



Land North of
Dalefield Way,
Gravesend,
Kent,
DA12 2JH
(East)

Activity Noise Assessment

October 2025



Ref: 25-15909
ANA

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1. Executive Summary

An activity noise assessment has been carried out to assess the impact of noise from **land North of Dalefield Way Industrial Park, Dalefield Way, Gravesend, Kent, DA12 2JH (East)**, in support of a planning application for open storage at the site.

The proposal comprises an open storage facility to operate between 08:00 hrs and 18:00 hrs that will accommodate the existing operations related to the adjacent Dalefield Way Industrial Park. The facility will include a hardstanding area suitable for storing materials and plant machinery, as well as a new access road.

The site is situated to the north of Dalefield Road, Gravesend, within an urban setting. To the north lies open land and the Thames and Medway Canal, while further open land is located to the east. To the west, the site adjoins additional open land and several industrial premises, with residential dwellings positioned directly to the south. The site will operate between 08:00 hrs and 18:00 hrs and will be used for open storage; as such, no fixed plant is proposed. Access will be available for HGVs, and two telehandlers will operate within the compound. The existing noise climate in the area is influenced by road traffic and surrounding industrial activity. The nearest noise-sensitive dwellings are located on Dalefield Way.

The results of the assessment have identified:

- The activity noise assessment would achieve an initial rating of an *adverse impact depending on context*.
- Taking into account the context that:
 - The assessment is based on a worst-case hour, with an HGV and two telehandlers operating continuously for a full hour.
 - The daytime ambient noise level is 10 dB higher than the proposed activity noise levels; the addition of new sources will not raise the ambient noise level at the NSR and will not be audible above the existing ambient noise level at the NSR.
- **In consideration of the context of the noise source, the activity from the proposed would not be expected to cause adverse impacts on the health or quality of life of the nearest noise-sensitive receptors.**

Achievement of the target noise criteria will ensure compliance with the aims of the NPPF and the PPG in that it will avoid noise from giving rise to significant adverse impacts on health or quality of life on nearby noise sensitive receptors.

2. Introduction

This report has been prepared to assess the impact of noise from **land North of Dalefield Way Industrial Park, Dalefield Way, Gravesend, Kent, DA12 2JH (East)**, in support of a planning application for open storage at the site.

The proposal comprises an open storage facility to operate between 08:00 hrs and 18:00 hrs that will accommodate the existing operations related to the adjacent Dalefield Way Industrial Park. The facility will include a hardstanding area suitable for storing materials and plant machinery, as well as a new access road.

The report assesses, through on-site noise measurements, the impact of the proposed plant on the surrounding noise-sensitive receptors. A glossary of acoustic terminology is provided in **Appendix 1**.

The site is situated to the north of Dalefield Road, Gravesend, within an urban setting. To the north lies open land and the Thames and Medway Canal, while further open land is located to the east. To the west, the site adjoins additional open land and several industrial premises, with residential dwellings positioned directly to the south. The site will operate between 08:00 hrs and 18:00 hrs and will be used for open storage; as such, no fixed plant is proposed. Access will be available for HGVs, and two telehandlers will operate within the compound. The existing noise climate in the area is influenced by road traffic and surrounding industrial activity. The nearest noise-sensitive dwellings are located on Dalefield Way

The location of the proposed development site is provided in **Figure 2.1**.



Figure 2.1: Site Location

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:*
 - i. *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*
 - ii. *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, having particular regard to key policies for directing development to sustainable locations, making effective use of land, securing well-designed places and providing affordable homes, individually or in combination.*

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 impacts 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; ...'*

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

The site is located within the administrative boundary of the borough of Gravesham.

The Gravesham Local Plan, adopted in 2014, details policy that aligns with the borough's core strategy for the development of the area.

Within the document, Policy CS19 is related to noise and relevant to this development, copied below for reference:

“Policy CS19: Development and Design Principles

5.15.14 New development will be visually attractive, fit for purpose and locally distinctive. It will conserve and enhance the character of the local built, historic and natural environment, integrate well with the surrounding local area and meet anti- crime standards. The design and construction of new development will incorporate sustainable construction standards and techniques, be adaptable to reflect changing lifestyles, and be resilient to the effects of climate change. This will be achieved through the criteria set out below:

...

New development will be located, designed and constructed to:

...

- avoid adverse environmental impacts from pollution, including noise, air, odour and light pollution, and land contamination;

...”

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. British Standard 4142:2014

British Standard 4142:2014 “Methods for rating and assessing industrial and commercial sound” provides a method for the measurement and rating of industrial type noise sources and background noise levels outside dwellings. The rating level (defined in the BS) is used to rate the noise source outside residential dwellings (this is defined as the “specific sound level”).

The rating level is determined by assessing the character of the noise and applying an acoustic feature correction if appropriate. Corrections are applied for the tonality and intermittency of the noise source which can both make noise more noticeable.

The initial assessment described in BS 4142 to determine whether an adverse impact is likely is based on establishing the difference between the rating level and the background noise level outside the

residential property of interest. The British Standard states that the following points should be considered:

- *'Typically, the greater this difference, the greater the magnitude of the impact.'*
- *A difference of around +10 dB or more is likely to be an indication of a significant adverse impact, depending on the context.*
- *A difference of around +5 dB is likely to be an indication of an adverse impact, depending on the context.*
- *The lower the rating level is relative to the measured background sound level, the less likely it is that the specific sound source will have an adverse impact or a significant adverse impact. Where the rating level does not exceed the background sound level, this is an indication of the specific sound source having a low impact, depending on the context.'*

Where it is considered that the initial assessment of the impact needs to be modified due to the context in which the noise is occurring, BS 4142 suggests that all pertinent factors are taken into consideration, including:

- 1) *'The absolute level of sound. For a given difference between the rating level and the background sound level, the magnitude of the overall impact might be greater for an acoustic environment where the residual sound level is high than for an acoustic environment where the residual sound level is low.'*

Where background sound levels and rating levels are low, absolute levels might be as, or more, relevant than the margin by which the rating level exceeds the background. This is especially true at night.

Where residual sound ¹levels are very high, the residual sound might itself result in adverse impacts or significant adverse impacts, and the margin by which the rating level exceeds the background might simply be an indication of the extent to which the specific sound source is likely to make those impacts worse.

- 2) *The character and level of the residual sound compared to the character and level of the specific sound. Consider whether it would be beneficial to compare the frequency spectrum and temporal variation of the specific sound with that of the ambient or residual sound, to assess the degree to which the specific sound source is likely to be distinguishable and will represent an incongruous sound by comparison to the acoustic environment that would occur in the absence of the specific sound. Any sound parameters, sampling periods and averaging time periods used to undertake character comparisons should reflect the way in which sound of an industrial and/or commercial nature is likely to be perceived and how people react to it.*
- 3) *The sensitivity of the receptor and whether dwellings or other premises used for residential purposes will already incorporate design measures that secure good internal and/or outdoor acoustic conditions, such as:*

¹ The residual sound is defined as the ambient sound level at the assessment location in the absence of the specific sound source.

- i) *facade insulation treatment;*
- ii) *ventilation and/or cooling that will reduce the need to have windows open so as to provide rapid or purge ventilation; and*
- ii) *acoustic screening.'*

5. Baseline Noise Levels

In order to determine the baseline noise levels in the vicinity of the proposed plant, measurements have been carried out in order to characterise the existing noise climate during the most sensitive times of operation over four days between 1025 hrs on Friday, 3rd October 2025 and 1425 hrs on Monday, 6th October 2025.

The dominant noise source at the site is the existing adjacent industrial area and road traffic noise from the surrounding road network.

The long-term noise measurements utilised an SV307A 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.

The weather conditions at the start of the survey period were not ideal for noise monitoring. Storm Amy was over Saturday, 4 October 2025, with Met Office amber warnings lifting as winds and heavy rain eased across the day. With this in mind, data from 1000 hrs Sunday, 5th October 2025 onward have been used in the assessment. During the assessment period, the temperature was up to 21°C during the daytime, dropping to approximately 9°C overnight. There were westerly winds during the survey period (approximately 0.3 m/s). The cloud cover was approximately 50% at the end of the survey, and there was no precipitation during the assessment period.

Noise measurements were carried out over four days at Measurement Position 1 (MP1) in a freefield measurement location. The SLM was attached to the publicly accessible lamppost at 1st floor height on Dalefield Way directly opposite the NSR. This location was selected as being representative of the noise level of the NSRs on Dalefield Way.

Additional short-term measurements were conducted at MP2 on Monday, 6th October 2025. A 3-hour attended noise survey was completed to validate the noise levels of MP1 for this assessment. The ambient noise level at MP2 was equal to the ambient noise levels at MP1. Therefore, noise levels at MP1 have been used for the assessment of the proposed east site.

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 and detailed measurement results are presented in **Appendix 4**.

Measurement Position	Period (hours)	$L_{Aeq,T}$ (dB)	Typical L_{A90} (dB)
MP1	Daytime (0700-2300)	58	42
	Night-time (2300-0700)	55	36

Table 5.1: Summary of Free Field Semi-Permanent Noise Levels

Note: The average noise levels stated are logarithmic for L_{Aeq} . The typical L_{A90} is the most commonly measured $L_{A90,5min}$ during the assessment time period (a detailed assessment is provided in Appendix 3).

6. Activity Noise Levels

6.1. Acoustic Model Results

In order to determine the noise levels from activities of the proposed development, a noise model of the proposed development has been created within the SoundPLAN noise modelling software.

The client has informed us that the site can be accessed by HGVs, and that two telehandlers will operate within the compound. Three separate line sources have been included in the acoustic model, each with the sound power level of 86 dBA to replicate a worst-case daytime hour with an HGV and two telehandlers on site operating for the full hour.

The predicted noise level for each NSR is provided in **Table 6.1** and noise contours with the proposed development in operation are provided in **Appendix 5**.

The results of the acoustic model are summarised in **Table 6.1**.

Noise Sensitive Receptor	Receptor Noise Level L_{Aeq} (dB)
1-5 B House	44
5-6 Cricket Marsh Walk	48
7-9 Cricket Marsh Walk	47
10-12 Cricket Marsh Walk	48
13-15 Cricket Marsh Walk	48

Table 6.1: Summary of Acoustic Modelling Results

6.1.1. Plant Noise Levels – Penalties

The noise levels and operating conditions have been assessed by Syntegra in line with the advice provided within BS 4142:2014 and the following penalties will be added:

- Tonality: 0 dB
- Impulsivity: 0 dB
- Noticeable feature: 0 dB

As the operational noise of the proposed site will be similar to the noise sources already present at the NSR, it is assumed that the operational noise will not be distinguishable over the existing noise climate

The total penalty for the plant noise level features will therefore be + 0 dB.

7. Plant Noise Assessment – Full Assessment

The background noise level and activity noise data presented in **Sections 5** and **6** have been utilised to determine the noise impact at the nearest noise-sensitive receptor when assessed using the methodology in BS 4142:2014.

The aim is to meet the requirements of the Local Authority, which is to be equal to the existing background noise level.

Table 7.1 below summarises the BS 4142 assessment procedure carried out for the site using the worst-case noise level of Cricket Marsh Walk.

Results	Worst Case Noise Sensitive Receptors on Cricket Marsh Walk	Relevant Clauses of BS 4142:2014	Commentary
Measured Ambient Sound Level	58	7.3.2	Refer to Table 5.1
Residual Sound Level	58	7.3.3	<i>The ambient noise level without the plant operating.</i> Refer to Table 5.1
Typical Background Sound Level L _{A90} (dB)	42	8.1, 8.2	Refer to Table 5.1
Specific Sound Level	48	9.1, 9.2	Refer to Table 6.2
Acoustic Feature Correction	0	9.2	Refer to Section 6.1.1
Rating Level L _{Ar} (dB)	48	9.1	Specific Sound Level + Acoustic Feature Correction
Excess of Rating over Background Sound Level	+ 6	11	
	Assessment indicates a likelihood of adverse impact dependent on context	11	
Achievement of Local Authority Criteria	No	n/a	Equal to L _{A90}

Table 7.1: BS 4142 Assessment

Table 7.1 indicates that an assessment in line with BS 4142 indicates that **the plant noise may cause a potential adverse impact upon the residents at the nearest noise-sensitive receptor, depending on context.**

Additionally, **Table 7.1** also indicates that the noise level at the worst-affected NSR does not comply with the LA criteria of being equal to the existing background noise level.

7.1. Context of the Noise Source

BS 4142 advises that the “context” of the noise needs to be considered to determine the results of the assessment.

The acoustic model has been created to demonstrate a worst-case assessment of an hour during the day with an HGV arriving and on sire for the full hour and two telehandlers unloading the load. It should be noted that the majority of the time, this level of activity is unlikely, with HGVs turning off engines while they unload. Therefore, the noise level at the NSR is expected to be lower than the acoustic model predicts.

The current daytime ambient noise level is 58 dB L_{Aeq} , which is 10 dB higher than the worst-case predicted NSR noise level. The new noise source will not raise the ambient noise level at the NSR and will not be audible above the existing ambient noise level at the NSR.

In consideration of the context of the noise source, the activity from the proposed would not be expected to cause adverse impacts on the health or quality of life of the nearest noise-sensitive receptors.

7.2. Consideration of Uncertainty

The assessment has considered uncertainty by taking a cautious approach in terms of the likely noise levels from the activities and by taking conservative losses for the distance attenuation. The cautious approach means that the noise impact is more likely to be overstated, as opposed to understated, although it is not likely that the predicted noise levels would be significantly different from those stated within the report. Overall, it is unlikely that the conclusions of the assessment would be changed as a result of any uncertainty in the assessment process.

8. Conclusion

An activity noise assessment has been carried out to assess the impact of noise from **land North of Dalefield Way Industrial Park, Dalefield Way, Gravesend, Kent, DA12 2JH (West)**, in support of a planning application for open storage at the site.

The proposal comprises an open storage facility to operate between 08:00 hrs and 18:00 hrs that will accommodate the existing operations related to the adjacent Dalefield Way Industrial Park. The facility will include a hardstanding area suitable for storing materials and plant machinery, as well as a new access road.

The results of the assessment have identified:

- The activity noise assessment would achieve an initial rating of an *adverse impact depending on context*.
- Taking into account the context that:
 - The assessment is based on a worst-case hour, with an HGV and two telehandlers operating continuously for a full hour.
 - The daytime ambient noise level is 10 dB higher than the proposed activity noise levels; the addition of new sources will not raise the ambient noise level at the NSR and will not be audible above the existing ambient noise level at the NSR.
- **In consideration of the context of the noise source, the activity from the proposed would not be expected to cause adverse impacts on the health or quality of life of the nearest noise-sensitive receptors.**

Achievement of the target noise criteria will ensure compliance with the aims of the NPPF and the PPG in that it will avoid noise from giving rise to significant adverse impacts on health or quality of life on nearby noise sensitive receptors.

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

Stephen Hale BSc (Hons), MIOA

Stephen Hale is a respected 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
SV307A Sound Level Meter	Svantek	116136	TCRT24/1724	September 2024
ST30A Microphone	Svantek	114596	TCRT24/1724	September 2024

12. Appendix 4: Detailed Noise Measurement Results

Measured Noise levels – MP1 – Friday 3rd October 2025

Time	L _{Aeq,T} (dB)	L _{AF(max)} (dB)	L _{A10} (dB)	L _{A90} (dB)
10:00-11:00	63	100	65	55
11:00-12:00	61	79	62	58
12:00-13:00	60	79	62	58
13:00-14:00	61	81	62	58
14:00-15:00	62	80	63	61
15:00-16:00	64	82	65	61
16:00-17:00	64	85	65	62
17:00-18:00	62	93	63	58
18:00-19:00	59	75	61	56
19:00-20:00	58	78	59	56
20:00-21:00	58	79	61	53
21:00-22:00	56	78	57	49
22:00-23:00	57	80	59	50
23:00-00:00	55	77	57	51
07:00-23:00	61	82	62	57
23:00-07:00	55	77	57	51

Note: Data highlighted in red was not used in the assessment. Data highlighted in green was used in the assessment.

Measured Noise levels – MP1 – Saturday 4th October 2025

Time	L _{Aeq,T} (dB)	L _{AF(max)} (dB)	L _{A10} (dB)	L _{A90} (dB)
00:00-01:00	57	81	62	48
01:00-02:00	53	77	57	42
02:00-03:00	52	82	56	38
03:00-04:00	52	78	56	41
04:00-05:00	52	79	54	47
05:00-06:00	56	77	59	54
06:00-07:00	59	78	60	55
07:00-08:00	57	76	60	54
08:00-09:00	59	79	60	56
09:00-10:00	61	78	62	59
10:00-11:00	60	80	62	58
11:00-12:00	60	84	62	59
12:00-13:00	60	81	62	58
13:00-14:00	60	79	61	58
14:00-15:00	63	91	67	61
15:00-16:00	62	93	64	60
16:00-17:00	62	82	64	58
17:00-18:00	60	84	61	57
18:00-19:00	58	78	60	54
19:00-20:00	55	74	57	48
20:00-21:00	54	78	57	50
21:00-22:00	52	76	55	48
22:00-23:00	54	80	56	46
23:00-00:00	54	76	58	44
07:00-23:00	60	81	61	55
23:00-07:00	55	79	58	46

Note: Data highlighted in red was not used in the assessment. Data highlighted in green was used in the assessment.

Measured Noise levels – MP1 – Sunday 5th October 2025

Time	L _{Aeq,T} (dB)	L _{AF(max)} (dB)	L _{A10} (dB)	L _{A90} (dB)
00:00-01:00	50	73	54	41
01:00-02:00	49	74	52	45
02:00-03:00	49	72	53	40
03:00-04:00	46	76	48	40
04:00-05:00	51	75	55	44
05:00-06:00	51	76	53	42
06:00-07:00	54	74	56	51
07:00-08:00	54	77	56	50
08:00-09:00	58	80	60	56
09:00-10:00	59	83	61	57
10:00-11:00	59	76	61	55
11:00-12:00	59	78	60	58
12:00-13:00	60	81	62	56
13:00-14:00	58	81	60	56
14:00-15:00	59	80	61	56
15:00-16:00	57	78	59	54
16:00-17:00	60	76	61	55
17:00-18:00	57	76	58	54
18:00-19:00	57	92	59	51
19:00-20:00	56	77	55	52
20:00-21:00	54	76	56	41
21:00-22:00	52	79	54	49
22:00-23:00	53	72	56	39
23:00-00:00	48	73	52	37
07:00-23:00	58	79	59	52
23:00-07:00	50	74	53	42

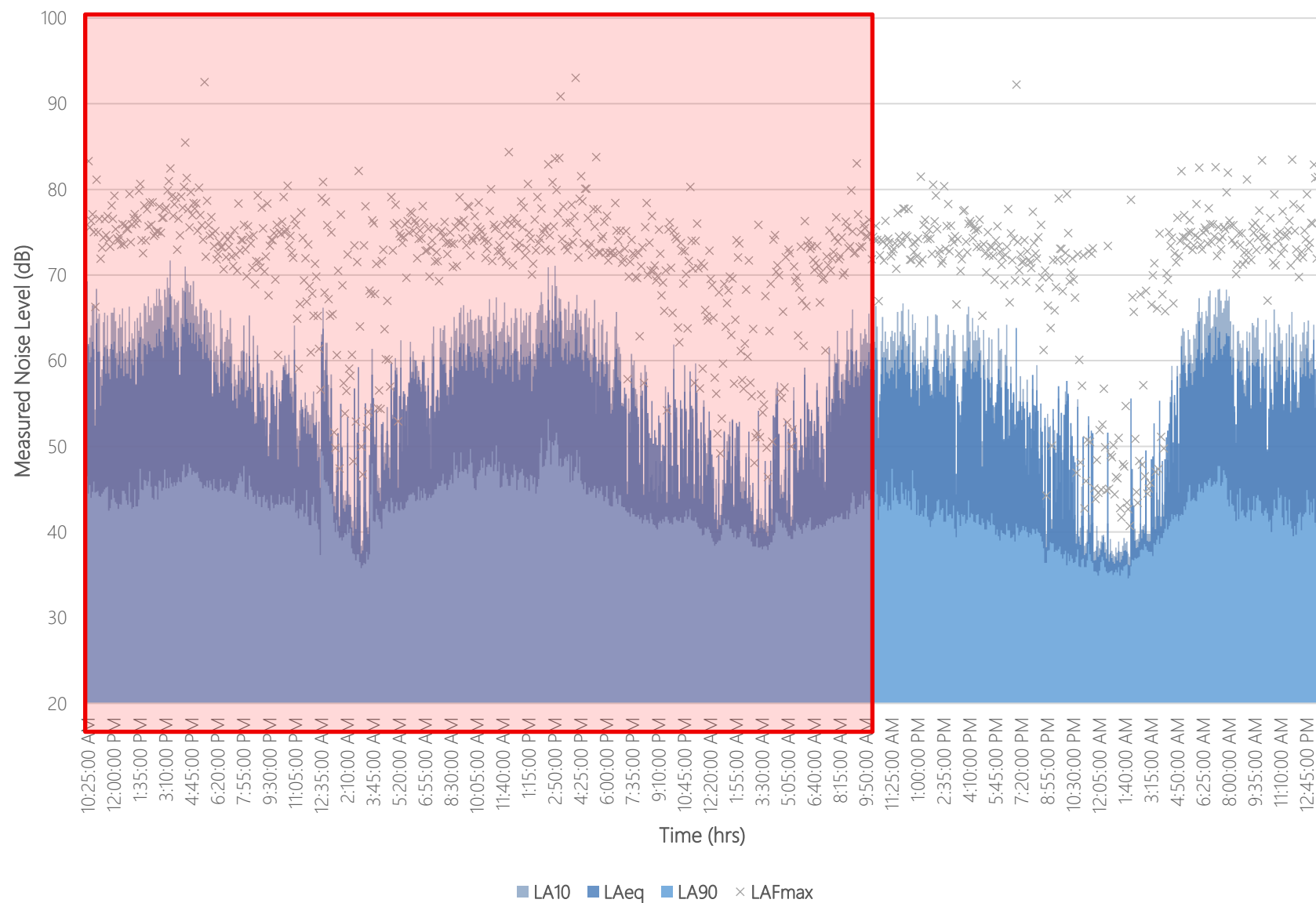
Note: Data highlighted in red was not used in the assessment. Data highlighted in green was used in the assessment.

Measured Noise levels – MP1 – Monday 6th October 2025

Time	L _{Aeq,T} (dB)	L _{AF(max)} (dB)	L _{A10} (dB)	L _{A90} (dB)
00:00-01:00	42	73	39	37
01:00-02:00	37	79	38	36
02:00-03:00	47	68	48	38
03:00-04:00	49	75	52	41
04:00-05:00	54	82	58	51
05:00-06:00	59	83	60	57
06:00-07:00	61	83	63	60
07:00-08:00	62	82	63	60
08:00-09:00	60	81	63	55
09:00-10:00	59	83	60	55
10:00-11:00	58	79	61	54
11:00-12:00	59	83	60	55
12:00-13:00	59	83	60	58
13:00-14:00	59	81	60	57
07:00-23:00	60	82	61	56
23:00-07:00	56	77	51	46

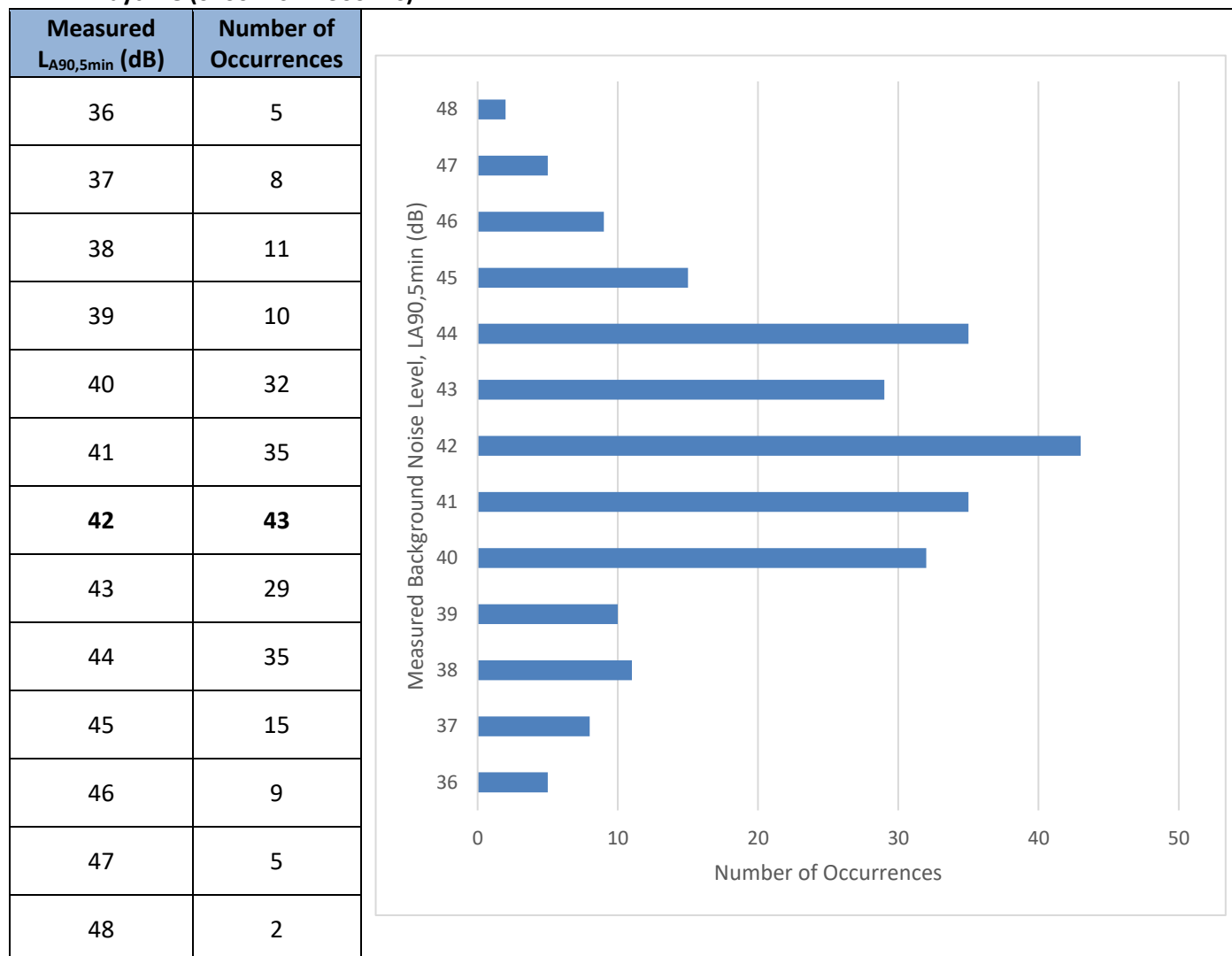
Note: Data highlighted in red was not used in the assessment. Data highlighted in green was used in the assessment.

MP1 Measured Noise Levels from 1025 hrs on 03/10/2025 to 1330 hrs on 06/10/2025



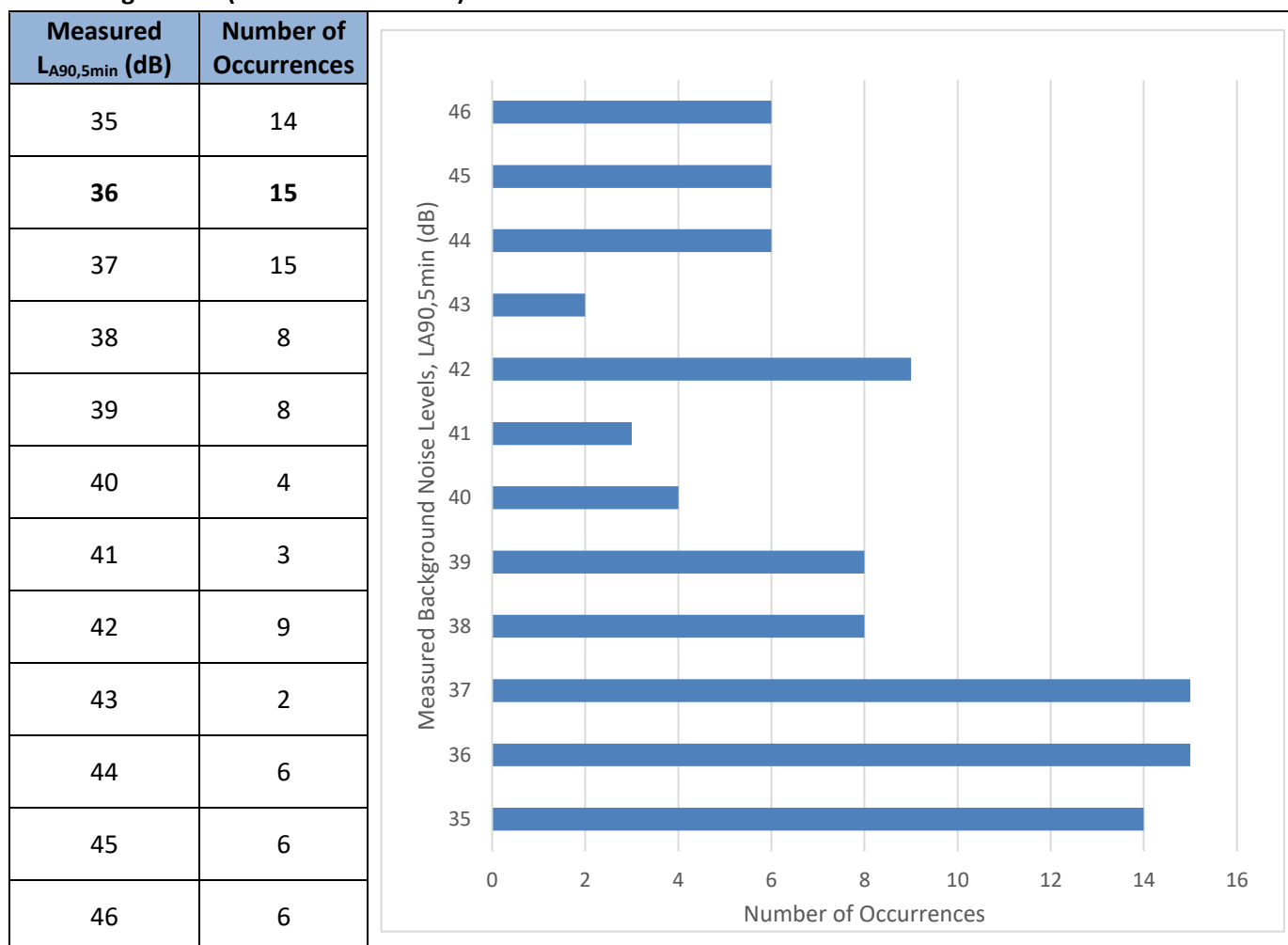
Typical Background Noise Level Analysis for BS 4142:2014 Assessment

MP1 - Daytime (0700 hrs – 2300 hrs)



Note: The row marked in bold is the chosen Typical L_{A90} for the BS 4142 plant noise assessment.

MP1 - Night-time (2300 hrs – 0700 hrs)



Note: The row marked in bold is the chosen Typical L_{A90} for the BS 4142 plant noise assessment.

13. Appendix 5: Acoustic Modelling Result

