Competence and fairness essential elements in noise impact mitigation

Prof Paul Hooper

Chair in Environmental Management & Sustainability

Manchester Metropolitan University, UK

Session 4: Aircraft Noise and Annoyance – when non-acoustic

ctors drive out of the box thinking



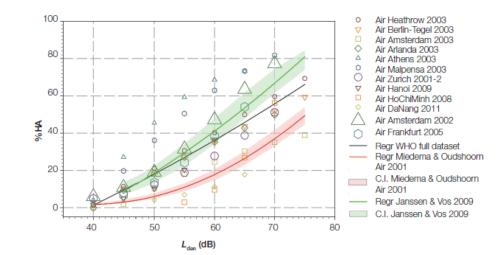


Annoyance and health

- Most recent WHO review and further work undertaken as part of ANIMA highlights the importance of sleep disturbance and annoyance as mediators of key health outcomes
- Comprehensive approach to noise impact mitigation should address sleep disturbance and annoyance directly

What do we know about annoyance?

- Trends in exposure-response relationships suggests increasing sensitivity
- Exposure only measured using one metric
- Changing noise environment
- Statistical analysis indicates noise level explains about a third of annoyance
- Remaining two thirds "non-acoustic factors" (NAF) or unknown
- Reducing noise may not reduce annoyance





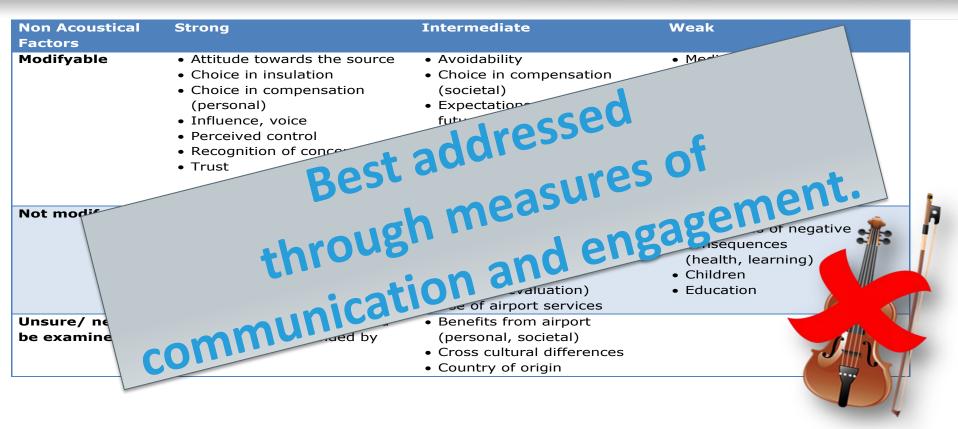


What should a responsible airport do?

- Continue to support reduction of noise at source
- Manage down noise exposure through LUP, operational improvements and operating restrictions where necessary
- Address non-acoustic factors directly as part of a comprehensive approach to noise impact mitigation

Non Acoustical Factors	Strong	Intermediate	Weak
Modifyable	 Attitude towards the source Choice in insulation Choice in compensation (personal) Influence, voice Perceived control Recognition of concern Trust 	 Avoidability Choice in compensation (societal) Expectations regarding future of source Information (accessibility and transparency) Predictability of noise situation Procedural fairness 	 Media coverage and heightened awareness to noise Social Status
Not modifyable	 Age (under 55) Income Individual sensitivity to noise Past experience with source 	 Duration of residency near airport Fear related to source of noise Home ownership (fear of devaluation) Use of airport services 	 Age (above 55) Awareness of negative consequences (health, learning) Children Education
Unsure/ need to be examined	 Conviction that noise could be reduced or avoided by others 	Benefits from airport (personal, societal)Cross cultural differencesCountry of origin	

29-May-19 5





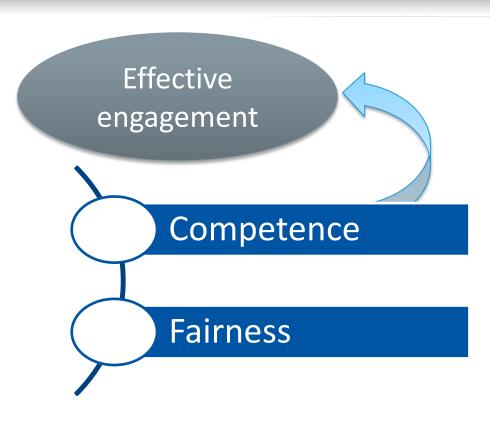
Messages so far!

- Non-acoustic factors (NAF) need to be addressed as part of a comprehensive response to noise impact mitigation
- Most influential and modifiable NAF require effective communication and engagement
- Engagement must be meaningful, consistent and comprehensive (cover both positive and negative airport contributions to quality of life)
- Essentially a negotiation over 'license to operate'



What does theory say about effective engagement?

- Competence
 - Share a 'common language'understand issues
 - Access to expertise
- Fairness
 - Processes should be inclusive, transparent
 - Able to challenge evidence



What does theory say about effective engagement?

Effective engagement

- Indivi 'com
 - Sh lar

- The underlying assumption is that all this increases the perceived control,
- which is expected to be an important (inhibitory) element of noise annoyance.

Implications

- Communication needs to facilitate understanding supplementary noise indicators have a role but risk of information overload
- By focusing on the process by which
 - change is designed,
 - decisions are made on options,
 - procedures are implemented and
 - appropriate monitoring regimes determined,
 more socially acceptable outcomes should arise that
 may have beneficial impacts on tolerance/annoyance levels

DESTINATION GREEN: THE NEXT CHAPTER

ICAO Balanced Approach - Airport Implementation

Communication and Engagement

Process:

- 1) Identification of the need for change.
- 2) Design of intervention options.
- 3) Selection of most appropriate intervention.
- 4) Implementation of chosen intervention.
- 5) Post-Implementation evaluation (including impacts on resident Quality of Life).

Land-Use Planning

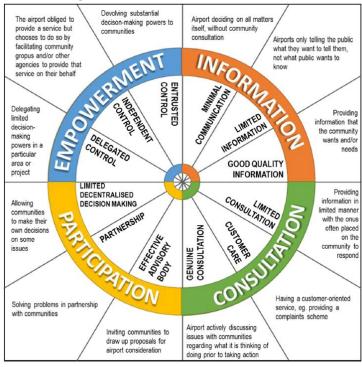
Operational Procedures

Operating Restrictions

Challenges

- Anecdotal evidence suggests that attitudes can be influenced positively, but costly and time consuming
- Dearth of systematic evaluation of the impact of enhanced communication and engagement on acceptability of outcomes/QoL
- Airports have to be prepared to empower communities
- How to deal with 'winners' and 'losers'
- Arguably requires a more fundamental discussion over the agreed principles by which airports should manage their impacts (both positive and negative).
- Wider consequences of Balanced Approach and other interventions need to be explored and evaluated (what does QoL mean and how can impacts be tracked?)

Wheel of Participation (Acensio et al, 2017)



Research Priorities

- Understand the 'value' of Balanced Approach interventions – impact on attitudes, QoL etc.
- Assess the potential contribution of communication and engagement activities to influencing non-acoustic factors and the acceptability of outcomes

Aviation Noise Impact Management through Novel Approaches

- •Oct 2017- Sep 2021
- •€7.5M
- •22 partners airports, universities, research centres, Airbus
- •http://anima-project.eu/

- Targeted outcomes
- Approaches and tools to mitigate noise and impacts
- Best practices in noise management and what is valued by communities
- Gaps in knowledge re improving QoL
- Reducing community impacts such as annoyance
- EU practical and policy impacts
- What benefits for airports and communities
- Deliverables completed to date
- Review of noise reduction strategies
- Recommendations on Noise and Health
- Gaps in QoL data
- Scientific workshop report





ANY QUESTIONS?



