

noise.co.uk Ltd

T+44(0)2476 545 397

F+44(0)2476 545 010

The Haybarn

Newnham Grounds

Kings Newnham Lane

Bretford

Warwickshire

CV23 0JU

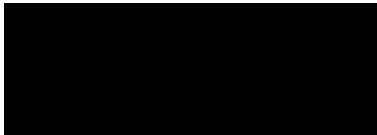
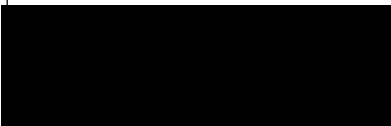
Environmental Noise Assessment

Prepared: 24th September 2026

Report No	23588-1 (R2)
Client	Chaldicotts Ltd
Site	Chaldicott Barns Northern Expansion Chaldicotts Barns Semley SP7 9AW

noise.co.uk

1. Quality Management

Report Number	23588 – 1 (R2)
Issue	Revision 2 ¹
Prepared	24 th September 2026
Prepared By	
Authorised By	

2. Limitations

- 2.1.1. noise.co.uk Ltd ('Noise') has prepared this report for the sole use of Chaldicotts Ltd ('Client') in accordance with the Agreement under which our services were performed, proposal reference number 23588. No other warranty, expressed or implied, is made as to the professional advice included in this report or any other services provided by Noise. This report is confidential and may not be disclosed by the Client nor relied upon by any other party without the prior and express written agreement of noise.co.uk Ltd.
- 2.1.2. The conclusions and recommendations contained in this report are based upon information provided by others and upon the assumption that all relevant information has been provided by those parties from whom it has been requested and that such information is accurate. Information obtained by Noise has not been independently verified by Noise, unless otherwise stated in the report.
- 2.1.3. The methodology adopted and the sources of information used by Noise in providing its services are outlined in this report. The work described in this report was undertaken between the 28th May 2026 and 24th September 2026 and is based on the conditions encountered and the information available up to the said date. The scope of this report and the services are accordingly factually limited by these circumstances.
- 2.1.4. Where assessments of works or costs identified in this report are made, such assessments are based upon the information available at the time and where appropriate are subject to further investigations or information which may become available.
- 2.1.5. Noise disclaim any undertaking or obligation to advise any person of any change in any matter affecting the report, which may come or be brought to Noise's attention after the date of the report.
- 2.1.6. Certain statements made in the report that are not historical facts may constitute estimates, projections or other forward looking statements and even though they are based on reasonable assumptions as of the date of the report, such forward-looking statements by their nature involve risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from the results predicted. Noise specifically does not guarantee or warrant any estimate or projections contained in this report.
- 2.1.7. Copyright: © This report is the copyright of noise.co.uk Ltd.

¹ Title & plan update

3. Executive Summary

- 3.1.1. An environmental noise assessment has been carried out for a proposed industrial northern expansion at Chaldicotts Barns, Semley ("Proposed Development").
- 3.1.2. This report assesses the potential noise impact of the Proposed Development on nearby residential receivers, including support of BREEAM Pol 05 (Reduction of Noise Pollution).
- 3.1.3. An ambient noise survey was carried out, in accordance with BS 7445 and BS 4142, taking into account both weekday and weekend periods to establish typical background sound levels.
- 3.1.4. A noise model was developed to determine propagation to the nearest residential receiver, enabling identification of building sound power limits ($L_w(A)$) for the Proposed Development.
- 3.1.5. The adverse impact, if any, of commercial/industrial sound from the Proposed Development was estimated using the numerical assessment procedure set out in BS 4142.

3.2. Measurement, Assessment and Evaluation

- 3.2.1. The survey was carried out to BS7445-1:2003,² BS7445-2:1991³ and BS 4142:2014+A1:2019⁴

3.3. Scope

- 3.3.1. This report covers all aspects of the noise survey, including:
 - the identification of acoustic design criteria;
 - the identification of building sound power limits ($L_w(A)$) for the facility;
 - an objective sound pressure level survey of the existing site;
 - assessment of the specific sound sources based on guidance contained in BS 4142:2014+A1:2019; &
 - the design of any mitigation

3.4. Results Summary

- 3.4.1. In order to avoid an adverse impact and to comply with the requirements of Pol 05, the building sound power limits ($L_w(A)$) should be limited to;
 - **Daytime - ≤ 85 dB(A) re 1pW (per façade, including roof)**
- 3.4.2. It should be noted that each façade including the roof of the Proposed Development has been set to radiate a sound power level of 85 dB(A) re 1pW. This is a basic standard starting point which will allow a budget to illustrate what each façade should contribute. In reality, depending on the internal layout of the building i.e. test beds and rooms, there will be some facades radiating more than others and these will be highlighted in the desktop study of the proposed building layout. This represents an independent allowance for each façade, rather than a shared, combined sound power budget for the building as a whole.
- 3.4.3. At this level the impact of the noise egress from the Proposed Development will be difficult to measure given the low level of noise produced and therefore this submission and the predictions encompassed within it should be taken as evidence of compliance with this target assessment level.

² BS7445-1:2003 "Description and measurement of environmental noise – Part 1: Description of quantities and procedures"

³ BS7445-2:1991 "Description and measurement of environmental noise – Part 2: Guide to the acquisition of data pertinent to land use"

⁴ BS4142:2014 "Methods for rating and assessing industrial and commercial sound"

4. Contents

1. Quality Management 2

2. Limitations 2

3. Executive Summary 3

4. Contents..... 4

5. Background 5

6. Introduction 7

7. Assessment Criteria 9

8. Survey 12

9. BS4142 Assessment 14

10. 3D Noise Model 16

11. Conclusions 18

12. Appendix..... 19

5. Background

5.1. Noise Policy Statement for England

- 5.1.1. The Noise Policy Statement for England (NPSE), published in March 2010, states the long-term vision of Government noise policy is to *“promote good health and a good quality of life through the effective management of noise within the context of Government policy on sustainable development”*.
- 5.1.2. This long-term vision is supported by the following aims; through the effective management and control of environmental, neighbour and neighbourhood noise within the context of Government policy on sustainable development:
- Avoid significant adverse impacts on health and quality of life;
 - Mitigate and minimise adverse impacts on health and quality of life;
 - Where possible, contribute to the improvement of health and quality of life.
- 5.1.3. The intention is that the NPSE should apply to all types of noise apart from noise in the workplace (occupational noise).

5.2. National Planning Policy Framework

- 5.2.1. The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was published on the 27th of March 2012 and was most recently updated on the 5th September 2023; it sets out the Government’s planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. The framework 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”.

- 5.2.2. The NPPF requires that new developments be appropriate to their locations such that the effects of pollution on health have been taken into account. Planning policies and decisions should aim to:
1. avoid noise giving rise to significant adverse impacts on health and the quality of life;
 2. mitigate and reduce to a minimum potential adverse impacts resulting from noise from new development; and,
 3. identify and protect tranquil areas which have remained relatively undisturbed by noise and are prized for their recreational and amenity value.
- 5.2.3. Existing businesses near to proposed development should not have unreasonable restrictions placed on them as a result of development permitted after they were established. Where the operation of an existing business or community facility could have a significant adverse effect on new development (including changes of use) in its vicinity, the applicant (or ‘agent of change’) should be required to provide suitable mitigation before the development has been completed.

5.3. National Planning Practice Guidance

- 5.3.1. The National Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) is a web-based resource, launched by the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) which was published on the 29th November 2016 and is regularly updated to reflect the changes made to the NPPF and make it more accessible.⁵

⁵ <http://planningguidance.communities.gov.uk/>

- 5.3.2. There are a number of factors that determine whether a noise could be a concern to a receptor. These include: the absolute level of the noise and when it occurs, whether it is existing or new to the area, temporal characteristics, spectral content and the acoustic absorption in the area.

Perception	Examples of outcomes	Effect level	Action
Not noticeable	No effect	No observed effect	No specific measures required
Noticeable and not intrusive	Noise can be heard, but does not cause any change in behaviour or attitude. Can slightly affect the acoustic character of the area but not such that there is a perceived change in the quality of life.	No Observed Adverse Effect (NOAEL)	No specific measures required
Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level (LOAEL)			
Noticeable and intrusive	Noise can be heard and causes small changes in behaviour and/or attitude, e.g. turning up volume of television; speaking more loudly; where there is no alternative ventilation, having to close windows for some of the time because of the noise. Potential for some reported sleep disturbance. Affects the acoustic character of the area such that there is a perceived change in the quality of life.	Observed Adverse Effect	Mitigate and reduce to a minimum
Significant Observed Adverse Effect Level (SOAEL)			
Noticeable and disruptive	The noise causes a material change in behaviour and/or attitude, e.g. avoiding certain activities during periods of intrusion; where there is no alternative ventilation, having to keep windows closed most of the time because of the noise. Potential for sleep disturbance resulting in difficulty in getting to sleep, premature awakening and difficulty in getting back to sleep. Quality of life diminished due to change in acoustic character of the area.	Significant Observed Adverse Effect	Avoid
Noticeable and very intrusive	Extensive and regular changes in behaviour and/or an inability to mitigate effect of noise leading to psychological stress or physiological effects, e.g. regular sleep deprivation/awakening; loss of appetite, significant, medically definable harm, e.g. auditory and non-auditory	Unacceptable Adverse Effect	Prevent

Table 1 – Noise exposure hierarchy

- 5.3.3. It is emphasised in the PPG that the planning process should be used to mitigate and minimise the impact of noise. This could include: engineering the noise sources to be quiet, minimising the impact of noise through layout, using conditions/obligations to restrict activities, mitigating the impact in places where noise is likely to be experienced (e.g. using facade sound insulation).

6. Introduction

6.1.1. An environmental noise assessment has been carried out for a proposed industrial northern expansion at Chaldicotts Barns, Semley ("Proposed Development").

6.2. Proposed Development

6.2.1. An image showing the location of the Proposed Development outlined in red is given in Figure 1.

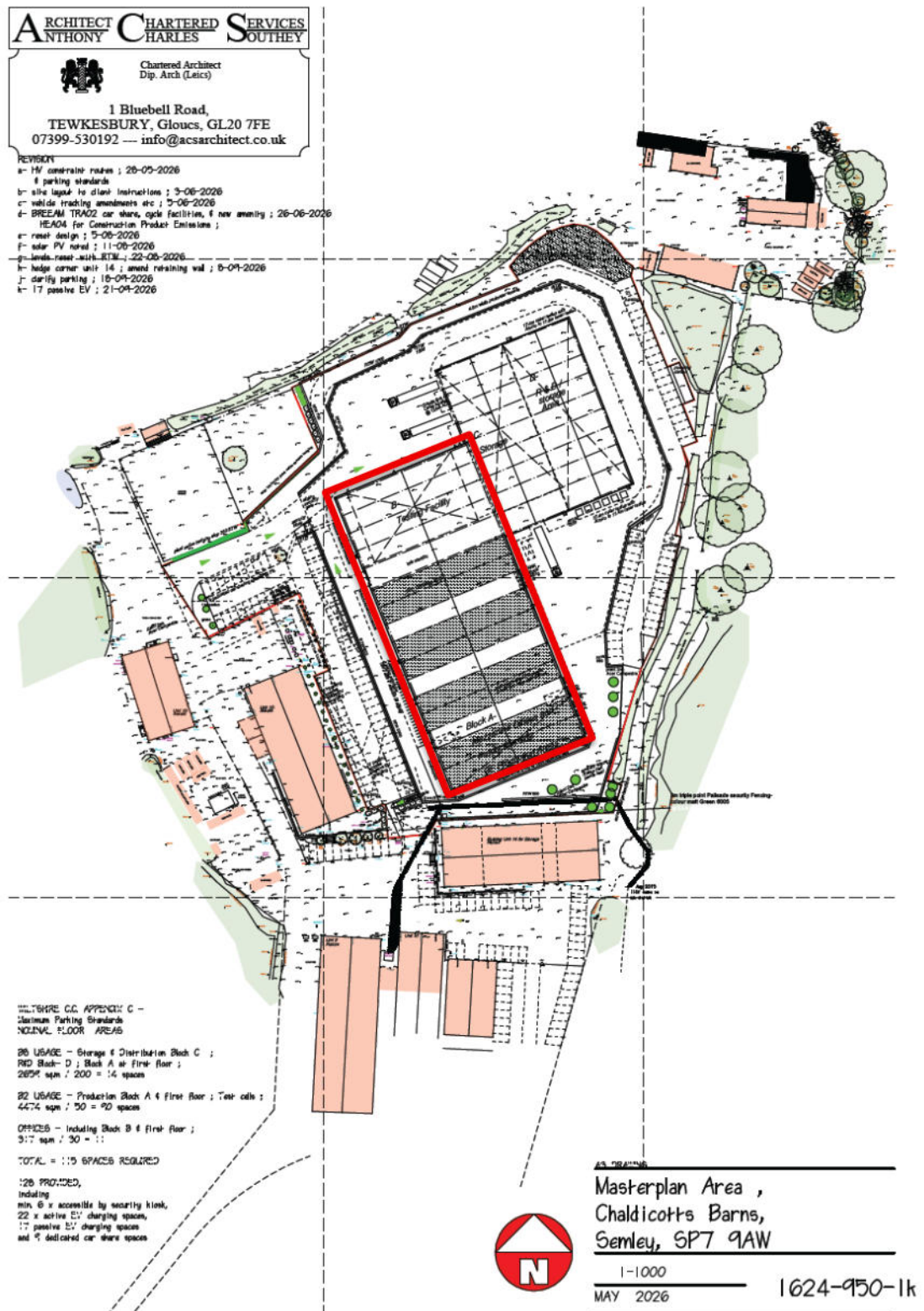


Figure 1 - Plan showing the location of the Proposed Development outlined in red

6.3. Nearest sensitive receivers ("NSR")

- 6.3.1. The nearest sensitive receiver to the proposed development is the residents at Tokes Farm ($\approx 400\text{m}$ from the nearest site boundary), as shown in Figure 2.



Figure 2 – Location of the nearest residential receivers outlined in blue

7. Assessment Criteria

7.1. BS 4142:2014+A1:2019

- 7.1.1. BS4142 provides methods for rating and assessing **specific sound sources** of an industrial and/or commercial nature, which includes: industrial and manufacturing processes, fixed services plant, sound generated by the loading/unloading of goods and sound from mobile plant/vehicles associated with industrial/commercial premises (e.g. fork-lift trucks). The **assessment location** is outside a residential receptor.
- 7.1.2. The standard is specifically precluded from being used to assess the likely impact inside a building or from the assessment of various sound sources for which other (more relevant) guidance exists, including: music/entertainment noise, noise from people and construction noise.
- 7.1.3. The foundation of the assessment is to establish the following quantities, either by measurement or prediction:
- **Ambient sound:** The overall sound at the assessment location
 - **Residual sound:** The ambient sound without the specific sound source operating
 - **Specific sound:** The ambient sound with the specific sound source operating, corrected for residual sound
 - **Background sound:** Residual sound present for 90% of the time
- 7.1.4. How these quantities relate to the sound that would be measured during a survey has been illustrated in Figure 3.

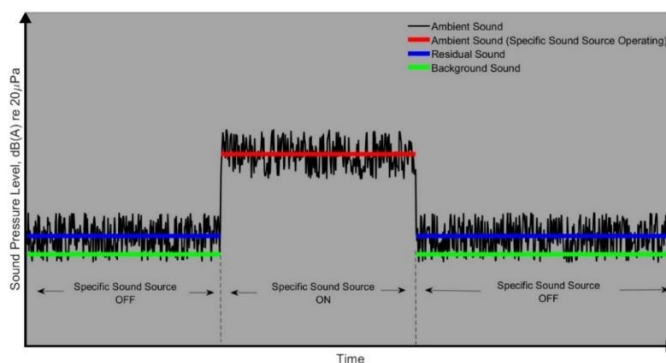


Figure 3 – Diagrammatic illustration of the definitions of ambient, residual, specific and background sound

- 7.1.5. Once the specific sound level has been determined, this must be corrected for the presence of acoustic features that are audible at the assessment location to determine the **rating level**:

$$\text{Rating Level} = \text{Specific Sound Level} + \text{Character Corrections}$$

- 7.1.6. Normally it is possible to carry out a subjective assessment of characteristics, based on the following correction guidelines:
- **Tonality:** +2dB for a 'just perceptible' tone, +4dB for 'clearly perceptible', and rising to +6dB for 'highly perceptible' tones.
 - **Impulsivity** (rapidity of change and overall change in level): +3 dB for 'just perceptible' impulsivity, +6dB for 'clearly perceptible', rising to +9 dB for 'highly perceptible' impulsivity.
 - **Intermittency:** if the on/off-time of the specific sound is readily distinctive at the noise-sensitive receivers, +3dB.

- 7.1.7. It should be noted that, where one feature is clearly perceived as dominant, it may be appropriate to apply a single correction. Where multiple features are likely to affect perception and response, each should be added arithmetically.
- 7.1.8. An estimate of the magnitude of the impact is evaluated by subtracting the measured background sound level at the assessment location from the rating level

Assessment Level = Rating Level – Background Sound Level

- 7.1.9. Typically, the greater the difference between the background and rating level, the greater the magnitude of impact, although BS 4142 emphasises that this is highly context-specific. As an initial estimate, BS4142 states that:
- A difference (between the background and rating level) of around +10 dB or more is likely to be indicative of significant adverse impact, depending on context
 - A difference (between the background and rating level) of around +5 dB or more is likely to be indicative of adverse impact, depending on context
 - Where the rating level does not exceed the background level, this is an indication that the specific sound will have a low impact, depending on context
- 7.1.10. Where the initial estimate of the impact needs to be modified due to the context, other factor should be considered, including: absolute sound levels, the character and level of the residual sound and the sensitivity of the receiver, which includes the effect of building façade sound insulation.

7.2. BREEAM POL 5 Requirements

7.2.1. The new development is to be designed to achieve the criteria under Pol 05 issue of BREEAM New Construction v7, which sets out the following requirements in order to target the credits available:

▼ One credit – Noise level

1 There are no [noise-sensitive areas](#) within the assessed building or within 800 m radius of the assessed site.

OR

2 Where there are noise-sensitive areas within the assessed building or noise-sensitive areas within 800 m radius of the assessed site, a noise impact assessment compliant with BS 4142:2014¹ is commissioned. Noise levels must be measured or determined for:

2.a: Existing background noise levels:

2.a.i At the nearest or most exposed noise-sensitive development to the proposed assessed site.

2.a.ii Including existing plant on a building, where the assessed development is an extension to the building.

2.b: New noise level from the assessed building (see [M1](#) and [M2](#)).

3 The noise impact assessment must be carried out by a suitably qualified acoustic consultant.

4 The noise level from the assessed building, as measured in the locality of the nearest or most exposed noise-sensitive development, must be at least 5 dB lower than the background noise throughout the day and night.

5 If the noise sources from the assessed building are greater than the levels described in criterion [4](#), measures have been installed to attenuate the noise at its source to a level where it will comply with criterion [4](#).

Figure 4 - BREEAM New Construction v7 assessment criteria

7.2.2. In this case, the existing receivers are located less than 800m from the Proposed Development. Therefore, the noise level from the Proposed Development is required to achieve at least 5 dB lower than the background noise level, throughout the day and night, at the nearest or most exposed noise-sensitive receiver.

8. Survey

8.1. Measurement Location

- 8.1.1. Fixed position monitoring took place to characterise the ambient and background sound levels in the area. The monitoring positions are shown in Figure 5.



Figure 5 - Noise monitoring location on site

- 8.1.2. The measurement instrumentation used during the survey is detailed in the appendix. The acoustic equipment was calibrated to comply with Section 4.2 of BS7445-1:2003⁶ before and after the surveys. The calibration details are also detailed in the appendix.

8.2. Noise Climate

- 8.2.1. At the time of the survey visits, the survey technician noted that the noise climate was typical of a rural area, characterised by low background sound levels with no dominant or intrusive noise sources, aside from the odd occasional vehicle passing.

8.3. Measurement and Timescale

- 8.3.1. Noise monitoring was carried out between the 18th June 2026 and 24th June 2026. The measurements that have been made are summarised in Table 2.

Date	Type	Quantity
18 th June 2026 – 24 th June 2026	Unattended	LA90,15min

Table 2 – Measurements made at the site of the Proposed Development

⁶ BS7445-1:2003 "Description and measurement of environmental noise – Part 1: Guide to quantities and procedures"

8.4. Meteorology

8.4.1. During the survey the weather information was noted. This is summarised in Table 3.

	18 th June 2026	24 th June 2026
Roads (Wet/Dry)	Dry	Dry
Wind Speed (ms ⁻¹)/Direction	5 / S	3 / S

Table 3 - Meteorological data noted during the survey

8.5. Results Summary

Background Sound Levels

8.5.1. Figure 6 shows the results of the data analysis in terms of the frequency of occurrence of each data value during the daytime and the night-time respectively.

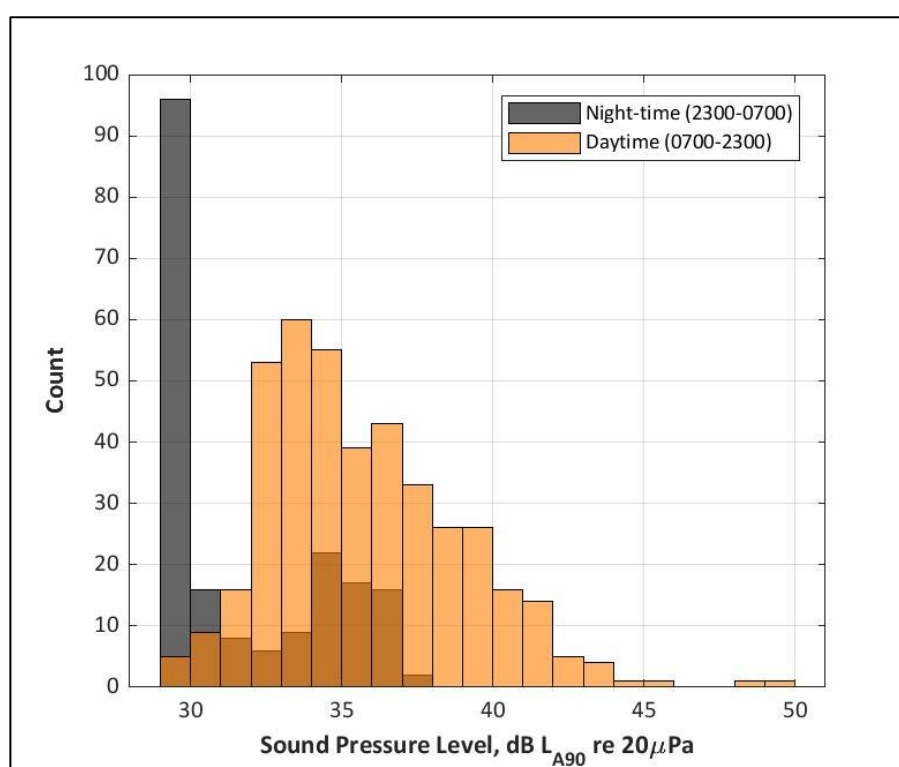


Figure 6 - Distribution of background sound levels during the daytime (0700-2300) and night-time (2300-0700) periods

8.5.2. Figure 8 shows the background sound levels ranged between 29 dB $L_{A90,15-min}$ and 50 dB $L_{A90,15-min}$ during the daytime period and 29 dB $L_{A90,15-min}$ to 38 dB $L_{A90,15-min}$ during the night-time period.

8.5.3. The typical background sound level has been taken to be 33 dB $L_{A90,T}$ during the daytime and 29 dB $L_{A90,T}$ for the night-time.

9. BS4142 Assessment

- 9.1.1. The measured background sound levels have been used to calculate a limit based on the numerical procedure from BS 4142.
- 9.1.2. It should be noted that the Proposed Development is to operate within the daytime period (07:00–23:00); therefore, the assessment has been limited to the daytime period only.

9.2. Rating Level

- 9.2.1. The items of fixed plant have not yet been installed; it is, therefore, not possible to make a subjective judgment of the character of the specific sound. Character corrections have been applied based on experience of similar items of plant.

Tonality

- 9.2.2. Most items of heating, cooling and ventilation plant often generate broadband noise, which includes range of frequencies rather than a single distinct tone. While some units can generate tonal components due to mechanical imbalances or malfunctions, such tonal noise is less common and usually results from specific issues rather than being a characteristic of the unit. Therefore, no correction for tonality has been applied.

Impulsivity

- 9.2.3. The sudden 'onset' of a sound is defined as an impulse and occurs when the rate of increase in sound exceeds 10dB/s (e.g. metal hammering). Under normal operating conditions, most items of heating, cooling and ventilation plant are not expected to produce impulsive noise, as they emit continuous, steady sound. Therefore, no correction for impulsivity has been applied.

Intermittency

- 9.2.4. It is possible that the fixed plant will not operate 100% of the time. However, in any 1-hour daytime/15-minute reference period the plant would not be expected to switch on and off more than once. Therefore, no correction for intermittency has been made.

9.3. Assessment

Initial Estimate (Numerical Assessment)

- 9.3.1. The BS4142 assessment is detailed in Table 4 and illustrates how the target level has been derived in order to avoid adverse noise impact.
- 9.3.2. The BS4142 assessment is detailed in Table 4.

	Level, dB
	Daytime (07:00-23:00)
Background sound level, dB $L_{A90,15min}$	33
Acoustic feature corrections	
Tonality	0
Impulsivity	0
Intermittency	0
Target Rating level	
Specific sound level + corrections	33
Assessment Level	
Rating level – Background sound level	0
<i>“The lower the rating level relative to the background level, the less likely it is that the specific sound will have an adverse impact”</i> <i>“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”</i>	

Table 4 - The assessment procedure from BS4142

- 9.3.3. It should be noted that, to achieve the Pol 05 criteria the noise level is required to be at least 5 dB below the background sound level i.e. $33 - 5 = 28$ dBA.

10. 3D Noise Model

- 10.1.1. A 3D noise model has been constructed in SoundPLAN™ to determine propagation to the nearest residential receiver, enabling identification of building sound power limits ($L_w(A)$) for the facility.
- 10.1.2. The model uses the calculation procedure from ISO 9613-2 to account for the distance between the source and receiver and any screening or reflections provided by the surrounding buildings.
- 10.1.3. The terrain data has been taken from DEFRA. Open street maps and client plans have been used to create the buildings and walls.
- 10.1.4. The sound power levels for each of the facades including the roof has been set to radiate a sound power level of 85 dB(A) re 1pW
- 10.1.5. A noise contour plot illustrating the propagation of the specific sound from source to receiver is given in Figure 7.

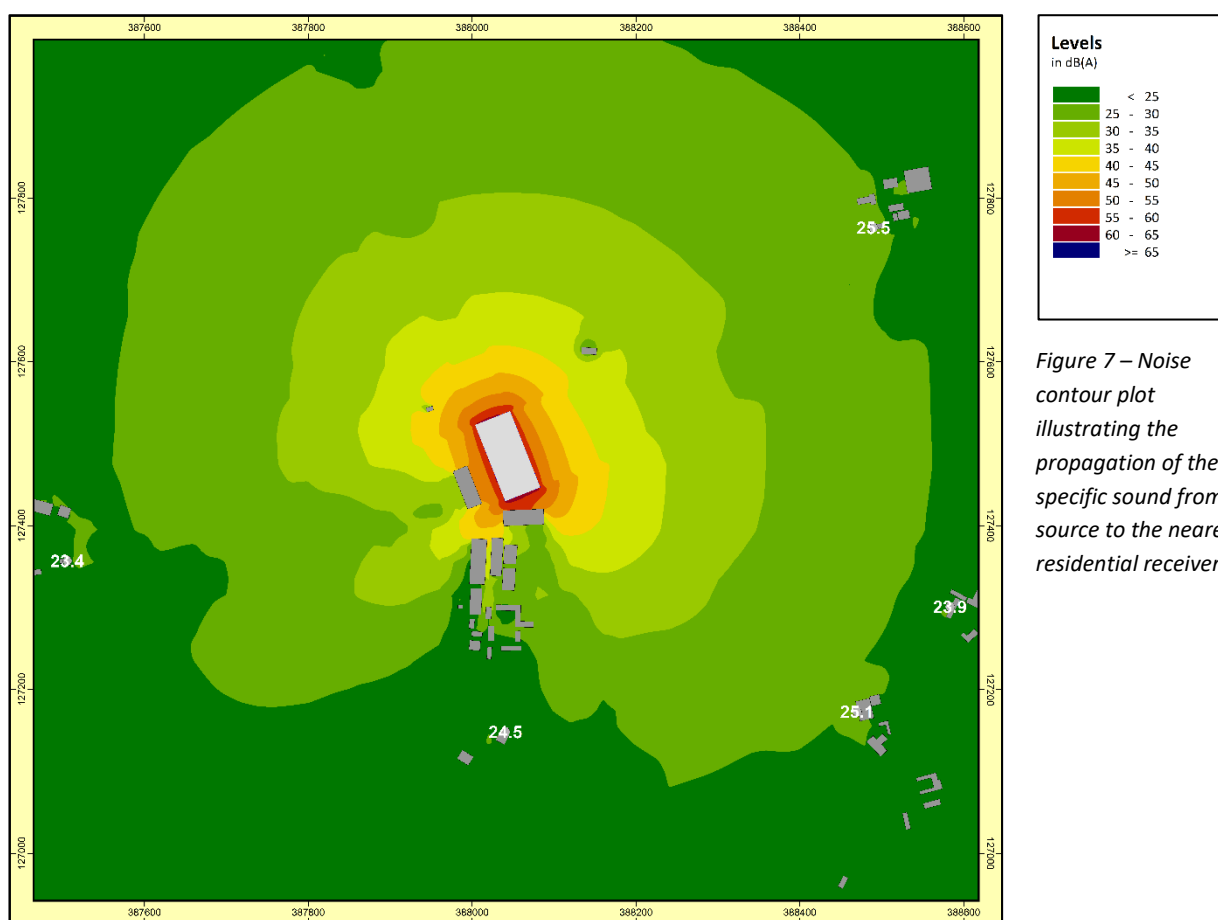


Figure 7 – Noise contour plot illustrating the propagation of the specific sound from the source to the nearest residential receivers

- 10.1.6. Figure 7 shows that the worst-case predicted sound pressure level at the nearest residential receiver is 26 dBA.

10.2. Specification

10.2.1. In order to avoid an adverse impact and to comply with the requirements of Pol 05, the building sound power limits ($L_w(A)$) should be limited to;

- **Daytime - ≤ 85 dB(A) re 1pW (per façade, including roof)**

10.2.2. It should be noted that each façade including the roof of the Proposed Development has been set to radiate a sound power level of 85 dB(A) re 1pW. This is a basic standard starting point which will allow a budget to illustrate what each façade should contribute. In reality, depending on the internal layout of the building i.e. test beds and rooms, there will be some facades radiating more than others and these will be highlighted in the desktop study of the proposed building layout. This represents an independent allowance for each façade, rather than a shared, combined sound power budget for the building as a whole.

Initial Estimate (Numerical Assessment)

10.2.3. The BS4142 assessment has been revised based on the predicted specific sound level as detailed in Table 5.

	Level, dB
	Daytime 07:00-2300
Background sound level, dB $L_{A90,15min}$	33
Specific sound level, dB(A)	26
Acoustic feature corrections	
Tonality	0
Impulsivity	0
Intermittency	0
Rating level	
Specific sound level + corrections	26
Assessment Level	
Rating level – Background sound level	-7
<i>"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"</i> <i>"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"</i>	

Table 5 - The assessment procedure from BS4142

10.2.4. It should be noted that, at this level of noise impact, this complies with the requirements of Pol 05, achieving at least 5 dB below the background sound level at the nearest residential receiver. Therefore, it is expected that the credits can be achieved.

10.3. Context

10.3.1. In this case, the Proposed Development is located on an established industrial/commercial estate, located within a rural, farm-based setting. Existing residential receivers are screened and set back from the Proposed Development, with the nearest residential receiver located approximately 400m away. As the estate already accommodates industrial/commercial activity, the surrounding acoustic environment already includes sound of a broadly similar character to that expected to be generated by the Proposed Development.

11. Conclusions

- 11.1.1. An environmental noise assessment has been carried for a proposed industrial northern expansion at Chaldicotts Barns, Semley ("Proposed Development").
- 11.1.2. An ambient noise survey was carried out, in accordance with BS 7445 and BS 4142, taking into account both weekday and weekend periods to establish typical background sound levels.
- 11.1.3. A noise model was developed to determine propagation to the nearest residential receiver, enabling identification of building sound power limits ($L_w(A)$) for the facility and definition of the scope, extent, and specification of any required noise mitigation treatment.
- 11.1.4. The noise impact of the Proposed Development on nearby residential receivers, including support for BREEAM Pol 05 (Reduction of Noise Pollution) has been assessed using the guidance and procedures contained in BS 4142.
- 11.1.5. In order to avoid an adverse impact and to comply with the requirements of Pol 05, the building sound power limits ($L_w(A)$) should be limited to;
 - ***Daytime - ≤ 85 dB(A) re 1pW (per façade, including roof)***
- 11.1.6. It should be noted that each façade including the roof of the Proposed Development has been set to radiate a sound power level of 85 dB(A) re 1pW. This is a basic standard starting point which will allow a budget to illustrate what each façade should contribute. In reality, depending on the internal layout of the building i.e. test beds and rooms, there will be some facades radiating more than others and these will be highlighted in the desktop study of the proposed building layout. This represents an independent allowance for each façade, rather than a shared, combined sound power budget for the building as a whole.
- 11.1.7. At this level the impact of the noise egress from the Proposed Development will be difficult to measure given the low level of noise produced and therefore this submission and the predictions encompassed within it should be taken as evidence of compliance with this target assessment level.

12. Appendix

APPENDIX A: Summary Information

Required ISO Test Report Information (cross referenced where required)			
		Measurements carried out to:	Analysed to:
A	Standards	BS 7445-1: 2003 BS 7445-2: 1991 BS 4142:2014+A1:2019	BS 4142:2014+A1:2019
B	Organisation performed the measurements	noise.co.uk Ltd, The Haybarn, Newnham Grounds, Kings Newnham Lane, Bretford, Coventry, CV23 0JU.	
C	Name of Client	Chaldicotts Ltd	
D	Full site address	Chaldicotts Barns Semley,	
E	Date of surveys	Survey Date: 18 th June 2026 - 24 th June 2026	
F	Description & identification of Proposed Development	Noise assessment of commercial sound sources affecting existing residential receivers	
G	Brief Description of details of Procedure & equipment	See Section 8 of this report.	

APPENDIX B: Technical Appendix

12.1.1. Measurements were made using the following equipment:

Monitoring Position	Sound Level Meter (Serial Number)	Calibrator (Serial Number)
1	SoftdB Piccolo 2 (PO221070105)	BSWA CA114 (590010)

12.1.2. The equipment has traceable calibration. The sound level meter was calibrated immediately prior to and immediately after the measurements were carried out.

Sound Level Meter	Before	After
SoftdB Piccolo 2 (PO221070105)	94.0 dB	94.0 dB

12.2. APPENDIX C: Background sound levels

