
Bright Horizons, 48 Buckingham Road, Shoreham-by-Sea, BN43 5UD

Noise Impact Assessment Report
Report 31566.NIA.01 RevD

Bright Horizons UK Ltd.

Report 31566.NIA.01		
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1.0 INTRODUCTION

KP Acoustics Ltd has been commissioned by Bright Horizons Family Solutions Ltd to undertake a Noise Impact Assessment in support of a planning application to vary an existing planning condition to enable the controlled use of part of the rear garden (labelled the “Wildlife Area”).

The site currently operates as a day nursery pursuant to planning permission APP/Y3805/W/17/3189128 (varied by AWDM/1083/18). Conditions 1 and 3 of AWDM/1083/18 require the nursery to operate in accordance with the approved Nursery Management Plan for Outdoor Activities. Under the approved arrangements, the Wildlife Area is not used for play. This assessment evaluates the potential noise impact associated with controlled use of the Wildlife Area.

The purpose of this report is to:

- Measure prevailing daytime ambient noise levels.
- Assess the potential noise impact arising from controlled use of the Wildlife Area.
- Undertake an assessment of noise levels at the nearest residential receptors.
- Determine whether redistribution of existing outdoor nursery activity into the Wildlife Area would result in noise levels at the nearest noise sensitive receptor that are different to the existing operational condition.

The nursery operational hours are 08:00–18:00 Monday to Friday. The garden is used between 09:00 and 17:00 only, in accordance with the approved Management Plan.

2.0 SITE SURVEYS

2.1 Site Description

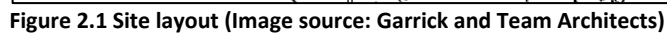
The nursery is located at 48 Buckingham Road, Shoreham-by-Sea within a predominantly residential area. Buckingham Park Primary School lies immediately to the rear of the site. Buckingham Road is a bus route and subject to congestion associated with the railway crossing to the south.

The Wildlife Area is located within the eastern part of the rear garden.

The dominant noise sources recorded throughout the survey comprised the following:

- Road traffic noise, particularly along Buckingham Road; and
- Noise from the children using the nursery garden area during operational hours.

The nearest noise sensitive receptor (NSR) considered within this assessment is described further in Section 5.2.



Unattended continuous environmental noise monitoring was undertaken at three positions around the site. All meters were installed on 06 February 2026 and left to run continuously until battery depletion.

Position 1

Monitoring ceased approximately 14:00 on 10 February 2026.

Monitoring ceased approximately 21:00 on 09 February 2026.

Monitoring ceased approximately 04:00 on 10 February 2026.

The survey was designed to capture both:

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This approach enables comparison between environmental noise levels influenced by nursery activity and the prevailing environmental baseline without children present.

Weather data was obtained from the Time and Date historic weather database for Shoreham-by-Sea (Station ID 2637916).

Review of the meteorological data confirms that daytime conditions during nursery operational hours were generally suitable for environmental noise measurement.

While intermittent light rain and drizzle were recorded at certain times, these were limited in duration and did not influence the measured daytime L_{Aeq} results. Wind speeds during operational hours were generally below 12 mph. These levels are below those typically associated with adverse wind effects on environmental noise measurements.

Periods of heavier precipitation and dense fog predominantly occurred outside nursery operational hours and therefore do not affect the assessment of outdoor play noise.

The survey data is therefore considered representative of typical daytime environmental noise conditions at the site.

2.3 Measurement Positions

Measurement positions are as described within Table 2.1 and shown within Figure 2.2.

Position	Location Description
Position 1	The microphone was installed on a tripod within the north-western corner of the Wildlife Area. The microphone was positioned at a height of approximately 1.5 metres above ground level. The microphone was located within approximately 3.5 metres of the nearest reflecting surface and therefore the measurements include the influence of local reflections.
Position 2	The microphone was installed on a tripod within the south-eastern corner of the Wildlife Area. The microphone was positioned at a height of approximately 1.5 metres above ground level. The microphone was located within approximately 3.5 metres of the nearest reflecting surface and therefore the measurements include the influence of local reflections.
Position 3	The microphone was installed on a tripod on the southern boundary of the garden. The microphone was positioned at a height of approximately 1.5 metres above ground level. The microphone was located within approximately 3.5 metres of the nearest reflecting surface and therefore the measurements include the influence of local reflections.

Table 2.1 Measurement positions and descriptions

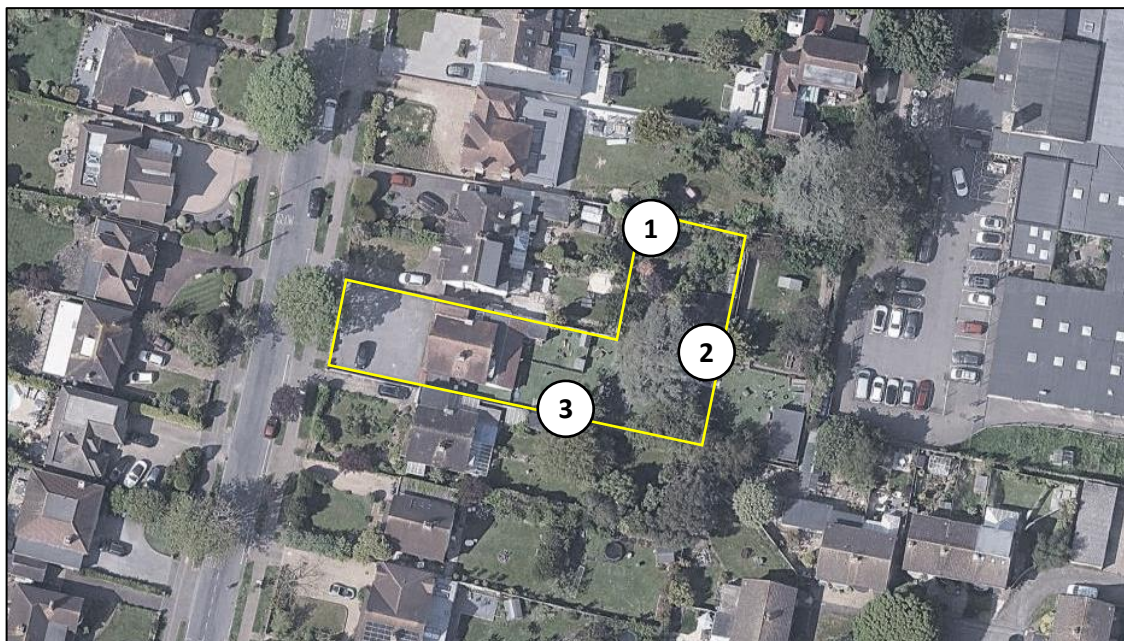


Figure 2.2 Site measurement positions (Image Source: Google Maps)

2.4 Equipment

The equipment calibration was verified before and after use and no abnormalities were observed. The equipment used is described within Table 2.2.

Ref.	Measurement Instrumentation	Serial No.	Calibration Date
NV7	Svantek Type 958A Class 1 Sound & Vibration Level Meter	98394	01/05/2025
	Free-field microphone PCB 377B02	347071	
	Preamp PCB 426E01	82937	
	External windshield	-	-
NV8	Svantek Type 958A Class 1 Sound & Vibration Level Meter	98396	01/05/2025
	Free-field microphone PCB 377B02	347612	
	Preamp PCB 426E01	82909	
	External windshield	-	-
N25	NTI Audio XL2 Class 1 Sound Level Meter	A2A-21141-E0	22/07/2024
	Free-field microphone NTI Acoustics MC230A	A23583	
	Preamp NTI Acoustics MA220	10992	

Ref.	Measurement Instrumentation	Serial No.	Calibration Date
	NTI Audio External Weatherproof Shroud	-	-
	NTi Class 1 Sound Calibrator CR515	107395	01/04/2025

Table 2.2 Measurement instrumentation

3.0 NOISE ASSESSMENT GUIDANCE

3.1 National Planning Policy Framework 2024 and Noise Policy Statement for England 2010

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, 2024) sets out the Government’s planning policies for England and supersedes previous Planning Policy Guidance, including PPG24.

Paragraph 187 of the NPPF states that planning policies and decisions should contribute to and 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... noise pollution...”

Paragraph 198 of the NPPF further states that planning decisions should 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. In doing so, planning decisions 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.

The Noise Policy Statement for England (NPSE), published by DEFRA in March 2010, aims to:

“Promote good health and a good quality of life through the effective management of noise within the context of Government policy on sustainable development.”

The NPSE establishes three policy aims:

- 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.

The NPSE introduces the following effect levels:

NOEL – No Observed Effect Level

The level below which no effect can be detected.

LOAEL – Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level

The level above which adverse effects can be detected.

SOAEL – Significant Observed Adverse Effect Level

The level above which significant adverse effects occur.

The NPSE does not define fixed numerical thresholds for these levels, recognising that effects are context-dependent and vary according to source type, receptor sensitivity and local character.

3.2 Planning Practice Guidance – Noise (PPG-N)

Planning Practice Guidance – Noise (PPG-N) provides supporting guidance to the NPPF on how planning can manage potential noise impacts in new development.

The guidance adopts the same effect-based hierarchy described within the NPSE and advises decision makers to consider:

- The likely change in noise exposure;
- The sensitivity of the receptor;
- The character of the area; and
- Whether mitigation measures can reduce impacts to an acceptable level.

For the purposes of this assessment, the key consideration is whether use of the garden would give rise to effects above the LOAEL or SOAEL at neighbouring residential receptors.

A NOAEL (No Observed Adverse Effect Level) descriptor applies where:

“A noise has no adverse effect so long as the exposure does not cause any change in behaviour, attitude or other physiological responses of those affected by it.”

3.3 ProPG: Planning and Noise

ProPG: Planning and Noise (2017) provides good practice guidance primarily aimed at new residential development exposed to transportation noise.

Whilst ProPG is not directly applicable to this assessment (which concerns operational noise from an existing nursery affecting neighbouring properties), it reinforces the principle of good acoustic design and holistic assessment.

It should be noted that ProPG is not statutory guidance and does not replace Government policy. It is therefore referred to only as supporting good practice.

3.4 IEMA Guidance

There is no specific British Standard that provides a prescriptive methodology for assessing noise arising from outdoor nursery play areas. Such noise does not fall within the scope of BS 4142 (industrial and commercial sound), nor is it directly addressed within BS 8233 (internal residential criteria).

In the absence of source-specific statutory guidance, it is necessary to adopt a recognised framework for assessing environmental noise change at noise-sensitive receptors.

For this assessment, the Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment (IEMA) Guidelines for Environmental Noise Impact Assessment (Version 1.2, November 2014) have been applied.

The IEMA methodology is widely accepted within planning noise assessments and provides a structured approach for evaluating:

- The magnitude of change in environmental noise level;
- The sensitivity of the receptor; and
- The resulting degree of effect.

The assessment focuses on changes in dB L_{Aeq} at neighbouring residential façades. The fundamental principle of environmental noise impact assessment is that the effect of a development is primarily related to the change in noise level relative to the prevailing ambient sound environment, rather than the absolute level alone.

Under the IEMA framework, magnitude of change categories are broadly interpreted as follows:

Very Substantial

Greater than 10 dB L_{Aeq} change in sound level at a highly sensitive receptor.

Substantial

Greater than 5 dB L_{Aeq} change in sound level at a sensitive receptor.

Moderate

Between 3 and 4.9 dB L_{Aeq} change at a sensitive receptor.

Slight

Between 3 and 4.9 dB L_{Aeq} change at a receptor of lower sensitivity.

None / Negligible

Less than 2.9 dB L_{Aeq} change and/or where receptors are marginal to the zone of influence.

Given that neighbouring residential dwellings represent receptors of high sensitivity during daytime periods, the appropriate design objective is to ensure that any change in noise level remains below 3 dB, thereby falling within the “None/Negligible” impact category.

Accordingly, for the purposes of this assessment, a target IEMA impact of None/Negligible has been adopted. This approach ensures alignment with the policy objectives of the NPPF and the Noise Policy Statement for England, namely to avoid significant adverse impacts and to minimise adverse effects on health and quality of life.

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Survey Overview

Environmental noise measurements were undertaken around the site in February 2026 during both nursery operational periods and non-operational periods.

The survey was undertaken to:

- characterise the existing acoustic environment;
- inform calibration of the acoustic model; and
- verify representative outdoor activity noise levels associated with nursery operation.

Environmental noise time histories are presented within Figures 31566.TH1-3.

4.2 Acoustic Model Calibration

The acoustic model described in Section 5.3 was calibrated against measured site data obtained during nursery operational periods.

The calibrated model was then used to compare:

- the existing operational arrangement, whereby outdoor activity occurs within the existing garden area only; and
- the proposed redistribution arrangement, whereby a proportion of the existing activity occurs within the Wildlife Area.

The assessment therefore focuses on the relative change between the existing and proposed operational arrangements, rather than absolute changes in overall nursery activity.

4.3 Measured Noise Levels

The measured noise levels at each position are shown in the following table:

Time Period	Measured Ambient $L_{Aeq,T}$ Noise level (dBA)		
	Position 1	Position 2	Position 3
Operational Assessment Period (09:00–17:00)	52	57	56
Non-Operational Control Period (09:00–17:00)	50	50	46
The measurement positions were located at a distance less than 3.5 metres from the nearest reflective surface and therefore a 3dB correction has been applied, as per ISO1996 Part 2, to obtain the free-field measurements shown in Table 4.1.			

Table 4.1 Site average noise levels for daytime

5.0 WILDLIFE AREA NOISE IMPACT ASSESSMENT

5.1 Proposed Use

The Wildlife Area would be used as an extension of the existing nursery outdoor learning space.

Use of the area would remain consistent with the principles set out within the approved Nursery Management Plan, including:

- Outdoor garden use limited to 09:00–17:00;
- No amplified music or electronic sound sources; and
- Activities supervised by nursery staff.

Outdoor play activity within the existing nursery garden is already an established and accepted component of the site's operation.

There are no existing planning conditions controlling the number of children using the outdoor garden areas. We have therefore assumed the existing operational scenario of up to 75 children which corresponds with the number of children permitted at the day nursery. The proposal does not increase the total number of children using the outdoor areas. Instead, it redistributes a proportion of the existing outdoor activity from the currently used garden area into the Wildlife Area.

The purpose of the assessment is therefore to determine whether redistribution of part of the existing outdoor activity into the Wildlife Area would alter noise levels at neighbouring residential receptors.

For the purposes of the assessment, the following scenarios have been considered:

- Scenario [1] Existing Operational Scenario: 75 children within the existing garden area only; and

- Scenario [2] Proposed Redistribution Scenario: 59 children within the existing garden area and 16 children within the Wildlife Area.

The Wildlife Area benefits from improved acoustic screening relative to the existing garden area due to the surrounding boundary treatment. The assessment therefore considers whether redistribution of activity into this more acoustically screened area would alter noise exposure at neighbouring residential properties.

5.2 Nearest Noise Sensitive Receivers

The nearest noise sensitive receptor (NSR) is the rear façade of the residential property adjoining the northern boundary of the site.

This property is located approximately 18 m from the nearest boundary of the Wildlife Area. Due to its immediate proximity to the proposed activity zone, this receptor represents the worst-case assessment position; ensuring compliance here guarantees compliance at all further residential boundaries.

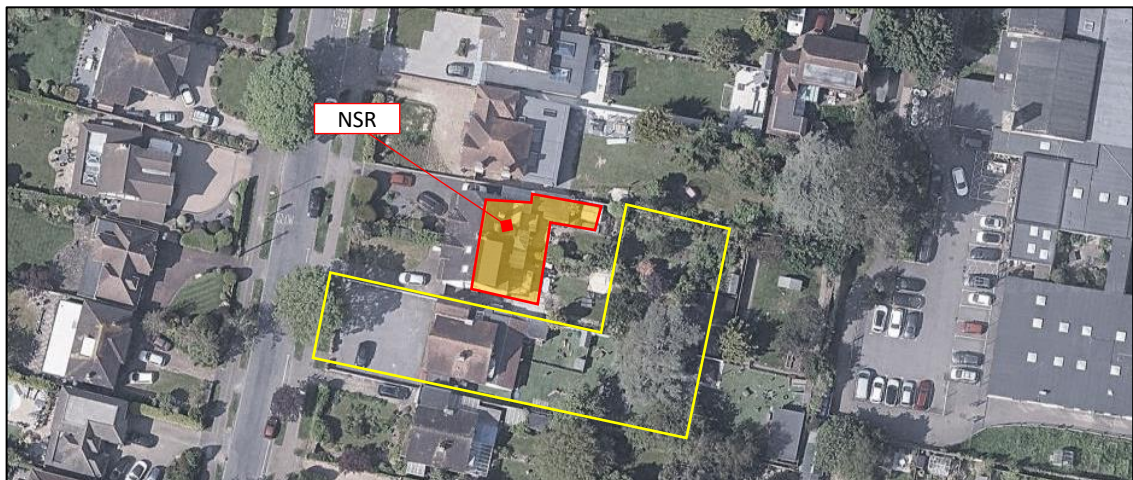


Figure 5.1 Nearest noise sensitive receiver location (Image Source: Google Maps)

5.3 Assessment Method

An acoustic model of the site was developed using SoundPLAN acoustic modelling software.

Outdoor nursery activity was represented using a series of evenly distributed point sources across the garden areas. The model was calibrated using the measured Operational Assessment Period noise levels presented in Table 4.1.

The sound power level of the activity sources was adjusted until predicted noise levels at the monitoring positions matched the measured data. This calibration ensures that the model accurately represents the existing acoustic environment prior to prediction of receptor noise levels.

The model was then used to predict noise levels at the nearest noise sensitive receptor under the assessment scenarios described in Table 5.1.

Scenario	Description
Scenario [1] Existing Operational Condition	75 children within the existing garden area only. The Wildlife Area is not in use. This represents the existing operational arrangement and forms the baseline assessment scenario.
Scenario [2] Proposed Redistribution Scenario	59 children within the existing garden area and 16 children within the Wildlife Area. This represents the proposed redistribution of existing outdoor activity across the wider site.

Table 5.1 Assessment scenarios

Detailed modelling outputs are presented within Appendix B(1) and Appendix B(2).

5.4 Predicted Noise Levels at NSR

Predicted façade noise levels at the nearest noise sensitive receptor (NSR1) are summarised in Table 5.2.

Scenario	Description	Predicted Façade Noise Levels at NSR1 (dBA Leq,T)		
		Ground Floor	First Floor	Change Relative to Existing
Scenario [1]	Existing condition: 75 children within existing garden area only	41-47	41-47	Baseline
Scenario [2]	Proposed condition: 59 children within existing garden area and 16 children within Wildlife Area	39-45	41-45	Up to 2 dB reduction

Table 5.2 Predicted façade noise levels at NSR1

The presented ranges represent variation across different façade locations and receiver heights at NSR1.

The assessment demonstrates that the proposed redistribution scenario would result in comparable to marginally lower noise levels at neighbouring residential receptors when compared with the existing operational arrangement.

Under the proposed redistribution scenario, predicted noise levels at NSR1 are comparable to, or marginally lower than, those associated with the existing operational arrangement. Review of the contour plots presented within Appendix B demonstrates that the higher-level noise contours retract further from the receptor under Scenario 2 when compared with the existing condition.

This reduction occurs due to the increased acoustic screening provided by the boundary treatment surrounding the Wildlife Area. The existing boundary fencing surrounding the Wildlife Area provides greater acoustic screening and interruption to line-of-sight between the activity area and neighbouring residential receptors when compared with the existing garden arrangement. No additional acoustic screening is proposed as part of the application.

The proposed arrangement therefore represents redistribution of existing outdoor activity into a more acoustically screened part of the site, rather than an increase in the overall level of outdoor activity.

Based on the predictions, the proposed use of the Wildlife Area is not expected to result in adverse noise effects at neighbouring residential properties.

5.5 IEMA Assessment

The predicted change in environmental noise level has been assessed in accordance with the IEMA Guidelines for Environmental Noise Impact Assessment.

Scenario Comparison	Predicted Change	IEMA Impact
Scenario 2 vs 1	Up to 2 dB reduction	None / Negligible

Table 5.3 IEMA assessment

The modelling demonstrates that redistribution of outdoor play activity into the Wildlife Area would not result in an increase in noise exposure at the nearest residential receptor.

The predicted change in noise level falls within the negligible impact category. In acoustic terms, the proposed redistribution scenario is predicted to result in comparable to marginally lower noise levels at neighbouring residential properties when compared with the existing operational arrangement.

The assessment therefore indicates that the proposed use of the Wildlife Area is not expected to result in adverse noise effects at neighbouring residential properties.

6.0 QUALITATIVE CONSIDERATIONS

The following operational factors further reduce potential impact:

- Garden use limited to weekday daytime hours (09:00–17:00);
- Structured play within the Wildlife Area rather than simultaneous mass break-time activity;
- Free-flow principles resulting in dispersed use rather than concentrated shouting;

- No increase in the total number of children using the outdoor areas assessed within this report;
- Existing boundary fencing retained;
- No amplified sound permitted;
- Staff supervision ensuring controlled behaviour.

The Wildlife Area allows activity to be distributed across a larger outdoor space rather than concentrated within a single area. This spatial redistribution reduces the potential for sustained localised noise exposure along any one site boundary.

7.0 CONCLUSION

Environmental noise monitoring and acoustic modelling have been undertaken to assess the impact of redistributing part of the existing nursery outdoor activity into the Wildlife Area.

The assessment has compared:

- The existing operational condition comprising 75 children using the existing garden area only; and
- The proposed condition comprising 59 children within the existing garden area and 16 children within the Wildlife Area.

The modelling demonstrates that redistribution of activity into the Wildlife Area would not result in an increase in noise levels at the nearest neighbouring residential receptor.

Predicted noise levels under the proposed redistribution scenario are comparable to, or marginally lower than, those associated with the existing operational arrangement. This is principally due to the increased acoustic screening provided by the boundary treatment surrounding the Wildlife Area, which reduces direct sound propagation towards neighbouring properties.

The predicted change in environmental noise level falls within the “None / Negligible” impact category when assessed in accordance with the IEMA Guidelines for Environmental Noise Impact Assessment.

The proposal does not increase the total number of children using the outdoor areas. Instead, it redistributes a proportion of existing outdoor activity into a more acoustically screened part of the site.

Accordingly, the proposed controlled use of the Wildlife Area is considered acceptable in acoustic terms and is not expected to result in adverse noise effects at neighbouring residential properties.

Bright Horizons, 48 Buckingham Road, Shoreham-by-Sea - Position 1
Environmental Time History
06/02/2026 to 10/02/2026

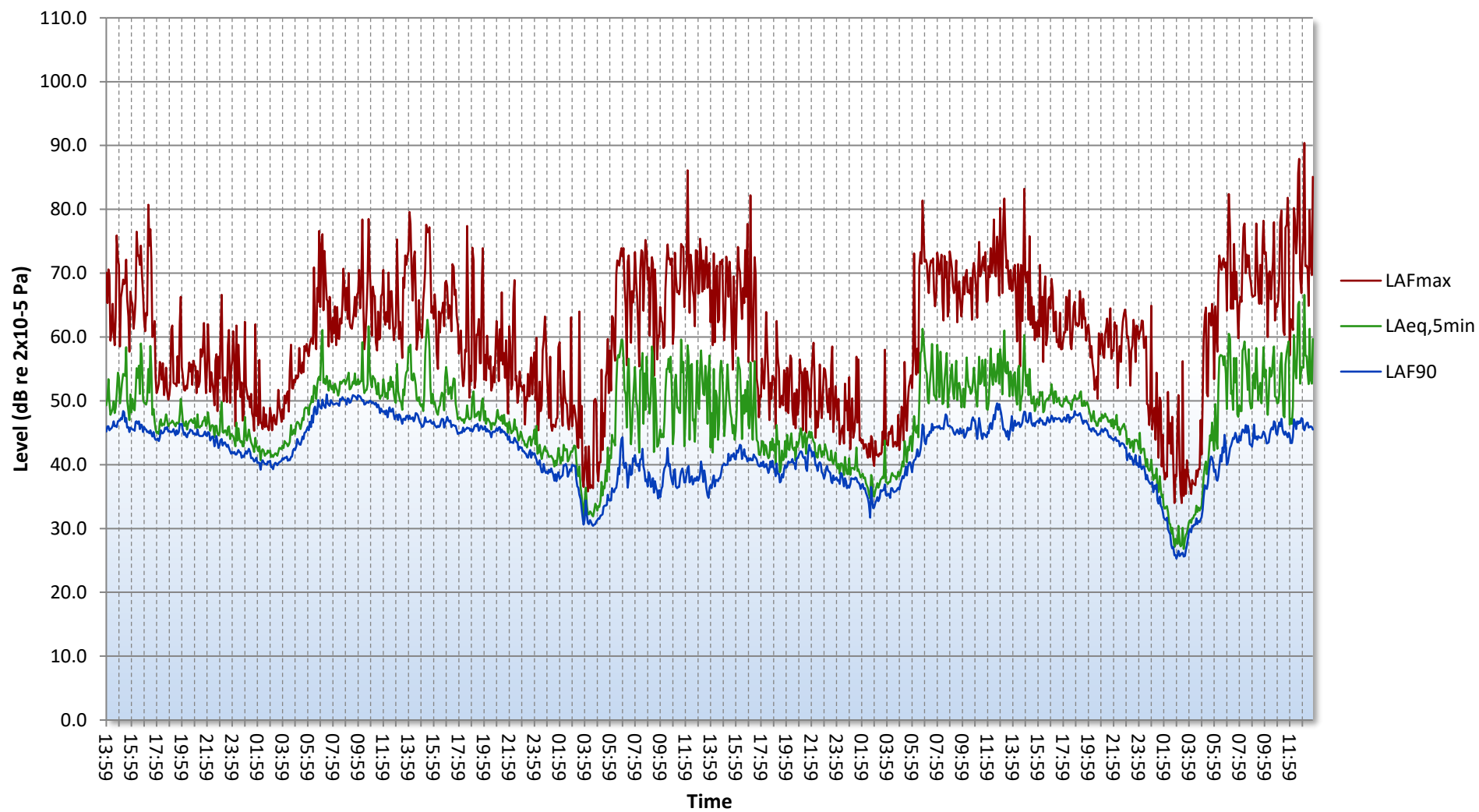


Figure 31566.TH1

Bright Horizons, 48 Buckingham Road, Shoreham-by-Sea - Position 2
Environmental Time History
06/02/2026 to 09/02/2026

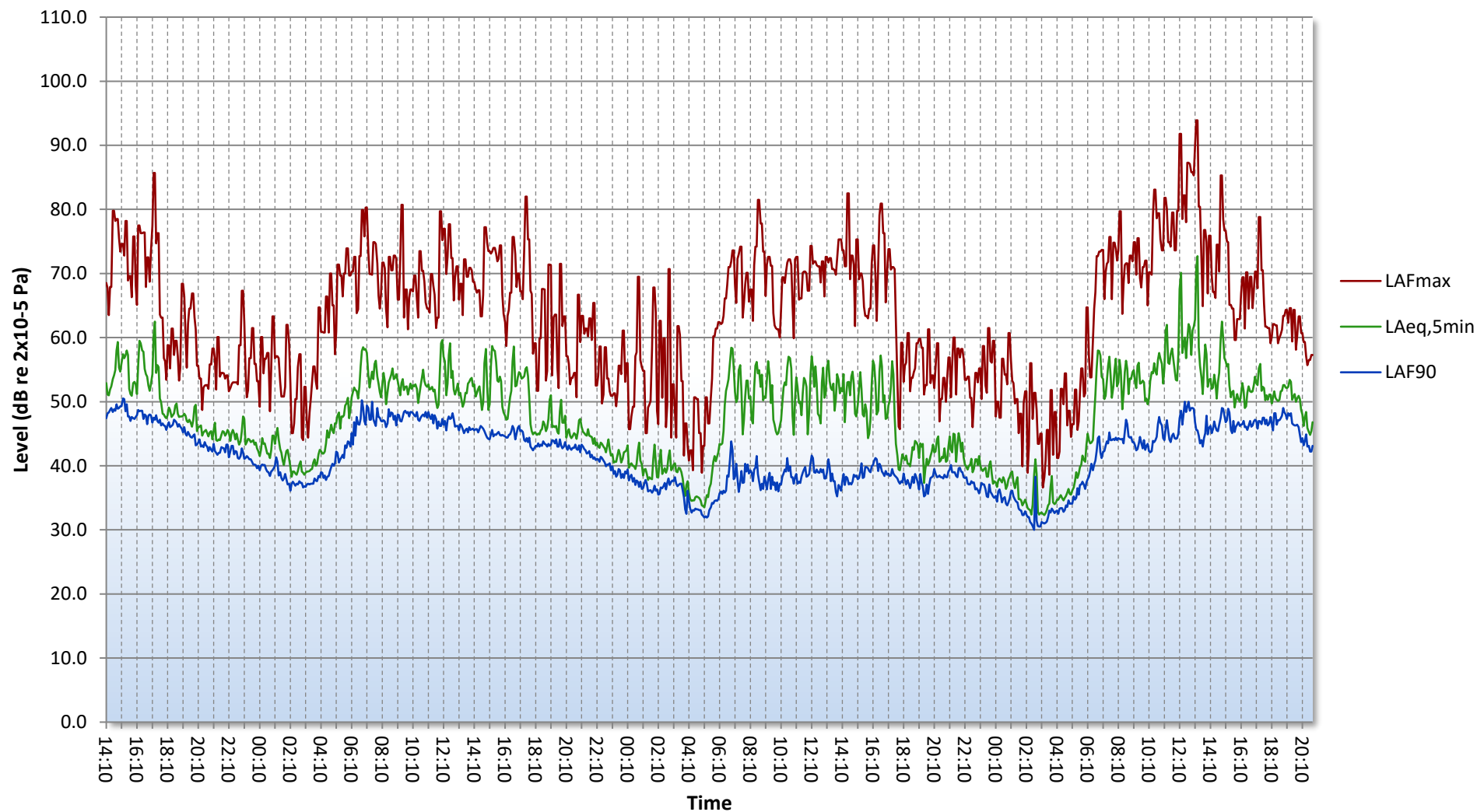


Figure 31566.TH2

Bright Horizons, 48 Buckingham Road, Shoreham-by-Sea - Position 3
Environmental Time History
06/02/2026 to 10/02/2026

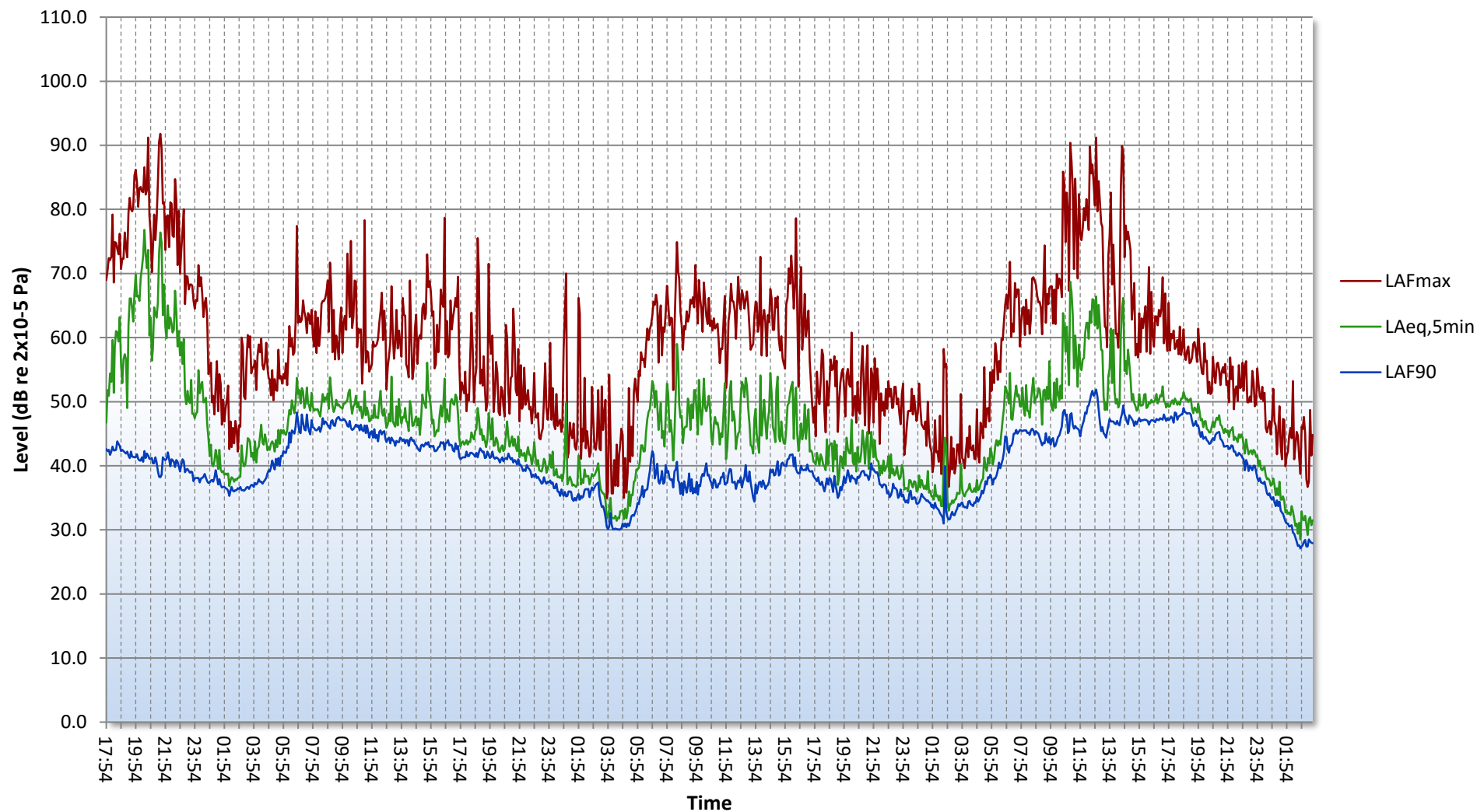


Figure 31566.TH3

GENERAL ACOUSTIC TERMINOLOGY

Decibel scale - dB

In practice, when sound intensity or sound pressure is measured, a logarithmic scale is used in which the unit is the 'decibel', dB. This is derived from the human auditory system, where the dynamic range of human hearing is so large, in the order of 10^{13} units, that only a logarithmic scale is the sensible solution for displaying such a range.

Decibel scale, 'A' weighted - dB(A)

The human ear is less sensitive at frequency extremes, below 125Hz and above 16Khz. A sound level meter models the ears variable sensitivity to sound at different frequencies. This is achieved by building a filter into the Sound Level Meter with a similar frequency response to that of the ear, an A-weighted filter where the unit is dB(A).

L_{eq}

The sound from noise sources often fluctuates widely during a given period of time. An average value can be measured, the equivalent sound pressure level L_{eq} . The L_{eq} is the equivalent sound level which would deliver the same sound energy as the actual fluctuating sound measured in the same time period.

L_{10}

This is the level exceeded for no more than 10% of the time. This parameter is often used as a "not to exceed" criterion for noise.

L_{90}

This is the level exceeded for no more than 90% of the time. This parameter is often used as a descriptor of "background noise" for environmental impact studies.

L_{max}

This is the maximum sound pressure level that has been measured over a period.

Octave Bands

In order to completely determine the composition of a sound it is necessary to determine the sound level at each frequency individually. Usually, values are stated in octave bands. The audible frequency region is divided into 11 such octave bands whose centre frequencies are defined in accordance with international standards. These centre frequencies are: 16, 31.5, 63, 125, 250, 500, 1000, 2000, 4000, 8000 and 16000 Hertz.

Environmental noise terms are defined in BS7445, *Description and Measurement of Environmental Noise*.

APPLIED ACOUSTIC TERMINOLOGY

Addition of noise from several sources

Noise from different sound sources combines to produce a sound level higher than that from any individual source. Two equally intense sound sources operating together produce a sound level which is 3dB higher than a single source and 4 sources produce a 6dB higher sound level.

Attenuation by distance

Sound which propagates from a point source in free air attenuates by 6dB for each doubling of distance from the noise source. Sound energy from line sources (e.g. stream of cars) drops off by 3dB for each doubling of distance.

Subjective impression of noise

Hearing perception is highly individualised. Sensitivity to noise also depends on frequency content, time of occurrence, duration of sound and psychological factors such as emotion and expectations. The following table is a guide to explain increases or decreases in sound levels for many scenarios.

Change in sound level (dB)	Change in perceived loudness
1	Imperceptible
3	Just barely perceptible
6	Clearly noticeable
10	About twice as loud

Transmission path(s)

The transmission path is the path the sound takes from the source to the receiver. Where multiple paths exist in parallel, the reduction in each path should be calculated and summed at the receiving point. Outdoor barriers can block transmission paths, for example traffic noise. The effectiveness of barriers is dependent on factors such as its distance from the noise source and the receiver, its height and construction.

Ground-borne vibration

In addition to airborne noise levels caused by transportation, construction, and industrial sources there is also the generation of ground-borne vibration to consider. This can lead to structure-borne noise, perceptible vibration, or in rare cases, building damage.

Sound insulation - Absorption within porous materials

Upon encountering a porous material, sound energy is absorbed. Porous materials which are intended to absorb sound are known as absorbents, and usually absorb 50 to 90% of the energy and are frequency dependent. Some are designed to absorb low frequencies, some for high frequencies and more exotic designs being able to absorb very wide ranges of frequencies. The energy is converted into both mechanical movement and heat within the material; both the stiffness and mass of panels affect the sound insulation performance.

KP Acoustics Ltd.

Project: Bright Horizons, 48 Buckingham Rd
Shoreham-by-Sea, BN43 5UD

KPA No: 31566

Date: 27-May-2026

Appendix

B(1)

Scenario [1] Existing Operational Condition

Description:

- Approximately 70 children within the existing garden area only.
The Wildlife Area is not in use. This represents the existing operational arrangement and forms the baseline assessment scenario.

Signs and symbols

-  Main building
-  Base line
-  Wall
-  Transparency wall area
-  Sloped wall areas
-  Elevation point
-  Noise calculation area
-  Flächenquelle

Noise Level

dBA Leq,T	
< 35	
35 - 37	
37 - 39	
39 - 41	
41 - 43	
43 - 45	
45 - 47	
47 - 49	
49 - 51	
51 - 53	
53 - 55	
55 - 57	
57 - 59	
59 - 61	
61 - 63	
>= 63	

Facade Noise Map

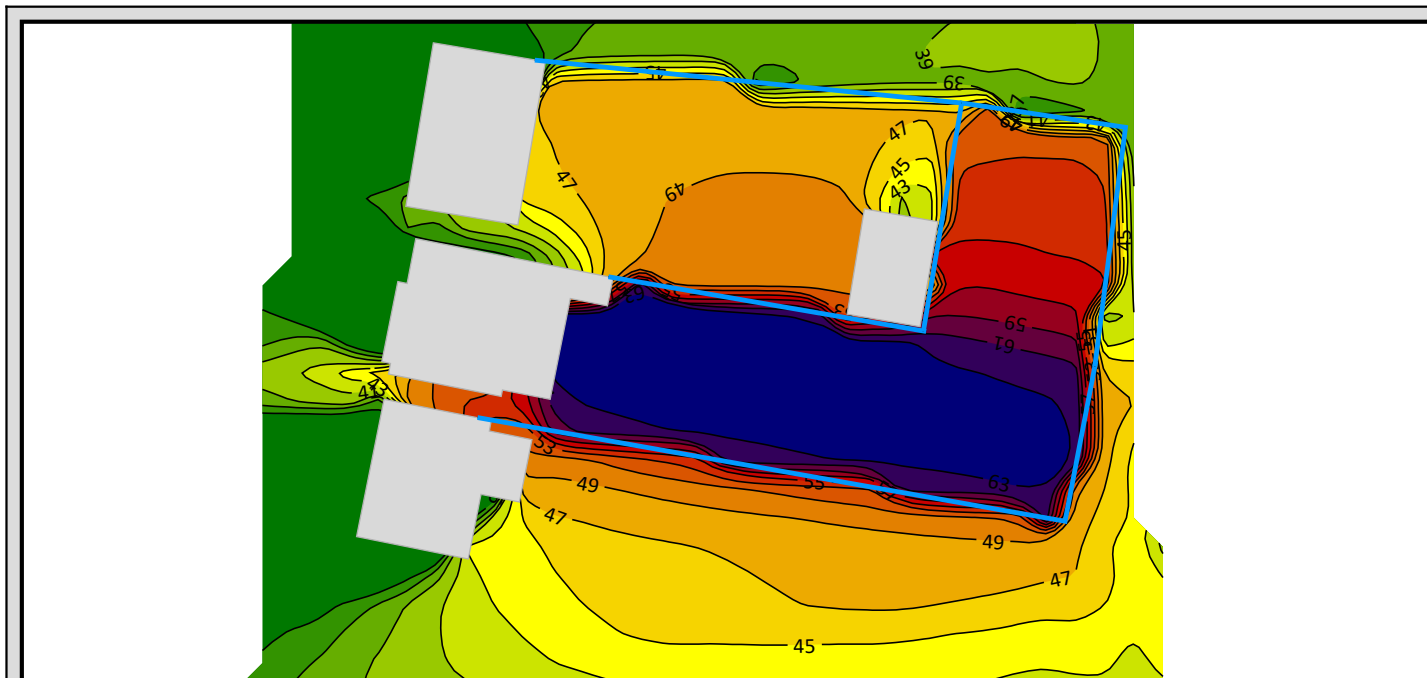
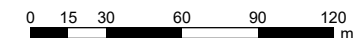
-  Facade point
-  Facade point with conf
-  Free field point
-  Free field point with cc

Building reference poi

-  Wall



Length Scale (m)



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KPA No: 31566
Date: 27-May-2026

Appendix

B(2)

Scenario [2] Proposed Redistribution Scenario

Description:

- Approximately 54 children within the existing garden area and 16 children within the Wildlife Area. This represents the proposed redistribution of existing outdoor activity across the wider site.

Signs and symbols

-  Main building
-  Base line
-  Wall
-  Transparency wall area
-  Sloped wall areas
-  Elevation point
-  Noise calculation area
-  Flächenquelle

Noise Level

dBA Leq,T	
< 35	
35 - 37	
37 - 39	
39 - 41	
41 - 43	
43 - 45	
45 - 47	
47 - 49	
49 - 51	
51 - 53	
53 - 55	
55 - 57	
57 - 59	
59 - 61	
61 - 63	
>= 63	

Facade Noise Map

-  Facade point
-  Facade point with conf
-  Free field point
-  Free field point with cc

Building reference poi

-  Wall



Length Scale (m)

