



Noise Impact Assessment

Proposed Permanent Cricket Nets at Adastra
Park, Hassocks

Client

Keymer & Hassocks Cricket Club

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1. Introduction

1.1 Scope

Evolved Acoustics Limited was commissioned by Keymer & Hassocks Cricket Club (KHCC) in October 2025 to undertake a Noise Impact Assessment for the proposed permanent cricket nets at Adastra Park, Hassocks.

The NIA has been prepared to support a planning application to Mid Sussex District Council (MSDC). The primary aim is to establish the typical noise levels likely to be generated by the operation of the new permanent nets and to evaluate the potential noise impact upon surrounding residential noise-sensitive receptors.

Attended sound surveys have been undertaken at the site, to obtain source-term sound readings ($L_{Aeq,T}$ / L_{AFmax}) of cricket practice activities, based on the current temporary nets, and baseline noise levels of other sources in the vicinity of the site. The sound levels have then been assessed using the Sport England Guidance: *Artificial Grass Pitch (AGP) Acoustics - Planning Implications*¹.

1.2 Suitably Qualified Acoustician (SQA)

The assessment has been undertaken by Tim Hegan. Tim is a full member of the Institute of Acoustics (MIOA) and has 9 years' experience in acoustic consultancy. He has worked on numerous assessments of sports facilities, including undertaking sound measurements, producing calculations and authoring of acoustic reports.

¹ Sport England. Artificial Grass Pitch (AGP) Acoustics - Planning Implications. 2015.

2. Noise Policy and Criteria

2.1 Planning Noise Advice Document: Sussex (2023)

The Planning Noise Advice Document: Sussex (PNADS) ² is a guidance document prepared on behalf of various Local Authorities in the Sussex area. The latest revision of the document was published in November 2023.

The document aims to provide advice for developers and their consultants to assist in making a planning application in East and West Sussex having regard to noise.

The PNADS does not provide specific guidance on noise from cricket nets; however, it does reference Sport England's guidance on Multi-Use Games Areas (MUGAs).

Although the proposed cricket nets are not classified as a MUGA, there are similarities in the acoustic characteristics, as the impact sound from cricket balls striking bats and the sound of players' voices are comparable to the typical noise sources associated with MUGA activities (e.g. hockey).

2.2 Sport England Guidance: AGP Acoustics – Planning Implications

Sport England's *AGP Acoustics — Planning Implications* guidance (2015) provides a framework for assessing and managing noise from artificial grass pitches (AGPs) and similar multi-use games areas. It identifies typical sound sources such as ball impacts, player voices, and whistles, and discusses how these may affect nearby residential receptors. The document outlines recommended assessment methods, including consideration of absolute noise limits where background sound levels are low, and highlights the importance of context in determining potential noise impacts, particularly during evening and night-time use.

The guidance states that *“the determining noise criteria for AGPs proximity to residential properties, to avoid moderate annoyance in the daytime and evenings, as set by the World Health Organisation's ‘Guidelines for Community Noise’: = 50 dB $L_{Aeq}(1 \text{ hour})$ upper noise limit external to residential properties and within external living areas.”* This threshold is widely used as a benchmark to ensure that noise from sports activities remains compatible with the protection of residential amenity

² Mid Sussex District Council. Planning Noise Advice Document: Sussex. November 2023.

3. Site Location and Proposed Development

3.1 Site Description

Key & Hassocks Cricket Club is based at Adastra Park in Hassocks, West Sussex. The cricket ground itself is in the southern extent of the park, and surrounding area is predominantly residential, with dwellings located on Parkside to the east and Orchard Lane / Wilmington Close to the west. There is a public skate park to the south of the cricket ground.

The location of the site is shown on Figure A1 of Appendix A.

3.2 Proposed Permanent Cricket Nets

The proposed development involves the construction of new permanent cricket nets which are to be located in the south-eastern corner of the cricket ground. Figure A2 in Appendix A shows the proposed site layout.

The proposed nets consist of a 21.96m x 7.32m cage structure with two separate lanes. These are orientated in the north-south direction in order to minimise glare from sunlight for the batting players during practice.

3.3 Operating Hours

The nets will primarily be used during weekday evenings, typically Thursdays and Fridays but potentially during other days of the week. The use of the nets will be seasonal, typically April to September.

Practice sessions will normally occur between 17:30 hrs and 20:30 hrs subject to favourable weather and light conditions.

3.4 Noise Sensitive Receptors (NSRs)

A sample of the closest noise-sensitive receptors (NSRs) has been identified for the purposes of the noise assessment. The NSRs are listed in Table 3.1 and shown on Figure 3.1.

Rec. I.D.	Address	Use / Type
NSR 1	Villa Adastra, Keymer Road	Residential Care Home
NSR 2	15 Parkside, Hassocks	Residential
NSR 3	13 Parkside, Hassocks	Residential
NSR 4	11 Parkside, Hassocks	Residential

Table 3.1: Noise Sensitive Receptors for Noise Assessment

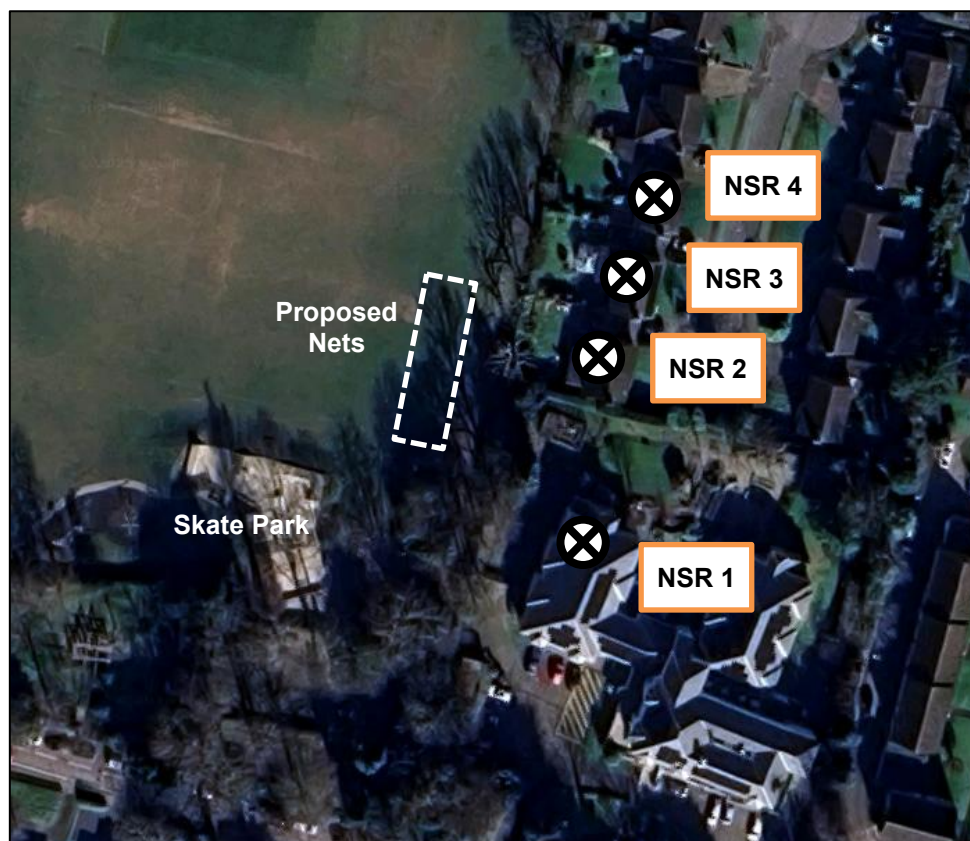


Figure 3.1: Noise Sensitive Receptors for Noise Assessment

4. Noise Surveys

4.1 Activity Noise Level Measurements

Noise measurements of cricket practice activities were undertaken on Monday 6th October 2025 using the existing temporary cricket nets setup at KHCC. A group of around seven players carried out bowling and batting practice and noise levels were measured over a period of 30 minutes of activity.

Noise measurements were undertaken at two positions simultaneously, MP1 and MP2, at approximately 5m and 20m diagonally away from the batting position respectively.

The sound level meters (SLMs) were mounted on tripods approximately 1.3m above ground level and configured to measure ambient ($L_{Aeq,15min}$) and maximum (L_{AFmax}) sound levels. Frequency data in 1/3 octave bands was also obtained.

4.2 Baseline Noise Measurements

Short-term attended baseline noise measurements were made on Monday 6th October following the cricket practice session, between 17:00 and 17:30 hrs.

The baseline noise measurements were undertaken at position MP3, in the south-east corner of the cricket ground, representative of the nearest NSRs to the proposed permanent nets location. The monitoring position is marked on Figure A1 in Appendix A. The SLM was mounted on a tripod approximately 1.3m above ground level with a windscreen protecting the microphone.

The purpose of the attended short-term noise survey was to establish typical baseline noise levels during a weekday evening period, within daylight hours, when the adjacent Adastra Skatepark was in use. The skatepark represents a significant contributor to ambient noise environment during these times, which coincide with the expected operating hours of the proposed permanent cricket nets. As both activities are seasonal and dependent on favourable weather and daylight conditions, their periods of use are likely to overlap. The survey therefore enables an assessment of potential cumulative noise effects.

Additional attended baseline noise measurements were made at position MP3 between 20:00 hrs and 20:30 hrs on Tuesday 14th October 2025. The purpose of this additional survey was to quantify the underlying baseline noise levels without influence of the skatepark, for informative purposes.

Measurements of ambient noise levels were made in 15-minute intervals with each measurement lasting 30 minutes.

4.3 Equipment

All sound measurements were undertaken using a Svantek and Rion SLMs, rated Class 1. A summary of the equipment details is provided in Table 4.1.

Type	Make	Model	Serial No.	Date of Last Laboratory Calibration
Class 1 Integrating Sound Level Meter	Svantek	SV971A	121165	18/12/2024
Class 1 Integrating Sound Level Meter	Rion	NL-52	00175534	13/06/2025

Table 4.1: Details of Sound Measurement Equipment

4.4 Field Calibration

Calibration checks were performed on the sound monitoring equipment before and after the survey using a Castle dBCal GA611 acoustic calibrator. The calibration checks indicated that no significant drift occurred throughout the measurements.

4.5 Weather Conditions

Weather conditions during the attended noise surveys were satisfactory for outdoor sound monitoring. Conditions during the survey on 6th October were dry and calm with temperatures of around 17 °C and wind speeds below 1.5 m·s⁻¹. During the survey on 14th October the weather was similarly dry and calm with temperatures of around 12 °C and wind speeds below 2 m·s⁻¹.

5. Noise Survey Results

5.1 Cricket Practice Activity Noise Levels

The results of the attended noise measurements undertaken during cricket practice activities in October 2025 are shown in Table 5.1.

Position	Description of Position	Start Time	Duration T (mins)	Measured Sound Levels, dB [A]	
				Ambient L _{Aeq,T}	Maximum L _{Amax,F}
MP1	5m from Batting Player	16:15	30	64	Highest measured cricket ball impact noise level: 94 dBA General range: 75 – 90 dBA.
MP2	20m from Batting Player	16:15	30	53	Highest measured cricket ball impact noise level: 82 dBA General range: 65 – 75 dBA.

Table 5.1: Activity Noise Levels Results – 6th October 2025

Notes:

[A] free-field sound levels dB re 2x10⁻⁵ Pa

The overall ambient noise level of cricket practice activity was 64 dB L_{Aeq,30min} at 5m from the batting player, falling to 53 dB L_{Aeq,30min} at position MP2, 20m away from the batting player. The cricket ball impacting on the cricket bat was the main source of sound governing the ambient (L_{Aeq,T}) and maximum noise levels (L_{AFmax}). The 1/3 octave band sound data corresponding to the activity noise measurements showed that the sound energy of cricket ball hits is concentrated mainly around the 1-2 kHz region. The sound from cricket balls hitting the netting itself was not a significant contributor.

Players' voices were a minor contributor to the noise levels, with players generally speaking at normal vocal levels to provide instructions or comments, with very occasional cheers or raised voices. Analysis of the sound data determined that the noise level of this source was less than 45 dBA at 20m.

5.2 Baseline Noise Levels

The results of the attended baseline noise surveys undertaken in October 2025 are shown in Table 5.2.

Position	Date	Start Time	Duration T (mins)	Measured Sound Levels, dB ^[A]		
				Maximum L _{AFmax}	Ambient L _{Aeq,T}	Background L _{A90,T}
MP3	06/10/25	17:00	15	68	48	43
		17:15	15	72	48	43
		Total:		72	48	43
	14/10/25	20:00	15	53	39	34
		20:15	15	54	40	33
		Total:		54	40	34

Table 5.2: Attended Baseline Noise Survey Results

Notes:

[A] free-field sound levels dB re 2×10^{-5} Pa

During daylight hours, with the adjacent Adastra Skatepark in use, the typical ambient noise level measured on 6th October 2025 was 48 dB L_{Aeq,30min}. From the survey results obtained on 14th October 2025, without the skatepark in use, the average ambient noise level was 40 dB L_{Aeq,30min}.

6. Noise Calculation Method

The methodology for predicting the sound levels of cricket practice activities is described in this section, with full calculation sheets provided in Appendix B.

6.1 Source Noise Levels

- The noise survey of existing cricket practice activities determined that the primary source of noise was the impact sound of cricket ball hits from the batting position. The Sound Power Level of this source has been derived based on the noise measurement data obtained at 5m and 20m from the batting position. The derived sound power level was **89 dB L_{WA}** for each lane.
- The proposed permanent nets layout incorporates two lanes, potentially resulting in twice the frequency of cricket ball hits. This has been accounted for in the calculation model. An image of the modelled noise source position is shown in Figure 6.1.

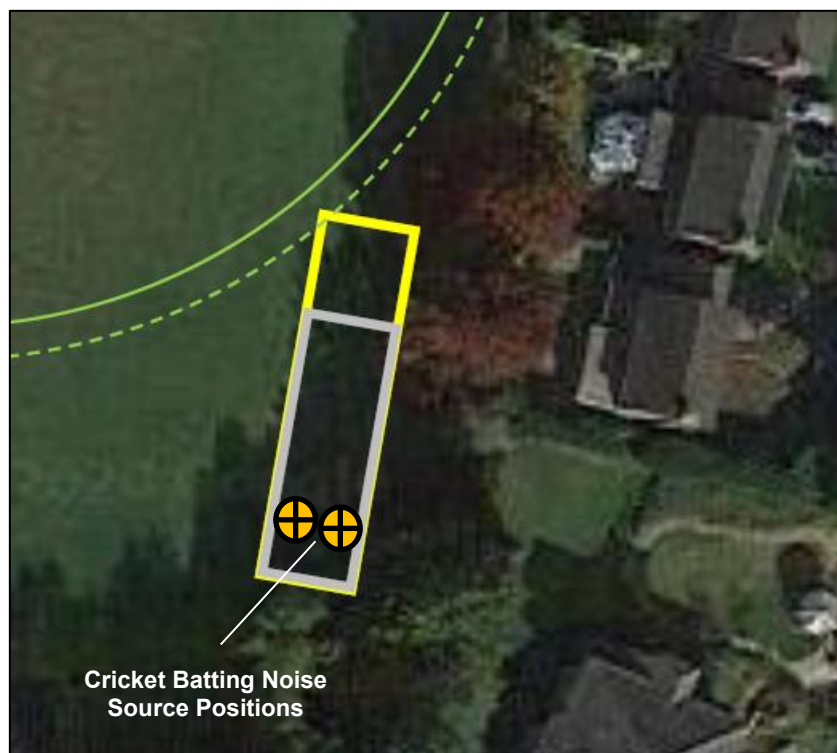


Figure 6.1: Sound Source Positions

6.2 Sound Model

- Sound levels at receiver positions ($L_{Aeq,1hr}$) have been calculated using a spreadsheet-based sound model considering the sound power level of each sound source (based on two batting lanes), the distance from each source to the receiver position, the reflections from surrounding surfaces, and screening effects of intervening barriers.
- The sound levels have been calculated to a central point within the external amenity area of each noise-sensitive receptor.
- The following standard formula has been used to calculate the Sound Pressure Level at a given distance based on the Sound Power Level of the source:

$$L_p = L_w + 10 \log \left(\frac{Q}{4\pi r^2} \right) - A_{barrier}$$

Where:

- L_p is the calculated sound pressure level at the receptor (dBA).
- L_w is the Sound Power Level of each source (dBA).
- Q is a directivity factor, (1, 2, 4 or 8) depending on the number of flat, reflective planes the sound source is mounted against.
- $A_{barrier}$ is a correction for screening effects of existing buildings or other barriers between the source and the receptor.
- The calculation is based on continuous cricket practice activity over a reference time interval of 1-hour, in line with the Sport England guidance.
- The intervening ground between the source and receiver positions has been assumed to be soft.
- The existing fence and foliage between the permanent nets and the NSRs has been assumed to provide no attenuation of sound. In practice a small amount of attenuation may be expected.

6.3 Existing Ambient Noise Sources

Noise levels of the adjacent skatepark have been included in the noise model to enable assessment of the cumulative noise effects. Based on the attended baseline survey data, the noise level of this source was 48 dB $L_{Aeq,T}$ at position MP3 which is representative of the closest receptors, NSR 1 and NSR 2. A small correction has been applied, based on line-source propagation, to determine the worse-case levels of this source at NSR 3 and NSR 4.

7. Noise Assessment

7.1 Assessment Criteria

The Sport England guideline level of 50 dB $L_{Aeq,1hr}$ has been adopted as an appropriate upper limit for assessment purposes. It is recognised that the proposed cricket nets and the adjacent Adastra Skatepark will have overlapping periods of use, with the skatepark generating noise levels of up to 49 dB $L_{Aeq,T}$. Consequently, even if cricket practice noise remains within the 50 dB criterion, the combined effect of both sources may result in total ambient levels exceeding this threshold. This assessment therefore considers cumulative noise from both activities, with potential impacts identified where the overall ambient level exceeds 50 dB $L_{Aeq,1hr}$.

7.2 Cricket Practice Noise Levels

The noise levels of cricket practice activities have been calculated according to the method outlined in Chapter 6 and are summarised in Table 7.1 below. These calculated levels do not include any noise mitigation.

Rec. I.D.	Address	Predicted Noise Level of Cricket Practice
		Activities, dB $L_{Aeq,1hr}$
NSR 1	Villa Adastra, Keymer Road	56
NSR 2	15 Parkside, Hassocks	55
NSR 3	13 Parkside, Hassocks	50
NSR 4	11 Parkside, Hassocks	47

Table 7.1: Calculated Cricket Practice Noise Levels

7.3 Assessment of Impact

Table 7.2 below shows the predicted noise level of cricket practice activities, the existing ambient noise levels (governed predominantly by skatepark-related noise) and the total noise level. Finally, the total noise level is compared against the 50 dB $L_{Aeq,1hr}$ criterion level as an initial indicator of the potential noise impact at each receptor.

Rec. I.D.	Address	Noise Levels, dB L _{Aeq,1hr}				Total Noise Level Within Target Level?
		Cricket Practice Noise Level	Existing Ambient Noise Level ^[1]	Total Noise Level ^[1]	Target Level	
NSR 1	Villa Adastra, Keymer Road	56	48	57	50	No (+7 dB)
NSR 2	15 Parkside, Hassocks	55	47	56	50	No (+6 dB)
NSR 3	13 Parkside, Hassocks	50	45	51	50	No (+1 dB)
NSR 4	11 Parkside, Hassocks	47	44	49	50	Yes (-1 dB)

Table 7.2: Assessment of Noise Impact During Cricket Practice Activities.

Notes:

[1] Highest ambient noise level with adjacent Skatepark in use.

[2] Sum of cricket practice noise levels and existing ambient noise levels.

The assessment shows that the predicted impact is highest at NSR 1, with predicted total ambient noise levels of 57 dB L_{Aeq,1hr} during cricket practice activities. This falls to 56 dB at NSR 2 and 51 dB at NSR 3. At NSR 4 – 11 Parkside, the predicted total ambient noise levels fall below the 50 dB L_{Aeq,1hr} guideline upper limit.

7.4 Context

The results of the initial noise assessment, based on comparison of predicted levels against the adopted upper limit, have been considered in context to determine the likely impact of noise at the site.

Keymer & Hassocks Cricket Club represents an established use within Adastra Park, and local residents are therefore likely to have some degree of familiarity and tolerance to sound associated with cricket activities. Whilst the proposed permanent nets have a potential to increase overall noise levels, the resulting sound would be consistent with the existing character of site use. Consequently, the potential impact is expected to be lower than if an entirely new or unfamiliar noise source were introduced.

It is acknowledged that use of the permanent nets will be seasonal and weather-dependent, typically coinciding with warm, dry conditions. These periods are also when residential receptors are more likely



to utilise external amenity spaces and rely on open windows for ventilation, potentially increasing their sensitivity to noise.

7.5 Assessment Outcome

Overall, when considered in context, the predicted noise levels indicate a reasonable likelihood of adverse impact during cricket practice activities. Therefore, mitigation is recommended with the aim of reducing noise levels to within the 50 dBA guideline upper limit.

8. Noise Mitigation

8.1 Acoustic Screening

The primary source of sound governing the noise levels generated during crickets nets practice activity is the impact sound from cricket ball hits at the batting position.

As the sound energy of this source is concentrated in mid to high frequency range (around 1000 Hz), acoustic screening incorporated into the proposed cricket nets structure would likely be an effective noise control measure.

The recommended specification is detailed below with a concept image shown in Figure 8.1 for illustrative purposes.

- The acoustic screening should be formed of a material designed for noise control purposes. An example of a suitable product is *Acoustibloc Acoustifence* Noise Barrier Fencing Membrane. However, other products are available which are likely to be suitable. To maintain sufficient acoustic performance, the barrier should have a minimum surface mass of 4 kg/m². In some cases it may be necessary to use a double-layer of a particular product to achieve this overall requirement.
- The screening should be a minimum of 1.8m in height and should extend around the rear and eastern side of the structure, with an additional area of screening placed in the centre of the two lanes. Figure 8.1 shows the recommended minimum dimensions.
- The screening should form a solid and continuous barrier along its length. Any holes in the screening material to allow for fixing to the structure should be covered by overlapping sheets of the screening material.

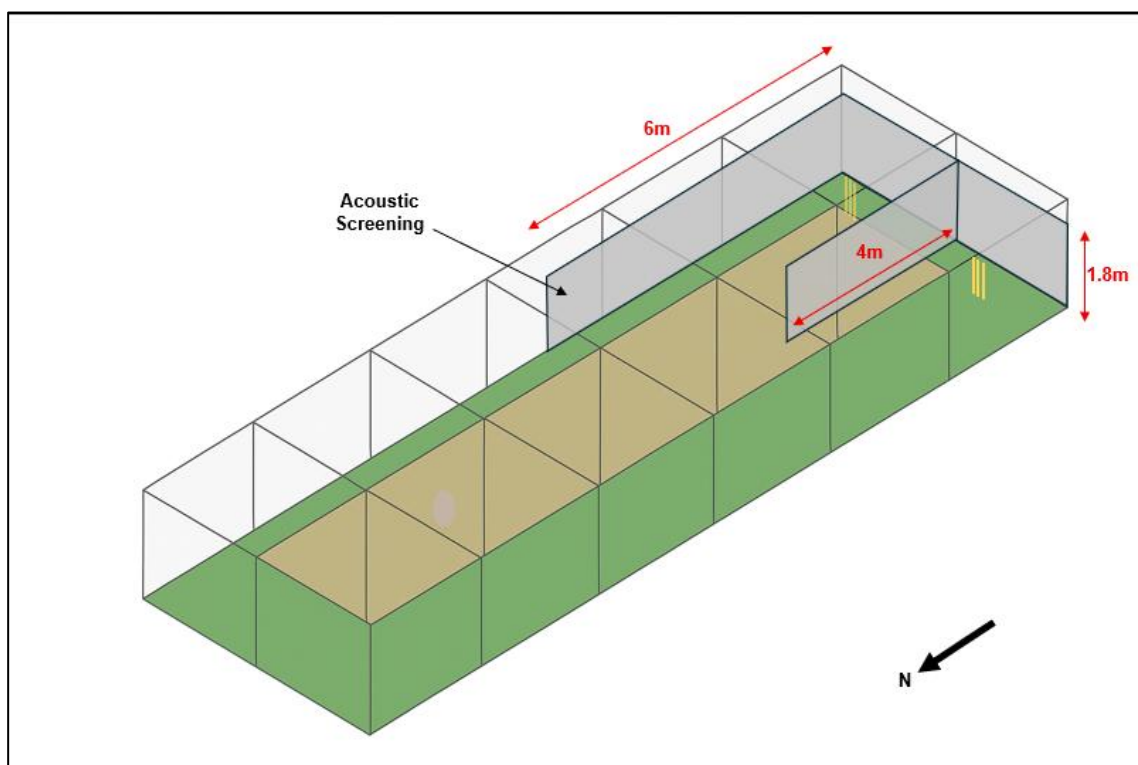


Figure 8.1: Proposed Acoustic Screening for Cricket Nets Structure

Note: concept image to demonstrate mitigation proposal and dimensions. Not a scale diagram or accurate representation of visual appearance.

The recommended acoustic screening will provide a full blockage of the sound path between the batting positions and the noise-sensitive receptors, resulting in an expected sound attenuation of 10 dB.

8.2 Revised Noise Impact Assessment – With Mitigation

The noise impact assessment has been revised to reflect the noise control measures described above, with the results presented in Table 8.1.

Rec. I.D.	Address	Noise Levels, dB L _{Aeq,1hr}				Total Noise Level Within Target Level?
		Cricket Practice Noise Level	Existing Ambient Noise Level ^[1]	Total Noise Level ^[1]	Target Level	
NSR 1	Villa Adastra, Keymer Road	46	48	50	50	Yes (0 dB)
NSR 2	15 Parkside, Hassocks	45	47	49	50	Yes (-1 dB)
NSR 3	13 Parkside, Hassocks	40	45	46	50	Yes (-4 dB)
NSR 4	11 Parkside, Hassocks	37	44	45	50	Yes (-5 dB)

Table 8.1: Assessment of Noise Impact During Cricket Practice Activities – WITH MITIGATION

Notes:

[1] Highest ambient noise level with adjacent Skatepark in use.

[2] Sum of cricket practice noise levels (with recommended acoustic screening) and existing ambient noise levels.

The assessment presented in Table 8.1 demonstrates that the proposed acoustic screening should reduce cricket practice noise levels sufficiently, with resulting total ambient noise levels falling within the 50 dB L_{Aeq,1hr} target at all noise-sensitive receptors included in the assessment.

8.3 Noise Management Measures

In addition to the physical mitigation measure outlined above, the following noise management measures are also recommended to further minimise the likelihood of any adverse impact:

- Whilst the assessment has shown that player's voices are a minor contributor to the overall noise levels from cricket practice activities, sound from raised voices or shouting should be minimised. All players should be instructed on the proximity of local residential dwellings and the need to keep noise levels to a minimum. Signage to this effect should be placed in a clear location adjacent to the nets.

- The permanent nets structure should be constructed in such as way as to minimise impact sounds from cricket balls hitting the structure, for example using netting material to prevent balls from directly impacting the cage, and securing any loose fixtures which could rattle or resonate when hit.
- The nets structure and acoustic screening should be checked annually as a minimum. Any defects which could affect the acoustic performance of the mitigation or otherwise cause excessive noise levels to be generated should be rectified promptly.

9. Conclusions

A Noise Impact Assessment (NIA) has been undertaken for the proposed permanent cricket practice nets at Keymer & Hassocks Cricket Club, Adastra Park, Hassocks.

Attended noise surveys have been carried out to establish typical noise levels of cricket practice activities, based on the current temporary nets, as well as baseline noise levels in the absence of cricket-related sound.

Based on the results of the initial noise survey, the primary source of noise associated with the use of the nets is the impact sounds from cricket balls being hit at the batting position. Sound from players' voices was a secondary sound source which was found to be a minor contributor to the overall noise levels.

Baseline noise levels at receptors are influenced heavily by the adjacent Adastra Skatepark which aligns closely with the usage profile of the proposed cricket nets. With the skatepark in use, baseline noise levels are up to 48 dB $L_{Aeq,T}$.

Sound levels have been assessed against a guideline upper limit of 50 dB $L_{Aeq,1hr}$ based on relevant guidance from Sport England. Based on the initial design proposal, without mitigation, ambient noise levels during cricket practice activities would likely exceed this recommended upper limit.

Therefore, mitigation has been recommended in the form of acoustic screening to be incorporated into the permanent nets structure.

The recommended screening would reduce cricket impact sound levels significantly, leading to noise levels falling within the 50 dB $L_{Aeq,1hr}$ guideline upper limit at all noise-sensitive receptors.

Overall, provided that the recommended noise control measures are implemented and thereafter maintained, the proposal is expected to comply with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)³, with potential adverse impacts from noise mitigated and reduced to a minimum.

³ UK Government. National Planning Policy Framework. 2021.

Appendix A – Figures



Figure A1: Proposed Site Plan



Figure A2: Approximate Noise Monitoring Positions

Appendix B – Sound Calculations

Sound Calculations - As Proposed (No Mitigation)

Calculation to NSR 1

RECEPTOR DETAILS			Sound Source Ref	Sound Power Level	Distance to Receptor	Q	Barrier Atten.	Barrier - Comment	SPL
Rec I.D.	Address	Assessment Pos.		<i>dB LwA</i>	<i>m</i>		<i>dB</i>		<i>dB LAeq,T</i>
NSR 1	Villa Adastra Care Home	External Amenity Area	Lane 1	89	16.0	1	0	<i>No attenuation assumed</i>	53.9
			Lane 2	89	18.0	1	0	<i>No attenuation assumed</i>	52.9
			TOTAL:						56

Calculation to NSR 2

RECEPTOR DETAILS			Sound Source Ref	Sound Power Level	Distance to Receptor	Q	Barrier Atten.	Barrier - Comment	SPL
Rec I.D.	Address	Assessment Pos.		<i>dB LwA</i>	<i>m</i>		<i>dB</i>		<i>dB LAeq,T</i>
NSR 2	15 Parkside	External Amenity Area	Lane 1	89	20.0	1	0	<i>No attenuation assumed</i>	52.0
			Lane 2	89	21.0	1	0	<i>No attenuation assumed</i>	51.6
			TOTAL:						55

Calculation to NSR 3

RECEPTOR DETAILS			Sound Source Ref	Sound Power Level	Distance to Receptor	Q	Barrier Atten.	Barrier - Comment	SPL
Rec I.D.	Address	Assessment Pos.		<i>dB LwA</i>	<i>m</i>		<i>dB</i>		<i>dB LAeq,T</i>
NSR 3	13 Parkside	External Amenity Area	Lane 1	89	37.0	1	0	<i>No attenuation assumed</i>	46.6
			Lane 2	89	37.0	1	0	<i>No attenuation assumed</i>	46.6
			TOTAL:						50

Calculation to NSR 4

RECEPTOR DETAILS			Sound Source Ref	Sound Power Level	Distance to Receptor	Q	Barrier Atten.	Barrier - Comment	SPL
Rec I.D.	Address	Assessment Pos.		<i>dB LwA</i>	<i>m</i>		<i>dB</i>		<i>dB LAeq,T</i>
NSR 4	13 Parkside	External Amenity Area	Lane 1	89	50.0	1	0	<i>No attenuation assumed</i>	44.0
			Lane 2	89	50.0	1	0	<i>No attenuation assumed</i>	44.0
			TOTAL:						47

Sound Calculations - Mitigation

Calculation to NSR 1

RECEPTOR DETAILS			Sound Source Ref	Sound Power Level	Distance to Receptor	Q	Barrier Atten.	Barrier - Comment	SPL
Rec I.D.	Address	Assessment Pos.		<i>dB LwA</i>	<i>m</i>		<i>dB</i>		<i>dB LAeq,T</i>
NSR 1	Villa Adastra Care Home	External Amenity Area	Lane 1	89	16.0	1	-10	<i>Acoustic screening included</i>	43.9
			Lane 2	89	18.0	1	-10	<i>Acoustic screening included</i>	42.9
			TOTAL:						46

Calculation to NSR 2

RECEPTOR DETAILS			Sound Source Ref	Sound Power Level	Distance to Receptor	Q	Barrier Atten.	Barrier - Comment	SPL
Rec I.D.	Address	Assessment Pos.		<i>dB LwA</i>	<i>m</i>		<i>dB</i>		<i>dB LAeq,T</i>
NSR 2	15 Parkside	External Amenity Area	Lane 1	89	20.0	1	-10	<i>Acoustic screening included</i>	42.0
			Lane 2	89	21.0	1	-10	<i>Acoustic screening included</i>	41.6
			TOTAL:						45

Calculation to NSR 3

RECEPTOR DETAILS			Sound Source Ref	Sound Power Level	Distance to Receptor	Q	Barrier Atten.	Barrier - Comment	SPL
Rec I.D.	Address	Assessment Pos.		<i>dB LwA</i>	<i>m</i>		<i>dB</i>		<i>dB LAeq,T</i>
NSR 3	13 Parkside	External Amenity Area	Lane 1	89	37.0	1	-10	<i>Acoustic screening included</i>	36.6
			Lane 2	89	37.0	1	-10	<i>Acoustic screening included</i>	36.6
			TOTAL:						40

Calculation to NSR 4

RECEPTOR DETAILS			Sound Source Ref	Sound Power Level	Distance to Receptor	Q	Barrier Atten.	Barrier - Comment	SPL
Rec I.D.	Address	Assessment Pos.		<i>dB LwA</i>	<i>m</i>		<i>dB</i>		<i>dB LAeq,T</i>
NSR 4	13 Parkside	External Amenity Area	Lane 1	89	50.0	1	-10	<i>Acoustic screening included</i>	34.0
			Lane 2	89	50.0	1	-10	<i>Acoustic screening included</i>	34.0
			TOTAL:						37