



AIRTIGHT & NOISECHECK LIMITED

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ACOUSTIC TESTING REPORT FOR

BG DOODLES HOLDINGS LTD
C/O 6 NORTH STREET
EMSWORTH
HAMPSHIRE
PO10 7DD

SITE ADDRESS

PROPOSED HOTEL & CAFE
EMSWORTH SURGERY
6 NORTH STREET
EMSWORTH
HAMPSHIRE
PO10 7DD

REPORT DATE – 8TH FEBRUARY 2023

A handwritten signature in grey ink, appearing to read 'Michael Vine', positioned above a horizontal line.

Acoustic Engineer:

Test Date: 31st Jan – 1st Feb 2023

Michael Vine



AIRTIGHT & NOISECHECK BUILDING ACOUSTIC TESTING

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Customer Name:

Test Date: 31st Jan – 1st Feb 2023

BG Doodles Holdings Ltd
6 North Street
Emsworth
Hampshire
PO10 7DD

Site Address:

Proposed Hotel & Cafe
6 North Street
Emsworth
Hampshire
PO10 7DD

Acoustic Engineer:

Mr. Michael Vine

Equipment used:

Norsonic Environmental Analyser 121 – Nor121 – serial No 31375, Calibration due December 2024

Analyser complies with the following standards:

IEC 60651 type 1
IEC 60804 type 1
IEC 61260 class 1
IEC 225
ANSI S1.4-1985 type 1
ANSI 1.43 -1997 type 1
ANSI S1.11-1986 order 3 type 1D
DIN 45 657
Norsonic Production Standard set for the Nor121.

Measurement Microphones (Gras 40AF) – Serial No 51465 & Gras 40AF – serial No 62522, Calibration due December 2024

Acoustic Calibrator - (Type 1251) – Serial No 31652, Calibration due December 2023

Nor118 Analyser, serial 31633, cal due Dec 2024 & Nor 1225, serial no: 59993, cal due Dec 2024

Measurement Procedure:

An unattended assessment measuring the current acoustic climate over a 24hour period was undertaken to determine the ambient noise levels at the proposed façades of the development site, at the proposed Northern & Eastern elevations of the proposed dwelling. The 24hour assessment took place between Tuesday 31st January & Wednesday 1st February 2023.

The purpose of the noise impact assessment is to ascertain the acoustic criteria for the proposed hotel & Cafe and list any mitigation by way of physical measures to the dwelling, orientation of the home & other measures to be implemented.

The proposed hotel will occupy the current building footprint, with the Café located immediately to the South, facing The High Street. The main building will face both the High Street & the A259 to the North.



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Executive Summary:

Airtight & Noisecheck were commissioned by BG Doodles Holdings Ltd Ltd to undertake a Noise Impact Assessment to calculate the noise emissions associated with 6 North Street, Emsworth, Hampshire. A planning application is to be made to convert the main building into a hotel (Use Class C1) including demolition of ancillary buildings/extensions and combined with the erection of a new commercial unit (Use Class E) comprising a cafe. The purpose of the report is to provide adequate mitigation measures to ensure the future residents are protected from external noise emissions apparent on site.

The site in question lies immediately to the West of the High Street and further South of the A259. The residential dwelling will occupy the main building with the commercial unit (café) located further South.

Based on measured noise levels and calculations, the good acoustic design of the habitable rooms & suitable ventilation methods there is no reason to suggest that the future residents will be adversely affected by the noise levels. The noise levels have been measured during a time whereby the road network was in constant use and the assessment took place during a typical working day.

The aspects of the acoustic design will be listed later in the report. It is clear that the noise associated with the road traffic noise was the dominant noise source and noise from any other uses will not be audible at the proposed façade. Furthermore, some facades will be screened from the road traffic by the building and are located away from the road network, therefore this is a suitable form of reducing overheating and ensuring natural ventilation within the dwelling. Such a measure is listed within Paragraph 011 of the PPG guidance (shown later in the report).

Suitable mitigation measures will be implemented to the scheme in order to protect the residents from the noise break in from the road traffic. It will be necessary to ensure the thermal comfort of the guests is considered during the design & implementation stage. Some bedrooms and windows are located to the side/rear of the building and thus will be exposed to lower noise levels so it is anticipated that these windows can be opened throughout the daytime and night time period. Due to the potential higher noise levels at the front & side elevations of the site it may be prudent to ventilate the rooms with an alternative ventilation system such as acoustic trickle vents, window ventilators (there are some existing ventilators already installed to the existing windows), acoustic wall ventilators or an MVHR system to ensure a suitable thermal comfort. The windows on the rear facades can be opened to improve the thermal comfort throughout the rooms, therefore the dwellings could ensure an adequate thermal comfort via these windows, but some measures may still apply to the rooms on the front elevation. To ensure a suitable thermal comfort the residents may accept higher noise levels for some periods of the day and night. There will be some screening from the road for the rooms located to the rear and also offer external shading for the scheme at certain times of the day. It is not considered that overheating will be an issue for this development.

Due to the building being Grade II listed, the possible mitigation by way of ventilation will need to be discussed with the LPA. The proposals for the glazing will include the provisions to install secondary glazing to the scheme. There are already some secondary glazing panels installed and due to the building being Grade II listed, secondary glazing is an effective form of sound reduction for windows.

In addition, secondary glazing can offer a higher level of sound reduction when open. A standard window offers circa -13dB reduction when open, but a secondary glazing system can offer between -17 to -24dB when open. This obviously reduces the impact from natural ventilation and reduces the noise break into the rooms.



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Assessment Criteria/Conceptual Model:

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) came into effect in March 2012 and was updated in July 2021. It replaced other documents such as PPG24. The NPPF provides a number of objectives and aims that are directed towards avoiding significant adverse impacts and reducing others on quality of life and health. This document states that:

Paragraph 174 states 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 soil, air, water or noise pollution or land instability. Development should, wherever possible, help to improve local environmental conditions such as air and water quality, taking into account relevant information such as river basin management plans.

Paragraph 185. Planning policies and decisions should also ensure that new development is appropriate for its location considering 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 ⁶⁵;
- (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.

187. 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.

The Planning Practice Guidance has guidance on noise, date 22nd July 2019 and also has the noise hierarchy table as shown below. Paragraphs 009 & 011 are referenced later in this report.

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Response	Examples of outcomes	Increasing effect level	Action
No Observed Effect Level			
Not present	No Effect	No Observed Effect	No specific measures required
No Observed Adverse Effect Level			
Present 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
Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level			
Present 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
Significant Observed Adverse Effect Level			
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

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 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 (Noise Policy Statement for England) states the following aims with respect to noise policy:

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

*avoid significant adverse impacts on health and quality of life.
mitigate and minimise adverse impacts on health and quality of life; and
where possible, contribute to the improvement of health and quality of life.*



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PROPG: PLANNING & NOISE (2017) NEW RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT [PROPG 2017]

The ProPG Planning & Noise document was published in 2017, its development supported by the Institute of Acoustics, the Association of Noise Consultants and the Chartered Institute of Environmental Health. The aim of the document is to provide practitioners with guidance on a recommended approach to the management of noise within the planning system in England.

ProPG advocates a systematic, proportionate risk-based, 2 stage approach which:

1. Encourages early consideration of noise issues.
2. Facilitates straightforward accelerated decision making for lower risk sites;
3. Assists proper consideration of noise issues where the acoustic environment is challenging.

A summary of the overall ProPG approach is included in Appendix B. The two sequential stages of the overall approach are:

1. Stage 1 – an initial noise risk assessment of the proposed development site; and
2. Stage 2 – a systematic consideration of four key elements.

The four key elements to be undertaken in parallel during Stage 2 are:

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

The approach is underpinned by the preparation and delivery of an “Acoustic Design Statement” [ADS]. The ADS is intended to conclude in the provision of one of the following four recommendations to the decision maker:

1. Planning consent may be granted without any need for noise conditions.
2. Planning consent may be granted subject to the inclusion of suitable noise conditions;
3. Planning consent should be refused on noise grounds in order to avoid significant adverse effects (“avoid”); or
4. Planning consent should be refused on noise grounds in order to prevent unacceptable adverse effects (“prevent”).

The overall ProPG 2017 approach is intended for implementation with projects at an earlier stage than the subject of this report. This report provides a full noise mitigation strategy for the site, rather than an initial recommendation to the decision maker.

ProPG 2017 contains the most up to date guidance available on industry-wide adopted best-practise interpretation of relevant guidance regarding acceptable internal and external noise levels i.e., BS8233:2014 and WHO Guidelines.

WHO GUIDELINES FOR COMMUNITY NOISE (1999)

The guidance in this document recommends design criteria for internal noise levels within residential and commercial buildings. A summary of the recommended guidance is shown in Table 2.1. **Table 2.1 – Excerpt from WHO [dB ref. 20μPa]**

Criterion	Environment	Design range LAeq,T dB
Maintain speech intelligibility, avoid moderate annoyance, daytime & evening	Living Rooms	35
Prevent sleep disturbance, night time	Bedrooms	30

This guidance also states:

For a good sleep, it is believed that indoor sound pressure levels should not exceed approximately 45dB LAmax more than 10-15 times a night (Vallet & Vernet 1991)



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For outdoor living areas, it is stated that:

To protect the majority of people from being seriously annoyed during the daytime, the outdoor sound level from steady, continuous noise should not exceed 55dB LAeq on balconies, terraces and in outdoor living areas. To protect the majority of people from being moderately annoyed during the daytime, the outdoor sound level should not exceed 50dB LAeq. Where it is practical and feasible, the lower outdoor sound level should be considered the maximum desirable sound level for new development.

BS8233:2014 GUIDANCE ON SOUND INSULATION AND NOISE REDUCTION FOR BUILDINGS

The guidance in this document indicates acceptable noise levels for various activities within residential dwellings. A summary of the recommended guidance is shown in the following table as listed in BS8233: 2014

Activity	Location	07:00 to 23:00	23:00 to 07:00
Resting	Living Room	35 dB LAeq, 16 hour	-
Dining	Dining Room	40 dB LAeq, 16 hour	-
Sleeping (daytime resting)	Bedroom	35 dB LAeq, 16 hour	30 dB LAeq, 8 hour



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3 Liaison with the Local Authority:

3.1 There has been no direct contact with the LPA regarding this application, however for a previous approved scheme, an email exchange had been had with the environmental protection unit and it was agreed that the proposed approach was acceptable for the scheme by way of noise control. It was recommended that the acoustic criteria as listed in Table 4 of BS8233: 2014 was achieved for the development, with adequate ventilation for the scheme. In addition, the internal L_{Amax} values would achieve the criteria set out in the WHO guidelines (identical to those listed in the Pro PG document). The proposed mitigation varies slightly with this proposal due to the listed status of the building and the restriction in measures possible for the building, however suitable measures will be installed to the building fabric & glazing to reduce noise break in and try to establish a relationship between noise, overheating & ventilation.

3.2 The purpose of this report is to support a planning application for development into a hotel & café. The site is currently vacant but was previously used as a Doctor's Surgery over 3 floors.

4 Current & Future Acoustic Environment:

4.1 The building has been used as a doctors surgery for a number of years. The immediate area is mixed-use with a large number of commercial and residential buildings in close proximity. Emsworth is a small but busy village setting. The site lies to the North of the centre and the acoustic criteria has remained steady for a number of years, with road traffic the dominant noise source in operation.

5 Site History:

5.1 The site is situated to the West of the High Street and South of the A259. As stated above, the site is located very close to the centre of Emsworth, which is a relatively busy setting with a constant flow of traffic during the daytime period and reduced flow during the evening & night time. The A259 is the main through road than runs from East to West and this is a busy road for long periods of the daytime and night time periods. There is a roundabout located to the North of the site to the traffic flow will be reduced accordingly to navigate the roundabout.

5.2 The proposed scheme appears a fair application for the size of the site. The hotel will use the same footprint as the current building, with the café built immediately to the South of the building, this building will be built over 2 floors.



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6 Acoustic Design Statement:

6.1 The proposed site is situated in close proximity to the local road network, whilst this can be a busy road network there will be some habitable rooms located on the rear elevation away from the road and thus be screened from the road noise. This report recommends mitigation measures to ensure that the impact of the external noise associated with nearby noise sources is minimised for the proposed residential dwellings. These steps include:

1. Orientation of dwelling – some bedrooms/noise sensitive rooms located away from the road & screened from A259 by current boundary treatment (ground floor)
2. Natural shading offered by building during periods of the day – reducing overheating.
3. Windows located to the rear of the development allowing natural ventilation during the daytime & night time.
4. Natural ventilation offered by the opening of windows to habitable rooms – reducing overheating.
5. Acoustic trickle vents, windows vents, wall vents or MVHR units (alternative ventilation) fitted to windows located on elevation facing the High Street & A259 (if required) – to ensure ventilation during periods when windows are not opened.
6. Installation of secondary glazing to improve sound reduction with both windows open and closed – reasonable internal levels achieved with open secondary glazing

6.2 The above measures are a clear indication of the steps taken by the client to reduce the potential impact of the noise sources in operation in the vicinity of the site. The thermal comfort of the properties can be controlled by the opening of the windows on other aspects of the building, and the further sound reduction offered by an open secondary glazed window. The balance between overheating, noise & ventilation is essential as part of this scheme and the possible measures may be limited due to the listed status of the building.

6.3 The initial site noise risk assessment (ProPG) has indicated that the daytime levels fall into the low to medium category and the night time noise levels fall into the low to medium risk category which indicates a good acoustic design process should ensure that the internal criteria can successfully be achieved. Other aspects of the development (rear facades) will be exposed to lower levels due to distance and screening. Pro PG states the following for sites that fall into the low category '*At low noise levels, the site is likely to be acceptable from a noise perspective provided that a good acoustic design process is followed and is demonstrated in an ADS which confirms how the adverse impacts of noise will be mitigated and minimised in the finished development*'.

6.4 If the mitigation measures are implemented, then there is no reason to suggest that the future occupants of the scheme cannot be adequately protected from the external noise emissions. The mitigation measures apparent for this site are listed in the points above and later in the report, it is expected that providing these measures are implemented then the risk of an adverse noise impact will be avoided.

6.5 Based on the measured levels at the site, combined with the mitigation measures, screening and shading offered by the dwelling the site should be acceptable to a hotel development providing the measures to be implemented to the building are sufficient in reducing the noise impact from the road traffic noise. All windows will be openable at the guests discretion, however windows on the rear facade of the dwelling will be exposed to even lower internal noise levels indicating that these façade can be naturally ventilated for longer.

6.6 The alternative ventilation will not be required to offer whole house ventilation as other windows will also aide the thermal comfort of the dwelling. The calculated internal noise levels for the rooms facing the road network with secondary/attenuated glazing windows open are shown later in the report and they are below the guidance as listed in the AVO guide. The hotel guests may accept slightly higher internal noise levels for some durations during the daytime period in order to achieve natural ventilation and suitable thermal comfort on the front elevations, with the rear elevations being exposed to much lower levels and thus an even lower internal noise level. The acoustic trickle vents can be implemented during periods when the windows are closed. The L_{Amax} values have also been considered and the glazing and other measures will also ensure these sound reduction requirements are achieved, it is not anticipated that the L_{Amax} values will have an adverse impact as the noise is associated with vehicular traffic rather than instantaneous noises.

6.7 A detailed list of the proposed building specifications and mitigation measures are listed later in the report. Please note that whilst this report includes a number of different ventilation options, the client has stated that acoustic trickle vents will ne installed to all windows facing the road network.

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7 Calibration:

7.1 The measurement microphones for the other assessment were calibrated before and after testing and there were no drifts recorded during the assessments.

8 Site Layout & Microphone Locations:

8.1 The A259 is a busy through road that runs from East to West past Emsworth. The road is located to the North of Emsworth centre. The High Street meets the A259 at the roundabout. Emsworth is a relatively busy local area with a high number of mixed-use buildings including commercial, hospitality & residential buildings.

8.2 The proposed site is located immediately to the West of the High Street & to the South of the A259. The dwelling will occupy the current building footprint with the new health care unit being built immediately to the South of this building.

8.3 The noise sources apparent are the vehicles using the local road network. There are no other commercial noise sources, air conditioning units or plant in operation as part of the planning application.

8.4 The acoustic criteria were measured during a typical working week with traffic levels considered to be normal.

8.5 The measurement microphones were located:

- 1- At the Eastern façade of the dwelling – facing the High Street. It was at least 4m from the ground, circa 7m from the centre of the High Street. It was only 1m from the building façade so a -3dB reduction will be applied to the figures to account for reflection.
- 2- Northern facade of the building. It was at least 4m from the ground, circa 25m from the centre of the A259. It was only 1m from the building façade so a -3dB reduction will be applied to the figures to account for reflection.

9 Weather Conditions:

9.1 The weather was predominantly dry for the duration with very little wind. There was no rain during the measurement period. The temperatures ranged between 3degrees to 10degrees on Tuesday and between 6-9degrees on Wednesday.

10 External Results:

10.1 The measured levels below were taken to ensure suitable mitigation measures are implemented so that the requirements of BS8233 & WHO can be met. The night time L_{Amax} values have also been derived so that they can be mitigated against.

L_{Aeq} 16hour & 8hour Values – Proposed Facade:

Mic Location	L_{Aeq} 16hour Value	Reduction needed for BS8233 compliance	L_{Aeq} 8hour Value	Reduction for BS8233 compliance	L_{Amax} value – night time	Reduction for WHO compliance
ML 1 – High Street	63dBA	28dB	56dBA	26dB	74dBA	29dB
ML 2 – A259	64dBA	29dB	59dBA	29dB	73dBA	28dB

Please Note – The above values include the -3dBA acoustic feature correction due to reflection.

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11 Results Conclusion:

11.1 The levels of reduction apparent for the site is listed in the table above.

11.2 The WHO guidelines for community noise - 2000 state that the internal L_{Amax} level (night time) should not exceed 45dB(A). If it exceeds this level on a regular basis then sleep disturbance may be caused. This is the internal level that should be achieved. The Pro PG document states that the internal level of 45dB should not be exceeded more than 10 times a night, therefore the necessary levels have been calculated on this basis and not just measuring the highest level apparent throughout the night time period. Thus, the sound reduction apparent for the site is 30dBA as measured during the night time period.

11.3 Based on the measured noise levels taken from the site and the type of noise apparent it is anticipated that the noise will fall between The NOEL value (No adverse effect level) and the LOAEL (Lowest observed adverse effect level) and as such the noise should not have a detrimental effect on the future residents providing adequate measures are implemented to the building fabric & elements. For noise sources at the LOAEL, it is anticipated that the noise will be noticeable but not be intrusive if suitable mitigation measures are implemented to the development.

11.4 Noise above the LOAEL are noticeable and intrusive. It is accepted that the noise associated with the local road network will be noticeable but due to the measured levels and type of noise (vehicular traffic) it is anticipated that the noise will not be intrusive to such an extent whereby it will change behavior. It is accepted however that suitable measures are required to the development to mitigate the noise emissions.

11.5 Based on the measured levels and the glazing installed offers a sound reduction of 30dBA (meets the levels required above) the following levels can be assumed with windows closed:

Room	External Level	Sound Reduction of windows	Internal Level	Criteria Met
Lounge	63-64dBA	30dB	33-34dBA	Yes
Bedroom – L_{Aeq}	56-59dBA	30dB	26-29dBA	Yes
Bedroom - L_{Amax}	73-74dBA	30dB	43-44dBA	Yes

11.6 The levels above indicate that the internal levels can be achieved with the windows closed. The table below shows the calculated single figure values of the dwellings located to the rear façade with windows open. Section 2.30 and Figure 2 of the Pro PG document states that the internal guidelines of BS8233: 2014 can be relaxed by 5dBA (40dBA L_{Aeq} 16hour and 35dBA L_{Aeq} 8hour) when the scheme are necessary or desirable and also that residents will accept a slight increase in noise levels to ensure natural ventilation. A relaxation of 5dBA will still ensure a reasonable standard of living. It is clear that this approach could be implemented to the development for the day time levels and the night time levels at the rear elevations. The below assumes a -15dB reduction offered by the proposed building fabric, and location of rooms (some habitable rooms located to the rear of the dwelling)

Room & period	External Value	Reduction offered by screening	Reduction offered by open window	Calculated Internal Value
Lounge - Day	64dBA	-15dB	-13dB	36dBA
Bedroom - Night	59dBA	-15dB	-13dB	31dBA

11.7 The levels shown in the table above indicate that a good standard of living can be achieved with open windows for road traffic noise for the bedrooms located to the rear. The guests can open and close their windows at their own discretion to achieve a suitable tradeoff between overheating and noise ingress. This can also apply to the front façade for shorter periods of time (see following page), and it is anticipated that the rear rooms can have open windows for long periods of the day time and night time.

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11.8 Table 3.3 – Guidance for level 2 assessment of noise from transport services in the ANC AVO guide states that ‘Noise causes a material change in behaviour e.g., having to keep windows closed most of the time’ if the following levels are exceeded for longer periods of time:

<i>Internal ambient noise levels</i>		
L_{Aeq} 16hour 0700-2300	L_{Aeq} 8hour 2300-0700	Individual noise events 2300-0700
>50dB	>42dB	Normally exceeds 65dB L_{AmaxT}

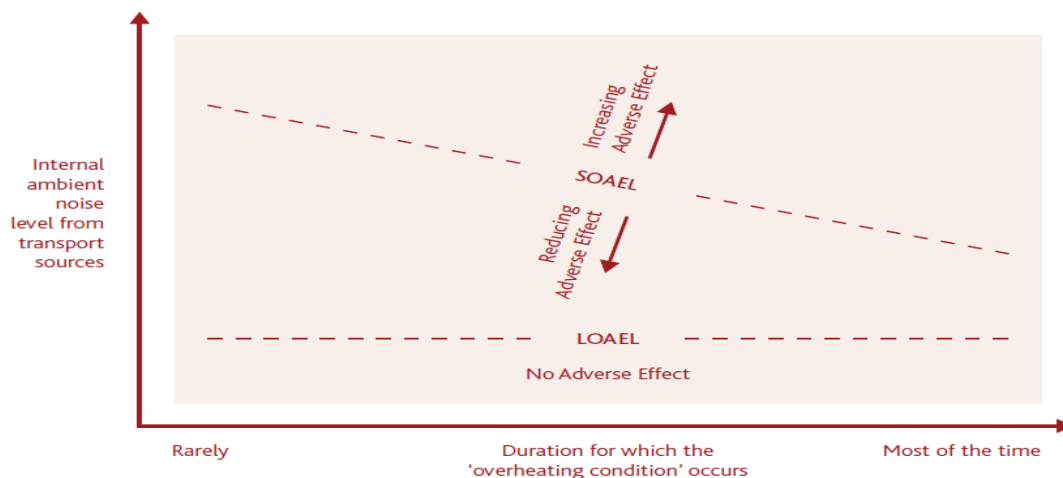
11.9 Using the above guidance (sliding scale as shown in the diagram below) the calculated internal levels at the front dwelling with the windows open are also shown below. It is anticipated that the future occupants will accept an increase in the noise levels for periods of time to ensure a good thermal comfort for the dwellings.

A259	External Level	Sound Reduction of open windows	Internal Level
Lounge	64dBA	-17 to -24dB	37-47dBA
Bedroom – L_{Aeq}	59dBA	-17 to -24dB	35-42dBA
Bedroom - L_{Amax}	73dBA	-17 to -24dB	49-56dBA

High Street	External Level	Sound Reduction of open windows	Internal Level
Lounge	63dBA	-17 to -24dB	39-46dBA
Bedroom – L_{Aeq}	56dBA	-17 to -24dB	32-39dBA
Bedroom - L_{Amax}	74dBA	-17 to -24dB	50-57dBA

11.10 The calculated internal values shown above with windows open for the rooms facing the road network are below the threshold at which a material change of behaviour is apparent and in addition the lower end of the scale for the L_{Aeq} 16hour & L_{Aeq} 8hour value for the front façade is within the reasonable standard of living as described in section 11.6 of this report. Therefore, it is accepted that the future guests will accept a slight increase in internal noise levels during the period whereby the windows are open to reduce over heating within the dwellings. The dwellings located to the rear will be screened from the noise source and able to open their windows as they desire.

Figure 3-2 Qualitative guidance on combined effect of internal ambient noise level and duration for the overheating situation



7.11 Based on the measured levels and anticipated internal levels offered by natural ventilation using attenuated/secondary glazing may mean that alternative ventilation may be excessive for the hotels. However, if it is required then there are some possible systems shown later in the report. The listed status of the building will also affect the possible measures to be taken.



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12 Results Summary:

12.1 The results indicate that providing the necessary mitigation measures can be applied to the building fabric then the future guests should not be adversely affected by the local acoustic environment. Due to the listed status of the building, the proposed mitigation measures may not be possible and will need to be discussed, however based on the sound reduction offered by attenuated/secondary glazing the anticipated internal noise levels should not lead to a change in behaviour. There are also screened facades to the rear of the building that can offer natural ventilation for longer periods of time.

12.2 The mitigation measures listed within this report are comprehensive. If they are implemented throughout the future residents should be able to enjoy a reasonable standard of living. Upon implementation of the comprehensive mitigation measures, the internal criteria of BS8233: 2014 should be met within the noise sensitive rooms at the proposed development.

12.3 Planning Pro PG states that a good acoustic design process is a vital part of new developments. The client has taken steps to ensure that the future occupants are protected from the dominant noise source, these steps include:

- 1- Orientation of dwelling – some bedrooms/noise sensitive rooms located away from the road & screened from A259 by current boundary treatment (ground floor)
- 2- Natural shading offered by building during periods of the day – reducing overheating.
- 3- Windows located to the rear of the development allowing natural ventilation during the daytime & night time.
- 4- Natural ventilation offered by the opening of windows to habitable rooms – reducing overheating.
- 5- Acoustic trickle vents, windows vents, wall vents or MVHR units (alternative ventilation) fitted to windows located on elevation facing the High Street & A259 (if required) – to ensure ventilation during periods when windows are not opened.
- 6- Installation of secondary glazing to improve sound reduction with both windows open and closed – reasonable internal levels achieved with open secondary glazing.

12.4 The above-named document also states that the internal L_{Amax} value of 45dB should not be exceeded more than 10 times per night. Therefore, the highest L_{Amax} value has not been used but rather the necessary value that does not get exceeded by more than 10 times. If this criterion is met, then sleep disturbance should not be caused. However, the guidance levels as stated in the AVO guide should also be considered for natural ventilation and overheating.

12.5 Careful implementation of this scheme and control of the site should ensure that the future guests of the proposed scheme will be adequately protected from the external noise sources in operation at the front and rear of the site.

12.6 Good acoustic design is a clear part of this assessment, the design aspect will be implemented to the entire site but in particular to the front façade. It is recommended that alternative measures are imposed to this façade to ensure thermal comfort. The measures to the facades could include alternative ventilation (if possible due to listed status of the building) and also the windows could be opened for periods of the day whilst maintaining a reasonable standard of living and internal noise levels. There are currently some window ventilators apparent within the building so some form of future ventilation may be possible.

12.8 It is clear that the future guests may wish to open their windows at their own discretion, this may of course increase the internal noise levels. However, there is no reason to suggest that these higher levels will have an adverse impact on the guests. They may only open the windows during very hot times or for a small period of time, therefore the intrusion will be minimal. The installation of the alternative ventilation & screened rear facades and increased sound reduction offered by an open secondary glazing system will ensure that during the noise sensitive periods, the residents can ensure a good thermal comfort without having to open the windows facing the noisier facades. Natural ventilation via opening of windows can be implemented throughout the daytime and night time period at the discretion of the residents.

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13 Building Specifications:

13.1 Some possible building specifications are listed below, including, façade, glazing, roof & ventilation. The final ventilation & thermal comfort specification is unknown so various options have been included.

13.2 There is a variety of ways to ventilate the dwellings and ensure thermal comfort without having to open the windows on the Eastern facade. One way would be to install acoustic trickle vents to the windows serving rooms facing the High Street. These will allow natural ventilation when the windows are closed and also be used in conjunction with natural ventilation offered by opening windows located on other facades to aide thermal comfort.

Location	Product	Sound Reduction - open	Sound reduction - closed
Font & Side elevation	RW Simon Acoustic EHA trickle vent	36dB	38dB
Font & Side elevation	Greenwood EAR42 window vent	42dB D,n,e,w	
Font & Side elevation	Greenwood 2500EA/5000EA AC1 window vent	45dB	
Font & Side elevation	Greenwood AWW39 Acoustic wall vent	39dB	

Make	Model	Type
Vent-Axia	Sentinel Kinetic Plus	Whole House Ventilation
Titon	HRV1.25 Q Plus with Trimbox NO2 Filter®	Whole House Ventilation

Make	Model	Type
Titon Direct	Sonair F+	Wall mounted acoustic Ventilation

13.3 Façade Detail – The proposed façade is believed to be something similar to: - cavity brick wall construction. This system should achieve a sound reduction of between 50-52dB DnT, w + Ctr 'Code of Practice BS8233: 2014, Page 60 – Table E.1B – Airborne sound insulation of walls and partitions'.

13.4 Roof Detail – The proposed roof detail is believed to be similar to: Tiles on felt, pitched roof with 100mm mineral wool on plasterboard ceiling. This system should achieve a sound reduction of 43dB Rw 'BS8233: 2014, page 41 - Table 8 - The sound insulation of roofs.

13.5 Windows – The existing single glazed windows will remain throughout the development. Based on the measured noise levels, the level of sound reduction required for the development is 29dBA.

Possible Units	Thickness	125Hz	250Hz	500Hz	1KHz	2KHz	4KHz	Overall reduction
Pilkington's 6-100-4	110mm	26	34	44	56	53	52	45-7=38dB
Pilkington's 6-150-4	160mm	29	35	45	56	52	50	47-7=40dB

13.6 The above products have been included as examples of specifications that could be installed. There are a wide range of products that would be suitable.



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14 Conclusion:

14.1 The noise levels have been measured at the site, and the noise levels that have been included indicate a fair reflection of the noise sources apparent to be the vehicular traffic using the local road network. The measurement procedure was deemed a fair representation of the current acoustic criteria apparent at the proposed hotel scheme.

14.2 The noise levels included indicate that providing the necessary mitigation measures are implemented, with the sound reduction values as listed in the results tables in this report the future residents should not be affected by adverse external noise levels.

14.3 The necessary reductions that are required for the measurement locations are listed within this report, these are the minimum sound reduction levels that will be required for the windows facing the relevant roads, these are the necessary reductions that must be adopted by the developer to ensure the guests are not affected by the external noise levels. There are existing residential dwellings & bed & breakfast accommodation in close proximity to the road, indicating that other residents are exposed to similar levels of external noise emissions.

14.4 The client and developer need to consider the options for the site and in particular ensuring a good balance between thermal comfort & internal noise levels for these facades. It is anticipated that the residents may wish to open these windows, and it is anticipated that by doing so they will not increase the adverse impact of the proposed residents.

14.5 The windows on the rear facade should be able to be open for longer periods of time due to the reduced noise levels, these windows serve the bedrooms apparent within the rear section of the dwelling, so this offers a suitable option for ventilation and thermal comfort. Some suitable solutions have been listed within this report. It is essential that a fair, yet robust acoustic design process is followed, and it is clear that there are other residential dwellings in similar location to the proposed so it is possible that the future guests will be able to open their windows at their own discretion and at whichever time they choose, getting the balance right between the increased levels with windows open and a satisfactory thermal comfort is essential for this scheme.

14.6 Based on the calculations included in the report and the screening offered by the building it is anticipated that the noise levels within the amenity space located to the rear of the proposed dwelling will meet the recommended levels as listed with BS8233: 2014.

14.7 Due to the listed status of the building, the possibility of installing some of the ventilation products may not be possible. But due to the rear elevations being able to be naturally ventilated during the day time and night time period and the proposed installation (and higher levels of sound reduction when open) of attenuated/secondary glazing to the noise sensitive room facing the road network it is anticipated that the future residents should ensure a suitable balance between noise, ventilation & overheating and that the future acoustic criteria with windows open should not lead to a change in behaviour for the residents.

14.8 The proposed measures indicate that the development follows the approach recommended in the PPG Guidance (Paragraph 009) regarding the closure of windows which states: *"The agent of change will also need to define clearly the mitigation being proposed to address any potential significant adverse effects that are identified. Adopting this approach may not prevent all complaints from the new residents/users about noise or other effects, but can help to achieve a satisfactory living or working environment, and help to mitigate the risk of a statutory nuisance being found if the new development is used as designed (for example, keeping windows closed and using alternative ventilation systems when the noise or other effects are occurring)."*



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14.10 Paragraph 011 of the same guidance states: Noise impacts may be partially offset if residents have access to one or more of:

- a relatively quiet facade (containing windows to habitable rooms) as part of their dwelling;
- a relatively quiet external amenity space for their sole use, (e.g. a garden or balcony). Although the existence of a garden or balcony is generally desirable, the intended benefits will be reduced if this area is exposed to noise levels that result in significant adverse effects;
- a relatively quiet, protected, nearby external amenity space for sole use by a limited group of residents as part of the amenity of their dwellings; and/or
- a relatively quiet, protected, external publicly accessible amenity space (e.g. a public park or a local green space designated because of its tranquillity) that is nearby (e.g. within a 5 minute walking distance)

15 Target Values for the Plant serving the Café.

15.1 In addition to the continuous levels measured at the front facades of the site, a spot measurement was undertaken at the rear of the building in the approximate location that the plant serving the café will be located. This was undertaken during the morning so it should be representative of the noise criteria for most of the day. If the plant will come on early in the morning then further measurements may be needed to be taken once the scheme is implemented to ensure the correct target values are achieved. However, for the purpose of this report, a target value of -10dB below the measured LA90 value has been included. This will be subject to additional testing in accordance with BS4142: 2014 +A1: 2019 once the café is being built and plant being installed (AC units, kitchen extraction etc).

Measured LAeq Value	Measured LA90 Value	Target Value
50dBA	46dBA	36dBA

15.2 The above will be subject to further testing and measurements once the plant location, specification and details have been agreed. This will establish the actual LA90 values at the time and therefore offer an accurate value at the time of construction.



APPENDIX

Continuous equivalent noise level, LAeq — The steady noise level (usually in dBA) which, over the period of time under consideration, contains the same amount of sound energy as the time varying noise.

L_{Amax} - The maximum value that the A-weighted sound pressure level reaches during a measurement period.

dB (A) — The A-weighted sound pressure level.

Decibel (dB) — A unit used for many acoustic qualities to indicate the level of sound with respect to a reference level.

A-weighting — A frequency weighting that relates to the response of the human ear.

Background noise level — Prevailing noise level in a specified environment measured in the absence of the noise being studied.

Habitable Room — A room used for sleeping or recreation/relaxation.

D_{ne, w} Weighted element normalised level difference — A single-number quantity which characterises the airborne sound insulation of a small building elements.

EPU — Environmental Protection Unit

R_w Weighted sound reduction index — A single-number quantity which characterises the airborne sound insulation of a material or building element measured in the laboratory.

LA₁₀ — The A-weighted noise level exceeded for 10% of the measurement duration.

LA₉₀ - The A-weighted noise level exceeded for 90% of the measurement duration.

British Standards & associated documents:

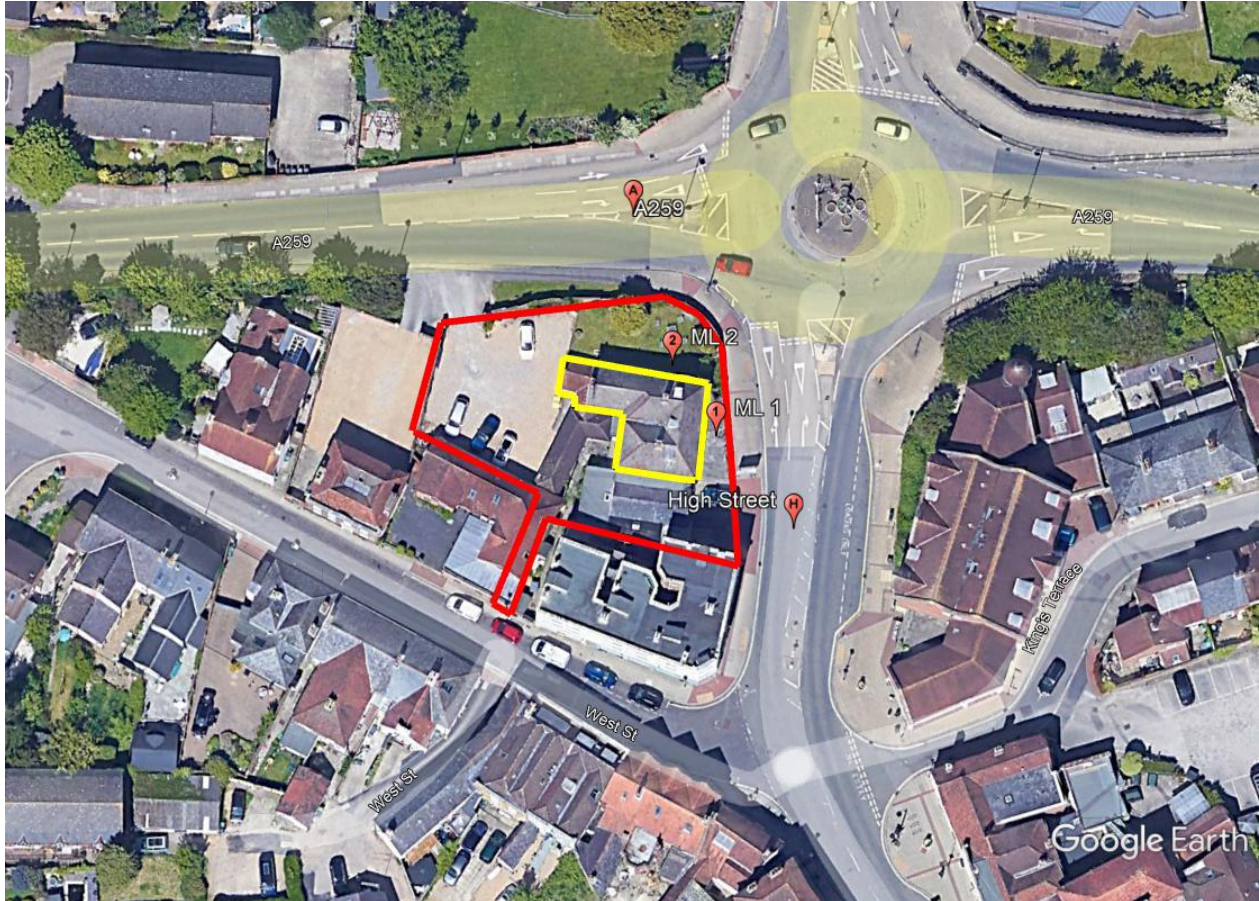
Code of Practice: BS8233: 2014 - Sound Insulation and noise reduction for buildings.

World Health Organization (WHO) - Guidelines for Community Noise.

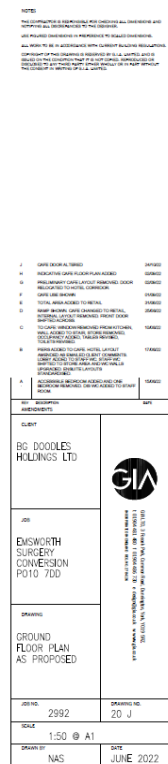
Pro PG: Planning & Noise – Professional Practice Guidance on Planning & Noise – May 2017

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15 Google Earth:



16 Site Plan:



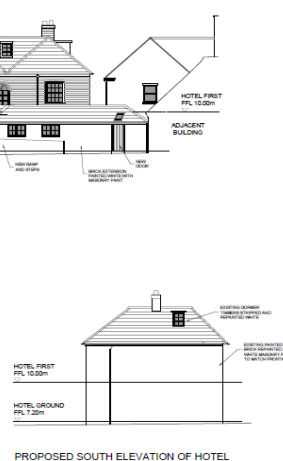
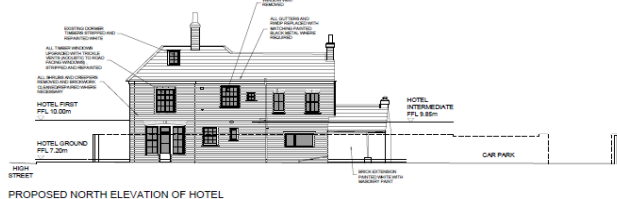
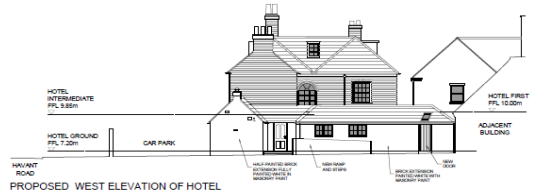
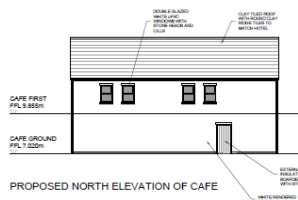
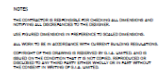
NOTES

THE CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR OBTAINING ALL PERMITS AND NOTIFYING ALL AFFECTED PARTIES TO THE DESIGN.

USE INVADED DIMENSIONS IN PREFERENCE TO SCALED DIMENSIONS.

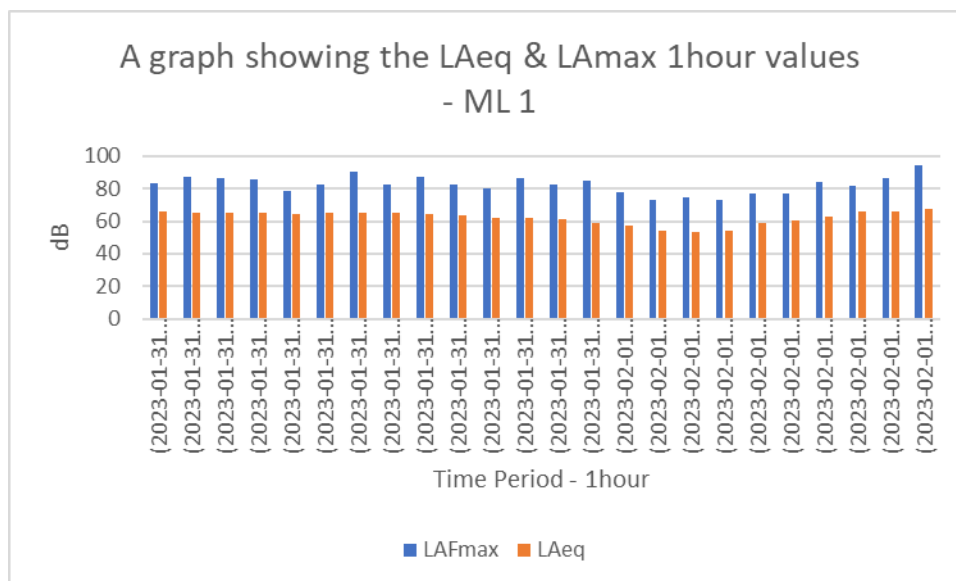
ALL WORK TO BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH CURRENT BUILDING REGULATIONS.

CONSENT OF THE DRAWING IS REQUIRED BY U.S. LAWS, AND IS VALID IN THE COUNTRY THAT IT WAS FIRST COMPILED, REPRODUCED OR DISCLOSED TO ANY THIRD PARTY EITHER WHOLLY OR IN PART WITHOUT THE CONSENT OR WRITING OF U.S. LAWS.

[illegible]

AIRTIGHT & NOISECHECK LIMITED ACOUSTICS TESTING

Time Period	LAFmax	LAeq
(2023-01-31 10:01:00.280)	83.4	66.2
(2023-01-31 11:01:00.280)	87.1	65.2
(2023-01-31 12:01:00.280)	86.4	65.2
(2023-01-31 13:01:00.280)	85.8	65.2
(2023-01-31 14:01:00.280)	78.9	64.5
(2023-01-31 15:01:00.280)	82.3	64.8
(2023-01-31 16:01:00.280)	90.4	65.1
(2023-01-31 17:01:00.280)	82.9	64.8
(2023-01-31 18:01:00.280)	87.3	64.5
(2023-01-31 19:01:00.280)	82.8	63.3
(2023-01-31 20:01:00.280)	80	62.3
(2023-01-31 21:01:00.280)	86.8	62.4
(2023-01-31 22:01:00.280)	82.7	61
(2023-01-31 23:01:00.280)	84.8	59.2
(2023-02-01 00:01:00.280)	77.9	57.2
(2023-02-01 01:01:00.280)	73.4	54
(2023-02-01 02:01:00.280)	74.7	53.6
(2023-02-01 03:01:00.280)	73.2	54
(2023-02-01 04:01:00.280)	77.4	59.1
(2023-02-01 05:01:00.280)	77.1	60.2
(2023-02-01 06:01:00.280)	84.3	62.6
(2023-02-01 07:01:00.280)	82.1	65.7
(2023-02-01 08:01:00.280)	86.3	66.3
(2023-02-01 09:01:00.280)	94.3	67.7





Time:	LAFmax	L _{Aeq}
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(2023-01-31 10:11:00.280)	75.8	65.2
(2023-01-31 10:16:00.280)	83.4	69.4
(2023-01-31 10:21:00.280)	74.9	64.4
(2023-01-31 10:26:00.280)	75.9	65.4
(2023-01-31 10:31:00.280)	78.1	64.6
(2023-01-31 10:36:00.280)	71.4	64.4
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(2023-01-31 11:01:00.280)	87.1	65.8
(2023-01-31 11:06:00.280)	81.7	65.7
(2023-01-31 11:11:00.280)	75.1	65.1
(2023-01-31 11:16:00.280)	73.6	64.4
(2023-01-31 11:21:00.280)	74.5	64.9
(2023-01-31 11:26:00.280)	77	65.4
(2023-01-31 11:31:00.280)	73.9	64.3
(2023-01-31 11:36:00.280)	78.7	64.8
(2023-01-31 11:41:00.280)	76.4	65.7
(2023-01-31 11:46:00.280)	83.7	66.5
(2023-01-31 11:51:00.280)	72.5	64.7
(2023-01-31 11:56:00.280)	74.8	64.8
(2023-01-31 12:01:00.280)	72.4	64.8
(2023-01-31 12:06:00.280)	81	65.2
(2023-01-31 12:11:00.280)	74	65.1
(2023-01-31 12:16:00.280)	84.2	65.7
(2023-01-31 12:21:00.280)	78.8	65.6
(2023-01-31 12:26:00.280)	86.4	65.7
(2023-01-31 12:31:00.280)	78.3	64.4
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(2023-01-31 12:41:00.280)	72	64.3
(2023-01-31 12:46:00.280)	77.1	66.2
(2023-01-31 12:51:00.280)	73.5	64.4
(2023-01-31 12:56:00.280)	71.2	63.8
(2023-01-31 13:01:00.280)	77.2	64.9
(2023-01-31 13:06:00.280)	75.1	65.3
(2023-01-31 13:11:00.280)	76.6	64.5
(2023-01-31 13:16:00.280)	74.1	64.3
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(2023-01-31 13:26:00.280)	75.2	65.1
(2023-01-31 13:31:00.280)	76.2	63.7
(2023-01-31 13:36:00.280)	83	65.3



(2023-01-31 13:41:00.280)	85.8	65.5
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(2023-01-31 14:06:00.280)	74.5	64.8
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(2023-01-31 23:36:00.280)	70.9	57.4
(2023-01-31 23:41:00.280)	73.5	59.4
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(2023-01-31 23:51:00.280)	73.7	58.2
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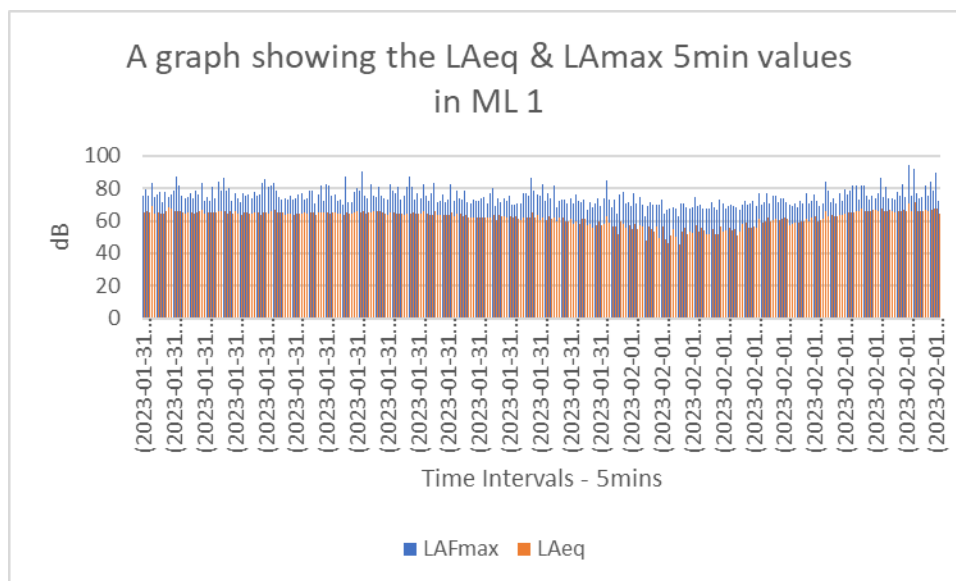


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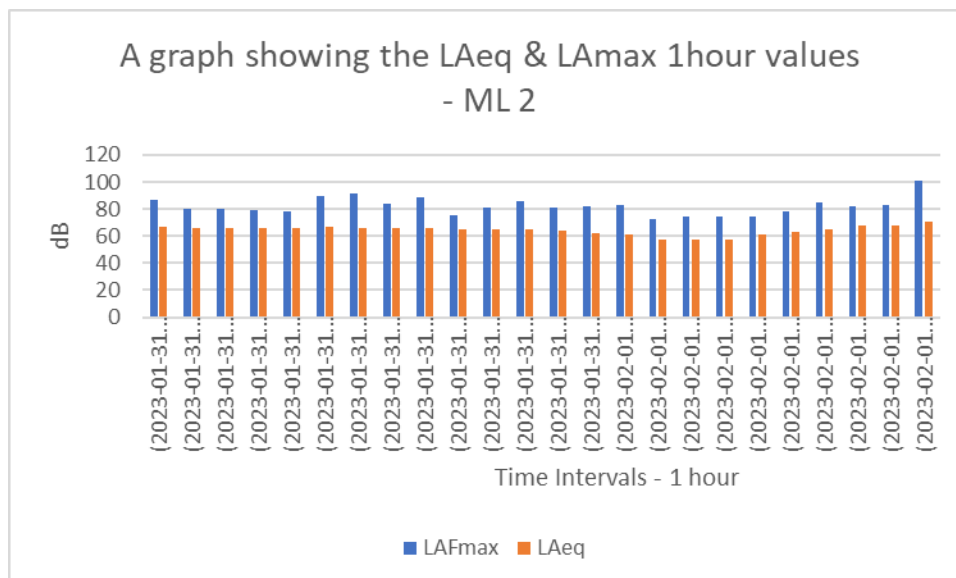


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Time Period	LAFmax	LAeq
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(2023-02-01 09:01:00.280)	101.2	70.9



Time Period	LAFmax	LAeq
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(2023-01-31 10:26:00.280)	74.9	66.2
(2023-01-31 10:31:00.280)	76.9	66.2
(2023-01-31 10:36:00.280)	72	65.5
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(2023-01-31 10:46:00.280)	69.6	65.8
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(2023-02-01 00:26:00.280)	82.9	64.5
(2023-02-01 00:31:00.280)	70.1	59.3
(2023-02-01 00:36:00.280)	75.2	61.3
(2023-02-01 00:41:00.280)	71.7	59.4
(2023-02-01 00:46:00.280)	78.4	60.9



(2023-02-01 00:51:00.280)	73	58.9
(2023-02-01 00:56:00.280)	74.1	59.3
(2023-02-01 01:01:00.280)	72.4	59.7
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(2023-02-01 01:11:00.280)	72	59.7
(2023-02-01 01:16:00.280)	69.9	58.5
(2023-02-01 01:21:00.280)	69.1	58.2
(2023-02-01 01:26:00.280)	71.4	59.7
(2023-02-01 01:31:00.280)	70.2	51.2
(2023-02-01 01:36:00.280)	67.7	57.7
(2023-02-01 01:41:00.280)	68.2	53.8
(2023-02-01 01:46:00.280)	67.2	48.2
(2023-02-01 01:51:00.280)	68.7	55.5
(2023-02-01 01:56:00.280)	71.7	58.6
(2023-02-01 02:01:00.280)	67.2	54.3
(2023-02-01 02:06:00.280)	67.1	50.2
(2023-02-01 02:11:00.280)	68.7	53.8
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(2023-02-01 02:46:00.280)	70.6	60
(2023-02-01 02:51:00.280)	69.6	58.8
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(2023-02-01 03:46:00.280)	70.1	59.1
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(2023-02-01 03:56:00.280)	70.9	57.9
(2023-02-01 04:01:00.280)	73.6	61.7
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(2023-02-01 04:11:00.280)	74.8	60.8
(2023-02-01 04:16:00.280)	71.4	59.5
(2023-02-01 04:21:00.280)	74.6	60
(2023-02-01 04:26:00.280)	69.5	59.9
(2023-02-01 04:31:00.280)	72.2	61.9



(2023-02-01 04:36:00.280)	71.2	61.4
(2023-02-01 04:41:00.280)	71.6	63.4
(2023-02-01 04:46:00.280)	72.1	62.1
(2023-02-01 04:51:00.280)	72.3	62
(2023-02-01 04:56:00.280)	71.8	62.2
(2023-02-01 05:01:00.280)	75.1	63.8
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(2023-02-01 05:21:00.280)	72.3	64
(2023-02-01 05:26:00.280)	69.7	58.6
(2023-02-01 05:31:00.280)	69.8	60.4
(2023-02-01 05:36:00.280)	69.5	61.2
(2023-02-01 05:41:00.280)	72.1	62.7
(2023-02-01 05:46:00.280)	71	61.4
(2023-02-01 05:51:00.280)	70	62.5
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(2023-02-01 06:26:00.280)	75.7	64.2
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(2023-02-01 06:46:00.280)	71.3	66.1
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(2023-02-01 07:01:00.280)	71.9	66.4
(2023-02-01 07:06:00.280)	74.7	67.2
(2023-02-01 07:11:00.280)	78.6	68
(2023-02-01 07:16:00.280)	77.8	66.8
(2023-02-01 07:21:00.280)	75	67.8
(2023-02-01 07:26:00.280)	75.2	68
(2023-02-01 07:31:00.280)	73.1	68.2
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(2023-02-01 07:41:00.280)	73.4	67.9
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(2023-02-01 07:51:00.280)	74.6	67.1
(2023-02-01 07:56:00.280)	74.7	68
(2023-02-01 08:01:00.280)	74.6	67.9
(2023-02-01 08:06:00.280)	74.4	67.9
(2023-02-01 08:11:00.280)	75.8	66.7
(2023-02-01 08:16:00.280)	74.5	67.9

(2023-02-01 08:21:00.280)	77.9	68.3
(2023-02-01 08:26:00.280)	72.7	67.8
(2023-02-01 08:31:00.280)	81.2	67.7
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(2023-02-01 08:46:00.280)	81.9	67.2
(2023-02-01 08:51:00.280)	83.3	67.6
(2023-02-01 08:56:00.280)	77.2	67.6
(2023-02-01 09:01:00.280)	101.2	78.3
(2023-02-01 09:06:00.280)	74.5	67.4
(2023-02-01 09:11:00.280)	97	74.2
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(2023-02-01 09:21:00.280)	84.1	67.9
(2023-02-01 09:26:00.280)	74.6	67.1
(2023-02-01 09:31:00.280)	81.7	67.9
(2023-02-01 09:36:00.280)	77.2	66.9
(2023-02-01 09:41:00.280)	83.5	67.1
(2023-02-01 09:46:00.280)	78.9	67.3
(2023-02-01 09:51:00.280)	87.4	68.6
(2023-02-01 09:56:00.280)	71.4	66.2

