



Frough Ltd

233 HIGH STREET, UXBRIDGE

Noise Impact Assessment

Revision B

Independent, multidisciplinary engineering
and environmental consultants

233 HIGH STREET, UXBRIDGE

Noise Impact Assessment

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DOCUMENT AND QUALITY CONTROL

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First Issue June 2025	Ben Dixon BA(Hons), MloA, ACIEH	Jody Blacklock BEng (Hons), CEng, MloA, MCIBSE	Jody Blacklock BEng (Hons), CEng, MloA, MCIBSE	
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1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Create Consulting Engineers Ltd have been appointed by Frough Ltd (Greenford) to undertake a Noise Impact Assessment, in support of the proposed development located at 233 High Street, Uxbridge.
- 1.2 The proposed development is for a change of use of the listed building to form a banqueting suite with a new hotel at the rear of the site.
- 1.3 This report contains:
- a description of the site and the proposed change of use;
 - a summary of the guidance referred to when setting the criteria for this project;
 - the results of the measurement undertaken on site;
 - an assessment against the relevant standards and guidance; and
 - a discussion of mitigation requirements.
- 1.4 Assessment has been conducted in terms of both:
- External noise impacting upon the development; and
 - External noise resulting from the development.
- 1.5 Recommendations given in this report are for acoustic purposes only. It is the Client's responsibility to ensure that any work carried out complies with other regulations.
- 1.6 A glossary of acoustic terms used in this report is provided in Appendix A.

2.0 EXISTING ENVIRONMENT AND SITE PROPOSALS

- 2.1 The application site is located along the High Street at Uxbridge. The proposals involve a change of use of the listed building to a banqueting suite and new four storey hotel at the rear of the site.
- 2.2 The immediate area around the site is predominantly commercial, surrounded by mostly hospitality and leisure uses, such as bars, restaurants and leisure uses such as cinemas and live-action/themed venues. (such as Escape Rooms), with some residential uses to the north and north-west. These residential uses have been identified as the closest representative noise sensitive receptors (NSRs).
- 2.3 The following figure shows the site and the immediate area, with the closest residential noise sensitive receptors (NSR) in relation to the site.
- 2.4 Figure 2.2 shows the proposed plans at the ground floor level.

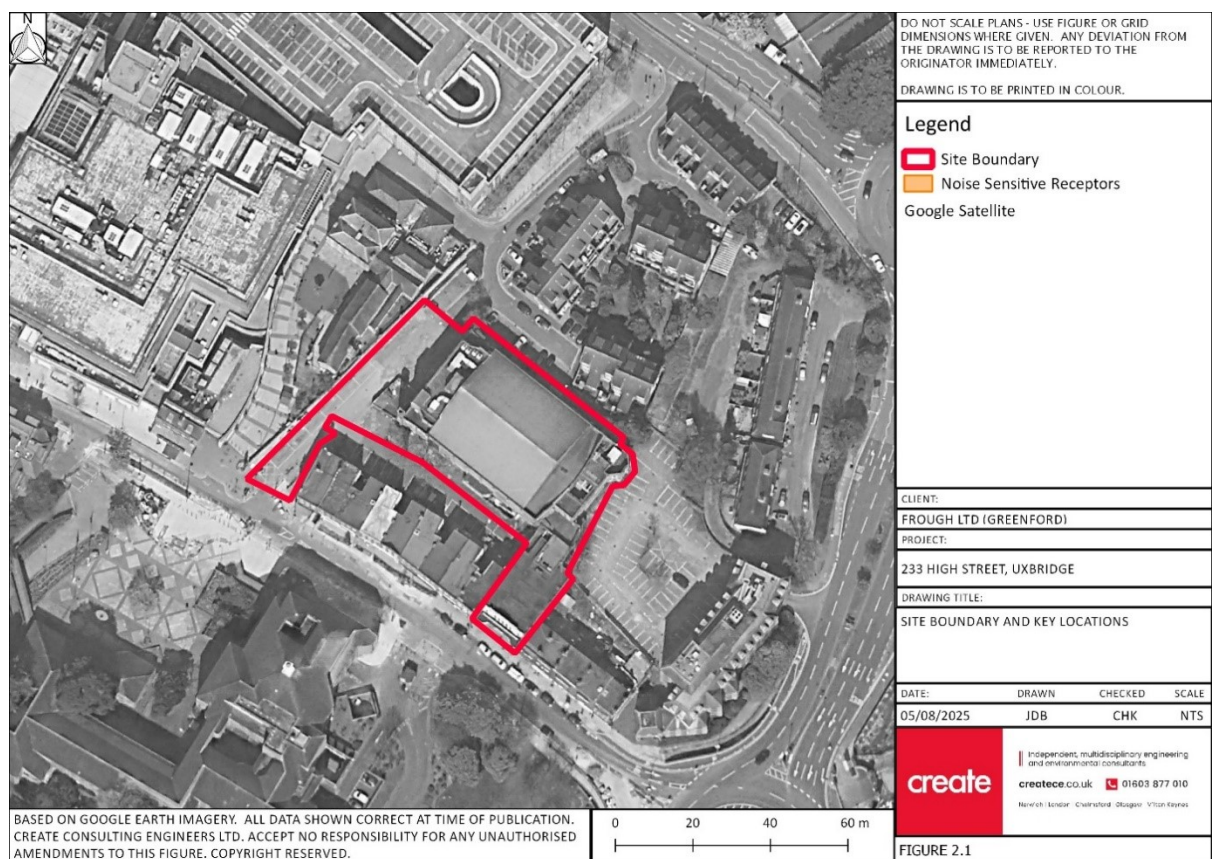


Figure 2.1: Key Locations

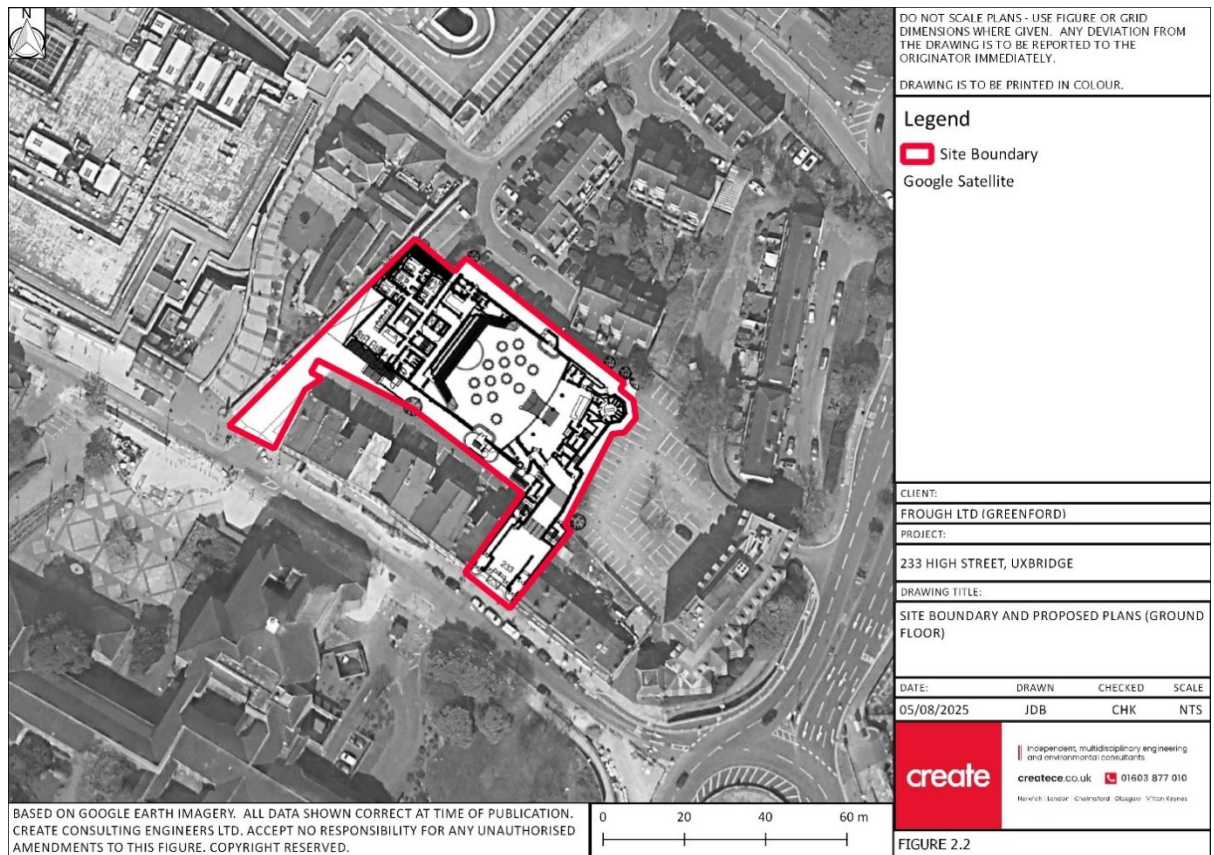


Figure 2.2: Proposed Plans

3.0 POLICY, STANDARDS AND CRITERIA

National Policy

- 3.1 A summary of the National Planning Policy Framework, National Planning Practice Guidance and the Noise Policy Statement for England is provided in Appendix B of this report.

Local Policy

London Borough of Hillingdon. Local Plan Part 2 – Development Management Policies

Policy DME 4: Visitor Attractions

The Council will take steps to encourage people to visit heritage and other sites and will support, in principle, proposals that enhance the visitor offer in the Borough, subject to:

- i) No deleterious impact on neighbouring land use by noise, traffic and congestion, visual intrusion, safety, loss of privacy or amenity;*
- ii) Provision of access by sustainable transport, together with an appropriate level of onsite parking;*
- iii) Improvement and enhancement of the environmental attributes of the site; and*
- iv) Provision of a high standard of building design, consistent with the amenity of the area that respects local architectural form, responds to and enhances features of environmental, historic or cultural significance and addresses inclusive access.*

Policy DME 5: Hotels and Visitor Accommodation

The Council will support a range of visitor accommodation, conference and related uses in accessible sustainable locations, as defined in the Site Allocations and Designations document, subject to:

- v) A high standard of building and site design, including landscaping and placement of signage that makes a positive contribution to local amenity and the streetscape;*
- vi) Provision of an accessible layout and rooms in accordance with Policy DME 6: Accessible Hotels and Visitor Accommodation; and*
- vii) No adverse impact on nearby land uses or on the amenity of either adjoining occupants or proposed occupants by virtue of noise, lighting, emissions, privacy, overlooking, any other potential nuisance, parking or traffic congestion.*

Standards and Guidance

ProPG: Planning & Noise (2017)

- 3.2 In May 2017 the Institute of Acoustics (IOA), Association of Noise Consultants (ANC) and the Chartered Institute of Environmental Health (CIEH) released this document which provides professional guidance on planning and noise, specifically relating to residential developments.
- 3.3 It was produced to provide practitioners with a guidance on a recommended approach to the management of noise within the planning system in England. It encourages good acoustic design, including site layouts, orientation of rooms within dwellings etc. Importantly, this document does not

constitute an official government code of practice and neither replaces nor provides an authoritative interpretation of the law or government policy on which users should take their own advice as appropriate.

- 3.4 ProPG risk assesses the noise levels in a graduating manner from Negligible Risk through to High Risk in the following manner. It also states that “an indication that there might be more than 10 noise events at night (23:00 – 07:00) with $L_{Amax,F} > 60$ dB means the site should not be regarded as negligible risk.”

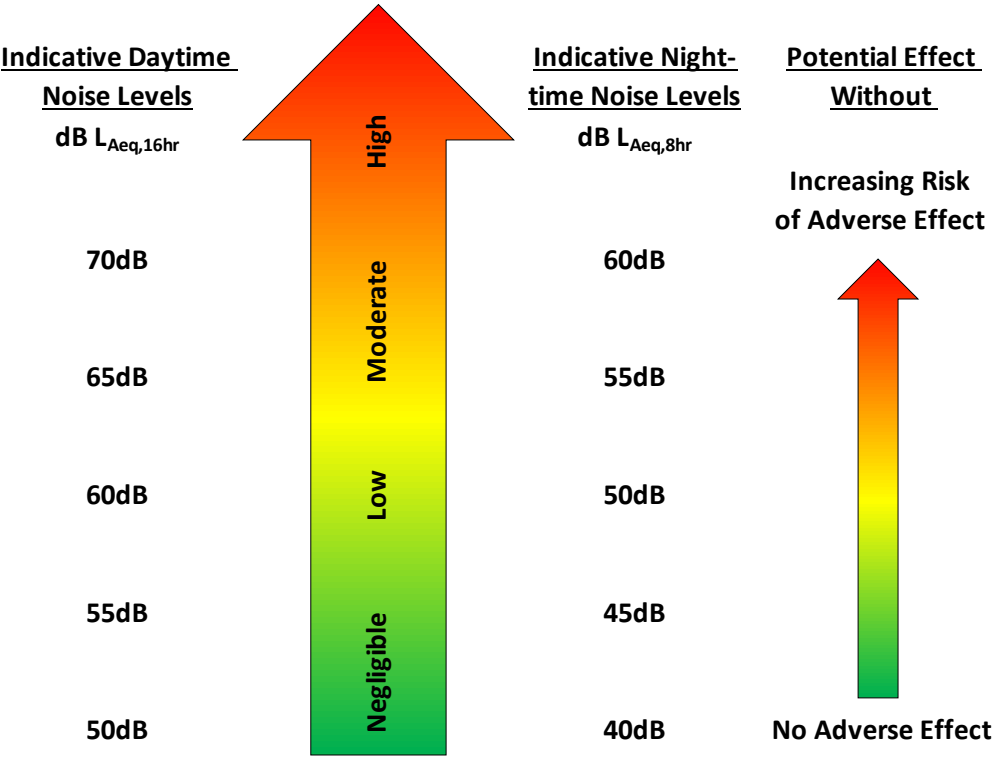


Figure 3.1: Initial Site Risk Assessment Using Fig. 1 of ProPG

Data Sources

- 3.5 The key data sources reviewed as part of this study have been listed in Table 3.1 below.

Organisation	Document
British Standards Institute (BSI)	BSI (2014). BS 8223:2014 Guidance on sound insulation and noise reduction for buildings.
	BSI (2019) BS 4142:2014+A1:2019 Methods for rating and assessing industrial and commercial sound
World Health Organisation (WHO)	WHO (2000). Guidelines for Community Noise
Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA)	Defra (2010). Noise Policy Statement for England
Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment (IEMA)	Guidelines for Environmental Noise Impact Assessment

Table 3.1: Key Information Sources

- 3.6 The nature of the development has been noted to be a place of worship. Therefore, an assessment has been undertaken of the suitability of the site for the proposed use and to determine suitable levels of mitigation as may be required.

Site Suitability – Internal and External Noise Levels [BS 8233:2014]

- 3.7 BS 8223:2014 and 1999 provide criteria for the assessment of noise affecting various uses, including some commercial uses.
- 3.8 Tables 2 and 6 in the guidance have some limited information on suggested internal ambient noise levels for certain commercial uses, for which Table 6, contains some criteria which may be considered as some of the most appropriate for this site:

Activity	Location	Design range dB $L_{Aeq,T}$
Speech or telephone communications	Department store, Cafeteria, canteen, kitchen	50 – 55
	Concourse	45 – 55
	Corridor, circulation space	40 – 50
Study and work requiring concentration	Library, gallery, museum	40 – 50
	Staff/meeting room, training room	35 – 45
Listening	Executive office	35 – 40
	Place of worship, counselling, meditation, relaxation	30 – 35

Table 3.2: Table 6: BS8233:2014 – 30-35 dB regarded as representative for this development

BS 4142:2014+A1:2019

- 3.9 This British Standard has been reviewed and updated since the previous version in 2014. The biggest change however occurred in the 2014 amendments when the method for applying acoustical characteristics was dramatically changed. Another key area which was amended related to the determination of the appropriate background sound level.
- 3.10 Acoustical characteristics are applied cumulatively for the following characters;

Acoustic Character	Subjective Level	Correction
Tonality	Just perceptible	+2 dB
	Clearly perceptible	+4 dB
	Highly Perceptible	+6 dB
Impulsivity	Just perceptible	+3 dB
	Clearly perceptible	+6 dB
	Highly Perceptible	+9 dB
Intermittency	Readily distinctive	+3 dB
Other sound characteristics	Readily distinctive	+3 dB

Table 3.3: Acoustical Characteristics for Determining the Rated Sound Level

- 3.11 The above correction values are based on the subjective nature of the sound, however BS 4142 also provides detailed guidance on objectively calculating the correction factors, which are included within Annexes C, D and E of the British Standard.
- 3.12 This latest version of the British Standard states that the most relevant background sound level should be applied for the most relevant time period and should reflect the period which is being assessed. This could include the use of statistical analysis or averaging to calculate the most applicable background sound level.

Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment (IEMA) Guidelines: Guidelines for Environmental Noise Impact Assessment

- 3.13 There is currently no specific guidance on how to undertake a noise impact assessment, although standards and guidance about noise are available.
- 3.14 The purpose of the document is to address the key principles of a noise impact assessment, and state the importance of contextual assessment, by informing the practitioner:
- how to scope a noise assessment;
 - issues to be considered when defining the baseline noise environment;
 - prediction of changes in noise levels as a result of implementing development proposals; and
 - definition and evaluation of the significance of the effect of changes in noise levels (for use only where the assessment is undertaken within an EIA).
- 3.15 The guidance states the practitioner must consider the most applicable and relevant indices for assessing the impact of noise, by considering not only the diurnal times, overall levels and location, but the characteristics and type of noise.
- 3.16 This guidance applies to new buildings, buildings undergoing a change of use and for school alterations to pre-existing premises.
- 3.17 E4 relates to acoustics in schools and is the pertinent section of this guidance for use in this assessment.
- 3.18 The following excerpt has been taken from Approved Document Part E:
- 'In the Secretary of State's view the normal way of satisfying Requirement E4 will be to meet the values for sound insulation, reverberation time and internal ambient noise which are given in Building Bulletin 93. Acoustic design of schools: performance standards.'*
- 3.19 We have therefore taken guidance from this document in order to satisfy Requirement E4 of Approved Document E.

4.0 SITE SURVEY

- 4.1 Site was attended on the 2nd July 2025 to install a single continually logging sound level meter at the perimeter of the site, at a location representative of the surrounding residential receptors. The equipment was left in-situ until the 4th July 2025.
- 4.2 The location was selected to be representative of the sound levels for the Hotel block, and to provide a representative background sound level for the closest residential receptors. The following image shows the monitor location:

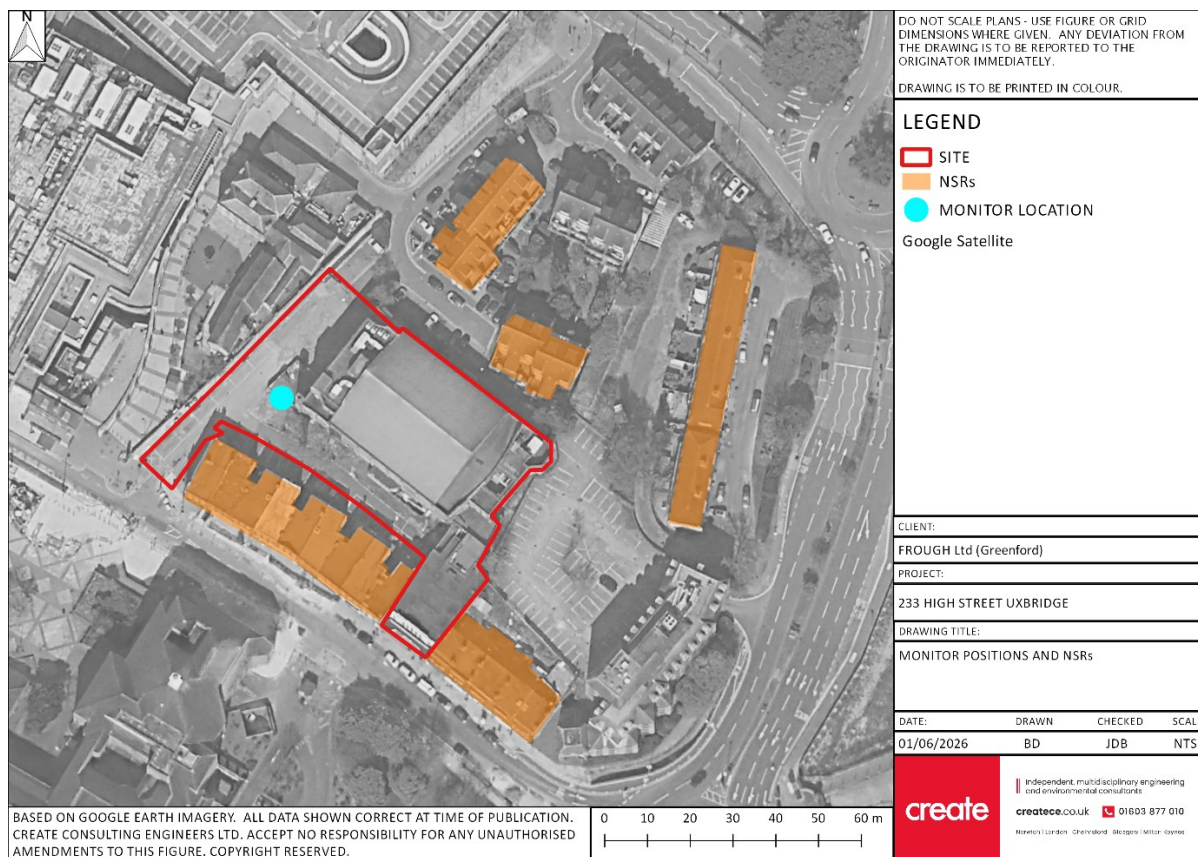


Figure 4.1: Monitor Location

- 4.3 Audible checks around the site during the periods of installation and retrieval noted that the predominant sounds were attributed to the surrounding transport network. Other more sporadic sounds were attributed to more localised activity, such as patrons using the amenities nearby.
- 4.4 The monitor was fixed to a tripod and placed on the old boiler house podium roof (approximately 2.2mtrs from the floor) and in free field conditions. The monitor logged data in L_{freq} , L_{90} , L_{max} and A-weighted levels. The results of our survey are summarised in Section 5.0.
- 4.5 The equipment was calibrated at 113.9 dB at 1 kHz before the survey. There was no significant drift noted over the course of the survey. A summary of equipment used, and calibration information is contained in Appendix C of this report.
- 4.6 The weather throughout the survey was suitable for environmental noise monitoring. No rainfall was recorded, windspeeds did not exceed 5m/s.

5.0 SURVEY RESULTS

5.1 The following table shows the results over the survey, in reference to the 16hr day (7am – 11pm) and 8hr night-time (11pm – 7am) periods. The levels determined here have been used as the basis of assessment in the following chapters.

Date	Period	T (Hrs)	dB L _{Aeq,T}	dB L _{A10,T}	dB L _{A90,T}	dB L _{AFMax}
02/07/2025	Day	10	52.7	54.8	48.8	82.1
	Night	8	49.1	49.5	44.6	78.7
03/07/2025	Day	16	52.8	54.6	47.8	88.3
	Night	8	51.8	52.2	46.1	89.6
04/07/2025	Day	6.5	55.6	58.2	47.6	86.1

Table 5.1: Survey Results Overview

5.2 The ambient sound levels appeared to be reasonably consistent, typically ranging by 2–3 dB for both the day and night-time periods.

5.3 The following chart shows the occurrences of both day and night-time background sound levels over the same reference periods, where daytime is 1-hour in light blue, and night-time is 15-minutes, in dark blue:

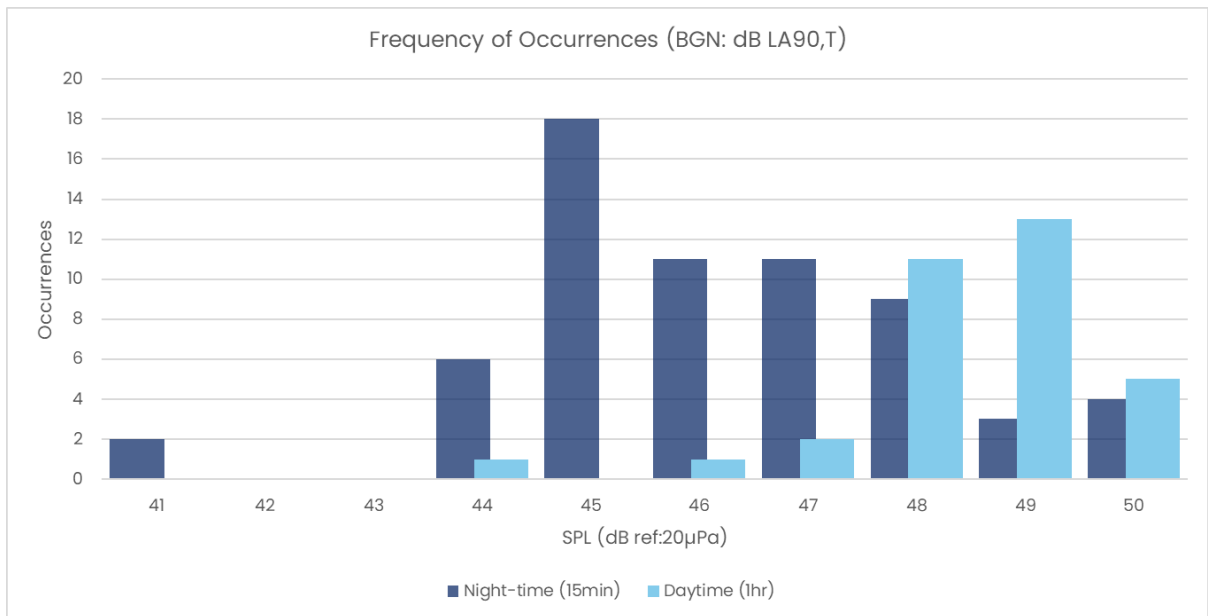


Chart 5.1: Background Sound Level Results Overview

5.4 The most commonly occurring background sounds levels have been regarded as representative, and are as follows:

- 48 dB LA90,1hr – Daytime and
- 45 dB LA90,15min – Night-time.

5.5 The lowest background sounds levels have been regarded as representative, and are as follows:

- 44 dB $L_{A90,1hr}$ – Daytime and
- 41 dB $L_{A90,15min}$ – Night-time.

6.0 ASSESSMENT

Internal Noise Levels from External Sources

- 6.1 Criteria for internal noise levels from external sources, has been taken from the recommendations in Annex H of BS8233:2014. This particular annex is informative and is provided as an example of suitable internal noise levels that are commonly adopted by large hotel groups.

Period	Indices	Noise level
Daytime (07:00 – 23:00 hrs)	dB $L_{Aeq,T}$	30 – 40 dB $L_{Aeq,1hour}$
Night-time (23:00 – 07:00 hrs)	dB $L_{Aeq,T}$	25 – 35 dB $L_{Aeq,1hour}$
	dB L_{AFMax}	45 – 55 dB L_{Amax}

Table 6.1 Internal Noise Levels – Table H.3: BS8233:2014

N.b., Some hotels may set lower noise levels, depending on location.

- 6.2 As it is a Hotel, it has been anticipated that the ventilation strategy will either be mechanical/forced, or a mixture of mechanical and natural (i.e., utilising trickle ventilation). As such, noise break-in calculations have been conducted based on a small single room [$L \times W \times H = 3.5 \times 4 \times 2.4$ (mtrs)] with a single $1.2m^2$ window, as small rooms sizes are commonly subject to higher noise levels due to the room acoustics.
- 6.3 The following table shows the separating elements used in the calculation:

Element	Single Figure Performance	Octave Band Performance (Hz)							
		63	125	250	500	1 k	2 k	4 k	8 k
Wall: (Traditional)	61 dB R_w	27	27	43	55	66	77	85	87
Glazing: (4-12-4) SG Solaglass	29 dB R_w	21	24	18	25	36	39	31	31
Ventilator: Open Titon XS13 5000EA [GS22 Grille]	31 dB D_{new}	30	34.3	33.6	33.2	27.4	31.9	33.8	40.1

Table 6.2 Separating Elements

- 6.4 The separate elements used in the collection are indicative, yet would not be regarded as having a specific acoustic rating.
- 6.5 Based on the acoustic measurement, the internal noise levels at this location have been calculated to be:
- Daytime ($dB L_{Aeq}$) = 32 dB
 - Night-time (L_{Aeq}) = 30 dB
 - Night-time (L_{Amax}) = 42 dB
- 6.6 When these results are compared to the ranges in Table 6.1 of this report, the internal noise levels may be seemed as suitable by the client.

Additional Considerations

- 6.7 Further acoustic considerations for internal acoustic conditions relate to:
- Interior noise from services;
 - Noise control for bedrooms, corridors and stairwells; and
 - Function areas.
- 6.8 These aspects will be covered as part of a separate appointment as these are not relevant to the planning application process.

7.0 PLANT NOISE

Plant Rating Level

- 7.1 Assessment of any resultant impact upon existing receptors or on those within the proposed development, should be conducted in-line with the methodologies as described in BS4142:2014+A1:2019.
- 7.2 The rating level is the specific sound level (the sound level of the source at the assessment location) plus any adjustment for the characteristic features of the sound at the assessment location (NSR), which include:
- Tonality
 - Impulsivity
 - Intermittency
 - Other Sound Characteristics
- 7.3 BS 4142 states the following:
- a. Typically, the greater the difference {between the background sound level and the rating level}, the greater the magnitude of the impact.
 - b. A difference of around +10 dB or more is likely to be an indication of a significant adverse impact, depending on the context.
 - c. A difference of around +5 dB is likely to be an indication of an adverse impact, depending on the context.
 - d. The lower the rating level is relative to the measured background sound level, the less likely it is that the specific sound source will have an adverse impact or a significant adverse impact. Where the rating level does not exceed the background sound level, this is an indication of the specific sound source having a low impact, depending on the context.
- 7.4 As any proposed plant equipment was not known at the time of assessment, the rating level provided is the design threshold for the cumulative level of all building services plant associated with the development

Off-Site Receptors

- 7.5 It has been proposed that 44 dB $L_{AR,Tf}$ is the rated level for the daytime periods, and 41 dB $L_{AR,Tf}$ is the rated level for the night-time. Adherence to this design level assures the installations compliance with the standard. These are the levels to not be exceeded at any noise sensitive receptor, inclusive of any adjustments for characteristic features as listed above.

8.0 VENUE MANAGEMENT

- 8.1 With respect to the site layout, it is unlikely that there will be noise complaints arising from normal use, assuming that the access and egress points are restricted to the southern elevations of the buildings.
- 8.2 Depending on the type of event, there may be some additional assessment warranted for out of hours uses. This is common for wedding parties, which may be held in the hall and then the guests will decant into the hotel.
- 8.3 It is important to note that the site's previous usage was that of a nightclub, which is understood was open until 03:00h, and so the noise levels are likely to be similar, if not lower than the previous usage.
- 8.4 We have prepared a site-specific noise management plan (NMP) for this site and submitted to our client, which will be submitted to the local authority for approval, prior to/along with any application for late opening hours.

9.0 CONCLUSIONS

- 9.1 Create Consulting Engineers have been to site and conducted a baseline acoustic survey at the proposed hotel and banquet hall development at 233 High Street, Uxbridge.
- 9.2 The survey data has been used to inform all further assessment, which includes recommendations for building envelope constructions and plant noise limits.
- 9.3 All recommendations contained within this report should be agreed with the local authority prior to commencement.
- 9.4 Due to the nature of the proposals, further acoustic advice would be commonly required as designs progress.
- 9.5 At this stage of the development, we are of the opinion that for the purposes of this planning application, the acoustic matters should not warrant a refusal, as in our opinion the proposed usage would be a positive addition to the area, acoustically.

10.0 DISCLAIMER

- 10.1 Create Consulting Engineers Ltd disclaims any responsibility to the Client and others in respect of any matters outside the scope of this report.
- 10.2 The copyright of this report is vested in Create Consulting Engineers Ltd and Frough Ltd, or their appointed representatives, may copy the report for purposes in connection with the development described herein. It shall not be copied by any other party or used for any other purposes without the written consent of Create Consulting Engineers Ltd or Frough Ltd.
- 10.3 Create Consulting Engineers Ltd accepts no responsibility whatsoever to other parties to whom this report, or any part thereof, is made known. Any such other parties rely upon the report at their own risk.

APPENDIX A

Acoustic Glossary

dB(A)

The human ear is less sensitive to low (below 125 Hz) and high (above 16 kHz) frequency sounds. A sound level meter can be used to duplicate the ear's variable sensitivity to sound across a spectrum of frequencies. This is achieved by building a filter into the instrument with a similar frequency response to that of the average ear. This is called an "A-weighting filter". Measurements of sound made with this filter are called A-weighted sound level measurements and the unit is dB(A).

$L_{eq,T}$

The sound from noise sources often fluctuates widely during a given period of time. An average value can be measured, the equivalent sound pressure level L_{eq} . The L_{eq} is the equivalent sound level which would deliver the same sound energy as the actual fluctuating sound measured in the same time period (T).

$L_{10,T}$

This is the minimum level exceeded for not more than 10% of the time period (T). This parameter is often used as a "not to exceed" criterion for noise.

$L_{90,T}$

This is the minimum level exceeded for not more than 90% of the time period (T). This parameter is often used as a descriptor of "background noise" for environmental impact studies.

L_{fmax}

This is the maximum sound pressure level that has been measured over a period using a fast time constant.

Octave Bands

In order to completely determine the composition of a sound it is necessary to determine the sound level at each frequency individually. Usually, values are stated in octave bands. The audible frequency region is divided into 10 such octave bands whose centre frequencies are defined in accordance with international standards.

Addition of noise from several sources

Noise from different sound sources combine, on a logarithmic scale, to produce a sound level higher than that from any individual source. Two equally intense sound sources operating together produce a sound level which is 3dB higher than one alone and 3 identical sources produce a 5 dB higher sound level.

Attenuation by distance

Sound which propagates from a point source in free air attenuates by 6 dB for each doubling of distance from the noise source. Sound energy from line sources (e.g. stream of cars) drops off by 3dB for each doubling of distance.

Subjective impression of noise

Sound intensity is not perceived directly at the ear; rather it is transferred by the complex hearing mechanism to the brain where acoustic sensations can be interpreted as loudness. This makes hearing perception highly individualised. Sensitivity to noise also depends on frequency content, time of occurrence, duration of sound and psychological factors such as emotion and expectations. The following table is a reasonable guide to help explain increases or decreases in sound levels for many acoustic scenarios.

Change in sound level (dB)	Change in perceived loudness
1	Imperceptible
3	Just barely perceptible
6	Clearly noticeable
10	About twice as loud
20	About 4 times as loud

Barriers

Outdoor barriers can be used to reduce environmental noises, such as traffic noise. The effectiveness of barriers is dependent on factors such as its distance from the noise source and the receiver, its height and its construction.

Reverberation control

When sound falls on the surfaces of a room, part of its energy is absorbed and part is reflected back into the room. The amount of reflected sound defines the reverberation of a room, a characteristic that is critical for spaces of different uses as it can affect the quality of audio signals such as speech or music. Excess reverberation in a room can be controlled by the effective use of sound-absorbing treatment on the surfaces, such as fibrous ceiling boards, curtains and carpets.

IANL

IANL or 'Internal Ambient Noise Level' refers to the recorded (or predicted) $L_{Aeq,T}$ within a dwelling, office, commercial unit or treatment space. IANL typically defines a design limit or range.

APPENDIX B

Summary of National Policy

National Planning Policy

National Planning Policy Framework (December 2024)

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) replaces the previous version of the NPPF and the Planning Policy Statements (PPS) and Planning Policy Guidance (PPG), including the Department of the Environment's Planning Policy Guidance Note 24: 'Planning and Noise' (PPG 24), which was published in 1994. The main reference to noise within the latest version of the NPPF is at Paragraphs 187 (e) and 198:

'Para.187 (e). "Planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by:

(e) preventing new and existing development from contributing to, being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by, unacceptable levels of soil, air, water or noise pollution or land instability. Development should, wherever possible, help to improve local environmental conditions such as air and water quality, taking into account relevant information such as river basin management plans; and."

'Para.198. Planning policies and decisions should also ensure that new development is appropriate for its location taking into account the likely effects (including cumulative effects) of pollution on health, living conditions and the natural environment, as well as the potential sensitivity of the site or the wider area to impacts that could arise from the development. In doing so they should:

(a) mitigate and reduce to a minimum potential adverse impacts resulting from noise from new development – and avoid noise giving rise to significant adverse impacts on health and the quality of life⁷⁵;

(b) identify and protect tranquil areas which have remained relatively undisturbed by noise and are prized for their recreational and amenity value for this reason.; and

(c) limit the impact of light pollution from artificial light on local amenity, intrinsically dark landscapes and nature conservation.'

The reference number 72 cross references the National Policy Statement for England (2010) Explanatory Note.

Although some qualitative guidance on noise has been provided in the web-based Planning Practice Guidance document, there has been no alternative quantitative guidance proposed by the Government as a direct replacement for PPG24. This was due to the recognition that every site is different and that there is no single acceptable noise level, suitable for all applications.

National Planning Policy Guidance (2019)

On 6th March 2014, the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) launched the National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG) web-based resource to supersede previous planning guidance documents including PPG24 and provide clarification over all disciplinary sectors in the delivery of the design quality aspirations of the NPPF. This has been updated in July 2019.

The NPPG-Noise provides guidance on the assessment of noise, the needs to be considered when new developments may create additional noise and when developments would be sensitive to the prevailing acoustic environment.

The acoustic environment should be taken into account in the planning of new development and decision making should take the following into consideration:

- *‘whether or not significant adverse effect is occurring or likely to occur;*
- *whether or not an adverse effect is occurring or likely to occur; and*
- *whether or not a good standard of amenity can be achieved.’*

It then cross-references the Noise Policy Statement for England (2010) for further clarification on how to assess the overall effect of noise exposure.

The Noise Policy Statement for England (2010)

The Noise Policy Statement for England (NPSE) was published in March 2010 and is the overarching statement of noise policy for England and applies to all forms of noise other than occupational noise, setting out the long-term vision of Government noise policy which is to:

‘Promote good health and a good quality of life through the effective management of noise within the context of Government policy on sustainable development.’

The vision is supported by the following aims which are reflected in paragraph 1.7 of the Noise Policy Statement for England:

‘Through the effective management and control of environmental, neighbour and neighbourhood noise within the context of Government policy on sustainable development:

- *Avoid significant adverse impacts on health and quality of life;*
- *Mitigate and minimise adverse impacts on health and quality of life; and*
- *Where possible, contribute to the improvement of health and quality of life.’*

The Explanatory Note to the NPSE introduces three concepts to the assessment of the potential effects of noise:

- **‘NOEL** – No Observed Effect Level: *This is the level below which no effect can be detected. In simple terms, below this level, there is no detectable effect on health and quality of life due to the noise.*
- **LOAEL** – Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level: *This is the level above which adverse effects on health and quality of life can be detected.*
- **SOAEL** – Significant Observed Adverse Effect Level: *This is the level above which significant adverse effects on health and quality of life occur.’*

Unlike the now redundant PPG24, the three levels are not defined numerically in the NPSE, and for the SOAEL the NPSE makes it clear that the noise level is likely to vary depending upon the noise source, the receptor and the time of day/day of the week, etc. The need for more research to investigate what may represent a SOAEL for noise is acknowledged and the NPSE asserts that not stating specific SOAEL levels provides policy flexibility in the period until there is further evidence and guidance.

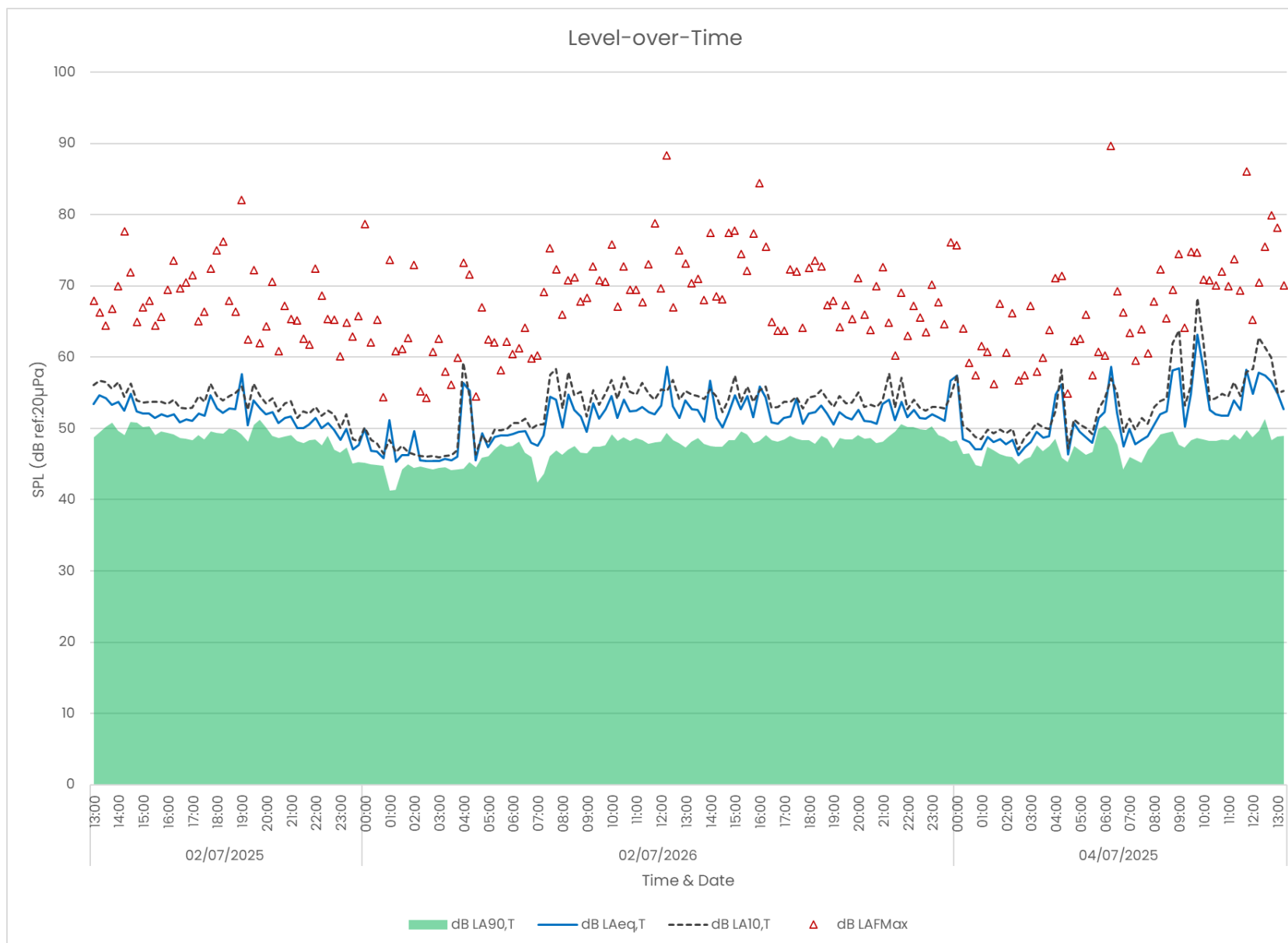
APPENDIX C

Measurement Equipment

Equipment No.	Equipment	Make/Model	Certification
44	Class 1 Sound Level Meter	Norsonic 140 RTA	Serial Number
			1407844
			Cert No.
			1160286
	Preamplifier	Norsonic 1209	Calibration Date
			04/04/2024
			Serial Number
			1209.23401
	Microphone	Norsonic 1225	Cert No.
			1160286
			Calibration Date
			04/04/2024
			Serial Number
			1255.496021
			Cert No.
			1160286
			Calibration Date
			04/04/2024
	Calibrated Level Before:	113.9	Sens -26.7
			-26.7

APPENDIX D

Survey Results

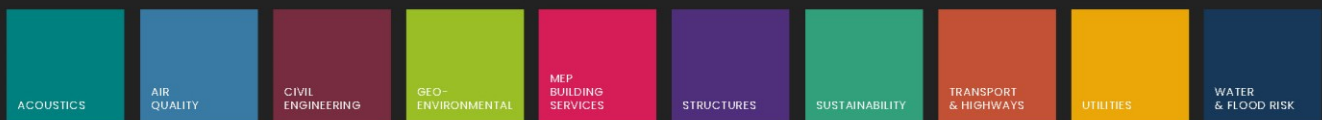


Frough Ltd

233 HIGH STREET, UXBRIDGE

Noise Impact Assessment

The information contained within this report and any appendices or supporting information provided are to be treated as confidential.



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