

MAD HUSKY EVENTS LTD

51ST STATE AND MOONDANCE FESTIVALS

NOISE MANAGEMENT PLAN

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VANGUARDIA

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1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. Vanguardia Consulting has been commissioned by Mad Husky Events Ltd to provide a Noise Management Plan to assist in the management and monitoring of sound at the 51st State festival on Saturday 5th August and Moondance Festival Sunday 6th August 2017 to be held in Trent Park, London.
- 1.2. The purpose of this document is to describe the sound monitoring and management scheme that will be put in place to manage the music noise levels at residential properties. The practical measures that should be adopted to achieve this are described in Section 2.
- 1.3. It is intended that this is considered a 'live' working document which may evolve further with ongoing liaison between the event promoter and The London Borough of Enfield.
- 1.4. A glossary of acoustic terms is shown in Appendix A.

2. NOISE MANAGEMENT PLAN

LICENCE CONDITIONS

Music noise levels shall not exceed 65dB expressed as a 15 minute LAeq at any nearby residential property/suitable location with the exception of Rookery Cottages where music noise levels shall not exceed 72dB expressed as a 15 minute LAeq.

This condition does not appear on the licence but it is understood that this is what has been agreed with the Licensing Authority.

SITE / SOUND SYSTEM DESIGN

- 2.1. Careful consideration will be made to find the most appropriate site layout that would minimise the noise impact at off-site locations.
- 2.2. Careful and detailed alignment of the sound systems will be ensured to optimise the coverage throughout the audience areas and balance this against the off-site environmental noise impact.
- 2.3. The appointed sound system suppliers will be informed of the requirements of noise control and the location / orientation of their systems. Their contract of hire should also specify that the overall control of sound levels will be set by the event Promoter and/or their appointed agent (acoustic consultants).

COMPLAINTS PROCEDURE

- 2.4. Vanguardia will set up a direct means of communications with all parties.
- 2.5. All noise meters will comply with the required standards and be calibrated.
- 2.6. Vanguardia will liaise with the Council and comply with their complaints procedure.
- 2.7. The event promoter and Vanguardia will comply with any reasonable instructions given by the licensing authority.
- 2.8. Vanguardia will provide a consultant to monitor the internal and external noise levels.

SOUND MONITORING INSIDE OF THE VENUE

- 2.9. All stages will be continuously monitored.

SOUND MONITORING OUTSIDE OF THE VENUE

- 2.10. Noise measurements outside of the site will be taken at regular intervals at locations agreed with the London Borough of Enfield as shown in Appendix B and at other off-site locations in response to any complaints that may be received.

3. APPENDIX A

A-WEIGHTING

The human ear is not equally sensitive to all frequencies of sound. It is relatively much less sensitive to very low frequencies such as 'mains hum', and to very high frequencies such as the call of a bat, than to the 'mid-frequencies' important for human voice communication. In order to make sound level meters, which would otherwise be indiscriminate in registering sound pressures, respond in a way which reflects human perception of sound, they usually are fitted with a set of filters to progressively filter out the high and low frequency energy. The filters are made to an internationally standardised specification and the filtered noise level is said to be 'A-weighted'. Sometimes A-weighted decibel levels are denoted 'dB(A)', but the correct, internationally standardised format for reporting requires the 'A' to be appended to the noise descriptor e.g. LAeq,T, LAmax, etc.

AMBIENT NOISE

This is the totally encompassing sound at the measurement position over a specified time interval and usually comprises sound from many different sources both near and far.

ATTENUATION

A general term used to indicate the reduction of noise, or the amount (in decibels) by which it is reduced.

AVERAGING

In the absence of a dominant steady source, the sound level at a point, indoors or outdoors, varies continuously. For example, the variation may be over a few dB about an average value in a quiet room, or over 10 dB or more in a noisy outdoor environment. In order to define a level to represent the relative level of noise in the space it is necessary to define that average value. The most common averaging methods are energy averaging (LAeq) and statistical averaging (LAN where N is a percentage between 1 and 100). The LA10,T, the noise level exceeded for 10% of the measurement time interval T, is commonly used in the UK for the assessment of road traffic noise.

BACKGROUND NOISE LEVEL, LA90,T

Background noise level is a term used to describe that level to which the noise falls during quiet spells, when there is lull in passing traffic for example. It is quantified by the LA90,T which is the noise level that is exceeded for 90% of the measurement time interval, T.

DECIBELS

Noise conventionally is measured in decibels (dB). The decibel is a logarithmic unit and decibel levels do not add and subtract arithmetically. An increase or decrease of 3 dB in the level of a steady noise is about the smallest that is noticeable. It represents a doubling or halving of noise energy. An increase or decrease of 10 dB represents a ten-fold change in noise energy, and is perceived as a doubling or halving of loudness. The threshold of hearing for a typical young, healthy adult is 0 dB A-weighted sound pressure level. A noise level of 140 dB(A) can cause physical pain. Most people listen to their televisions at about 60 to 65 dB(A). Alongside a busy main road the ambient noise level may be in the 70 to 80 dB(A) range; on a quiet day in the country it might be as low as 30 dB, in town 40 to 50 dB(A).

DECIBEL ADDITION

If two similar noise sources operate together their combined noise level at an observer's position some distance away is 3 dB higher than the noise level generated by just one of them. If two further machines are switched on the noise level generated by all four at the observer's position is 3 dB higher than the level generated by the two. If the number of machines is again doubled, to eight, the noise level increases by another 3 dB, and so on.

EQUIVALENT CONTINUOUS A-WEIGHTED SOUND PRESSURE LEVEL, LAeq,T

The 'equivalent continuous A-weighted sound pressure level' is an average of the fluctuating sound energy in a space. It is the value of the A-weighted sound pressure level of a continuous, steady sound that, over the specified time period, T seconds, has the same root mean square sound pressure as the varying sound. It can be likened to the mean petrol consumption of a car over a specific journey during which the instantaneous consumption peaked during periods of acceleration and fell during periods of coasting or braking.

FAÇADE SOUND LEVELS

Road and railway traffic noise levels often are specified in terms of the sound level at a position 1 m in front of the most exposed façade of potentially noise sensitive premises. Such levels are assumed to be 3 dB(A) higher than sound levels measured at an equivalent position away from the noise reflected off the building façade and any other surfaces (excluding the ground).

MUSIC NOISE LEVELS (MNL)

The LAeq of the music noise measured at a particular location.

4. APPENDIX B

Commented [DB1]: Saying monitor is no good

These locations should be numbered and then a key
saying where they are for example

MP1 – blah blah street



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