71.9	11:05	58.1	45.6	70.3	15:55	57.8	45.6	69.3	20:45	51.0	37.1	67.3
01:30	40.1	37.0	45.5	06:20	48.7	36.9	66.1	11:10	58.1	46.4	70.5	16:00	56.4	44.6	69.4	20:50	52.3	36.7	67.7
01:35	40.2	37.1	49.2	06:25	43.1	36.4	58.6	11:15	57.4	44.5	67.9	16:05	57.2	45.2	69.3	20:55	50.8	35.8	65.5
01:40	39.2	36.3	46.4	06:30	51.1	36.6	67.3	11:20	55.7	44.3	67.3	16:10	56.4	42.8	70.6	21:00	51.1	35.8	69.9
01:45	49.8	34.8	73.3	06:35	49.4	38.2	64.8	11:25	59.9	45.5	78.0	16:15	55.6	41.9	69.4	21:05	53.5	37.5	69.8
01:50	42.0	34.2	55.3	06:40	50.1	37.8	70.6	11:30	59.1	48.4	70.7	16:20	58.2	44.7	72.6	21:10	51.4	38.0	69.5
01:55	41.3	33.7	57.4	06:45	52.5	39.4	67.2	11:35	56.0	46.0	68.4	16:25	55.5	43.4	66.9	21:15	50.2	37.5	69.4
02:00	47.2	34.2	64.8	06:50	53.7	40.6	65.8	11:40	57.7	48.3	72.3	16:30	54.5	44.2	68.2	21:20	45.6	36.8	66.7
02:05	46.1	34.4	62.2	06:55	49.5	38.1	68.0	11:45	57.9	47.7	69.2	16:35	57.2	44.4	68.6	21:25	50.4	35.3	68.3
02:10	42.3	34.8	58.4	07:00	51.0	37.7	68.0	11:50	58.5	47.6	70.6	16:40	49.8	42.1	66.5	21:30	43.0	36.1	60.5
02:15	45.8	34.3	61.3	07:05	48.1	39.4	62.5	11:55	62.4	47.9	76.7	16:45	56.2	44.3	68.8	21:35	47.6	36.0	66.7
02:20	46.4	33.7	65.9	07:10	50.8	39.6	66.4	12:00	59.0	48.4	71.3	16:50	57.9	44.2	69.6	21:40	46.3	35.9	65.5
02:25	40.8	34.1	59.3	07:15	54.7	40.7	71.7	12:05	58.9	46.3	72.4	16:55	55.2	42.8	67.7	21:45	51.3	36.4	67.8
02:30	39.5	34.9	54.3	07:20	50.8	37.9	66.7	12:10	59.5	47.6	71.1	17:00	56.9	43.7	69.7	21:50	44.9	35.9	65.0
02:35	41.7	34.5	59.7	07:25	52.6	39.8	68.5	12:15	58.7	47.8	75.2	17:05	59.9	46.0	74.3	21:55	50.2	36.0	67.7
02:40	42.9	35.4	58.4	07:30	52.5	41.3	66.6	12:20	58.7	47.2	70.5	17:10	52.8	42.6	67.6	22:00	48.3	36.7	66.7
02:45	38.1	35.5	44.6	07:35	52.7	39.6	69.0	12:25	58.7	48.5	70.4	17:15	54.8	42.7	69.2	22:05	51.8	35.2	71.8
02:50	47.9	40.7	66.3	07:40	52.4	39.1	70.3	12:30	57.6	48.6	69.1	17:20	55.7	45.0	68.1	22:10	38.1	34.8	55.8
02:55	44.9	36.8	57.9	07:45	47.1	39.1	54.5	12:35	59.0	49.0	68.4	17:25	58.9	44.2	75.2	22:15	35.6	34.8	39.8
03:00	45.5	41.0	59.1	07:50	53.6	39.9	68.8	12:40	57.6	46.2	67.7	17:30	57.3	42.7	71.1	22:20	44.7	36.8	65.3
03:05	45.0	35.7	60.3	07:55	55.8	40.8	72.0	12:45	58.0	47.4	69.6	17:35	59.6	45.4	77.2	22:25	45.7	36.5	64.6
03:10	44.5	34.0	61.0	08:00	51.8	39.2	67.3	12:50	58.0	47.2	68.7	17:40	56.1	43.8	71.8	22:30	50.3	35.8	69.1
03:15	41.5	33.9	55.7	08:05	49.7	39.2	66.1	12:55	58.1	48.3	67.9	17:45	55.9	44.7	68.3	22:35	47.5	36.0	64.8
03:20	44.8	33.6	58.3	08:10	53.2	40.8	68.5	13:00	58.8	49.1	72.9	17:50	56.6	43.0	73.0	22:40	36.2	34.5	47.9
03:25	43.3	33.7	56.5	08:15	49.9	38.6	67.2	13:05	58.1	47.0	71.7	17:55	54.3	42.1	70.7	22:45	38.1	36.3	45.0
03:30	41.6	33.3	55.9	08:20	49.2	39.1	66.4	13:10	57.1	46.1	67.8	18:00	54.4	42.1	71.0	22:50	47.2	36.1	66.4
03:35	50.8	33.4	69.2	08:25	51.0	40.7	65.1	13:15	59.6	48.8	70.1	18:05	53.2	41.0	67.3	22:55	45.4	36.9	63.0
03:40	40.9	33.0	53.4	08:30	53.3	39.7	68.7	13:20	58.9	46.8	72.5	18:10	55.2	42.1	67.8	23:00	38.1	36.7	42.9
03:45	42.9	32.6	57.0	08:35	54.5	40.7	70.5	13:25	58.8	46.8	72.4	18:15	56.0	42.1	69.9	23:05	46.4	37.6	63.5
03:50	49.3	33.2	69.7	08:40	52.7	40.2	66.8	13:30	57.4	45.7	69.4	18:20	56.5	40.9	71.9	23:10	37.9	35.7	50.1
03:55	42.2	32.8	54.0	08:45	53.3	39.9	69.4	13:35	58.4	46.8	69.9	18:25	52.3	40.8	68.9	23:15	48.2	35.8	69.1
04:00	50.0	33.8	69.8	08:50	53.9	42.3	66.5	13:40	58.3	47.1	70.2	18:30	50.2	40.3	66.8	23:20	37.6	36.3	42.8
04:05	50.7	40.2	68.2	08:55	51.9	41.1	66.3	13:45	60.5	46.1	71.3	18:35	56.2	40.6	69.3	23:25	37.2	35.9	41.3
04:10	47.2	42.6	67.3	09:00	57.6	43.2	71.8	13:50	58.6	46.1	70.7	18:40	52.1	39.7	70.2	23:30	43.4	35.0	63.0
04:15	48.6	46.4	56.8	09:05	54.9	41.8	68.5	13:55	56.8	44.8	69.3	18:45	50.8	38.6	66.5	23:35	36.5	34.7	44.3
04:20	55.0	47.8	73.3	09:10	55.1	40.8	68.0	14:00	58.3	45.6	69.5	18:50	66.1	42.0	87.0	23:40	35.9	34.8	38.8
04:25	49.5	46.1	60.3	09:15	56.3	42.9	71.8	14:05	62.6	49.2	78.0	18:55	54.2	38.6	75.6	23:45	37.0	35.8	40.8
04:30	48.1	45.6	57.8	09:20	58.3	43.8	74.7	14:10	58.0	47.0	72.1	19:00	54.9	39.0	72.5	23:50	44.8	34.6	65.8
04:35	48.8	45.1	59.3	09:25	55.2	43.1	67.7	14:15	56.6	44.5	68.8	19:05	56.5	39.6	71.5	23:55	49.4	34.4	69.3
04:40	50.3	47.1	59.3	09:30	54.7	42.7	68.8	14:20	56.1	44.3	67.0	19:10	50.4	39.1	69.1				
04:45	57.2	54.0	70.0	09:35	54.0	42.3	70.1	14:25	57.7	43.9	69.2	19:15	49.0	38.7	66.7				

Table 1c: 1min Night-time LAMax Events Highest Ranked

#	Time	LAMax
1	04:58	74.9
2	01:47	73.3
3	04:23	73.3
4	00:19	72.1
5	06:18	71.9
6	06:16	71.2
7	00:59	70.7
8	06:43	70.6
9	05:13	70.4
10	04:47	70.0
11	04:00	69.8
12	03:54	69.7
13	05:22	69.4
14	23:56	69.3
15	03:37	69.2
16	23:15	69.1
17	05:31	69.1
18	05:54	68.7
19	00:20	68.5
20	03:39	68.5
21	00:45	68.3
22	04:09	68.2
23	06:58	68.0
24	05:10	67.8
25	00:41	67.4
26	01:18	67.4
27	04:10	67.3
28	06:33	67.3
29	06:48	67.2
30	00:29	66.8
31	04:50	66.8
32	06:46	66.4
33	00:02	66.3
34	02:50	66.3
35	06:24	66.1
36	00:22	66.0
37	02:24	65.9
38	04:21	65.9
39	23:52	65.8
40	06:51	65.8
41	00:00	65.7
42	06:21	65.7
43	06:50	65.7
44	04:05	65.6
45	06:30	65.3
46	06:47	65.3
47	00:32	65.2
48	02:02	64.8
49	06:38	64.8
50	00:07	64.6
51	00:23	64.2
52	00:27	64.2
53	06:39	64.1
54	06:49	64.1
55	05:14	64.0
56	06:53	63.9
57	06:54	63.9
58	05:07	63.7

Table 1b/1c – Data Appendix – Monitoring Position 1

Photo Appendix

Photo 1 – View toward Barnsley Road Site Entrance

Photo 2 – View toward existing engineering works

Plans & Elevations

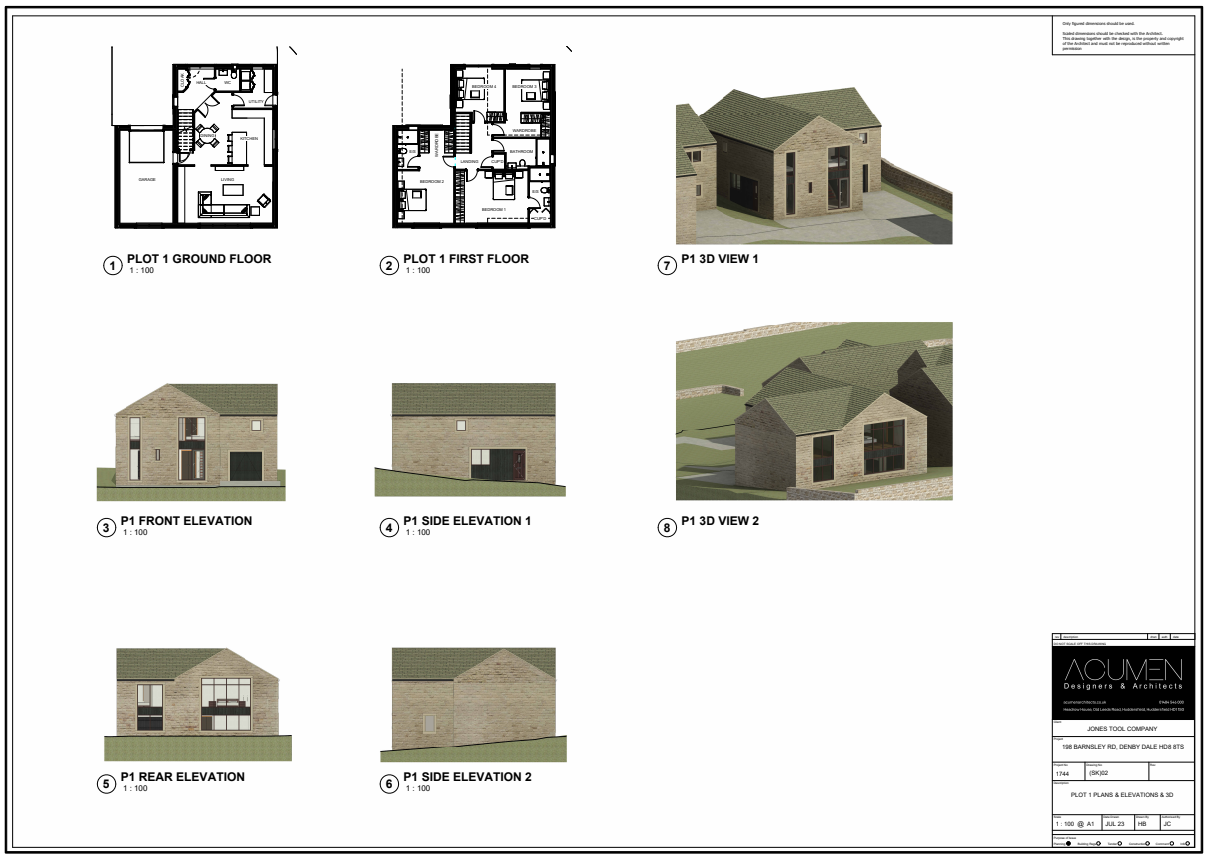


Figure 11 – Plot 1 Plan/Elevations

Figure 12 – Plot 2 Plan/Elevations

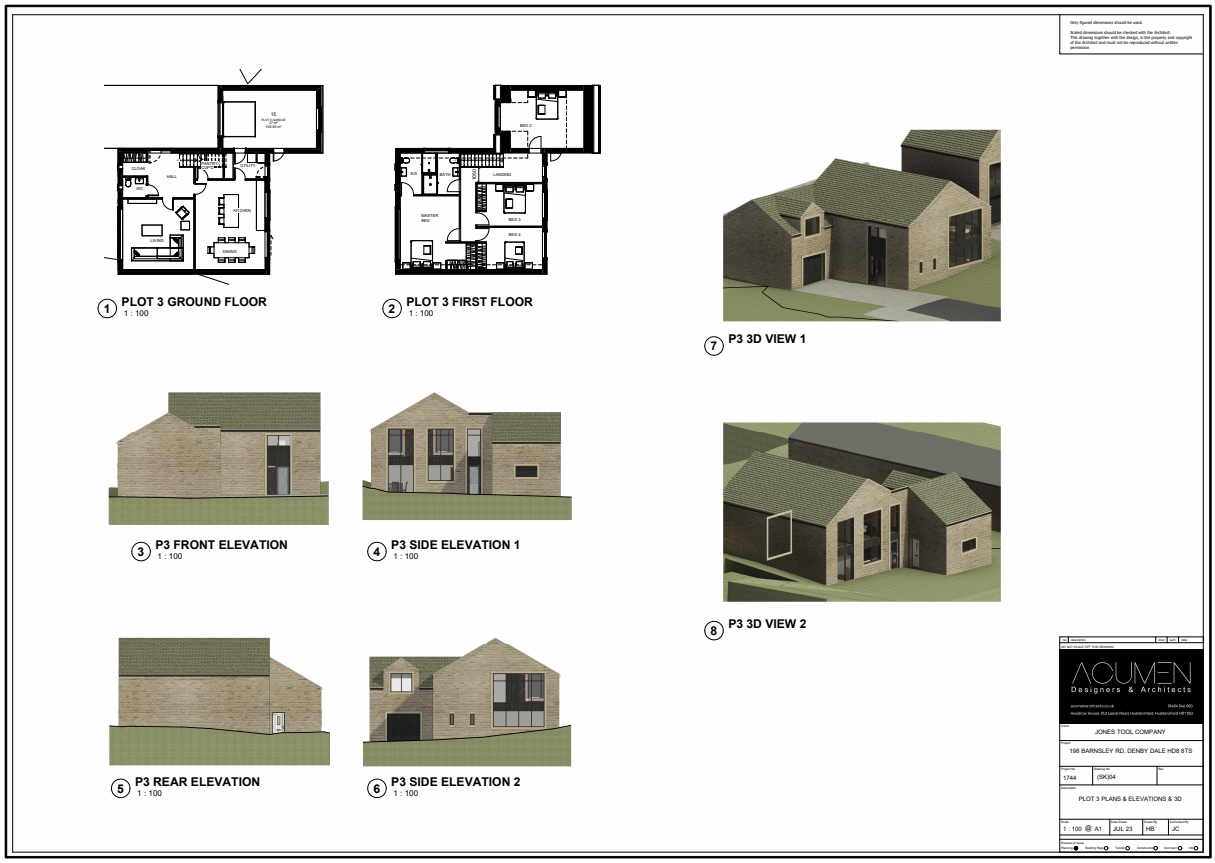


Figure 13 – Plot 3 Plan/Elevations