

Noise Complaint Statistics for Northern Ireland

2022 - 2023

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Department of
**Agriculture, Environment
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Introduction

The purpose of this report is to inform central government, district councils, the general public and any other interested parties as to the number and nature of noise complaints received each year by district councils across Northern Ireland. The Natural Environment Policy Division of the Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs (DAERA) has compiled this report from data supplied by district councils, the organisations that are legally empowered to deal with the vast majority of noise complaints.

This report analyses noise complaints received by all 11 councils between 1 April 2022 and 31 March 2023. During this reporting period 11,338 noise complaints were received in Northern Ireland. This is a 14.5% decrease in the total number of complaints received compared to the previous year.

There has also been a 34.6% decrease in the number of notices served this year compared to last year (225 served this year and 344 served in 2021/22). There were 4 prosecutions for the 2022/23 year, compared to no prosecutions in 2021/22 and 2 prosecutions in 2020/21.

The information in this report is an important indicator of the increasing public awareness of noise issues and the effectiveness of current noise controls. The statistics provided by district councils enable the Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs to target policy development, such as through the application of the powers in the Noise Act 1996 following the introduction of the Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act (Northern Ireland) 2011 in April 2012.

This report also allows councils to compare their noise statistics to those of neighbouring districts, to examine trends and to consider initiatives implemented by other district councils that have proved effective in increasing noise awareness or reducing noise.

Noise

Noise is commonly defined as ‘sound which is undesired by the recipient’. Noise can be any sound that is intrusive, disturbing, or annoying. It can be one of the most pervasive pollutants and is capable of causing annoyance, stress, sleep disturbance and other serious conditions. The likelihood of individuals complaining to their council about noise depends on the degree of disturbance and the individual’s awareness of the noise control service provided by the council.

A report published by the World Health Organisation (WHO)- Environmental Noise Guidelines for the European Region¹ describes the public health burden from environmental noise. Exposure to noise can lead to auditory effects on health for example through direct injury to the auditory system, noise leads to auditory effects such as hearing loss and tinnitus. It can further lead to nonauditory effects on health as noise is also a nonspecific stressor that has been shown to have an adverse effect on human health, especially following long-term exposure. These effects are the result of psychological and physiological distress.

A Compendium of WHO and other United Nations (UN) guidance on health and environment was updated in April 2022. This updated version of the compendium provides a systematic compilation of published guidance from WHO and other UN organizations on health and environment that addresses all major areas of health and the environment into one resource.²

Given the potential adverse impacts on health, it is important that instances of noise pollution are taken seriously and fully addressed. The most common complaints relating to excessive noise suffered in Northern Ireland include lack of sleep, inability to relax and interruption to conversations or television programmes.

¹ Environmental Noise Guidelines for the European Region (2018), xviii + 160 pages ISBN 978 92 890 5356 3.

² Compendium of WHO and other UN guidance on health and environment, 2022 update, Environmental Noise page 149.



Noise Complaints

Councils receive a wide variety of noise complaints which are categorised as follows:

- **Domestic;**
- **Commercial and leisure;**
- **Industrial;**
- **Noise in the street;**
- **Construction, demolition or road works; and**
- **Transport**

These categories have been further sub-divided; details can be found in Table 1.

What can be done?

Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act (Northern Ireland) 2011

Articles 63 and 65 of the Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act (Northern Ireland) 2011 (CNEA) give district councils the power to deal with noise from premises, including land, which they consider is prejudicial to health or amounts to a statutory nuisance. These powers apply to not only existing noise, but also where noise is expected to occur or reoccur. There is no fixed level of noise that constitutes a statutory nuisance. Individual circumstances differ and each case is judged on its merits. In deciding whether or not a noise is sufficient to amount to a statutory nuisance, the authorised officer of the district council has to consider the reaction of the average, reasonable person to the nuisance, taking account not only of its volume, but factors such as when and how often the noise occurs and the duration of the occurrence.

Where a council is satisfied that a nuisance exists, articles 63 and 65 require the district council to serve an Abatement Notice. The notice may require the noise to be stopped altogether or limited to certain times of the day. A notice must be served on the person responsible for the noise or if this person cannot be located, the owner or occupier of the premises. A person on whom an abatement notice is served has the right to appeal it within 21 days of being served.

The CNEA also introduced new powers for district councils to designate all or part of their district as an alarm notification area. In such areas the occupier or owner of any premises (residential or non-residential, occupied or vacant) that are fitted with an audible intruder alarm must nominate a key-holder for those premises and provide the district council with contact details. The key-holder is contacted by the council to silence an alarm that is sounding. Failure to nominate a key-holder

is an offence and an individual found guilty is liable on summary conviction to a fine of £1000. Under this legislation, an authorised officer of a district council can enter premises (including land), without force, in order to silence an audible intruder alarm that:

1. has been sounding continuously for more than twenty minutes or intermittently for more than 1 hour;
2. is likely to give persons living or working in the vicinity reasonable cause for annoyance; and
3. if the premises are in an alarm notification area, reasonable steps have been taken to get the nominated key-holder to silence the alarm³.

Once on the premises, an authorised officer can take whatever steps are necessary to silence the alarm⁴. This might include, for example, disabling the externally mounted alarm, but would not include picking a lock to enter. However, if requested by a district council, a lay magistrate can issue a warrant authorising the use of force by an authorised officer to enter premises where certain conditions are satisfied. Before issuing a warrant, a lay magistrate must be satisfied that the conditions outlined above have been met, and that a district council cannot gain entry without the use of force⁵.

Noise Act 1996

The Noise Act 1996 allows council officers to issue warning and fixed penalty notices and, in certain circumstances, to seize noise making equipment from premises emitting noise during night hours (from 11pm to 7am). These powers apply to premises including dwellings, those with an exhibition or entertainment licence, premises with a licence to sell intoxicating liquor (including an occasional licence) or where meals or refreshments are supplied for consumption on or off the premises, or premises occupied by a registered club.

³ Article 56 of the Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act (Northern Ireland) 2011.

⁴ Article 58 of the Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act (Northern Ireland) 2011.

⁵ Article 57 of the Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act (Northern Ireland) 2011.

Key findings

Complaints

- 11,338 noise complaints received in Northern Ireland in 2022/23.
- 14.5% decrease in the total number of complaints received compared to the previous year.

Figure 1 shows the number of complaints in each council area per 1,000 people, based on mid 2021 population estimates⁶. Noise complaints occur more often in urban areas where there are large numbers of people who may be bothered by the noise. As expected, the greatest number of complaints occur in Belfast (16.54 complaints per 1,000 people) and the fewest complaints per 1,000 of population occur in Newry, Mourne and Down District Council (2.14 per 1,000 persons).

Notices

- 34.6% decrease in the total number of notices served by district councils.
- A total of 225 notices were served in 2022/23. 344 were served in 2021/22.

Of the 225 notices, 202 were served in Belfast. Of these 202, 195 were warning notices served on dwellings. In Belfast the 5 served under CNEA were in respect of music/TV/parties, so again related to private dwellings.

Table 2 illustrates the numbers of all notices served by district councils in Northern Ireland under the CNEA and the Noise Act 1996 per 100 complaints received. Councils serving the greatest number of notices per 100 complaints in 2022/23 were Belfast (3.54), Ards and North Down (1.06) and Fermanagh and Omagh (0.71).

Of the 11,338 complaints received only 2 resulted in fixed penalty notices being served. This may indicate that council officers are very effective at resolving complaints informally without serving a notice, or that once the issue is drawn to the attention of the noisemaker, they rectify the problem quickly.



⁶ <https://www.nisra.gov.uk/system/files/statistics/MYE21-Bulletin.pdf>

Analysis by noise source

Analysis of the data reveals that domestic noise accounted for 77% of all complaints this year, followed by complaints relating to commercial and leisure (11%), noise in the street (5%) and construction (3%). Figure 3 contains a breakdown of the figures, but the tables below give a snapshot comparison of some of this year's statistics compared to last year's.

Domestic		
	2021/22	2022/23
Music, television and parties	46%	37%
Animal noise	34%	43%
Other neighbourhood noise	15%	15%

Industrial		
	2021/22	2022/23
Industry, manufacturing and workshops	64%	48%
Agriculture	28%	43%
Wind Turbine (Individual)	6%	7%
Wind Farm	1%	2%

Transport		
	2021/22	2022/23
Road vehicles	36%	30%
Delivery vehicles	8%	13%
Vehicle horn/revving engine/exhausts	32%	30%

Commercial and Leisure		
	2021/22	2022/23
Entertainment premises	47%	57%
Security alarms	16%	16%
Other Shops and Offices	11%	6%
Other	11%	10%
Sport and leisure	12%	9%

Noise in the Street		
	2021/22	2022/23
Other	27%	26%
Road Works	5%	7%
Antisocial behaviour	43%	34%
Street performance/ public address	12%	13%

The CNEA enables district councils to designate all or part of their district as an alarm notification area and enter premises with or without force to silence an alarm. No councils have designated alarm notification areas since this legislation came into operation. In 2022/23 there were no instances where Councils used the power to silence alarms.

Analysis since 2003/04

The total number of noise complaints in Northern Ireland in 2022/23 are 35% greater than the total number of noise complaints in Northern Ireland in 2003/04⁷. Noise complaints rose each year between 2003/04 and 2006/07 when they reached 11,923 complaints. Since 2006/07 the highest number of complaints received was for the 2021/22 year when they reached 13,261. The lowest since 2006/07 was 2020/21 when a dip to 10,494 occurred (figure 2).

Full details of the annual changes by sector are illustrated in Figure 4. This demonstrates that the proportion of noise complaints attributable to each category has varied little each year until the arrival of the Covid-19 pandemic in 2020. Domestic noise complaints far outweigh all the other sources and, in general, since 2003/04 the commercial and leisure sector is the second largest category. Figures 5 to 10 show the changes in numbers of noise complaints across the various categories over the past 20 years.

Domestic			
	2021/22	2022/23	% Change
Number of complaints	10,046	8,739	13% decrease

Levels of domestic noise complaints increased notably between 2003/04 and 2006/07. In 2003/04 6,879 complaints were received, this rose to 10,393 in 2011/12 when complaints relating to domestic noise reached their peak. Domestic noise complaints decreased steadily from 10,268 complaints in 2018/2019, to 8,046 complaints in 2020/21, however returned to higher levels in 2021/22. There has been a notably reduction in the total number of complaints this reporting year concerning domestic noise, with DIY noise and music and party's category with the greatest reduction.

Commercial and Leisure			
	2021/22	2022/23	% Change
Number of complaints	1,421	1,242	12.6% decrease

Complaint numbers peaked last year compared to all other years in the time series and more than double compared to 2020/21. Complaints reduced this reporting year and councils noted that this may have been a result of this sector being affected by the current economic downturn.

Industrial			
	2021/22	2022/23	% Change
Number of complaints	334	269	19.5% decrease

Industrial noise complaints showed a significant increase in the 2020/21 reporting year when complaints peaked at 402. This reporting year complaint numbers decreased for the second successive year but remain 43.9% greater than in 2003/04.

⁷ The total number of noise complaints in 2003/04 was 8397.

Noise in the Street

	2021/22	2022/23	% Change
Number of complaints	708	532	24.9% decrease

After decreasing for 4 consecutive years between 2015/16 and 2019/20 complaints relating to noise in the street spiked in 2020/21 and reached their highest level in 2021/22 since the beginning of the time series. Even with a 24.9% decrease in this reporting year, complaints in this category remain 175.6% higher than in 2003/04.

Construction

	2021/22	2022/23	% Change
Number of complaints	513	365	28.8% decrease

Construction noise complaints rose almost 86% between 2003/04 and 2007/08 and subsequently fell until 2010/2011, possibly due to the decline in construction and property development following the economic downturn. 2022/23 saw an 86.2% increase in construction/ demolition noise complaints in comparison to 2010/2011 (Figure 9).

Transport

	2021/22	2022/23	% Change
Number of complaints	239	191	20.1% decrease

Transport noise complaints make up only 2% of complaints this year and figures 3 and 8 provide a breakdown of the number of complaints by type of transport. Road vehicles and vehicle horns/revving engines/ noisily exhausts are the most predominant sources of noise complaints in this category this year at 30% each.

Council initiatives to increase awareness and aid enforcement

Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council developed a “Construction Advice Guidance Document”, which is promoted as part of the planning/development control work undertaken. This Construction Advice Document along with recommendations of planning conditions for the larger development schemes is a mechanism which is successful in the proactive control of construction noise and vibration.

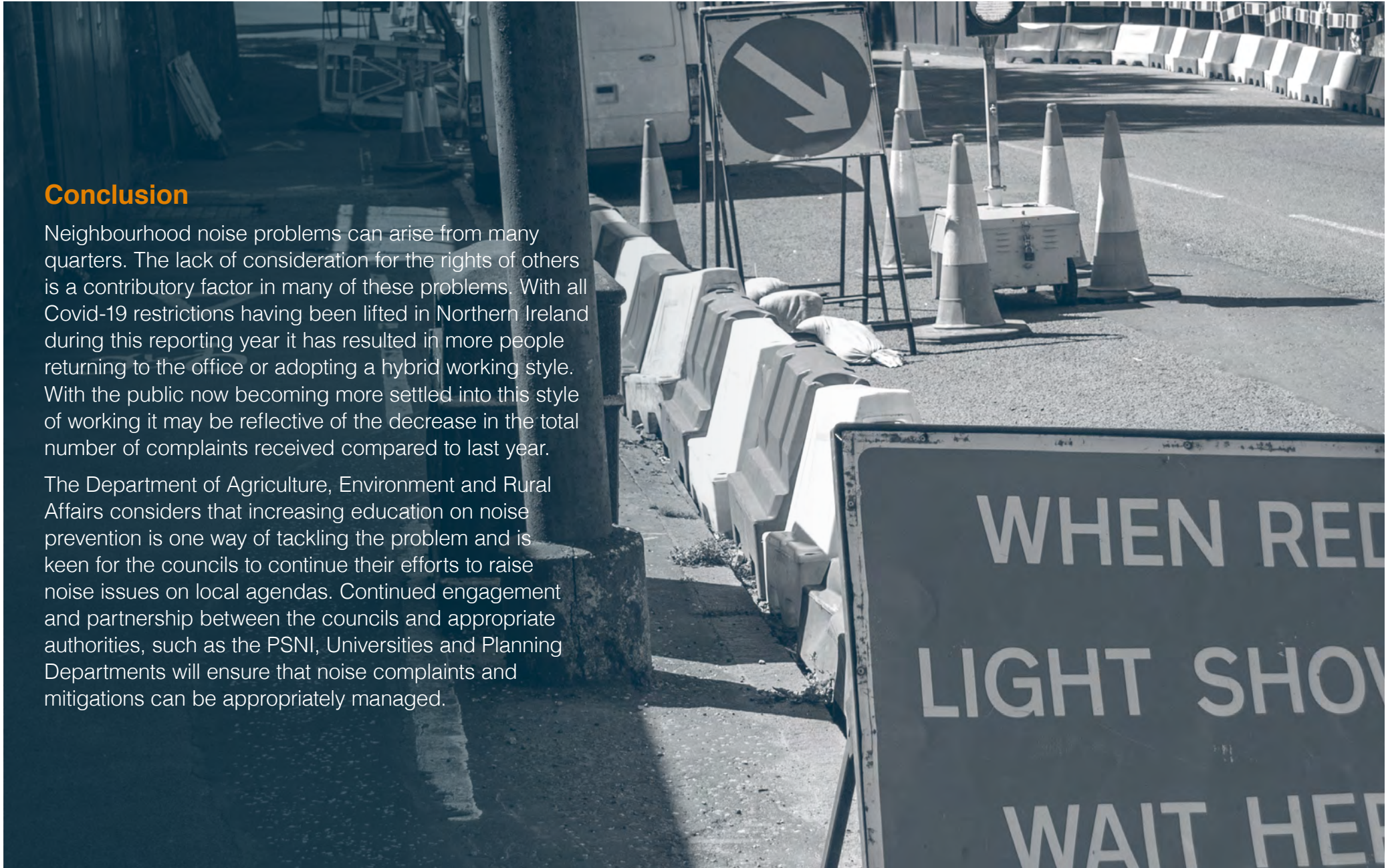
Other initiatives/schemes that have been used by councils in recent years include:

- Working with the PSNI in undertaking car exhaust noise level measurements.
- Noise information leaflets made available at events which the Environmental Health Department attends such as University of Ulster open days, community event days.
- The increased utilisation by councils of the NoiseApp to help process noise complaints. A new version of the NoiseApp (version 2.0) which has a number of enhanced features to benefit complainants is now available.

Conclusion

Neighbourhood noise problems can arise from many quarters. The lack of consideration for the rights of others is a contributory factor in many of these problems. With all Covid-19 restrictions having been lifted in Northern Ireland during this reporting year it has resulted in more people returning to the office or adopting a hybrid working style. With the public now becoming more settled into this style of working it may be reflective of the decrease in the total number of complaints received compared to last year.

The Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs considers that increasing education on noise prevention is one way of tackling the problem and is keen for the councils to continue their efforts to raise noise issues on local agendas. Continued engagement and partnership between the councils and appropriate authorities, such as the PSNI, Universities and Planning Departments will ensure that noise complaints and mitigations can be appropriately managed.



Noise Complaint Figures & Tables



Table 1 Total noise complaints received by district council 2022 - 2023

COUNCIL	Category of Source															
	Industrial				Commercial & Leisure							Domestic				
	Industry Manufacturing & Workshops	Agricultural	Wind Turbine (Individual)	Wind Farm	Entertainment Premises	Sports & Leisure	Petrol Stations/Car Wash	Hot Food Bars/Restaurants	Other Shops & Offices	Security Alarms	Other	DIY	Music/Televisions/Parties	Animal Noise	House Alarms	Other Neighbour Noise
Antrim & Newtownabbey	16	7	0	1	13	9	0	0	0	15	25	11	116	420	7	119
Armagh, Banbridge & Craigavon	24	15	11	0	7	4	2	1	2	3	1	4	113	457	8	70
Belfast	0	0	0	0	584	60	0	3	60	155	28	107	2,439	796	237	693
Causeway Coast & Glens	7	8	2	0	18	3	4	0	1	2	4	5	66	252	7	44
Derry & Strabane	10	6	0	0	34	14	0	1	2	3	11	13	91	240	11	55
Fermanagh & Omagh	7	19	3	1	6	3	0	0	0	2	4	3	38	145	0	26
Lisburn & Castlereagh	10	18	1	0	8	11	1	2	0	7	7	5	97	275	9	50
Mid & East Antrim	18	10	0	0	23	4	0	0	7	1	28	4	85	243	6	108
Mid Ulster	21	16	1	0	3	6	2	1	1	2	6	4	64	209	1	18
Newry, Mourne & Down	11	6	0	0	10	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	65	233	3	12
Ards & North Down	5	11	0	4	4	3	0	2	4	5	7	10	65	496	7	77
TOTAL	129	116	18	6	710	117	9	11	77	197	121	166	3,239	3,766	296	1,272
	269				1,242							8,739				

Table 1 Total noise complaints received by district council 2022 - 2023 (continued)

COUNCIL	Category of Source																Total
	Construction	Transport							Noise in the Street								
	Construction Sites/ Demolition Works Road Works	Road Vehicles	Railways	Civil Aircraft	Military Aircraft	Delivery Vehicles	Vehicle Alarms	Vehicle horns/rewinding engines/noisy exhausts	Loudspeakers	Road Works	Ice Cream Van Chimes	Street Traders	Street Performance/ Public Address	Children Playing	Antisocial Behaviour	Other	
Antrim & Newtownabbey	34	7	3	0	0	4	1	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	9	821
Armagh, Banbridge & Craigavon	14	4	0	0	0	0	0	7	3	0	1	0	4	4	9	15	783
Belfast	126	29	24	2	0	9	3	8	48	31	2	0	50	17	122	72	5,705
Causeway Coast & Glens	9	2	0	0	0	1	0	5	4	0	0	0	4	0	5	1	454
Derry & Strabane	18	0	0	0	0	2	3	12	2	0	0	0	4	0	12	12	556
Fermanagh & Omagh	7	3	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	8	2	282
Lisburn & Castlereagh	42	4	1	0	0	4	0	5	2	3	1	0	3	4	1	7	578
Mid & East Antrim	51	2	0	0	0	0	3	7	3	1	0	0	1	1	5	18	629
Mid Ulster	7	1	0	0	0	1	0	8	2	0	0	0	0	1	10	0	385
Newry, Mourne & Down	20	2	0	0	0	2	10	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	10	0	391
Ards & North Down	37	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	0	1	1	3	2	0	0	754
TOTAL	365	58	28	2	0	25	20	58	70	36	5	1	69	33	182	136	11,338
	365	191							532								

Table 2

Notices served per 100 complaints 2022 - 2023

COUNCIL	Number notices served (CNEA & NA)	Number of notices per 100 complaints
Antrim & Newtownabbey	0	0.00
Armagh, Banbridge & Craigavon	5	0.64
Belfast	202	3.54
Causeway Coast & Glens	0	0.00
Derry & Strabane	2	0.36
Fermanagh & Omagh	2	0.71
Lisburn & Castlereagh	3	0.52
Mid & East Antrim	0	0.00
Mid Ulster	1	0.26
Newry, Mourne & Down	2	0.51
Ards & North Down	8	1.06
TOTAL	225	1.98

Figure 1

Noise complaints per 1,000 head of population 2022 - 2023

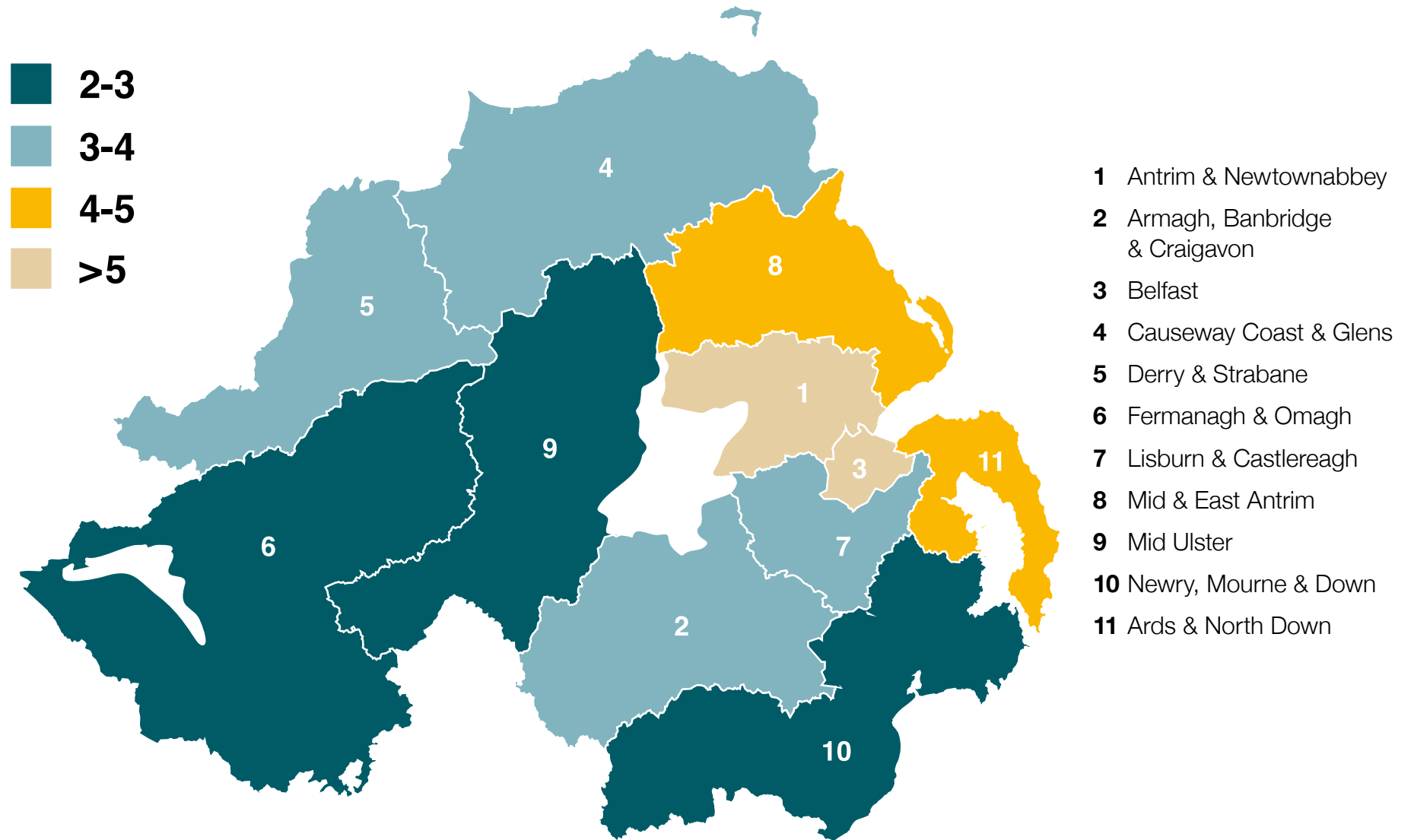


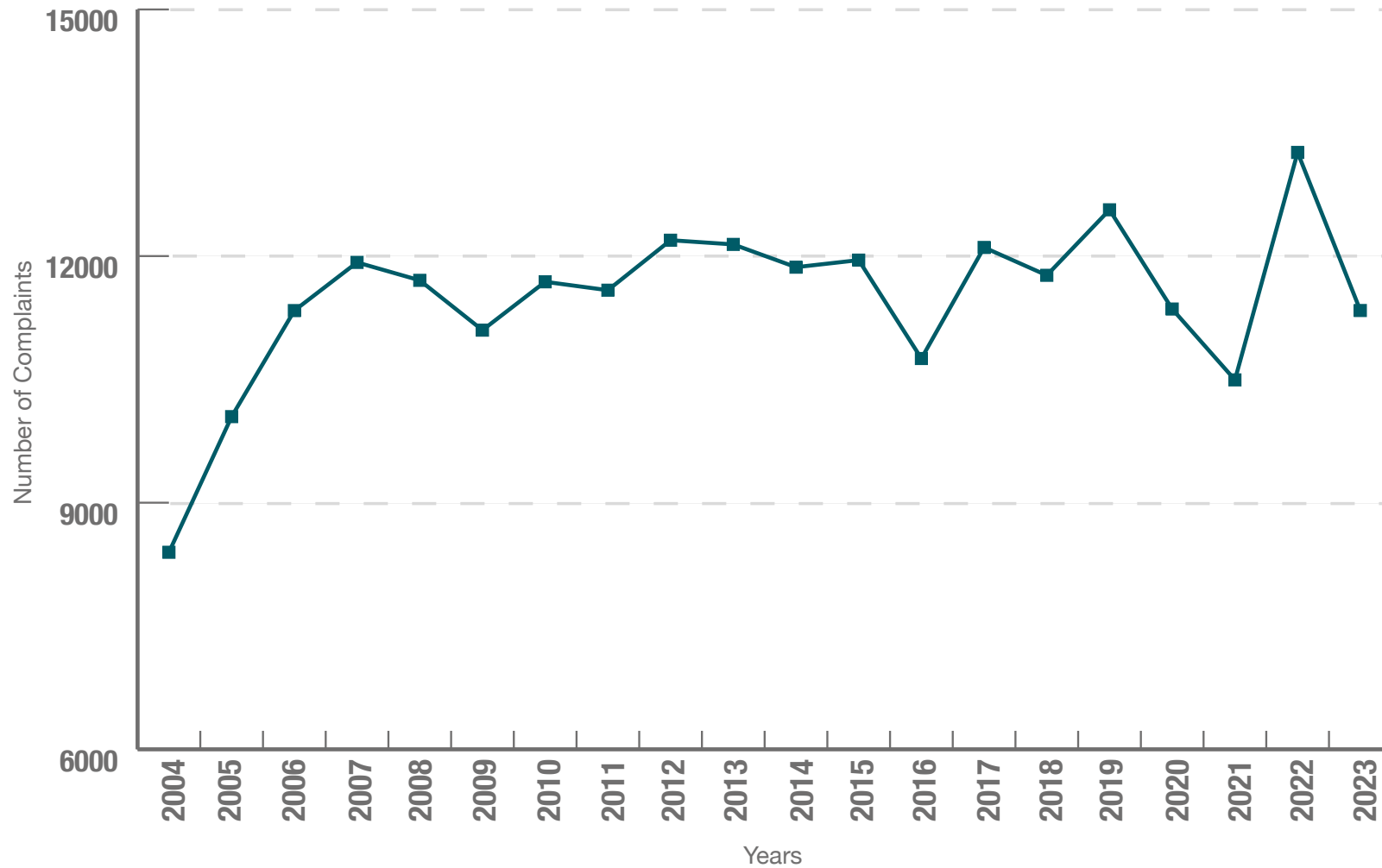
Figure 1

Noise complaints per 1,000 head of population 2022 - 2023 (continued)

COUNCIL	No. Complaints	Population (mid 2021)	Complaints per 1000
Antrim & Newtownabbey	821	145,900	5.63
Armagh, B'bridge & C'avon	783	219,100	3.57
Belfast	5,705	345,000	16.54
Causeway Coast & Glens	454	141,700	3.20
Derry & Strabane	556	150,800	3.69
Fermanagh & Omagh	282	116,900	2.41
Lisburn & Castlereagh	578	149,300	3.87
Mid & East Antrim	629	139,100	4.52
Mid Ulster	385	150,600	2.56
Newry, Mourne & Down	391	182,300	2.14
Ards & North Down	754	163,800	4.60

Figure 2

Total number of complaints 2004 - 2022



Total No. Complaints	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
	8,397	10,047	11,337	11,923	11,705	11,099	11,687	11,585	12,193	12,142	11,865	11,951	10,754	12,105	11,766	12,563	11,356	10,494	13,261	11,338

Figure 3 Noise complaints by category 2022 - 2023

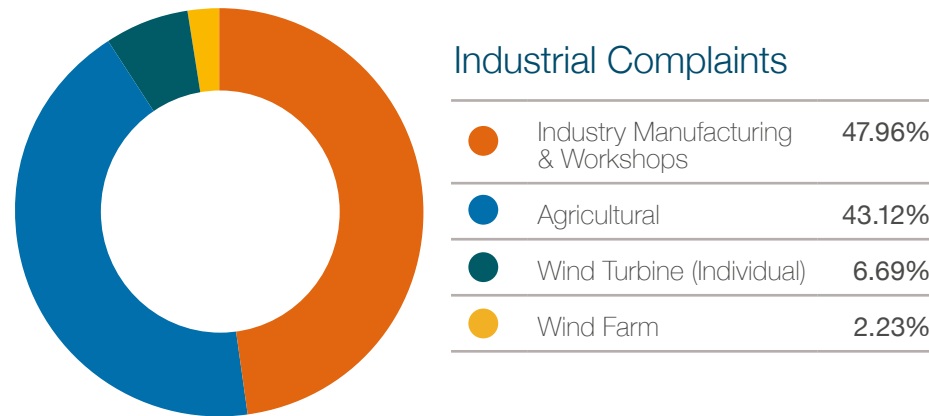
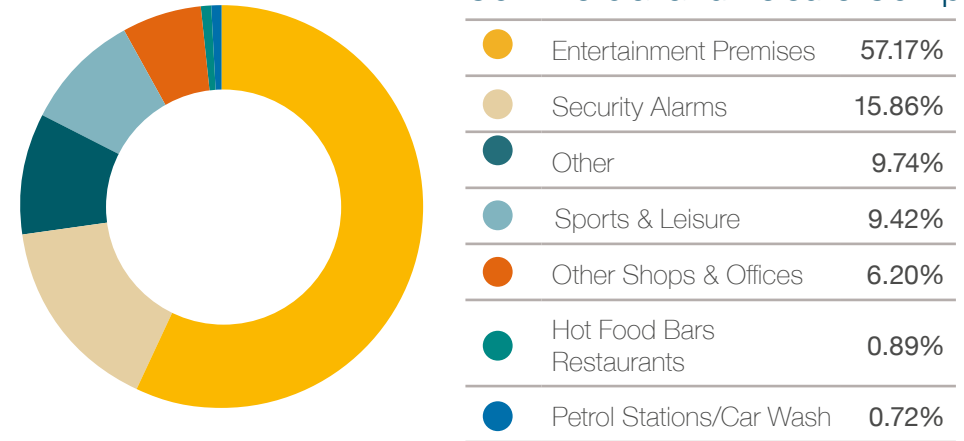
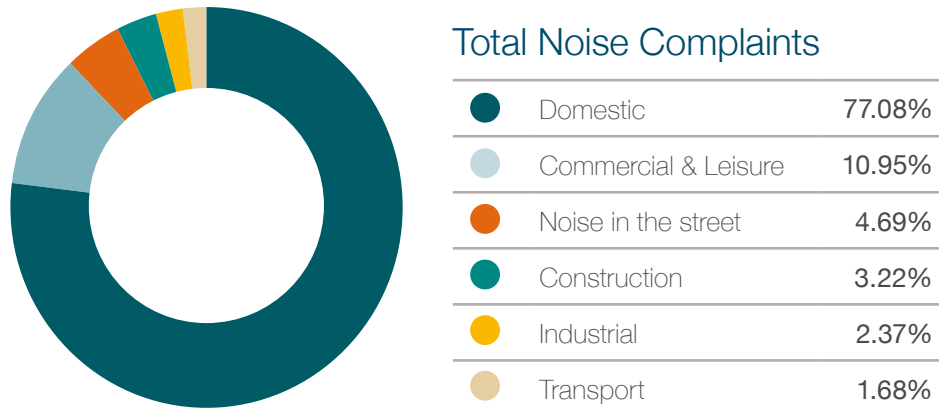


Figure 3 Noise complaints by category 2022 - 2023 (continued)

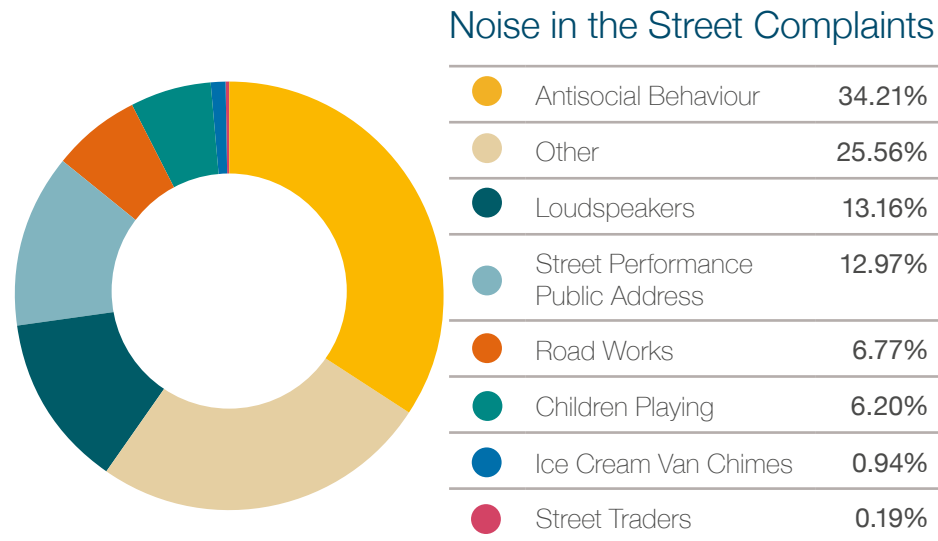
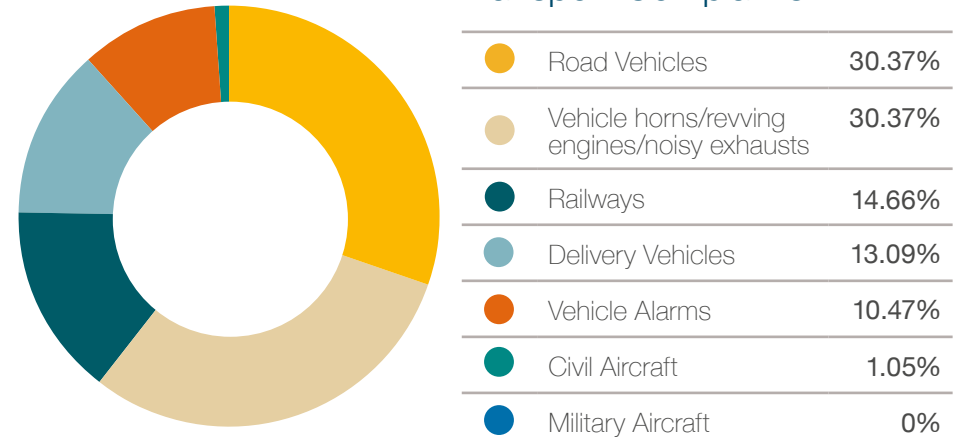
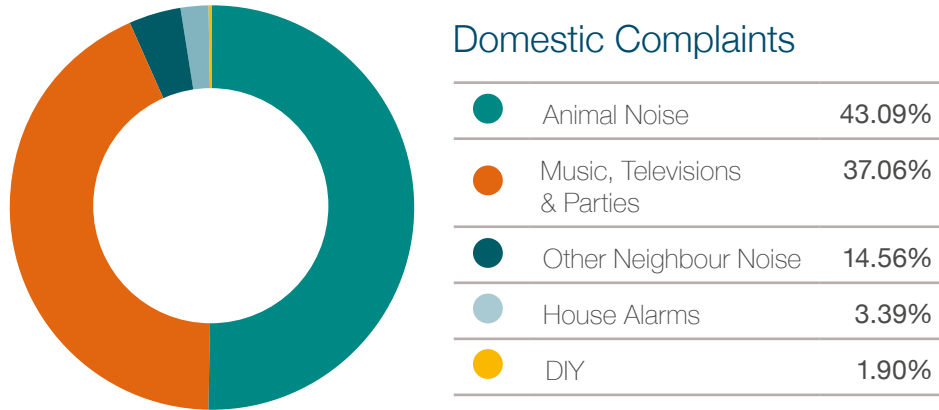


Figure 4

Total Noise Complaints Comparison by category 2004 - 2023

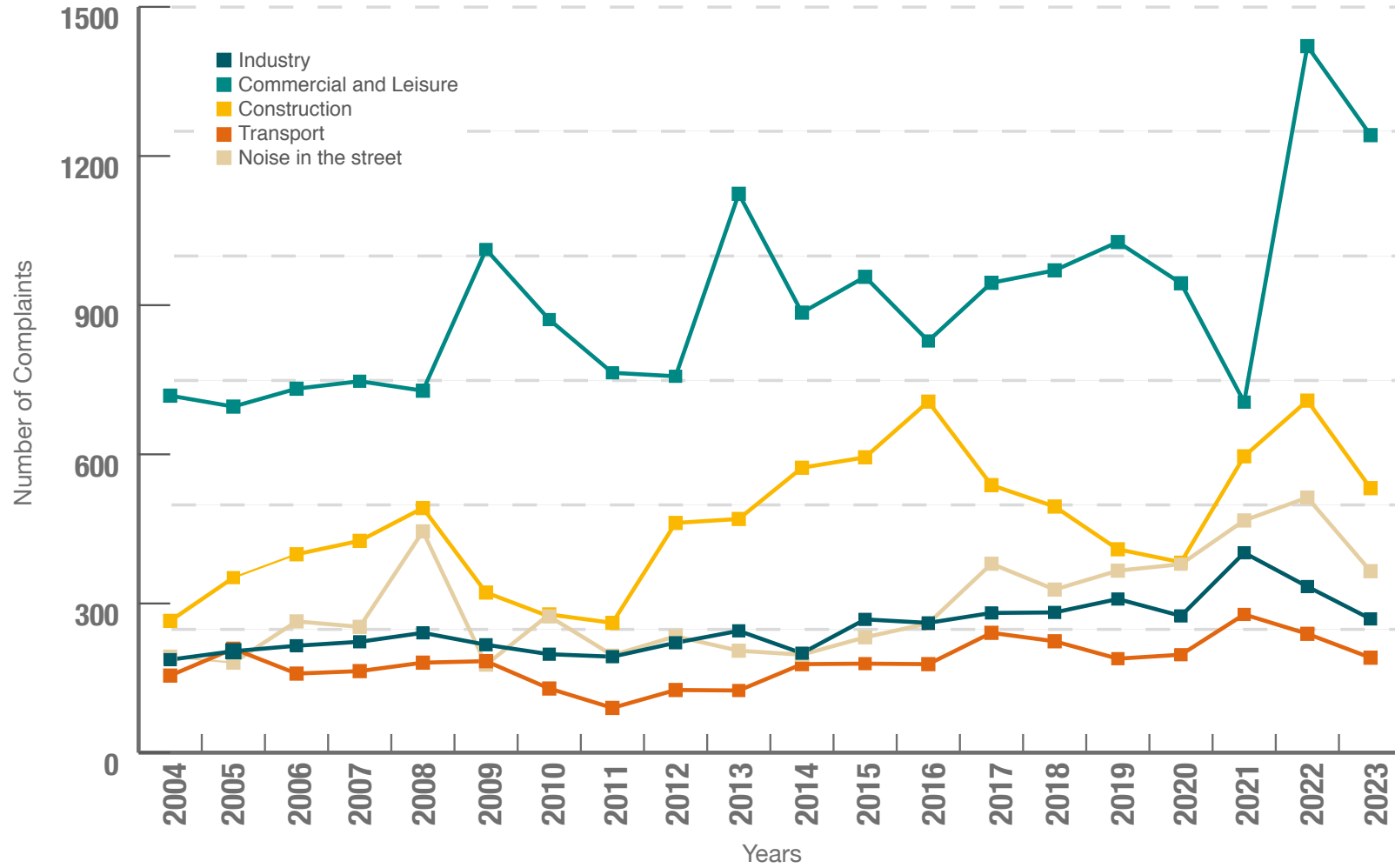


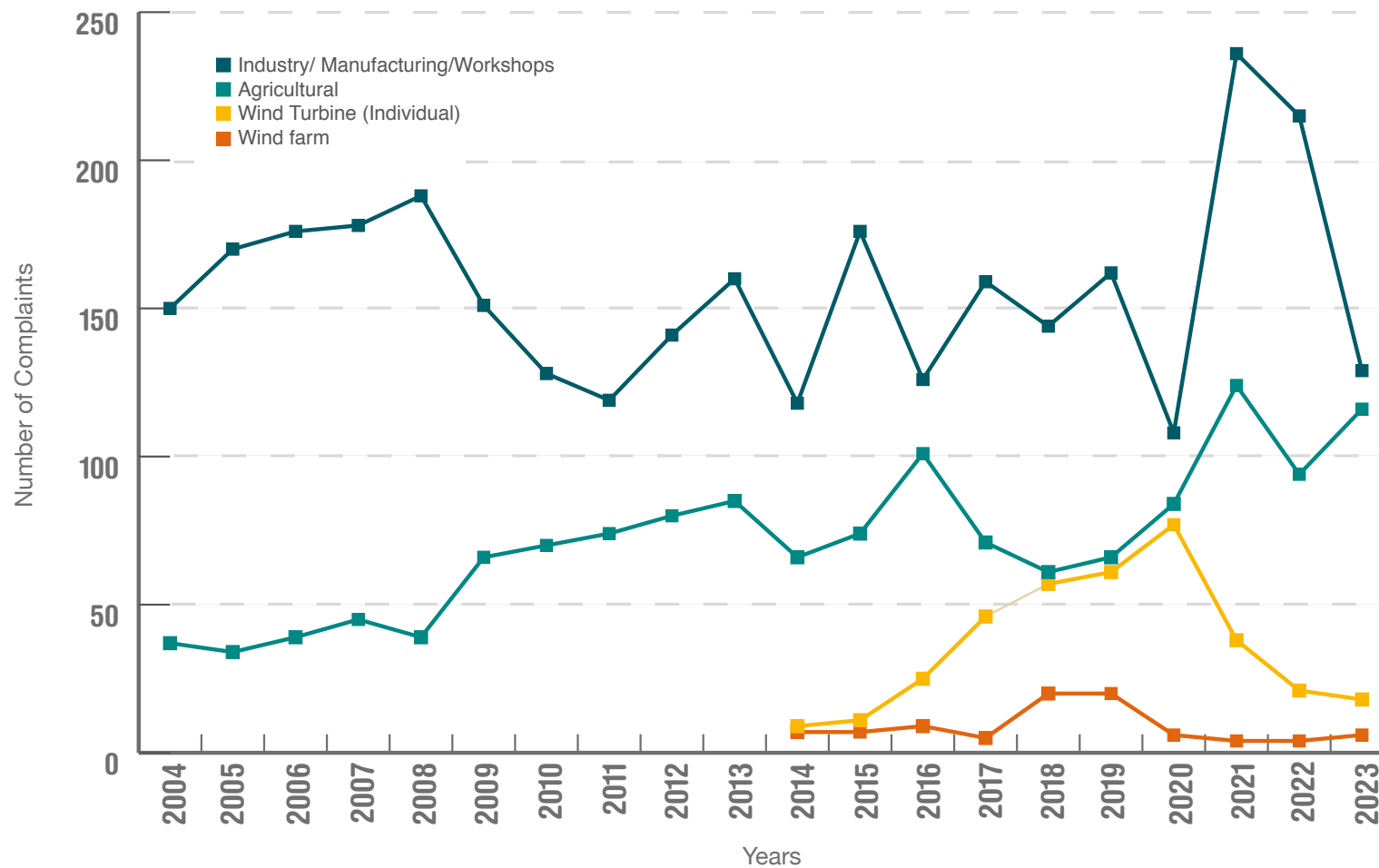
Figure 4

Total Noise Complaints Comparison by category 2004 - 2023 (continued)



	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Industrial	187	204	215	223	241	217	198	193	221	245	200	268	261	281	282	309	275	402	334	269
Commercial & Leisure	718	696	732	747	728	1,012	871	764	757	1,124	885	957	828	945	970	1,027	944	705	1,421	1242
Domestic	6,879	8,405	9,568	10,110	9,618	9,187	9,937	10,081	10,393	9,973	9,832	9,721	8,521	9,720	9,467	10,263	9,178	8,046	10,046	8739
Construction	265	352	399	426	492	322	274	196	234	205	197	232	260	380	328	366	379	467	513	365
Transport	155	209	159	164	181	184	129	90	126	125	178	179	178	241	224	189	197	278	239	191
Noise in Street	193	181	264	253	445	177	278	261	462	470	573	594	706	538	495	409	383	596	708	532
Totals	8,397	10,047	11,337	11,923	11,705	11,099	11,687	11,585	12,193	12,142	11,865	11,951	10,754	12,105	11,766	12,563	11,356	10,494	13,261	11,338

Figure 5 Industrial Noise Complaints comparison 2004 - 2023



	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Industry Manufacturing & Workshops	150	170	176	178	188	151	128	119	141	160	118	176	126	159	144	162	108	236	215	129
Agricultural	37	34	39	45	39	66	70	74	80	85	66	74	101	71	61	66	84	124	94	116
Wind Turbine (Individual)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	11	25	46	57	61	77	38	21	18
Wind Farm	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7	9	5	20	20	6	4	4	6

Figure 6

Commercial and leisure noise complaints comparison 2004 - 2023

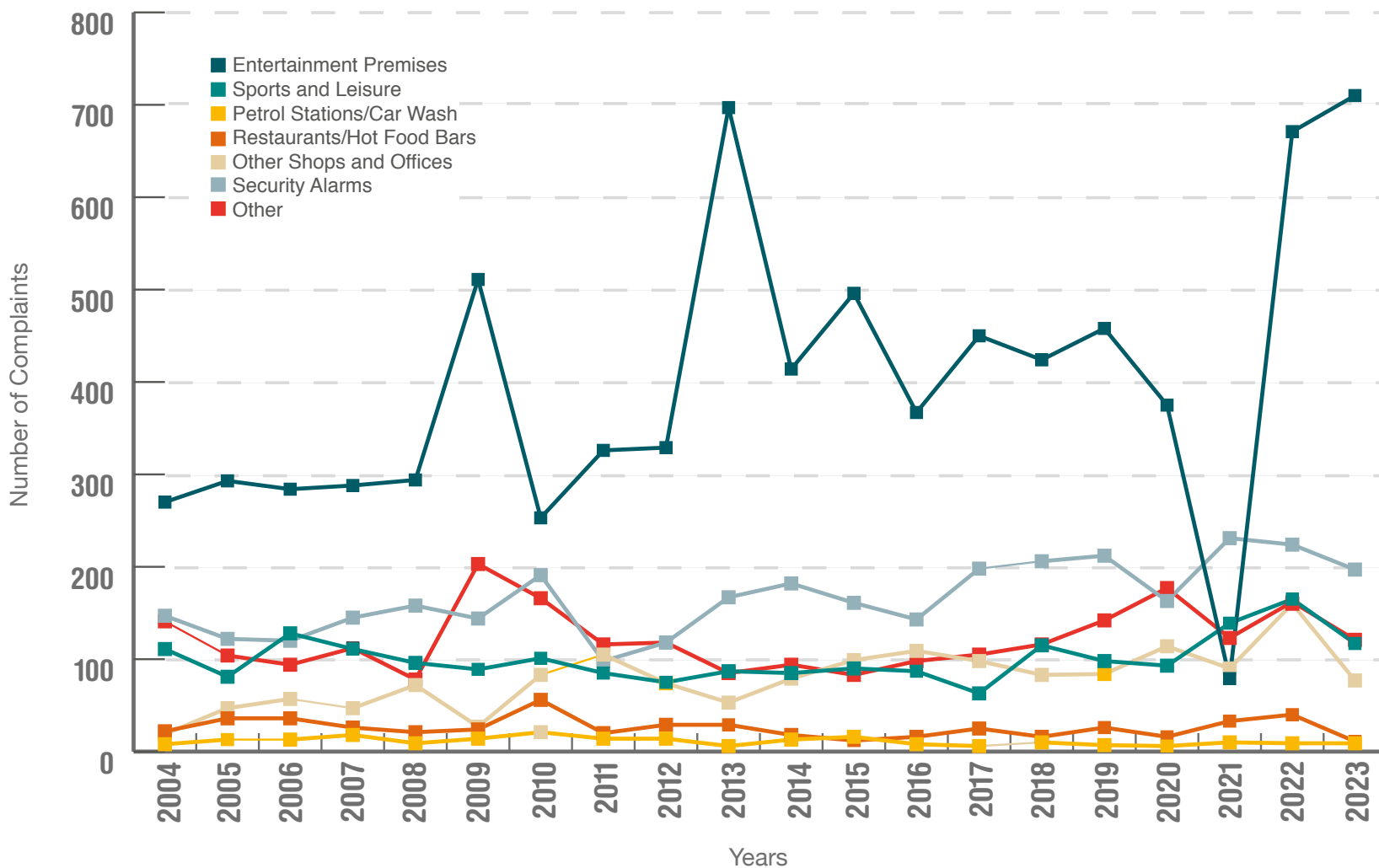


Figure 6

Commercial and leisure noise complaints comparison 2004 - 2023 (continued)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Entertainment Premises	270	293	284	288	294	511	253	326	329	697	414	496	367	450	424	458	375	79	671	710
Sports & Leisure	111	81	128	111	96	89	101	85	75	87	85	90	87	63	115	98	93	139	165	117
Petrol Stations/Car Wash	8	13	13	18	9	14	21	14	14	6	13	16	8	6	10	7	6	10	9	9
Restaurants Hot Food/ Bars	22	36	36	26	21	24	56	20	29	29	18	12	16	25	16	26	16	33	40	11
Other Shops & Offices	19	47	57	47	72	27	83	105	74	53	79	99	109	98	83	84	114	90	150	77
Security Alarms	147	122	120	145	158	144	191	98	118	167	182	161	143	198	206	212	163	231	224	197
Other	141	104	94	112	78	203	166	116	118	85	94	83	98	105	116	142	177	123	162	121

Figure 7

Domestic noise complaints comparison 2004 - 2023

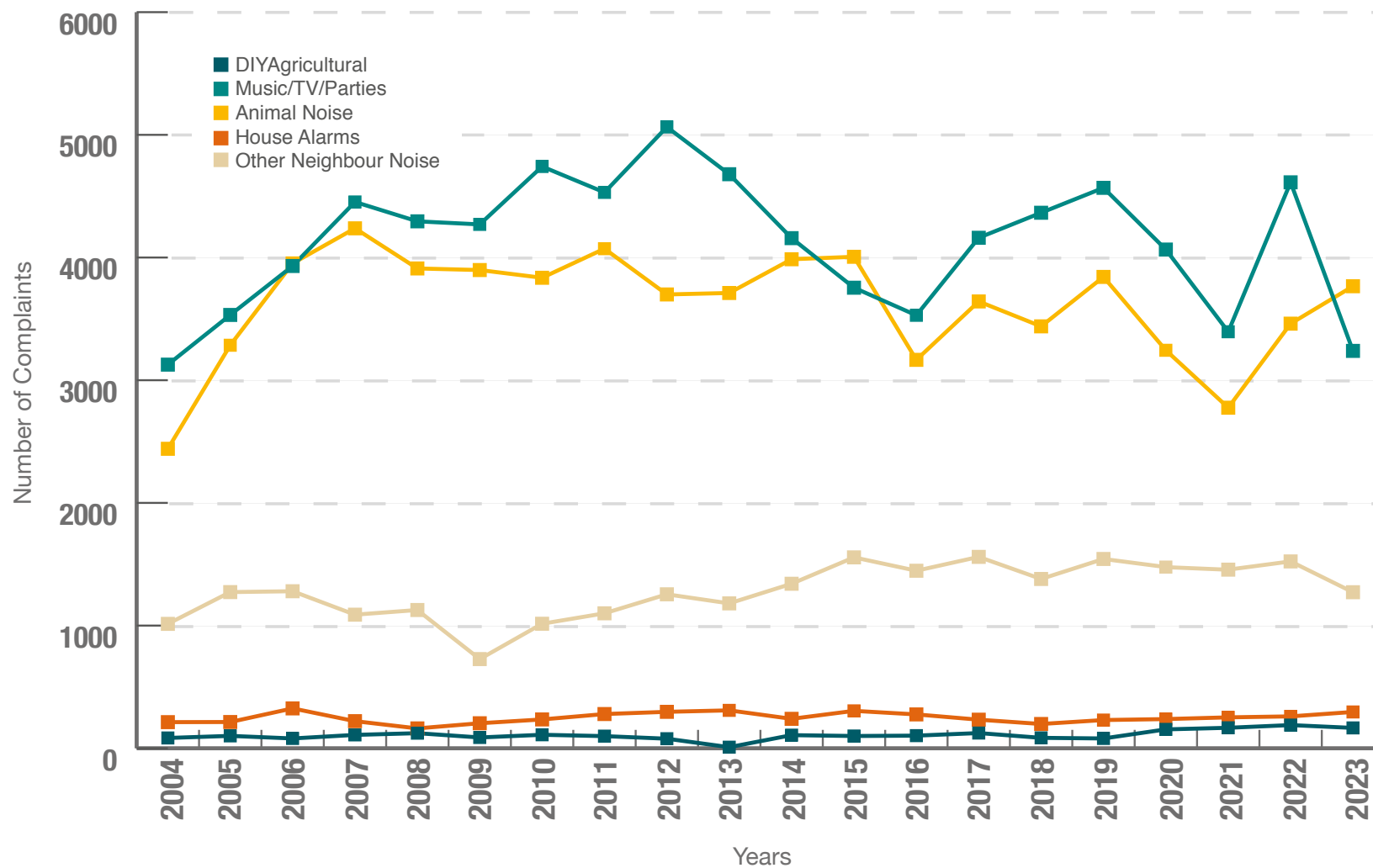


Figure 7

Domestic noise complaints comparison 2004 - 2023 (continued)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
DIY	84	101	80	109	123	88	110	99	78	9	107	100	103	124	85	80	154	167	189	166
Music/TV/ Parties	3,127	3,532	3,931	4,453	4,295	4,270	4,742	4,531	5,064	4,679	4,158	3,754	3,529	4,161	4,365	4,568	4,065	3,395	4,613	3,239
Animal Noise	2,441	3,285	3,952	4,238	3,911	3,898	3,835	4,072	3,699	3,711	3,986	4,006	3,166	3,642	3,439	3,842	3,244	2,776	3,461	3,766
House Alarms	213	214	325	221	162	204	235	279	297	309	240	305	276	233	198	230	238	252	260	296
Other Neighbour Noise	1,014	1,273	1,280	1,089	1,127	727	1,015	1,100	1,255	1,181	1,341	1,556	1,447	1,560	1,380	1,543	1,477	1,456	1,523	1,272

Figure 8

Transport noise complaints comparison 2004 - 2023

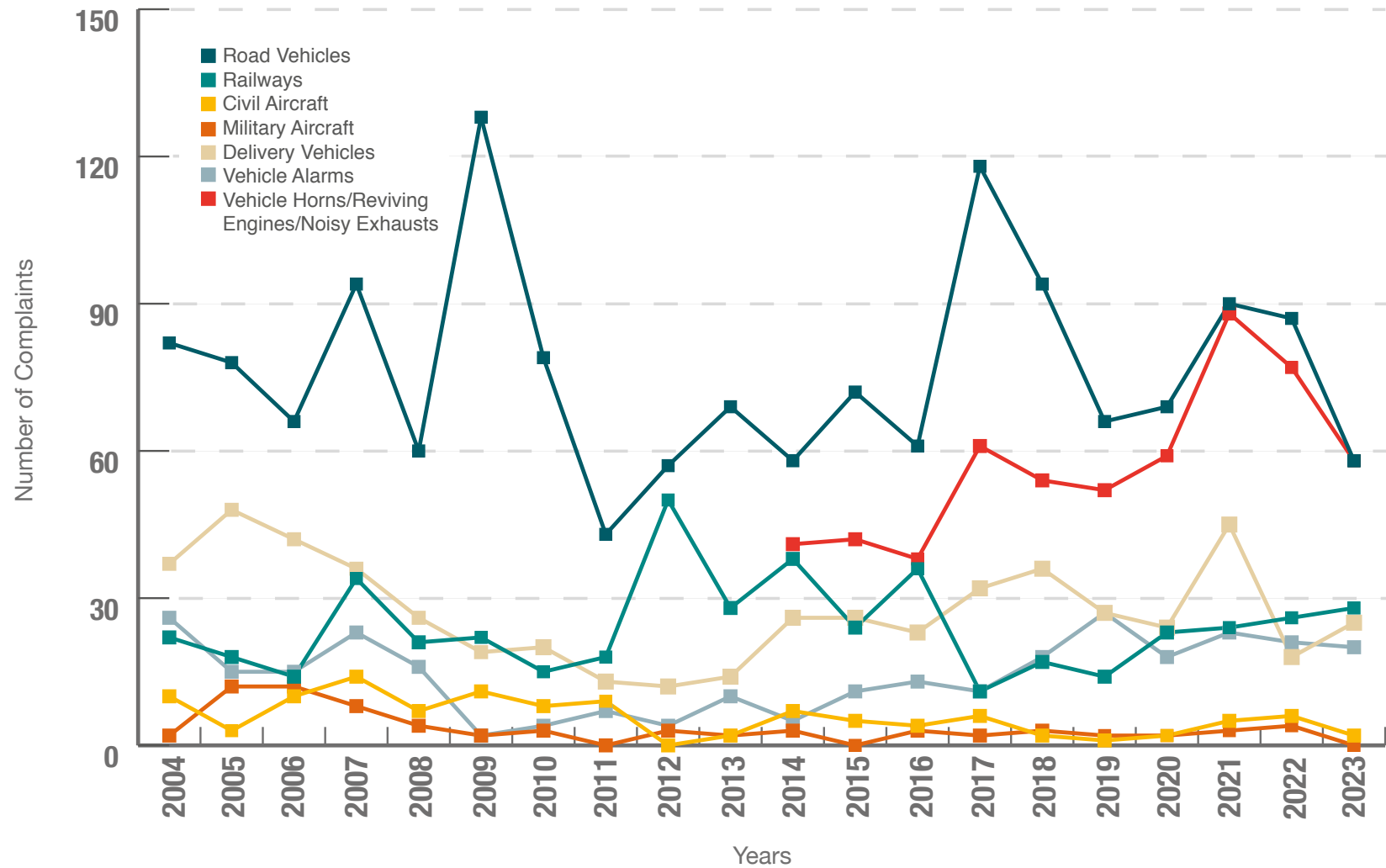


Figure 8 Transport noise complaints comparison 2004 - 2023 (continued)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Road Vehicles	82	78	66	94	60	128	79	43	57	69	58	72	61	118	94	66	69	90	87	58
Railways	22	18	14	34	21	22	15	18	50	28	38	24	36	11	17	14	23	24	26	28
Civil Aircraft	10	3	10	14	7	11	8	9	0	2	7	5	4	6	2	1	2	5	6	2
Military Aircraft	2	12	12	8	4	2	3	0	3	2	3	0	3	2	3	2	2	3	4	0
Delivery Vehicles	37	48	42	36	26	19	20	13	12	14	26	26	23	32	36	27	24	45	18	25
Vehicle Alarms	26	15	15	23	16	2	4	7	4	10	5	11	13	11	18	27	18	23	21	20
Vehicle Horns/Engines/Rewing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	42	38	61	54	52	59	88	77	58

Figure 9

Construction noise complaints comparison 2004 - 2023



	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Construction	265	352	399	426	492	322	274	196	234	205	197	232	260	380	328	366	379	467	513	365

Figure 10

Noise in the street complaints comparison 2004 - 2023

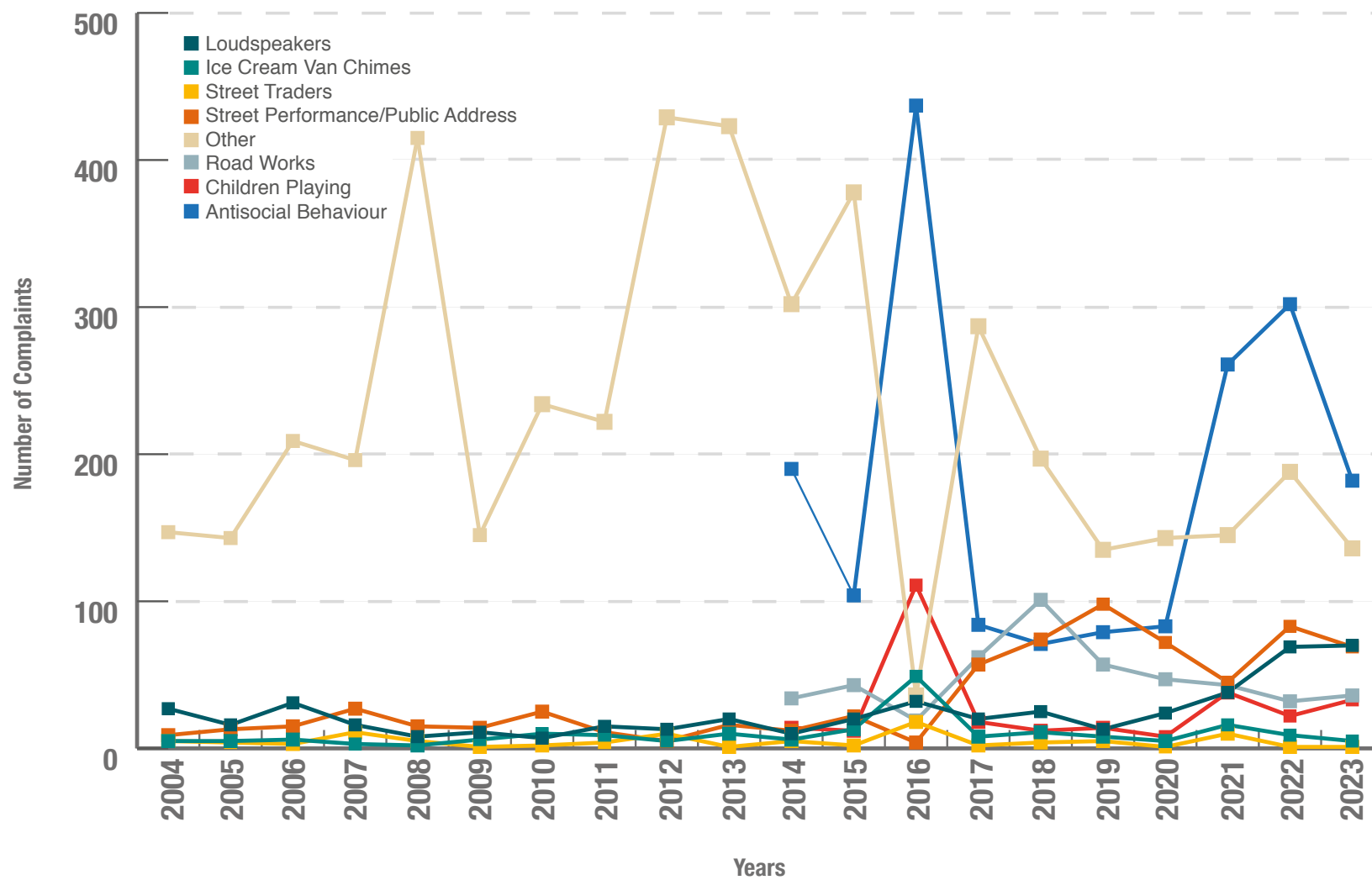


Figure 10

Noise in the street complaints comparison 2004 - 2023 (continued)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Loudspeakers	27	16	31	16	8	11	7	15	13	20	10	20	32	20	25	13	24	38	69	70
Ice Cream Van Chimes	5	5	6	3	2	6	10	9	5	10	6	13	49	8	11	8	5	16	9	5
Street Traders	5	4	3	11	5	1	2	4	10	1	5	2	18	2	4	5	1	10	1	1
Street Performance/Public Address	9	13	15	27	15	14	25	11	5	16	12	22	4	57	74	98	72	45	83	69
Other	147	143	209	196	415	145	234	222	429	423	302	378	36	287	197	135	143	145	188	136
Road Works	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	43	19	62	101	57	47	43	34	36
Children Playing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	12	111	18	12	14	8	38	22	33
Antisocial Behaviour	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	190	104	437	84	71	79	83	261	302	182

Noise Complaint Statistics for Northern Ireland

2022 - 2023

Further information on noise matters in general, or the content of this report can be obtained from the Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs at the following address:

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