

NE LINCOLNSHIRE JSNA INDICATOR SUMMARY

TITLE:	THE PERCENTAGE OF THE POPULATION AFFECTED BY NOISE
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SUBTITLE:	<p>1.14i Number of complaints per year per local authority about noise per thousand population</p> <p>1.14ii The proportion of the population exposed to road and rail transport noise of 65 dB(A) or more, LAeq, 16h per local authority (16h is the period 0700 – 2300)</p> <p>1.14iii The proportion of the population exposed to road and rail transport noise of 55 dB(A) or more, Lnight (LAeq, 8h) per local authority (8h is the period 2300 – 0700)</p>
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Domain:	Domain 1: Improving the wider determinants of health
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Frequency of Availability:	<p>1.14i Annual</p> <p>1.14ii and 1.14iii 5 year interval</p>
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Time Period Of Data Analysis:	<p>1.14i 2010/11 to 2014/15</p> <p>1.14ii and 1.14iii 2006, 2011 (no update)</p>
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AVAILABLE COMPARISONS

TYPE	AVAILABLE
National, Regional or Peer Group	Yes
Electoral Ward / NELCCG Practice	No
Neighbourhood	No
Socioeconomic Differences	No
Targets, Trends & Projections	Yes

KEY POINTS

- During 2014/15 the estimated rate of noise complaints per thousand population in North East Lincolnshire (5.0) was below the regional (6.5) and England (7.1) comparators. Comparing 2012/13 with the figures for 2014/15 there has been a 0.5 percentage point decrease in noise complaints in North East Lincolnshire. Regional and national averages have also decreased.
- A survey of England local authorities (CIEH, 2014-15) indicates that 75% of complaints are associated with residential noise.
- Local data indicates that noise complaints relating to both residential and commercial activities decreasing
- North East Lincolnshire is estimated to have a higher percentage of the population exposed to transport noise (3.6% during the day and 5.0% at night-time) than the other 3 Humber authorities (Hull, East Riding and North Lincolnshire), with North Lincolnshire having the lowest estimate (0.9% during the day and 2.5% at night-time).

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- Although overall national and regional levels of exposure to noise remain higher than seen in North East Lincolnshire the gap is closing with local levels increasing and national levels decreasing.

DESCRIPTION

There are a number of direct and indirect links between exposure to noise and health outcomes such as stress, heart attacks and other health issues. Furthermore, there is clear evidence that exposure to noise is a key determinant of quality of life and well-being. Complaints about noise are the largest single cause of complaint to most local authorities.

The Government's policy on noise is set out in the Noise Policy Statement for England (NPSE)¹. The policy's long term vision is to promote good health and a good quality of life (well-being) through the effective management of noise in the context of Government policy on sustainable development. Within this context, and through the effective management and control of environmental, neighbour and neighbourhood noise, the policy aims to:

- 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 improvement of health and quality of life.²

Indicator 1.14i numerator data for the rate of complaints combines actual values voluntarily submitted to the Chartered Institute of Environmental Health (CIEH) by local authorities and, where actuals are not available, data extrapolated from previous submissions and adjusted to take account of the type of authority (e.g. rural / semi-urban or urban) and the trend in complaints for authorities of the same type.

It is recognised some complaints may be made direct to the perceived source of the noise, e.g. airports or highways authorities meaning that local authority submissions are likely to underestimate of the number of complaints.

The denominator for 1.14i is taken as the mid-year population estimate for the relevant year as published by the Office for National Statistics.

Noise exposure for 1.14ii and 1.14iii is determined by strategic noise mapping using national calculation methods, and input data such as vehicle flow supplied from the relevant authorities. The results are overlaid on a residential population dataset to determine the number of people exposed per authority. It should be noted that no actual noise measurements are made in the modelling of these figures. This data is refreshed at 5 year intervals.

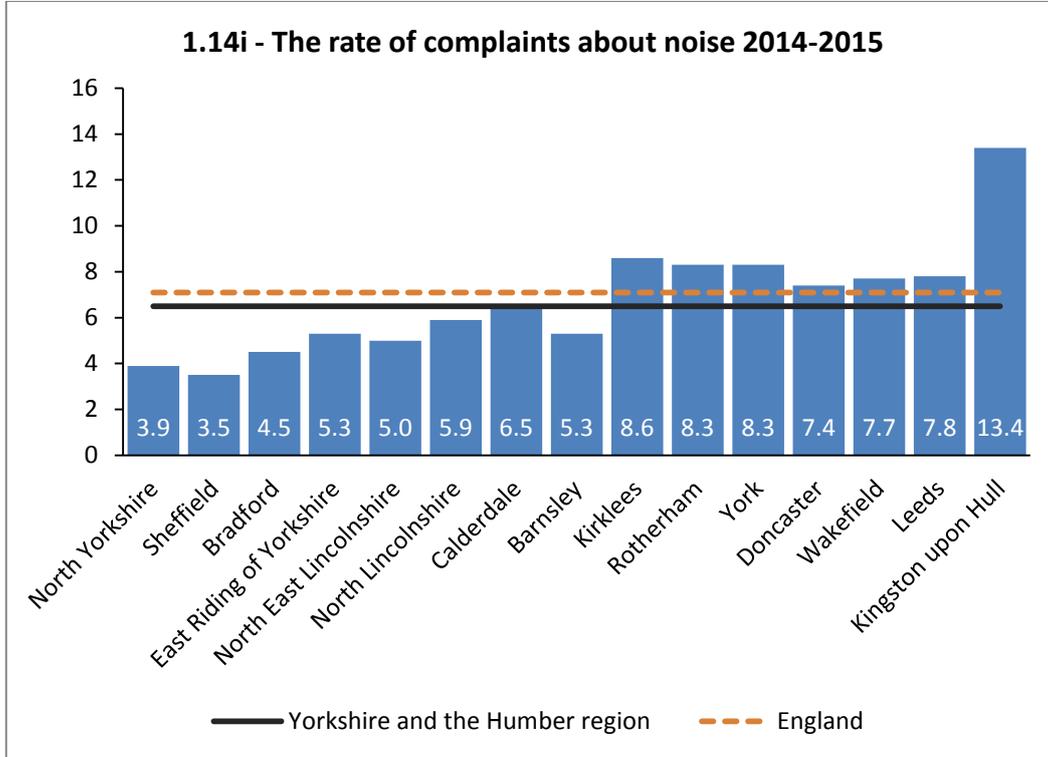
¹ Source: DEFRA, Noise Policy Statement for England (NPSE) [online]. March 2010 Available from https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/69533/pb13750-noise-policy.pdf

² Source: Public Health Outcome Framework, Part 2: Summary technical specifications of public health indicators

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NATIONAL, REGIONAL OR PEER GROUP

Figure 1: Number of complaints per year per local authority about noise per thousand population during 2014-15



Source: Public Health Outcomes Framework, 2016

Figure 1 shows the rate of complaints for individual local authorities in the Yorkshire and Humber region compared with the average for the region and in England as a whole. The rate of complaints in North East Lincolnshire (5.0) is below the regional (6.5) and England (7.1) comparators.

North East Lincolnshire has the 4th lowest rate out of the 15 authorities in the region with 5.0 complaints per thousand population. This is comparable with, but slightly lower than, our nearest neighbours in North Lincolnshire where the rate of complaints is 5.9 per thousand population.

The published rate in North East Lincolnshire of 5.0 equates to around 801 complaints about noise. It should be remembered that this indicator uses modelled estimates not actual data.

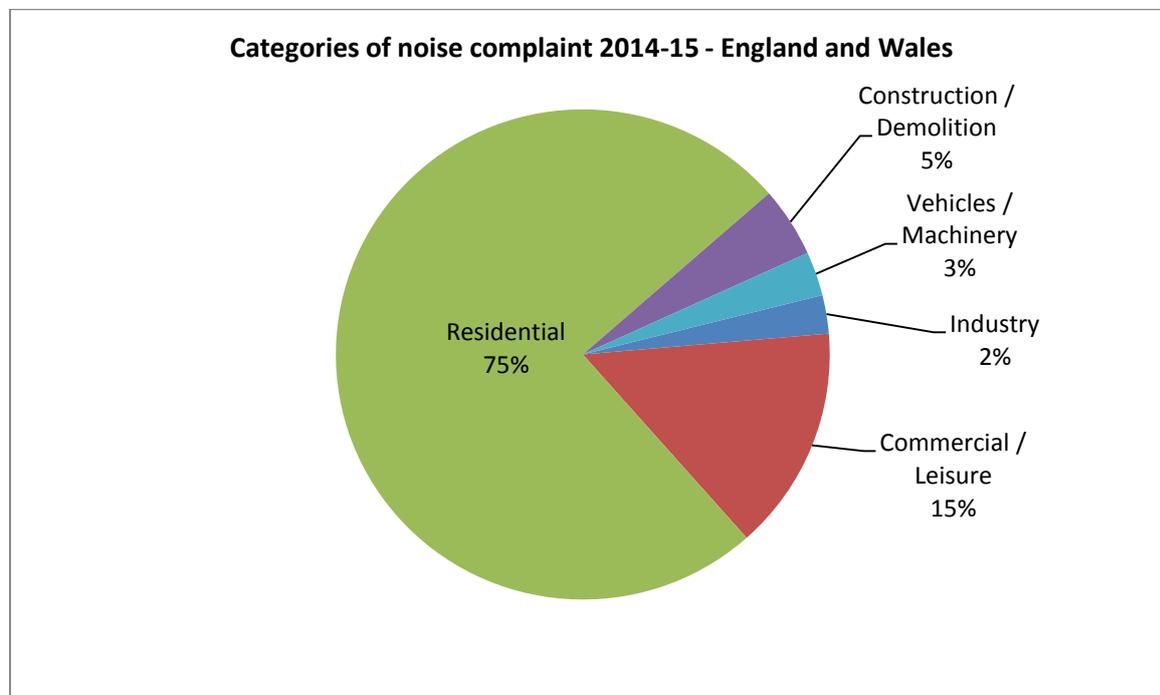
Figure 2 shows how complaint categories reported in the annual CIEH survey³ are distributed at a national level. Residential noise was the reason for 75% of complaints reported. Commercial / leisure noise, a category which includes for example, shops, pubs, funfairs and public transport, accounted for 15% of complaints. Noise caused by industry, construction or vehicles and machinery in the street accounted for 10% of complaints. It

³ CIEH, 2016, CIEH Annual Survey of Noise Enforcement – results for 2014-15 available from <http://www.cieh.org/WorkArea/DownloadAsset.aspx?id=58495>

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should be noted that these numbers are based on responses to the non-statutory national CIEH survey; in 2014-15 37% of local authorities responded with data.

Figure 2 : Percentage of noise complaints by category of cause



Source: CIEH Survey of Local Authority Noise Enforcement Activity 2014-15

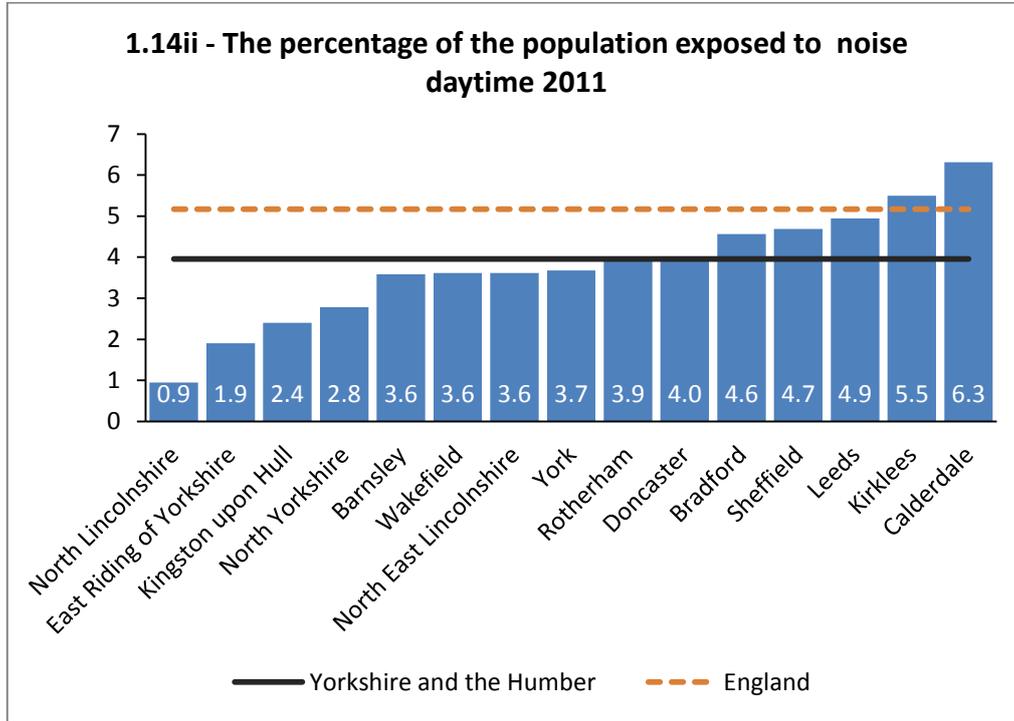
Figure 3 shows the percentage of the population exposed to road, rail and air transport noise of 65dB(A) or more during the daytime in 2011. In North East Lincolnshire it is estimated that 3.6% of the population are exposed to high levels of transport noise during the daytime. This is the 7th lowest of the 15 local authorities in the Yorkshire and Humber region and is below the England (5.2%) and regional result (4.0%)

Figure 4 shows the percentage of the population exposed to road, rail and air transport noise of 55 dB(A) or more during the night-time in 2011. In North East Lincolnshire it is estimated that 5.0% of the population are exposed to high levels of transport noise during the night-time. This is the 5th lowest of the 15 local authorities in the Yorkshire and Humber region and below the England (8.0%) and regional result (6.2%)

North East Lincolnshire is estimated to have a higher percentage of the population exposed to transport noise than the other 3 Humber authorities (Hull, East Riding and North Lincolnshire), with North Lincolnshire having the lowest estimate.

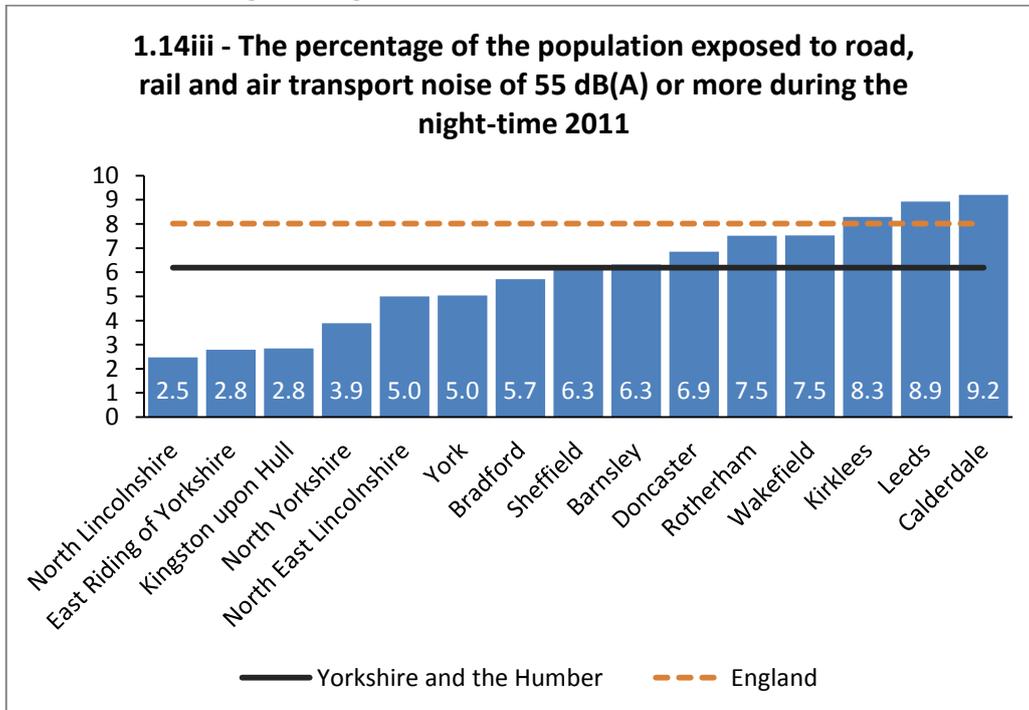
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Figure 3: Percentage of the population exposed to road, rail and air transport noise of 65dB(A) or more during the daytime in 2011



Source: Public Health Outcomes Framework, 2016

Figure 4: Percentage of the population exposed to road, rail and air transport noise of 55 dB(A) or more during the night-time in 2011



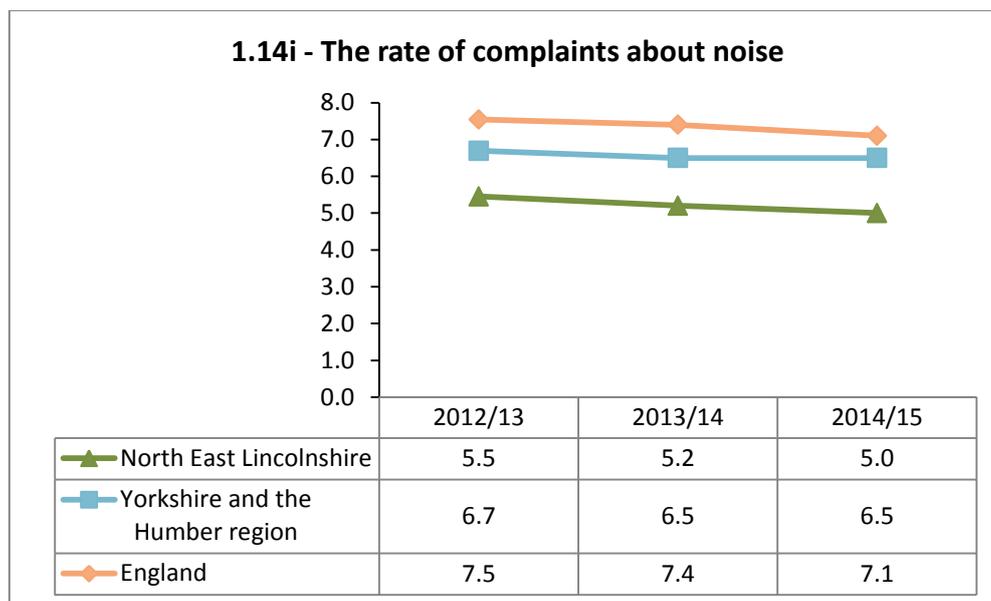
Source: Public Health Outcomes Framework, 2016

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Trends

Figure 5 shows a 3 year trend in the estimated rate of complaints about noise comparing North East Lincolnshire with the region and England as a whole. Since 2012/13 there has been a decrease of 0.5 percentage point in noise complaints in North East Lincolnshire and in England a decrease of 0.4. The regional decrease over the same period was 0.2 percentage points.

Figure 5: The rate of complaints about noise – trend



Source: Public Health Outcomes Framework, 2016

Figures 6 and 7 show the trend in the percentage of the population exposed to transport noise.

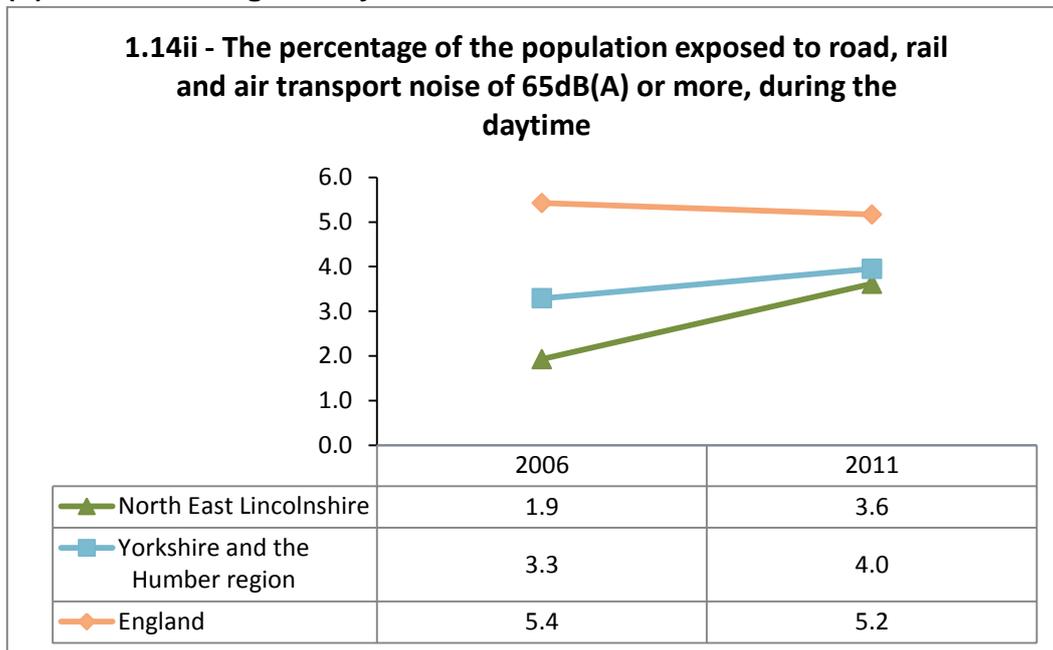
In North East Lincolnshire the percentage of the population exposed to transport noise has increased both during the day and at night-time. Regionally there has also been an increase in exposure to daytime noise but night-time noise shows a decrease.

Although overall national and regional levels of exposure to noise remain higher than seen in North East Lincolnshire the gap is closing:

- The national figure for day-time exposure to transport noise was 3.5 percentage points higher than the result for North East Lincolnshire in 2006; the gap reduced to 1.6 percentage points in 2011.
- The national figure for night-time exposure to transport noise was 9.7 percentage points higher than the result for North East Lincolnshire in 2006; the gap reduced to 3 percentage points in 2011.

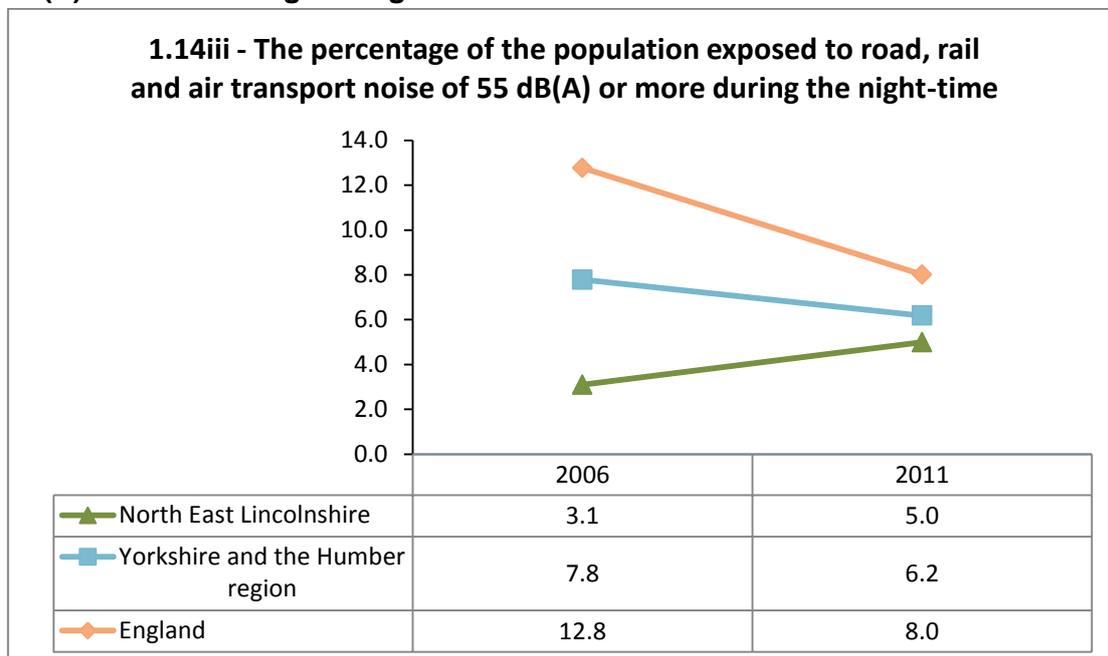
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Figure 6: Percentage of the population exposed to road, rail and air transport noise of 65dB(A) or more during the daytime – trend



Source: Public Health Outcomes Framework, 2016

Figure 7: Percentage of the population exposed to road, rail and air transport noise of 55 dB(A) or more during the night-time – trend

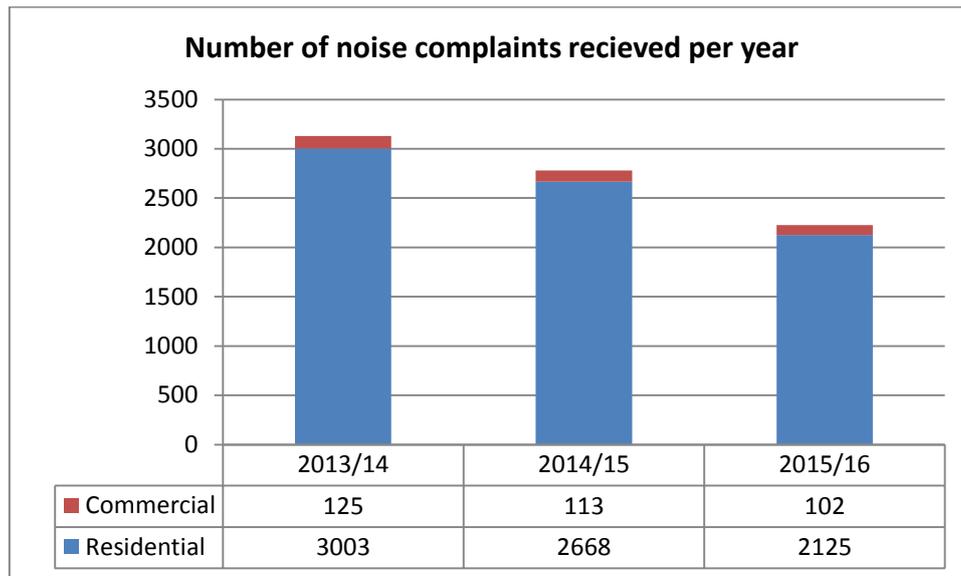


Source: Public Health Outcomes Framework, 2016

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Additional

In North East Lincolnshire the Environment Department deal with complaints on noise from commercial activities. Complaints relating to residential noise are dealt with by the Community Pride Team. Figure 8 shows the actual number of complaints made locally.



Source: Neighbourhood Services / Environment North East Lincolnshire Council

95% of recorded noise complaints during 2015-16 related to residential noise such with the majority being attributable to the playing of loud music; barking dogs and noisy neighbours. Noise complaints relating to both commercial and residential activity have decreased over the 3 years 2013-2016.

Public Data Sources:	Chartered Institute of Environmental Health (CIEH) http://noisestats.cieh.org/about/ Public Health Outcomes Framework http://www.phoutcomes.info/
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