

Construction noise and vibration Monthly Report – June 2020

North Warwickshire Borough Council

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Non-technical summary

This noise and vibration monitoring report fulfils HS2 Limited's commitment detailed in the Environmental Minimum Requirements (EMRs), Annex 1, Code of Construction Practice, to present the results of vibration monitoring carried out within the North Warwickshire Borough Council (NWBC) area during the month of June 2020.

This report presents vibration data from two monitoring stations installed near the Test Pile Gilson Road worksite where site preparation activities were undertaken.

No exceedances of guideline criteria for significant adverse effects were measured due to HS2 related works. No exceedances of Section 61 trigger levels were measured due to HS2 related works and no complaints were reported to HS2 for the NWBC area during the June monitoring period.

Abbreviations and descriptions

The abbreviations, descriptions and project terminology used within this report are shown below in Table 1.

Table 1: Table of abbreviations

Acronym/Term	Definition
$L_{Aeq,T}$	See equivalent continuous sound pressure level
Ambient sound	A description of the all-encompassing sound at a given location and time which will include sound from many sources near and far. Ambient sound can be quantified in terms of the equivalent continuous sound pressure level, $L_{pAeq,T}$
Decibel(s), or dB	Between the quietest audible sound and the loudest tolerable sound there is a million to one ratio in sound pressure (measured in Pascal (Pa)). Because of this wide range, a level scale called the decibel (dB) scale, based on a logarithmic ratio, is used in sound measurement. Audibility of sound covers a range of approximately 0-140dB.
Decibel(s) A-weighted, or dB(A)	The human ear system does not respond uniformly to sound across the detectable frequency range and consequently instrumentation used to measure sound is weighted to represent the performance of the ear. This is known as the 'A weighting' and is written as 'dB(A)'.
Equivalent continuous sound pressure level, or $L_{Aeq,T}$	An index used internationally for the assessment of environmental sound impacts. It is defined as the notional unchanging level that would, over a given period of time (T), deliver the same sound energy as the actual time-varying sound over the same period. Hence fluctuating sound levels can be described in terms of an equivalent single figure value, typically expressed as a decibel level.
Exclusion of data	Measurement of noise levels can be affected by weather conditions such as prolonged periods of rain, winds speeds higher than 5m/s and snow/ice ground cover. Noise levels measured during these periods are considered not representative of normal noise conditions at the site and, for the purposes of this report, are excluded from the assessment of exceedances and calculation of typical noise levels and are also greyed out in charts. Identifiable incongruous noise and vibration events not attributable to HS2 construction noise are also excluded.
Façade	A facade noise level is the noise level 1m in front of a large reflecting surface. The effect of reflection, is to produce a slightly higher (typically +2.5 to +3 dB) sound level than it would be if the reflecting surface was not there.
Free-field	A free-field noise level is the noise level measured at a location where no reflective surfaces, other than the ground, lies within 3.5 metres of the microphone position.
Peak particle velocity, or PPV	Instantaneous maximum velocity reached by a vibrating element as it oscillates about its rest position. The PPV is a simple indicator of perceptibility and risk of damage to structures due to vibration. It is usually measured in mm/s.
Sound pressure level	The parameter by which sound levels are measured in air. It is measured in decibels. The threshold of hearing has been set at 0dB, while the threshold of pain is approximately 120dB. Normal speech is approximately 60dB at a distance of 1 metre and a change of 3dB in a time varying sound signal is commonly regarded as being just detectable. A change of 10dB is subjectively twice, or half, as loud.
Vibration dose value, or VDV	An index used to evaluate human exposure to vibration in buildings. While the PPV provides information regarding the magnitude of single vibration events, the VDV provides a measure of the total vibration experienced over a specified period of time (typically 16h daytime and 8h night-time). It takes into account the magnitude, the number and the duration of vibration events and can be used to quantify exposure to continuous, impulsive, occasional and intermittent vibration. The vibration dose value is measured in $m/s^{1.75}$.

1 Introduction

1.1.1 The nominated undertaker is required to undertake noise (and vibration) monitoring as necessary to comply with the requirements of the High Speed Rail (London-West Midlands) Environmental Minimum Requirements, including specifically Annex 1: Code of Construction Practice, in addition to any monitoring requirements arising from conditions imposed through consents under Section 61 of the Control of Pollution Act, 1974 or through Undertakings & Assurances given to third parties. Such monitoring may be undertaken for the following purposes:

- monitoring the impact of construction works;
- to investigate complaints, incidents and exceedance of trigger levels; or
- monitoring the effectiveness of noise and vibration control measures.

Monitoring data and interpretive reports are to be provided to each relevant local authority on a monthly basis and shall include a summary of the construction activities occurring, the data recorded over the monitoring period, any complaints received, any periods in exceedance of agreed trigger levels, the results of any investigations and any actions taken or mitigation measures implemented. This report provides baseline vibration data, and interpretation thereof, for monitoring carried out by HS2 within the North Warwickshire Borough Council (NWBC) area for the period 1st to 30th June 2020.

1.1.2 Active construction sites where vibration monitoring was undertaken in the local authority area during this period include:

- The Test Pile Gilson Road (TPGR) worksite (see plan 1 in Appendix A), where delivery of materials and soft strip of the ground was undertaken for site preparation.

Utility works were also undertaken:

- at Coleshill junction, close to Gypsy Lane, extending towards Coleshill Road, west of the Water Orton M42 junction, near Attleborough Lane, close to the A446 Lichfield Road, Gorse Lane, Bromwich Court and towards Water Orton (gas main diversions);
- at Gilson, west of the M42 and River Cole crossing (sewer diversion);
- at the Severn Trent sewage works, under the M42 and next to Attleborough Lane (cabling works).

1.1.3 The applicable standards, guidance, and monitoring methodology is outlined in the construction noise and vibration monitoring methodology report which can be found at the following location <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/monitoring-the-environmental-effects-of-hs2>. Noise and vibration monitoring reports for previous months can also be found at this location.

1.2 Measurement locations

- 1.2.1 Table 2 summarises the position of the vibration monitoring stations within the NWBC area in June 2020. Maps showing the locations of the vibration monitoring stations are presented in Appendix B.
- 1.2.2 The vibration monitors were installed at a residential property near the Test Pile Gilson Road on the 23rd of June.

Table 2: Monitoring locations

Worksite Reference	Measurement Reference	Address
Test Pile Gilson Road (TPGR)	Vib 1	The Cottage, Gilson Road, Coleshill (garage, ground level)
	Vib 2	The Cottage, Gilson Road, Coleshill (house, ground level)

2 Summary of results

2.1 Exceedances of SOAEL

- 2.1.1 The significant observed adverse effect level (SOAEL) is defined in the 'Planning Practice Guidance – Noise' as the level above which "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."
- 2.1.2 Where construction noise levels exceed the SOAEL, relevant periods will be identified and summary statistics provided in order to evaluate ongoing qualification for noise insulation and temporary rehousing.
- 2.1.3 Monitoring of vibration peak particle velocity (PPV) was undertaken with the purpose of ensuring that construction generated vibration levels were below those with potential to damage adjacent buildings, in accordance with Annex 1: Code of Construction Practice of the High Speed Rail (London-West Midlands) Environmental Minimum Requirements. There are no LOAEL and SOAEL criteria based on PPV applicable to HS2 construction vibration.

2.2 Summary of measured noise and vibration levels

2.2.1 Table 3 presents a summary of the vibration levels measured at monitors Vib 1 and Vib 2 over the reporting period. The highest PPV measured during the monitoring along any axis is presented in the table.

Table 3: Summary of measured PPV data over the monitoring period.

Worksite Reference	Measurement Reference	Site Address	Highest PPV measured in any axis, mm/s
Test Pile Gilson Road (TPGR)	Vib 1	The Cottage, Gilson Road (garage)	1.25 (Z-axis)
	Vib 2	The Cottage, Gilson Road (house)	0.91 (Y-axis)

2.2.2 Appendix C presents graphs of the vibration monitoring data over the month for each of the measurement locations. The full data set for the monitoring equipment can be found at the following location: <https://data.gov.uk/dataset/24542ae7-dd44-444f-b259-871c4cc43b5e/environmental-monitoring-data>.

2.3 Exceedances of trigger level

2.3.1 Table 4 provides a summary of exceedances of the Section 61 trigger noise levels determined to be due to HS2 related construction noise and vibration measured during the reporting period, along with the findings of any investigation.

Table 4: Summary of exceedances of trigger levels

Complaint Reference Number (if applicable)	Worksite Reference	Date and Time Period	Identified Source	Results of Investigation (including noise monitoring results)	Actions Taken
-	-	-	-	-	-

2.3.2 There were no exceedances of trigger levels as defined in Section 61 consents during the reporting period at any monitoring position.

2.4 Complaints

2.4.1 Table 5 provides a summary of complaint information related to noise and vibration received during the reporting period, along with the findings of any investigation.

Table 5: Summary of complaints

Complaint Reference Number	Worksite Reference	Description of Complaint	Results of Investigation	Actions Taken
-	-	-	-	-

2.4.2 No complaints regarding HS2 related construction noise or vibration were received during the reporting period in the NWBC area.

Appendix A Site Locations



Appendix B Monitoring Locations

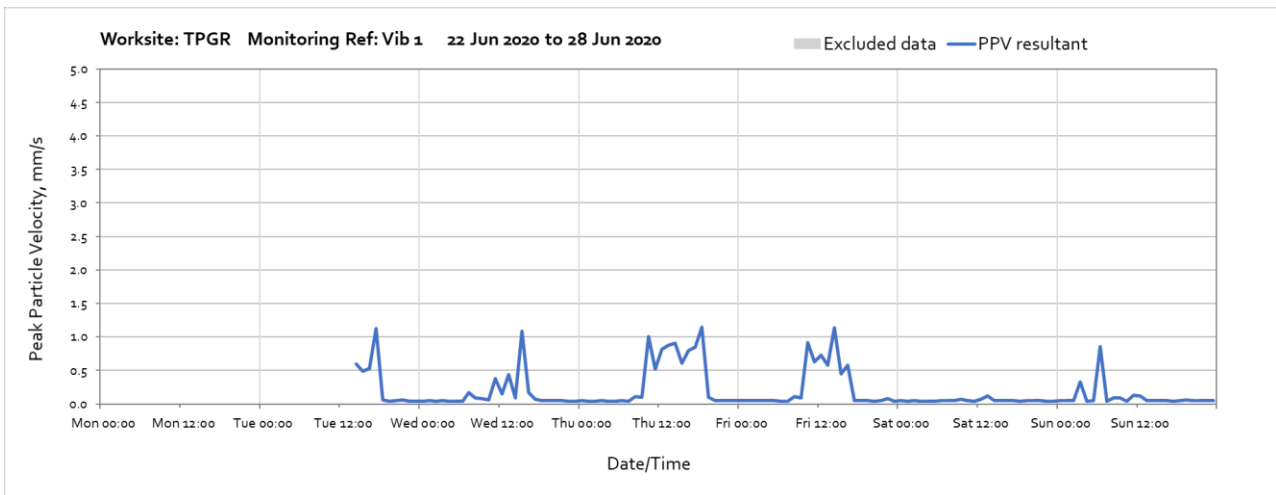


Appendix C Data

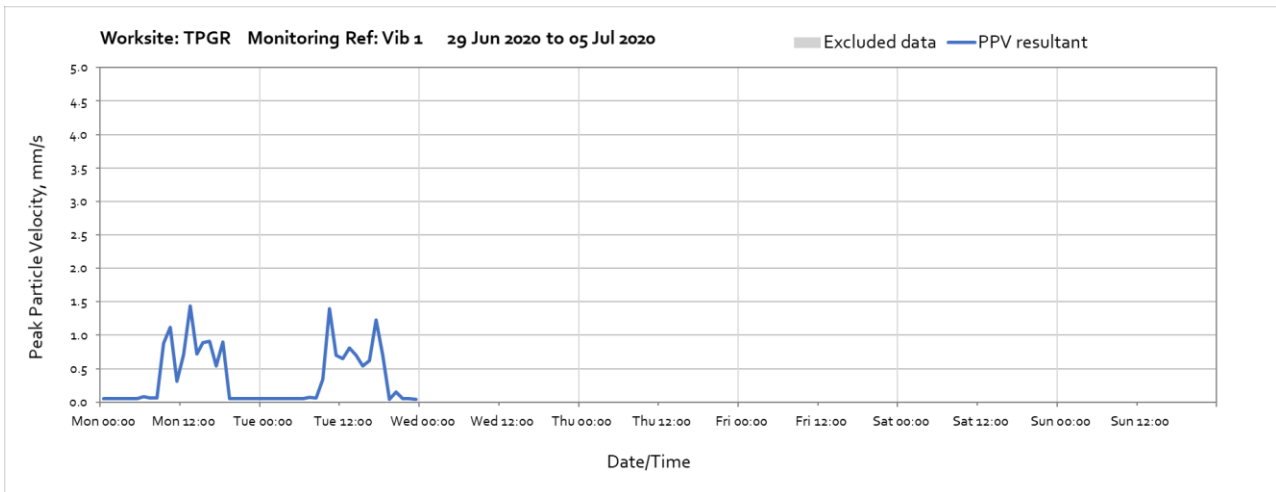
Vibration

The following graphs show the hourly measured peak particle velocity PPV recorded during the monitoring period. The graphs show the resultant PPV due to vibration components on three orthogonal axis x, y and z.

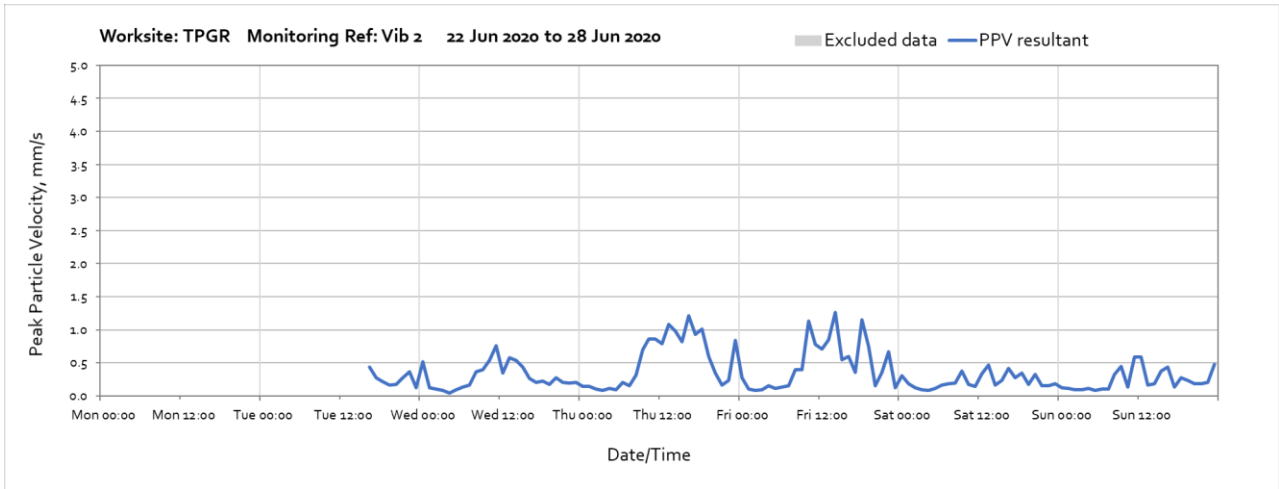
Worksite: Test Pile Gilson Road (TPGR) – Monitoring Ref: Vib 1



Note: The vibration monitor was installed at 14:00 on the 23rd of June.



Worksite: Test Pile Gilson Road (TPGR) – Monitoring Ref: Vib 2



Note: The vibration monitor was installed at 16:00 on the 23rd of June.

