

Construction noise and vibration Monthly Report – November 2020

Birmingham City

Non-Technical Summary	1
Abbreviations and Descriptions	2
1 Introduction	3
1.2 Measurement Locations	4
2 Summary of Results	5
2.1 Summary of Measured Noise and Vibration Levels	5
2.2 Exceedances of the LOAEL and SOAEL	7
2.3 Exceedances of Trigger Level	9
2.4 Complaints	9
Appendix A Site Locations	10
Appendix B Monitoring Locations	14
Appendix C Data	18

List of tables

Table 1: Table of Abbreviations	2
Table 2: Monitoring Locations	4
Table 3: Summary of Measured dB L_{Aeq} Data over the Monitoring Period.	6
Table 4: Summary of Measured Component PPV Data over the Monitoring Period	7
Table 5: Summary of Exceedances of LOAEL and SOAEL	8
Table 6: Summary of Total Exceedances of SOAEL	8
Table 7: Summary of Exceedances of Trigger Levels	9
Table 8: Summary of Complaints	9

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 Birmingham City during the month of November 2020.

Within this period monitoring was undertaken at the following worksites:

- Vibration monitoring was undertaken in the vicinity of the Museum Collection Centre worksite (ref.: MCC), where ground investigation works were underway.
- Noise monitoring was undertaken in the vicinity of Washwood Heath Depot worksite (ref.: WWHD), where site clearance, earthworks and concrete breaking out works were underway.

Further works, where monitoring did not take place, were also undertaken at:

- South of Duddeston Mill Road (sewer pipe diversion);
- Landor Street (works at substation);
- Duddeston Mill Road (substation diversion);
- Curzon Street (works at substation and cable diversion).

The HS2 threshold levels for significant noise impacts, which are defined in Information Paper E23 (<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/hs2-information-papers-environment>) were exceeded on two occasions due to HS2 works in the Birmingham City area during November 2020.

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

No complaints were received during the monitoring period.

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.

1.1.2 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 Birmingham City for the period 1st to 30th November 2020.

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

- Museum Collection Centre worksite ref.: MCC (see plan 1 in Appendix A):
 - where ground investigation works were carried out.
- Washwood Heath Depot worksite, ref.: WWHD (see plan 2 in Appendix A):
 - where site clearance, earthworks and concrete breaking out were underway.

1.1.4 Further work where monitoring did not take place, was also undertaken at the following locations:

- South of Duddeston Mill Road (sewer pipe diversion);
- Landor Street (works at substation);
- Duddeston Mill Road (substation diversion);
- Curzon Street (works at substation and cable diversion).

1.1.5 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 November in the Birmingham City area. Table 2 summarises the position of vibration monitoring installations within the Birmingham City area in November 2020.
- 1.2.2 An additional noise monitor was installed to the east side of Washwood Heath Depot, worksite (ref.: WWHD), on Thursday 26th of November.
- 1.2.3 Maps showing the position of noise and vibration monitoring installations are presented in Appendix B.

Table 2: Monitoring Locations

Worksite Reference	Measurement Reference	Address
Museum Collection Centre (MCC)	MCC 1	25 Dolman Street, Birmingham, B7 4RQ (Top Floor)
	MCC 2	25 Dolman Street, Birmingham, B7 4RQ (Outside)
Washwood Heath Depot (WWHD)	WWHD 1	Drews Lane, Birmingham, B8 2QH

2 Summary of Results

2.1 Summary of Measured Noise and Vibration Levels

2.1.1 Table 3 presents a summary of the measured noise levels at each monitoring location over the reporting period. The $L_{Aeq,T}$ is presented for each of the relevant time periods averaged over the calendar month, along with the highest single period $L_{Aeq,T}$ that was found to occur within the month.

Table 3: Summary of Measured dB L_{Aeq} Data over the Monitoring Period.

Worksite Reference	Measurement Reference	Site Address	Free-field or Façade Measurement	Weekly Average $L_{Aeq,T}$ (highest Day $L_{Aeq,T}$)					Saturday Average $L_{Aeq,T}$ (highest day $L_{Aeq,T}$)					Sunday / Public Holiday Average $L_{Aeq,T}$ (highest day $L_{Aeq,T}$)	
				0700 - 0800	0800 - 1800	1800 - 1900	1900 - 2200	2200 - 0700	0700 - 0800	0800 - 1300	1300 - 1400	1400 - 2200	2200 - 0700	0700 - 2200	2200 - 0700
WWHD	WWHD 1	Drews Lane, Birmingham	Free-field	59.5 (60.5)	63.1 (63.7)	62.1 (63.7)	61.2 (62.9)	59.4 (61.0)	59.5 (59.5)	58.1 (58.1)	55.7 (55.7)	57.0 (58.0)	55.6 (56.5)	58.1 (66.9)	56.4 (58.4)

2.1.2 Table 4 presents a summary of the measured vibration levels at each monitoring location over the reporting period. The highest component PPV measured during periods of works along any axis is presented in the table.

Table 4: Summary of Measured Component PPV Data over the Monitoring Period

Worksite Reference	Measurement Reference	Monitor Address	Highest PPV measured in any axis, mm/s
Museum Collection Centre (MCC)	MCC 1	25 Dolman Street (Top Floor)	0.72 (Z-axis)
	MCC 2	25 Dolman Street (Outside)	1.41 (Z-axis)

2.1.3 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 the LOAEL and SOAEL

2.2.1 The lowest observed adverse effect level (LOAEL) is defined in the Planning Practice Guidance – Noise (PPG) as the level above which "noise starts to cause 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".

2.2.2 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."

2.2.3 HS2 Phase One Information Paper E23: Control of Construction Noise and Vibration sets out the LOAELs and SOAELs for construction noise.

2.2.4 Where reported construction noise levels exceed the LOAEL and SOAEL, relevant periods will be identified. Summary statistics to evaluate ongoing qualification for noise insulation and temporary rehousing are also presented where relevant.

2.2.5 Table 5 presents a summary of recorded exceedances of the LOAEL and SOAEL at each measurement location over the reporting period, including the number of exceedances during each time period.

Table 5: Summary of Exceedances of LOAEL and SOAEL

Worksite Reference	Measurement Reference	Site Address	Day (Weekday, Saturday, Sunday, Night)	Time period	Number of exceedances of LOAEL	Number of exceedances of SOAEL
WWHD	WWHD 1	Drews Lane, Birmingham	Weekday	0700-0800	2	No exceedance
				0800-1800	2	No exceedance
				1800-1900	3	No exceedance
				1900-2200	9	1*
			Saturday	0700-0800	1	No exceedance
				1400-2200	8	No exceedance
			Sunday	0700-2200	9	1*
			Night	2200-0700	38	38*

* 33 no. exceedances of the SOAEL are not considered as representative of HS2 works at nearby receptors in consideration of the distance (approximately 34m) between the monitor and nearby receptors, with noise levels at the nearby receptor estimated to be below SOAEL.

2.2.6 Exceedances of LOAEL and SOAEL were recorded due to HS2 construction works during November 2020.

2.2.7 For the purpose of assessing eligibility for noise insulation or temporary rehousing, multiple exceedances of the SOAEL in a 24-hour period would be counted as a single exceedance during that day. Over the reporting period, the overall number of SOAEL exceedances at each measurement location is shown in Table 6 and may be lower than the total sum of individual exceedances reported in Table 5 for each location.

Table 6: Summary of Total Exceedances of SOAEL

Worksite Reference	Measurement Reference	Monitor Address	Total of SOAEL exceedances in the month
WWHD	WWDH 1	Drews Lane, Birmingham	2**

** Exceedances of the SOAEL were caused by a portable generator on site, located in close proximity to the monitor. This was relocated elsewhere on site on the 13th of December 2020.

2.3 Exceedances of Trigger Level

2.3.1 Table 7 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 7: 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
-	-	-	-	-	-

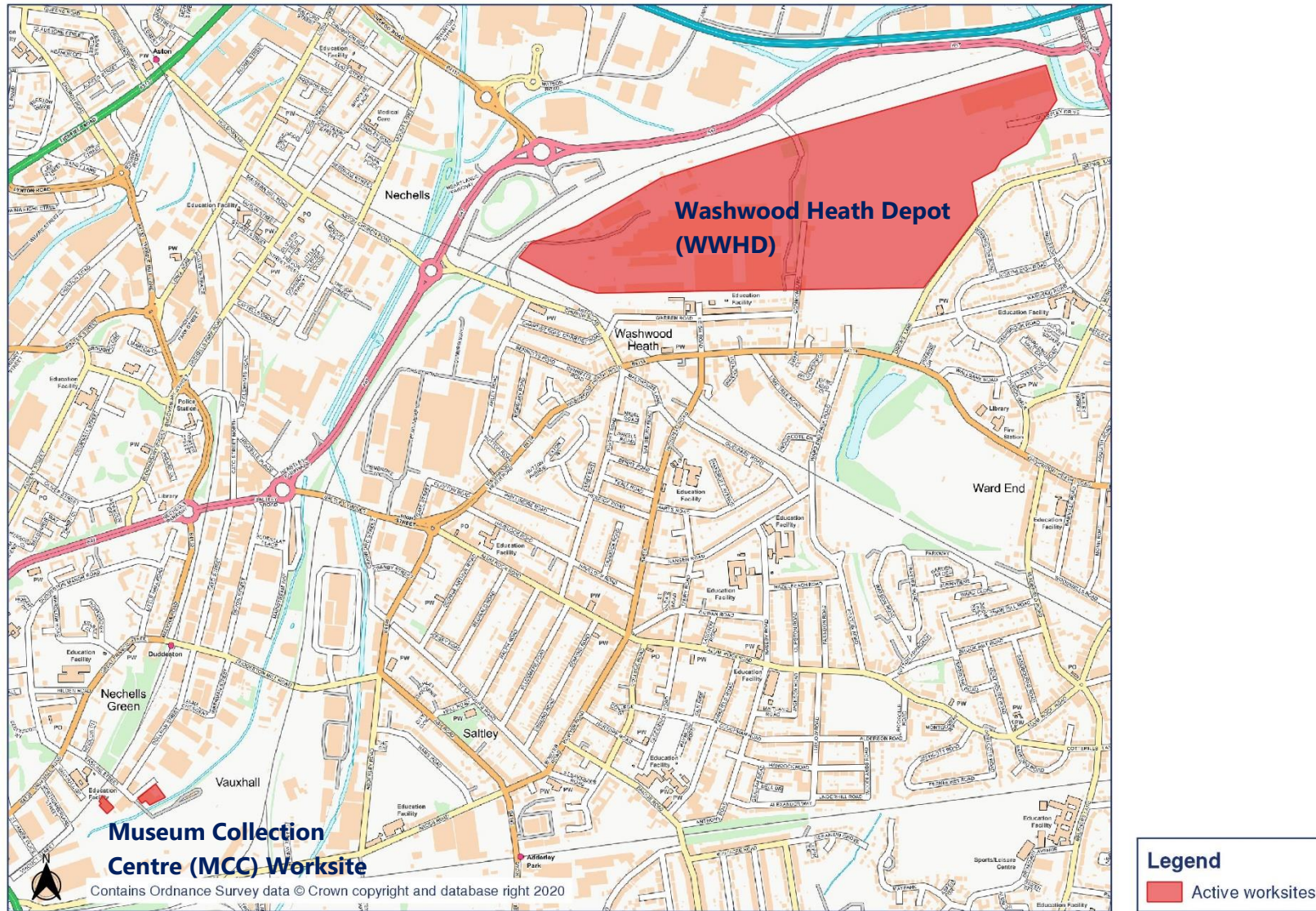
2.4 Complaints

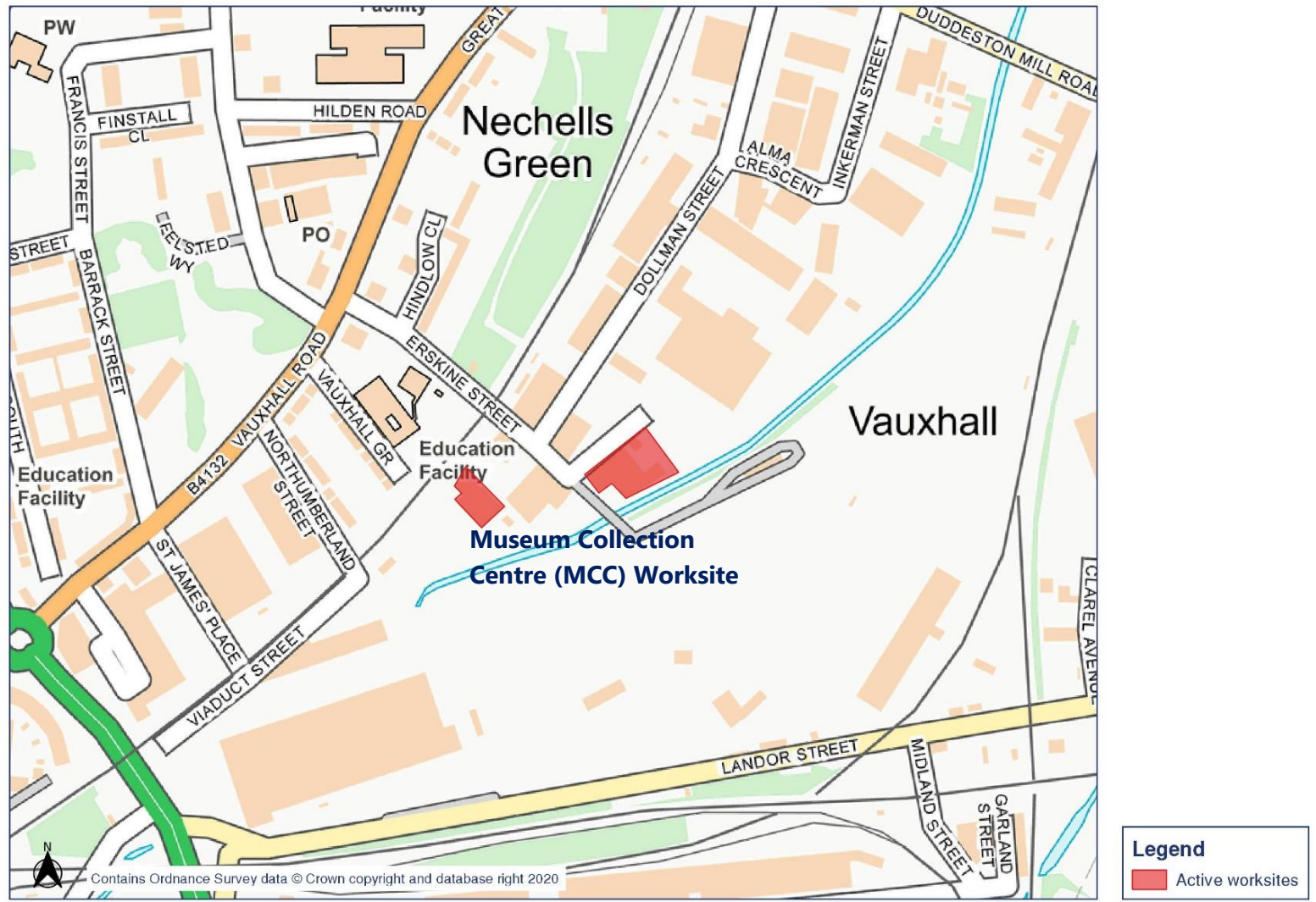
2.4.1 Table 8 provides a summary of complaint information related to noise and vibration received during the reporting period, along with the findings of any investigation.

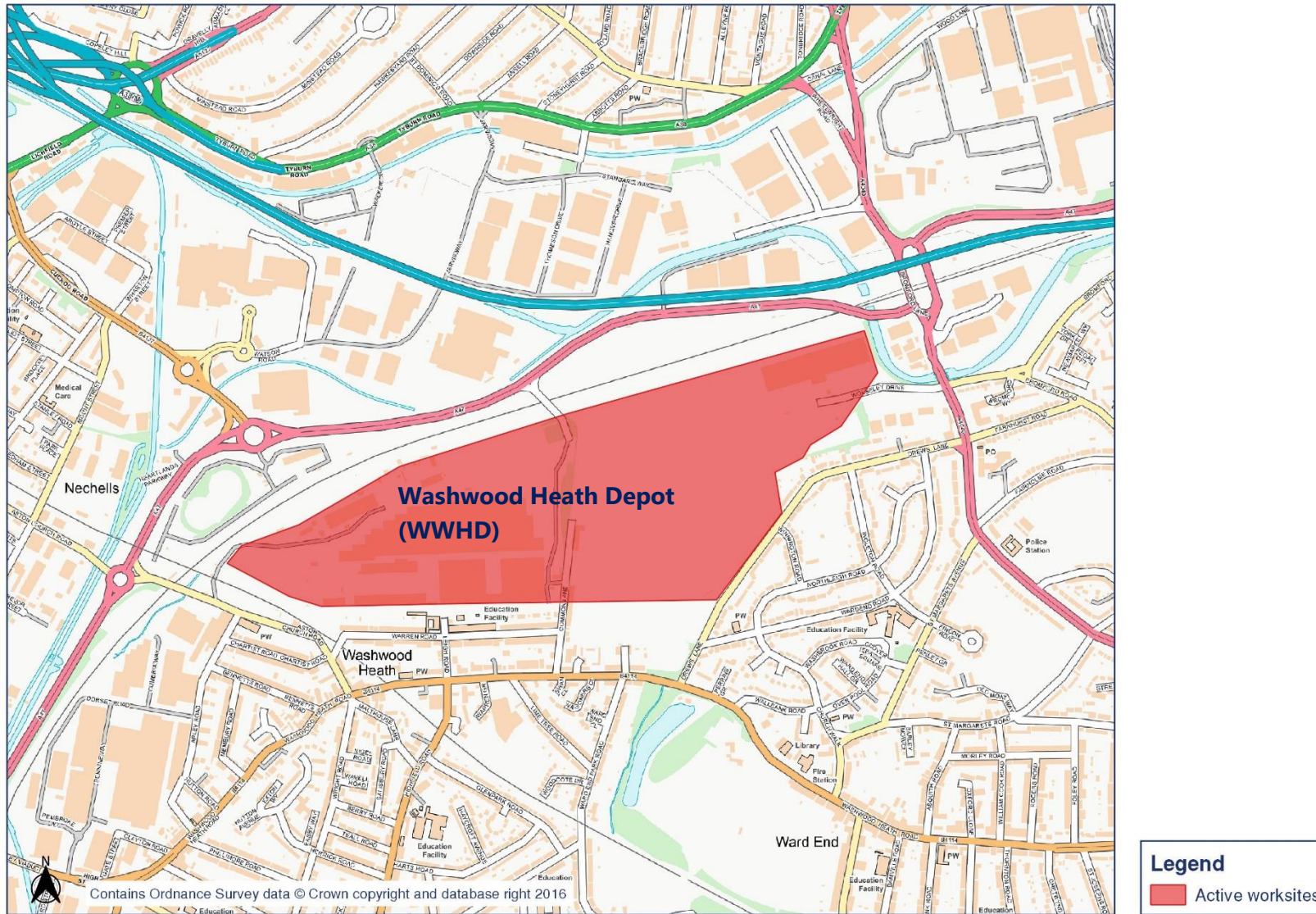
Table 8: Summary of Complaints

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

Appendix A Site Locations

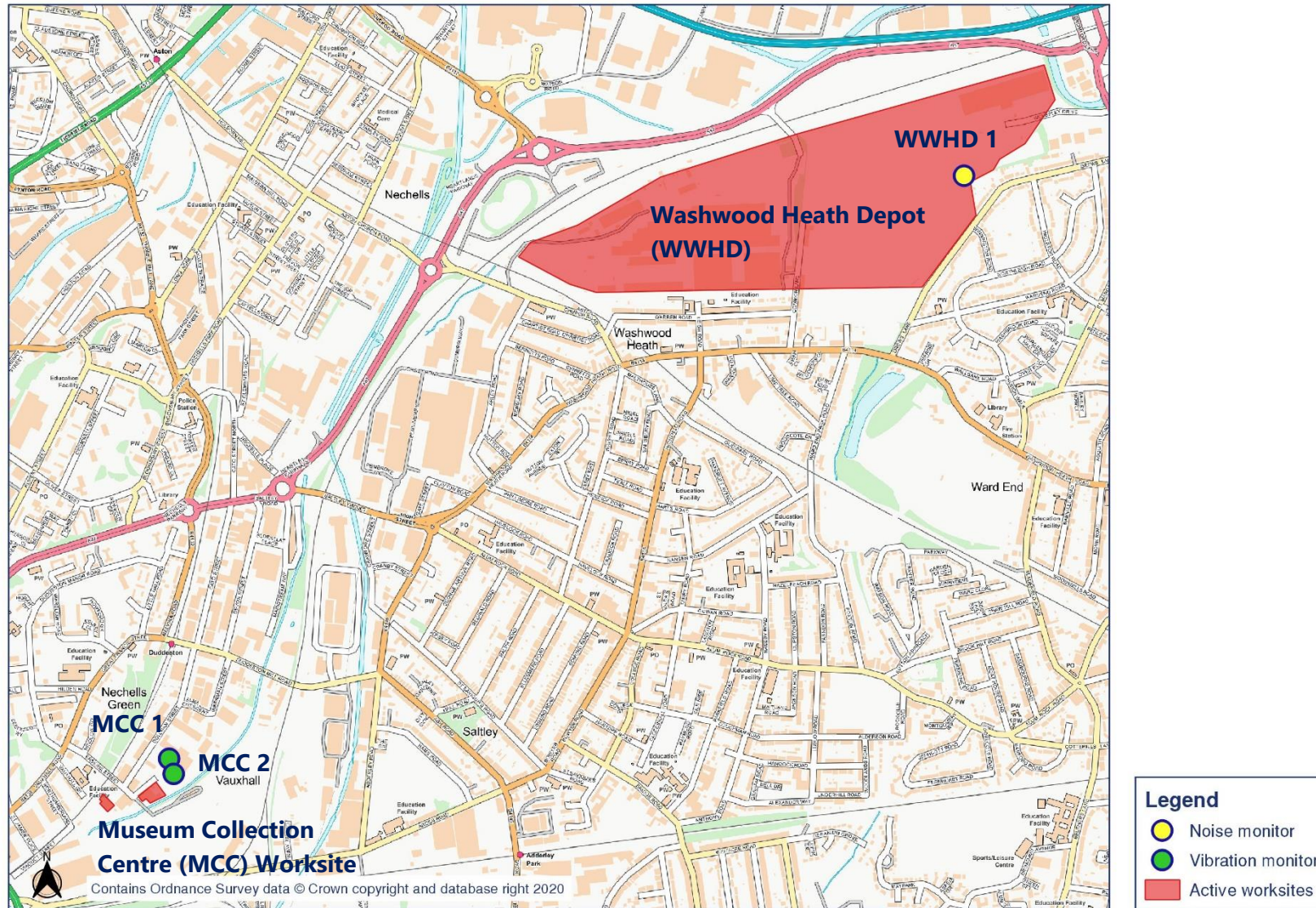


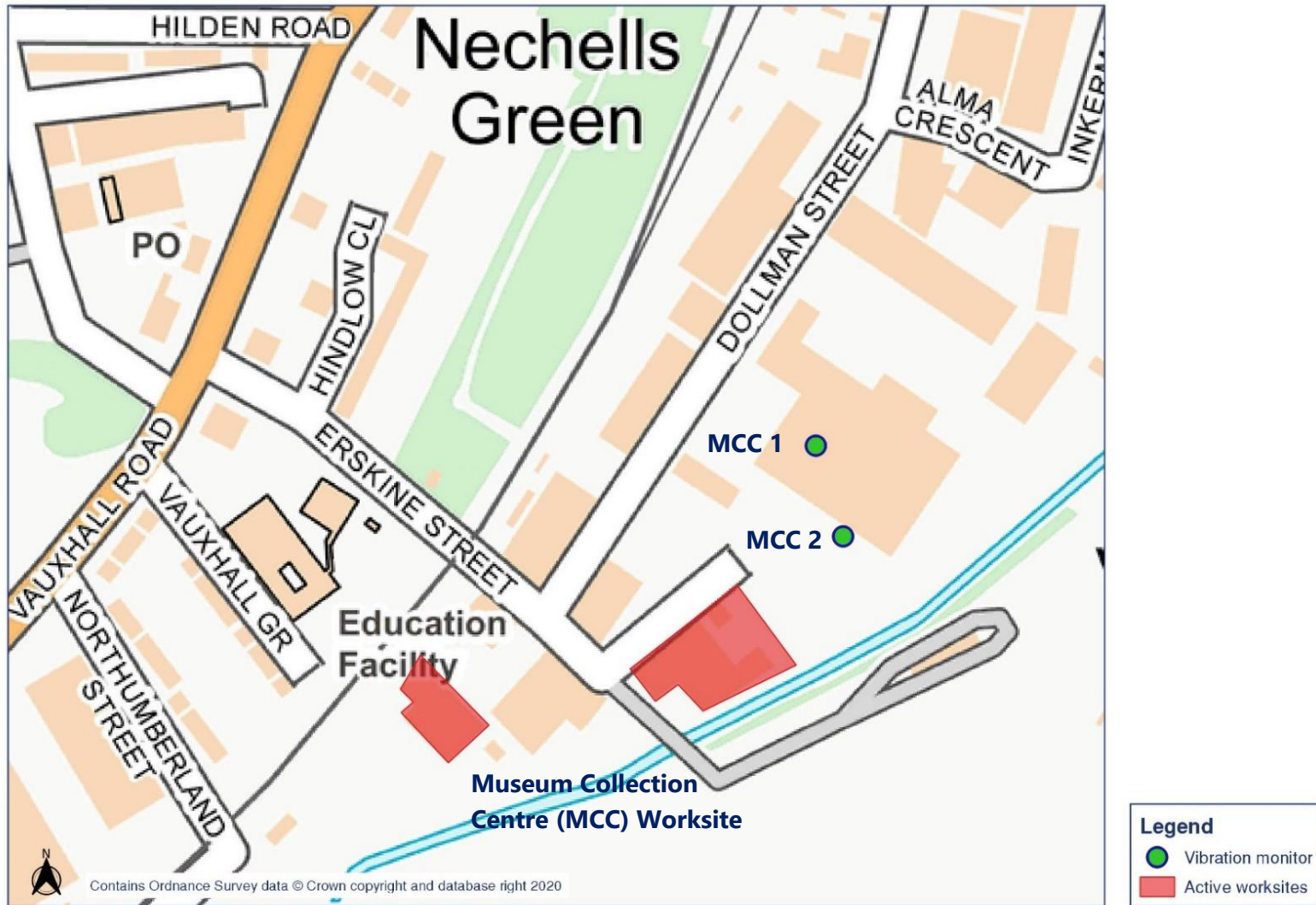


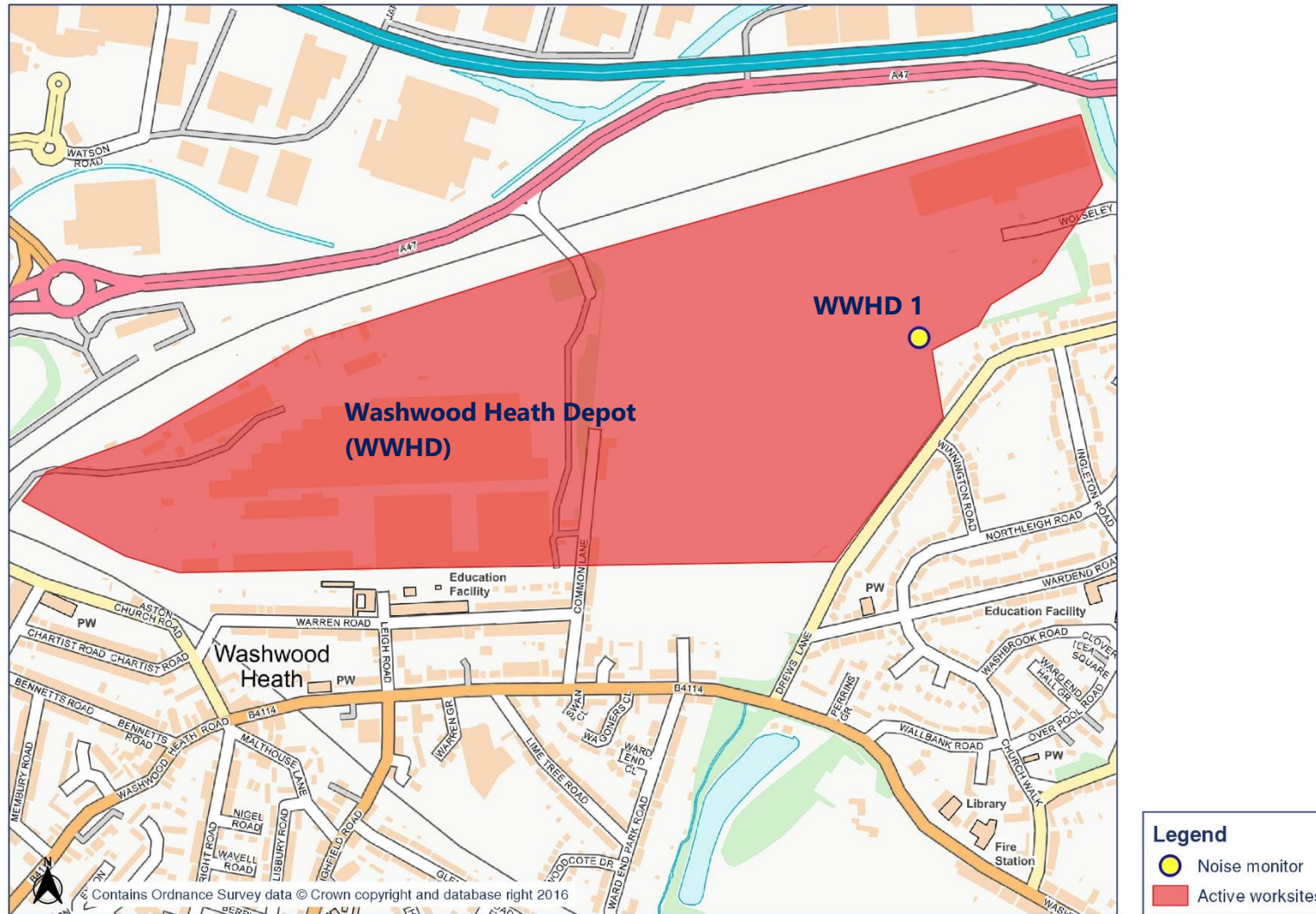


Appendix B Monitoring Locations

HS2 Noise and vibration monitoring plan - Overview





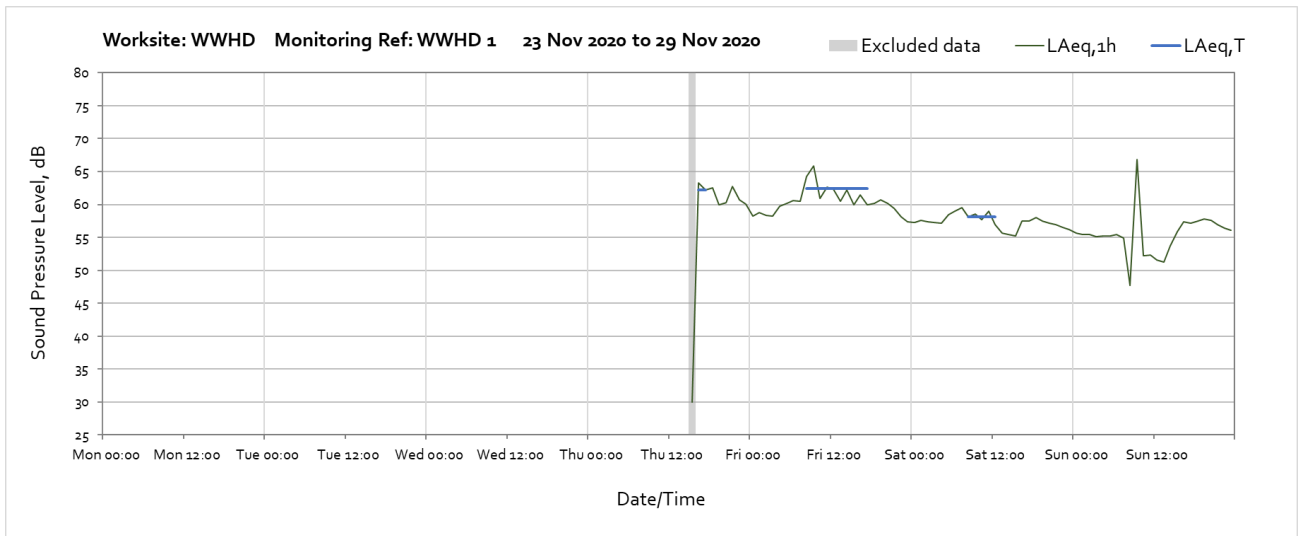


Appendix C Data

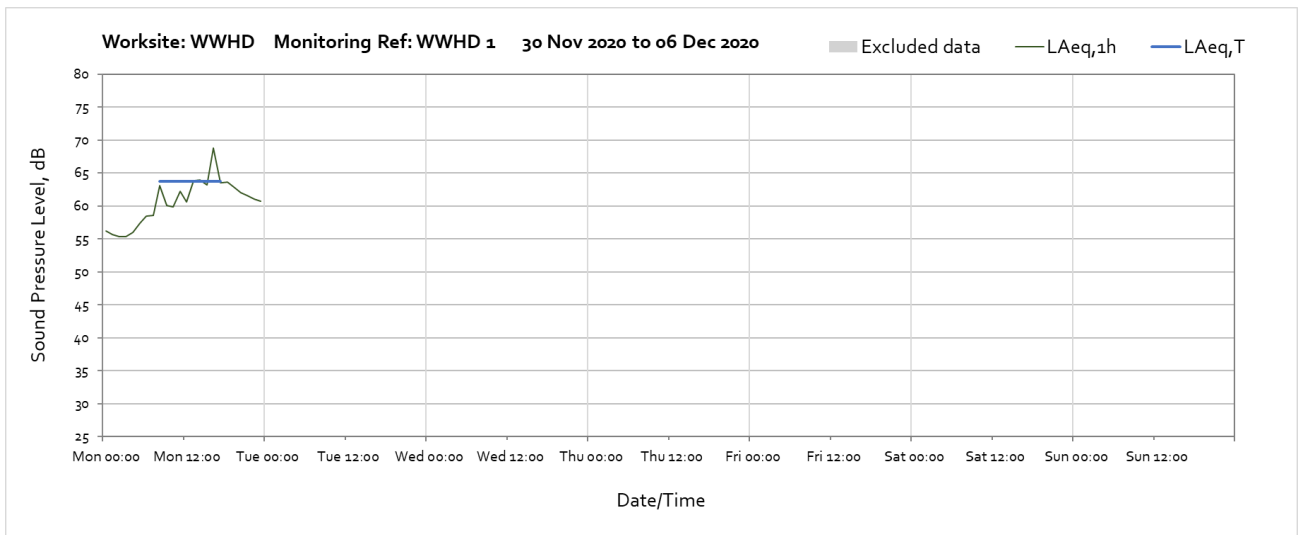
Noise

The following graphs show the hourly measured ambient noise level $L_{Aeq,1h}$ and, where relevant, the averaged noise level $L_{Aeq,T}$ values, where the time period T is as specified in Table 1 of HS2 Information Paper E23. Periods with adversely weather affected noise levels are greyed out and have been excluded from the calculation of the $L_{Aeq,T}$ values in Table 3 of the main report.

Worksite: WWHH – Monitoring Ref: WWHH 1



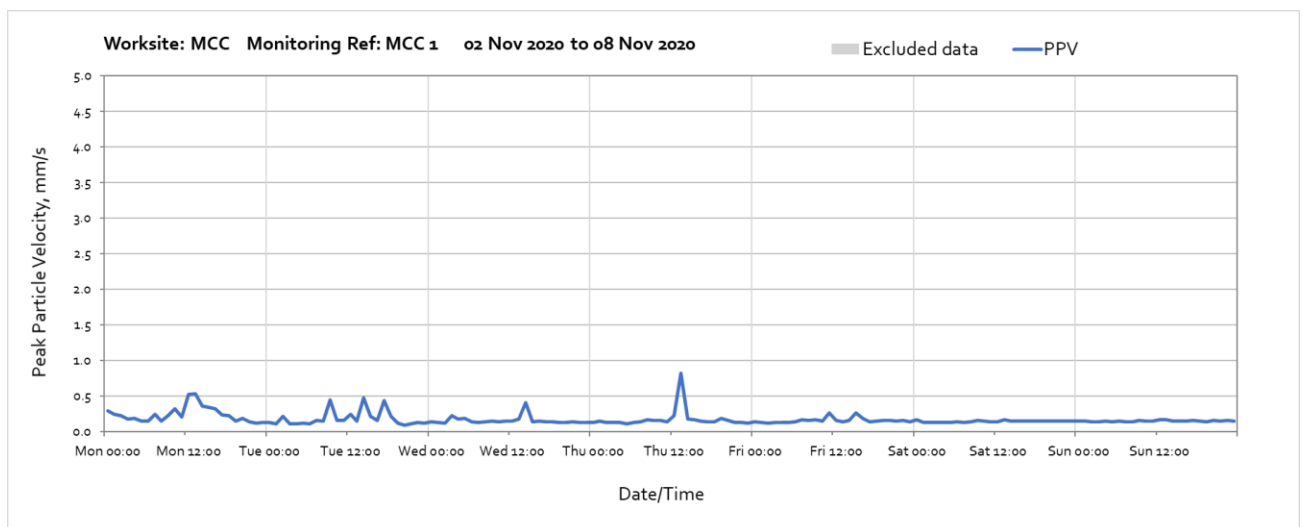
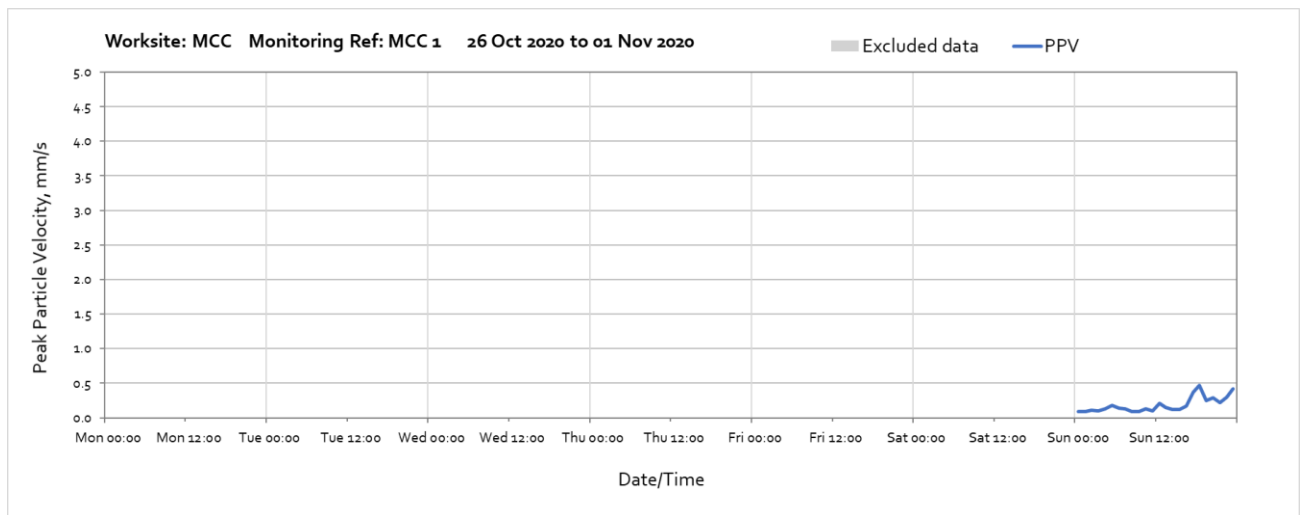
Note: The noise monitor was installed at 15:00 on Thursday 26th November 2020.

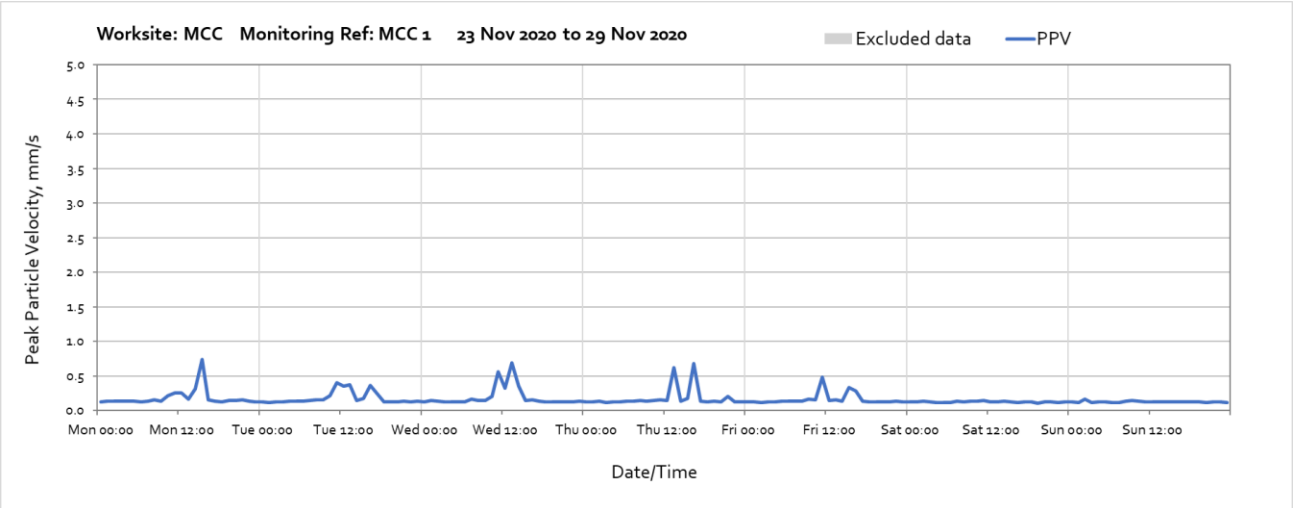
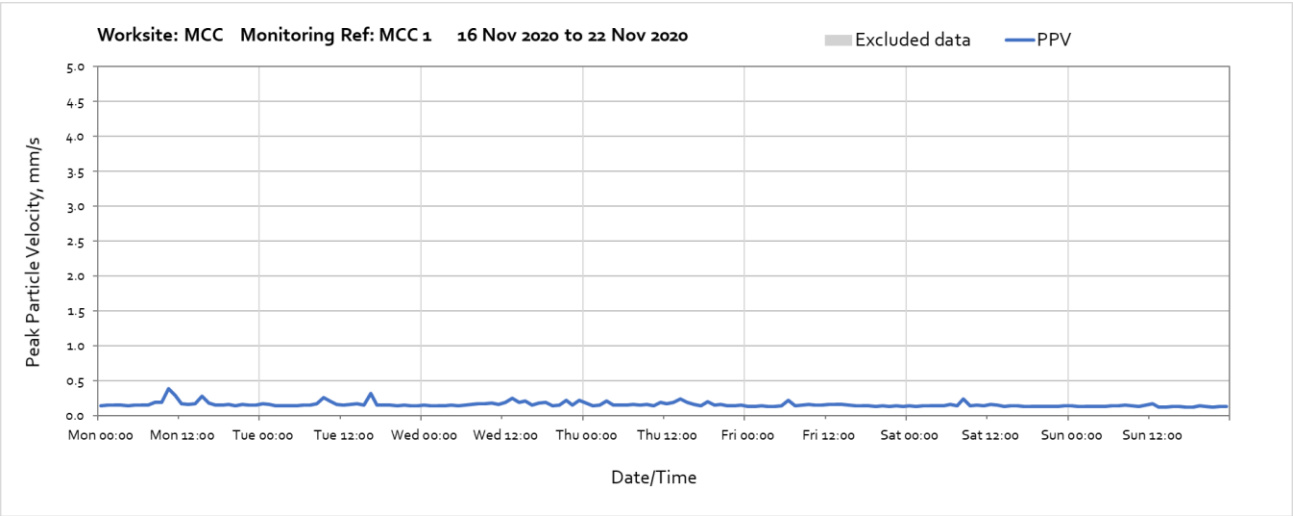
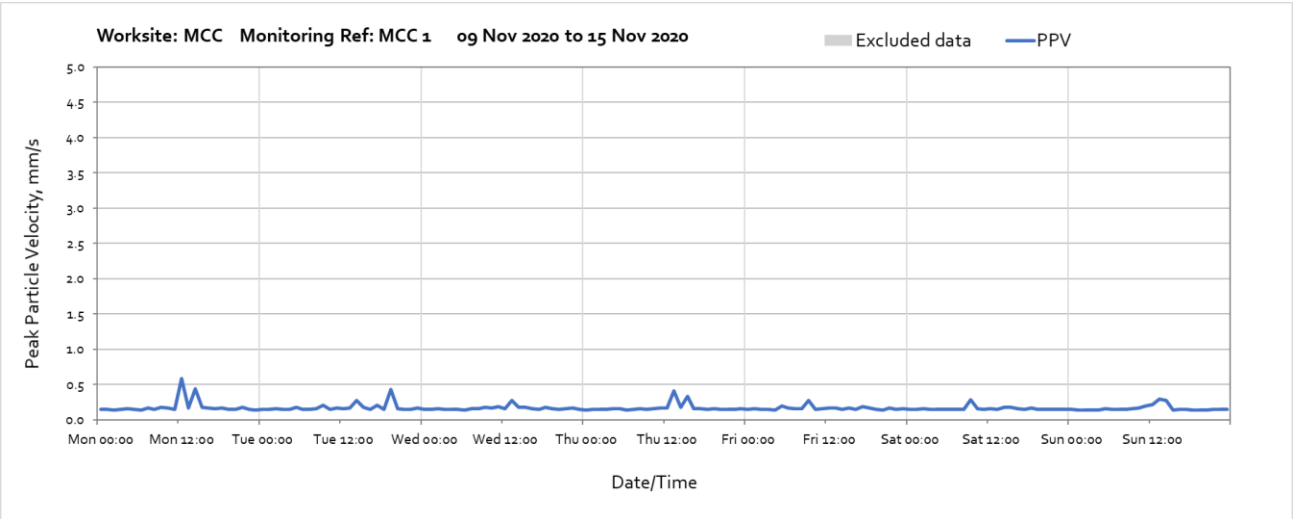


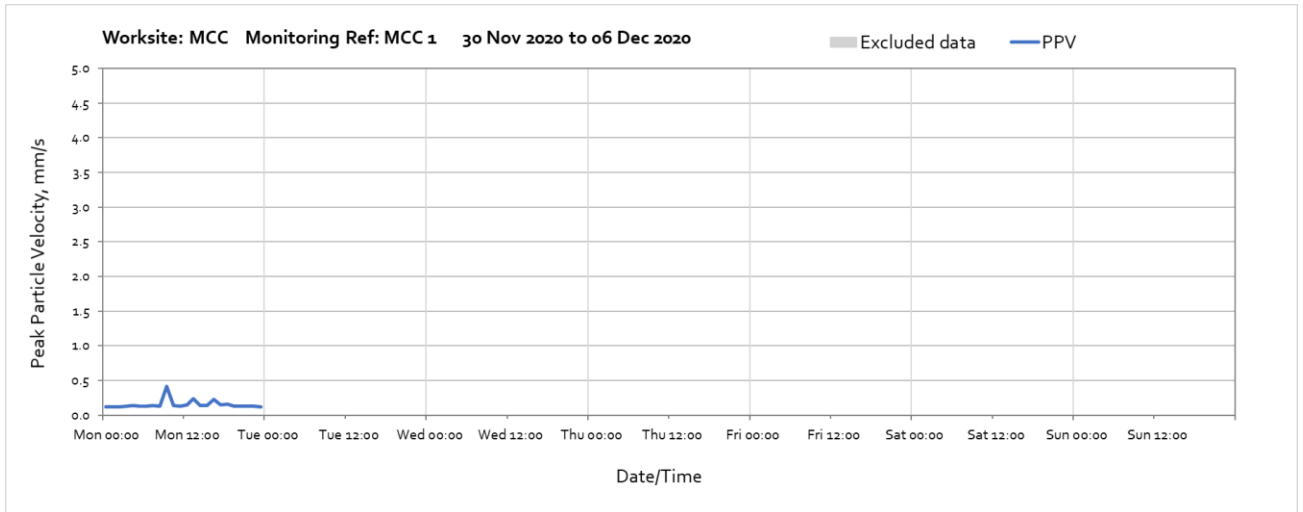
Vibration

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. 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 4 of the main report.

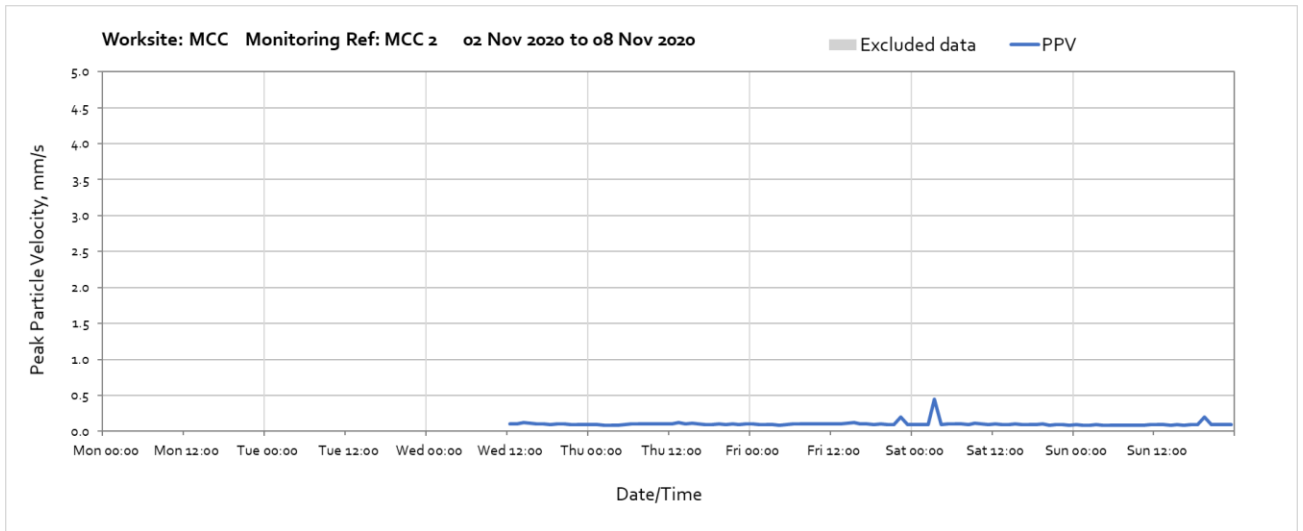
Worksite: Museum Collection Centre (MCC) – Monitoring Ref: MCC 1







Worksite: Museum Collection Centre (MCC) – Monitoring Ref: MCC 2



Note: Missing data at the beginning of the month was due loss of the signal. The monitor was upgraded at 12:00 on Wednesday 4th November 2020.

