NOISE TRAINING PROJECT

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HANDBOOK 3,4,5 Technical and Communicative Aspects of Environmental Noise Management

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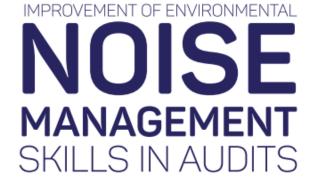








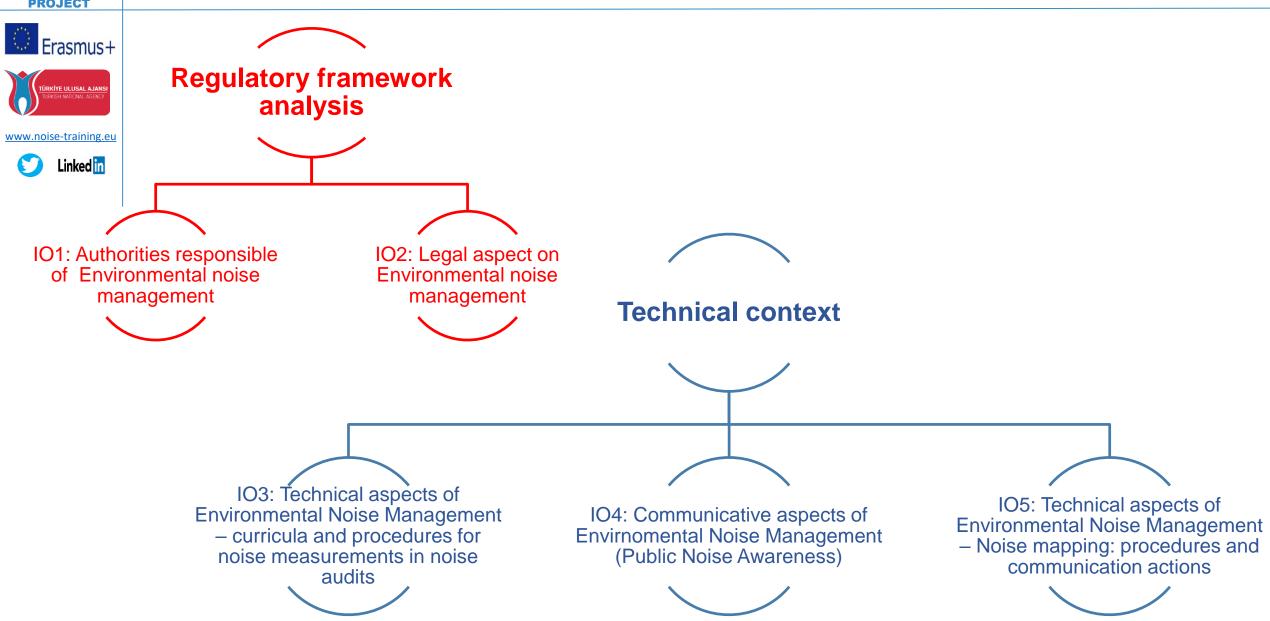
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ENVIRONMENTAL NOISE MANAGEMENT





TECHNICAL ASPECTS





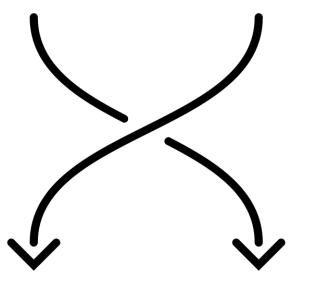






Technical context of the project





IO3: Technical aspects of Environmental Noise

Management – curricula and procedures for noise measurements in noise audits

NOISE AUDITS

NOISE MAPPING

IO5: Technical aspects of
Environmental Noise
Management – Noise mapping:
procedures and communication
actions













TECHNICAL ASPECTS OF ENVIRONMENTAL NOISE MANAGEMENT

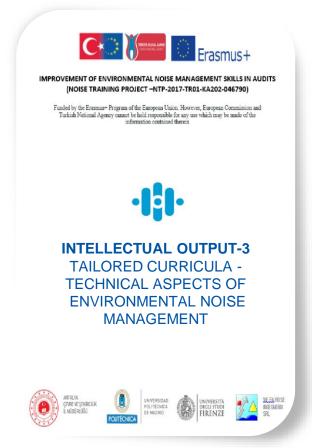
Goal: collect the best practices concerning environmental noise audits to be applied in order to carry out noise measurements from industrial and infrastructural sources or temporary activities.

Main parts of the handbook For each project partner country:

- Requirements for "expert in acoustics"
- Noise measurement techniques
- Measurement procedures for different noise sources
- Practical guide to perform noise measurements in pilot cases











Noise measurement techniques: many differences were found among the three countries





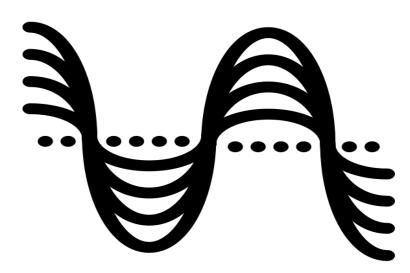






Calibration of sound level meter:

- in Spain it is carried out every year;
- in Italy and Turkey it is carried out every two years;
- the maximum possible deviation in Italy is 0.5 dB;
- the maximum possible deviation in Spain is 0.3 dB;
- the maximum possible deviation in Turkey is 0.6 dB.

















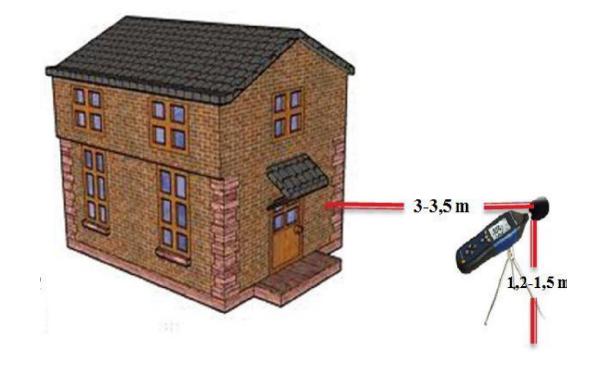
Sound level meter position: measurement outside the building

Minimum height:

- Italy = 4m (suggested);
- Spain = 4m (suggested);
- Turkey = 1.2/1.5 m.

Minimum distance from the facade:

- Italy = 1m;
- Spain = 1.2m;
- Turkey = $3 / 3.5 \, \text{m}$.



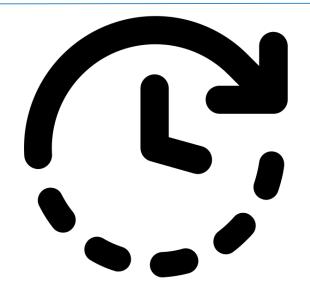




Linked in

Regulatory reference time:

- in Italy two time periods are used, daytime (6 am -10 pm) and nighttime (10 pm 6 am)
- in **Spain** and **Turkey** three time periods are used, **daytime** (7am- 7pm), **evening** time (7pm-11pm) and **nighttime** (11pm- 7am).



Correction parameter:

- in **Italy** and **Spain** there are corrections depending on the presence of emerging tonal components, low-frequency components or impulsive noise;
- in **Turkey** there are corrections depending on the presence of emerging tonal components, impulsive components, on the time period and on the noise source typology.











Measurement and assessment of noise immission in a living environment

Learning and training activity- C3 Antalya, January 2019

Differences of noise measurements procedures

Italian procedure:

- indoor measurement of background noise;
- indoor measurement of environmental noise with open windows;
- indoor measurement of environmental noise with closed windows.

Turkey procedure:

- indoor measurement of background noise;
- indoor measurement of environmental noise with close windows.

Spain procedure:

- outdoor measurement of background noise;
- outdoor measurement of environmental noise.











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The problem of noise annoyance is dealt differently in the three Countries at the legislative level and also at the technical level.

It would be desirable to have common requirements to become technicians in Acoustics, in order to guarantee that all technician could work in all countries without limitations

It could be interesting to verify, in several sample scenarios, the effectiveness of the different methods to carry out measurements throughout the Countries.













COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS ON ENVIRONMENTAL NOISE MANAGEMENT ACCORDING TO ENVIRONMENTAL NOISE DIRECTIVE 2002/49/EC

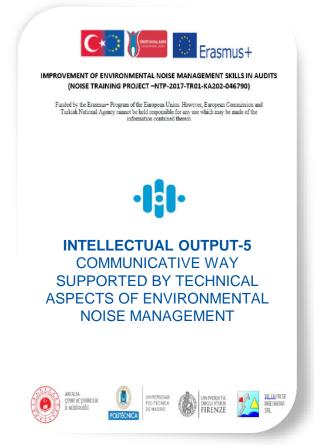
Goal: development of a handbook containing the main information needed to manage **noise mapping** and **action planning**, analysing the experiences coming from the three Countries involved in the NTP project.

Main parts of the handbook:

- Disposals of Environmental Noise Directive (END)
- END implementation methods in Italy, Spain and Turkey (Noise mapping; Action Planning; Quiet Areas; Participation of the public)











Linked in

Responsible authorities

In all the considered Countries, noise maps and action plans are in charge of responsible authorities of agglomerations and main road/rail/aircraft infrastructures.

Referring to the agglomerations, they should produce maps for road/rail/aircraft/industrial infrastructures.

About the industrial plants, the responsible of the agglomeration generally collect or directly produce the maps.











- Reference time periods

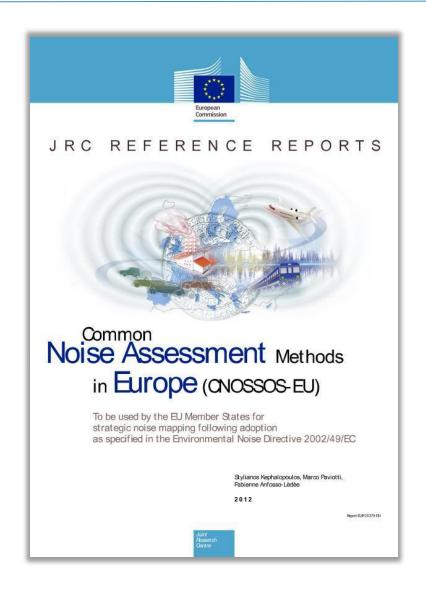
ITALY: day = 06:00-20:00, evening = 20:00-22:00, night = 22:00-06:00. **SPAIN and TURKEY**: day = 07:00-19:00, evening = 19:00-23:00, night = 23:00-07:00.

- Limits

No noise limits are present in the END. In all the considered Countries they are defined at national level. The transposition of noise limits to EU parameters is expected in the near future, but it is still missing.

- The new noise assessment method (CNOSSOS-EU)

It is in force since the beginning of 2019 in all the three Countries.

















All countries evidences the lack of :

economic resources

Spain in particular complains:

- specific and detailed guidelines;
- the inconsistencies to define the agglomerations;
- the inconsistencies to gather the input data to create the simulation models.

Entertainment and recreational areas

These kind of activities are considered in noise maps of some main cities in **Turkey** and **Spain**, even if they aren't included in the official noise maps delivered according to END requirements.



















COMMUNICATIVE ASPECTS OF ENVIRONMENTAL NOISE MANAGEMENT

- Informing the public about the sound levels to which they are exposed has always been considered a basic aspect of environmental noise management.
- The Environmental Noise Directive (END, 2002) provides basic guidelines for communicating to the public the information on noise maps and the relevant actions for noise mitigation.
- The Directive 2003/4/EC on public access to environmental information established the obligation to make available to the public all environmental information collected by the management bodies





INTELLECTUAL OUTPUT-4
COMMUNICATIVE ASPECTS OF
ENVIRONMENTAL NOISE
MANAGEMENT













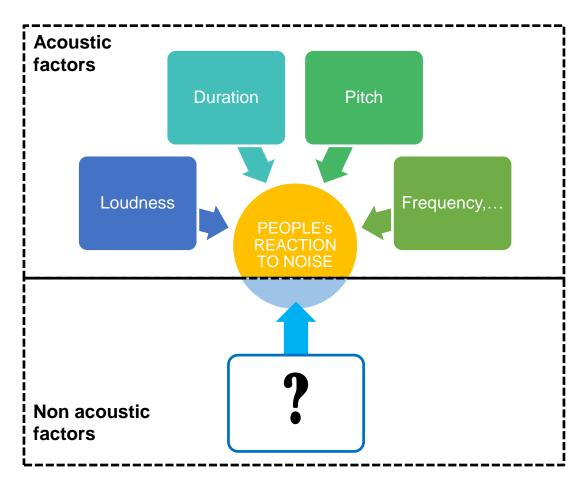








Annoyance and citizens response to noise



Although quite a part of the citizen's response to noise is related to characteristics of the sound mixture, there is a part that can only be explained by factors that have nothing to do with acoustics.





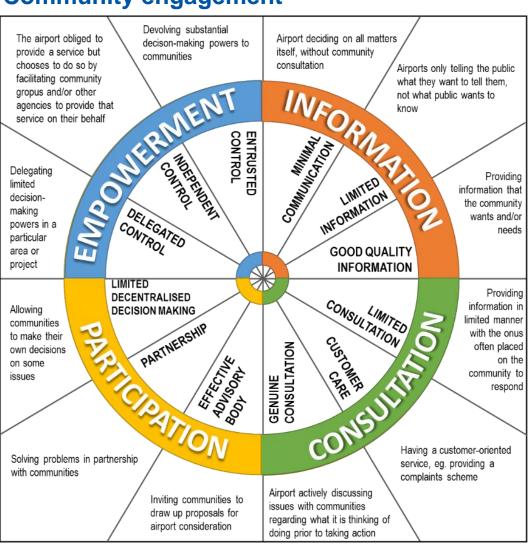


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Community engagement



- ☐ Information: To provide the public with clear and objective information that will help them to understand existing problems and solutions.
- □ Consultation: Obtain feedback from the public regarding information previously provided
- Participation: A process that seeks public participation on the one hand, to know and understand the problems and concerns of residents before taking action, and on the other hand seeks their collaboration in decision-making.
- **Empowerment**: To leave decision making in the hands of the residents.

During the last decade, the aviation sector is implementing a novel approach called Community Engagement that aims to take advantage of the aspects related to two-way communication with residents, as non-acoustic factors that can influence their response and improve airport acceptance.













Information

Information can improve confidence in authorities:

- Not biased
- Clear
- Reliable
- True

Do not try to educate users at your convenience

Do not hide information

Inform about changes and future impacts

Take advantage of the new technologies (i.e. virtual reality tools, app...)















Awareness

Noise is a public health risk, beyond annoyance

Community noise hardly generates complaints, only the most severe aggressions translate into complaints

Noise complaints are only a part of the problem

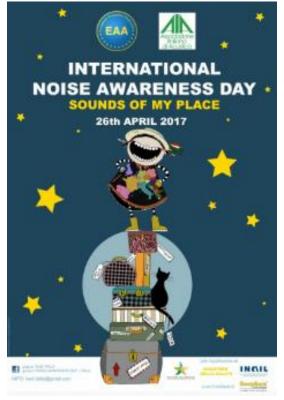
Local authorities often focus on complaints rather than public health risks

Awareness is essential:

- Among authorities, to focus on the public health risks too
- Among the general public, whose health may be affected
- Among those responsible for sound emissions (this includes individuals in their daily activities)

The International Noise Awareness Day (INAD) is the more relevant initiative.









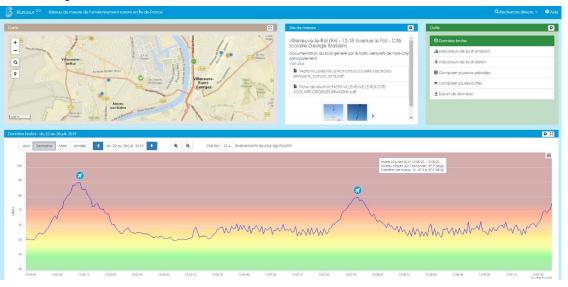


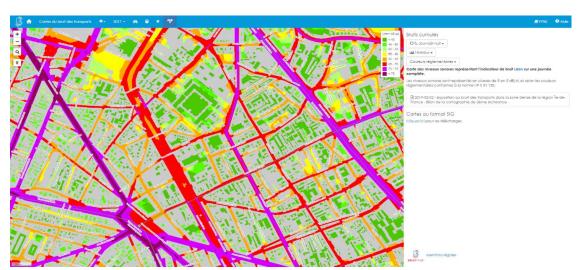
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Good practices - BruitParif





Bruitparif is a center for the technical assessment of the acoustic environment in France. It provides support for stakeholders in the Paris region to define, improve and evaluate public policies to prevent and fight noise pollution. With the help of its noise monitoring network, the maps and the studies it produces, Bruitparif provides reliable, independent and transparent information on noise levels in the Île-de-France region and thus meets the needs of residents of Paris Region and environmental protection associations

https://rumeur.bruitparif.fr

https://carto.bruitparif.fr



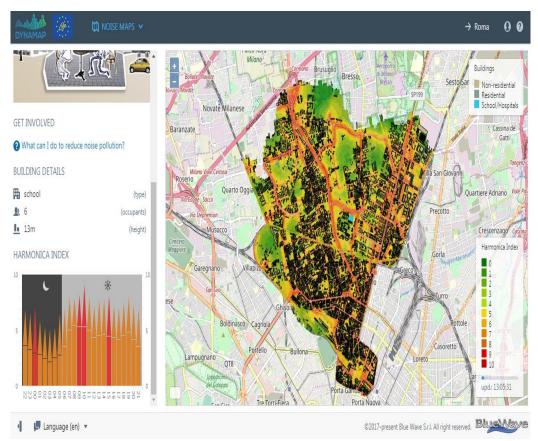








Good practices - Dynamap



https://milano.noisemote.com

Dynamap is a European project born with the aim of developing a methodology to generate **dynamic noise maps in real time**. The project, funded by the LIFE+ programme, started in 2014. During this period, the partners have developed several actions:

- a) A prototype of low-cost sensor to measure the noise levels involved in the noisy activities present in urban areas
- b) A software tool to generate dynamic noise maps that use information from sensors and other data sources
- c) Implementation of tests to verify that every method designed works properly in a real environment.
- d) Two pilot experiences, located in Milan and Rome (Italy).







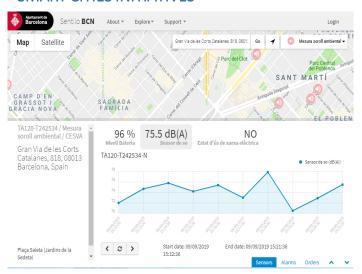
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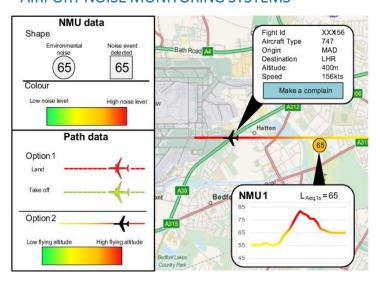


Good practices

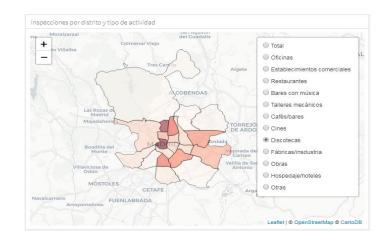
SMART CITIES INITIATIVES



AIRPORT NOISE MONITORING SYSTEMS



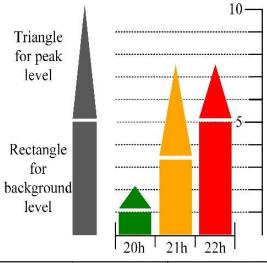
OPEN DATA INITIATIVES



RECOGNITION AWARDS



HARMONICA INDEX



| Color | Day period 6-22h | Night period 22-6h |
|-------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| | 0-4 | 0-3 |
| | 4-8 | 3-7 |
| | >8 | >7 |







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Thank you for your kind attention