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Padel Courts, Baird Street, Manchester

Environmental Noise Study

August 2026

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1.0 SUMMARY

Fisher Acoustics Ltd has been commissioned by Padel 16 Limited to conduct an environmental noise study relating to proposed temporary padel courts on Baird Street, Manchester.

Seven padel courts are proposed in total, five of which would be in a fully enclosed building with solid side walls and a canopy roof. The remaining two courts would be fully external. The proposals also include a sauna, pilates studio, changing facilities, toilets, a café/bar, shop and reception, storage and recycling, six car parking spaces and 20 bicycle spaces. The only potentially significant noise-producing elements of the proposal are the internal and external padel courts.

An assessment of the likely noise level at the nearest dwellings to the site due to the operation of the proposed padel courts has been carried out. The calculated noise levels have been compared to published guidance documents.

The assessment shows that the level of noise generated by the use of the padel courts is such that acoustic treatment of a number of the padel courts would be recommended to allow compliance with published guidance.

Following the installation of mitigation measures discussed herein, it is expected that the proposed padel courts can operate as proposed whilst complying with published guidance such that residential amenity can be maintained.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

Fisher Acoustics Ltd has been commissioned by Padel 16 Limited c/o Williamson & Croft Limited, to conduct an environmental noise study relating to a planning application for a proposed development of padel courts and associated wellness and operational facilities on Baird Street, Manchester, M1 2WQ.

This report examines the pre-existing environmental noise conditions around the site and identifies the potential noise impacts associated with the proposals.

The steps undertaken in compiling this study are as follows:

- Assessment of daytime external noise survey data to determine the typical levels of noise at noise sensitive receptors around the site
- Calculation of the potential external noise levels at the nearest residential facades to the site due to use of the padel courts
- Comparison of the potential external noise levels due to use of the padel courts with published guidance relating to noise levels at the nearest residential facades

3.0 DESCRIPTION OF SITE

General Site Description

The proposed development site is currently cleared ground that serves as a car park.

The site is located at the junction of Baird Street and Congou Street, Manchester. The site is bounded by Chapeltown Street to the north, Baird Street to the south, to the east by Congou Street and to the west by the Manchester Picadilly multi-storey car park.

The closest residential dwellings to the site are those within the Home development on Chapeltown Street. Home comprises three five-storey residential buildings.

Figure 1 shows the proposed development site in the context of the surrounding roads and buildings. The closest residential dwellings (Home Apartments, Chapeltown Street) are highlighted in Figure 1.

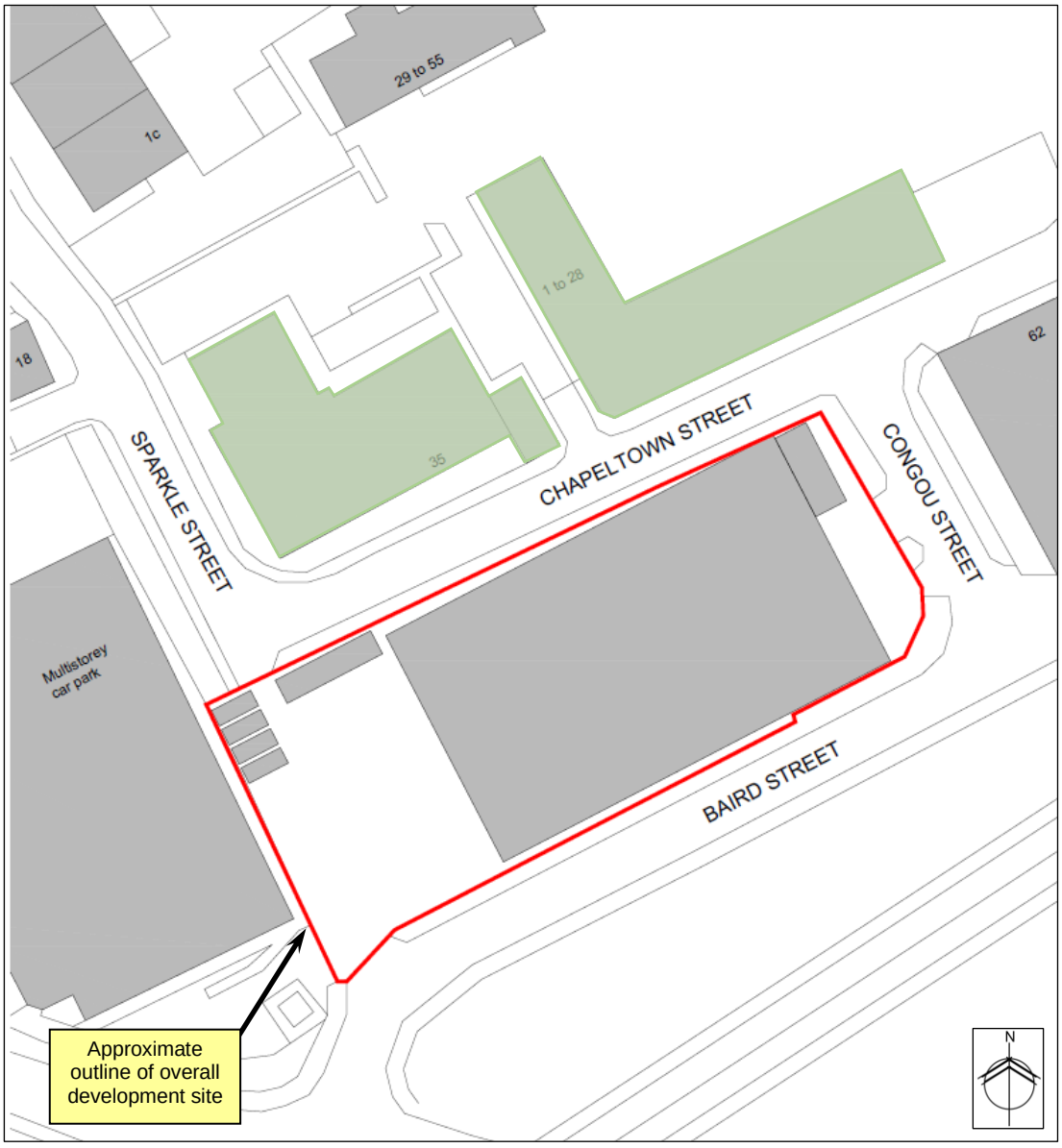


Figure 1: Site location plan

4.0 DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

The proposed development is to provide:

- 7 padel courts
- 6 car parking spaces
- 20 bicycle spaces
- Pilates studio
- Sauna
- Storage and waste facilities
- Changing and toilet facilities
- Café/bar, shop and reception

The development comprises of two elements, these being set out below:

Indoor Facilities (Prefabricated temporary building unit):

- 5 padel courts
- Changing rooms
- Toilets
- Café/Bar
- Shop
- Reception (front office)

These facilities will be located towards the centre and eastern parts of the development.

Outside facilities:

- 2 uncovered courts
- Wellness facilities being a Pilates studio & sauna
- 4 containers for storage
- Refuse and recycling storage for private collection

These facilities will be located at the western boundary of the site.

There will be a total of six parking spaces (including two disabled parking bays) under this development being located at the eastern boundary of the development, with the existing site access and entrance remaining unchanged. There will be the addition of 20 cycle parking spaces.

The proposed development will be part class E(d) (indoor sport facilities) and part F2(d) (outdoor sport facilities).

Figure 2 shows the proposed layout of the courts in relation to Baird Street and the closest residential buildings on Chapeltown Street. The proposed reception and shop building will be positioned on the north-eastern corner of the site, external to the main canopy building.

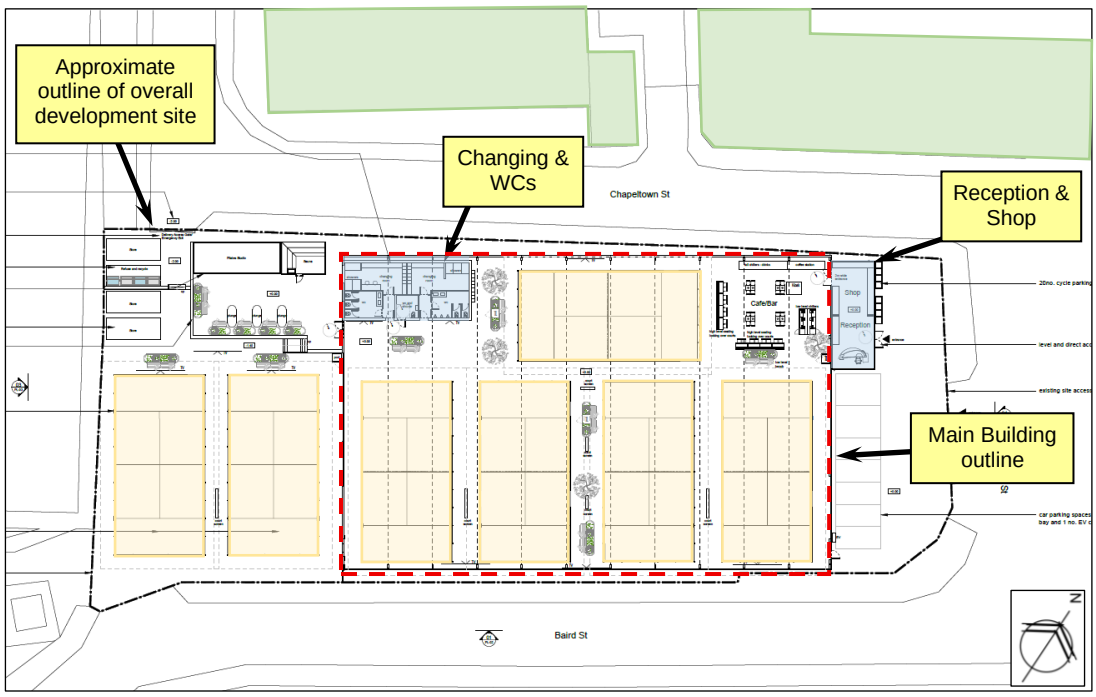


Figure 2: Proposed site layout plan

The floor level of the padel courts will be at street level. As described above, five of the padel courts will be within a fully enclosed metal clad walled framed canopy. Two padel courts are external to the enclosure. The padel court building will be accessed via the reception building.

The sidewalls and gable ends of the building are to be formed by 40 mm thick insulated cladding which is comprised of double skinned sandwich panels with inner and outer skins of galvanized steel.

The roof of the building is to be a 'Thermo PVC' polyester fabric.

The closet point of the external courts is 30 metres from the nearest residential building. The main padel building courts is 17 metres from the nearest residential building.

Figure 3 shows an image provided by the manufacturer of a typical completed building with the proposed roof.



Figure 3: Image of typical completed building with the proposed roof

The proposed operating times of the facility are understood to be as follows:

- Indoor courts - Monday to Friday 0700-2300; Sunday: 0700-2200
- Outdoor courts - Monday to Sunday: 0700-2200
- Sauna / Pilates - Monday to Sunday: 0700-2000

5.0 RELEVANT GUIDANCE DOCUMENTS

NATIONAL PLANNING POLICY

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), published in December 2024 by the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government 'sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these should be applied'. In summary, the document supports development that could contribute to positive health outcomes, such as sports facilities and supports developments which provide community facilities. The document advises that planning decisions should mitigate and reduce to a minimum potential adverse impact resulting from noise from new development.

In more detail, Paragraph 96 of the NPPF states that: 'Planning policies and decisions should aim to achieve healthy, inclusive and safe places which:

> *'promote social interaction, including opportunities for meetings between people who might not otherwise come into contact with each other – for example through mixed-use developments, strong neighbourhood centres, street layouts that allow for easy pedestrian and cycle connections within and between neighbourhoods, and active street frontages;'*

and:

> *'enable and support healthy lives, through both promoting good health and preventing ill-health, especially where this would address identified local health and well-being needs and reduce health inequalities between the most and least deprived communities – for example through the provision of safe and accessible green infrastructure, sports facilities, local shops, access to healthier food, allotments and layouts that encourage walking and cycling'.*
> *'*

Paragraph 98 of the NPPF states that: 'To provide the social, recreational and cultural facilities and services the community needs, planning policies and decisions should:

> *'plan positively for the provision and use of shared spaces, community facilities (such as local shops, meeting places, sports venues, open space, cultural buildings, public houses and places of worship) and other local services to enhance the sustainability of communities and residential environments;*

and:

> *'take into account and support the delivery of local strategies to improve health, social and cultural well-being for all sections of the community.'*

Paragraph 103 of the NPPF states that

> *'Access to a network of high quality open spaces and opportunities for sport and physical activity is important for the health and well-being of communities, and can deliver wider benefits for nature and support efforts to address climate change. Planning policies should be based on robust and up-to-date assessments of the need for open space, sport and recreation facilities (including quantitative or qualitative deficits or surpluses) and opportunities for new provision. Information gained from the assessments should be used to determine what open space, sport and recreational provision is needed, which plans should then seek to accommodate'*

Paragraph 187 of the NPPF states that 'Planning policies and decisions should contribute to enhance the natural and local environment by:

> 'preventing new and existing development from contributing to, being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by, unacceptable levels of soil, air, water or noise pollution or land instability'.

Paragraph 198 of the NPPF states:

> "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:
>
> a) 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;
>
> b) identify and protect tranquil areas which have remained relatively undisturbed by noise and are prized for their recreational and amenity value for this reason; and
>
> c) limit the impact of light pollution from artificial light on local amenity, intrinsically dark landscapes and nature conservation."

Paragraph 198a of the NPPF cross references the 'Explanatory Note to the Noise Policy Statement for England'. The 'Noise Policy Statement for England' (NPSE) was published by the Department for Environment Roof and Rural Affairs in March 2010.

The NPSE applies to all types of noise apart from noise in the workplace (occupational noise). For the purposes of the NPSE, "noise" includes:

- "environmental noise" which includes noise from transportation sources;
- "neighbour noise" which includes noise from inside and outside people's homes; and
- "neighbourhood noise" which includes noise arising from within the community such as industrial and entertainment premises, trade and business premises, construction sites and noise in the street

The NPPF and the NPSE do not specify noise criteria above which adverse affects would be expected. In the absence of specific criteria within the NPSE, reference shall be made in this document to published guidance.

National Planning Practice Guidance – Noise

'Planning Practice Guidance – Noise' is a web-based resource provided by the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (last revision date 22 July 2019) which gives guidance on planning considerations in relation to noise.

The document identifies the subjective grading of noise and the recommended actions and different effect levels as defined in the NPSE. Again, as 'Planning Practice Guidance – Noise' does not refer to objective criteria, reference shall be made in this document to published guidance.

LOCAL PLANNING POLICY

Manchester City Council's Core Strategy was adopted on 11th July 2012 and is the key Development Plan Document in the Local Development Framework (LDF).

Section 13.6 'Development Management' of the Core Strategy states that 'all new developments should follow the 'Development Principles' and accord with the design guidance set out in the Supplementary Planning Documents.

`Policy DM 1, 'Development Management' of the Core Strategy states:

- All development should have regard to the following specific issues for which more detailed guidance may be given within a supplementary planning document: Effects on amenity, including …..noise, vibration…. This could also include proposals which would be sensitive to existing environmental conditions, such as noise.

'Planning & Noise, Technical Guidance', dated October 2022 has been issued by the Environmental Protection, Environmental Health and The Neighbourhoods Service sections of Manchester City Council. The document provides guidance to applicants and consultants concerning the assessment and prediction of environmental noise associated with a particular development. However, 'Planning & Noise, Technical Guidance' does not provide specific environmental noise guidance on sports facilities such as padel courts, but advises in Section 3.7.1.6 of the document ('Other potentially noisy activities') that:

> 'The following types of development proposals or applications may have additional specific guidance published to review noise impacts or may otherwise be a potential source of noise.
>
> It is recommended that pre-application discussions are held with the Environmental Protection Team at www.manchester.gov.uk if any of the following application types are to be submitted:
>
> - Motor car/bike tracks/speedways
> - BMX, skateboard, scooter, mountain bike tracks
> - MUGAs
> - Sport stadia
> - B2 Use Class developments
> - Wind Turbines
> - Gymnasia'

OTHER GUIDANCE DOCUMENTS

BS8233: 2014

BS8233: 2014 'Guidance on sound insulation and noise reduction for buildings' provides appropriate criteria for acceptable levels of noise ingress within dwellings. This British Standard provides guidance for the control of noise in and around buildings. It is applicable to the design of new or refurbished buildings, but also provides guidance in situations where a new noise-making development is to be introduced near an existing noise-sensitive development, such as housing.

World Health Organisation 'Guidelines for Community Noise (1999)

The internal noise criteria for dwellings within BS823: 2014 are taken from the World Health Organisation 'Guidelines for Community Noise (1999)'. In particular, the guideline noise values are set at the level of the lowest adverse health effect (the 'LOAEL' defined in the NPSE). The WHO document does not identify the noise level above which significant adverse effects could occur (the SOAEL).

Table 1 identifies the LOAEL guideline daytime values for noise affecting dwellings.

Location	Critical health effect(s)	Noise limit [dB]
Outdoor living area	Serious annoyance, daytime and evening	55 dB LAeq, 16h
	Moderate annoyance, daytime and evening	50 dB LAeq, 16h
Dwelling, indoors	Speech intelligibility and moderate annoyance, daytime and evening	35 dB LAeq, 16h

Table 1: WHO guideline values for Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level, daytime

Sport England Design Guidance Note – Artificial Grass Pitch (AGP) Acoustics – Planning Implications, 2015

'Sport England Design Guidance Note – Artificial Grass Pitch (AGP) Acoustics – Planning Implications', 2015 proposes a noise criterion and assessment methods for AGPs. The noise criterion is based on the principles of the NPPF and NPSE and references the guidance values given in the World Health Organisation 'Guidelines for Community Noise' (1999) for internal noise levels within dwellings, on the basis that the windows to the dwellings are open.

For the typical use of AGPs (football, hockey and rugby), the most significant noise levels were found to be generally derived from the voices of players, with the exception of hockey where impact noises of balls hitting perimeter strike boards and goal back boards were more noticeable.

Section 3 'Relevant Noise Guidance' of the document states:

- *'Based on a 15 decibel sound reduction of a partially open window, the noise level outside a residential property during the daytime about 1 metre from façades of living spaces should not exceed 50 dB LAeq. The WHO document also provides guidance for outdoor living areas. It states that to avoid 'moderate annoyance' during the daytime and evening the noise level should not exceed 50 dB LAeq(T).'*

With reference to a review of the WHO noise criteria by the National Physical Laboratory, the AGP Design Guidance Note states that 'exceedance of the WHO guideline values does not necessarily imply significant noise impact and indeed, it may be that significant impacts do not occur until much higher levels of noise exposure are reached'. The AGP Design Guidance Note concludes that it is not necessarily the case that where a noise level of 50dB LAeq,1 hr is exceeded at a residential property due to sports use, a residential property will be adversely affected.

Although padel is not mentioned in the guidance, the document is considered to be an appropriate reference given the noise sources of players' voices and ball impacts.

ProPG: Guidance for the Assessment of Sport and Leisure Noise (draft), June 2026

ProPG: Guidance for the Assessment of Sport and Leisure Noise was jointly published in draft form in June 2026 by the Association of Noise Consultants (ANC), Institute of Acoustics (IOA) and Chartered Institute of Environmental Health (CIEH). The document 'provides guidance on the assessment of noise from outdoor sport and leisure activity in the UK. It provides guidance on minimising adverse impacts on residential amenity from noise'.

In summary, the document recommends that the following noise levels are not exceeded at noise sensitive receptors due to sports facilities, including padel courts:

- 50 dB LAeq, 1hr
- 65 dB LAmax,F

The average 'LAeq' noise criterion is the same as that recommended by the Sport England Design Guidance Note discussed above.

Guidelines for Environmental Noise Impact Assessment (2014)

The Guidelines for Environmental Noise Impact Assessment, published in 2014 by the Institute of Environmental Management & Assessment discusses the significance of a change in noise level due to a new noise source. In broad terms, the impact of a change in sound levels due to a new noise source in an area can be classified as identified in Table 2.

Sound level change	Impact Classification
≥ 0 dB and < 3 dB	Negligible
≥ 3 dB and < 5 dB	Minor
≥ 5 dB and < 10 dB	Moderate
≥ 10 dB	Major

Table 2: Impact from a change in sound levels

6.0 NOISE SENSITIVE RECEPTORS

Figure 4 identifies the nearest noise sensitive receptors to the proposed development site. The buildings that are not identified as 'noise sensitive receptors' in Figure 4 are either not residential buildings or are at a greater distance from the proposed development than the identified receptors. Thus, if satisfactory conditions are expected at the assessed receptors, then satisfactory conditions can also be expected at any other buildings in the vicinity of the proposed development.

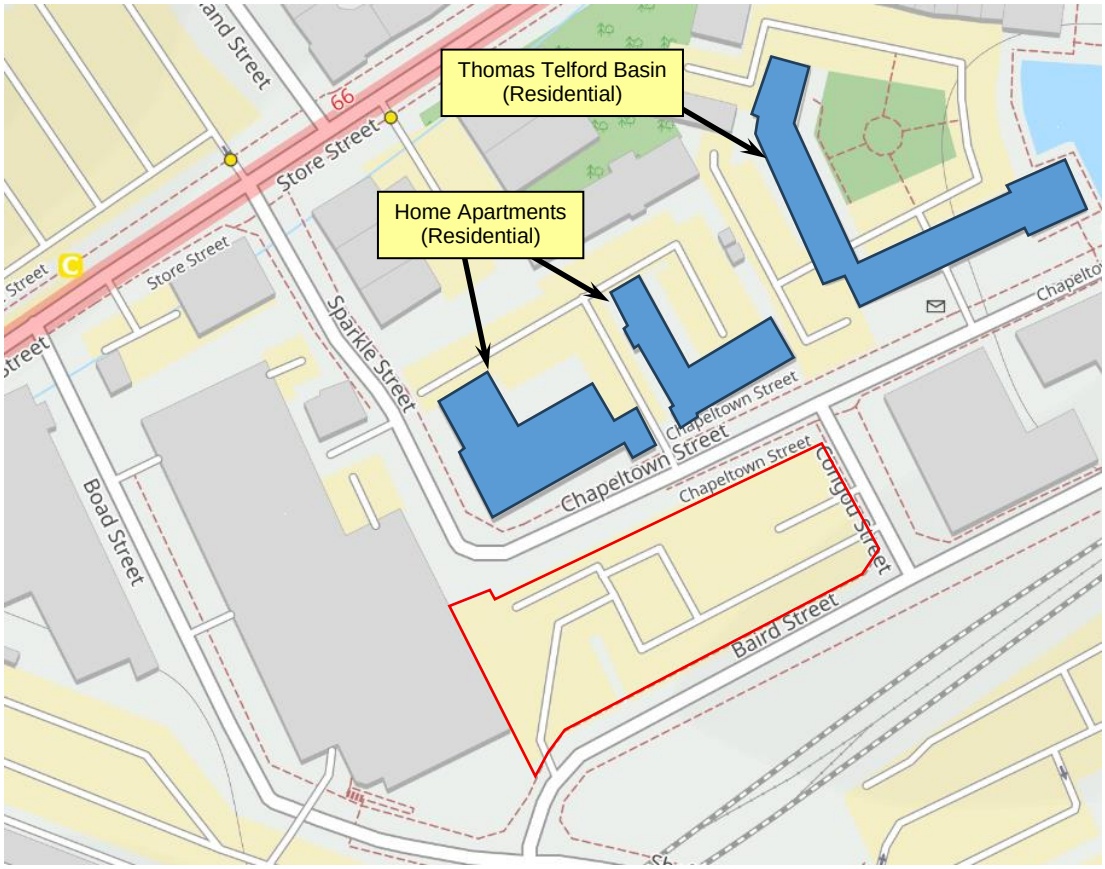


Figure 4: Noise sensitive receptors close to proposed development site (© OpenStreetMap)

The dwellings at 'Home' are provided with opening windows. It is therefore considered appropriate to apply the noise criterion of the Sport England Design Guidance Note and ProPG draft document, as the criterion in these documents assumes that windows are open at any affected dwelling. The 'average' noise level target given in the above documents has been acceptable to Manchester City Council for previous planning-approved padel developments.

7.0 ENVIRONMENTAL NOISE SURVEYS

Proposed development site

In order to determine the prevailing ambient noise levels at the nearest receptors to the proposed development site, a survey of the existing noise environment was carried out on Thursday 21 May 2026. The noise survey was conducted in accordance with BS7445-1:2003 'Description and measurement of environmental noise – Part 1: Guide to quantities and procedures'.

The measurement locations used for the survey is identified on Figure 5 and is representative of the position of the nearest existing residential properties on Chapeltown Street.

The measurement locations were as follows:

- Location 1: Congou Street, 1m from site hoarding and 8 m from Baird Street, at a microphone height of 1.5 metres above ground level
- Location 2: Chapeltown street, 15 m from Congou Street, at a microphone height of 1.5 metres above ground level
- Location 3: Chapeltown street, 20 m from Sparkle Street, at a microphone height of 1.5 metres above ground level

Full survey details and results are given in Appendix A. The long-term noise environment at and around the site is principally determined by surrounding road traffic, including from Chapeltown Street, with a contribution to noise levels from trams travelling to and from Piccadilly railway station.

The noise levels measured during the noise surveys are summarised in Table 3.

Measurement Location	Measured Sound Pressure Level		
	dB LAeq	dB LAmax, F	dB LA90
1	54	61 to 69	48
2	56	63 to 75	50
3	54	58 to 75	47

Table 3: Summary of measured daytime environmental noise levels

The quoted average (LAeq) noise levels in Table 3 are the average noise levels measured over the full measurement period at the measurement position. The quoted LA90 noise level is the typical background noise level measured over the full measurement period. The LAmax noise levels given are the range of noise levels measured over the sample periods.

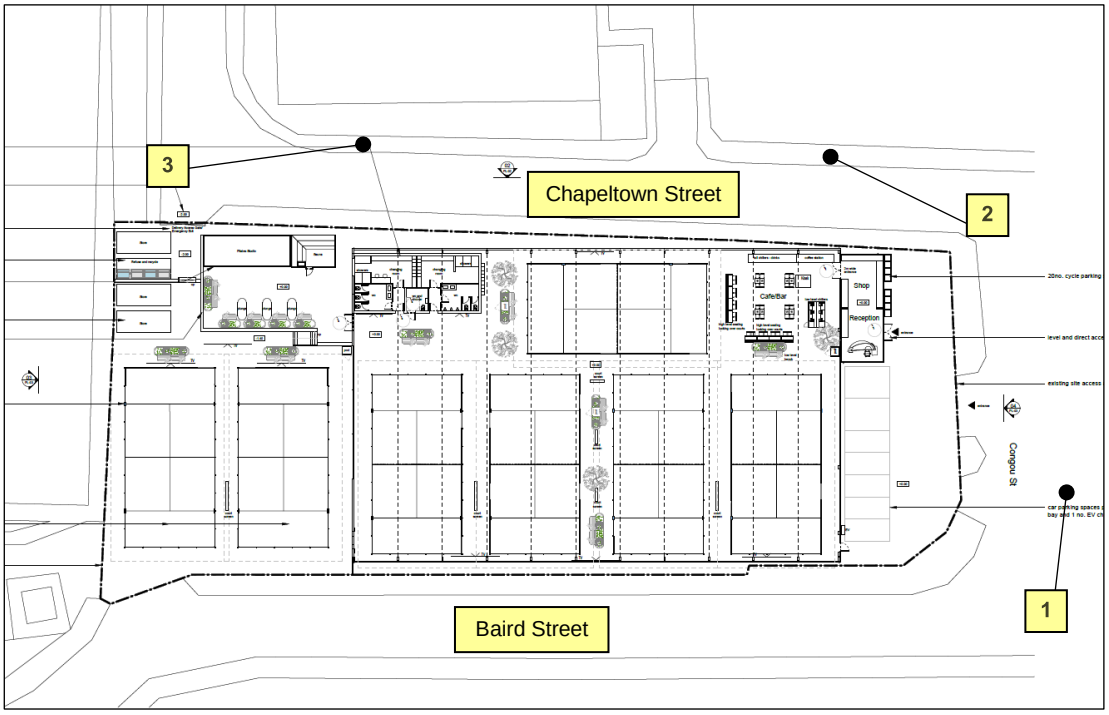


Figure 5: Noise survey measurement locations

Noise surveys at existing padel courts

A previous noise survey conducted by Fisher Acoustics at an existing commercial padel court operation has determined typical noise levels due to the use of padel courts.

The principal noise source from the padel courts in question was the impact of the padel ball on the bats. In addition, during the first male doubles game, the raised voices of the players contributed significantly to the measured noise levels. Occasional impacts of the padel ball on the glazed perimeter screens around the courts can be heard, but these impacts were not considered to be a significant contributor to the measured noise levels. The measured specific noise levels due to use of the padel courts are identified in Table 4.

Location/ Source	Measured Noise Level
	dB, LAeq
15 m from glazed ends of courts	51
8.5 m from open sides of closest court Female doubles (young adults) on closest court	55
8.5 m from open sides of closest court Male doubles (young adults) on closest court, with shouting	59
8.5 m from open sides of closest court Male doubles (older adults) on closest court, without shouting	52

Table 4: Calculated specific noise levels from padel courts

Measurements by others (reference 'Solihull Arden Club; Environmental Noise Assessment of Proposed Padel Courts, dated 20 March 2019, Solihull Metropolitan Borough Council planning reference 'PL/2019/01566/PPFL') have determined the typical levels of noise at increasing distance from the open sides of padel courts. Table 5 identifies the measured noise levels.

Distance from open sides of padel court	Measured Noise Level LAeq, 1hr
5 m	60 dB
10 m	56 dB
20 m	51 dB
30 m	49 dB
40 m	46 dB

Table 5: Calculated specific noise levels from padel courts

It can be seen that beyond the 'near field' of the padel courts (ie beyond approximately 5m – 10m from the side line of the courts), noise from the padel courts reduces by a minimum of 5dB per doubling of distance. The measured noise level reduction of 3dB from 30 metres to 40 metres equates to a reduction of approximately 6 dB per doubling of distance.

Noise levels within enclosed padel court building

In order to calculate the potential level of noise propagation from the proposed fully enclosed padel building, the internal noise level during use of all of the courts must be known. Measurements conducted by others for planning submission reports indicate noise levels at approximately 1.5 m above ground level of enclosed padel buildings of 69 dB LAeq to 75 dB LAeq, although the size of the padel building was not reported in each case (references: 'The Padel Club, Knights Park, Royal Tunbridge Wells. Noise Assessment, dated 3 November 2025, Tunbridge Wells Borough Council planning reference '25/02913/FULL'; 'Noise Impact Assessment, Indoor Padel Tennis court, discharge of planning condition 8 of PP 26/00177/F', dated 18 June 2026, King's Lynn & West Norfolk Borough Council).

Fisher Acoustics has measured a noise level at 1.5 m above ground level of an enclosed padel building of 72 dB LAeq. The padel building was a similar size and height to the proposed padel building. All four courts within the building were in use at the time of the measurement

The potential noise level within the proposed padel building can also be calculated based on the sound power level of padel courts when in use. The 'Annex to Padel and Sound' published in the Netherlands, states that the sound power level of a single padel court is 91 dB(A). Based on the dimensions of the proposed padel building and all five courts being in use simultaneously, the calculated sound level within the proposed padel building is 72 dB LAeq.

Fisher Acoustics has also carried out measurements within a large enclosed canopy building that indicate a noise level difference of 3dB between a position 1.5 metres above ground level and a position 8 metres above ground level. This was measured in a building manufactured by the same company that would manufacture the proposed canopy building for the proposed development.

The measurements and calculations discussed above suggest that it would be reasonable to assume a noise level below the roof of the canopy building of 70 dB LAeq during the simultaneous use of all five of the proposed internal courts and assuming no acoustic treatment within either the padel courts or the main padel building

8.0 EXTERNAL NOISE LEVELS DUE TO PROPOSED PADEL COURT DEVELOPMENT

Calculations have been carried out to determine the potential noise level at the closest residential receptors due to the use of the padel courts. As the roof of the canopy building is the weakest acoustic element of the proposed padel building, the calculations assume that the most exposed receptors have full line of sight to the roof. This would be the case for the top two storeys of the closest Home apartment building. The lower storeys of the building would be subject to lower noise levels from the padel courts

On the assumption that there is no acoustic treatment within either the internal and external padel courts or within the main padel building the calculated noise level at the nearest residential receptor on Chapeltown Street is 52 dB LAeq, with maximum noise levels of approximately 66 dB LAmax,F.

These noise levels do not comply with the ProPG draft guidance or with the Sport England guidance document discussed above. Although the exceedance over the target noise levels in the guidance of 50 dB LAeq and 65.dB LAmax,F is small, it is recommended that mitigation measures are implemented to reduce the potential noise levels at the receptors due to use of the proposed courts.

Physical screening of the courts to is not considered to be a worthwhile mitigation measure, as the upper storeys of the Home residential building will have line of sight to the lightweight canopy roof and into the external courts above any practicable acoustic barrier. It is therefore recommended that measures be taken to reduce noise levels at source, i.e. at the padel courts themselves. In particular, the non-glazed internal faces of the courts can be fitted with acoustically absorptive acoustic panels.

A proprietary acoustic treatment that has been specifically developed for padel courts is the Piraya system by Piranha Padel Company, is reported to reduce the level of noise propagating from each court by replacing the areas of acoustically open netting around the court with solid backed acoustically absorptive panels. The acoustic panels would reduce the propagation of padel noise through the areas of open netting around the court while reducing the reflected sound from the panels. Subject to review with the Piranha Padel Company, a reduction in noise propagation from each padel court of approximately 4dB level could be possible given treatment with the Piraya system.

If the two external courts and two of the internal courts are treated with the Piraya system or similar mitigation which achieves the same reduction in noise propagation as referenced above, the calculated reduction in noise at the nearest dwellings on Chapeltown Street is just over 2dB, to give a calculated external noise level at the nearest dwellings on the top two storeys of the Home apartment building of 49 dB LAeq with maximum noise levels of 63 dB LAmax,F. The noise levels at the lower three storeys are expected to be 1dB to 2dB lower than those at the upper storeys of the building.

Therefore, with acoustic treatment of four of the padel courts as described above, compliance with the noise targets of the ProPG draft Guidance for the Assessment of Sport and Leisure Noise and the Sport England guidance document discussed above is expected.

9.0 CONCLUSION

With no specific acoustic treatment of the proposed padel courts or within the proposed padel building, the potential noise level at the closest noise sensitive receptors due to the proposed padel courts exceeds the guideline values of the ProPG draft Guidance for the Assessment of Sport and Leisure Noise and Sport England Design Guidance Note for artificial grass pitches.

Calculations show that if the two proposed external courts and two of the internal courts are treated with the 'Piraya' system of acoustic absorption panels by Piranha Padel Company or an acoustically equivalent system, the following noise levels can be achieved at the nearest residential receptors on Chapeltown Street:

- 49 dB LAeq, 1hr
- 63 dB LAmax,F

The calculated noise levels comply with the recommendations of the quoted guidance documents. Compliance with the 'average' noise level target given in the above documents has been acceptable to Manchester City Council for previous planning-approved padel developments.

It is expected that the proposed padel courts can operate as proposed whilst complying with published guidance such that residential amenity can be maintained

APPENDIX A: NOISE SURVEY DETAILS AND SUMMARY RESULTS

LOCATION

Baird Street, Manchester

DATES AND TIMES

2:00 pm to 3.10 pm, Thursday 21 May 2026

WEATHER DURING SURVEY

4/8 cloud, <1m/s breeze (S), no rain, 18°C

PERSONNEL PRESENT DURING SURVEY

Matt Fisher – Fisher Acoustics

INSTRUMENTATION

Norsonic Type 140 IEC 60651 Type 1 Integrating-Averaging Sound Level Meter (serial no. 1403193)
Norsonic Type 1251 IEC 60942-1997 Class 1 Sound Calibrator (serial no. 27878)

MEASUREMENT METHODOLOGY

Before and after the noise survey the sound level meter was check calibrated to an accuracy of ±0.3dB using the Norsonic Type 1251 Calibrator - no drift in sensitivity was detected. The measurement microphone was installed at the locations shown in Figure 5 and described below.

- Location 1: Congou Street, 1m from site hoarding and 8m from Baird Street, at a microphone height of 1.5 metres above ground level
- Location 2: Chapeltown street, 15m from Congou Street at the kerb edge, at a microphone height of 1.5 metres above ground level
- Location 3: Chapeltown street, 20m from Sparkle Street at the kerb edge, at a microphone height of 1.5 metres above ground level

Table A1 identifies the measured noise levels

Measurement Position	Start Time	Measured Noise Levels, dB			Noise sources
		L_{Aeq}	L_{Amax}	L_{A90}	
1	14:07	56.5	72.2	51.2	Tram, distant road traffic, 1 local car
1	14:11	58.0	69.4	52.7	2 trams, distant road traffic
2	14:16	55.0	66.9	49.9	Tram, distant road traffic
2	14:20	57.5	74.5	49.7	“
3	14:24	49.8	57.9	46.9	“
3	14:28	55.1	69.2	48.1	“
1	14:34	55.1	64.1	51.6	“
2	14:39	55.9	70.4	52.3	Tram, distant road traffic, train horn
2	14:43	54.4	63.1	51.6	Tram, distant road traffic
3	14:47	55.7	72.0	48.7	“
3	14:52	53.0	69.8	48.4	“
1	14:57	57.8	66.4	53.2	3 trams, distant road traffic
2	15:02	59.8	74.6	52.2	Aircraft overflight, tram, distant road traffic
3	15:06	55.1	74.5	46.9	Tram, distant road traffic

Table A1: Summary Statistical Noise Levels (measured at façade), daytime, 21 May 2026