

P118

Ensinger Ltd, Waterlooville

Noise Impact Assessment Report

Ensinger Uk Group

Version P01

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1. Introduction

Veas Acoustics has been commissioned by Ensinger UK Group to undertake noise impact assessment to support the planning application for new dust extraction equipment proposed at Ensinger Ltd site in Waterloooville.

The development includes the introduction of a new external dust extraction unit to the eastern elevation of the existing industrial unit.

It is understood that the local planning authority have requested that a detailed noise impact assessment be carried out to assess the noise impact upon the adjacent Genesis Care Cancer Treatment building, as this was identified as the nearest noise sensitive receptor. As confirmed by the local planning authority the nearest dwellings are over 250 meters away and any noise emitted from the proposed plant is anticipated to be inaudible by residents. The Genesis Care building is therefore considered to be the focus of this assessment.

This report provides details of noise survey undertaken by Veas Acoustics and the following associated noise assessments:

- Noise Pollution Assessment - provides a calculated assessment of noise pollution from the proposed equipment to the nearest noise sensitive receptors by comparing the predicted noise against the existing background sound level in accordance with 'BS 4142:2014+A1:2019 - Methods for rating and assessing industrial and commercial sound'

2. Site Description

2.1. Existing Site

The site address is Ensinger Ltd, Brambles Farm Business Park, Waterberry Drive, PO7 7XX.

The existing site is an operational industrial unit.

The site is located in an industrial and business park and is surrounded by industrial units and offices with the nearest being Genesis Care adjacent to the site.

2.2. Proposed Development

The proposed works include the installation of a new dust extractor to the south eastern elevation of the building.



2.3. Noise Sensitive Receptors

Prior to undertaking the noise survey it was considered Genesis Care NSR A, was the nearest noise sensitive receptor, due to being a medical / healthcare facility.

Through visiting NSR A during the survey it was established that the Genesis Care building is solely used for administrative / office activities and does not provide any medical consultation or treatment services at this location. This building is therefore not considered to be overly sensitive in terms of noise.

The nearest receptors to the proposed plant have been identified and presented in the table below and figure. All three locations are seen to be business addresses which utilise mechanical ventilation and are therefore not considered sensitive. They have therefore been considered in the assessment for completeness.

NSR	Distance m	Type	Type
NSR A	25	Office	Genesis Care
NSR B	26	Office	Lightning Fire
NSR C	40	Office	Cyan Solutions



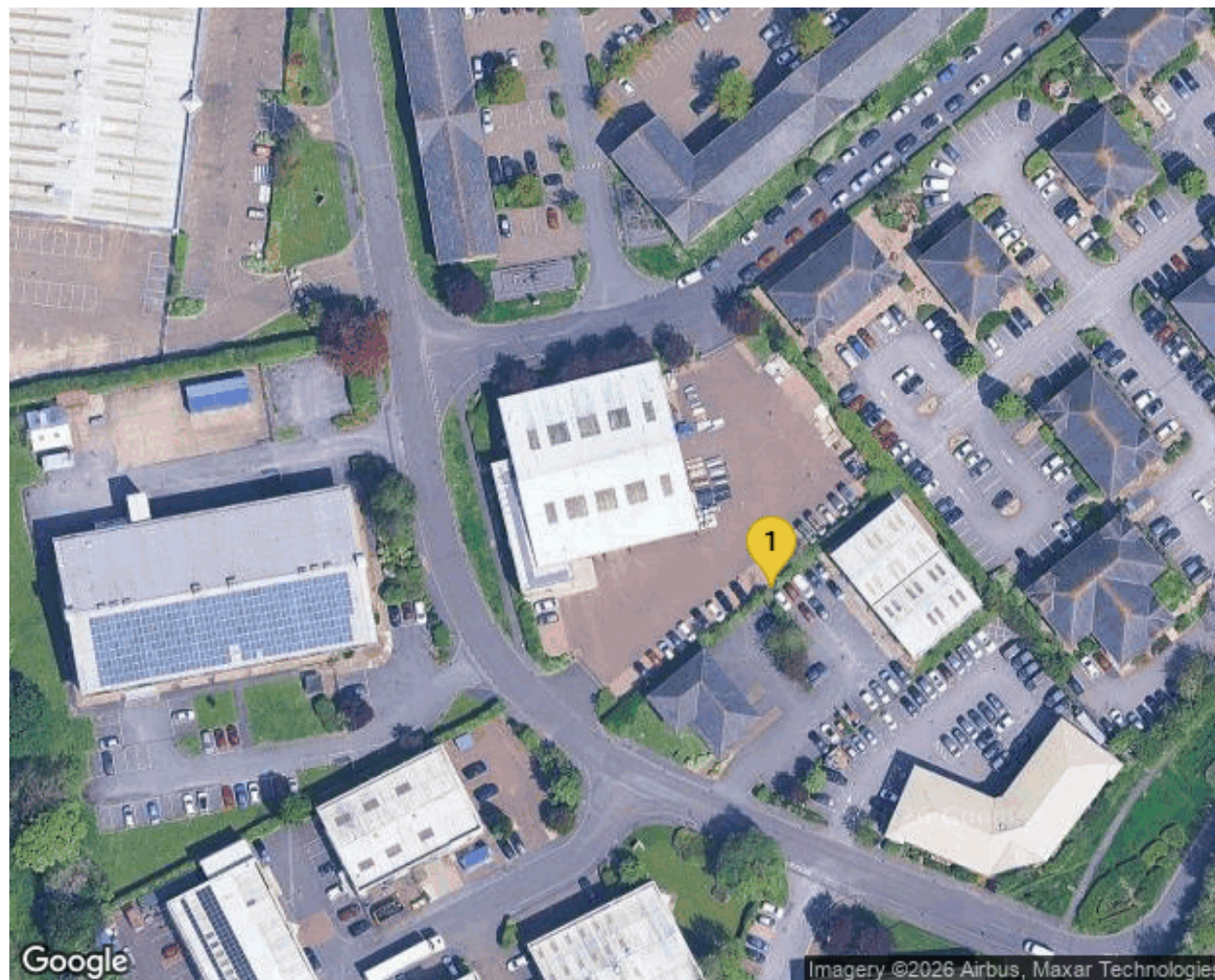
3. Environmental Surveys

3.1. Noise Survey Methodology

An environmental noise survey was conducted at the site to quantify sound levels representative of the site, surrounding area and the nearest NSR's. The survey was conducted between 11:22 on the 11/03/26 and 12:14 on the 12/03/26 and consisted of one Long term measurement position. Further details of the survey methodology and equipment are provided within Appendix D.

3.2. Measurement Positions

Pos.	Type	Coordinates
1	Long	50.885320,-1.043377

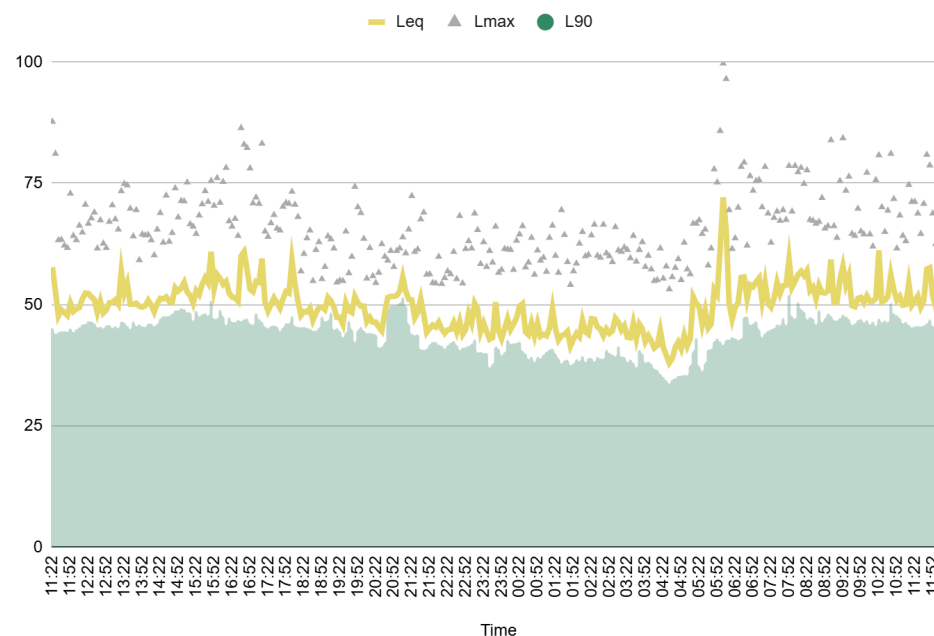


4. Survey Results - Position 1

Start	11:22	11/03/2026	Height (m)	1.5
End	12:12	12/03/2026	Position	Freefield

Sound Pressure Level (dB) per Octave Band (Hz)

Parameter	Range	63	125	250	500	1K	2K	4K	dBA
Day 8hr (07:00 - 19:00)									
Leq	43.9 - 61.2	63.3	56.7	51.9	48.2	48.1	44.6	42.3	52.9
Lmax	54.3 - 87.7	78.4	76.0	69.6	78.6	85.7	79.8	73.5	87.7
L90	40.6 - 54.9	56.0	50.0	48.0	43.0	42.0	35.0	28.0	46.0
Evening 4hr (19:00 - 23:00)									
Leq	44 - 56	58.2	54.9	49.0	46.2	44.6	40.0	33.0	49.2
Lmax	54 - 74	64.5	58.0	52.4	55.1	62.3	70.1	69.4	74.3
L90	41 - 48	54.0	44.0	40.0	39.0	39.0	33.0	27.0	42.0
Night 8hr (23:00 - 07:00)									
Leq	38 - 72	55.9	51.6	46.7	43.1	41.5	39.6	50.1	54.4
Lmax	53 - 100	64.0	57.6	54.0	46.1	54.8	82.7	94.5	99.7
L90	34 - 48	45.0	42.0	39.0	37.0	36.0	29.0	23.0	39.0



4.1. Description of Survey

Noise levels across the site were observed to be influenced by road traffic noise near and far, building services and operational noise from the site and surrounding industrial and business sites.

Details relating to the survey methodology such as the equipment, meteorological conditions, measurement positions and survey notes are provided within the Appendix.

5. Noise Pollution

This section provides an assessment of noise pollution to the surrounding environment from the proposed external plant.

5.1. Performance Standards

The performance standards which have been considered as part of this assessment include the following.

5.1.1. National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

In summary the NPPF states that planning policies and decisions should:

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;

Further information relating to the NPPF is provided within the Appendix B.

5.1.2. Noise Policy Statement for England (NPSE)

In summary the NPSE outlines how noise is managed in England and should be read in conjunction with the NPPF to inform the planning process and decisions. NPSE aims to promote good health and good quality of life through noise management avoiding and mitigating adverse impacts of health and quality of life by balancing economic, social and environmental considerations. Further information relating to the NPSE is provided within the Appendix B.

The NPSE also introduces three key noise effect levels which are discussed in the following table.

NOEL	No Observed Effect Level	The level below which no effect on health and quality of life is observed
LOAEL	Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level	The level above which adverse effects on health or quality of life can be detected.
SOAEL	Significant Observed Adverse Effect Level	The level above which significant adverse effects on health or quality of life occur.

5.1.3. Planning Conditions

Veas Acoustics is not aware of any specific planning conditions relating to noise from the proposed dust extraction unit, however it is understood that the local planning authority have advised that:

'an acoustic assessment carried out by a suitably qualified acoustic consultant. The assessment shall consider relevant guidance including BS4142:2014 and BS8233:2024 and include noise mitigation measures where appropriate to ensure that the proposed plant shall not result in adverse noise impact to users of the adjacent Genesis Care facility.

Whilst the noise data for the system has been provided, the potential impact to the nearby cancer treatment centre is unclear. It is unknown whether patients stay at the treatment centre and, if so, whether there are rooms that will be affected the noise and cause disturbance to vulnerable people receiving treatment.'

5.1.4. BS4142

BS4142 advises that the significance of sound of an industrial and/or commercial nature depends upon both the margin by which the Rating Level $L_{A_{r,Tf}}$ of the

source exceeds the Background Sound Level L_{A90} and the context in which it occurs. The following table provides a summary of the BS4142 assessment criteria.

$L_{A,T} - L_{90}$	Description of Impact
+10dB	Likely to be an indication of a significant adverse impact, depending on the context.
+5dB	Likely to be an indication of an adverse impact, depending on the context.
≤ 0 dB	This is an indication of the specific sound source having a low impact, depending on the context.

5.2. Design Criteria

As illustrated within the previous table, where the Rating Level $L_{A,T}$ is below the Background Sound Level L_{A90} this is an indication of a low impact.

5.3. Noise Sensitive Receptors

As discussed within Section 2.3, the Genesis Care premises is solely used for administrative / office activities and is not considered to be overly sensitive.

5.4. Background Sound Levels

The Background Sound Level $L_{A90,T}$ is the underlying level of sound over a period, T, and is generally considered to be an indication of the relative quietness at a given location. The $L_{90,T}$ is typically used as the baseline to derive noise limits unless an absolute level is considered to be more appropriate. It is therefore important that the background sound level considered is representative of the

location of the nearest noise sensitive receptors and the operating time of the noise source(s).

With regards to the background sound level, BS4142:2014+A1:2019 states;

‘In using the background sound level in the method for rating and assessing industrial and commercial sound it is important to ensure that values are reliable and suitably represent both the particular circumstances and periods of interest. For this purpose, the objective is not simply to ascertain a lowest measured background sound level, but rather to quantify what is typical during particular time periods.’ and;

‘To obtain a representative background sound level a series of either sequential or disaggregated measurements should be carried out for the period(s) of interest, possibly on more than one occasion. A representative level should account for the range of background sound levels and should not automatically be assumed to be either the minimum or modal value.’

Additionally, BS4142:2014+A1:2019 also states that:

‘Where the initial estimate of the impact needs to be modified due to the context, take all pertinent factors into consideration, including the following.

The absolute level of sound. For a given difference between the rating level and the background sound level, the magnitude of the overall impact might be greater for an acoustic environment where the residual sound level is high than for an acoustic environment where the residual sound level is low.

Where background sound levels and rating levels are low, absolute levels might be as, or more, relevant than the margin by which the rating level exceeds the background. This is especially true at night.'

To derive the background sound level, the modal values have been considered. The following table provides a summary of background sound levels considered representative of the nearest Noise Sensitive Receptors (NSR).

M. Location	Period,T	Type	L _{A90,T} dB	NSR
1	Daytime 0700-1900	Mode	46	A, B , C
	Evening 1900-2300	Mode	42	
	Night time 2300-0700	Mode	39	

5.5. Proposed Noise Sources

Datasheets detailing the operating noise levels have not been provided. The information provided in relation to equipment has been confirmed to be:

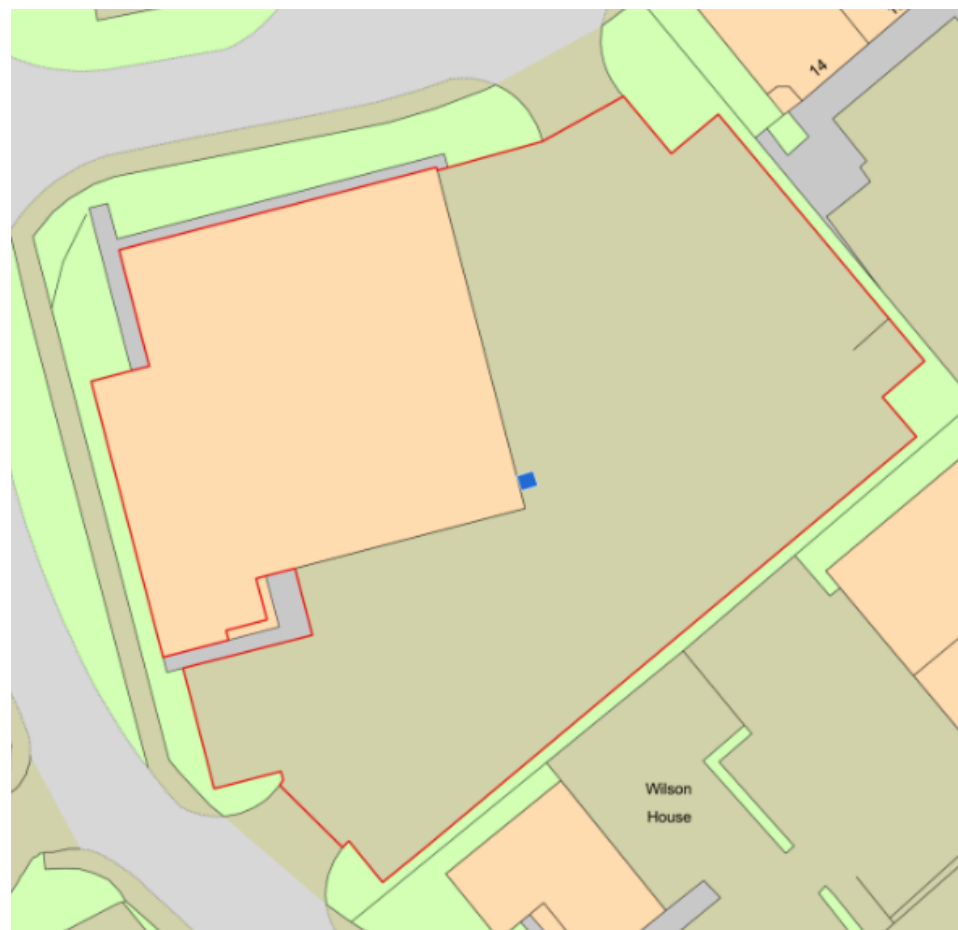
- SF40 roof-mounted fan-set, complete with 4kW Cat 3D motor, indoor execution and silencer and to give 75 dBA @ 1 metre.

Details relating the measurement methodology and accuracy of the equipment noise data have not been provided and therefore there is a high level of uncertainty in the assessment. Further discussion in relation to uncertainty is provided in Section 5.12.

Based upon the above the sound power level for the dust extractor is predicted to be 83dBA.

5.6. Plant Locations

The following figure illustrates the location of proposed equipment.



5.7. Operating Conditions

It is understood that the proposed plant will operate during normal business operating hours, which are understood to be between 0800 - 1730. The proposed equipment will therefore only operate during the daytime periods.

5.8. Predicted Specific Sound Level

The specific sound level is the predicted noise level solely from the proposed plant at the NSR's. To predict the specific sound level from the proposed plant, the point source distance attenuation equation presented below has been used;

$$SPL = SWL + 10\log(Q/4\pi r^2)$$

The table below illustrates the predicted specific sound level at the nearest noise sensitive receptors.

NSR	Total SWL dB	Distance m	Directivity	Specific Sound Level LAeq,Tr dB
A	83	25	2	47
B	83	26	2	47
C	83	40	2	43

5.9. Acoustic Features

Acoustic features which are perceptible may increase the significance of the impact. Any acoustics feature corrections should therefore be applied to the specific sound level to derive the rating level. The rating level is then compared against the background sound level to identify the significance of the impact.

The following table provides a summary of the acoustic feature corrections outlined within BS4142:2014+A1:2019.

Acoustic Feature	Just Perceptible	Clearly Perceptible	Highly Perceptible
Tonality	+2 dB	+4 dB	+6 dB
Impulsivity	+3 dB	+6 dB	+9 dB
Intermittency	0	+3 dB	+3 dB
Other	0	+3 dB	+3 dB

Based upon the above, the following corrections have been applied.

Correction	Feature	Reason
0dB	Tonality	½ octave band data for the proposed plant has not been provided. It is therefore not possible to accurately assess the tonality of the proposed plant. A correction for tonality has therefore not been applied.
0dB	Impulsivity	The operation of duct extraction equipment is not typically impulsive and therefore a correction for impulsivity has not been applied.
3dB	Intermittency	The operation of dust extraction may be intermittent, a correction for intermittency has therefore been applied.
0dB	Other Features	There are no other acoustic features anticipated.

5.10. Assessment

The table below provides a summary of the BS 4142 assessment.

NSR	Period	Background Sound Level LA90 dB	Specific Sound Level LAeq,Tr dB	Acoustic Feature Correction	Rating Level LAr,Tr dB	Rating / Background dB
A	Day	46	47	3	50	4
B	Day	46	47	3	50	4
C	Day	46	43	3	46	0

This shows that:

- At NSR A, the rating level is predicted to be 4dB above the background sound level during the daytime operational hours.
- As per BS4142, for sensitive receptors such as residential or healthcare facilities an excess of the 4dB is likely to be an indication of an adverse impact, depending on the context.
- It is however considered, the nearest NSR's are all office type spaces which utilise mechanical ventilation and thus do not rely on open window ventilation. The sensitivity of these premises is considered to be low.
- In the absence of spectral noise levels it is not possible to provide a detailed noise break-in calculation, however it is considered that with a basic glazing specification to surrounding offices, noise ingress into the surrounding offices is predicted to be low and below 30dBA and therefore below the guidance within BS8233 for internal noise levels within offices.

- Although the rating level is predicted to exceed the background sound level, it is considered unlikely that noise from the proposed equipment will result in an adverse impact.

5.11. Other Considerations

In absence of full noise data from the proposed equipment, acoustic feature corrections are limited. Higher corrections for acoustic features may be necessary if the equipment is seen to be tonal or other which will increase the impact.

5.12. Uncertainty

Detailed information relating to the methodology of the measurements to quantify the noise levels of proposed equipment was unavailable. It is therefore considered that there is a high level of uncertainty in the equipment noise levels. Noise levels could potentially be +/- 8dB those specified which would have a significant impact on the predicted noise levels at the nearest premises.

To assess noise from proposed equipment a single point source with hemispherical radiation has been assumed, source directionality or screening provided by the equipment itself has therefore not been included within the assessment.

The location of the noise measurements is considered to be representative of the nearest premises and has been undertaken for sufficient duration to provide a high level of certainty in the background sound levels.

The Class 1 sound measurement equipment was calibrated before and after the survey with no noticeable drift. All equipment used maintains traceable

calibration from UKAS accredited calibration laboratory and therefore there is a high level of certainty in the accuracy of the noise measurements.

To predict the specific sound level at the nearest premises, point source distance attenuation has been implemented. No corrections for screening, ground absorption or atmospheric conditions have been made within the calculations and thus the calculations are considered to be the worst case.

6. Conclusion

A noise impact assessment has been undertaken to support the planning application for Ensinger Ltd, Waterloooville.

The assessment has been carried out at request of local planning authority due to understood sensitivity of the adjacent premises Genesis Care Cancer Treatment.

An unattended 24 hour noise survey has been carried out to establish the baseline noise climate and subsequent background sound levels. The background sound levels have been used to derive design targets at the nearest premises.

Prior to the survey, the adjacent premises Genesis Care, was identified as the nearest noise sensitive receptor and main focus of the assessment.

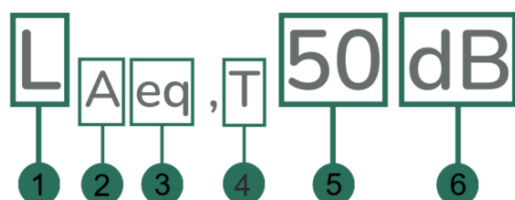
During the survey the site engineer visited the Genesis Care facility to understand the extent of services provided by the facility, where it was confirmed by an employee that the building provides solely administrative / It / office services and does not provide patient consulting or treatment.

The Genesis Care building as per the other nearest office type buildings is mechanically ventilated and therefore does not require windows to be opened as part of the ventilation strategy. For this reason the Genesis Care premises is not considered to have the level of sensitivity previously understood before undertaking this noise assessment.

An assessment to the nearest office premises has been undertaken for completeness, where the Rating Level is predicted to exceed the background sound level by 4dB during normal working hours.

Due to the low sensitivity of the nearest premises, it is considered that an excess of 4dB during normal working hours is unlikely that noise from the proposed equipment will result in an adverse impact.

A. Glossary



Descriptor	<p>1. Indicates the parameter being described, which in this case is sound pressure level (L).</p> <p>2. Indicates the frequency weighting applied, i.e. the A-weighting filter in this instance.</p> <p>3. Indicates the method of statistical analysis. Where this is a numerical value this illustrates the numerical value exceeded for n % of the time such as L90, 90% for 90% of the time.</p> <p>4. Indicates the time period, the duration over which the analysis is evaluated e.g. 15 mins or 1 hour etc.</p> <p>5. Indicates the numerical value, e.g. the measured sound pressure level.</p> <p>6. Indicates the unit, which is the decibel.</p> <p>Note. For maximum levels the Time Weighting may also be included between items 2 & 3 within the descriptor.</p>
Sound Pressure	This is the change or variation in air pressure relative to the ambient atmospheric pressure.
Sound Pressure Level (L)	This is a measure of how loud a sound is at a specific location and is influenced by its environment and surroundings. It is the sound pressure relative to a reference pressure of 20 μ Pa in air and is expressed in decibels (dB).
Sound Power Level (Lw)	This is a measure of the total acoustic energy omitted by source and is expressed in decibels relative to a reference power level of 10^{-12} watts. Unlike sound pressure, sound power is independent of its environment.
Decibel (dB)	A logarithmic unit used to measure sound level. It expresses the ratio between two quantities, commonly sound pressure or sound power.
A-Weighting	A frequency weighting that adjusts sound measurements to reflect the sensitivity

	of human hearing, which is less sensitive to very low and very high frequencies.
$L_{eq,T}$	The equivalent continuous sound level over a specified period (T). Leq represents the average sound energy over time.
$L_{90,T}$	The sound level exceeded for 90% of a specified time period (T). Commonly used to describe background sound levels.
$L_{10,T}$	The sound level exceeded for 10% of a specified time period (T). Often used to describe road traffic noise.
L_{max}	The maximum sound pressure level measured within a time period (T). Measure
Background Sound Level (L_{A90})	This is generally considered to be an indication of the relative quietness at a given location and is typically used as a benchmark to derive noise limits from.
Specific Sound Level (L_s)	This is the $L_{Aeq,Tr}$ of solely the sound source(s) under consideration at the assessment location over a given time interval Tr .
Residual Sound Level (L_r)	This is the $L_{Aeq,T}$ of solely the sound source(s) under consideration at the assessment location over a given time interval Tr .
Rating Level ($L_{Ar,Tr}$)	This is the specific sound level (L_s) plus any adjustment for characteristic features of the sound.
Ambient Sound Level (L_a)	This is the $L_{Aeq,T}$ of the totally encompassing sound in given situation for a given time and is usually composed of sounds from many sources.
Time Weighting	This is the average time utilised for measurement and is typically fast (F), slow (S) or impulse (I) as defined within BS 5969:1981.
Freefield	A measurement location at least 3.5 metres from any reflective surface (excluding the ground), where sound is unaffected by reflections—representing the direct sound from the source.
Facade	Measurement location 1m in front of a facade or reflective surface.

B. Suitably Qualified Acousticician

This report has been prepared and reviewed by suitably qualified and experienced acoustic engineers (SQA's) as required by BS4142:2014+A1:2019 and where applicable BREEAM. The table below provides details of the SQA for this project.

Name	Phil Jordan
Qualifications	BSc (Hons) - Music Systems Engineering
Professional Membership	Member of the Institute of Acoustics (MIOA)
Total Years Relevant Experience	19
Total Experience in Last Five Years	5

C. Performance Standards

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

The NPPF outlines the government's policies for England and how they should be applied. The latest version December 2024, states the following with respect to noise impacts:

198. 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:

- 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;
- identify and protect tranquil areas which have remained relatively undisturbed by noise and are prized for their recreational and amenity value for this reason; and limit the impact of light pollution from artificial light on local amenity, intrinsically dark landscapes and nature conservation.

Noise Policy Statement for England (NPSE)

The NPSE:

- Aims to provide clarity regarding current policies and practices to enable noise management decisions to be made within the wider context, at the most appropriate level, in a cost-effective manner and in a timely fashion.

- Applies to all forms of noise including environmental noise, neighbour noise and neighbourhood noise.

- Seeks 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; and

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

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

The NPSE also introduces three key noise effect levels NOEL, LOAEL, SOAEL. These have been developed further within the more recent National Planning Policy Guidance - Noise”.

National Planning Policy Guidance - Noise

This provides further guidance on the noise exposure hierarchy which is presented within the following table.

Response	Examples of outcomes	Increasing effect level	Action
No Observed Effect Level - NOEL			
Not present	No Effect	No Observed Effect	No specific measures required
No Observed Adverse Effect Level - NOAEL			
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 Level	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	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

D. Noise Survey Appendix

Methodology

The noise survey was conducted between 11:22 on the 11/03/2026 and 12:14 on the 12/03/26 by Phil Jordan of Veas Acoustics.

The noise survey consisted of a single unattended long term measurement position. All measurement equipment was configured to record the L_{eq} , L_{90} and L_{fmax} parameters over consecutive 5-minute periods to allow detailed analysis of the fluctuations in sound levels over time.

Equipment

All instrumentation used in the measurement of environmental sound pressure levels including microphones, cables, windshields, recording devices and other accessories conforms to BS EN 61672-1 Class 1 for free field application and all sound calibrators to BS EN 60942 Class 1.

Full details of all instrumentation used including corresponding traceable calibration records are available upon request. A summary of the instrumentation used is provided within the following table.

Description	Serial No.	Completed	Calibration	
			Certificate	Due
NTi XL2 SL Sound Level Meter	a2a-13015-e0	20/05/2025	2025-0467	20/05/2026
NTi MA220 Preamplifier	6944	20/05/2025	2025-0468	20/05/2026
NTi MC230 Microphone	14195	14/05/2025	2025-0469	14/05/2026
Norsonic Sound Calibrator Type 1251	18551	12/01/2026	2026-0143	21/01/2027

A field calibration check on all equipment was made at the start and end of the survey with no significant drift ($>0.5\text{dB}$) was observed.

Microphones used to measure environmental noise levels utilised appropriate wind shields and where necessary, appropriate waterproof environmental windshields.

Meteorological Conditions

Throughout the duration of the survey a record of the meteorological conditions were recorded. Where weather conditions are deemed unsuitable for environmental noise measurements then the data within the identified periods is omitted from the noise survey data. Where necessary details of the omitted data is illustrated within the graph within Section 2.

The table below provides a summary of the meteorological conditions for the duration of the survey.

Date	Temp (°C)	Humidity (%)	Description	Wind (m/s)	Dir (°)
11/03/26	10	80	few clouds	<5	200
12/03/26	10	80	Cloudy / Clear	<5	250

Measurement Locations

Location	1	
Height	1.5	
Position	Freefield > 3.5m	
Coordinates	50.885320,-1.043377	
Source Direction	Non Specific	
Road Traffic	Frequent	
Railway	None	
Aircraft	None	
Aircraft	Prominent	
Plant	Continuous	
Main Sources	Road traffic noise and industrial operational noise from the site and surrounding industrial and business enterprises	
Operational	Occasional	
Human	None	
Wildlife	None	