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NOISE POLLUTION FROM CLUBS AND BARS IN UYO, AKWA IBOM STATE

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ABSTRACT

Purpose: This study aimed at assessing levels of noise pollution consequent on activities carried out in Clubs and bars within Uyo Local Government Area of Akwa Ibom State. Clubs and bars constituted the case studies of this research, given their loud and sustained sound in the evenings and nights, especially within residential zones.
Design/Methodology/Approach: As the study adopted an experimental design that involved the use of a Sound Level Meter to measure the sound emitted in decibels from the selected Bars and Clubs, it assessed the incorporation (or otherwise) of acoustic control systems in the clubs and bars, evaluate the impacts of these noises on the neighbourhoods and why proper sound control measures are not adopted in these bars and clubs
Findings: Within the study area, 41 clubs and bars were discovered. The sound decibels (dBA) in the sampled 38 clubs and bars were all higher than the recommended 60 dB during the Days and 40 dB in the Nights for residential areas and the 75 dB during the Days and 50 dB in the Nights in commercial areas as contained in Section 34 of the National Environmental Standards and Regulations Enforcement Agency (Establishment) Act 2007, Part 1 - Permissible Noise Levels, 2(2). Further, only one of the 38 sampled clubs and bars had acoustic control systems incorporated in the building. The Student's T-test gave a two-tailed p-value of 0.000 which is lower than the alpha value of 0.05, which indicates that the sample mean of 96.332 (± 8.9793) statistically differed from the hypothesized mean (60). Lastly, effects of the noise from clubs and bars included sleeplessness, headache, excessive secretion of adrenalin hormone into blood stream, anxiety, stress reaction, fright, temporary impairment of hearing and auditory fatigue.
Research Limitations/Implications: Limitations of this study comprise the assessment of noise levels from bars and clubs and the impacts on close residents in Uyo Local Government Area (L.G.A) only. Implications of this research include the determination of compliance levels of the clubs and bars in Uyo L.G.A. to the Permissible Noise Levels provided by the National Environmental Standards and Regulations Enforcement Agency and the awareness of the Noise Control Acts provisions by the Clubs and Bars operators, users and the people living around the clubs and bars.
Originality/Value: This research is novel. The result will be useful to those in the academics, the general public, Bar and club owners and Government. It will awaken the consciousness of stakeholders in the entertainment sector of the need to ensure a non-intrusive operation of Bars and Clubs, especially within residential neighbourhoods.
Keywords: Acoustics, bars, clubs, noise pollution and sound control.

1. INTRODUCTION

Noise pollution in Akwa Ibom State, like in other states in Nigeria, constitutes a rising nuisance, with limited prosecutions that should have served as a deterrent to potential defaulter. Assembly buildings house small, medium and large populations of individuals

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for entertainment, relaxation, spiritual and academic purposes, amongst others. In terms of noise pollution, the major problem of assembly buildings is the high-pitched mechanically-generated sounds. These sounds, no matter how appealing, constitute a problem, when they are unsolicited, intrusive, played at times when silence is desired, during prayers, when the contents of the sounds are offensive or contrasts beliefs. Major problems of clubs and bars are that majority of the clubs and bars have their speakers alfresco and their sounds are often loud and uncensored. It is on these premises that this paper seeks to practically measure the levels of sounds produced in clubs and bars within Uyo metropolis, compared the results with national standards and establish the consequence of the findings.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Noise is defined as unwanted sound or wrong sound in the wrong place and/or at the wrong time (Kiely, 1997). According to the World Health Organization (1999), community noise which encompasses environmental noise, residential noise or domestic noise is defined as noise emitted from all other sources except noise at the industrial workplace. Further, the main sources of community noise include road, rail and air traffic, industries, construction and public work, and the neighbourhood. According to the author, archetypal neighbourhood noise comes from premises and devices from live or recorded music (bars, clubs, relaxation parlours, etc.); related to the catering trade (restaurant, cafeterias, discotheques, etc.); sport events including motor sports; playgrounds; car parks; and domestic animals such as barking dogs. Also, the European Union (2015), has viewed noise to include those from occupational and social exposures and noted that in recent times, while occupational exposure to noise has significantly declined, 'social' exposure in the form of personal music, assembly music, high-pitched outdoor music and other related sources, are estimated to have tripled.

Impact of noise pollution on humans are reckoned adverse, varied and complex by several authors (Omubo-Pepple, Briggs-Kamara & Tamunobereton-ari, 2010; Anomohanran, 2013; Omubo-Pepple, Ijaiya, 2014; Oguntunde, Okagbue, Oguntunde & Odetunmibi, 2019). As noted by Jain (2021), the adverse effects of noise pollution include: Noise induced hearing impairment; interference with speech communication; disturbance of rest and sleep; psychophysiological issues; interference with intended activities; annoyance amongst other. Further, research by Usikalu and Kolawole (2018), classified these effects of noise into auditory and non-auditory. The auditory effects (or physical effects) manifest in the form of hearing defects. Non-auditory effects include poor work performance - productivity reduction and misinterpretation of what is heard, psychological effects such as stress, sleeplessness, irritability and various disorders, and physiological effects, such as ulcer, irregular heartbeats and increased blood pressure (Usikalu and Kolawole, 2018).

According to Ijaiya (2014), the statutory Provisions of Noise Pollution in Nigeria can be considered under two major headings: Common Laws and Policies and Statutes. The common laws remedy requires court actions that do not grant an infallible and comprehensive solution to noise pollution. For the Policies and statutes, unlike in other countries, Nigeria lacks specific legislations that address noise pollution; rather, the relevant policy on noise pollution is the National Environmental Standards and Regulations Enforcement Agency (Establishment) Act. Sections 28 and 107 of the National Environment Act Cap 153 of the National Environment (Noise standards & Control) Regulations, 2003, states that the maximum permissible dB for places of entertainment in residential areas should be 60 dB(A) and should not exceed 75 dB for commercial areas

for Day. Details of the permissible dB related to places of entertainment are contained in Table 1.

Table 1: Maximum permissible noise levels for Places of Entertainment.

Column 1	**Column 2**	
Noise Control Zone	**Sound Level dB (A) (Leg) Day**	**Sound Level dB (A) (Leg) Night**
Residential	60	40
Commercial	75	50
Industrial	85	65

Day, 6:00am - 10:00pm; Night, 10:00pm - 6:00am
(Federal Republic of Nigeria, 2009, p. B1315).

While noise pollution is considered unacceptable and attracts some punitive consequences in most countries, it is further considered excruciating in itself that it constitutes a measure of punishment for some crimes. As noted by Omubo-Pepple, Briggs-Kamara & Tamunobereton-ari (2010), in China, until the third century B.C., instead of hanging men for dangerous crimes committed, noise was used to torture them. This act simply explores the offensive nature of noise. According to Jain (2021), the louder the noise, the lesser the amount of time before auricular damage occurs. According to the author, normal conversation is about 60 dB (dB or decibels is the measure of sound's loudness), sound from a vacuum cleaner is 70 dB and sounds from a chainsaw range between 106 – 115 dB. Generally, sounds exceeding 85 dB are harmful, depending the length of exposure and whether hearing protections such as earplugs and earmuffs are used when exposed to such sounds (Jain, 2021). Suffice it that the hearing limit of noise in man is about 140 dB. When exposed to over 80 dB for more than half an hour, the human ears become fatigued. Temporary deafness happens when loudness of noise is 100 dB and painful at 140 dB. Table 2 reveals some observed noise levels (in decibels) of common sources of sounds.

Table 2: Some observed noise levels (in decibels) of common sources of sounds

Noise	**Average Decibels (Db)**
Leaves rustling, soft music, whisper	30
Average home noise	40
Normal Conversation/background music	60
Office noise, inside car at 60mph	70
Vacuum Cleaner, Average radio	75
Heavy Traffic, window door conditioner, noisy restaurant, power lawn mower	80 -89 (sounds above 85dB are harmful)
Subway, Shouted conversation	90 – 95
Boom box, ATV, motorcycle	96 – 100
School Dance	101 – 105
Chain Saw, leaf blower, snow mobile	106 – 115
Sports Crowd, rock concert, loud symphony	120 – 129
Stock car races	130
Gun Shot, siren at 100 feet	140

(Jain, 2021)

The preceding literatures provide various sound levels from daily events, permissible and perilous noise levels for human health and will serve as a guide to noise control in residential, commercial and industrial zones of Nigeria. The information contained in the literatures shall then be used in this study for the assessment of noise pollution from clubs and bars in the area under investigation, as revealed in the succeeding sections.

2.1. Aim And Objectives of The Study

This study aimed at assessing levels of noise pollutions from clubs and bars in Uyo L.G.A. of Akwa Ibom state, so as to create awareness of how the clubs and bars are currently performing in terms of noise pollution and control. This will help the stakeholders of the clubs and bars ensure proper operation of the clubs and bars within the regulatory frameworks. Objectives set to achieve this aim include:

1. To assess the level of compliance of clubs and bars in Uyo L.G.A. to National legislations on Sound and Noise Control.
2. To examine the bars and clubs for potential incorporation of acoustics in the buildings.
3. To evaluate the impacts of activities of clubs and bars on neighbouring residents.
4. To determine factors inhibiting owners of clubs and bars buildings in this region from adopting proper sound control measures.

2.2. Research Hypotheses

H_0: The mean of the sampled Bars and Clubs is equal to the hypothesized mean ($\mu = \mu_0$).

H_1: The mean of the sampled Bars and Clubs is not equal to the hypothesized mean ($\mu \neq \mu_0$).

Where μ is the sample mean and μ_0 is the hypothesized mean.

The hypothesis shall be tested using the Student's T-test. The result of this hypothesis will provide an understanding of how much the mean of the sampled Bars and Clubs differs from the Government approved level of sound from Bars and Clubs in Nigeria.

2.3. Area of Study

There are several clubs and Bars in Uyo L.G.A., but to gather comprehensive data on the subject, the areas around the city centre with the highest cluster of bars and clubs, and dwellings were chosen for this research. The area which is about 1.2 kilometres around the city centre is indicated in Figure 1, with the blue lines indicating the environs under investigation. The decision to capture the most densely populated areas was informed by the need to assess the worst cases of noise pollution from Bars and Clubs in Uyo Local Government Area.

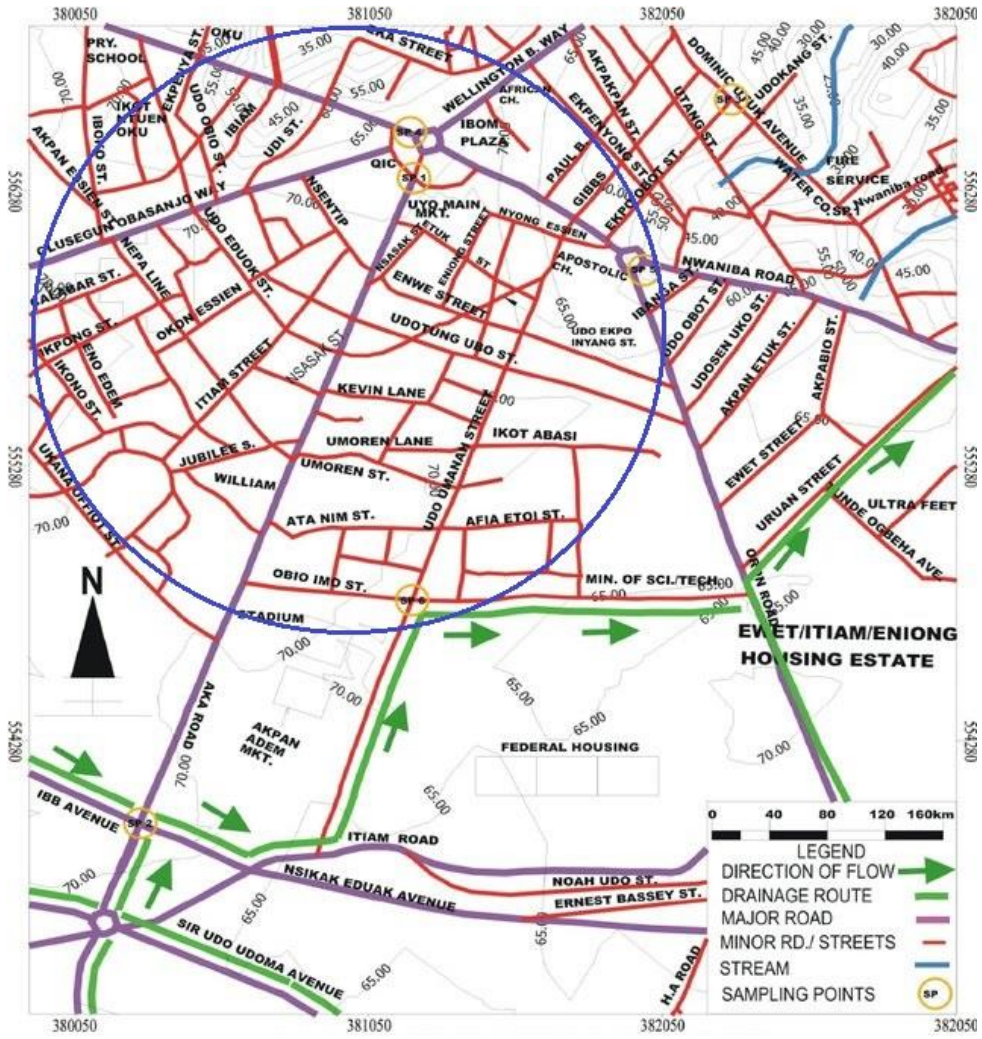

Figure 1: Map of study area
Adapted from Mmom and Essiet (2014)

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The study adopted both experimental and survey designs. Data were obtained from both the secondary and primary sources. Secondary sources of data used for this study include textbooks and the National Environmental Standards and Regulations Enforcement Agency (Establishment) Act 2007, Part 1 - Permissible Noise Levels, 2(2), while the primary data sources comprised the field experiments and survey. The field experimental design entailed the use of a Sound Level Meter to measure sounds emitted in decibels from the selected Bars and Clubs. The SMART SENSOR Mini Digital Sound Level Meter LCD Display, Model AS804 with a measuring Range of 30 - 130dBa and manufactured by Intell Instruments, was used for this purpose (see Figure 2). To measure the noise levels from the bars and clubs, the instrument was placed on the bar/club tables and outside the bars and clubs.

Figure 2: SMART SENSOR Mini Digital Sound Level Meter LCD Display, Model AS804

For the survey data, 200 copies of the questionnaire were administered. Table 2 reveals the number of questionnaire copies distributed and returned. Each bar/club received at least three (3) questionnaire copies (1.5%), covering the DJs, the Club/Bar Managers, the Club attendants and totalling 114 questionnaire copies. The remining 86 copies were administered to neighbours and customers. Table 2 shows that out of the 200 copies of questionnaire distributed to the potential respondents, 98 copies were returned and this represented 49% of the total number of copies distributed, while 101 copies were not returned, representing 51%.

Table 3, shows the categories of the respondents related to the operations of the Bars and clubs. The neighbours and customers (79) represented 80.61% of the respondents and constituted the highest number of respondents for the data collection.

Table 2: Questionnaire copies distributed and returned.

CLUBS/BARS		
No. Distributed	**No. Returned**	**No. Not returned**
200	98	101

Source: Researcher's Field work (2021)

Table 3: Categories of respondents

RESPONDENTS	**FREQUENCY**	**PERCENTAGE**
Disk joker (DJ)	12	12.24
Club/bar manager	2	2.04
Club/bar attendant	5	5.10
Others (Neighbours and Customers)	79	80.61
Total	98	100

Source: Researcher's Field work (2021)

The study further assessed the incorporation (or otherwise) of acoustic control systems in the clubs and bars, evaluated the impacts of these noises on the neighbourhoods and why proper sound control measures are not adopted in these bars and clubs.

3.1. Sample sizing

Forty two clubs and bars were purposively sampled due to their locations in the busiest part of Uyo Local Government Area (the city centre). These bars and clubs are revealed in Table 4 and constitute the Sample frame for the study. To determine the sample size, the formula developed by Yamane (1967) is used, which is $n = N / (1 + N (e)^2)$; where n = sample size, N = Population size, e = level of precision = 0.05 at 95% confidence level. The sample size of the bars and clubs, n, was calculated to have value of 38. Therefore, the sample size for this research is 38 bars and clubs. The Clubs and Bars within the 1.2 km of Uyo City Centre are revealed in Table 4. The results gotten shall be anonymized on a note of ethics. Thus, in reporting the sounds measured, these bars shall be randomly designated Bars 1 – 38 (See Table 5).

Table 4: Clubs and Bars within the 1.2 km of Uyo Plaza

S/N	NAME OF BARS AND CLUBS	LOCATION
1.	Peaceful Bar	Ikpa Road
2.	Mummy J	Ikpa Road
3.	Romeo Lounge	Ikpa Road
4.	Houz 34 Club	Ekpanya Street
5.	Benfac Bar	Ekpanya Street
6.	Divinity Lounge	Wellington Bassey Way
7.	Nudemu Resort & Event Center	Anua Street
8.	Wasa Plaza	Iboko Offot
9.	Unnamed Bar	Iboko Offot
10.	Unnamed Bar	Mkpong Street
11.	Confidence Bar Spot	Eka Street
12.	Wyper Bar	Mkpong Street
13.	Veracious Kitchen	Oku Street
14.	Templas Bar	Utang Street
15.	Unnamed Bar	Utang Street
16.	Episode Lounge	Udo Street
17.	Iniabasi Kitchen/Bar	Gibbs Street
18.	Atayat Restaurant/Bar	Gibbs Street
19.	Unnamed Bar	Ekpenyong Street
20.	IG Xclusive Restaurant	Ekpenyong Street
21.	Unnamed Bar	Ekpenyong Street
22.	The Food House	Ekpenyong Street
23.	New Planet Spot Bar	Abak Road
24.	Tymat Exotic Bar	Itiam Street
25.	CC Joint Bar	Itiam Street
26.	Unnamed Bar	Itiam Street
27.	Templas Bar	Utang Street
28.	Unnamed Bar	Utang Street
29.	New Planet Spot Bar	Abak road
30.	Mature nest Bar	Udo Ekpo Inyang Street
31.	Twinggles Bar	Udotung Ubo Street
32.	The Tribe Bar	Enwe Street
33.	Unnamed Bar	Enwe Street
34.	Elite Brothers Club House	Enwe Street
35.	Double B Restaurant & Bar	Akpakan Street
36	Unnamed Bar	Ikono Street
37.	Refreshment Unit Plus	Akpakan Street
38.	Rendezvous Bar	Mkpong Street
39.	Divinity Lounge	Wellington Bassey way (plaza to Brooks Street)
40.	Unnamed Bar	Mkpong Street
41.	Bewize's Place	Wellington Bassey way (plaza to Brooks Street)
42.	Wyper Bar	Mkpong Street

Source: Researcher's Field work (2021)

4. PRESENTATTION AND DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

4.1. Results of the Sound Measurements

Table 5 reveals the results of the sound measurements in decibels in the Bars and Clubs under investigations.

Table 5: Results of the sound meter measurements in Bars and Clubs

S/N	NAME OF BARS	SOUND (dBa)	ACOUSTIC/NO ACOUSTIC	METHOD USED (IF ACOUSTIC)
1	Bar No. 1	99	No Acoustic	-
2	Bar No. 2	105	No Acoustic	-
3	Bar No. 3	95.9	No Acoustic	-
4	Bar No. 4	98	No Acoustic	-
5	Bar No. 5	93.1	No Acoustic	
6	Bar No. 6	94	No Acoustic	-
7	Bar No. 7	96.9	No acoustic	-
8	Bar No. 8	91.7	No acoustic	-
9	Bar No. 9	95	No Acoustic	-
10	Bar No. 10	90	No Acoustic	-
11	Bar No. 11	90	No Acoustic	-
12	Bar No. 12	85	No Acoustic	-
13	Bar No. 13	100.5	No Acoustic	-
14	Bar No. 14	98.5	No Acoustic	-
15	Bar No. 15	115.5	No Acoustic	-
16	Bar No. 16	95	No Acoustic	-
17	Bar No. 17	93	No Acoustic	-
18	Bar No. 18	90	No Acoustic	-
19	Bar No. 19	98.8	No Acoustic	-
20	Bar No. 20	84.7	No acoustic	-
21	Bar No. 21	96.3	No acoustic	-
22	Bar No. 22	98.8	No acoustic	-
23	Bar No. 23	97.5	No Acoustic	-
24	Bar No. 24	98.6	No Acoustic	-
25	Bar No. 25	95	No Acoustic	-
26	Bar No. 26	92	No Acoustic	-
27	Bar No. 27	90	No Acoustic	-
28	Bar No. 28	68	No Acoustic	-
29	Bar No. 29	99	No Acoustic	-
30	Bar No. 30	94.5	No Acoustic	-
31	Bar No. 31	112	No Acoustic	-
32	Bar No. 32	120.5	-	Acoustic Foam
33	Bar No. 33	90	No Acoustic	-

34	Bar No. 34	94	No Acoustic	-
35	Bar No. 35	92.5	No Acoustic	-
36	Bar No. 36	98	No Acoustic	-
37	Bar No. 37	102	No Acoustic	-
38	Bar No. 38	112.3	No acoustic	-

Source: Researcher's results (2021)

4.2. Addressing objective 1

Table 6 reveals the descriptive statistics of the data. It shows that the least measured noise from the bars and clubs was 68.0 dB, while the highest was 120.5 dB. The Sample mean is 96.332 and the deduced standard deviation is 8.9793.

Table 6: Descriptive Statistics

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Noise Levels	38	68.0	120.5	96.332	8.9793
Valid N (listwise)	38				

Source: Researcher's results (2021)

When compared with the provisions of Section 34 of the National Environmental Standards and Regulations Enforcement Agency (Establishment) Act 2007, Part 1 - Permissible Noise Levels, 2(2), which holds that the maximum permissible sound level from places of entertainment during the day in residential zones shall not exceed 60 dB and 40 dB during the night, and shall not exceed 75 dB during the day and 50 dB during the night, for commercial areas, it was observed that all the sampled bars and clubs generated sounds higher than the 60 dB threshold for residential areas. But Bar No. 28 produced sounds of circa 68 dB which is lower than the 75 dB limit for commercial zones, with the highest sound emission being 120.5 dB.

Test of hypothesis

Using the data in Table 5, a One-Sample Test was conducted to determine if the sample is from a population with a mean of 60 dB or if the means are statistically significantly different. Results of the test are revealed in Tables 7 and 8.

Table 7: One-Sample Statistics

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Noise Levels	38	96.332	8.9793	1.4566

Source: Researcher's results (2021)

Table 8: One-Sample Test

	Test Value = 60					
	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
					Lower	Upper
Noise Levels	24.942	37	.000	36.3316	33.380	39.230

Source: Researcher's results (2021)

From Tables 7 and 8, mean noise score of 96.332 dB (± 8.9793 dB) was higher than the hypothesized mean of 60 dB. As the Sig. (2-tailed) or 2-tailed p-value of 0.000 is lower than the alpha value of 0.05, we reject the Null hypothesis (H_0) which states that the mean of the sampled bars and clubs is equal to the hypothesized mean ($\mu = \mu_0$), and accept the alternative hypothesis (H_1), which is that the mean of the sampled Bars and Clubs is not equal to the hypothesized mean ($\mu \neq \mu_0$).

4.3. Addressing Objective 2

The number of sampled Clubs and Bars in the study area were 38 and only 1 had acoustics incorporated in their building. This represents 2.63% of the sampled clubs and bars.

4.4. Addressing Objective 3 and 4

Table 9 reveals that 33 respondents representing 33.67% of the respondents are aware of the laws guiding sound control and noise pollution in Nigeria, while 65 (66.33%) respondents are not aware of the laws.

Table 9: Responses from administered copies of the questionnaire

		Disk Joker (DJ)		Club/Bar Manager		Club/Bar Attendant		Others (Neighbours, Customers, etc.)	
AWARENESS OF LAWS GUIDING SOUND CONTROL AND NOISE POLLUTION		**Frequency**	**Percentage**	**Frequency**	**Percentage**	**Frequency**	**Percentage**	**Frequency**	**Percentage**
	Yes	1	8.3	-	-	-	-	32	40.5
	No	11	91.7	2	100	5	100.0	47	59.5
	Total	12	100.0	2	100	5	100.0	79	100.0
		Disk Joker (DJ)		**Club/Bar Manager**		**Club/Bar Attendant**		**Others (Neighbours, Customers, etc.)**	
AWARENESS OF PERMISSIBLE SOUNDS FROM BARS AND CLUBS		**Frequency**	**Percentage**	**Frequency**	**Percentage**	**Frequency**	**Percentage**	**Frequency**	**Percentage**
	Yes	1	8.3	-	-	-	-	19	24.1
	No	11	91.7	2	100.0	5	100.0	60	75.9
	Total	12	100.0	2	100.0	5	100.0	79	100.0
		Disk Joker (DJ)		**Club/Bar Manager**		**Club/Bar Attendant**		**Others (Neighbours, Customers, etc.)**	
REASONS CLUBS AND BARS DO NOT HAVE ACOUSTIC (SOUNDPROOF)		**Frequency**	**Percentage**	**Frequency**	**Percentage**	**Frequency**	**Percentage**	**Frequency**	**Percentage**
	Lack of Awareness	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	41.8
	Lack of Finance (Affordability)	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	16.5
	Maintenance Cost	12	100.0	2	100.0	4	80.0	15	19.0
	Discourages publicity	-	-	-	-	1	20.0	18	22.8
	Total	12	100.0	2	100.0	5	100.0	79	100.0

Source: Researcher's results (2021)

Further, 20 (20%) respondents are aware of the permissible sound levels from bars and clubs, while 78 respondents (79.59%) are unaware. Reasons clubs and bars do not have acoustic (soundproof) were provided by the respondents as follows: Lack of awareness 33 respondents affirmed (33.67%); Lack of Finance, 13 respondents (13.27%); Maintenance Cost, 33 respondents (33.67%); Discourages publicity, 19 respondents (19.39%).

From the results above, it is evident that a great number of bars and club owners or operators and goers are unaware of laws governing the use of sound systems in residential or commercial areas. The situation is very worrisome because the impacts of noise on human is so adverse that it could lead to permanent damage to the ears. These impacts are represented in Figure 3 based on the response of respondents within the study area.

Figure 3 confirms that majority of persons dwelling around bars and clubs within the study area are being affected by loss of sleep with this having the highest percentage of 27.9%, followed by the 20.6% representing for those that their comforts have been stolen by the noisy activities carried out within clubs and bars. Also, 14.5% said they could not read their books due to these activities. These results are in tandem with the findings of the study by Jain (2021), that adverse effects of noise pollution comprise of noise induced hearing impairment; interference with speech communication; disturbance of rest and sleep; psychophysiological issues; interference with intended activities; annoyance amongst others.

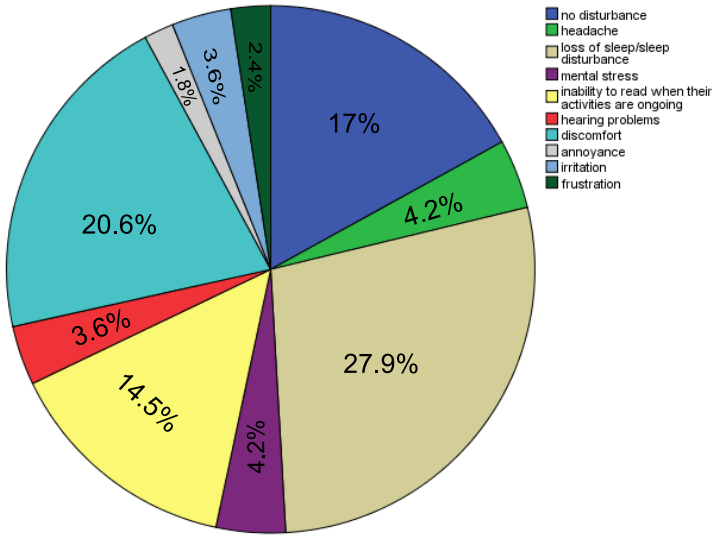

Figure 3: Varied impacts of noise on residents in the study area
Source: Researcher's results (2021).

5. SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

From the foregoing, the 38 sampled bars produced sounds that exceeded the maximum permissible sound levels from places of entertainment during the day in residential zones which is 60 dB and 40 dB during the night. A greater number of the clubs and bars were located within residential areas. Some of the bars and clubs deliberately put out their speakers so the neighbourhood could know about them. Also, among the 38 sampled clubs and bars, only one had an acoustic foam incorporated in the building to reduce noise pollution during entertainments. Some of the bars and clubs were constructed with temporary materials that possess little or no capacity to absorb sound. Most disturbing

is the act of playing sounds from evenings through the nights and beyond the midnights. The clubs and bars operators admitted that most customers come back from work late to patronize them and people like to party into the midnights during weekends. The activities carried out in assembly buildings affected the neighbourhood residents as they led to loss of sleep, hearing problems, discomfort and inability of this residents to read while the clubs and bars activities are on. Factors inhibiting owners of assembly buildings in this region from adopting proper sound control measures included lack of awareness, lack of finance, maintenance cost and the fact that the clubs and bars aim at publicizing their activities themselves by disturbing the residents. It is recommended that Government at all levels regularly sensitize the public on the provisions of Section 34 of the National Environmental Standards and Regulations Enforcement Agency (Establishment) Act 2007, Part 1 - Permissible Noise Levels, 2(2), and architects should always incorporate the acoustics components when designing clubs and Bars and recommend to clients. Implications of this research include the awareness of the considerable incompliance of the clubs and bars in Uyo L.G.A. to the Permissible Noise Levels provided by the National Environmental Standards and Regulations Enforcement Agency and impacts of noise pollution on the people living around the locations of the clubs and bars.

In conclusion, this study has statistically affirmed that most bar and club operators or users, and those living around the clubs and bars are unaware of the Noise Control provisions. More even, noise pollution from Bars and clubs in Uyo Local Government Area greatly exceed the statutory provisions and the impacts of these intrusive activities on the health of those affected are enormous.

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