
543 Victoria Road Ruislip

Noise Impact Assessment Report
32372.NIA.01

Bright Horizons
Britannia House
3-5 Rushmills
Northampton
NN4 7YB

Report 32372.NIA.01		
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1.0 INTRODUCTION

KP Acoustics Ltd has been commissioned by Bright Horizons, Britannia House, 3-5 Rushmills, Northampton, NN4 7YB to assess the suitability of the site at 543 Victoria Road, Ruislip, HA4 0HB for a children's day nursery in accordance with the provisions of the National Planning Policy Framework and the Noise Policy Statement for England. The site was formerly used as a youth centre up until its closure in December 2025. The Design and Access Statement for the South Ruislip Youth Centre provides opening hours of "9am to 10pm Monday to Saturday, and 12 noon to 10pm on Sundays and Bank Holidays", with proposed numbers of 30-40 young people in attendance at any one time, for 250-300 young people per week. It provided for a "small outdoor fenced recreational space".

This report presents the results of the environmental survey undertaken in order to measure prevailing background noise levels. This report presents an evaluation of the proposed plant installation and outdoor play areas. The report outlines procedures to minimise noise exposure at the closest noise-sensitive receiver.

2.0 SITE SURVEYS

2.1 Site Description and Context

The site is bounded by the sports field at Queensmead Sports Centre to the north, Victoria Road and Sainsbury's car park to the south, a block of flats to the west and tennis courts within the sports centre to the east. At the time of the survey, the background noise climate was dominated by road traffic noise from Victoria Road, with contribution from the rail traffic approximately 100m to the south, and local commercial activity.

The proposed nursery occupies the whole building and has no neighbours that share a party wall or floor. Its nearest neighbour is a residential block of flats called Burnett Court, whose closest wall is approximately 2 metres away from the west external wall of the site. There are three small windows on the side of Burnett Court facing the site, but these are understood to be in non-habitable rooms such as stairwells. The closest windows face away from the site towards Victoria Road. There are also windows and balconies at the rear of Burnett Court which obliquely overlook the site, the closest of which is approximately 4 metres from the closest part of the site.

2.2 Environmental Noise Survey Procedure

A noise survey was undertaken on the proposed site as shown in Figure 2.1. The location was chosen in order to collect data representative of the worst-case levels expected on the site due to all nearby sources.

Continuous automated monitoring was undertaken for the duration of the survey between 09/07/2026 at 10:45 and 13/07/2026 at 14:55.

Weather conditions were generally dry with light winds and therefore suitable for the measurement of environmental noise. The measurement procedure complied with ISO 1996-2:2017 Acoustics '*Description, measurement and assessment of environmental noise - Part 2: Determination of environmental noise levels*'.

2.3 Measurement Positions

Measurement positions are as described within Table 2.1 and shown within Figure 2.1.

Icon	Descriptor	Location Description
	Noise Measurement Position 1	The microphone was installed on a tripod outside the rear façade, as shown in Figure 2.2. The microphone was positioned within free-field conditions at least 3.5 metres from the nearest surface.
	Noise Measurement Position 2	The microphone was installed on a tripod outside the front façade, as shown in Figure 2.2. The microphone was positioned within free-field conditions at least 3.5 metres from the nearest surface.
	Nearest noise sensitive receptors (NSR)	Windows on the rear façade of the residential flat to the northwest
	Proposed plant installation location	Proposed plant installations are outlined in Section 5.1.

Table 2.1 Measurement positions and descriptions



Figure 2.1 Site measurement positions, plant location and NSR (Image Source: Google Maps)

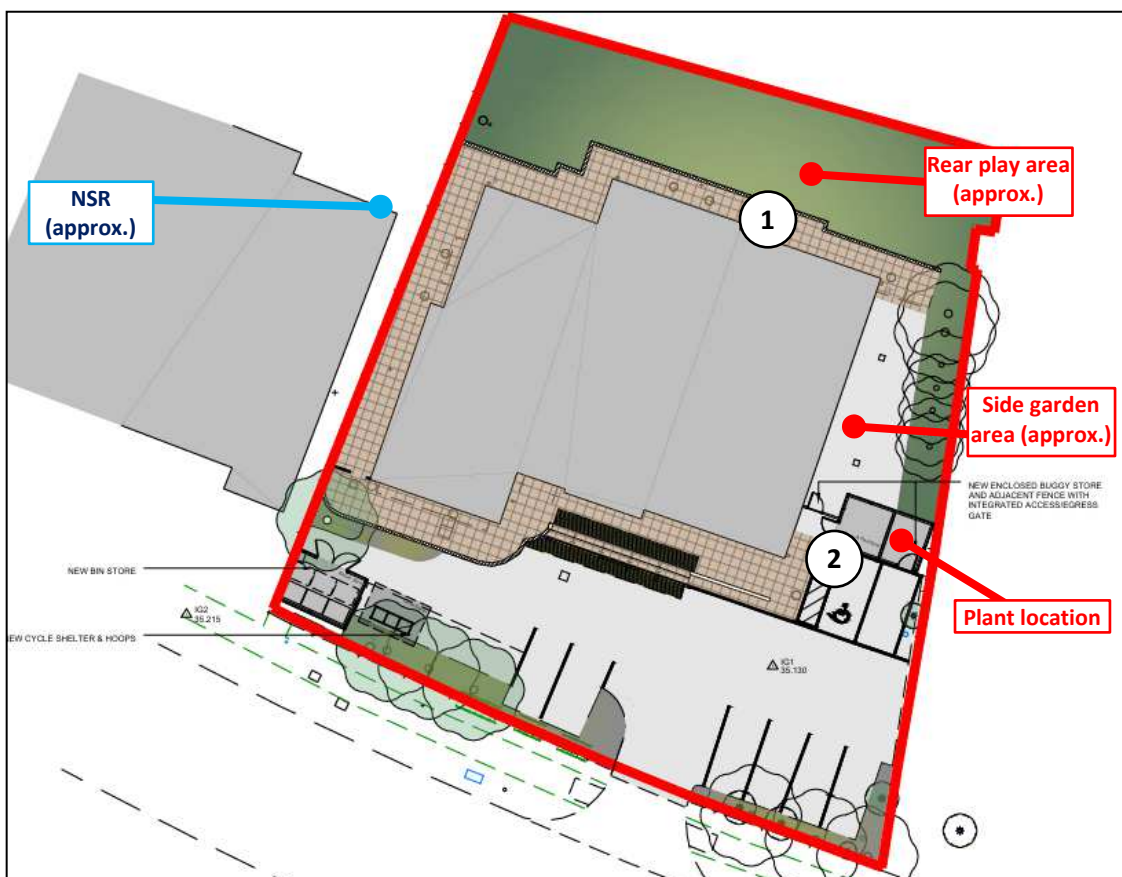


Figure 2.2 Site measurement positions, plant location and NSR (Image Source: Corstorphine & Wright)

2.4 Equipment

The equipment calibration was verified before and after use and no abnormalities were observed. The equipment used is described within Table 2.2.

Measurement Instrumentation		Serial no.	Calibration Date	Cert no.
Noise Kit 28	NTI Audio XL2 Class 1 Sound Level Meter	A2A-21140-E0	11/09/2025	TCRT25/1689
	Free-field microphone NTI Acoustics MC230A	A23592		
	Preamp NTI Acoustics MA220	10981		
	NTI Audio External Weatherproof Shroud	-	-	-
Noise Kit 41	NTI Audio XL2 Class 1 Sound Level Meter	A2A-24074-E1	16/03/2026	TCRT26/2221
	Free-field microphone NTI Acoustics MC230A	A27960		
	Preamp NTI Acoustics MA220	14367		
	NTI Audio External Weatherproof Shroud	-	-	-
B&K Type 4231 Class 1 Calibrator		2147411	10/09/2025	UCRT25/2295

Table 2.2 Measurement instrumentation

3.0 RESULTS

3.1 Noise Survey

The $L_{Aeq,5min}$, $L_{Amax,5min}$ and $L_{A90,5min}$ acoustic parameters were measured throughout the duration of the survey. Measured levels are shown as time histories in Figures 32372.TH1-2.

Measured noise levels are representative of noise exposure levels expected to be experienced by all facades of the proposed development, and are shown in Table 3.1. The data is restricted to the proposed operating hours of the nursery, which will be within the hours of 07:00-19:00.

Time Period	Measured Noise level $L_{Aeq,T}$ – dB	
	Noise Measurement Position 1	Noise Measurement Position 2
Operating hours (07:00-19:00)	53	57

Table 3.1 Site average noise levels for daytime and night time

Representative background noise levels for daytime and night-time are shown in Table 3.2; these have been derived from the measured $L_{A90,5min}$ levels based on the guidance of BS4142: 2014 Section 8.1.4. Analyses of the measured $L_{A90,5min}$ levels are shown in 32372.custom L90.TH-2 attached.

Time Period	Measured Representative Free-field Background Noise Level L_{A90} – dB	
	Noise Measurement Position 1	Noise Measurement Position 2
Operating hours (07:00-19:00)	44	49

Table 3.2 Representative background noise levels (free field)

4.0 NOISE ASSESSMENT GUIDANCE

4.1 Local Authority Guidance for Noise from Child Care Facilities - London Borough of Hillingdon

London Borough of Hillingdon's *Local Plan Part 2 - Development Management Policies 2020* states: “7.21 The noise and traffic generating potential of such developments will be two of the main considerations in assessing any application. Applicants will need to take account of the Ofsted Registration requirements, particularly in relation to floorspace, outdoor space and vehicular access requirements.”

There are no numerical limits attached to the above guidance, and the below guidance is used to achieve compliance with the above statement.

4.2 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2026 & Noise Policy Statement for England (NPSE) 2010

4.2.1 NPPF 2026 Policy P3

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) has superseded and replaces Planning Policy Guidance Note 24 (PPG24), which previously covered issues relating to noise and planning in England. Policy P3 of NPPF 2026 states:

“2. Within this context development proposals should:

a. Provide healthy living conditions for occupiers and users in terms of adequate access to light and avoiding exposure to levels of air, noise, artificial light or other sources of pollution which could have an unacceptable adverse effect on health and the quality of life. Where necessary suitable mitigation measures should be incorporated to secure acceptable living conditions;

b. Not give rise to, or contribute to, (...) unacceptable levels of noise, (...) other forms of pollution on or beyond the site. Adverse impacts of this nature should be avoided where

possible, or else mitigated to an acceptable degree. Where possible, opportunities should be taken to reduce pollution affecting the wider area (such as through traffic and travel management or improved external lighting);

d. Mitigate and reduce to a minimum potential adverse impacts resulting from noise, not result in levels of noise exposure which would have a significant observed adverse effect, and maintain the character of tranquil areas (those areas that have remained relatively undisturbed by noise from human sources and are prized for their recreational and amenity value for this reason);"

4.2.2 Noise Policy Statement for England (NPSE)

The Noise Policy Statement for England (NPSE) was developed by DEFRA and published in March 2010 with the aim to 'Promote good health and good quality of life through the effective management of noise within the context of Government policy on sustainable development.'

Noise Policy Statement England (NPSE) noise policy aims are as follows:

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*

4.3 Local Authority Guidance for Plant Noise - London Borough of Hillingdon

Hillingdon Local Plan: Part 1 - Strategic Policies does not give specific guidance about externally mounted plant. A review of planning conditions imposed by the Council under similar applications, including 64733/APP/2025/3067, indicates that the typical plant noise criterion is as follows, taken from the approval letter of the above planning application:

"The rating level of the noise emitted from the site shall be at least 5dB below the existing background noise level. The noise levels shall be determined at the nearest residential property with all items of plant operating. The measurements and assessment shall be made in accordance to the latest British Standard 4142, 'Method for rating industrial noise affecting mixed residential and industrial areas'.

REASON To safeguard the amenity of the surrounding area in accordance with policy EM8 of the Hillingdon Local Plan Part 1 (2012). "

4.4 **BS4142: 2014 'Methods for rating and assessing industrial and commercial sound'**

British Standard BS4142:2014 'Methods for rating and assessing industrial and commercial sound' describes a method for rating and assessing sound of an industrial and/or commercial nature, which includes:

- Sound from industrial and manufacturing processes
- Sound from fixed installations which comprise mechanical and electrical plant and equipment
- Sound from the loading and unloading of goods and materials at industrial and/or commercial premises, and
- Sound from mobile plant and vehicles that is an intrinsic part of the overall sound emanating from premises or processes.

This Standard compares the Rating Level due to the noise source/s under assessment for a one-hour period during the daytime (07:00 – 23:00 hours) and a fifteen-minute period during the night-time (23:00 – 07:00 hours) with the existing background noise level in terms of an L_{A90} when the noise source is not operating.

It should be noted that the Rating Level is the Specific Sound Level in question (L_{Aeq, T_r}), including any relevant acoustic feature corrections, as follows:

- **Tonality** – *'For sound ranging from not tonal to prominently tonal the Joint Nordic Method gives a correction of between 0dB and +6dB for tonality. Subjectively, this can be converted to a penalty of 2dB for a tone which is just perceptible at the noise receptor, 4dB where it is clearly perceptible, and 6dB where it is highly perceptible'*
- **Impulsivity** – *'A correction of up to +9dB can be applied for sound that is highly impulsive, considering both the rapidity of the change in sound level and the overall change in sound level. Subjectively, this can be converted to a penalty of 3dB for impulsivity which is just perceptible at the noise receptor, 6dB where it is clearly perceptible, and 9dB where it is highly perceptible'*
- **Intermittency** – *'If the intermittency is readily distinctive against the residual acoustic environment, a penalty of 3dB can be applied'*
- **Other sound characteristics** – *'Where the specific sound features characteristics that are neither tonal nor impulsive, though otherwise are readily distinctive against the residual acoustic environment, a penalty of 3dB can be applied'*

Once the Rating Level has been obtained, the representative background sound level is subtracted from the Rating Level to obtain an initial estimate of the impact, as follows:

- Typically, the greater this difference, the greater the magnitude of the impact
- A difference of around +10 dB or more is likely to be an indication of a significant adverse impact, depending on the context
- A difference of around +5 dB could be an indication of an adverse impact, depending on the context
- The lower the rating level is relative to the measured background sound level, the less likely it is that there will be an adverse impact or significant adverse impact. Where the rating level does not exceed the background sound level, this is an indication of the specific sound having a low impact, depending on the context

NOTE: Adverse impacts may include but not be limited to annoyance and sleep disturbance. Not all adverse impacts will lead to complaints and not every complaint is proof of an adverse impact.

The initial estimate of the impact may then be modified by taking consideration of the context in which the sound occurs.

4.5 Plant Noise Emissions Criterion

The plant noise emissions criterion has been set as shown in Table 4.1 in order to comply with the above requirements, with both daytime and night-time requirements provided. Noise Measurement Position 1 has been used to set the following criterion, as it is the most representative of the NSR to the proposed plant due to its proximity, and is the worst case due to its lower recorded noise level at the rear.

Time Period	Plant Noise Emissions Criterion at Nearest Residential Receiver
Operating hours (07:00-19:00)	≤ 39 dB(A)

Table 4.1 Proposed noise emissions criterion

5.0 PLANT NOISE IMPACT ASSESSMENT

5.1 Proposed Plant Installations

It is understood that the proposed plant installation is comprised of the following units:

- 2 No. Mitsubishi Electric PUMY-P250YBM-E units
- 1 No. Mitsubishi Electric PUHZ-ZRP71VHA2 unit

The plant is proposed to be housed at ground level at the east of the site, within a detached buggy and open plant building, as shown in Figure 2.1 and 2.2 above. Noise attenuation from this building would reduce the final noise level at the receiver, but this has not been taken into account, as the target is already met without this additional attenuation.

The noise emission levels as provided by the manufacturer for the units are shown in Table 5.1.

Unit	Descriptor	Sound Level at Octave Frequency Band (Hz)								Overall (dBA)
		63	125	250	500	1k	2k	4k	8k	
Mitsubishi Electric PUMY-P250YBM-E	SPL@1m (dB)	72	64	61	57	58	51	44	37	61
Mitsubishi Electric PUHZ-ZRP71VHA2	SPL@1m (dB)	52	51	52	44	42	38	32	27	48

Table 5.1 Plant units noise emission levels as provided by the manufacturer

The closest noise sensitive receiver to the proposed installation location has been identified as a residential window of Burnett Court, located approximately 30 metres from the proposed plant installation location, as shown in Figure 2.1 and 2.2.

It should be noted the proposed plant unit would be out of line of sight of the receiving window due to screening from the building envelope, including by the ancillary building in which it is proposed to be housed.

5.2 Calculations

Taking all acoustic corrections into consideration, the noise level contribution expected at the closest residential window from the proposed plant would be as shown in Table 5.2. Detailed calculations are shown in Appendix B.

No corrections according to BS4142 have been added as there are not expected to be any such perceptible characteristics to the emitted noise from the proposed units. This result is sufficiently below the measured background level that any noise characteristics will not be perceptible.

Receiver	Criterion	Noise Level at 1m From the Worst-case Noise Sensitive Window
Ground floor window on the rear façade of the residential flat to the northwest	≤ 31 dB(A)	14 dB(A)

Table 5.2 Predicted noise level and criterion at nearest noise sensitive location

As shown in Appendix B and Table 5.2, transmission of noise to the nearest sensitive windows due to the effects of the proposed plant unit installation satisfies the emissions criterion of the Local Authority.

5.2.1 Anti-Vibration Mounting Strategy

In the case of all plant units, appropriate anti-vibration mounts should be installed in order to ensure that vibrations do not give rise to structure-borne noise. Appendix C outlines detailed advice in order to ensure that the system installer selects the appropriate anti-vibration mount for the installation.

It is the supplier's responsibility to ensure that all mountings offered are suitable for the loads, operating and environmental conditions which will prevail.

6.0 OUTSIDE PLAY AREA NOISE IMPACT ASSESSMENT

6.1 Proposed Use

The nursery is proposed to have an external play area to the rear of the building with a smaller play area to the eastern side of the building, shown in Figure 2.2. The play areas are proposed to be sited next to existing areas used for sports at the Queensmead Sports Centre, and nearby residential properties already receive noise from these uses.

The nearest noise sensitive receiver (NSR) is a window on the rear façade of the residential flat to the northwest, as shown in Figure 2.1.

It is noted that the NSR is already exposed to noise from activity at existing areas used for sports at the Queensmead Sports Centre, the closest points of which are at a similar distance to the NSR as the closest point of the proposed external nursery areas. It is also noted that the site was used as a youth centre up until its closure in December 2025. The Design and Access Statement for the youth centre proposed young people using the external areas.

On this basis, the character of noise associated with the proposed nursery is not expected to be materially different from noise already experienced at the NSR. Due to the similar character of noise, it is recommended to manage noise exposure to the nearby flats by use of procedures to minimise noise levels generated at the external areas.

7.0 PROCEDURE RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE OUTDOOR PLAY AREA

The following operational factors should be adopted to reduce noise levels:

- Use limited to weekday daytime hours (09:00–19:00);
- Structured play rather than simultaneous mass break-time activity;

- Free-flow principles resulting in dispersed use;
- No amplified sound permitted;
- Staff supervision ensuring controlled behaviour.

The two play areas allow activity to be distributed across a larger outdoor space rather than concentrated within a single area. This spatial redistribution reduces the potential for sustained localised noise exposure along any one site boundary.

8.0 CONCLUSION

An environmental noise survey has been undertaken at 543 Victoria Road, Ruislip, HA4 0HB allowing the assessment of noise levels during the operational period of the proposed nursery at nearby sensitive receivers.

The results of the survey have enabled criteria to be set for noise emissions for plant noise. Using manufacturer noise data, noise levels are predicted at the nearby noise sensitive receivers for compliance with current requirements. Calculations show that noise emissions from plant would meet the requirements of the Local Authority.

The proposed nursery outdoor play areas are not expected to introduce a materially different noise character at the nearest sensitive receiver, given the existing sports activities at Queensmead Sports Centre and the previous use of the site as a youth centre. Best practice procedures have been provided to minimise noise generation at the proposed external areas.

543 Victoria Road, Ruislip - Position 1
Environmental Time History
09/07/2026 to 13/07/2026

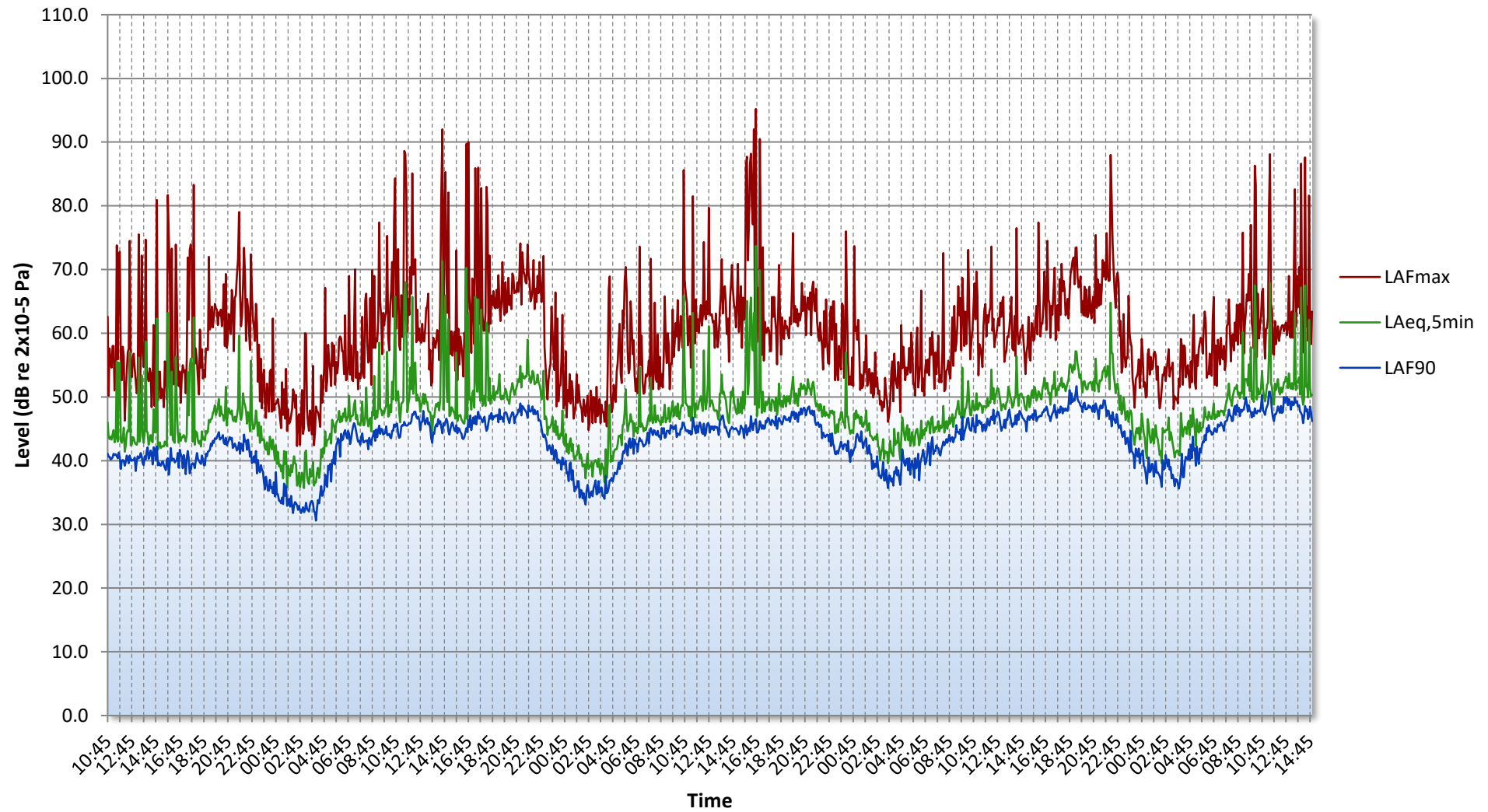


Figure 32372.TH1

543 Victoria Road, Ruislip - Position 2
Environmental Time History
09/07/2026 to 13/07/2026

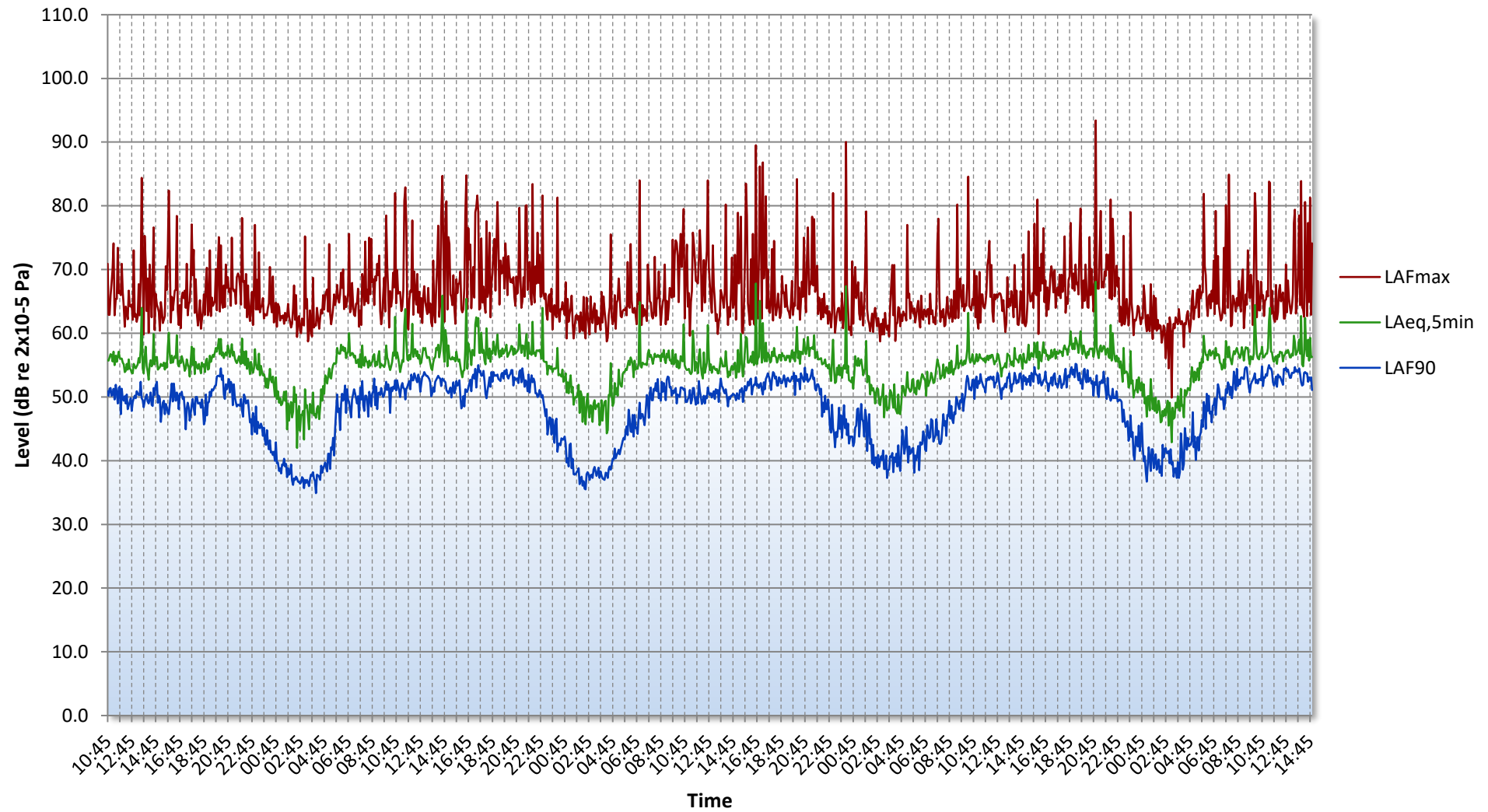


Figure 32372.TH2

APPENDIX A

GENERAL ACOUSTIC TERMINOLOGY

Decibel Scale - dB

In practice, when sound intensity or sound pressure is measured, a logarithmic scale is used in which the unit is the 'decibel', dB. This is derived from the human auditory system, where the dynamic range of human hearing is so large, in the order of 10 units, that only a logarithmic scale is the sensible solution for displaying such a range.

Decibel Scale, 'A' weighted - dB(A)

The human ear is less sensitive at frequency extremes, below 125Hz and above 16Khz. A sound level meter models the ears variable sensitivity to sound at different frequencies. This is achieved by building a filter into the Sound Level Meter with a similar frequency response to that of the ear, an A-weighted filter where the unit is dB(A).

L_{eq}

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.

L_{10}

This is the level exceeded for no more than 10% of the time. This parameter is often used as a "not to exceed" criterion for noise.

L_{90}

This is the level exceeded for no more than 90% of the time. This parameter is often used as a descriptor of "background noise" for environmental impact studies.

L_{max}

This is the maximum sound pressure level that has been measured over a period.

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 11 such octave bands whose centre frequencies are defined in accordance with international standards. These centre frequencies are: 16, 31.5, 63, 125, 250, 500, 1000, 2000, 4000, 8000 and 16000 Hertz.

Environmental noise terms are defined in BS7445, *Description and Measurement of Environmental Noise*.

APPENDIX A

APPLIED ACOUSTIC TERMINOLOGY

Addition of Noise from Several Sources

Noise from different sound sources combines 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 a single source and 4 sources produce a 6dB higher sound level.

Attenuation by Distance

Sound which propagates from a point source in free air attenuates by 6dB 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

Hearing perception is 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 guide to explain increases or decreases in sound levels for many scenarios.

Change in Sound Level (dB)	Change in Perceived Loudness
1	Imperceptible
3	Just barely perceptible
6	Clearly noticeable
10	About twice as loud

Transmission Path(s)

The transmission path is the path the sound takes from the source to the receiver. Where multiple paths exist in parallel, the reduction in each path should be calculated and summed at the receiving point. Outdoor barriers can block transmission paths, for example traffic noise. The effectiveness of barriers is dependent on factors such as its distance from the noise source and the receiver, its height and construction.

Ground-borne Vibration

In addition to airborne noise levels caused by transportation, construction, and industrial sources there is also the generation of ground-borne vibration to consider. This can lead to structure-borne noise, perceptible vibration, or in rare cases, building damage.

Sound Absorption within Porous Materials

APPENDIX A

Upon encountering a porous material, sound energy is absorbed. Porous materials which are intended to absorb sound are known as absorbers, and usually absorb 50 to 90% of the energy and are frequency dependent. Some are designed to absorb low frequencies, some for high frequencies and more exotic designs being able to absorb very wide ranges of frequencies. The energy is converted into both mechanical movement and heat within the material; both the stiffness and mass of panels affect the sound insulation performance.

APPENDIX B1

543 Victoria Road, Ruislip, HA4 0HB

PLANT NOISE EMISSIONS CALCULATIONS

	Frequency, Hz								dB(A)
	63	125	250	500	1k	2k	4k	8k	
Mitsubishi Electric PUMY-P250YBM-E (Sound Pressure Level @1m), dB	72	64	61	57	58	51	44	37	61
Correction for number of units (2),dB	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
Correction due to surface reflections (1), dB	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
Minimum attenuation due to screening from building envelope, dB	-13	-17	-21	-25	-25	-25	-25	-25	
Minimum attenuation provided by distance (30m), dB	-30	-30	-30	-30	-30	-30	-30	-30	
Total Specific Level of above Plant Units at Receiver, dB	35	23	16	9	9	2	-5	-12	15
Mitsubishi Electric PUHZ-ZRP71VHA2 (Sound Pressure Level @1m), dB	52	51	52	44	42	38	32	27	48
Correction due to surface reflections (1), dB	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
Minimum attenuation due to screening from building envelope, dB	-13	-17	-21	-25	-25	-25	-25	-25	
Minimum attenuation provided by distance (30m), dB	-30	-30	-30	-30	-30	-30	-30	-30	
Total Specific Level of above Plant Units at Receiver, dB	12	7	4	-7	-10	-14	-20	-25	-1
Total Specific Level of all Plant Unit Installations at Receiver	35	23	16	9	9	2	-5	-12	15
BS4142 Acoustic Feature Corrections									
Tonality	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Impulsivity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Intermittency	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total Rating Noise Level of all Plant Unit Installations at Receiver	35	23	16	9	9	2	-5	-12	15

Design Criterion	39
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