

Construction noise and vibration Monthly Report – August 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 noise and vibration monitoring carried out within North Warwickshire Borough Council (NWBC) area during the month of August 2020.

Within this period vibration monitoring was undertaken in the vicinity of Gilson Road Test Pile Worksite (ref. GRTP) where piling activities were underway.

Further works were also undertaken at:

- Coleshill junction, Watton Lane, Coleshill Road along Gypsy Lane and Chelmsley Wood next to Coleshill Heath Road (gas main diversion works).
- Coleshill Hall Farm, Embankment and Junction (electricity cabling works)
- Faraday Avenue, Hams Hall (electricity works)
- Parkhall/Attleborough Lane (pipeline works)
- Water Orton Cutting (commencement of temporary works);
- Kinsbury Road, Coleshill Heath Road, Coleshill North Viaduct and Coleshill West Viaduct (compound setup).

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

One complaint was received during the monitoring period. A description of the complaint, the results of investigations and any actions taken are detailed in Table 5 of this report.

Abbreviations and Descriptions

The abbreviations, descriptions and project terminology used within this report can be found 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.
LOAEL	Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level - the level above which adverse effects on health and quality of life can be detected.
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.
SOAEL	Significant Observed Adverse Effect Level - the level above which significant adverse effects on health and quality of life occur.
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 HS2 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 vibration data, and interpretation thereof, for monitoring carried out by HS2 within the North Warwickshire Borough Council (NWBC) area for the period 1st to 31st August 2020.

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

- Test Gilson Road Test Pile Worksite , ref. GRTP (see plan 1 in Appendix A), where work activities included:
 - The mobilisation of piling equipment;
 - The start of constructing the test piles.

1.1.3 Further works, where monitoring did not take place, were also undertaken at the following locations:

- Coleshill junction, Watton Lane, Coleshill Road along Gypsy Lane and Chelmsley Wood next to Coleshill Heath Road (gas main diversion works);
- Coleshill Hall Farm, Embankment and Junction (electricity cabling works);
- Faraday Avenue, Hams Hall (electricity works);
- Parkhall/Attleborough Lane (pipeline works);
- M42 near Marston where drainage works were underway;
- Water Orton Cutting where commencement of temporary works were underway;
- Kinsbury Road, Coleshill Heath Road, Coleshill North Viaduct and Coleshill West Viaduct where compound setup was underway.

1.1.4 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 Two vibration monitoring installations were active in August in the NWBC area. Table 2 summarises the position of vibration monitoring installations within the NWBC area in August 2020.

1.2.2 Maps showing the position of vibration monitoring installations are presented in Appendix B.

Table 2: Monitoring Locations

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

2 Summary of Results

2.1 Summary of Measured Vibration Levels

- 2.1.1 Table 3 presents a summary of the measured vibration levels at each monitoring location 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
Gilson Road Test Pile Worksite (GRTP)	Vib 1	The Cottage, Gilson Road (garage)	1.94 (Z-axis)
	Vib 2	The Cottage, Gilson Road (house)	2.38 (Z-axis)

- 2.1.2 Appendix C presents graphs of the vibration monitoring data over the month for each of the measurement locations. Vibration data presented consist of hourly PPV values. 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>.

2.2 Exceedances of Trigger Level

- 2.2.1 Table 4 provides a summary of exceedances of the S61 trigger vibration levels determined to be due to HS2 related construction 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 Complaints

- 2.3.1 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.

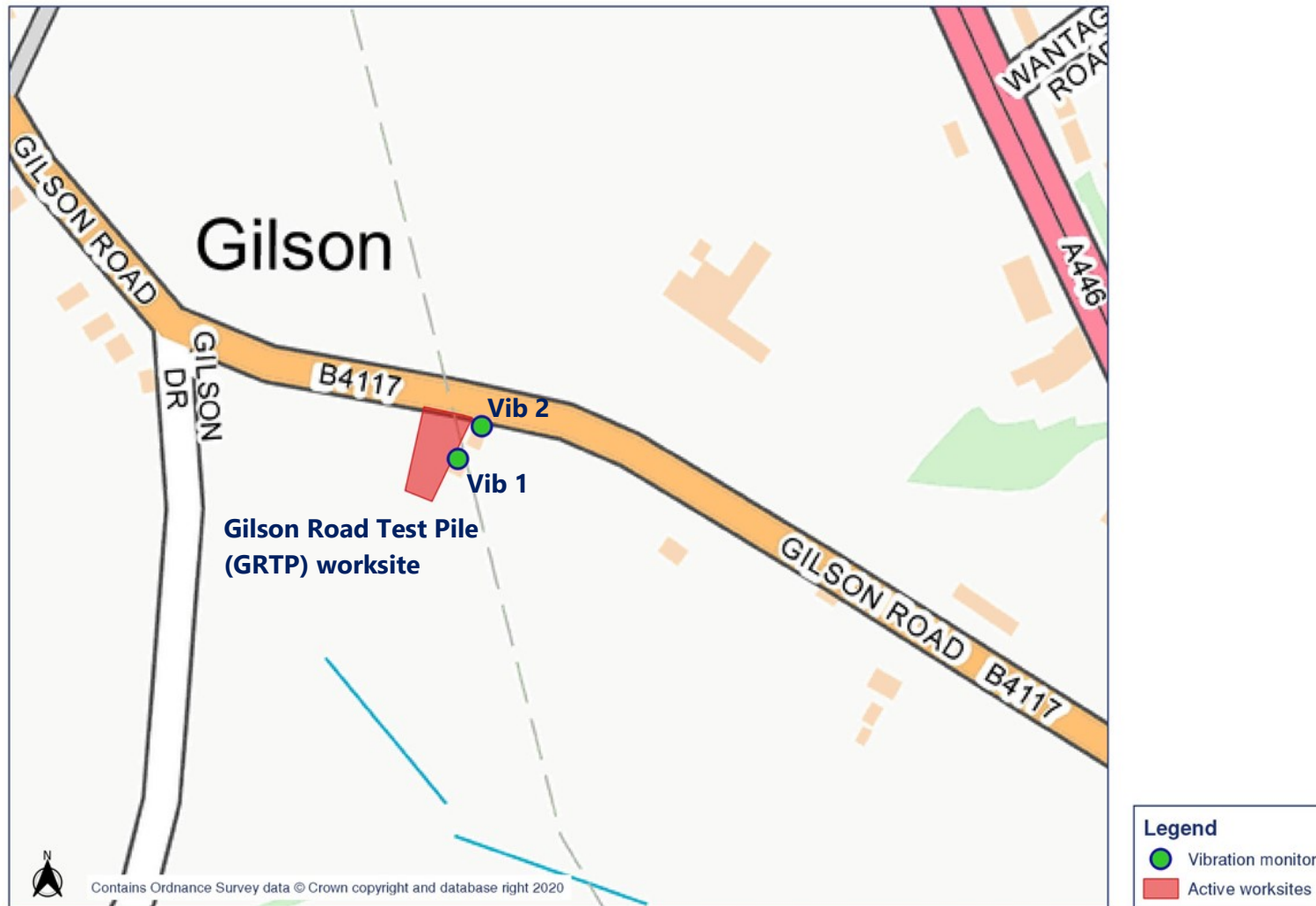
Table 5: Summary of Complaints

Complaint Reference Number	Worksite Reference	Description of Complaint	Results of Investigation	Actions Taken
HS2-20-40312-C	Electricity works	<p>Complaint from a resident in Hams Hall concerning the effect that cut down trees between his house and M42 have had in the increase of ambient noise in their surroundings.</p> <p>The complaint states that now they cannot enjoy their garden and open windows or doors without hearing a disturbing noise that they never had before.</p>	Works undertaken in line with consented activities.	Complaint passed to local engagement team to discuss issues raised with stakeholder.

Appendix A Site Locations



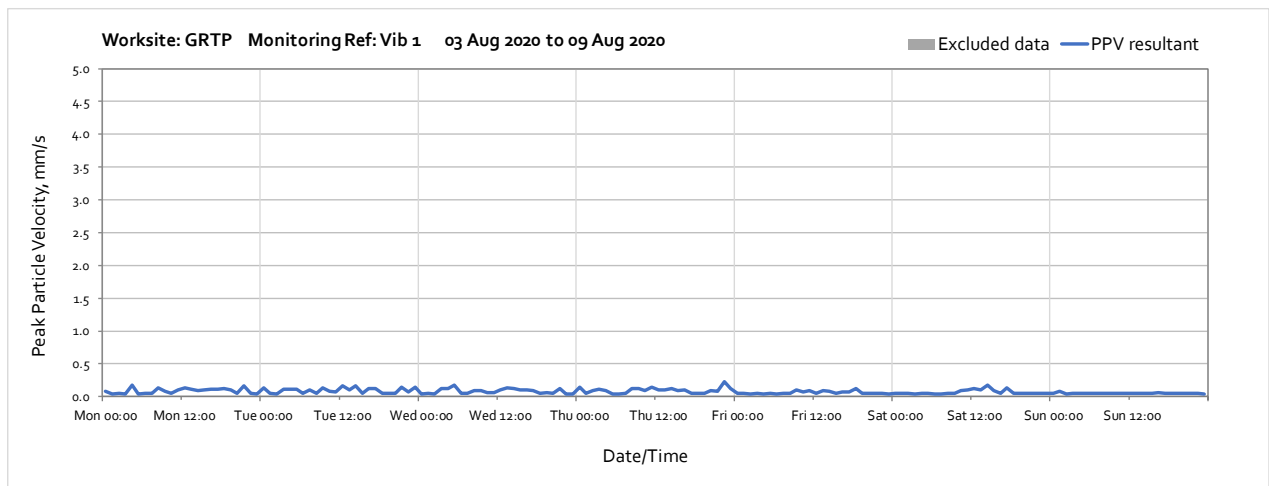
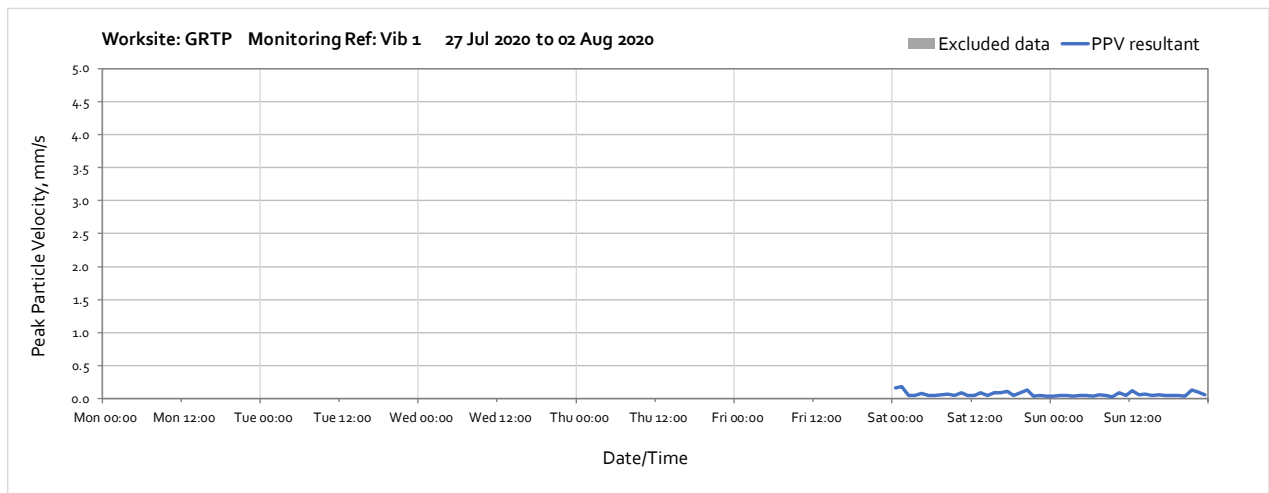
Appendix B Monitoring Locations

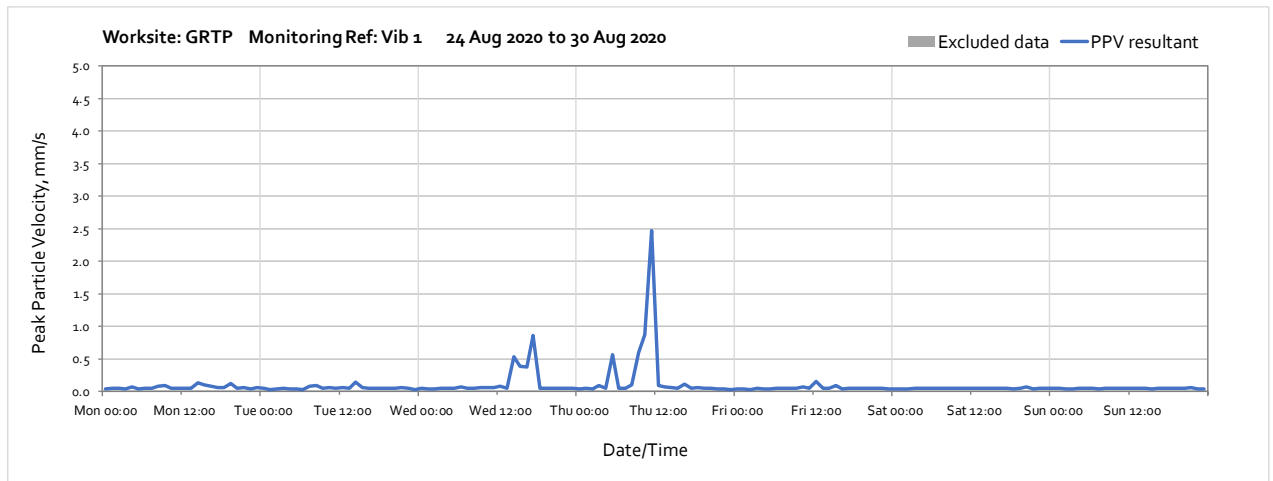
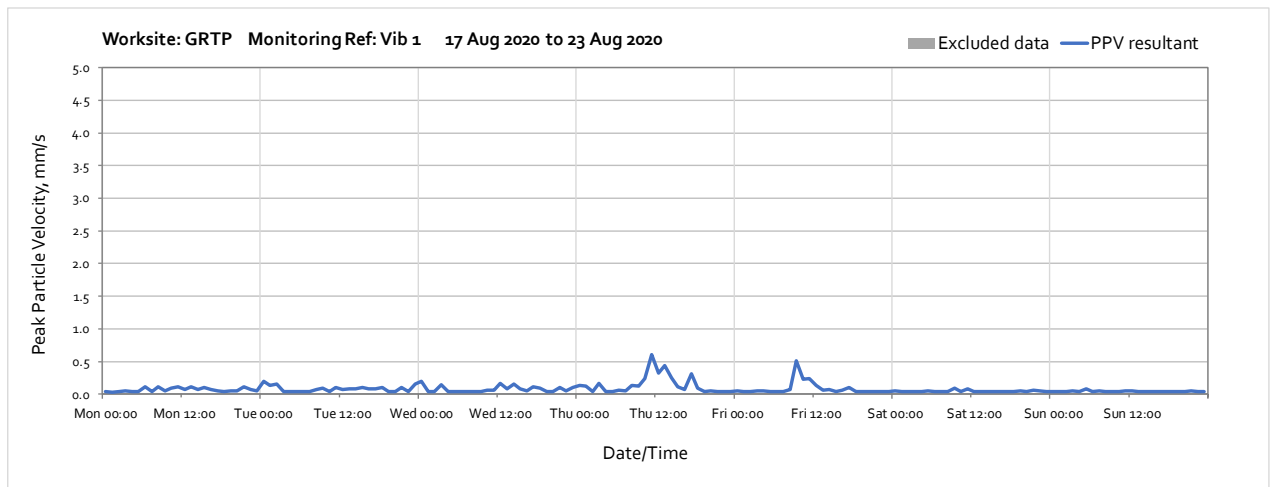
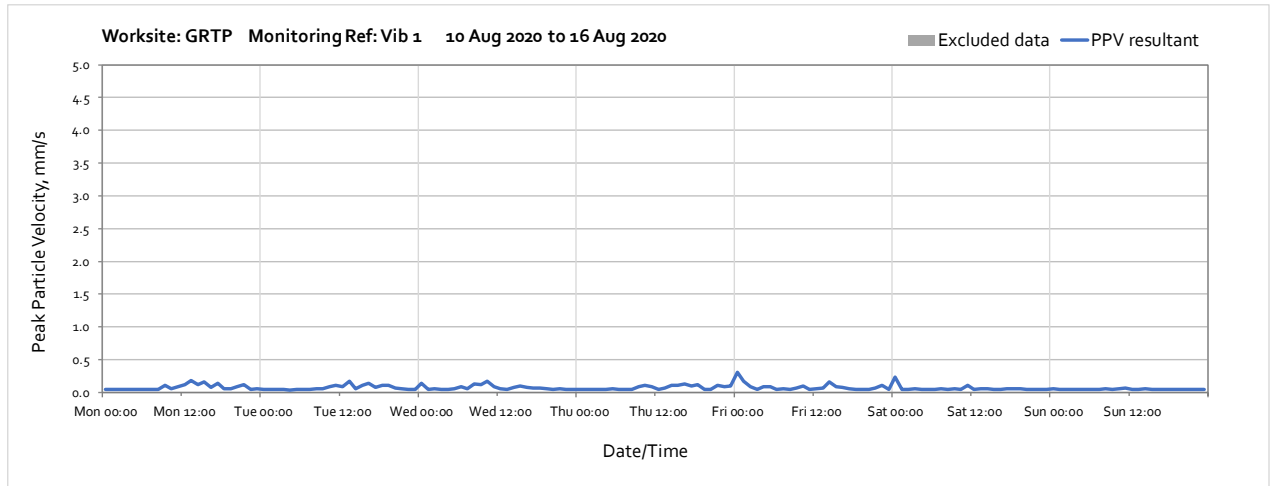


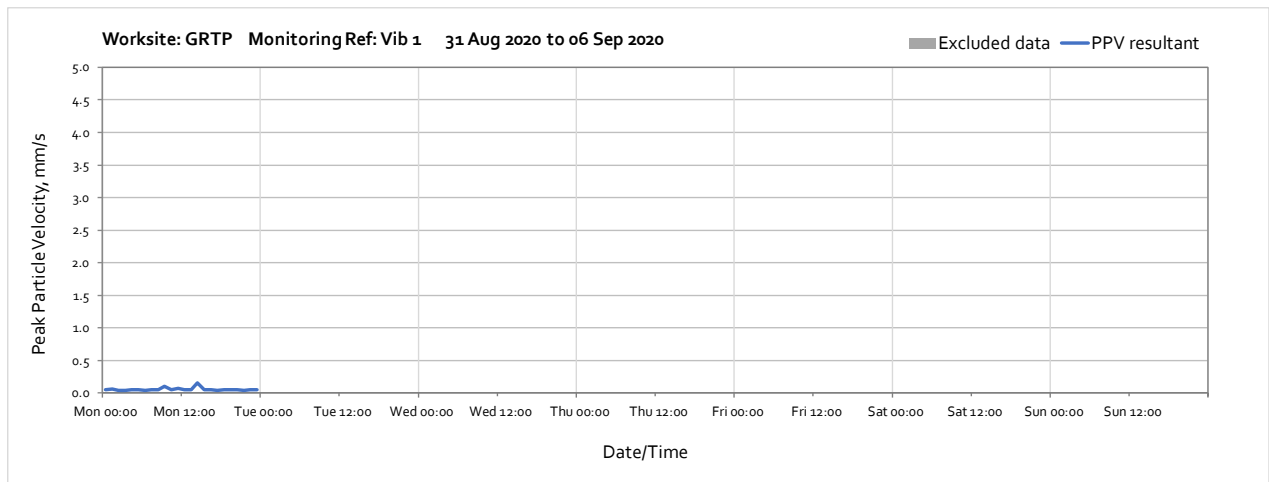
Appendix C Data

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. Where high values of PPV were caused by local interference with the vibration monitor, which are not representative of HS2 construction works, these values have been greyed out in the following charts and have been excluded to calculate values in Table 3 of the main report.

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







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

