

Noise Impact Assessment

Site: The Grey Horse, Portland Street, Manchester
Reference: 52-066-R1
Date: March 26





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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Site Address	The Grey Horse, 80 Portland Street, Manchester, M1 4QX
National Grid Reference	E 384173, N 397934.
Proposed Development	Removal of an outdoor toilet and installation of external canopy.
Background	E3P were commissioned to undertake a Noise Impact Assessment in order to consider the potential noise impact related to the use of area by patrons and the noise this could create.
Surveys Completed	A full weekday and weekend background and ambient sound survey has been conducted in a position representative of the existing receptors to the rear of the site.
Assessments Completed	E3P have undertaken noise calculations based on measured source data and worst-case assumptions. The predicted specific noise level is compared with the criterion stipulated in BS 8233 as well as combining with existing ambient noise levels to determine any adverse change in noise levels.
Mitigation Recommendations	The assessment has found that the predicted specific noise levels at the closest facades would be acceptable assuming standard double glazing at the closest windows. Furthermore, changes in noise levels are expected to be less than 1 dB during the day. During the night, changes in noise levels were considered to be potentially significant. However, considering when the area is mostly going to be in use, the change is not considered significant. Accordingly, no mitigation measures are required.
Conclusion and Discussion	This assessment has shown that no adverse impact is predicted at existing receptors during daytime and night-time periods.



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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. BACKGROUND

E3P were commissioned by Hydes Brewery to undertake a Noise Impact Assessment to accompany a planning application for the removal of an outdoor toilet and installation of external canopy to the rear of The Grey Horse Inn on Portland Street in Manchester, to be referred to hereafter as 'the site'.

This assessment looks to determine the key noise sources associated with the development and to assess their impact, if any, upon existing noise-sensitive receptors and to specify mitigation measures, where required.

1.2. REPORT OBJECTIVES

The objectives of this report are as follows.

- ✦ Establish and measure the existing sound levels across the site and at existing receptors.
- ✦ Consider the potential sources of sound associated with the development making reasonable assumptions.
- ✦ Compare predicted sound levels with absolute criteria as well as considering changes in noise levels as a result of operation of the development.
- ✦ Provide advice on mitigation measures, where required.

1.3. PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

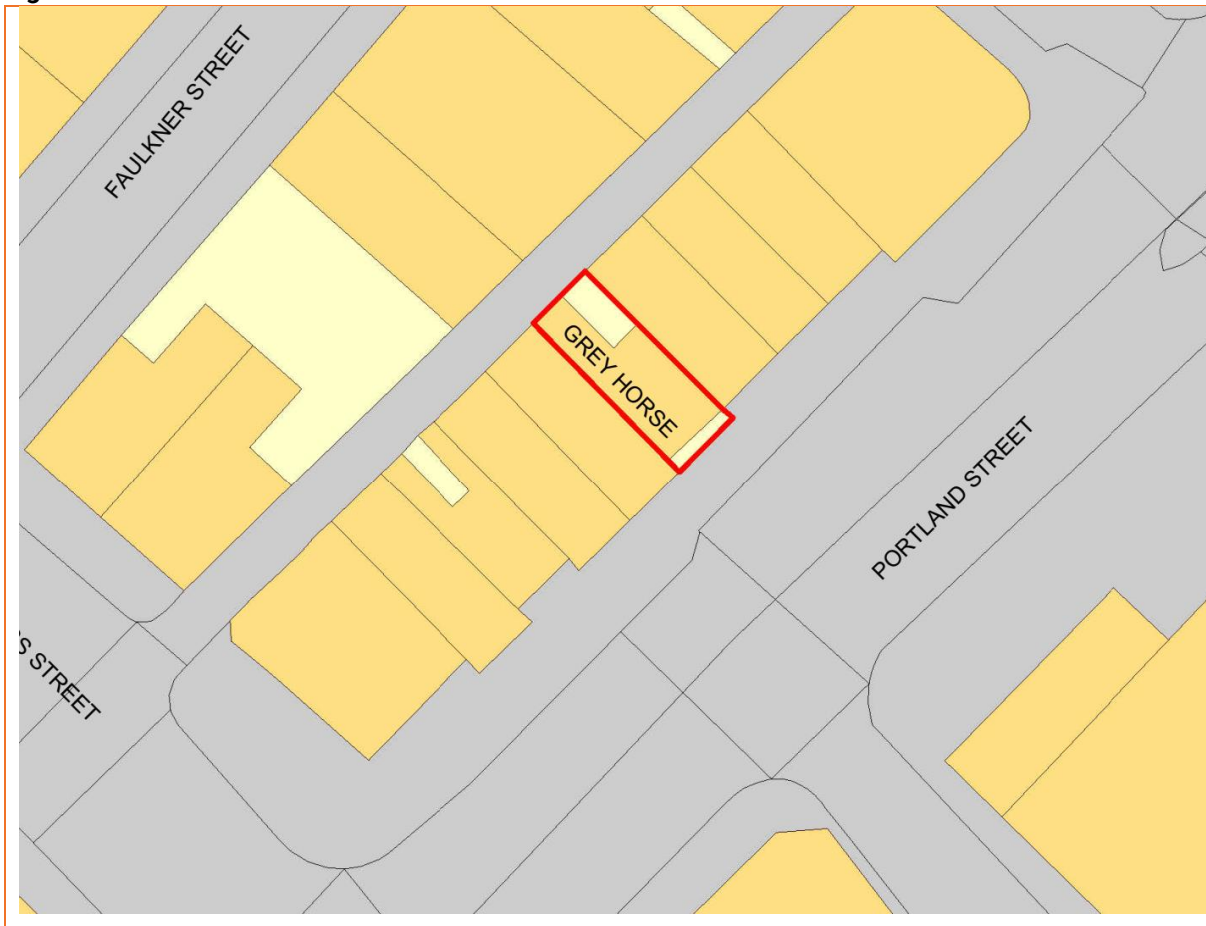
The client proposes to remove an outdoor toilet and install an external canopy with seating area which can be used by patrons including for a smoking area. The sound sources associated with this will be patrons using the seating area during the day and patrons going to and from the toilets and from patrons talking whilst in the smoking area during the night as it is not expected the seating area to be significantly used after 11 pm.

It is assumed the area could be in use between the operational hours of The Grey Horse Inn which is noted to be worst case on Fridays and Saturdays between 11:00 and 01:00. As such, an assessment of daytime and night-time periods is required.

The Site Location Plan is shown in Figure 1.



Figure 1 **Site Location Plan**





2. ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

2.1. NATIONAL PLANNING POLICY FRAMEWORK (2024)

Planning policies and decisions should also ensure that new development is appropriate for its location taking into account the likely effects (including cumulative effects) of pollution on health, living conditions and the natural environment, as well as the potential sensitivity of the site or the wider area to impacts that could arise from the development. In doing so they should:

- ✿ Mitigate and reduce to a minimum potential adverse impact resulting from noise from new development – and avoid noise giving rise to significant adverse impacts on health and the quality of life.
- ✿ identify and protect tranquil areas which have remained relatively undisturbed by noise and are prized for their recreational and amenity value for this reason.

2.2. NATIONAL PLANNING PRACTICE GUIDANCE

Noise needs to be considered when new developments may create additional noise and when new developments would be sensitive to the prevailing acoustic environment. When preparing local or neighbourhood plans, or taking decisions about new development, there may also be opportunities to consider improvements to the acoustic environment.

Local planning authorities' plan-making and decision-making should take account of the acoustic environment and in doing so consider:

- ✿ Whether or not a significant adverse effect is occurring or is likely to occur.
- ✿ Whether or not an adverse effect is occurring or is likely to occur.
- ✿ Whether or not a good standard of amenity can be achieved.

In line with the explanatory note of the NPSE, this would include identifying whether the overall effect of the noise exposure (including the impact during the construction phase, where applicable) is, or would be, above or below the significant observed adverse effect level and the lowest observed adverse effect level for the given situation.

The "observed effect levels" are as follows:

- ✿ Significant observed adverse effect level: This is the level of noise exposure above which significant adverse effects on health and quality of life occur.
- ✿ Lowest observed adverse effect level: This is the level of noise exposure above which adverse effects on health and quality of life can be detected.
- ✿ No observed effect level: This is the level of noise exposure below which no effect at all on health or quality of life can be detected.

Table 1 summarises the noise exposure hierarchy, based on the likely average response.



Table 1 Noise Exposure Hierarchy

Perception	Examples of outcomes	Increasing effect level	Action
Not Applicable	No effect	No observed effect	No specific measures required.
Noticeable and Not Intrusive	Noise can be heard but does not cause any change in behaviour or attitude. Can slightly affect the acoustic character of the area but not such that there is a perceived change in the quality of life.	No observed adverse effect	No specific measures required
Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level			
Noticeable and Intrusive	Noise can be heard and causes small changes in behaviour and/or attitude, e.g. turning up volume of television, speaking more loudly, or having to close windows for some of the time because of the noise where there is no alternative ventilation. Potential for some reported sleep disturbance. Affects the acoustic character of the area such that there is a perceived change in the quality of life.	Observed adverse effect	Mitigate and reduce to a minimum
Significant Observed Adverse Effect Level			
Noticeable and Disruptive	The noise causes a material change in behaviour and/or attitude, e.g. avoiding certain activities during periods of intrusion, having to keep windows closed most of the time because of the noise where there is no alternative ventilation. Potential for sleep disturbance resulting in difficulty in getting to sleep, premature awakening and difficulty in getting back to sleep. Quality of life diminished due to change in acoustic character of the area.	Significant observed effect	Avoid
Noticeable and Very Disruptive	Extensive and regular changes in behaviour and/or an inability to mitigate effect of noise leading to psychological stress or physiological effects, e.g. regular sleep deprivation/awakening, loss of appetite, significant/medically definable harm (auditory and non-auditory).	Unacceptable adverse effect	Prevent

The subjective nature of noise means that there is not a simple relationship between noise levels and the impact on those affected. This will depend on how various factors combine in any situation. These factors include the following:

- ✳ The source and absolute level of the noise together with the time of day it occurs. Some types and level of noise will cause a greater adverse effect at night than if they occurred during the day. The adverse effect can also be greater simply because there is less background noise at night.
- ✳ For non-continuous sources of noise, the number of noise events, and the frequency and pattern of occurrence of the noise can be important.
- ✳ The spectral content of the noise and the general character of the noise. The local topology and topography should also be considered along with the existing and, where appropriate, the planned character of the area.

More specific factors to consider when relevant:



- Where applicable, the cumulative impacts of more than one source should be considered along with the extent to which the source of noise is intermittent and of limited duration.
- Consideration should also be given to whether adverse internal effects can be completely removed by closing windows and, in the case of new residential development, if the proposed mitigation relies on windows being kept closed most of the time. In both cases, a suitable alternative means of ventilation is likely to be necessary.
- If external amenity spaces are an intrinsic part of the overall design, then the acoustic environment of those spaces should be considered so that they can be enjoyed as intended.

2.3. BRITISH STANDARD BS 8233:2014+A1:2019 – GUIDANCE ON SOUND INSULATION AND NOISE REDUCTION FOR BUILDINGS

The scope of this standard is the provision of recommendations for the control of noise in and around buildings including residential dwellings. It suggests appropriate criteria and limits for different situations, which are primarily intended to guide the design of new buildings or refurbished buildings undergoing a change of use, rather than to assess the effect of changes in the external noise climate.

The standard suggests suitable internal noise levels within different types of buildings, including residential dwellings, as shown in Table 2.

Table 2 BS 8233:2014 Recommended Internal Noise Levels

Criterion	Typical situation	Design criterion, $L_{Aeq,T}$ (dB)
Suitable resting and sleeping conditions	Living Room	35
	Bedroom	30

BS 8233 goes on to recommend noise levels for gardens:

It is desirable that the external noise level does not exceed 50 dB $L_{Aeq,T}$, with an upper guideline value of 55 dB $L_{Aeq,T}$ which would be acceptable in noisier environments. However, it is also recognised that these guideline values are not achievable in all circumstances where development might be desirable. In higher noise areas, such as city centres or urban areas adjoining the strategic transport network, a compromise between elevated noise levels and other factors might be warranted.



3. SURVEY RESULTS

3.1. UNATTENDED AMBIENT AND SOURCE SOUND SURVEY

E3P has conducted an unattended background and ambient sound survey in a position considered representative of the existing receptors. The survey was carried out over the following time periods:

- 📍 12:00 Friday 6th March to 11:00 Tuesday 10th March 2026.

The following noise measurement position was chosen for the Sound Survey:

- 📍 Noise Measurement Position 1 (NMP1): Located out of a first floor window overlooking the development site and adjacent to existing first and second floor windows to the north west which are assumed to be the worst-case receptors. The microphone of the sound level meter was installed in façade conditions, 1 m from the façade and at first floor level. Fixed plant sound associated with Happy Seasons to the north west (receptors) and road traffic sound was dominant throughout. It is noted that the plant turns off around 1 am on the Friday and Saturday and at 10 pm on Sunday and Monday. The plant switches on approximately 11 am all days.

This position is considered representative of windows adjacent to the site as the microphone was completely shielded from the road by the building.

Table 3 details the average measured ambient sound levels during the proposed operational periods, 11:00-01:00.

Table 3 Measured Sound Pressure Levels

Date	Assessment Period	Range of Measured Ambient Sound Level, $L_{Aeq,1hr}$ (dB)	Average Measured Ambient Sound Level, $L_{Aeq,1hr}$ (dB)
Friday 6th March	12:00-23:00	71.2-73.5	72.2
	23:00-01:00	69.1-71.6	70.6
Saturday 7th March	11:00-23:00	71.6-74.4	72.9
	23:00-01:00	69.1-70.8	69.8
Sunday 8th March	12:00-23:00	66.5-72.3	71.8
	23:00-00:00	53.4-55.2	54.3
Monday 9th March	12:00-23:00	65.0-74.3	72.3
	23:00-00:00	50.7-56.2	54.4

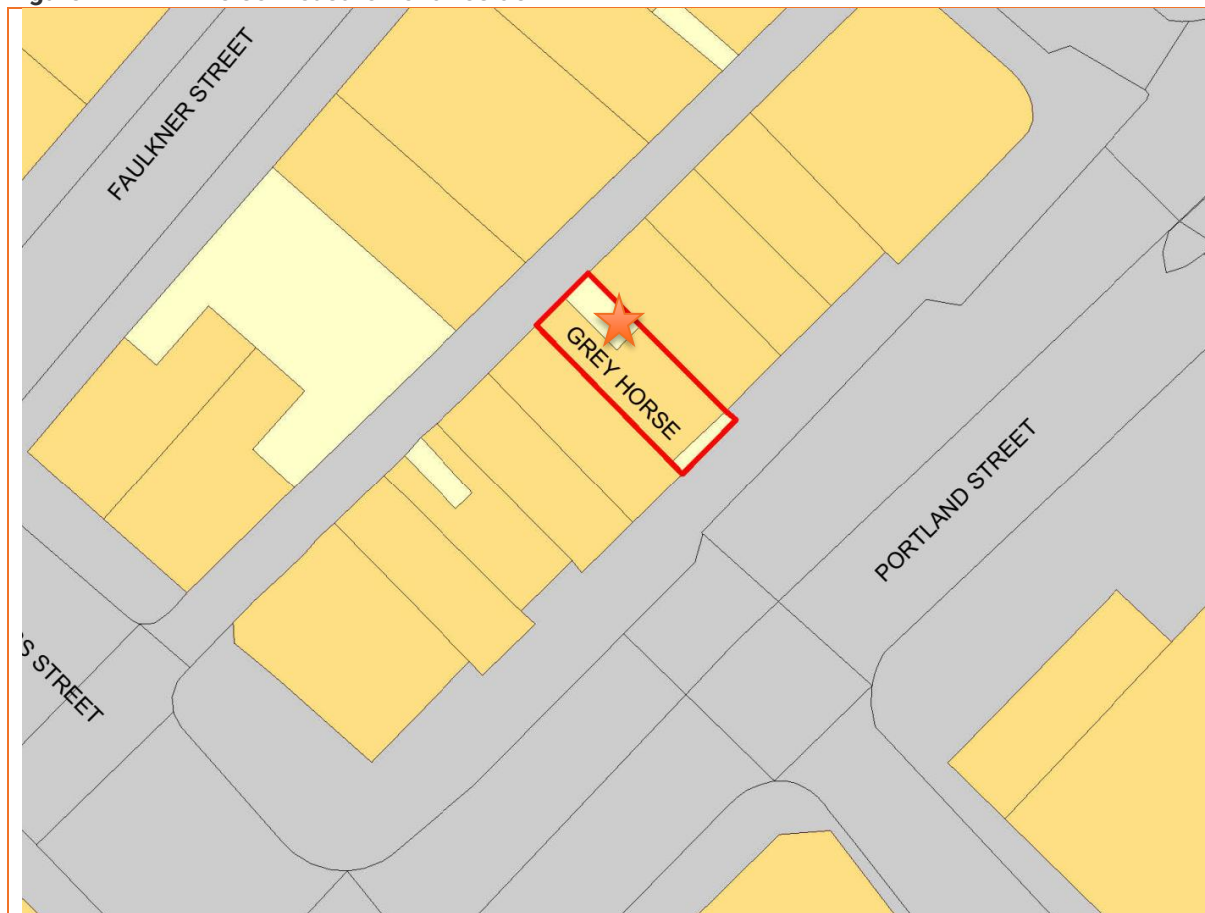
From the above, the following values are used for the assessment and include for a façade correction (-3 dB) to free-field:

- 📍 Worst-case Daytime Ambient Sound Level – 68.8 dB.
- 📍 Worst-case Night-time Ambient Sound Level – 51.3 dB.

Figure 2 below shows the measurement location.



Figure 2 Noise Measurement Position



The equipment outlined in Table 4 was used for the noise survey.

Table 4 Noise Measurement Equipment and Calibration Dates

Measurement position	Equipment description	Manufacturer & type number	Serial number	Calibration due date at time of survey
NMP1	Sound Level Meter	Fusion	12039	5th August 2027
	Pre Amp	Pre22	1805124	
	Microphone	40CE	330832	
	Calibrator	Cal31	87281	6th February 2027

The sound level meter was calibrated before and after measurements with no significant drift witnessed.

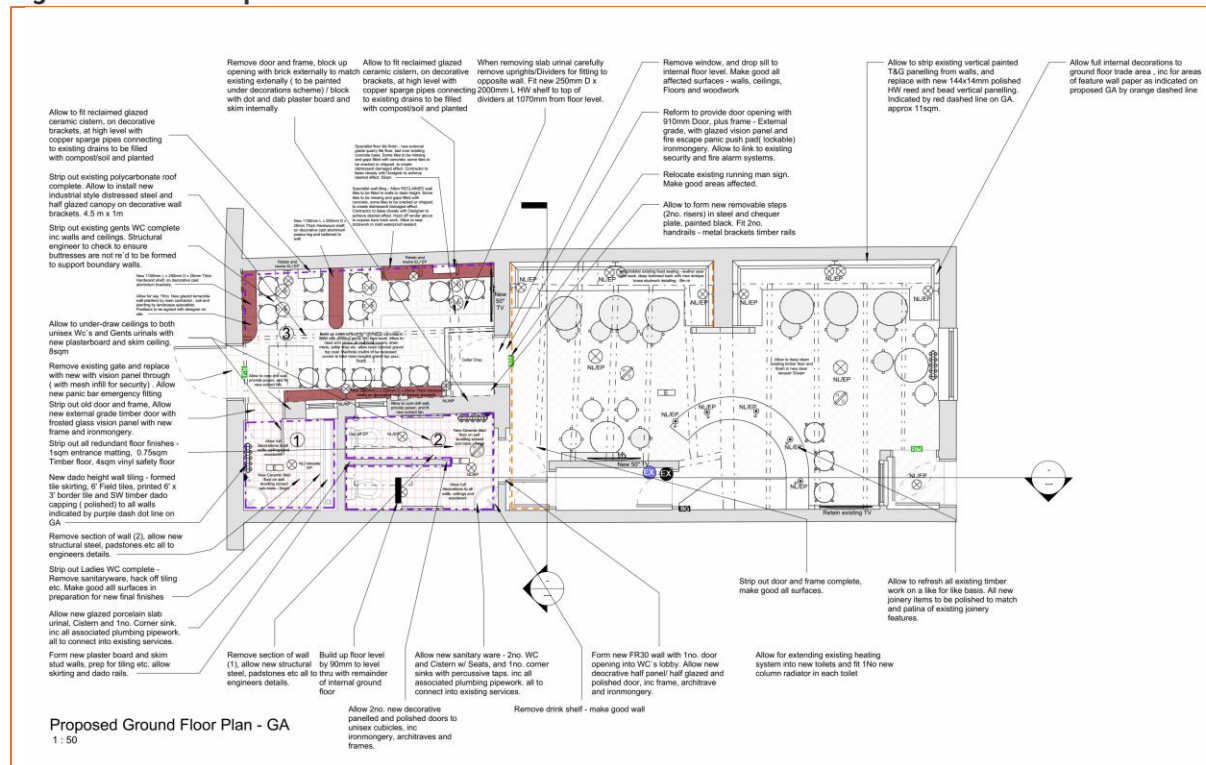
For the purposes of this assessment, E3P have considered that adults talking outside in the proposed area is the main source of noise and potential adverse impact.

Within this document, source data for sound pressure levels of speech for different vocal efforts are given. These range from whispering to maximal shout. The data for raised voices (66 dB at 1 m) is used here and considered applicable to an outdoor area of a public house.

This results in the following total noise level which is assumed in centrally within the area:

- 76.0 dB at 1 m for the day.
- 75.0 dB at 1 m for the night.

Figure 3 **Proposed Site Plan**





The source is treated as a point source and calculations are based on the methodology given in ISO 9613-2:2014. A position in the centre of the area is used to allow a robust assessment. It is noted from the plans that the client intends to install new industrial style distressed steel and half glazed canopy over the area. To allow for this, a conservative correction of -3 dB is applied to allow for partial line of sight to the windows.

Table 5 Calculation of specific noise level at receptors

Receptor	Assessment period	Source Sound Pressure level at 1 m, $L_{Aeq,T}$ (dB)	Distance to receptor from centre of area (m)	Predicted specific sound level at receptor, $L_{Aeq,1hr}$ (dB)
1st and 2nd floor windows	Daytime	76.0	5	59.0
	Night-time	73.8	5	56.8

4.1. ABSOLUTE NOISE LEVEL ASSESSMENT

It is noted above that the predicted specific noise level at the facades is 59 dB during the day and 58 dB during the night.

We have assumed standard double glazing is installed. Given the existing levels of noise at the façade, consideration of windows open is not given as noise levels can be up to 71 dB at these facades currently.

As such, external criteria is calculated assuming a sound reduction of 30 dB R_w for 4/20/4 double glazing:

- ☼ Daytime criteria of 35 dB + 30 dB glazing = 65 dB limit.
- ☼ Night-time criteria of 30 dB + 30 dB glazing = 60 dB limit.

As such, the predicted levels fall below these external threshold values. Accordingly, no adverse impact is predicted.

4.2. CHANGE IN NOISE LEVEL ASSESSMENT

For the change in ambient assessment, E3P have considered the average ambient noise levels at the receptors, as captured at NMP1. These levels are then combined with the above predicted level to determine the likely change in noise level.

From Section 3.0, E3P note that the lowest measured residual noise level over the entire measurement period is 68.8 dB during the day and 51.3 dB. The predicted noise level from the site is 59.0 dB during the day and 56.8 dB during the night.

When logarithmically combined, this results in an expected ambient sound level of 69.2 dB during the day and 57.9 dB during the night. This equates to a change of up to +0.4 dB during the day and +6.6 dB during the night above existing noise levels.

During the day, this level of change is not considered significant with changes of more than 2.9 dB perceptible to the human ear.

Given the above, no adverse impact is predicted during daytime periods.



For the night-time, a change of 6.6 dB could be considered significant. However, considering that residual sound levels range between 47.7 and 68.6 dB without the development, a level of 56.8 dB is not considered adverse. When the area is likely to be at the assessed capacity, Friday and Saturday night, residual sound levels are above 68 dB. The assessment considers the quieter periods to inform a worst case assessment but in reality, the change in noise level would likely be negligible.

As such, no adverse impact is predicted. Indeed, a full change in noise level assessment is given below for each day/night.

Table 6 Change in Noise Level Assessment

Day	Assessment period	Measured Residual Sound Level, $L_{Aeq,T}$ (dB)	Predicted specific sound level at receptor, $L_{Aeq,1hr}$ (dB)	Combined Ambient sound level at receptor, $L_{Aeq,1hr}$ (dB)	Change, +/- (dB)
Friday	12:00-23:00	69.2	59.0	69.6	+0.4
	23:00-01:00	67.6	56.8	67.9	+0.3
Saturday	11:00-23:00	69.9	59.0	70.2	+0.3
	23:00-01:00	66.8	56.8	67.2	+0.4
Sunday	12:00-23:00	68.8	59.0	69.2	+0.4
	23:00-00:00	51.3	56.8	57.9	+6.6
Monday	12:00-23:00	69.3	59.0	69.7	+0.4
	23:00-00:00	51.4	56.8	57.9	+6.5

Given the above, the overall impact is considered low with no adverse effect, especially considering the Friday and Saturday existing residual noise levels.



5. CONCLUSIONS AND DISCUSSION

E3P were commissioned to undertake a Noise Impact Assessment in order to consider the potential noise impact related to the use of area by patrons and the noise this could create.

A full weekday and weekend background and ambient sound survey has been conducted in a position representative of the existing receptors to the rear of the site.

E3P have undertaken noise calculations based on measured source data and worst-case assumptions. The predicted specific noise level is compared with the criterion stipulated in BS 8233 as well as combining with existing ambient noise levels to determine any adverse change in noise levels.

The assessment has found that the predicted specific noise levels at the closest facades would be acceptable assuming standard double glazing at the closest windows. Furthermore, changes in noise levels are expected to be less than 1 dB during the day.

During the night, changes in noise levels were considered to be potentially significant. However, considering when the area is mostly going to be in use, the change is not considered significant.

Accordingly, no mitigation measures are required.

This assessment has shown that no adverse impact is predicted at existing receptors during daytime and night-time periods.

END OF REPORT

APPENDIX I

LIMITATIONS



GENERAL

1. This report and any associated works (together comprising the "Services") were compiled and carried out by E3P for the client (as present in Section 1) under the E3P "Terms of Business" or with those parties with whom a warranty agreement has been executed, or with whom an assignment has been agreed and outlined in the body of the report.
2. Unless explicitly agreed otherwise, in writing, this report has been prepared under E3P Standard Terms and Business as included within our proposal to the Client.
3. Project-specific appointment documents may be agreed upon at our discretion and a charge may be levied for both the time to review and finalise appointment documents and also for associated changes to the appointment terms. E3P reserves the right to amend the fee should any changes to the appointment terms create an increased risk to E3P.
4. The report needs to be considered in light of the proposal and associated limitations of scope. The report needs to be read in full and isolated sections cannot be used without full reference to other elements of the report and any previous works referenced within the report.

NOISE AND VIBRATION IMPACT ASSESSMENTS

5. Where a noise or vibration survey is required to inform an assessment, E3P will endeavour to ensure that all noise and vibration measurements taken are robust, representative and reliable in order to inform an accurate assessment.
6. Where mitigation measures are specified in this report, it should be noted that these measures are relative to a specific sound or vibration source, both in terms of the measured sound pressure and vibration level and the character of the sound source. Where either the sound pressure level or the character of the sound varies following completion of the sound survey, E3P cannot be held responsible for any subsequent variations in the proposed mitigation performance.
7. The works undertaken to prepare this report comprised a study of available and easily documented information from a variety of sources (including the Client), together with (where appropriate) a brief walkover inspection of the Site and correspondence with relevant authorities and other interested parties. Due to the short timescales associated with these projects' responses may not have been received from all parties. E3P cannot be held responsible for any disclosures that are provided post-production of our report and will not automatically update our report.
8. The opinions given in this report have been dictated by the finite data on which they are based and are relevant only for the purpose for which the report was commissioned. The information reviewed should not be considered exhaustive and has been accepted in good faith as providing true and representative data pertaining to site conditions. Should additional information become available which may affect the opinions expressed in this report, E3P reserves the right to review such information and, if warranted, to modify the opinions accordingly.
9. E3P does not warrant work/data undertaken/provided by others.

APPENDIX II

GLOSSARY



NOISE

Noise is defined as unwanted sound. Human ears are able to respond to sound in the frequency range 20 Hz (deep bass) to 20,000 Hz (high treble) and over the audible range of 0 dB (the threshold of perception) to 140 dB (the threshold of pain). The ear does not respond equally to different frequencies of the same magnitude but is more responsive to mid-frequencies than to lower or higher frequencies. To quantify noise in a manner that approximates the response of the human ear, a weighting mechanism is used. This reduces the importance of lower and higher frequencies, in a similar manner to the human ear.

Furthermore, the perception of noise may be determined by a number of other factors, which may not necessarily be acoustic. In general, the impact of noise depends upon its level, the margin by which it exceeds the background level, its character and its variation over a given period of time. In some cases, the time of day and other acoustic features such as tonality or impulsiveness may be important, as may the disposition of the affected individual. Any assessment of noise should give due consideration to all of these factors when assessing the significance of a noise source. The most widely used weighting mechanism that best corresponds to the response of the human ear is the "A"-weighting scale. This is widely used for environmental noise measurement, and the levels are denoted as dB(A) or LAeq, LA90 etc., according to the parameter being measured.

The decibel scale is logarithmic rather than linear, and hence a 3 dB increase in sound level represents a doubling of the sound energy present. Judgement of sound is subjective but, as a general guide, a 10 dB(A) increase can be taken to represent a doubling of loudness, whilst an increase in the order of 3 dB(A) is generally regarded as the minimum difference needed to perceive a change under normal listening conditions. An indication of the range of sound levels commonly found in the environment is given in the following table.

Table 7 **Typical Sound Pressure Levels**

SOUND PRESSURE LEVEL	LOCATION/EXAMPLE
0	Threshold of hearing
20-30	Quiet bedroom at night
30-40	Living room during the day
40-50	Typical office
50-60	Inside a car
60-70	Typical high street
70-90	Inside a factory
100-110	Burglar alarm at 1 m away
110-130	Jet aircraft on take off
140	Threshold of pain



ACOUSTIC TERMINOLOGY

Table 8 Terminology

DESCRIPTOR	EXPLANATION
dB (decibel)	The scale on which sound pressure level is expressed. It is defined as 20 times the logarithm of the ratio between the root-mean-square pressure of the sound field and a reference pressure (2E-05 Pa).
dB(A)	A-weighted decibel. This is a measure of the overall level of sound across the audible spectrum with a frequency weighting (i.e. "A" weighting) to compensate for the varying sensitivity of the human ear to sound at different frequencies.
LAeq, T	LAeq is defined as the notional steady sound level which, over a stated period of time (T), would contain the same amount of acoustical energy as the A-weighted fluctuating sound measured over that period.
LAmix	LAmix is the maximum A-weighted sound pressure level recorded over the period stated. LAmix is sometimes used in assessing environmental noise where occasional loud noises occur, which may have little effect on the overall Leq noise level but will still affect the noise environment. Unless described otherwise, it is measured using the "fast" sound level meter response.
L10 and L90	If a non-steady noise is to be described, it is necessary to know both its level and the degree of fluctuation. The Ln indices are used for this purpose, and the term refers to the level exceeded for n% of the time. Hence L10 is the level exceeded for 10% of the time and as such can be regarded as the "average maximum level". Similarly, L90 is the "average minimum level" and is often used to describe the background noise. It is common practice to use the L10 index to describe traffic noise.
Free-field Level	A sound field determined at a point away from reflective surfaces other than the ground with no significant contributions due to sound from other reflective surfaces. Generally, as measured outside and away from buildings.
Fast	A time weighting used in the root-mean-square section of a sound level meter with a 125-millisecond time constant.
Slow	A time weighting used in the root-mean-square section of a sound level meter with a 1000-millisecond time constant.
dB (decibel)	The scale on which sound pressure level is expressed. It is defined as 20 times the logarithm of the ratio between the root-mean-square pressure of the sound field and a reference pressure (2E-05 Pa).
dB(A)	A-weighted decibel. This is a measure of the overall level of sound across the audible spectrum with a frequency weighting (i.e. "A" weighting) to compensate for the varying sensitivity of the human ear to sound at different frequencies.

APPENDIX III: MEASURED SOUND PRESSURE LEVELS



Table 9 Measured Sound Pressure Levels

Measurement Start Time	Measured Ambient Sound Level, L _{Aeq,1hr} (dB)	Measured Background Sound Level, L _{A90,1hr} (dB)
06/03/2026 12:00	73.5	71.4
06/03/2026 13:00	72.3	71.6
06/03/2026 14:00	72.2	71.5
06/03/2026 15:00	72.0	71.3
06/03/2026 16:00	71.8	71.1
06/03/2026 17:00	72.0	71.2
06/03/2026 18:00	72.1	71.4
06/03/2026 19:00	71.8	71.2
06/03/2026 20:00	72.4	71.5
06/03/2026 21:00	72.0	70.2
06/03/2026 22:00	71.2	68.7
07/03/2026 07:00	59.5	58.4
07/03/2026 08:00	63.6	58.1
07/03/2026 09:00	64.1	63.3
07/03/2026 10:00	67.6	63.5
07/03/2026 11:00	71.6	69.2
07/03/2026 12:00	72.2	71.4
07/03/2026 13:00	72.2	71.4
07/03/2026 14:00	72.5	71.6
07/03/2026 15:00	72.7	71.6
07/03/2026 16:00	74.4	72.2
07/03/2026 17:00	73.2	71.9
07/03/2026 18:00	73.8	71.9
07/03/2026 19:00	74.1	72.1
07/03/2026 20:00	72.6	71.7
07/03/2026 21:00	72.4	71.4
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08/03/2026 10:00	66.8	62.8
08/03/2026 11:00	72.1	69.1
08/03/2026 12:00	72.2	71.4
08/03/2026 13:00	72.2	71.3
08/03/2026 14:00	72.2	71.4
08/03/2026 15:00	72.2	71.4
08/03/2026 16:00	72.1	71.3
08/03/2026 17:00	72.3	71.5
08/03/2026 18:00	72.2	71.6
08/03/2026 19:00	72.3	71.7
08/03/2026 20:00	71.9	70.5
08/03/2026 21:00	70.5	69.4
08/03/2026 22:00	66.5	50.5
09/03/2026 07:00	70.8	59.1
09/03/2026 08:00	61.2	58.3
09/03/2026 09:00	65.0	63.3
09/03/2026 10:00	67.7	67.0
09/03/2026 11:00	71.8	69.3
09/03/2026 12:00	74.3	71.3



Measurement Start Time	Measured Ambient Sound Level, L _{Aeq,1hr} (dB)	Measured Background Sound Level, L _{A90,1hr} (dB)
09/03/2026 13:00	72.4	71.6
09/03/2026 14:00	72.4	71.8
09/03/2026 15:00	72.3	71.5
09/03/2026 16:00	72.4	71.7
09/03/2026 17:00	72.5	71.9
09/03/2026 18:00	73.0	71.7
09/03/2026 19:00	72.4	71.7
09/03/2026 20:00	72.7	72.0
09/03/2026 21:00	71.8	69.2
09/03/2026 22:00	65.0	52.5
10/03/2026 07:00	62.8	59.0
10/03/2026 08:00	60.2	58.8
10/03/2026 09:00	64.5	63.2
10/03/2026 10:00	72.5	66.9