

Marc and Brenda Vandamme
Partway House
Swalcliffe, OX 15 5HA

November 27, 2014

Cherwell District Council

Attn : Bob Neville , Bob Duxbury, A. Preston

Planning Dept

CC: Rose Stratford- Chairman of Planning Committee

Rob Lowther

Jackie Fitzsimmons

Rozinah Shah

Ref: Application 14/01762/ F
Swalcliffe Park Equestrian

Dear Sirs,

INTRO

Cherwell Development and Conservation Strategy – 2012-2015

“ It is important to understand and conserve what is special and to use this in decisions about future growth and development”

The current and third Application by SPE is misleading and vague and will have catastrophic effects on the villages of Swalcliffe and Sibford Ferris and their residents . Likewise, the additional traffic drawn to the Area will negatively impact Tadmarton, Brailes, and Broughton with traffic and noise . We do not believe sufficient nor adequate Consultations have been made by Cherwell Council, especially an EIA which is a European and National Regulation to protect residents amenity and local amenity. This Application should be refused . Cherwell Council should request that the Applicant look at Alternative Locations.

SCREENED

From the standpoint of :

- I. Traffic
- II. Noise / Nuisance and Harassment
- III. Conservation
- IV. Landscape- High Landscape Value
- V. Archaeology
- VI. Health & Safety/ Pollution : Water, Ground, Surface, Drainage
- VII. Environment & Ecology

This Application is an unworkable scheme laid out across fields of High Landscape Value, which have been farmed for over 100 years . These fields **have received taxpayers subsidies** to stay green or be farmed **through 2010** and should remain fields protected as **High Landscape Value** .

The Taylors are trying to rewrite history.

This area is far too small for training and competitions for 365 days a year for 50 horses and certainly far too small for 28 days of Large Events of 250 riders .

It would be gross negligence for Cherwell Council , without having examine the Major Project with an EIA study , a Consultation with English Heritage, a review of Swalcliffe's Conservation area and boundaries, an independent ecology report, and an independent landscape and traffic report , to even begin to contemplate allowing such an amount of activity to take place on Grange Farm in this location. The long term consequences are enormous .

We contest Cherwell Council's Screening Opinion on EIA for this current Application.

There is no financial justification for SPE to be given authority to use parts of the land for up to 365 days , 8am to 8pm and the rest of the fields for 28 Days of Large Events. There has never been any business plan nor budget submitted and SPE was only formed in 2011 .

Large Events with 250 riders often have twice as many horses competing and approximately 3 times the number of vehicles, ie 750 car and lorries. People often have relatives, grooms, trainers, Sponsors, or other breeders /owners, vets, and others in addition to their lorry or trailer /car. These vehicles will be using the local network of country roads and bringing huge amounts of traffic to our Area during the months Feb through Oct , ie the spring and summer months when everyone else would like to enjoy their properties and benefit from the outdoors.

An event each weekend of March through October !

I. TRAFFIC

Whilst Oxford County Council , for the previous application, originally said "NO "to the Application for 365 days for up to 50 horses schooling , he was persuaded to change his mind saying the previous application did not include the 28 Days of Permitted Development and was only for schooling.

Well, now the application includes :

- **365 days of schooling for up to 50 horses AND**
- **365 days of competitions for up to 50 riders (which can mean 100+ horses)**
- **28 days of Permitted Development of up Large Events to 250 riders (ie up to possible 500 horses)**

There is **absolutely no way** that Oxford County Council could do anything but reject this Application for its sheer level of traffic and road use . The network cannot handle this level , size of lorries, roadwork deterioration as per the Traffic Officer's earlier memos and comments. The lorries at 28 Days of Large Events are 12-15 tons, diesel , up to 20 feet long , 13 feet wide, and 12-15 feet high. They are simply too big for this Area and the roads are already busy . Grange Lane cannot have vehicles heavier than 7.5 tons and most horse boxes are **over that Weight restriction**. Clearly Grange Lane is already suffering from the Anaerobic Digester , which has not even commenced use, as per several letters from residents. Trffic going through the Gate off of Main Street will be a huge eyesore to the Landscape, dangerous to the roads, and a loss of amenity for the Residents with Noise and Pollution and Harassment.

In addition, this traffic severely endangers the flow of main street traffic between villages at any

and all time of the day , negatively impacting ambulances, doctors, firemen, schools , and other public services from doing their job and possibly saving lives.

We have made 3 Noise Surveys during Large Events including the latest one on Sept 21, 2014 as per attached. This Survey contradicts that Noise Survey made by SPE .

II. NOISE

The Noise factor is far worse than in the 2 previous applications for which we had included Noise Assessments taken during a medium size horse show, ie 150-250 riders. The Noise will be far greater in its severity and its duration . These noises are not in keeping with the environment of tranquillity and the noises which are natural to the farmland.

**-Shows generally last from 8 am until 7 pm : Nuisance, Harassment, Loss of Amenity
These would be allowed 365 days per year under this Application for up to 50 horses
& 28 days of Large Horse Shows.**

**-Neighbors and village residents of Swalcliffe and Sibford can hear :
Tanoys, Whistles, Carn Horns, Bells, Dogs, Galloping Horses, People, Cars, Lorries, Motorbikes,
Four wheel-Drives.**

***Human Rights Act : Protocol 1, Article 1 guarantees “ peaceful enjoyment of all their possessions which includes the home”**

****Human Rights Act: Article 8 guarantees the “ protection of private and family life**

III. CONSERVATION

The red lined area in this Application borders the Conservation Area of Swalcliffe and in particular **four Grade 2 properties down Park Lane** . It also represents **views into and out of Sibford Ferris** .

From the Cherwell Council website ref Sibford Conservation Area:

“ Protect positive views into and out of the Conservation Areas, in particular across the valley and out over the country”

“Ensure the retention of the important areas of open land such as the valley bottom and sides between the settlements”

“Preserve the setting of the Conservation Areas as required by the 1990 Act”

“ Seek the retention of the historic openness of the Valley and encourage its protection through discouraging of piecemeal erosion”.

Swalcliffe

Cherwell Council is at fault for not having reviewed Swalcliffe as a Conservation Area since **1988**. On the Cherwell Council Conservation website, the Council states that it will review Conservation villages at a minimum **every 10 years**. Swalcliffe is one of the North Cotswold villages with the most Grade 2 listed properties and has not had a review nor an increase to its Boundaries **for 26 years**.

Sibford Ferris

Sibford Ferris was last reviewed 2011/2012 by a Conservation Officer. In Oct 2011 Survey the **majority of villagers surveyed wanted the Conservation Area extended.**

Cherwell concludes ref Conservation Sibford Ferris that :

“Both unsympathetic permitted development and unauthorised permitted development cumulatively result in the erosion of the historic character and the appearance of the Conservation Area”

Natl Planning and Cherwell Local Planning :National Planning Framework March 2012, Paragraphs 109&123

IV. LANDSCAPE

The red lined Area in this Application are Fields designated **HIGH LANDSCAPE VALUE.**

The Landscape will be harmed irreparably by **the PARKING AREA , A RIDING SCHOOL AREA** indicated by the red striped lines 365 days a year , massive **PARKING OVERSPILL** 365 days a year, **HORSE JUMPS BOTH PERMANENT AND MOVABLE** 365 days per year, paraphernalia such as **JUDGES BOXES, WATER TANKS, TRAILERS, MUCK HEAP SKIPS, PORTALOOS, CARAVANS, SIGNAGE,** TEMPORARY FENCING AS THERE IS NO LAND DEMARKATION AND NO NATURAL DIVIDES OF THESE FIELDS.

These are all things which are not in keeping with the rural character of the environment and surroundings.

Cherwell Local Planning : C10, C13 , C27, EN 34

V. ARCHAEOLOGY

Our house, Partway House, has a vast Archaeological field just to the other side of our house together with a World War II monument.

There is also an Archaeological Field between Grange Farm and Boycotts House on Grange Lane.

These are mostly Roman artifacts . These are areas which are widely visited by people enjoying the Footpaths and bridleways down Grange Lane , in and around the Grange Farm/ Swalcliffe Park Equestrian fields.

Cherwell Council has made no consultation or examination of the Archaeological impact of this Application.

VI. HEALTH AND SAFETY/Air , Ground, Water , Surface Pollution

This Application multiplies by a factor of 10 the effects of Noise, Harassment, Nuisance, Air Pollution, Ground Pollution, Water Pollution, Surface Water Pollution , Pollution from the Anaerobic Digester.

Air Pollution : Particles of PM 10 , which present huge European and National concern of the impact on public health, environmental health. This is from Carbon Monoxide from Diesel Lorries. Cherwell Council has not even assessed the long term cumulative impact of the traffic from the Anaerobic Digester which will also be Carbon Monoxide from Diesel Lorries . In addition, there is the pollutive .

****In addition, Cherwell Council has not made any study of the cumulative impact of the Air Pollution and Noise Pollution on the Local Wildlife , Plant life , and the 3 Rare Species of Bats on Park Lane.**

Ground Pollution, Water Pollution, Surface Water Pollution

Since August 2013, we have complained to the Council that we are fearful for the pollution to the High Landscape Fields adjacent to our property , ie the red line area of this application.

Horse activity 365 days of the year on a large area of this field will cause a high level of horse manure, dog waste and human waste to contaminate the Natural Water Stream that runs across these fields and into our Natural Water Well and on down into the village of Swalcliffe.

With regular flooding reported as a problem with drainage on Park Lane, we believe that this Ground Pollution combined with a horrendous large Parking Lot with inadequate drainage at SPE will be terrible for Health and Safety of the local residents.

VII. ENVIRONMENT & ECOLOGY

No study has been made by Cherwell Council nor Oxford Council. No EIA as per Regulations of EIA 2011 has been conducted.

“The development as changed or extended may have significant adverse effects on the environment.”

No consideration has been made by the Council for the wildlife , including 3 species of rare bats, and other animals as well as plants and birds. The roosting and reproduction of these will be severely impacted.

National Planning and Local Planning :Local Plan 1996 AG5 Saved Policy / C8,C10,R2 of Horse Development

CONCLUSION

We have suffered from unauthorised development with no Enforcement measures taken by the Cherwell District Council since they were made aware of breaches in August 2013. We hear these noises very clearly and from all 4 sides of our property : traffic , noise at all hours of the day , whistles, loudspeakers, horns, dogs, etc : no notification of times, no framework or design, no

formal organisation , no consideration of neighbours, no consideration of the villages or the residents.

We wish Cherwell Council to reject this Application and render these Fields part of the Conservation Area of Swalcliffe to protect these fields from any future applications .

By using Article 4 DirectionCherwell Council can deliver their promise of protecting the character and environment of the Area for the benefit of its residents for years to come. This is their duty.



Attachment : Noise Survey of Walker Beak Mason

Attachment : Photo 2009 : Agricultural Fields of Grange Farm

Technical Note

Prepared by: **Matthew Sweet** Date: **24 September 2014**
Project: **Swalcliffe Park Equestrian Events** Ref: **4214**
For: **Partway House, Elm Farm, Swalcliffe House Residents** Page: **1 of 12**
Subject: **Noise Levels Observed During Visits on 21 September 2014**

This Technical Note details the findings of measured noise levels and observations during visits to the area around Swalcliffe Park on Sunday 21 September 2014. Details of noise units are presented in Appendix 1 of this Technical Note.

Summary

WBM was approached in September 2014 and requested by Mrs Vandamme of Partway House to undertake a noise survey on Sunday 21 September 2014 whilst the Swalcliffe Autumn One Day Event was taking place at Swalcliffe Equestrian Centre. The measurement positions used for previous surveys undertaken for Mrs Vandamme were adopted for this most recent survey with one additional location at Swalcliffe House. Details of the previous surveys undertaken are presented in WBM Technical Notes dated 21 October 2013 and 14 August 2014.

A visit was undertaken on Sunday 21 September 2014 between about 11:00 and 14:00 hours and attended sample measurements were undertaken at 6 positions. Five of the measurement positions used were identical or similar to those used for the survey on 1 August 2014. A sixth position (Position 9) was selected to represent the front garden of Swalcliffe House. The weather during the survey period was dry and sunny, 13 to 16°C, with a wind speed of about 3 to 4 m/s at the noise measurement positions, increasing to 5 m/s later in the survey, and estimated to be from the east-north-east.

The overall impression from the attended measurements on Sunday 21 September 2014 was that noise levels due to the activity at Swalcliffe Equestrian Park were evident throughout the survey. In particular, the use of tannoy systems and other activity associated with the equestrian event was clearly audible at Swalcliffe House, which was downwind of the event site.

The observations and comments taken during the event are notably different to those observations made when no event was taking place. With regard to the measured noise levels, by comparing the levels measured when the equestrian event was occurring with those taken without an event occurring, it can be seen that for the majority of the measurements the noise levels during the event were higher. In particular the $L_{Aeq,T}$ levels for every measurement with the equestrian event occurring increased by between 2 and 9 dB(A) and the background ($L_{A90,T}$) for every measurement increased by up to 10 dBA over the measured level when there was no event activity

Sunday 21 September 2014 Measured Noise Levels and Observations

The noise survey details are presented in Appendix 2 and the complete results and comments are presented in Appendix 3. The measurement positions are described and shown on plans in Appendix 4. The noise survey results from Sunday 21 September 2014 are summarised below.

The measurement positions 1, 2a, 3, 5 and 6 used for the survey work in August 2014 were adopted for the survey on 21 September 2014. A sixth measurement position, Position 9, was also used which was in the front garden of Swalcliffe House and overlooked the equestrian event activity.

The observations / comments presented below are the noted activity associated with the Swalcliffe Autumn One Day Event. Shown in brackets in the table are the levels measured at the appropriate positions for the noise survey on Sunday 22 September 2013 when no equestrian event was taking place.

Measurement Position	Time	dB L _{Aeq,T}	dB L _{Amax,F}	dB L _{A10,T}	dB L _{A90,T}	Observations / Comments Abbreviated from Appendix 3
Position 1 - Partway House by pool	13:02 – 13:17	46 (37)	66 (54)	49 (40)	40 (32)	Car horn, bell and whistle sounding. Tannoy occasionally just audible. Horse noise.
Position 2a - Partway House in garden	11:37 – 11:52	47	66	49	37	Car door slams, clapping and voices in field with event. Horses neighing. Distant tannoy.
Position 3 - Elm Farm Front Garden	12:39 – 12:54	48 (46)	68 (65)	51 (44)	35 (28)	Occasional banging hoofs from horse boxes.
Position 5 - Swalcliffe House by courts	12:06 – 12:21	46 (44)	72(58)	48 (48)	40 (32)	Tannoy very clearly audible. Jump poles falling. Occasional horsebox and car passing on lane. Shouting, clapping and voices in field.
Position 5 - Swalcliffe House by courts	13:40 – 13:55	51 (44)	67 (58)	53 (48)	44 (32)	Bells and whistles sounding. Horsebox movement. Horse neighing. Noise from event clearly audible with tannoy speech, bells, voices, horses, falling poles and clapping.
Position 6 - Swalcliffe House by patio	11:10 – 11:25	48 (39)	65 (55)	51 (42)	41 (31)	Tannoy announcements. Horses neighing. Jump poles falling. Clapping. Engine noise from vehicle in field. Bell.
Position 9 - Swalcliffe House front lawn	13:22 – 13:37	52	69	55	46	Horse neighs. Tannoy. Horns, bells and whistles sounding. Voices shouting and clapping. Tannoy operating less than previously. Horsebox movement in field.

By comparing the levels measured on 21 September 2014 when the equestrian event was occurring with those taken on 22 September 2013 when no event was occurring, it can be seen that for the majority of the measurements the noise levels during the event were higher. In particular the L_{Aeq,T} levels for every measurement with the equestrian event occurring increased by between 2 and 9 dB(A) and the background (L_{A90,T}) for every measurement increased by up to 10 dBA over the measured level when there was no event activity.

The following table is taken from WBM Technical Note dated 21 October 2013 and sets out the observations and comments made during the survey on Sunday 22 September 2013 when no activity was occurring at the Equestrian Park.

Measurement Location	Time	Observations / Comments
Position 1 - Partway House by pool	10:58-11:13	Distant road traffic, birdsong, slight wind movement in trees, distant farm animals, distant aircraft
Position 2 - Partway House by road	11:16-11:31	Few local vehicles, cars on B4035, bird calls / birdsong, slight wind movement in trees
Position 3 - Elm Farm front lawn	11:40-11:55	Few local cars, distant aircraft, slight wind movement in trees
Position 4 - Elm Farm rear of garage	11:59-12:14	Few cars on local road, distant road traffic, slight wind movement in trees
Position 5 - Swalcliffe House by court	12:25-12:40	Birdsong dominant, slight wind movement in trees, few local cars, distant aircraft and traffic
Position 6 - Swalcliffe House on patio	12:43-12:58	Slight wind movement in trees, light aircraft, distant traffic, birdsong, voices in field

The comments are indicative of the rural nature of the environment, with no significant noise sources noted other than occasional local vehicle movements on the roads. In contrast, the observations made during the equestrian event on Sunday 21 September 2014 highlight the added noise sources that the event introduced into the local environment, such as vehicles on the event ground, voices and horse noises, bells and car horns, and announcements and commentary with two on-site tannoy systems.

The overall impression from the attended measurements on Sunday 21 September 2014 was that noise due to the activity at Swalcliffe Equestrian Park was evident throughout the survey. Due to the wind direction being from the east-north-east, activity noise from the site was most notable at Swalcliffe House (Positions 5, 6 and 9).

At Partway House, bells, whistles and car horns were sounded intermittently as part of the dressage event, along with clapping and horse neighing.

At Elm Farm noise from the event was mainly noted as due to the movement of horseboxes on the site and at the site entrance to the south of Elm Farm, along with noises from horses in the horse boxes and voices at the event issuing instructions to competitors.

At Swalcliffe House announcements from one of the tannoy systems used was very clearly audible, with announcements from a second tannoy system also heard. Other noises from the event included the sound of show-jumping poles being knocked off, applause, shouting and engine noise due to vehicle movements on site.

Matthew Sweet
Consultant

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Appendix 1

Noise Units

The following section describes some of the parameters that are used to quantify noise.

Decibels dB

Noise levels are measured in decibels. The decibel is the logarithmic ratio of the sound pressure to a reference pressure (2×10^{-5} Pascals). The decibel scale gives a reasonable approximation to the human perception of relative loudness. In terms of human hearing, audible sounds range from the threshold of hearing (0 dB) to the threshold of pain (140 dB).

A-weighted Decibels dB(A)

The 'A'-weighting filter emulates human hearing response for low levels of sound. The filter network is incorporated electronically into sound level meters. Sound pressure levels measured using an 'A'-weighting filter have units of dB(A) which is a single figure value to represent the overall noise level for the entire frequency range.

A change of 3 dB(A) is the smallest change in noise level that is perceptible under normal listening conditions. A change of 10 dB(A) corresponds to a doubling or halving of loudness of the sound. The background noise level in a quiet bedroom may be around 20 –30 dB(A); normal speech conversation around 60 dB(A) at 1 m; noise from a very busy road around 70-80 dB(A) at 10m; the level near a pneumatic drill around 100 dB(A).

Façade Noise Level

Façade noise measurements are those undertaken near to reflective surfaces such as walls, usually at a distance of 1m from the surface. Façade noise levels at 1m from a reflective surface are normally around 3 dB greater than those obtained under freefield conditions.

Freefield Noise Level

Freefield noise measurements are those undertaken away from any reflective surfaces other than the ground

Frequency Hz

The frequency of a noise is the number of pressure variations per second, and relates to the "pitch" of the sound. Hertz (Hz) is the unit of frequency and is the same as cycles per second. Normal, healthy human hearing can detect sounds from around 20 Hz to 20 kHz.

Octave and Third-Octave Bands

Two frequencies are said to be an octave apart if the frequency of one is twice the frequency of the other. The octave bandwidth increases as the centre frequency increases. Each bandwidth is 70% of the band centre frequency.

Two frequencies are said to be a third-octave apart if the frequency of one is 1.26 times the other. The third octave bandwidth is 23% of the band centre frequency.

There are recognised octave band and third octave band centre frequencies. The octave or third-octave band sound pressure level is determined from the energy of the sound which falls within the boundaries of that particular octave or third octave band.

Appendix 1 (continued)

Equivalent Continuous Sound Pressure Level $L_{Aeq,T}$

The 'A'-weighted equivalent continuous sound pressure level $L_{Aeq,T}$, is a notional steady level which has the same acoustic energy as the actual fluctuating noise over the same time period T . The $L_{Aeq,T}$ unit is dominated by higher noise levels, for example, the $L_{Aeq,T}$ average of two equal time periods at, for example, 70 dB(A) and 50 dB(A) is not 60 dB(A) but 67 dB(A).

The $L_{Aeq,T}$ is the chosen unit of BS 7445-1:2003 "Description and Measurement of Environmental noise".

Maximum Sound Pressure Level L_{Amax}

The L_{Amax} value describes the overall maximum 'A'-weighted sound pressure level over the measurement interval. Maximum levels are measured with either a fast or slow time weighted, denoted as $L_{Amax,f}$ or $L_{Amax,s}$ respectively.

Sound Exposure Level L_{AE} or SEL

The sound exposure level is a notional level which contains the same acoustic energy in 1 second as a varying 'A'-weighted noise level over a given period of time. It is normally used to quantify short duration noise events such as aircraft flyover or train passes.

Statistical Parameters L_N

In order to cover the time variability aspects, noise can be analysed into various statistical parameters, i.e. the sound level which is exceeded for $N\%$ of the time. The most commonly used are the $L_{A01,T}$, $L_{A10,T}$ and the $L_{A90,T}$.

$L_{A01,T}$ is the 'A'-weighted level exceeded for 1% of the time interval T and is often used to give an indication of the upper maximum level of a fluctuating noise signal.

$L_{A10,T}$ is the 'A'-weighted level exceeded for 10% of the time interval T and is often used to describe road traffic noise. It gives an indication of the upper level of a fluctuating noise signal. For high volumes of continuous traffic, the $L_{A10,T}$ unit is typically 2–3 dB(A) above the $L_{Aeq,T}$ value over the same period.

$L_{A90,T}$ is the 'A'-weighted level exceeded for 90% of the time interval T , and is often used to describe the underlying background noise level. It is defined in British Standard 4142 as the background noise unit and is used for establishing the reference against which industrial noises are assessed.

Appendix 2

Instrumentation and Calibration

Date and Positions of Survey

Sunday 21 September 2014

Vicinity of Swalcliffe Park

The external noise survey positions are shown in Appendix 4 and were all free field.

Surveys carried out by

Dr Richard Lyons

Weather Conditions

Dry, sunny, 13 to 16°C, wind 3 to 4 m/s, increasing to 5m/s later in the survey, east-north-easterly

Instrumentation used (Serial Number)

Norsonic 140 Sound Level Meter (1403138)
Norsonic 1251 Calibrator (31991)

Calibration

The sensitivity of the meter was verified on site immediately before and after the survey. The measured calibration levels were as follows:

Survey Position	Start Cal	End Cal
Sunday 21 September 2014	113.8 dB(A)	113.7 dB(A)

The meter and calibrator are tested monthly against a Brüel and Kjær Pistonphone, type 4220 (serial number 375806) and a Norsonic Calibrator, type 1253 (serial number 22906) with UKAS approved laboratory certificate of calibration.

In addition, the meter and calibrator undergo traceable calibration at an external laboratory every two years.

Appendix 3

Noise Survey Results

Sunday 21 September 2014

Measurement Position	Time	dB L _{Aeq, T}	dB L _{Amax, F}	dB L _{A10, T}	dB L _{A90, T}	Observations / Comments
Position 6 - Swalcliffe House by patio	11:10 – 11:25	48	65	51	41	Tannoy consistently on speech. Horses neighing. Breeze in trees. Tannoy description clearly audible. Occasionally 2nd tannoy heard. Sound of poles falling. Clapping. Engine noise from vehicle in field. Bell. Car on road. Breeze in trees.
Position 2a - Partway House in garden	11:37 – 11:52	47	66	49	37	Local road traffic. Breeze in trees. Car door slams and voices in field with event. Horses neighing. Birdsong. Distant tannoy heard. Aircraft. Occasional car horns sounding. Loud clapping and voices from field.
Position 5 - Swalcliffe House by courts	12:06 – 12:21	46	72	48	40	Distant aircraft. Tannoy very clearly audible. Breeze in trees. Poles falling. Occasional horsebox and car passing on lane. Shouting, clapping and voices in field throughout measurement.
Position 3 - Elm Farm Front Garden	12:39 – 12:54	48	68	51	35	Road traffic in distance. Occasional banging hoofs from horse boxes. Light breeze in trees.
Position 1 - Partway House by pool	13:02 – 13:17	46	66	49	40	Distant road traffic. Car horn, bell and whistle sounding. Tannoy occasionally just audible. Horse noise. Breeze in trees.

Appendix 3 (continued)

Measurement Position	Time	dB $L_{Aeq, T}$	dB $L_{Amax, F}$	dB $L_{A10, T}$	dB $L_{A90, T}$	Observations / Comments
Position 9 - Swalcliffe House front lawn	13:22 - 13:37	52	69	55	46	Cars passing on lane. Horse neighs. Tannoy. Horns, bells and whistles sounding. Voices shouting and clapping. Breeze in trees. Aircraft. Tannoy operating less. Horsebox movement in field.
Position 5 - Swalcliffe House by courts	13:40 - 13:55	51	67	53	44	Bells and whistles sounding. Horsebox movement. Horse neighing. Noise from event clearly audible with tannoy speech, bells, voices, horses, falling poles and clapping. Passing cars on lane. Wind in trees.

Appendix 4

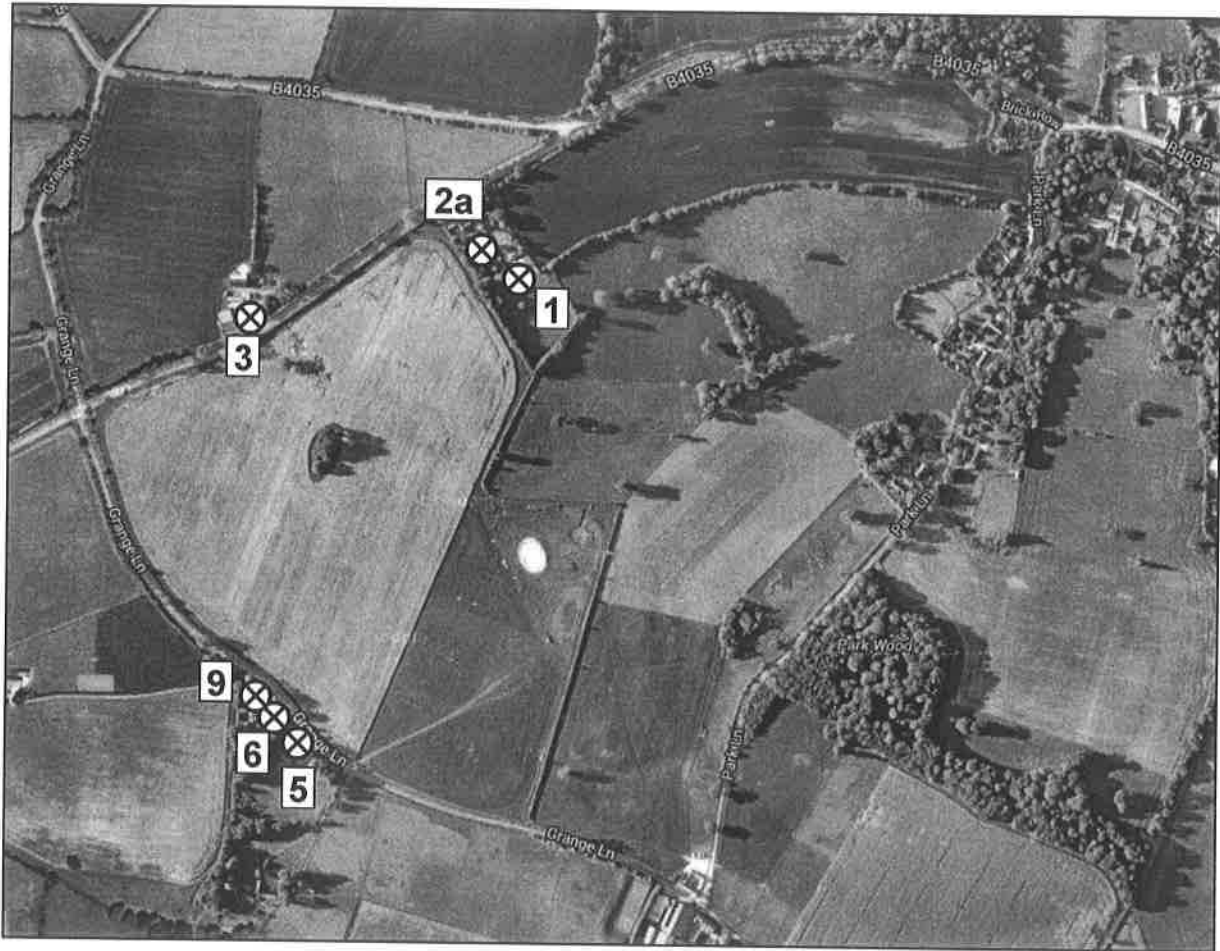
Noise Survey Positions used on 01 August 2014

Ref	Position	Measurement Position Description
Position 1	Partway House by pool	South west of pool, ~ 1 m to wooden gate into paddock, by hedges
Position 2a	Partway House in garden	In rear garden ~ 25 metres from house façade.
Position 3	Elm Farm front lawn	On lawn, adjacent to patio, ~ 3.5 m to façade of house, ~ 2 m high wall along most of garden boundary
Position 5	Swalcliffe House by tennis court	South east of dwelling, near northern corner of tennis court, ~ 12 m to edge of Grange Lane
Position 6	Swalcliffe House on patio	Corner of patio area closest to Grange Lane, ~ 3.5 m to house façade
Position 6a	Swalcliffe House front lawn	On front lawn adjacent to entrance driveway, to north of house

N.B. Plans show the approximate positions of the noise survey positions

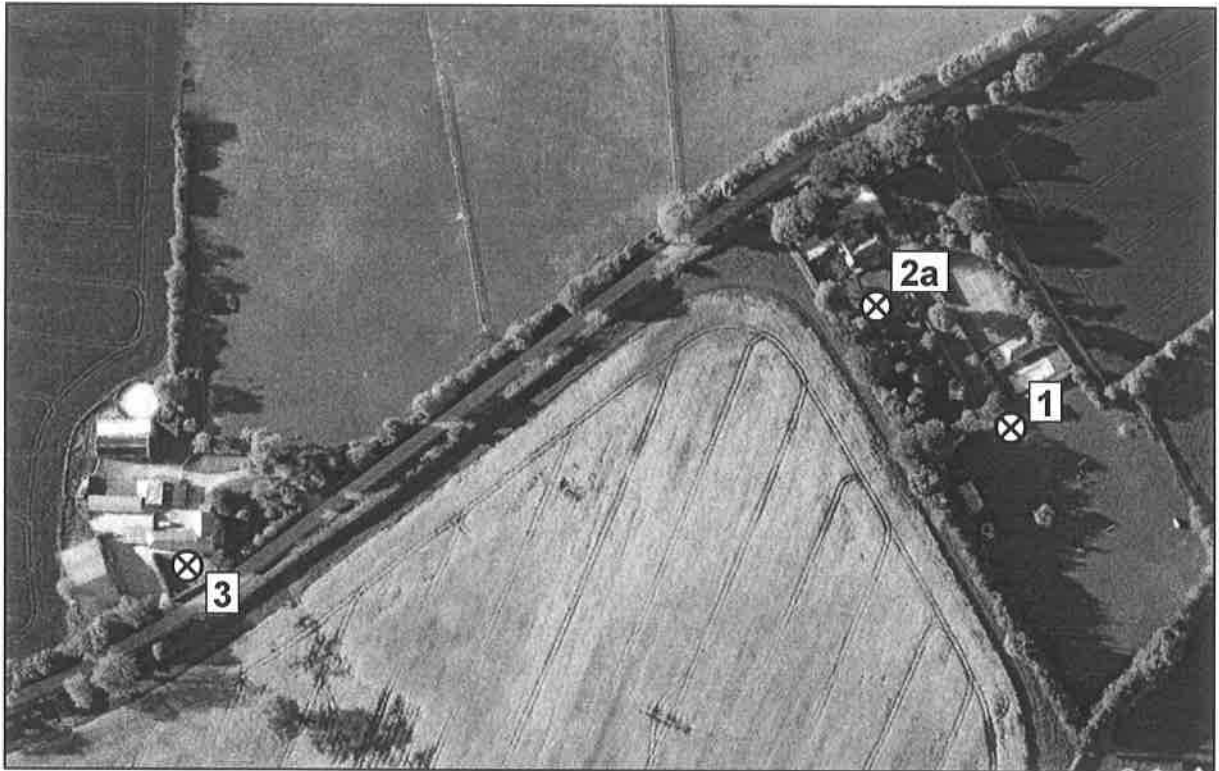
Appendix 4 (continued)

Measurement Positions Used for Survey on 21 September 2014



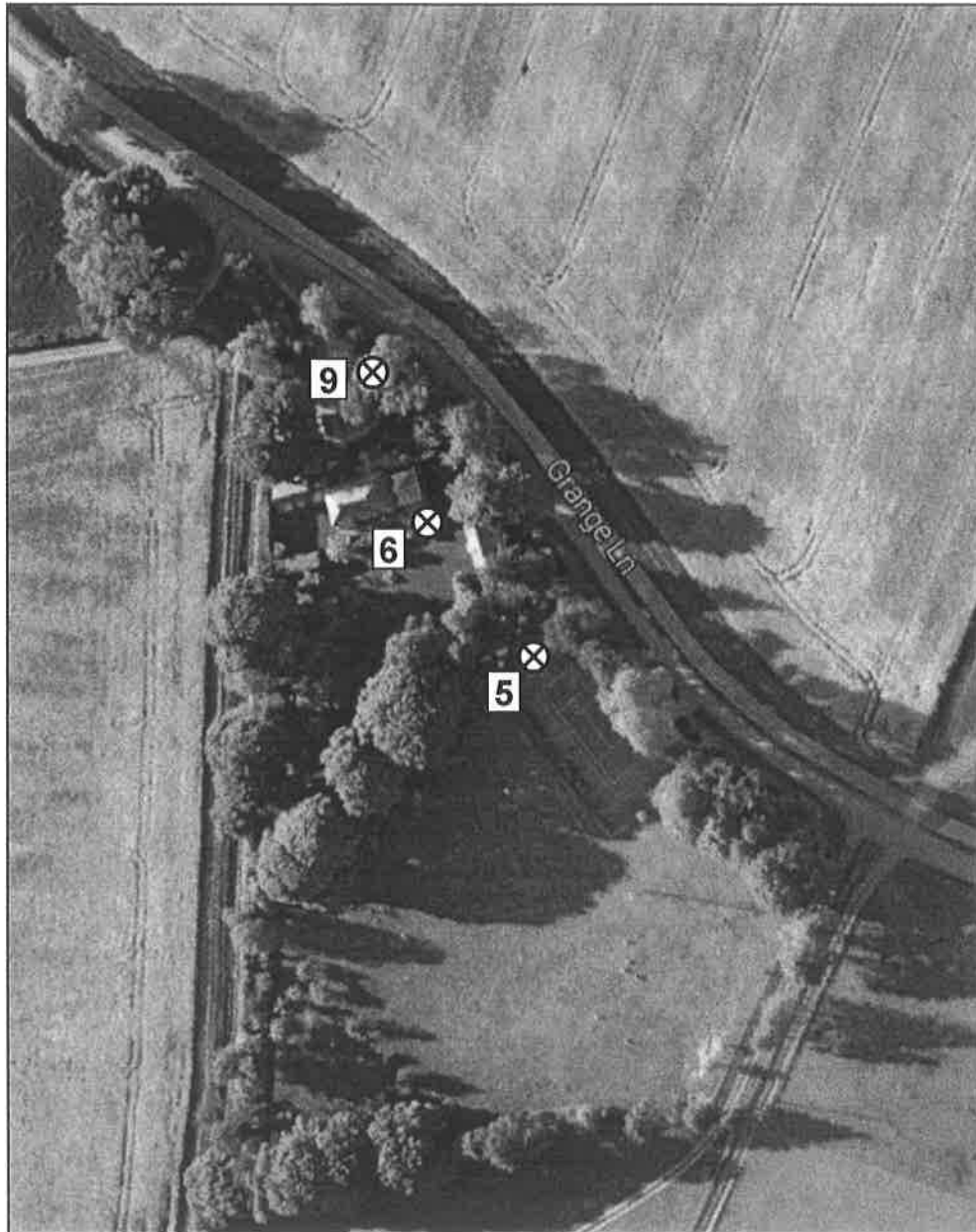
Appendix 4 (continued)

Measurement Positions for Partway House and Elm Farm



Appendix 4 (continued)

Measurement Positions for Swalcliffe House



Subject: SPE APPLICATION 14/01762/F
From: David Murray <davidmurray@petrom.com>
Date: 02/12/2014 17:20
To: <petrom@cherokeedc.gov>, <subcommittee@cherokeedc.gov>, <max.kidd@cherokeedc.gov>, <Robert.Herridge@CherokeeFOC.gov>, <robert.kidd@cherokeedc.gov>, <bill.kidd@cherokeedc.gov>, <andy.pryor@cherokeedc.gov>, <andy.pryor@cherokeedc.gov>

Re: [REDACTED]

Re: Application 14/01762/F

Please find attached the objection letter of Mr. and Mrs. Steve Wadman, situated at Parkway Home, Sallislife 0516 500. In addition, please find the latest detail survey made by Walter Mark Moore on Sept 11, 2014 which should be used in addition to the detail and traffic surveys provided by Walter Mark Moore and Steve Wadman in the two prior applications.

The photos are from 2009 and show that all of the fields are either green or in crop. These are photos in color in summer.

Regards,

David Murray



