



PREPARED: 22 January 2026

EAST FARM, CODFORD ST MARY

Noise Impact Assessment

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Project Ref:	AS14415	Project Name:	East Farm, Codford St Mary
Report Ref:	AS14415.260121.R1	Report Title:	Noise Impact Assessment
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Clarke Saunders Acoustics Winchester SO22 5BE		This report has been prepared in response to the instructions of our client. It is not intended for and should not be relied upon by any other party or for any other purpose.	

1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- 1.1 Clarke Saunders Acoustics has conducted a noise impact assessment of the potential activity associated with the proposed material change of use of an agricultural building to Class B2 use at East Farm, Codford St Mary, BA12 0PG.
- 1.2 An assessment of noise associated with the proposed car workshop, fencing contractor and campervan renovation units on the nearest residential dwellings has been conducted following procedures in BS4142, in accordance with the requirements of Wiltshire Council.
- 1.3 The assessment has concluded that there is a very low likelihood of adverse impact, which is supported by the lack of complaints received since the vehicle workshop started operating in 2021.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 East Farm, Codford St Mary, BA12 0PG proposes to convert an existing agricultural building into a Class B2 use workshop, which will be separated into 3 individual units. The units will comprise a campervan conversion and renovation workshop, a fencing contractor and a car workshop.
- 2.2 Clarke Saunders Acoustics (CSA) has been appointed to undertake a noise impact assessment of the proposed material change of use, following a request from Wiltshire Council.
- 2.3 A summary of the acoustic terminology used throughout this report is provided in Appendix A.

2.4 COMPETENCE

- 2.4.1 This noise impact assessment has been carried out by Michael Symmonds, a Senior Consultant at Clarke Saunders Acoustics. Michael has over 8 years' acoustics consultancy experience, holding a Master's Degree in Acoustical Engineering from the University of Southampton, and is a Corporate Member of the Institute of Acoustics (MIOA).
- 2.4.2 The report adheres with the principles required by the Institute of Acoustics in its Code of Conduct, and the work is within the author's own area of knowledge and expertise. Where opinions have been expressed these represent true and complete professional opinions on the matters to which they refer.
- 2.4.3 CSA is a full member of the Association of Noise Consultants (ANC).

3.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

- 3.1 The building proposed for change of use is marked on the attached site plan AS14415/SP1.
- 3.2 The building is situated north of the A36 in a largely rural and agricultural area, where the East Farm land, owned by the Applicant, surrounds the site. The village of Codford is located to the south-west and the A36 lies beyond this.
- 3.3 The access road lies to the south-east of the site, such that site traffic does not pass directly by dwellings on Church Lane.

3.4 The building was previously used as a grain store. Sound sources associated with grain stores are as follows:

- Ventilation fans, typically operating on a continuous basis throughout daytime and night-time periods;
- Tractor and lorry movements to fill and empty the stores – the Planning Statement (ref 01973-06) indicates:
 - 258 movements a year to empty grain from lorries into the store;
 - 514 movements a year to fill tractors/trailers.
 - 104 vehicle movements for repairs, servicing, etc.

3.5 The building is now split into 3 units. The proposed uses of each space are as follows:

- Unit 5 is operating as a vehicle workshop with 3 mechanics, who have been in occupation since 2021;
- Unit 6 is proposed to be used as campervan conversion and renovation workshop with 2 employees;
- Unit 7 is proposed to be used by a self-employed fencing contractor to use as a base, for storage of materials and tools.

3.6 These proposed uses are expected to generate a higher number of vehicle movements compared to the previous grain store use, however, many of the movements would be of smaller vehicles, as opposed to lorries, tractors and trailers.

3.7 It is understood that the proposed commercial units are to operate during daytime, weekday hours, typically between 09:00 and 17:00 hours. To allow for some reasonable flexibility during morning periods, the sound impact assessment will make reference to background sound levels between 07:00 hours and 17:00 hours.

3.8 The nearest residential receptors are located approximately 55m, 100m and 150m to the south-west of the closest Class B2 unit, however, these receptors are all owned by East Farm, the former (55m) inhabited by the East Farm owners, and the farther receptors (100m and 150m) inhabited by employees of the farm.

3.9 The nearest public residential receptor is located 240m to the south-west. All receptor locations are shown on the attached site plan AS14415/SP1.

3.10 It is understood that no noise complaints have been received regarding the vehicle workshop use in Unit 5, which has been operational at site since 2021.

4.0 RELEVANT GUIDANCE

4.1 LOCAL AUTHORITY RESPONSE

4.1.1 A Principal Environmental Health Officer (EHO) from Wiltshire Council has commented on the application, noting that whilst the current planning permission is for agricultural use and *'...can be noisy during seasonal periods eg harvest time'*, Class B2 use *'...is permanent and can involve noisy processes that occur for prolonged periods of time'*.

4.1.2 Consequently, a noise impact assessment was requested in accordance with the guidance in *Planning Consultation Guidance Note – Noise and Vibration, Wiltshire Council*. This technical guidance states that when assessing commercial noise (such as

that associated with Class B2 use), a survey and assessment in accordance with BS 4142:2014+A1:2019 *Method for rating and assessing industrial and commercial sound* (BS4142) must be undertaken.

- 4.1.3 The EHO acknowledged the current operation of the car workshop (Unit 5), and that no noise complaints had been received with regard to this use.

4.2 BS4142

- 4.2.1 BS4142 provides a methodology to assess the likelihood of adverse impact arising from sound generated by industrial and commercial sound sources.
- 4.2.2 Sound emissions which result in distinguishable features are subject to additional penalties. The context of the sound emissions and existing soundscape form an important part of the assessment.
- 4.2.3 A detailed summary of the BS4142 assessment methodology is provided at Appendix B.

5.0 SOUND SURVEY

5.1 PROCEDURES AND EQUIPMENT

- 5.1.1 Automated measurements of consecutive 5-minute L_{Aeq} , L_{Amax} , L_{A10} and L_{A90} sound pressure levels were taken at the monitoring position shown in site plan AS14415/SP1, between 12:20 hours on Thursday 8th January and 14:20 hours on Wednesday 14th January 2026, following procedures in BS4142 and BS7445:1991 *Description and measurement of environmental noise Part 2: Acquisition of data pertinent to land use*.
- 5.1.2 Weather during the survey was mixed, however, suitable periods of dry, calm weather were observed during the weekdays. Periods of inclement weather have been excluded from data analysis and assessment.
- 5.1.3 The equipment used during the survey was as follows:
- 1 no. NTi sound level meter type NL52:
 - 1 no. Rion sound level calibrator type NC74.
- 5.1.4 Calibration of the sound level meters was verified before and after the surveys, with no significant calibration drift detected. All CSA equipment has current traceable laboratory calibration which is available for inspection upon request.

5.2 SURVEY RESULTS

- 5.2.1 Table 5.1 presents the average ambient and typical background sound levels at the monitoring position during the proposed weekday operational hours. The same parameters as measured over the full daytime period is also shown for reference.

Monitoring Period	Average $L_{Aeq,T}$	Typical Lowest Background* L_{A90}
Operational Hours (07:00 – 17:00)	50dB	40dB
Daytime (07:00 – 23:00)	48dB	29dB

Table 5.1: Measured average ambient and typical background sound levels [dB ref. 20 µPa]

*derived as the 10th percentile of the relevant L_{A90} dataset

- 5.2.2 During the site visits, activity from the wider agricultural site, primarily involving the use of heavy machinery, was noticeable at the receptors. Sound from the vehicle workshop was not noticeable.
- 5.2.3 The background sound levels during the main operational hours are relatively consistent, being primarily determined by traffic on the A36. The background sound levels during this time typically vary between the low to mid 40s (L_{A90}), resulting in the typical lowest background of L_{A90} 40dB.
- 5.2.4 After 17:00 hours, however, the background sound notably decreases, resulting in the significantly lower background level of L_{A90} 29dB, which is determined by the evening period.
- 5.2.5 Owing to the relative proximity of the monitoring position to the receptors, the background sound levels recorded are representative of the closest residential receptors to the B2 workshop. Receptors which are closer to the A36, such as the public receptors, may experience higher background sound levels owing to reduced distance to the A36.
- 5.2.6 The appended time histories, Figures AS14415/TH1-TH7, show the variation of the measured parameters over time at both measurement positions, during weekday periods. The areas marked in grey are those notably affected by weather, which have been excluded from the data analysis.

6.0 BS4142 ASSESSMENT

6.1 ASSESSMENT SCENARIOS

- 6.1.1 A range of data has been used in the assessments, both measured at site and at other similar sites. This has allowed a range of potential sound levels and, therefore, noise impact, to be determined.
- 6.1.2 Unit 5, housing a vehicle workshop, is closest to the receptors, the largest unit, and is also likely to result in the highest sound levels. The following range of data has been used:
- 15-minute measurement taken inside vehicle workshop of three mechanics working in a 'very busy' scenario, including the use of the loudest tools/processes, such as drilling, hammering, air chisel, compressor, vehicle lifts, engines, horn beeps, door slams, and radio.
 - 1-hour measurement inside vehicle workshop of a period with a typical level of vehicle workshop activity.

- 6.1.3 A sound measurement taken in the smaller Unit 6, with two employees, was commensurate with that taken over a 1-hour period with a typical level of vehicle workshop activity (second bullet point in paragraph 6.1.2), so this data has been used in Unit 6.
- 6.1.4 As the self-employed fencing contractor's base will be used to store materials and tools, and it is likely that manual handling will be the primary means of moving fence materials and tools, the main sound source associated with this use is anticipated to be vehicle movements on the East Farm access road. As this access road is for shared use of all East Farm operations, and concerns have not been raised by the EHO or the highways officer regarding use of the access road, it is not considered necessary to provide a numerical assessment of the fencing contractor vehicle movements.
- 6.1.5 Calculations of Specific Sound Levels have been conducted for Unit 5 and 6, which have then been combined into a cumulative rating level, for comparison against the background sound climate.

6.2 INITIAL IMPACT ESTIMATE

- 6.2.1 As the daytime assessment period prescribed in BS4142 is one hour, an on-time correction has been applied to the 15-minute measurement simulating 'very busy' activity in a vehicle workshop. This correction assumes that this high level of activity using the loudest tools/processes, when it does rarely occur, lasts for 30 minutes in a 1-hour period.
- 6.2.2 As the measurement period of a typical level of activity is one hour, no on-time correction is applicable.
- 6.2.3 Both measurements were taken inside a vehicle workshop, in reverberant conditions. A correction has, therefore, been applied to account for the reverberant to direct field breakout through the open roller shutter door.
- 6.2.4 Distance propagation losses to the closest East Farm and public receptors have been applied, in addition to screening losses provided by the intervening warehouse.
- 6.2.5 The derivation of the Specific Sound Levels is shown in Appendix C.
- 6.2.6 It is not necessary to apply feature corrections, owing to the relatively low Specific Sound Levels at the receptors and the congruity with the local soundscape, which is influenced by general agricultural activity in the vicinity.
- 6.2.7 Table 6.1 shows the comparison of Specific Sound Levels against the Background Level.

Parameter	East Farm Receptor		Public Receptor	
	Unit 5	Unit 6	Unit 5	Unit 6
Specific Sound Level, dB $L_{Aeq,1hr}$	24-38	22	11-25	10
Feature Corrections, dB	0		0	
Rating Level, dB $L_{Ar,Tr}$	24-38	22	11-25	10
Cumulative Rating Level, dB $L_{Ar,Tr}$	26-38		14-25	
Background Sound Level dB $L_{A90,1hr}$	40		40	
Assessment Level	-14dB to -2dB		-26dB to -15 dB	

Table 6.1: BS4142 initial impact estimate summary

6.2.8 The calculated sound levels are in line with expectations, considering vehicle workshop activity was not noticeable at the receptor positions during either of the site visits and no complaints have been received to date.

6.2.9 BS4142 states the following at Section 11 d, where the Rating Level is lower than the Background Sound Level:

The lower the rating level is relative to the measured background sound level, the less likely it is that the specific sound source will have an adverse impact or a significant adverse impact. Where the rating level does not exceed the background sound level, this is an indication of the specific sound source having a low impact, depending on the context.

6.3 CONTEXT AND OUTCOME

6.3.1 The site location in an agricultural area reduces the potential noise impact of class B2 activities, as the agricultural activities involve the use of heavy machinery, resulting in a soundscape influenced by such mechanical character.

6.3.2 The previous use of the building as a grain store also requires consideration, where this previous use is likely to have resulted in a higher number of large vehicles using the site compared with this proposal. Grain stores also necessarily result in 24-hour operation of the fans, used to keep the grain dry for prolonged periods.

6.3.3 The vehicle workshop in Unit 5 has been in operation at the site since 2021, with no complaints received. This corroborates the initial impact estimate that the operation of this business does not result in a likelihood of adverse impact.

6.3.4 The likely reduced sensitivity of the East Farm dwellings should be considered, where the residents are associated with the operation of the site as a whole.

6.3.5 The initial impact estimate indicates a low likelihood of adverse impact, where the context further reduces this likelihood.

6.4 UNCERTAINTY

- 6.4.1 As per the requirements of BS4142, the uncertainty in the assessment is considered and reported. This is not an indication of error, but an acknowledgement of possible variability of the factors contributing to the assessment.
- 6.4.2 Use of a calibrated type 1 sound level meter reduces measurement instrumentation error to insignificant levels as compared to environmental variations.
- 6.4.3 The source sound level data used in this assessment was measured by CSA staff and is held on file. This reduces the uncertainty in using data measured by third parties.
- 6.4.4 The environmental sound survey was conducted in close proximity to the closest dwellings to the B2 uses, where the receptors further south on Church Lane would likely be exposed to slightly higher background sound levels from the A36. This provides a safety margin for the numerical outcomes.
- 6.4.5 The lack of complaints from the vehicle workshop since 2021 validates the outcome that adverse sound impact is unlikely.

7.0 MECHANICAL PLANT SOUND CRITERIA

- 7.1.1 On the basis of Wiltshire Council's external plant sound criteria detailed in the Technical Guidance document, Table 7.1 presents the plant sound criteria for this site, should external mechanical plant be installed as part of the application.

Period	Background L_{A90}	Criteria L_{Aeq}
Operational Hours (07:00 – 17:00)	40dB	35dB
Daytime (07:00 – 23:00)	29dB	24dB

Table 7.1: External plant sound criteria

- 7.1.2 These criteria can be incorporated into an external plant sound planning condition, as required.

8.0 CONCLUSIONS

- 8.1 Clarke Saunders Acoustics has conducted a noise impact assessment of the potential external activity associated with the proposed material change of use of an agricultural building to Class B2 use at East Farm, Codford St Mary, BA12 0PG.
- 8.2 An environmental sound survey has been conducted to determine background sound levels representative of the nearest residential receptors.
- 8.3 The survey data has been used, together with CSA library data for associated sound sources, to assess the potential sound impact from the proposed car workshop, fencing contractor and campervan renovation units on the nearest residential dwellings. This assessment has been undertaken following procedures in BS4142, in accordance with the requirements of Wiltshire Council.
- 8.4 The assessment has concluded that there is a very low likelihood of adverse impact, which is supported by the lack of complaints received since the vehicle workshop started operating in 2021.

M Symmonds

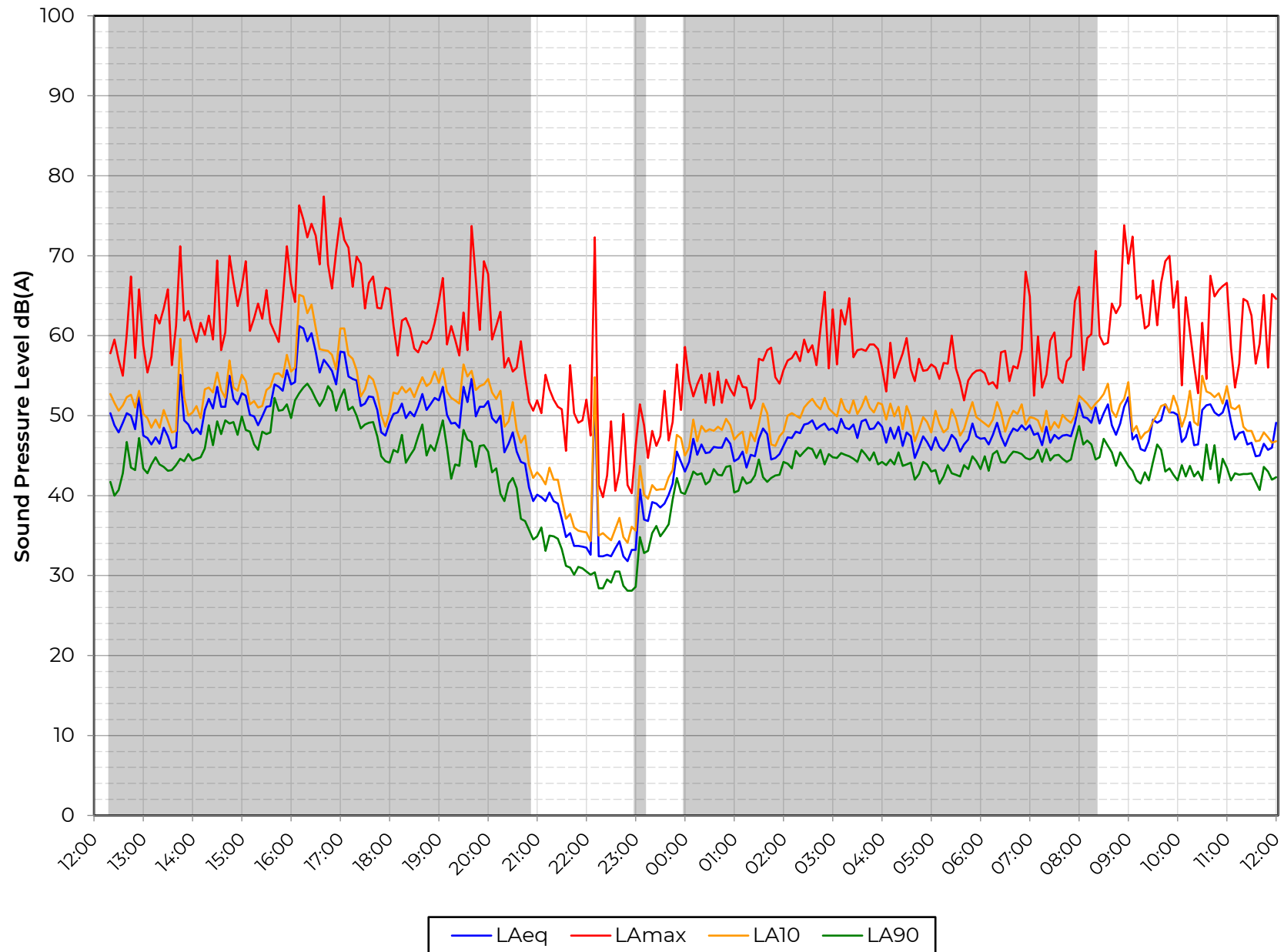
Michael Symmonds MIOA
CLARKE SAUNDERS ACOUSTICS



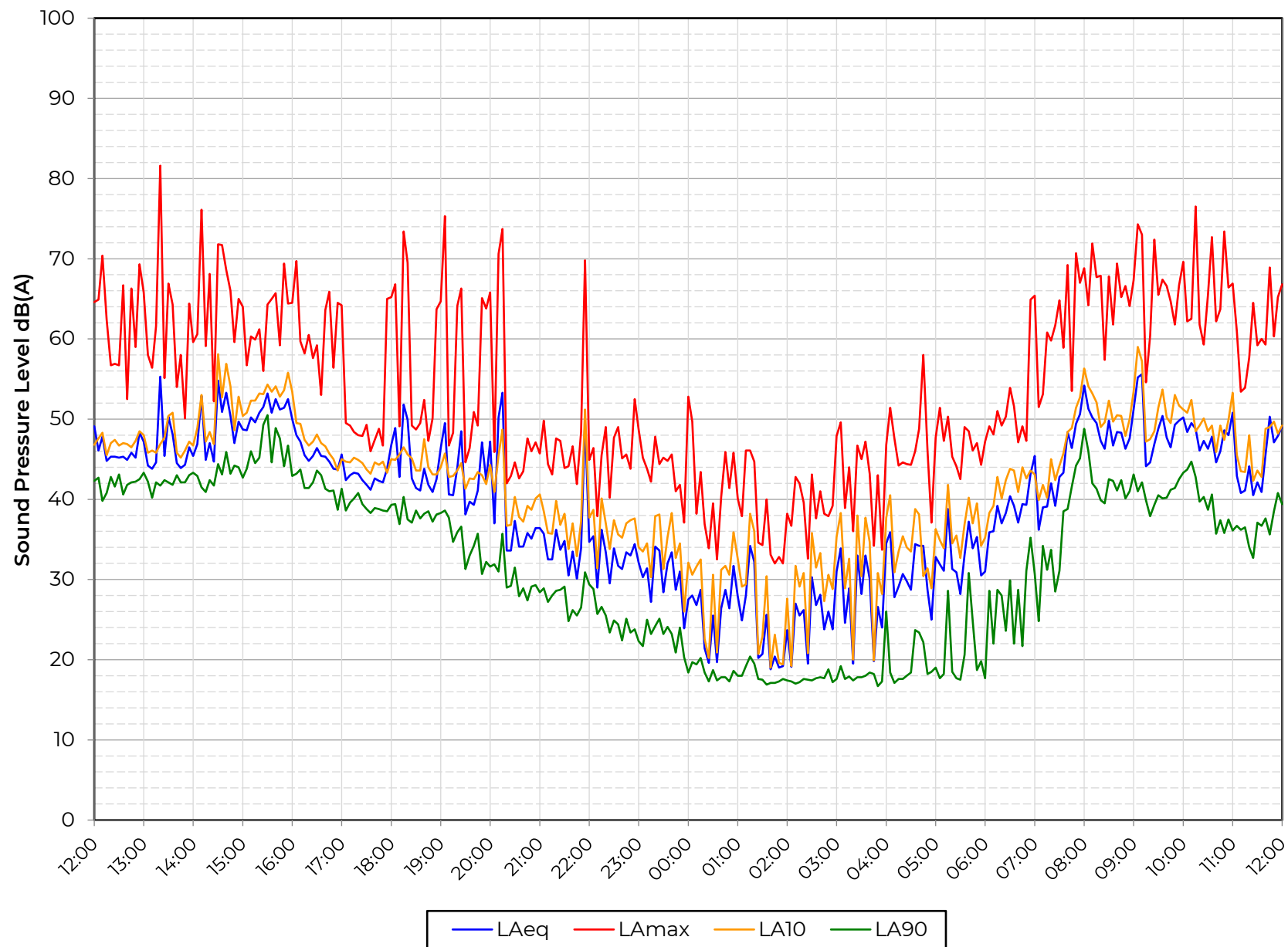
Indicative Site Plan

Figure AS14415.SP1

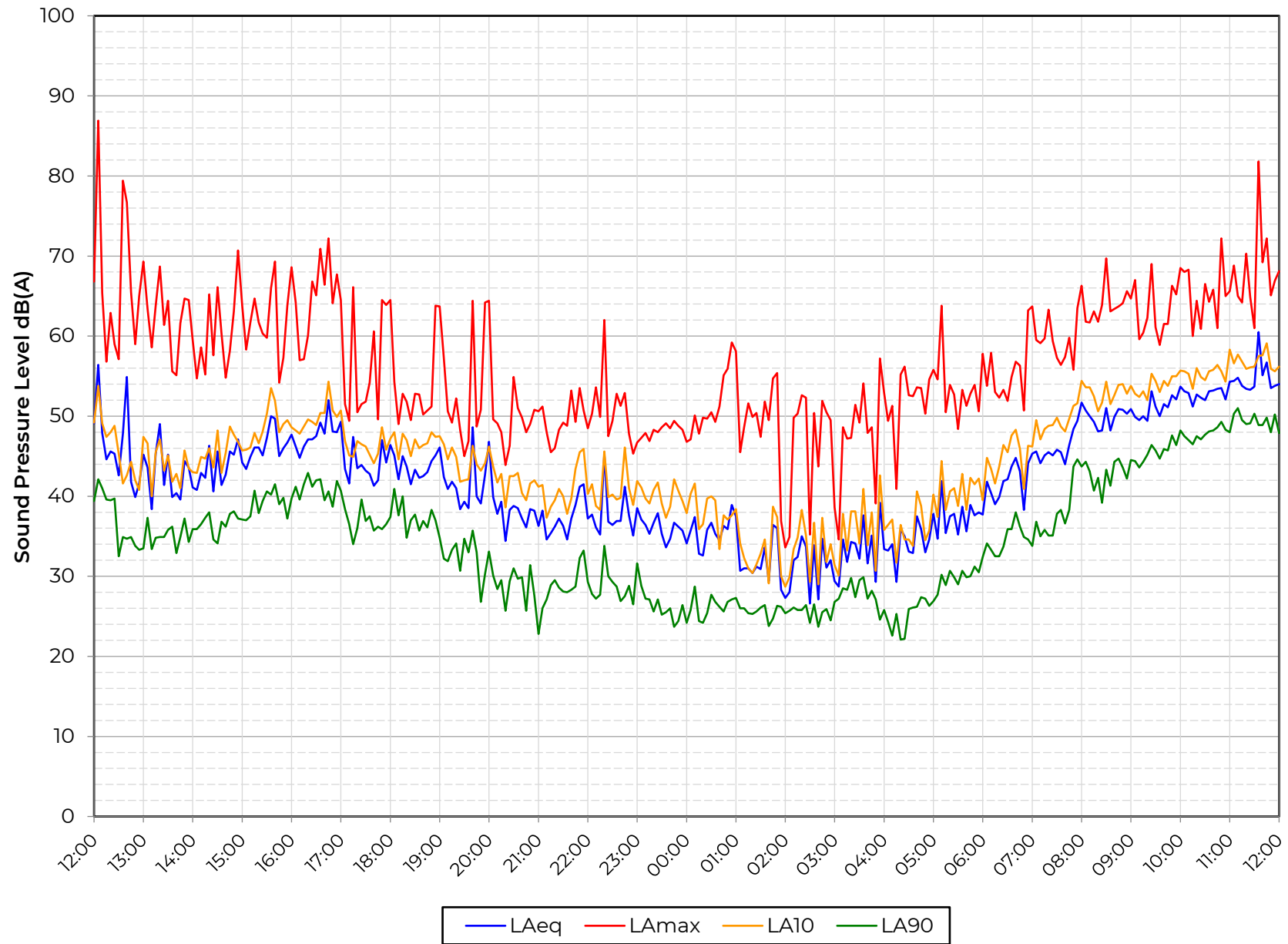
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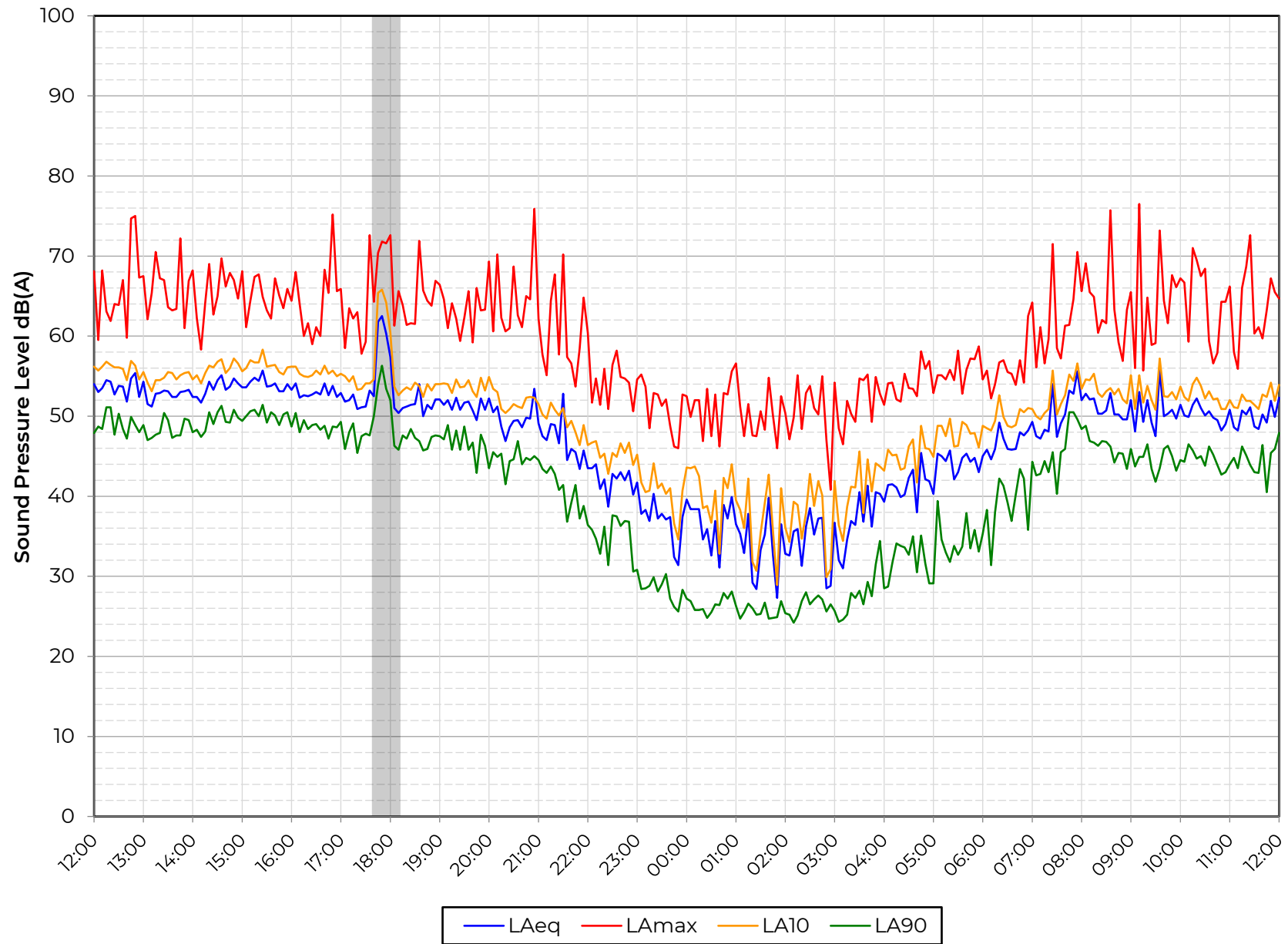
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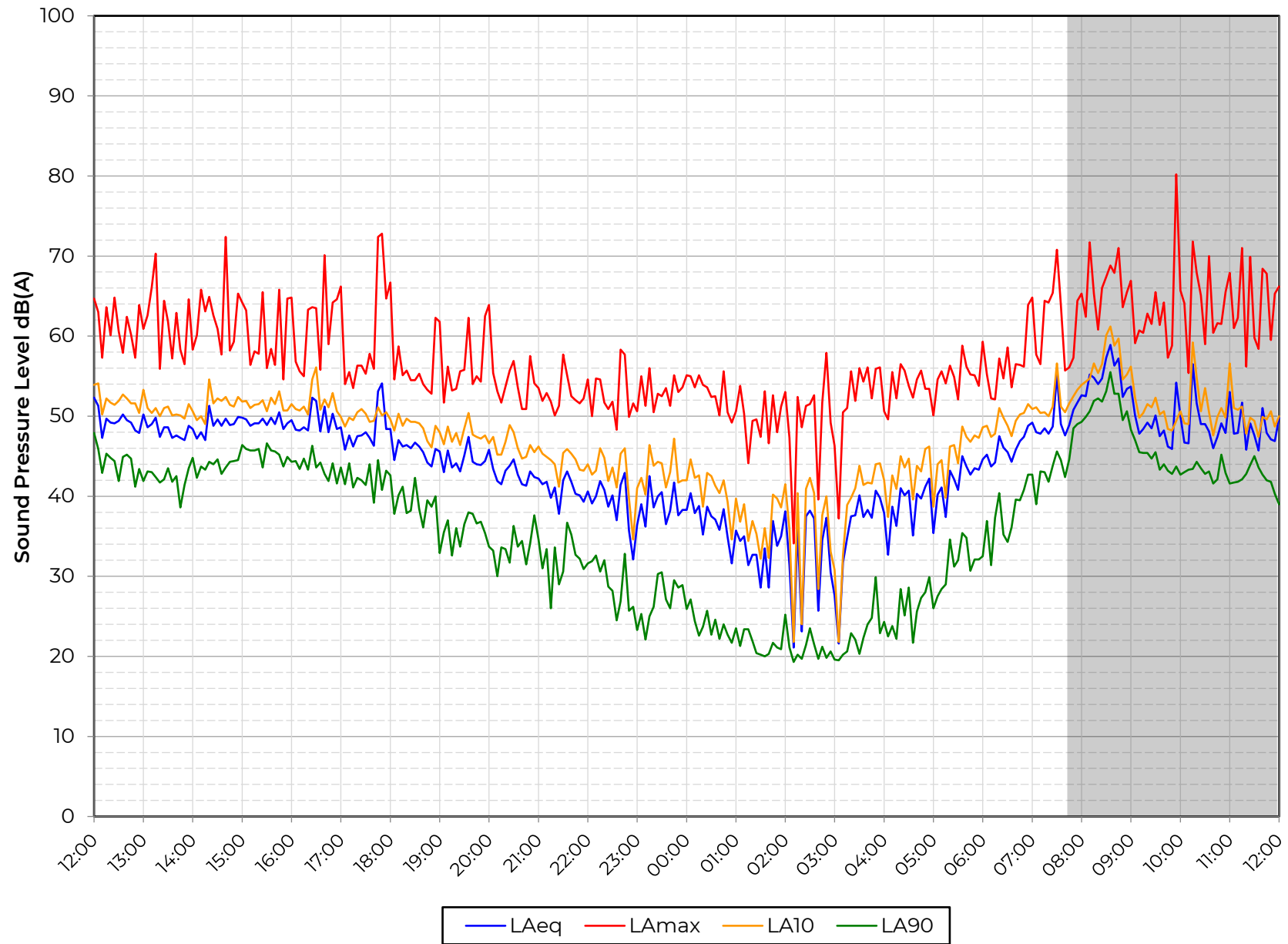
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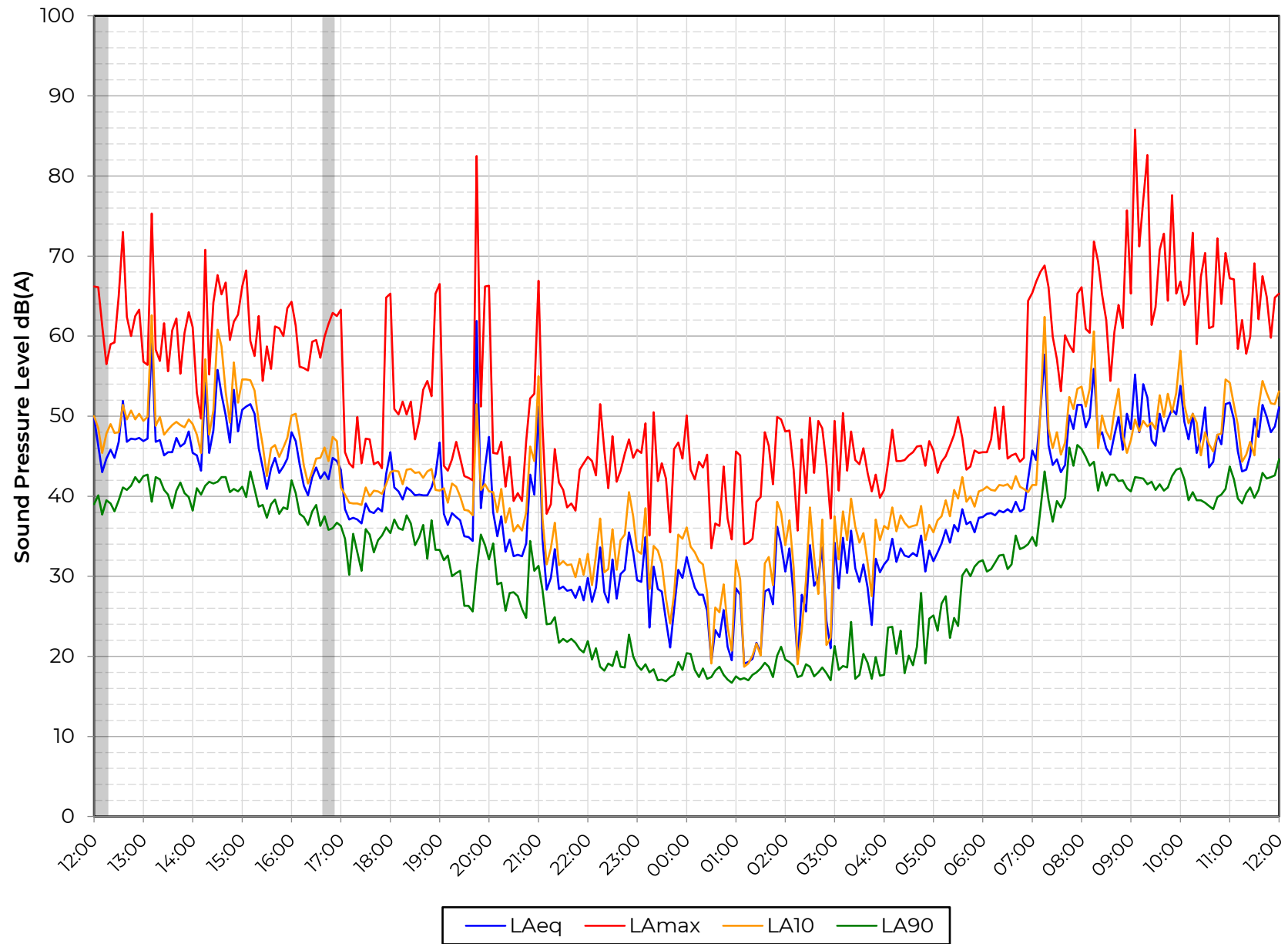
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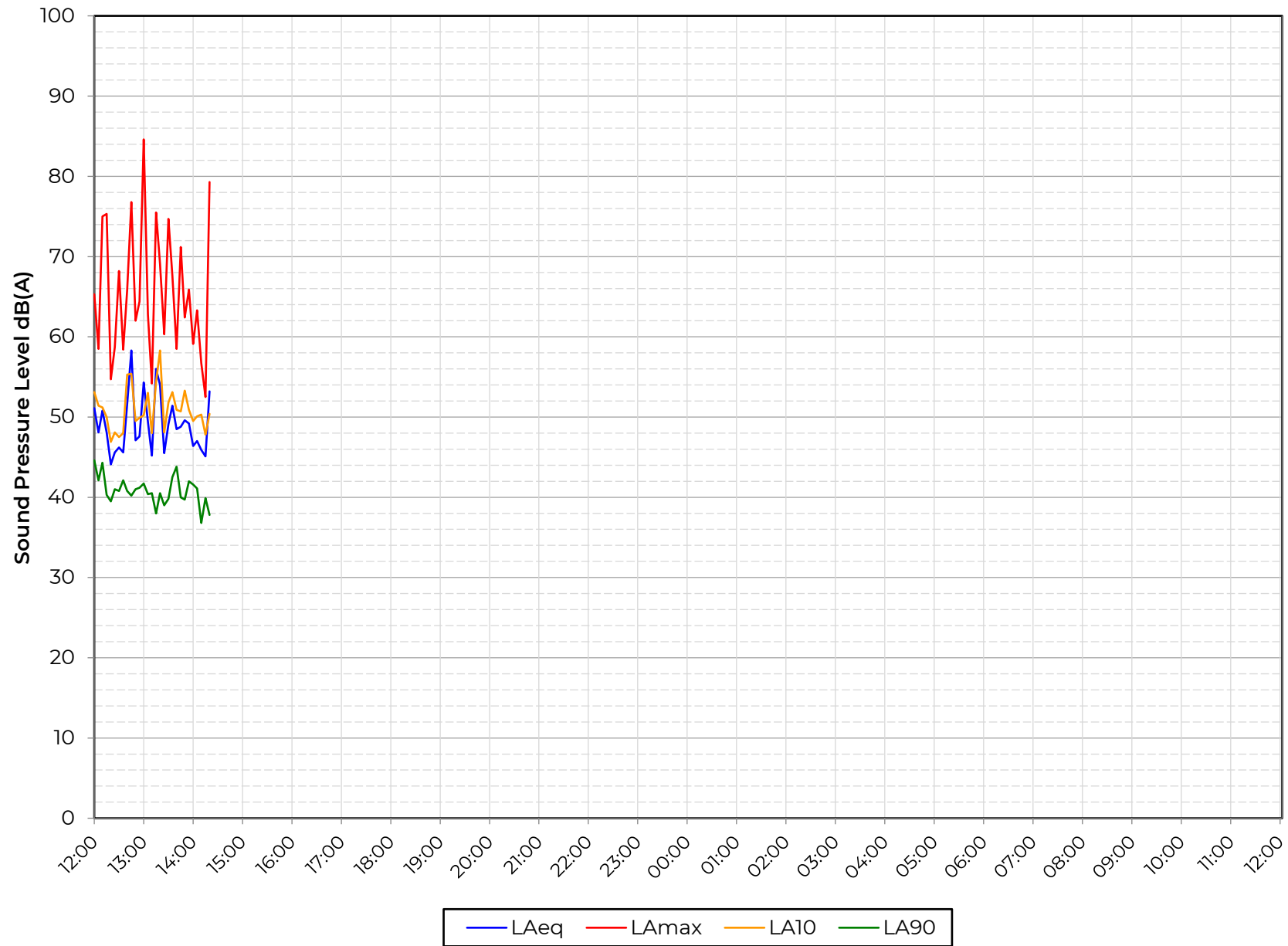
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Position 1



Position 1



Acoustic Terminology

The human impact of sounds is dependent upon many complex interrelated factors such as 'loudness', its frequency (or pitch) and variation in level. In order to have some objective measure of the annoyance, scales have been derived to allow for these subjective factors.

Sound	Vibrations propagating through a medium (air, water, etc.) that are detectable by the auditory system.
Noise	Sound that is unwanted by or disturbing to the perceiver.
Frequency	The rate per second of vibration constituting a wave, measured in Hertz (Hz), where 1Hz = 1 vibration cycle per second. The human hearing can generally detect sound having frequencies in the range 20Hz to 20kHz. Frequency corresponds to the perception of 'pitch', with low frequencies producing low 'notes' and higher frequencies producing high 'notes'.
dB(A):	Human hearing is more susceptible to mid-frequency sounds than those at high and low frequencies. To take account of this in measurements and predictions, the 'A' weighting scale is used so that the level of sound corresponds roughly to the level as it is typically discerned by humans. The measured or calculated 'A' weighted sound level is designated as dB(A) or L_A .
L_{eq}:	A notional steady sound level which, over a stated period of time, would contain the same amount of acoustical energy as the actual, fluctuating sound measured over that period (e.g. 8 hour, 1 hour, etc). The concept of L_{eq} (equivalent continuous sound level) has primarily been used in assessing noise from industry, although its use is becoming more widespread in defining many other types of sounds, such as from amplified music and environmental sources such as aircraft and construction. Because L_{eq} is effectively a summation of a number of events, it does not in itself limit the magnitude of any individual event, and this is frequently used in conjunction with an absolute sound limit.
L_{10} & L_{90}:	Statistical L_n indices are used to describe the level and the degree of fluctuation of non-steady sound. The term refers to the level exceeded for n% of the time. Hence, L_{10} is the level exceeded for 10% of the time and as such can be regarded as a typical maximum level. Similarly, L_{90} is the typical minimum level and is often used to describe background noise. It is common practice to use the L_{10} index to describe noise from traffic as, being a high average, it takes into account the increased annoyance that results from the non-steady nature of traffic flow.
L_{max}:	The maximum sound pressure level recorded over a given period. L_{max} is sometimes used in assessing environmental noise, where occasional loud events occur which might not be adequately represented by a time-averaged L_{eq} value.

Octave Band Frequencies

In order to determine the way in which the energy of sound is distributed across the frequency range, the International Standards Organisation has agreed on "preferred" bands of frequency for sound measurement and analysis. The widest and most commonly used band for frequency measurement and analysis is the Octave Band.

In these bands, the upper frequency limit is twice the lower frequency limit, with the band being described by its "centre frequency" which is the average (geometric mean) of the upper and lower limits, e.g. 250 Hz octave band extends from 176 Hz to 353 Hz. The most commonly used octave bands are:

Octave Band Centre Frequency Hz	63	125	250	500	1000	2000	4000	8000
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Human Perception of Broadband Noise

Because of the logarithmic nature of the decibel scale, it should be borne in mind that sound levels in dB(A) do not have a simple linear relationship. For example, 100dB(A) sound level is not twice as loud as 50dB(A). It has been found experimentally that changes in the average level of fluctuating sound, such as from traffic, need to be of the order of 3dB before becoming definitely perceptible to the human ear. Data from other experiments have indicated that a change in sound level of 10dB is perceived by the average listener as a doubling or halving of loudness. Using this information, a guide to the subjective interpretation of changes in environmental sound level can be given.

INTERPRETATION

Change in Sound Level dB	Subjective Impression	Human Response
0 to 2	Imperceptible change in loudness	Marginal
3 to 5	Perceptible change in loudness	Noticeable
6 to 10	Up to a doubling or halving of loudness	Significant
11 to 15	More than a doubling or halving of loudness	Substantial
16 to 20	Up to a quadrupling or quartering of loudness	Substantial
21 or more	More than a quadrupling or quartering of loudness	Very Substantial

Earth Bunds and Barriers - Effective Screen Height

When considering the reduction in sound level of a source provided by a barrier, it is necessary to establish the "effective screen height". For example if a tall barrier exists between a sound source and a listener, with the barrier close to the listener, the listener will perceive the sound as being louder if they climb up a ladder (and are closer to the top of the barrier) than if they were standing at ground level. Equally if they sat on the ground the sound would seem quieter than if standing. This is explained by the fact that the "effective screen height" is changing with the three cases above. In general, the greater the effective screen height, the greater the perceived reduction in sound level.

Similarly, the attenuation provided by a barrier will be greater where it is aligned close to either the source or the listener than where the barrier is midway between the two.

AS14415 EAST FARM, CODFORD ST MARY

APPENDIX B

BS4142 METHODOLOGY

BS4142 is designed to allow contextual assessment of impact from commercial, or industrial sound on sensitive receptors. Examples covered by the Standard include:

- Sound from industrial and manufacturing processes;
- Sound from fixed installations which comprise mechanical and electrical plant and equipment.
- Sound from the loading and unloading of goods and materials at industrial and/or commercial premises, and
- Sound from mobile plant and vehicles that is an intrinsic part of the overall sound emanating from premises or processes.

In brief, the assessment procedure involves establishing sound levels from the items or processes of interest, (the specific sound source(s)), corrected for any acoustic features to derive the Rating Level, (L_{Ar,T_r}), at the relevant assessment position(s). The Rating Level is compared against the existing Background Sound Level, ($L_{A90,T}$), to provide an initial estimate of impact. The Standard offers the following guidance with regard to the significance of estimated impact:

- Typically, the greater this difference, the greater the magnitude of the impact;*
- A difference of around +10dB or more is likely to be an indication of a significant adverse impact, depending on the context;*
- A difference of around +5dB could be an indication of an adverse impact, depending on the context;*
- Where the rating level does not exceed the background sound level, this is an indication of the specific sound having a low impact, depending on the context. The lower the rating level is relative to the background sound level, the less likely it is that the specific sound source will have an adverse impact.*

Where relevant, the initial estimate should then be modified by accounting for contextual aspects of the operation of the specific sound source and / or the context of the character of the area.

Other Assessment Parameters and Guidance on Character Corrections

The Specific Sound Level (L_s) is expressed in terms of an L_{Aeq} for a reference time interval, (T_r) of one-hour during the daytime (07:00 – 23:00 hours) and a fifteen-minute period during the night-time (23:00 – 07:00 hours). The Rating Level is also expressed in terms of the reference time interval, T_r .

The Specific Sound Level can be determined by various means, which can include prediction based on manufacturer's data and accompanying propagation calculations to the assessment position(s). This method could be used, for instance, where the specific sound source is not yet in-situ, or is in-situ but not yet operational.

Where the specific sound source is already operational and in-situ, measurements of the sound climate resulting from both the specific sound source and all other contributing sources, (known as the Ambient Sound Level, $L_a = L_{Aeq,T}$) should be measured over a representative time period, ideally at the assessment position(s).

Depending on the relative contribution of other sources not related to the specific sound, (known as the residual sound), the Specific Sound Level can be derived by logarithmically subtracting the Residual Sound Level, $L_r = L_{Aeq,T_r}$, from the Ambient Sound Level.

With justification, representative proxy locations can be used for the measurement of the ambient and/or residual sound climate. Where these measurement locations are not fully representative of the assessment position(s), measurement can be supplemented with calculation.

The Background Sound Level should ideally also be measured at the assessment position(s) but can be measured at representative proxy locations where suitable reasons can be provided. The Background Sound Level should be measured over a period which is suitable to characterise the background sound climate during the period of interest and should normally be at least 15 minutes.

When deriving the Rating Level from the Specific Sound Level, consideration is given to the character of the sound. The Standard provides several methods for deriving appropriate character corrections, offering the following advice for subjective assessment:

Tonality

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

Impulsivity

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

Other sound characteristics

Where the specific sound contains characteristics that are neither tonal nor impulsive, but are otherwise startling, disturbing or incongruous with the residual acoustic environment, a penalty of +3dB can be applied.

Intermittency

When the specific sound has identifiable on/off conditions, if the intermittency is readily distinctive against the residual acoustic environment, a penalty of +3dB can be applied.

APPENDIX B

AS14415 - East Farm, Codford St Mary SUMMARY OF PLANT SOUND CALCULATIONS

UNIT 5 TO CLOSEST EAST FARM DWELLING Very Busy Scenario		63Hz	125Hz	250Hz	500Hz	1kHz	2kHz	4kHz	8kHz	dB(A)
3 mechanics, very busy	Lp(rev)	67	73	74	78	84	87	86	82	92
Rev to Direct Correction	-	-6	-6	-6	-6	-6	-6	-6	-6	
On Time Correction (minutes)	30	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	
Screening Loss	Signifiant	-10	-10	-10	-10	-10	-10	-10	-10	
Distance Loss	55m	-35	-35	-35	-35	-35	-35	-35	-35	
	Subtotal	14	19	20	25	30	33	32	28	38
Specific sound level at receptor	L_{eq} 1hr	14	19	20	25	30	33	32	28	38

UNIT 5 TO CLOSEST PUBLIC DWELLING Very Busy Scenario		63Hz	125Hz	250Hz	500Hz	1kHz	2kHz	4kHz	8kHz	dB(A)
3 mechanics, very busy	Lp(rev)	67	73	74	78	84	87	86	82	92
Rev to Direct Correction	-	-6	-6	-6	-6	-6	-6	-6	-6	
On Time Correction (minutes)	30	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	
Screening Loss	Signifiant	-10	-10	-10	-10	-10	-10	-10	-10	
Distance Loss	240m	-48	-48	-48	-48	-48	-48	-48	-48	
	Subtotal	1	6	7	12	17	20	20	15	25
Specific sound level at receptor	L_{eq} 1hr	1	6	7	12	17	20	20	15	25

UNIT 5 TO CLOSEST EAST FARM DWELLING Typical Scenario		63Hz	125Hz	250Hz	500Hz	1kHz	2kHz	4kHz	8kHz	dB(A)
Typical Scenario	Lp(rev)	50	56	56	61	66	69	69	65	75
Rev to Direct Correction	-	-6	-6	-6	-6	-6	-6	-6	-6	
On Time Correction (minutes)	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Screening Loss	Signifiant	-10	-10	-10	-10	-10	-10	-10	-10	
Distance Loss	55m	-35	-35	-35	-35	-35	-35	-35	-35	
	Subtotal	-1	5	6	10	16	18	18	14	24
Specific sound level at receptor	L_{eq} 1hr	-1	5	6	10	16	18	18	14	24

UNIT 5 TO CLOSEST PUBLIC DWELLING Typical Scenario		63Hz	125Hz	250Hz	500Hz	1kHz	2kHz	4kHz	8kHz	dB(A)
Typical Scenario	Lp(rev)	50	56	56	61	66	69	69	65	75
Rev to Direct Correction	-	-6	-6	-6	-6	-6	-6	-6	-6	
On Time Correction (minutes)	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Screening Loss	Signifiant	-10	-10	-10	-10	-10	-10	-10	-10	
Distance Loss	240m	-48	-48	-48	-48	-48	-48	-48	-48	
	Subtotal	-13	-8	-7	-2	3	6	5	1	11
Specific sound level at receptor	L_{eq} 1hr	-13	-8	-7	-2	3	6	5	1	11

APPENDIX B

AS14415 - East Farm, Codford St Mary SUMMARY OF PLANT SOUND CALCULATIONS

UNIT 6 TO CLOSEST EAST FARM DWELLING		63Hz	125Hz	250Hz	500Hz	1kHz	2kHz	4kHz	8kHz	dB(A)
Typical Scenario										
Typical Scenario	Lp(rev)	50	56	56	61	66	69	69	65	75
Rev to Direct Correction	-	-6	-6	-6	-6	-6	-6	-6	-6	
On Time Correction (minutes)	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Screening Loss	Signifiant	-10	-10	-10	-10	-10	-10	-10	-10	
Distance Loss	68m	-37	-37	-37	-37	-37	-37	-37	-37	
	Subtotal	-3	3	4	9	14	17	16	12	22
Specific sound level at receptor	L_{eq 1hr}	-3	3	4	9	14	17	16	12	22

UNIT 6 TO CLOSEST PUBLIC DWELLING		63Hz	125Hz	250Hz	500Hz	1kHz	2kHz	4kHz	8kHz	dB(A)
Typical Scenario										
Typical Scenario	Lp(rev)	50	56	56	61	66	69	69	65	75
Rev to Direct Correction	-	-6	-6	-6	-6	-6	-6	-6	-6	
On Time Correction (minutes)	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Screening Loss	Signifiant	-10	-10	-10	-10	-10	-10	-10	-10	
Distance Loss	260m	-48	-48	-48	-48	-48	-48	-48	-48	
	Subtotal	-14	-9	-8	-3	2	5	5	0	10
Specific sound level at receptor	L_{eq 1hr}	-14	-9	-8	-3	2	5	5	0	10