



405-407 LORDSHIP
LANE, LONDON

Noise Assessment Report

Reference: 12459.RP01.NAR.2

Prepared: 10 March 2023

Revision Number: 2

Alici's

405 Lordship Lane

London

N17 6AG

Noise Assessment Report



405-407 LORDSHIP LANE, LONDON

Reference: 12459.RP01.NAR.2

Prepared: 10 March 2023

Revision	Comment	Date	Prepared By	Approved By
0	First issue of report	25 January 2023	Aaron Moroney	Martin Raisborough
1	Inclusion of assessment with roof open following feedback from MZA and Alici's (Sections 3.3, 5.5 and 6.0 updated).	7 March 2023	Aaron Moroney	Martin Raisborough
2	Removal of Section 5.5 and minor updates.	10 March 2023	Aaron Moroney	Martin Raisborough

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The recommendations within this report relate to acoustics performance only and will need to be integrated within the overall design by the lead designer to incorporate all other design disciplines such as fire, structural integrity, setting-out, etc. Similarly, any sketches appended to this report illustrate acoustic principles only and again will need to be developed in to full working drawings by the lead designer to incorporate all other design disciplines.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

As part of the retrospective planning application for the single storey side and rear extensions for the Alici's restaurant located at 405-407 Lordship Lane, London, N17, RBA Acoustics has been commissioned to undertake an assessment of the noise impact on the immediate residential neighbours.

Development was previously permitted by The London Borough of Haringey under planning application reference HGY/2020/1559 and it is noted that Condition 7 is considered relevant to acoustics, which states:

"7. The roof of the extension hereby permitted shall be non-opening and shall not be fitted with any form of openable rooflight without the written approval of the Local Planning Authority.

Reason: In order to reduce the possibility of noise transmission to nearby residential properties in the interest of protecting residential amenity consistent with Policy DM1 of The Development Management DPD 2017."

This report has been prepared to address Condition 7. Therefore, noise associated with operations at the venue has been assessed and compared with the existing background noise levels at the site. This report presents the results of the noise assessment.

Explanations of acoustic terminology used in this report are provided in Appendix A.

2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

Alici's is located on Lordship Lane, which is a busy main road between Wood Green and Tottenham in North London.

A single storey extension has been built to the rear of the building and overlooks Walpole Road, which is a predominantly residential road.

The site is bounded by Lordship Lane to the north, Walpole Road to the east, St Benet Fink Church to the south and residential properties to the west.

Following correspondence with the restaurant owners, it is understood that the premises operates from 08:00 to 23:30 hours Monday to Thursday, 08:00 to 00:30 hours Friday to Saturday and 08:00 to 22:30 hours on Sunday. The premises serves breakfast and brunch until 17:00 hours as a 'family-friendly restaurant' and operates as an evening restaurant and lounge from 17:00 until closing. The evening period is understood to be the busiest. Our observations made on site during the evening of Thursday 19th January 2023 indicate that the premises operates as a casual, relaxed dining space with table service (i.e., no busy congregations at the bar). Overall, it is considered to be a well-managed space, providing a relaxed dining experience. The morning of Friday 20th January 2023 was noted to be quieter with low level music and a reduced number of guests.

The extension has an openable metal roof and fixed glazed rooflights, along with a glazed façade, which is also fully retractable. The extension has been built to accommodate a maximum capacity of 115 guests.

The extension is shown on the attached site plan in Figure 1 in Appendix C.

The closest residential properties are the residences at first floor level of 405-407 Lordship Lane, which have windows that directly overlook the extension.

We also understand that medium level amplified music is played in the extension area during the operating hours, which was witnessed when visiting site on the evening of Thursday 19th January 2023.

3.0 EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL NOISE SURVEYS

For information regarding the equipment used for the measurements please refer to Appendix B.

The sound level meters were calibrated both prior to and on completion of the survey with no calibration drifts observed.

All figures, photographs and site plans are provided in Appendix C.

3.1 Unattended Monitoring – External

The purpose of this monitoring was to understand the level of background noise present outside the premises, at a location representative of the nearest residential receptor.

General

External monitoring of the prevailing background noise was undertaken over the following period:

- 19:45 hours Thursday 19th January to 10:30 hours Friday 23rd January 2023.

As the survey was unattended it is not possible to comment with certainty regarding meteorological conditions throughout the entire survey period, however based on observations during the site visits, and weather reports for the area, it was generally considered suitable for obtaining representative noise measurements, it being predominantly dry with little wind.

Measurements were made of the L_{A90} , L_{Amax} and L_{Aeq} noise levels over sample periods of 15 minutes duration.

Measurement Location

To determine the background noise climate around the site, measurements were taken at first floor level towards the rear of 409 Lordship Lane, above the flat roof area. The microphone was mounted on a pole attached to the railings leading to the entrances to some of the apartments. The measurement position is also illustrated on the attached southern elevation in Figure 2 and the photograph in Figure 3 in Appendix C.

Although access was not possible to the window of the residential receptor, this position is considered to be representative of the noise climate experienced at the receptor in absence of any music or guest noise from the restaurant.

Measurement Conditions

As the unattended monitoring equipment was installed on Thursday evening, the premises was in operation and the metal roof was slightly ajar to provide ventilation, although the windows were completely shut. At the time of installation, the extension was partially occupied, with approximately 45 guests seated at the time.

When the noise monitoring equipment was collected on the morning of Friday 20th January, the metal roof and all windows were completely shut and the number of guests in the extension was much lower, at around 5-10 guests.

Subjective Comments

The prevailing noise climate was noted to mainly consist of ventilation plant, which was expected to operate for the majority of the operating hours (from review of the noise trace), along with screened road traffic noise and some operational noise from the restaurant.

During set-up, noise from breakout from the restaurant was noted to be slightly audible at the measurement position, in the form of low level sound from music and more fluctuant sound from guests speaking. It was noted that the roof was open slightly at this time. Noise from guests was slightly more distinguishable at times than noise from music, which tended to be more constant and low in sound level. It should be noted that low frequency music sound was not particularly notable, but overall, it is considered that noise breakout from the restaurant did contribute to the measured noise levels until 00:00 hours.

However, when the monitoring equipment was collected at 10:30 hours on Friday 20th January, noise breakout from the restaurant was not audible. It was noted that the roof was closed completely at this time.

It is therefore considered that the noise levels measured during the morning of Friday 20th January are representative of the background noise climate in the absence of any noise produced by the restaurant's music or its guests and can therefore be used as a comparative measure in this assessment.

Results

The measured L_{Aeq} 15 minute period levels are shown as a time-history on the attached Graph 1. The range and average L_{Aeq} noise levels are summarised in the following Table 1 below.

Table 1 – L_{Aeq} Noise Levels During Unattended External Survey

Measurement Time	Average $L_{Aeq, period}$ Noise Level (dB)	
	Range (15-minute periods)	Logarithmic average
Thursday 19 th January 19:45 – 00:00 hours	53-59	58
Friday 20 th January 00:00 – 08:00 hours	44-54	50
Friday 20 th January 08:00 – 10:30 hours	54-60	57

Given that noise levels during the evening would have been slightly influenced by noise from music and guests, we would not consider this to be representative of the typical residual background level at the premises.

As previously explained, it is considered that a level of 57 dB $L_{Aeq, 15min}$ is representative of the typical residual background level for the premises' hours of operation, given that it is the average level measured on the morning of Friday 20th January (i.e., when noise from music and guests was not audible at the measurement position). We also consider this level to be appropriate for the evening period, given that the main contributing noise source is plant and road traffic noise.

3.2 Attended Measurements – Internal

To determine the typical operational noise levels, measurements were taken within the extension area of the restaurant.

General

Internal monitoring of the restaurant's operational noise was undertaken over the following period:

- 19:55 hours to 21:20 hours Thursday 19th January 2023.

Measurements were made of the L_{Amax} and L_{Aeq} noise levels over 5 minute sample period lengths.

Measurement Location

The microphone was mounted on a tripod roughly towards the centre of the extension area. The measurement position is shown in the photograph in Figure 4 in Appendix C.

Measurement Conditions

The measurements were undertaken whilst the unattended external monitor was also in place and therefore, the same conditions apply – namely, the metal roof was partially open and approximately 45 guests were present within the extension area. The number of guests remained relatively constant throughout the duration of the attended internal measurements and the music level was also noted to stay fairly steady.

Subjective Comments

The noise sources were noted to mainly comprise sound from moderate level music, along with sound from guests. Sound from guests was noted to be slightly more dominant. The premises operates as a casual, relaxed dining space with table service (i.e., no busy congregations at the bar). Overall, it is considered to be a well-managed space, providing a relaxed dining experience.

Results

The measured L_{Aeq} 5 minute period levels are shown as time-histories on the attached Graph 2. The range and average L_{Aeq} noise levels are summarised in the following Table 2 below.

Table 2 – L_{Aeq} Noise Levels During Attended Internal Survey

Measurement Time	Average $L_{Aeq, period}$ Noise Level (dB)	
	Range (5-minute periods)	Logarithmic average
Thursday 19 th January 19:55 – 21:20 hours	70-76	74

As the above table and the time history suggest, the L_{Aeq} noise level was measured to be relatively constant. This will be used to determine a typical internal level for this assessment.

3.3 Further Attended Measurements – Internal

The purpose of this monitoring was to understand the difference in operational levels when the metal roof is either open, partially open, or fully closed, which is expected to be variable due to the change in reverberant level. This is as an open roof would allow some of the internal noise to transmit to the outdoor environment, resulting in a lower internal level relative to a closed roof.

General

Internal and external monitoring of the restaurant's operational noise was undertaken over the following period:

- 11:42 hours to 12:04 hours Friday 20th January 2023.

Measurements were made of the L_{Amax} and L_{Aeq} noise levels over 30 second sample period lengths.

Measurement Locations

A microphone was mounted on a tripod internally, roughly towards the centre of the extension area.

Measurement Conditions

Measurements were undertaken with the following three conditions in place at different times, for approximately 4-5 minutes each:

- Metal roof fully open
- Metal roof partially open (as was the case on Thursday 19th evening)
- Metal roof fully closed

The number of guests remained relatively constant at around 5-10 guests throughout the duration of the attended internal measurements and the music level was also noted to stay fairly steady.

Subjective Comments

The noise sources were noted to mainly comprise sound from background music, along with a minor contribution of noise from guests. The morning of Friday 20th January 2023 was notably quieter than the previous evening, due to the reduced number of guests and lower level music. However, RBA requested that the music was turned up to be slightly higher than usual (for a morning) during measurement in order to more accurately measure the reverberant level with a more steady source.

Results

The measured L_{Aeq} 30 second period levels are shown as time-histories on the attached Graph 3. The period-averaged L_{Aeq} noise levels are summarised in the following Table 3.

Table 3 – L_{Aeq} Noise Levels During Attended Internal Survey

Condition	Logarithmic Average $L_{Aeq, period}$ Noise Level (dB)
Roof fully open 11:46:30 – 11:50:30	66
Roof partially open 11:52:30 – 11:57:00	69
Roof fully closed 11:58:00 – 12:02:30	71

It is worth noting that the above values are likely not representative of those typically experienced indoors during the morning period. This is as RBA Acoustics requested to have a slightly higher music level in order to be able to measure the reverberant level with different roof conditions more accurately. Instead, the internal noise level during the morning period would likely be slightly lower than the levels shown above, especially when occupancies are as low as they were when we visited site.

As the above table indicates, the internal sound levels increased as the roof was closed further, which reinforces the theory made earlier in this sub-section (i.e., that an open roof would allow some of the internal noise to transmit to the outdoor environment, resulting in a lower internal level relative to a closed roof). The difference between the average levels can be used to determine the typical internal level for whether the roof is open or not.

4.0 CRITERIA

The below sections outline the comments from the Local Authority, in addition to assessment criteria which we typically adopt when assessing noise from guests and music.

4.1 Planning Condition 7

Development was previously permitted by The London Borough of Haringey under planning application reference HGY/2020/1559 and it is noted that Condition 7 is considered relevant to acoustics. Condition 7 states:

“7. The roof of the extension hereby permitted shall be non-opening and shall not be fitted with any form of openable rooflight without the written approval of the Local Planning Authority.

Reason: In order to reduce the possibility of noise transmission to nearby residential properties in the interest of protecting residential amenity consistent with Policy DM1 of The Development Management DPD 2017.”

4.2 National Planning Policy Framework

The Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (2021) *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF), sets out the Government’s planning policies for England. In respect of noise, Paragraph 185 of the NPPF state the following:

“185] 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:

- (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.*

The above presents no quantitative guidance on a site’s suitability for operating as a restaurant and we have therefore, for the purposes of this assessment, referred to the following documents.

4.3 Institute of Environment Management & Assessment (IEMA) and Institute of Acoustics Guidelines on Noise Impact Assessment

When assessing the subjective impact of any development it is important to consider the specific circumstances of the site. The characteristics of the various sources must therefore be considered in addition to factors common to all noise impact assessments such as existing background noise level comparisons.

The Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment (IEMA) document “Guidelines on Noise Impact Assessment” gives guidance as to how basic noise changes may be categorised.

Table 5 has been adopted to categorise the difference between the measured levels as identified in the guidelines published jointly by the IOA and IEMA. This identifies the impact of different levels of noise above the prevailing background noise.

Table 5 – Significance of Noise Level Change

Noise Change [dBA]	Category
0	No Impact
0.1 – 2.9	Slight Impact
3.0 – 4.9	Moderate Impact
5.0 – 9.9	Substantial Impact
10.0 and above	Severe Impact

4.4 Subjective Impact

In addition to the comparison of the difference in background noise levels in line with the above guidelines, it is important to understand the potential subjective effect of such changes in the noise level. Table 6 compares the generally accepted subjective response of typical subjects to variations in sound pressure level.

Table 6 – Subjective Response to Noise Levels

Change In Sound Level (dB)	Change in Power		Apparent Change in Loudness
	Decrease	Increase	
3	1/2	2	Just Perceptible
5	1/3	3	Clearly Noticeable
10	1/10	10	Half or Twice as Loud
20	1/100	100	Much Quieter or Louder

4.5 Draft Good Practice Guide on the Control of Noise from Places of Entertainment (Institute of Acoustics)

The Institute of Acoustics (IOA) document “Good Practice Guide on the Control of Noise from Places of Entertainment” was published as a draft in August 2020 and provides further assessment framework for assessing noise from premises such as restaurants.

Table 7 provides a general guide as shown in the draft document for assessing the suitability during the daytime, evening and night-time periods. This identifies the impact of different levels of entertainment noise above the prevailing background noise.

Furthermore, the document suggests that the L_{eq} parameter should be used to characterise the with and without entertainment noise conditions and that the levels should be either as measured/predicted at a location representative one metre from the façade of the noise sensitive premises. The residual level is the noise level experienced at the receptor without the entertainment noise, whilst entertainment noise should be considered as the combination of noise from music and guests.

Table 7 – Noise Assessment Criteria Framework

Time of Day	External Criteria	Range
Day/Eve (07:00 – 23:00)	Entertainment Noise level (EN) $L_{eq,tmin}$ shall not increase the residual noise by more than	0 to +5 dB
Night (23:00 – 07:00)	Entertainment Noise level (EN) $L_{eq,tmin}$ shall not increase the residual noise by more than	0 to +3 dB

4.6 Summary

In line with the guidance in the above sections, we would consider that if the overall resultant $L_{Aeq,15min}$ level (i.e., combination of residual and entertainment noise) can be proven to be no more than 3 dB higher than the residual noise level, when assessed at one metre externally from the façade of the nearest noise sensitive receptor (NSR), then the level of entertainment noise is likely to be considered to be acceptable. We would suggest that this methodology is appropriate for all hours of operation.

To categorise this, an increase of 3 dB or less is expected to amount to a slight impact in terms of noise and/or a just perceptible change in loudness.

Given that a residual sound level of $L_{Aeq,15min}$ 57 dBA has been established as being representative of the latest time of opening, we consider a target resultant level of $L_{Aeq,15min}$ 60 dBA to be appropriate.

5.0 ASSESSMENT OF MUSIC AND GUEST NOISE

Planning Condition 7 states that the roof should not be openable without written permission from the Local Authority. As such, we have undertaken an assessment of music and guest noise break-out with the roof closed and side windows open.

5.1 Description of Activity

As described in Section 2.0, the extension is able to accommodate up to 115 guests and we have been informed that the busiest periods are Friday and Saturday evenings from 19:00 hours until 00:00 hours, but outside of this period, the premises is unlikely to be constantly at capacity for an extended period.

5.2 Criteria

In order to afford protection to the amenity of the surrounding residents, we propose that the criteria outlined in Section 4.6 are adopted.

5.3 Assessment With Closed Roof and Open Windows

We have undertaken a further assessment considering the roof of the extension being permanently shut and instead, the extension is open to the environment by means of the glazed façade, which has fully retractable windows. For calculation purposes, the windows have been assumed as being fully open, as anticipating that this would need to be the case in order to provide sufficient ventilation during the warm summer period.

Our noise assessments considering this operating scenario are presented in the following sections.

Source Noise Levels

In order to establish a source noise level which is representative of when the premises is operating at capacity (i.e., on a Friday or Saturday evening), we have applied some correction factors to the measured noise levels outlined in Section 3.2. This is shown in Table 8.

Table 8 – Establishing a Suitable Internal Noise Level at Full Capacity and Closed Roof

Factor/Parameter	Sound level (or change in sound level)	Source/comment
Measured L_{Aeq} level (typical 15-minute period)	74 dBA	Approx. 45 guests and a partially open roof – see Table 2.
10log correction to account for full capacity	+4 dB	Based on an increase in capacity from 45 to 115 guests.
Correction to account for increase in reverberant level with fully closed roof	+2 dB	Based on the levels measured when the roof was closed and partially open – see Table 3.
Resultant internal L_{Aeq} level (typical 15-minute period) at capacity with roof closed	80 dBA	-

As indicated above, a $L_{Aeq,15min}$ level of 80 dBA has been established as a suitable internal noise level to represent the extension area operating at capacity with a closed roof. It is worth noting that this level is synonymous with the typical indicative noise level of 80 dBA $L_{Aeq,T}$ that has been measured inside “busy restaurants”, as shown in the Defra Report NANR (2005) and sourced by Vanguardia Ltd. Levels for other places of entertainment are provided in the IOA draft document “Good Practice Guide on the Control of Noise from Places of Entertainment” (August 2020).

Therefore, we are confident in using 80 dBA as a suitable source level representative of the restaurant being fully occupied.

Sound Reduction of Closed Roof

For purposes of calculation, we have assumed a performance of R_w 28 dB for the closed roof, which is representative of aluminium with 3mm thickness.

Calculation Method

Noise propagation has been predicted using the breakout noise calculation methodology provided in BS EN 12354-4, which accounts for:

- Internal noise level
- Sound reduction offered by solid elements (i.e., roof) and/or open windows, relative to size
- Area source distance loss
- Reflections

We have also included acoustic screening, which would be provided by the roof, in the case where sound breakout occurs via the windows in the vertical plane.

Results

Based on the above method, we predict the following noise levels at the nearest noise sensitive property (i.e., first floor level rear windows of 405-407 Lordship Lane), as shown in Table 9.

Table 9 – Predicted Results at Noise Sensitive Receptor

At/to Nearest Noise Sensitive Receptor (first floor level rear windows of 405-407 Lordship Lane)				
Sound Transmission Path	Predicted Entertainment Noise Level (dBA L_{eq})	Typical Residual (Background) Noise Level (dBA L_{eq})	Cumulative Resultant Noise Level (dBA L_{eq})	Resultant Change (dB)
Via Closed Roof	52	57	-	-
Via Open Façade	52		-	-
Overall	55		59	+2

We note that our assessment is considered relatively worst-case, since that in practice, the extension area will likely only be fully occupied at peak times (e.g., Friday and Saturday evenings) and windows are only likely to be fully open during the hottest periods in the year. It is also worth noting that noise transfer has been assessed to the nearest residential receptor, situated directly above the rear extension.

As can be seen from the table above, the predicted entertainment noise level under the aforementioned conditions is expected to increase the residual background L_{Aeq} level of 57 dBA by 2 dB to 59 dBA and therefore within the target criterion of L_{Aeq} 60 dBA. Under the IEMA Guidelines, this is expected to result in only a slight impact and in result, causing a just perceptible increase in apparent loudness. It should also be stressed that the predicted increase in noise level is within the recommended criteria outlined in the Institute of Acoustics (IOA) document "Good Practice Guide on the Control of Noise from Places of Entertainment". This is in line with our expectations as the proposed open area (i.e., the façade) is situated further away from the receptor when compared to a fully open roof.

With reference to Planning Condition 7, this approach would be in line with the Local Authority's requirement as the roof would be closed.

In light of the above, we would consider it acoustically acceptable for the premises to operate in its current manner, albeit with a closed roof and instead, a fully open façade to provide ventilation/cooling.

6.0 CONCLUSION

RBA Acoustics have undertaken noise monitoring at 405-407 Lordship Lane, London, N17. The measured noise levels are presented herein.

It has been agreed with MZA and the premises that the roof will be kept permanently closed and that the side windows will be open.

Noise from guests seated in the extension area can be suitably controlled via use of a fully openable façade and a closed roof, to ensure noise levels at the nearest noise sensitive location are commensurate with the above criteria.

As such, it is considered that the noise levels from music and guests seated in the rear extension of Alici's are not likely to unduly affect the nearest residences and therefore, the planning application should not be refused on the basis of noise disturbance, providing the above considerations are adhered to.

Appendix A – Acoustic Terminology

dB	Decibel - Used as a measurement of sound pressure level. It is the logarithmic ratio of the noise being assessed to a standard reference level.
dB(A)	The human ear is more susceptible to mid-frequency noise than the high and low frequencies. To take account of this when measuring noise, the 'A' weighting scale is used so that the measured noise corresponds roughly to the overall level of noise that is discerned by the average human. It is also possible to calculate the 'A' weighted noise level by applying certain corrections to an un-weighted spectrum. The measured or calculated 'A' weighted noise level is known as the dB(A) level. Because of being a logarithmic scale noise levels in dB(A) do not have a linear relationship to each other. For similar noises, a change in noise level of 10dB(A) represents a doubling or halving of subjective loudness. A change of 3dB(A) is just perceptible.
L_{eq}	L_{eq} is defined as a notional steady sound level which, over a stated period of time, would contain the same amount of acoustical energy as the actual, fluctuating sound measured over that period (1 hour).
L_{Aeq}	The level of notional steady sound which, over a stated period of time, would have the same A-weighted acoustic energy as the A-weighted fluctuating noise measured over that period.
L_{An} (e.g. L_{A10} , L_{A90})	If a non-steady noise is to be described it is necessary to know both its level and the degree of fluctuation. The L_n indices are used for this purpose, and the term refers to the level exceeded for n% of the time, hence L_{10} is the level exceeded for 10% of the time and as such can be regarded as the 'average maximum level'. Similarly, L_{90} is the average minimum level and is often used to describe the background noise.
$L_{max,T}$	The instantaneous maximum sound pressure level which occurred during the measurement period, T. It is commonly used to measure the effect of very short duration bursts of noise, such as for example sudden bangs, shouts, car horns, emergency sirens etc. which audibly stand out from the general level of, say, traffic noise, but because of their very short duration, maybe only a very small fraction of a second, may not have any effect on the L_{eq} value.

Appendix B – Instrumentation

The following equipment was used for the measurements

Manufacturer	Model Type	Serial No.	Calibration	
			Certificate No.	Expiry Date
Norsonic Type 1 Sound Level Meter	Nor140	1406971	U38866	2 September 2023
Norsonic Pre Amplifier	1209	21571		
GRAS ½" Microphone	40AF	207393	38865	2 September 2023
Norsonic Sound Calibrator	1251	35016	U38864	1 September 2023
Norsonic Type 1 Sound Level Meter	Nor140	1407793	4712338926	9 December 2023
Norsonic Pre Amplifier	1209	23228		
Norsonic ½" Microphone	1225	468954		3 December 2023
Norsonic Sound Calibrator	1255	125525796	Cal 022-2021-14779	8 December 2023

Appendix C – Graphs and Site Plans

405-407 Lordship Avenue, N17

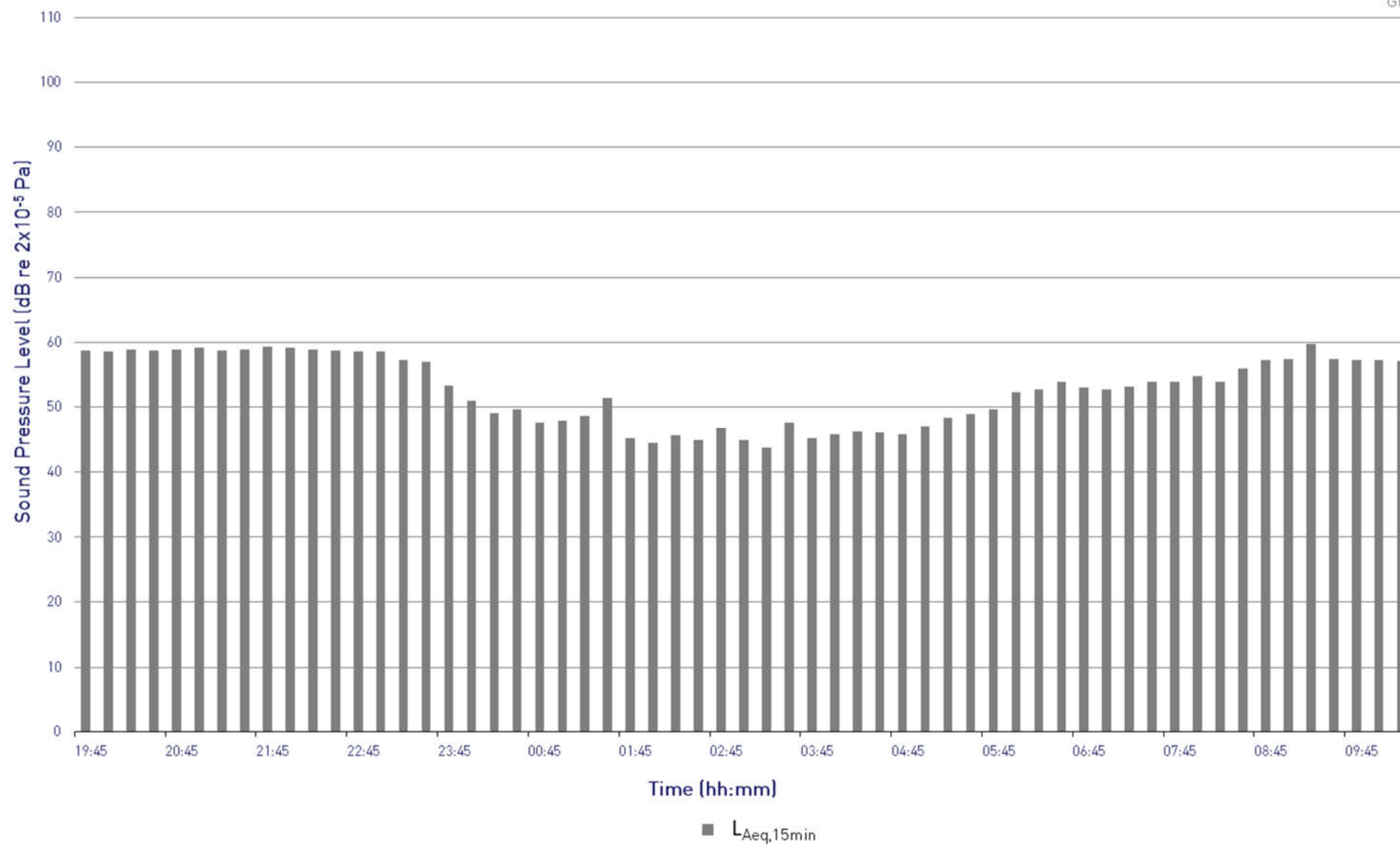
L_{Aeq} Time History

Measurement Position - 1F Level Rear of Lordship Lane



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Graph 1



405-407 Lordship Avenue, N17

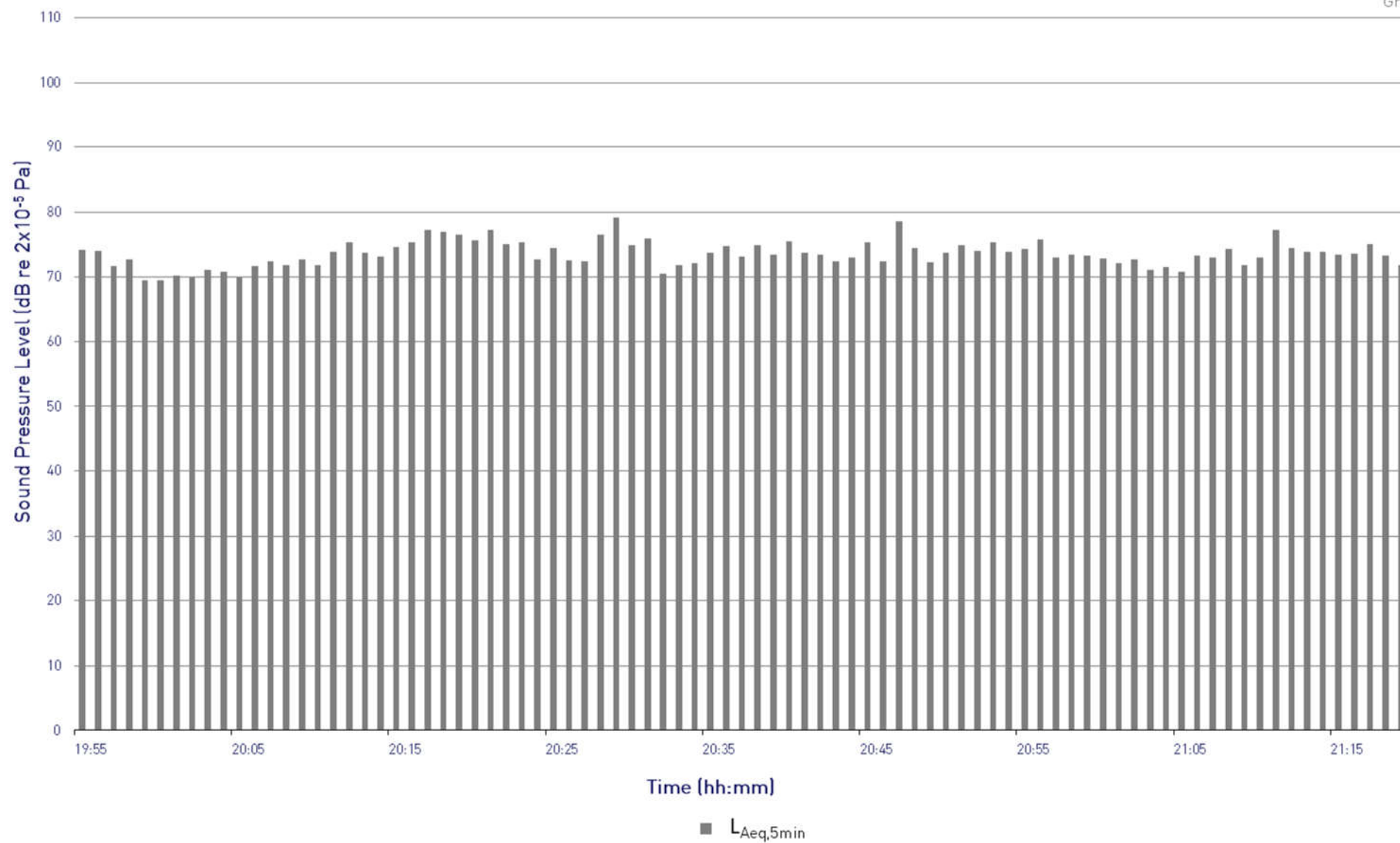
L_{Aeq} Time History

Measurement Position - Within Extension



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Graph 2



405-407 Lordship Avenue, N17

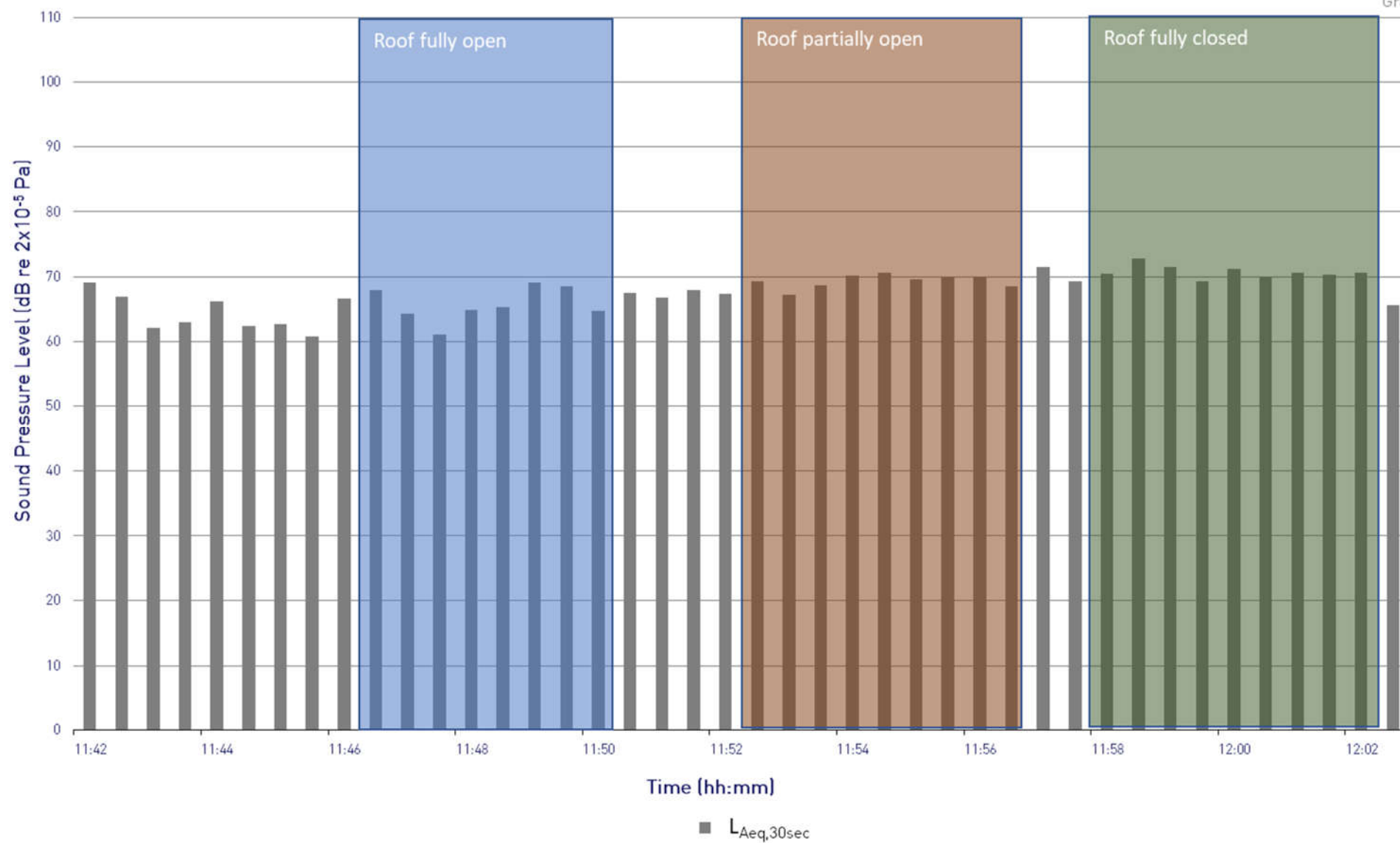
L_{Aeq} Time History

Measurement Position - Within Extension



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Graph 3



Unattended external
measurement
position at first floor
level (rear of 409
Lordship Lane)

Nearest
neighbouring
property window

Area Not
Surveyed

OPENING ROOF
slope %3

Walpole Road

Extraction Flue

Bin Storage

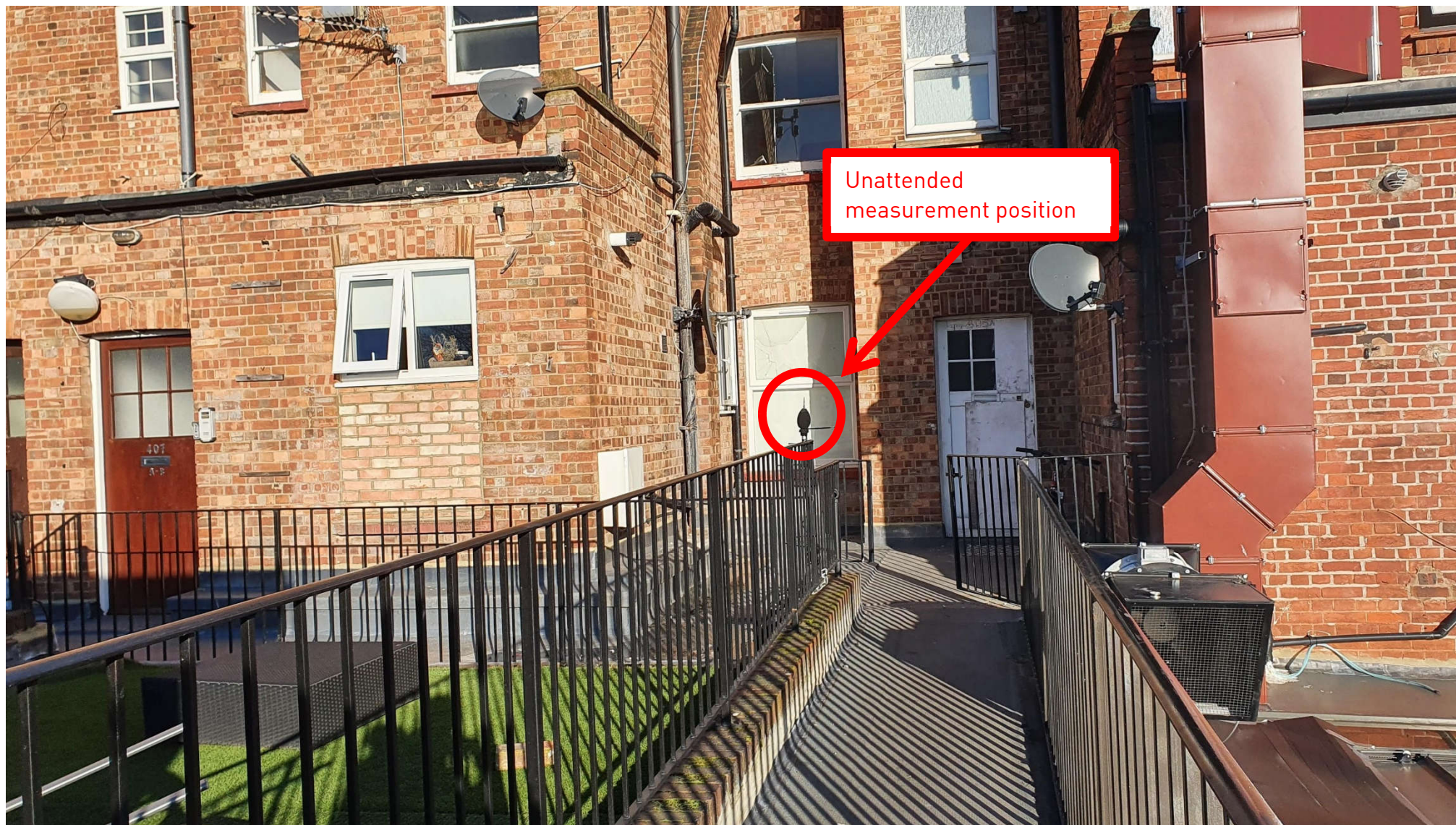
Fire Exit

Solid Wall

SOUTH ELEVATION

405-407 Lordship Lane, London
Southern elevation, showing nearest NSR
Project 12459

Figure 2
10 March 2023
Not to Scale



405-407 Lordship Lane, London
Photograph of unattended external measurement position
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Figure 3
10 March 2023
Not to Scale



405-407 Lordship Lane, London
Photograph of attended internal measurement position
Project 12459

Figure 4
10 March 2023
Not to Scale

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