

Padel Court, Trowbridge Park St Stephens Place Trowbridge



Planning Compliance Report
Report 30520.PCR.01 RevA

Active Trowbridge

Report 30520.PCR.01 Revision History		
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List of Attachments

30520.TH1	Environmental Noise Time History
30520.L90	Statistical analysis for representative background L_{A90}
Appendix A	Glossary of Acoustics Terminology
Appendix B1-2	Noise Maps

1.0 INTRODUCTION

KP Acoustics Ltd has been appointed to carry out a noise impact assessment for the proposed Padel Tennis Courts at Trowbridge Park, St Stephens Place, Trowbridge.

To inform this assessment, a 24-hour environmental noise survey was conducted on site. The aim is to evaluate potential noise impacts in line with the National Planning Policy Framework.

This report sets out the survey methodology and results, followed by an assessment of likely noise levels generated by the use of the Padel tennis courts. It considers the potential for adverse impacts on the nearest noise-sensitive receptors and recommends mitigation measures where necessary.

2.0 SITE SURVEYS

2.1 Site Description

The revised proposals comprise two (2no.) covered padel courts arranged in an end-to-end configuration, relocated further west/northwest within the park relative to the previously assessed scheme, broadly parallel with the existing tennis courts.

As shown in the image, the site is bounded by The Civic Trowbridge and St Stephen's Place leisure complex to the south-west, residential properties along Polebarn Road and Ashton Street to the north and east, and the A361 (County Way) dual carriageway to the south and east. The River Biss also runs along the southern perimeter of the park, just north of County Way.

The site itself comprises a large public green space with open grassed areas, mature trees, pathways, tennis courts, and public amenities. Notable features within the park include Trowbridge Town Bowls Club, the Trowbridge Park Bandstand, and Trowbridge Civic Centre.

Adjacent roads include Castle Street and Mill Street to the west, which connect into the town centre, and County Way (A361), a major urban distributor road forming the southern and eastern boundary. Court Street and Polebarn Road to the north-west also provide local access and contribute to background road traffic noise.

The nearest residential properties are located to the north along Park Road and Polebarn Road, and to the east along Ashton Street and Alma Street. These properties are in relatively close proximity to the park boundaries and may be considered sensitive receptors in any acoustic assessment.

The acoustic environment at the site is influenced predominantly by road traffic from County Way and nearby urban roads, along with intermittent urban activity associated with the surrounding commercial, leisure and residential uses.

^ North

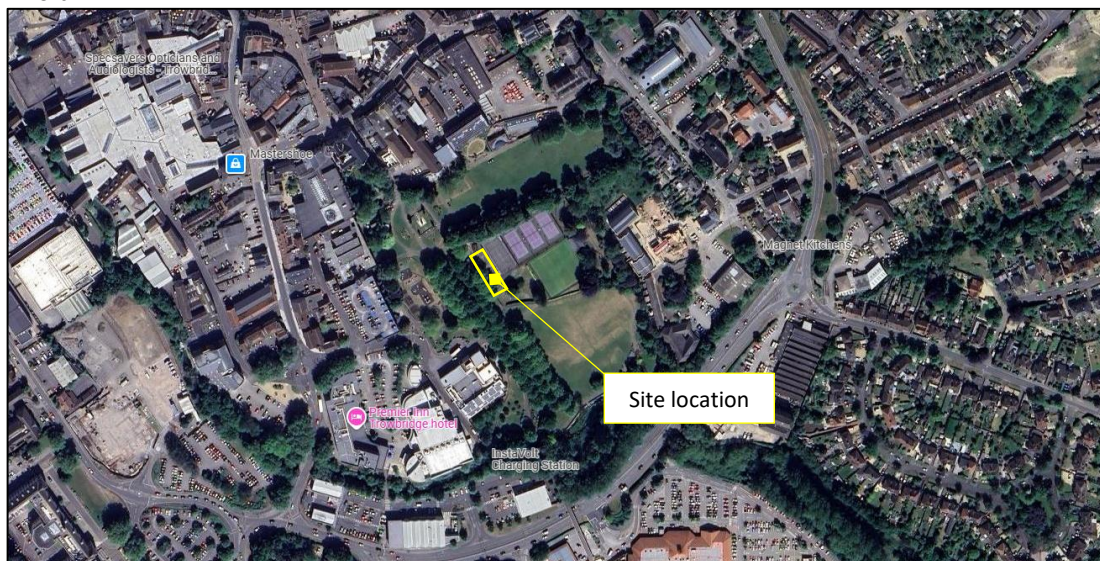


Figure 2.1 Location Plan (Image Source: Google Maps)

2.2 Environmental Noise Survey Procedure

Continuous automated monitoring was undertaken for the duration of the noise survey between 16:00 on 21 July 2025 and 16:00 on 22 July 2025.

The location of Noise Measurement Position 1 and the nearest noise sensitive receiver (NSR) is described in the following table and figure:

Descriptor	Location Description
Position 1	The microphone was installed on an extendable pole, approximately 1.5m above the ground level, at the approximate location shown in Figure 2.2.
Nearest Noise Sensitive Residential Receivers (NSR)	Residential receptors at the positions shown in Figure 2.2

Table 2.1 Measurement position and description

The choice of the position was based both on accessibility and on collecting representative noise data in relation to the nearest noise sensitive receiver relative to the proposed Padel Centre.

Weather conditions were generally dry with light winds and therefore suitable for the measurement of environmental noise. The measurement procedure complied with ISO 1996-2:2017 'Acoustics. Description, measurement and assessment of environmental noise - Part 2: Determination of environmental noise levels'.

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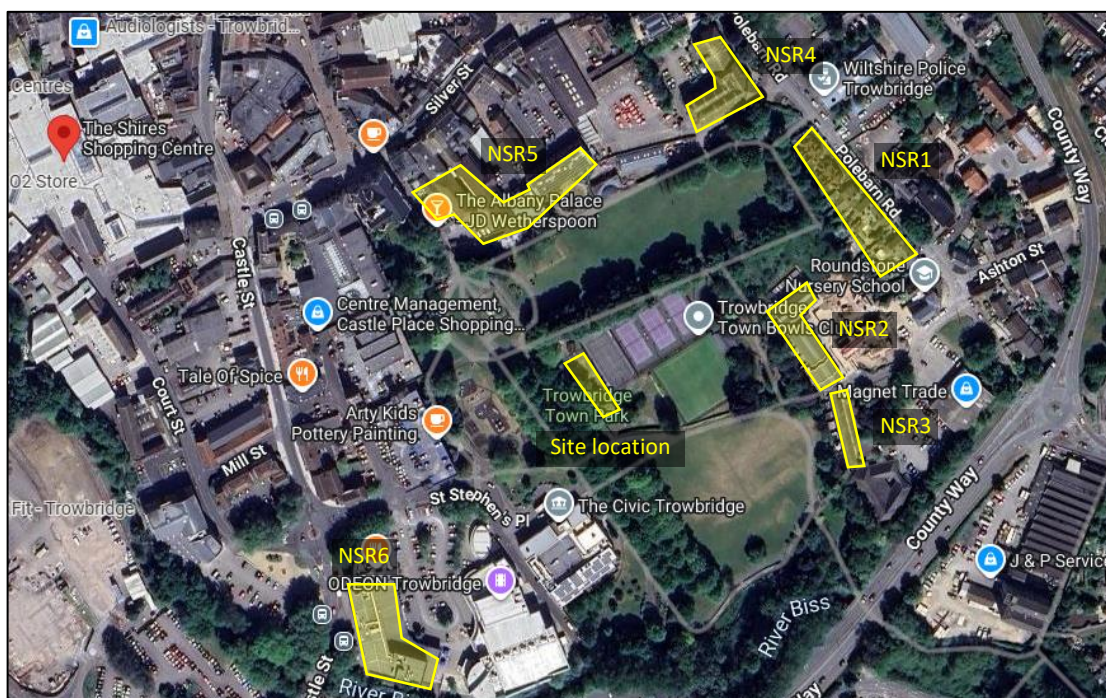


Figure 2.2 Site measurement position (Image Source: Google Maps)

2.3 Equipment

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

Measurement instrumentation		Serial no.	Date	Cert no.
Noise Kit 25	NTI Audio XL2 Class 1 Sound Level Meter	A2A-21141-E0	22/07/2024	TCRT24/1567
	Free-field microphone NTI Acoustics MC230A	A23583		
	Preamp NTI Acoustics MA220	10992		
	NTI Audio External Weatherproof Shroud	-	-	-
NTi Class 1 Sound Calibrator CR515		107395	01/04/2025	45748-107395-CR515

Table 2.2 Measurement instrumentation

3.0 NOISE ASSESSMENT GUIDANCE

3.1 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2024)

The NPPF places noise within the broader context of sustainable development. Planning policies and decisions should ensure new development is appropriate for its location, considering both the sensitivity of the site and the potential noise impacts. Specifically, decision-makers should:

- Mitigate and reduce noise impacts to a minimum;

- Avoid significant adverse effects on health and quality of life; and
- Identify and protect tranquil areas valued for their quiet character.

3.2 Noise Policy Statement for England (2010)

The NPSE provides a framework for managing noise with the aim of promoting good health and quality of life. It sets out three policy aims:

- Avoid significant adverse impacts;
- Mitigate and minimise other adverse impacts;
- Where possible, contribute to improvements in health and quality of life.

The NPSE also defines three effect levels used to assess noise impact:

- NOEL: No Observed Effect Level — no detectable impact.
- LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level — where effects begin to be noticeable.
- SOAEL: Significant Observed Adverse Effect Level — where noise causes clear harm.

The document notes that these thresholds are context-dependent and not tied to fixed noise limits, allowing for professional judgement based on local conditions.

3.3 Artificial Grass Pitch Acoustics

Sport England's *Artificial Grass Pitch (AGP) Acoustics – Planning Implications (2015)* contains guidance for noise from sporting facilities. While the design guide relates to noise from AGPs, it is considered that the character of noise due to the padel courts would be very similar. Therefore, noise criteria proposed for AGPs are deemed appropriate to also be applied to noise breakout from the proposed facility.

The following statements from the AGP document are based upon the World Health Organization's *Guidelines for Community Noise (1999)*:

'For noise levels internally and externally to dwellings [World Health Organization Guidelines for Community Noise 1999] states:

"To enable casual conversation indoors during daytime, the sound level of interfering noise should exceed 35 dB L_{Aeq} ..."

Based on a 15 decibel sound reduction of a partially open window, the noise level outside a residential property during the daytime about 1 metre from facades of living spaces should not exceed 50 dB $L_{Aeq(T)}$.

... It is suggested an appropriate assessment time period is for one hour, $L_{Aeq(1 \text{ hour})}$ as this is typically the time period for a community sports session on an AGP.

The WHO criteria was reviewed in a report by the National Physical Laboratory (reference CMAM16) which states:

“Exceedance of the WHO guideline values does not necessarily imply significant noise impact and indeed it may be that significant impacts do not occur until much higher level of noise exposure are reached.”

Therefore it is not necessarily the case that where these levels are exceeded, the noise will adversely affect nearby residential properties.

The document also states the following:

‘The IOA/IEMA Working Party Consultation Draft 2002 categorises the significance of a change in noise level...

A ‘slight’ impact is considered for an increase less than 3 decibels. This generally conforms with the withdrawn Planning Policy Guidance Document 24 statement that a change of 3dB(A) is the minimum perceptible under normal conditions.

Where noise from the new source (the AGP) does not exceed the existing noise climate the increase in noise will be no more than 3 decibels. This is the minimum that can normally be perceived...’

3.4 IEMA Guidance on Noise Impact Significance

The Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment (IEMA) Guidelines for Environmental Noise Impact Assessment provide guidance on the likely significance of changes in environmental noise levels associated with development proposals.

Whilst the guidance is principally intended for the assessment of changes in transportation and environmental noise, the broad principles relating to perceptibility and significance of change are considered applicable in the context of recreational and sporting noise sources such as padel court activity.

The guidance identifies that, under normal conditions, a change in noise level of approximately 3 dB represents the minimum perceptible change in environmental noise. Changes below this level are generally considered to result in negligible or slight impacts, depending on context and receptor sensitivity.

The guidance broadly categorises changes in environmental noise level as follows:

Change in Noise Level (dB) Typical Perception / Effect:

- ≤ 2.9 dB – Negligible
- 3-4.9 dB – Slight
- 5-9.9 dB – Substantial
- 10 dB – Very Substantial

In the context of this assessment, the proposed padel court activity noise levels have therefore been reviewed relative to the existing residual ambient noise climate measured on site.

4.0 ENVIRONMENTAL NOISE SURVEY RESULTS

The $L_{Aeq}(5min)$, $L_{Amax}(5min)$ and $L_{A90}(5min)$ acoustic parameters were measured throughout the duration of the survey. Measured levels are shown as a time history in Figure 30520.TH1.

Residual (ambient) noise and background noise levels are shown in Table 4.1 for daytime and night-time. The lowest hourly residual and representative background noise levels have also been determined and provided in Table 4.1 in order to determine the most onerous (and noise sensitive) periods.

It should be noted that the representative background noise levels have been derived from the most commonly occurring $L_{A90}(5min)$ levels measured during the environmental noise survey undertaken on site, as shown in 30520.Daytime L90.TH1 and 30520.Daytime L90.TH1 attached.

The typical maximum noise level of individual noise events has been determined from average L_{Amax} levels measured during the environmental noise survey undertaken on site to provide an idea of the current maximum noise levels incident on the nearest noise sensitive dwellings.

Time Period	Measured noise level (dBA)		
	Residual noise level ($L_{Aeq,T}$)	Representative background noise level (L_{A90})	Median Maximum Noise Level (L_{Amax})
Daytime (07:00-23:00)	54	47	53
Quietest full 1-hour (21:12-22:12)	44	-	-
Night-time (23:00-07:00)	45	35	43
Quietest full 1-hour (00:12-01:12)	38	-	-
Proposed hours of operation (07:00-21:30)	55	48	55
Quietest full 1-hour (08:12-09:12)	51	-	-

Table 4.1 Representative Ambient, Background and Maximum Noise Levels

5.0 NOISE IMPACT ASSESSMENT

5.1 Proposed Performance Thresholds

The following targets, derived from Section 3.0, are intended as general design guidance and should be applied with regard to project context.

Context / Assessment	Performance Threshold Target	Description
Noise level at 1m from residential façade	$\leq 50 \text{ dB } L_{Aeq,1hr}$	WHO (1999): To be achieved at 1 metre from the residential window.
Noise level within residential property	$\leq 35 \text{ dB } L_{Aeq,16hr}$	WHO (1999): To allow normal conversation indoors during daytime. Based on 15 dB sound reduction from outside to inside through a partially open window.
Assessment Time Period	1hr L_{Aeq}	Appropriate for typical AGP sports session duration.
'Slight' Impact Threshold	$\leq 3 \text{ dB}$ increase over the residual noise level, meaning the padel noise would be equal to or lower than the existing 51dBA $L_{eq,T}$ residual noise — a level typically considered negligible in impact.	IOA/IEMA 2002: An increase of less than 3 dB is considered slight and may not be perceptible.

Table 5.1 Proposed criteria

Additionally, instantaneous maximum noise events associated with padel activity should be reviewed in the context of the existing maximum noise climate measured on site. As a guide, predicted L_{Amax} levels should ideally remain within approximately 0-3 dB of the typical measured L_{Amax} levels during the proposed operating period. This should be regarded as a contextual assessment target rather than an absolute compliance criterion. Small exceedances beyond this range may still be acceptable where they are infrequent, where the average $L_{Aeq,1hr}$ assessment remains comfortably below the relevant daytime criteria, and where the resulting maximum noise levels would not give rise to a material change in the prevailing acoustic character of the area.

5.2 Proposal Description

The precise details for the Padel Courts are still to be determined, however the current proposals are as follows:

- Two (2no.) standard sized Padel Courts (2no. 10 x 20 metres)
- Covered (i.e. roofing and façade cladding with openings)
- The proposed operational period would be 07:00-21:30
- Located within the confines of the following approximate location:

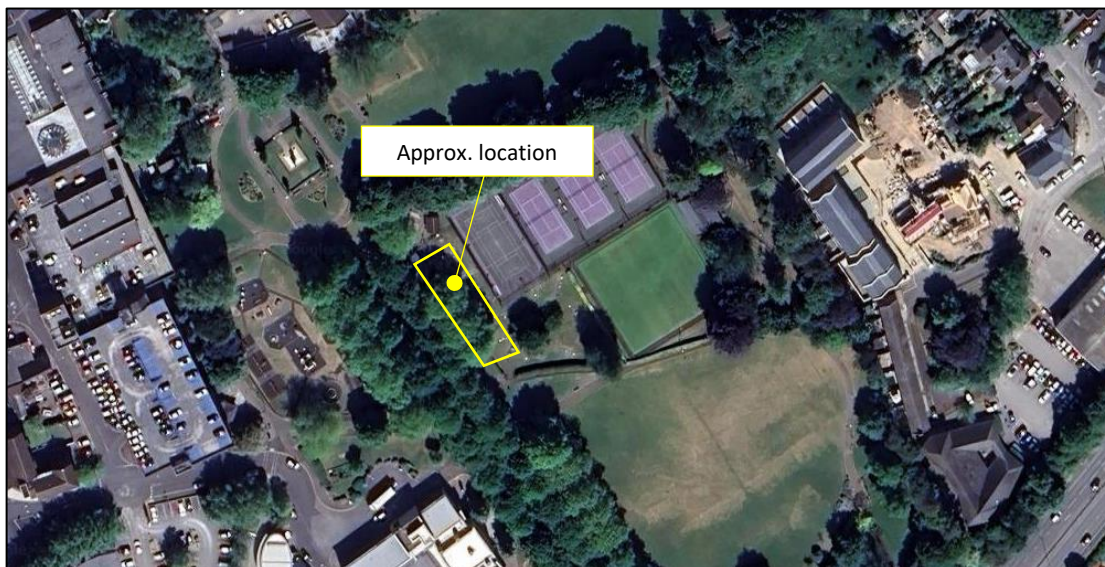


Figure 5.1 Proposed site plan

5.3 Padel Activity Source Noise Levels & Noise Model

The noise levels used in this assessment are derived from a publicly available report submitted in support of planning application 2023/1366, relating to proposed padel courts at The Tennis Hut, Neville Gill Close, London SW18 2GJ (London Borough of Wandsworth). The highest measured noise levels from padel gameplay—based on 1-minute average periods—are summarised in Tables 5.2 and 5.3 below.

Distance from court edge (m)	Ambient level $L_{Aeq,1min}$ dBA	Maximum level L_{Amax} dBA
5m (open side)	66	79

Table 5.2 Sustainable Acoustics measured noise levels of padel courts

Activity	Descriptor	Octave Frequency Band (Hz)								Overall (dBA)
		63	125	250	500	1k	2k	4k	8k	
Padel Game	SPL@5m $L_{eq,1min}$	59	59	61	61	65	57	52	45	66
	SPL@5m L_{max}^*	72	72	74	74	78	70	65	58	79

Table 5.3 Sustainable Acoustics measured octave band noise levels of padel courts

* Octave band L_{max} noise levels have been derived from average L_{eq} octave band levels and the overall L_{max} measured noise levels.

As padel play is broadly steady-state, we have conservatively taken the hourly average ($L_{Aeq,1h}$) to equal the measured 1-minute L_{Aeq} values. This is a worst-case assumption: real play includes pauses between points and changeovers, so the true hourly level is likely lower. In effect, each measured 1-minute level is assumed to persist continuously for a full hour.

A noise model was developed using SoundPlan 8.2, incorporating the measured padel noise levels, relevant environmental features (including building layouts), and the positions of the nearest Noise Sensitive Receptors (NSRs).

5.4 Mitigation Measures

In order to control noise emissions in line with the recommended performance thresholds, the following construction guidance should be adhered to.

The two (2no.) padel courts should:-

- Roof
 - Shown in red in the following figures;
 - Completely covered with an imperforate roof minimum;
 - Minimum surface density of 10kg/m^2 , such as 8mm PVC which as a surface density of approx. 11.2 kg/m^2).
- Upper Elevations (Valance)
 - Shown in blue in the following figures;
 - Feature a continuous, imperforate cladding along each elevation;
 - Floating height starts at a minimum distance of 2.2 metres above ground level;
 - Minimum surface density of 10 kg/m^2 , such as 18 mm hardwood plywood, 22 mm timber boarding, or an equivalent imperforate construction.
- Lower Elevations (Tempered Glass Rebound Walls)
 - Shown in green in the following figures;
 - Completely enclosed by solid, imperforate tempered glass rebound walls;
 - Minimum height from ground level to be at least 3 metres
 - Minimum surface density of 10 kg/m^2 , such as 10 mm glass, or an equivalent imperforate construction.



Figure 5.2 Padel court – Internal Image

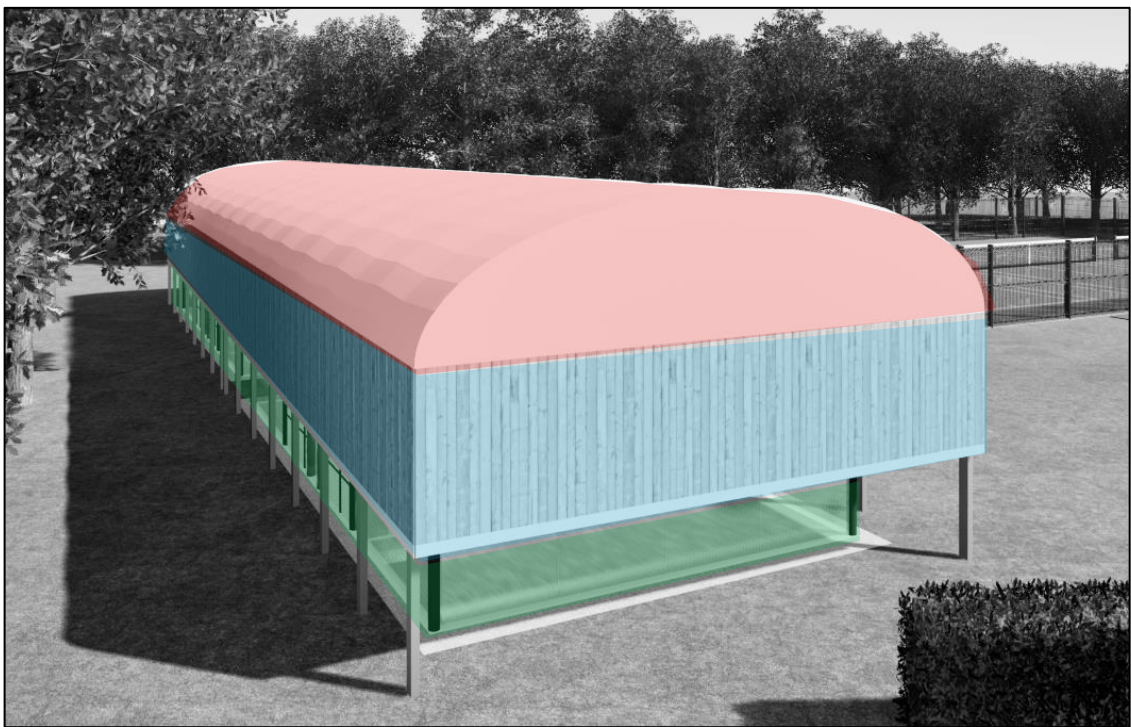


Figure 5.3 Padel court – External Image

Note: the prediction calculations for this assessment explicitly incorporate the above mitigation measures

Provided the above mitigation measures are adhered to, the noise levels presented in Section 5.5 have been predicted to be achievable.

5.5 Padel Activity Assessment

Detailed 3D Models, presenting the following information are enclosed within the Appendix:

- Predicted L_{eq} noise levels due to simultaneous use of the Padel Courts; AND
- Predicted L_{max} noise levels due to simultaneous use of the Padel Courts.

The following tables present a summary of the results at the worst-case points on each receptor.

Specific $L_{Aeq,T}$ Sound Assessment

The predicted Specific Sound Level from padel activity have been calculated using the levels in Table 5.3. The following table presents the worst-case predicted noise levels at the nearest NSRs alongside the proposed noise criteria:

Time Period	Assessment Context		Predicted Padel Activity Noise at Noise Sensitive Receiver (Average dBA $L_{eq,T}$)					
	Location / Context	Thresholds	NSR1	NSR2	NSR3	NSR4	NSR5	NSR6
Quietest (Most Onerous) 1hr-Period (08:12-09:12)	Noise level at 1m from residential façade (WHO Criteria)	≤ 50 dBA $L_{eq,1hr}$	37	43	41	39	43	41
	'Slight' Impact Threshold (IEMA Criteria)	≤ 51 dBA $L_{eq,1hr}$						
	Noise level within residential property (WHO Criteria)	≤ 35 dBA $L_{eq,16hr}$	27	33	31	29	33	31

Table 5.4 Predicted padel activity noise and Sport For England proposed noise criteria

It should be noted that the values presented in Table 5.4 represent the worst-case predicted L_{Aeq} level occurring at any point on each receptor façade. They do not represent the noise level across the entirety of the building elevation. The results should therefore be considered alongside the detailed 3D L_{Aeq} noise maps provided in Appendix B1.

As shown in Table 5.4, the predicted noise levels from the proposed padel facilities are below all adopted assessment thresholds, including the World Health Organisation façade criterion of 50 dBA $L_{eq,1hr}$, the internal daytime criterion of 35 dBA $L_{eq,16hr}$, and the IEMA-derived 'Slight Impact' threshold of 51 dBA $L_{eq,1hr}$.

The highest predicted external noise level at any assessed receptor is 43 dBA $L_{eq,1hr}$, occurring at NSR2 and NSR5. This is at least 7 dB below the adopted WHO façade criterion and 8 dB below the IEMA-derived threshold for a slight impact.

Furthermore, the highest predicted noise level remains approximately 8 dB below the measured residual noise climate during the quietest hour of the proposed operating period (51 dBA $L_{eq,1hr}$). In accordance with the IEMA guidance discussed in Section 3.4, the resulting change in environmental

noise level would therefore be expected to be negligible and unlikely to materially alter the prevailing acoustic character of the area.

On this basis, noise from the proposed padel facilities is considered unlikely to result in any adverse impact on nearby noise-sensitive receptors.

Please note that the internal noise levels are indicative only. They have been derived by applying a typical 10-15 dB outside-to-inside attenuation for a partially open window in accordance with WHO guidance and are intended to demonstrate that internal noise levels are likely to remain within acceptable limits.

Instantaneous L_{Amax} Maximum Sound Assessment

The predicted maximum noise levels associated with padel activity are presented in Table 5.5. All assessed receptors achieve the contextual L_{Amax} assessment target of 58 dBA.

Time Period	Assessment Context		Predicted Padel Activity Noise at Noise Sensitive Receiver (Maximum dBA L_{max})					
	Location / Context	Contextual L_{Amax} Assessment Target (Typical Existing $L_{Amax} + 0-3$ dB)	NSR1	NSR2	NSR3	NSR4	NSR5	NSR6
Proposed hours of operation (07:00-21:30)	Noise level at 1m from residential façade	≤ 58	51	56	54	52	57	54

Table 5.5 Predicted padel activity noise and Sport For England proposed noise criteria

It should be noted that the values presented in Table 5.5 represent the worst-case predicted L_{Amax} level occurring at any point on each receptor façade. They do not represent the noise level incident across the entirety of the building elevation, noise levels have been calculated to be lower at other windows along the facades (as shown in Appendix B).

Review of the detailed façade calculations and 3D noise maps indicates that the vast majority of windows across all assessed receptors are predicted to experience maximum noise levels of 55 dBA L_{max} or less. The highest predicted level of 57 dBA L_{max} at NSR5 is limited to a small number of localised window positions, with lower levels occurring across the remainder of the façade.

The results should therefore be considered alongside the detailed 3D L_{Amax} noise maps provided in Appendix B2, which demonstrate that the highest predicted noise levels are generally confined to isolated façade locations rather than affecting entire building elevations.

The L_{Amax} assessment is provided as a contextual review of short-duration noise events, such as ball impacts, rather than as a fixed pass/fail design criterion. Predicted maximum levels from padel activity

are generally comparable with the typical maximum noise levels already present within the existing environment and are not expected to result in a material change to the prevailing acoustic character of the area.

On this basis, the predicted L_{Amax} levels are considered acceptable in context and are unlikely to result in a significant adverse noise impact, subject to the mitigation measures set out in this report.

6.0 CONCLUSION

KP Acoustics has undertaken an environmental noise survey and predictive assessment for the proposed padel courts at Trowbridge Park using measured site conditions, published padel source data and 3D noise modelling in SoundPlan.

The assessment has considered both average operational noise levels ($L_{Aeq,T}$) and short-duration maximum noise events (L_{Amax}) associated with padel activity. The assessment has been undertaken on a conservative basis, assuming that the measured 1-minute padel activity noise levels persist continuously throughout a full one-hour assessment period.

The assessment demonstrates that the proposed development is capable of achieving all adopted average noise level criteria.

In accordance with the IEMA guidance discussed in Section 3.4, the resulting change in environmental noise level would therefore be expected to be negligible and unlikely to materially alter the prevailing acoustic character of the area.

An assessment of instantaneous maximum noise levels has also been undertaken. All assessed receptors achieve the contextual L_{Amax} assessment target.

The predicted L_{Amax} levels are generally comparable with the existing maximum noise climate measured during the environmental noise survey and are not expected to result in a material change to the prevailing acoustic character of the area.

Based on the findings of this assessment, the proposed padel court development is predicted to give rise to a low and acceptable noise impact at the nearest residential receptors and is not expected to result in significant adverse effects, provided that the mitigation measures described within Section 5.4 are incorporated into the final design.

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)

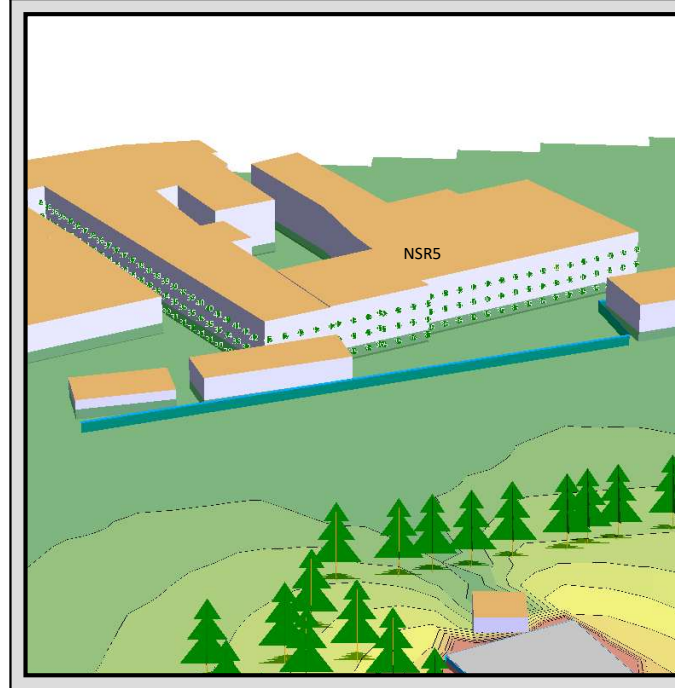
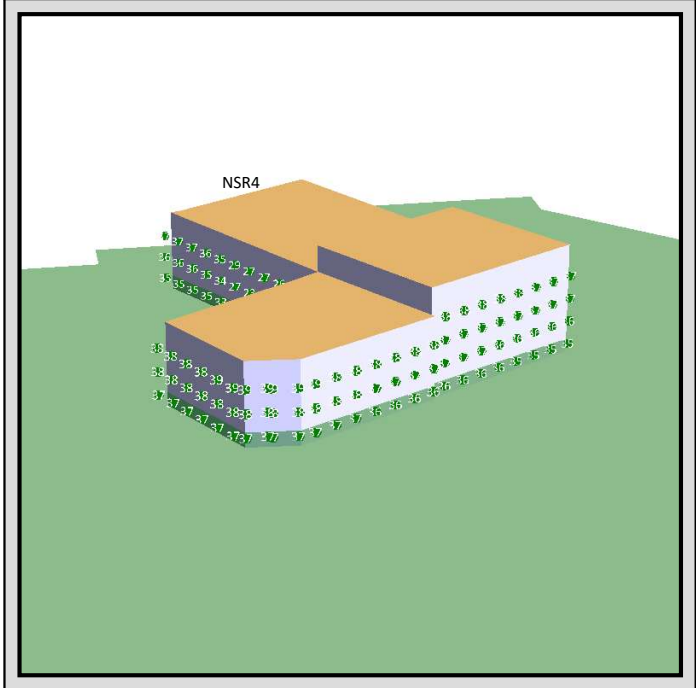
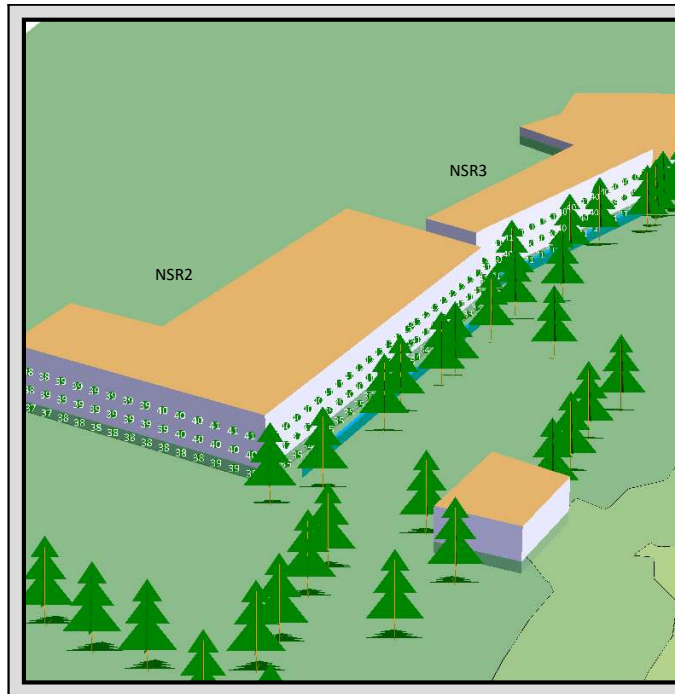
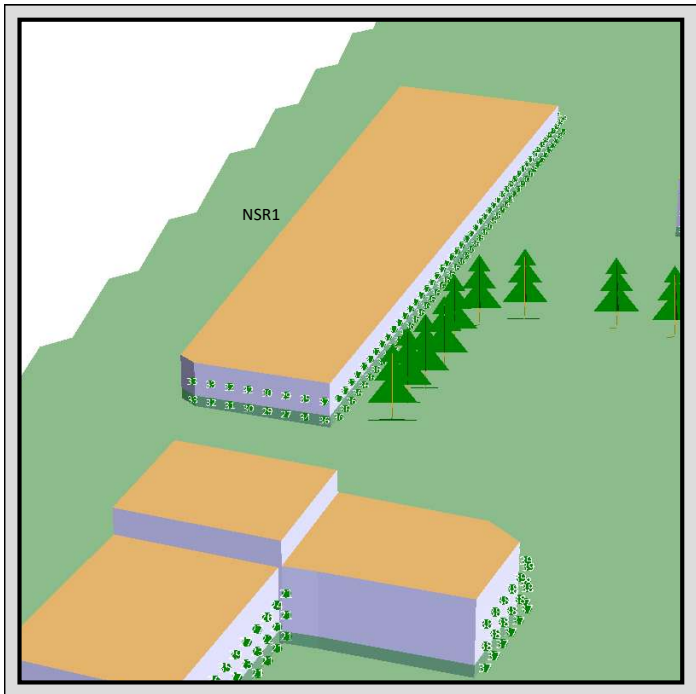
The transmission path is the path the sound takes from the source to the receiver. Where multiple paths exist in parallel, the reduction in each path should be calculated and summed at the receiving point. Outdoor barriers can block transmission paths, for example traffic noise. The effectiveness of 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: Padel Court, Trowbridge
KPA No: 30520
Date: 29-May-2026

Map

1

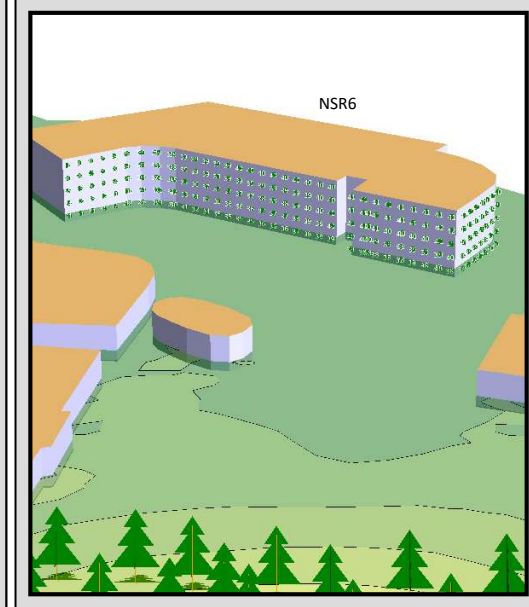
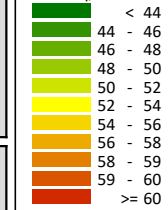
Instantaneous LAeq,T Sound Assessment

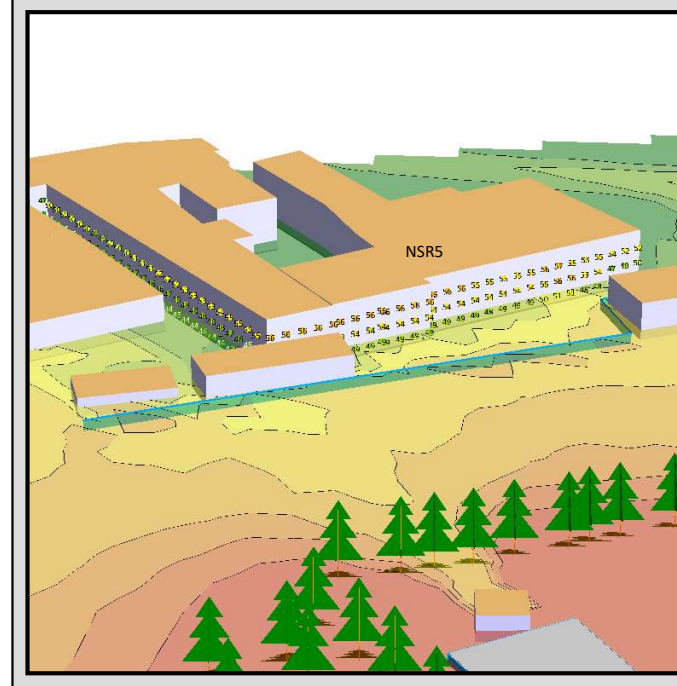
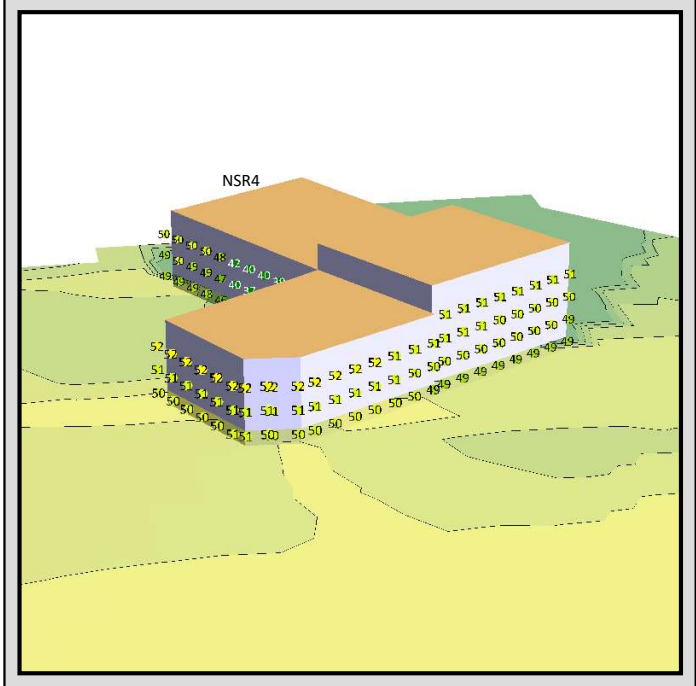
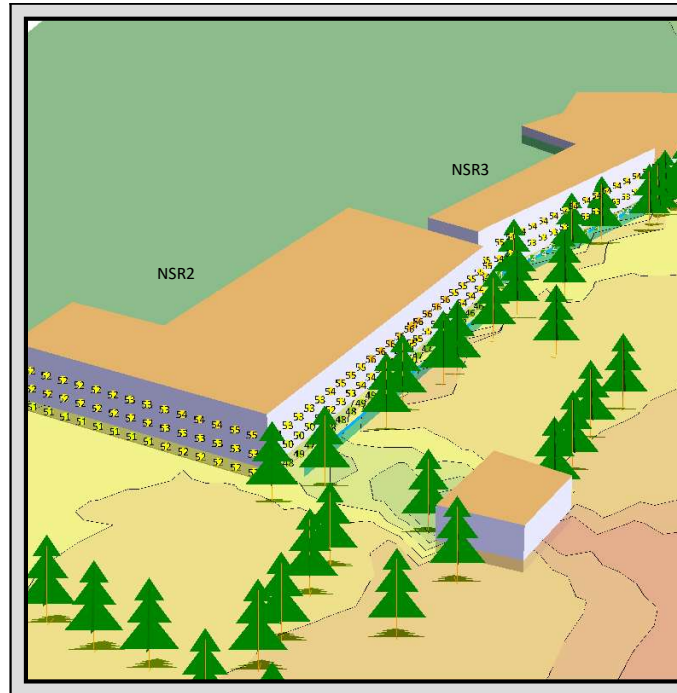
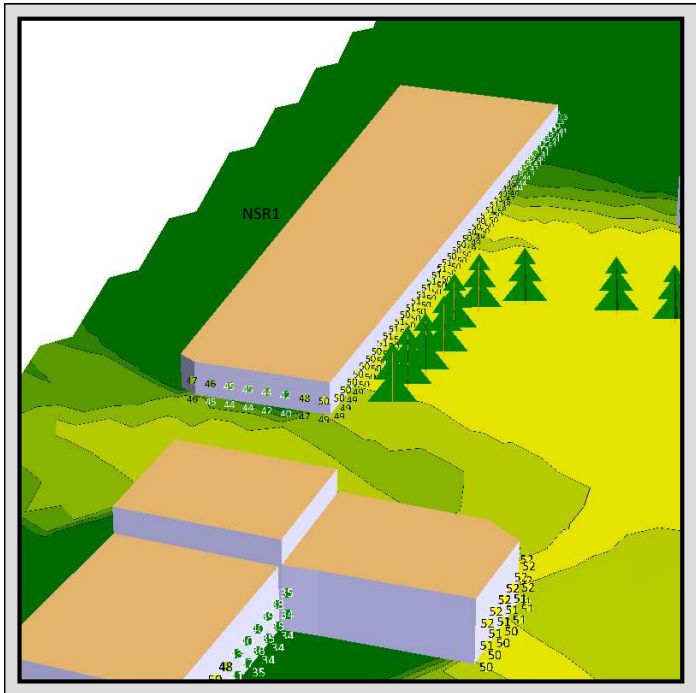
Description:

The predicted Specific Sound Level (dBA Leq,T) from padel activity have been calculated. The following graphs present the predicted noise levels at the nearest NSRs.

Noise Level

dBA Leq,T





KP Acoustics Ltd.

Project: Padel Court, Trowbridge
KPA No: 30520
Date: 29-May-2026

Map

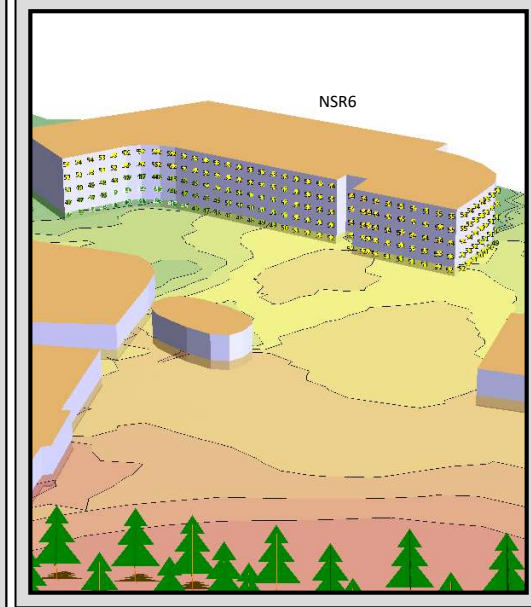
2

Instantaneous L_{Amax} Maximum Sound Assessment

Description:
Assessment of the worst-case activity maximum noise levels (due to instantaneous noise events, such as ball impacts) is presented.

Noise Level

dBA Leq,T	
< 44	
44 - 46	
46 - 48	
48 - 50	
50 - 52	
52 - 54	
54 - 56	
56 - 58	
58 - 59	
59 - 60	
≥ 60	



Trowbridge Park St Stephens Place Trowbridge BA14 8AH - Position 1
Environmental Time History
21/07/2025 to 22/07/2025

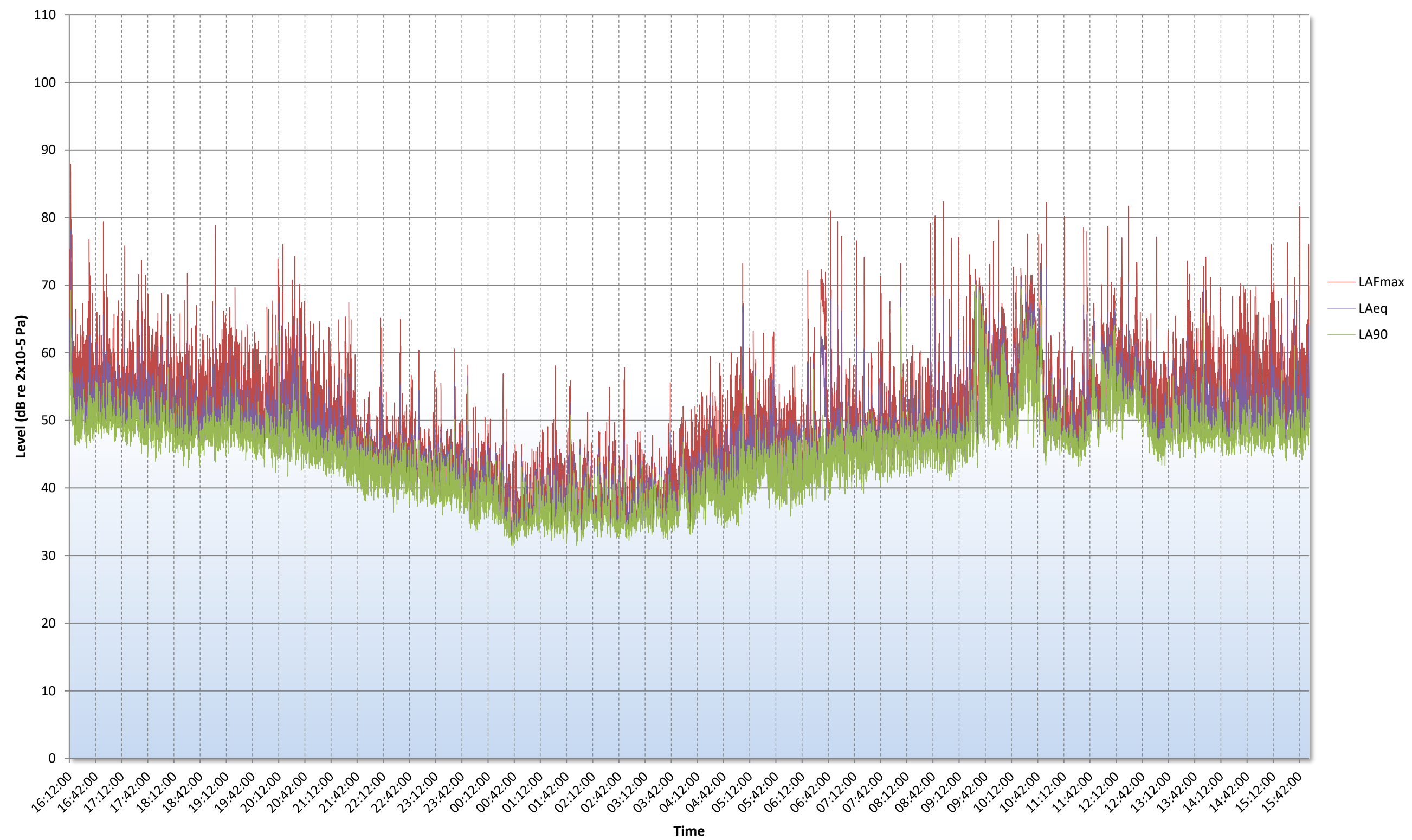


Figure 30520.TH1

Trowbridge Park St Stephens Place Trowbridge BA14 8AH - Position 1
Representative Daytime Background Noise Level
21/07/2025 to 22/07/2025

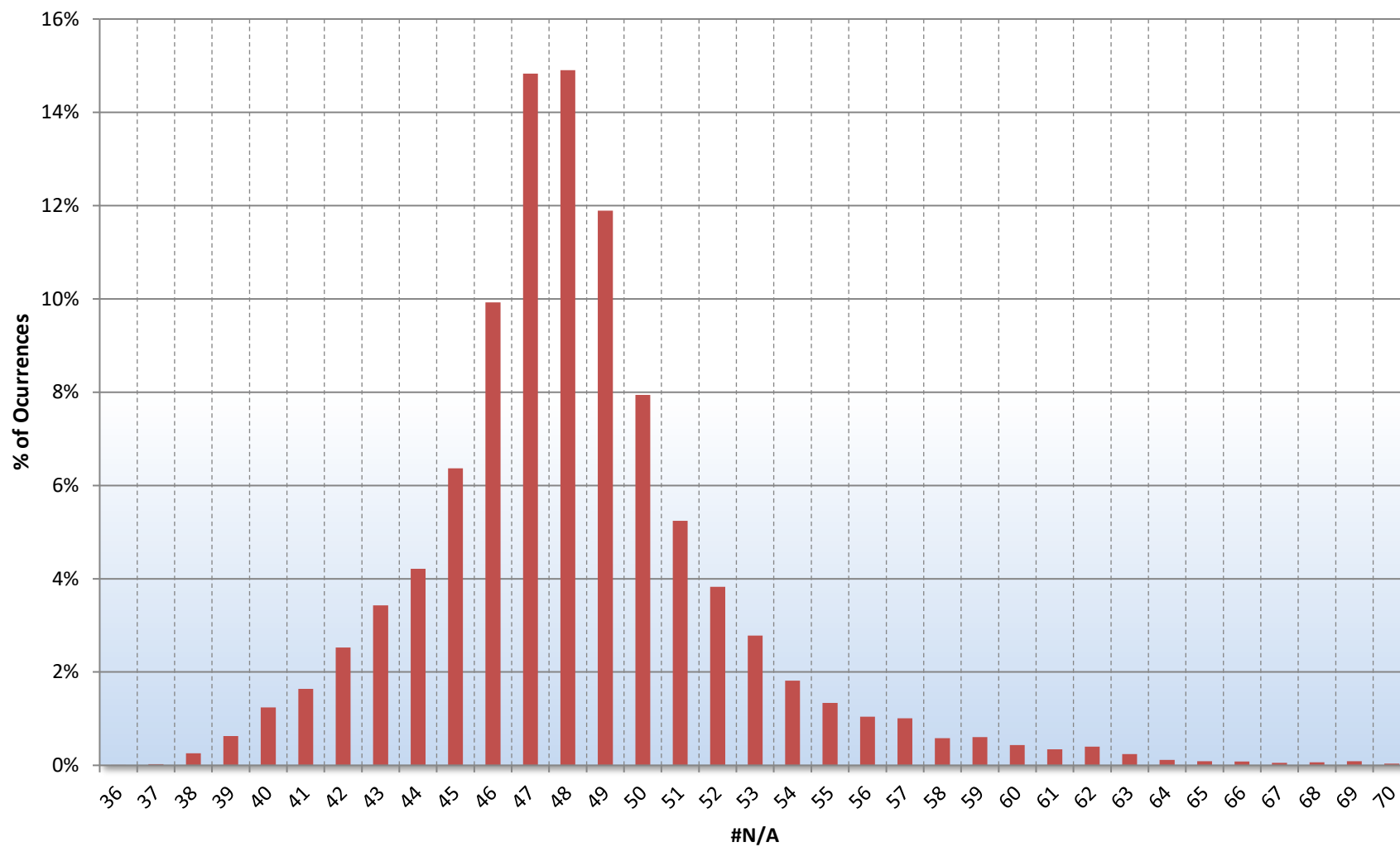


Figure 30520.Daytime L90.TH1

Trowbridge Park St Stephens Place Trowbridge BA14 8AH - Position 1
Representative Night-time Background Noise Level
21/07/2025 to 22/07/2025

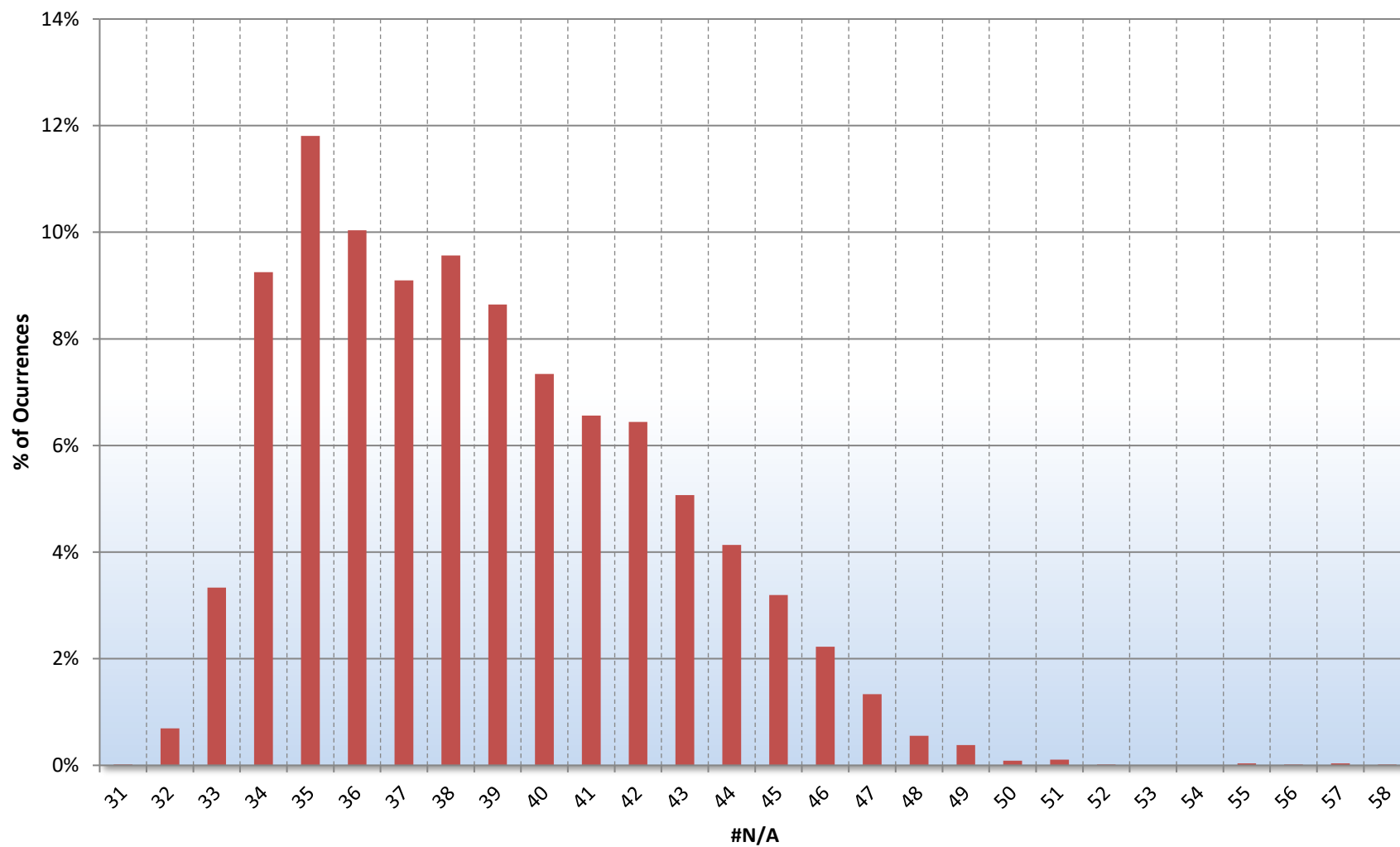


Figure 30520.Night-time L90.TH1

Trowbridge Park St Stephens Place Trowbridge BA14 8AH - Position 1
Representative Background Noise Level
From 07:00 to 21:30
Between 21/07/2025 to 22/07/2025

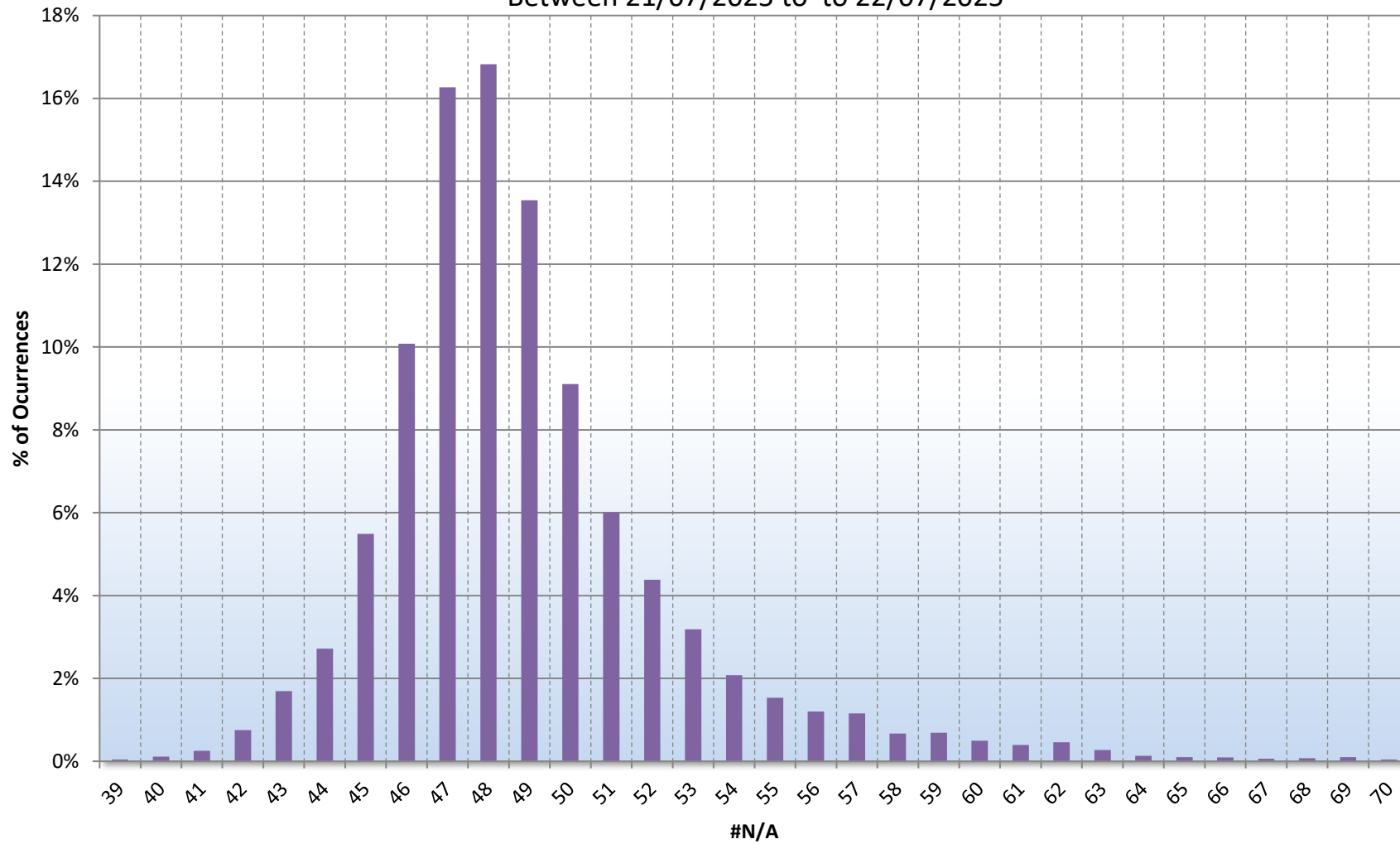


Figure 30520.Custom L90.TH1