



Lancing Manor
Leisure Centre,
Manor Road,
Lancing,
BN15 0PH

Activity Noise Assessment

August 2026



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ANA

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.....	5
2. INTRODUCTION	6
3. PLANNING POLICY	7
4. GUIDANCE DOCUMENTS	9
5. BASELINE NOISE LEVELS.....	11
6. ACTIVITY NOISE LEVELS	13
7. NOISE IMPACT ASSESSMENT	15
8. CONCLUSION.....	16
9. APPENDIX 1: GLOSSARY OF ACOUSTIC TERMINOLOGY	17
10. APPENDIX 2: PROFESSIONAL STATEMENT.....	18
11. APPENDIX 3: LIST OF EQUIPMENT	18
12. APPENDIX 4: DETAILED NOISE MEASUREMENT RESULTS	19

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<i>Revision</i>	<i>ANA</i>
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1. Executive Summary

This report has been prepared to assess the impact of activity noise at nearby noise-sensitive receptors from the proposed paddle tennis courts at **Lancing Manor Leisure Centre, Manor Road, Lancing, BN15 0PH**.

The scheme involves the construction of new paddle tennis courts within the existing football grounds of The Lancing Manor Leisure Centre.

The intention is to utilise the courts for training and activity engagement purposes with the following opening hours; Monday - Friday 06:30 - 21:00 and Saturday - Sunday 07:00 - 18:00.

The proposed paddle tennis courts are situated in a residential area of North Lancing. To the north of the site is the Lancing Manor Allotments, to the south is the A27 with some residential properties along it. To the West are further residential properties and the Lancing bowling centre and cricket club. To the East are empty fields. The nearest noise-sensitive receptors (NSRs) are on Old Shoreham Road (A27), directly below the proposed development, approximately 90 meters from the site.

The noise climate at the site is dominated by road traffic noise and the use of the local sports facilities (Cricket, Bowls, and Football Pitches).

In order to determine the extent to which the site and surrounding noise-sensitive receptors are currently affected by noise, a detailed measurement study has been carried out at the site. Measurements have been carried out, between 1100 hrs on Friday 14th August 2026 and 1200 hrs on Monday 17th August 2026, in order to characterise the existing noise climate over a typical weekend.

In order to provide the necessary source noise data to calculate the likely levels of noise from the use of the paddle tennis courts, Syntegra have used the results of a previous noise measurement survey at an existing paddle tennis court facility (Winchester Racquets and Fitness). Noise measurements of an un-staged friendly but competitive doubles game (4 players in total and therefore full capacity) were observed and used as the basis of these assessments.

The assessment has considered the Local Authority planning guidance and Best Practice Guidance.

A detailed assessment of activity noise from the proposed paddle tennis courts has shown that any increase in noise levels above the existing ambient noise level should be imperceptible and that maximum noise levels are at a lower level to that typically experienced at nearby noise-sensitive receptors.

Accordingly, it can be determined that adverse impacts from the use of the paddle tennis courts are unlikely and the proposed paddle tennis courts should therefore be acceptable on noise grounds.

2. Introduction

This report has been prepared to assess the impact of activity noise at nearby noise sensitive receptors from the use of the proposed paddle tennis courts at **Lancing Manor Leisure Centre, Manor Road, Lancing, BN15 0PH**.

The scheme involves the construction of three new paddle tennis courts within the existing football grounds of Lancing Manor Leisure Centre.

The intention is to utilise the courts for training and activity engagement purposes with the following opening hours; Monday - Friday 06:30 - 21:00 and Saturday - Sunday 07:00 - 18:00.

This report assesses the impact of activity noise from the proposed paddle tennis courts area. A glossary of acoustic terminology is provided in **Appendix 1**.

The proposed paddle tennis courts are situated in a residential area of North Lancing. To the north of the site is the Lancing Manor Allotments, to the south is the A27 with some residential properties along it. To the West are further residential properties and the Lancing bowling centre and cricket club. To the East are empty fields. The nearest noise-sensitive receptors (NSRs) are on Old Shoreham Road (A27), directly below the proposed development, approximately 90 meters from the site.

The noise climate at the site is dominated by road traffic noise and the use of the local sports facilities (cricket, Bowls, and football pitches).

The location of the proposed facility and nearest noise-sensitive receptors are presented in **Figure 2.1**.



Figure 2.1: Existing Site Plan

3. Planning Policy

3.1. National Planning Policy Framework

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was released in March 2012 and last updated in December 2024. The purpose of the planning system is to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development and to encourage good design. There are three dimensions to sustainable development: economic, social and environmental.

Central to the NPPF, paragraph 10 states: *'At the heart of the National Planning Policy Framework is a presumption in favour of [permitting] sustainable development'*. This is expanded upon in paragraph 11, where it is stated:

'...For decision-taking this means:

- *approving development proposals that accord with an up-to-date development plan without delay; or*
- *where there are no relevant development plan policies, or the policies which are most important for determining the application are out-of-date, granting permission unless:*
 - *the application of policies in this Framework that protect areas or assets of particular importance provides a clear reason for refusing the development proposed; or*
 - *any adverse impacts of doing so would significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits, when assessed against the policies in this Framework taken as a whole'*

Paragraph 187 states *'Planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by... preventing new and existing development from contributing to or being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by, unacceptable levels of... noise pollution...'*.

Paragraph 198 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:*

- *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 (see Explanatory Note to the Noise Policy Statement for England (DEFRA)).*
- *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*
- *limit the impact of light pollution from artificial light on local amenity, intrinsically dark landscapes and nature conservation.'*

3.2. Noise Policy Statement for England

The Noise Policy Statement for England (NPSE) aims to *'through the effective management and control of environmental, neighbour and neighbourhood noise within the context of Government policy on sustainable development:*

- *avoid significant adverse impacts on health and quality of life;*
- *mitigate and minimise adverse impacts on health and quality of life; and*
- *where possible, contribute to the improvement of health and quality of life'.*

3.3. Local Planning Policy – Adur District Council

The site is located within the administrative boundary of the Adur district council.

Adur's Local Plan, adopted by the Council in 2017, outlines policies and guidance for development over a 16-year period, extending until 2033.

Policy 34 of the Local Plan, which addresses noise and its impact, is particularly relevant to this development. The policy is provided below for reference:

“Policy 34: Pollution and Contamination

Development should not result in pollution or hazards which prejudice the health and safety of the local community and the environment, including nature conservation interests and the water environment.

New development in Adur will be located in areas most suitable to the use of that development to avoid risks from noise, air, odour or light pollution.

Mitigation measures will need to be implemented for developments that could increase levels of pollution or have a negative impact on drinking water supplies in Adur. Where there are significant levels of increased pollution that cannot be mitigated, development will be refused.

Where appropriate, air quality assessments and/or noise assessments will be required in conjunction with development proposals.

Investigations and assessments of all sites situated in or in close proximity to potentially contaminated land will be required in relation to relevant development proposals.”

4. Guidance Documents

4.1. Planning Practice Guidance for Noise

The Planning Practice Guidance for Noise (PPG-Noise) was published in March 2014 and last updated in July 2019. The PPG provides advice on how to determine the noise impact on development:

‘Plan-making and decision-making need to take account of the acoustic environment and in doing so consider:

- *whether or not a significant adverse effect is occurring or likely to occur;*
- *whether or not an adverse effect is occurring or likely to occur; and*
- *whether or not a good standard of amenity can be achieved.*

In line with the Explanatory Note of the Noise Policy Statement for England, this would include identifying whether the overall effect of the noise exposure (including the impact during the construction phase wherever 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. As noise is a complex technical issue, it may be appropriate to seek experienced specialist assistance when applying this policy.’

The document goes on to provide a definition for the levels of noise exposure at which an effect may occur:

‘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 and quality of life can be detected.’*

It is important to understand that as the PPG-Noise does not provide any advice with respect to specific noise levels/ limits for different sources of noise, it is appropriate to consider other sources of advice and guidance documents when considering whether new developments would be sensitive to the prevailing acoustic environment.

4.2. Assessment Criteria

There are no specific noise criteria that particularly relate to the impact of noise from paddle tennis courts. BS 8233:2014 *“Guidance on sound insulation and noise reduction for buildings”* and the World Health Organization *“Guidelines for Community Noise”* both contain guideline noise criteria and consider the maximum noise levels that would normally be considered acceptable for a range of noise sources. However, it is noted that the assessment criteria set out in BS 8233 and the WHO Guidelines are for *noise without a specific character* and therefore do not directly apply to the use of paddle tennis courts. However, the noise level criteria can be utilised as a useful guide, alongside an assessment of existing noise levels at the site, in order to gauge the likely acceptability of noise levels from the paddle tennis court.

Noise predictions can be made of the likely anticipated noise levels arising from the paddle tennis activities at the closest residential receptors and these can be compared to the guideline noise levels

proposed by both the World Health Organisation and within BS 8233, in order to determine the acceptability of the proposals. Accordingly, the proposed acceptability criteria for this development are outlined in **Table 4.1** below.

	Criterion	Location	Ambient Noise Level $L_{Aeq,T}$ (dB)
WHO	To prevent annoyance in external amenity areas	External	50
BS 8233/WHO	To ensure a reasonable resting condition inside living rooms	Internal	35

Table 4.1: Summary of Noise Criteria BS 8233 & WHO

Notes: (1) The Ambient Noise Level criteria (L_{Aeq}) are the daytime (0700 hrs – 2300 hrs) noise level criteria.

Additionally, it is important to understand the extent to which noise from the proposed paddle tennis courts would potentially intrude over and above the existing noise levels. Therefore, a comparison of paddle court activity noise with existing ambient and maximum noise levels has also been made.

In respect of ambient noise levels, it is generally considered that a change of 3 dB would be “just perceptible” (in terms of the PPG-Noise, this could be set as the “lowest observed adverse effect level”). Accordingly, adverse impacts would not be expected for any increase in noise levels below +3 dB.

5. Baseline Noise Levels

In order to determine the extent to which the nearest surrounding noise-sensitive receptors are currently affected by noise, a detailed measurement study has been carried out at the site.

Measurements have been carried out, between 1100 hrs on Friday 14th August 2026 and 1200 hrs on Monday 17th August 2026, in order to characterise the existing noise climate over a typical weekend.

The current noise climate at the site is dominated by road traffic noise and the use of the local sports facilities (cricket, bowls and football pitches).

The noise measurements utilised a Rion NL-52 Type 1 Precision Sound Level Meter with a current certificate of calibration, the full list of equipment is detailed in **Appendix 3**. Before and after the measurement period the equipment was calibrated in order to ensure that the equipment had remained within reasonable calibration limits (± 0.5 dB). Noise Measurements were carried out in consecutive 5-minute periods with a 1 second resolution.

During the noise measurement survey, the temperature was up to 29°C during the daytime, dropping to approximately 18°C overnight. Wind speeds were steady around 4-5 m/s, while wind direction oscillated between northerly and southerly. There were no periods of rain noted during the survey.

Noise measurements were carried out at Measurement Position 1 (MP1) in a free-field location at a height of approximately 1.5m on the edge of the existing Football facility. The location was chosen in order to obtain representative ambient noise levels at a position approximately representative of the identified noise-sensitive receptors opposite the site on Old Shoreham Road. The noise monitoring position is shown in **Figure 5.1**



Figure 5.1: Noise Monitoring Location

Table 5.1 below displays a summary of the measured noise levels during the proposed operational times and the first and last hours of opening hours. Time history graphs showing noise results are presented in **Appendix 4**.

Time (hrs)	L _{Aeq,T} (dB)	L _{AFmax} (dB)
First Hour of Opening (0630 – 0730)	53	73
Last Hour of Opening (2000 – 2100)	51	68
Opening Hours (0630 – 2100)	55	74

Table 5.1: Summary of Measured Noise Levels

Note: The average noise levels stated are logarithmic for L_{Aeq}. The L_{Amax,F} noise levels stated are the arithmetic average of the hourly noise levels for the identified assessment periods.

6. Activity Noise Levels

6.1. Source Noise Levels

In order to provide the necessary source noise data to calculate the likely levels of noise from the use of the paddle tennis courts, Syntegra have used the results of a previous noise measurement survey at an existing paddle tennis court facility (Winchester Racquets and Fitness).

Noise measurements of an un-staged friendly but competitive doubles game (4 players in total and therefore full capacity) was observed and used as the basis of these assessments.

3 measurement positions have been undertaken for the assessment of paddle tennis court noise levels, measurements at P1 taken 5 m from the centre line, with measurements at P2 and LT1 both taken 5 m from the screened end.

Noise characteristics of the use of the paddle tennis court areas consist of people running and communicating, with occasional short shouts and the noise from balls hitting backboards and metal cages.

A summary of the measured noise levels is provided in **Table 6.1** below.

Source	Average $L_{Aeq,T}$ (dB)	L_{Amax} (dB)
P1 Centre Line	52	81
P2 Baseline End	51	70
LT1 - Tennis Baseline End	49	70

Table 6.1: Noise Levels from Existing Paddle Tennis Court Facility

Note: The average noise levels stated are logarithmic for L_{Aeq} . The L_{Amax} noise levels stated are the 90th percentile of the measured L_{Amax} noise levels, which has been taken to utilise a “typical” L_{Amax} likely to be representative of normal gameplay.

It is appropriate for an impact assessment to consider the average and highest noise levels in order to demonstrate the range of noise impacts at the identified noise-sensitive receptors.

The noise data above in **Table 6.1** of a typical paddle tennis court in use has been utilised for this assessment, therefore, the highest L_{Amax} (81 dB) has been utilised to represent the L_{Amax} noise level and the highest L_{Aeq} (52 dB) has been utilised to represent the average L_{Aeq} noise level as a worst case.

6.2. Receptor Noise Levels

Receptor noise levels have been predicted from the proposed paddle tennis court location to the nearest noise-sensitive receptors on Old Shoreham Road.

The distance from the closest point of the proposed paddle tennis courts is 100m.

The noise levels at the nearest noise-sensitive receptors have been predicted using standard acoustic formulae, assuming point source attenuation from the proposed paddle tennis court. The calculation procedure is summarised in **Table 6.2** for L_{Aeq} and L_{Amax} .

	Receptor – Old Shoreham Road	
	L _{Aeq}	L _{Amax}
Sound Pressure Level at 5m from Paddle Tennis Court	52 L _{Aeq} dB	81 L _{Amax} dB
Additional Courts (dB)	+ 6	
Distance to Receptor (approx.)	90 m	
Distance Correction (dB)	- 39	
Predicted Noise Level at Receptor	19 L_{Aeq} dB	49 L_{Amax} dB

Table 6.2: Predicted Receptor Noise Levels

7. Noise Impact Assessment

In order to determine the noise impact and the acceptability of the use of the proposed paddle tennis courts, a comparison has been carried out against the noise criteria identified in **Section 4**.

Table 7.1 below identifies the assessment for L_{Aeq} noise levels carried out to determine compliance with BS 8233 and the WHO Guidelines and against the increase in ambient noise levels for each of the assessment periods.

Assessment Period	Predicted External Noise Level L_{Aeq} (dB)	Existing Ambient Noise Level L_{Aeq} (dB)	Change in External Noise Level (dB)	Internal Noise Level L_{Aeq} (dB)	Compliance with Criteria ⁽¹⁾		
					External (50 dB L_{Aeq})	Internal (35 dB L_{Aeq})	Change less than +3 dB
First Hour of Opening (0630 – 0730)	19	52	0	-3	✓	✓	✓
Last Hour of Opening (2000 – 2100)		51	0		✓	✓	✓
Opening Hours (0630 – 2100)		55	0		✓	✓	✓

Table 7.1: L_{Aeq} Noise Impact Assessment of the Proposed Paddle Tennis Courts

Notes: (1) The assessment against the internal and external noise level criteria considers the predicted noise from the proposed paddle tennis courts only, and not the existing ambient noise level.

(2) Where internal noise levels are concerned, we have assumed a reduction of 15 dB(A) with windows open.

It can be identified, from **Table 7.1**, that the predicted L_{Aeq} noise levels from the use of the proposed paddle tennis courts will readily achieve the identified ambient noise level criteria and are significantly lower than the existing ambient noise level and should therefore be acceptable.

Accordingly, in respect of ambient noise levels, no additional adverse impacts would be expected due to noise from use of the proposed paddle tennis courts.

In respect of L_{Amax} noise levels, **Table 6.2** identifies a predicted L_{Amax} of 49 dB from the use of the three paddle tennis courts. This is significantly lower than the existing maximum noise levels during the assessment periods of 81 dB – 83 dB L_{Amax} .

Accordingly, in respect of maximum noise levels, no additional adverse impacts would be expected due to noise from use of the proposed paddle tennis courts.

In respect of the character of the noise, the general noise levels from the use of the proposed paddle tennis courts would be similar to that experienced during a standard day, with use of the existing football pitches opposite the NSR.

The predicted L_{Aeq} and L_{Amax} noise levels to the front façade are not excessive and should not impact on the local resident's ability to utilise their front balconies during the evenings and at weekends as predicted noise levels are significantly lower than prevailing noise levels. **Accordingly, adverse impacts from the use of the paddle tennis courts would not be expected and the proposals should therefore be acceptable.**

8. Conclusion

This report has been prepared to assess the impact of activity noise at nearby noise-sensitive receptors from the proposed paddle court at **Lancing Manor Leisure Centre, Manor Road, Lancing, BN15 0PH**.

The scheme involves the construction of new paddle tennis courts within the existing football grounds of Lancing Manor Leisure Centre.

The intention is to utilise the courts for training and activity engagement purposes with the following opening hours; Monday - Friday 06:30 - 21:00 and Saturday - Sunday 07:00 - 18:00.

The assessment has considered the Local Authority planning guidance and Best Practice Guidance.

A detailed assessment of activity noise from the proposed paddle courts has shown that any increase in noise levels above the existing ambient noise level should be imperceptible and that maximum noise levels are at a lower level to that typically experienced at nearby noise-sensitive receptors.

Accordingly, it can be determined that adverse impacts from the use of the paddle courts are unlikely and the proposed paddle courts should therefore be acceptable on noise grounds.

9. Appendix 1: Glossary of Acoustic Terminology

Term	Description
'A'-Weighting	<i>This is the main way of adjusting measured sound pressure levels to take into account human hearing, and our uneven frequency response.</i>
Decibel (dB)	<i>This is a tenth (deci) of a bel. The decibel can be a measure of the magnitude of sound, changes in sound level and a measure of sound insulation. Decibels are not an absolute unit of measurement but are an expression of ratio between two quantities expressed in logarithmic form.</i>
$L_{Aeq,T}$	<i>The equivalent steady sound level in dB containing the same acoustic energy as the actual fluctuating sound level over the given period, T. T may be as short as 1 second when used to describe a single event, or as long as 24 hours when used to describe the noise climate at a specified location. $L_{Aeq,T}$ can be measured directly with an integrating sound level meter.</i>
L_{A10}	<i>The 'A'-weighted sound pressure level of the residual noise in decibels exceeded for 10 per cent of a given time and is the L_{A10T}. The L_{A10} is used to describe the levels of road traffic noise at a particular location.</i>
L_{A50}	<i>The 'A'-weighted sound pressure level of the residual noise in decibels exceeded for 50 per cent of a given time and is the L_{A50T}.</i>
L_{A90}	<i>The 'A'-weighted sound pressure level of the residual noise in decibels exceeded for 90 per cent of a given time and is the L_{A90T}. The L_{A90} is used to describe the background noise levels at a particular location.</i>
L_{Amax}	<i>The 'A'-weighted maximum sound pressure level measured over a measurement period.</i>

10. Appendix 2: Professional Statement

Rhys Lupton

Rhys Lupton has over 15 years of experience in the acoustics industry, specialising in sound insulation testing, acoustic design advice, and environmental noise assessments for residential, commercial, and mixed-use developments.

He also has extensive experience in building performance testing, including airtightness testing (Part L) and ventilation assessments (Part F), providing practical advice to help clients achieve compliance with regulatory requirements

Stephen Hale BSc (Hons), MIOA

Stephen Hale is a full member of the Institute of Acoustics (MIOA) and holds a Bachelor of Science degree in Sound Engineering with honours, backed by a decade of experience in the field of acoustics.

Specialising in environmental noise measurement, Stephen excels in providing expert acoustic consultancy services for residential and mixed-use planning applications, managing plant noise for large-scale industrial projects, and contributing to the innovative design of music studios.

Additionally, Stephen offers valuable expertise in sound insulation testing and design advisory.

11. Appendix 3: List of Equipment

Equipment Type	Manufacturer	Serial Number	Calibration Certification Number	Date of Last Calibration Check
NL-52 Type 1 Sound Level Meter	Rion	00586904	UCRT25/1547	July 2025
UC-59 Microphone	Rion	13361	UCRT25/1547	July 2025
NH-25 Preamplifier	Rion	87023	UCRT25/1547	July 2025
NC-75 Sound Calibrator	Rion	34334835	UCRT25/1545	July 2025

12. Appendix 4: Detailed Noise Measurement Results

Measured Noise levels – Friday 14th August 2026

Time	L _{Aeq,T} (dB)	L _{AF(max)} (dB)	L _{A10} (dB)	L _{A90} (dB)
1100-1200	54	73	54	53
1200-1300	54	77	55	53
1300-1400	54	102	55	54
1400-1500	61	79	56	54
1500-1600	55	73	56	54
1600-1700	54	71	55	53
1700-1800	54	67	55	53
1800-1900	53	69	54	53
1900-2000	54	70	54	52
2000-2100	53	77	54	52
2100-2200	53	73	53	50
2200-2300	51	66	52	48
2300-0000	50	72	51	46
0700-2300	48	72	49	47
2300-0700	53	75	54	52

Measured Noise levels – Saturday 15th August 2026

Time	L _{Aeq,T} (dB)	L _{AF(max)} (dB)	L _{A10} (dB)	L _{A90} (dB)
0000-0100	50	64	51	49
0100-0200	50	64	52	47
0200-0300	49	61	50	45
0300-0400	46	62	48	46
0400-0500	48	67	50	50
0500-0600	51	69	52	52
0600-0700	53	69	54	54
0700-0800	55	76	56	55
0800-0900	56	71	57	54
0900-1000	55	73	56	54
1000-1100	56	72	57	54
1100-1200	55	69	56	53
1200-1300	53	73	54	52
1300-1400	54	70	55	53
1400-1500	54	69	54	54
1500-1600	54	74	55	54
1600-1700	55	72	56	53
1700-1800	54	68	54	53
1800-1900	54	72	55	52
1900-2000	52	74	53	51
2000-2100	52	64	53	49
2100-2200	50	59	51	49
2200-2300	49	68	50	47
2300-0000	48	57	48	44
0700-2300	54	70	54	52
2300-0700	50	64	51	48

Measured Noise levels – Sunday 16th August 2026

Time	L _{Aeq,T} (dB)	L _{AF(max)} (dB)	L _{A10} (dB)	L _{A90} (dB)
0000-0100	45	65	47	43
0100-0200	45	56	46	43
0200-0300	44	60	45	43
0300-0400	44	72	45	45
0400-0500	48	64	49	49
0500-0600	50	77	51	50
0600-0700	51	69	52	50
0700-0800	52	74	52	52
0800-0900	53	83	54	53
0900-1000	55	77	55	54
1000-1100	54	67	55	53
1100-1200	53	74	54	53
1200-1300	54	81	55	54
1300-1400	57	85	59	57
1400-1500	59	94	61	58
1500-1600	63	85	65	55
1600-1700	59	75	62	54
1700-1800	55	73	56	53
1800-1900	54	71	55	52
1900-2000	53	71	54	50
2000-2100	51	67	52	49
2100-2200	52	81	52	47
2200-2300	48	59	49	45
2300-0000	46	60	47	43
0700-2300	56	76	56	52
2300-0700	47	65	48	46

Measured Noise levels – Monday 17th August 2026

Time	L _{Aeq,T} (dB)	L _{AF(max)} (dB)	L _{A10} (dB)	L _{A90} (dB)
0000-0100	45	63	46	41
0100-0200	43	58	45	41
0200-0300	43	61	45	43
0300-0400	46	73	48	48
0400-0500	52	70	54	53
0500-0600	55	72	56	55
0600-0700	55	76	56	54
0700-0800	55	76	55	54
0800-0900	55	69	54	53
0900-1000	54	80	55	53
1000-1100	56	89	57	62
0700-2300	55	78	55	56
2300-0700	51	68	50	48

