1

### Technical Appendix 11.1: Background Noise Survey

#### **Contents**

Background Noise Survey



## **Technical Appendix 11.1: Noise**

#### **Background Noise Survey**

A background noise survey was carried out between 07 November and 03 December 2024, to determine appropriate ETSU-R-97 limits for the Proposed Development. To ensure the prevailing background acoustic environment was adequately characterised, the survey was conducted at three locations (Stronsaul Cottages, Glenkin Cottage, Chromain Cottage) chosen to be representative of the nearest noise sensitive receptors.

Subsequent layout iterations resulted in Chromain Cottage, and all receptors to the east, falling outside of a 35dB(A) contour. It was therefore deemed appropriate to constrain immission levels at this receptor with reference to the simplified ETSU-R-97 limit of 35dB(A). Therefore, the background data was not required.

Details of the two measurement positions (MP) referenced in the assessment are provided below.

#### **Monitoring Position Details**

MP1 – Stronsaul Cottages



Image 1 - Noise monitoring position at Stronsaul Cottages (MP1)

The acoustic environment was noted to consist of foliage and small bird noise as well as audibility of a water course located at the edge of the property landholding. The noise kit location was selected to be a sufficient distance from the nearby water course to minimise its influence on measured sound levels. Rainfall in the area was noted to be within normal levels for the time of year, both prior and during the survey, therefore any contributions of water course noise should be considerd typical of the prevailing noise environment.

Details of the monitoring equipment used at this location are shown in **Table 1**.



#### Table 1 - List of equipment used at MP1

Equipment List		Calibration Date
Sound Level Meter (IEC 61672-1 Class 1):	Rion NL-53 SN: 00830432	24/05/2024
Acoustic Calibrator (IEC 60942 Class 1):	Rion NC-74 SN: 34494275	08/05/2024
Microphone:	Rion UC-59 SN: 23976	24/05/2024
Tripod:	Single integrated pole	
Wind Shield:	Rion WS-15 double skinned wind shield	
Tripod/measurement GPS position:	E213083, N679853	
Nearest reflecting elements & distances from microphone:	N/A	

#### MP2 – Glenkin Cottage



#### Image 2 - Noise monitoring position at Glenkin Cottage (MP2)

The acoustic environment was similar to MP1 with audible foliage and small birds but the location is more distant from the water course to the north. The noise kit location was again selected to minimise contributions from water course noise.

Details of the monitoring equipment used at this location are shown in Table 2.

Table 2 - List of equipment used at MP2

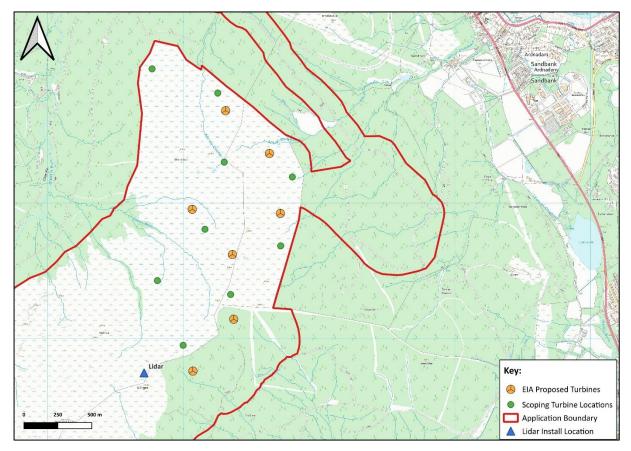
Equipment List		Calibration Date
Sound Level Meter (IEC 61672-1 Class 1):	Rion NL-53 SN: 00741263	23/10/2024
Acoustic Calibrator (IEC 60942 Class 1):	Rion NC-74 SN: 34494275	08/05/2024
Microphone:	Rion UC-59 SN: 25846	23/10/2024
Tripod:	Single integrated pole	
Wind Shield:	Rion WS-15 double skinned wind shield	
Tripod/measurement GPS position:	E212917, N679899	
Nearest reflecting elements & distances from microphone:	N/A	



#### GIANTS BURN WIND FARM EIA REPORT

#### **Metrological Data Collection**

A LiDAR unit was installed at GPS position 213711, 677749 within the Planning Application Boundary. This location was selected based on site accessibility and the scoping layout for the Proposed Development. Through design iterations the proposed turbines were removed/repositioned to optimise the site layout. This resulted in the LiDAR being positioned at a higher altitude than the final EIA layout. Consequently, the resulting noise limits are marginally more conservative (lower) than they would be if the LiDAR was located at a location representative of the repositioned turbines which are now at a lower altitude. The measurement position of the LiDAR is shown below in Image 3, along with both the scoping and EIA turbine layouts.



#### Image 3: Lidar monitoring position

Wind speed and directions were logged at 10-minute averages during the monitoring period. Data sets were logged in GMT. A Davis rain gauge was installed at MP3 and measured rainfall in 0.2mm increments; the total being logged for each 10-minute period. Precipitation data was also derived from the met data logged by the lidar. When rainfall was recorded, those periods, along with periods occurring during the 10-minute period before and after, were flagged and removed if they coincided with atypical values.

Table 3 shows the specific details of the meteorological instruments used in the assessment.

Instrument model/type	Measurement Height (m)	Serial No.
ZX 300 LIDAR	124	ZX1987
Davis II / Rain Gauge	0	N/A

#### **Data Exclusions**

Under ETSU-R-97 guidelines, data must be removed if they are likely to have been affected by rain or are: 'considered atypical of the noise environment which normally prevails at the property'. Care was taken to ensure that noise monitoring equipment was placed at an appropriate distance to minimise any potential influence from watercourses. Excluded data are shown on the relevant scatter plots.



Data is also excluded if a noise logger exhibits unacceptable calibration drift between battery changes or over the survey period as a whole. A drift of more than 0.5dB between battery changes or from the calibration value taken at the time of deployment would be deemed unacceptable. No calibration drift greater than 0.5dB was detected during the monitoring period.

Atypical noise levels were identified during the assessment period 24/11/24 – 25/11/24 and were subsequently excluded from data analysis. Metrological data was reviewed for this period which highlighted that heavy rainfall combined with wind speeds of over 14 m/s, were observed. Given the proximity of the monitoring locations to Glenkin Burn, it can be deduced that high precipitation rates resulted in increased volumes of water flowing through the burn and consequently, elevated typical background noise levels in the area. These exclusions are illustrated across both monitoring locations, shown in Graph 3, Graph 4 and Graph 5.

In accordance with the IOA GPG, where a noise curve increases at lower wind speeds, the lowest background noise level has been fixed at the minima shown for low wind speeds. A minima of 32.6dB(A) for wind speeds 4 & 5 m/s during quiet-daytime and 32.4dB(A) for wind speeds 4 & 5 m/s during night-time assessment periods has been applied at Stronsaul Cottages. At Glenkin Cottage, a minima of 28.8dB(A) for wind speeds 4 & 5 m/s during quiet-daytime and 28.2dB(A) for wind speeds 4 & 5 m/s during night-time assessment periods has been applied at Stronsaul Cottages. At Glenkin Cottage, a minima of 28.8dB(A) for wind speeds 4 & 5 m/s during quiet-daytime and 28.2dB(A) for wind speeds 4 & 5 m/s during night-time and 28.2dB(A) for wind speeds 4 & 5 m/s during quiet-daytime and 28.2dB(A) for wind speeds 4 & 5 m/s during night-t

After exclusions, a minimum of ~288 data were available for analysis for each of the datasets collected.

#### Synchronisation

Time synchronisation between all data sets was confirmed using correlations and time series plots. Noise levels were plotted against wind speeds on scatter graphs; their relationship was established using polynomial trend lines of third or fourth order. The order of the polynomial used was selected to provide the optimal fit to the data.

#### Wind Shear

To standardise the wind speeds measured by the Lidar at hub height (124m), the 'Log Law' equation was used with a standard roughness length, z, of 0.05m.

#### Equation 1 - Log Law

$$U_1 = U_2 \cdot \frac{ln(\frac{H_1}{z})}{ln(\frac{H_2}{z})}$$

#### Where:

 $H_1$  is the height of the wind speed to be calculated (V<sub>10</sub>)  $H_2$  is the height of the measured wind speed  $U_1$  is the wind speed to be calculated (V<sub>10</sub>)  $U_2$  is the measured wind speed Z is the roughness length

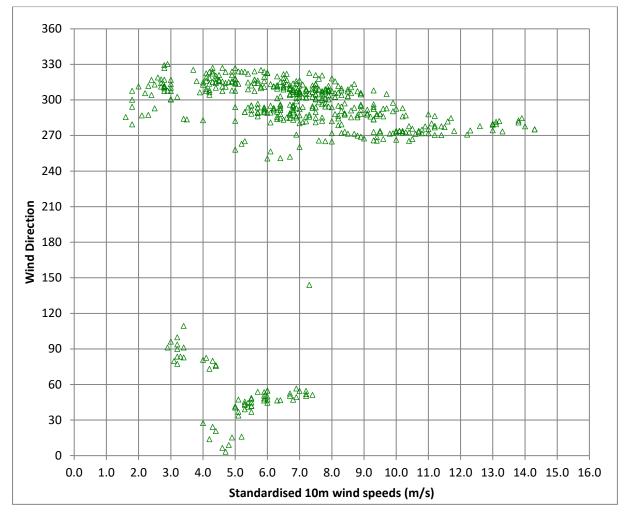
#### **Survey Results**

The results of the survey are presented below for both ETSU-R-97 quiet daytime and night-time periods at each measurement location.

#### Wind Data

**Graph 1** shows all 10-minute average wind speeds logged during the monitoring period for both daytime and night-time assessment hours (18:00 - 07:00), plotted by direction. The prevailing winds for the area are predominantly north-westerlies, represented on the graph.

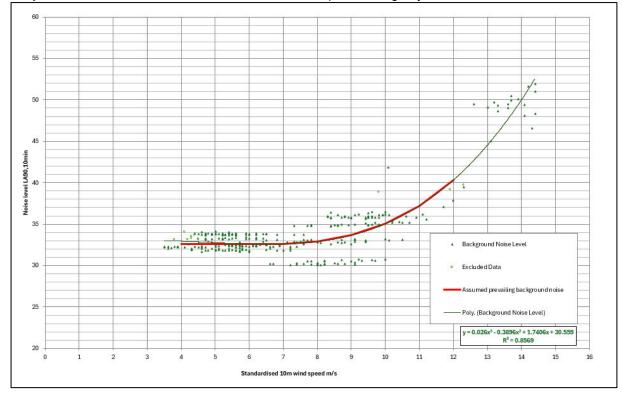




Graph 1 - Standardised 10m windspeeds by direction



#### MP1 – Stronsaul Cottages



#### Graph 2 shows the variation of noise level with wind speed during daytime assessment hours.

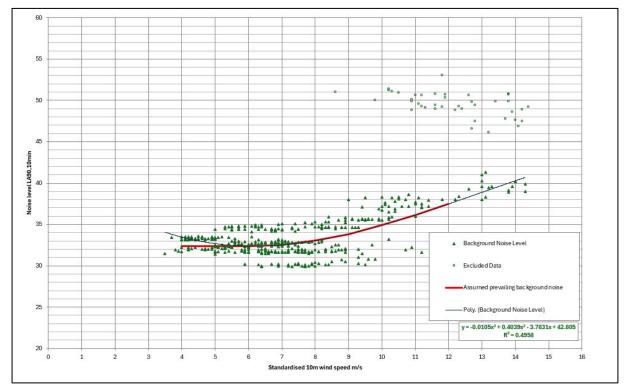
#### Graph 2 - Variation of noise level with wind speed during daytime assessment hours at MP1

Tabulated levels are shown below in Table 4.

Table 4 – MP1 tabulated results for day	ytime assessment hours
---	------------------------

Daytime Background N	loise Resu	lts								
Standardised wind speed	m/s	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Number of values (Plotted)	(298)	16.0	63.0	60.0	31.0	33.0	38.0	29.0	7.0	3.0
Standard Deviation	dB	0.4	0.8	0.7	1.1	2.2	2.1	1.7	1.0	1.0
Average value L <sub>A90,10min</sub>	dB(A)	33.0	32.8	32.6	32.6	32.9	33.6	35.0	37.2	40.3
Assumed prevailing background level L <sub>A90, 10min</sub>	dB(A)	32.6	32.6	32.6	32.6	32.9	33.6	35.0	37.2	40.3

Dautima Background Noise Results



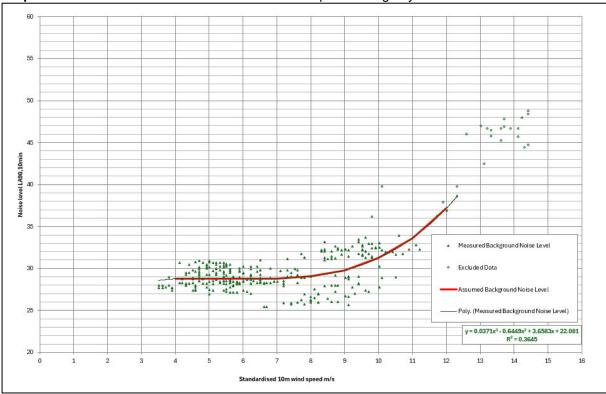


Tabulated levels are shown below in Table 5.

Night-time Background	d Noise Re	sults								
Standardised wind speed	m/s	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Number of values (Plotted)	(448)	37.0	55.0	81.0	93.0	73.0	41.0	29.0	18.0	6.0
Standard Deviation	dB	0.6	0.8	1.3	1.3	1.7	2.0	2.2	2.2	3.0
Average value L <sub>A90,10min</sub>	dB(A)	33.5	32.7	32.4	32.5	33.0	33.8	34.9	36.1	37.5
Assumed prevailing background level L <sub>A90, 10min</sub>	dB(A)	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.5	33.0	33.8	34.9	36.1	37.5

Table 5 – MP1 tabulated results for night-time assessment hours

#### MP2 – Glenkin Cottage



#### Graph 4 shows the variation of noise level with wind speed during daytime assessment hours.

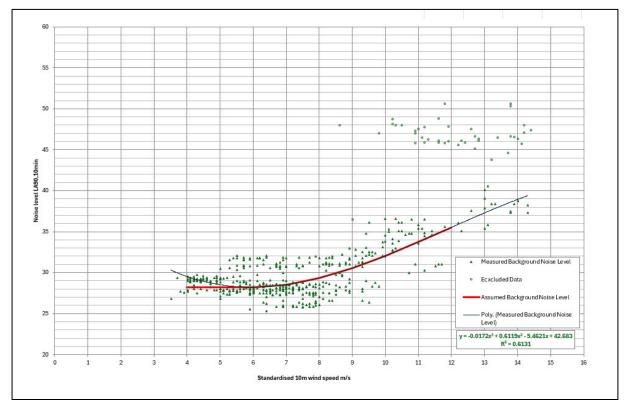
#### Graph 4 - Variation of noise level with wind speed during night-time assessment hours at MP2

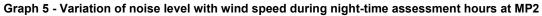
Tabulated levels are shown below in Table 6.

 Table 6 – MP2 tabulated results for daytime assessment hours

Daytime Background Noise Results										
Standardised wind speed	m/s	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Number of values (Plotted)	(288)	22.0	65.0	60.0	31.0	33.0	38.0	29.0	7.0	3.0
Standard Deviation	dB	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.5	2.3	2.4	1.6	1.4	1.0
Average value	dB(A)	28.8	28.9	28.8	28.8	29.1	29.8	31.2	33.6	37.2
Assumed prevailing background level L <sub>A90, 10min</sub>	dB(A)	28.8	28.8	28.8	28.8	29.1	29.8	31.2	33.6	37.2







Tabulated levels are shown below in Table 7.

Table 7 – MP2 tabulated results for night-time assessment hours

Night-time Background Noise Results										
Standardised wind speed	m/s	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Number of values (Plotted)	(447)	37.0	55.0	81.0	93.0	73.0	40.0	29.0	18.0	6.0
Standard Deviation	dB	0.7	1.0	1.7	1.5	1.9	1.9	2.5	1.9	2.3
Average value L <sub>A90,10min</sub>	dB(A)	29.5	28.5	28.2	28.5	29.3	30.5	32.0	33.7	35.5
Assumed prevailing background level L <sub>A90. 10min</sub>	dB(A)	28.2	28.2	28.2	28.5	29.3	30.5	32.0	33.7	35.5



# GIANTS BURN WIND FARM EIA REPORT

#### **Calibration Certificates**

MEASUREMENT	SYSTEMS	CERTIFICA OF CALIBRATI	· ·	
Date of Issue: 24 I alibrated at & Certificat	May 2024	Certifica	ate Number: I	JCRT24/1782
NV Measurement Syst			Page 1	of 2 Pages
Beaufort Court 7 Roebuck Way Allton Keynes MK5 8HI Felephone 01908 64284 5-Mail: info@noise-and-w Web: www.noise-and-wi countics Noise and Vibration Lid countics Noise and Vibration Lid	L 16 Fax 01908 6428 -vibration.co.uk bration.co.uk	K. Mistry		
Customer	Green Cat Ren	ewables Ltd		
	4th Floor 80 St Vincent S Glasgow G2 5UB			
Order No.	21395			
Description		eter / Pre-amp / Microph	one / Associate	d Calibrator
Identification	Manufacturer	Instrument	Туре	Serial No. / Version
	Rion	Sound Level Meter	NL-53	00830432
	Rion	Firmware	100000	01.02
	Rion	Pre Amplifier	NH-25	33384
	Rion	Microphone	UC-59	23976
	Rion	Calibrator Calibrator adaptor typ	NC-75 e if applicable	34334830 NC-75-022
Performance Class	1	Calibrator adaptor typ	e il applicable	10-10-022
Test Procedure	TP 10. SLM 61			
		IEC 61672-3:2013 were u	sed to perform th	e periodic tests.
Type Approved to IEC		No		
		re is public evidence that ti n evaluation tests of IEC 61		essfully completed the
Date Received	23 May 2024			JKAS24/05394
Date Calibrated	24 May 2024	-	v 500 NO. C	101024/00034
The sound level meter 3:2013, for the enviro statement or conclusion of IEC 61672-1:2013 organisation responsion conformed to the class	er submitted for to onmental condition on can be made a 3 because (a) ev ble for pattern ap ss 1 specification	ns under which the test bout conformance of the idence was not public provals, to demonstrate	ats were perform a sound level m by available, find that the mode and (b) because	periodic tests of IEC 61672- med. However, no general eter to the full specifications orm an independent testing el of sound level meter fully se the periodic tests of IEC 2013.
Previous Certificate	Dated	Certificate No.	Laborat	ary
	Initial Calibratio			
This certificate is issue	ed in accordance	with the laboratory accre	editation requirer	nents of the United Kingdom



