



AIRTIGHT & NOISECHECK LIMITED

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ACOUSTIC TESTING REPORT FOR

ELITE MURPHY DEVELOPMENTS LTD

ASHMEAD HOUSE

BURNETTS LANE

WEST END

SOUTHAMPTON

HAMPSHIRE

SO30 2HH

SITE ADDRESS

LAND NORTH OF TIMBERLEY

WINCHESTER ROAD

FAIR OAK

EASTLEIGH

HAMPSHIRE

SO50 7HB

REPORT DATE: 21st MAY 2021

A handwritten signature in grey ink, appearing to read 'Michael Vine', is placed below the report date.

Acoustic Engineer:

Date: 18th – 19th May 2021

Michael Vine

AIRTIGHT & NOISECHECK BUILDING ACOUSTIC TESTING

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Customer Name:

Date: 18th – 19th May 2021

Elite Murphy Developments Ltd
Ashmead House
Burnetts Lane
West End
Hampshire
SO30 2HH

Site Address:

Land North of Timberley
Winchester Road
Fair Oak
Eastleigh
Hampshire
SO50 7HB

Acoustic Engineer:

Mr. Michael Vine

Equipment used:

Norsonic Environmental Analyser 121 – serial No 31375, Cal due March 2022

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 Microphone – Gras 40AF, serial No 62522 – calibration due March 2022

Acoustic Calibrator - (Type 1251) – Serial No 31652, Calibration due August 2021

Measurement Procedure:

The external ambient noise levels were recorded for a 24hour period in one location between Tuesday 18th & Wednesday 19th May 2021 to measure the apparent noise levels at the front of the proposed buildings to measure the impact of the noise sources in operation.

Calculations for each microphone location has been used.

Planning approval has been granted subject to conditions; this report relates to the following condition:

12. Development shall not begin until the developer has provided a noise assessment scheme that demonstrates that the impact of noise from road traffic affecting the site, have been considered. Along with external and internal layout and orientation of residential dwellings and gardens. The report shall include a scheme of mitigation measures for protecting the development from noise and vibration. This scheme must be submitted to, and approved in writing by, the Local Planning Authority. All the works which form part of the scheme approved by the Local Planning Authority, must be completed before any of the permitted dwellings are occupied, unless agreed in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The approved scheme shall be fully implemented, unless varied with the written permission of the Local Planning Authority in advance of implementation.

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Executive Summary:

1.1 Airtight & Noisecheck Ltd were instructed by Elite Murphy Developments Ltd to undertake a detailed Noise Impact Assessment (NIA) at Land North of Timberley, Winchester Road. A planning application has been granted to build 2 x purpose-built dwellings in the vacant parcel of land to the North of Timberley & to the West of Winchester Road. The site currently comprises of a vacant piece of land.

Please Note – This Noise Impact Assessment was undertaken once the national lockdown had been lifted and the schools had reopened & traffic levels were back to normal in the area.

The noise levels were measured for a 24hour period at the front (Eastern) facades of the proposed dwellings. The noise apparent to the front of the site was:

1. Road Traffic Noise from the local road network

The external noise levels were measured at the Eastern façade in order to assess the road traffic noise using Winchester Road to the West.

The noise levels at the site were representative for the duration & the measured levels & calculations indicate that if the mitigation measures are implemented then there is no reason to suggest that the future residents of the proposed dwellings will be adversely affected by the noise emissions created by the external sources. The mitigation measures will have to be implemented to the glazing and ventilation of the proposed development and they show that the criteria for internal noise can be met. The noise levels have been measured at all noise sensitive facades.

There is no reason to suggest that the future residents of the proposed residential development will be adversely affected by the noise emissions providing the mitigation measures are implemented to the noise sensitive rooms. The detailed mitigation measures are listed within this report.

The final ventilation scheme has not been decided so a variety of options have been included within the report.

The external noise levels are higher at the front of the site due to the vehicular traffic apparent at this location. The rear elevations will be screened from Winchester Road and thus, the noise levels in this location are significantly less than those facing the front elevation. Suitable mitigation measures will be able to protect the future residents of the proposed scheme.

The measured levels measured all noise associated with the front and rear aspects over a 24hour period, with suitable measures listed within this report.

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Acoustic Design Statement (ADS):

Whilst the site is situated in a busy area with high levels of vehicular traffic noise, the proposed dwellings will be located slightly set back from the road and a little further from the dominant noise source in operation. The client will take steps and implement mitigation measures to ensure the impact of the external noise should not have an adverse impact on the future residential dwellings. These steps include:

1. Careful configuration of dwellings – majority of noise sensitive rooms located on rear façade & screened from noise source
2. Alternative ventilation/cooling system (acoustic trickle vents & thermal mass) to ventilate the rooms facing the road thus maintaining the integrity of the façade & glazing.
3. Install a robust glazing system to the building to protect the residents from the external noise emissions.
4. Natural ventilation to be offered by opening windows to the rooms on all façades
5. Install a balcony to the front elevation which will in turn reduce internal noise levels

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.

The initial risk assessment has indicated that the day time noise levels to the front fall into the low to medium category & the night time falls into the low to medium category, indicating that noise will not be a reason for refusal and that a good acoustic design process should ensure that the internal criteria can be achieved. The rear facades will fall into the negligible to low category indicating that noise should not be a reason for refusal. A good acoustic design process is prudent for this site.

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. In addition, there is only a small bedroom located on the front façade.

Negligible Sites:

These noise levels indicate that the development site is likely to be acceptable from a noise perspective, and the application need not normally be delayed on noise grounds.

Low Noise Level Sites:

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 Acoustic Design Statement (ADS) which confirms how the adverse impacts of noise will be mitigated and minimised in the finished development.

Medium Noise Level Sites:

As noise levels increase, the site is likely to be less suitable from a noise perspective and any subsequent application may be refused unless 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, and which clearly demonstrate that a significant adverse noise impact will be avoided in the finished development.

The front façade of the development falls into the low to medium category for noise exposure, and the rear facade will be exposed to lower levels due to increased distance from the noise source and therefore in the negligible category for noise exposure. In addition, this report/ADS clearly demonstrates suitable and robust measures that will be implemented to the building elements to ensure the noise sources will not have an adverse impact on the proposed scheme. Whilst it is accepted that the noise source may be audible it is highly unlikely that the noise will be intrusive.

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Assessment Criteria:

The NPPF came into effect in March 2012 & updated in February 2019. It replaced other documents such as PPG24. The NPPF provides several objectives and aims that are directed towards avoiding significant adverse impacts and reducing others on quality of life and health. This document states that:

The planning system should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by: preventing both new and existing development from contributing to or being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by unacceptable levels of soil, air, water or noise pollution or land instability.

The NPSE 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.*

BS8233: 2014 'Guidance of Sound Insulation and Noise Reduction for Buildings' defines a range of ambient noise levels for design purposes, in order that appropriate conditions are achieved in certain internal environments. These internal requirements are listed in the table below.

BS8233: Table 5 – Indoor Ambient noise levels in spaces when they are unoccupied.

Activity	Location	0700-2300	2300-0700
Resting	Living Rooms	35dB LAeq,16hour	-
Dining	Dining Room/Area	40dB LAeq,16hour	-
Sleeping (daytime resting)	Bedroom	35dB LAeq,16hour	30dB LAeq,8hour

Night time noise events can have a significant impact on sleep disturbance. There is no specific guidance presented in BS8233 regarding a noise limit to maximum night time noise ($L_{Amax, F}$). As part of this assessment the number of night time noise events will be considered in a qualitative manner with an internal $L_{Amax, F}$ of 45dB used as an initial screening tool to identify night-time noise events that may be of significance to sleeping conditions in bedrooms.

Paragraph 7.7.3.2 of BS 8233:2014 "Indoor ambient noise levels for dwellings". Also states that the desirable level for amenity spaces is an upper limit of 55dB LAeq, T and a lower limit of 50dB LAeq, T.

Pro PG: Planning & Noise 2017 (Professional Practice Guidance on Planning & Noise) issued by ANC/IOA/CIEH has also been referenced. This document came into effect in May 2017. This document is a guidance document and not a Code of Practice or British Standard.

This document states that there is a staged approach to such schemes, with the first phase being a risk assessment undertaken at the site, followed by a detailed assessment considering the recommended internal values by measuring the external noise levels & listing suitable mitigation measures that are to be implemented to the building.

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.

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1 Objective:

1.2 To determine the noise levels associated over a 24hour period at the front facade of the site that face the road network. The noise levels associated with these facades was measured to ensure that the future residents of the proposed scheme will not be adversely affected by the noise emissions created in the immediate area. The site currently comprises of a vacant parcel of land. A planning application has been made and granted to build 2 x residential dwellings in the former car park area.

1.2 The objective of the testing is to ensure that the future residents of the proposed scheme will be protected from the external noise emissions produced at the site, the dominant noise source apparent on site is located to the East (front) of the proposed development. The testing was undertaken once the schools had been reopened and traffic levels are back to normal in the area. The road was very busy during the measurement period.

2 Calibration:

2.1 The measurement microphones were calibrated before and after testing in each measurement location and there were no drifts recorded during the assessments.

3 Site Layout & Microphone Position:

3.1 The proposed site is a vacant piece of land located to the West of Winchester Road in Fair Oak, Eastleigh. Winchester Road is a busy road located to the North of Fair Oak and East of Eastleigh. It is predominantly a residential street, but with some missed use buildings apparent. The noise sources apparent at the site are:

- Road traffic using Winchester Road – 20m from the residential façade

3.2 A proposed site layout has been attached to this report and it clearly shows the dwellings will be 2 x detached dwellings with the front elevation facing the road and the rear facades screened form the noise sources. The microphone was located:

1- Eastern façade of the site, microphone approximately 2metres from ground floor level and more than 3m form any other reflective surface

3.3 There are residential dwellings located on all sides of the proposed scheme. Winchester Road is a busy road linking the immediate area, but the area is predominantly residential with existing dwellings located on all sides. There is also a new build development located to the North of the proposed site.

4 Weather Conditions:

4.1 The weather was dry during the measurement procedures, the temperatures ranged between 4-12degrees. There was a slight wind and some rain showers during the measurement procedures.

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5 Results:

5.1 The purpose of this measurement procedure was to calculate the noise levels apparent at the noise sensitive facades and 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 also.

LAeq 16hour & 8hour Values:

Mic Location	LAeq 16hour Value	Reduction needed for BS8233 compliance	LAeq 8hour Value	Reduction for BS8233 compliance	L _{Amax} value – night time	Reduction for WHO compliance
ML 1 – Eastern Facade	60dBA	25dB	54dBA	24dB	72dBA	27dB

6 Results Conclusion:

6.1 The levels of reduction apparent for each of the façades is listed in the table above. The level of mitigation required at the front of the development is 27dB. If this level of mitigation is met for each facade then the future residents should be adequately protected from external noise emissions. The recommended internal levels can be achieved at the rear with windows open, so no further mitigation is required here.

6.2 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 average noise levels measured require a lower reduction so if this level is achieved then the average internal noise criteria will also be met.

6.3 The noise levels measured within this report offer a fair reflection of the noise levels apparent at the site. The noise source apparent at the front of the site is vehicular traffic using the local road network. If the above levels of mitigation are met, then the requirements of BS8233: 2014 & World Health Organisation – guidelines for community noise should be met.

6.4 Based on the measured noise levels, the proposed mitigation measures, the location of the development and the type of noise apparent it is anticipated that the noise will fall between The NOEL value (No adverse effect level) at the rear and between the NOEL and the LOAEL (Lowest observed adverse effect level) at the front 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. The levels at the rear fall into the negligible level and therefore noise should not be considered a factor for refusal, it is anticipated that the residents will be able to open their windows at their own discretion throughout the day time and night time on the rear elevation.

6.5 The dominant noise source was the road traffic, so it may be so that an alternative ventilation strategy is implemented there, please note that the dwellings will be naturally ventilated by the open windows on all facades, but certainly on the rear facades, so this is an effective form of controlling overheating.

6.6 Noise above the LOAEL is 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 mitigation measures are required to the development to mitigate the noise emissions to the front of the development.

6.7 Based on the relatively low noise levels at the site, it is anticipated that the future residents will be able to open all windows to offer natural ventilation, whilst the lower internal levels may not be reached at the front facades with windows open, a reasonable standard of living will certainly be experienced (lower levels reached on rear facades). In addition, acoustic trickle vents & balconies could be installed to the rooms located on the front facades to ensure ventilation when the windows are closed.

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6.8 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. Careful configuration of dwellings – majority of noise sensitive rooms located on rear façade & screened from noise source
2. Alternative ventilation/cooling system (acoustic trickle vents & thermal mass) to ventilate the rooms facing the road thus maintaining the integrity of the façade & glazing.
3. Install a robust glazing system to the building to protect the residents from the external noise emissions.
4. Natural ventilation to be offered by opening windows to the rooms on all façades
5. Install a balcony to the front elevation which will in turn reduce internal noise levels

6.9 The above-named document also states that the internal L_{Amax} value of 45dB should not be exceeded more than 10 times per night. This is the criteria that has been applied to the L_{Amax} values measured at the site. If this criterion is met, then sleep disturbance should not be caused.

6.10 Careful implementation of this scheme and control of the site should ensure that the future residents of the proposed scheme will be adequately protected from the external noise sources in operation at the front and rear of the site. All investigation leads to the area being predominantly mixed-use area with both commercial and residential dwellings surrounding the site.

6.11 The tables below show the predicted internal noise levels on the front and rear facades with windows open & closed. It is critical to ensure a balance is struck between overheating and noise and therefore residents will accept slightly higher noise levels for shorter period of the day to alleviate the overheating. The acoustic trickle vents and thermal mass can help to ensure suitable levels of ventilation when the windows are closed.

Room – Northern facade	External Level	Sound Reduction of windows	Internal Level	Criteria Met
Lounge	60dBA	35dB	25dBA	Yes
Bedroom – LAeq	54dBA	35dB	19dBA	Yes
Bedroom - LAmax	62dBA	35dB	37dBA	Yes

6.12 The above table shows that the necessary noise levels can be achieved with windows closed and the acoustic trickle vents in operation. The same table has not been included for the rear as this façade is exposed to lower levels so it is clear this will be achieved in this location too. The table below shows the calculated levels at the front & rear with windows open.

Front façade – windows open – balcony to main living area:

Room – Northern facade	External Level	Sound Reduction of open windows	Internal Level
Lounge	60dBA	-17 to -24dB	36-43dBA
Bedroom – LAeq	54dBA	-17 to -24dB	30-37dBA
Bedroom - LAmax	72dBA	-17 to -24dB	48-55dBA

Rear façade – windows open:

Room – Southern facade	Measured Levels	Reduction due to screening	External Level at rear	Sound Reduction of open windows	Internal Level	Criteria Met
Lounge	60dBA	-15	45dBA	-13dB	32dBA	Yes
Bedroom – LAeq	54dBA	-15	39dBA	-13dB	26dBA	Yes
Bedroom - LAmax	72dBA	-15	57dBA	-13dB	44dBA	Yes

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6.13 It can be clearly seen that the windows on the rear facades can be opened as desired by the future occupants of the scheme without causing adverse noise levels. The dwellings will be screened from the noise sources from the building elements & fabric. Having an elevation that is located on a quieter façade is an effective form of mitigation, so this will apply to the majority of dwellings.

6.14 The levels above indicate that the internal levels to the front can be achieved with the windows closed thus showing that when the acoustic trickle vents will be used to ventilate the dwellings the noise criteria can be achieved. However, even with the windows open at the front façade the calculated internal levels are of a good standard. 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 LAeq 16hour and 35dBA LAeq 8hour) when the dwellings are necessary or desirable and also that residents will accept a slight increase in noise levels to ensure natural ventilation. Whilst these levels may not be reached on the front facades, the owners can still naturally ventilate their homes in this location for shorter periods of time. A balance should be struck between overheating & noise levels and this is the case on the front façade. A balcony is an effective form of mitigation and it can be seen that this should reduce the noise further and offer levels close to the relaxed levels shown above. For other times when the windows are closed, the acoustic trickle vents can be in operation. The majority of the bedrooms will be located to the rear and thus be able to be naturally ventilated due to the lower noise levels in this location.

6.13 The proposed dwellings will have high levels of thermal mass apparent within the perimeter detail, this will help with the thermal comfort for the dwellings. This in conjunction with the acoustic trickle vents to windows on Eastern facade and the ability of the majority of residents to be able to naturally ventilate their dwellings by opening windows on all façades should ensure a suitable acoustic criterion for the future residents of the scheme. It is recommended that the acoustic trickle vents be applied to all windows serving noise sensitive rooms.

6.14 The client has taken robust and recognized methods to ensure a suitable balance between internal noise levels and overheating and as such, neither should prove to have an adverse impact upon completion. The measures will be afforded to the glazing and fabric of the building and will ensure suitable internal noise levels, ventilation and thermal comfort.

6.15 In addition to the robust measures taken by the client, the rear elevations will be screened from the road noise by the building.

6.16 The amenity space for the development will be located to the rear of the dwellings. The measured LAeq 16hour value at the proposed front façade was 60dBA and this is only 5dB above the upper limit for amenity space as listed in Paragraph 7.7.3.2 of BS 8233:2014 "Indoor ambient noise levels for dwellings". Therefore, once the dwellings are built and the amenity space will be screened from the noise sources, the noise levels within the proposed amenity space meet the necessary criteria as set out in BS8233: 2014 & also satisfy the conditions appropriate for this application.

6.17 Table 3.3 on page 23 of the AVO guide states that internal noise below 50dBA LAeq 16hour, 42dBA LAeq 8hour & 65dBA L_{Amax} should not lead to an adverse change in behavior for certain periods of time. The calculated internal levels of the proposed site are shown within this report and it is anticipated that the residents will be able to naturally ventilate their homes for periods of the day time and night time period without having an adverse impact on their health. A balance between internal noise levels and overheating must be struck to ensure a suitable living environment. The levels shown above can be achieved with windows open on the proposed site, indicating that noise shouldn't change the behavior of the residents if exposed to them. However, the windows will not be open all of the time and therefore the noise levels will be lower during certain times of the day and night time period.

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7 Building Specifications:

7.1 Some possible building specifications are listed below, including, façade, glazing, roof & ventilation. Due to the status of the building the final ventilation scheme is unknown so various options have been included.

7.2 A possible approach to the front elevations could be the implementation of acoustic trickle vents to the windows & thermal mass to the façade, that offer a suitable sound reduction even when open.

Product	Sound Reduction - Open	Sound Reduction - Closed
Simon Acoustic Vent FV	32dB	40dB

8 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'.

9 Roof Detail – The proposed roof detail is believed to be similar to: Tiles on felt, pitched roof with 80mm PIR insulation between rafters & 37.5mm Insulated plasterboard to underside. This system should achieve a sound reduction of 43dB Rw 'BS8233: 2014, page 41 - Table 8 - The sound insulation of roofs'.

10 Windows - The proposed windows to be used is unknown but standard double-glazed systems offer a sound reduction of between 30-35dB so this should be adequate for the scheme. The windows to be installed need to achieve a sound reduction value in excess of 17dBA for the. The specifications below offer these levels of reduction, but the exact proposed specification is unknown, and it is recommended that the window manufacturer provide the necessary documentation upon installation to ensure the correct materials have been used.

Possible Units	Thickness	125Hz	250Hz	500Hz	1KHz	2KHz	4KHz	Overall reduction
SG Solaglass 6-20-10	36mm	26	30	35	39	35	44	37-2=35dB
SG Solaglass 6-24-10	40mm	25	31	37	40	36	45	38-3=35dB

There are many other suitable products, and the client will have to show compliance for the windows before installation, the manufacturer will have the acoustic data for the windows. It may be prudent to install the higher level of glazing to all aspects of the proposed scheme to ensure suitable levels of mitigation are achieved.

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11.1 The results indicate that whilst the noise emissions produced from the road traffic are the dominant source, mitigation measures can be applied to all facades of the building (windows) to protect the future residents from noise break in. The proposed dwellings will be screened from the road noise by the existing buildings.

11.2 Based on the noise levels recorded there is no reason why future residents cannot be adequately protected from the external noise emissions. This is provided the correct materials are used to the external aspects of the site. The level of mitigation is far less at the rear of the building due to the screening offered by the building. The site falls into the negligible to low category for noise exposure to the rear and therefore noise should not be a reason for refusal and suitable measures should be applied to the building fabric & elements.

11.3 The mitigation measures listed within this report are suitable for the site. If they are implemented throughout the site, then 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 at land to the North of Timberley, Winchester Road. The mitigation measures consider all the apparent noise sources on site and cover the concerns of the local authority & meet the relevant British Standards. The L_{Aeq} values have been listed and the necessary mitigation measures required to ensure these are met, in addition to this, detailed calculations have been performed for all dwellings to ensure that the acoustic criteria set out not only in BS8233: 2014 are met but also the requirements for night time noise events listed in World Health Organisation – Guidelines for community Noise are met in relation to L_{Amax} values caused from the noise sources.

11.4 The necessary acoustic feature corrections have been applied to the figures and as such the robust measures should ensure a suitable internal criterion for the future residents of the proposed scheme.

11.5 Both the measured levels and the calculated levels show similar levels of mitigation are required for the site. Providing the highest levels of sound reduction is achieved then there is no reason to suggest that the variety of noise sources will have an adverse impact on the proposed development.

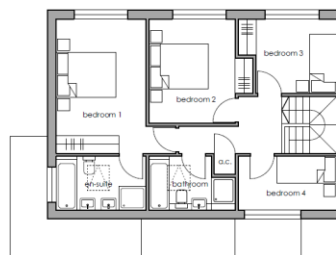
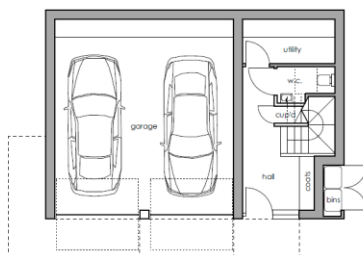
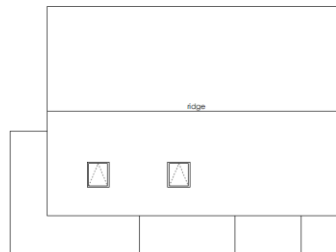
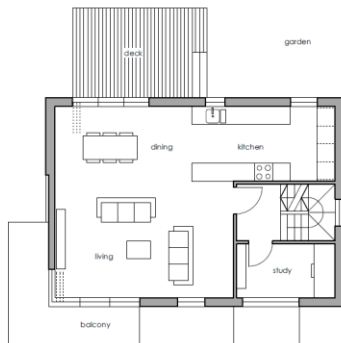
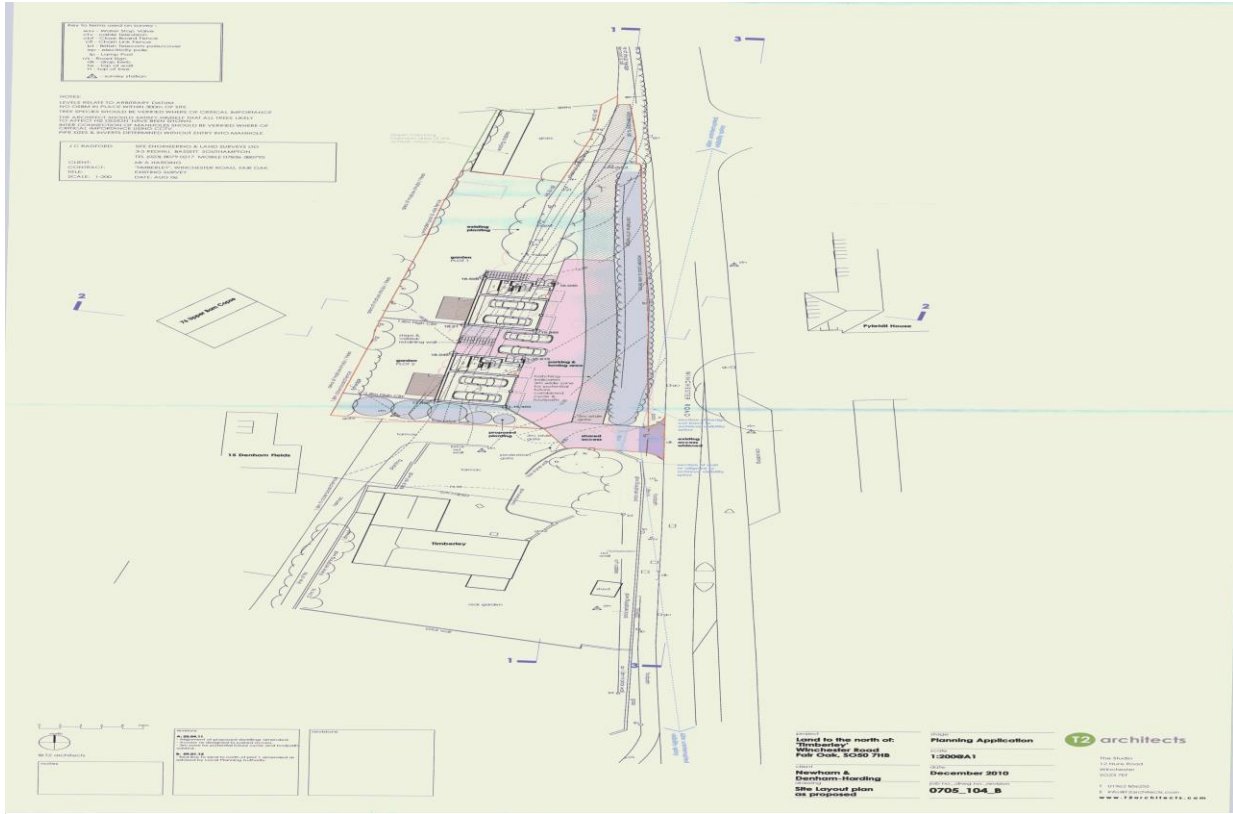
11.6 It is anticipated that the noise associated to the rear will be negligible on the proposed site. The building will act as a screen to the road traffic noise as such offer a high level of sound reduction for the proposed dwellings.

11.7 Based on the attended visit, the measured & calculated noise levels it is anticipated that the proposed scheme can be adequately protected from the noise sources apparent in the vicinity of the site. A good acoustic design will be pivotal in ensuring the internal criterion as stated in BS8233: 2014 and the client has indicated that they are prepared to ensure suitable mitigation for the proposed dwellings in relation to the external noise sources apparent in the vicinity of the site. The immediate area is residential which also indicates a suitable environment for existing housing stock.

11.8 The variety of measures listed for the Eastern façade should ensure a suitable balance between overheating and internal noise levels. There will be times when the residents wish to open their windows to naturally ventilate these rooms and accept a slightly higher noise levels for a short period of time. The windows on all facades can be opened and offer natural ventilation to the entire dwellings, with the calculated internal levels higher at the front elevation, but even in this location the future residents should enjoy a reasonable standard of living. All rooms located on the rear facades will be exposed to lower noise levels and thus these windows could be open for longer periods of the day time and night time period, even though the windows at the rear can be opened to offer natural ventilation without leading to internal noise levels that may be intrusive.

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12 Site Plans:



do not scale. © T2 architects

revisions

A: 14.04.15
- Renewal of planning submission

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

project

Land to the north of:
"Timberley"
Winchester Road
Fair Oak, SO50 7HB

client

Newham & Denham-Harding

stage

Planning Application

drawing

Proposed floor plans

scale B A3
1:100
December 2010

job ref. 0705_105_A

T2 architects

The Studio, 48 Milverton Road, Winchester, SO22 5AP
T: 01962 556285
E: info@t2architects.com
www.t2architects.com

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section 3

do not scale. © T2 architects
revisions
A: 02.04.11
- Access from highway amended.

0 2 4 6m

project
Land to the north of:
'Timberley'
Winchester Road
Fair Oak, SO50 7HB

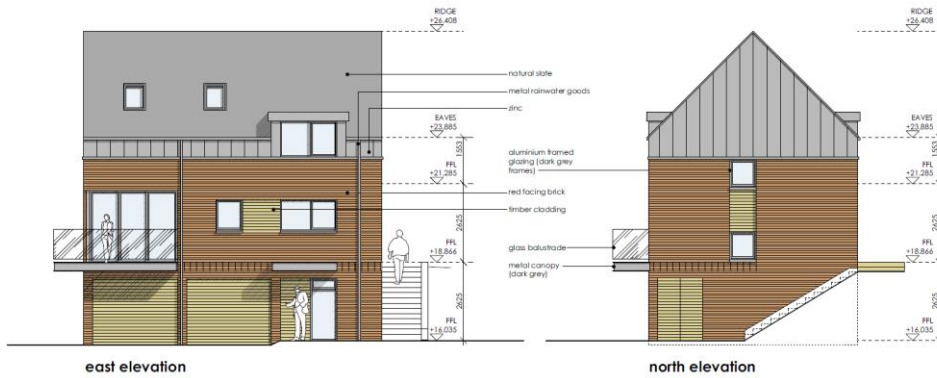
client
Newham & Denham-Harding

stage
Planning Application

drawing
**Proposed street scene elevation
(SECTION 3)**
scale: 9 A3
1:200
date
December 2010

job ref: shwg n7_revision
0705_108_A

T2 architects
The Studio, 12 Nara Road, Winchester, SO23 7JF
T: 01903 854555
E: info@t2architects.com
www.t2architects.com



east elevation

north elevation

do not scale. © T2 architects
revisions
A: 14.04.15
- Renewal of planning submission



west elevation

south elevation

0 1 2 3 4m

project
Land to the north of:
'Timberley'
Winchester Road
Fair Oak, SO50 7HB

client
Newham & Denham-Harding

stage
Planning Application

drawing
Proposed elevations
scale: 9 A3
1:100
date
December 2010

job ref: shwg n7_revision
0705_106_A

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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.

LAm_{ax} - 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:

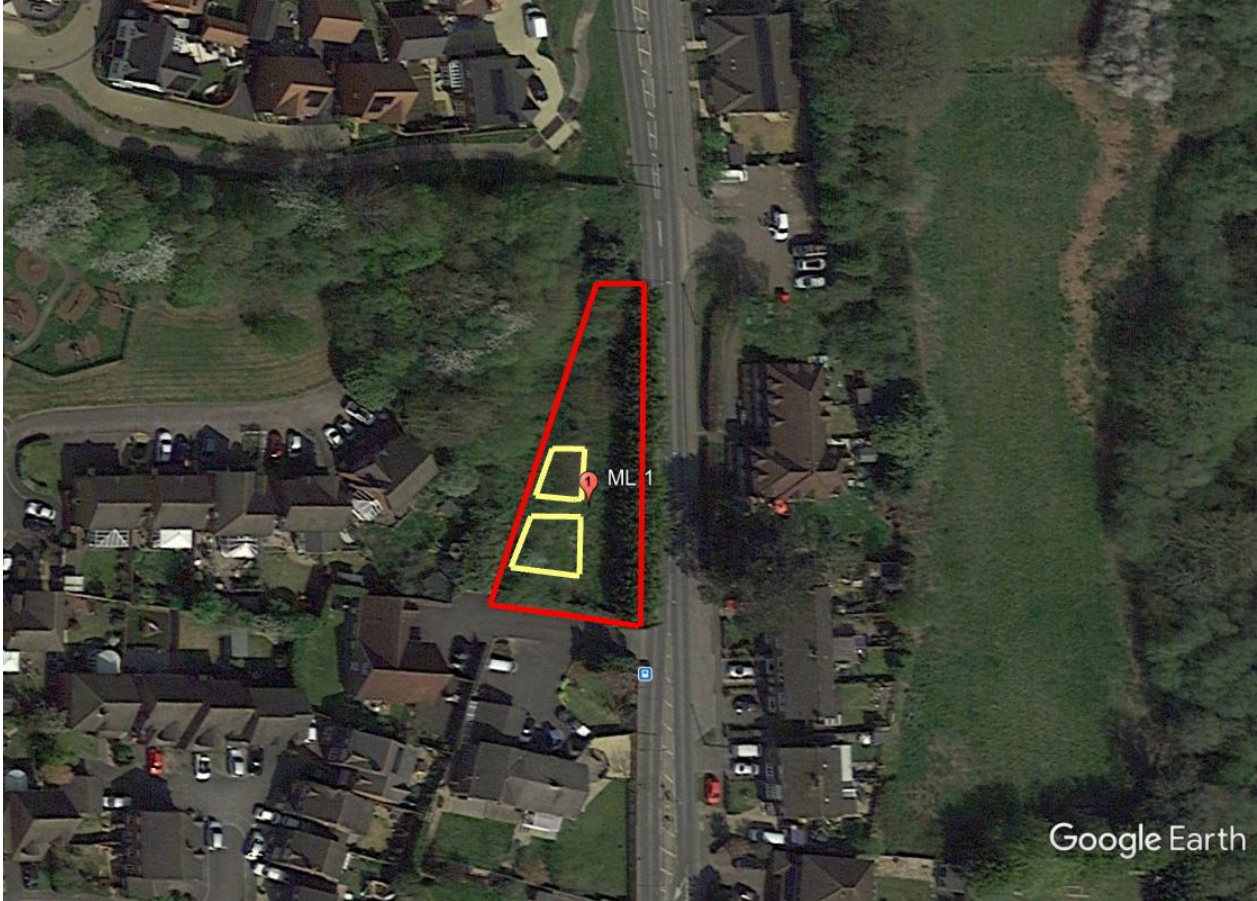
Code of Practice: BS8233: 2014 - Sound Insulation and noise reduction for buildings.

ProPG: Planning & Noise - Professional Practice Guidance on Planning & Noise - May 2017

ACOUSTICS VENTILATION AND OVERHEATING - Residential Design Guide – Jan 2020

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13 Google Earth:



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Table 3-3 Guidance for Level 2 assessment of noise from transport noise sources^[Note 1] relating to overheating condition

Internal ambient noise level ^[Note 2]			Examples of Outcomes ^[Note 5]	
$L_{Aeq,T}$ ^[Note 3] during 07:00 – 23:00 ^[Note 6]	$L_{Aeq,Bn}$ during 23:00 – 07:00	Individual noise events during 23:00 – 07:00 ^[Note 4]		
> 50 dB	> 42 dB	Normally exceeds 65 dB $L_{A,F,max}$	Noise causes a material change in behaviour e.g. having to keep windows closed most of the time	Avoiding certain activities during periods of intrusion. 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.
 Increasing noise level			Increasing likelihood of impact on reliable speech communication during the day or sleep disturbance at night	At higher noise levels, more significant behavioural change is expected and may only be considered suitable if occurring for limited periods. As noise levels increase, small behaviour changes are expected e.g. turning up the volume on the television; speaking a little more loudly; having to close windows for certain activities, for example ones which require a high level of concentration. Potential for some reported sleep disturbance. Affects the acoustic environment inside the dwelling such that there is a perceived change in quality of life. At lower noise levels, limited behavioural change is expected unless conditions are prevalent for most of the time. ^[Note 8]
≤ 35 dB	≤ 30 dB	Do not normally exceed $L_{A,F,max}$ 45 dB more than 10 times a night	Noise can be heard, but does not cause any change in behaviour	Noise can be heard, but does not cause any change in behaviour, attitude, or other physiological response ^[Note 9] . Can slightly affect the acoustic character of the area but not such that there is a perceived change in the quality of life.

Note 1 The noise levels suggested in Tables 3-2 and 3-3 assume a steady road traffic noise source but may be adapted for other types of transport.

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Table B-5 Examples of passive ventilation solutions providing enhanced sound insulation

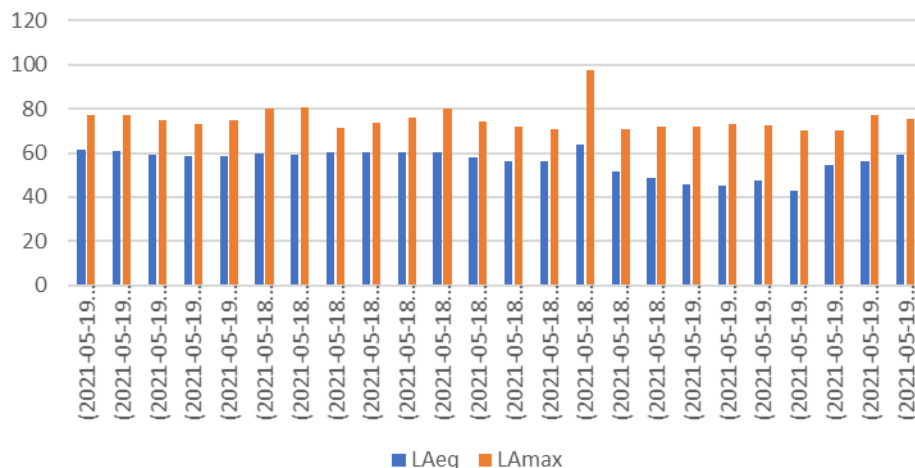
Design option	Description and references	Approximate Level Difference (external free field level – internal reverberant level)	Improvement relative to a window providing a similar amount of ventilation
Standard opening windows	Window(s) open sufficiently to provide a ventilation free-area equivalent to 2% of the floor area. ^[42]	13 dB	0 dB
Open windows with sound attenuating balconies	Window(s) as above. Balconies may have a solid balustrade or be enclosed to a further degree (maintaining an open area for ventilation). Absorption may be provided to the balcony soffit or potentially to other surfaces. ^[49, 50, 51]	17 – 23 dB	4 – 10 dB
Attenuated or plenum windows	Dual windows (spaced by around 200mm) with staggered openings and absorptive linings to the cavity reveals. Various other configurations also possible in principle. ^[52, 53]	17 – 24 dB	4 – 11 dB
Attenuated vents/louvres	Ventilation openings with integral means of attenuating sound. Typically this may be acoustic louvres or acoustically lined ducts/plena. ^[54, 55]	17 – 29 dB	4 – 16 dB
Attenuated windows or vents/louvres with sound attenuating balconies	Combined use of balconies to provide screening and acoustically attenuated windows or vents. Refer to above for description of each element.	21 – 39 dB	8 – 26 dB

AIRTIGHT & NOISECHECK LIMITED ACOUSTICS TESTING

1-hour values

Time Period	LAeq	LAmx
(2021-05-19 07:00:00.270)	61.5	77
(2021-05-19 08:00:00.270)	61.1	77.4
(2021-05-19 09:00:00.270)	59.3	74.8
(2021-05-19 10:00:00.270)	58.6	72.9
(2021-05-19 11:00:00.270)	58.6	75
(2021-05-18 12:00:00.270)	59.5	80
(2021-05-18 13:00:00.270)	59	80.8
(2021-05-18 14:00:00.270)	60.2	71.4
(2021-05-18 15:00:00.270)	60.4	73.5
(2021-05-18 16:00:00.270)	60.2	76.2
(2021-05-18 17:00:00.270)	60.2	80.2
(2021-05-18 18:00:00.270)	57.7	74.4
(2021-05-18 19:00:00.270)	56.4	71.8
(2021-05-18 20:00:00.270)	56	70.9
(2021-05-18 21:00:00.270)	63.8	97.4
(2021-05-18 22:00:00.270)	51.8	70.8
(2021-05-18 23:00:00.270)	48.6	71.8
(2021-05-19 00:00:00.270)	45.7	71.7
(2021-05-19 01:00:00.270)	45.1	72.9
(2021-05-19 02:00:00.270)	47.5	72.7
(2021-05-19 03:00:00.270)	42.7	70
(2021-05-19 04:00:00.270)	54.4	70.1
(2021-05-19 05:00:00.270)	56.5	77.3
(2021-05-19 06:00:00.270)	59.4	75.4

A graph to show the LAeq & LAmx 1hour values



AIRTIGHT & NOISECHECK LIMITED ACOUSTICS TESTING15min values

Time Period	LAeq	LAmx
(2021-05-19 07:00:00.270)	60.9	77
(2021-05-19 07:15:00.270)	61.6	74.2
(2021-05-19 07:30:00.270)	62	73
(2021-05-19 07:45:00.270)	61.6	71.7
(2021-05-19 08:00:00.270)	61.6	74.5
(2021-05-19 08:15:00.270)	61.3	74.8
(2021-05-19 08:30:00.270)	61.2	76
(2021-05-19 08:45:00.270)	60.5	77.4
(2021-05-19 09:00:00.270)	59.7	74.8
(2021-05-19 09:15:00.270)	59.4	71.3
(2021-05-19 09:30:00.270)	58.9	71.1
(2021-05-19 09:45:00.270)	59.2	69.8
(2021-05-19 10:00:00.270)	58.9	72.2
(2021-05-19 10:15:00.270)	59.1	72.8
(2021-05-19 10:30:00.270)	58.5	71.2
(2021-05-19 10:45:00.270)	57.9	72.9
(2021-05-19 11:00:00.270)	58.8	75
(2021-05-19 11:15:00.270)	58.7	72
(2021-05-19 11:30:00.270)	58.4	73.9
(2021-05-19 11:45:00.270)	58.6	73.7
(2021-05-18 12:00:00.270)	58.2	71.4
(2021-05-18 12:15:00.270)	58.3	72.2
(2021-05-18 12:30:00.270)	60.4	70.6
(2021-05-18 12:45:00.270)	60.4	80
(2021-05-18 13:00:00.270)	59.8	80.8
(2021-05-18 13:15:00.270)	58.3	69.7
(2021-05-18 13:30:00.270)	58.6	72.6
(2021-05-18 13:45:00.270)	59	71.3
(2021-05-18 14:00:00.270)	58.9	70.2
(2021-05-18 14:15:00.270)	61.1	71.1
(2021-05-18 14:30:00.270)	60.4	71.4
(2021-05-18 14:45:00.270)	60.2	69.1
(2021-05-18 15:00:00.270)	60.8	72.3
(2021-05-18 15:15:00.270)	60.5	73
(2021-05-18 15:30:00.270)	59.9	70.1
(2021-05-18 15:45:00.270)	60.5	73.5
(2021-05-18 16:00:00.270)	60.1	71.8
(2021-05-18 16:15:00.270)	60.7	71.3
(2021-05-18 16:30:00.270)	60	76.2
(2021-05-18 16:45:00.270)	60.1	72.3
(2021-05-18 17:00:00.270)	60.6	72.9



(2021-05-18 17:15:00.270)	60.7	80.2
(2021-05-18 17:30:00.270)	60.1	70.5
(2021-05-18 17:45:00.270)	59.5	69.2
(2021-05-18 18:00:00.270)	58.9	72.4
(2021-05-18 18:15:00.270)	57.8	74.4
(2021-05-18 18:30:00.270)	57.1	70.7
(2021-05-18 18:45:00.270)	56.9	70.5
(2021-05-18 19:00:00.270)	57.3	70.8
(2021-05-18 19:15:00.270)	56.8	71.8
(2021-05-18 19:30:00.270)	56.1	69.7
(2021-05-18 19:45:00.270)	54.9	67.7
(2021-05-18 20:00:00.270)	56	67.6
(2021-05-18 20:15:00.270)	56.1	68.7
(2021-05-18 20:30:00.270)	55.3	70
(2021-05-18 20:45:00.270)	56.5	70.9
(2021-05-18 21:00:00.270)	54.1	70.3
(2021-05-18 21:15:00.270)	69.5	97.4
(2021-05-18 21:30:00.270)	52.8	71.3
(2021-05-18 21:45:00.270)	54.2	75.7
(2021-05-18 22:00:00.270)	52.1	70.5
(2021-05-18 22:15:00.270)	52.4	68.7
(2021-05-18 22:30:00.270)	52.4	70.8
(2021-05-18 22:45:00.270)	49.6	67.8
(2021-05-18 23:00:00.270)	48.9	68.4
(2021-05-18 23:15:00.270)	49.2	71.7
(2021-05-18 23:30:00.270)	48.9	71.8
(2021-05-18 23:45:00.270)	47.2	68.8
(2021-05-19 00:00:00.270)	47.2	69.9
(2021-05-19 00:15:00.270)	47	71.7
(2021-05-19 00:30:00.270)	45	68.9
(2021-05-19 00:45:00.270)	41.6	65.5
(2021-05-19 01:00:00.270)	44.8	70.2
(2021-05-19 01:15:00.270)	47.2	69.2
(2021-05-19 01:30:00.270)	44.5	70.6
(2021-05-19 01:45:00.270)	42.7	72.9
(2021-05-19 02:00:00.270)	48.7	70.7
(2021-05-19 02:15:00.270)	39	67.3
(2021-05-19 02:30:00.270)	42.8	68
(2021-05-19 02:45:00.270)	50.9	72.7
(2021-05-19 03:00:00.270)	42	68.9
(2021-05-19 03:15:00.270)	42.4	68.9
(2021-05-19 03:30:00.270)	41.1	68.5
(2021-05-19 03:45:00.270)	44.5	70
(2021-05-19 04:00:00.270)	47.7	67.8
(2021-05-19 04:15:00.270)	52.6	69.9

(2021-05-19 04:30:00.270)	55.6	66.7
(2021-05-19 04:45:00.270)	56.9	70.1
(2021-05-19 05:00:00.270)	56.9	77.3
(2021-05-19 05:15:00.270)	55.9	70.1
(2021-05-19 05:30:00.270)	56.6	72.3
(2021-05-19 05:45:00.270)	56.4	72.6
(2021-05-19 06:00:00.270)	57.9	75.4
(2021-05-19 06:15:00.270)	59.1	72.6
(2021-05-19 06:30:00.270)	59.8	75.1
(2021-05-19 06:45:00.270)	60.4	71.4

A graph showing the LAeq & LAmax 15minute values

