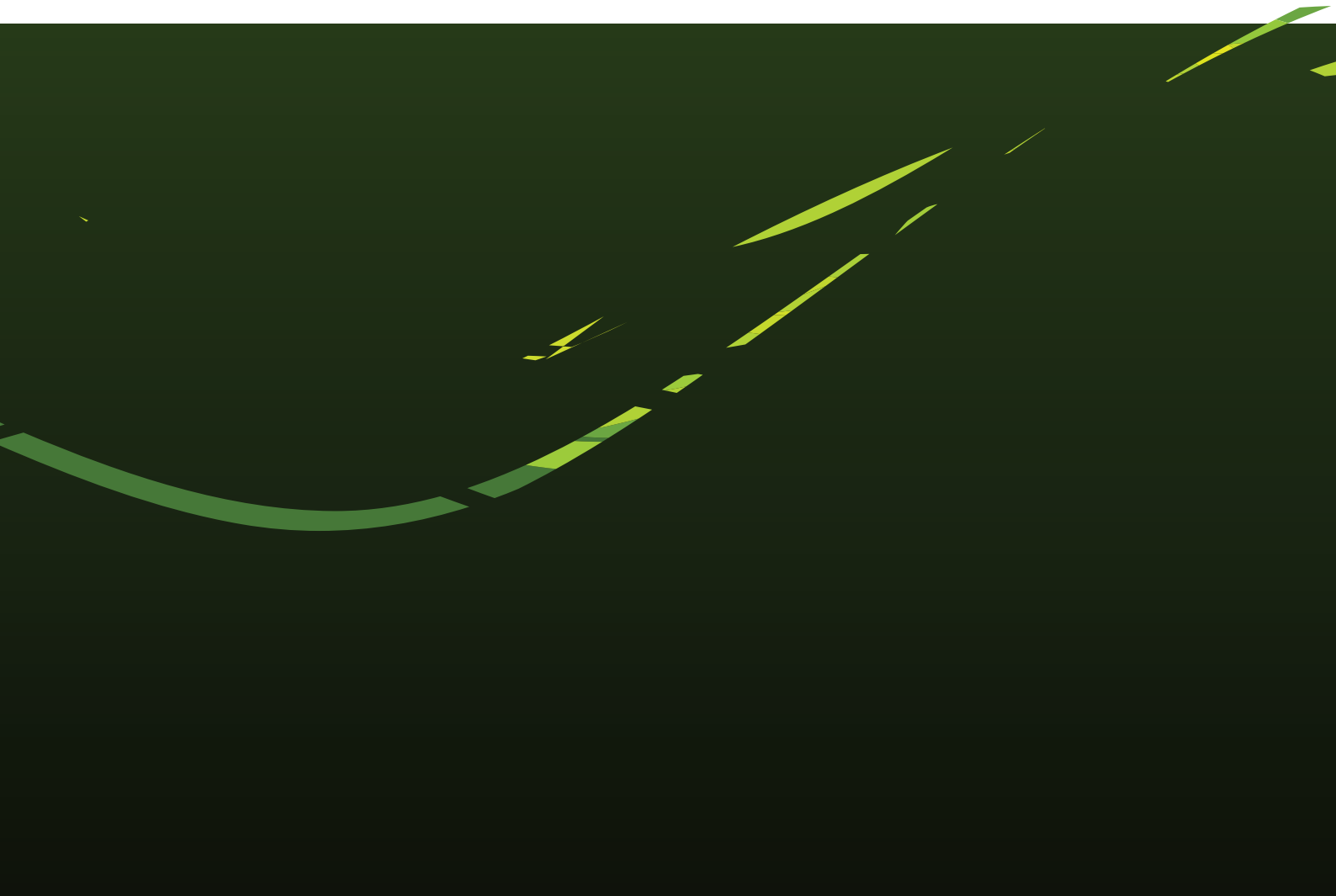


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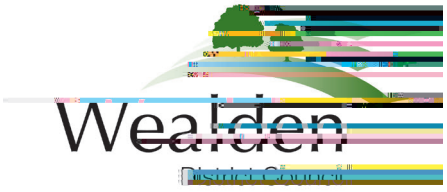
Wealden
District Council

Contents

*ORVVDU\ RI 7HUPV

Ambient Noise	Totally encompassing sound in a given situation at a given time

Quick reference guides – Is a Noise Report Required?

7DEOH 1(: 12,6(6(16,7,9(86(6				
7\SH RI GHYHORSPHQW		Noise Report required?	Comments	
New residential development and extensions to existing residential dwellings (C3 and C4 use classes)	Close to a major highway (motorways, A-class & major B roads)	YES	Noise report will normally be required for residential development in close proximity to a major road. A noise report will not be required when average noise levels fall below 55dBA LAeq16hr.	
	Near to a railway	YES	Noise report will normally be required for any property within several hundred meters from a major railway line. A noise report is unlikely to be required when average noise levels fall below 55dBA LAeq16hr.	
	Within the predicted 57dB contour of an airport with both a single or twin wide spaced runway	YES	Noise report will normally be required. Noise reports can be found via the DfT website.	
	10+ houses in a rural/ suburban environment	MAYBE	In certain circumstances, a noise report will be required. Please consult with Environmental Health Department.	
Change of use to residential		MAYBE	Noise report may be required, for example if there are existing noise sources in close proximity. Please consult with the LPA.	
Hotels, guest houses, etc (C1 uses)		MAYBE	It is the responsibility of the developer to ensure hotel rooms meet reasonable noise standards. However, if the hotel/ guest house includes permanent residential accommodation for staff, a noise report may be required.	**Hotels, guest KRXVHV DQG residential institutions can also present a new noise source.** Consequently, if such a development is proposed in close proximity to existing residential uses, a noise report may be required.
Residential institutions: C2 uses (care homes, hospitals, nursing homes, residential colleges, etc), and C2a uses (secure residential institutions including prisons, secure hospitals)		MAYBE		

7DEOH 1(: $''ITIONAL NOISE GUIDANCE		
7\SH RI GHYHORSPHQW	**Noise Report required?**	**Comments**
,1'867,$/ 7<3(86(6 (e.g. B2 general industrial uses, B8 storage or distribution uses, :DVWH PDQDJHPHQW VLWHV 0LQHUDOV development, access roads & haul roads)	YES	Noise report will normally be required. Please consult with LPA if there are no existing noise sensitive premises in close proximity. Includes new development and changes of use. Also includes changes in operations or layout, extensions or new equipment at existing sites.
(17(57$,10(17)22' '5,1.(7& (e.g. A3 uses - restaurants/ cafes, A4 - drinking establishments, A5 - hot food takeaways, D2 uses e.g. cinemas, concert halls, swimming baths, sports halls. Also nightclubs, casinos, theatres, amusement centres).	YES	Noise report will normally be required. Please consult with LPA if there are no existing noise sensitive premises in close proximity. Includes new air handling units, extractor fans, air-conditioning and chiller units at existing sites. The noise impact of car parking should also be considered.
287'225 6325765(&5(&$7,21 Including some D2 class uses, also multi-use games areas, motor sports and shooting ranges.	YES	Noise report will normally be required.
&200(5&,$/ 86(6 $ DQG $ XVHV VKRSV DQG ¿QDQFLDO professional services, etc)	MAYBE	Noise report will normally be required in the following circumstances: - The application involves the introduction of new uses and the development is greater than small scale (e.g. a new supermarket or several VKRSV D QHZ RI¿FH EORFN LQGXV school/ library), or - The application includes new air handling units, extractor fans, air-conditioning, chiller units, etc, or - The development would involve activities during unsociable hours (including deliveries), or - The development would involve particularly noisy activities (including during construction) or is proposed in particularly close proximity to noise-sensitive premises.
2)),&(6 (7& % XVHV LQFOXGLQJ RI¿FHV OLJKW industry)	MAYBE	
121 5(6,'(17,$/ ,167,787,21 D1 uses (non-residential institutions, e.g. day centres, schools, libraries, places of worship, training centres)	MAYBE	
27+(5 Other Sui Generis uses, e.g. petrol ¿OOLQJ VWDWLRQV ODXQGHUHWWHV WD[L businesses	MAYBE	
75$163257 6&+(0(6 e.g. new roads, rail, port and airport development, including extensions/ alterations to existing schemes	YES	Early consultation with the Local Planning Authority/Environmental Health department would be expected.
:,1' 785%,1(6	YES	Early consultation with the local planning authority/ environmental health department would be expected. Micro wind turbines may not require planning permission, however in some cases they may cause a statutory noise nuisance to neighbours. Please contact the Environmental Health Department.

+RZ WR ¿QG WKH UHOHYDQW VHFWLRQV RI WK

	7\SH RI GHYHORSPHQW	Relevant section(s) of document
NOISE SENSITIVE USES	Residential	- 1.2 (basic principles) - 1.3 (noise reports) - 5 (new noise sensitive developments)
	Hotels, guest houses, etc	- 1.2 (basic principles) - 1.3 (noise reports) - 5 (new noise sensitive developments)
	Residential Institutions	- 1.2 (basic principles) - 1.3 (noise reports) - 5 (new noise sensitive developments)
327(17,$/ 1(: 12,6(6285&(6	Industrial type uses (e.g. B2, B8, waste and minerals development)	- 1.2 (basic principles) - 1.3 (noise reports) - 2 (industrial and commercial noise sources)
	Entertainment uses, food and drink, etc (e.g. A3, A4, A5, D2 uses)	- 1.2 (basic principles) - 1.3 (noise reports) - 3 (entertainment premises) - 2.3 (extraction units, etc)
	Outdoor sports and recreation	- 1.2 (basic principles) - 1.3 (noise reports) - 4 (outdoor sports & recreation)
	Commercial uses (e.g. A1 and A2 uses)	- 1.2 (basic principles) - 1.3 (noise reports) - 2.3 (extraction units, etc)
	2I¿FHV OLJKW LQGXVWU\	- 1.2 (basic principles) - 1.3 (noise reports) - 2.3 (extraction units, etc)
	Non-residential institutions (e.g. clinics, crèches, day nurseries, day centres, schools, libraries, places1.89u32002C00360028000ions nu3chesc es, day	

1. Introduction

1.1. Aims and Objectives

1.1.1. The aim of this document is to provide advice for developers and their consultants ZKHQ PDNLQJ D SODQQLQJ DSSOLFDWLRQ LQ (DVW seeks to complement the Noise Policy Aims set out in the Noise Policy Statement for England (2010), namely to:

- ‡ DYRLG VLJQL¿FDQW DGYHUVH LPSDFWV RQ KHD
- ‡ PLWLJDWH DQG PLQLPLVH DGYHUVH LPSDFWV F
- ‡ ZKHUH SRVVLEOH FRQWULEXWH WR WKH LPSUO

1.1.2. This is an advice document only, for information on planning policy please refer to relevant local planning policy, the National Planning Policy Framework (2012) and the National Planning Policy Guidance. Please also note that the need to meet noise standards does not necessarily overrule other material planning considerations (eg. some proposed noise mitigation measures may cause an unacceptable visual impact). If in doubt, please talk to the Local Planning Authority.

1.1.3. In particular, the document aims to:

I. Offer clear and consistent guidance to developers on the level of information that will be required to be submitted with planning applications for noise generating developments or noise sensitive developments, including guidance on when it is appropriate to submit a noise report and the expected contents of such a report.

II. Ensure better regulation by setting out existing standards that should be referred to in undertaking noise assessments, and applying these existing standards consistently in planning decisions.

III. Highlight the points that need to be considered and addressed prior to making a planning application and therefore minimise any potential delays to the decision making process.

1.1.4. This document will not cover all variables. Therefore, it's expected that the applicant or their representative will have a pre-application discussion with the Local Planning Authority (LPA) and/ or the local Environmental Health team. Please note that some LPAs will charge for pre-application advice.

1.1.5. It is intended that the document will be updated from time to time to take account of any new standards/ information/ policy.

1.1.6. The basic principles expected for all developments are described below, followed E\ PRUH GHWDLOHG REMHFWLYHV DLPHG VSHFL¿F noise sensitive developments.

1.1.7. Throughout this document, Standards and Codes of Practice are referred to. These are detailed and referenced at Annex 1.

1.2. Basic Principles

> “Well designed buildings and places can improve the lives of people and communities”
> (National Planning Policy Framework, paragraph 8).

1.2.1. Any development proposal should follow the basic principles of noise control set out below, which are to separate noise sources from sensitive receptors, then to F R Q W U R O W K H Q R L V H D W V R X U F H D Q G ¿ Q D O O \ W R S U

I. Separation of noise source from receptor: Any application likely to result in a noise source being located near an existing, permitted or allocated noise sensitive receptor (i.e. a residential area, school or hospital), whether as a result of a proposed new noise source, or a proposed new noise sensitive receptor, will need to demonstrate that there will be no unacceptable noise effect on sensitive receptors, and that all steps have been taken to reduce any adverse effects. If the development is likely to result in adverse noise levels, W K H G H Y H O R S H U V K R X O G ¿ U V W F R Q V L G H U Z K H W K H U which are more suitable.

II. If no alternative site is available then the applicant will need to demonstrate that all reasonable steps have been taken to reduce the impact of the noise. This should include consideration of the most appropriate positioning and orientation of the noise source/ sensitive receptor within the chosen site boundary.

III. If all reasonable steps have been taken to reduce the impact of the noise but the development is still likely to lead to adverse effects, then adequate mitigation should be employed. Appropriate mitigation could include changes to the site layout, a noise management plan, the construction of noise barriers, and as a last resort, the insulation of buildings.

1.2.2. Noise that could arise from demolition and construction activities should also be considered in developing the proposal and best practice should be adopted at all times, as prescribed in BS 5228-1:2009+A1:2014.

1.3. Noise Reports

1.3.1. In certain circumstances the applicant will be required to supply a noise report in support of their application. This section outlines the basic requirements for such a report and sets out when it will be required. It also details the requirements of the report, depending on the type of development being planned.

1.3.2.

1.3.3. The table provided in Annex 1 provides a list of appropriate national and international standards for most types of noise and provides a quick overview of the criteria set out in those documents. This aims to help the developer decide which standards will be most appropriate for each development, but it is recommended that copies of the relevant standards are obtained and referred to in full. You may wish to consult with the local authority regarding the standards you intend to use and the approach you wish to take at an early stage.

1.3.4. The report should follow recommended methodologies laid out in the appropriate standards. Any departure from those methodologies should be clearly explained, with the reasons clearly stated.

1.3.5. The noise report should contain some or all of the following:

I.

1.3.8. For a new noise source being introduced near existing noise sensitive premises

2. Industrial and Commercial Noise Sources

2.1. Scope

2.1.1. The scope of this section covers noise sources of an industrial and commercial nature. It refers to those noise sources which would be covered by BS 4142:2014, VXFK DV QRLVH IURP IDFWRULHV LQGXVWULDO SU as air conditioning units and compressors. It also covers some aspects of waste and minerals developments (see Annex 1 for standards applicable to waste and minerals sites).

2.2. Guidelines and Criteria

2.2.1. The starting point for designing any industrial/ commercial development should be to minimise noise “as far as reasonably practicable”. The rating level of the plant/process, when measured in accordance with BS4142:2014, should, where practicable, be no greater than the existing background levels when measured LQ DFFRUGDQFH ZLWK %6 7KHUH PD\ EH L where a rating level below background is deemed appropriate. This can be determined through prior discussion with the Local Planning Authority or Local Environmental Health Department. For example, a rating level of 10 dBA below EDFNJURXQG PD\ EH UHTXLUHG LQ FHUWDLQ LQVW such as the potential for noise creep. It is considered that meeting these criteria would avoid adverse noise impacts, in the interests of ensuring a good standard RI DPHQLW\ DQG SURWHFWLQJ KXPDQ KHDOWK :KH the noise report should explain why, and how best practicable means will be implemented to control noise in order to satisfy the LPA that the development is acceptable.

2.3. Information required to support a planning application

2.3.1. New noise generating developments may vary greatly in size and scale. Advice should always be sought from the LPA if it is unclear whether the development requires a comprehensive noise report, but as a general rule the following should be considered where sensitive receptors could be affected:

- Larger scale developments or those including noisy site plant, which are to be located near to noise sensitive receptors will generally require a noise report, following the advice given in section 1.3.

- Small scale developments, such as a single extraction unit or air conditioning unit may not always require a noise report, however in order to help the LPA to decide whether it is likely to conform to a required noise level, the following information should be submitted to the LPA prior to the submission of the formal planning application.

    - The proposed hours and days of operation, and hours of use of any potentially noisy equipment.

3. Entertainment Premises

3.1. Scope

3.1.1. This chapter is a guide to the noise issues associated with premises used for public entertainment, including clubs, pubs, bars, restaurants and other recreational uses such as wedding venues and conference facilities.

3.1.2. Most of these types of premises will also require a Premises License (Licensing Act 2003) and the applicant should approach the Licensing Authority as early DV SRVVLEOH WR HQVXUH WKDW WKH SURSRVHG ¿G their Licensing Policy.

3.1.3. Planning permission, building control approval and licensing regimes are UHTXLUHG WR EH SURSHUO\ VHSDUDWHG LQ RUGHU +RPH 2I¿FH $PHQGHG *XLGDQFH LVVXHG XQGHU Section 182 of the Licensing Act 2003, published June 2013). The planning and licensing regimes involve consideration of different (albeit related) matters. Licensing committees are not bound by decisions made by a planning committee, and vice versa.

3.1.4. There may be circumstances when as a condition of planning permission, a WHUPLQDO KRXU LV VHW IRU WKH XVH RI SUHPLV these hours are different to the licensing hours, the applicant must observe the earlier closing time. Premises operating in breach of their planning permission would be liable to prosecution under planning law.

3.2. Design Criteria

3.2.1. People living near to places of entertainment have a right to enjoy reasonable VWDQGDUGV RI DPHQLW\ 7R SURWHFW WKDW DPHQ applicant has successfully addressed the issue of noise control.

3.2.2. It is likely that most planning applications for these types of premises will require a noise report. The level of detail required will depend on the location (i.e. the proximity to noise sensitive premises) and the nature of the proposed use. Early consultation with the local authority is strongly recommended.

3.2.3. To satisfy the LPA that the development is acceptable, the applicant should usually be able to demonstrate that the following criteria can be achieved:

- :KHUH UHJXODU XVH RI WKH SURSRVHG SUHPLVH (including music and speech), should be inaudible within any nearby noise sensitive premises with or without one or more windows open.
- Any other noise sources associated with the premises, such as patron noise, should also be inaudible inside residential properties.
- If the noise report indicates that the above criteria would not be achievable, the development may still be considered but subject to restrictions on the hours of operation and/or frequency of use of the premises.

3.3. Considerations

3.3.1. To protect local amenity the following should be considered:

x

3.3.7. The location and use of kitchen extraction systems, air-conditioning units and refrigeration plant will also need to be considered. The predicted noise levels of such plant should be provided together with details of any additional noise attenuation works to ensure the design criteria is achieved for the proposed times
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chenethee mayd beae(rquiremeant)-096(to prducse)-0.8a Nnoise Manag

4. Outdoor Sports and Recreation

4.1. Scope

4.1.1. This section covers sport and leisure activities which take place outside, such DV FOD\ WDUJHW VKRRWLQJ RII URDG PRWRUF\FOH V ZHOO DV WKH XVH RI PXOWL XVH JDPHV DUHDV 08*$V and skate parks.

4.2. Considerations

4.2.1. In some circumstances, the noise levels generated from these types of activities are likely to be higher than would normally be accepted for other development consents, such as industrial processes, because of the characteristics of the noise generated, the controls that are possible, and the pattern of use.

4.2.2. For these activities, the LPA will need to take account of how frequently the noise will be generated and how disturbing it will be. Therefore, clear details of the proposed development are crucial.

4.2.3. It is common for these types of activities to take place in suburban and rural locations, where existing ambient noise levels can be very low and therefore, such activities can greatly impact on surrounding amenity. The selection of suitable sites is very important and care should be taken at an early stage to ensure that the chosen location is appropriate

4.3. Codes of Practice

4.3.1. Some of the more common recreational activities have associated Codes of 3UDFWLFH :KLOH WKHVH &RGHV RI 3UDFWLFH GR QRW provide important guidance on likely noise impacts and advice on setting suitable controls.

4.3.2. Any noise report required to assess likely noise impact should properly consider any relevant Codes of Practice.

4.3.3. Current Codes of Practice are listed in Annex 1.

4.4. 0XOWL 8VH *DPHV $UHDV 08*$V

4.4.1. Currently, there are no Codes of Practice for controlling noise from MUGAs. Planning applications for such facilities can give rise to a range of amenity concerns, especially noise, particularly where they are proposed in residential neighbourhoods. Noise impacts from MUGAs can vary depending on a number of factors including the location, design, and size of the facility and the level of use. Consequently, early guidance should be sought from the LPA. It's recommended that a Noise Management Plan is submitted with planning applications for MUGAs, covering issues such as community liaison, complaints SURFHGXUHV VWXGHQW EULH¿QJV DQG SUHYHQWLQJ

4.4.2.

5. New Noise Sensitive Developments

5.1. Scope

5.1.1. The guidance in this chapter relates to residential developments only. Schools and hospitals should be judged against appropriate existing standards such as Building Bulletin 93: Acoustic Design of Schools, A Design Guide and the Health Technical Memorandum 56.

5.2. Determining Site Suitability

5.2.1. In determining the suitability of the chosen site and the layout and design of the development, the applicant should have regard to the basic principles of noise control detailed in Section 1.2 of this document. The developer should be aware of, and may wish to have regard to the Environmental Noise Directive (END) noise maps, to identify where people are already exposed to high levels of noise (see: http://services.defra.gov.uk/wps/portal/noise).

5.2.2. As with all planning applications, regard should be had to the National Planning Policy Framework and the National Noise Planning Guidance in developing the proposal. The LPA will be able to provide information about any relevant locally set noise limits or standards for new noise-sensitive development. This may be detailed in the relevant Local Plan.

5.3. Criteria for requiring a Noise Assessment

5.3.1. :KHUH QHZ QRLVH VHQVLWLYH SUHPLVHV DUH SURSRV experience noise from transport sources or other sources, such as industrial development (see section 5.6), the LPA is likely to require a noise assessment. As a guide, this is likely to include all sites located near to a motorway, dual FDUULDJHZD\ PDMRU $ URDG UDLOZD\ OLQHV RU DLU

5.3.2. It is important to note that this is only a guide and other locations may also need to be considered. For example, some B roads may have a higher than average WUDI¿F ORDG DQG FRXOG JHQHUDWH KLJK OHYHOV RI considered on a case by case basis and early discussions are recommended.

5.3.3. The noise assessment should be carried out to help determine the suitability of the site, the number of units and the type of accommodation to be built, as well DV WKH ¿QDO OD\RXW DQG GHVLJQ RI WKH XQLWV

5.3.4. It is important, therefore, that wherever possible, the noise assessment is carried out at the pre-application stage and used to inform the site design and layout, which should be discussed with the LPA.

5.4. $ V V H V V P H Q W 0 H W K R G R O R J \

5.4.1. The methodology for carrying out the assessment should follow the advice set out in Section 1.3 along with the following considerations.

5.4.2. 5 R D G W U D I ¿ F D Q G U D L O F D O F X O D W L R Q P H W K R G R
7 U D I ¿ F 5 R D G 1 R L V H & 7 5 1 D Q G & R Q W U R O R I 5 D L O

5.4.3. The size of the development and proximity to the noise source will determine the preferred methodology and length of monitoring required.

5.4.4. $ Q \ F D O F X O D W L R Q V V K R X O G E H P D G H D J D L Q V W I X W
current levels (See CTRN). Additional shorter term LAeqs would be appropriate to identify noisier periods when the impact from noise will be greater.

5.4.5. Night time noise monitoring will be expected.

- Night time periods can see an increase in HGV movements on roads, which can affect the expected drop in dB levels.
- & R Q V L G H U D W L R Q V K R X O G E H K D G W R W K H L Q À X
which can only be obtained by measurement using short 5 minute periods. If the noise climate is made up of a large number of isolated events then LA1 data would be expected.
- Road texture, speed and gradient, plus existing noise barriers and land W R S R J U D S K \ F D Q J U H D W O \ L Q À X H Q F H W K H Q R L V H

5.4.6. Therefore, the prediction of night time noise levels using calculation methods only will normally be rejected unless strong evidence is provided to show the method is robust and accurate.

5.4.7. Appropriate computer models showing noise contours across the entire site and the proposed facades would be viewed as preferable.

5.4.8. 3 U H G L F W L R Q V F D O F X O D W L R Q V V K R X O G D O V R E H
heightswhere appropriate. This needs to be considered alongside appropriate ventilation, notably in areas where the air quality is poor.

5.5. Design Criteria for Noise Sensitive Development

5.5.1. : K H U H W K H Q R L V H D V V H V V P H Q W K D V V K R Z Q W K D W K D to noise levels likely to give rise to any adverse impact, noise mitigation will be required.

5.5.2. Design control measures should aim to meet the recommended standards set out in table 4 of BS 8233:2014 and the night time LAmax level recommended in W K H : + 2 ¶ V 1 L J K W 1 R L V H * X L G H O L Q H V I R U (X U R S H reasons why this is not considered appropriate. In such cases, a clear explanation of the reasons should be provided.

5.5.3. : K L O H L W L V D F N Q R Z O H G J H G W K D W Q R L V H P L W L J D W L R cases to achieve suitable internal levels, it is important that preference is given to criteria based on windows being partially open. If it is not possible to achieve suitable internal levels with the windows opened then details of alternative ventilation must be supplied.

5.5.4. The advice set out in the BRE document ‘Sound Control for Homes’ (1993) should be considered.

5.5.5. 6 S H F L ¿ F S R L Q W V I R U F R Q V L G H U D W L R Q L Q F O X G H

- Provide appropriate distances between noise sensitive developments and noise sources;
- Land zoning to separate noisy uses from noise sensitive uses, for example, avoiding the siting of children’s playing areas next to accommodation for the elderly;
- Careful orientation of building layout, such as at right angles to the noise source;
- Introduction of single aspect buildings;
- Internal layout of dwellings, through the location of non-habitable rooms such as bathrooms, kitchens and circulation areas as buffers between the noise source and habitable rooms;
- Screening by non-noise sensitive structures or barrier blocks such as garages and walls;
- The introduction of acoustic screening such as bunding/embankments, fencing and walling;
- Protection of external residential amenity areas by positioning them towards the centre of the development sites.

5.5.6. The submission of details of layout and design should be supported by a scheme showing details of mitigation techniques. Computer modelling which shows the impact of the design measures should be produced. See paragraph 2.4 for information on prediction methods and modelling.

1HZ 1RLVH 6HQVLWLYH 'HYHORSPHQWV QHDU WR H[LVW sources

5.6.1. Careful consideration will need to be given to proposals that are likely to site new noise sensitive developments near to existing industrial, commercial, entertainment premises ports and airports.

5.6.2. There is no protection offered in law to existing premises, from nuisance complaints made by new residents. This may result in formal action being taken against these premises if a statutory nuisance is established.

5.6.3. Therefore, in general, where it is apparent to the LPA that existing noise from an existing industrial, commercial, entertainment premises, ports and air ports is likely to cause disturbance or a statutory nuisance to new residents, the development is unlikely to be supported unless clear evidence can be shown that adequate noise attenuation to the existing noise sources can and will be provided.

5.6.4. In some circumstances, legal agreements can be entered into, whereby the developers provide the necessary measures to attenuate the existing noise WKURXJK DGHTXDWH VRXQG SURR¿QJ RU UH ORFDW

7U D Q V S R U W 6 F K H P H V

Scope

6.1.1. This section covers noise from additional vehicle movements likely to be generated by new development (eg. new commercial and industrial sites, entertainment premises and so on), and stand-alone transport schemes H J V L J Q L ¿ F D Q W F K D Q J H V W R H [L V W L Q J U R D G V D Q G

Guidelines and criteria

6.2.1. The Department for Transport's Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (DMRB) Volume 11 Section 3 sets out a method for evaluating both the immediate and O R Q J W H U P L P S D F W R I F K D Q J H V L Q W K H K R X U W U D I sensitive receptors and the information to be provided for different types of schemes. It also sets out the noise criteria to consider, namely whether there is likely to be a change in:

- x noise level of 1 dB $LA_{10,18h}$ or more in the short-term or 3 dB $LA_{10,18h}$ in the long-term at any sensitive receptor within the study area.

- x noise level of 3 dB $L_{night,outside}$ or more in the long term at any sensitive receptor within the study area where an $L_{night,outside}$ greater than 55 dB is predicted.

Information required to support a planning application

6.3.1.

7. National Planning Policy Guidance

Table 3, taken from the NPPG (December 2014), provides a guide as to how to assess whether noise from a development needs to be mitigated or a development might be refused planning permission because of noise:

Not noticeable	No Effect	No Observed Effect	1 R V S H F L ¿ F measures required
Noticeable and not intrusive	Noise can be heard, but does not cause any change in behaviour or attitude. Can slightly affect the acoustic character of the area but not such that there is a perceived change in the quality of life.	No Observed Adverse Effect	1 R V S H F L ¿ F measures required
		Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level	
Noticeable and intrusive	Noise can be heard and causes small changes in behaviour and/or attitude, e.g. turning up volume of television; speaking more loudly; where there is no alternative ventilation, having to close windows for some of the time because of the noise. Potential for some reported sleep disturbance. Affects the acoustic character of the area such that there is a perceived change in the quality of life.	Observed Adverse Effect	Mitigate and reduce to a minimum
		6 L J Q L ¿ F D Q W Observed Adverse Effect Level	
Noticeable and disruptive	The noise causes a material change in behaviour and/or attitude, e.g. avoiding certain activities during periods of intrusion; where there is no alternative ventilation, having to keep windows closed most of the time because of the noise. Potential for sleep G L V W X U E D Q F H U H V X O W L Q J L Q G L I ¿ F X O W \ L Q J H W W L Q V O H H S S U H P D W X U H D Z D N H Q L Q J D Q G G L I ¿ F X O W \ L Q getting back to sleep. Quality of life diminished due to change in acoustic character of the area.	6 L J Q L ¿ F D Q W Observed Adverse Effect	Avoid
Noticeable and very disruptive	Extensive and regular changes in behaviour and/or an inability to mitigate effect of noise leading to psychological stress or physiological effects, e.g. regular sleep deprivation/awakening; loss of appetite, V L J Q L ¿ F D Q W P H G L F D O O \ G H ¿ Q D E O H K D U P H J auditory and non-auditory	Unacceptable Adverse Effect	Prevent

Note: NPPG is periodically updated, therefore please check that you have the most recent version (see: www.gov.uk/).

Annex 1

Summary of key information from relevant national and international standards and guidance documents

The following national and international documents provide further technical advice and guidance which should be referred to when making your application.

Development category	Type of development	Relevant standards (see reference list below for full details)	Recommended noise thresholds (dB) at the nearest noise sensitive properties
Industrial & commercial sites & plant	) D F W R U L H V L Q G X V W U L D O or sources of an industrial nature in commercial premises	BS 4142:2014 BS 8233: 2014 WHO (2009) DMRB (2011) Defra: 2005	1) The rating level of the plant should, where practicable, be no greater than the existing background levels, when measured in accordance with BS4142. 2) Where background levels are very low, discussions should be had with the LPA on the objectives to be agreed. 3) Apply the indoor ambient noise levels in Tables 4 and 6 of BS 8233.
Mineral sites	All mineral extraction sites	BS4142:2014. WHO (2009).	1) The rating level of the plant should, where practicable, be no greater than the existing background levels, when measured in accordance with BS4142. 2) Where background levels are very low, discussions should be had with the LPA on the objectives to be agreed.
Residential development	1 H Z K R X V H V H [W H Q V L R Q V conversions that require planning permission	BS 8233:2014 WHO (2009) Building Regulations 2010. Approved Document E	Apply the indoor ambient noise levels in Tables 4 and 6 of BS 8233.
Schools & residential care homes	New build or extensions that require planning permission	BS 8233:2014 WHO (2009) BS4142:2014.	Apply the indoor ambient noise levels in Tables 4 and 6 of BS 8233.
Outdoor sports & recreation facilities	Multi-use games areas, all weather pitches, stadia, leisure centres, clay target shooting, skateparks & off-road motorcycle sports	BS 8233:2014. WHO (2009). BS4142:2014.	Apply the indoor ambient noise levels in Tables 4 and 6 of BS 8233.

Development category	Type of development								

References:

1 ISO 1996 Parts 1, 2 & 3- Description, measurement and assessment of environmental noise.

2 BS 5228-1:2009 + A1:2014 - Code of practice for noise and vibration control on construction and open sites.

3 BS 6472:2008: Parts 1 & 2 – Guide to evaluation of human exposure to vibration.

4 BS 7385 – Guide to damage levels from ground borne vibration.

5 BS 8233:2014: Guidance on sound insulation and noise reduction for buildings – Code of practice.

6 :+2 :RUOG +HDOWK 2UJDQLVDWLRQ ± 1LJKW QRLVH JXLGHOLQHV IRU (XURS

7 BS 4142:2014 - Method for rating and assessing industrial and commercial sound.

8 DMRB: Design Manual for Roads & Bridges, Volume 11, Section 3, Part 7, HD 213/11 – revision 1 (November 2011).

9 Defra: 2005. Guidance on the Control of Odour and Noise from Commercial Kitchen Exhaust Systems.

10 the National Planning Policy Framework (2012).

11 The National Planning Practice Guidance – noise (December 2014).

12 The Noise Insulation Regulations 1975 (as amended 1988).

13 IPPC H3 (Part 2): Horizontal Guidance Note, Integrated Pollution Prevention & Control (IPPC), Part 2 – Noise Assessment & Control (2004).

14 ETSU-R-97 (2006): The assessment of rating of noise from wind farms.

15 A good Practice Guide to the Application of ETSU-R-97 (Institute of Acoustics, 2013).

&RGHV RI 3UDFWLFH LQFOXGH WKH IROORZLQJ

- CoP Environmental Noise Control at Concerts; Noise Council 1999 (under review)
- CoP on Noise from Model Aircraft, DoE, 1982.
- CoP on Control of Noise from Pubs and Clubs: IOA 2003
- Clay Target Shooting - Guidance on the control of noise, CIEH 2003
- CoP on noise from organised off-road motorcycle sport, Noise Council 1984
- &R3 RQ 3RZHUERDW 5DFLQJ DQG :DWHU 6NL UDFLQJ %ULWLVK :DWHU 6NLLQJ)HGH
- CoP for Control of noise from Oval Motor racing Circuits, NSCA 1996.