



Noise Impact Assessment

Client: Colourcube Automotive

Site: Units 13 – 14 Shaw Park, Silver Street, Huddersfield, HD5 9AF

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Executive Summary

A Noise Impact Assessment has been undertaken at Units 13–14 Shaw Park, Silver Street, Huddersfield, in relation to the extract flues serving the spray booth at the site.

Background sound monitoring was undertaken between 14 and 15 April 2026 at a position considered representative of the nearest noise-sensitive receptor, identified as 174 Mount Zion Road.

Source noise measurements of the extract flues were used to inform a noise model and predict the specific sound level at the receptor. The assessment indicates a specific sound level of 42 dB LAs at the receptor. Following the application of a precautionary +3 dB character correction for intermittency, the resulting rating level is 45 dB LAr.

The rating level is 7 dB below the representative daytime background sound level of 52 dB LA90,T. On this basis, the initial BS 4142:2014+A1:2019 assessment indicates a low impact.

A contextual assessment has also been undertaken, considering the predicted sound level in relation to the existing acoustic environment, the character of the source and the nature of the receptor. Taking these factors into account, no additional mitigation is considered necessary. The predicted impact is considered to correspond to the No Observed Effect Level (NOEL) within the NPSE.

Contents

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	2
<i>Contents</i>	<i>3</i>
<i>Tables</i>	<i>4</i>
<i>Figures.....</i>	<i>4</i>
1. INTRODUCTION	5
<i>Overview</i>	<i>5</i>
<i>Scope & Objectives.....</i>	<i>5</i>
2. ENVIRONMENTAL NOISE SURVEY	5
<i>Measurement Methodology</i>	<i>5</i>
<i>Site Description</i>	<i>7</i>
<i>Context and Subjective Noise Climate.....</i>	<i>7</i>
<i>Non-Representative Noise Sources</i>	<i>7</i>
<i>Noise Sensitive Receptors.....</i>	<i>7</i>
3. ENVIRONMENTAL NOISE SURVEY RESULTS	8
<i>Measurement Results</i>	<i>8</i>
4. BS 4142:2014 INITIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT.....	8
<i>Noise Modelling</i>	<i>8</i>
<i>Source Noise Levels.....</i>	<i>9</i>
<i>Specific Sound Levels.....</i>	<i>9</i>
<i>Rating Levels</i>	<i>10</i>
<i>Rating Levels Vs Background</i>	<i>11</i>
5. BS 4142:2014 CONTEXTUAL ASSESSMENT	11
<i>Aspects of absolute level.....</i>	<i>11</i>
<i>Aspects of character.....</i>	<i>11</i>
<i>Aspects of the receptor</i>	<i>11</i>
<i>Contextual recommendations.....</i>	<i>12</i>
6. CONCLUSION	12
7. UNCERTAINTY	12
APPENDIX A - MEASUREMENT DETAILS	13
APPENDIX B - EQUIPMENT DETAILS	13
APPENDIX C - CALIBRATION DETAILS	13
APPENDIX D - METEOROLOGY DETAILS.....	14
APPENDIX E - NOISE SURVEY RESULTS	15
APPENDIX F - GRID NOISE MAPS.....	17
APPENDIX G - LEGISLATION, POLICY & GUIDANCE	18
BS 4142:2014+A1:2019	19
BS 8233:2014	20
APPENDIX H - ACOUSTIC TERMINOLOGY	21

Tables

TABLE 1: SUBJECTIVE SUMMARY OF NOISE SOURCES	7
TABLE 2: M1 BACKGROUND NOISE SURVEY RESULTS	8
TABLE 3: CALCULATION INPUT PARAMETERS	8
TABLE 4: MEASURED AMBIENT NOISE LEVEL (SYSTEM ON)	9
TABLE 5: MODELLED SOURCE NOISE LEVELS	9
TABLE 6: SPECIFIC SOUND LEVELS	9
TABLE 7: RATING LEVELS.....	11
TABLE 8: NOISE IMPACT	11
TABLE 9: MEASUREMENT DATES	13
TABLE 10: MEASUREMENT EQUIPMENT DETAILS.....	13
TABLE 11: CALIBRATION DETAILS	13

Figures

FIGURE 1: SITE, SOURCE & NSR LOCATIONS - HTTPS://GOOGLE.CO.UK/MAPS	6
FIGURE 2: SITE LOCATION MEASUREMENT PICTURES.....	13
FIGURE 3: METEOROLOGY DATA - HTTPS://WWW.TIMEANDDATE.COM/WEATHER	14
FIGURE 4: MEASURED BACKGROUND SOUND LEVELS TIME HISTORY (M1).....	15
FIGURE 5: MEASURED BACKGROUND SOUND LEVELS TIME HISTORY (M2).....	16
FIGURE 6: 2D GRID NOISE MAP OF DAYTIME INITIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT	17

1. Introduction

Overview

A Noise Impact Assessment has been undertaken at Units 13 – 14 Shaw Park, Huddersfield in relation to the extract flues at the rear of the site.

The noise output from the flues has been measured close to source. The flues are associated with ventilation of the spray booths within the site.

An assessment of the flues is to be undertaken to determine whether residents are likely to suffer a loss of amenity as a result of noise output. Mitigation will be recommended should any potential loss of amenity be indicated.

Scope & Objectives

The scope of the noise assessment can be summarised as follows:

- Baseline sound monitoring survey to evaluate the prevailing background sound levels at the Noise Sensitive Receptor ('NSR') in accordance with BS 7445 - '*Description and Measurement of Environmental Noise*';
- Detailed sound modelling, acoustic calculations and analysis to predict sound levels at the NSR using industry-standard acoustic modelling software 'SoundPLAN'. This software uses ISO-9613-2 - '*Attenuation of sound during propagation outdoors*';
- A contextual assessment for the suitability of the predicted noise impact, in accordance with relevant standards in respect of sound from the sources; and
- Recommendation of mitigation measures where necessary, to comply with the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework (2024), Noise Policy for England (2010) and British Standard BS 4142:2014+A1:2019 – Methods for rating and assessing industrial and commercial sound.

The local authority have requested a noise impact assessment in accordance with BS 4142 criteria.

Further information on the legislation can be found in **Appendix G**.

2. Environmental Noise Survey

Measurement Methodology

To establish the existing environmental noise levels on site, a noise survey was conducted from 14 – 15 April 2026. Measurements of $L_{Aeq,T}$ and $L_{A90,T}$ were logged in 5-minute intervals in accordance with BS7445 - '*Description and Measurement of Environmental Noise*'.

The unattended monitoring location (M1) was positioned to the northeast site boundary at a height of approximately 2 metres.

The monitoring position is deemed representative of sound levels at 'NSR 1' during the typical operational periods of the development.

Further detail of the measurement along with site pictures is given in **Appendix A**.

Measurements were obtained using Class 1 instrumentation. Full equipment details are given in **Appendix B**.

Equipment was calibrated before and after use and no significant drift occurred during measurements. Up-to-date calibration certification can be provided upon request. Full calibration details are provided in **Appendix C**





Daytime temperatures during the survey were noted as between 11 - 16°C with wind speeds typically between 3 - 5m/s; deemed suitable for conducting environmental noise monitoring. Detailed meteorological information can be found in **Appendix D**.

An attended measurement has also been undertaken (M2) at a distance of 5m from the flue outlets to obtain the measured noise level output by the flues.

The site, noise source and NSR locations are shown in **Figure 1**.



Figure 1: Site, Source & NSR Locations - <https://google.co.uk/maps>

- | | | | |
|---|--------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|
|  | Site Boundary |  | Extract Flues |
|  | Noise Sensitive Receptor (NSR) |  | Background Monitoring Location M1 |

Site Description

The site is an industrial building within the Shaw Park industrial estate in Huddersfield. Surrounding businesses include a fabrication company, furniture manufacturer and engineering company.

The industrial estate extends to the north, west and south of the site, while to the east there is a steep hill with dwellings at the top.

Context and Subjective Noise Climate




Noise Source	Description	Time of Observation	Photo
Neighbouring plant items	Large extract system on neighbouring industrial unit	Constant during site visit	
Power Tools	Tools in use within workshop of site	Intermittent during site visit	
Road Traffic	Cars, vans, HGVs, Buses etc passing the site	Constant during site visits	

Table 1: Subjective Summary of Noise Sources

Non-Representative Noise Sources

During the survey, no noise events occurred that were considered atypical of the site location.

Noise Sensitive Receptors

The nearest or most-affected Noise Sensitive Receptor (NSR) was identified as 174 Mount Zion Road to the northeast of the site. The closest habitable room windows will be considered as specific reception points in calculations.

3. Environmental Noise Survey Results

Measurement Results

The extract flue serves the spray booths within the site and therefore has the potential to operate during normal daytime working hours 8am – 5pm.

The daytime and night-time background sound levels from measurement M1 are summarised below.

Measurement	Date(s)	Period	L _{Aeq,T}	L _{A90,T}
M1	14 th & 15 th April 2026	Daytime (07:00 – 23:00)	55	49
	14 th & 15 th April 2026	Night-time (23:00 – 07:00)	46	39

Table 2: M1 Background Noise Survey Results

A full-time history of the survey data is shown in **Appendix E**.

For a representative daytime background sound level for use within the assessment, the typical background level for the period between 8am – 5pm will be utilised. This gives an assessment background level of 52 dB LA90, T.

4. BS 4142:2014 Initial Impact Assessment

Noise Modelling

External sound propagation from the site has been calculated using industry-standard acoustic modelling software 'SoundPLAN'. This software uses ISO-9613-2 - *Attenuation of sound during propagation outdoors* and the model takes into account the following key factors:

- *Aerial Imagery & Terrain Data sourced from Google Maps/Elevations*
- *Geometric divergence of sound*
- *Atmospheric absorption of sound*
- *Ground absorption*
- *A light downwind correction toward the NSRs*
- *Surrounding structures and objects which may reflect or block sound toward the NSRs*
- *The height of the NSRs (i.e., First/second-floor reception point)*
- *Operational schedule of equipment*

The following input parameters were used in the noise model:

Parameter	Input
Reflection Order	3
Ground Absorption Factors	G = 0.7 (Soft Ground)
Air pressure	1013.3 mbar
Relative Humidity	70.0 %
Temperature	10.0°C

Table 3: Calculation Input Parameters

Source Noise Levels

The noise output of the extract flues has been measured directly (M2). The noise meter was located 5m from the ductwork termination of the nearest flue and the system was operated at its full capacity based on two spray booths being in use within the site.

The ambient level at the measurement position was noted to increase by 14 dB when the system was operating, rising from 56 dB to 70 dB. The measured octave band data is provided below:

Source	Para.	63	125	250	500	1k	2k	4k	dB(A)
Extract Flue	Lp @ 5m	71	66	69	69	65	62	59	70

Table 4: Measured Ambient Noise Level (system on)

The measured level of 70 dB LAeq,T at 5 m has been distance-corrected to an equivalent sound pressure level of 84 dB LAeq,T at 1 m from the source.

The noise output from the extract flues has subsequently been converted to a sound power level of 95 dB Lw and considered as a single point source for the purpose of the assessment.

Details of the noise sources that have been modelled in ‘SoundPLAN’ are given below.

Source No.	Source	Parameter	Noise Level, dBA	Height above Ground (m)
1	Combined Flue Output	LwA	95	8

Table 5: Modelled Source Noise Levels

To account for a worst-case scenario, the source has been modelled as operational throughout the entire operating period of the business (8am – 5pm).

The noise model does not account for minor landscape features such as low garden walls or fences.

Specific Sound Levels

The Specific Sound Level is denoted L_{As} and is the A-weighted, equivalent noise level at the NSR location. Specific Sound Levels have been calculated from the noise model and the levels at the worst affected floors of receptors are given below.

Location	Specific Sound Level, dB L_{As}
NSR 1 (2F)	42

Table 6: Specific Sound Levels

Rating Levels

In accordance with BS 4142, the Specific Sound Levels may be corrected for characteristics that make the sound more noticeable at the NSR location such as tonality, impulsivity and intermittency. Section 9.2 of BS 4142:2014 gives commentary on these characteristics and appropriate penalties:

“Tonality

For sound ranging from not tonal to prominently tonal the Joint Nordic Method gives a correction of between 0 dB and +6 dB for tonality. Subjectively, this can be converted to a penalty of 2 dB for a tone which is just perceptible at the noise receptor, 4 dB where it is clearly perceptible, and 6 dB where it is highly perceptible.

Impulsivity

A correction of up to +9 dB can be applied for sound that is highly impulsive, considering both the rapidity of the change in sound level and the overall change in sound level. Subjectively, this can be converted to a penalty of 3 dB for impulsivity which is just perceptible at the noise receptor, 6 dB where it is clearly perceptible, and 9 dB where it is highly perceptible.

Other sound characteristics

Where the specific sound features characteristics that are neither tonal nor impulsive, though otherwise are readily distinctive against the residual acoustic environment, a penalty of 3 dB can be applied.

NOTE 2 Where tonal and impulsive characteristics are present in the specific sound within the same reference period then these two corrections can both be taken into account. If one feature is dominant then it might be appropriate to apply a single correction. Where both features are likely to affect perception and response, the corrections ought normally to be added in a linear fashion.

Intermittency

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. This can necessitate measuring the specific sound over a number of shorter sampling periods that are in combination less than the reference time interval in total, and then calculating the specific sound level for the reference time interval allowing for time when the specific sound is not present. If the intermittency is readily distinctive against the residual acoustic environment, a penalty of 3 dB can be applied.”

Noise output from the flue system was not observed to be tonal during measurements and is not impulsive. As the system may run intermittently in response to demand, a precautionary +3 dB rating penalty will be applied.

The resultant Rating Levels are summarised below:

Location	Specific Sound Level, dB L_{As}	Total BS 4142 Character Corrections	Rating Level, dB L_{Ar}
NSR 1	42	+ 3	45

Table 7: Rating Levels

Rating Levels Vs Background

The Rating Levels are to be compared to the representative background sound level to determine the noise impact in accordance with BS 4142.

A Sound Rating Level at or below the background noise level is indicative of Low Impact;

A Sound Rating Level that exceeds the background noise level by around +5 dB is likely an indication of Adverse Impact, depending on the context;

A Sound Rating Level that exceeds the background noise level by around +10 dB is likely an indication of Significant Adverse Impact, depending on the context;

The indicated noise impact at the identified Noise Sensitive Receptors is summarised below:

Location	Rating Level, dB L_{Ar}	Background Sound Level, dB L_{A90}	Difference, dB	Noise Impact
NSR 1	45	52	- 7	Low

Table 8: Noise Impact

The noise impact at all receptor positions is indicative of a low impact in accordance with BS 4142:2014.

5. BS 4142:2014 Contextual Assessment

Aspects of absolute level

Absolute levels with the system operational have been calculated in 'SoundPLAN' to be 42 dBA (this is exclusive of any rating penalties), at NSR 1. The predicted specific sound level of 42 dB LAeq,T is below the measured daytime background sound level range of 45–62 dB LA90,T.

With context, it is possible that the system will run continuously throughout the daytime period although at times of low demand the system may run at a low setting or be switched off.

In considering the points above, the absolute sound level is deemed to be appropriate whilst considering a worst-case scenario but with context, the sound levels on site are potentially lower than modelled.

Aspects of character

Noise output by the system is assumed to be broadband in nature, with no tonal or impulsive element. A precautionary penalty has been applied for intermittent characteristics. The system provides ventilation to the spray booths within the site.

Aspects of the receptor

The NSR location is a residential property which is assumed to be accustomed to the current noise climate from the nearby industrial estate and surrounding roads.

Taking guidance from BS 8233:2014 for external amenity spaces, a desirable guideline of 50 dB $L_{Aeq,16hr}$ and an acceptable guideline of 55 dB $L_{Aeq,16hr}$ for noisier environments is deemed appropriate. Calculations from the Initial Impact Assessment give specific noise levels at the NSR well within the desirable guideline.

Contextual recommendations

Following consideration of the existing site use and the predicted noise impact, no additional mitigation is considered necessary, as a low impact is predicted in accordance with BS 4142:2014+A1:2019.

6. Conclusion

A Noise Impact Assessment has been undertaken at Units 13–14 Shaw Park, Silver Street, Huddersfield, in relation to the extract flues serving the spray booth at the site.

Background sound monitoring was undertaken between 14 and 15 April 2026 at a position considered representative of the nearest noise-sensitive receptor, identified as 174 Mount Zion Road.

Source noise measurements of the extract flues were used to inform a noise model and predict the specific sound level at the receptor. The assessment indicates a specific sound level of 42 dB LAs at the receptor. Following the application of a precautionary +3 dB character correction for intermittency, the resulting rating level is 45 dB LA_r.

The rating level is 7 dB below the representative daytime background sound level of 52 dB LA_{90,T}. On this basis, the initial BS 4142:2014+A1:2019 assessment indicates a low impact.

A contextual assessment has also been undertaken, considering the predicted sound level in relation to the existing acoustic environment, the character of the source and the nature of the receptor. Taking these factors into account, no additional mitigation is considered necessary. The predicted impact is considered to correspond to the No Observed Effect Level (NOEL) within the NPSE.

7. Uncertainty

The background monitoring equipment is subject to a 1 dB margin of error; however, calibration before and after the measurements confirmed that minimal drift occurred during the survey.

Uncertainty can arise in the prediction of noise propagation from and around flat reflective surfaces, such as the surrounding structures present on site. This has been reduced to a minimum by utilising an acoustic modelling software that uses the validated method, ISO-9613-2, as described in BS 4142.

Uncertainty in the calculated specific sound levels is reduced by using measured source noise data obtained during the site survey, which has been converted to a sound power level for use within the acoustic model.

APPENDIX A - Measurement Details

Measurement	Kit	Start Date	Start Time	End Date	End Time
M1	2	14/04/2026	09:25	15/04/2026	08:45
M2	7	14/04/2026	09:45	14/04/2026	10:25

Table 9: Measurement Dates

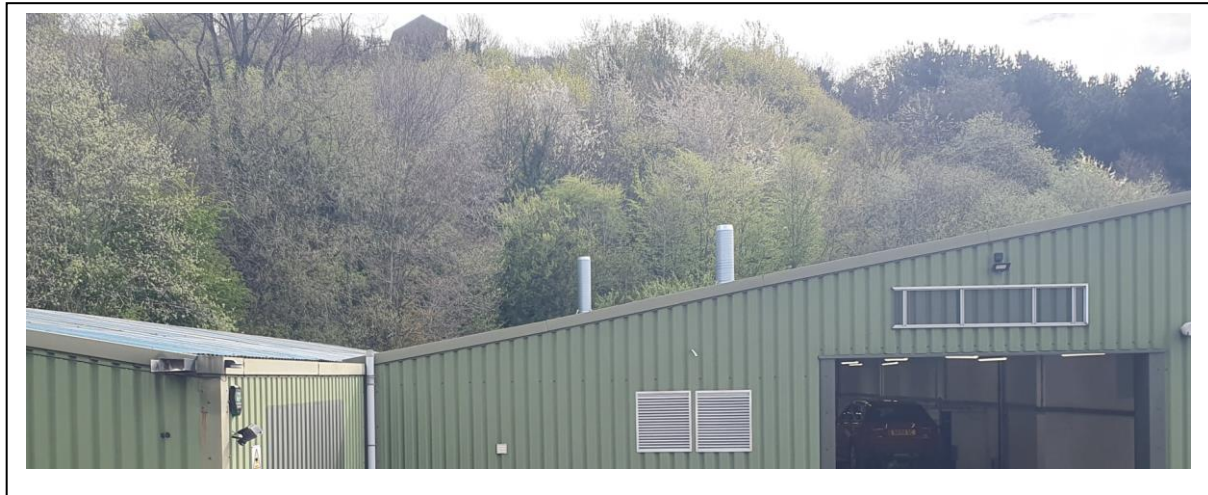


Figure 2: Site Location Measurement Pictures

APPENDIX B - Equipment Details

Kit	Equipment	Make	Model	Class	Serial Number
2	Sound Meter	Svantek	977A	1	69273
	Pre-Amp	Svantek	SV12L	1	71601
	Microphone	ACO	7052E	1	68217
7	Sound Meter	Svantek	971	1	41980
	Pre-Amp	Svantek	SV18	1	44331
	Microphone	ACO	7052E	1	60249
	Calibrator	Svantek	SV33	1	90107

Table 10: Measurement Equipment Details

APPENDIX C - Calibration Details

Measurement	Calibrator Ref Level (dB)	Deviation Before (dB)	Deviation After (dB)
M1	113.60	0.24	0.13
M2	113.60	0.31	0.35

Table 11: Calibration Details

APPENDIX D - Meteorology Details

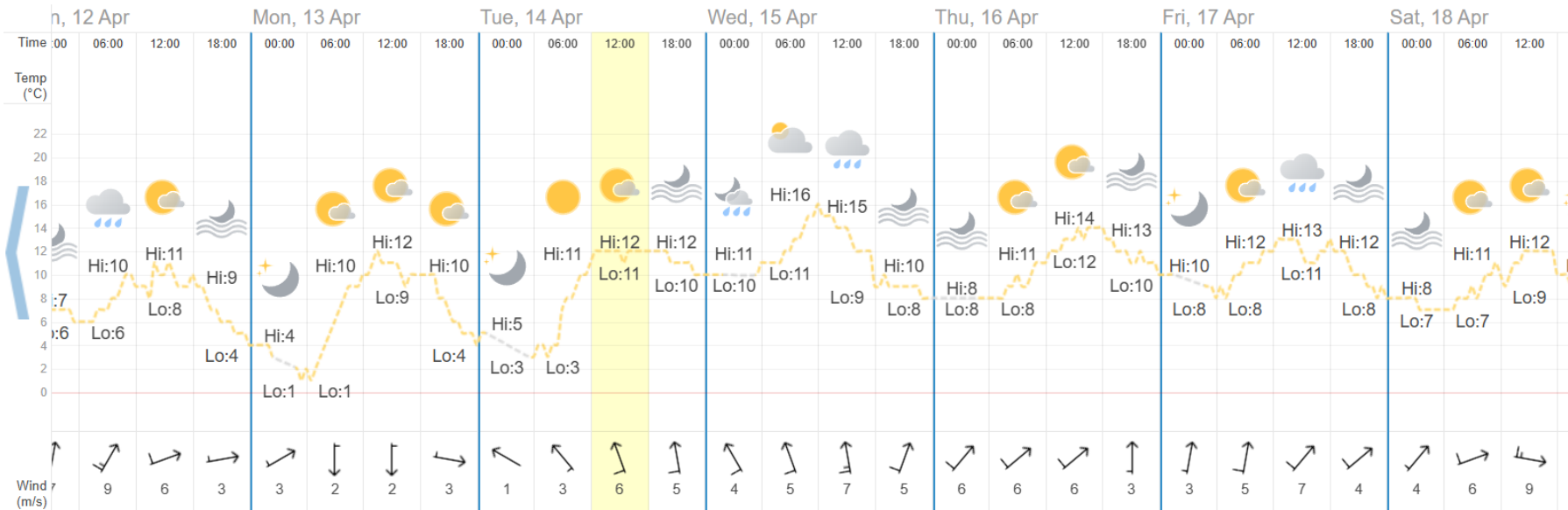


Figure 3: Meteorology Data - <https://www.timeanddate.com/weather>

APPENDIX E - Noise Survey Results

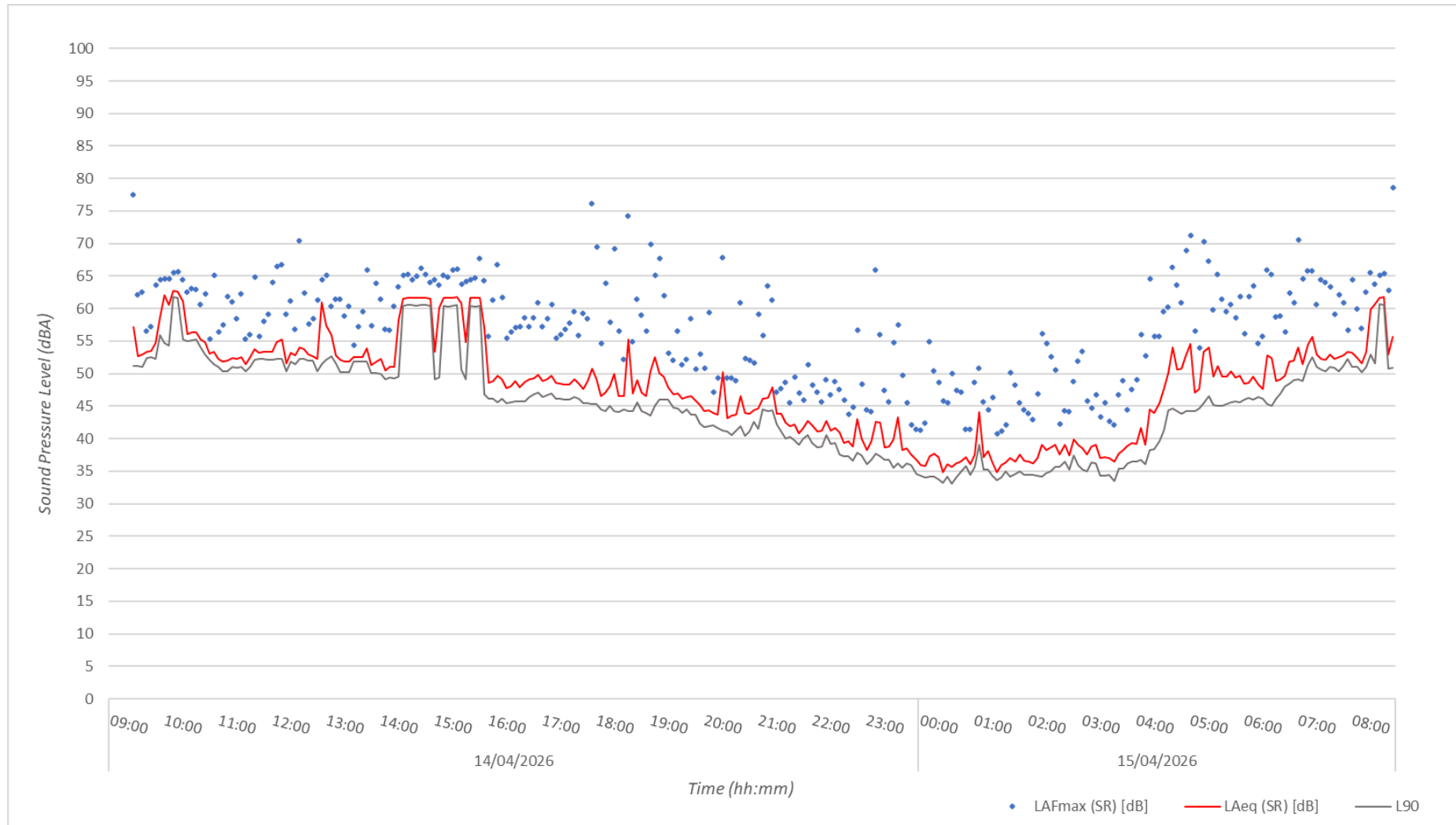


Figure 4: Measured Background Sound Levels Time History (M1)

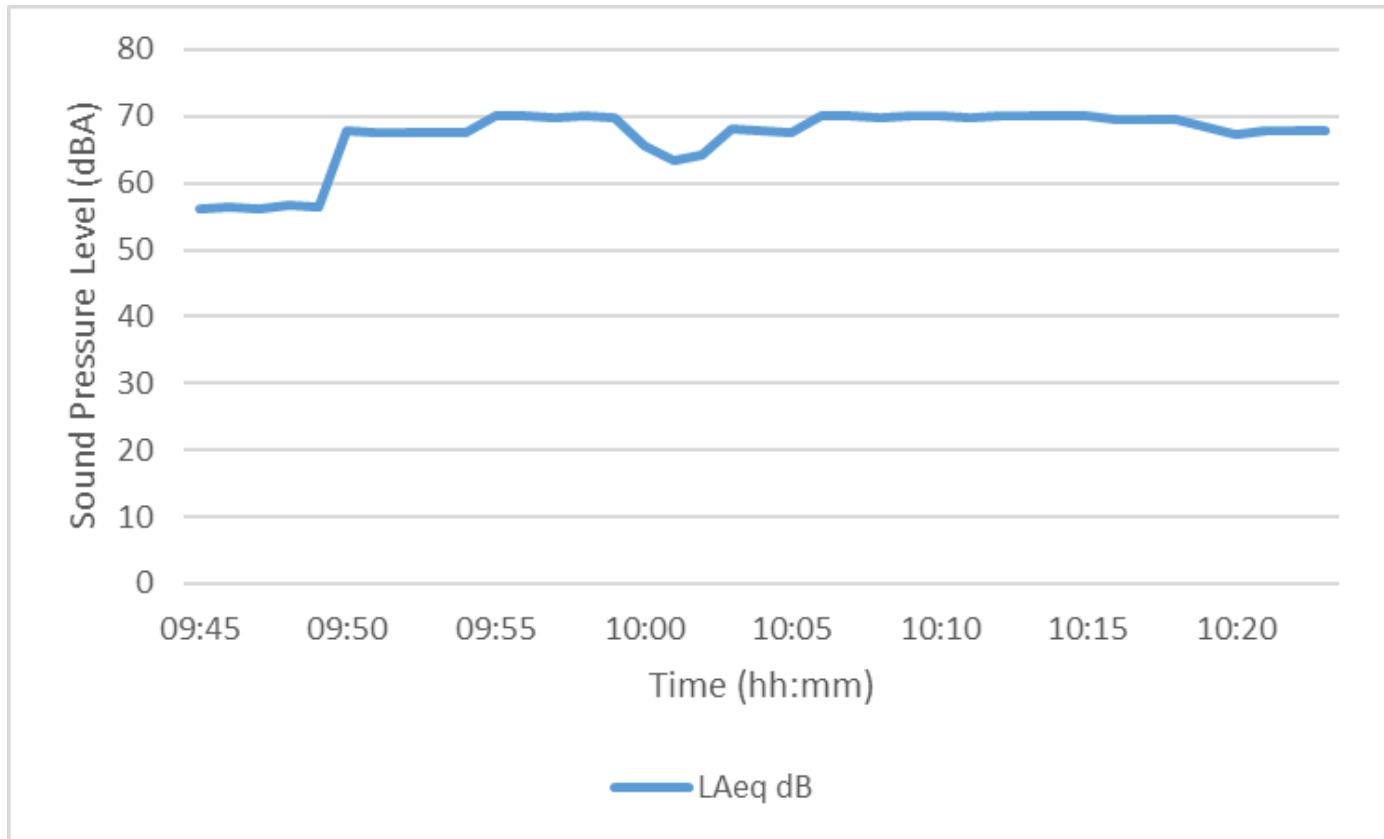


Figure 5: Measured Background Sound Levels Time History (M2)

APPENDIX F - Grid Noise Maps

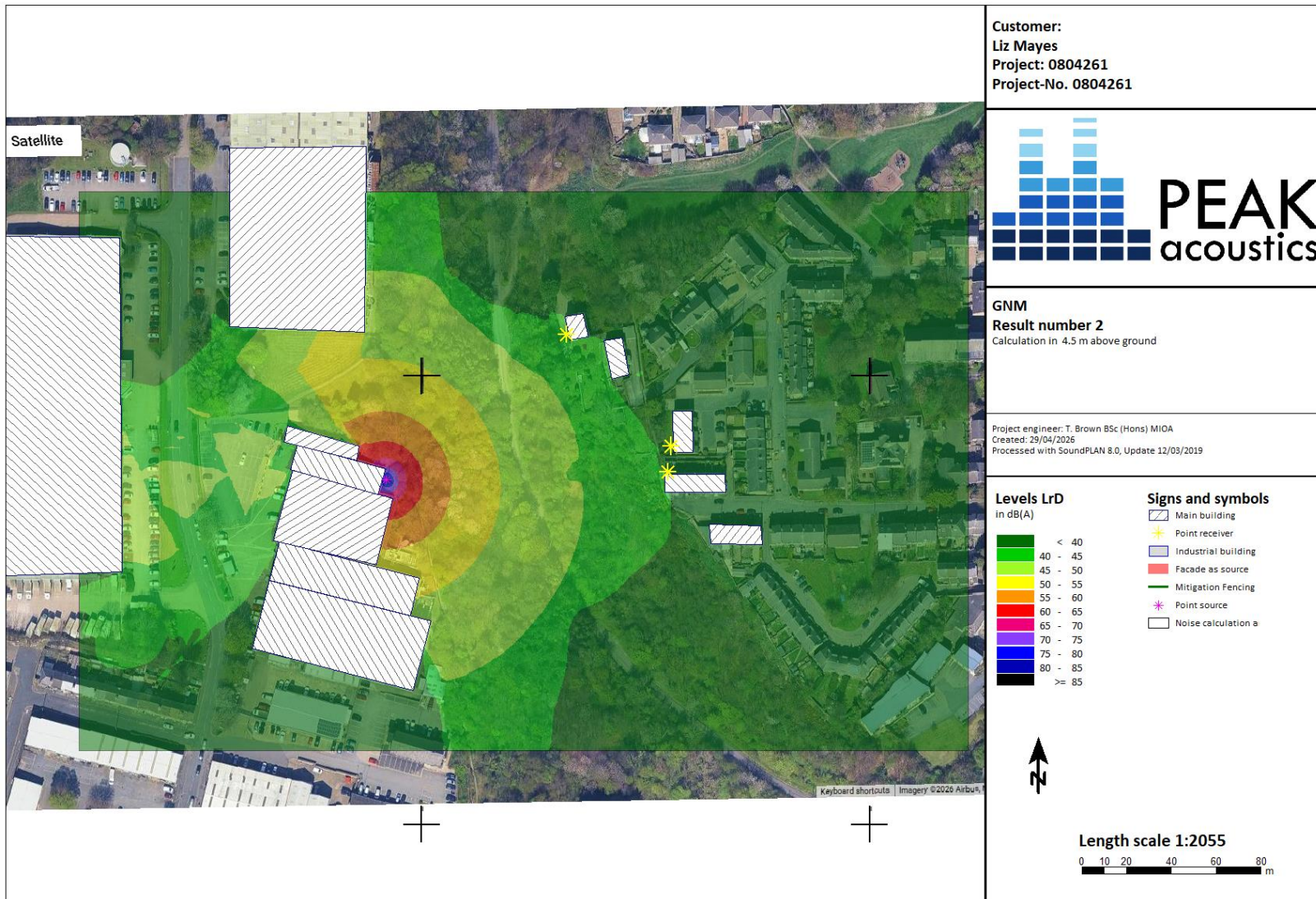


Figure 6: 2D Grid Noise Map of daytime Initial Impact Assessment

APPENDIX G - Legislation, Policy & Guidance

Guidance for the assessment of noise affecting new residential development is given in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). Section 15 of the NPPF states:

“174. Planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by:

e) preventing new and existing development from contributing to, being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by, unacceptable levels of...noise pollution.”

Section 185 further 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.”*

Section 187 states:

“Planning policies and decisions should ensure that new development can be integrated effectively with existing businesses and community facilities (such as places of worship, pubs, music venues and sports clubs). Existing businesses and facilities should not have unreasonable restrictions placed on them as a result of development permitted after they were established. Where the operation of an existing business or community facility could have a significant adverse effect on new development (including changes of use) in its vicinity, the applicant (or ‘agent of change’) should be required to provide suitable mitigation before the development has been completed.”

To avoid and mitigate adverse noise effects on health arising from and impacting new development, the NPPF makes reference to NPSE. The Noise Policy Statement for England (NPSE) was published in March 2010 and covers all forms of noise other than occupational noise.

The Noise Policy Statement for England (NPSE) states the following aims in paragraph 2.2.

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.

LOAEL – Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level.

This is the level above which adverse effects on health and quality of life can be detected.

SOAEL – Significant Observed Adverse Effect Level.

This is the level above which significant adverse effects on health and quality of life occur.

The NPSE does not define the SOAEL numerically, stating in paragraph 2.22:

“It is not possible to have a single objective noise-based measure that defines SOAEL that is applicable to all sources of noise in all situations. Consequently, the SOAEL is likely to be different for different noise sources, for different receptors and at different times. It is acknowledged that further research is required to increase our understanding of what may constitute a significant adverse impact on health and quality of life from noise. However, not having specific SOAEL values in the “NPSE provides the necessary policy flexibility until further evidence and suitable guidance is available.”

There is no local or national guidance on how the three terms should be defined numerically, it is for the assessor to collate and interpret appropriate guidance on noise, such as may be found in British Standards, and correlate the guidance with the concepts of NOEL, LOAEL and SOAEL.

BS 4142:2014+A1:2019

The common standard for the assessment of industrial and commercial sound is ‘**BS 4142 – Methods for rating and assessing industrial and commercial sound**’. The industrial noise assessment method in BS 4142 is based on the difference between the measured ‘background sound level’ (L_{A90}), and the ‘Rating Level’ of the industrial source, at a noise-sensitive location (NSR). BS 4142:2014 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 between the rating sound level and the background sound level whilst considering the following:

*“A Sound Rating Level at or below the background noise level is indicative of Low Impact;
A Sound Rating Level that exceeds the background noise level by around +5dB is likely an indication of Adverse Impact, depending on the context;
A Sound Rating Level that exceeds the background noise level by around +10dB is likely an indication of Significant Adverse Impact, depending on the context;”*

BS 4142 further states:

“The lower the rating level is relative to the measured background sound level, the less likely it is that the specific sound source will have an adverse impact or 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 negligible impact, depending on the context.”

Achievement of a *Low Impact* in accordance with BS 4142 along with a contextual assessment can be deemed to correspond to ‘*NOEL – No Observed Effect Level*’ in the NPSE.

BS 8233:2014

BS 8233:2014 - *Guidance on sound insulation and noise reduction for buildings* suggests indoor ambient noise levels for dwellings in Table 4, Section 7.7.2. These are summarised below.

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

BS 8233 states that the guideline values given above are for ‘noise without character’, further stating:

“Noise has a specific character if it contains features such as a distinguishable, discrete and continuous tone, is irregular enough to attract attention, or has strong low-frequency content, in which case lower noise limits might be appropriate.”

Table 4 of BS 8233 also has accompanying notes that were subject to additions in ProPG. The relevant notes with the additions of ProPG are given below.

“NOTE 4 Regular individual noise events (for example, scheduled aircraft or passing trains) can cause sleep disturbance. A guideline value may be set in terms of SEL or $L_{Amax,F}$, depending on the character and number of events per night. Sporadic noise events could require separate values. 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 7 Where development is considered necessary or desirable, despite external noise levels above WHO guidelines, the internal L_{Aeq} target levels may be relaxed by up to 5 dB and reasonable internal conditions still achieved.”

APPENDIX H - Acoustic Terminology

To aid the understanding of acoustic terminology and the relative difference between noise levels the following background information is provided.

We perceive sound when the ear detects fluctuations in air pressure (sound waves), which are then processed by the brain and perceived as sound. Humans can hear an incredibly wide range of sound intensities ranging from jet engines to fingertips lightly brushing against each other. This range is quantified using a logarithmic scale called the decibel scale (dB). The comfortable range of the decibel scale typically ranges from 0dB (the threshold of hearing) to around 140dB. Here are some examples of common environments and their typical noise levels.

Noise Level	Environment
0 dB(A)	Threshold of hearing
20 to 30 dB(A)	Quiet bedroom at night
30 to 40 dB(A)	Living room during the day
40 to 50 dB(A)	Typical office
50 to 60 dB(A)	Inside a moving car
60 to 70 dB(A)	Typical high street
100 to 110 dB(A)	Fire alarm at 1 metre away
140 dB(A)	Threshold of pain

Terminology

dB (decibel) – A unit used to quantify the pressure level of sound. Defined as 20 times the logarithm of the ratio between the root-mean-square pressure of a given sound field and a reference pressure level (2×10^{-5} Pa – threshold of hearing).

$L_{Aeq, T}$ – The equivalent continuous sound pressure level over a stated period. It quantifies a fluctuating sound level over a given period as the equivalent continuous sound level over which the same amount of acoustic energy is contained over. This is A-weighted in order to assess human perception.

L_{A90} – The sound level exceeded 90% of the time. Typically used to describe background noise the L_{90} is regarded as the ‘average minimum level’ and quantifies the common sound level of a fluctuating sound field i.e. the sound level that occurs 90% of the time. Alternatively, L_{10} describes the sound level exceeded 10% of the time and therefore quantifies the ‘average maximum level’ of sound which is often used during the calculation of road traffic noise.

A-Weighting – A standard weighting of the audible frequencies designed to reflect the response of the human ear to noise.

R_w – The Weighted Sound Reduction Index (R_w) is a number used to rate the effectiveness of a soundproofing system or material.