

sharps acoustics

M&S South Ruislip

An environmental noise impact assessment and survey
report RevA

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1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 Sharps Acoustics LLP (SAL) have been instructed by Marks & Spencer Plc (M&S) to conduct a noise assessment for new mechanical plant associated with a new M&S store on Victoria Retail Park on Victoria Road in South Ruislip.
- 1.2 At this stage of the development, full details of the fixed permanent mechanical plant have not been finalised. However, the development will benefit from a temporary storage container which is typically used during seasonal periods only. On this basis this report assesses noise from the temporary storage container and sets plant noise limits for future fixed mechanical plant based on Local Policy requirements.
- 1.3 Details of the relevant Local Policy, together with the results of the baseline survey and conclusions are presented within this report.

Site Description

- 1.4 The proposed site is located on Victoria Retail Park on Victoria Road in South Ruislip and currently comprises The Range store. Immediately to the north of the site is the retail car park, with Crown Road and Victoria Road on the opposite side. Immediately to the east and south is a continuation of Crown Road with a commercial/ industrial property on the opposite side. Immediately to the west are further commercial properties on Victoria Retail Park. The closest residential properties are located to the north on Queens Walk/ Victoria Road and to the southwest on Great Central Avenue.
- 1.5 The site and surrounding area including the closest noise-sensitive receptors are shown in Figure A1 in Appendix A.

2.0 Assessment Methodology and Criteria

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (2024)

- 2.1 Government planning policy in relation to noise is contained in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). The relevant paragraph from this (paragraph 198) states:

"Planning policies and decisions should also ensure that new development is appropriate for its location taking into account the likely effects (including cumulative effects) of pollution on health, living conditions and the natural environment, as well as the potential sensitivity of the site or the wider area to impacts that could arise from the development. In doing so they should:

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 ..."

2.2 The requirement to avoid significant impacts and to mitigate and reduce other adverse effects to a minimum was originally recommended in the Noise Policy Statement for England (NPSE).

Noise Policy Statement for England (NPSE)

2.3 The 2010 DEFRA publication '*Noise Policy Statement for England*' (NPSE) sets out policy advice applicable to the assessment and management of noise, including environmental noise. The NPSE states three policy aims, which are:

- *"avoid significant adverse impacts on health and quality of life;*
- *mitigate and minimise adverse impacts on health and quality of life; and*
- *where possible, contribute to the improvement of health and quality of life."*

2.4 All three of these aims are to be considered in the context of Government policy on sustainable development.

2.5 The first two aims require that no significant adverse impact should occur and, where noise falls between the lowest observable adverse effect level (LOAEL) and the significant observed adverse effect level (SOAEL), then according to the NPSE:

"... all reasonable steps should be taken to mitigate and minimise adverse effects on health and quality of life whilst also taking into consideration the guiding principles of sustainable development. This does not mean that such effects cannot occur."

2.6 The NPSE notes that, "It is not possible to have a single objective noise-based measure that defines SOAEL that is applicable to all sources of noise in all situations. Consequently, the SOAEL is likely to be different for different noise sources, for different receptors and at different times".

2.7 The NPSE describes the Government's "guiding principles of sustainable development", listing the following as underpinning their sustainable development strategy:

- ensuring a strong, healthy and just society;
- using sound science responsibly;
- living within environmental limits;
- achieving a sustainable economy; and
- promoting good governance.

2.8 Thus, noise should not be considered in isolation; the economic and social benefit of a proposed development should be considered alongside the potential adverse effects from noise.

Planning Practice Guidance on Noise (PPG: Noise)

- 2.9 The Government first published their Planning Practice Guidance on noise (PPG) in March 2014, with the most recent version issued in July 2019. The PPG provides guidance on the interpretation and implementation of planning policy, as contained in the NPPF and the NPSE.
- 2.10 The use of the lowest observed adverse effect level (LOAEL) and significant observed adverse effect level (SOAEL) for the assessment of noise impacts is reinforced in the PPG, which seeks to define human perception at these effect levels.
- 2.11 The PPG describes the LOAEL as the level at which *"noise can be heard and causes small changes in behaviour, attitude or other physiological response"* and it is *"present and intrusive"*. Below this level, the PPG describes the NOAEL, or No Observed Adverse Effect Level, which it notes *"can be heard but does not cause any change in behaviour, attitude or other physiological response"* as the noise is *"present but not intrusive"*. The NOAEL is not included in the NPSE and is introduced in the PPG. Below the NOAEL, the PPG describes the NOEL, or No Observed Effect Level, where noise is *"not present"* and has *"no effect"*.
- 2.12 The PPG describes the LOAEL as the:
- "... boundary above which the noise starts to cause small changes in behaviour and attitude, for example, having to turn up the volume on the television or needing to speak more loudly to be heard. The noise therefore starts to have an adverse effect and consideration needs to be given to mitigating and minimising those effects (taking account of the economic and social benefits being derived from the activity causing the noise)."*
- 2.13 Significant observable adverse effects, i.e. those occurring at or above the SOAEL, are described as *"present and disruptive"* and the PPG states that above the SOAEL:
- "... the noise causes a material change in behaviour such as keeping windows closed for most of the time or avoiding certain activities during periods when the noise is present. If the exposure is predicted to be above this level the planning process should be used to avoid this effect occurring, for example through the choice of sites at the plan-making stage, or by use of appropriate mitigation such as by altering the design and layout. While such decisions must be made taking account of the economic and social benefit of the activity causing or affected by the noise, it is undesirable for such exposure to be caused."*

Local Policy – London Borough of Hillingdon

London Borough of Hillingdon

- 2.14 The London Borough of Hillingdon Local Plan is split into two parts, Part one identifying Strategic Policies for the Borough and part two summarising development management policies and site allocations.
- 2.15 Appropriate strategic policies regarding noise relevant to the assessment are as follows:

"SO10: reduce adverse impacts from noise including the safeguarding of quiet areas"

2.16 In addition, The Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs formally adopted Noise Action Plans for 23 agglomerations (large urban areas), major roads, and major railways in England on 15 March 2010 (57) . The Plans identify several target areas in Hillingdon including 'First Priority Areas' through a series of noise maps for noise reduction measures.

2.17 Policy EM8 Land, Water, Air and Noise states with regard to noise:

"The Council will investigate Hillingdon's target areas identified in the Defra Noise Action Plans, promote the maximum possible reduction in noise levels and will minimise the number of people potentially affected. The Council will seek to identify and protect Quiet Areas in accordance with Government Policy on sustainable development and other Local Plan policies. The Council will seek to ensure that noise sensitive development and noise generating development are only permitted if noise impacts can be adequately controlled and mitigated."

2.18 Map 8.5 of the Local Plan highlights Hillingdon's target areas as those adjacent to the M4 for road noise, and areas adjacent to the rail line in Northwood for rail noise. The application site and the area immediately surrounding it does not fall within a target area.

The London Plan 2021

2.19 The London Plan 2021 is a development strategy for greater London. Policy D14 refers to noise and states that to reduce, manage and mitigate noise to improve health and quality of life, residential and non-aviation development proposals should manage noise by a number of methods.

2.20 Policy D14 of The London Plan states:

"A In order to reduce, manage and mitigate noise to improve health and quality of life, residential and other non-aviation development proposals should manage noise by:

1) avoiding significant adverse noise impacts on health and quality of life

2) reflecting the Agent of Change principle as set out in Policy D13 Agent of Change

3) mitigating and minimising the existing and potential adverse impacts of noise on, from, within, as a result of, or in the vicinity of new development without placing unreasonable restrictions on existing noise-generating uses

4) improving and enhancing the acoustic environment and promoting appropriate soundscapes (including Quiet Areas and spaces of relative tranquillity)

5) separating new noise-sensitive development from major noise sources (such as road, rail, air transport and some types of industrial use) through the use of distance, screening, layout, orientation, uses and materials – in preference to sole reliance on sound insulation

6) where it is not possible to achieve separation of noise-sensitive development and noise sources without undue impact on other sustainable development objectives, then any potential adverse effects should be controlled and mitigated through applying good acoustic design principles

7) *promoting new technologies and improved practices to reduce noise at source, and on the transmission path from source to receiver.*

B Boroughs, and others with relevant responsibilities, should identify and nominate new Quiet Areas and protect existing Quiet Areas in line with the procedure in Defra's Noise Action Plan for Agglomerations."

Derivation of suitable assessment methodology and criteria

2.21 It is possible to apply objective standards to the assessment of noise and the effect produced by the introduction of a certain noise source may be determined by several methods, as follows:

- i) The effect may be determined by reference to guideline noise values. British Standard (BS) 8233:2014 and several other sources such as the World Health Organisation's (WHO) "*Guidelines for Community Noise*" contain such guidelines.
- ii) Alternatively, the impact may be determined by considering the change in noise level that would result from the proposal, in an appropriate noise index for the characteristic of the noise in question. There are various criteria linking change in noise level to effect. This is the method that is suited to, for example, the assessment of noise from road traffic because it can predict impact to all properties adjacent to a road link irrespective of their distance from the road.
- iii) Another method is described within British Standard BS 4142, the current version of which is BS 4142: 2014+A1: 2019, 'Methods for rating and assessing industrial and commercial sound', to determine the significance of sound impact from sources of industrial and/or commercial in nature. The sources that the standard is intended to assess are sounds from industrial and manufacturing processes, sound from fixed plant installations, sound from loading and unloading of goods at industrial and/or commercial premises and the sound from mobile plant and vehicles, such as forklift, train or ship movements.

2.22 In order to assess noise from mechanical plant, the approach set out in BS4142 is most appropriate, as the noise sources present would be similar to those listed within the scope of that standard. Paragraphs 2.23 to 2.29 below explain the key features of this standard in more detail.

British Standard BS 4142: 2014 + A1:2019

2.23 British Standard (BS) 4142: 2014+A1: 2019 '*Methods for rating and assessing industrial and commercial sound*' (BS4142) describes a method for rating and assessing sound of an industrial or commercial nature, which includes, in Section 1.1 of the standard:

"sound from industrial and manufacturing processes;

sound from fixed installations which comprise mechanical and electrical plant and equipment;

sound from the loading and unloading of goods and materials at industrial and/or commercial premises; and

sound from mobile plant and vehicles that is an intrinsic part of the overall sound emanating from premises or processes, such as that from forklift trucks, or that from train or ship movements on or around an industrial and/or commercial site."

2.24 The industrial or commercial sound is assessed outside an existing or proposed dwelling or premises used for residential purposes. BS4142 does not consider internal spaces in terms of its numerical assessment.

2.25 The procedure contained in BS4142 begins by quantifying the "specific sound level", which is the measured or predicted level of sound from the source in question over a one-hour period for the daytime or a 15-minute period for the nighttime. Daytime and nighttime are not defined in BS4142, but the standard notes that they are typically taken to be 0700 to 2300 hours for daytime, and 2300 to 0700 hours for nighttime.

2.26 BS4142 sets out a number of methods of determining the specific sound level including, for situations where the specific sound source does not yet exist, the ability to estimate it, stating, at Section 7.3.6:

"Determine the specific sound level by calculation alone if measurement is not practicable, for example if the source is not yet in operation. In such cases, report the method of calculation in detail and give the reason for using it."

2.27 The specific sound level is converted to a rating level by adding penalties on a sliding scale to account for potentially tonal, impulsive or intermittent elements. The standard sets out subjective and objective methods for determining the presence of tones or impulsive elements but notes that the objective methods should be used where the subjective method is not sufficient. For situations where the specific sound source does not yet exist, the objective methods cannot be used.

2.28 The assessment outcome results from a comparison of the rating level with the background sound level (which is determined by the assessment of typical background noise levels by survey). The standard states, in Section 11:

"a) Typically, the greater this difference, the greater the magnitude of the impact.

b) A difference of around +10 dB or more is likely to be an indication of a significant adverse impact, depending on the context.

c) A difference of around +5 dB is likely to be an indication of an adverse impact, depending on the context.

d) 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.

NOTE 2 Adverse impacts include, but are not limited to, annoyance and sleep disturbance. Not all adverse impacts will lead to complaints and not every complaint is proof of an adverse impact.”

2.29 Finally, BS4142 requires that the level difference is considered in the context in which it is found. Contextual considerations include:

- Absolute level of sound. If the existing level is particularly high or low, then this can affect the significance of a particular difference (assessed as described in 2.26 above).
- The character and level of the residual sound compared to the character and level of the specific sound.
- Sensitivity of receptor and whether dwellings or other premises used for residential purposes will already incorporate design measures that secure good internal and/or outdoor acoustic conditions such as:
 - i. facade insulation treatment;
 - ii. ventilation and/or cooling that will reduce the need to have windows open so as to provide rapid or purge ventilation; and
 - iii. acoustic screening.

3.0 Noise Survey

3.1 An unattended environmental noise survey has been undertaken between approximately 14:00 hours on Thursday 10 July 2025 and 10:15 hours the following day to determine the existing noise levels in the area representative of the closest noise-sensitive receptors.

3.2 Two monitoring locations were used for the survey and are detailed in Table 3.1, and shown in the aerial view in Figure A2 in Appendix A. The noise measurements at position MP1 were taken at a height of approximately 1.5m above ground level in free field conditions. The microphone was mounted on a tripod and fitted with a wind shield. The noise measurements at position MP2 were taken at a height of approximately 3.5m above ground level in free field conditions. The microphone was mounted on a pole and fitted with a wind shield.

Table 3.1: Noise Monitoring Locations

Location	Receptor	Approximate Distance from Site (m)	Reflecting Surfaces between Source and Receptor ⁽¹⁾	Topography of Intervening Ground	Justification for Choice of Measurement Location
MP1	NSR1	Site boundary	None	No significant topographical change	Measurement location representative of noise levels at NSR1
MP2	NSR2	125	Wall on railway line	Elevated railway line	Measurement location representative of noise levels at NSR2

Note ⁽¹⁾ – Reflecting surfaces other than the ground

3.3 The noise monitoring equipment used during the survey is shown in Table 3.2, and was set to record a number of parameters, including the $L_{Aeq,T}$, L_{A90} , L_{A10} and L_{AFmax} .

Table 3.2: Survey Equipment

Location	Equipment Description	Serial Number	Calibration Date Prior to Survey	Calibrator Reference Level
MP1	Norsonic 140 sound level meter	1402899	23/06/2025	-
	Norsonic 1225 microphone	38624	23/06/2025	-
	Norsonic 1251 calibrator	31230	23/06/2025	114dB
MP2	Norsonic 140 sound level meter	1403706	21/02/2025	-
	Norsonic 1209 Preamplifier	12188	21/02/2025	-
	Norsonic 1251 calibrator	32476	29/07/2024	114dB

3.4 Measurements were taken over continuous 15-minute periods.

3.5 The sound level meters were field checked for calibration before and after the measurements. No significant drift occurred. All sound level meters and calibrators are factory calibrated bi-annually and annually, respectively.

Weather

3.6 The weather conditions during the survey are presented in Table B1 in Appendix B.

Survey Results

3.1 The average daytime and night-time L_{Aeq} , L_{A90} and L_{AFmax} results from the survey are summarised in Table 3.3 and provided in full graphically in Figure C1 and C2 in Appendix C for positions MP1 and MP2, respectively.

Table 3.3: Summary of noise survey results

Position	Period	Representative Hours	Sound Pressure Level dB		
			L _{Aeq,T}	L _{AFmax}	Typical L _{A90,T}
MP1	Daytime	07:00 to 23:00 hours	65	99	57
	Night-time	23:00 to 07:00 hours	60	85	36
MP2	Daytime	07:00 to 23:00 hours	58	100	42
	Night-time	23:00 to 07:00 hours	49	80	42

3.2 For information purposes it can be noted:

- Measurements of sound level were all made with the A-weighting, which is a filter applied to the sound level meter to simulate the frequency response of the human ear, which is more sensitive to high frequency sound than low.
- L_{Aeq} is the equivalent continuous noise level which is a method of averaging the varying noise level over the measurement period into a single figure value. The L_{Aeq} has the same sound energy as the fluctuating level over that period. The L_{Aeq} is also known as the "ambient level" and in BS4142 the L_{Aeq} in the absence of the proposed development sound is known as the "residual level".
- L_{Amax} is the highest level within the measurement period.
- L_{A90} is the noise level exceeded for 90% of the time and is referred to as the background noise level.

Description of Noise Climate

3.3 During the attended aspects of the survey the noise climate at position MP1 was predominantly controlled by traffic noise. Reference to Figure C1 in Appendix C shows that during the unattended aspects of the survey the noise levels follow a typical traffic-controlled environment with the loudest noise levels measured during the day, with a reduction in the evening and the lowest levels measured at night.

3.4 During the attended aspects of the survey at position MP2 the noise climate was controlled by distant road traffic, impulsive and intermittent sounds from direction of waste transfer station and distant mechanical plant noise. Occasional planes taking off, trains, birdsong and cars also affected the measured levels.

4.0 External Storage Container Noise Assessment

4.1 This section of the report outlines the prediction and assessment of mechanical plant noise generated by the temporary storage container. The proposed location of the temporary storage container is shown on Figure D1 in Appendix D.

Noise Emissions

- 4.2 Noise emissions from the temporary storage container are presented in Table 4.1 which have been measured at an existing M&S store.

Table 4.1: Temporary Storage Container Noise Emissions

Description	Parameter	Noise level dB(A)
Temporary Storage Container	L _p @ 1m	67

Noise Prediction

- 4.3 Noise generated by the temporary storage container has been calculated to the closest noise-sensitive receptors by spreadsheet calculation.

Specific Sound Level

- 4.4 The daytime and night-time noise levels generated by the temporary storage container have been predicted to the closest noise sensitive receptors identified in Figure A1 in Appendix A.
- 4.5 The results are presented in Table 4.2 below.

Table 4.2: Specific sound levels

Location	Period	Specific Sound Level L _{Aeq,T} dB
NSR1 – Queens Walk	Daytime	5
	Night-time	5
NSR2 – Great Central Avenue	Daytime	6
	Night-time	6

Sound Rating Level

- 4.6 In accordance with the guidance contained in BS4142 the specific sound level has been corrected for tonal, impulsive, intermittent or other acoustic characteristics, which may be present at the receptor, to determine the sound rating level.
- 4.7 The specific sound levels for the temporary storage container are predicted to be well below the otherwise prevailing average daytime and night-time noise levels presented in Table 3.3 (23:00 to 07:00 hours L_{Aeq,T} 49 to 65dB). Furthermore, as previously stated, noise from mechanical plant is generally similar in character to traffic noise and therefore would be similar to the existing noise climate.
- 4.8 In addition to the above, the temporary storage container would only be operational during peak holiday periods, such as during Christmas and Easter, and would not be used as a means of regular storage.

- 4.9 The temporary storage container should not contain any other sound characteristics. On this basis, no corrections have been applied.
- 4.10 The daytime and night-time sound rating levels of the temporary storage container are therefore presented in Table 4.3 below.

Table 4.3: Rating sound levels

Location	Period	Rating Sound Level $L_{Aeq,T}$ dB
NSR1 – Queens Walk	Daytime	5
	Night-time	5
NSR2 – Great Central Avenue	Daytime	6
	Night-time	6

BS4142 Background Level

- 4.11 The background noise levels from the noise survey are presented in Table 4.4.

Table 4.4: Background Noise Level

Location	Background Noise Level $L_{A90,T}$ dB	
	Daytime	Night-time
NSR1 – Queens Walk	57	36
NSR2 – Great Central Avenue	42	42

BS4142 Initial Estimate of Impact

- 4.12 The predicted daytime and night-time sound rating levels at the closest noise-sensitive receptors have been compared to the BS4142 background levels and are presented in Table 4.5 below.

Table 4.5: Initial Estimate of Impact

Location	Period	Sound Rating Level ($L_{Ar,T}$)	BS4142 Background Level ($L_{A90,T}$)	Level Exceeding Background (dB)
NSR1 – Queens Walk	Daytime	5	57	-52
	Night-time	5	36	-31
NSR2 – Great Central Avenue	Daytime	6	42	-36
	Night-time	6	42	-36

4.13 Table 4.5 shows that the sound rating level of noise emanating from the temporary storage container is predicted to be between 36dB below and 52dB below the background level during the day and night-time, respectively.

4.14 The Standard states:

"a) Typically, the greater this difference, the greater the magnitude of the impact.

b) A difference of around +10 dB or more is likely to be an indication of a significant adverse impact, depending on the context.

c) A difference of around +5 dB is likely to be an indication of an adverse impact, depending on the context.

d) 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.

4.15 Based on the above, the initial estimate of impact suggests that noise from the use of the temporary storage container would have a low impact, dependant on context.

4.16 BS4142 states that:

"An effective assessment cannot be conducted without an understanding of the reason(s) for the assessment and the context in which the sound occurs/ will occur. When making assessments and arriving at decisions, therefore, it is essential to place the sound in context"

Context

4.17 BS4142 states that where the initial estimate of impact needs to be modified due to the context, all pertinent factors should be taken into consideration, including the following.

4.18 Noise from mechanical plant is generally similar in character to traffic noise. Furthermore, given the predicted mechanical plant noise levels are well below the typical background level, noise emanating from the plant would be indistinguishable.

4.19 When accounting for context, noise emanating from the temporary storage container would have a low impact when assessed in accordance with BS4142:2014. In addition, noise emanating from the unit would be in line with Local Plan policies SO10 and EM8.

5.0 Plant Noise Limits for Future Fixed Mechanical Plant

5.1 As the development is in its early stages, specific fixed mechanical plant has not been selected, therefore at this stage of the application mechanical plant noise limits for fixed plant have been set in line with the guidance of BS4142:2014, which would also be in line with Local Plan policies EM8 and SO10.

Plant Noise Limits

5.2 As stated in Section 4, BS4142 states:

"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 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".

5.3 On this basis, should the cumulative rating level of any fixed plant associated with the proposed development be equal to or lower than the existing background noise level, noise from the mechanical plant should have a low impact at the closest noise-sensitive receptors, depending on context. On this basis, the mechanical plant noise limits are presented in Table 5.1

Table 5.1: BS4142:2014 Mechanical Plant Noise Limits

Location	BS4142 Mechanical Plant Noise Limits $L_{A,T}$ dB	
	Day (07:00 to 23:00 hours)	Night (23:00 to 07:00 hours)
NSR1 – Queens Walk	57	36
NSR2 – Great Central Avenue	42	42

5.4 Based on the above, the suggested condition wording is therefore as follows:

"The rating level of noise emitted by all fixed plant on the site shall not exceed 57dB between 07:00 and 23:00 and 36dB between 23:00 and 07:00 hours at the noise sensitive premises on Queens Walk and 42dB between 07:00 and 23:00 hours and 23:00 and 07:00 hours at the noise sensitive premises on Great Central Avenue. The measurement and assessment shall be made according to BS 4142:2014+A1:2019."

6.0 Conclusions

6.1 Sharps Acoustics LLP (SAL) have been instructed by M&S to conduct a noise assessment for new mechanical plant associated with a new M&S store on Victoria Retail Park on Victoria Road in South Ruislip.

6.2 At this stage of the development, full details of the fixed permanent mechanical plant have not been finalised. However, the development will benefit from a temporary storage container which is typically used during seasonal periods only. On this basis this report assesses noise from the temporary storage container and sets plant noise limits for future fixed mechanical plant based on Local Policy requirements.

6.3 The assessment has shown that noise from the temporary storage container would have a low impact when assessed in accordance with BS4142 and would be in line with Local Plan policies SO10 and EM8.

6.4 In addition, with the proposed plant noise limits there would be no adverse effects from future fixed mechanical plant noise from the proposed development at the closest properties.

Appendix A: Figures showing proposed layout and location

Figure A1: Site, surrounding area and closest-noise sensitive receptors

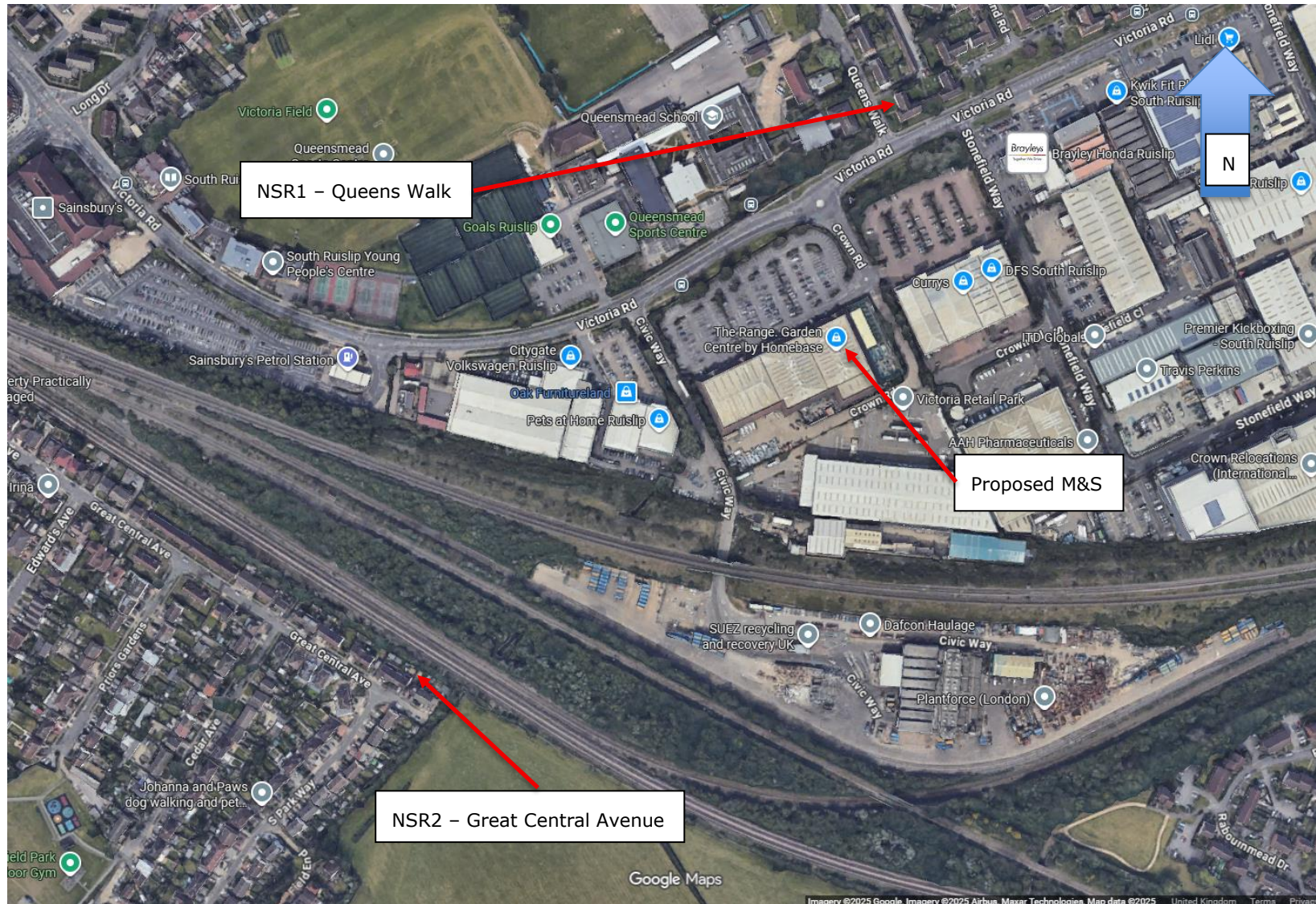
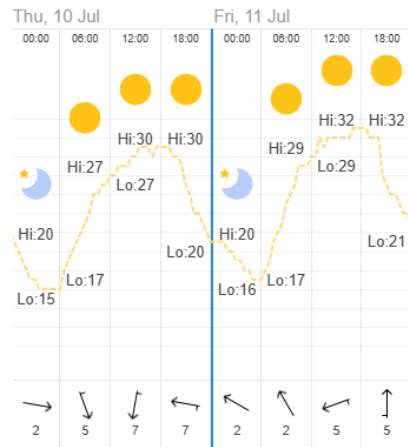


Figure A2: Aerial view of site showing noise survey locations



Appendix B: Weather

Table B1: Weather



Appendix C: Measured Noise Levels

Figure C1: MP1 Measured Noise Levels

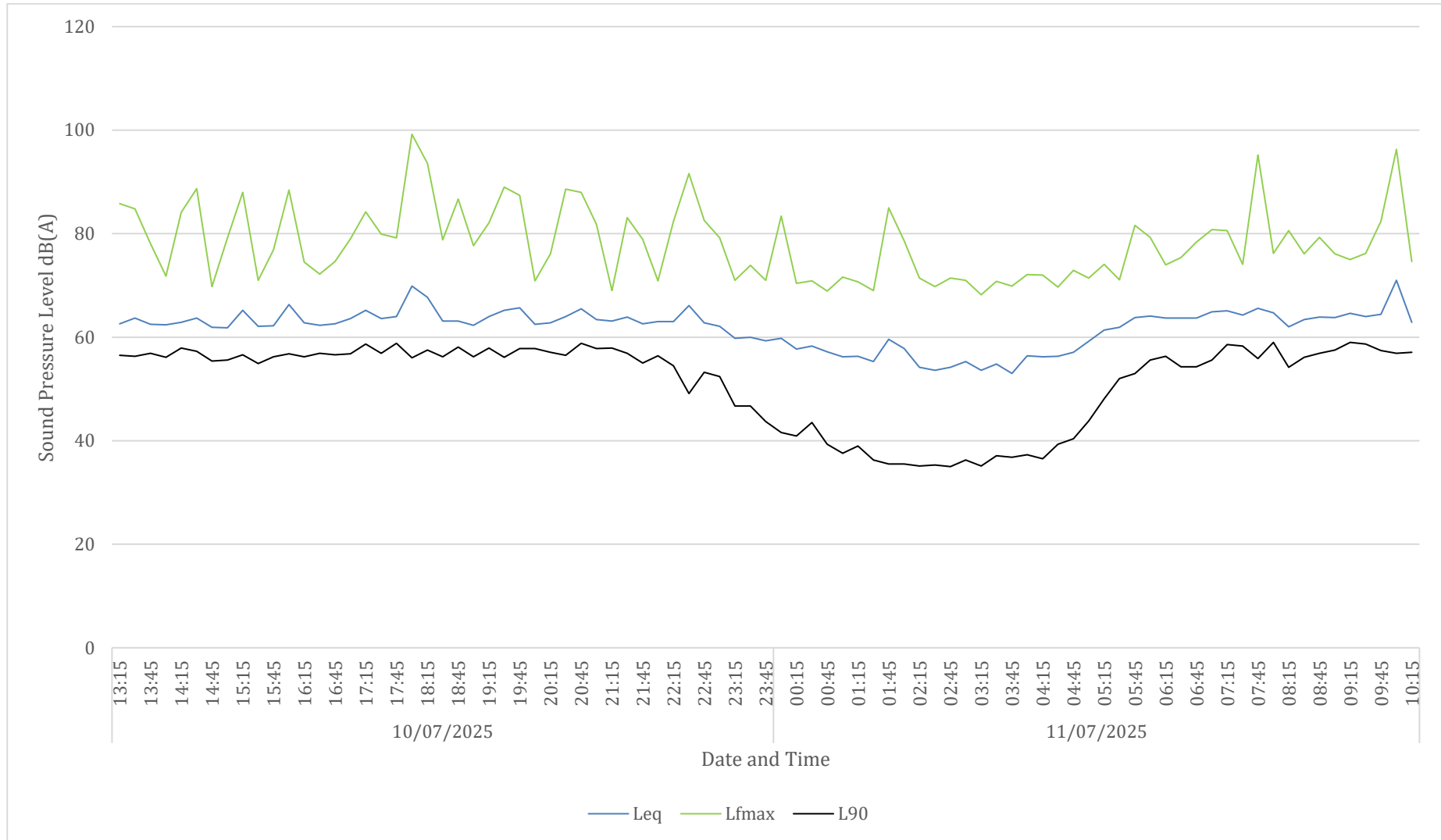
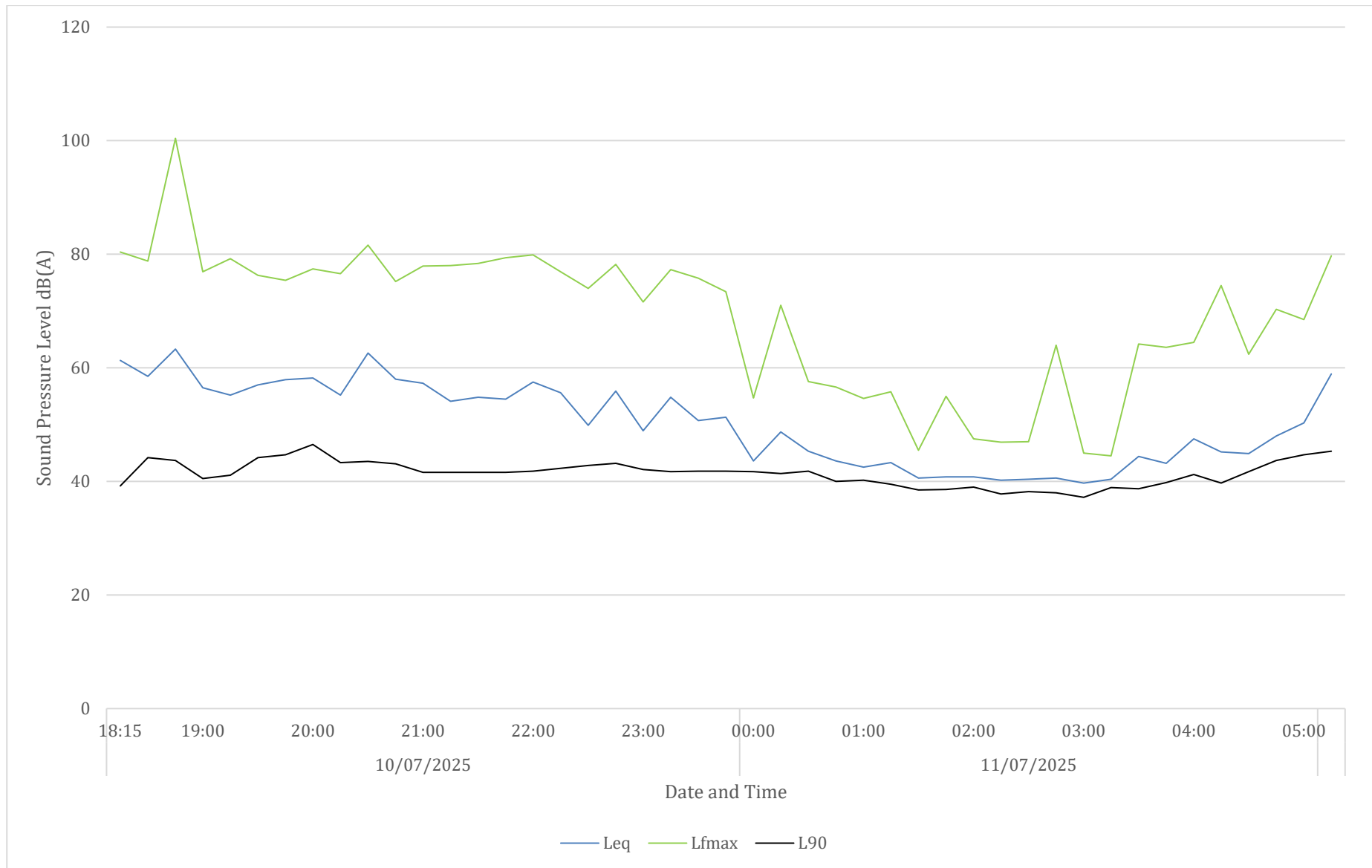


Figure C2: MP2 Measured Noise Levels



Appendix D: Proposed Location of Temporary Storage Container

Figure D1: Temporary storage container location

