



REPORT REFERENCE:

IMP8077-1

ENVIRONMENTAL NOISE IMPACT ASSESSMENT

PATRON NOISE

CLIENT:

Nestled

SITE:

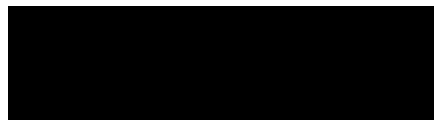
Proposed glamping site to
field west of Church Farm

SURVEY DATES:

19th – 24th February 2026

Impact Acoustics Ltd

1 King John Avenue, Bournemouth, Dorset, BH11 9RS



1	EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	4
1.1	INSTRUCTION	4
1.2	SCOPE OF REPORT.....	4
1.3	SUMMARY OF RESULTS	4
1.3.1	<i>Background Noise Levels.....</i>	4
1.3.2	<i>Hours of Operation</i>	4
1.3.3	<i>Number of Patrons.....</i>	4
1.4	ASSESSMENTS	4
1.5	CONCLUSION SUMMARY	5
2	INTRODUCTION.....	6
2.1	NATIONAL PLANNING POLICY FRAMEWORK 2024 & NOISE POLICY STATEMENT FOR ENGLAND 2010	6
2.2	“SIGNIFICANT ADVERSE” AND “ADVERSE”	6
2.3	NOEL – NO OBSERVED EFFECT LEVEL	6
2.4	LOAEL – LOWEST OBSERVED ADVERSE EFFECT LEVEL	6
2.5	SOAEL – SIGNIFICANT OBSERVED ADVERSE EFFECT LEVEL	6
2.6	BACKGROUND NOISE ASSESSMENTS	6
2.7	BRITISH STANDARD 8233: 2014.....	7
2.8	WHO GUIDELINES FOR COMMUNITY NOISE	8
2.8.1	<i>World Health Organisation</i>	8
3	SITE LOCATION.....	9
3.1	POSITION OF SITE IN WIDER AREA.....	9
4	PROCEDURE	10
5	APPARATUS	11
5.1	140 NOISE METER S/N 1403140 ENVIRONMENTAL TESTING	11
6	RESULTS.....	12
6.1	BACKGROUND NOISE LEVELS.....	12
7	NOISE FROM PATRONS	13
7.1	CALCULATION OF NOISE SOURCE LEVEL	13
7.2	INPUTTED NOISE LEVELS.....	14
7.3	CALCULATED FAÇADE LEVELS	15
7.4	RESULTING LEVELS LAEQ,EVENING AND LMAX.....	15
7.5	TABLE OF RESULTS	16
7.6	ASSESSMENTS	17
8	ELEMENT 4 – ASSESSMENT OF OTHER RELEVANT ISSUES	18
9	CONCLUSION	19
9.1	SUMMARY OF RESULTS	19
9.1.1	<i>Background Noise Levels.....</i>	19
9.1.2	<i>Hours of Operation</i>	19



9.1.3 Number of Patrons..... 19

9.2 ASSESSMENTS 19

9.3 CONCLUSION SUMMARY 20

10 APPENDIX A – BACKGROUND MEASUREMENT..... 21

1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1 Instruction

Impact Acoustics Ltd have been instructed to undertake a background noise survey to determine the impact of proposed noise sources emanating from the proposed glamping area in relation to new proposed glamping site to field west of Church Farm

1.2 Scope of Report

The measurements will be undertaken in accordance with ISO 1996 – Part 2: 2017 to determine the existing background noise levels. This report aims to establish the following:

- Existing background noise levels within the area;
- Assess the existing external activities from the property;
- Assess resultant noise levels at the nearest affected neighbouring residential properties;

1.3 Summary of Results

1.3.1 Background Noise Levels

A background noise survey was undertaken from 19th – 24th February 2026 at one position in order to establish the underlying background noise levels. The day time evening levels (1900 – 2300) at position 1 were found to be L_{A90} , 41 dB during daytime hours.

Assessment Position	Date Start	Date Finish	Daytime LAeq, 16hr	Evening LA90 (1900 – 2300)
Position 1	19/02/2026	24/02/2026	53	41

1.3.2 Hours of Operation

It is assumed that external usage could be up to late evening and therefore the evening period has been assessed for worst case scenario.

1.3.3 Number of Patrons

4 patrons per units have been assessed and assumed to be talking simultaneously and continuously (which would be unlikely).

1.4 Assessments

Excess over background	Laeq, Evening
Calculated Level at Residential	34 dB
Background Noise Level	41 dB
Excess Over Background	-7 dB
Assessment Conclusion	Low Impact

A partially open window gives an acoustic attenuation of 15 dB(A) and therefore the following calculations are evaluated:-

Internal Residential Assessment	24 patrons outside all at once and 1 x shout for the LMax	
	L _{Aeq, T}	L _{Max}
Calculated Level at Residential	34 dB	58 dB
Partially Open Window	-15 dB	-15 dB
Calculated Level Inside Residential	19 dB	43 dB
BS 8233: 2014 Criteria / WHO Criteria	30 dB	45 dB
Excess Over Target Level	-11 dB	-2 dB
Assessment Conclusion	Low Impact	Low Impact

1.5 Conclusion Summary

National Planning Policy Framework 2024 suggests that planning permission should be granted unless any adverse impacts of doing so would significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits, when assessed against the policies in the framework taken as a whole, or specific policies in the framework indicate the application should be restricted.

Based on the calculations and assessments made within this report it is the professional opinion of Impact Acoustics Ltd that the proposed development can demonstrate compliance with the National Planning Policy Framework 2024, NPPF & NPSE and that, with regards to sound, planning permission can be granted.

2 INTRODUCTION

Impact Acoustics Ltd have been instructed to undertake a background noise survey to determine the impact of proposed noise sources emanating from the proposed glamping area in relation to new proposed glamping site to field west of Church Farm

2.1 National Planning Policy Framework 2024 & Noise Policy Statement for England 2010

References and evaluations are to be made to the National Planning Policy Framework 2024 (NPPF) and the Noise Policy Statement for England 2010 (NPSE). The purpose of this document is to include all aspects of environmental noise within assessments i.e. environmental noise, neighbour noise and neighbourhood noise. Noise is to be considered alongside other relevant issues relating to the site and should not be considered in isolation, according to the NPSE. There are several key phrases within the NPSE aims and these are discussed below.

2.2 “Significant adverse” and “adverse”

There are two established concepts from toxicology that are currently being applied to noise impacts, for example, by the World Health Organisation. They are:

2.3 NOEL – No Observed Effect Level

This is the level below which no effect can be detected. In simple terms, below this level, there is no detectable effect on health and quality of life due to the noise.

2.4 LOAEL – Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level

This is the level above which adverse effects on health and quality of life can be detected.

Extending these concepts for the purpose of this NPSE leads to the concept of a significant observed adverse effect level.

2.5 SOAEL – Significant Observed Adverse Effect Level

This is the level above which significant adverse effects on health and quality of life occur.

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. It is acknowledged that further research is required to increase our understanding of what may constitute a significant adverse impact on health and quality of life from noise. However, not having specific SOAEL values in the NPSE provides the necessary policy flexibility until further evidence and suitable guidance is available.

2.6 Background Noise Assessments

Assessments are to be made between the calculated resultant noise levels calculated at the nearest affected residential dwellings and the evaluated background noise levels.

2.7 British Standard 8233: 2014

Calculations are to be made in accordance with BS 8233: 2014 Sound Insulation and Noise Reduction for Buildings Code of Practice.

BS 8233: 2014 set the following parameters as target levels that should be designed to within rooms such as Living Rooms and Bedrooms.

Indoor ambient noise levels in spaces when they are unoccupied and privacy is also important		
Objective	Typical situations	Design Range $L_{Aeq,t}$ dB
Typical noise levels for acoustic privacy in shared spaces	Living room	35 – 40
NOTE: See Noise control in building services [28] and BS EN ISO 3382.		

Indoor ambient noise levels for dwellings			
Activity	Location	07:00 – 23:00	23:00 – 07:00
Resting	Living Room	35 dB L_{Aeq} 16 HOUR	--
Dining	Dining Room / Area	40 dB L_{Aeq} 16 HOUR	--
Sleeping (daytime resting)	Bedroom	35 dB L_{Aeq} 16 HOUR	30 dB L_{Aeq} 8 HOUR

Calculations and assessments are therefore to be carried out in order to satisfy the above requirements of BS8233: 2014.

2.8 WHO Guidelines for Community Noise

2.8.1 World Health Organisation

The document describes guideline levels that are “essentially values for the onset of health effects from noise exposure”. A table of guideline values is included, relating to adverse health effects, referred to as any temporary or long term deterioration in physical, psychological, or social functioning that is associated with noise exposure. The following is an extract from the Table 4.1: Guideline values for community noise in specific environments, as stated in the document.

Specific Environment	Critical Health Effect(s)	L _{Aeq} (dB)	Time Base (hours)	L _{Amax,F} (dB)
Outdoor living area	Serious annoyance, daytime and evening	55	16	-
	Moderate annoyance, daytime and evening	50	16	-
Dwelling, indoors	Speech intelligibility and moderate annoyance, daytime and evening	35	16	-
Inside bedrooms	Sleep disturbance, night-times	30	8	45
Outside bedrooms	Sleep disturbance, window open (outdoor values)	45	8	60

Guideline values for community noise in specific environments

3 SITE LOCATION

3.1 Position of Site in Wider Area



4 PROCEDURE

Position 1 was located at the rear garden area in order to capture the noise levels associated with the local roads. Sample measurements were recorded over continuous 15 minute samples and from this data the hourly LAeq daytime values have been evaluated. Sound Pressure Levels were recorded on the following setting along with a full octave band frequency analysis measured simultaneously and between 31.5 Hz and 16.0 kHz.

<u>Daytime 07:00 – 23:00</u>		<u>Night Time 23:00 – 07:00</u>	
LAeq 1 HOUR dB	LA10 1 HOUR dB	LAeq 15 MINUTES dB	LA10 15 MINUTES dB
LAMAX 1 HOUR dB	LA50 1 HOUR dB	LAMAX 15 MINUTES dB	LA50 15 MINUTES dB
LAMIN 1 HOUR dB	LA90 1 HOUR dB	LAMIN 15 MINUTES dB	LA90 15 MINUTES dB

5 APPARATUS

The equipment was calibrated using a sound pressure level of 114.0 dB at an octave band centre frequency of 1000Hz with reference to $2 \times 10^{-5} \text{ Nm}^{-2}$ before and after the tests and the equipment set to have no inaccuracy greater than 0.2dB.

All the following equipment was calibrated in accordance with the laboratory accreditation requirements of the United Kingdom Accreditation Service (UKAS) on the following dates.

5.1 140 NOISE METER s/n 1403140 environmental testing

Description	Make	Type	Serial No.	Calibration Intervals	Cert No.	Last Calibrated	Next Due Calibration
Integrated Sound Level Meter	Norsonic	140	1403140	2 YEARS	C00485	03.06.2024	03.06.2026
12.5mm Microphone (with windshield)	Norsonic	1225	579775	2 YEARS	C00485	03.06.2024	03.06.2026
Microphone Pre – Amplifier	Norsonic	1206	12486	2 YEARS	C00485	03.06.2024	03.06.2026

Full calibration certificates are available upon request.

6 RESULTS

6.1 Background Noise Levels

A background noise survey was undertaken from 19th – 24th February 2026 at one position in order to establish the underlying background noise levels. The day time evening levels (1900 – 2300) at position 1 were found to be L_{A90} , 41 dB during daytime hours.

Assessment Position	Date Start	Date Finish	Daytime LAeq, 16hr	Evening LA90 (1900 – 2300)
Position 1	19/02/2026	24/02/2026	53	41

7 NOISE FROM PATRONS

7.1 Calculation of Noise Source level

The resulting internal noise source is calculated in accordance with ISO9613-2:1996. The sound data has been taken on the basis of a distributed noise level of 60dBA (LAeq,T) from 20 conversations with normal voices (ref. 57dBA @ 1m BS8233) distributed internally. Noise levels are calculated based on capacity to show worst case scenario.

A noise level spectrum obtained from real speech recordings of 50% male 50% female voices over 20 languages listed in ITU-T P50 (BS7827:1996) and corrected to 60dBA:

Vocal noise spectrum used for noise breakout calculations (BS7827:1996)	Octave band (Hz) sound pressure level (dB)								
	63	125	250	500	1000	2000	4000	8000	Total
Occupational noise (worst case)	28	45	55	57	52	44	37	31	60

This is further reinforced when assessing the noise impact from raised voices; Impact Acoustics have used the values indicated in (Handbook of Acoustical Measurements and Noise Control, Harris, Cyril.):

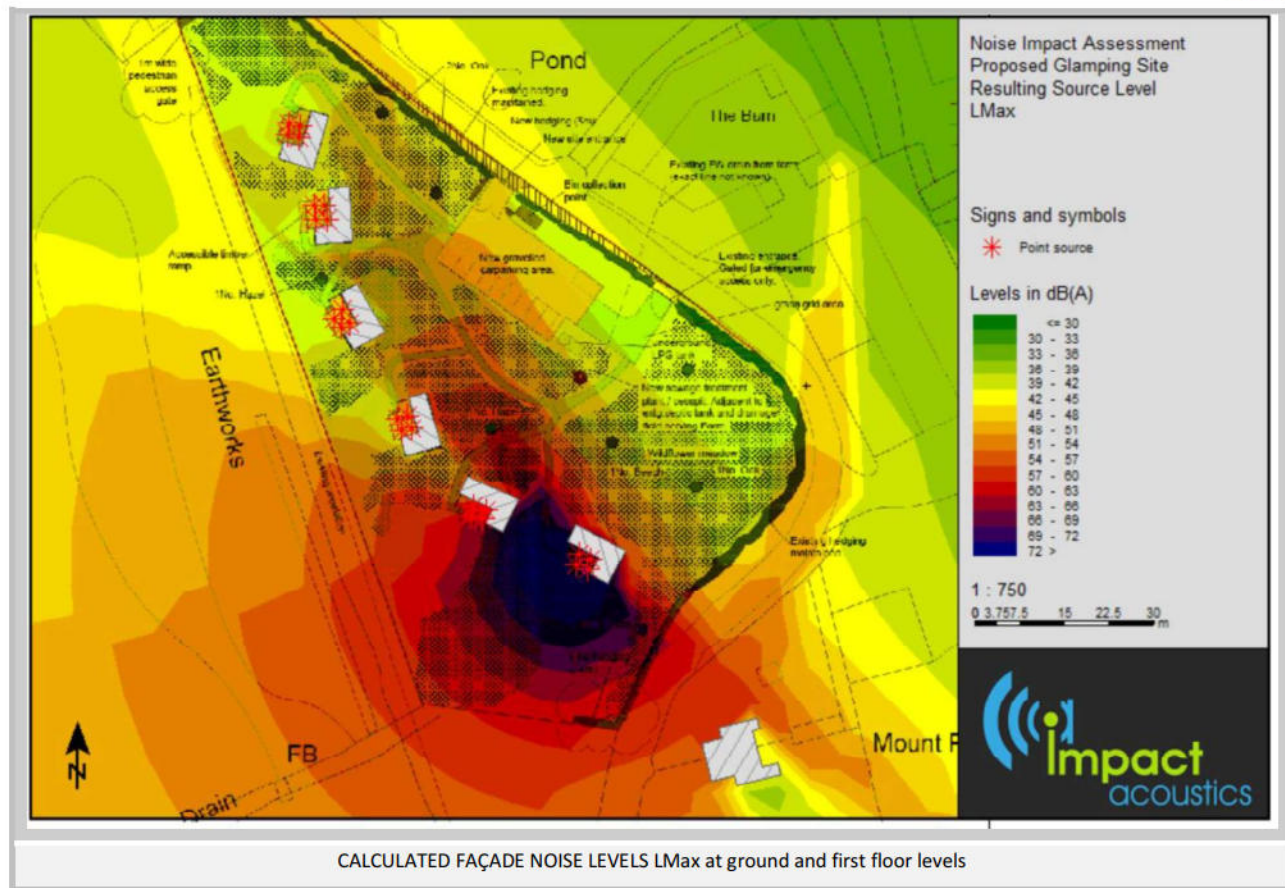
Type of Communication	Noise Levels LAeq, T at 1m (dBA)	
	Male	Female
Casual	53	50
Normal	58	55
Raised	65	62
Loud	75	71
Shout	88	82

From this data; a level of 60 dbA (71dBA Sound Power) will be used for standard conversation within modelling and a level of 88 dbA (99dBA Sound Power) will be used for shouting and LMax assessment.

7.2 Inputted Noise Levels

A total; worst case scenario has been assessed with all 24 patrons speaking at a level of 60 dB(A) each (Lw 71 dB(A)). .
In addition, the patron situated closest to the NSP has had a level of 88 dB(A) each (Lw 99 dB(A)) for the LMax assessment.

Industry		
Source name	dB(A)	dB(A)
Unit 1	71.0	
Unit 1	71.0	
Unit 1	71.0	
Unit 1	71.0	
Unit 2	71.0	
Unit 2	71.0	
Unit 2	71.0	
Unit 2	71.0	
Unit 3	71.0	
Unit 3	71.0	
Unit 3	71.0	
Unit 3	71.0	
Unit 4	71.0	
Unit 4	71.0	
Unit 4	71.0	
Unit 4	71.0	
Unit 5	71.0	
Unit 5	71.0	
Unit 5	71.0	
Unit 5	71.0	
Unit 6	71.0	
Unit 6	71.0	
Unit 6	71.0	
Unit 6	71.0	99.0
INPUTTED NOISE LEVELS		



7.5 Table of Results

No.	Receiver name	Building	Floor	Evening	LMax
		side		dB(A)	dB(A)
1	77 Binsted lane	North	GF	31.9	55.8
1	77 Binsted lane	North	1.FI	33.6	57.6

Based on this, the following assessments have been made:-

7.6 Assessments

Excess over background	Laeq, Evening
Calculated Level at Residential	34 dB
Background Noise Level	41 dB
Excess Over Background	-7 dB
Assessment Conclusion	Low Impact

A partially open window gives an acoustic attenuation of 15 dB(A) and therefore the following calculations are evaluated:-

Internal Residential Assessment	24 patrons outside all at once and 1 x shout for the LMax	
	L _{Aeq} , T	L _{Max}
Calculated Level at Residential	34 dB	58 dB
Partially Open Window	-15 dB	-15 dB
Calculated Level Inside Residential	19 dB	43 dB
BS 8233: 2014 Criteria / WHO Criteria	30 dB	45 dB
Excess Over Target Level	-11 dB	-2 dB
Assessment Conclusion	Low Impact	Low Impact

8 ELEMENT 4 – ASSESSMENT OF OTHER RELEVANT ISSUES

The National Planning Policy Framework 2024 (NPPF) and assessments to the Noise Policy Statement for England 2010 (NPSE) should be made in conjunction with each other. Paragraphs 198 - 201 of the National Planning Policy Framework 2024 (NPPF) states the following:

Paragraph 198 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.

Paragraph 199 Planning policies and decisions should sustain and contribute towards compliance with relevant limit values or national objectives for pollutants. So far as possible these opportunities should be considered at the plan-making stage, to ensure a strategic approach and limit the need for issues to be reconsidered when determining individual applications.

Paragraph 200 Planning policies and decisions should ensure that new development can be integrated effectively with existing businesses and community facilities (such as places of worship, pubs, music venues and sports clubs). Existing businesses and facilities should not have unreasonable restrictions placed on them as a result of development permitted after they were established. Where the operation of an existing business or community facility could have a significant adverse effect on new development (including changes of use) in its vicinity, the applicant (or 'agent of change') should be required to provide suitable mitigation before the development has been completed.

Paragraph 201 The focus of planning policies and decisions should be on whether proposed development is an acceptable use of land, rather than the control of processes or emissions (where these are subject to separate pollution control regimes). Planning decisions should assume that these regimes will operate effectively. Equally, where a planning decision has been made on a particular development, the planning issues should not be revisited through the permitting regimes operated by pollution control authorities

The Noise Policy Statement for England gives various levels of effect as detailed within this report.

With the glazing / ventilation specifications achieved within this report, the development can be implemented within the guidelines of the aforementioned documents and ensure a conclusion of **NOEL – No Observed Effect Level**. This is the level below which no effect can be detected. In simple terms, below this level, there is no detectable effect on health and quality of life due to the noise.

9 CONCLUSION

9.1 Summary of Results

9.1.1 Background Noise Levels

A background noise survey was undertaken from 19th – 24th February 2026 at one position in order to establish the underlying background noise levels. The day time evening levels (1900 – 2300) at position 1 were found to be L_{A90} , 41 dB during daytime hours.

Assessment Position	Date Start	Date Finish	Daytime LAeq, 16hr	Evening LA90 (1900 – 2300)
Position 1	19/02/2026	24/02/2026	53	41

9.1.2 Hours of Operation

It is assumed that external usage could be up to late evening and therefore the evening period has been assessed for worst case scenario.

9.1.3 Number of Patrons

4 patrons per units have been assessed and assumed to be talking simultaneously and continuously (which would be unlikely).

9.2 Assessments

Excess over background	Laeq, Evening
Calculated Level at Residential	34 dB
Background Noise Level	41 dB
Excess Over Background	-7 dB
Assessment Conclusion	Low Impact

A partially open window gives an acoustic attenuation of 15 dB(A) and therefore the following calculations are evaluated:-

Internal Residential Assessment	24 patrons outside all at once and 1 x shout for the LMax	
	LAeq, T	LMax
Calculated Level at Residential	34 dB	58 dB
Partially Open Window	-15 dB	-15 dB
Calculated Level Inside Residential	19 dB	43 dB
BS 8233: 2014 Criteria / WHO Criteria	30 dB	45 dB
Excess Over Target Level	-11 dB	-2 dB
Assessment Conclusion	Low Impact	Low Impact

9.3 Conclusion Summary

National Planning Policy Framework 2024 suggests that planning permission should be granted unless any adverse impacts of doing so would significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits, when assessed against the policies in the framework taken as a whole, or specific policies in the framework indicate the application should be restricted.

Based on the calculations and assessments made within this report it is the professional opinion of Impact Acoustics Ltd that the proposed development can demonstrate compliance with the National Planning Policy Framework 2024, NPPF & NPSE and that, with regards to sound, planning permission can be granted.

10 APPENDIX A – Background Measurement

		Lmax	min Laeq	min La90	Laeq,1hour	L90,1hour
19/02/2026	15:00	73.8	50.2	46.6	51.5	47.1
19/02/2026	16:00	75.2	49.4	46.3	51.3	47.0
19/02/2026	17:00	71.9	48.8	45.7	49.2	46.4
19/02/2026	18:00	70.0	46.4	43.6	48.6	44.7
19/02/2026	19:00	63.6	44.9	42.4	46.2	43.6
19/02/2026	20:00	67.4	42.2	39.3	44.7	40.9
19/02/2026	21:00	53.5	41.3	37.2	42.2	38.5
19/02/2026	22:00	54.1	40.3	35.9	40.8	36.8
19/02/2026	23:00	56.8	36.9	31.6	38.6	33.9
19/02/2026	00:00	54.9	35.9	31.1	38.0	32.5
20/02/2026	01:00	53.5	33.4	28.1	35.6	29.5
20/02/2026	02:00	55.3	33.9	28.3	35.4	29.2
20/02/2026	03:00	54.9	33.9	28.1	36.2	29.3
20/02/2026	04:00	50.3	37.3	30.4	38.0	31.5
20/02/2026	05:00	55.8	41.4	35.1	42.6	38.1
20/02/2026	06:00	68.3	44.8	41.4	50.5	45.1
20/02/2026	07:00	72.1	54.1	49.6	55.5	49.7
20/02/2026	08:00	77.0	53.5	49.1	55.0	49.2
20/02/2026	09:00	76.5	54.0	43.9	55.5	46.4
20/02/2026	10:00	75.2	47.9	42.6	52.7	43.0
20/02/2026	11:00	75.5	51.6	43.5	54.4	43.9
20/02/2026	12:00	73.4	47.2	44.3	51.6	44.8
20/02/2026	13:00	74.6	49.3	45.8	53.4	46.5
20/02/2026	14:00	73.3	49.8	46.5	52.4	47.3
20/02/2026	15:00	80.2	51.1	47.7	57.6	48.6
20/02/2026	16:00	69.8	49.8	47.5	50.3	47.8
20/02/2026	17:00	74.8	50.5	47.9	54.5	48.3
20/02/2026	18:00	78.0	49.4	47.3	53.5	47.7
20/02/2026	19:00	63.2	47.3	44.9	48.6	46.1
20/02/2026	20:00	54.6	45.1	42.0	46.1	43.4
20/02/2026	21:00	58.7	43.9	40.6	44.3	41.0
20/02/2026	22:00	61.0	43.7	40.1	44.2	40.5
20/02/2026	23:00	57.5	41.9	37.4	42.4	38.0
20/02/2026	00:00	58.5	39.2	33.7	40.3	35.2
21/02/2026	01:00	56.7	36.0	31.7	38.0	32.0
21/02/2026	02:00	50.5	33.2	28.2	34.9	29.0
21/02/2026	03:00	49.8	34.2	28.2	35.8	29.6
21/02/2026	04:00	47.2	34.2	28.4	34.9	29.2
21/02/2026	05:00	56.5	34.5	29.2	37.4	31.9
21/02/2026	06:00	76.7	40.3	36.7	55.9	41.0
21/02/2026	07:00	74.3	48.3	43.9	56.1	44.9
21/02/2026	08:00	79.0	51.7	45.3	55.6	47.0
21/02/2026	09:00	75.2	50.3	46.5	52.1	46.9
21/02/2026	10:00	79.3	50.1	46.8	56.1	47.5
21/02/2026	11:00	77.9	52.0	46.1	54.5	47.6
21/02/2026	12:00	74.8	53.1	46.4	56.3	47.1
21/02/2026	13:00	81.6	51.3	45.7	56.0	46.6
21/02/2026	14:00	81.0	48.4	44.5	54.9	45.5

21/02/2026	15:00	72.8	47.7	45.0	50.9	45.9
21/02/2026	16:00	79.4	47.6	45.0	51.3	45.5
21/02/2026	17:00	83.8	49.0	45.7	52.4	46.0
21/02/2026	18:00	78.1	45.8	42.5	52.3	44.4
21/02/2026	19:00	57.0	43.6	41.1	44.9	42.2
21/02/2026	20:00	55.4	41.9	38.3	42.8	39.9
21/02/2026	21:00	55.1	42.0	38.8	42.4	39.2
21/02/2026	22:00	56.4	42.4	39.1	43.0	39.5
21/02/2026	23:00	56.8	41.3	37.9	42.1	38.6
21/02/2026	00:00	58.2	42.2	37.2	42.5	38.5
22/02/2026	01:00	60.0	39.8	36.3	42.9	38.0
22/02/2026	02:00	58.7	37.3	33.2	41.4	36.5
22/02/2026	03:00	54.7	38.3	33.5	38.6	33.9
22/02/2026	04:00	55.7	36.2	31.4	38.4	33.6
22/02/2026	05:00	58.3	38.2	32.6	39.3	34.2
22/02/2026	06:00	80.7	39.6	34.7	53.5	39.9
22/02/2026	07:00	84.1	55.3	41.7	56.5	42.7
22/02/2026	08:00	77.3	48.9	43.0	55.2	44.5
22/02/2026	09:00	93.2	48.3	44.3	63.2	45.2
22/02/2026	10:00	84.9	52.7	45.7	54.0	46.2
22/02/2026	11:00	71.5	48.4	45.6	50.0	47.0
22/02/2026	12:00	77.1	49.5	45.5	51.7	46.7
22/02/2026	13:00	77.5	49.2	45.7	55.5	47.0
22/02/2026	14:00	78.8	53.4	45.1	55.2	46.1
22/02/2026	15:00	77.5	51.3	44.8	53.5	46.2
22/02/2026	16:00	73.0	48.5	44.0	54.3	45.1
22/02/2026	17:00	80.1	55.3	44.2	56.4	44.3
22/02/2026	18:00	74.8	43.5	41.7	51.7	43.4
22/02/2026	19:00	53.9	43.2	40.6	43.5	40.9
22/02/2026	20:00	61.6	43.0	39.3	43.3	40.3
22/02/2026	21:00	56.7	39.9	36.4	41.3	37.8
22/02/2026	22:00	53.5	38.7	34.0	39.9	35.6
22/02/2026	23:00	53.2	35.8	32.4	37.8	33.5
22/02/2026	00:00	50.9	36.4	31.1	37.4	32.6
23/02/2026	01:00	52.0	34.6	28.3	35.6	29.0
23/02/2026	02:00	54.7	33.4	27.7	34.6	28.4
23/02/2026	03:00	48.9	32.5	27.6	34.2	28.9
23/02/2026	04:00	54.1	37.4	31.6	38.2	32.9
23/02/2026	05:00	60.1	40.3	36.9	42.8	39.2
23/02/2026	06:00	74.0	45.1	42.0	54.9	45.7
23/02/2026	07:00	80.3	56.1	47.9	58.1	48.8
23/02/2026	08:00	80.3	50.7	48.5	56.7	48.9
23/02/2026	09:00	82.0	49.6	47.2	57.4	47.7
23/02/2026	10:00	76.3	47.7	44.9	53.3	45.7
23/02/2026	11:00	73.5	50.8	46.2	53.6	46.5
23/02/2026	12:00	74.2	49.3	46.0	53.7	46.6
23/02/2026	13:00	75.8	48.3	44.8	54.0	45.5
23/02/2026	14:00	82.0	48.8	44.3	58.4	45.1
23/02/2026	15:00	78.6	52.2	45.2	56.1	45.5
23/02/2026	16:00	72.6	47.0	44.8	50.8	45.2
23/02/2026	17:00	73.9	49.1	43.9	51.8	44.4

23/02/2026	18:00	82.1	46.9	44.5	53.3	45.1
23/02/2026	19:00	64.0	45.3	42.7	46.0	43.4
23/02/2026	20:00	58.3	44.4	40.7	45.0	41.5
23/02/2026	21:00	59.8	38.4	35.5	41.4	37.7
23/02/2026	22:00	52.6	36.6	34.0	38.5	34.9
23/02/2026	23:00	49.5	35.3	30.0	37.9	33.3
23/02/2026	00:00	53.4	32.8	28.4	37.3	31.0
24/02/2026	01:00	55.0	27.3	26.2	32.3	27.5
24/02/2026	02:00	40.3	28.4	26.1	29.1	26.3
24/02/2026	03:00	44.7	28.2	26.0	28.8	26.4
24/02/2026	04:00	40.6	29.4	27.1	31.2	28.7
24/02/2026	05:00	54.8	33.2	31.1	35.3	31.9
24/02/2026	06:00	73.8	39.1	34.7	52.7	41.0
24/02/2026	07:00	70.6	50.7	40.6	53.2	42.3
24/02/2026	08:00	77.8	54.6	43.2	56.7	45.2
24/02/2026	09:00	73.1	55.9	43.2	57.9	46.3
24/02/2026	10:00	74.0	46.2	39.7	52.9	41.0
24/02/2026	11:00	77.0	52.4	40.5	58.4	41.0
24/02/2026	12:00	76.6	49.7	39.1	56.1	47.0
24/02/2026	13:00	73.3	44.7	38.1	52.5	38.9

#END OF REPORT#