



Sican
26-28 Whitfield Street, London W1T 2RG
Noise Impact Assessment

Prepared by: Richard Vivian, Big Sky Acoustics Ltd
On behalf of: Sican Limited
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Big Sky Acoustics document control sheet

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Submitted to:	Marcus Lavell Keystone Law Limited 48 Chancery Lane London WC2A 1JF acting on behalf of Sican
Submitted by:	Richard Vivian Big Sky Acoustics Ltd 60 Frenze Road Diss IP22 4PB 020 7617 7069 info@bigskyacoustics.co.uk
Prepared by:	Richard Vivian BEng(Hons) MIET MIOA MIOL Principal Acoustic Consultant

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1.0 Qualifications and experience

- 1.1 My name is Richard Vivian. I am the founder and director of Big Sky Acoustics Ltd. Big Sky Acoustics is an independent acoustic consultancy that is engaged by local authorities, private companies, public companies, residents' groups and individuals to provide advice on the assessment and control of noise.
- 1.2 I have a Bachelor of Engineering Degree with Honours from Kingston University, I am a Member of the Institution of Engineering & Technology, the Institute of Acoustics and the Institute of Licensing.
- 1.3 I have over thirty years of experience in the acoustics industry and have been involved in acoustic measurement and assessment throughout my career. My professional experience has included the assessment of noise in connection with planning, licensing and environmental protection relating to sites throughout the UK. I have given expert evidence in the courts, in licensing hearings, in planning hearings and in inquiries on many occasions.

2.0 Introduction

- 2.1 Big Sky Acoustics Ltd was instructed by Sican Limited to carry out an assessment of the building, sound system design and operational procedures for noise management at the licensed premises known as Sican at 26-28 Whitfield Street, London W1T 2RG.
- 2.2 A premises licence review application was made by Mr Gary Sollof, a local resident, and this is dated 16th October 2024.
- 2.3 This report was prepared following discussions with the client team, examination of the planning and licensing history for the site, a visit to the premises, an inspection of the building, testing of the sound system, and then continuous noise monitoring and observations of the premises trading, and of customers dispersing, continuing until 02:00hrs.
- 2.4 A glossary of acoustical terms used in this report is provided in Appendix A.
- 2.5 All sound pressure levels in this report are given in dB re: 20µPa.

3.0 The premises and surrounding area

- 3.1 The entrance to Sican is approximately 15 metres from the corner of Whitfield Street and Goodge Street. There has been a licensed premises at this address since at least 1984 when the planning record shows it was called Sawasdee. Later, circa 2002 onwards, the premises traded as Crazy Bear which was a cocktail bar and Asian restaurant.
- 3.2 The premises are approximately 60m to the west of Tottenham Court Road and 100m south of Goodge Street Underground Station. This location has excellent

access to public transport with the very highest PTAL¹ rating of 6b. In addition to Goodge Street station to the north there is also Tottenham Court Road station to the south, as well as Warren Street, Euston Square, Russell Square and Oxford Circus all within walking distance. The area is served by bus routes 1, 8, 10, 14, 19, 24, 25, 29, 38, 55, 73, 134, 176, 242, and 390.

- 3.3 Premises licence number PREM-LIC\1815 grants the premises to be open to the public from 10:00 to 00:30 hours Monday to Wednesday, 10:00 to 01:30 hours Thursday to Saturday and 12:00 to 00:00 hours on a Sunday.
- 3.4 During my site visit I walked around the surrounding area, of which I was already familiar, and also inspected the building, and the sound system at the premises.
- 3.5 The noise climate at this location is characterised by regular traffic flow along Goodge Street and also Tottenham Court Road, pedestrian footfall associated with the restaurants, bars, public houses and shops in the area, as well as some localised plant noise. Commercial aircraft are usually noticeable until around 23:30hrs and then again from around 05:00hrs at this location. There are short-duration noise peaks that frequently occur in a central London location including emergency service sirens, helicopter noise and, early in the morning, street cleansing and refuse/recycling collections.
- 3.6 It is important when assessing the impact of noise from an individual premises in an area that the concept of *additional* noise associated with the specific activity of that premises is taken into account. The incremental change to noise levels caused by the normal operation of a restaurant and bar just off Goodge Street, in an area where there is already established noise and activity, could be so small as to be undetectable when it is masked by the existing noise in the area.
- 3.7 It is also a consideration that a bona-fide commercial premises that is open at night can reduce street drinkers, rough sleeping, squatting, vandalism, crime, littering and other anti-social behaviour as the commercial operation seeks to eliminate this type of activity from the public realm immediately outside the premises for the benefit and safety of their own patrons and employees. This is achieved through good lighting, CCTV coverage, and litter removal. This can enhance pedestrian amenity, safety and usability, as well as reduce the perception and fear of crime to passers-by.

4.0 Criteria

Licensing Act 2003

- 4.1 The Licensing Act 2003 requires the London Borough of Camden, in its role as Licensing Authority, to carry out its various licensing functions to promote the following four licensing objectives:

¹ The public transport accessibility level (PTAL) is a method used to assess the access level of geographical areas to public transport. The result is a grade from 1–6 (including sub-divisions 1a, 1b, 6a and 6b), where a PTAL of 1a indicates extremely poor access to the location by public transport, and a PTAL of 6b indicates excellent access by public transport

- The prevention of crime and disorder
 - Public safety
 - The prevention of public nuisance
 - The protection of children from harm
- 4.2 Each objective is of equal importance. It is important to note that there are no other licensing objectives, therefore these four are of paramount importance at all times. The Licensing Authority must base its decisions about determining applications and attaching any conditions to licences, on the promotion of these four licensing objectives.
- 4.3 The Licensing Act 2003 further requires the Licensing Authority to publish a Statement of Licensing Policy (SLP) that sets out the policies the Licensing Authority will apply to promote the licensing objectives when making decisions on applications made under the Act. The current SLP covers the period from 31 January 2022 to 30 January 2027 and recognises that licensed premises provide a valuable service to people living in, working in, and visiting the borough. The role of the Licensing Authority is to exercise its statutory powers to promote the licensing objectives, and it must not impose restrictions on existing or proposed activities except where it is deemed appropriate and proportionate to do so.
- 4.4 Public Nuisance is addressed in paragraph 4.39-4.44 of the SLP. Paragraph 4.39 states: *"We expect the operation of licensed premises not to unreasonably interfere with the personal comfort or amenity of immediate neighbours of the nearby community"*.
- 4.5 When it comes to the evaluation of noise under the Licensing Act an understanding of the concept of public nuisance is essential. Public nuisance is not narrowly defined in the Licensing Act and retains its broad common law meaning. It may include the reduction of the living and working amenity and environment of other persons living and working in the area of the licensed premises.
- 4.6 Once those involved in making licensing decisions are satisfied of the existence of a public nuisance, or its potential to exist, the question is how to address it. Home Office Guidance² is useful in this regard and explains that, in the context of noise nuisance, conditions might be a simple measure such as ensuring that doors and windows are kept closed after a particular time, or persons are not permitted in garden areas of the premises after a certain time, noting that conditions in relation to live or recorded music may not be enforceable in circumstances where the entertainment activity itself is not licensable.
- 4.7 The guidance is clear that any conditions appropriate to promote the prevention of public nuisance should be tailored to the type, nature and characteristics of the specific premises and its licensable activities. Licensing authorities should avoid inappropriate or disproportionate measures that could deter events that are valuable to the community.

² Revised Guidance issued under section 182 of the Licensing Act 2003, December 2023

- 4.8 The guidance also states that any appropriate conditions should normally focus on the most sensitive periods. For example, the most sensitive period for people being disturbed by unreasonably loud music is at night and into the early morning when residents in adjacent properties may be attempting to go to sleep or are sleeping. This is why there is still a need for a licence for performances of live music between 23:00 and 08:00hrs even though it is deregulated at other times.
- 4.9 As with all premises licence conditions, those relating to noise nuisance may not be appropriate in circumstances where provisions in other legislation adequately protect those living in the area of the premises.

Other relevant legislation

- 4.10 In addition to the protection afforded under planning controls and the Licensing Act 2003, members of the public are protected from noise that is a nuisance.
- 4.11 The Environmental Protection Act 1990 part III deals with statutory nuisance which includes noise. This Act allows steps to be taken to investigate any complaints which may then result in the issuing of an abatement notice and a subsequent prosecution of a breach of the notice. A statutory nuisance is a material interference that is prejudicial to health or a nuisance.
- 4.12 The Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act 2005 deals with many of the problems affecting the quality of the local environment and provides local authorities with powers to tackle poor environmental quality and anti-social behaviour in relation to litter, graffiti, waste and noise. A fixed penalty notice can be issued when noise exceeds the permitted level at night as prescribed under the Noise Act 1996 as amended by the Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act. The permitted noise level using A-weighted decibels (the unit environmental noise is usually measured in) is 34dBA if the underlying level of noise is no more than 24dBA, or 10dBA above the underlying level of noise if this is more than 24dBA.
- 4.13 The Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 defines anti-social behaviour as "*conduct that has caused, or is likely to cause, harassment, alarm or distress to any person*"; "*conduct capable of causing nuisance or annoyance to a person in relation to that person's occupation of residential premises*"; or "*conduct capable of causing housing-related nuisance or annoyance to a person*". The Act contains a range of powers intended to support Local Authority and partner bodies dealing with anti-social behaviour. These include powers of premises closure in cases of nuisance or disorder which may support primary legislation.

British Standard 8233

- 4.14 BS8233:2014 states that for steady external noise sources, it is desirable that the internal ambient noise level in dwellings does not exceed the guideline values in the table shown below.

Activity	Location	07:00 to 23:00	23:00 to 07:00
Resting	Living room	35 dB $L_{Aeq,16hour}$	-
Dining	Dining room/area	40 dB $L_{Aeq,16hour}$	-
Sleeping (daytime resting)	Bedroom	35 dB $L_{Aeq,16hour}$	30dB $L_{Aeq,8hour}$

Figure 1: Indoor ambient noise levels for dwellings (from BS8233 Table 4)

4.15 Annex G of BS8233 informs that windows, and any trickle ventilators, are normally the weakest part of a brick and block façade. Insulating glass units have a sound insulation of approximately 33 dB R_w and, assuming suitable sound-attenuating trickle ventilators are used, the resulting internal noise level ought to be determined by the windows. If partially open windows are relied upon for background ventilation, the insulation would be reduced to approximately 15 dB.

5.0 Application for the review by Gary Sollof

- 5.1 Mr Sollof presents his grounds for the review as: *"...the Premises undermines the licensing objectives of preventing crime and disorder, public safety and preventing public nuisance."*
- 5.2 In Paragraph 3 of his Grounds For Review document dated 16th October 2024 he states that *"... the problems associated with the Premises have persisted since the summer of 2023, when the Premises stopped operating as a restaurant."*
- 5.3 Mr Sollof's property is midway along Colville Place opposite Crabtree Fields. During my survey of the area I witnessed anti-social behaviour in Crabtree Fields.
- 5.4 There is no line of sight to the premises from any of the window in Mr Sollof's property.

6.0 Site visit and inspection

- 6.1 The building, long established for restaurant and bar use, forms a basic envelope to contain internal noise.
- 6.2 The entrance door was supervised during the evening of my test and the door was kept closed save for customer access and egress.
- 6.3 The premises consists of ground floor dining area with a small front bar, and the basement area with more dining tables and a larger bar.
- 6.4 The installed sound system is controlled from a set of controls located in the ground floor kitchen area. The Cloud Mixer Zoner controls the maximum gain of the system. There is no evidence of music noise breakout causing a public nuisance but, if required, the system could be configured and limited to a defined maximum operating level.



Figure 2: Ground floor dining area



Figure 3: Basement with bar to the left and further dining tables



Figure 4: Cloud remote volume controls set operating level of the sound system in four zones in the premises

7.0 The surrounding area

- 7.1 I am familiar with the location of the premises and the wider area. I have carried out noise assessments in central London for many years and I am aware of the location of existing noise sources and general activity in the area at all hours of the day and night.
- 7.2 On the night of my assessment I walked around the area and made general observations as well as took field measurements of environmental noise. I returned in daylight to take some additional photographs.



Figure 5: View along Colville Place towards Whitfield Street



Figure 6: Crabtree Fields entrance on Colville Place



Figure 7: Crabtree Fields to the left. View towards Goadge Street from Whitfield Street



Figure 8: View of Whitfield Street from seats in front of Crabtree Fields



Figure 9: People congregating on seats after 02:00hrs on the night of my survey



Figure 10: Daylight view of seats on Whitfield Street



Figure 11: There is informal planting along Colville Place and rats were observed amongst the pots



Figure 12: The planting creates shadows and hidden areas along Colville Place. This is unusual in Camden where a positive approach to designing out crime has led to improved public spaces to create a safer environment and to reduce ASB so that members of the public feel safer at night

8.0 The existing noise climate

- 8.1 The noise climate in the surrounding area is well documented and we hold data for various noise surveys in the vicinity. A new set of noise data was collected during the site visit and overnight noise survey of December 2024 and this is presented below.
- 8.2 Noise measurements were made in continuous samples of 1-second intervals. Measurements included the L_{Aeq} , L_{A90} and L_{Amax} indices which are used to indicate the average noise level sampled over a period, the background noise level, and the maximum noise level respectively. Simultaneous octave and third-octave frequency spectra were also obtained during the survey. Measurements were taken at 1.5 m above grade level. Measurement duration was typically five minutes per sample. Throughout the course of the survey an outdoor microphone windshield was used.
- 8.3 In order to assess continuous ambient noise levels a second sound meter was configured to continuously record and store noise levels on Whitfield Street at a location directly opposite Colville Place. The instrument was stored in a weatherproof case and continuously logged data throughout the duration of the survey period.
- 8.4 Measurements were made in accordance with BS7445-2:1991 'Description and measurement of environmental noise. Guide to the acquisition of data pertinent to land use'.
- 8.5 The noise levels were found to be consistent between measurements taken on a hand-held meter and those logged at the fixed measurement position.
- 8.6 A large amount of noise data were gathered during the survey which is simplified and summarised in this report in the graph below.
- 8.7 The instrumentation used to carry out the noise measurements is detailed in Appendix C. The calibration of the measuring equipment was checked prior to and immediately following the tests and no signal variation occurred. Calibration of equipment is traceable to national standards.
- 8.8 The weather conditions during the survey are reported in Appendix D.
- 8.9 The data shown in the graph at figure 13 consists of one-minute samples. The blue trace is the average equivalent noise level for each one-minute period, and the red trace is the underlying statistically calculated background noise level. These traces are typical of an urban location affected primarily by local road traffic, as well as plant noise and distant road traffic contributing to steady noise levels all the time.
- 8.10 The graph shows a very gradual reduction in background noise levels as the evening progresses as is typical for an area influenced by road traffic, because traffic flows reduce later at night.
- 8.11 There is no impact on the average noise levels in Whitfield Street as patrons arrive or disperse from Sican. There is no drop in noise levels that correlates with the time that the premises closed and all patrons had dispersed.

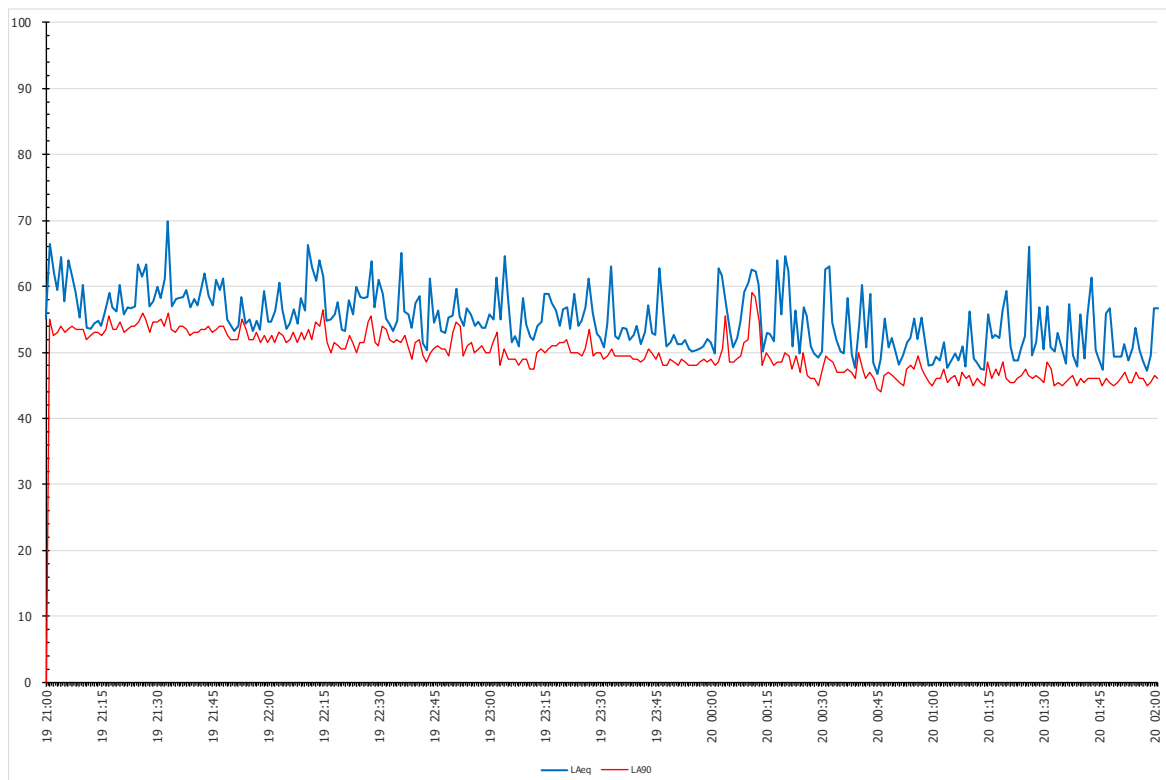


Figure 13: Continuously logged noise data on Whitfield Street reported in 1-minute samples

Time	Location	LAeq	LCeq	LA FMax	LA F90	LEq,6.3Hz	LEq,1.25Hz	Comments
21:10	Jcn Whitfield St & Goodge St	62	72	68	58	67	69	General activity from cars and pedestrians
21:11	Logging position on Whitfield St	52	66	56	51	64	58	Some pedestrians and local road traffic
21:13	Colville Place close to No 6	48	62	56	46	61	51	Pedestrians cutting through
22:07	Jcn Whitfield St & Goodge St	62	70	77	55	66	63	Animated conversations outside Fitzrovia Arms
22:12	Logging position on Whitfield St	59	67	75	51	64	59	Recycling collection has just passed
22:15	Colville Place close to No 6	49	62	65	46	60	52	3 rough sleepers hanging around seats in Whitfield Street
22:47	Jcn Whitfield St & Goodge St	60	69	75	55	66	60	Fitrovia Arms still open but the outside area is cleared. Spaghetti House now closed
22:50	Logging position on Whitfield St	56	70	61	54	69	62	Refuse taken out of Sican
22:52	Colville Place close to No 6	48	64	54	46	62	53	Young couple talking outside 10 Colville Place
23:41	Jcn Whitfield St & Goodge St (circa 400 per hour)	60	68	77	52	63	60	Sican patrons disperse, just two tables left now. General pedestrian activity on Goodge Street (circa 400 per hour)
23:47	Logging position on Whitfield St	52	65	64	48	64	57	Deliveroo/Just Eat bike stopped at seats on Whitfield Street
23:52	Colville Place close to No 6	47	61	56	43	58	50	Man walking a dog along Coalville Place
0:16	Jcn Whitfield St & Goodge St	63	69	89	52	63	60	Sican patrons had all exited by 00:10 and dispersed by 00:13
0:22	Logging position on Whitfield St	54	69	65	48	69	58	First Mile recycling collection (on bicycle)
0:24	Colville Place close to No 6	46	60	54	43	58	49	First noticed rats amongst plants on Colville Place
1:47	Jcn Whitfield St & Goodge St	57	64	75	49	59	56	Off licence still open. A few pedicabs around and noise from local traffic
1:51	Logging position on Whitfield St	50	61	57	45	58	52	4 people sitting on seats in Whitfield Street
1:52	Colville Place close to No 6	43	58	63	41	57	47	4 people standing in Colville Place talking. One eventually goes into no 7.
2:00	Logging position on Whitfield St	43	57	46	42	56	45	Final measurement. Distant road traffic noise

Figure 14: Attended measurements with observations. All sound pressure levels in dB re: 20µPa

- 8.12 There is nothing unusual in the noise survey data which confirms typical noise levels for a central London location. This is not a quiet backwater; it is a central location and there is noise at all times of the day and night.
- 8.13 Patrons dispersed from Sican in a controlled manner and I did not witness any Sican customers use Colville Place when they left. The pedestrian route along Colville place is however a cut-through to Charlotte Street and there were pedestrians using this route throughout the night. Some were identified as local residents (see entry at 01:52 hours in figure 14) and at times I saw people stopping to chat, and smoke, in Colville Place.
- 8.14 I was aware that the seats on Whitfield Street were regularly used, sometimes by bicycle delivery drivers, and at one time by a security operative travelling by bicycle and who stopped for a rest so we had a brief conversation. Towards the end of my survey a group of four people gathered on those benches and remained there until after I left the area (see figure 9).
- 8.15 It was also apparent that anti-social behaviour does occur in the area. There is substantial litter, including fast food waste, in Crabtree Fields and the bins were overflowing when I visited in the morning. Rats were observed amongst the informal planting along Colville Place during my survey the previous night. On my morning visit, at around 09:00hrs, I observed two men drinking and smoking at the benches inside Crabtree Fields. They were playing loud music on a portable speaker and one had a bicycle upside down in front of the benches as if to carry out maintenance. More people had joined them when I returned to the area a little later and there was a noticeable smell of cannabis.
- 8.16 My observation of this area is that Mr Sollof could well experience some anti-social behaviour in the vicinity of his home but there was no evidence that it would have originated from patrons leaving Sican.

9.0 Mitigation strategy - remedial works

- 9.1 Measurement on the night of the site visit indicated no detectable internal noise breakout at any façade of a noise sensitive property. Internal sound is contained by the substantial construction of the building.
- 9.2 No further works are required to the building envelope at this time.

10.0 Mitigation strategy - sound system configuration

- 10.1 The sound system must be configured so that a defined maximum operating level cannot be exceeded regardless of the input level. This is the ultimate safety net for the control of amplified music ensuring consistency of operation at all times.
- 10.2 The sound system should be periodically checked to ensure that the maximum operating level does not cause a nuisance at the nearest noise-sensitive property.

11.0 Mitigation strategy - operational controls

- 11.1 I have proposed best-practice noise management and dispersal procedures for the premises. An example Noise Management Policy has been prepared as well as a Dispersal Policy, and these can be found at Appendix E and Appendix F respectively.
- 11.2 All noise management procedures should be an integral part of employee training and should be regularly reviewed.

12.0 Conclusions

- 12.1 Big Sky Acoustics Ltd was instructed by Sican Limited to carry out an assessment of the building, sound system design and operational procedures for noise management at the licensed premises known as Sican at 26-28 Whitfield Street, London W1T 2RG.
- 12.2 This assessment makes reference to the Licensing Act 2003, Camden's Statement of Licensing Policy, the Environmental Protection Act 1990, the Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act 2005, the Noise Act 1996, the Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014, relevant industry guidance and best practice.
- 12.3 All noise from activity inside the building is contained by the building envelope. The building contains noise effectively and there was no music noise breakout.
- 12.4 I have proposed that a Noise Management Policy as well as a Dispersal Policy are formalised for the site and have prepared these documents.
- 12.5 There was no evidence of any anti-social behaviour from customers of Sican and no increase in average noise levels in Whitfield Street as they dispersed during the night of my survey.
- 12.6 Given this location it is my professional opinion that the operation of Sican can be controlled so that the prevention of public nuisance licensing objective is upheld as it was on the night of my assessment. The building contains noise from internal activity, and with best practice noise management and dispersal procedures in place there is no impact on residents of Coville Place, or further afield, from the normal operation of this premises.



Richard Vivian BEng(Hons) MIET MIOA MIOL
Principal Acoustic Consultant, Big Sky Acoustics Ltd

Appendix A - Terminology

Sound Pressure Level and the decibel (dB)

A sound wave is a small fluctuation of atmospheric pressure. The human ear responds to these variations in pressure, producing the sensation of hearing. The ear can detect a very wide range of pressure variations. In order to cope with this wide range of pressure variations, a logarithmic scale is used to convert the values into manageable numbers. Although it might seem unusual to use a logarithmic scale to measure a physical phenomenon, it has been found that human hearing also responds to sound in an approximately logarithmic fashion. The dB (decibel) is the logarithmic unit used to describe sound (or noise) levels. The usual range of sound pressure levels is from 0 dB (threshold of hearing) to 140 dB (threshold of pain).

Frequency and Hertz (Hz)

As well as the loudness of a sound, the frequency content of a sound is also very important. Frequency is a measure of the rate of fluctuation of a sound wave. The unit used is cycles per second, or hertz (Hz). Sometimes large frequency values are written as kilohertz (kHz), where 1 kHz = 1000 Hz. Young people with normal hearing can hear frequencies in the range of 20 Hz to 20,000 Hz. However, the upper frequency limit gradually reduces as a person gets older.

A-weighting

The ear does not respond equally to sound at all frequencies. It is less sensitive to sound at low and very high frequencies, compared with the frequencies in between. Therefore, when measuring a sound made up of different frequencies, it is often useful to 'weight' each frequency appropriately, so that the measurement correlates better with what a person would hear. This is usually achieved by using an electronic filter called the 'A' weighting, which is built into sound level meters. Noise levels measured using the 'A' weighting are denoted dBA. A change of 3dBA is the minimum perceptible under normal conditions, and a change of 10dBA corresponds roughly to doubling or halving the loudness of sound.

C-weighting

The C-weighting curve has a broader spectrum than the A-weighting curve and includes low frequencies (bass) and so it can be a more useful indicator of changes to bass levels in amplified music systems.

Noise Indices

When a noise level is constant and does not fluctuate over time, it can be described adequately by measuring the dB level. However, when the noise level varies with time, the measured dB level will vary as well. In this case, it is therefore not possible to represent the noise level with a simple dB value. To describe noise where the level is continuously varying, a number of other indices are used. The indices used in this report are described below.

- L_{eq}** The equivalent continuous sound pressure level which is normally used to measure intermittent noise. It is defined as the equivalent steady noise level that would contain the same acoustic energy as the varying noise. Because the averaging process used is logarithmic the L_{eq} is dominated by the higher noise levels measured.
- L_{Aeq}** The A-weighted equivalent continuous sound pressure level. This is increasingly being used as the preferred parameter for all forms of environmental noise.
- L_{Ceq}** The C-weighted equivalent continuous sound pressure level includes low frequencies and is used for the assessment of amplified music systems.
- L_{Amax}** is the maximum A-weighted sound pressure level during the monitoring period. If fast-weighted it is averaged over 125 ms, and if slow-weighted it is averaged over 1 second. Fast-weighted measurements are therefore higher for typical time-varying sources than slow-weighted measurements.
- L_{A90}** is the A-weighted sound pressure level exceeded for 90% of the time-period. The L_{A90} is used as a measure of background noise.

Example noise levels:

Source/Activity	Indicative noise level dBA
Threshold of pain	140
Police siren at 1m	130
Chainsaw at 1m	110
Live music	96-108
Symphony orchestra, 3m	102
Nightclub	94-104
Lawnmower	90
Heavy traffic	82
Vacuum cleaner	75
Ordinary conversation	60
Car at 40 mph at 100m	55
Rural ambient	35
Quiet bedroom	30
Watch ticking	20

Appendix B - Site location



Appendix C - Instrumentation

All attended measurements were carried out using a Cirrus type CR:171B integrating-averaging sound level meter with real-time 1:1 & 1:3 Octave band filters and audio recording conforming to the following standards: IEC 61672-1:2002 Class 1, IEC 60651:2001 Type 1 I, IEC 60804:2000 Type 1, IEC 61252:1993 Personal Sound Exposure Meters, ANSI S1.4-1983 (R2006), ANSI S1.43-1997 (R2007), ANSI S1.25:1991. 1:1 & 1:3 Octave Band Filters to IEC 61260 & ANSI S1.11-2004.

Unattended measurements were carried out using a Casella type CEL-633C1 integrating-averaging sound level meter with real-time 1:1 & 1:3 octave band filters conforming to the following standards: IEC 61672-1:2013 Class 1, IEC 60651:1979 Type 1, IEC 60804:2000 Type 1, ANSI S1.4-1983, ANSI S1.43-1997 (R2007). 1:1 & 1:3 octave band filters comply with EN 61260:1996, Class 0 & ANSI S1.11-1986, Order-3 Type 0C.

Description

Cirrus sound level meter	type CR:171B
Cirrus pre-polarized free-field microphone	type MK:224
Cirrus microphone pre-amplifier	type MV:200E
Cirrus class 1 acoustic calibrator	type CR:515
Casella sound level meter	type CEL-633C1
Casella pre-polarized free-field microphone	type CEL-251
Casella microphone pre-amplifier	type CEL-495
Casella class 1 acoustic calibrator	type CEL-110/1

The calibration of the measuring equipment was checked prior to and immediately following the tests and no signal variation occurred. Calibration of equipment is traceable to national standards.

Appendix D – Meteorology

	Temperature	Wind speed	Precipitation
At start	7°C	0-1ms ⁻¹	none
During assessment	6°C	0-2ms ⁻¹	none
At finish	4°C	0ms ⁻¹	none
<i>Additional comments:</i> cool but not very cold for time of year. Still. Dry			

Appendix E - Noise Management Policy

We aim to manage all noise from our premises so we do not disturb people resting and sleeping in the neighbourhood. We have residents immediately above us so we have put in place controls on noise levels inside the premises and of patrons immediately outside the premises. We have a comprehensive approach to managing all noise from our premises.

The following points are critical to our Noise Management Policy and are used in conjunction with our end of evening Dispersal Policy:

- We will ensure that noise emanating from all activities in our premises will not cause a nuisance at any noise sensitive property.
- All windows and doors are to remain closed from 23:00 hours when regulated entertainment is being provided, except for access and egress.
- Arrangements are in place to ensure that deliveries will only take place between the hours of 08:00 and 17:00hrs, Monday-Friday, except where access at other times is unavoidable and specific procedures are in place to limit disturbance.
- Glass recycling can make noise. No empty bottles will be tipped or thrown into outside storage receptacles between 23:00 and 08:00hrs the following day.
- All waste is collected at times defined for the area and outside of our control. We will ensure that waste is correctly packaged and that refuse can be removed quickly and efficiently.
- Our sound system is set so that it cannot operate beyond a preset maximum level. This will be periodically checked for effective operation.
- Tables and chairs are to be moved inside at 23:00.
- No drinks are to be taken outside premises at any time.
- No new customers should be admitted onto the premises after 23:30 on Thursdays and after midnight on Fridays or Saturdays.
- Any glass or bottles in the immediate vicinity of the premises will be cleared from street furniture, walls, pavements and gutters then safely disposed of. Bottles and glasses will not originate from our premises because we do not allow glass outside the premises, but we still make an effort to keep the public areas tidy and safe.
- We are proud of the area we work in. We will endeavour to keep the area clean and attractive for our patrons and for our neighbours. This means dealing with debris outside that may have nothing to do with us but in the interests of making this a better area we will still clear it up.
- We will constantly review our Noise Management Policy and respond quickly to the needs of our neighbours.

Appendix F - Dispersal Policy

The dispersal policy is designed to ensure that the normal commercial operation of our premises does not have a negative impact on any neighbouring properties when people leave at the end of an evening.

- Notices are prominently displayed at the exit requesting patrons to respect the needs of local residents and leave the area quietly.
- Our patrons will be encouraged to pre-book taxis. We recommend an Uber pick-up location for our patrons on the corner of Whitfield Street and Goodge Street, as well as manage the premises location online.
- There are clearly signed toilet facilities which are available for patrons at all times.
- All employees are given appropriate instructions and training to encourage patrons to leave the premises in a controlled manner. There is a clearly visible management presence at the exit at the end of the evening.
- Patrons will not be permitted to congregate outside the premises at the end of the evening.
- Winding-down period:
 - Sican's brunch experience offers two-hour slots.
 - Within 15 minutes of each slot a selection of slower songs with lower volumes will be played and lights turned brighter to encourage clients to slowly disperse. There is a one-hour gap between each slot with zero music and lights turned up. Clients will then leave the venue in smaller groups. 30 minutes before closing of the venue in less busy days the same strategy is applied.
 - During this time member of management and security will be positioned at the door.
 - During this time lights will be slightly raised to signal to clients that it is home time.
 - Another member of management and/or security will roam the venue encouraging clients to leave the venue in small groups.
 - Door supervisor/Supervisor will be positioned at the exits of the venue, 20 minutes before the end of to ensure the procedures for promoting public safety, guiding clients on direction and reminding them to be wary of their noise.
- We will attach the utmost importance to the careful investigation and prompt resolution of any complaint made in respect of the running of the premises. Particular emphasis will now be placed on building and maintaining close links with our immediate residential, and commercial, neighbours. This includes hosting meetings where necessary to allow our neighbours to raise any issues and for those issues to be quickly resolved.
- The telephone number of the premises is published on our website. Any complaint made directly to us will be recorded noting the date and time of complaint, the approximate location of the complainant, a description of the noise and how it is affecting the complainant, and any follow up action.
- We will constantly review our Dispersal Policy and respond quickly to the needs of the local community.

Sican management team, January 2025