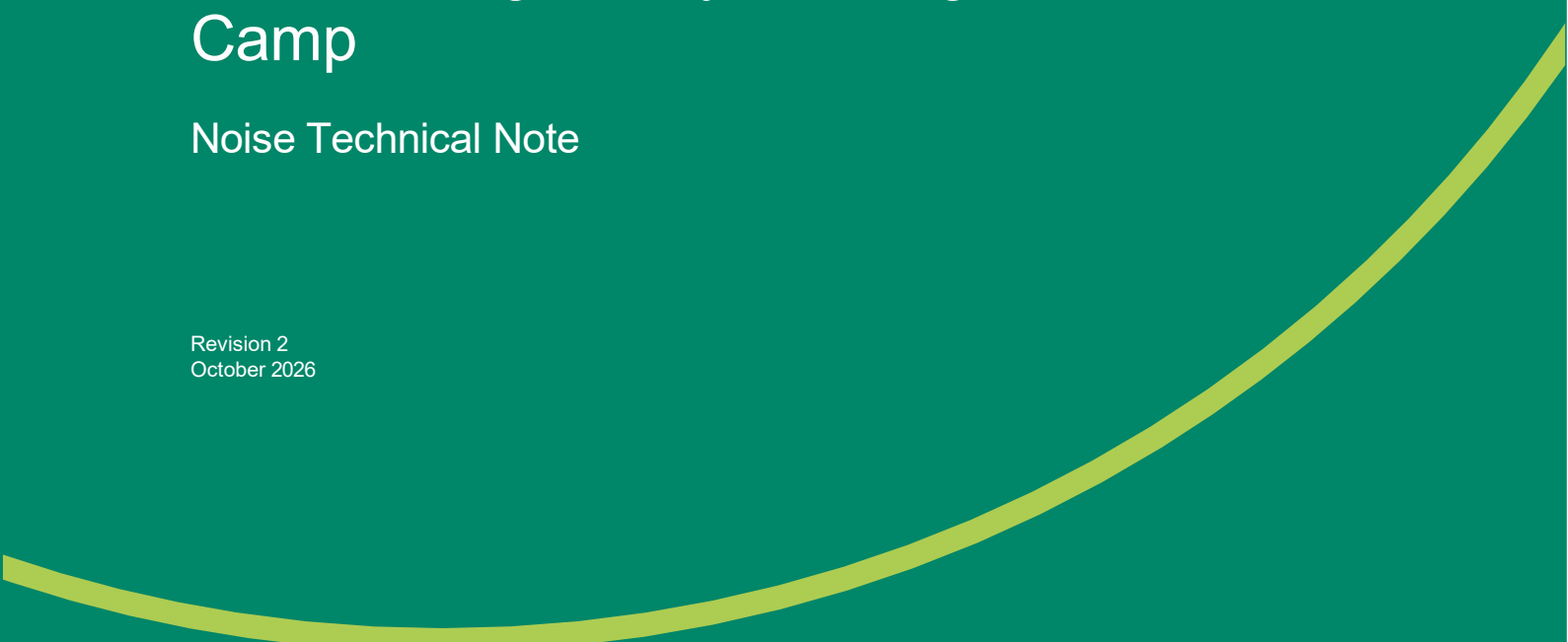




Crowborough Army Training Camp

Noise Technical Note

Revision 2
October 2026

Prepared for:

Home Office

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1. Introduction

1.1 Overview

- 1.1.1 [REDACTED] has been appointed by the Home Office (the Applicant) to prepare a Noise Technical Note to accompany the submission of a planning application for an Urgent Crown Development Order (UCDO) for the continued use of the Crowborough Army Training Camp in East Sussex (hereafter referred to as 'the Site') as non-detained accommodation for asylum seekers for a temporary period until the 22nd January 2030 (hereafter the Proposed Development'). Whilst the Training Camp (also known as Beacon Camp or the wider site) covers approximately around 64 hectares (ha), the Site extends to 19.68ha and is shown on the Site Location Plan (see **Appendix A**).
- 1.1.2 In January 2026, the Applicant received planning permission under Class Q, Part 19 of Schedule 2 to the Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) (England) Order 2015 ("the 2015 Order") for works to set up a facility to accommodate 540 asylum seekers for a period of 12 months (referred to as the 'Extant Consent'). The Extant Consent expires on 22nd January 2027 and therefore the purpose of this planning application is to seek approval for the Home Office to continue to operate the Site as asylum accommodation for a temporary period until 22nd January 2030.
- 1.1.3 A glossary of acoustic terms can be found in **Appendix B**.

1.2 Scope of Assessment

- 1.2.1 The Proposed Development comprises the continued use of existing non-detained asylum accommodation for up to 540 residents on the Site for a temporary period until 22nd January 2030, and there is no proposed construction work as part of the continued use.
- 1.2.2 The note therefore assesses the continued use of the Site and considers the potential noise levels during the operation to determine any noise impact at nearby sensitive receptors:
- Noise from the continued operation of existing generators on the Site; and
 - Road traffic noise during site operation.

2. Proposed Development

2.1.1 The Applicant is intending to seek planning permission for:

‘Continued use of Crowborough Army Training Camp (sui generis) as non-detained asylum accommodation for up to 540 residents together with associated site infrastructure for a temporary period until 22nd January 2030.’

2.1.2 The Proposed Development does not constitute any changes to the Site in terms of additional construction activities or changes to its operation.

2.1.3 No construction or groundworks are proposed and the existing facilities that have been installed on the Site under the Extant Consent (including ablutions blocks, CCTV cameras, lighting towers, generators and the temporary kitchen ancillary units) will be retained and continue to be used on a temporary basis.

3. The Site

3.1 Overview

- 3.1.1 The Site lies in Wealden District in East Sussex. It is located 2.5km southwest of Crowborough town centre and the urban fringe of Crowborough extends to the entrance of the Training Camp on Uckfield Road (the A26).
- 3.1.2 The Site covers an area of 19.68ha and is surrounded by a 2m high perimeter fence. The Site contains 95 individual buildings arranged within a broadly rectangular central area. Most of these buildings are used for accommodation, with other buildings used for catering, training, offices, healthcare and a gym. Some buildings are currently fenced off and not used. Internal roads and footpaths provide circulation throughout the Site, with several car parking areas distributed across the Site. Existing infrastructure present on the Site comprises generators, CCTV cameras, ablution blocks, the temporary kitchen ancillary units and lighting towers. The areas between buildings and infrastructure are predominantly grassed, with sporadic tree planting. [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
- 3.1.3 Most recently the Site was used by the Ministry of Defence (MoD) as transitional accommodation for the Afghan Resettlement Programme in 2024 and since January 2026 has been used to provide temporary accommodation for asylum applicants.
- 3.1.4 The Site is mostly surrounded by woodland, with agricultural land beyond. A timber suppliers and industrial units are situated to the immediate south. The nearest residential properties are Birchfield Farm which is located on The Warren adjacent to the south of the Site, Jackman's Lodge approximately 100m to the north-west and a recent housing development approximately 200m to the east of the Site near the A26 Uckfield Road.

3.2 Sensitive Receptors

- 3.2.1 The Nearest Noise Sensitive Receptors (NNSR) locations external to, and associated with the Proposed Development are presented in **Table 2.1**.
- 3.2.2 The sensitive receptors considered in this report are those located nearest to the site and represent the worst-case receptors, i.e. those expected to experience the highest noise levels from the plant compounds. Noise may also be perceptible at other receptors in the surrounding area, such as Jackman's Lodge, approximately 150m west from the nearest plant compound. However, provided noise is suitably controlled at the identified worst-case receptors, significant effects at more distant receptors are not anticipated.

Table 2.1 Sensitive Receptor Locations

Noise Sensitive Receptor	Description	Receptor Type	Approx. distance to nearest noise source (m)
R1	Property located within Birchfield's Farm	Residential	100
R2	Warren Grove	Residential	350

4. Planning Policy Context

4.1 National Planning Policy Framework (2026)

- 4.1.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (Ref. 1) was published in August 2026 and sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. In respect of noise and vibration, Chapter 17 'Pollution, Public Protection and Security' seeks to ensure that development is appropriate for its location, taking into account risks posed by pollution and other hazards, and that opportunities to minimise pollution and create clean, liveable and safe places are considered.
- 4.1.2 Policy P1 'Planning for clean and safe places' states that development plans should, among other things, ensure that occupiers and users will not be put at risk from, or be adversely affected by, unacceptable levels of pollution, and that development proposals will not cause unacceptable levels of pollution, either alone or in combination with other pollution sources. Policy P1 also states that wider opportunities to reduce air, water, soil, noise or other forms of pollution should be considered.
- 4.1.3 Policy P3 'Living conditions and pollution' states that development proposals should:
- "Provide healthy living conditions for occupiers and users in terms of adequate access to light and avoiding exposure to levels of air, noise, artificial light or other sources of pollution which could have an unacceptable adverse effect on health and the quality of life. Where necessary suitable mitigation measures should be incorporated to secure acceptable living conditions;"* and
- "Not give rise to, or contribute to, unacceptable levels of air, noise, artificial light, water, soil or other forms of pollution on or beyond the site. Adverse impacts of this nature should be avoided where possible, or else mitigated to an acceptable degree."*
- 4.1.4 With specific regard to noise, Policy P3 further states that development proposals should:
- "Mitigate and reduce to a minimum potential adverse impacts resulting from noise, not result in levels of noise exposure which would have a significant observed adverse effect, and maintain the character of tranquil areas (those areas that have remained relatively undisturbed by noise from human sources and are prized for their recreational and amenity value for this reason)."*

4.2 Noise Policy Statement for England (2010)

- 4.2.1 The Noise Policy Statement for England (NPSE) (Ref. 2) seeks to clarify the underlying principles and aims in existing policy documents, legislation and guidance that relate to noise. The NPSE applies to all forms of noise, including environmental noise, neighbour noise and neighbourhood noise.
- 4.2.2 The NPSE sets out the long-term vision of the government's noise policy, which 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"*.
- 4.2.3 This long-term vision is supported by three 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; and*
 - Where possible, contribute to the improvements of health and quality of life."*
- 4.2.4 The 'Explanatory Note' within the NPSE provides further guidance on defining 'significant adverse effects' and 'adverse effects' using the concepts:
- No Observed Effect Level (NOEL) - the level below which no effect can be detected. Below this level no detectable effect on health and quality of life due to noise can be established;
 - Lowest Observable Adverse Effect Level (LOAEL) - the level above which adverse effects on health and quality of life can be detected; and

- Significant Observed Adverse Effect Level (SOAEL) - the level above which significant adverse effects on health and quality of life occur.

4.2.5 With reference to the SOAEL, the NPSE states:

"It is recognised that it is not possible to have a single objective noise-based measure that defines SOAEL that is applicable to all sources of noise in all situations. Consequently, the SOAEL is likely to be different for different noise sources, for different receptors and at different times. It is acknowledged that further research is required to increase our understanding of what may constitute a significant adverse impact on health and quality of life from noise. However, not having specific SOAEL values in the NPSE provides the necessary policy flexibility until further evidence and suitable guidance is available."

4.2.6 For situations where noise levels are between the LOAEL and SOAEL, all reasonable steps should be taken to mitigate and minimise the effects. However, this does not mean that such adverse effects cannot occur.

4.3 Local Policy

4.3.1 The adopted Wealden Core Strategy Local Plan (Ref. 3) does not contain specific policies relating to noise. The Technical Note has therefore considered the relevant amenity and environmental protection policies within the adopted development plan alongside national noise policy guidance, including the NPPF and NPSE.

5. Assessment Methodology

5.1 Methodology for Determining Operational Noise Effects

- 5.1.1 BS 8233:2014 (Ref. 4) provides criteria for the assessment of internal and external noise levels for various uses including dwellings. The criteria relevant for dwellings, expressed as continuous A-weighted sound pressure level, are summarised in **Table 5.1** below.

Table 5.1 BS 8233:2014 Indoor Ambient Noise Levels for Dwellings

Activity	Location	07:00 – 23:00	23:00 – 07:00
Resting / Sleeping	Accommodation	35dB $L_{Aeq,T}$	30dB $L_{Aeq,T}$

5.2 Operational Traffic Noise

- 5.2.1 Operational traffic noise has been assessed using Sound Exposure Level (SEL, L_{AE}) calculations for light vehicles (cars and small vans) and HGVs. Representative SEL values were derived from historical [REDACTED] measurement data using the following relationship:

$$L_{AE} = L_{Aeq,T} + 10 \log_{10}(T)$$

- 5.2.2 The SEL values were applied to the forecast vehicle movements associated with the Proposed Development over the 16-hour daytime period (07:00–23:00) to calculate the corresponding operational traffic noise level. This was then logarithmically summed with the existing road traffic noise level derived from the Round 3 Defra strategic noise mapping (2017) (Ref. 5) to determine the change in ambient noise level. It should be noted that the Defra Round 3 strategic noise mapping (2017) represents a baseline scenario prior to operation of the Site. This assessment considers the continued operation of the Site and assumes that no additional operational vehicle movements will be generated. On this basis, the contextual assessment presented in this Technical Note is considered to represent a reasonable worst-case scenario.
- 5.2.3 The magnitude of change has been assessed with reference to the short-term operational noise criteria presented in DMRB LA 111. Although DMRB LA 111 is principally intended for motorway and trunk road schemes and uses the $L_{A10,18h}$ noise index, the magnitude-of-change criteria are considered appropriate for contextualising the predicted change in daytime road traffic noise associated development. The magnitude-of-change criteria are presented below in **Table 5.2**.

Table 5.2 DMRB LA111 magnitude-of-change criteria

Change in Noise Level (dB)	Magnitude of Impact
<1.0	Negligible
1.0 – 2.9	Minor
3.0 – 4.9	Moderate
≥ 5.0	Major

6. Survey Methodology

- 6.1.1 Attended plant noise measurements were undertaken on 29th July 2026 between 09:00 – 17:00 at several locations across the Site, including areas associated with the plant compounds. The measurements were undertaken with reference to the principles of BS 7445-1:2003 (Ref. 6). The locations of the plant compounds and noise measurement locations are shown in **Figure 1** in **Appendix C**.
- 6.1.2 The existing sound climate across the Site was generally characterised by residential activity, distant road traffic from the A26 and, where measurements were undertaken in close proximity to the plant, noise from the operating generators.
- 6.1.3 The equipment used in the survey is presented in the table below. Noise measurements were undertaken using a Class 1 sound level meter, together with a compatible acoustic calibrator.
- 6.1.4 The measurement equipment was within its current calibration period with calibration traceable to UKAS-accredited standards, calibration certificates can be made available upon request.
- 6.1.5 Field calibration checks were undertaken before and after the survey, with no significant calibration drift identified.
- 6.1.6 The $L_{Aeq,T}$ noise level indicator was measured over periods of up to 30 seconds. This duration was considered sufficient as the noise emissions from the individual items of plant were steady and remained broadly constant throughout each measurement, providing a representative level for each discrete plant source.
- 6.1.7 Details of the field calibrator and noise monitoring equipment used for the survey are detailed in **Table 6.1**.

Table 6.1 Measurement Equipment

Location	Manufacturer/Model	Serial No.	Calibration Date
All	Rion NL-52	420763	11/02/2025
	Rion NC-74	50541127	11/02/2026

7. Survey Results

- 7.1.1 The plant noise measurement results are presented as $L_{Aeq,T}$ values in **Table 7.1**. Meteorological conditions were conducive for noise monitoring; the temperature was approximately 30 degrees Celsius with low wind (<2m/s) and no rain.

Table 7.1 Noise Measurement Results

Plant Compound No.	Result ($L_{Aeq,T}$ dB)
1	58
2	N/A**
3	58
4	69
5	65
6	84*
7	N/A**

* Indicates a distance correction has been applied. For example, the boundary fence surrounding compound 6 is approximately [REDACTED] wide and has been used to estimate the likely measurement distance. The measured sound pressure level has been corrected to an equivalent level at 1m in accordance with the principles of the inverse square law.

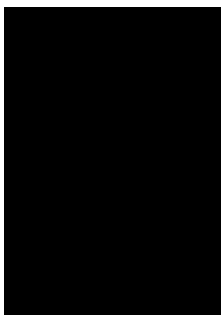
** During the survey, it was observed that compounds 2 and 7 were not operational and therefore detailed plant noise emission measurements could not be taken.

8. Operational Noise Assessment

8.1 Site Suitability for Residential Use

- 8.1.1 The predicted noise level from each generator compound has been calculated at a position 1m from the nearest relevant dwelling façade, representing the worst-case receptor, using standard outdoor sound propagation methodology.
- 8.1.2 Using these predicted façade levels and the BS 8233 guidance set out above, the minimum required sound insulation performance of the façade required to comply with the most onerous BS 8233 indoor ambient noise levels can be estimated in terms of the necessary outdoor-to-indoor level difference. This is in lieu of detailed facade constructions.
- 8.1.3 It should be noted that generator compounds 2 and 7 were not operational during the noise measurement survey. Noise prediction calculations for these compounds have therefore been based on the manufacturer's sound power data for the plant observed at the time of the survey.
- 8.1.4 It is understood that compounds 2 and 7 contain two Power Generation GX45K generator units, together with a HUSHH 45/90 Battery Energy Storage System (BESS). The plant is surrounded by CMT HUSHTEC acoustic screens approximately 2m high, which completely obscure the line of sight between the generators and the receptor. A screening correction of 10dB has therefore been applied, consistent with the working approximation provided in Annex F of BS 5228-1:2009+A1:2014 (Ref. 7) for a barrier that completely screens the noise source from line-of-sight of a receiver. This assumes that the screens are continuous, free from significant gaps and extend sufficiently around the plant to limit sound propagation around their vertical edges.
- 8.1.5 The minimum required outdoor to indoor level difference for each accommodation are presented in **Table 8.1**.

Table 8.1 Façade Incident Noise Levels

Plant Compound Number	Nearest Noise Sensitive Receptor (NNSR)	Predicted Free Field Noise Level at NNSR (dBA)	Minimum Required Façade Level Difference (dB)
1		46	16
2		53	23
3		35	5
4		61	31
5		59	29
6		53	23
7		54	24

- 8.1.6 The buildings comprise traditional brick masonry construction, incorporating standard double-glazed windows. The most onerous required external-to-internal level difference is approximately 30 - 35dB, which is considered achievable by this type of façade construction under closed-window conditions. This is subject to the glazing and frames being in good condition, the façade providing an appropriate degree of airtightness, and there being no acoustically weak elements such as poorly sealed doors, trickle vents, louvres or other unattenuated openings.
- 8.1.7 Overall, internal noise levels within the accommodation areas are considered acceptable under current operating conditions, provided the specified source-noise mitigation measures implemented are maintained.

8.2 Plant Noise

- 8.2.1 Operational noise from the generator compounds considered most likely to affect the nearest noise-sensitive receptors (NNSRs), based on their proximity and line of sight, has also been assessed. The generators primarily run on battery power, and power down when there is no demand for power.
- 8.2.2 The relevant receptors comprise residential properties within Warren Grove, located approximately [REDACTED] from Generator Compound [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] from Generator Compound [REDACTED], together with a residential property at Birchfield Farm, located approximately [REDACTED] from Generator Compound [REDACTED]. Predicted noise levels at these receptors have been calculated from the measured or manufacturer sound data, allowing for distance attenuation and where relevant, screening from intervening structures.
- 8.2.3 Other generator compounds have been excluded from the assessment as they are substantially screened from the NNSRs by intervening buildings, local topography and areas of dense woodland. Their contribution at the NNSRs is therefore expected to be minimal and including them would be likely to result in an overly conservative prediction of the overall noise level.
- 8.2.4 The results are presented in **Table 8.2**.

Table 8.2 Predicted Generator Noise at NNSR

NNSR	Worst Case Plant Compound(s)	Approximate Distance (m)	Calculated free field noise level at 1m from receptor façade
R1 – Birchfield Farm	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	23
R2 – Warren Grove	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	32

- 8.2.5 Based on the results above, noise arising from the generators is not anticipated to adversely affect the existing sound climate at the nearest NNSRs. Residential properties within Warren Grove are likely to be predominantly influenced by road traffic noise, while the property at Birchfield Farm is located approximately 50m from a site comprising several industrial uses, including a timber yard, which is also expected to contribute to the existing sound environment in this area.
- 8.2.6 Overall, the predicted noise levels from the worst-case generator compounds are therefore not anticipated to result in a noticeable change to the existing sound climate or cause disturbance at the nearest NNSRs.

8.3 Operational Traffic Noise

- 8.3.1 During operation, peak daily traffic flows are anticipated to comprise up to [REDACTED] two-way vehicle trips, including [REDACTED] car/van movements and [REDACTED] LGV / HGV movements. Averaged over the 16-hour daytime period (07:00–23:00), this equates to approximately 23 vehicle trips per hour. Although the Proposed Development will be operational for 24 hours (consistent with the current Site activity under the Extant Consent), it is assumed that the majority of traffic will enter / exit the Site between 07:00 – 23:00.
- 8.3.2 Operational traffic noise has been calculated using SEL values of 75dB L_{Ae} for cars/vans and 93dB L_{Ae} for LGV / HGVs, based on historical [REDACTED] measurement data. The resulting combined operational traffic noise level is approximately 45.3dB $L_{Aeq,16h}$.
- 8.3.3 The baseline road traffic noise level from 07:00 to 23:00 at the assessment location for properties in Warren Grove from before operation of the Extant Consent (which commenced in January 2026) was approximately 55dB $L_{Aeq,16h}$, based on the Round 3 Defra strategic noise mapping (published in 2017). When combined with the predicted operational traffic noise for the Proposed Development, the cumulative level is approximately 55.4dB $L_{Aeq,16h}$, representing an increase of approximately 0.4dB over 2017 baseline levels from the strategic noise mapping. As there is no additional operational traffic expected as a result of the continued operation of the Site, this represents a negligible change in road traffic noise levels and no significant operational traffic noise effects are anticipated. It is noted that the Defra strategic noise mapping represents a 2017 baseline and therefore does not account for subsequent changes in background traffic flows. Consequently, the comparison provides a conservative contextual assessment.

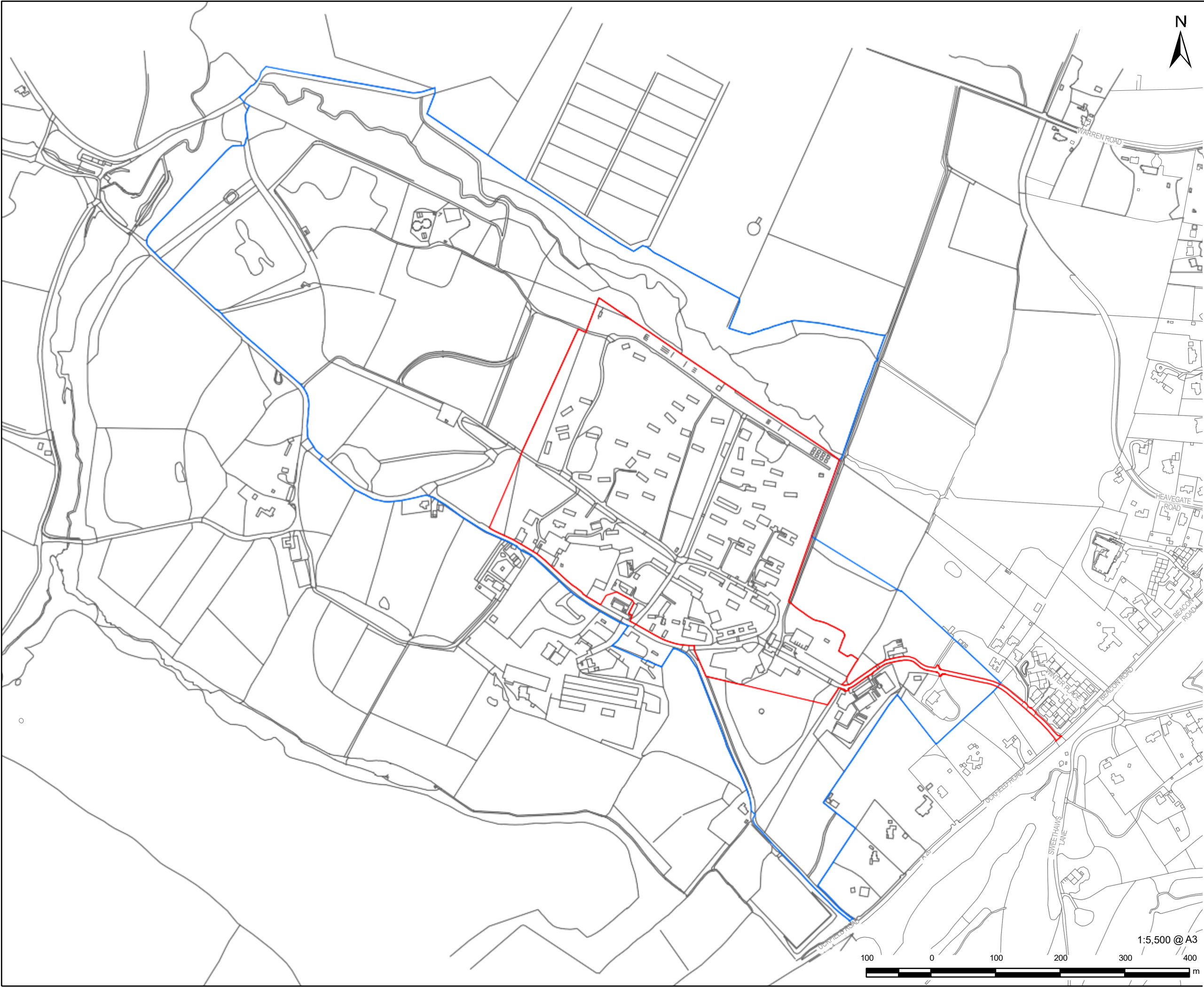
9. Summary and Conclusions

- 9.1.1 Noise impacts on internal sensitive spaces within the Site have been considered to determine whether internal noise environments are suitable for residential use. The most onerous required outdoor-to-indoor level difference is approximately 31dB, which is considered likely to be achievable by the existing façade constructions observed on site with windows closed.
- 9.1.2 Overall, the findings of the assessment indicate that the operation of the existing generator compounds is unlikely to give rise to significant adverse noise effects to any noise sensitive receptors.
- 9.1.3 Noise propagation from the worst-case generator compounds to the nearest off-site noise-sensitive receptors has been assessed. The predicted noise levels are not expected to result in significant disturbance, particularly when considered in the context of the existing sound environment and other nearby noise sources. Attenuation from existing intervening buildings, local topography and vegetation is also expected to further reduce generator noise at these receptors.
- 9.1.4 On this basis, no significant changes or noise impacts are anticipated as a result of the continued operation of the generator compounds.
- 9.1.5 Operational traffic noise associated with the Proposed Development has been assessed based on the anticipated peak daily vehicle movements. When combined with the baseline road traffic noise level in 2017 based on strategic noise mapping, prior to the Extant Consent, the predicted increase is approximately 0.4dB. As there is no additional operational traffic expected as a result of the continued operation of the Site, no significant operational traffic noise effects are anticipated.

10. References

- Ref. 1 Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (2026) National Planning Practice Framework [online] Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/national-planning-policy-framework>
- Ref. 2 Defra (2010). Noise Policy Statement for England (NPSE). Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/noise-policy-statement-for-england>
- Ref. 3 Wealden District Council (2013), Wealden District (Incorporating Part of the South Downs National Park), Core Strategy Local Plan, available at: <https://www.wealden.gov.uk/planning-and-building-control/planning-policy/adopted-local-plan-documents/>
- Ref. 4 BS 8233:2014 - Guidance on sound insulation and noise reduction for buildings. Available at: <https://knowledge.bsigroup.com/products/guidance-on-sound-insulation-and-noise-reduction-for-buildings>
- Ref. 5 Defra (2026), Road Noise, L_{Aeq} 16h Round 3. Available at: <https://environment.data.gov.uk/dataset/b9c6bf30-a02d-4378-94a0-2982de1bef86>
- Ref. 6 BS 7445-1:2003 - Description and measurement of environmental noise. Guide to quantities and procedures. Available at: <https://knowledge.bsigroup.com/products/description-and-measurement-of-environmental-noise-guide-to-quantities-and-procedures>
- Ref. 7 BS 5228-1:2009+A1:2014 - Code of practice for noise and vibration control on construction and open sites. Noise. Available at: <https://knowledge.bsigroup.com/products/code-of-practice-for-noise-and-vibration-control-on-construction-and-open-sites-noise>

Appendix A Site Location Plan



PROJECT
Crowborough Army Training
Camp

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[Redacted]
[Redacted]
[Redacted]
[Redacted]

LEGEND

- Site Boundary
- Land Ownership Boundary

NOTES

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PROJECT NUMBER
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DRAWING NUMBER
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EN-000001-OS Rev 01

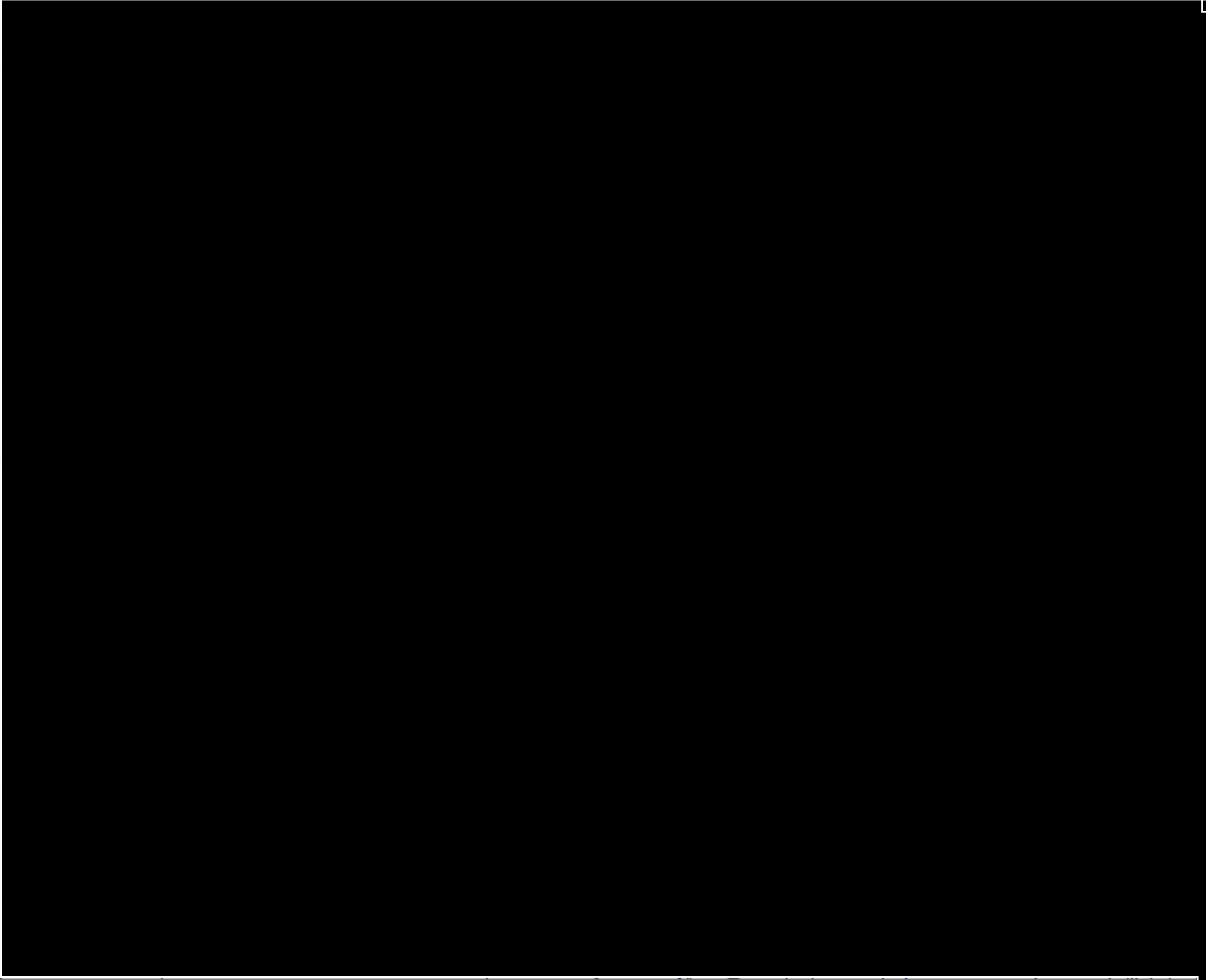
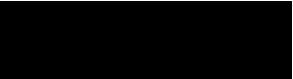
FIGURE TITLE
Site Location Plan

FIGURE NUMBER
Figure 1

Appendix B Glossary of Terms

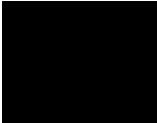
Term	Description
Noise	Unwanted or unexpected sound.
Frequency (Hz)	The number of cycles per second (i.e., the number of vibrations that occur in one second); subjectively this is perceived as pitch.
Frequency Spectrum	The relative frequency contributions that make up a noise.
"A" Weighting (dB(A))	The human ear does not respond uniformly across the audible frequency range. The "A" weighting is commonly used to simulate the frequency response of the ear.
Decibel (dB)	The decibel is a logarithmic ratio of two values of a variable. The range of audible sound pressures is approximately 2×10^{-5} Pa to 200Pa. Using decibel notation presents this range in a more manageable form, 0dB to 140dB.
Sound Pressure Level (Lp)	Equal to 20 times the logarithm to the base 10 of the ratio of the root mean squared (RMS) sound pressure to the reference sound pressure. In air the reference sound pressure is 2×10^{-5} Pa. Mathematically: Sound Pressure Level (dB) = $20 \log_{10} \{p(t) / P_0\}$ Where $P_0 = 2 \times 10^{-5}$ Pa
Ambient Noise Level, $L_{Aeq,T}$	The equivalent continuous A-weighted sound pressure level of the totally encompassing sound in a given situation at a given time that is usually composed of sound from many sources near and far.
Background Noise Level $L_{A90,T}$	The A-weighted sound pressure level of the residual noise at the assessment position that is exceeded for 90% of a given time interval, T, measured using the fast time weighting, F, and quoted to the nearest whole number.
Reference Time Interval, Tr	The specified interval over which an equivalent continuous A-weighted sound pressure level is determined.
Specific Noise Level, $L_{Aeq,Tr}$	The equivalent continuous A-weighted sound pressure level at the assessment position produced by the specific noise source over a given reference time interval.
Rating Level, $L_{Ar,Tr}$	The specific noise level plus any adjustment for any characteristic features of the noise.
Level $L_{A10,T}$	The A-weighted sound pressure level exceeded for 10% of a given time interval, T, measured using the fast time weighting, F.
Weighted Apparent Noise Reduction Index, R'w	R'w is a single-figure number rating of airborne sound insulation provided by a structure (window, wall, door or ventilator).
Sound Exposure Level (SEL), L_E	Sound Exposure Level is an L_{eq} which is normalised to 1 second period. The SEL can be used to compare the energy of noise events which have different time durations.
Frequency (Hz)	The number of cycles per second (i.e., the number of vibrations that occur in one second); subjectively this is perceived as pitch.
Frequency Spectrum	The relative frequency contributions that make up a noise.

Appendix C Compound and Measurement Location Plan



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LEGEND
 Site Boundary
 Land Registry Ownership Boundary



NOTES
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Numbers indicate Site Building Numbers.
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ISSUE PURPOSE
For Information
PROJECT NUMBER
60790127
FIGURE TITLE
Compound and Measurement
Locations
FIGURE NUMBER
Figure 1

