



**Armstrong House
3 Bassett Avenue
Southampton
SO16 7DP**

T: 02381 555 000

51 LEIGH ROAD EASTLEIGH

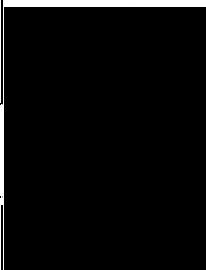
NOISE ASSESSMENT

Technical Report: R10835-1 Rev 0

Date: 16th October 2024

For: Bajar Property Investments
62a London Road
Southampton
SO15 2AH

24 Acoustics Document Control Sheet**Project Title:** 51 Leigh Road Eastleigh - Noise Assessment**Report Ref:** R10835-1 Rev 0**Date:** 16th October 2024

	Name	Position	Signature	Date
Prepared by	Andre Pires BEng MIOA	Consultant		16/10/2024
Approved by	Chris McConnell BSc MSc MIOA	Principal Consultant		16/10/2024
Approved by	Stephen Gosling BEng MIOA	Principal Consultant		16/10/2024
For and on behalf of 24 Acoustics Ltd				

Document Status and Approval Schedule

Revision	Description	Prepared By	Reviewed By	Approved By
0	Approved for issue	Andre Pires	Chris McConnell	Stephen Gosling

DISCLAIMER

This report was completed by 24 Acoustics Ltd on the basis of a defined programme of work and terms and conditions agreed with the Client. The report has been prepared with all reasonable skill, care and diligence within the terms of the Contract with the Client and taking into account the project objectives, the agreed scope of works, prevailing site conditions and the degree of resources allocated to the project.

24 Acoustics Ltd accepts no responsibility whatsoever, following the issue of the report, for any matters arising outside the agreed scope of the works.

This report is issued in confidence to the Client and 24 Acoustics Ltd has no responsibility of whatsoever nature to third parties to whom this report, or any part thereof, is made known. Any such party relies upon the report at their own risk.

Unless specifically assigned or transferred within the terms of the agreement, 24 Acoustics Ltd retains all copyright and other intellectual property rights, on and over the report and its contents.

© 24 Acoustics Ltd 2024

CONTENTS	Page
1.0 INTRODUCTION	5
2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION	6
3.0 STANDARDS AND GUIDANCE	6
4.0 ENVIRONMENTAL NOISE SURVEY	12
5.0 RESIDENTIAL INTERNAL NOISE LEVELS	14
6.0 INTERNAL SOUND INSULATION	16
7.0 CONCLUSIONS	17
REFERENCES	18
FIGURES	19
APPENDIX A – ACOUSTIC TERMINOLOGY	24
APPENDIX B – ENVIRONMENTAL NOISE MEASUREMENTS	25

1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 24 Acoustics Ltd has been appointed by Bajar Property Investments to undertake a noise assessment at 51 Leigh Road Eastleigh for a proposed mixed-use scheme (Class MA application) to convert part of the existing building, for retained commercial use at ground floor fronting Leigh Road and residential use in the ground and first floor facing Hanns Way.
- 1.2 The primary sources of noise in the vicinity are noise arising from the car park (Hanns Way), third party services plant. Other potential noise sources include a substation and the neighbouring church. Accordingly, this noise impact assessment has included:
- Environmental noise monitoring;
 - Consideration of noise from third party building services plant and substation;
 - Consideration of noise from the operation of the neighbouring church and car park;
 - Assessment of internal sound insulation between commercial and residential uses.
 - Assessment of internal noise levels within the proposed scheme;
- 1.3 This report presents the results of the assessment, following environmental noise measurements and on-site investigations undertaken between 20th to 25th September 2024.
- 1.4 All sound pressure levels quoted in this report are in dB relative to 20 μ Pa. A glossary of the acoustic terminology used in this report is provided in Appendix A.

2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

- 2.1 51 Leigh Road Eastleigh is a semi-detached commercial building with the surrounding properties primarily comprising commercial uses. The rear of the building overlooks a car park that includes plant for the neighbouring business whilst the front of the site overlooks Leigh Road.
- 2.2 The site is a 3-storey building including, currently comprising Class E use. The ground floor level and the rear of the first floor were previously used as a restaurant and storage. The first and second floor on the front of the building facing Leigh Road are used as offices and will be retained.
- 2.3 The proposed change of use of the ground floor and first floor will comprise of a smaller retail area (Class E) facing Leigh Road, two one-bedroom apartments on the ground floor at the rear and three one bedroom apartments on the first floor above.
- 2.4 The nearby Eastleigh Catholic Church is located west of the site. A small substation is located south of the site at approximately 30m.
- 2.5 A small number of plant units are located on the flat roof of the building, serving the 1st floor and 2nd floor offices and on the adjacent buildings (serving a neighbouring restaurant and fast food outlet).
- 2.6 The site location is shown in Figure 1 and the proposed floor layouts are shown in Figure 2 and Figure 3.

3.0 STANDARDS AND GUIDANCE

Permitted Development Order

- 3.1 The Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) (England) Order was amended in April 2021 [Reference 1].
- 3.2 Under Class MA of Part 3 of Schedule 2 to the amended Permitted Development Order, *"Development consisting of a change of use of a building and any land within its curtilage from a use falling within Class E (commercial, business and service) of Schedule 2 to the Use Classes Order to a use falling within Class C3 (dwellinghouses)"* is permitted.
- 3.3 Under the permitted development order, Condition MA.2, a prior notification application is required to be submitted to the local authority, which must include an assessment of:

"(d) impacts of noise from commercial premises on the intended occupiers of the development"

National Planning Policy Framework and Noise Policy Statement for England

3.4 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) [Reference 2] states that planning policies and decisions should:

- a) mitigate and reduce to a minimum potential adverse impacts 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.

3.5 The NPPF states that where the operation of an existing business could have a significant adverse effect on new development in its vicinity, the applicant (or 'agent of change') should be required to provide suitable mitigation before the development has been completed. The NPPF states

"Planning policies and decisions should ensure that new development can be integrated effectively with existing businesses and community facilities (such as places of worship, pubs, music venues and sports clubs). Existing businesses and facilities should not have unreasonable restrictions placed on them as a result of development permitted after they were established. Where the operation of an existing business or community facility could have a significant adverse effect on new development (including changes of use) in its vicinity, the applicant (or 'agent of change') should be required to provide suitable mitigation before the development has been completed."

3.6 The NPPF also refers to the Noise Policy Statement for England (NPSE) [Reference 3] which is intended to apply to all forms of noise, including environmental noise, neighbour noise and neighbourhood noise. The NPSE sets out the Government's long-term vision 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' which is supported by the following aims.

- Avoid significant adverse impacts on health and quality of life;
- Mitigate and minimise adverse impacts on health and quality of life.

- 3.7 The NPSE defines the concept of a 'significant observed adverse effect level' (SOAEL) as 'the level above which significant adverse effects on health and quality of life occur'. The following guidance is provided within the NPSE:

"It is not possible to have a single objective noise-based measure that defines SOAEL that is applicable to all sources of noise in all situations. Consequently, the SOAEL is likely to be different for different noise sources, for different receptors and at different times. It is acknowledged that further research is required to increase our understanding of what may constitute a significant adverse impact on health and quality of life from noise. However, not having specific SOAEL values in the NPSE provides the necessary policy flexibility until further evidence and suitable guidance is available."

- 3.8 The Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) [Reference 4] is written to support the NPPF with more specific planning guidance. The PPG reflects the NPSE and states that noise needs to be considered when new developments may create additional noise and when new developments would be sensitive to the prevailing acoustic environment. It also states that opportunities should be taken, where practicable, to achieve improvements to the acoustic environment. The PPG states that noise can over-ride other planning concerns but should be considered in the context of the wider characteristics of the development proposal, its likely users and its surroundings.
- 3.9 The PPG expands upon the concept of SOAEL (together with Lowest Observable Adverse Effect Level, LOAEL and No Observed Effect Level, NOEL) as introduced in the NPSE and provides a table of noise exposure hierarchy for use in noise impact assessments in the planning system.
- 3.10 The PPG also expands on the 'agent of change' principle and provides guidance on how the risk of conflict between new development and existing businesses can be addressed, including where mitigation is required.
- 3.11 Paragraph 009 of the PPG (July 2020) states the following regarding the mitigation of noise from existing businesses:

"The agent of change will also need to define clearly the mitigation being proposed to address any potential significant adverse effects that are identified. Adopting this approach may not prevent all complaints from the new residents/users about noise or other effects, but can help to achieve a satisfactory living or working environment, and help to mitigate the risk of a statutory nuisance being found if the new

development is used as designed (for example, keeping windows closed and using alternative ventilation systems when the noise or other effects are occurring).

- 3.12 The NPPF, NPSE and PPG documents do not refer to specific noise criteria. For residential developments 24 Acoustics considers that the spirit of the requirements of the NPPF and NPSE will be complied with if criteria from British Standard 8233: 2014 and guidance from the World Health Organisation are adopted for internal noise levels within dwellings.

BS 8233:2014 and WHO Guidelines

- 3.13 BS 8233:2014 [Reference 5] provides design guidance for dwelling houses, flats and rooms in residential use and recommends that internal noise levels in dwellings do not exceed 35 dB $L_{Aeq, 16 \text{ hour}}$ in living rooms and bedrooms during the day, 40 dB $L_{Aeq, 16 \text{ hour}}$ in dining rooms during the day and 30 dB $L_{Aeq, 8 \text{ hour}}$ in bedrooms at night. These are considered suitable for general environmental noise sources.

- 3.14 The standard states that the above limits apply to steady external noise sources without specific character, and also states the following:

"Noise has a specific character if it contains features such as a distinguishable, discrete and continuous tone, is irregular enough to attract attention, or has strong low-frequency content, in which case lower noise limits might be appropriate."

- 3.15 BS 8233:2014 also notes that "Regular individual noise events (for example, scheduled aircraft or passing trains) can cause sleep disturbance. A guideline value may be set in terms of SEL or $L_{Amax,F}$, depending on the character and number of events per night."

- 3.16 Although the guidelines have no formal standing, the World Health Organisation (WHO) provides guidance on desirable internal noise levels to minimise the risk of sleep disturbance. The WHO 2000 guidelines [Reference 6] suggest internal night-time noise levels not exceeding 30 dB $L_{Aeq, 8 \text{ hour}}$ or regularly (10 – 15 times per night) exceeding 45 dB $L_{Amax,f}$ for 'a good night's sleep'.

Hanns Way Car Park and Services Plant

- 3.17 The proposed development is located north of a car park off Hanns Way, serving the adjacent commercial properties.
- 3.18 It is recommended that the building fabric be specified to ensure that internal noise levels, due to building services plant and use of the car park do not exceed the following criteria, which are 5 dB better than BS 8233 guidelines:

- Not to exceed 30 dB $L_{Aeq, 16\text{ hr}}$ in bedrooms during the daytime (07:00 to 23:00 hours)
- Not to exceed 25 dB $L_{Aeq, 8\text{ hr}}$ in bedrooms at night (23:00 to 07:00 hours)
- Not to regularly exceed 45 dB $L_{Amax, fast}$ in bedrooms at night (23:00 to 07:00 hours)

3.19 On the basis that these criteria are achieved, the resulting noise levels within the proposed development would be controlled to a suitable level.

Internal Sound Insulation

3.20 The proposed ground floor properties will be separated from the ground floor commercial unit facing Leigh Road by a new party wall. The party wall separating the retained Class E space and residential units should achieve an airborne sound insulation performance of at least 48 dB $D_{nT,w} + C_{tr}$, which is 5 dB better than the minimum requirements under the building regulations for properties formed by material change of use.

Low Frequency Noise

- 3.21 Substation or transformer noise tends to be characterised by a discrete peak at 100 Hz or higher harmonics, caused by the magnetostrictive effect in the transformer core.
- 3.22 Potential low frequency noise from the substation has been assessed using 'Procedure for the Assessment of Low Frequency Noise Complaints' [Reference 7] NANR45 Rev 1 December 2011. This document presents a procedure for the measurement and assessment of low frequency noise to enable environmental health practitioners to handle complaints of low frequency noise. It is not intended to be used for design purposes.
- 3.23 The document proposes a criterion curve which if exceeded warrants further investigation of sources of low frequency noise. This curve applies **inside** residential dwellings. The criterion curve values above the 31.5 Hz third octave band are of interest in relation to substation noise and these are reproduced below in Table 1.

	Third Octave Band Centre Frequency, Hz							
	31.5	40	50	63	80	100	125	160
dB L_{eq}	56	49	43	42	40	38	36	34

Table 1: Proposed Low Frequency Noise Criterion Curve.

Summary

3.24 Based on the requirements of the above guidance, the following criteria have been used in the assessment:

- Internal Noise Levels from commercial sources:
 - Internal daytime Levels to not exceed 30 dB $L_{Aeq\ 16\ hour}$;
 - Internal night-time noise levels to not exceed 25 dB $L_{Aeq\ 8\ hour}$;
 - Internal night-time maximum noise levels to not regularly exceed 45 dB $L_{Amax, f}$.
- Sound insulation between residential and Class E areas to achieve minimum performance of 48 dB $D_{nT,w} + C_{tr}$.
- Low frequency noise criterion curve from NANR45 for noise from the substation.

4.0 ENVIRONMENTAL NOISE SURVEY

4.1 Environmental noise measurements were undertaken at the site between 20th to 25th September 2024 to determine the prevailing noise levels at the site. Measurements were undertaken using the following equipment:

- 2 x Rion precision sound level meter Type NL-52
- Brüel & Kjær acoustic calibrator Type 4231

4.2 The equipment was located as described below and as shown in Figure 1.

- Monitoring Location 1 – South of the site overlooking the Hanns Way car park, at first floor height;
- Monitoring Location 2 – West of the site overlooking the church at first floor height.

4.3 Noise measurements were undertaken in samples of 1 minutes in terms of the octave-band and free-field A-weighted L_{eq} , L_{90} and $L_{max,f}$ parameters. Measurements were made in accordance with BS 7445:1991 "Description and measurement of environmental noise Part 2 - Acquisition of data pertinent to land use" [Reference 8].

4.4 The instrument calibration was verified before and after the survey in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and no variation in calibration level was recorded. Calibration of 24 Acoustics' equipment is traceable to National Standards.

4.5 All instrumentation was fitted with environmental weather shields during the survey.

4.6 Weather conditions were generally fine and dry during the survey, with windspeeds not exceeding 5 m/s.

4.7 Results of the ambient noise survey at the external locations are shown graphically in Appendix B and summarised in Table 2 and Table 3.

Date	Daytime Level (07:00 - 23:00), dB	Night Time Level (23:00 - 07:00), dB	
	L _{Aeq} , 16 hour	L _{Aeq} , 8 hour	Typical L _{Amax} , f
Friday 20/9/2024	57	45	68
Saturday 21/9/2024	55	47	69
Sunday 22/9/2024	53	49	70
Monday 23/9/2024	56	52	71
Tuesday 24/9/2024	56	50	69
Wednesday 25/9/2024	57	--	--
Representative	57	50	70

Table 2 - Measured Noise Levels at Location 1 – External Overlooking Hanns Way

Date	Daytime Level (07:00 - 23:00), dB	Night Time Level (23:00 - 07:00), dB	
	L _{Aeq} , 16 hour	L _{Aeq} , 8 hour	Typical L _{Amax} , f
Friday 20/9/2024	57	47	66
Saturday 21/9/2024	56	46	67
Sunday 22/9/2024	54	48	64
Monday 23/9/2024	55	52	71
Tuesday 24/9/2024	55	47	66
Wednesday 25/9/2024	55	--	--
Representative	55	48	67

Table 3 - Measured Noise Levels at Location 2 – External Overlooking the Church

- 4.8 24 Acoustics determines the typical maximum noise event to be the tenth highest value during the measurement period.
- 4.9 The noise levels at Monitoring location 2 during the time of the Sunday morning service (morning mass) at the church, between 09:30 - 11:00, were in the order of 53 to 55 dB L_{Aeq} which shows no increase in the ambient noise levels during this time. Noise from the church has therefore not been considered further in this assessment.
- 4.10 The prevailing noise levels at both locations were determined by the use of the Hanns Way car park and third party building services plant. The measured data shows that the plant serving the nearby restaurant/fast food outlet was in operation up to 23:00 hours and did not operate overnight.

5.0 INTERNAL NOISE LEVELS

- 5.1 Calculations have been undertaken based on the measured external and internal noise levels to determine the acoustic requirements for windows/glazing and ventilation to the proposed scheme, which will ensure that the internal noise levels from the commercial sources (car park and building services plant) achieve the criteria described in Section 3. The calculations are based on the approved floorplans and elevations by Kode Architecture, provided to 24 Acoustics in October 2024.

Non-Glazed Elements

- 5.2 The building external walls to the residential accommodation will comprise the existing masonry construction, which is expected to achieve a minimum sound insulation performance of 52 dB R_w .

Windows/Glazing

- 5.3 All proposed flats on the first and second floor, as shown in Figure 5, require upgraded glazing to achieve the minimum sound insulation performances described in Table 4.

Glazed Element	Minimum SRI (dB) per Octave Band Centre Frequency (Hz)					
	125	250	500	1k	2k	4k
Living rooms and Bedrooms	25	25	33	44	44	49

Table 4 - Glazing Sound Insulation Specification.

- 5.4 In making a comparison with the values in Table 4, it is important that the glazing figures used are the result of tests in accordance with ISO 10140, Part 2: 2010. The quoted minimum sound reduction specifications must be achieved by the entire glazing system as a whole, including frames, seals, any insulated panels and not just the glass. The requirements also apply to external doors and rooflights.
- 5.5 In order to assist with the selection process, the following glazing configuration, if installed properly, would be capable of achieving the required sound reduction performances:

6 mm glass: 12 mm cavity: 8.4mm Stadip Silence glass (min 37 dB R_w)

Ventilation

- 5.6 The acoustic performance specifications for ventilators, to all proposed flats on the first and second floor (as shown in Figure 5) are shown in Table 5.

Ventilation	Minimum Acoustic Performance, $D_{n,e}$ (dB) per Octave Band (Hz)					
	125	250	500	1k	2k	4k
Bedrooms and Living Rooms	38	38	33	36	47	49

Table 5: Ventilator Sound Insulation Performance

- 5.7 In making a comparison with the above vent specifications in Table 5, it is important that the figures used are the result of laboratory tests undertaken on the specific model, size and free area of the proposed unit. The tests must be undertaken with the vent open and installed in a manner that is representative of the proposed installation.

Note that the stated minimum performance values assume two ventilators per habitable room. The ventilation systems should allow for adequate ventilation to meet background ventilation requirements as per Part F of the Building Regulations [Reference 9]. The specific ventilation requirements (e.g. equivalent free area etc.) should be confirmed by others

- 5.8 For guidance, the following ventilators, if installed properly, would be capable of achieving the required sound reduction performance:

- *Acoustic trickle ventilator, overall performance 38 dB $D_{n,e,w}$.*

- 5.9 It is considered that with the measures detailed above, suitable internal noise levels can be achieved for the proposed dwellings

Low Frequency Noise

- 5.10 Table 6 shows the measured substation low frequency noise at 1m.

Low Frequency Level at 1m dB							
31.5 Hz	40 Hz	50 Hz	63 Hz	80 Hz	100 Hz	125 Hz	160 Hz
54	50	50	46	43	48	43	41

Table 6: Measured Substation low frequency noise levels at 1m.

- 5.11 Based on the measured noise levels, Table 7 below shows the calculated noise levels from the substation at the nearest façade of the proposed scheme, including losses due to distance:

Low Frequency Level at proposed facade dB							
31.5 Hz	40 Hz	50 Hz	63 Hz	80 Hz	100 Hz	125 Hz	160 Hz
24	21	20	17	14	18	14	11

Table 7: Calculated Substation noise levels at the façade of the proposed scheme.

- 5.12 The calculated external noise levels in Table 7 are very low. The resultant internal noise levels within the dwellings will be significantly below the NANR45 criterion and hence acceptable.
- 5.13 The low frequency noise level from the substation will therefore be minimal and, on this basis, no additional mitigation is required to control low frequency noise from the substation.

6.0 INTERNAL SOUND INSULATION

- 6.1 The proposed layout is beneficial for acoustic design as the commercial ground floor party wall will not be adjacent to any living areas. As shown in Figure 2, a storage area and common corridor are located directly adjacent to the party wall
- 6.2 The party wall will be designed and specified to meet the recommended criterion of $48 D_{nT,w} + C_t$. and this will be readily achievable.

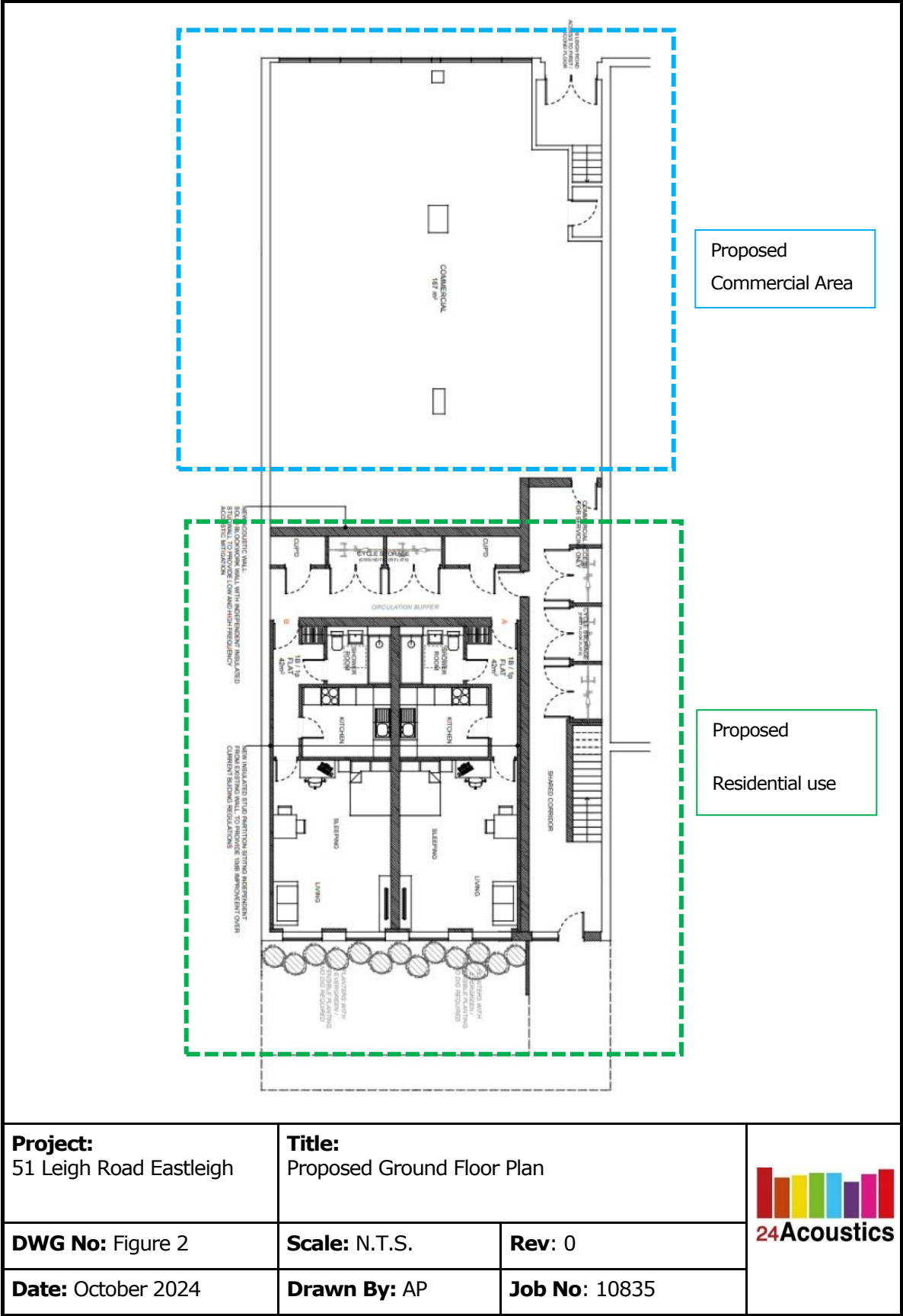
7.0 CONCLUSIONS

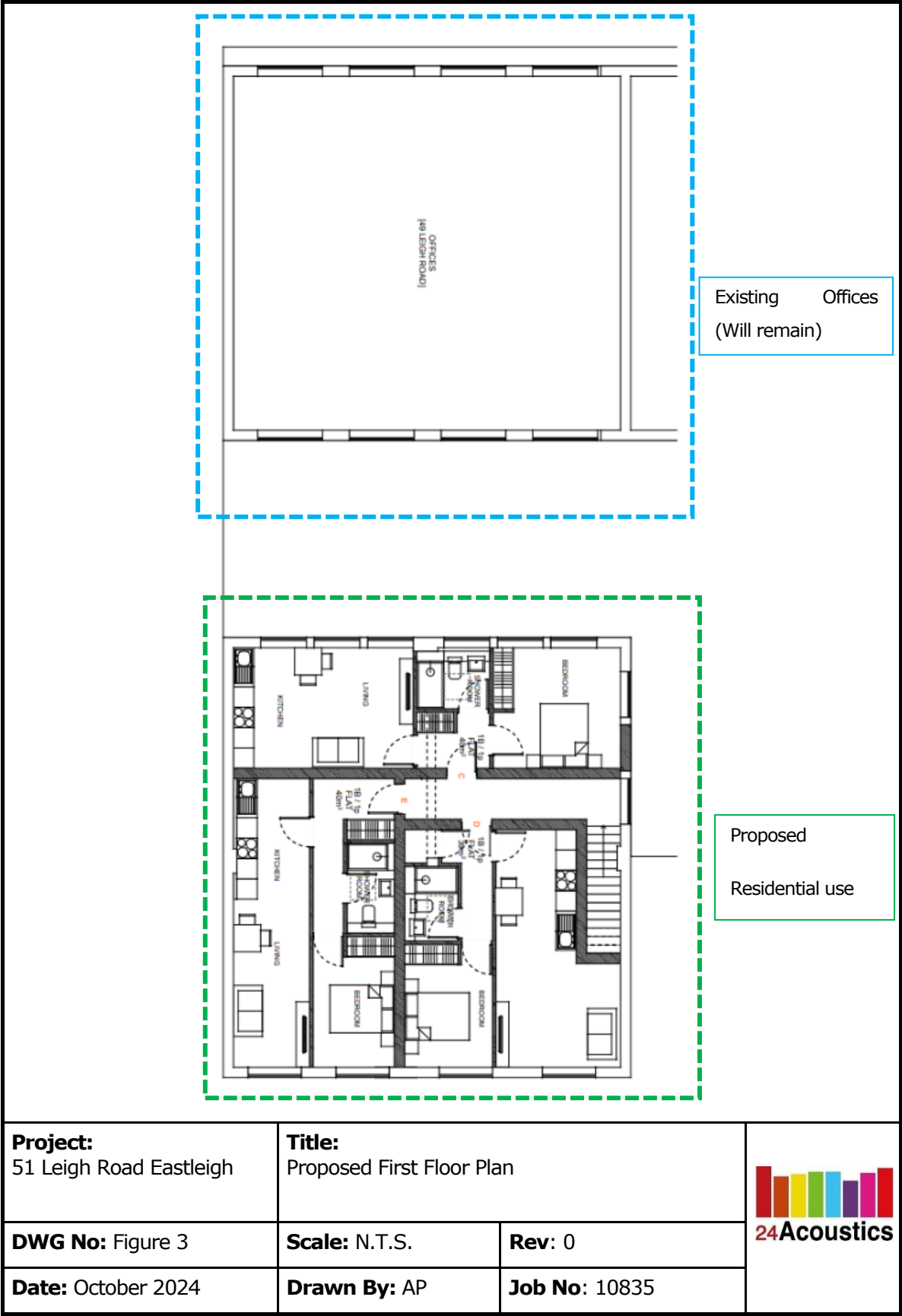
- 7.1 24 Acoustics Ltd has been appointed by Bajar Property Investments to undertake a noise assessment at 51 Leigh Road Eastleigh for a proposed mixed use scheme (Class MA application) to convert part of the existing building, for commercial use at ground floor fronting Leigh Road and residential use in the ground and first floor facing Hanns Way.
- 7.2 Environmental noise measurements have been undertaken at the site to determine existing noise levels from commercial sources during daytime and night-time periods.
- 7.3 Calculations have been undertaken to determine acoustic requirements for the windows/glazing and ventilation to the proposed scheme to ensure suitable internal noise levels are achieved from nearby commercial sources, including the car park and third party building services plant.
- 7.4 The assessment has therefore demonstrated with the proposed mitigation, the noise impact of commercial sources upon the proposed change of to residential (Class MA) would be acceptable.

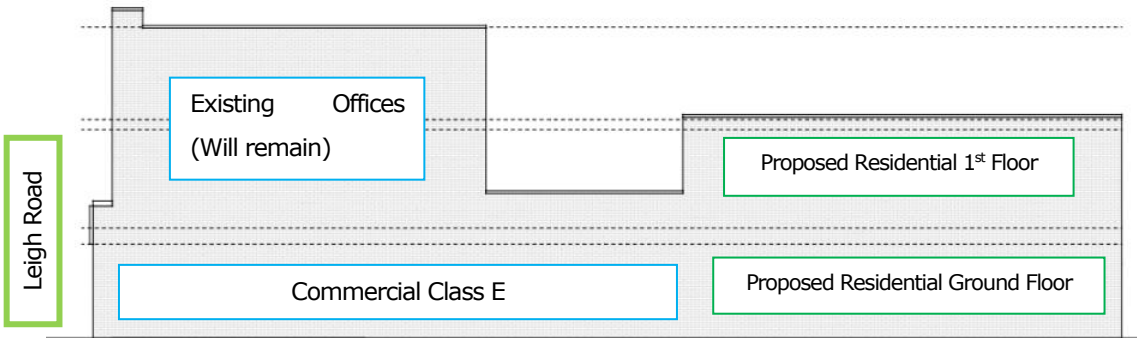
REFERENCES

1. Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) (England) Order, as amended April 2021
2. Department for Levelling Up, Housing & Communities. National Planning Policy Framework, 2023.
3. DEFRA , Noise Policy Statement for England, March 2010.
4. National Planning Practice Guidance, Department for Levelling Up, Housing & Communities (revised September 2023).
5. British Standards Institution. British Standard 8233:2014 Guidance on sound insulation and noise reduction for buildings, 2014.
6. World Health Organisation. Guidelines for Community Noise, 2000.
7. Procedure or the Assessment of Low Frequency Noise Complaints, NANR45 Rev 1, Salford University, December 2011.
8. British Standards Institution. British Standard 7445:1991 Description and measurement of environmental noise Part 2 - Acquisition of data pertinent to land use, 1991.
9. Building Regulations. Approved Document F - Ventilation, 2010.



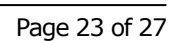






Facing Eastleigh Catholic Church

Project: 51 Leigh Road Eastleigh	Title: West Elevation		 24Acoustics
DWG No: Figure 4	Scale: N.T.S.	Rev: 0	
Date: October 2024	Drawn By: AP	Job No: 10835	



APPENDIX A – ACOUSTIC TERMINOLOGY

Noise is defined as unwanted sound. The range of audible sound is from 0 to 140 dB. The frequency response of the ear is usually taken to be around 18 Hz (number of oscillations per second) to 18000 Hz. The ear does not respond equally to different frequencies at the same level. It is more sensitive in the mid-frequency range than the lower and higher frequencies and because of this, the low and high frequency components of a sound are reduced in importance by applying a weighting (filtering) circuit to the noise measuring instrument. The weighting which is most widely used and which correlates best with subjective response to noise is the dBA weighting. This is an internationally accepted standard for noise measurements.

For variable sources, such as traffic, a difference of 3 dB is just distinguishable. In addition, a doubling of traffic flow will increase the overall noise by 3 dB. The 'loudness' of a noise is a purely subjective parameter, but it is generally accepted that an increase/ decrease of 10 dB corresponds to a doubling/ halving in perceived loudness.

External noise levels are rarely steady, but rise and fall according to activities within an area. In attempt to produce a figure that relates this variable noise level to subjective response, a number of noise indices have been developed. These include:

i) The L_{Amax} noise level

This is the maximum noise level recorded over the measurement period.

ii) The L_{Aeq} noise level

This is "equivalent continuous A-weighted sound pressure level, in decibels" and is defined in British Standard BS 7445 as the "value of the A-weighted sound pressure level of a continuous, steady sound that, within a specified time interval, T, has the same mean square sound pressure as a sound under consideration whose level varies with time".

It is a unit commonly used to describe construction noise and noise from industrial premises and is the most suitable unit for the description of other forms of environmental noise. In more straightforward terms, it is a measure of energy within the varying noise.

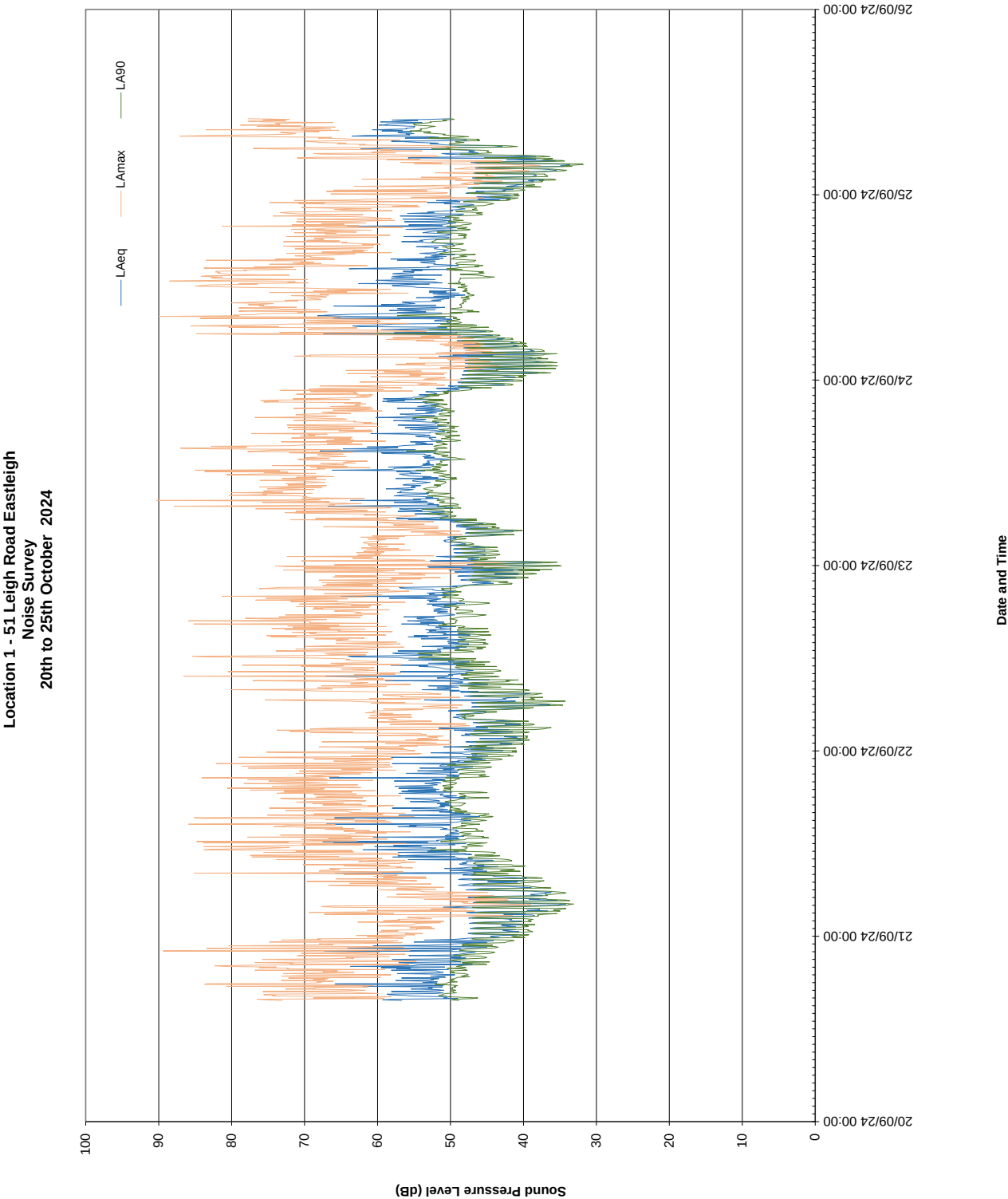
iii) The L_{A10} noise level

This is the noise level that is exceeded for 10% of the measurement period and gives an indication of the noisier levels. It is a unit that has been used over many years for the measurement and assessment of road traffic noise.

iv) The L_{A90} noise level

This is the noise level that is exceeded for 90% of the measurement period and gives an indication of the noise level during the quieter periods. It is often referred to as the background noise level and is used in the assessment of disturbance from industrial noise.

APPENDIX B – ENVIRONMENTAL NOISE MEASUREMENTS



Location 2 - 51 Leigh Road Eastleigh
Noise Survey
20th to 25th October 2024

