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# **Noise Impact Assessment for a Proposed Renewable Energy Hub**

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**Land West of A140, Red House Farm, Yaxley**

**For Regener8 Power**

Report Quality Management			
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# Contents

- 1 Introduction .....1**
- 2 Basis for Assessment & Assessment Methodology .....2**
  - Basis for Assessment.....2
  - Assessment Methodology .....5
- 3 Baseline Noise Description .....7**
  - Establishing Baseline Conditions .....7
  - Long Term Survey Results.....8
  - Representative Baseline Sound Levels .....9
- 4 Calculations and Modelling.....11**
  - Modelled Noise Sources .....11
  - Model Results.....12
- 5 Assessment .....13**
- 6 Uncertainty.....19**
- 7 Summary & Conclusions.....21**

## **Tables, Figures and Appendices**

### **Tables**

**Table 2.1 Noise Exposure Hierarchy based on the Likely Average Response**

**Table 3.1: LT1 Baseline Sound Levels**

**Table 3.2: LT2 Baseline Sound Levels**

**Table 3.3: LT1 Representative Baseline Sound Levels**

**Table 3.4: LT2 Representative Baseline Sound Levels**

**Table 4.1 Predicted Specific Sound Levels**

**Table 5.1: BS 4142:2014+A1:2019 Assessment (daytime)**

**Table 5.2: BS 4142:2014+A1:2019 Assessment (night-time)**

**Table 5.3: Ambient Noise Level Change**

**Table 5.5: Cumulative Assessment #1**

**Table 5.6: Cumulative Assessment #2**

### **Figures**

**Figure 1: Site & Survey Locations**

**Figure 2: LT1 Time History**

**Figure 3: LT2 Time History**

**Figure 4: Specific Sound Levels**

### **Appendices**

**Appendix A: BS 4142 Statements**

**Appendix B: Baseline Data**

# 1 Introduction

- 1.1 The Acoustics, Noise and Vibration Team at Savills has been appointed by Regener8 Power to undertake a noise impact assessment in relation to a proposed Renewable Energy Hub (the 'Proposed Development'), consisting of a battery energy storage system (BESS) and substation facility on Land West of A140, Red House Farm, Yaxley (the 'Site'). The Site, known as Red House Farm, is located within the administrative area of Mid Suffolk District Council (MSDC).
- 1.2 The assessment has been undertaken based upon information on the proposed development provided by the project team. The assessment considers potential adverse noise impacts affecting the 'nearest noise sensitive receptors' (NSRs) to the proposed development site. The assessment has been undertaken following a baseline noise survey and desktop assessment.
- 1.3 The technical content of this assessment has been provided by Savills personnel, all of whom are corporate members, i.e. Member (MIOA) or Fellow (FIOA), or Associate members (AIOMA), of the Institute of Acoustics (IOA), the UK's professional body for those working in acoustics, noise and vibration. The assessment has been undertaken with integrity, objectivity and honesty in accordance with the Code of Conduct of the IOA.
- 1.4 The Team is also a member of the Association of Noise Consultants (ANC) which seeks to raise the standards of acoustic consultancy and improve recognition of the vital role which good acoustics, and the management and mitigation of noise and vibration play in achieving good design and effective planning in the built and natural environment. Membership of the ANC indicates that the Team is sufficiently competent to pass the high standards for entry to the association.
- 1.5 This report and assessment has been peer reviewed within the Savills team to ensure that it is technically robust and meets the requirements of our Integrated Management System.
- 1.6 Personnel and individual qualifications are provided within the Quality Management table at the start of this report and in Appendix A in accordance with the requirement of Section 12 of British Standard (BS) 4142:2014+A1:2019 'Methods for rating and assessing industrial and commercial sound' (BS 4142) [1].

## 2 Basis for Assessment & Assessment Methodology

### Basis for Assessment

- 2.1 This assessment has been undertaken to establish if operation of the Proposed Development would be compliant with relevant national and local planning policy and noise standards and guidance, upon which the planning application will be determined.

### National Planning Policy & Guidance

- 2.2 A summary of relevant National Planning Policy and Guidance, pertinent to this assessment, is provided below.

### Noise Policy Statement for England

- 2.3 The Noise Policy Statement for England (NPSE) [2] sets out the long term overarching vision of Government noise policy, which is to promote good health and a good quality of life through the management of noise within the context of Government policy on sustainable development.

- 2.4 The NPSE describes a 'Noise Policy Vision' and three 'Noise Policy Aims' and states that these visions and aims provide:

*“the necessary clarity and direction to enable decisions to be made regarding what is an acceptable noise burden to place on society.”*

- 2.5 The 'Noise Policy Vision' is supported by the following aims:

1. avoid significant adverse impacts on health and quality of life;
2. mitigate and minimise adverse impacts on health and quality of life; and
3. where possible, contribute to the improvement of health and quality of life.

- 2.6 The aims of the policy differentiate between noise impacts on health and noise impacts on quality of life. The aims also differentiate between 'significant adverse impacts' and 'adverse impacts'. The explanatory note to the NPSE clarifies that a significant adverse impact is deemed to have occurred if the 'Significant Observed Adverse Effect Level' (SOAEL) is exceeded. An adverse effect, on the other hand, lies between the 'Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level' (LOAEL) and the SOAEL.

### National Planning Policy Framework

- 2.7 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) [3] sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. In relation to noise, Paragraph 198 of the NPPF states:

*“Planning policies and decisions should 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 the 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; and*
- c) limit the impact of light pollution from artificial light on local amenity, intrinsically dark landscapes and nature conservation.”*

#### Planning Practice Guidance - Noise

- 2.8 Planning Practice Guidance on Noise (PPG-N) [4] provides guidance to local planning authorities to ensure effective implementation of the planning policy set out in the NPPF.
- 2.9 The PPG-N reiterates general guidance on noise policy and assessment methods provided in the NPPF, NPSE and British Standards.
- 2.10 The PPG-N provides a relationship between various perceptions of noise, effect level and required action in accordance with the NPPF. This is reproduced in Table 2.1 below.
- 2.11 In line with the NPPF and NPSE, the PPG-N states that consideration needs to be given to mitigating and minimising effects above the LOAEL but taking account of the economic and social benefits being derived from the activity causing the noise.
- 2.12 In line with the NPPF and NPSE, the PPG-N states that effects above the SOAEL should be avoided and that, whilst the economic and social benefits being derived from the activity causing the noise must be taken into account, such exposures are undesirable.

**Table 2.1 Noise Exposure Hierarchy based on the Likely Average Response**

Perception	Examples of Outcomes	Increasing Effect Level	Action
Not present	No Effect	No Observed Effect	No specific measures required
Present and not intrusive	Noise can be heard, but does not cause any change in behaviour, attitude or other physiological response. Can slightly affect the acoustic character of the area but not such that there is a change in the quality of life.	No Observed Adverse Effect	No specific measures required
<b>Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level (LOAEL)</b>			
Present and intrusive	Noise can be heard and causes small changes in behaviour, attitude or other physiological response, e.g. turning up volume of television; speaking more loudly; where there is no alternative ventilation, having to close windows for some of the time because of the noise. Potential for some reported sleep disturbance. Affects the acoustic character of the area such that there is a small actual or perceived change in the quality of life.	Observed Adverse Effect	Mitigate and reduce to a minimum
<b>Significant Observed Adverse Effect Level (SOAEL)</b>			
Present and disruptive	The noise causes a material change in behaviour, attitude or other physiological response, e.g. avoiding certain activities during periods of intrusion; where there is no alternative ventilation, having to keep windows closed most of the time because of the noise. Potential for sleep disturbance resulting in difficulty in getting to sleep, premature awakening and difficulty in getting back to sleep. Quality of life diminished due to change in acoustic character of the area.	Significant Observed Adverse Effect	Avoid
Present and very disruptive	Extensive and regular changes in behaviour, attitude or other physiological response and/or an inability to mitigate effect of noise leading to psychological stress, e.g. regular sleep deprivation/awakening; loss of appetite, significant, medically definable harm, e.g. auditory and non-auditory.	Unacceptable Adverse Effect	Prevent

### Local Planning Policy & Consultation

- 2.13 The current Local Plan for the Mid Suffolk District includes the Joint Local Plan and supporting area-based plans. The Babergh and Mid Suffolk Joint Local Plan [5] (JLP), adopted in November 2023, provides the strategic planning policies for the future development of the area from 2023 to 2037.
- 2.14 Policy LP15 ‘Environmental Protection and Conservation’ of the JLP, is considered pertinent with regard to this assessment, stating:

*“Development proposals must demonstrate appropriate consideration of the following:*

...

*3) Pollution*

...

*a. Prevent, or where not practicable, mitigate and reduce to a minimum all forms of possible pollution including, but not limited to: air, land, ground and surface water, waste, odour, **noise**, light and any other general amenity, including public amenity and visual amenity impacts. This must be convincingly demonstrated by impact assessments where appropriate...”*

## Assessment Methodology

2.15 Following the pre-app advice received, the assessment undertaken has been based on the methodology detailed in BS 4142. A summary of BS 4142 is provided below.

### British Standard 4142

2.16 BS 4142 primarily provides a numerical method by which to determine the significance of sound of a commercial and/or industrial nature, i.e. the ‘specific sound’, at NSR locations.

2.17 The specific sound level may then be corrected for the character of the sound, if appropriate, and is then termed the ‘Rating Level’.

2.18 The commentary to paragraph 9.2 of BS 4142 suggests the following subjective methods for the determination of the rating penalty for tonal, impulsive and/or intermittent specific sounds:

#### *“Tonality*

*For sound ranging from not tonal to prominently tonal the Joint Nordic Method gives a correction of between 0 dB and +6 dB for tonality. Subjectively, this can be converted to a rating penalty of 2 dB for a tone which is just perceptible at the noise receptor, 4 dB where it is clearly perceptible, and 6 dB where it is highly perceptible.*

#### *Impulsivity*

*A correction of up to +9 dB can be applied for sound that is highly impulsive, considering both the rapidity of the change in sound level and the overall change in sound level. Subjectively, this can be converted to a penalty of 3 dB for impulsivity which is just perceptible at the noise receptor, 6 dB where it is clearly perceptible, and 9 dB where it is highly perceptible.*

#### *Intermittency*

*When the specific sound has identifiable on/off conditions, the specific sound level should be representative of the time period of length equal to the reference time interval which contains the greatest total amount of on time. ... If the intermittency is readily distinctive against the residual acoustic environment, a penalty of 3 dB can be applied.*

#### *Other sound characteristics*

*Where the specific sound features characteristics that are neither tonal nor impulsive, nor intermittent, though otherwise are readily distinctive against the residual acoustic environment, a penalty of 3 dB can be applied.”*

- 2.19 The Rating Level is then compared to the background sound level, which should be representative of the period being assessed.
- 2.20 An initial estimate of the impact of the specific sound is obtained by subtracting the representative background sound level from the Rating Level.
- 2.21 Typically, the greater this difference, the greater is the magnitude of the impact:
- A difference of around +10 dB or more is likely to be an indication of a significant adverse impact, depending on the context.
  - A difference of around +5 dB is likely to be an indication of an adverse impact, depending on the context.
- 2.22 The lower the rating level is relative to the representative background sound level, the less likely it is that the specific sound source will have an adverse impact or a significant adverse impact. Where the rating level does not exceed the background sound level, this is an indication of the specific sound source having a low impact, depending on the context.
- 2.23 Whilst there is a relationship between the significance of impacts determined by the method contained within BS 4142 and the significance of effects described in the PPGN, there is not a direct link. It is not appropriate to ascribe numerical rating / background level differences to LOAEL and SOAEL because this fails to consider the context of the sound, which is a key requirement of the Standard.
- 2.24 The significance of the effect of the noise in question (i.e. whether above or below the SOAEL and LOAEL) should be determined on the basis of the significance of the initial estimate of impact from the BS 4142 assessment with reference to the examples of outcomes described within the PPGN and after having considered the context of the sound at the receptor/s affected.

## 3 Baseline Noise Description

- 3.1 The Site of the Proposed Development is located 1 km north-of Yaxley and approximately 1 km to the west of the Langton Green Industrial Estate. It comprises an area of approximately 10 ha, which is currently used for arable farming purposes.
- 3.2 The nearest NSRs to the Site are residential dwellings approximately 250 m to the north, and 350 m to the west on Less Lane, as well as a dwelling to the south east (White House Farm).
- 3.3 Road traffic movements on the A140 to the east, as well as industrial noise from the Langton Green Industrial Estate, are considered to be the primary sources of noise affecting the baseline acoustic environment at NSR locations.

### Establishing Baseline Conditions

- 3.4 In order to establish baseline acoustic conditions at the nearest NSRs, two unattended long term sound level surveys (LT1 and LT2) were deployed on Thursday 03 April and collected on Tuesday 08 April 2025.
- 3.5 LT1 was deployed towards the southern part of the Site, approximately 60 m from the nearby consented but not yet operational Yaxley Synchronous Condenser facility.
- 3.6 The microphone was mounted at 1.5 m above ground level in a free-field position (at least 3.5 m from any reflecting surface, excluding the ground).
- 3.7 LT2 was deployed on the north-eastern boundary of the site on the boundary at 1.5 m above ground level in a free field position, approximately 250 m away from the northern NSR (Goswold Hall).
- 3.8 Both LT1 and LT2 sound level measurements were made using Svantek 307a sound level meters (SLMs) in accordance with BS 7445-2:1991 'Description and measurement of environmental noise Part 2: Guide to the acquisition of data pertinent to land use' [6]. The SLMs were set to log the A-weighted broadband sound pressure level (SPL) in 125 ms periods. Raw data were post-processed into 15-minute periods.
- 3.9 The site survey and NSR locations are provided as Figure 1 at the end of this report.
- 3.10 The equipment calibration level for each measurement was checked to 94.0 dB prior to and after the monitoring period; no significant deviation (i.e. above 0.5 dB) was noted.
- 3.11 At the time of setting up and collecting the survey, the following noise sources were noted as affecting the acoustic environment at the survey location: distant road traffic movements on the A140, wind rustling and natural sound (bird calls etc.).

3.12 Meteorological conditions were monitored via a publicly accessible nearby weather station<sup>1</sup>. The survey period was dry and wind speeds were low and generally below 5 m/s at all times, apart from some brief periods in excess of this, not considered to have affected the baseline analysis as detailed below, which excludes 75% of the ‘noisiest’ data. Wind speeds during the night-time period were very low (75% of the night-time period the wind speed was 0 m/s). As such, no data have been removed from the subsequent analysis.

## Long Term Survey Results

3.13 Tables 3.1 and 3.2 below provide a summary of the baseline sound levels measured for the daytime period (07:00 to 23:00 hours) and the night-time period (23:00 to 07:00 hours) periods.

3.14 Figure 2 at the end of the report provides a graphical presentation of post processed 15-minute levels. Full 15-minute data are provided in Appendix B.

**Table 3.1: LT1 Baseline Sound Levels**

Period	Background Sound Levels (dB LA90,15min)					Residual Sound Levels (dB LAeq,15min)				
	Min	25 <sup>th</sup> % <sup>1</sup>	50 <sup>th</sup> %	75 <sup>th</sup> %	Max	Min	25 <sup>th</sup> %	50 <sup>th</sup> %	75 <sup>th</sup> %	Max
Daytime	37	42	44	45	51	42	46	47	49	64
Night-time	34	39	41	44	53	39	42	45	49	59

Notes:  
1. Percentile value, for example 25<sup>th</sup> % is the value below which 25% of the data is found.

**Table 3.2: LT2 Baseline Sound Levels**

Period	Background Sound Levels (dB LA90,15min)					Residual Sound Levels (dB LAeq,15min)				
	Min	25 <sup>th</sup> % <sup>1</sup>	50 <sup>th</sup> %	75 <sup>th</sup> %	Max	Min	25 <sup>th</sup> %	50 <sup>th</sup> %	75 <sup>th</sup> %	Max
Daytime	39	44	45	47	52	42	46	48	50	56
Night-time	38	41	43	44	50	41	44	46	48	55

Notes:  
2. Percentile value, for example 25<sup>th</sup> % is the value below which 25% of the data is found.

<sup>1</sup> <https://www.wunderground.com/dashboard/pws/IMELLIS2>

## Representative Baseline Sound Levels

- 3.15 BS 4142 requires that the background sound levels adopted for the assessment are representative of the period being assessed. The Standard recommends that the background sound level should be derived from continuous measurements of normally not less than 15-minute intervals, which can be contiguous or disaggregated (paragraph 8.13 of BS 4142).
- 3.16 However, the Standard states that there is no 'single' background sound level that can be derived from such measurements. It is particularly difficult to determine what is 'representative' of the night-time period because it can be subject to a wide variation in background sound levels between the beginning and end of the night period, and the quieter middle part of the night period. The accompanying note states that *"a representative level should account for the range of background sounds levels and should not automatically be assumed to be either the minimum or modal value"*.
- 3.17 In this instance, the 25<sup>th</sup> percentile levels of the long term survey data, with the appropriate level difference applied for the daytime and night-time periods, have been used to characterise the baseline sound environment at all NSRs.
- 3.18 This is not the lowest sound level encountered but is lower than that obtained using the average. It therefore represents somewhere in the range of lower sound levels that are likely to be encountered and provides a precautionary assessment. For 75% of the time, baseline sound levels will be higher than the 25<sup>th</sup> percentile levels. Use of the 25<sup>th</sup> percentile ensures that any periods when higher wind speeds (or other extraneous noise) could have affected the measured baseline sound levels do not unduly affect the analysis.
- 3.19 Similarly, representative baseline residual levels have been based on the 25<sup>th</sup> percentile level. Tables 3.3 and 3.4 below provide a summary of representative sound levels used in the subsequent assessment.
- 3.20 In addition to the above, a -3 dB correction factor has been applied to the 25<sup>th</sup> percentile levels to account for any potential uncertainty with the measured data. This factor has been applied following liaison with the Environmental Health Officer (EHO) at MSDC to allow for a very robust assessment to be undertaken. Application of this correction factor means that the background sound levels used in the following assessment are only 2 dB above minimum background sound levels measured during the entire survey period and, given the precautionary initial approach of using the 25<sup>th</sup> percentile of all data, is not considered to be necessary or best practice.
- 3.21 LT1 provides baseline levels for Leys Lane and White House Farm, whereas LT2 provides baseline levels for the northern dwelling Goswold Hall.

**Table 3.3: LT1 Representative Baseline Sound Levels**

<b>Period</b>	<b>Background Sound Level <math>L_{A90, T}</math> (dB)</b>	<b>Residual Sound Level <math>L_{Aeq, T}</math> (dB)</b>
Daytime	39	43
Night-time	36	39

**Table 3.4: LT2 Representative Baseline Sound Levels**

<b>Period</b>	<b>Background Sound Level <math>L_{A90, T}</math> (dB)</b>	<b>Residual Sound Level <math>L_{Aeq, T}</math> (dB)</b>
Daytime	41	43
Night-time	38	41

## 4 Calculations and Modelling

- 4.1 In order to calculate specific sound levels associated with operation of the Proposed Development at NSRs, a 3D sound model has been built using SoundPLAN v9.1 noise modelling software.
- 4.2 The model predicts sound levels under light down-wind conditions based on hemispherical sound propagation with corrections for atmospheric absorption, ground effects, screening and directivity based on the procedure detailed in ISO 9613-2:2024 'Acoustics — Attenuation of sound during propagation outdoors Part 2: Engineering method for the prediction of sound pressure levels outdoors' [7].

### Modelled Noise Sources

- 4.3 The following plant items have been included in the model, based on the General Layout drawing<sup>2</sup>:
- **448 no. BESS units:** Modelled as point sources at 1 m AGL, each with a sound power level (SWL) of 80 dBA  $L_w$ . This is based on an attenuated BESS unit, fitted with baffles providing 6 dB of attenuation. This is also based on the BESS units operating with maximum cooling capacity, which would only occur during peak external temperatures of circa 35 C, when operating in temperatures of 25 C or less, i.e. during the night-time period, the sound power level would be >3 dB lower;
  - **56 no. Inverters:** Modelled as point sources at 1 m AGL, each with a sound power level 88 dBA  $L_w$ . Similarly as for the BESS units, this is based on the inverters operating with maximum cooling capacity, which would only occur during peak external temperatures of circa 35 C, when operating in temperatures of 25 C or less, the sound power level would be >3 dB lower;
  - **2 no. 400 KV transformer:** Modelled as point source at 2 m AGL with a sound power level of 90 dBA  $L_w$ ;
  - **4 no. 132 KV transformers:** Modelled as point source at 2 m AGL with a sound power level of 65 dBA  $L_w$ ; and
  - **1 no. Filter/Reactor:** Modelled as 5 m long vertical line sources with a sound power level of 80/90 dBA  $L_w$ .
- 4.4 In addition to the above noise sources, a 3 m tall noise barrier has been included to surround the western side of the site. This has been included to minimise noise impact at the NSRs located to

<sup>2</sup> 10821 BCC-YAX-003 R4, dated 11.06.25.

the west, namely the NSR on Leys Lane, the location of the barrier is presented in Figure 4 at the end of the report.

4.5 The following assumptions have been incorporated into the noise model:

- the topography of the site and the surrounding area has been obtained from publicly available data sources;
- the effect of screening from solid structures (buildings) has been incorporated into the modelling process by importing OS Open Data ‘Settlement Area’ shape file data into the model and publicly available data; and
- the ground type in the model has been set as hard (G=1) for the Site and soft (G=0) for the surrounding area.

### Model Results

4.6 Table 4.1 below provides a summary of modelled specific sound levels at the nearest NSRs for the daytime and night-time periods. Daytime levels are presented graphically in Figure 4 at the end of the report. Note that daytime levels are at ground floor level (1.5 m AGL) with night-time levels at first floor level (4 m AGL), all free-field equivalent at 1 m from facades.

**Table 4.1 Predicted Specific Sound Levels**

NSR	Specific Sound Level $L_{Aeq,Tr}$ (dB)	
	Daytime	Night-time
Northern NSR (Goswold Hall)	39	37
Western NSR (Leys Lane)	37	36
Southern NSR (White House Farm)	33	32

4.7 It should be noted that the modelled specific sound levels are based on all plant operation at 100% of the design capacity. In reality this would only occur during periods of peak demand for power. On this basis the night-time specific sound levels are a worst-case scenario and it is very likely that night-time specific sound levels would be several dB lower due to a reduced operational demand.

## 5 Assessment

- 5.1 With reference to BS 4142, a character correction can be applied to the specific sound level depending on the acoustic characteristics of the sound, determined at the NSRs, including tonality, impulsivity, intermittency and other readily distinctive features.
- 5.2 The primary source of noise emissions is associated with cooling plant on the BESS and inverter systems, which is of a broadband aerodynamic character and not dissimilar to the residual acoustic environment, which is dominated by road traffic movements. The plant does not contain any impulsive sources of noise and would not be intermittent within a given 1-hour or 15-minute assessment period. Furthermore, predicted specific sound levels are at least 8 dB below the residual sound level and, as such, the specific sound generally would not be particularly discernible regardless of any specific character.
- 5.3 On the basis of the above, it is not considered appropriate to apply any character correction given that any specific features would not be audible or readily distinctive above the residual acoustic environment.
- 5.4 On the basis of the above, and in accordance with BS 4142, Tables 5.1 and 5.2 below, provide an initial estimate of the noise impact at the nearest NSRs during the operation of the proposed development for the daytime and night-time periods, respectively.

**Table 5.1: BS 4142:2014+A1:2019 Assessment (daytime)**

NSR	Specific Sound Level, dB $L_{Aeq,Tr}$	Rating Penalty, dB	Rating Level, dB $L_{Ar,Tr}$	Background Level, dB $L_{A90,T}$	Rating / Background Level Difference, dB
Goswold Hall	39	0	39	41	-2
Leys Lane	37	0	37	39	-2
Whitie House Farm	33	0	33	39	-6

**Table 5.2: BS 4142:2014+A1:2019 Assessment (night-time)**

NSR	Specific Sound Level, dB $L_{Aeq,Tr}$	Rating Penalty, dB	Rating Level, dB $L_{Ar,Tr}$	Background Level, dB $L_{A90,T}$	Rating / Background Level Difference, dB
Goswold Hall	37	0	37	38	-1
Leys Lane	36	0	36	36	0
Whitie House Farm	32	0	32	36	-4

- 5.5 With regard to the rating/background level differences, BS 4142:2014+A1:2019 states:
- A difference of around +10 dB or more is likely to be an indication of a significant adverse impact, depending on the context;
  - A difference of around +5 dB is likely to be an indication of an adverse impact, depending on the context; and
  - The lower the rating level is relative to the measured background sound level, the less likely it is that the specific sound source will have an adverse impact or a significant adverse impact. Where the rating level does not exceed the background sound level, this is an indication of the specific sound source having a low impact, depending on the context.
- 5.6 On the basis of the above, and with reference to Table 5.1, as daytime Rating Levels are at least 2 dB below the daytime background sound level, there is a very low risk that operation of the Proposed Development would result in adverse impact, significant or otherwise, depending on the context.
- 5.7 Consequently, it is considered that, for the daytime period, adverse impacts of any magnitude would be unlikely to result at any of the NSR areas.
- 5.8 With reference to Table 5.2, it is considered that, as the Rating Level during the night-time period is equal to the background sound level at the most affected NSR, there is a slight risk that operation of the Proposed Development could result in adverse impact, albeit very unlikely to be a significant impact, depending on the context.
- 5.9 In this instance, it is considered that the context of the noise does reduce the risk for adverse impact during the night-time period, such that adverse impact would be unlikely, significant, or otherwise, as reasoned below.

### Consideration of Context

- 5.10 Rating Levels of up to 37 dB  $L_{Ar,Tr}$  are considered to be of a low magnitude (note that the 1997 revision of BS 4142 considered a Rating Level below 35 dB  $L_{Ar,Tr}$  to be 'very low'), and less likely to result in adverse impact compared to a similar Rating/background sound level difference at higher magnitude.
- 5.11 With reference to Table 5.2, the maximum specific sound level of 36 dB  $L_{Aeq,Tr}$  at the NSR to the west (Leys Lane) is equal to the night-time residual sound level (39 dB  $L_{Aeq,T}$ ). As such, the specific sound of the operational Proposed Development would increase the ambient level above the baseline by less than 2 dB. This change in ambient noise level is summarised in Table 5.3 below.

**Table 5.3: Ambient Noise Level Change**

Residual Sound Level (dB LAeq, T)	Specific Sound Level (dB LAeq, Tr)	Ambient Sound Level (dB LAeq, T)	Change (dB)
39	36	41	+2
Notes: 1. 1.7 dB to one decimal places.			

- 5.12 A change in ambient noise level of 2 dB is not considered to be a significant increase and would likely only just be noticeable, particularly as the specific and residual sound would be of similar character (both aerodynamic noise, not dissimilar to road traffic noise).
- 5.13 Similarly, it should also be noted that the numeric BS 4142 assessment is based on the 25<sup>th</sup> percentile value of the background sound level data measured, with the addition of a 3 dB uncertainty correction factor. As such, for over 75% of the time, the night-time background sound level is 39 dB LA90,T; as such, for the majority of the night-time period, the Rating Level would not exceed the measured background sound level.
- 5.14 Furthermore, and with regard to the night-time period specifically, the background sound level relates to an external assessment location, whereas, during this period, residents are more likely to be inside dwellings, where associated sound levels would be lower.
- 5.15 In addition, the specific sound would not vary and would be relatively constant and similar to the baseline residual character. As such, the risk for the specific sound to cause sleep disturbance is reduced compared to if the specific sound varied and/or contained short periods of high sound levels that could result in internal sound level exceeding 45 dBA, or other periods of distinctive character.
- 5.16 It should also be noted that operational plant noise levels are based on all of the Proposed Development operating at 100% capacity, a 'worst case' scenario, and operating throughout the night-time period, including between 02:00 and 04:00 hours.
- 5.17 Based on professional experience of assessing similar schemes, such facilities are less likely to operate during this period as power demand is significantly reduced.
- 5.18 With regard to the above, and with reference to the PPGN, it is considered that operational sound levels would be below the LOAEL during the daytime period, i.e. whilst the noise may be heard during otherwise quiet periods, it would not be sufficiently 'loud' or intrusive to cause any change in behaviour, attitude or other physiological response or result in a change in the quality of life or adversely affect health.
- 5.19 During the night-time however, if the plant was operational at full capacity, noise levels would be above the LOAEL but below the SOAEL i.e. noise may be audible but will not cause a material change in behaviour, attitude or other physiological response.

## Summary

- 5.20 In summary, when considering noise from the proposed development, this would:
- result in low Rating Levels at NSR locations during the daytime periods, of at least 2 dB below the background sound levels which would be unlikely to be audible or discernible, particularly inside dwellings; and
  - result in low Rating Levels at NSR locations during the night time period, at most equal to the background sound level, but more typically 5 dB or more below the background sound level.
- 5.21 As such, and with reference to Table 2.1, it is considered that, during the night-time period, whilst the noise may be audible at times during quiet periods, it would not be sufficient to cause any major change in behaviour, attitude or other physiological response. It may slightly affect the acoustic character of the area but not such that there is a change in the quality of life or adversely affect health. Due to low Rating Levels there would be no need for windows to be closed for some of the time because of the noise, nor any potential for sleep disturbance.
- 5.22 As such, it is considered that operational sound levels would be of a magnitude resulting in adverse effects above the LOAEL but below the SOAEL.
- 5.23 On the basis of the above, significant or unacceptable adverse noise impacts on health and quality of life would not occur and residential amenity would not be adversely affected or disturbed.
- 5.24 Consequently, from a noise perspective, the proposal would be compliant with national planning policy (the NPSE and the NPPF) and local planning policy (Policy LP15 of the Babergh and Mid Suffolk Joint Local Plan).

## Cumulative Effects

- 5.25 A similar proposed battery energy storage site is proposed nearby to the site on land south of Eye Airfield Industrial Estate.
- 5.26 The assessment of cumulative effects on NSRs are based upon consideration of the effects of the proposed developments on residential dwellings together with the likely effects of other developments that are under construction but not yet built and/or those that are currently at the application stage.
- 5.27 A noise assessment has been completed for the above site and was carried out by Professional Consult. The closest NSR between the two sites is White House Farm; Professional Consult conclude that the calculated specific noise level at this NSR is 22 and 25 dB  $L_{Aeq,Tr}$  for daytime and night-time periods respectively.
- 5.28 The cumulative results of the two sites are shown in Table 5.5 below.

**Table 5.4: Cumulative Assessment #1**

NSR	Period	External Site (dB LAeq, T)	Red House Farm (dB LAeq, Tr)	Cumulative Level (dB LAeq, T)	Background Level (dB LA90,T)	Difference
White House Farm	Daytime (07:00 to 23:00)	22	33	33 <sup>1</sup>	39	-6
	Night time (23:00 to 07:00)	25	32	32 <sup>2</sup>	36	-4
Notes: 1. 0.2 dB to one decimal place. 2. 0.2 dB to one decimal place						

5.29 On the basis of the above, resultant cumulative levels will not increase by a level that is higher than the proposed development alone.

5.30 In addition to this, the cumulative level will not exceed the background sound level for any time period and consequently impacts of negligible magnitude would result.

Yaxley Synchronous Condenser

5.31 A synchronous condenser facility is currently in construction on land at The Leys and Ivy Farm, Mellis Road, Yaxley.

5.32 A noise assessment has been completed for the above site and was carried out by inacoustic pursuant to condition 11 of planning permission DC/23/01494.

5.33 The closest NSR between the two sites is Leys Lane; inacoustic conclude that the calculated specific noise level at this NSR is 34 dB LAeq,Tr for daytime and night-time periods.

5.34 The cumulative results of the two sites are shown in Table 5.6 below.

**Table 5.5: Cumulative Assessment #2**

NSR	Period	External Site (dB LAeq, T)	Red House Farm (dB LAeq, Tr)	Cumulative Level (dB LAeq, T)	Background Level (dB LA90,T)	Difference
Leys Lane	Daytime (07:00 to 23:00)	34	37	39	39	0
	Night time (23:00 to 07:00)	34	36	38	36	+2
Notes: 1. 0.2 dB to one decimal place. 2. 0.2 dB to one decimal place						

5.35 On the basis of the above, resultant daytime and night-time cumulative levels will increase by 2 dB, when compared to the proposed Red House Farm development alone.

5.36 During the daytime period cumulative Rating Level would not exceed background sound level, i.e. indicative of a low risk. Whist night-time Rating Levels would be 2 dB above the background sound

level (2 dB higher than Red House Farm alone) it is not considered that this would increase the cumulative risk for the reasons set out above in paragraphs 5.10 to 5.20, i.e. significant adverse impacts would be avoided.

- 5.37 It should also be noted that the cumulative increase in sound level of 2 dB would likely not be discernible, on the basis that a +/-3 dB change is generally considered to be the minimum noticeable change.
- 5.38 It should also be reiterated, that for 75% of the time the measured night-time background sound level was 39 dB LA90,T. On the basis of measured level, the cumulative cumulative Rating Level would be at least 1 dB below the night-time background sound level for 75% of the time.

## 6 Uncertainty

- 6.1 In all assessments, it is good practice to consider uncertainty which can arise from a number of different aspects. There are degrees of uncertainty associated with: instrumentation used for surveying; measurement technique and the variables influencing the measurement results such as transmission path and weather conditions; source terms used for modelling; calculation uncertainty; assessment uncertainty; and the subjective response of residents to noise sources.
- 6.2 Uncertainty due to instrumentation has been significantly reduced with the introduction of more modern instrumentation and is reduced further by undertaking field calibration checks on sound level meters before and after each measurement period and that all instrumentation is within accepted laboratory calibration intervals.
- 6.3 Every effort has been made to reduce the uncertainty of the baseline sound level measurements. The duration of the baseline survey is considered to significantly reduce the uncertainty associated with the baseline sound levels. Based on professional judgement including substantial experience of acquiring and analysing baseline data for numerous sites in various locations, and a desk-based review of the site and surrounding area, it is considered that the baseline data acquired during the survey is typical of the area.
- 6.4 Notwithstanding the above, a conservative 3 dB uncertainty correction has been to the 25<sup>th</sup> percentile levels to account for any potential uncertainty with the measured data. This correction factor means that the background sound levels used in the assessment are only 2 dB above the minimum background sound levels measured during the entire survey period. This approach has allowed for very robust assessment to be undertaken.
- 6.5 Calculation uncertainty and assessment uncertainty have been reduced by peer review of all baseline data, model input data, model results and assessment calculations, and by using the appropriate level of precision at each stage of the assessment calculations.
- 6.6 A quantitative assessment has been undertaken based on information provided by the project team for the proposed development and professional judgement based on recognised and accepted empirical calculation methodologies. Where assumptions have been made, these have been informed through assessment and visiting many similar facilities and have favoured a worst-case scenario, allowing for a reasonable and robust assessment.
- 6.7 With regards to subjective response, the noise standards adopted for the assessment will have been based upon the subjective response of the majority of the population or will be based upon the most likely response of the majority of the population. This is considered to be the best that can be achieved in a population of varying subjective response which will vary dependent upon a wide range of factors.

6.8 All areas and potential consequences of uncertainty have been minimised at every stage of the assessment process. On the basis of the above, and in the context of subjective response, the effects of uncertainty on the assessment are considered minimal.

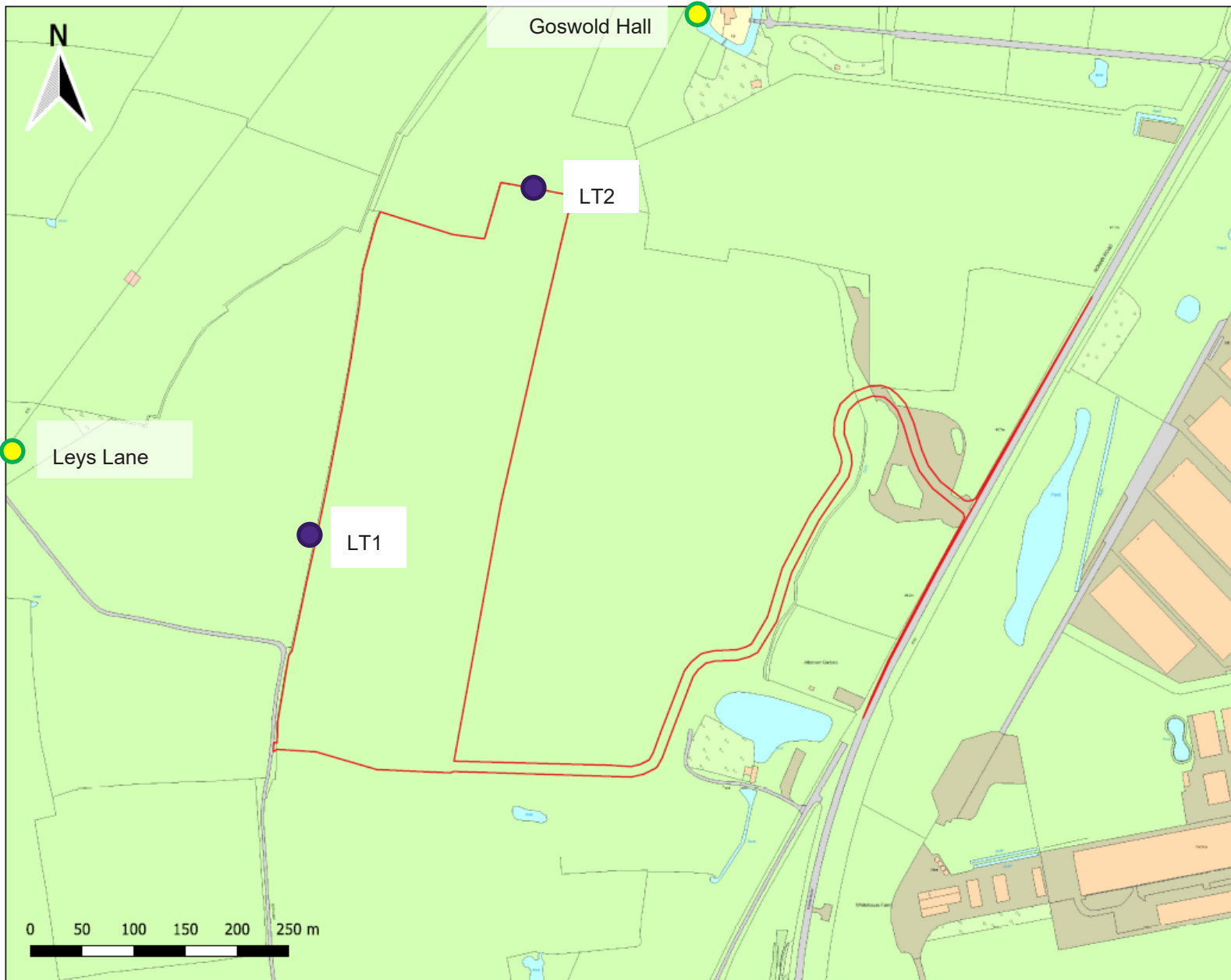
## 7 Summary & Conclusions

- 7.1 The Acoustics, Noise and Vibration Team at Savills has been appointed by Regener8 Power to undertake a noise impact assessment in relation to a proposed Renewable Energy Hub (the 'Proposed Development'), consisting of a battery energy storage system (BESS) and substation facility on Land West of A140, Red House Farm, Yaxley (the 'Site'). The Site is located within the administrative area of Mid Suffolk District Council (MSDC).
- 7.2 The results of the assessment show that operation of the proposed renewable energy development would result in low levels of noise, of a magnitude below the 'Significant Observed Adverse Effect Level' (SOAEL), albeit above the 'Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level' (LOAEL) at the nearest noise sensitive receptors.
- 7.3 As such, adverse noise impacts/effects associated with the operation of the proposed site would be avoided, and residential amenity would not be adversely affected or disturbed and there would be no adverse health effects. With the application of a noise barrier on the western side of the site, adverse noise impacts have been mitigated and reduced to a minimum.
- 7.4 Consequently, from a noise perspective, the proposal would be compliant with national planning policy (the NPSE and the NPPF) and local planning policy (Policy LP15 of the Babergh and Mid Suffolk Joint Local Plan). On this basis, from a noise impact perspective, the planning application for the development should be acceptable to MSDC.

## References

- 1 British Standards Institution. British Standard 4142:2014+A1:2019. Methods for rating and assessing industrial and commercial sound.
- 2 Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs. Noise Policy Statement for England. Defra. 2010.
- 3 Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government. National Planning Policy Framework: HMSO. December 2024.
- 4 Department for Communities and Local Government. National Planning Practice Guidance
- 5 Babergh and Mid Suffolk Joint Local Plan: Babergh and Mid Suffolk Joint Local Plan Part 1 – November 2023 (adopted 2023-2037)
- 6 British Standards Institution. British Standard 7445-2:1991 'Description and measurement of environmental noise Part 2: Guide to the acquisition of data pertinent to land use.
- 7 ISO. International Standard ISO 9613-2:1996. Acoustics - Attenuation of sound during propagation outdoors - Part 2: General method of calculation.

## Figures



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Mocatta House, Trafalgar Place  
Brighton, East Sussex BN1 4DU

Client: Regener8 Power Limited

Project: RED HOUSE FARM

Job Ref: 709740

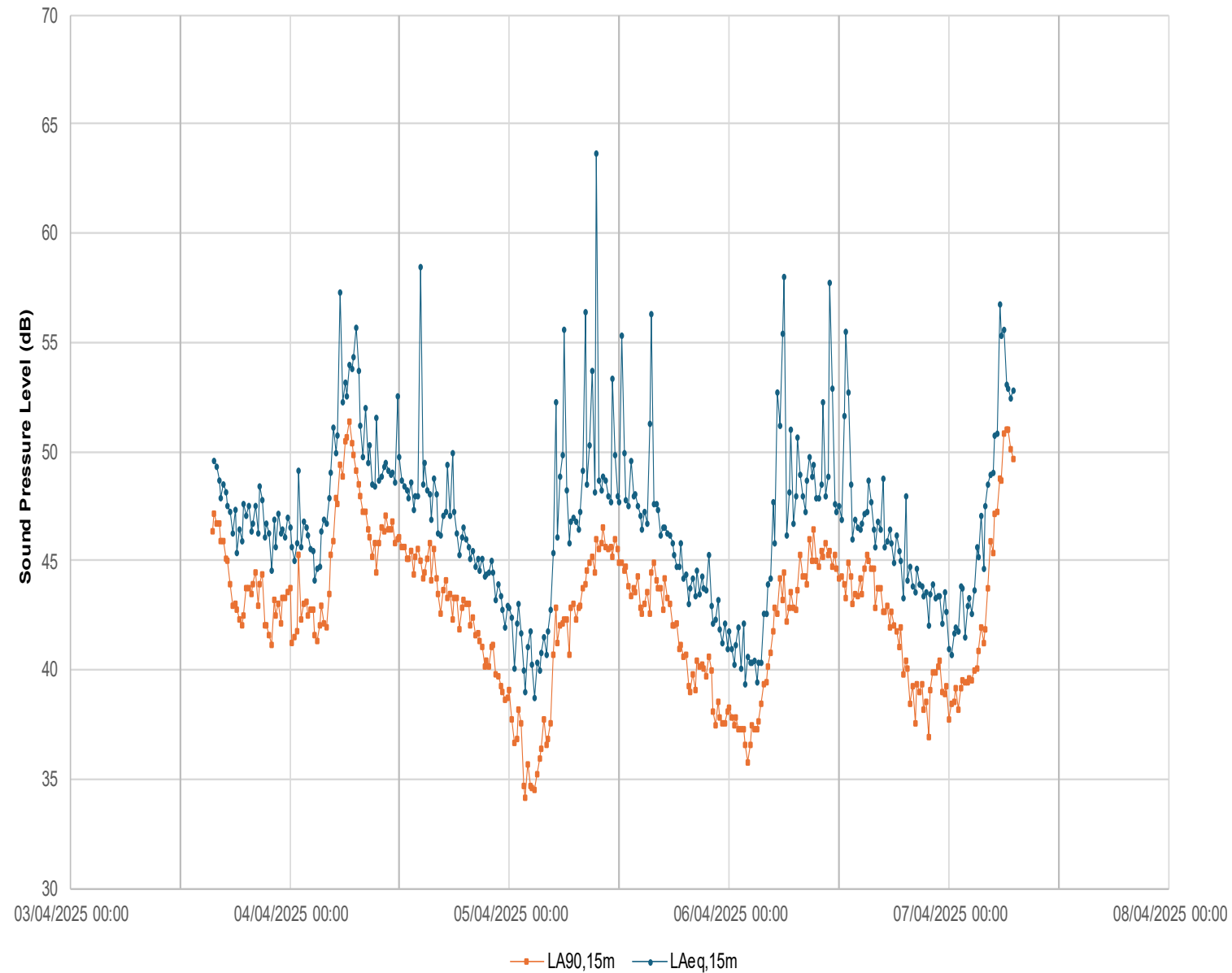
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Date: 04/11/2025	Rev: 01
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Drawn: JT	Checked:
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**Figure 1: Site & Survey Locations**

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Client: Regener8 Power Limited

Project: RED HOUSE FARM

Job Ref: 709740

File location:

Date: 04/11/2025

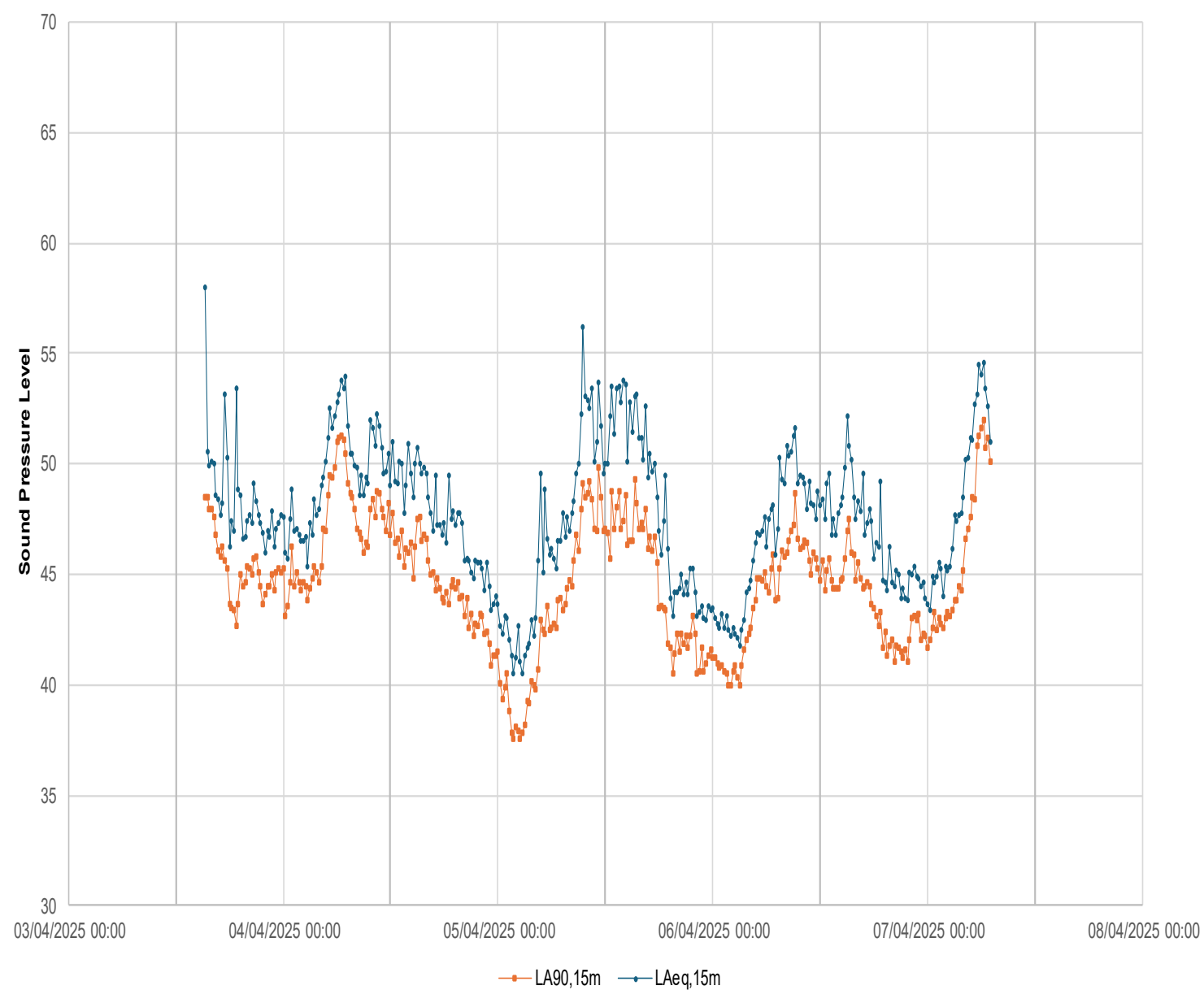
Rev: 01

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**Figure 2: LT1 Time History**

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Project: RED HOUSE FARM

Job Ref: 709740

File location:

Date: 04/11/2025

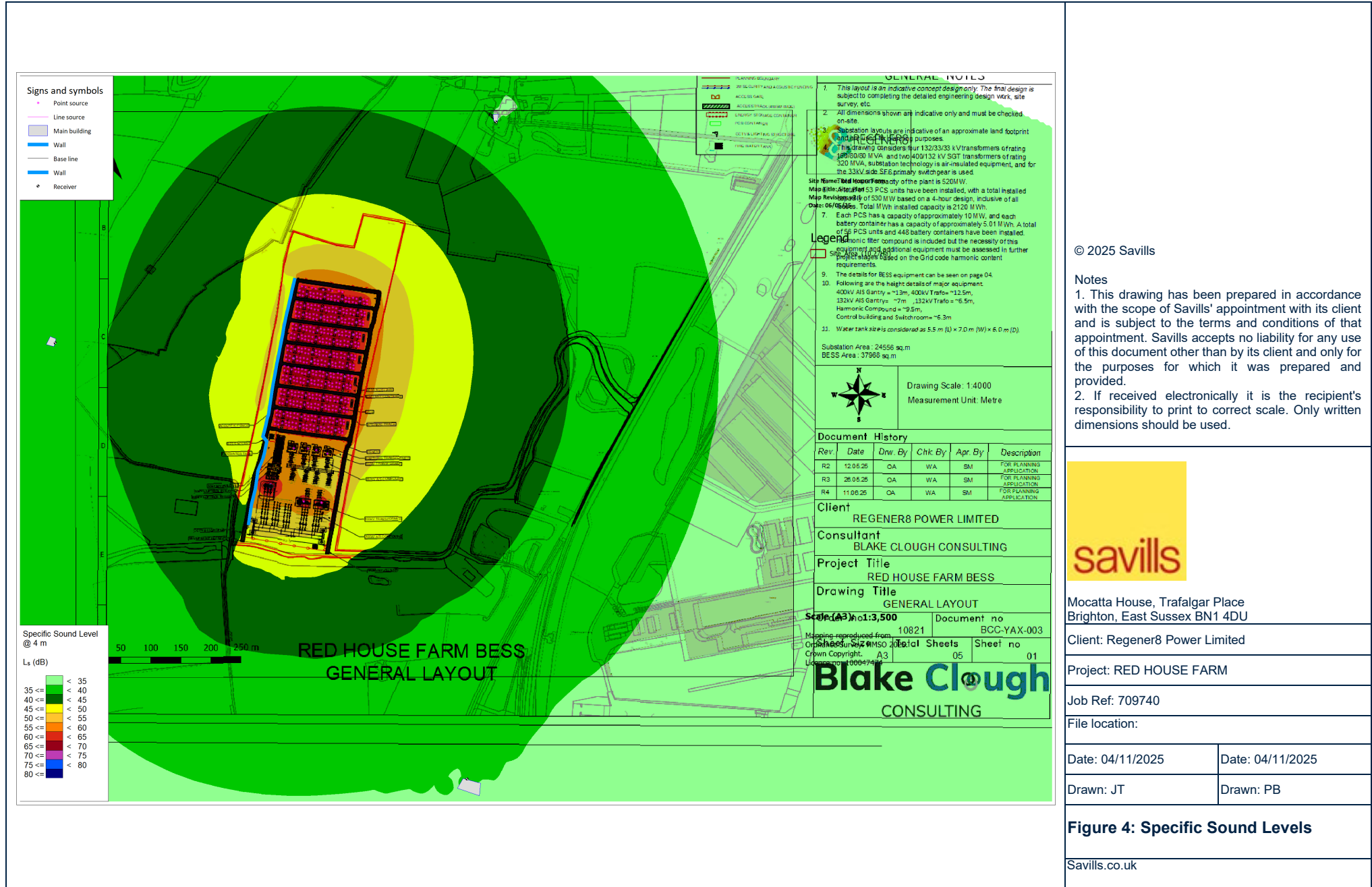
Rev: 01

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**Figure 3: LT2 Time History**

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Client: Regener8 Power Limited

Project: RED HOUSE FARM

Job Ref: 709740

File location:

Date: 04/11/2025

Date: 04/11/2025

Drawn: JT

Drawn: PB

**Figure 4: Specific Sound Levels**

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# Appendices



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# Appendix A: BS 4142 Statements



**Phil Evans: Director - Acoustics**

*BSc (Hons) Geology; MSc Acoustics, Vibration and Noise Control; Fellow of the Geological Society; Fellow of the Institute of Acoustics; Associate Member Acoustical Society of America*

- A.1 Phil is a Director and leads the Savills Acoustics Team. He is a specialist in environmental acoustics and is active on a number of committees including the Association of Noise Consultants' Vibration Working Group; British Standards Institution (BSi) Committee GME/21/6/4 - BS 6472: Guide to Evaluation of Human Exposure to Vibration in Buildings; BSi Committee B/564/01 on BS 5228: Noise and Vibration Control on Construction and Open Sites which has now also revised and issued BS 8233:2014 Guidance on sound insulation and noise reduction in buildings. He has been a corporate Member of the Institute of Acoustics (MIOA) for over 20 years.
- A.2 Phil has over 25 years' experience in the project management of, and technical input to, environmental noise and vibration impact assessments for major developments. He is an expert in the industrial/commercial, transportation and construction sectors including the measurement, calculation, evaluation and mitigation of environmental noise and vibration. Phil has significant experience in the preparation and presentation of technical evidence and reports for public inquiries and planning applications. He is experienced in consultation and liaison with government departments, local authorities and other statutory bodies. He is an experienced expert witness. He has a Continuous Professional Development Record to support this competency and experience.
- A.3 Phil has been involved in many BS 4142 noise assessments for both the previous and current 2014 version of BS 4142. He has given evidence at public inquiries where BS 4142 has been the primary assessment methodology. He is very familiar with the Standard and attended the joint ANC/BSi launch of the 2014 version of the Standard. On the basis of Phil's overall experience in acoustics combined with particular focus on BS 4142, he is deemed competent for BS 4142 assessments.
- A.4 For this project, Phil has taken on the role of Project Director and has been responsible for overseeing and delivering the project.



**Peter Barling: Associate - Acoustics**

*BSc (Hons) Physics; PGDip Environmental Assessment and Management; Member of the Institute of Acoustics*

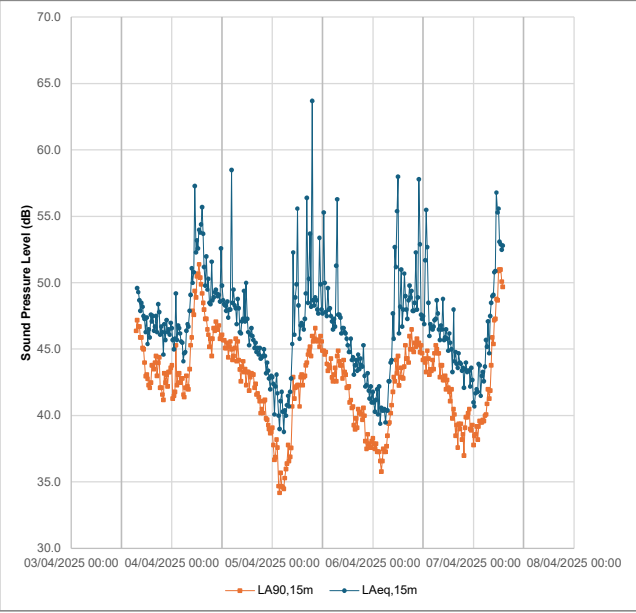
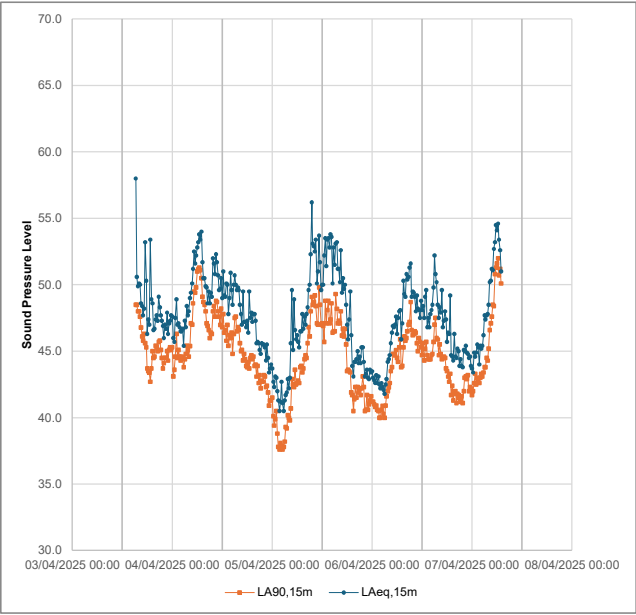
- A.6 Peter is an Associate Consultant in Acoustics and environmental acoustics specialist with nine years' experience. He has a Degree in Physics and also has a Post Graduate Diploma in Environmental Assessment and Management. He has been a member of the Institute of Acoustics since 2013.
- A.7 Peter has project managed and undertaken noise assessments for a variety of developments, including: large scale mixed-use developments, incorporating commercial, retail, leisure and residential elements; on-shore substations for off-shore windfarms; energy from waste facilities; manufacturing facilities; distribution centres; retail units; minerals extraction and exploration; solar farms; and petrol service filling stations. He has provided input into Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) and undertaken noise assessments to support planning applications and discharge planning conditions. He has a Continuous Professional Development (CPD) Record to support this competency and experience.
- A.8 Peter has undertaken BS 4142 noise assessments for both the previous and current 2014 version of BS 4142. He is familiar with the Standard and has attended and participated in internal and external CPD training seminars regarding the revised 2014 version of the Standard. On the basis of Peter's overall experience in acoustics, combined with particular focus on BS 4142, he is deemed competent for BS 4142 assessments.
- A.9 Peter was responsible for undertaking the baseline acoustic survey and review of the assessment and report.



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## Appendix B: Baseline Data

Start	LA90,15m	LAeq,15m	LA90,15m	LAeq,15m
03/04/2025 15:15	48.5	58.0		
03/04/2025 15:30	48.5	50.6	46.4	
03/04/2025 15:45	48.0	49.9	47.2	49.6
03/04/2025 16:00	48.0	50.1	46.7	49.3
03/04/2025 16:15	47.6	50.0	46.7	48.7
03/04/2025 16:30	46.8	48.6	45.9	47.9
03/04/2025 16:45	46.1	48.4	45.9	48.5
03/04/2025 17:00	45.8	47.7	45.1	48.2
03/04/2025 17:15	46.3	48.2	45.0	47.5
03/04/2025 17:30	45.6	53.2	44.0	47.3
03/04/2025 17:45	45.3	50.3	43.0	46.3
03/04/2025 18:00	43.7	46.3	43.1	47.4
03/04/2025 18:15	43.5	47.4	42.8	45.4
03/04/2025 18:30	43.4	47.0	42.3	46.5
03/04/2025 18:45	42.7	53.4	42.1	45.9
03/04/2025 19:00	43.7	48.9	42.5	47.6
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03/04/2025 19:30	44.5	46.6	43.8	47.5
03/04/2025 19:45	44.6	46.7	43.5	46.4
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03/04/2025 20:30	45.0	47.3	43.0	46.3
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03/04/2025 21:00	45.8	48.3	44.4	47.8
03/04/2025 21:15	45.1	47.7	42.1	46.1
03/04/2025 21:30	44.5	47.3	42.1	46.7
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03/04/2025 22:00	44.1	46.0	41.2	44.6
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04/04/2025 00:15	43.1	46.0	41.3	45.7
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04/04/2025 03:00	44.4	47.3	41.4	44.7
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04/04/2025 04:15	45.4	49.0	43.5	47.9
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04/04/2025 10:00	48.4	51.6	46.6	48.9
04/04/2025 10:15	47.6	50.8	46.4	49.3
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04/04/2025 11:15	47.6	49.6	46.8	49.1
04/04/2025 11:30	47.0	49.7	45.8	48.6
04/04/2025 11:45	48.2	50.5	46.0	52.6



Start	LA90,15m	LAeq,15m	LA90,15m	LAeq,15m
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04/04/2025 12:15	47.8	51.0	45.7	48.7
04/04/2025 12:30	46.4	49.2	45.7	48.4
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04/04/2025 18:15	44.2	46.4	43.3	46.3
04/04/2025 18:30	43.7	49.5	41.9	45.3
04/04/2025 18:45	44.5	47.5	42.9	46.1
04/04/2025 19:00	44.7	47.9	43.2	46.6
04/04/2025 19:15	44.4	47.2	43.1	46.0
04/04/2025 19:30	44.6	47.8	43.1	45.7
04/04/2025 19:45	43.9	47.8	42.1	45.1
04/04/2025 20:00	44.0	47.3	42.4	45.5
04/04/2025 20:15	43.1	45.6	41.6	44.8
04/04/2025 20:30	43.9	45.7	41.7	45.1
04/04/2025 20:45	42.6	45.6	41.4	44.6
04/04/2025 21:00	43.2	45.1	41.1	45.1
04/04/2025 21:15	42.2	44.8	40.2	44.3
04/04/2025 21:30	42.8	45.6	40.5	44.4
04/04/2025 21:45	42.7	45.5	40.2	44.5
04/04/2025 22:00	43.2	45.5	41.1	45.0
04/04/2025 22:15	43.1	45.3	41.2	44.5
04/04/2025 22:30	42.3	44.3	39.8	43.2
04/04/2025 22:45	42.4	45.5	39.7	44.0
04/04/2025 23:00	41.9	44.5	39.3	43.4
04/04/2025 23:15	40.9	43.4	39.0	42.8
04/04/2025 23:30	41.3	43.7	38.7	42.0
04/04/2025 23:45	41.3	44.0	38.8	43.0
05/04/2025 00:00	41.5	43.7	39.1	42.9
05/04/2025 00:15	40.1	42.7	37.8	42.4
05/04/2025 00:30	39.4	42.3	36.7	40.1
05/04/2025 00:45	39.9	43.1	36.9	42.2
05/04/2025 01:00	40.5	43.0	38.2	43.1
05/04/2025 01:15	38.8	42.0	37.6	41.7
05/04/2025 01:30	37.8	41.3	34.7	40.0
05/04/2025 01:45	37.6	40.5	34.2	39.0
05/04/2025 02:00	38.1	41.2	35.7	41.1
05/04/2025 02:15	37.9	42.7	34.7	41.8
05/04/2025 02:30	37.6	41.1	34.6	40.3
05/04/2025 02:45	37.8	40.5	34.5	38.8
05/04/2025 03:00	38.2	41.3	35.3	40.4
05/04/2025 03:15	39.3	41.7	36.0	40.0
05/04/2025 03:30	39.2	41.9	36.4	40.8
05/04/2025 03:45	40.2	42.9	37.8	41.5
05/04/2025 04:00	40.0	42.2	36.6	40.7
05/04/2025 04:15	39.8	43.0	36.9	41.8
05/04/2025 04:30	40.7	45.6	37.6	42.8
05/04/2025 04:45	42.9	49.6	40.7	45.4
05/04/2025 05:00	42.5	45.1	42.9	52.3
05/04/2025 05:15	42.3	48.9	41.3	46.1
05/04/2025 05:30	43.6	46.6	42.1	48.9
05/04/2025 05:45	42.5	45.9	42.2	49.9
05/04/2025 06:00	42.6	46.2	42.3	55.6
05/04/2025 06:15	42.8	45.7	42.3	48.3
05/04/2025 06:30	42.6	45.3	40.7	45.8
05/04/2025 06:45	43.8	46.5	42.9	46.8
05/04/2025 07:00	43.9	46.5	43.1	47.0
05/04/2025 07:15	43.4	47.8	42.3	46.8
05/04/2025 07:30	43.7	46.7	42.9	46.5
05/04/2025 07:45	44.4	47.6	43.0	47.3
05/04/2025 08:00	44.7	47.0	43.8	49.2
05/04/2025 08:15	44.5	47.8	44.0	56.4
05/04/2025 08:30	45.6	48.3	44.6	48.5

Start	LA90,15m	LAeq,15m	LA90,15m	LAeq,15m
05/04/2025 08:45	46.8	49.6	44.9	50.3
05/04/2025 09:00	46.1	50.0	45.2	53.7
05/04/2025 09:15	48.0	52.3	44.5	48.2
05/04/2025 09:30	49.1	56.2	46.0	63.7
05/04/2025 09:45	48.5	53.1	45.6	48.7
05/04/2025 10:00	48.7	52.9	45.8	48.3
05/04/2025 10:15	49.2	52.5	46.6	48.9
05/04/2025 10:30	48.4	53.4	45.7	48.7
05/04/2025 10:45	47.1	50.1	45.6	48.0
05/04/2025 11:00	47.0	51.0	45.7	47.7
05/04/2025 11:15	49.8	53.7	45.2	53.4
05/04/2025 11:30	48.5	51.7	46.0	49.9
05/04/2025 11:45	47.0	49.6	45.6	48.0
05/04/2025 12:00	47.1	50.0	44.9	47.7
05/04/2025 12:15	46.9	50.0	44.9	55.3
05/04/2025 12:30	45.7	52.2	44.6	50.0
05/04/2025 12:45	48.8	53.5	44.8	47.8
05/04/2025 13:00	47.1	51.4	43.9	47.5
05/04/2025 13:15	48.1	53.4	43.4	49.6
05/04/2025 13:30	48.8	53.5	43.8	48.0
05/04/2025 13:45	47.1	52.8	43.6	48.1
05/04/2025 14:00	47.4	53.8	44.3	47.5
05/04/2025 14:15	48.6	53.6	42.9	47.1
05/04/2025 14:30	46.4	50.1	42.6	46.5
05/04/2025 14:45	46.5	52.8	43.1	47.3
05/04/2025 15:00	46.5	51.5	43.6	46.7
05/04/2025 15:15	49.3	53.1	42.6	51.3
05/04/2025 15:30	48.2	53.2	44.5	56.3
05/04/2025 15:45	47.1	51.2	44.9	47.6
05/04/2025 16:00	47.3	51.2	44.1	47.6
05/04/2025 16:15	47.1	50.2	43.8	47.4
05/04/2025 16:30	48.0	52.6	43.8	46.2
05/04/2025 16:45	46.2	49.4	42.8	46.6
05/04/2025 17:00	46.7	50.5	44.2	46.6
05/04/2025 17:15	46.1	49.7	43.3	46.3
05/04/2025 17:30	46.7	50.0	43.1	46.2
05/04/2025 17:45	45.5	48.5	42.1	45.8
05/04/2025 18:00	43.5	47.0	42.1	45.3
05/04/2025 18:15	43.6	45.9	42.2	44.8
05/04/2025 18:30	43.5	47.4	41.0	44.8
05/04/2025 18:45	43.4	49.5	41.2	45.8
05/04/2025 19:00	41.9	46.2	40.6	44.2
05/04/2025 19:15	41.7	43.9	40.7	44.4
05/04/2025 19:30	40.5	43.1	39.3	43.1
05/04/2025 19:45	41.4	44.2	39.0	43.8
05/04/2025 20:00	42.3	44.2	39.8	44.2
05/04/2025 20:15	41.5	44.4	39.1	43.4
05/04/2025 20:30	42.3	45.0	40.5	44.6
05/04/2025 20:45	41.9	44.1	40.2	43.5
05/04/2025 21:00	42.2	44.6	40.3	44.3
05/04/2025 21:15	41.7	44.1	40.1	43.8
05/04/2025 21:30	42.2	45.3	39.7	43.7
05/04/2025 21:45	43.1	45.3	40.6	45.3
05/04/2025 22:00	42.3	44.2	40.0	43.0
05/04/2025 22:15	40.5	43.1	38.1	42.2
05/04/2025 22:30	40.6	43.3	37.5	42.3
05/04/2025 22:45	41.7	43.6	38.6	43.2
05/04/2025 23:00	40.6	43.0	37.9	41.9
05/04/2025 23:15	41.0	42.9	37.6	41.3
05/04/2025 23:30	41.3	43.6	37.6	42.2
05/04/2025 23:45	41.6	43.4	38.1	41.0
06/04/2025 00:00	41.2	43.5	38.3	41.8
06/04/2025 00:15	41.2	43.0	37.9	41.0
06/04/2025 00:30	41.0	42.8	37.5	40.3
06/04/2025 00:45	40.8	42.6	37.9	41.2
06/04/2025 01:00	40.9	43.2	37.3	42.0
06/04/2025 01:15	40.6	42.6	37.3	40.1
06/04/2025 01:30	40.5	43.1	37.3	42.2
06/04/2025 01:45	40.0	42.5	36.6	39.4
06/04/2025 02:00	40.0	42.2	35.8	40.6
06/04/2025 02:15	40.6	42.6	36.6	40.4
06/04/2025 02:30	40.9	42.3	37.5	40.4
06/04/2025 02:45	40.3	42.1	37.3	40.5
06/04/2025 03:00	40.0	41.8	37.3	39.5
06/04/2025 03:15	40.9	42.5	37.7	40.4
06/04/2025 03:30	41.6	42.9	38.5	40.4
06/04/2025 03:45	42.0	44.2	39.4	42.6
06/04/2025 04:00	42.3	44.4	39.5	42.6
06/04/2025 04:15	42.6	44.7	40.2	44.0
06/04/2025 04:30	43.5	45.6	40.8	44.2
06/04/2025 04:45	43.8	46.4	41.8	47.7
06/04/2025 05:00	44.8	46.9	42.9	45.8
06/04/2025 05:15	44.8	46.8	42.6	52.7



Start	LA90,15m	LAeq,15m	LA90,15m	LAeq,15m
06/04/2025 05:30	44.7	47.0	44.2	51.2
06/04/2025 05:45	45.1	47.6	43.2	55.4
06/04/2025 06:00	44.5	46.3	44.5	58.0
06/04/2025 06:15	44.2	47.5	42.3	46.2
06/04/2025 06:30	45.3	48.0	42.9	48.2
06/04/2025 06:45	45.9	48.1	43.6	51.0
06/04/2025 07:00	43.8	45.9	42.9	46.7
06/04/2025 07:15	43.9	47.1	42.8	48.0
06/04/2025 07:30	45.3	50.3	43.7	50.7
06/04/2025 07:45	46.1	49.3	45.3	49.0
06/04/2025 08:00	45.8	49.1	44.3	48.0
06/04/2025 08:15	46.0	50.8	44.3	47.3
06/04/2025 08:30	46.5	50.4	44.0	48.7
06/04/2025 08:45	47.0	50.6	46.0	49.8
06/04/2025 09:00	47.2	51.3	45.0	48.9
06/04/2025 09:15	48.7	51.6	46.5	49.4
06/04/2025 09:30	46.6	49.1	45.0	47.9
06/04/2025 09:45	46.2	49.5	44.8	47.9
06/04/2025 10:00	46.3	49.4	45.5	48.5
06/04/2025 10:15	46.5	49.1	45.2	52.3
06/04/2025 10:30	46.4	48.0	45.8	48.0
06/04/2025 10:45	45.6	49.2	45.3	48.9
06/04/2025 11:00	45.0	48.2	45.5	57.8
06/04/2025 11:15	46.0	48.1	44.8	52.9
06/04/2025 11:30	45.7	47.5	45.3	47.6
06/04/2025 11:45	45.3	48.8	44.7	47.3
06/04/2025 12:00	44.7	48.1	44.2	47.5
06/04/2025 12:15	45.6	48.4	44.3	46.9
06/04/2025 12:30	44.3	47.5	44.0	51.7
06/04/2025 12:45	45.2	49.1	43.3	55.5
06/04/2025 13:00	45.7	49.6	44.9	52.7
06/04/2025 13:15	44.7	46.8	44.3	48.5
06/04/2025 13:30	44.4	47.5	43.1	46.0
06/04/2025 13:45	44.4	46.8	43.5	46.9
06/04/2025 14:00	44.4	47.8	43.4	46.6
06/04/2025 14:15	44.7	48.1	44.2	46.5
06/04/2025 14:30	44.8	48.5	43.5	46.7
06/04/2025 14:45	45.7	49.8	44.7	47.2
06/04/2025 15:00	47.0	52.2	45.3	47.3
06/04/2025 15:15	47.5	50.8	45.0	48.7
06/04/2025 15:30	46.0	50.2	44.7	47.7
06/04/2025 15:45	45.9	48.5	44.7	46.5
06/04/2025 16:00	44.7	47.5	42.9	45.7
06/04/2025 16:15	45.5	48.3	43.8	46.8
06/04/2025 16:30	44.8	47.9	43.8	46.5
06/04/2025 16:45	44.4	49.6	42.7	48.8
06/04/2025 17:00	44.5	46.8	42.7	45.7
06/04/2025 17:15	44.6	47.3	43.0	45.9
06/04/2025 17:30	44.5	48.0	42.0	46.5
06/04/2025 17:45	43.7	47.4	42.7	45.8
06/04/2025 18:00	43.5	45.7	42.1	44.9
06/04/2025 18:15	43.1	46.4	41.8	46.2
06/04/2025 18:30	42.7	46.3	41.1	45.5
06/04/2025 18:45	43.3	49.2	42.0	45.0
06/04/2025 19:00	41.7	44.7	39.8	43.3
06/04/2025 19:15	42.4	44.6	40.5	48.0
06/04/2025 19:30	41.3	44.3	40.1	44.1
06/04/2025 19:45	41.8	46.3	38.5	44.8
06/04/2025 20:00	42.0	44.6	39.3	43.9
06/04/2025 20:15	41.1	44.5	37.6	43.6
06/04/2025 20:30	41.8	45.2	39.4	44.7
06/04/2025 20:45	41.7	45.0	39.0	44.0
06/04/2025 21:00	41.5	43.9	39.4	43.9
06/04/2025 21:15	41.2	44.4	38.2	43.4
06/04/2025 21:30	41.6	43.9	38.6	43.6
06/04/2025 21:45	41.1	43.8	37.0	42.1
06/04/2025 22:00	42.0	45.1	39.1	43.5
06/04/2025 22:15	43.0	45.0	39.9	44.0
06/04/2025 22:30	43.1	45.4	39.9	43.3
06/04/2025 22:45	42.9	44.9	40.2	43.4
06/04/2025 23:00	43.2	44.8	40.5	43.4
06/04/2025 23:15	42.0	44.5	39.0	42.2
06/04/2025 23:30	42.3	44.6	38.9	43.6
06/04/2025 23:45	42.2	43.9	39.3	42.7
07/04/2025 00:00	41.7	43.7	37.8	41.0
07/04/2025 00:15	42.0	43.4	38.5	40.7
07/04/2025 00:30	42.6	44.9	38.6	41.7
07/04/2025 00:45	43.3	44.6	39.2	42.0
07/04/2025 01:00	42.5	44.9	38.2	41.8
07/04/2025 01:15	43.0	45.5	39.2	43.9
07/04/2025 01:30	42.8	45.3	39.6	43.8
07/04/2025 01:45	42.6	44.0	39.5	41.5
07/04/2025 02:00	43.0	45.4	39.5	43.0

Start	LA90,15m	LAeq,15m	LA90,15m	LAeq,15m
07/04/2025 02:15	43.3	45.2	39.7	43.3
07/04/2025 02:30	43.1	45.4	39.6	42.6
07/04/2025 02:45	43.4	46.2	40.0	43.7
07/04/2025 03:00	43.8	47.7	40.1	45.7
07/04/2025 03:15	43.8	47.4	40.9	45.2
07/04/2025 03:30	44.5	47.7	42.0	47.1
07/04/2025 03:45	44.3	47.8	41.3	44.7
07/04/2025 04:00	45.2	48.5	41.9	47.5
07/04/2025 04:15	46.6	50.2	43.8	48.5
07/04/2025 04:30	47.1	50.3	45.9	49.0
07/04/2025 04:45	47.6	51.2	45.4	49.1
07/04/2025 05:00	48.5	51.1	47.2	50.8
07/04/2025 05:15	48.4	52.7	47.3	50.9
07/04/2025 05:30	50.8	53.2	48.8	56.8
07/04/2025 05:45	51.3	54.5	48.7	55.3
07/04/2025 06:00	51.6	54.1	50.9	55.6
07/04/2025 06:15	52.0	54.6	51.0	53.1
07/04/2025 06:30	50.7	53.4	51.0	52.9
07/04/2025 06:45	51.2	52.6	50.1	52.5
07/04/2025 07:00	50.1	51.0	49.7	52.8
07/04/2025 07:15	47.9	49.2	48.6	52.7
07/04/2025 07:30	47.3	49.8	48.0	52.5
07/04/2025 07:45	47.3	49.2	48.4	51.2
07/04/2025 08:00	47.0	49.7	47.4	50.9
07/04/2025 08:15	47.2	51.0	47.4	52.6
07/04/2025 08:30	46.5	48.9	47.0	49.5
07/04/2025 08:45	45.4	47.7	46.7	50.1
07/04/2025 09:00	44.8	47.0	45.9	53.3
07/04/2025 09:15	43.7	47.1	45.6	50.8
07/04/2025 09:30	43.8	46.7	45.5	48.6
07/04/2025 09:45	44.2	48.1	45.3	48.7
07/04/2025 10:00	43.3	46.3	45.0	48.9
07/04/2025 10:15	43.4	46.1	45.1	48.3
07/04/2025 10:30	43.9	46.6	43.9	48.0
07/04/2025 10:45	43.7	46.4	45.0	48.8
07/04/2025 11:00	43.2	46.5	46.3	48.5
07/04/2025 11:15	43.8	47.1	45.5	48.8
07/04/2025 11:30	43.5	45.6	44.5	47.3
07/04/2025 11:45	41.6	44.3	43.2	46.1
07/04/2025 12:00	42.5	44.5	43.4	47.3
07/04/2025 12:15	40.7	43.9	40.1	45.1
07/04/2025 12:30	42.4	44.5	40.5	46.2
07/04/2025 12:45	41.8	44.8	43.7	46.9
07/04/2025 13:00	40.3	43.1	40.1	45.5
07/04/2025 13:15	40.9	43.8	43.0	48.6
07/04/2025 13:30	40.0	42.7	41.7	56.6
07/04/2025 13:45	39.7	41.6	38.5	49.0
07/04/2025 14:00	38.9	42.2	38.4	42.0
07/04/2025 14:15	39.5	44.4	38.3	44.6
07/04/2025 14:30	41.6	43.9	42.2	45.6
07/04/2025 14:45	42.6	44.6	42.6	45.9
07/04/2025 15:00	40.7	44.2	42.1	45.3
07/04/2025 15:15	41.7	45.0	43.0	45.6
07/04/2025 15:30	41.9	45.8	41.9	52.1
07/04/2025 15:45	44.5	46.0	45.0	55.1
07/04/2025 16:00	43.9	47.6	45.2	47.7
07/04/2025 16:15	45.3	47.6	45.1	48.0
07/04/2025 16:30	45.6	47.7	45.3	47.1
07/04/2025 16:45	45.5	47.7	44.3	47.0
07/04/2025 17:00	44.6	47.6	44.8	46.9
07/04/2025 17:15	45.4	47.9	42.7	47.7
07/04/2025 17:30	45.6	48.0	45.0	47.5
07/04/2025 17:45	45.6	47.3	45.2	46.8
07/04/2025 18:00	43.8	46.7	42.6	46.4
07/04/2025 18:15	43.5	46.4	43.3	45.7
07/04/2025 18:30	43.2	45.7	42.0	51.3
07/04/2025 18:45	41.7	45.3	40.9	45.9
07/04/2025 19:00	43.1	46.0	40.1	45.0
07/04/2025 19:15	42.3	46.0	40.3	45.6
07/04/2025 19:30	43.1	45.8	42.8	45.7
07/04/2025 19:45	43.1	45.7	42.2	45.4
07/04/2025 20:00	43.4	45.8	42.3	45.3
07/04/2025 20:15	43.8	46.8	42.5	45.6
07/04/2025 20:30	43.6	46.6	42.8	46.0
07/04/2025 20:45	42.6	46.0	41.9	45.9
07/04/2025 21:00	41.9	45.0	40.7	44.8
07/04/2025 21:15	42.4	46.0	40.8	45.4
07/04/2025 21:30	43.1	45.0	42.3	45.0
07/04/2025 21:45	43.1	45.6	42.0	45.6
07/04/2025 22:00	43.1	45.4	42.9	45.6
07/04/2025 22:15	43.4	46.7	42.1	45.4
07/04/2025 22:30	44.3	46.8	41.6	45.6
07/04/2025 22:45	44.4	47.2	41.7	45.1

Start	LA90,15m	LAeq,15m	LA90,15m	LAeq,15m
07/04/2025 23:00	44.7	46.7	42.3	45.8
07/04/2025 23:15	43.7	45.6	41.4	44.0
07/04/2025 23:30	43.8	47.6	40.9	45.5
07/04/2025 23:45	43.6	45.5	41.3	44.3
08/04/2025 00:00	42.1	45.6	39.5	42.6
08/04/2025 00:15	44.6	46.6	40.7	45.1
08/04/2025 00:30	43.0	46.3	40.6	46.0
08/04/2025 00:45	43.4	46.3	40.1	44.4
08/04/2025 01:00	44.6	46.7	42.2	46.4
08/04/2025 01:15	43.0	46.3	40.1	44.0
08/04/2025 01:30	42.5	44.9	40.9	44.4
08/04/2025 01:45	42.5	45.3	38.8	43.5
08/04/2025 02:00	42.4	45.9	39.7	44.6
08/04/2025 02:15	43.0	46.9	41.0	45.7
08/04/2025 02:30	44.4	48.6	39.4	45.9
08/04/2025 02:45	45.9	47.4	39.9	43.7
08/04/2025 03:00	44.3	47.7	40.1	44.1
08/04/2025 03:15			40.0	43.6
08/04/2025 03:30			40.2	44.1
08/04/2025 03:45			40.2	44.1
08/04/2025 04:00			40.9	45.9
08/04/2025 04:15			41.9	46.8
08/04/2025 04:30			44.1	49.3
08/04/2025 04:45			45.3	49.7
08/04/2025 05:00			47.0	50.4
08/04/2025 05:15			47.7	51.3
08/04/2025 05:30			47.7	52.3
08/04/2025 05:45			49.7	59.4
08/04/2025 06:00			50.1	57.0
08/04/2025 06:15			50.9	55.9
08/04/2025 06:30			51.4	55.1
08/04/2025 06:45			52.7	55.0
08/04/2025 07:00			52.2	56.5
08/04/2025 07:15			51.2	0.0