Acoustic Characterization of Potential Quiet Areas in Dortmund, Germany

Bryce T. Lawrence [1],*, Andreas Frücht [2], Damian Heying [1], Kai Schröer [2] and Dietwald Gruehn [1]

[1] Research Group Landscape Ecology and Landscape Planning, Department of Spatial Planning, TU Dortmund University, Dortmund, Germany; bryce.lawrence@tu-dortmund.de

[2] Department of Climate Protection, Climate Impact Adaptation, and Immission Control, Environmental Office, City of Dortmund, Germany; afruecht@stadtdo.de

* Correspondence: bryce.lawrence@tu-dortmund.de (optional; include country code; if there are multiple corresponding authors, add author initials)

Abstract: German noise action plans aim to reduce negative health outcomes from noise exposure and identify quiet areas free of noise pollution. Quiet area identification in German noise action plans is based primarily on noise mapping and spatial analysis and not empirical or qualitative data about acoustic environments, thus leaving a gap in the understanding of the quality of formally recognized quiet areas in noise action plans. This work presents a comparative empirical case study in Dortmund, Germany, with the aim to describe the diurnal dB(A) and biophonic properties of quiet areas versus noise 'hot spots'. Sound observations were collected (n=282,764) in five different natural or recreational land use patch types larger than four acres within 33 proposed quiet areas in Dortmund (n=70) and 23 noise hot spots between April 27th, 2022 and March 2nd, 2023. We find that quiet areas are on average more than 20 dB(A) quieter than noise hot spots almost every hour of the day. Forests, managed tree stands, cemeteries, and agriculture diel patterns are dominated by dawn dusk chorus in spring and summer, whereas sport and recreation as well as noise hot spots are dominated by traffic and human noise. A novel composite biophony mapping procedure is presented that finds distinct temporal distribution of biophony in forested and agriculture peri-urban locations positively associated with patch size, distance away from LDEN > 55, proximity to water, and the number of vegetation layers in the plant community. Anthrophony distribution dominates urban land uses in all hours of the day, but expands during day and evening and contracts at night and in dusk hours. The procedures presented here illustrate how qualitative information regarding quiet areas can be integrated into German noise action planning.

Keywords: Noise Action Plan; Noise Mapping; Quiet Areas; Biophony Mapping; Diel Patterns; Noise Hot Spot; Multiple Decision Criteria Assessment; Linear Combination Suitability Mapping

1. Introduction

Current practice of noise management in the European Union includes the use of noise mapping to identify locations where legally defined thresholds for calculated noise levels during certain hours of the day are exceeded (§47c, 47d, 47f Bundes-Immissionsschutzgesetz BImSchG; 34.Bundes-Immissionsschutzverordnung BImSchV). This planning instrument focuses on road, rail, airplane, and industry source emissions to map averaged and weighted decibel levels (LDEN). Noise thresholds are based on research indicating that continuous noise exposure is a human health risk that leads to annoyance and stress [1], hypertension [2], heart attack [3], stroke [4], atherosclerosis [5] or depression [6,7]. However, since noise propagation models are based solely on sound pressure level (SPL) measures the resultant noise maps leave little information about the acoustic environment when SPL levels are below legally defined noise thresholds. In this case, areas under noise thresholds simply appear as blank spots on noise maps. Noise hot spots where the highest LDEN levels are reached are often the main focus of noise action plan recommendations, especially since reducing exposure is one of the main aims of §47 BimSchG. However, an array of information about acoustic environments beyond SPL measures has emerged in the overlapping fields of ecoacoustics [8],

soundscape ecology [9] and soundscape studies [10], from which a set of ecoacoustic indices has emerged [11,12] to study the acoustic environment beyond the noise paradigm.

Guidance on the identification of so called 'quite areas' has emerged from the European Environmental Agency (EEA), indicating that absolute silence is not the goal of quite areas, but rather calm, tranquil, or relaxing acoustic environments [13]. The EEA indicates that only marginal evidence exists to claim that quiet areas are good for human health. However, the known health benefits include reduced annoyance at LAeq < 45 dB, proximity to green areas in general [14,15], and increased recovery in patients in quiet acoustic environments [16] away from major transport lines or industry in rural areas [13] that contain natural sounds [17,18]. For the time being the EEA recommends that quiet area identification should be focused on acoustic environments that provide rest, relaxation, piece of mind or calm in the vicinity of their homes or in accessible peri-urban locations that contain natural sounds [13].

The aim of this study is to introduce an empirical approach for mapping the spatial and temporal variation of SPL level and biophonic quality of potential quiet areas, that conforms to the requirements of the EU noise directive, can be carried out at the city-wide scale independent of participants required for the soundscape protocol, and acts as a counterpoint to noise mapping within the German noise action plan. The City of Dortmund, currently updating its noise action plan, serves as a 'living lab' and the methods and outputs are examples of how scientific advising via the noise advisory board can help inform legal designation of quiet areas according to [19].

1.2. Natural Sounds and Quiet Area Identification

To identify quiet areas, the EEA recommends the use of a set of selection criteria, including dB-based indicators such as $L_{eq, 24h}$, L_{DEN}, L_n or L_{day}; psychoacoustic indicators that have perceived acoustic quality / appreciation based on the Soundscape approach [20]; functional indicators such as restoration, or nature protection areas with 'restorative' functions or established positive visual attributes in formal landscape or nature conservation plans; and spatial indicators such as locations placed 4-15 km away from motorways and 1-4 km away from urban agglomerations, with sizes ranging in area from 1-4 km² for rural locations and 100 m² to 0.1 km² in urban areas [13] (p 10). The indicators above are to be supported with spatial overlay modelling where roadway distance thresholds, the degree of natural and rural land cover based on the Corine Land Cover dataset, and population density are reclassified as a suitability index for quietness [13] (pp 41–50). While this approach may identify areas without road or rail noise, it does not include any method of determination regarding the source of sounds within the spatially identified quiet areas. Considering that the EU's guidance is not the identification of absolute silence as mentioned above (EEA, 2014), the development of a biophonic mapping method to verify, rank, or optimize quiet area selection is a relevant current research gap in the EU Noise Directive [21]

1.3. Quiet Areas in German Noise Action Plans

Refocusing the discussion on quiet area planning within the German noise action plan (BImSchG, §§47a-f), we find that national level examples of quiet area selection in Munich, Berlin, and Braunschweig do not include perception-based factors in the identification of quiet areas; rather they rely on the spatial buffer and nature protection areas approaches to identify quiet areas [22]. This reality is likely due to the difficulty cities face in carrying out time and human participant intensive soundwalk studies at the city-wide or regional scale.

In the Ruhr urban agglomeration, we sample quiet area selection methods within the most recent noise action plans in the four largest cites of Dortmund [23], Bochum [24], Essen [25], and Duisburg [26], finding that all cities have noise action plans with quiet area designations, but do not use any factors of perceived soundscape quality or empirical measures of frequency ranges in the weighting and selection process. The city of Dortmund noise action plan 2014 [23] utilizes the LDEN < 55dB(A) threshold to identify areas of 50-100+ ha with known restorative function based on nature protection status as elaborated in the formal landscape plan instrument. The quiet area criteria in Bochum includes peri-urban nature- and landscape protection areas over 4km² with LDEN < 50 dB(A), inner-

city parks, green spaces, small garden areas, pure residential areas with interior zones 6 dB(A) quieter than the residential area edges, and linear green corridors of at least 1000m [24]. The city of Essen used the areas of LDEN < 50 dB(A) in peri-urban land uses of parks, forests, surface water, and agriculture with a minimum area of 100ha, and inner-city green spaces over 3ha with LDEN < 55 dB(A) with restorative function per the landscape plan instrument near residential development [25]. The city of Duisburg identifies peri-urban quiet areas in forest, agricultural or water areas over 4km² where LDEN ≤ 55 dB(A) included in the landscape plan (BNatSchG §11). However, in Duisburg, there are no inner-city areas under LDEN 55 according to the noise map (BImSchG §47c) and thus green spaces near to residential areas that are 6 dB(A) quieter than surrounding LDEN values are selected as inner-city quiet areas [26].

Thus, the identification of quiet areas within noise action plans in Germany is developing based on spatial modelling without soundscape perception or sound source data with relatively new guidance from the Umweltbundesamt [22]. The resultant quiet areas themselves are not stratified in any way, leading to the conclusion that the acoustic environment, outside of the LDEN values are homogeneous. However, anybody who has stood in a large wind-swept peri-urban agricultural field versus deep in a tall mixed temperate deciduous forest knows that while both areas may be quiet, the quality of 'natural sounds', such as birds or rustling leaves, create different acoustic environments. If the aim of quiet areas is to identify calm, tranquil, or relaxing acoustic environments with a high number of natural sounds as compared to noise polluted urban areas, then the current state of practice in quiet area identification within noise action planning instrument in Germany does not achieve this aim.

1.4. Soundscape Ecology for Designation of Biophonic Areas

Soundscape ecology can be summarized as "biophony, geophony, and anthrophony, emanating from a given landscape to create unique acoustical patterns across a variety of spatial and temporal scales" [26]. The landscape ecology framework characterizing the landscape as a mosaic composed of patches and corridors of different land cover, related structures, and functions within a matrix of dominant influence, is reflected in soundscape ecology, where patches of acoustic environments with homogeneous sound characteristics are termed sono*topes*, interfacing at sono*tones,* and exist in a spatially configured *sound*tope [27]. Especially interesting for noise action plans are the distribution of so called 'biophony' and 'anthrophony' in the urban acoustic environment [28], referring to higher frequency animal vocalizations in the 2-8KHz range and lower frequency human and machine sounds in the 1-2KHz range respectively. Biophony is of interest because greenspaces, urban parks, and natural vegetation – spatial proxies for biophony – appear to be preferred by humans [29–31] and may even improve self-rated health in neighborhood settings when integrated as urban green infrastructure [32].

The use of ecoacoustic indices that could identify biophonic acoustic environments from independent observations would be a beneficial addition to noise mapping (BImSchG §47d) to characterize the acoustic environment when L$_{DEN}$ levels are below the noise threshold. Recent studies applying ecoacoustic indices and psychoacoustic metrics show heterogeneity of frequency ranges, diurnal patterns, and human perception of sound in urban areas where noise pollution is not present [33–36], supporting the conclusion that the current quiet area selection methods in landscape planning practice are missing this nuance. Conceptual proposals that bring the soundscape perception approach into noise planning and mapping already exist [33,34,37]. The elaboration of a soundscape ecology approach for characterization of quiet areas is a logical next step to increase available methods for German noise action planners.

We propose that sonotopes and soundtopes can be observed and mapped using ecoacoustic indices, which would be a useful approach to understand the urban acoustic environment, as a partner to the SPL-based noise mapping approach. This approach is fully congruous with the soundscape mapping approach [38] aimed at mapping sound categories, but would employ empirical measurements for sound source identification rather than human-based perception measures. A further distinction is that we propose generalization of sound source categories from the

detailed description (car, truck, bird, lawn mower, human voice) into the soundscape ecology categories of anthrophony and biophony (Figure 1).

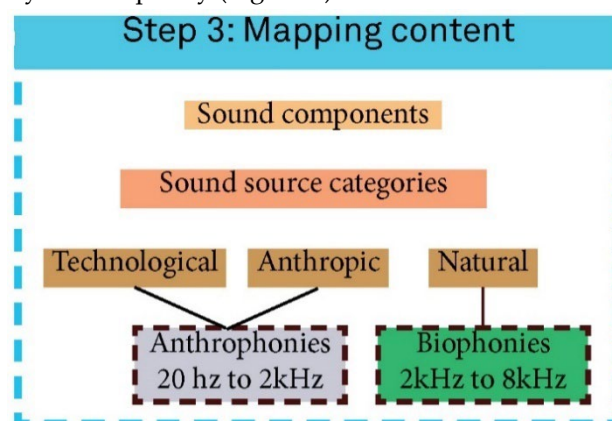



Figure 1. Interpretation of sound source categories as anthrophony or biophony in step 3 of the soundscape mapping process (Adapted from [38]).

Recent German studies have proposed the application of ecoacoustic indices to differentiate quiet areas from each other based on sound distributed in the biophonic frequency ranges related to land use classifications [39]. Here the authors propose that acoustic properties of forests, urban parks, agricultural, mixed use, commercial, and transport areas will likely have different acoustic properties given the differences in vegetation as shown by Hao et al. [40], surrounding traffic noise [41], functional land uses that determine sound sources, or even individual park elements [42].

Functionally, collection and analysis of sound data to identify anthrophony and biophony proceeds without the need for human participants by placing automated recording devices in the field, such as the Wildlife Acoustics SM4, and then feeding collected WAV data into the statistical program R for conversion into an array of ecoacoustic indices. This method is deployed with relatively few personnel and results in large datasets that can cover months-long periods at a time and can be programmed to collect data at pre-determined intervals – ideal parameters for noise action plans that often have limited personnel or data collection budgets. A recent study on the length of recording time required to accurately assess the acoustic environment in any location with an array of ecoacoustic indices, suggests that variances in ecoacoustic index outcomes stabilize after 120 hours of data collection in one location [43]. Using the data collection protocol from the silent cities international study currently underway [44] of 1-minute recordings every ten minutes around the clock, a device could collect 120 hours of data within 30 days. If the collected WAVs were to subsequently analyzed following the soundscape approach [12] where three-minute long WAVs are required for calculation of roughness, loudness, or sharpness, then collection of three minute recordings every ten minutes could collect the necessary data within 10 days.

1.5. Selection of Composite Ecoacoustic Indicators for Biophony and Anthrophony

Many authors in the ecoacoustic field have applied bioacoustic indices on a wide array of non-urban environments to assess bird species richness or diversity [8,45–55], and conclude that the best performing indices differ based on ecosystem type. Thus, ecosystem specific assessment of bioacoustic index performance related to bird diversity and richness assessments is recommended [56]. Application of ecoacoustic indices on urban or peri-urban environments is less well represented in the literature [35,57–60], possibly due to biases of biophonic indices in the complex urban acoustic environment given the overlap of anthrophonic (traffic) and biophonic sounds in the 2-3kHz range [54,57,59] or the influence of site specific or temporal geophony such as wind or rain in temperate habitat that mask animal calls [61]. Nonetheless, for a study in Germany, a summary of findings between acoustic indices, bird species richness or diversity in the temperate mesothermal oceanic climates classified as Köppen Cfb would be the most relevant.

Within the Cfb climate Fairbrass et al. [57] found positive correlations of biotic activity with the acoustic complexity index (ACI), Bioacoustic Index (BIO), and Normalizes Difference Soundscape Index (NDSI) in the urban acoustic environment of London, echoing findings in the tropical forest [50]. However, positive correlation between BIO and anthropogenic diversity was also found, indicating that using BIO alone in the urban environment to identify biophony is not sufficient. The NDSI and Acoustic Diversity Index (ADI) also had negative correlations to anthrophony, which is in line with the intended function of NDSI where low values indicate anthrophony and high values indicate biophony, supporting the conclusion based on Bradfer-Lawrence [50] that ADI values in urban environments containing non-natural anthropic or technological sounds will be low. Interestingly, Fairbrass et al. [57] found that road traffic is negatively correlated with ACI, ADI, and NDSI which means that positive values of these indicators will yield urban environments without traffic noise that should correlate with lower dB(A) or LDEN values. Outside of the Cfb climate zone but remaining within the forested land cover context, Fuller et al. [54] found that NDSI, AEI and the acoustic entropy index (H) [46] had significant relationships to biocondition in eastern Australia (relating to the health of an ecosystem based on vegetation structure and patch size or type), where AEI declined as biocondition increased and H and NDSI increased as biocondition increased. A comparison of avian species diversity and acoustic indices across habitat gradients in Sussex, UK, found correlations with r-values greater than +0.6 between ADI, AEI and BIO and biophonic density and species richness, and inverse results for Temporal Entropy (Ht) and Frequency Evenness (Hf) [58]. Of particular note is the finding that the composite indices of BIO, AEI, ACI, ADI and NDSI have the highest combined multivariate regression values and thus appear to be the strongest predictors of avian species diversity in UK temperate forests, which are in the same temperate Cfb climate zone as Germany and have similar forest plant community composition [58].

To bring the work of Lippold and Lawrence [39] into context, Lawrence et al. [62] presents a detailed case comparison between urban forests and urban mixed use using ecoacoustic indices [11] and an SPL measure to compare these two dichotomous areas in the urban acoustic environment. This study found average SPL reductions of 20dB in forests as compared to mixed use, a pronounced morning and dusk avifauna chorus in forests that are either masked by traffic noise or simply not present in urban mixed use, greater overall amplitude during daytimes in urban mixed use than forests, and a visible reduction of amplitude in the sub-2kHz range in forests. These result are in line with the concept framework of soundscape ecology [27], where land use / land cover patches represent spatial distribution of biophonic and anthrophonic sonotopes.

However, use of acoustic indices in the urban environment may have bias given the overlap in anthrophonic and biophonic frequency ranges. To overcome biophonic bias in urban environments where traffic noise is 'read' as biophony since it overlaps the 2kHz to 8kHz biophony range [57], Lawrence et al. [63] applied correlation between acoustic indices at both locations separately, and found strong positive correlations between the ecoacoustic indices BIO, NDSI, and ACI (measures of biophony and frequency unevenness) in forests not present in mixed use, and strong positive correlations between M, AR, and Ht (measures of amplitude and frequency evenness) in mixed use that was not present in forests. These results reflect the work of Eldridge et al. [58] where BIO, NDSI, and ACI used in combination are proposed for identification of biophony in natural areas. Further, we propose that indicators for anthrophony may be a useful to define where biophony is likely not present, thereby increasing reliability of biophonic classification. The ecoacoustic findings from multiple studies suggest that combinations of ecoacoustic indices can be used as indicators for biophonic and anthrophonic sonotopes in the urban environment, illustrating that the dichotomy between anthrophonic and biophonic acoustic environments is more than just 'noise and silence' [64].

1.6. Research Questions

Given the aim to introduce an empirical approach for mapping the spatial and temporal variation of SPL and biophonic quality of potential quiet areas, we operationalize the aims into the below research questions and investigate them on the case study basis of Dortmund, Germany.

1. How do daily and seasonal dB(A) patterns differ amongst quiet areas and in comparison to noise hot spots?
   a. Diel pattern analysis of noise hot spots and quiet areas grouped by land use type and season to address this question.
2. What is the spatial distribution of biophony in day, evening, and night temporal domains consistent with LDEN time ranges?
   a. Interpolation and decision rule linear combination of dB(A) and ecoacoustic indices in ArcGIS introduce a biophony power index (BPI) for day, evening, and night temporal domains at the city-wide extent.
3. What is the association between modelled LDEN values, spatial factors, and biophony power index?
   a. Spearman's correlation associates BPI with LDEN (BImSchG §47c), distance to roads and water, and the number of vertical levels within the plant community as a measure of habitat richness.

2. Materials and Methods

2.1. Case Study Area

Dortmund is the 9th largest city in Germany with close to 610k inhabitants located in the Ruhr Region of Germany, the second largest conurbation in Europe. Accordingly, Dortmund is crisscrossed with rail, road, and air traffic and historically is one of the centers for industrialization in Europe. According to Dortmund's 2014 noise action plan [23], around 55k people in Dortmund are highly annoyed by street noise (Figure 2). Even with these environmental noise burdens, Dortmund is endowed with wide open agricultural landscapes in the Münsterland fringe in the north and the deeply wooded and rolling bluffs of the Ruhr River in the south. During the 2024/2025 update of its noise action plan we applied the EU recommended spatial selection criteria for quiet areas [13] and wished to empirically understand the acoustic properties of their quiet area selection based on best practices recommended for quiet area selection in Germany [22].

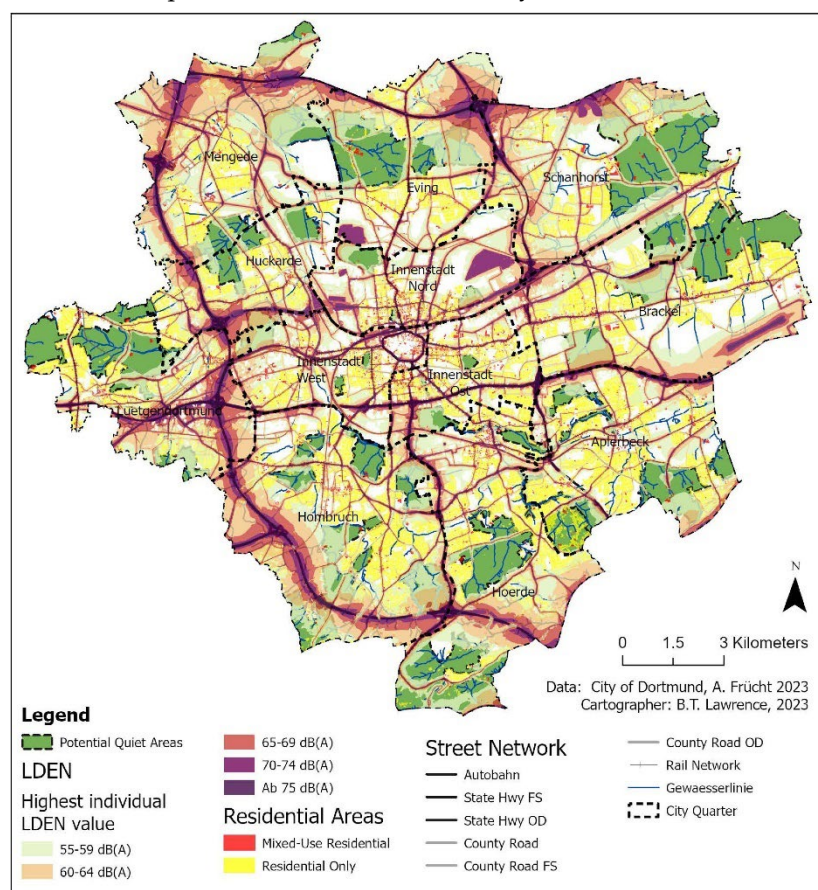



Figure 2. Sample design strategy of loud area and quiet areas in relation to LDEN in the City of Dortmund (Author's own work).

2.2. Sample Design

A stratified random sample procedure with calculated confidence level and margin of error was used to define the final sample, where

1. the total population of all land use polygons within potential quiet areas following a spatial selection from EU best practices for quiet area designation [13] (n=2,781), was
2. reduced to a target sample of contiguous land use polygons created with *dissolve boundaries* in ArcGIS Pro, from which a 50m buffer boundary was erased to ensure samples were not selected directly on the boundary of a target sample and road (n=1186), resulting in
3. a sample pool of contiguous natural land cover patches > 4 ha that included the strata forests, managed tree stands, sport and recreation, cemeteries, and agriculture (n=238).
4. A stratified random sample was subsequently calculated for each strata (**Table 1**) to a confidence level of 80% and 10% margin of err, following [65] to arrive at a final quiet area sample (n=69)

$$n\_0 = (Z^{\wedge}2 \, pq)/e^{\wedge}2$$

Where:

Z = the confidence level
e = margin of error
p = the population within a given land use stratum
q = a constant of 1-p
Equation 1

Table 1. Stratified Quiet Area Sample Sizes.

	Forest	Agriculture	Managed Tree Stands	Cemetery	Sport & Recreation	Noise Hot Spots
Sample Size	26	17	7	7	13	23

Twenty-three noise hot spots with the highest LDEN values were selected in an expert judgement sample by the authors supported by [66] as a counterpoint to quiet areas The final sample (Figure 3) represents a stratified sample of five distinct land use patch types within quiet areas plus noise pollution hot spots in Dortmund (n=93). Sound data (.WAV file format) in 16bit, 44,100 Hz quality was collected for three minutes every 12 minutes around the clock for approximately four weeks at every sample location. Data was collected using Wildlife acoustic SM4 automated recorders.

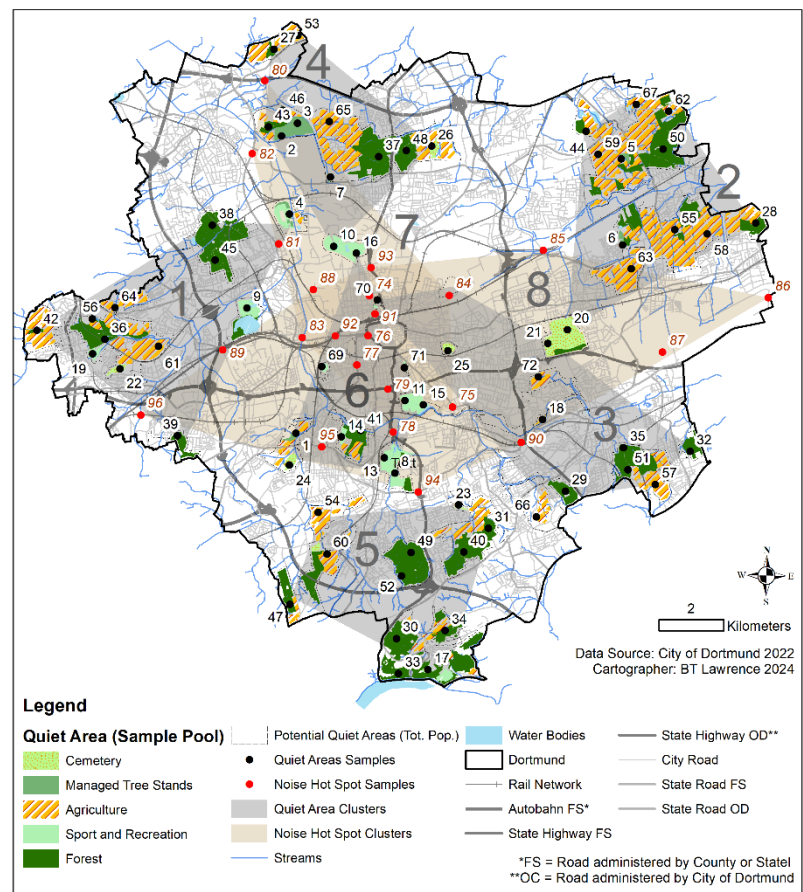



Figure 3. Sample Clusters (Author's own depiction) .

Given the limitation of 12 SM4 devices to sample 93 locations, we applied a cluster rotation procedure following [63]. The 12 devices were deployed in spatial clusters designated by ArcGIS using *Grouping Analysis (K_Nearest Neighbors)* to build six equal sized clusters with at least one sample from each strata in each cluster. Data collection of quiet area clusters was from April 26, 2022 to November 10, 2022 with 29.6% of quiet area samples in spring (clusters 3, 5), 48.7% in summer (clusters 1, 2, 4) and 21.8% in autumn (cluster 6). Noise hot spots were sampled between November 30th 2022 and March 2nd, 2023, with 26.5% in autumn (cluster 7) and 73.4% in winter (cluster 8).

2.3. Spatial Data

In addition to sound data, several spatial data factors were summarized for each sample location to address our research questions, including

- Distance to rail, road, highway, or industry noise map raster cells over LDEN 55 (rail, road, industry, and air sources) as calculated by the City of Dortmund Environmental Office according to [67], created with ArcGIS Near Analysis function;
- land use category based on the City of Dortmund land use plan;
- a binary value determining if the sample point was within 100m of the boundary of the quiet area (edge) or more than 100m away from the boundary in the core of the quiet area (interior),
- the number of vertical levels present within the plant community structure at the sample location (herbs, grass, shrubs, understory tree, overstory tree) based on the geospatial biotope dataset from LANUV NRW [68] including plant community description, the number of species in the plant community, and the number of vertical layers in the plant community. This factor provides a measure of habitat richness.

2.4. Diel Pattern Analysis

To answer the first research question we apply Diel patterns as a temporal data visualization [50,54,69] of mean dB(A) values per hour for each location grouped by their respective land uses strata and season. This approach clarifies how the diurnal decibel pattern differs between land use types and how this pattern changes by season. Boxplots and histograms are calculated for dB(A) values by strata.

2.5. Ecoacoustic Index Calculation

Ecoacoustic indices are used in a unique and exploratory combination method to present a biophony power index (BPI) that maps anthrophonic and biophonic sonotopes. Sound data was analyzed using an array of ecoacoustic indices [11] on the TU Dortmund super computer LiDO3 with a composite R script [62] to produce a data table of 16 ecoacoustic indices. Of interest in this study are the indices BIO, NDSI, TFSDBird, and ACI as identifiers for biophonic sonotopes and M, and Ht as indicators for anthrophonic sonotopes. The WA program *Kaleidoscope* was used to calculate min., mean, and max dB(A) values from the SM4 recorder with microphone values calibrated to 1000Hz/94 dB with the Norsonic Microphone Calibrator MG 4010, conforming to DIN EN60942 Class 1.

Table 2. Ecoacoustic and decibel indices used for identification of biophonic and anthrophonic sonotopes.

Index	Index Range	Meaning of the Index in the Acoustic Environment	Source
Amplitude Index (M)	0 to 1	One indicates that the median amplitude of the recording is identical to the maximum amplitude over the entire duration of the recording and values closer to zero indicate that the median amplitude is almost never the same as the maximum amplitude over the entire duration of a recording.	[61]
Number of Peaks (NP)	0 to ∞	Higher values indicate more audible frequency peaks and thereby more fidelity of the acoustic environment.	[70]
Temporal Entropy (Ht)	0 to 1	One equates to complete unevenness of the Hilbert amplitude envelope and zero equates to complete evenness of the Hilbert amplitude envelope.	
Normalized Difference Soundscape Index (NDSI)	-1 to 1	A ratio of how much of the amplitude of an acoustic observation is contained within the range of biophony (2-8 kHz) and how much is within the range of anthrophony (1-2 kHz), where the closer the value to positive one, the more influence biophony has in an observation and the closer to minus one the more influence anthrophony has in an observation.	[35]
Bioacoustic Index (BIO)	0 to ∞	Zero represents no amplitude between 3000 to 8000 Hz in a recording, and values greater than zero represent increasing amplitude between 3000 and 8000 Hz.	[45]
Acoustic Complexity Index (ACI)	0 to ∞	Zero indicates no modulation in amplitude between frequency bins over time (low complexity) and higher values indicate greater modulation in amplitude between frequency bins over time (higher complexity).	[71]
Normalized Time and Frequency Second	0 to 1	The higher the TFSD varies between 0 and 1, the greater the temporal presence of avian or human vocalizations. With the default configuration, a TFSD > 0.3 indicates a very important presence time of the vocalizations in the signal. The TFSD is always greater than 0.	[72,73]

Derivative (TFSDBird)			
A-weighted Decibel (dB(A))	0 to ∞	The parameter dB(A) is the unit of measurement for sound pressure level according to the internationally standardized frequency weighting curve A, adjusted for the range of human hearing.	[74]

2.6. Biophony Power Index

The biophony power index (BPI) procedure is based on linear combination suitability assessments [75] where individual land use factors relevant to a planned land use (i.e., conservation or development) are ranked using an ordinal approach from least suitable to most suitable (1 to 10) for the given land use. Multiple ranked factors are then combined using spatial overlay or a raster combination method [76] to produce a composite factor land use suitability map for a given purpose. Following the 'decision rule' approach within multiple criteria decision analysis (MCDA) in economics defined by Greco et al. [77,78] ranked factors can be combined based on the *rational principle of dominance* where "if action X is at least as good as action y on each criterion from a considered family, then x is also comprehensively at least as good as y [78] (p 500)." The BPI is thus a biophony suitability assessment based on the rational principle of dominance. We present the BPI procedure as an elegant and repeatable method to understand the probable spatial and temporal distribution of biophony that also compliments the noise map instrument required across all EU lands per the EU Noise Directive [21].

Biophony and anthrophony factor selection follows Lawrence et al. [62] where ecoacoustic indices BIO, NDSI, ACI are associated with biophony and ecoacoustic indices M and Ht, are associated with anthrophony. The index TFSDBird is included as an indicator of the avifauna morning chorus [79]. We developed separate models for biophony and anthrophony using Kriging interpolation [80] as has been applied in past studies to map ACI [81], NDSI [40], the spatial variability of audible sound sources [38], and SPL [37,42,82,83] and a Biophony Power (vPSD) map [35]. Interpolated values were reclassified to normalize all values between 1 and 10 and rank their suitability as indicators for biophony or anthrophony from lowest to highest based on the past studies presented above. Reclassified biophony and anthrophony factors were then combined with a linear combination method [76] into separate biophony and anthrophony indices then combined into a single biophony power index (BPI) with the raster plus function in arcGIS. This process follows six basic steps (Figure 4), including

1. Tabular dataset with ecoacoustic indices and dB(A) values calculated for each observation at all sampled locations (n=282,764) summarized by hour of the day (n=15,960)
2. Summary of mean values for dB(A) and ecoacoustic indices correspond to LDEN, except for "dawn" from 3:00-7:59 used in this study to differentiate areas with and without a dawn avifauna chorus based on preliminary analysis of this dataset [84].
3. Kriging Interpolation of dB(A), BIO, NDSI, ACI, M, Ht, TFSDBird for all four temporal periods (28 interpolated surfaces),
4. Reclassification of ACI, BIO, NDSI, TFSDBird, dB(A), M, and Ht surfaces based on findings from past studies that associate low and high ecoacoustic index values and dB(A) with low and high biophony and anthrophony dominance.
5. Raster sum to produce separate composite biophony and anthrophony indices
6. Raster sum of biophony and anthrophony indices to produce Biophony Power Index

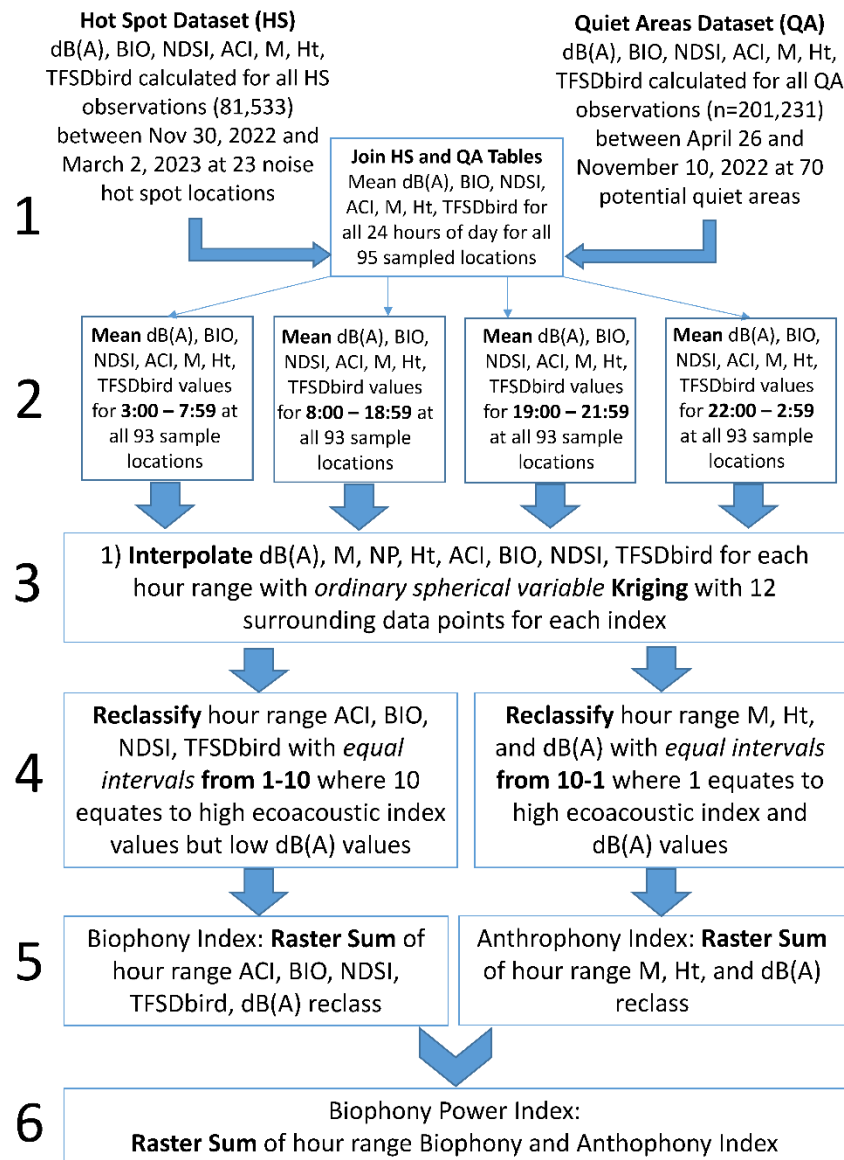



Figure 4. Biophony Power Index Spatial Mapping Process.

2.7. Correlation Analysis

Correlation is applied for two primary insights, including:

1. the strength of association of BPI and its constituent factors dB(A), M, Ht, NDSI, BIO, NP, ACI, and. We assume the BPI model factors will correlate with their product, but do not know the strength of each individual factor on the BPI outcome.

2. the association of BPI temporal mapping with highways, rail, roads, and industry noise, quiet area patch size, and the number of vertical vegetation layers in the plant community where the quiet area was sampled (LANUV, 2023).

Ecoacoustic indices and dB(A) are not normally distributed (Appendix A), thus we choose to use Spearman's Rho rank order correlation [85] to test the association between sound and spatial factors. The analysis is carried out in SPSS [86]. Correlation results are reported as very weak ($r<0.2$), weak ($0.2<r<0.4$), moderate ($0.4<r<0.6$), strong ($0.6<r<y0.8$) and very strong ($r \geq 0.8$) [86], where positive correlation indicates that pairwise variables increase together and negative correlation indicate that one variable increases while the paired variable decreases.

3. Results

3.1. Descriptive Statistics

Histograms and boxplots by strata (**Figures 5** and 6) show that mean dB(A) values in proposed quiet areas in Dortmund are on average 18.5 to 21 dB(A) lower than the top 23 noise hot spots. On average, forests are the quietest at 45.9 dB(A), followed by cemetery at 46.2 dB(A), managed tree stands at 46.3 dB(A), agriculture with 47.3 dB(A), and sports and recreation at 48.4 dB(A). Outliers are most concentrated in managed tree stands and have the largest spread in agriculture, but since outliers only represent 0.001% of datapoints then they are not numerous enough to appear in the following diel patterns. Based on the descriptive statistics summary three quiet area groups emerge: 1) forest and managed tree stands as core quiet areas with upper quartile limits at 60 dB(A), 2) cemeteries and sports and recreation with slightly higher mean dB(A) values and upper quartiles to 65 dB(A) 3) agriculture with the highest mean dB(A) values and most variance in upper and lower quartiles and outliers. Hot spots predictably have higher mean values but also a different distribution than all quiet area strata, with outliers at the upper and lower ends of quartiels and a right skewed distribution platykurtic in the upper quartile and leptokurtic in the lower quartile.

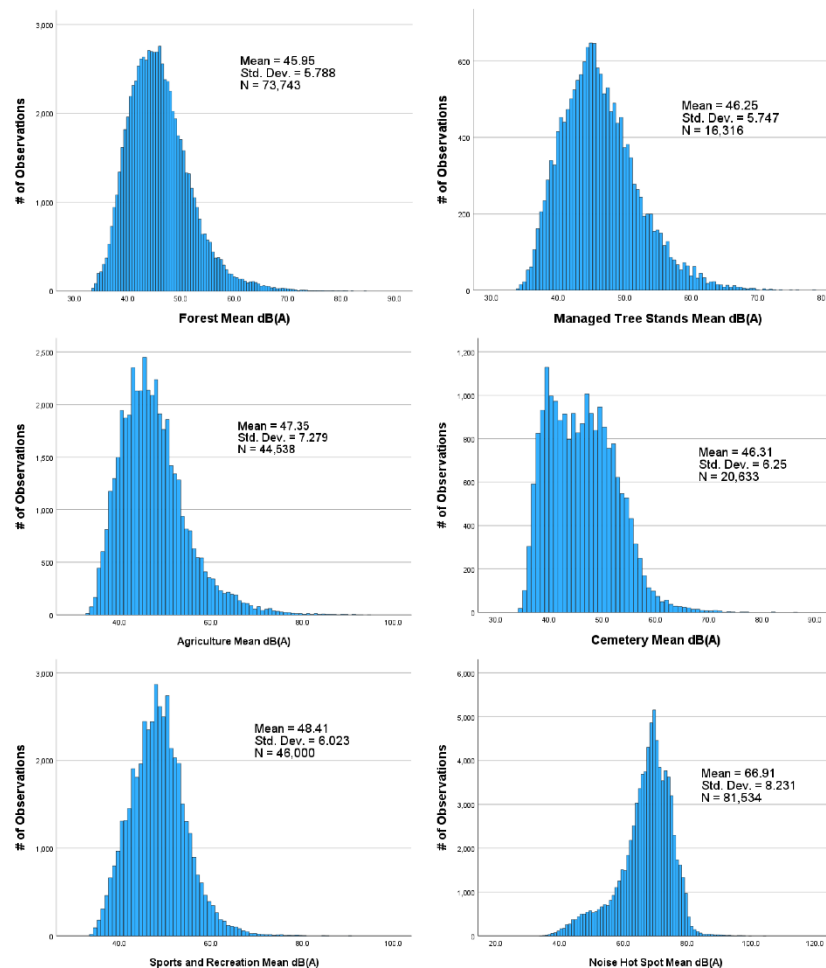



Figure 5. Histograms of dB(A) by land use type.

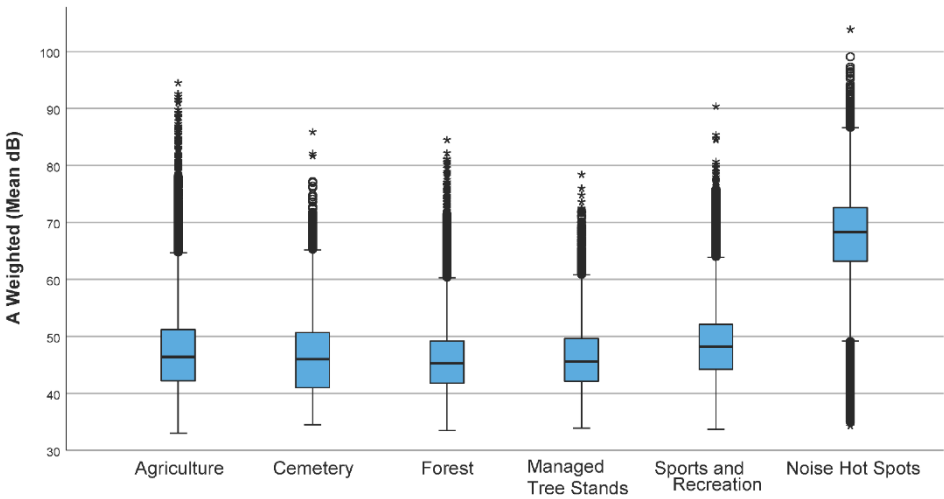



Figure 6. Boxplots of dB(A) by land use strata.

3.2. Diel Pattern Analysis

3.2.1. Forest and Managed Tree Stands

Springtime in forests and managed tree stands (**Figures 7** and 8) are punctuated with an explosion of sound between 4:00 and 6:00 that continues in a slight downward trend until a dB(A) bump at 22:00. The deepest part of the night is right before 4:00 and nightime amplitude varies by as much as 10 dB(A) and daytime by 5 dB(A) across strata, with site 31 (forest interior) and 52 (forest edge near highway) as example upper and lower outliers. In comparison to spring, the summer diel patterns include a second or delayed peak around 8:00 (sites 47, 49, 31), increased outliers above and below the mean, and the abrupt end to the spring day at 22:00 is a gradual slide to the deep quiet at 3:00. In the autum the double morning peak is delayed to 12:00 after which decibels decline more rapidly than in autumn or summer and night is quiet except for location 43 which with a peak at 4:00. There are only 140 observations with outliers over 70 dB(A), or 0.001%.

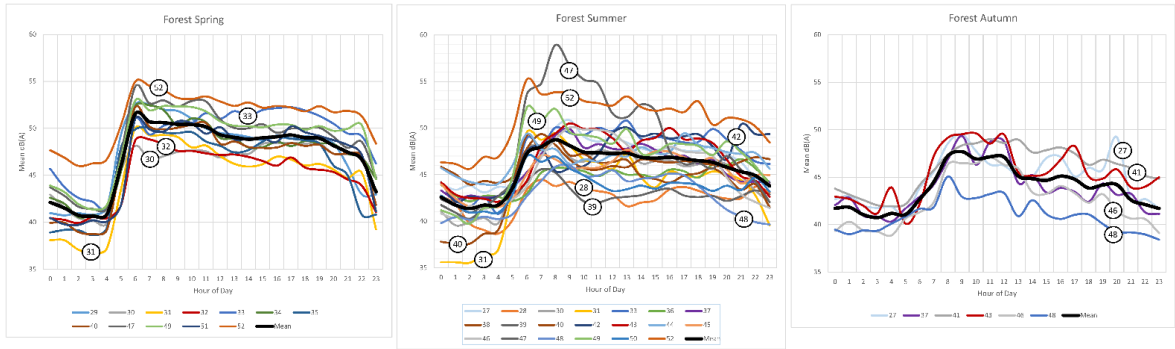



Figure 7. Forest diel pattern analysis by season.

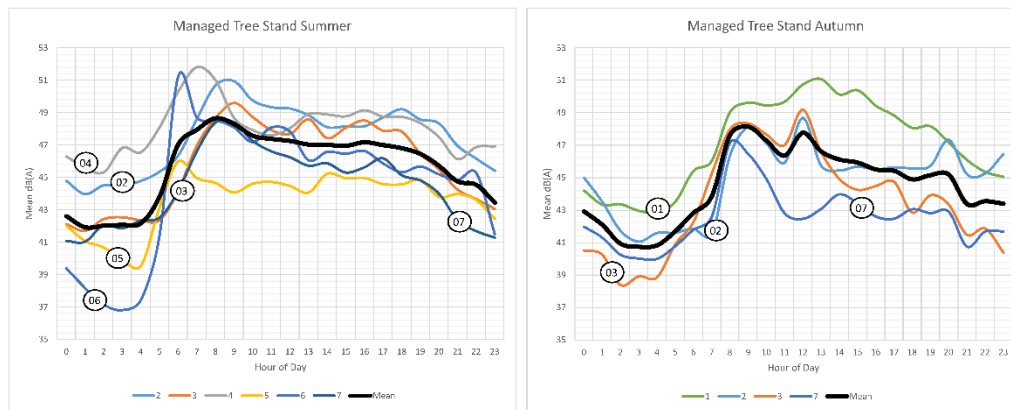



Figure 8. Managed tree stand diel pattern analysis by season.

3.2.2. Cemetery and Sport and Recreation

Spring in cemeteries is clearly similar to forests, which is unsurprising since these sites are generally forested (**Figure 9**). The louder quartile range in cemetery observations is explained mostly by site 26 in the summer next to a state road and a highway where the dB(A) peaks at 8:00 and 15:00 to 17:00 are due to traffic. Peaks at these hours are also observed in forest summer (47) and autumn (43, 20) and all managed tree stands in autumn. This peak is explained by contruction noise at site 47 based on our field data sheet, but in the other sitesit may indicate a general increase in sound transmissivity through tree stands when trees are mostly defoliated. In autumn site 01, a cemetery located in a village near a school, peaks between 13:00 to 15:00 and then reduces thereafter, could be explained by the end of basic school and child pickup.

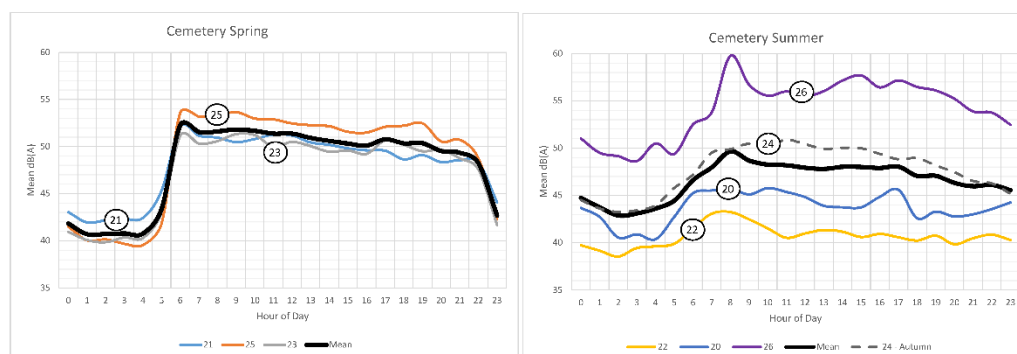



Figure 9. Cemetery diel pattern analysis by season.

At sports and recreation sites, spring and summer mornings begin at either 6:00 or between 8:00-9:00, indicating that some sites experience the morning avifauna chorous and some are more influenced by morning traffic (**Figure 10**). During the day these sites experience many ups and downs and some have a dB(A) bump at dusk and some recede gradually often late into the night. This pattern is most likely indicative of sport practices throughout the day and games or practices under lights in the evening. Site 19, a green area in a small community with both sport facilities and a forested cemetery exhibits increased dB(A) at night versus daytime hours. This could be explained by intensive public use for sport and recreation into the late summer evening, contrastin daytime quietness in the forested cemetery that is not in the immediate proximity to a road or rail. The autumn diel pattern in sport and recreation is a mix of all patterns and seasons from previously discussed land uses, containing morning peaks at 6:00 and 8:00, a constant sound pressure throughout the day and then a gradual reduction after 20:00 but without a deep night quietness. This response can be explained by the active use of such facilities in a time of year with reasonably good weather and temperature, situated in relative proximity to roadways but also containing significant forested vegetation stands that include dawn and dusk chorus.

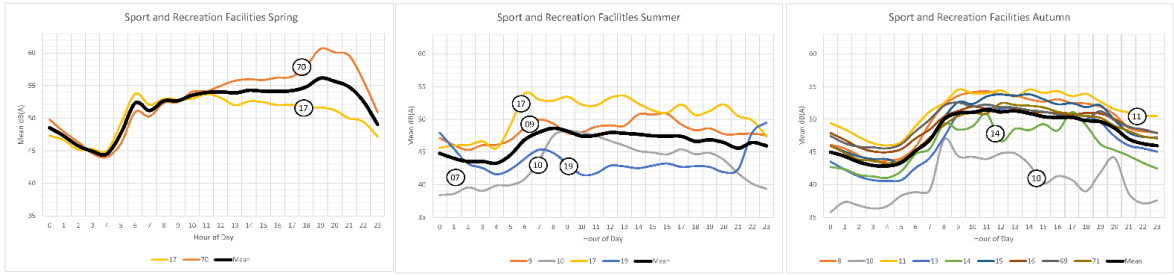



Figure 10. Sport and recreation facilities diel pattern analysis by season.

3.2.3. Agriculture

Mean dB(A) values in agriculture strata (**Figure 11**) are similar to forests, managed tree stands, and cemeteries, but these sites contain significant outliers in spring and summer where dB(A) balloons at sites 54, 55, 57, 59 and 63. These sites are all clustered in the northeast of Dortmund or in the southeast and appear to be impacted by immediate rail or highway noise over 55 dB(A) (**Figure 2**). Diel patterns indicate agricultural land is generally quiet with presence of dawn and dusk chorus, overlain by continual incursions of transport noise that wash over the low vegetation or open agricultural fields, especially towards the evening.

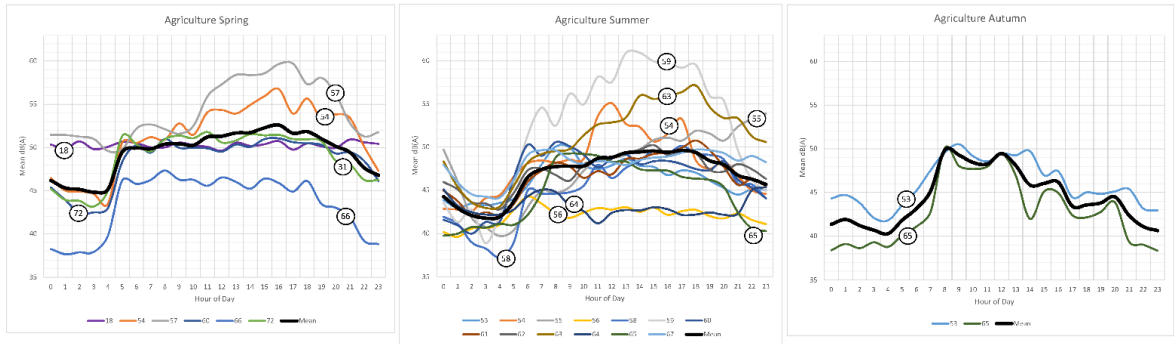



Figure 11. Agriculture diel pattern analysis by season.

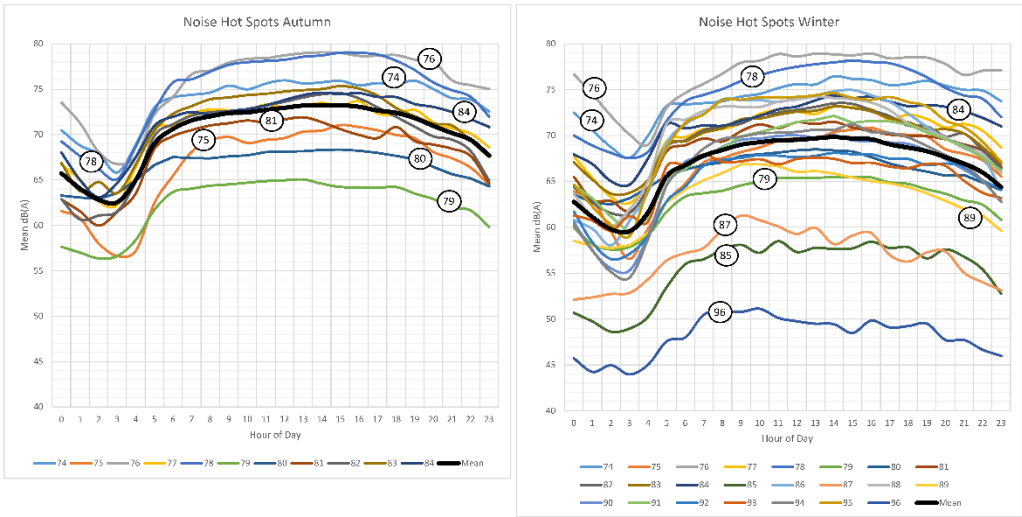



Figure 12. Noise hot spot diel pattern analysis by season.

3.2.4. Noise Hot Spots

Noise hot spots (**Figure 12**) follow two basic diel patterns, either 1) presence of a dawn and dusk chorus with a peak in late afternoon, or 2) no apparent presence of dawn or dusk chorus with a strong parabolic form that peaks in late afternoon and recedes slowly to 3:00. Outliers below the mean dB(A) include site 79 (next to a highway but behind a 5m sound wall), sites 85 and 87 (near major rail and highways but also surrounded by forested vegetation), and site 96 (at the southwest end of the Dortmund airport on a hilltop surrounded by open space and farmland). Outliers above the mean dB(A) include site 76 (Dortmund inner-city road ring), and 78 (main highway artery south out of Dortmund).

3.3. Biophony Power Index

The importance of the temporal dimension is easily seen in the diel patterns, but without information regarding the sound source it is hard to know if dB(A) peaks represent biophony or anthrophony. Thus, we turn to the biophony power index (BPI) maps to help explain the sound source and outlier observations (**Figure 13**).

(**a**)   (**b**)

(c)   (d)

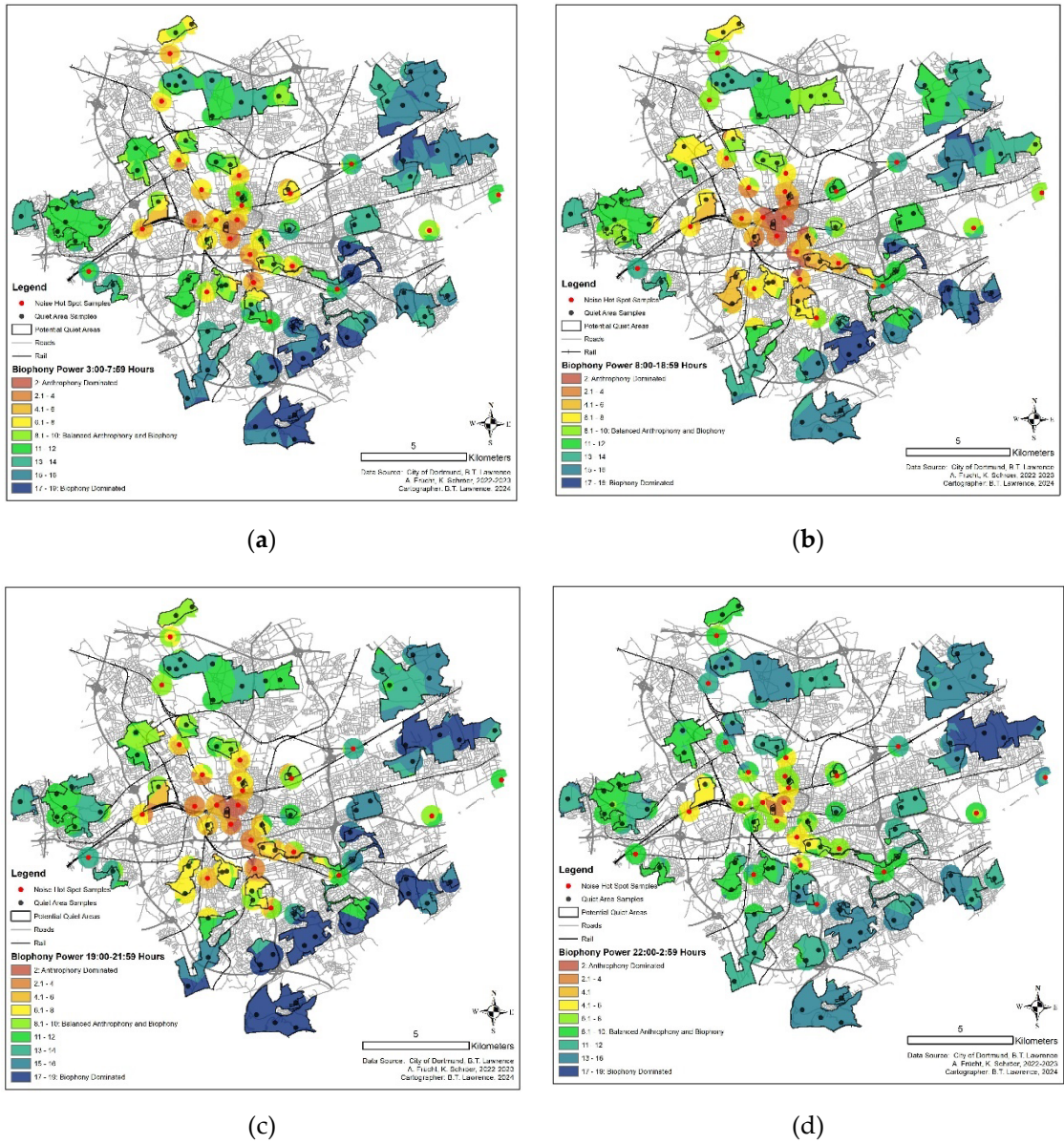



Figure 13. Biophony power index (BPI) distribution by time, where: (a) 3:00 to 7:59; (b) 8:00 to 18:59; (c) 19:00 to 21:59; (d) 22:00 to 2:59.

3.3.1. Biophony Power Index 3:00 to 7:59 (Dawn)

In the dawn hours we find biophony dominated environments (BPI 15-19) in Dortmund south, southeast, and east, where the largest proportion of forested strata are located. Even through a main rail line bisects two large quiet area patches in the east, it does not seem to disturb the propagation of biophony. In the north and west of Dortmund we find moderate biophonic environments (BPI 11-14) where a matrix of large agricultural lands and forest patches are interspersed with small village centers and crossed by highways. The Dortmund inner-city is clearly distinguished as a large anthrophony dominated area (BPI 2 – 8) stretching out north, south, east, and west along transport routes. The area between the anthrophony dominated city center and biophony dominated periphery is a zone of balanced anthrophony and biophony characterized mostly by lower rise residential and mixed use land, villages, and large tracts of industry, agriculture, or transport related land uses.

3.3.2. Biophony Power Index 8:00 to 18:59 (Day)

During the day BPI remains constant in the southeast periphery of Dortmund (BPI 15-19) and reduces in the eastern, south, and southwest periphery (BPI 8-14). In the south and southwest periphery the influence of the highway in sites 47, 52 (forest summer), 60 (agriculture summer) and 29 (forest spring), appear to decrease BPI (Figure 3). Although not near highways, sites 1, 24, and 14 in the city quarter Hombruch (Figure 2) shift from balanced biophony and anthrophony at dawn to anthrophony dominance during the day, explainable by increases in rail transport and general auto-oriented movement of daily commuters to and from Hombruch. Anthrophony dominance also increases during the day in Innenstadt Nord, West, and Ost (Figure 2). Very little change from dawn to day is observed in the west, but in the north (Mengede) sites 53, 27, 80, and 82 daytime BPI increases, possibly attributed to the German highway transport logistics regulations that force large trucks to travel during night and dawn hours.

3.3.3. Biophony Power Index 19:00 to 21:59

3.3.2. Biophony Power Index 20:00 to 21:59 (Evening)

Evening hours are anthrophony dominated in the Dortmund Innenstadt quarters. Especially relevant are the increase in anthrophony dominance along the southern highway and northeast rail routes of Innenstadt Ost and Nord respectively, likely due to the daily road and rail commute. BPI increases in the large forested patches in the south, southeast and eastern periphery of the city, confirming an avifaunal evening chorus as seen in the diel patterns. In the Lütgendortmund on the western periphery there is very little change in BPI from day to evening, but in the north the return of commuter traffic is observed with decreases in BPI at transport hot spots 80, 82, and 89.

3.3.4. Biophony Power Index 22:00 to 2:59 (Night)

Night has the greatest reduction of dB(A) amongst all strata and is characterized across much of Dortmund as balanced anthrophony and biophonic (BPI 6-12). Notably night BPI significantly reduces in forested areas in Hörde, Hombruch, and Aplerbeck to the south and southeast of the city, reflected in forest diel patterns. BPI at night is highest in forest and agricultural sites on the east periphery of the city (sites 6, 55, 58, 63). In the city anthrophony dominance shrinks to only Innenstadt West (sites 77, 76, 83, 89, 9) and Nord (91, 74, 93). In the western periphery Lütgendortmund, BPI reduces equally across all strata.

3.3.5. Association between BPI, dB(A), and Ecoacoustic Factors

Correlation between BPI, dB(A) and the seven ecoacoustic factors included in the BPI model (**Table 3**) indicate a strong positive correlation with NDSI (r = 0.606**), moderate positive and

negative correlations with NP (r = 0.425**), dB(A) (r = -0.548**), M (r = -0.579**), and weak negative and positive correlations with BIO (r = -0.303**), Ht (r = 0.275**). TFSDBird and ACI have only very weak, but significant, correlations with BPI. The findings confirm that dB(A), NDSI, NP, and M are the primary grouping of acoustic indices associated with biophony and anthrophony sonotopes urban acoustic environment.

The index BIO which decreases as BPI increases, is inverse to expected performance. A boxplot of BIO distribution by land use type (**Figure 14**) shows that noise hot spots have higher BIO values than all other quiet areas, presumably because the frequency range of automobiles overlaps the biophonic frequency range and the index does not account for sound power distribution. To understand this seemingly confounding result, a post-hoc analysis of isolated noise hot spots and quiet areas resulted in a weak positive correlation between BPI and BIO (r = 0.179**) in a restricted sample of only quiet areas (n=201, 230) and a weak negative correlation between BIO and BPI (-0.195**) in a restricted sample of only noise hot spots (n=81, 534) (Appendix A).

Table 3. Spearman's Correlation between BPI, dB(A) and Ecoacoustic Indices.

Factor	dB(A)	NDSI	NP	M	BIO	Ht	TFSD Bird	ACI
BPI	-0.548**	0.606**	0.425**	-0.579**	* -0.303**	0.275 **	0.087**	0.106*

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

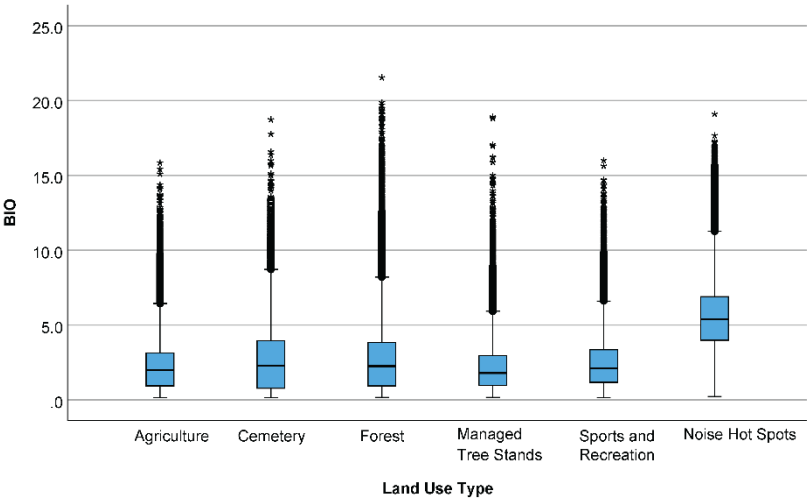



Figure 14. Boxplot of Bio for all sampled land uses.

3.3.5. Spatial Associations with BPI

As a final analysis step we look at the association of BPI and spatial factors in **Table 4** and **Figure 15**. BPI has moderate or weak positive associations with distance to rail (r = 0.567**), road (0.322**), highway noise (0.271**), and patch size (0.391**) and moderate negative associations with distance to water (-0.498**). The association to number of plant associations was very weak but still significant (0.157**).

BPI appears to clarify the descriptive statistics and diel pattern findings when summarized by land use, placing forests, agriculture, and managed tree stands at the top of the BPI ranking, followed by cemeteries, then sports and recreation, and finally noise hot spots with the lowest BPI rankings. This ranking can be described as a gradient from natural land cover strata to strata with increasingly planned human activity.

Table 4. Spearman's correlation between BPI and spatial factors.

Factor	Distance to Rail Noise ≥ LDEN 55	Distance to Water	Quiet Area in Ha.	Distance to Road Noise ≥ LDEN 55	Distance to Hwy Noise ≥ LDEN 55	# of Plant Associations
BPI	0.567**	-0.498**	0.391**	0.322**	0.271**	0.157**

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

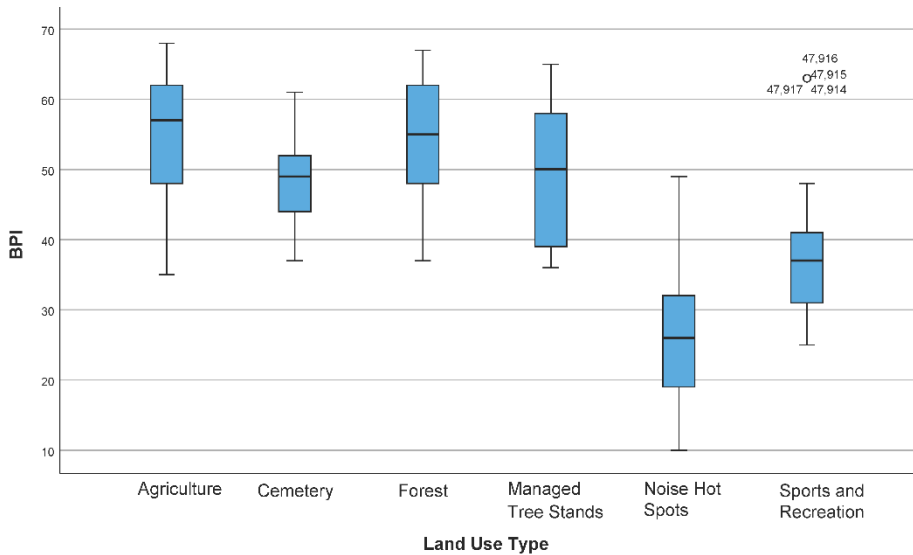



Figure 15. Boxplot of BPI by land use type.

4. Discussion

4.1. Temporal and Seasonal dB(A) Patterns amongst Quiet Areas and Noise Hot Spots

Seasonally, quiet areas in spring appear to be the most similar across all strata, characterized by the dawn and dusk chorus, an active daytime, and quiet nights. In the summer, dawn biophony is still visible in most strata but the mean amplitude difference between deep night and the dawn chorus peak reduces by 2 to 4 dB(A). Past studies in the neighboring city of Bochum identified increases in the spring normalized mean power spectrum between frequencies of 3-9kHz that subsequently reduces, supporting our findings [87]. At sport and recreation facilities, autumn acoustic environments are clearly very active from morning until night, most likely explained by the well-known popularity of soccer in Dortmund, with practices running from morning until well in the evening under lights.

The quiet area selection criteria used in Dortmund based on LDEN [67] and spatial factors [13] [22] successfully identified areas with significantly lower mean dB(A) values. However, from the diel pattern analysis we found that the quiet areas themselves can be quite different depending on land use and time of day. Especially dawn and dusk (20:00 to 22:00) contains variation amongst strata not identifiable in LDEN or noise maps summarized as single exposure values [67]. The diel patterns in this study reinforce the presence of dawn and dusk chorus in urban forests that is masked in mixed uses areas 62.

Although LDEN is a useful determination of noise exposure, it does not contain enough time bins to characterize the temporal variation of quiet area acoustic environments. As a matter of fact, none of the quiet area identification best practices such as Ln variations, functional land uses, distance from motorways, size or visual indicators [13] include temporal considerations detailed enough to identify differences the variations in dawn and dusk chorus in potential quiet areas as described above. Psychoacoustic studies could be sensitive enough for this differentiation, but they must then be designed with both temporal and spatial dimensions in mind, further increasing the complexity of such studies and increasing the difficulty of recruiting enough participants to make results

statistically valid. In this case, the use of automated empirical observations at all hours of the day coupled with psychoacoustic laboratory experiments [88] could be useful.

4.2. Spatio-Temporal Distribution of Biophony and Anthrophony

Without frequency information it is difficult to assign changes in amplitude information in diel patterns to biophony or anthrophony, but the BPI can overcome this limitation. The BPI reveals that rapid dB(A) increases from 3:00 to 8:00 in the forested quiet areas in the south and southeast of Dortmund are characterized by biophonic dominance and the absence of anthrophony. Only via the subdivision of the 'night' time bin was this spatio-temporal phenomena identifiable. Had we modelled BPI from 22:00 to 8:00 as in LDEN it would have appeared that these areas could be characterized with nighttime biophonic sounds and thus contradicted the diel pattern findings that dB(A) in forested land uses drops off after 22:00. This subdivision also showed that 22:00 to 3:00 is truly the quietest time in Dortmund and aside from agricultural areas on the east edge of Dortmund, generally balanced between biophony and anthrophony.

Of equal interest to the distribution of high BPI values are the low BPI value distribution representing anthrophony dominated environments. Predictably anthrophony is distributed in the urban core neighborhoods of Dortmund. Our findings support past studies that found a gradient of anthrophony to biophony along an urban gradient from inner city to peri-urban edge and natural areas[35,57,89]. This study adds the observation that anthrophony expands during the daytime hours 8:00-19:00, reaches its peak from 19:00 to 22:00 being concentrated in the inner-city and along transport routes, then drastically recedes between 22:00-3:00 to only the urban core neighborhood nuclei and highway transport corridors.

Although there are quiet areas designated in and on the direct periphery of the urban core, these areas are at best balanced anthrophony and biophony (BPI 10) and often trend toward anthrophony dominance (BPI 3-8). This finding highlights the difference between urban green spaces that have lower dB(A) values than surrounding noise polluted areas with some beneficial visual elements (i.e., green), versus, large natural areas on the urban periphery with actual resources of biophonic quality that facilitate psychological recovery from noise pollution and connection with natural circadian sound rhythms. At best, inner city green spaces such as 70, 12, 68, 69, 71, 16, 11, 15 function as respites from noise and anthrophony between the hours of 19:00 and 8:00 and at worst edges of biophony areas are noise polluted as seen in Figure 2.

To date, there are few if any comparable studies to refer or relate the BPI findings with, emphasizing the need for continued study of quiet areas across broad urban regions. This also implies that the unique land use stratified automated aural sampling procedures [63] of temporally dense big data sets can deliver higher resolution understanding of the spatio-temporal urban acoustic environment not possible in studies with limited sample sizes [18,29,36,41,72,83,90–95].

The selection of factors for the BPI procedure are defended as a meta-study selection based on findings from past literature [35,57,69,88]. Correlation of BPI with its constituent factors supports the findings of these past studies that dB(A), NDSI, M, and NP are useful for differentiation of anthrophonic and biophonic acoustic environments. As expected based on previous studies reporting bias in the BIO index [57,62], the BIO correlation direction was confounding when analyzed amongst all observations but works when observations are restricted to known noise polluted areas and quiet areas. This finding pinpoints exactly the nature of bias of the BIO index related to its use in the urban acoustic environment, and it is a double edged sword: it works as expected to compare quiet areas and green infrastructure as long as the sample does not include noise polluted areas, but cannot differentiate between anthrophony and biophony in datasets where the influence is unknown. Thus, BIO remains useful to evaluate the biophonic quality of areas that are already known to not be not noise polluted, such as quiet areas in this study, but likely increase the BPI value artificially in anthrophony dominated areas. Nonetheless, the use of the MCDA approach offsets this bias by virtue of multiple indicators to maintain a reasonable outcome of biophony and anthrophony distribution.

Although TFSDBird had only weak associations with BPI it positively correlates with biophony in quiet areas and negatively in noise hot spots, thus it may be useful as a screening tool in urban

environments to differentiate between patches with morning chorus and patches without a morning chorus.

4.3. Association of BPI and Spatial Factors

BPI results by sample strata (**Figure 15**) provide a completely different picture than dB(A) alone (**Figure 6**) and add to understanding distribution of diel patterns via mapping which is otherwise only possible from cross-referencing dial pattern graphs with sample locations such as on **Figure 2**. The BPI model seems like a promising approach to understand biophonic quality of quiet areas and compliment noise mapping in German noise action plans. Here, a two tiered process for quiet area distinction can be seen where 1) the spatial selection criteria as currently used is applied to identify relatively large areas away from noise pollution, 2) empirical data collection and subsequent BPI mapping differentiates the spatial-temporal biophonic quality of quiet areas to further understand the acoustic resource of quiet areas and justify their selection as required by German law [19].

Correlations of BPI, distances to noise sources, and patch size reinforce the usefulness of spatial factors as primary screening criteria to identify quiet areas. Moderate positive correlations of BPI to water and weak but significant correlation of number of vertical vegetation layers indicate that habitat quality measures may play a role in biophonic quality, an aspect that should be considered more intensively in follow-up studies. Finally, the BPI and spatial findings support the conceptual framework of soundscape ecology that anthrophony and biophony sonotopes can be mapped and are related to spatial phenomena [27,28], also apply to the understanding of the urban acoustic environment.

4.3. Limitations of the Study

Quiet area and noise hot spot samples are not distributed equally across all seasons and therefore we chose to make a single BPI model representing the composite results of all seasons. Future studies should seek to sample all sites in all seasons to overcome this limitation. The BPI is a seasonal composite value and would likely be different in each season, as we see the diel patterns are different. It is also possible that noise hot spots could contain more biophony in spring and summer months. Nonetheless, we believe this study is a useful first step toward implementation of methods to differentiate biophonic quality in urban environments.

The BPI approach relies on past studies for factor selection. Given the limited study of ecoacoustic indices in the urban environment this selection is justified. However, more study is necessary in a wider range of locations to further refine and validate the approach. The strength of the BPI approach, based on the *rational principle of dominance*, is that it is robust to the effect of bias in any single factor, such as BIO, to still produces a reasonable result.

The BPI results are only valid to a confidence level of 80% within proposed quiet areas and around sampled noise hot spots. We present the BPI model for the entire area of Dortmund for graphical clarity and because this is an explorative study, on the rules of Kriging, the further the distance between two sample points, the less accurate the interpolation since samples are assumed independent. Future studies could incorporate an estimate of the variance of prediction between two interpolated points to spatially mask areas where the variance of kriging interpolation is too high for prediction. To accommodate for this effect in the interpolated surfaces, all statistics in this study are presented for the sample points themselves and not based on any interpolated values.

5. Conclusions

This work presented a multi-season case study of 70 quiet areas and 23 hot spots in the city of Dortmund, Germany. Using descriptive statistics, diel patterns, and correlation we find that quiet areas are on average 20 dB(A) quieter than noise hot spots. Diel patterns illustrate that dB(A) across quiet areas and noise hot spots differs depending on the time, land use, and season. We find that distribution of biophonic sonotopes are especially prevalent in large patches of forest, managed tree stands, and agriculture, during dawn and dusk hours of spring, away from rail and roads, in

proximity to water and with a larger number vegetated layers in the plant community. These areas are distributed in the southern and eastern portions of Dortmund. Anthrophonic sonotopes are predictably distributed in the inner city neighborhoods and expand and contract slightly throughout the day along transport corridors and urban core city quarters. The use of a biophony power index (BPI) to rank and combine 8 composite acoustic indices is presented. We illustrate how this approach compliments LDEN-based noise mapping by providing a spatio-temporal dimension to biophony and anthrophony distribution across a large European city. With further study, we argue that such an approach could be a useful addition to quiet area identification and qualification in European or German noise action plans.

Author Contributions: For research articles with several authors, a short paragraph specifying their individual contributions must be provided. The following statements should be used "Conceptualization, B.T.L. and A.F; methodology, B.T.L.; software, B.T.L.; validation, B.T.L., A.F. K.S. and D.H., formal analysis, B.T.L., and D.H..; investigation, B.T.L., A.H., K.S., D.H.; resources, B.T.L..; data curation, K.S., D.H.; writing—original draft preparation, B.T.L..; writing—review and editing, B.T.L., A.H., D.H., K.S., D.G.; visualization, B.T.L., D.H..; supervision, B.T.L., D.G.; project administration, B.T.L., D.G..; funding acquisition, B.T.L., A.F., D.G.. All authors have read and agreed to the published version of the manuscript.

Funding: This research was funded by a grant from the City of Dortmund, Germany.

Data Availability Statement: Data is available on Zenodo at DOI 10.5281/zenodo.10692045.

Acknowledgments: The author's wish to thank the TU Dortmund Spatial Planning A04 Project for their assistance in preliminary and explorative analysis of this dataset.

Conflicts of Interest: The authors declare no conflict of interest.

Appendix A

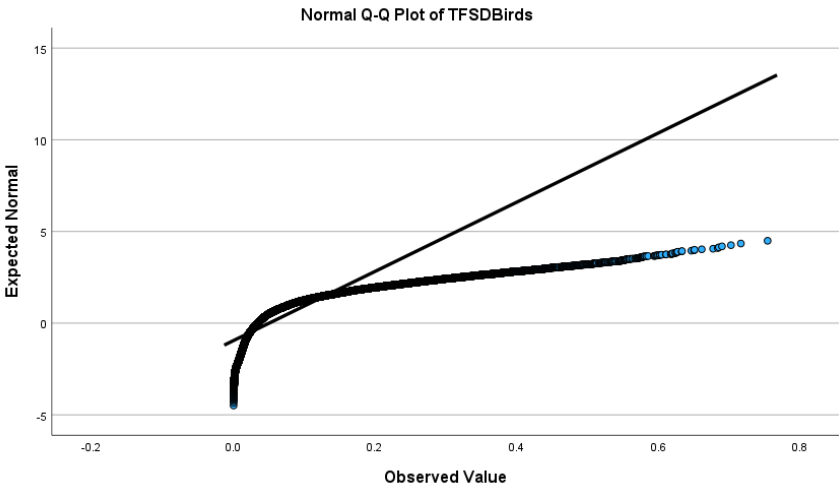
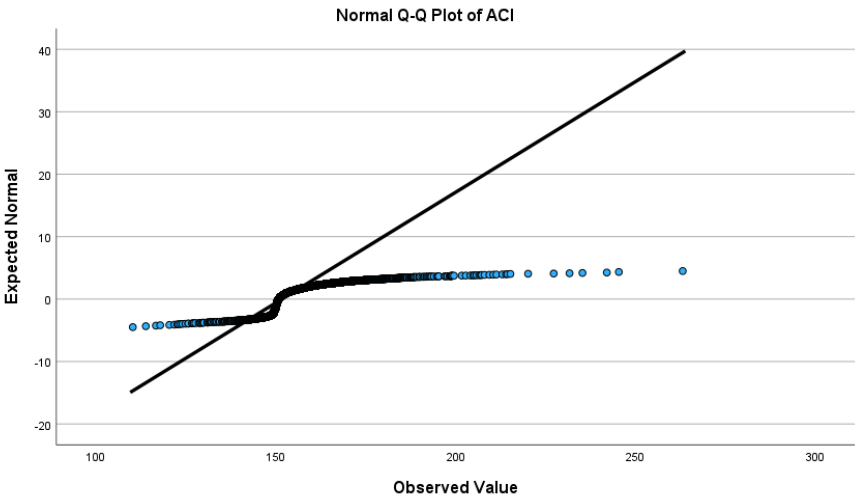
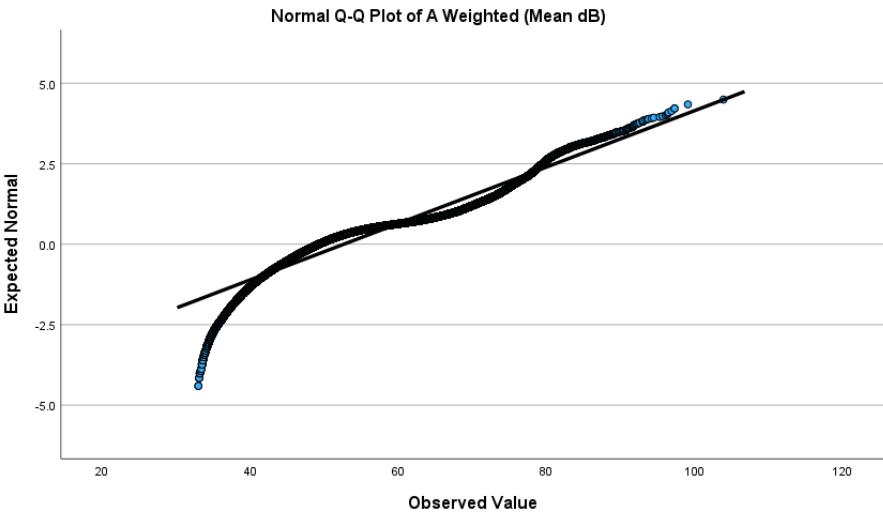
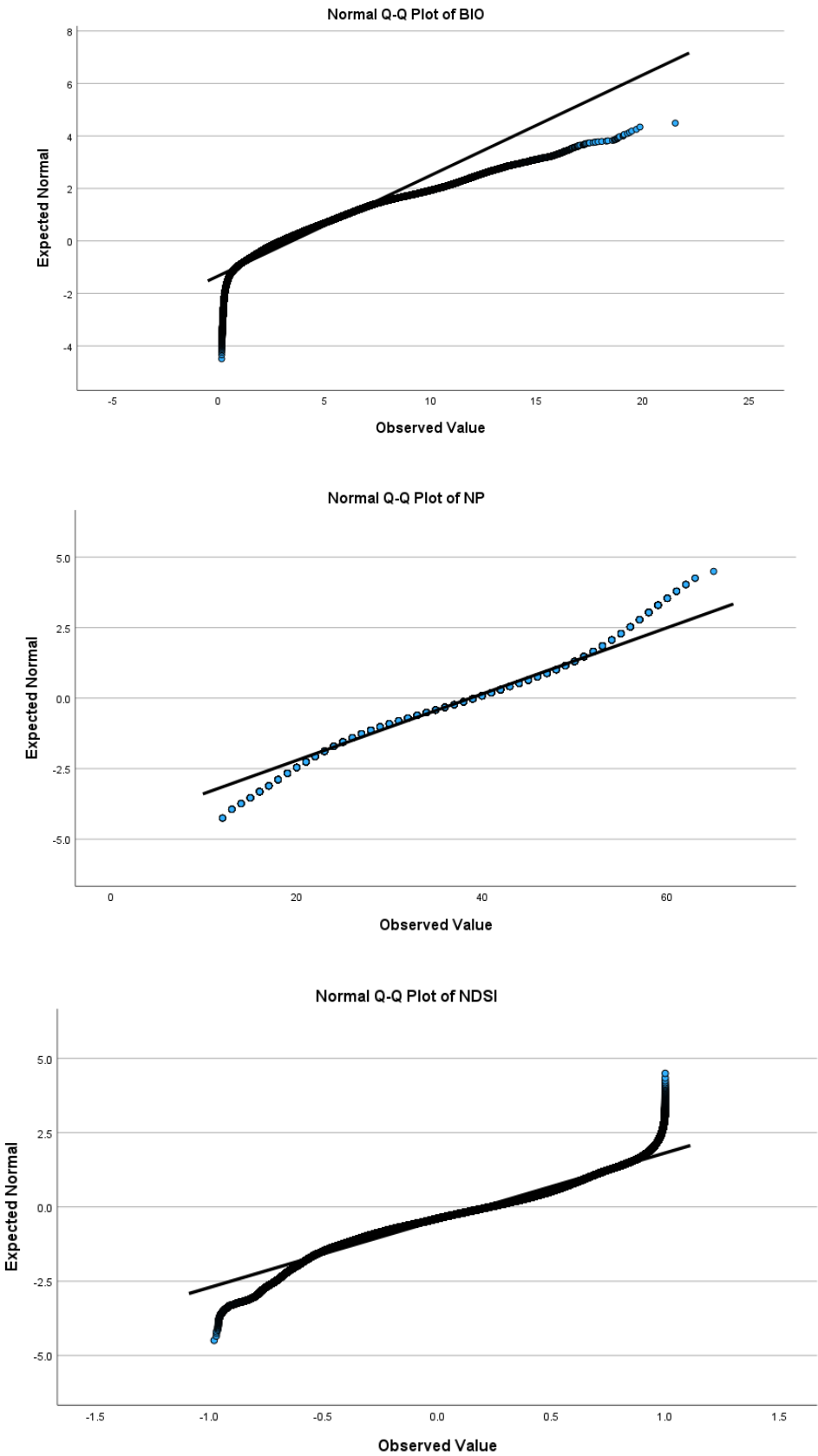
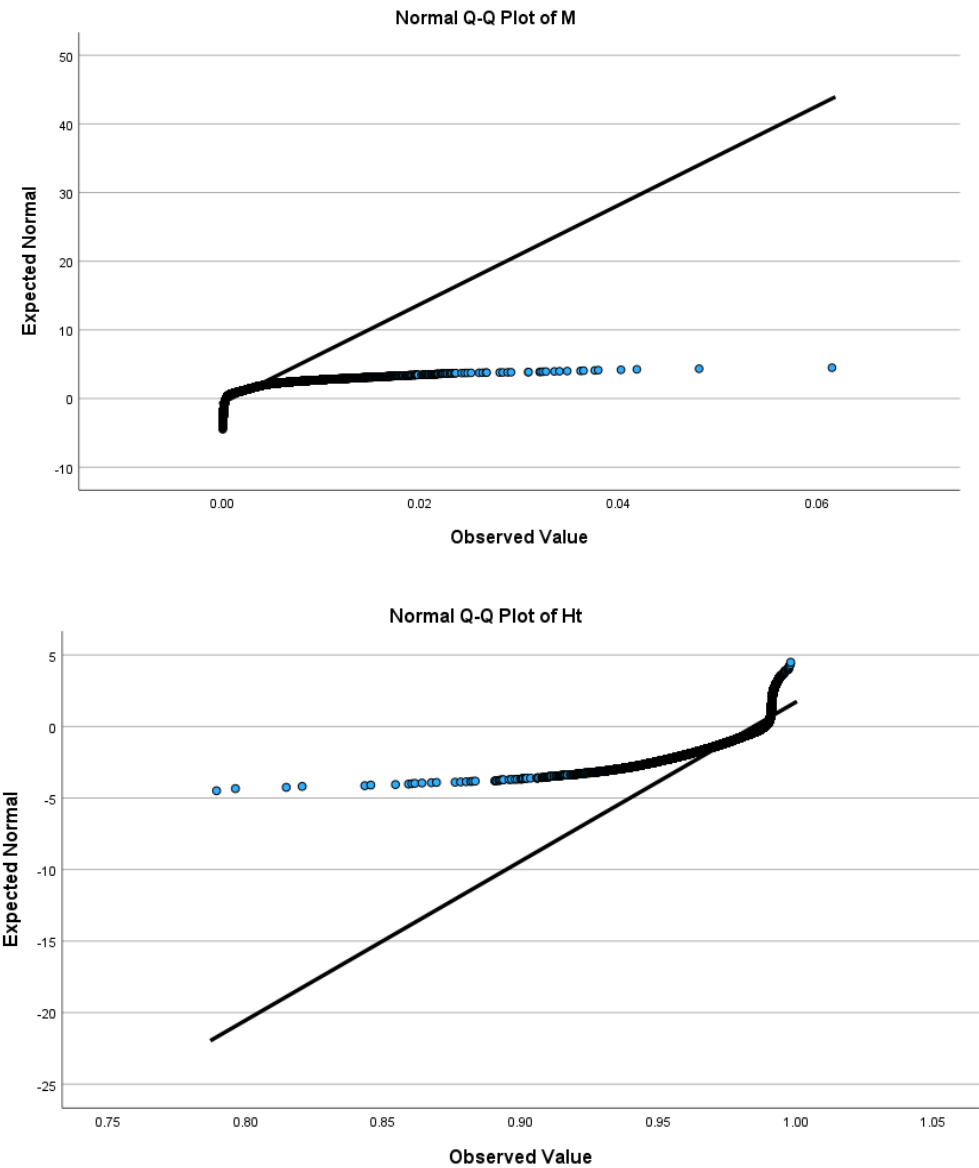
1. Kolmogorov-Smirnov test of normality

    1.1 All sound factors have p< 0.001 and thus significantly deviate from a normal distribution.

Tests of Normality

	Kolmogorov-Smirnov[a]		
	Statistic	df	Sig.
A Weighted (Mean dB)	.125	282764	<.001
ACI	.204	282763	<.001
TFSDBirds	.198	282763	<.001
BIO	.104	282763	<.001
NP	.052	282763	<.001
NDSI	.060	282763	<.001
M	.278	282763	<.001
Ht	.210	282763	<.001

a. Lilliefors Significance Correction

Normal Q-Q plots of sound factors illustrate the K-S findings.

2.   Spearman's Correlation of BPI and BIO in only quiet areas

Correlations

			BPM	BIO
Spearman's rho	BPM	Correlation Coefficient	--	
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.	
		N	201230	
	BIO	Correlation Coefficient	.179**	--
		Sig. (2-tailed)	<.001	.
		N	201229	201229

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

3.   Spearman's Correlation of BPI and BIO in only noise hot spots

Correlations

			BPM	BIO
Spearman's rho	BPM	Correlation Coefficient	--	
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.	
		N	81534	
	BIO	Correlation Coefficient	-.195[**]	--
		Sig. (2-tailed)	<.001	.
		N	81534	81534

[**]. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

References

1. WHO. Burden of disease from environmental noise.: Quantification of healthy life years lost in Europe. Available online: https://www.euro.who.int/__data/assets/pdf_file/0008/136466/e94888.pdf (accessed on 3 November 2021).
2. Fuks, K.; Moebus, S.; Hertel, S.; Viehmann, A.; Nonnemacher, M.; Dragano, N.; Mohlenkamp, S.; et al. Long-term urban particulate air pollution, traffic noise, and arterial blood pressure. *Environmental Health Perspectives* **2011**, *119*, 1706–1711.
3. Selander, J.; Nilsson, M.E.; Bluhm, G.; Rosenlund, M.; Lindqvist, M.; Nise, G.; Pershagen, G. Long-term exposure to road traffic noise and myocardial infarction. *Epidemiology* **2009**, *20*, 272–279.
4. Sörenson, M.; Hvidberg, M.; Anderson, Z.J.; Nordsborg, R.B.; Lillelund, K.G.; Jakobsen, J.; Tjonneland, A.; Overvad, K.; Raaschou-Nielsen, O. Road traffic noise and stroke: a prospective cohort study. *European Heart Journal* **2011**, *32*, 737–744.
5. Kälsch, H.; Hennig, F.; Moebus, S.; Mohlenkamp, S.; Dragano, N.; Jakobs, H.; Memmesheimer, M.; Erbel, R.; Jockel, K.H.; Hoffmann, B. Are air pollution and traffic noise independently associated with atherosclerosis: the Heinz Nixdorf Recall Study. *European Heart Journal* **2014**, *35*, 853–860.
6. Orban, E.; McDonald, K.; Sutcliffe, R.; Hoffmann, B.; Fuks, K.; Dragano, N.; Viehmann, A.; Erbel, R.; Jöckel, K.H.; Pundt, N.; et al. Residential Road Traffic Noise and High Depressive Symptoms after Five Years of Follow-up: Results from the Heinz Nixdorf Recall Study. *Environmental Health Perspectives* **2016**, *124*.
7. Seidler, A.; Schubert, M.; Romero Starke, K.; Hegewald, J. *Einfluss des Lärms auf psychische Erkrankungen des Menschen* Research ID 3717 56 102 0, Dessau-Roßlau, Germany, 2023. Available online: https://www.umweltbundesamt.de/publikationen/einfluss-des-laerms-auf-psychische-erkrankungen-des (accessed on 21 February 2024).
8. *Ecoacoustics*: *The ecological role of sounds*; Farina, A.; Gage, S.H., Eds., First edition; John Wiley & Sons, Inc: Hoboken, NJ, 2017, ISBN 9781119230724.
9. Farina, A. *Soundscape Ecology: Principles, Patterns, Methods and Applications.*; Springer: Urbino, Italien, 2014.
10. ISO. *TS I - Acoustics—Soundscape Part 1: Definition and conceptual framework*; ISO: Geneva, 2014 (DIN 12913-1).
11. Sueur, J. *Sound Analysis and Synthesis with R*; Springer International Publishing: Cham, 2018, ISBN 978-3-319-77645-3.
12. ISO. *TS III - Acoustics—Soundscape Part 3: Data Analysis*; ISO: Geneva, 2019 (DIN 12913-3).
13. EEA. Good practice guide on quiet areas. Technical Report 04 **2014**.
14. Gidlöf-Gunnarsson, A.; Öhrström, E. Noise and well-being in urban residential environments: The potential role of perceived availability to nearby green areas. *Landscape and Urban Planning* **2007**, *83*, 115–126, doi:10.1016/j.landurbplan.2007.03.003.
15. Öhrström, E.; Skånberg, A.; Svensson, H.; Gidlöf-Gunnarsson, A. Effects of road traffic noise and the benefit of access to quietness. *Journal of Sound and Vibration* **2006**, *295*, 40–59, doi:10.1016/j.jsv.2005.11.034.
16. Kaplan, S. The restorative benefits of nature: toward an integrative framework. *Journal of Environmental Psychology* **1995**, *156*, 169–182.
17. Alvarsson, J.J.; Wiens, S.; Nilsson, M.E. Stress recovery during exposure to nature sound and environmental noise. *Int. J. Environ. Res. Public Health* **2010**, *7*, 1036–1046, doi:10.3390/ijerph7031036.
18. Kang, J.; Yang, W. Acoustic comfort evaluation in urban open public spaces. *Applied Acoustics* **2005**, *66*, 211–229, doi:10.1016/j.apacoust.2004.07.011.
19. *BlmSchG §47d: Act on Protection against Harmful Effects on the Environment Caused by Air Pollution, Noise, Vibrations and Similar Processes (Federal Immission Control Act - BImSchG) § 47d Noise action plans*: *BlmSchG § 47d Noise Action Plan*, 2008.

20. ISO. *TS II - Acoustics — Soundscape Part 2: Data Collection and Reporting Requirements.;* ISO: Geneva, 2018 (DIN ISO 12913-2).

21. *EU Directive 2002/49/EC: European Noise Directive (END)*, 2002.

22. Heinrichs, E.; Leben, J.; Cancik, P. Ruhige Gebiete: Eine Fachbroschüre für die Lärmaktionsplanung. Available online: https://www.umweltbundesamt.de/sites/default/files/medien/1410/publikationen/181005_uba_fb_ruhige gebiete_bf_150.pdf (accessed on 3-15-2021).

23. Mackenbach, R.; Schneemelcher, O. Lärmaktionsplan der Stadt Dortmund: Zusammenfassung.

24. Zänger, K.; Schöller, A. Eu-Umgebunslärm Detaillierter Lärmaktionsplan für den Ballungsraum Bochum.

25. Kuhlmann, W. Laermaktionsplan Essen.

26. Botz, K.; Gatzweiler, M.; Riedel, M.; Schommer, M.; Schüren-Hinkelmann, S. Lärmaktionsplan der Stadt Duisburg -. Available online: file:///C:/Users/smbrlawr/AppData/Local/Temp/2020_10_13_Laermaktionsplan-der-Stadt-Duisburg-Entwurf.pdf (accessed on 3-15-2020).

27. Farina, A. *Soundscape Ecology: Principles, Patterns, Methods and Applications.;* Springer: Urbino, Italien, 2014.

28. Pijanowski, B.C.; Villanueva-Rivera, L.J.; Dumyahn, S.L.; Farina, A.; Krause, B.L.; Napoletano, B.M.; Gage, S.H.; Pieretti, N. Soundscape Ecology: The Science of Sound in the Landscape. *BioScience* **2011**, *61*, 203–2016.

29. Kang, J.; Yu, L. Factors influencing the sound preference in urban open spaces. *Applied Acoustics* **2010**, *71*, 622–633, doi:10.1016/j.apacoust.2010.02.005.

30. Liu, J.; Kang, J.; Behm, H.; Luo, T. Effects of landscape on soundscape perception: Soundwalks in city parks. *Landscape and Urban Planning* **2014**, *123*, 30–40, doi:10.1016/j.landurbplan.2013.12.003.

31. Kang, J.; Liu, J. Soundscape Design in City Parks: Exploring the Relationships between Soundscape Composition Parameters and Physical and Psychoacoustic Parameters. In:. *Journal of Environmental Engineering and Landscape Management* **2014**, *23*, 102–112.

32. Orban, E.; Sutcliffe, R.; Dragano, N.; Jöckel, K.-H.; Moebus, S. Residential Surrounding Greenness, Self-Rated Health and Interrelations with Aspects of Neighborhood Environment and Social Relations. *J Urban Health* **2017**, *94*, 158–169, doi:10.1007/s11524-016-0112-3.

33. Aletta, F.; Kang, J.; Axelsson, Ö. Soundscape descriptors and a conceptual framework for developing predictive soundscape models. *Landscape and Urban Planning* **2016**, *149*, 65–74, doi:10.1016/j.landurbplan.2016.02.001.

34. Sun, K.; Coensel, B. de; Filipan, K.; Aletta, F.; van Renterghem, T.; Pessemier, T. de; Joseph, W.; Botteldooren, D. Classification of soundscapes of urban public open spaces. *Landscape and Urban Planning* **2019**, *189*, 139–155.

35. Joo, W.H.; Gage, S.; Kasten, E.P. Analysis and interpretation of variability in soundscapes along an urban?: Rural gradient. *Landscape and Urban Planning* **2011**, *103*, 259–276, doi:10.1016/j.landurbplan.2011.08.001.

36. Jeon, J.Y.; Hong, J.Y. Classification of urban park soundscapes through perceptions of the acoustical environments. *Landscape and Urban Planning* **2015**, *141*, 100–111, doi:10.1016/j.landurbplan.2015.05.005.

37. Aletta, F.; Kang, J. Soundscape approach integrating noise mapping techniques: a case study in Brighton, UK. *Noise Mapping* **2015**, *2*, doi:10.1515/noise-2015-0001.

38. Margaritis, E.; Kang, J. Soundscape mapping in environmental noise management and urban planning: case studies in two UK cities. *Noise Mapping* **2017**, *4*, 87–103, doi:10.1515/noise-2017-0007.

39. Lippold, M., Lawrence, B.T. Soundscape Planning as a Tool for Urban Planning. In *Proceedings of the 23rd International Congress on Acoustics*, integrating 4th EAA Euroregio 2019, Aachen, Germany, September 8-13; Ochmann, M., Vorländer, M., Fels, J., Ed., 2019, ISBN 978-3-939296-15-7.

40. Hao, Z.; Wang, C.; Sun, Z.; van den Bosch, C.K.; Zhao, D.; Sun, B.; Zhao, Y. Soundscape mapping for spatial-temporal estimate on bird activities in urban forests. *Urban Forestry & Urban Greening* **2020**, *126822*.

41. Margaritis, E.; Kang, J.; Filipan, K.; Botteldooren, D. The influence of vegetation and surrounding traffic noise parameters on the sound environment of urban parks. *Applied Geography* **2018**, *94*, 199–212, doi:10.1016/j.apgeog.2018.02.017.

42. Chitra, B.; Jain, M.; Chundelli, F.A. Understanding the soundscape environment of an urban park through landscape elements - ScienceDirect. *Environmental Technology & Innovation* **2020**, *19*.

43. Bradfer-Lawrence, T.; Gardner, N.; Bunnefeld, L.; Bunnefeld, N.; Willis, S.G.; Dent, D.H. Guidelines for the use of acoustic indices in environmental research. *Methods Ecol Evol* **2019**, *10*, 1796–1807, doi:10.1111/2041-210X.13254.

44. Challeat, S.; Gasc, A.; Farrugia, N.; Froidevaux, J. *Silent Cities*: *A participatory monitoring programme of an exceptional modification of urban soundscapes*. Call for participation to a dataset collection, 2020. Available online: https://renoir.hypotheses.org/files/2020/03/Silent%C2%B7Cities-Project.pdf (accessed on 3-16-21).

45. Boelman, N.T.; Asner, G.P.; Hart, P.J.; Martin, R.E. Multi-Trophic Invasion Resistance in Hawaii: Bioacoustics, Field Surveys, and Airborne Remote Sensing. *ecological applications* **2007**, *2007*, 2137–2144.

46. Sueur, J.; Pavoine, S.; Hamerlynck, O.; Duvail, S. Rapid Acoustic Survey for Biodiversity Appraisal. *PÖoS One* **2008**, *3*, doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0004065.g001.

47. Krause, B.; Gage, S.H.; Joo, W. Measuring and interpreting the temporal variability in the soundscape at four places in Sequoia National Park. *Landscape Ecol* **2011**, *26*, 1247–1256, doi:10.1007/s10980-011-9639-6.

48. Rodriguez, A.; Gasc, A.; Pavoine, S.; Grandcolas, P.; Gaucher, P.; Sueur, J. Temporal and spatial variability of animal sound within a neotropical forest. *Ecological Informatics* **2014**, *21*, 133–143, doi:10.1016/j.ecoinf.2013.12.006.

49. Towsey, M.; Roe, P.; Wimmer, J.; Williamson, I. The use of acoustic indices to determine avian species richness in audio-recordings of the environment. *Ecological Informatics* **2014**, *21*, 110–119, doi:10.1016/j.ecoinf.2013.11.007.

50. Bradfer-Lawrence, T.; Bunnefeld, N.; Gardner, N.; Willis, S.G.; Dent, D.H. Rapid assessment of avian species richness and abundance using acoustic indices. *Ecological Indicators* **2020**, *115*, 106400, doi:10.1016/j.ecolind.2020.106400.

51. Dröge, S.; Martin, D.A.; Andriafanomezantsoa, R.; Burivalova, Z.; Fulgence, T.R.; Osen, K.; Rakotomalala, E.; Schwab, D.; Wurz, A.; Richter, T.; et al. Listening to a changing landscape: Acoustic indices reflect bird species richness and plot-scale vegetation structure across different land-use types in north-eastern Madagascar. *Ecological Indicators* **2021**, *120*, 106929, doi:10.1016/j.ecolind.2020.106929.

52. Mammides, C.; Goodale, E.; Dayananda, S.K.; Kang, L.; Chen, J. Do acoustic indices correlate with bird diversity? Insights from two biodiverse regions in Yunnan Province, south China. *Ecological Indicators* **2017**, *82*, 470–477, doi:10.1016/j.ecolind.2017.07.017.

53. Shamon, H.; Paraskevopoulou, Z.; Kitzes, J.; Card, E.; Deichmann, J.L.; Boyce, A.J.; McShea, W.J. Using ecoacoustics metrices to track grassland bird richness across landscape gradients. *Ecological Indicators* **2021**, *120*, 106928, doi:10.1016/j.ecolind.2020.106928.

54. Fuller, S.; Axel, A.C.; Tucker, D.; Gage, S.H. Connecting soundscape to landscape: Which acoustic index best describes landscape configuration? *Ecological Indicators* **2015**, *58*, 207–215, doi:10.1016/j.ecolind.2015.05.057.

55. Scarpelli, M.D.A.; Ribeiro, M.C.; Teixeira, C.P. What does Atlantic Forest soundscapes can tell us about landscape? *Ecological Indicators* **2021**, *121*, 107050, doi:10.1016/j.ecolind.2020.107050.

56. Gasc, A.; Pavoine, S.; Lellouch, L.; Grandcolas, P.; Sueur, J. Acoustic indices for biodiversity assessments: Analyses of bias based on simulated bird assemblages and recommendations for field surveys. *Biological Conservation* **2015**, *191*, 306–312, doi:10.1016/j.biocon.2015.06.018.

57. Fairbrass, A.J.; Rennert, P.; Williams, C.; Titheridge, H.; Jones, K.E. Biases of acoustic indices measuring biodiversity in urban areas. *Ecological Indicators* **2017**, *83*, 169–177, doi:10.1016/j.ecolind.2017.07.064.

58. Eldridge, A.; Guyot, P.; Moscoso, P.; Johnston, A.; Eyre-Walker, Y.; Peck, M. Sounding out ecoacoustic metrics: Avian species richness is predicted by acoustic indices in temperate but not tropical habitats. *Ecological Indicators* **2018**, *95*, 939–952, doi:10.1016/j.ecolind.2018.06.012.

59. Devos, P. Soundecology indicators applied to urban soundscapes. In *INTER-NOISE AND NOISE-CON*, Congress and Conference Proceedings. Inter.Noise, Hamburg, 2016; pp 3631–3638.

60. Gage, S.; Wimmer, J.; Tarrant, T.; Grace, P.R. Acoustic patterns at the Samford Ecological Research Facility in South East Queensland Australia: The peri-urban superSite of the Terrestrial Ecosystem Research NEtwork. *Ecological Informatics* **2017**, *38*, 62–75.

61. Depraetere, M.; Pavoine, S.; Jiguet, F.; Gasc, A.; Duvail, S.?p.; Sueur, J.?r.?m. Monitoring animal diversity using acoustic indices: Implementation in a temperate woodland. *Ecological Indicators* **2012**, *13*, 46–54, doi:10.1016/j.ecolind.2011.05.006.

62. Lawrence, B.T.; Hornberg, J.; Haselhoff, T.; Sutcliffe, R.; Ahmed, S.; Moebus, S.; Gruehn, D. A widened array of metrics (WAM) approach to characterize the urban acoustic environment; a case comparison of urban mixed-use and forest. *Applied Acoustics* **2021**, *185*, 108387, doi:10.1016/j.apacoust.2021.108387.

63. Haselhoff, T.; Lawrence, B.; Hornberg, J.; Ahmed, S.; Sutcliffe, R.; Gruehn, D.; & Moebus, S. The acoustic quality and health in urban environments (SALVE) project: Study design, rationale and methodology. *Applied Acoustics* **2021**, *188*.

64. Moebus, S.; Gruehn, D.; Poppen, J.; Sutcliffe, R.; Haselhoff, T.; Lawrence, B. Akustische Qualität und Stadtgesundheit – Mehr als nur Lärm und Stille. *Bundesgesundheitsblatt Gesundheitsforschung Gesundheitsschutz* **2020**, *63*, 997–1003, doi:10.1007/s00103-020-03184-x.

65. Israel, G.D. *Determining sample size*; University of Florieda: Gainesville, FL, 1992.

66. Frücht, A. *Bericht über die Umgebungslärmkartierung der IV Stufe im Jahr 2022*, 2023. Available online: https://www.dortmund.de/media/p/umweltamt/downloads_umweltamt/umgebungslaerm/Bericht_Umg ebungslrmkartierung_der_IV_Stufe_im_Jahr_2022.pdf.

67. *BlmSchG § 47c: Act on Protection against Harmful Effects on the Environment Caused by Air Pollution, Noise, Vibrations and Similar Processes (Federal Immission Control Act - BImSchG). § 47c Noise maps*: *BlmSchG § 47c Noise Mapping*, 2007.

68. LANUV. *Biotopkataster NRW*; LANUV: Landesamt für Natur, Umwelt und Verbraucherschutz Nordrhein-Westfalen, Düsseldorf, Germany, 2023.

69. Lawrence, B.T.; Ahmed, S.; Sutcliffe, R., Poppen, J., Moebus, S. and Gruehn, D. A widened array of metrics (WAM) approach to charactarize urban sound environments: the example in SALVE. In *Proceedings of the 23rd International Congress on Acoustics*, integrating 4th EAA Euroregio 2019, Aachen, Germany, September 8-13; Ochmann, M., Vorländer, M., Fels, J., Ed., 2019, ISBN 978-3-939296-15-7.

70. Gasc, A.; Sueur, J.; Jiguet, F.; Devictor, V.; Grandcolas, P.; Burrow, C.; Depraetere, M.; Pavoine, S. Assessing biodiversity with sound: Do acoustic diversity indices reflect phylogenetic and functional diversities of bird communities? *Ecological Indicators* **2013**, *25*, 279–287, doi:10.1016/j.ecolind.2012.10.009.

71. Pieretti, N.; Farina, A.; Morri, D. A new methodology to infer the singing activity of an avian community: The Acoustic Complexity Index (ACI). *Ecological Indicators* **2011**, *11*, 868–873, doi:10.1016/j.ecolind.2010.11.005.

72. Aumond, P.; Can, A.; Coensel, B. de; Botteldooren, D.; Ribeiro, C.; Lavandier, C. Modeling soundscape pleasantness using perceptual assessments and acoustic measurements along paths in urban context. *Acta Acustica united with Acustica* **2017**, *12*, 50–67.

73. Gontier, F.; Lavandier, C.; Aumond, P.; Lagrange, M.; Petiot, J.-F. Estimation of the Perceived Time of Presence of Sources in Urban Acoustic Environments Using Deep Learning Techniques. *Acta Acustica united with Acustica* **2019**, *105*, 1053–1066, doi:10.3813/AAA.919384.

74. Wildlife Acoustics. *Kaleidoscope;* Wildlife Acoustics: Maynard, MA, 2021.

75. Hopkins, L.D. Methods for Generating Land Suitability Maps: A Comparative Evaluation. *Journal of the American Institute of Planners* **1977**, *43*, 386–400, doi:10.1080/01944367708977903.

76. Malczewski, J. On the Use of Weighted Linear Combination Method in GIS: Common and Best Practice Approaches. *Transactions in GIS* **2000**, *4*, 5–22, doi:10.1111/1467-9671.00035.

77. Greco, S.; Matarazzo, B.; Slowinski, R. Decision Rule Approach. In *Multiple criteria decision analysis*: *State of the art surveys,* Second edition; Greco, S., Ehrgott, M., Figueira, J.R., Eds.; Springer: New York, Heidelberg, Dordrecht, London, 2016; pp 497–552, ISBN 9781493930944.

78. *Multiple criteria decision analysis*: *State of the art surveys;* Greco, S.; Ehrgott, M.; Figueira, J.R., Eds., Second edition; Springer: New York, Heidelberg, Dordrecht, London, 2016, ISBN 9781493930944.

79. *Urban sensor network for characterizing the sound environment in Lorient (France) through an automatic assessment of traffic, voice and bird presence ratios;* Lavandier, C.; Aumond, P.; Can, A., Eds. European Congress on Noise Control Engineering (EuroNoise), Madeira, Portugal, Oct. 2021, 2021.

80. Krige, D.G. A statistical approach to some basic mine valuation problems on the Witwatersrand. *Journal of The South African Institute of Mining and Metallurgy* **1951**, 201–203.

81. Farina, A.; Pieretti, N. Sonic environment and vegetation structure: A methodological approach for a soundscape analysis of a Mediterranean maqui. *Ecological Informatics* **2014**, *21*, 120–132, doi:10.1016/j.ecoinf.2013.10.008.

82. Can, A.; Dekoninck, L.; Botteldooren, D. Measurement network for urban noise assessment: Comparison of mobile measurements and spatial interpolation approaches. *Applied Acoustics* **2014**, *83*, 32–39, doi:10.1016/j.apacoust.2014.03.012.

83. Tsai, K.-T.; Lin, M.-D.; Chen, Y.-H. Noise mapping in urban environments: A Taiwan study. *Applied Acoustics* **2009**, *70*, 964–972.

84. *Quiet Areas in the Ruhr Region*. Poster Presentation; Lawrence, B.T.; Frücht, A.; Sievers, L.; Ammerahl, V.; Boegner, M.; Brockmann, C.; Buran, F.; Hartung, N.; Heying, D.; Jäkel, H.; Kamermann, T.; Mohr, A.; Schneider, J., Eds. Urban Sound Symposium, Barcelona, Spain, April 19-21, 2023.

85. Spearman, C.E. The proof and measurement of association between two things. *American Journal of Psychology* **1904**, *15*, 72–101.

86. Bühl, A. *SPSS 20*: *Einführung in die moderne Datenanalyse*, 13th ed.; Pearson Studium - Scientific Tools, 2012.

87. Haselhoff, T.; Braun, T.; Hornberg, J.; Lawrence, B.T.; Ahmed, S.; Gruehn, D.; Moebus, S. Analysing Interlinked Frequency Dynamics of the Urban Acoustic Environment. *IJERPH* **2022**, *19*, 15014, doi:10.3390/ijerph192215014.

88. Lawrence, B.T.; Hornberg, J.; Schröer, K.; Djeudeu, D.; Haselhoff, T.; Ahmed, S.; Moebus, S.; Gruehn, D. Linking ecoacoustic indices to psychoacoustic perception of the urban acoustic environment. *Ecological Indicators* **2023**, *155*, 111023, doi:10.1016/j.ecolind.2023.111023.

89. Dein, J.; Rüdisser, J. Landscape influence on biophony in an urban environment in the European Alps. *Landscape Ecol* **2020**, *35*, 1875–1889, doi:10.1007/s10980-020-01049-x.

90. Berengier, M.; Lavandier, C.; Raimbault, M. Ambient sound assessment of urban environments: Field studies in two French cities. *Applied Acoustics* **2003**, *64*, 1241–1256, doi:10.1016/S0003-682X(03)00061-6.

91. Drake, C.; Viollon, S.; Lavandier, C. Influence of visual setting on sound ratings in an urban environment. *Applied Acoustics* **2002**, *63*, 493–511, doi:10.1016/S0003-682X(01)00053-6.

92. Rychtarikova, M.; Vermeir, G.; Domecka, M. The Application of the Soundscape Approach in the Evaluation of the Urban Public Spaces. *Journal of the Acoustical Society of America* **2008**, *123*, 3810.

93. Jia, Y.; Ma, H.; Kang, J.; Wang, C. The preservation value of urban soundscape and its determinant factors - ScienceDirect. *Applied Acoustics* **2020**, *168*.

94. Axelsson, Ö.; Nilsson, M.E.; Hellström, B.; Lundén, P. A field experiment on the impact of sounds from a jet-and-basin fountain on soundscape quality in an urban park. *Landscape and Urban Planning* **2014**, *123*, 49–60, doi:10.1016/j.landurbplan.2013.12.005.

95. Klein, E.; Chapple, S.; Fainberg, J.; Magill, C.; Parker, M.; Raab, C.; Silvertown, J. CAPTURING THE SOUNDS OF AN URBAN GREENSPACE. *Int. Arch. Photogramm. Remote Sens. Spatial Inf. Sci.* **2018**, *XLII-4/W11*, 19–26, doi:10.5194/isprs-archives-XLII-4-W11-19-2018.