



Acoustics & SenseLab, Denmark



FActors MOderating people's Subjective reactions to road noise - Guidebook on how to reduce noise annoyance

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Organisation of the FAMOS project

Consortium Partners:

- FORCE Technology in Denmark (Project leader)
- LÄRMKONTOR in Germany
- SINTEF in Norway

Project period:

December 2019 to March 2022 •

Homepage:

https://famos-study.eu/

Performed for:

- CEDR Conference of European Directors of Roads
- Transnational Road Research Programme Call 2018: Noise and Nuisance

Funded by the CEDR members of:

- Belgium Wallonia
- Denmark •
- Ireland
- Netherlands •
- Norway
- Sweden
- United Kingdom



Directors of Roads





FORCE

The FAMOS challenge!



- Road administrations can use all the technically feasible and economically possible measures to reduce the noise in road projects
- There might still be a need for a further reduction of annoyance to achieve acceptable conditions for people living along roads

Method:

 To analyse and test if non-acoustic moderators for noise annoyance can be a promising tool to reduce the annoyance without further reducing the noise level



Main results:

- Practical guidebook about how noise annoyance from road traffic can be reduced by applying non-acoustic moderators
- Project report with documentation

CEP R Conférence Européenne des Directeurs des Routes Conference of European Directors of Roads

FAMOS - FActors MOderating people's Subjective reactions to noise Guidebook on how to reduce noise annoyance



February 2022





FAMOS - FActors MOderating people's Subjective reactions to noise Project Report

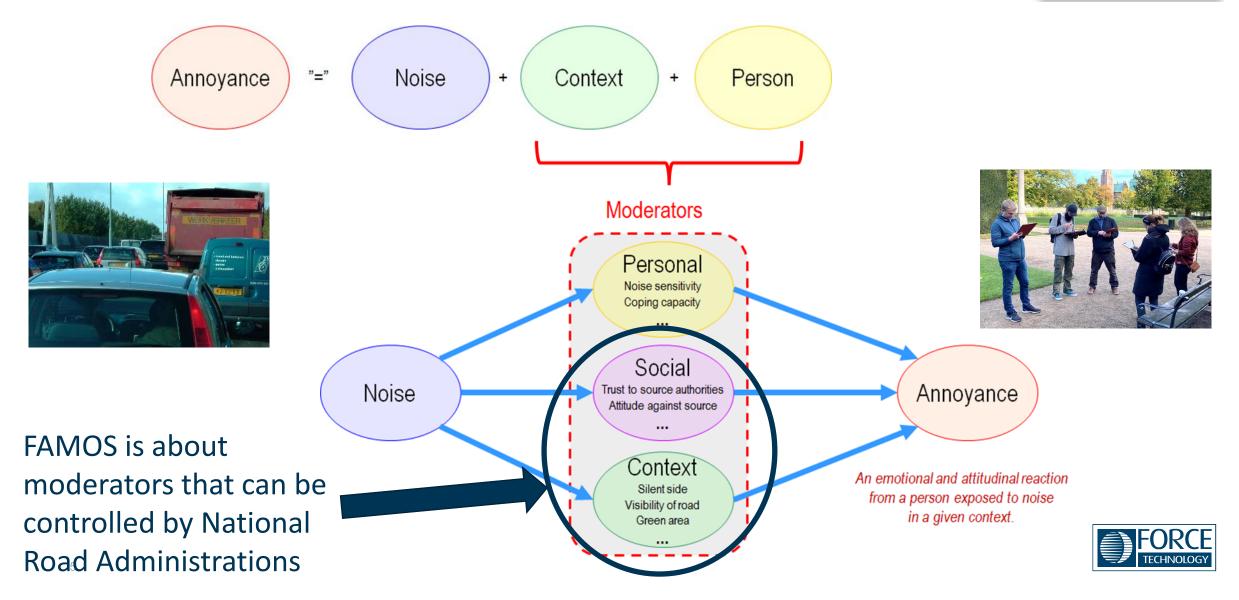


See :https://www.cedr.eu/pebresearch-programme-2018-noiseand-nuisance

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Moderators to perceived noise annoyance



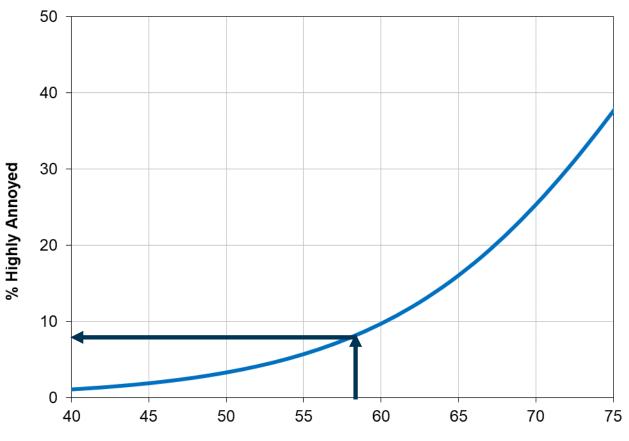




The EU dose-response curve for road noise

- Based on 19,172 respondents in 26 surveys
- Primarily in Europe
- 7.9% highly annoyed at 58 dB
- Background for noise guidelines in Europe

European Commission: Position paper on dose-response relationships between transportation noise and annoyance, 2002

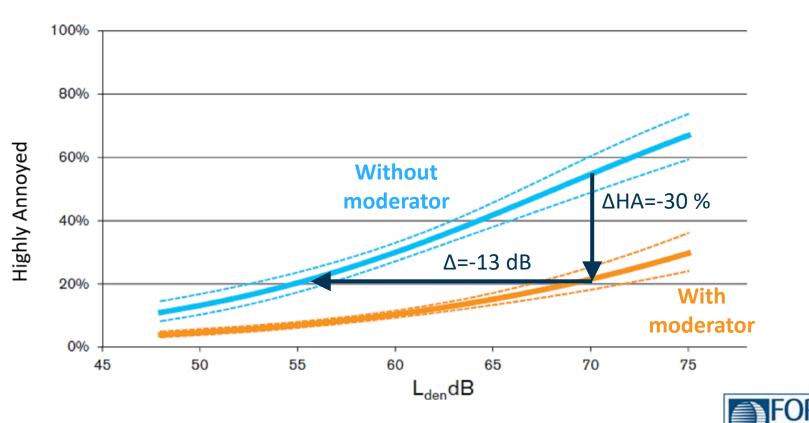


Noise level - L_{den}, dB



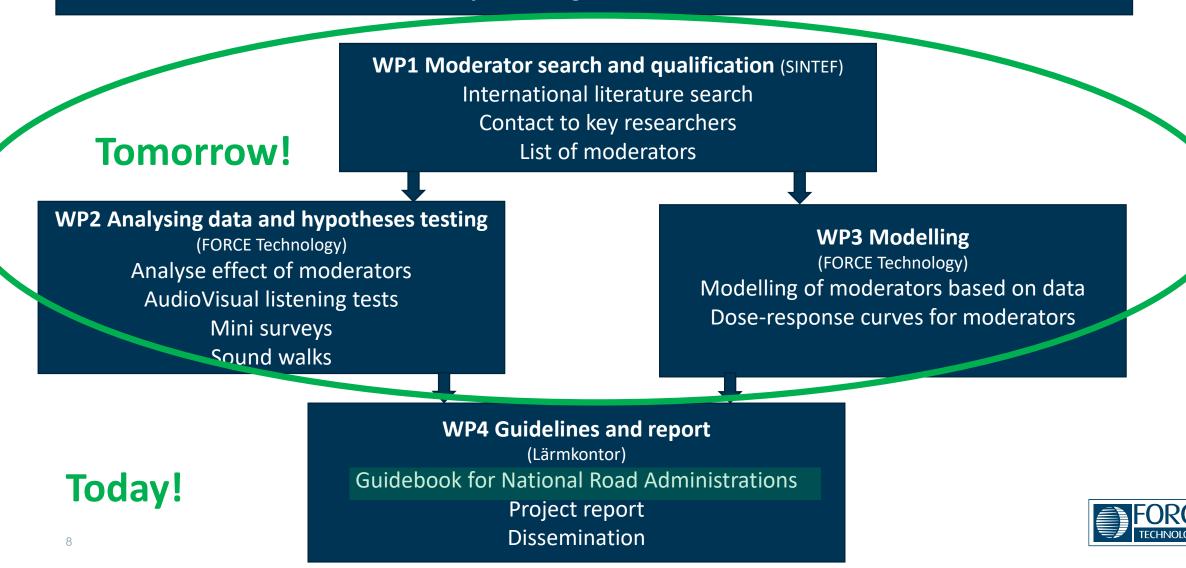
Fundamentals for Moderators

- Annoyance equivalent noise level shift L_{eas}
- The (hypothetical) shift in noise level that will give the same change in annoyance as the presence of a moderator



The FAMOS organisation

WP0 Project management (FORCE Technology)



The moderators of the FAMOS project



- 1. Trust / Acceptance
- 2. Expectations met
- 3. Traffic volume
- 4. Safety expectation
- 5. Vegetation and greenery / visual appearance of the surroundings
- 6. Noise barriers (expectations to noise reduction and visual appearance)
- 7. Access to quiet side/orientation of residences
- 8. Neighbourhood soundscape



a CEDR project

Trust / Acceptance

- Peoples attitudes towards authorities and road owners
- Shift 20 dB from highest trust to lowest trust
- Tools: Good, honest and including public participation process



See ON-AIR Guidance Book by CEDR



CEDR Contractor Report 2017 - 03



ON-AIR Guidance Book on the Integration of Noise in Road Planning

September 2017

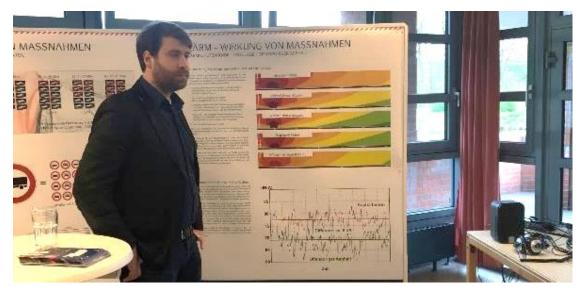




Expectations met



- New noise barrier, new road, etc.
- Shift of about 5-10 dB
- Tools:
 - Realistic expectations
 - Exhibitions, workshops, working groups, stakeholders groups, noise demonstrations, sound walks, information material, etc.







Traffic volume



- Annoyance increases more rapidly than would be expected from the noise level itself
- Shift about 1.5 dB per doubling of traffic •
- Danish studies show that motorways are 6-7 dB more annoying than urban



TEKNISK NOTAT



Noise annoyance from motorways is worse than annoyance from urban roads, Bendtsen and Pedersen, Euronoise 21

Safety expectation



- · Perceived safety in the neighbourhood
- Shift of about 5 dB
- Tools: General traffic safety work, sped reduction and control, traffic calming, etc.







Vegetation and greenery / visual appearance of the surroundings

- Presence of greenery shift as much as 10 dB
- Tools: Green vegetation, trees, bushes, grass, etc.
- Visibility of the road shift about 2-10 dB
- Tools: Hiding the road behind a fence, barrier, building, vegetation, etc.











Noise barriers (expectations to noise reduction and visual appearance)

- Visual appearance: about 2 dB
- Tools: Designs and materials, earth wall, barrier, greenery, etc.
- Expectations to noise reduction: shift of 5-10 dB
- Tools: Good public information and involvement, give people "ownership" to barrier







Access to quiet side/orientation of residences

- Shift of 5-10 dB •
- Tools:
 - Noise-sensitive rooms away from noise source
 - Noise protection for terraces
 - Local noise barrier in garden





Neighbourhood soundscape

- Shift up to 10 dB
- Soundscape qualities of the neighbourhood
- Tools:
 - Quiet neighbourhoods with less car traffic
 - Quiet local parks / green areas
 - Oasis with "less" noise











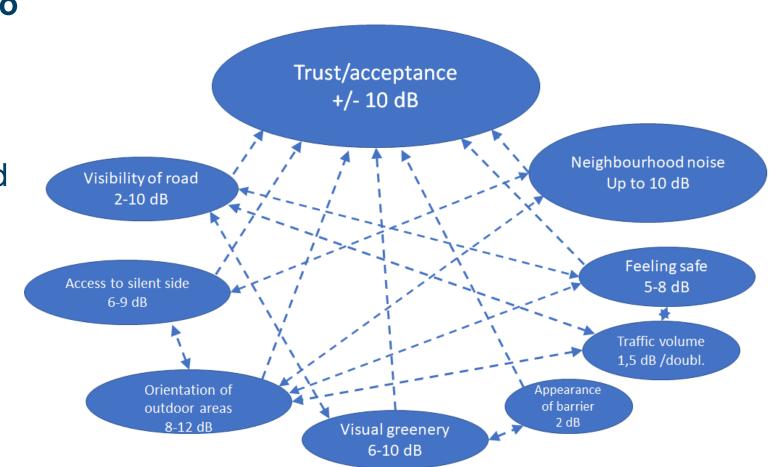
Summary

Moderator	Effect size	
Trust / acceptance	±10 dB	
Expectations met	5 to 10 dB	
Access to silent side	6 to 9 dB	
Low/no visibility of the road	2 to 10 dB	
Increased traffic volume	~1.5 dB per doubling	
Neighbourhood noise	up to 10 dB	
Orientation of outdoor areas	8 to 12 dB	
Traffic safety expectations	5 to 8 dB	
Vegetation and greenery	6 to 10 dB	
Visual appearance of the barrier	2 dB	
		-15 -10 -5 0 5 10 15 annoyance equivalent noise level shift, dB

Dependencies and interactions exists



- Effects not simply to combine!
- Moderators with the highest effect should be considered first



Dependencies and interactions for illustration only (Not based on modelling of interactions)

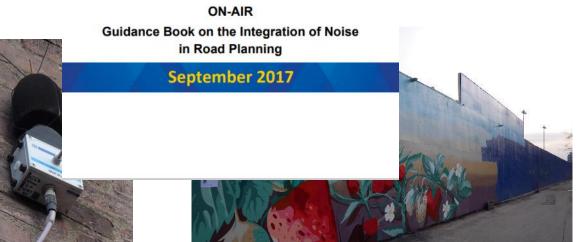
Example - Construction site noise



- Noise from the construction process
- Influences trust/acceptance
- Tools:
 - Involve citizens
 - Hotline for info and complains
 - Construction process noise abatement
 - Noise monitoring
 - Temporary noise barriers
 - See ON-AIR Guide Book by CEDR





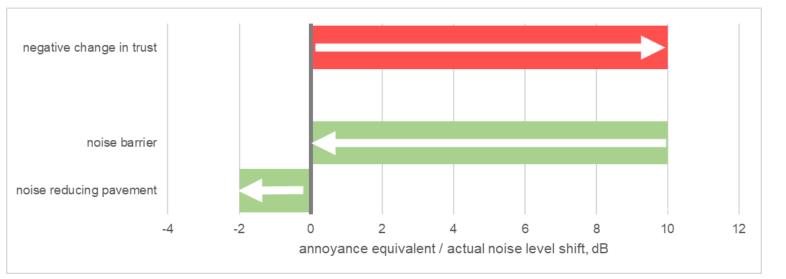


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Examples

Trust in authorities

- Influenced by many factors
- Could easily counteract benefits of noise barrier / noise-reducing pavement
- May change over time
- Tools:
 - Good public relations work
 - Good handling of complains





Examples

FAMOS a CEDR project

Visibility and greenery









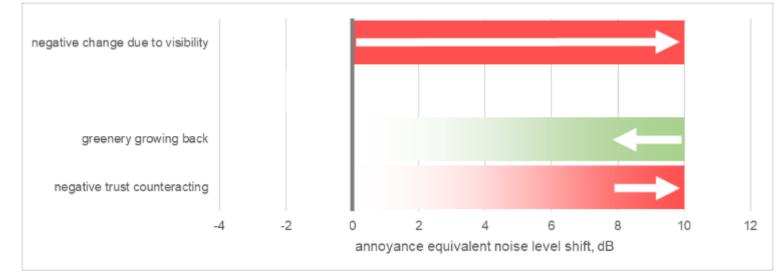
Examples

Visibility and greenery

• Trimming and cutting of trees due to maintenance or construction

• Tools:

- Announcements on work
- Explanation:
 - Growing back
 - No acoustical effect





Outlook



- Based on the best knowledge of today and FAMOS modelling
- Modelling process described in project report and modelling report
- Update possible
- Future noise surveys should include questions on the modifiers found in FAMOS
- Methods investigated to improve data availability:
 - Mini surveys using questionnaires
 - Soundwalks in neighbourhoods
 - Listening tests performed in the laboratory

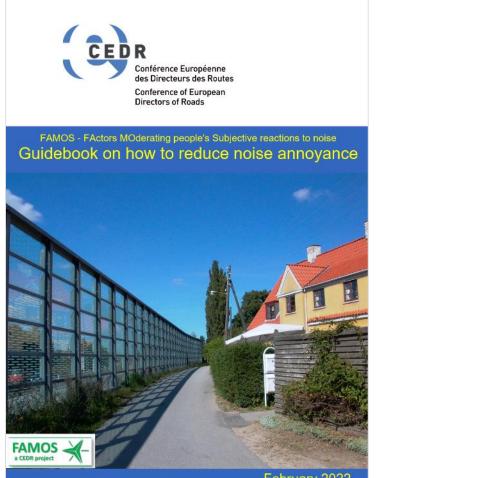


FAMOS Guidebook

FAMOS Documentation



See: https://famos-study.eu/



February 2022

https://www.cedr.eu/docs/view/6266a30cbec0f-en



https://www.cedr.eu/docs/view/6266a3574a04a-en



Information and dissemination



- Info material:
 - Standard FAMOS presentation (on the homepage soon)
 - Standard FAMOS article (short, medium and long on the homepage soon)
- Can be used by CEDR for national presentations and articles
- Conference presentations:
 - Internoise 2021 in Washington
 - DAGA in 2022 in Stuttgart
 - Internoise 2022 in Glasgow
 - TRA 2022 in Lisbon



Thanks for listening! Do you have any comments or questions?



🕥 SINTEF

