



Amended Acoustic Fence Specification dated March 2023, to replace approved Section 7.1 of the RSK Industrial Noise Assessment, August 2020 (Ref: 297510-RSK-RP-06(04))

Technical Note

Project:	Eastleigh Railway Depot, Eastleigh		
Subject:	Amended Acoustic Fence Specification dated March 2023, to replace approved Section 7.1 of the RSK Industrial Noise Assessment, August 2020 (Ref: 297510-RSK-RP-06(04))		
Prepared:	Federico Gottardo, MIOA		
Date:	7 March 2023		
Reference:	297519-RSK-TN-001	Revision: 0	Approved: Daniel Clare, MIOA

1 Introduction

- 1.1 RSK prepared and submitted in August 2020 an industrial noise assessment report with ref. 297519-06-(04), to support a planning application for the redevelopment of the Eastleigh Railway Depot site (Eastleigh Works), in Eastleigh, Southampton.
- 1.2 Full planning permission was sought for: demolition of existing buildings and erection of up to 2,258 sq. m of floorspace (GIA) for use within: Class B1(c); Class B2 and / or Class B8; provision for 'open storage' (Class B8) from up to circa 2.5 hectares (part permanent and part temporary); alterations to access including road widening, new footpath and creation of new vehicular access via Campbell Road; installation of acoustic barrier; and associated works including parking, services, landscaping, infrastructure and groundworks.
- 1.3 An acoustics boundary fence, positioned adjacent the south-west boundary of the site facing Campbell Road and blocking the line of sight from proposed site activities, was incorporated into the design as part of the mitigation strategy included in Section 7.1 of the report.
- 1.4 The acoustic specifications of the barrier as taken from the aforementioned noise report (Section 7.1) are reproduced below:

"The specification of a timber fence should include;

- *A superficial timber mass of at least 15 kg/m²;*
- *Avoid using timbers that show signs of warping, knot holes or any visible damage that could affect the sound transmission;*
- *An absorptive layer, covered with a protective membrane is recommended on the inner side of the barrier to reduce reflected sound to existing closest receptors;*



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- *For a longer life, lower maintenance solution with potentially more acceptable visual impact other materials could be considered providing they have the same surface density, effective height and an absorbent side facing the noise source.*

The barrier is recommended to have a board timber thickness of at least 25 mm, fixed to timber rails and connected to galvanised steel posts or similar. This ensures that no gaps occur which sound could pass through; therefore, maximising performance. The importance of the detailed design and correct installation means that it is generally recommended to use any of a number of suppliers who specialise in the design and installation of fences with specific noise reduction performance."

- 1.5 Approved calculations of the barrier's performance considered a height 3.5 metres from the barrier running from the site access (between Plot 300 and 303) and reducing to 2 metres height adjacent to 139 Campbell Road along the length of Plot 320.
- 1.6 This technical note presents the findings of a comparison exercise undertaken to evaluate the performance of the 'as built' acoustic barrier against the prescribed barrier considering final aspects such as height, layout and composition.
- 1.7 It is understood that concerns have been raised by Eastleigh Borough Council Officers regarding the possible implications in the performance of the barrier given that the recommended inner absorptive layer was not included in the final barrier specification¹.
- 1.8 This document summarises the appraisal undertaken by RSK regarding the installed noise barrier solution with focus on the noise levels achieved at receptor. This document should be sufficient to confirm that the 'as built' barrier design would be comparable in noise reduction with the consented barrier, with the assumption that the original barrier was suitable for controlling noise from proposed site operations.

2 Noise Barrier Overview

- 2.1 Noise barriers work on the acoustic principle of path length difference, whereby the effective path length of sound diffracting over the barrier is greater than the direct sound path without a barrier (Figure 1 refers). Increasing the path difference serves to enhance the acoustic screening provided. For this reason, a barrier is most effective when situated either close to construction activities or close to the receiver.

¹ The noise impact assessment report supporting the planning application made a recommendation for an absorptive noise barrier, but not a specific requirement. The noise levels presented in the report, and subsequently consented are based on a reflective barrier.



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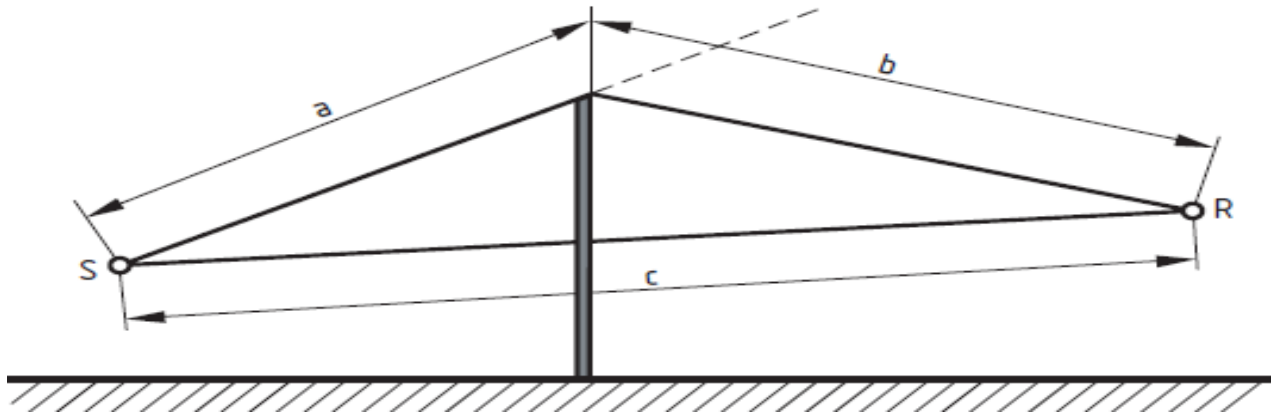


Figure 1 – Noise barrier screening – Illustration of path difference (s = source, r = receiver)

- 2.2 Noise barriers can be made of almost any material as long as they are rigid and of sufficient mass per unit area (typically around 15 kg/m^2) to provide the required attenuation.
- 2.3 Regarding possible limitations to the performance of barriers, these are mainly driven by turbulence near the top of the barrier and propagation through the barrier when its mass is not adequate or if there are penetrations arising from poorly fitting gates, gaps between the components, underneath the bottom of the barrier or holes/imperfections from the materials.
- 2.4 Absorbent lining can reduce first-order reflections assisting with the reduction of noise levels propagated on the opposite side of the fence. This is particularly beneficial when sensitive receptors are positioned in close proximity at both sides of the barrier.

Installed Acoustic Barrier

- 2.5 Since the site was granted permission for the intended development in 2021, a number of construction works have been undertaken, including the installation of the acoustic barrier.
- 2.6 The chosen barrier installed at the site is the 'Jackoustic Commercial' solution by Jacksons Fencing (reflective system) which provides an airborne sound insulation of 28 dB DLR in accordance with UKAS accredited laboratory tests. This fence is built with a superficial timber mass of 25 kg/m^2 (a higher specification than the prescribed timber mass of 15 kg/m^2) and is made from interlocking board timbers that are 34 mm thick affixed to galvanised steel I-beam posts meeting the Highways Agency standards BS EN 1794-1 and 2. The timber is treated with a vacuum pressure system to increase its durability.
- 2.7 Unlike the prescribed specifications, the installed barrier height is 3.5 metres along its entire length increasing the original specification's height in 1.5 metres for the last section of the barrier running adjacent from 139 to 175 Campbell Road.
- 2.8 The adopted barrier specifications are presented in Appendix 1.



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3 Assessment

- 3.1 To determine whether the implemented barrier solution offers the same level of noise reduction compared with the prescribed solution, calculated noise levels at receptor locations have been obtained using the noise modelling software SoundPLAN. Calculations are based on International Standard ISO 9613-2:1996 ‘Attenuation of sound during propagation outdoors – general method of calculation’. ISO 9613 provides a method for the prediction of noise levels in the community from sources of known sound emission.
- 3.2 Noise calculations have considered the operational scenario used to inform the submitted impact assessment as described in Section 6 of the RSK noise report with ref. 297519-06-(04); however, the acoustic barrier has been updated in the noise model to accurately represent the ‘as built’ specifications, which include:
- Updated fencing plan including the revised layout and heights (see Appendix 2);
 - Absorption / reflection coefficients representative of a timber fence with no absorbent lining (reflective).
- 3.3 Two sets of calculations were obtained with reference to the reflection properties assigned to this element in SoundPLAN; the first calculation scenario incorporated the absorption coefficients in octave bands between 125 – 4 kHz corresponding to a timber material (Table 1 below) assigned to both sides of the barrier while the second set of calculations assigned a single value of ‘1’ for the reflection coefficient (fully reflective) and ‘0’ for the absorption coefficient (Figure 2 below).

Absorption coefficient	Octave Band Centred Frequency (Hz)				
	250	500	1k	2k	4k
Timber	0.2	0.18	0.15	0.1	0.1

Table 1 - Absorption coefficients for the timber barrier used in SoundPLAN (calculation scenario 1)



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Base element Additional elements

☐ Use for Wall Design

Height

Wall floats above ground ☐

Wall height [m]: Constant element height ☒

Reflection properties

☒ Single value ☐ Absorption spectrum 

	Reflection loss [dB]	Absorption coeff.	Reflection coeff.
Left	0.0	0.000	1.000
Right	0.0	0.000	1.000

Figure 2 – Barrier reflection properties used in SoundPLAN (Calculation scenario 2)

- 3.4 It has to be noted that the reflection properties used in the August 2020 submission accounted for a single reflection coefficient value of 0.794 and absorption coefficient of 0.206. These coefficients correspond to a hard (fully) reflective barrier (concrete, glass) defined in the German RLS 90 standard (standard used for the prediction of noise levels from road traffic sources).
- 3.5 Calculated noise levels from the reference scenario (as per the August 2020 noise report) and the two new scenarios including the 'as built' barrier are presented in Table 2 below.
- 3.6 The levels depict the specific noise level from site activity and are predicted as the contribution (energetic sum) of all active sources during peak operation hours. The highest values calculated at receptor are presented from the evaluation of ground and first floor levels, and are rounded to the nearest whole number.



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Receptor	Predicted Site Noise Level, dB(A)					
	Reference (2020)		Scenario 1		Scenario 2	
	Daytime	Night-time	Daytime	Night-time	Daytime	Night-time
148 Southampton Road	34	10	34	10	34	10
158 Southampton Road	35	10	35	10	35	10
First Friends Nursery, Grantham Road	34	11	34	11	34	11
186 Southampton Road	34	12	34	12	34	12
202 Southampton Road	37	13	37	13	37	13
218 Southampton Road	38	13	38	13	38	13
244 Southampton Road	38	16	38	16	38	16
Parkway Court Flats (Southampton Road)	38	16	38	16	38	16
323 Market Street	37	15	37	15	37	15
1 Campbell Road	53	28	52	28	52	28
23 Campbell Road	51	28	51	28	51	28
33 Campbell Road	51	28	51	28	51	28
47 Campbell Road	50	28	50	28	50	28
63 Campbell Road	49	26	49	26	49	26
71 Campbell Road	49	25	49	25	49	25
81 Campbell Road	48	22	47	22	47	22
93 Campbell Road	47	21	46	21	46	21
107 Campbell Road	46	19	45	19	45	19
119 Campbell Road	45	18	45	18	45	18
129 Campbell Road	45	17	44	17	44	17
139 Campbell Road	45	16	43	16	43	16
157 Campbell Road	45	13	42	13	42	13
169 Campbell Road	43	12	40	12	40	12

Reference (2020): reproduced from Table 7.1 'Predicted Noise Levels' within RSK Noise Report ref. 297519-06(04)

Scenario 1: 'as built' acoustic barrier with octave band absorption coefficients for timber material

Scenario 2: 'as built' acoustic barrier with single reflection value '=1' (fully reflective)

Table 2 – Calculated noise levels (barrier specifications vs. 'as built' barrier)

- 3.7 Calculated noise levels assuming reflective properties for the timber barrier in octave bands and for the simplified fully reflective single value method show the same values at receptor. The level



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difference obtained against those calculations used to inform the assessment (reference) are presented in Table 3.

Receptor	Noise Level Difference, dB(A)			
	Scenario 1 minus reference		Scenario 2 minus reference	
	Daytime	Night-time	Daytime	Night-time
148 Southampton Road	0	0	0	0
158 Southampton Road	0	0	0	0
First Friends Nursery, Grantham Road	0	0	0	0
186 Southampton Road	0	0	0	0
202 Southampton Road	0	0	0	0
218 Southampton Road	0	0	0	0
244 Southampton Road	0	0	0	0
Parkway Court Flats (Southampton Road)	0	0	0	0
323 Market Street	0	0	0	0
1 Campbell Road	-1	0	-1	0
23 Campbell Road	0	0	0	0
33 Campbell Road	0	0	0	0
47 Campbell Road	0	0	0	0
63 Campbell Road	0	0	0	0
71 Campbell Road	0	0	0	0
81 Campbell Road	-1	0	-1	0
93 Campbell Road	-1	0	-1	0
107 Campbell Road	-1	0	-1	0
119 Campbell Road	0	0	0	0
129 Campbell Road	-1	0	-1	0
139 Campbell Road	-2	0	-2	0
157 Campbell Road	-3	0	-3	0
169 Campbell Road	-3	0	-3	0

Table 3 – Noise attenuation by frequency band

- 4.1 It is evident from Table 3 that the installed barrier not only ensures the same level of protection assessed in the RSK report but also shows a better performance reducing the assessed noise levels from site activities at those receptor locations situated to the south-east of the site (139 – 169 Campbell Road). This is due to the increase in the barrier height from the prescribed 2 meters to a final height of 3.5 metres.



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- 4.2 The reflective properties of the barrier tested in scenarios 1 and 2 do not lead to the increase of noise levels at any receptor when compared to those levels assessed and reported using the approved barrier specifications detailed in Section 7.1 of the aforementioned RSK noise report. Furthermore, the increased mass of the installed barrier is deemed to provide a better performance against the transmitted sound component, and overall, should not result in a perceptible difference when compared with the approved barrier arrangement. The greater mass will also provide a higher level of performance over time with less deterioration compared to a lighter weight barrier.
- 4.3 On this basis, the 'as built' noise barrier design is expected to provide at least the same level of protection for the majority of the evaluated sensitive receptors, with the exception of a reduced number of dwellings situated at the end of Campbell Road, which would benefit from an increased attenuation from the installed barrier.



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Appendix 1 – Barrier Specifications

AIRO Test Certificate

SOUND INSULATION REFLECTIVE TIMBER NOISE BARRIER

MEASUREMENTS

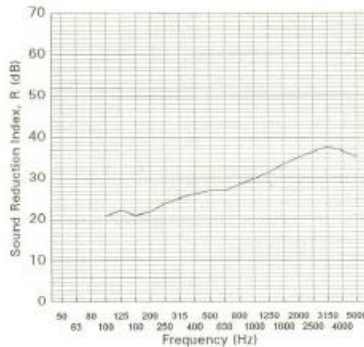
Sound Reduction Index (R) measurements were conducted at the AIRO Acoustics Laboratory in accordance with BS EN 1793-2:1998 and EN ISO 140-3:1995, using a purpose built sound transmission suite. AIRO is a UKAS accredited testing laboratory No. 0483. The test was performed on 16 January 2007 for Jackson's Fencing Ltd.

DESCRIPTION

The specimen filled a 2920 mm wide x 3005 mm high (8.77 m²) test aperture, was installed in accordance with the requirements of BS EN 1793-2:1998 and included a split post arrangement positioned to give panel widths of 2100 mm and 820 mm each side of the post centre-line. The barrier comprised a series of 35 x 145 mm t&g boards with a face height of 125 mm which were laid horizontally. These were laid with alternative boards spanning the full width and cut boards joining at the post. The split post comprised 35 x 125 mm timbers which were screwed together through the boards. The specimen was finished at the perimeter with a gunned sealant on both sides to prevent any leakage of sound. All the timber used was pre-treated with preservative. The estimated mass of the barrier (excluding posts) is 25 kg/m².

RESULTS

Frequency Hz	R dB	Frequency Hz	R dB
100	20.9	800	28.6
125	22.2	1000	29.9
160	21.1	1250	31.5
200	21.8	1600	33.4
250	24.0	2000	35.2
315	25.3	2500	36.6
400	26.2	3150	37.6
500	27.1	4000	36.8
630	27.1	5000	35.3



Rating according to BS EN 1793-2:1998

$DL_R = 28$ dB

Category = B3

This Test Certificate summarises Report No. L/3041 dated 31 January 2007

A J Jones BSc PhD CSci CPhys MInstP FIOA
Managing Director

M Sawyer MIOA
Laboratory Supervisor

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JAKOUSTIC® COMMERCIAL AND HIGHWAY

JSW 29 Issue 02

**Jacksons
Fencing**



Jakoustic® Commercial and Highway

Jakoustic® Commercial & Highway barrier system has been designed for commercial and highway applications, providing the same level of noise protection as the original Jakoustic® barrier.

Jakoustic® interlocking "V" boards are affixed to galvanised steel I-beam posts for additional strength and rigidity, meeting not only stringent Highways Agency standards BS EN1794-1 and 2, but also ideally suited for application in exposed locations subject to high wind loading. The system is available with matching capping, counter rails and timber cladding to posts to further enhance its appearance. The complete acoustic barrier system can be CE marked as compliant with the requirements of EN 14388:2005 relating to road traffic noise reducing devices.

The timber used in its construction can be treated in compliance with the National Highway Sector Scheme 4 standard.

- Can be CE marked as compliant with the requirements of EN 14388:2005 relating to traffic noise reducing devices
- Approximate Superficial Mass 25kg/m²
- Up to 28dB* noise reduction
- Overlength galvanised steel I-beam posts for setting in concrete as standard
- 34mm x 143mm x 4.8m (nominal) board with unique deep interlocking "V" tongue and groove joint (123mm cover width)
- Capping rail 34mm x 145mm x 4.8m (planed)
- Counter rail size 34mm x 70mm x 2.4m (planed)
- Can accommodate changes in level or profile
- Can be treated in compliance with National Highway Sector Scheme 4
- Anti climb and scale design
- Matching pedestrian, swing and tracked sliding gates
- Heights from 1.8m - 12m available as standard
- 25 year guarantee using Jakcure® vacuum pressure treated timber



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**Jacksons
Fencing**

JAKOUSTIC® COMMERCIAL / HIGHWAYS BARRIERS
Declaration of Performance

1	Product Type	Road Traffic Noise Reducing Barriers according to BS EN 14388:2005
2	Product Description	As described in Annex A
3	Intended use	Acoustic Barriers to reduce noise along highways and traffic routes (for use in circulation areas)
4	Manufacturer	H S Jackson & Son (Fencing) Ltd. Stowting Common, Ashford, Kent TN256BN
5	Authorised Representative	Andy Tune, Company Director
6	Systems for the evaluation of constancy of performance	System 3
7	Name & Identification number of Notified Body	BSI Assurance Uk Limited, Notified Body# 0086 (assessed ITT under System 3 and issued Report No. 8765852)
8	European Technical Assessment	Not Applicable
9	Declared Performance	As described in Annex A
10	Declaration	The performance of the product identified in Points 1 and 2, when installed in line with the relevant instructions (JFW32, JFW34), is in conformance with the declared performance in point 9.

Signed for on behalf of the manufacturer by:

Andy Tune (Director)



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**Jacksons
Fencing**

JAKOUSTIC® COMMERCIAL / HIGHWAYS BARRIERS

Annex A

Requirement / Characteristic Description	Product Type		Test or Calculation Method / In Compliance with	Harmonised Technical Specification & Notified Body
	Jakoustic® Commercial / Highways Reflective System	Jakoustic® Plus Commercial / Highways Absorptive System		
Sound Absorption $DL\alpha$	N/A	9 dB	BS EN 1793-1:1998	BS EN 14388-1:2005 BSI Assurance Uk Limited, Notified Body # 0086
Airborne Sound Insulation DLR	28 dB	32 dB	BS EN 1793-2:1998	
Resistance to loads				
Maximum Normal (90°) load an acoustic element can withstand (due to wind and static)	2.81 kN / m ²	2.81 kN / m ²	BS EN 1794-1:2003 ANNEX A	
Maximum Normal (90°) load an acoustic element can withstand (due to dynamic load from Snow Clearance)	15 kN / (2m x 2m)	15 kN / (2m x 2m)	BS EN 1794-1:2003 ANNEX E	
Maximum Normal (90°) load a structural element can withstand (due to wind, static and self weight)	Posts (structural elements) are selected to satisfy each application's requirements and stated in units of kN/m ² for each fence height and must be less than 2.81 kN / m ²	Posts (structural elements) are selected to satisfy each application's requirements and stated in units of kN/m ² for each fence height and must be less than 2.81 kN / m ²	BS EN 1794-1:2003 ANNEX A	
Maximum bending moment a structural element can withstand (due to dynamic load from Snow Clearance)	If applicable, posts (structural elements) are selected to satisfy each application's requirements and stated in units of kNm at ground level for each fence height	If applicable, posts (structural elements) are selected to satisfy each application's requirements and stated in units of kNm at ground level for each fence height	BS EN 1794-1:2003 ANNEX E	
Dry and reduced wet self weight of an acoustic element				
Dry Weight	0.18 kN / m ²	0.21 kN / m ²	BS EN 1794-1:2003 ANNEX B	
Reduced wet weight	0.19 kN / m ²	0.38 kN / m ²	BS EN 1794-1:2003 ANNEX B	
Maximum vertical load an element can withstand (load from upper elements)	NPD	NPD	BS EN 1794-1:2003 ANNEX B	
Impact of Stones	Conforms to required standard	Conforms to required standard	BS EN 1794-1:2003 ANNEX C	
Resistance to brush fire	NPD	NPD	BS EN 1794-2:2003 ANNEX A	
Risk of falling debris	NPD	NPD	BS EN 1794-2:2003 ANNEX B	
Light Reflectivity	NPD	NPD	BS EN 1794-2:2003 ANNEX E	
Expected durability of acoustic characteristics				BS EN 1794-2:2003 ANNEX C
Expected change in sound reflection index $DLR1$	NPD	NPD	pr EN 14389-1	
Expected change in airborne sound insulation index $DLS1$	NPD	NPD	pr EN 14389-1	
Expected Durability of non-acoustic characteristics - Service Life	30	30	BS EN 14389-2:2004	
Environmental Protection				
Information about Barrier Materials chemical names	Out of ground timber components are made from European Redwood (Scots Pine). In ground contact timber components are made from Southern Yellow Pine / Radiata Pine / Corsican Pine. I-Beam -- Structural Steel, Fixings - hot dip galvanised to BS EN 1461:1999 Fittings - stainless steel or hot dip galvanised to BS EN 1461:1999 Preservative -- "Jakure" process with active ingredients: Copper(II)Carbonate / Copper(II)Hydroxide (1:1) / Propiconazole / Tebuconazole / N,N-Didecyl-N,N-dimethylammonium Carbonate/Bicarbonate Where applicable the mineral wool insulation ingredients include Stone wool, Synthetic thermosetting polymer binder, Mineral oil, Silicon oil/emulsion. Where applicable the absorptive covering membrane is composed of fibrous glass (E-type, continuous filament) compositions consisting principally of oxides of silicon, aluminium, calcium, boron and magnesium, fused in an amorphous vitreous state.		BS EN 1794-2:2003 ANNEX C	
Any physical or chemical conditions which would cause potentially toxic constituents to be released into the environment shall be declared.	Not Applicable to Jackson's Environmental Barriers when in use. End of life disposal advice - Users should consult the regulations, and preferably the local enforcement agency, before burning any waste on site.			
If some of these materials are wholly or in part recycled, the percentage of such constituents shall be stated.	100% Recyclable material. Please refer to Jacksons Fencing for up to date advice at the time recycling is required.			
Beneficial re-use of the barrier materials may be indicated, but any limitations on reprocessing conditions shall be noted.	In general materials from a dismantled barrier can be re-used in a newly constructed barrier, subject to their condition. This should be inspected at the time of dismantling and referred to Jacksons Fencing for advice.			



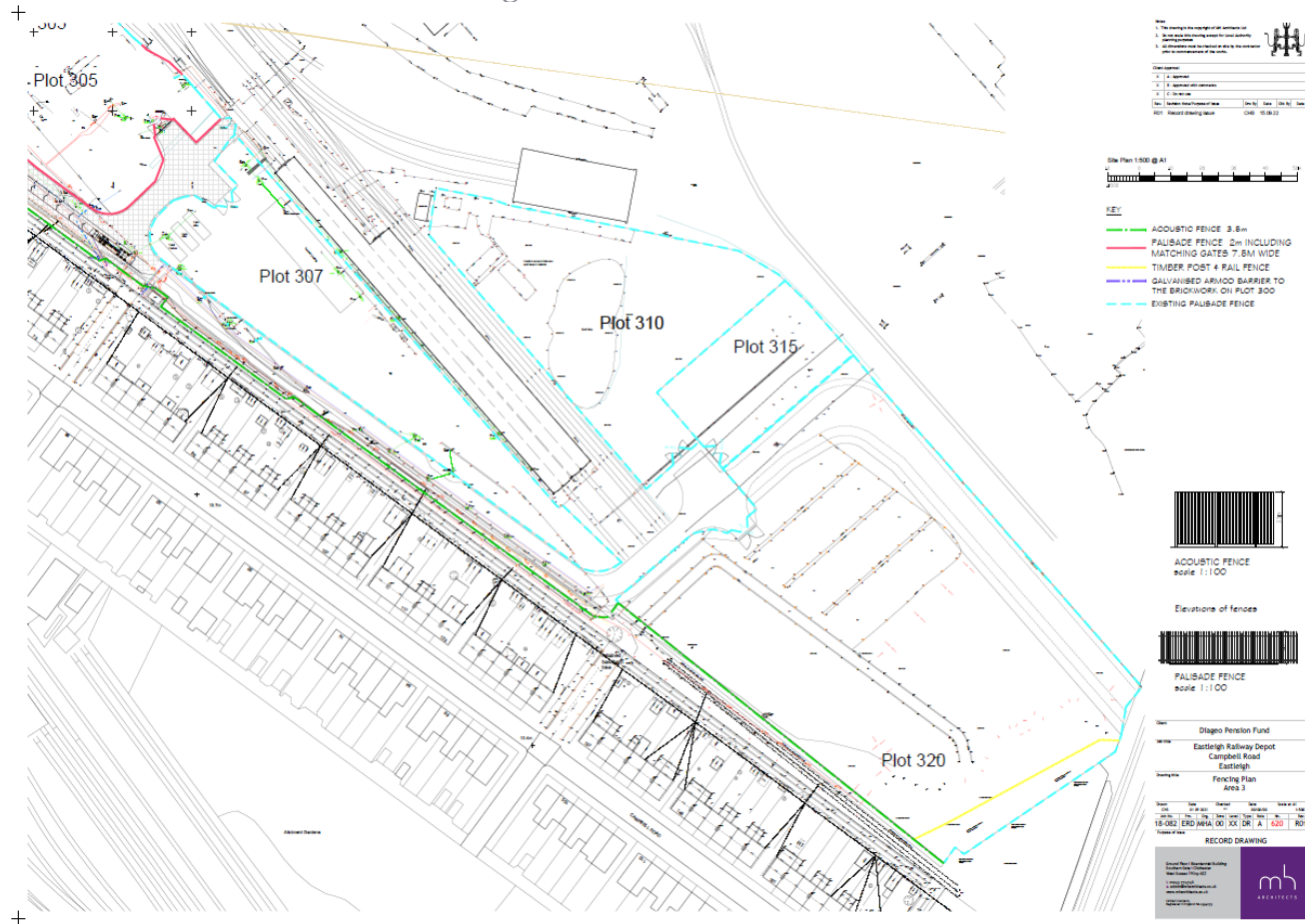
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Appendix 2 – Fencing Plan

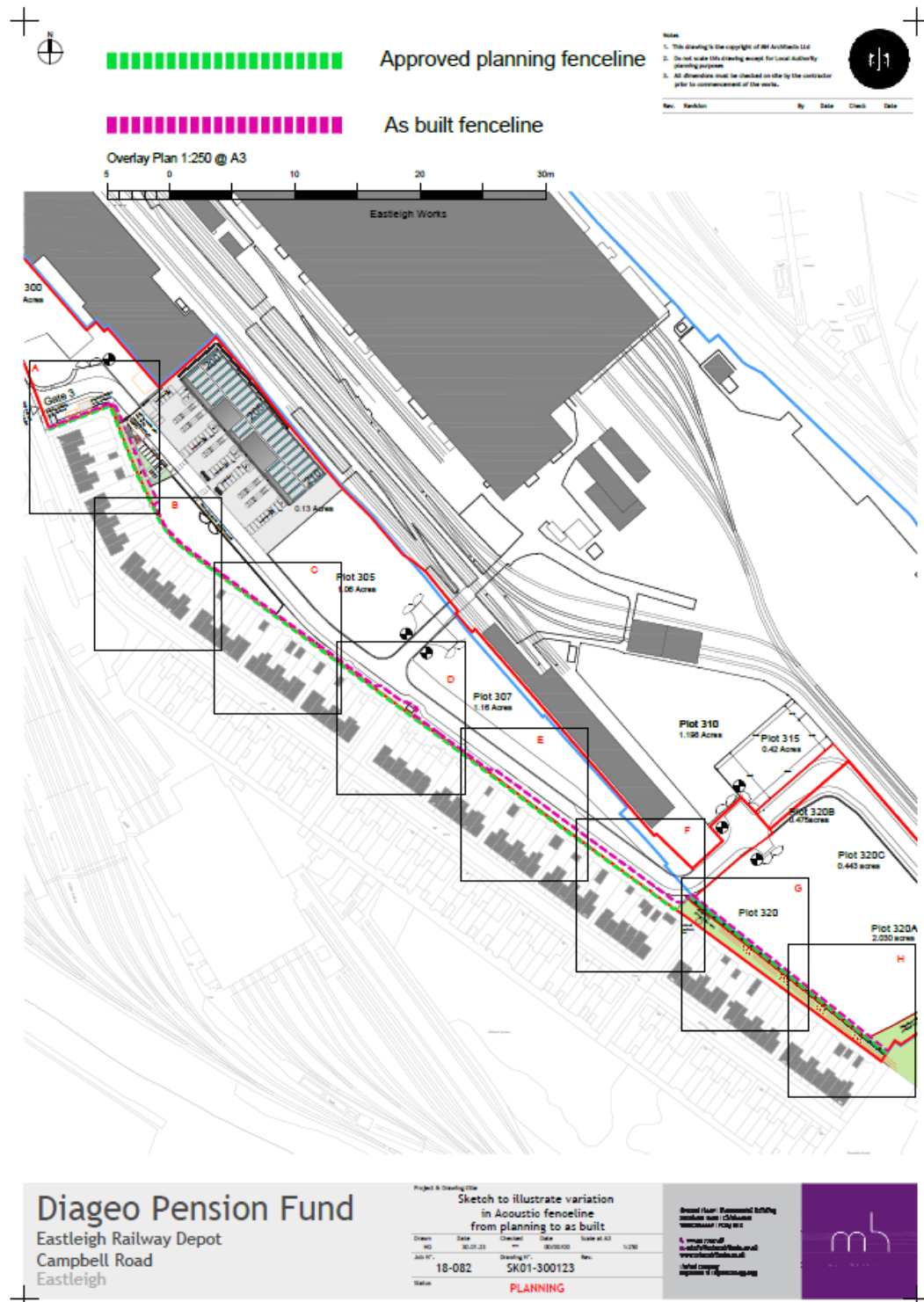




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■ End of Section