



Noise Impact Assessment

55 Royd Street, Milnsbridge

First Steps Together Ltd

Crossgate House,
Irwin Street,
Denton,
M34 2AF

Prepared by:

SLR Consulting Limited

Northspring, 36 Park Row, Leeds, LS1 5JL

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Basis of Report

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Executive Summary

Purpose of Report

This Noise Impact Assessment (NIA) has been prepared to discharge Condition 7 of planning approval 2026/62/90921/W for a proposed educational facility at 55 Royd Street, Milnsbridge.

Planning approval was granted in August 2026 by Kirklees Council with Condition 7 stating:

“7. Before construction work commences a noise assessment report by a suitably competent person shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The report shall include:

an assessment of all of the noise emissions from the proposed development details of existing background and predicted future noise levels at the boundary of nearby premises

a written scheme of how the occupants of the above-mentioned noise sensitive premises will be protected from noise from the proposed development including details of all necessary noise attenuation

The development shall not be brought into use until all works comprised within the measures specified in the approved report have been carried out in full and such measures shall be thereafter retained.

Reason: This condition is necessary to ensure the proposed development does not cause harmful noise pollution within neighbouring noise sensitive locations, in the interest of amenity, to comply with the aims and objectives of Policies LP24 and LP52 of the Kirklees Local Plan and Chapters 12 and 15 of the National Planning Policy Framework.”

Assessment

This assessment considers the potential impact of noise from the Proposed Development on Existing Sensitive Receptors (ESRs).

A baseline noise survey has been undertaken to establish the existing Background Sound Levels across the Site and ESRs. The dominant existing noise source on-site is road traffic noise along Royd Street and Botham Hall Road.

The principal noise sources associated with the operation of the Proposed Development are anticipated to be vehicle arrivals, departures and parking and noise from children generated during outdoor break periods. There will be no external noise generating plant.

Noise from vehicle arrival/departures and use of the car park and noise from children in external areas are not expected to occur concurrently. Accordingly, the assessment has considered the following two scenarios:

- Scenario 1 – Staff and student arrival/departure
- Scenario 2 – Outdoor break periods

Computer-based noise modelling has been undertaken to predict the propagation of noise from the Proposed Development to ESRs.

The predicted noise levels and measured Background Sound Levels have been used to inform an assessment in accordance with BS 4142:2014+A1:2019, Methods for rating and assessing industrial and commercial sound (BS 4142) and to determine compliance with the requirements of Condition 7.



Findings

Noise levels from vehicle noise associated with staff and student arrivals and departures are predicted to be below the corresponding Background Sound Levels at all ESRs. When considering BS 4142, this is an indication of a **Low Impact**.

Noise levels from outdoor break periods are predicted to be below the corresponding Background Sound Levels at all ESRs. When considering BS 4142, this is an indication of a **Low Impact**.

Having regard to the requirements of the NPPF and local policies LP24 and LP52, as referenced within Condition 7, the assessment demonstrates that the Proposed Development would not give rise to unacceptable levels of noise. Healthy living conditions, quality of life and appropriate standards of residential amenity for occupants of the ESRs would be maintained.

On this basis, no additional mitigation measures are considered necessary to reduce noise levels and, accordingly, a written scheme of attenuation is not required.

It is therefore considered that the assessment adequately addresses the requirements of Condition 7 and demonstrates that the Proposed Development would not result in adverse noise impacts at the identified ESRs. On this basis, it is considered that Condition 7 can be appropriately discharged.



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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Background

SLR Consulting Ltd (SLR) was commissioned by First Steps Together Ltd (the 'Client'), to undertake a Noise Impact Assessment (NIA) to discharge Condition 7 of planning approval 2026/62/90921/W for a proposed educational facility (the 'Proposed Development') at 55 Royd Street, Milnsbridge (the 'Site').

Planning approval was granted in August 2026 by Kirklees Council with Condition 7 stating:

"7. Before construction work commences a noise assessment report by a suitably competent person shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The report shall include:

an assessment of all of the noise emissions from the proposed development details of existing background and predicted future noise levels at the boundary of nearby premises

a written scheme of how the occupants of the above-mentioned noise sensitive premises will be protected from noise from the proposed development including details of all necessary noise attenuation

The development shall not be brought into use until all works comprised within the measures specified in the approved report have been carried out in full and such measures shall be thereafter retained.

Reason: This condition is necessary to ensure the proposed development does not cause harmful noise pollution within neighbouring noise sensitive locations, in the interest of amenity, to comply with the aims and objectives of Policies LP24 and LP52 of the Kirklees Local Plan and Chapters 12 and 15 of the National Planning Policy Framework."

1.2 Site Location

The Site is located to the north of Royd Street, with Botham Hall Road running the entirety of the western boundary. An existing four storey property, previously a care home, is located on Site, which will be refurbished as part of the planning approval to form the change of use to an educational facility.

Existing residential uses are located to the north, east and west, with a care facility to the south for adults with learning disabilities.

1.3 Proposed Development

The Proposed Development comprises the change of use of the existing building to an education facility specialising in children with additional needs.

The facility will provide education for up to 36 children, who will be taught in small classes of no more than 6 children at any one time. Students will arrive in staggered drop off and pick up times which will be spread out between the hours of 08:45am to 09:15am and 14:45pm to 15:15pm. Whilst individual vehicles may be used, students will be encouraged to use public transport opportunities or pre-arranged home-to school transport.

Thirteen on-site staff are expected to be on Site. Staff will utilise the on-site parking provided, for which a total of 9 parking spaces are proposed.



The Proposed Development will operate between 08:00am to 17:00pm Monday to Friday.
The Proposed Development will not operate after 17:00pm or on the weekend.

The Proposed Development includes external amenity grassed areas to the east and south of the Site. These areas will be used for short outdoor breaks, which will be supervised by staff and managed such that only 6 children will be outside at any one time. It is understood that outdoor and P.E activity will not take place in these areas and instead would be at off-site at local parks and leisure centres.



2.0 Relevant Policy, Standards and Guidance

2.1 Condition 7 of Approval 2026/62/90921/W

Planning approval for the educational facility (planning application reference: 2026/62/90921/W) was granted in August 2026 by Kirklees Council with Condition 7 stating:

“7. Before construction work commences a noise assessment report by a suitably competent person shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The report shall include:

an assessment of all of the noise emissions from the proposed development details of existing background and predicted future noise levels at the boundary of nearby premises

a written scheme of how the occupants of the above-mentioned noise sensitive premises will be protected from noise from the proposed development including details of all necessary noise attenuation

The development shall not be brought into use until all works comprised within the measures specified in the approved report have been carried out in full and such measures shall be thereafter retained.

Reason: This condition is necessary to ensure the proposed development does not cause harmful noise pollution within neighbouring noise sensitive locations, in the interest of amenity, to comply with the aims and objectives of Policies LP24 and LP52 of the Kirklees Local Plan and Chapters 12 and 15 of the National Planning Policy Framework.”

2.2 National Planning Policy Framework

Since the decision notice was issued on the 7th August 2026, the NPPF (December 2024 revision) has been updated to the 17th August 2026 revision.

The Framework sets out the Government's planning policies for England and provides the basis for both plan-making and decision-making.

Under Chapter 17: Pollution, Public Protection and Security, the NPPF (August 2026) seeks to ensure that:

“...new development is appropriate for its location, taking account risks posed by pollution and other hazards that any impacts which development might have are taken into account; and that sufficient provision is made for development required for public safety and security.”

Policy P1: Planning for Clean and Safe Places states that:

“1. To support efforts to avoid and mitigate risks from natural and man-made hazards, minimise levels of pollution and create clean, liveable and safe places for people to live, work and visit, development plans should:

b. Consider any wider opportunities to reduce air, water, soil, noise or other forms of pollution, and contribute to compliance with national and local environmental targets and objectives...”

Policy P3: Living Conditions and Pollution further addresses the consideration of noise and states:

“1. Development proposals should be appropriate for their location, taking into account the likely effects (including cumulative effects) of pollution on health, living



conditions and the natural environment, whether these effects are on or off-site; and whether this is as a result of the development itself or the product of preexisting conditions in its vicinity. In assessing the potential effects of pollution, consideration should be given to the potential sensitivity of the site, and its intended occupiers and users, as well as that of the environment and population in the surrounding area (including where certain groups could be particularly vulnerable to its effects, such as children and older people).

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, an unacceptable level of access to daylight and sunlight for neighbouring residents and occupiers, or unacceptable levels of air, noise, artificial light, water, soil or 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 [...]*
- 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)."*

2.3 Local Planning Policy

The Kirklees Local Plan Strategy and Policies was adopted in February 2019. It contains the strategic objectives and planning policies for the development land within the area. As referenced within Condition 7, Policy LP24 'Design' states in relation to noise and the Proposed Development:

"Proposals should promote good design by ensuring:

[...]

b. they provide a high standard of amenity for future and neighbouring occupiers; including maintaining appropriate distances between buildings and the creation of development-free buffer zones between housing and employment uses incorporating means of screening where necessary;

c. extensions are subservient to the original building, are in keeping with the existing buildings in terms of scale, materials and details and minimise impact on residential amenity of future and neighbouring occupiers;

[...]"

Policy LP52 'Protection and improvement of environmental quality' goes on to state:

"Proposals which have the potential to increase pollution from noise, vibration, light, dust, odour, shadow flicker, chemicals and other forms of pollution or to increase pollution to soil or where environmentally sensitive development would be subject to significant levels of pollution, must be accompanied by evidence to show that the impacts have been evaluated and measures have been incorporated to prevent or reduce the pollution, so as to ensure it does not reduce the quality of life and well-



being of people to an unacceptable level or have unacceptable impacts on the environment.

Such developments which cannot incorporate suitable and sustainable mitigation measures which reduce pollution levels to an acceptable level to protect the quality of life and well-being of people or protect the environment will not be permitted.

Where possible, all new development should improve the existing environment”

2.4 Standards

The following standards presented below have been used whilst preparing the assessment:

- British Standard 7445-1:2003 Description and measurement of environmental noise Part 1 (BS 7445-1)¹;
- ISO 9613-2:2024 Acoustics — Attenuation of sound during propagation outdoors Part 2: Engineering method for the prediction of sound pressure levels outdoors² (ISO 9613-2); and
- British Standard 4142:2014 Methods for rating and assessing industrial and commercial sound (BS 4142)³.

Further details of these documents are included in **Appendix A**.

¹ British Standards Institution (2003). BS 7445-1:2003, Description and measurement of environmental noise Part 1. BSI: London, UK

² International Organization for Standardization (2024). ISO 9613-2: Acoustics – Acoustics — Attenuation of sound during propagation outdoors Part 2: Engineering method for the prediction of sound pressure levels outdoors. ISO, London

³ British Standards Institution (2019), BS 4142:2014+A1:2019: Methods for rating and assessing industrial and commercial sound. London: BSI. London, UK



3.0 Assessment Methodology

This section presents the assessment methodology adopted in preparation of this noise and vibration assessment.

3.1 Existing Sensitive Receptors

ESRs closest to the Site have been identified and are shown below in **Table A** and illustratively in **Figure A**. The receptors have been chosen as those receptors most likely to be affected by noise from the operation of the Proposed Development.

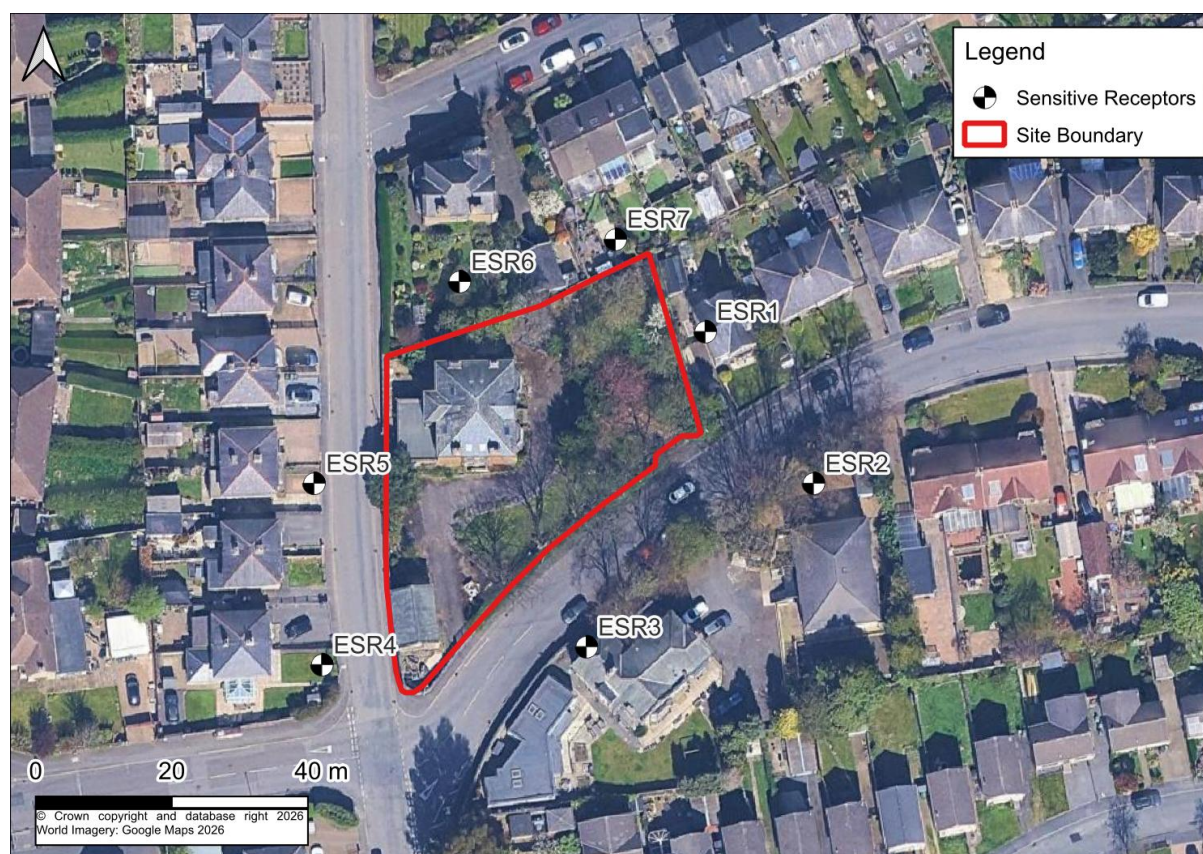
In accordance with Condition 7, the representative assessment location for each ESRs has been determined based on the closest boundary of the receptor to the Site. Where the façade of the ESRs is considered the closest point to the Site, noise levels have been predicted at a distance of 1m from the façade.

Table A – Existing Sensitive Receptors

Receptor		Receptor Use	Grid Co-ordinates		Distance and Bearing from Receptor Boundary to Site Boundary
			Easting	Northing	
ESR1	53 Royd Street, Huddersfield, HD3 4RB	Residential	410982	416349	5m east
ESR2	Voyage Care: Longwood House, 102 Royd Street, Huddersfield, HD3 4RB	Residential	410999	416321	17m south-east
ESR3	Voyage Care: Rushbrooke House, 106 Royd Street, Huddersfield, HD3 4RB	Residential	410964	416303	14m south-east
ESR4	76 Botham Hall Road, Huddersfield, HD3 4RH	Residential	410918	416304	9m west
ESR5	84 Botham Hall Road, Huddersfield, HD3 4RH	Residential	410919	416341	10m west
ESR6	17 Beaumont Street, Huddersfield, HD3 4RE	Residential	410945	416366	4m north
ESR7	22 Beaumont Street, Huddersfield, HD3 4RE	Residential	410964	416372	3m north



Figure A - Existing Sensitive Receptor Locations



3.2 Operational Noise Assessment – BS 4142:2014

BS 4142:2014 provides guidance on assessing the impacts of a new or existing sound source by comparing the operational sound level (rating level) with the sound level that is present without development (background sound level) i.e., the existing acoustic environment.

Whilst BS 4142:2014 specifically excludes noise generated by people an assessment has been undertaken to ensure a worst-case appraisal of the noise generated. The standard is considered suitable for the arrival and departure of vehicles onto the site.

The appropriate reference time interval for assessing a sound source is dependent upon when it operates i.e., during the daytime or night-time. BS 4142 determines the reference time interval as 1 hour during the day (07:00 – 23:00) and 15 minutes during the night-time (23:00 – 07:00).

A penalty should be applied to the specific sound level if a tone, impulse or other characteristic occurs or is expected to be present. The following penalties in **Table B** are considered in addition to the specific noise level to form the rating level with penalties being added arithmetically to create a total penalty correction.

Table B - Operational Noise – BS 4142 Subjective Character Corrections

Acoustic Feature	Correction (dB)	Comments
Tonality	+2	Where the tonality is just perceptible
	+4	Where the tonality is clearly perceptible
	+6	Where the tonality is highly perceptible
Impulsivity	+3	Where the impulsivity is just perceptible



Acoustic Feature	Correction (dB)	Comments
	+6	Where the impulsivity is clearly perceptible
	+9	Where the impulsivity is highly perceptible
Intermittency	+3	Where the intermittency is distinctive against the acoustic environment
Other sound characteristics	+3	Where a sound exhibits characteristics that are neither tonal nor impulsive, though it is distinctive

The assessment is based on the following potential results as shown in **Table C**.

Table C - Operational Noise – BS 4142 Assessment Criteria

Assessment Outcome	Impact Level
Rating level from site operations of around +10 dB or more above the existing L_{A90} background sound level	An indication of significant adverse impact, depending on the context. Noise levels should be mitigated and reduced to a minimum.
Rating level from site operations of around +5 dB above the existing L_{A90} background sound level	An indication of an adverse impact, depending on the context. Where required, noise levels should be mitigated and reduced to a minimum.
Rating level from site operations of between +1 and +4dB above the existing L_{A90} background sound level	An indication that the specific noise source is less likely to have a adverse or significant adverse impact depending on context. No specific measures required.
Rating level from site operations does not exceed the existing L_{A90} background sound level	An indication of a specific sound source having a low impact. No specific measures required.



4.0 Baseline Conditions

4.1 Noise Survey

SLR carried out an attended noise survey between Wednesday 26th August 2026 and Thursday 27th August 2026 at a location representative of the Proposed Development Site.

Weather conditions were observed during the survey period and were dry for all the measurement period with wind speeds of less than 5m/s⁻¹.

Table D summarises the monitoring location with **Figure B** presenting it illustratively.

Table D - Noise and Vibration Monitoring Locations

Monitoring Location	Attended / Unattended	Start Date & Time (hh:mm)	End Date & Time (hh:mm)	Description
LT1	Unattended	09:30 16/09/2026	12:00 18/09/2026	Consistent road traffic noise along Royd Street was the dominant noise source. This included regular buses. Occasional vehicle passby on Botham Hall Road. Occasional noise from aircrafts passing by overhead. Birdsong and light wind in trees.

Figure B - Noise and Vibration Monitoring Locations



The sound level meters were calibrated to a reference level of 94 dB at 1 kHz both before, and on completion of, the noise survey. No significant drift in calibration was measured during the survey.

The noise measurements were made using Class 1, integrating sound level meters. The microphones were mounted vertically on a tripod approximately 1.5 m above the ground and more than 3.5 m from any other reflecting surfaces.

4.1.1 Summary of Noise Monitoring Results

A-weighted L_{eq} , L_{90} and maximum noise levels were measured to comply with the requirements of BS 8233.

The noise levels measured during the noise survey have been divided into daytime (between 07:00-23:00 hours) and night-time (between 23:00-07:00 hours) periods. The results of the noise survey are presented in **Table E** below.

Table E - Measured Noise Levels at LT1

	Background Sound Level, dB $L_{A90,T}$		Residual Sound Level, dB $L_{Aeq,T}$		Maximum Sound Level, dB $L_{Amax,T}$	
	Day	Night	Day	Night	Day	Night
Range	30 - 50	30 - 47	49 - 65	40 - 65	68 - 93	52 - 91
25th %ile	42	35	55	46	73	65
Median	44	38	57	49	76	69
75th %ile	45	40	58	50	79	72
Arithmetic Avg	43	37	57	49	77	68
Log Avg	-	-	58	52	-	-
Modal Value	43	39	-	-	-	-

4.2 Determination of Background Sound Levels

Section 8 of BS 4142 provides guidance on the selection of background sound levels to be used in the assessment of operational noise. BS 4142 states that the background sound levels should be representative of the period being assessed (i.e. daytime or night-time periods).

The modal background sound levels measured as part of the baseline noise survey have been used to inform the assessment. It is considered that the modal value represents the typical background noise level.

The Proposed Development will operate during the daytime period only, between 08:00am to 17:00pm Monday to Friday, with no operation during the night-time period. On this basis, the night-time assessment period has not been considered within this assessment.

The representative background sound levels for each receptor used to inform the assessment are summarised in **Table F**.

Table F - HEC Operation - Determination of Background Sound Levels

Receptor Reference	Measurement Location	Modal Background Sound Level, dB $L_{A90,T}$
		Daytime $L_{A90,1hour}$
ESR1, ESR2, ESR3, ESR4, ESR5, ESR6 and ESR7	LT1	43



5.0 Noise Modelling

To inform the assessment, a noise model has been produced using SoundPLAN 9.1 to predict noise levels from the operation of the Proposed Development at the ESRs. The SoundPLAN model uses the noise prediction methodology set out in ISO 9613-2:2024.

5.1 Noise Model Setup

SoundPLAN modelling software utilises publicly available topography data and digital terrain mapping to generate 3D environmental models. Noise levels are calculated based on defined emission parameters and spatial configurations. The parameters used within the model are detailed in **Table G**.

Table G - Model Input Parameters

Parameter	Source	Details
Horizontal distances – on and around site	Ordnance Survey	Ordnance Survey
Ground levels – on and around site.	Ordnance Survey	LIDAR 1m DTM
Off-Site Existing Building Heights	SLR	4.0m height for one-storey properties 8.0m height for two-storey properties
Existing Walls	SLR	1.5m height for existing walls to the west and south-west on-site and off-site adjacent to voyage care facilities.
On-Site Existing Building Heights	Client	12.0m height for on-site property based on: Drawing Title: Proposed Floor Plans & Elevations Drawing Ref: PP - 55RYDSTHD3 - P2
Receptor Positions	SLR	1.5m for ground floor 4.0m for first floor
Ground Absorption	SLR	0.6 for mixed ground
Order of Reflections	SLR	3
Proposed Site Plan	Client	Drawing Title: Existing & Proposed Site Plans Drawing No: PP - 55RYDSTHD3 - P3

5.2 Model Noise Source Inputs

No external plant is proposed as part of the development. The principal noise sources associated with the operation of the Proposed Development are anticipated to be vehicle arrivals, departures and parking and noise generated during outdoor break periods.

These activities are not expected to occur concurrently. Accordingly, the noise modelling and assessment have considered the following two scenarios:

- Scenario 1 – Staff and student arrival/departure
- Scenario 2 – Outdoor break periods



5.2.1 Scenario 1 – Staff and Student Arrival/Departure

Noise from vehicle movements and parking associated with staff and student arrivals and departures have been modelled.

Based on information provided by the client, the facility will support 36 children and 13 staff members, with 9 on-site car parking spaces.

To represent a worst-case scenario, the noise modelling and assessment has assumed that all 36 children would arrive and depart in individual vehicles. Based on staggered drop-off and pick-up periods between 08:45 and 09:15 and 14:45 and 15:15, respectively, this would result in a total of 72 vehicle movements (36 in / 36 out) within the one-hour assessment period.

In addition, based on the provision of 9 parking spaces, it has been assumed that up to 9 staff vehicles would generate additional vehicle movements during the worst-case hour. As staff are assumed to remain on site throughout the working day, each staff vehicle is anticipated to generate only one arrival or departure movement within any given one-hour assessment period.

Accordingly, a total of 81 vehicle movements has been assumed within the worst-case one-hour assessment period for the purposes of the noise assessment.

Table H details the noise model inputs for scenario 1, based on the above assumptions.

Table H - Scenario 1: Model Input and Sound Power Data

Noise Source	Data Source	Quantity	Source Type	Height Above Ground (m)	Sound Power Level (dB(A))
Vehicle Movements	'Car – driving on level asphalt <30 km/h' Forum SCHALL Emissionsdatenkatolog 12/2023	81 vehicle movements	Line	0.5	48 L _w A/m, m ²
Parking Areas	Parkplatzlärmstudie (Parking Area Noise) 2007	9 car parking spaces. 1 movement per parking space.	Parking Lot	0.5	63 L _w A

5.2.2 Scenario 2 – Outdoor Break Periods

Noise associated with outdoor break periods have been modelled. It is anticipated that the primary noise source associated with this activity will be speaking voices.

The Proposed Development includes external amenity grassed areas to the east and south of the Site. These areas will be used for short outdoor breaks, which will be supervised by staff and managed such that only 6 children will be outside at any one time.

Therefore, 6 speaking voices have been modelled representative of external amenity grassed areas to the east and south. The assessment has assumed that outdoor break periods would have a typical duration of 30 minutes.

Table I details the noise model inputs for scenario 2, based on the above.



Table I - Scenario 1: Model Input and Sound Power Data

Noise Source	Data Source	Quantity	Source Type	Height Above Ground (m)	Sound Power Level (dB(A))	Operational Time (%)
Speaking Voice	Characteristic noise emission values of sound sources, Facilities for sporting and recreational activities, VDI 3770, Table 1, September 2012	6	Point	1.2	65	50



6.0 Assessment of Effects

6.1 Operational Noise Assessment – BS 4142

Noise during the operation of the Proposed Development has been assessed at the closest ESRs to the Site, as presented in **Table A**. The assessment has been undertaken in accordance with the methodology within BS 4142 to determine any attenuation measures required and establish compliance with the requirements of Condition 7.

In accordance with **Section 5.2**, the assessment has considered the following two scenarios:

- Scenario 1 – Staff and student arrival/departure
- Scenario 2 – Outdoor break periods

6.1.1 Scenario 1 – Staff and Student Arrival/Departure

With regard to vehicle noise associated with staff and student arrivals and departures, the noise is not considered to exhibit any intermittent, impulsive or tonal characteristics that would warrant an acoustic character correction. Within the context of the existing noise environment, existing vehicle movements on the local road network are the dominant noise source. Accordingly, no acoustic character corrections have been applied to the predicted Specific Noise Level to obtain the Rating Noise Level.

Table J presents the difference between the calculated Rating Noise level and the existing Background Sound Level at each ESR for scenario 1.

Table J - Scenario 1: BS 4142 Assessment

Receptor	Rating Noise Level $L_{A,r,T}$ dB	Background Sound Level $L_{A90,T}$ dB	Difference Between Rating Noise Level and Background Sound Level dB(A)	BS 4142 Outcome
ESR1	42	43	-1	Low Impact
ESR2	39	43	-4	Low Impact
ESR3	42	43	-1	Low Impact
ESR4	38	43	-5	Low Impact
ESR5	39	43	-4	Low Impact
ESR6	42	43	-1	Low Impact
ESR7	41	43	-2	Low Impact

Noise levels from vehicle noise associated with staff and student arrivals and departures are predicted to be below the corresponding Background Sound Levels at all ESRs. When considering BS 4142, this is an indication of a **Low Impact**.

6.1.2 Scenario 2 – Outdoor Break Periods

With regard to noise associated with outdoor break periods, the noise is not considered to exhibit any intermittent, impulsive or tonal characteristics that would warrant an acoustic character correction. Accordingly, no acoustic character corrections have been applied to the predicted Specific Noise Level to obtain the Rating Noise Level.



Table K presents the difference between the calculated Rating Noise level and the existing Background Sound Level at each ESR for scenario 2.

Table K - Scenario 2: BS 4142 Assessment

Receptor	Rating Noise Level $L_{A,r,T}$ dB	Background Sound Level $L_{A90,T}$ dB	Difference Between Rating Noise Level and Background Sound Level dB(A)	BS 4142 Outcome
ESR1	41	43	-2	Low Impact
ESR2	29	43	-14	Low Impact
ESR3	30	43	-13	Low Impact
ESR4	21	43	-22	Low Impact
ESR5	23	43	-20	Low Impact
ESR6	28	43	-15	Low Impact
ESR7	38	43	-5	Low Impact

Noise levels from outdoor break periods are predicted to be below the corresponding Background Sound Levels at all ESRs. When considering BS 4142, this is an indication of a **Low Impact**.

6.2 Conclusion Against Condition 7

In considering the requirements of Condition 7, the assessment has appropriately considered the likely noise sources associated with the operation of the Proposed Development. A baseline noise survey has been undertaken to establish the existing noise environment across the Site and at existing sensitive receptors (ESRs), and noise levels associated with the future operation of the Proposed Development have been predicted at the relevant ESRs.

The BS 4142 assessments presented in **Table J** and **Table K** conclude that noise from the Proposed Development would have a **Low Impact** on existing ESRs.

Having regard to the requirements of the NPPF and local policies LP24 and LP52, as referenced within Condition 7, the assessment demonstrates that the Proposed Development would not give rise to unacceptable levels of noise. Healthy living conditions, quality of life and appropriate standards of residential amenity for occupants of the ESRs would be maintained.

On this basis, no additional mitigation measures are considered necessary to reduce noise levels and, accordingly, a written scheme of attenuation is not required. A number of operational control measures have already been implemented as part of the management of the Proposed Development to minimise noise and protect the amenity of existing residents. These include staggered student arrivals and departures, limiting the use of outdoor amenity areas to small groups of no more than six students at any one time, and appropriate staff management and supervision.

It is therefore considered that the assessment adequately addresses the requirements of Condition 7 and demonstrates that the Proposed Development would not result in adverse noise impacts at the identified ESRs. On this basis, it is considered that Condition 7 can be appropriately discharged.



7.0 Conclusion

This report presents the findings of a Noise Impact Assessment to discharge Condition 7 of planning approval 2026/62/90921/W for a proposed educational facility at 55 Royd Street, Milnsbridge.

The assessment considers the potential impact of noise from the Proposed Development on Existing Sensitive Receptors (ESRs).

A baseline noise survey has been undertaken to establish the existing Background Sound Levels across the Site and ESRs. The dominant existing noise source on-site is road traffic noise along Royd Street and Botham Hall Road.

The principal noise sources associated with the operation of the Proposed Development are anticipated to be vehicle arrivals, departures and parking and noise generated during outdoor break periods. There will be no external noise generating plant. These activities are not expected to occur concurrently. Accordingly, the assessment has considered the following two scenarios:

- Scenario 1 – Staff and student arrival/departure
- Scenario 2 – Outdoor break periods

Computer-based noise modelling has been undertaken to predict the propagation of noise from the Proposed Development to ESRs.

The predicted noise levels and measured Background Sound Levels have been used to inform an assessment in accordance with BS 4142 and to determine compliance with the requirements of Condition 7.

Noise levels from vehicle noise associated with staff and student arrivals and departures are predicted to be below the corresponding Background Sound Levels at all ESRs. When considering BS 4142, this is an indication of a Low Impact.

Noise levels from outdoor break periods are predicted to be below the corresponding Background Sound Levels at all ESRs. When considering BS 4142, this is an indication of a Low Impact.

Having regard to the requirements of the NPPF and local policies LP24 and LP52, as referenced within Condition 7, the assessment demonstrates that the Proposed Development would not give rise to unacceptable levels of noise. Healthy living conditions, quality of life and appropriate standards of residential amenity for occupants of the ESRs would be maintained.

On this basis, no additional mitigation measures are considered necessary to reduce noise levels and, accordingly, a written scheme of attenuation is not required.

It is therefore considered that the assessment adequately addresses the requirements of Condition 7 and demonstrates that the Proposed Development would not result in adverse noise impacts at the identified ESRs. On this basis, it is considered that Condition 7 can be appropriately discharged.



8.0 Closure

The assessment has required a suitable level of technical ability and has been undertaken by a Suitably Qualified Person (SQP). An individual with all the following credentials has been considered a SQP for this assessment:

- Has a minimum of three years' verifiable experience (within the last five years) of providing noise impact assessments in planning. Such experience has clearly demonstrated a practical understanding of factors affecting acoustics in relation to the proposed development use and in the built environment in general, including acting in an advisory capacity to provide recommendations and design advice in planning, and;
- Holds a recognised acoustic qualification and membership of an appropriate professional body. The primary professional body for acoustics in the UK is the Institute of Acoustics.

This assessment has been led and managed by a SQP as defined above.

Where some elements of the assessment (e.g. measurements) have been carried out by an acoustician who does not meet the requirements above, this has been undertaken with the direct guidance and supervision of a SQP who has reviewed, agreed and overseen the measurement methodology and any results obtained.

The SQP confirms that the relevant measurements and calculations:

- Represent good industry practice in accordance with available guidance.
- Are appropriate given the development being assessed and scope of works proposed.
- Avoid invalid, biased and exaggerated claims.

The checker and author of this document confirm that they both comply with the definition of a SQP defined in this Section.

Regards,

SLR Consulting Limited

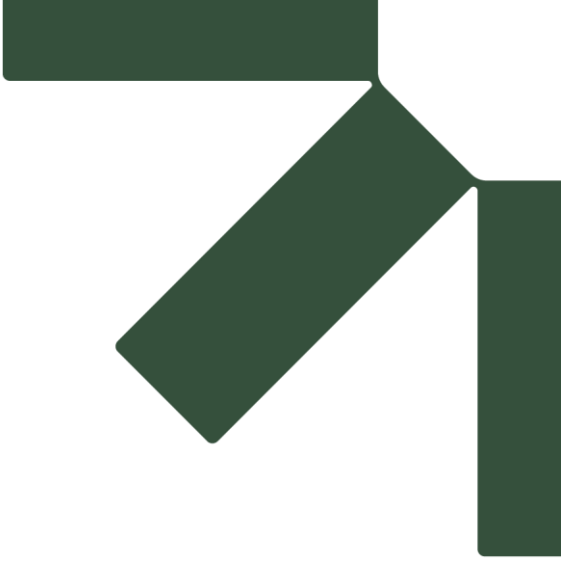


Chloe Glenn, AMIOA
Associate Acoustics Consultant



Paul Bentley, MIOA
Technical Director





Appendix A Policy, Standards & Guidance

Noise Impact Assessment

55 Royd Street, Milnsbridge

First Steps Together Ltd

SLR Project No.: 415.065808.00001

25 September 2026

Table A1: National planning policy relevant to the noise assessment

Policy	Context
National planning policy	
National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)	The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was first introduced in March 2012 and most recently revised in August 2026. The Framework sets out the Government's planning policies for England and provides the basis for both plan-making and decision-making. Local planning authorities are required to prepare development plans having regard to the Framework and to determine planning applications in accordance with relevant development plan policies and material considerations. Under Chapter 17: Pollution, Public Protection and Security, the NPPF seeks to ensure that: “...new development is appropriate for its location, taking account risks posed by pollution and other hazards that any impacts which development might have are taken into account; and that sufficient provision is made for development required for public safety and security.” Policy P1: Planning for Clean and Safe Places states that: "1. To support efforts to avoid and mitigate risks from natural and man-made hazards, minimise levels of pollution and create clean, liveable and safe places for people to live, work and visit, development plans should: - Allocate land for development where, taking into account the potential for mitigation:... - The intended uses will not place unreasonable restrictions on the operation of existing businesses, community facilities, public services, defence and security activities. - Consider any wider opportunities to reduce air, water, soil, noise or other forms of pollution, and contribute to compliance with national and local environmental targets and objectives..." Policy P3: Living Conditions and Pollution further addresses the consideration of noise and states: "1. Development proposals should be appropriate for their location, taking into account the likely effects (including cumulative effects) of pollution on health, living conditions and the natural environment, whether these effects are on or off-site; and whether this is as a result of the development itself or the product of preexisting conditions in its vicinity. In assessing the potential effects of pollution, consideration should be given to the potential sensitivity of the site, and its intended occupiers and users, as well as that of the environment and population in the surrounding area (including where certain groups could be particularly vulnerable to its effects, such as children and older people). 2. Within this context development proposals should: - 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; - Not give rise to, or contribute to, an unacceptable level of access to daylight and sunlight for neighbouring residents and occupiers, or unacceptable levels of air, noise, artificial light, water, soil or 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... - Mitigate and reduce to a minimum potential adverse impacts resulting from noise, not result in levels of noise exposure which would have a



Policy	Context
	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)." The policy therefore seeks to ensure that noise impacts are appropriately identified, assessed and controlled, whilst protecting both residential amenity and the continued operation of existing land uses. The NPPF acknowledges that other technical guidance and standards may be used in conjunction with the Framework to inform planning decisions and the assessment of environmental noise impacts. Policy P3 further notes that, when considering pollution effects, it should generally be assumed that separate pollution-control and environmental regulatory regimes will operate effectively. Consequently, planning decisions should focus on matters within the planning system whilst taking account of controls exercised under other legislation where relevant.

Table A2: Guidance relevant to the noise assessment

Guidance document	Summary
BS 7445-1:2003 "Description and measurement of environmental noise" (BS 7445)	Presents guidance and procedures of the measurement of noise.
ISO 9613-2:2024 Acoustics — Attenuation of sound during propagation outdoors Part 2: Engineering method for the prediction of sound pressure levels outdoors (ISO 9613-2)	Defines a method for calculating the attenuation of sound during propagation outdoors in order to predict the levels of environmental noise at distances from a source.
British Standard 4142:2014 Methods for rating and assessing industrial and commercial sound (BS 4142) .	BS 4142:2014+A1:2019 <i>Methods for rating and assessing industrial and commercial sound</i> is used to rate and assess sound of an industrial nature including, but not limited to, assessing sound from proposed, new, modified, or additional sources of industrial sound, and sound at proposed new dwellings. It contains guidance on the monitoring and assessment of industrial and commercial sound sources (including fixed installations comprising mechanical and electrical plant and equipment) affecting sensitive receptors.





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