

Adur and Worthing Councils
Development Management
Place Directorate
Worthing Town Hall
Chapel Road
Worthing
West Sussex
BN11 1HA

18th May 2026

Dear Sir/Madam,

CLUB PADEL, FISHERMANS WHARF, BRIGHTON ROAD, SHOREHAM-BY-SEA

We write in relation to planning permission granted at the above address under reference AWDM/0220/26 (an amendment of AWDM/1228/25) for use of land as padel centre comprising six covered courts with associated changing rooms, cafe/retail/reception area, car and cycle parking.

This application seeks to discharge/vary condition 8 (cycle parking) and vary condition 3 (hours of use) and is therefore submitted under Section 73 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended).

Condition 3 (hours of use)

The latest planning permission (ADWM/0220/26) is subject to condition 3, which states:

The padel courts shall not be used except between the hours of 6am-10pm Monday to Saturday and 8am-6pm on Sundays.

Reason: In the interests of the residential amenities of the locality having regard to policies 15 and 34 of the Adur Local Plan.

This application seeks to vary this condition to allow slightly longer opening hours, extending to 11PM on Mondays to Saturdays (an increase of one hour) and to 8PM on Sundays (an increase of two hours). The morning opening hours would also increase on Sundays only to align with the rest of the week (an increase of two hours).

As a recreational use, the padel centres peak hours are likely to be at mornings, evenings and weekends (i.e. outside of work hours) and therefore these minor amendments to the building's permitted opening hours will improve the availability of courts for local residents and the overall viability of the business as a whole.

Impact on neighbouring amenity

The site and its operation are not likely to cause any harm to the amenity of nearby residents and businesses within these hours. The site entrance is over 100m from the nearest residential units at Wharf Twenty One (Southern Housing), meaning that comings and goings from the site are unlikely to be noticeable at these hours.

Additionally, the parking area and main entrance are both located away from the boundary with Wharf Twenty One and are additionally screened (both visually and acoustically) by an intervening building (Cinch Self Storage).

It is noted that the latest permission (AWDM/1367/25) at Unit 3, New Wharf (Cinch Self Storage) allows for consistent permitted opening hours on all days throughout the week – between 7AM and 9PM from Monday to Sunday.

Noise considerations

The original application was supported by a detailed noise assessment (Appendix A) which included analysis of noise levels at existing, outdoor padel courts as well as cross-comparison with evidence prepared by other

consultants in support of similar applications. This assessment is submitted again alongside this application. The assessment predicts the highest possible noise level from simultaneous use of the proposed courts.

Even with the main doors of the building open and residential windows open, the worst case predicted internal equivalent noise level at neighbouring residential properties was 8 dB LAeq (1hour) - in the flat/s most likely to be affected. This impact would be 19dB below the existing ambient noise environment in this location and would therefore have a negligible impact on neighbouring residents.

The predicated impact would also be significantly below the World Health Organisation (WHO) Guidelines for Community Noise and BS 8233:2014 guidelines for both daytime and nighttime noise (30dB LAeq).

Table 4 Indoor ambient noise levels for dwellings			
Activity	Location	07:00 to 23:00	23:00 to 07:00
Resting	Living room	35 dB $L_{Aeq,16hour}$	—
Dining	Dining room/area	40 dB $L_{Aeq,16hour}$	—
Sleeping (daytime resting)	Bedroom	35 dB $L_{Aeq,16hour}$	30 dB $L_{Aeq,8hour}$

BS 8233:2014 Extract

The noise assessment concluded that the noise impact would fall below the Lowest Observed Effect Level in acoustic terms and would result in 'no observed adverse effect'.

The modelling also shows that the predicted noise levels for residential properties on the southern side of the River Adur would be at least 8 dB lower than the closest properties at Wharf Twenty One, and therefore there would be no internal effect at all on these properties.

The change in hours proposed would broadly fall within 'daytime hours' under BS 8233:2014 guidance – as opening hours would only extend to 11PM from Monday to Saturday and to 8PM on Sundays. However, the extended morning hours on Sunday to 6AM would fall within nighttime hours under noise guidance. It has been demonstrated through the noise assessment that

minimum requirements for both daytime and nighttime hours would be comfortably met.

Additionally, the noise assessment takes a conservative approach to the noise reduction provided by the building itself and the applicants are incorporating a 7m acoustic curtain internally which will provide a further reduction to that modelled.

Condition 4 of the permission also requires that external doors and other openings must remain closed at all times, except to allow for access and egress – so the predicted ‘worst-case scenario’ (of the external doors being open and all courts generating their maximum predicted noise simultaneously) is unlikely to ever occur.

For these reasons, the application has been subject to a robust assessment of noise impacts that demonstrate that there would be ‘no observed adverse effect’ and that all relevant standards for both daytime and nighttime noise would be met at all times.

As there is unlikely to be any appreciable impact on neighbour residents, the extension to opening hours proposed would only provide benefits in terms of the availability of courts for local residents and an overall improvement to both the economic benefits and viability of the development.

Condition 8 (cycle parking)

The latest planning permission (ADWM/0220/26) is subject to condition 8, which states:

The use hereby permitted shall not commence until covered and secure cycle parking spaces have been provided in accordance with plans and details to be submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority

Reason: To provide alternative travel options to the use of the car in accordance with current sustainable transport policies..

These details are provided as part of this application to allow the use to commence at the earliest opportunity. Customer cycle parking would primarily be provided as a covered cycle store – see drawing number N17 BDS Shelter 12 Space 410. The cycle parking would deliver twelve cycle parking spaces, arranged as Sheffield stands. The store itself would be a covered galvanised metal cycle store finished in a powder coated slate grey (RAL 7015) and the roof/rear panel will be a clear anti-vandal polycarbonate.



Proposed Cycle Store

The grey colouration will complement the visual appearance of the main building. As shown on the original plans, the cycle parking facility will be located in a convenient location close to the main entrance and within an area under regular surveillance by staff and customers entering and exiting the building.

The provision of twelve cycle parking spaces also exceeds the minimum requirements within West Sussex County Council's Guidance on Parking at New Developments which requires 1 space per 4 staff plus customer cycle parking. The development is anticipated to create 10 full-time equivalent job roles (however not all staff members are likely to be onsite simultaneously) and therefore there is a significant level of additional cycle parking available for customers when assessed against WSCC standards.

When fully booked, the courts would accommodate between 12 customers (all singles matches) and 24 customers (all doubles matches), allowing a significant proportion of customers to travel by bicycle in accordance with planning policy objectives to encourage sustainable and active modes of travel.

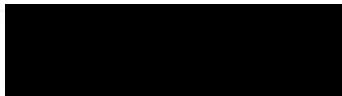
The County Council assessed the provision of twelve cycle parking spaces as acceptable as part of the consultation process for the original consent (AWDM/1228/25).

The cycle store is appropriately located and uses a purpose-built facility for ease of use. We therefore trust that condition 8 can be amended to state:

“The use hereby permitted shall not commence until cycle parking has been installed in accordance with the approved site plan and drawing number N17 BDS Shelter 12 Space 410. These spaces shall thereafter be retained at all times for their designated purpose.”

If necessary, Condition 1 could also be varied to include reference to the submitted cycle parking drawing.

Yours sincerely,



Joseph Pearson MRTPI

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APPENDIX A – Noise Impact Assessment by Acoustic Consultants Ltd
(version 3.0)



LEWIS & CO

APPENDIX A

NOISE IMPACT ASSESSMENT 3.0



ACOUSTIC
CONSULTANTS LTD

Noise Impact Assessment

**Proposed Padel Courts
Brighton Road in Shoreham-by-Sea, BN43 6RN**

Reference: 11551/GK

Client:

Padel Republic Limited

Document Control

Version:	Revision Description:	Date:	Author:	Reviewed by:	Approved by:
1.0	First Issue	15/09/2025	Gilleen Kennedy AMIOA	Jonas Lopez MIOA	Jonas Lopez MIOA
2.0	New NSR Included (Appendix 2)	28/10/2025	Jonas Lopez MIOA	Blake Lucas MIOA	Blake Lucas MIOA
3.0	Opening Times Change	31/10/2025	Jonas Lopez MIOA	Blake Lucas MIOA	Blake Lucas MIOA

The report has been prepared in good faith, with all reasonable skill and care, based on information provided or available at the time of its preparation and within the scope of work agreement with the Client. We disclaim any responsibility to the Client and others in respect of any matters outside the scope of the above. The report is provided for the sole use of the named Client and is confidential to them and their professional advisors. No responsibility is accepted to other parties.

The report limits itself to addressing solely on the noise, acoustic, and vibration aspects as included in this report. We provide advice only in relation to noise, vibration and acoustics. It is recommended that appropriate expert advice is sought on all the ramifications (e.g. CDM, structural, condensation, fire, legal, etc.) associated with any proposals in this report or as advised and concerning the appointment. It should be noted that noise predictions are based on the current information as we understand it and, on the performances noted in this report. Any modification to these parameters can alter the predicted level. All predictions are in any event subject to a degree of tolerance of normally plus or minus three decibels. If this tolerance is not acceptable, then it would be necessary to consider further measures.

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1. Introduction

Padel Republic Limited appointed Acoustic Consultants Limited (ACL) to undertake an environmental noise assessment for the construction of six internally located Padel courts at Brighton Road in Shoreham-by-Sea, BN43 6RN. The assessment considers the impact of environmental noise on the nearby noise-sensitive residential properties.

The assessment includes the prediction of noise emission from the courts at the nearby noise-sensitive properties, based on noise level data from activities measured at existing courts and existing noise levels measured on site.

The report has been authored by an Associate Member of the Institute of the Acoustics and reviewed by a Member of the Institute of Acoustics with over 7 years of experience in the field.

2. The Site

The development site is an existing industrial unit yard located at Brighton Road in Shoreham-by-Sea, BN43 6RN.

It is proposed to construct six padel courts within a steel structure tent. The site lies at the eastern boundary of residential flat blocks, with the nearest residential noise-sensitive receiver (NSR), currently under construction, located approximately 20m to the west.

To the north is the A259 (Brighton Road) and to the east are fishmonger and food market units.

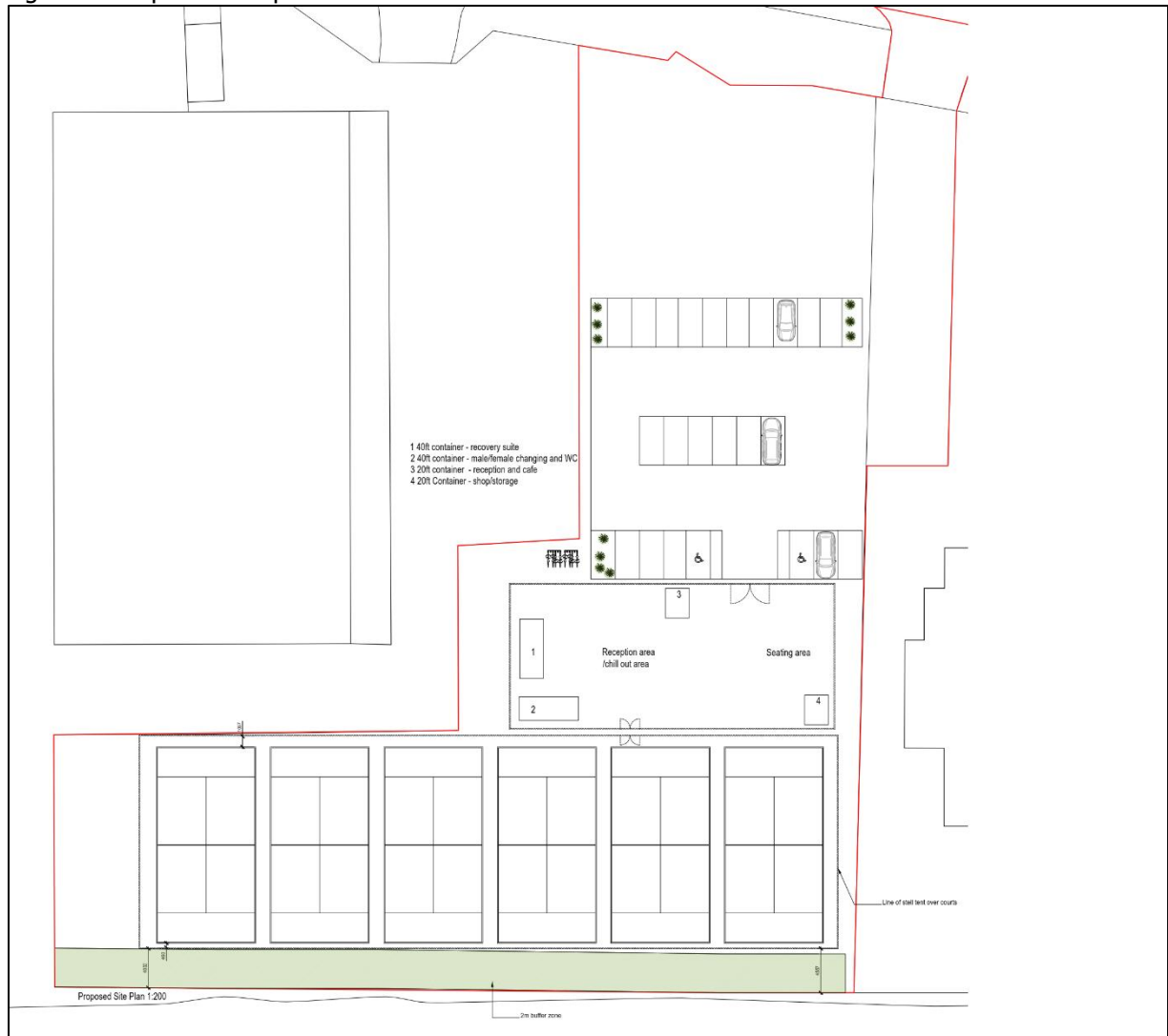
The proposed hours of use will be 06:00-22:00 Monday to Sunday.

The proposed site plan and site location are provided on the figures below:

Figure 1: Proposed Site Location Map (site highlighted in red and NSRs in blue)



Figure 2: Proposed site plan



3. Planning and Noise

3.1. National Planning Policy Framework

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was published in March 2012 and revised in December 2024. Section 15 entitled 'Conserving and enhancing the natural environment' addresses noise as a requirement of planning. Paragraph 187 states:

"187. Planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by:

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

Paragraph 198 states:

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

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

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

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

The document does not prescribe any assessment methodology or criteria to assess the adverse effect of noise and refers you to the NPSE.

3.2. Noise Policy Statement for England

The NPPF refers to the Noise Policy Statement for England (NPSE). This was published in March 2010 and aims to provide clarity regarding current policies and practices to enable noise management decisions to be made within the wider context, at the most appropriate level, in a cost-effective manner and in a timely fashion and applies to all forms of noise including environmental noise, neighbour noise and neighbourhood noise.

The NPSE sets out the long-term vision of Government noise policy. This long-term vision is supported by three noise policy aims 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."*

The NPSE introduces the concept of "Significant adverse" and "Adverse" impacts of noise which relate to the noise policy aims. These are applied as follows:

NOEL – No Observed Effect Level

This is the level below which no effect can be detected. In simple terms, below this level, there is no detectable effect on health and quality of life due to the noise.

LOAEL – Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level

This is the level above which adverse effects on health and quality of life can be detected.

SOAEL – Significant Observed Adverse Effect Level

This is the level above which significant adverse effects on health and quality of life occur.

The Noise Policy Statement for England (NPSE) states that noise levels above the Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level are acceptable in planning where reduced to a minimum.

With regard to where there is potential for noise impact it states the following in relation to the second noise policy aim:

"The second aim of the NPSE refers to the situation where the impact lies somewhere between LOAEL and SOAEL. It requires that all reasonable steps should be taken to mitigate and minimise adverse effects on health and quality of life while also taking into account the guiding principles of sustainable development (paragraph 1.8). This does not mean that such adverse effects cannot occur."

The NPSE does not provide any assessment criteria for the noted effect levels and each case must be considered on its merits.

The NPSE does, however, emphasise that in dealing with noise Local Planning Authorities are required to take a balanced approach in considering the benefits of development as against any adverse effects which arise. Paragraph 2.18 of the NPSE is particularly relevant in this respect and states:

"There is a need to integrate consideration of the economic and social benefits of the activity or policy under examination with proper consideration of the adverse environmental effects, including the impact of noise on health and quality of life. This should avoid noise being treated in isolation in any particular situation, i.e. not focusing solely on the noise impact without taking into account other related factors."

The planning need is outside the scope of noise and acoustics and will need to be addressed by others.

3.3. Planning Practice Guidance, Noise

The Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) on noise referred to here is based on the current version (July 2019) as provided on the Planning Guidance Website. It states that, *"Noise needs to be considered when new developments may create additional noise and when new developments would be sensitive to the prevailing acoustic environment."*

It provides generic guidance on how to determine the noise impact and what factors could be a concern.

It includes the option types to mitigate any adverse effects of noise stating that there are four broad types of mitigation. These are engineering, layout, using planning conditions or obligations and noise insulation.

Paragraph 5 of the PPG provides a table identifying the effect level and examples of effect relating to the impact effect levels provided in the NPSE. The table is duplicated below:

Table 1: PPG Noise – Perception of Effect Levels

Perception	Examples of Outcomes	Increasing Effect Level	Action
No Observed Effect Level			
Not present	No Effect	No Observed Effect	No specific measures required
No Observed Adverse Effect Level			
Present and not intrusive	Noise can be heard, but does not cause any change in behaviour, attitude or other physiological response. Can slightly affect the acoustic character of the area but not such that there is a change in the quality of life	No Observed Adverse Effect	No specific measures required
Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level			
Present and intrusive	Noise can be heard and causes small changes in behaviour, attitude or other physiological response, 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 small actual or perceived change in the quality of life.	Observed Adverse Effect	Mitigate and reduce to a minimum
Significant Observed Adverse Effect Level			
Present and disruptive	The noise causes a material change in behaviour, attitude or other physiological response, 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 disturbance resulting in difficulty in getting to sleep, premature awakening and difficulty in getting back to sleep. Quality of life diminished due to change in acoustic character of the area.	Significant Observed Adverse Effect	Avoid
Present and very disruptive	Extensive and regular changes in behaviour, attitude or other physiological response and/or an inability to mitigate effect of noise leading to psychological stress, e.g. regular sleep deprivation/awakening; loss of appetite, significant, medically definable harm, e.g. auditory and non-auditory.	Unacceptable Adverse Effect	Prevent

The table does not provide any objective assessment which equates to the noted effect levels. However, the PPG identifies that where noise is audible, it is not necessarily intrusive. The effect and impact on people are based primarily on the level of noise.

4. Relevant Noise Guidance for Padel Assessment

The following sections outline what we consider to be relevant guidance and suitable noise criteria within the context of the national planning policy.

This includes advice contained within the Sport England Design Guidance Note 'Artificial Grass Pitch (AGP) Acoustics – Planning Implications' which refers to the following documents. Whilst the Sport England guidance does not consider noise from Padel courts the methodology and referenced guidance documents are useful in considering potential noise impact.

4.1. LTA Padel Guidance Note

The Lawn Tennis Association has provided a guidance note on the construction of Padel courts. With regard to planning and noise it states:

"The construction of a Padel court will require formal planning consent to be issued by the relevant Local Authority (For further information on how to obtain planning please refer to LTA guidance note on planning). The site developer will be responsible for obtaining planning consent and this will be excluded from most contractors' quotations. Careful consideration of the location of proposed padel courts should be given in relation to the impact of noise and light on adjacent residential properties. If a residential property is within 30m of the padel court then it is likely that sound attenuation mitigation will be required as well as noise and light surveys being required as part of the planning application."

4.2. World Health Organisation 'Guidelines for Community Noise'

The World Health Organisation 'Guidelines for Community Noise' published in 1999 gives the following description of community noise.

"Community noise (also called environmental noise, residential noise or domestic noise) is defined as noise emitted from all sources except noise at the industrial workplace. Main sources of community noise include road, rail and air traffic, industries, construction and public work, and the neighbourhood. Typical neighbourhood noise comes from premises and installations related to the catering trade (restaurant, cafeterias, discotheques, etc.); from live or recorded music; sport events including motor sports; playgrounds; car parks; and domestic animals such as barking dogs."

This includes "sport events" and, as such, the use of Padel sites.

For noise levels internally and externally to dwellings it states:

"In Dwellings. The effect of noise in dwellings, typically, are sleep disturbance, annoyance and speech interference. For bedrooms the critical effect is sleep disturbance. Indoor guideline values for bedrooms are 30 LAeq for continuous noise"

and 45 L_{Amax} for single sound events. Lower noise levels may be disturbing depending on the nature of the noise source. At night-time, outside sound levels about 1 metre from façades of living spaces should not exceed 45 dB L_{Aeq}, so that people may sleep with bedroom windows open. This value was obtained by assuming the noise reduction from outside to inside with the window open is 15 dB. To enable casual conversation indoors during daytime, the sound level of interfering noise should not exceed 35 dB L_{Aeq}. The maximum sound pressure level should be measured with the sound pressure meter set at "fast".

Based on the same methodology used to determine the night-time noise level (with a 15 dB(A) for an open window) outside a residential property, the daytime noise level about 1 metre from façades of living spaces should not exceed 50 dB L_{Aeq}.

Table 4.1 of the document provides guidelines for community noise in specific environments, suggesting noise levels at which adverse health and annoyance effects are likely. The relevant noise criteria are as follows:

Table 2: WHO Noise Criteria

Specific Environment	Critical Health Effect	L _{eq(T)} dB(A)
Outdoor living area	Serious annoyance, daytime and evening	55
	Moderate annoyance, daytime and evening	50
Dwelling indoors	Speech intelligibility & moderate annoyance, daytime & evening	35

According to the WHO guidance, moderate annoyance is caused by noise levels exceeding 50 L_{Aeq(T)} dB externally and 35 L_{Aeq(T)} dB internally. With relation to the adverse effect level we would consider this the threshold of the Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level.

Therefore, where noise levels from the proposed development do not exceed 50 L_{Aeq(T)} dB externally and 35 L_{Aeq(T)} dB internally, the effect is below the Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level and will have no adverse effect. The noise level of the Padel courts may be noticeable but not intrusive and is considered acceptable in planning terms.

The equivalent noise level is determined over a specific time period. The World Health Organisation guidelines for residential developments are typically equivalent noise levels calculated over a 16-hour daytime period.

In our opinion, a 16-hour assessment period may not truly reflect the noise impact as it takes into account times of use and non-use. We would propose an alternative, more stringent but appropriate assessment time period of one hour, L_{Aeq} (1 hour), as this is the typical rental period for a sports facility. Therefore, we would suggest the more stringent target noise level of 50 dB L_{Aeq} (1 hour) is more suitable for the more sensitive evening time.

An alternative time period T which is reflective of a session on a Padel court may also be considered appropriate.

The WHO criteria were reviewed in a report by the National Physical Laboratory (reference CMAM16) which states:

"Exceedance of the WHO guideline values does not necessarily imply significant noise impact and indeed, it may be that significant impacts do not occur until much higher levels of noise exposure are reached."

Therefore, it is not necessarily the case that where these levels are exceeded the noise will adversely affect nearby residential properties.

4.3. Comparative Assessment

The criteria set out in Section 4.1 is an absolute level in a dwelling or external amenity area. As such, it does not consider existing noise levels on or around the site. However, for certain applications it may be more suitable to consider a comparative assessment as part of the overall impact assessment.

For example, this would be a site where the existing noise levels already exceed the WHO guideline values. This existing noise for example, could be due to transportation noise or other sporting facilities.

In terms of noise level changes, withdrawn Planning Policy Guidance 24 states in the Glossary under dB (A) the following:

"Measurements in dB (A) broadly agree with people's assessment of loudness. A change of 3 dB (A) is the minimum perceptible under normal conditions, and a change of 10 dB (A) corresponds roughly to halving or doubling the loudness of a sound. The background noise level in a living room may be about 30 dB (A); normal conversation about 60 dB (A) at 1 metre; heavy road traffic about 80 dB (A) at 10 metres; the level near a pneumatic drill about 100 dB (A)."

The Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment (IEMA) Guidelines for Environmental Noise Impact Assessment, Version 1.2 published in November 2014 categorises the significance of a change in noise level, this is summarised as follows and taken from Table 7-14 of the guidance.

Table 3: IEMA Impact from the Change in Sound Levels (Table 7-14)

Sound Level Change LpT	Long-term impact classification	Short-term impact classification
≥ 0 dB and < 1 dB	Negligible	Negligible
≥ 1 dB and < 3 dB		Minor
≥ 3 dB and < 5 dB	Minor	Moderate
≥ 5 dB and < 10 dB	Moderate	Major
≥ 10 dB	Major	

Where noise from the proposed development does not exceed the existing noise climate, the increase in noise will be no more than 3 decibels. It is expected there will be no observed effect on nearby residential properties. This would be applicable where noise levels currently exceed the WHO guidelines, which would be used as a lower limit. The noise levels are both measured in the $L_{Aeq(T)}$ parameter over the same time period, T.

Where noise levels do not exceed the WHO guidelines, a higher change could be considered acceptable without having an observed adverse effect as the noise levels are suitably low.

4.4. Characteristics of Sound from Padel Courts

It is widely stated that noise from Padel courts is of a specific character which differs from many other sports, including Tennis.

The main characteristics are stated to be that of the Padel hitting the ball and the specific action of deliberately and powerfully hitting the ball at the rear glass panel of the court to rebound it over the net.

From observations made of a number of Padel courts at different locations and being used by different groups we have observed that the most significant consistent source of noise is often that from voice during and in between rallies.

Noise from ball on Padel is also typical and frequent during use of a Padel court.

Additional sounds are caused when the ball is hit powerfully against the rear glass panel of the court to rebound it over the net. This is a style of play within the game although was observed to take place relatively infrequently relative to other sounds.

Other loud sounds occur if a player runs into the glazed screens or hits the Padel off the screens. However, this is not a deliberate action and occurs infrequently.

Where impulsive sounds are frequent, they will determine the equivalent noise level and therefore the WHO guideline values would be applicable. This is likely to be the case in Padel where ball impacts are inherent to the sport.

However, given the impulsive nature of the game play it is proposed that this should be assessed in addition to the equivalent noise parameter.

There are no specific noise criteria for maximum noise levels from this type of noise during the day. There is a night-time maximum noise criterion of 45dB $L_{Amax(fast)}$ for bedrooms at night in BS8233:2014 and WHO1999. With sound reduction through an open window this would equate to 60dB $L_{Amax(fast)}$ outside a dwelling.

During the daytime, a higher maximum noise level is likely to be permissible but is not stated in any relevant guidance documents.

The difference between the daytime and night-time equivalent noise criteria in both WHO and BS8233:2014 is 5 decibels, it may therefore be that a 5 decibel increase to the maximum noise level is appropriate.

Alternatively, the impulsive character of the game play could be considered in the form of a correction to the equivalent noise level. The WHO guideline value would form the criteria for the predicted noise level plus character correction.

Impulsivity is considered in BS4142:2014+A1:2019, which states:

"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."

Alternatively, the impulsivity can be objectively assessed using the Nordtest Method Proposal "Objective method for the measurement of prominence of impulsive sounds and for adjustment of L_{Aeq} ". This method determines a correction to the L_{Aeq} based on the onset rate and change in noise level.

It should be noted that none of the above are specific to Padel and their relevance is somewhat limited. However, in the absence of any specific guidance on Padel noise or on the effect of maximum noise levels on residential amenity during the day, the above is considered the most useful in determining the effect level of the proposals.

4.5. **Proposed Assessment Methodology**

The aim of the assessment is to determine whether noise from the proposed courts can be controlled to acceptable levels during the proposed hours of use.

It is proposed to assess the development against the WHO guidelines with corrections applied as appropriate. Where the predicted noise level of the Padel courts is below the WHO guidelines threshold for the onset of 'moderate annoyance' in terms of the PPG, the development will have 'no observed adverse effect'.

The PPG states that the perception of 'No Observed Adverse Effect' is 'noticeable and not intrusive' and gives an example outcome as follows: *"Noise can be heard, but does not cause any change in behaviour, attitude or other physiological response. Can slightly affect the acoustic character of the area but not such that there is a change in the quality of life."*

The 'No Observed Adverse Effect' level falls below the Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level of the PPG.

The predicted equivalent noise level is also to be compared against the existing noise climate and consideration of maximum noise levels will also be undertaken.

5. Site Noise Monitoring

A partially attended site noise survey was undertaken between 8th and 11th August 2025. The purpose of the noise survey was to determine the existing ambient noise climate at a location representative of the nearest noise-sensitive residential properties during the proposed hours of use.

5.1. Monitoring Equipment

Sound Pressure Levels were measured using Class 1 sound level meters with a half-inch condenser microphone, using the 'fast' setting. The equipment is checked regularly using a Quality System meeting the requirements of British Standard EN ISO/IEC 17025:2017 "General requirements for the competence of testing and calibration laboratories"; in accordance with British Standard EN 10012:2003 "Measurement management systems. Requirements for measurement processes and measuring equipment"; and traceable to the National Standards.

This equipment was checked and calibrated as noted below and the certificates are available for inspection.

Table 4: Equipment and Calibration Status

Equipment Description / Manufacturer / Type	Serial Number	Date of Calibration	Calibration Certification Number
SLM, NTI, XL2	A2A-20416-E0	10/10/2023	UK-23-114
Pre-Amp, NTI, MA220	9568	10/10/2023	UK-23-114
Microphone, NTI, MC230A	A19772	10/10/2023	UK-23-114
Calibrator, Larson Davis, CAL200	19704	28/05/2025	1512321-1

The measurement equipment was checked before and after use with the noted calibrators and no significant drift was detected.

5.2. Weather Conditions

The following table summarises the weather conditions during the monitoring period. Data affected by high wind speeds on 9th August has been excluded. The remaining days are not considered to be adversely affected by the weather conditions.

Table 5: Noise Survey Weather Conditions

Date	Wind Speed (m/s)	Average Air Temperature (°C)	Precipitation (time/hrs)	Cloud Cover (%)	Humidity (%)
08/08/2025	≤4	20	0	20	75
09/08/2025	≤8	21	0	10	65
10/08/2025	≤4	21	0	0	75
11/08/2025	≤4	25	0	0	55

5.3. Monitoring Procedure

Noise monitoring was undertaken in one location representative of the nearest noise-sensitive receiver to the proposed courts. Noise measurements were undertaken between 12:15 hours on 8th August to 10:45 hours on 11th August 2025.

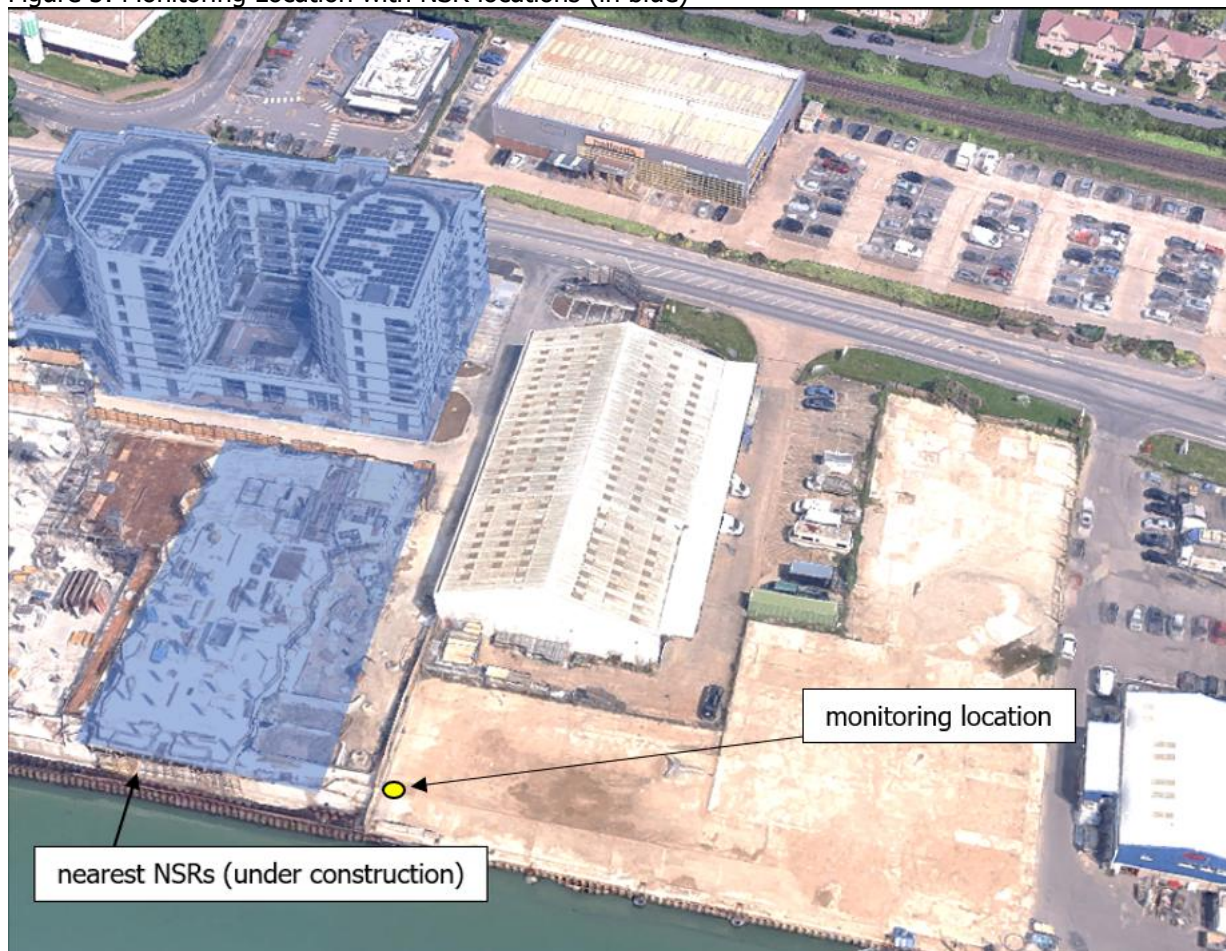
During the measurements the noise climate was primarily determined by distant road traffic to the north on Brighton Road and overhead aviation passing by.

There was also a construction site to the immediate north that was active intermittently during the survey period. Data affected by construction noise has therefore been excluded from the assessment.

The microphone was in a free-field position, approximately 1.5 metres above ground.

The monitoring location is shown on the figure below:

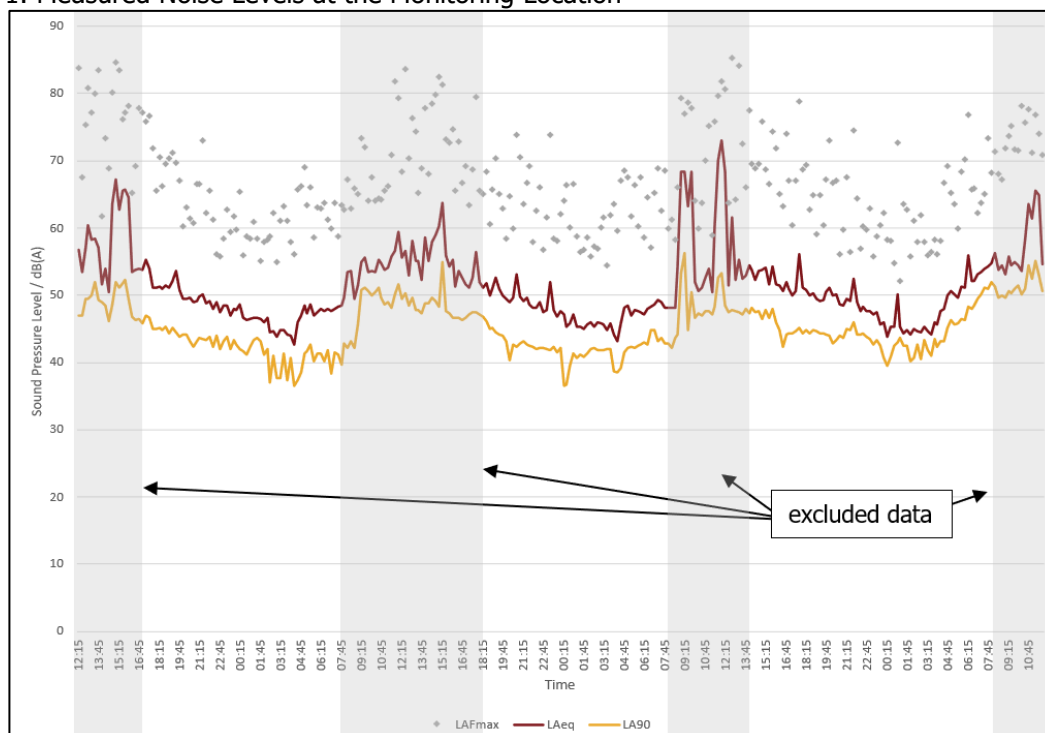
Figure 3: Monitoring Location with NSR locations (in blue)



5.4. Measured Noise Levels

The following chart provides the measured equivalent (dB $L_{Aeq,15\text{minute}}$), background (dB $L_{A90,15\text{minute}}$) and maximum (dB $L_{AFmax,15\text{minute}}$) noise levels for the duration of the measurement period. Excluded periods due to construction noise are marked as shown:

Chart 1: Measured Noise Levels at the Monitoring Location



The following table provides the equivalent residual noise levels over each hour during the operating hours of the Padel courts:

Table 6: Measured Noise Levels at the Monitoring Location

Time (hh:mm)	$L_{Aeq,1\text{ hour}}$ (dB)
09/08/2025 20:00	42.1
09/08/2025 21:00	42.7
09/08/2025 22:00	42.1
10/08/2025 06:00	42.9
10/08/2025 07:00	44.7
10/08/2025 13:00	47.9
10/08/2025 14:00	47.5
10/08/2025 15:00	47.2
10/08/2025 16:00	44.2
10/08/2025 17:00	44.6
10/08/2025 18:00	44.6
10/08/2025 19:00	44.3

The above measured noise levels are considered representative of the noise-sensitive receivers around the proposed development.

6. Noise Levels from Padel Courts

6.1. Impact sounds from Padel court screens

Measurements were undertaken at Rocks Lane Multi Sports Centre club in Chiswick, London. The club is owned and operated by Rocks Lane sports facilities. The facility has four artificial turf Padel court pitches.

Noise measurements were undertaken using an NTI sound level meter. The equipment was checked before and after use with the calibrator and no drift was detected. The equipment information and calibration status are as follows:

Table 7: Measurement Equipment – session 1

Equipment Description / Manufacturer / Type	Serial number	Date of calibration	Calibration Certification Number
SLM, NTI, XL2	A2A-16312-E0	09/01/2024	1507318-1
Pre-Amp, NTI, MA220	8599	09/01/2024	1507318-1
Microphone, NTI, MC230A	A17498	09/01/2024	1507318-1
Calibrator, Larson Davis, CAL200	13392	10/01/2024	1507318-2

During the noise monitoring the conditions were calm, dry and overcast with an air temperature of 5 degrees centigrade. The conditions were considered suitable for noise monitoring.

Measurements of both activities were undertaken 20 metres from the Padel pitch with a full view of the courts and behind the rebound wall. The monitoring location and pitches are shown below.

Figure 4: Monitoring Location 'A' with Padel Court Pitches in Blue



During the survey there was a coaching session between two players where players took turns to hit balls at their own maximum speed against the nearest rebound panel to the monitoring location. The most significant noise was from this impact.

From the measured data a typical noise level of 59dB $L_{Amax,fast}$ was determined as representative of noise from a ball being directly and powerfully hit against the rear glazed screen of the courts.

6.2. Noise levels from Padel court games

Noise monitoring was undertaken on 16th January 2025 at an existing Padel site in Alvechurch, Birmingham. The purpose of the survey was to observe and measure noise from Padel games.

Two games by different user groups were measured during the survey.

Noise measurements were undertaken using three NTI sound level meters. The equipment was checked before and after use with the calibrator and no drift was detected. The equipment information and calibration status are as follows:

Table 8: Equipment and Calibration Status

Equipment Description / Manufacturer / Type	Serial Number	Date of Calibration	Calibration Certification Number
SLM, NTI, XL2	A2A-13617-E0	16/11/2023	UK-23-131
Pre-Amp, NTI, MA220	7162	16/11/2023	UK-23-131
Microphone, NTI, MC230A	A14714	16/11/2023	UK-23-131
Calibrator, Larson Davis, CAL200	12605	24/07/2024	1509121-1
SLM, NTI, XL2	A2A-11041-E0	07/07/2023	44799
Pre-Amp, NTI, MA220	1822	07/07/2023	44799
Microphone, NTI, MC230	9583	07/07/2023	44799
Calibrator, Larson Davis, CAL200	18273	14/02/2024	1507736-2
SLM, NTI, XL2	A2A-11053-E0	14/05/2024	1508623-1
Pre-Amp, NTI, MA220	5871	14/05/2024	1508623-1
Microphone, NTI, MC230A	9276	14/05/2024	1508623-1
Calibrator, Nor-1251	35227	14/02/2024	1507736-1

The measurement equipment was checked before and after use with the noted calibrators and no significant drift was detected.

During the noise monitoring the conditions were calm, dry and clear with an air temperature of 4 degrees centigrade. The conditions were considered suitable for noise monitoring.

Sounds from Padel activity included players' voices, Padel hitting ball and infrequent forceful impacts on the glazed screens.

Residual noise affecting the measurement locations included road traffic, car park activity and people on a nearby artificial football pitch. These have been excluded from the measured noise levels.

6.2.1. Measured Game 1

For the first game noise levels were measured at two locations to the open side of the court at distances of 3m (location A) and 20m (location B) from the edge of the court. Location A had an almost unobstructed view of the entire playing area whilst, due to the glazed walls of the court, location B would have a partially obstructed view.

Noise levels were measured for an hour whilst the court was in use by the group. The following table provides the measured noise levels which have been corrected for residual noise.

Table 9: Padel Noise Levels from Measured Game 1

Measurement location	Equivalent Sound Pressure Level
Location A – 3 metres from the court	61dB $L_{Aeq,T}$
Location B – 20 metres from the court	51dB $L_{Aeq,T}$

The following table shows the octave-band equivalent noise level spectra of the measured Padel use at 3 metres from the side of the court. The 63Hz octave band is not included due to the influence of road traffic noise on the measurement.

Table 10: Padel Octave-band Equivalent Noise Levels

Noise Source	Sound Pressure Level (dB $L_{eq,1hour}$) per Octave Band Centre Frequency (Hz)							dB $L_{Aeq,1hour}$
	125	250	500	1k	2k	4k	8k	
Padel court use at 3m distance	58	58	59	58	52	45	39	61

Maximum noise levels due to ball impacts at location B (20 metres from the court) typically range from 58 dB $L_{Af,max}$ to 68 dB $L_{Af,max}$ with the highest level being 70dB $L_{Af,max}$.

6.2.2. Measured Game 2

For the second game noise levels were measured at location C, which was 5 metres from the side of the court. Subjectively the players were louder with more talking and shouting although noise from the play itself was similar to game 1.

Noise levels were measured whilst the court was in use by the group. The following table provides the measured noise levels which have been corrected for residual noise.

Table 11: Padel Noise Levels from Measured Game 2

Measurement location	Equivalent Sound Pressure Level
Location C – 5 metres from the court	60dB $L_{Aeq,T}$

Maximum noise levels due to ball impacts at location C (5 metres from the court) typically range from 65dB $L_{Af,max}$ to 70dB $L_{Af,max}$ with the highest level being 77dB $L_{Af,max}$.

6.2.3. Comparison with data by others

To ensure the data collected is accurate we have reviewed data by other professionals which is publicly available. This additional data ranges from 58dB $L_{Aeq,T}$ at 5 metres to 63dB $L_{Aeq,T}$ at 2 metres. The data collected by ACL is comparable to that by others and is therefore considered representative and suitable for use in the assessment.

7. Noise Modelling Methodology

The measured noise data has been used to generate a noise map of the site, in order to predict the noise level at the nearby noise-sensitive residential properties.

The modelling has been undertaken using noise mapping software CadnaA by DataKustik. This uses the calculation method of ISO 9613:2024 to predict noise levels.

The prediction of equivalent noise levels is based on the noise modelling methodology using an area source covering the playing surface 1 metre from the edge as the noise source. The area source is at a height of 1.5 metres, representative of head height.

To validate the modelling methodology, we created a number of noise models using different shape area sources and multiple point sources at different locations on the court.

No significant variation in noise propagation was found between the different models and therefore we propose using an area source. This is similar to the Sport England guidance and allows for the fact that over the course of a game the sound sources (voices and ball hits) will occur at numerous discrete points over the court and not a number of fixed locations.

For predicting maximum noise levels a point source has been used as an individual event will occur at a specific location.

8. Noise Emission Prediction

8.1. Steel Tent Construction and Proposed Mitigation

It is understood that the proposed courts are to be contained within a large steel structured tent. ACL has been advised that the tent's façade and roof material comprise of an acoustically rated PVC-coated polyester membrane with a minimum surface mass and thickness of 0.65 kg/m² and 50mm respectively.

Based on the above material specification, the client has supplied the following sound reduction indices per octave band to achieve a sound reduction index of 33 dB R_w.

Table 12: Required Minimum Sound Reduction Index Performance of the Acoustic Membrane

Material	Sound Reduction Index (dB) per Octave Band (Hz)								R _w
	63	125	250	500	1k	2k	4k	8k	
Acoustic Tent Membrane	12	18	24	29	33	36	39	42	33

The following noise model and noise impact assessment presume the entire tent is completely sealed with no openings. Any gaps or openings in the outer fabric layer of the tent may alter the prediction of noise impact and would require reassessment.

An alternative material or construction could be used; however, it must achieve the above sound reduction indices as a minimum requirement or it will require reassessment.

8.2. Steel Tent Internal Noise Levels

The internal noise levels within the structure have been calculated by using calibrated sound power levels of each noise source stated in Section 6, and converting them to reverberant sound pressure levels, taking into account the size of the space and the sound absorption of the finishes.

Using the material datasheet supplied from the client, ACL have assumed an overall absorption coefficient of 0.6 to all internal surfaces with the proposed acoustic membrane. This is lowest possible absorption coefficient which provides a worst-case assessment for the internal surfaces as well as accounting for the inclusion of the courts, furnishing, and people within the space.

8.3. Noise Modelling Parameters

A noise model has been generated of the development site. The site location and surrounding area has been determined from the provided drawings.

The surrounding area has been determined from Google Maps imagery.

The nearest proposed residential apartments to the west of the courts have been presumed as the same elevation as the tallest apartment buildings to the north on Brighton Road, being part of the same construction project.

The noise sources have been included as a noise generating building, with vertical area sources for the walls and the open door, and an area source for the roof. The sound reduction indices of the proposed materials have been included within the model for the walls and roof respectively. The internal reverberant noise levels from each noise source determined as detailed in the previous section.

Third-order reflections are calculated.

The topography of the site and surrounding area is flat.

The sound reduction provided by the boundary fences around the gardens is not considered in the modelling as it cannot be demonstrated that the construction complies with the requirements of ISO 9613:2024.

The ground is considered hard and reflective ($G=0$).

The noise map in Figure 5 below shows noise emission from the courts predicted at ground floor level (1.5 metres above the ground), which is typical of a 'daytime' habitable room in a house and external amenity areas.

9. Predicted Noise Levels

The following figure shows the predicted equivalent noise level from the proposed courts.

Figure 5: Predicted Equivalent Noise Level From all Six Courts (1.5 metres above the ground)

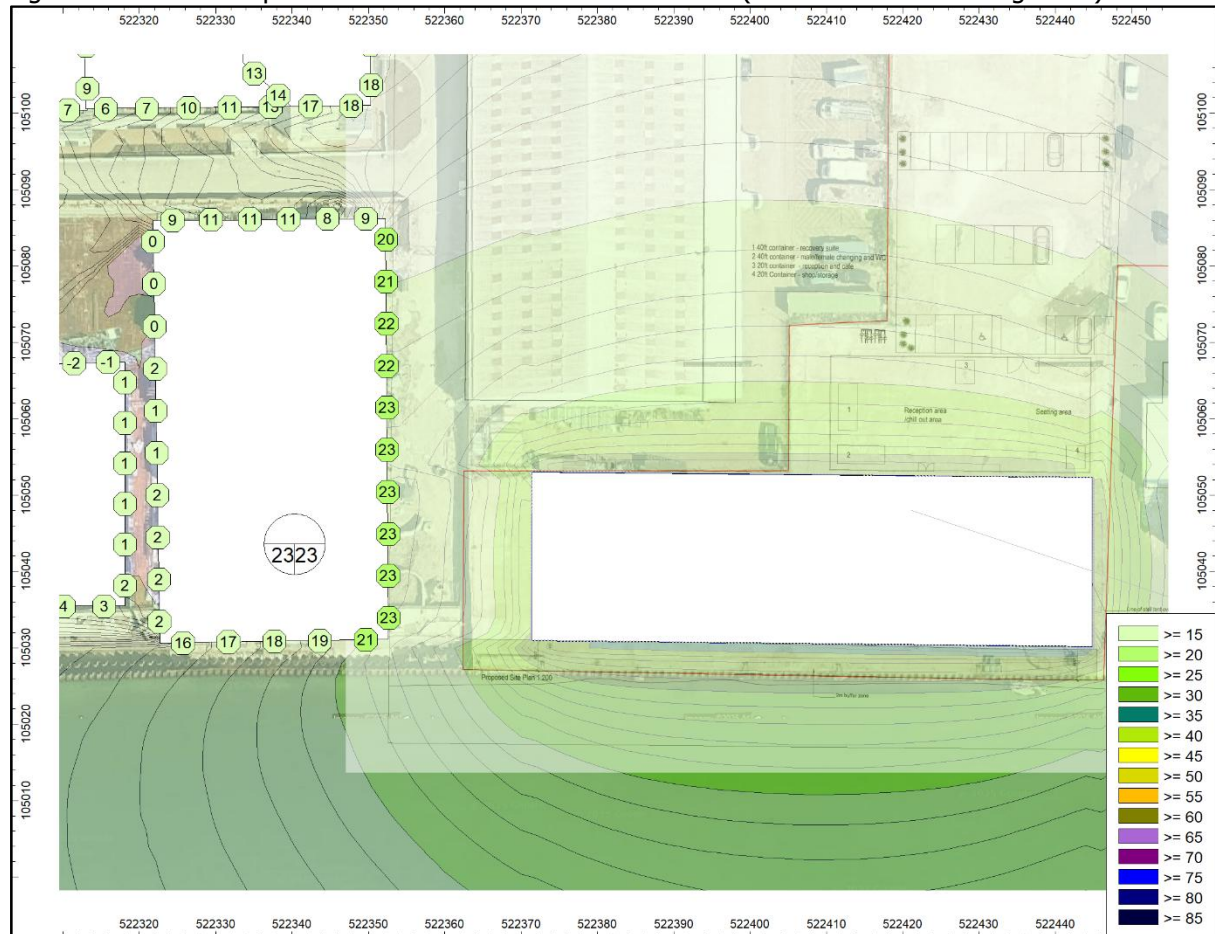
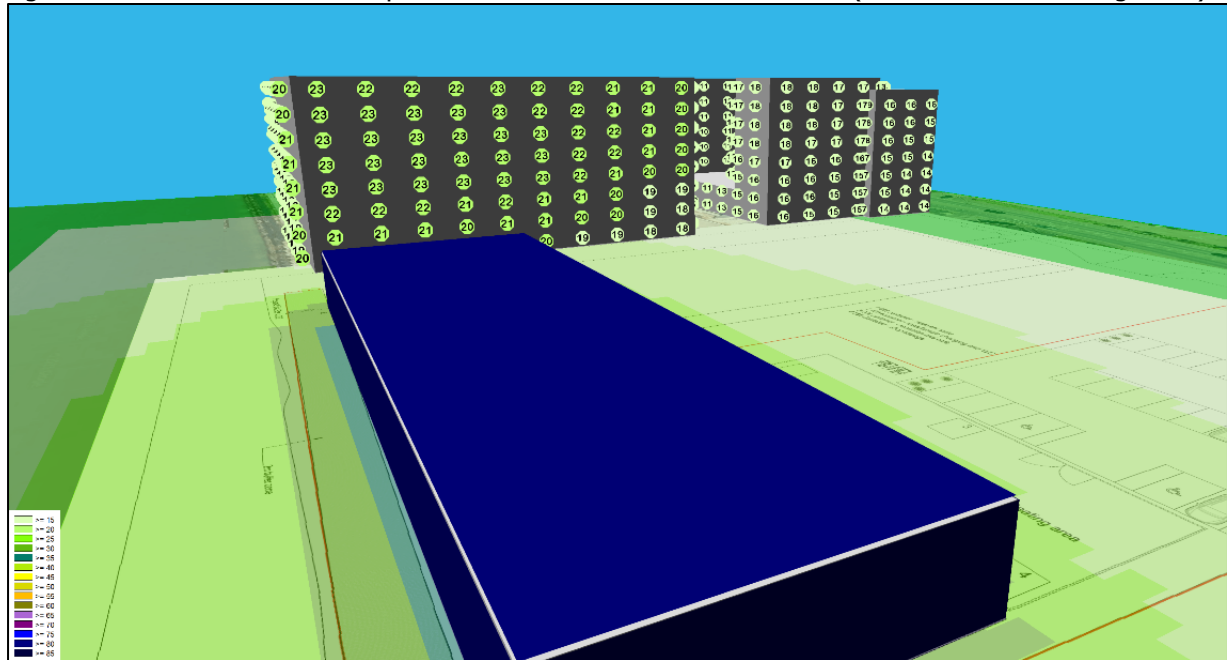


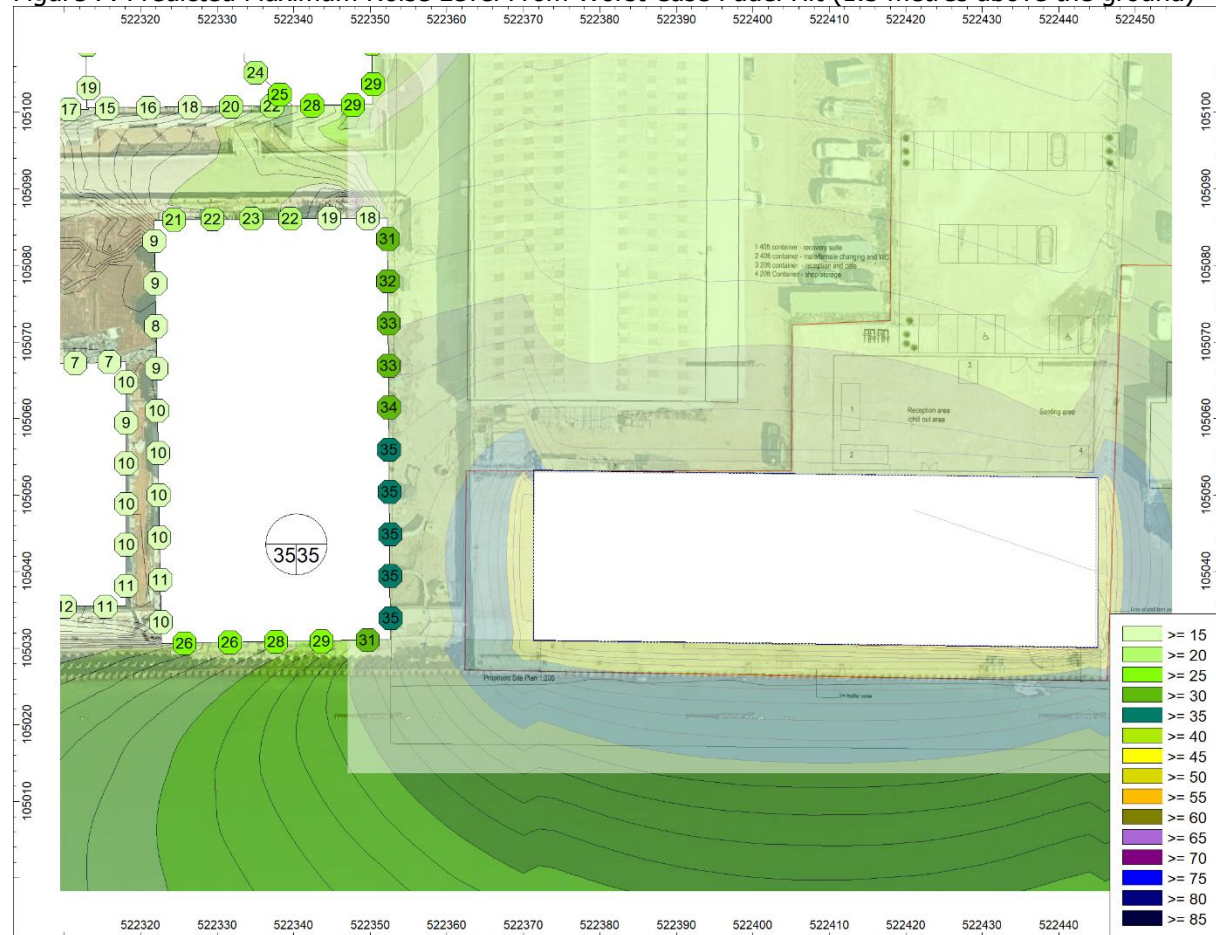
Figure 6: 3D View of Predicted Equivalent Noise Level From all Six Courts (1.5 metres above the ground)



The highest predicted equivalent noise level is 23 dB L_{Aeq} (1 hour) at the façade of the nearest noise-sensitive dwellings.

The following figure shows the predicted maximum noise level from a Padel hitting a ball, based on the highest measured noise level of 70dB $L_{A_f, \max}$ at 20 metres.

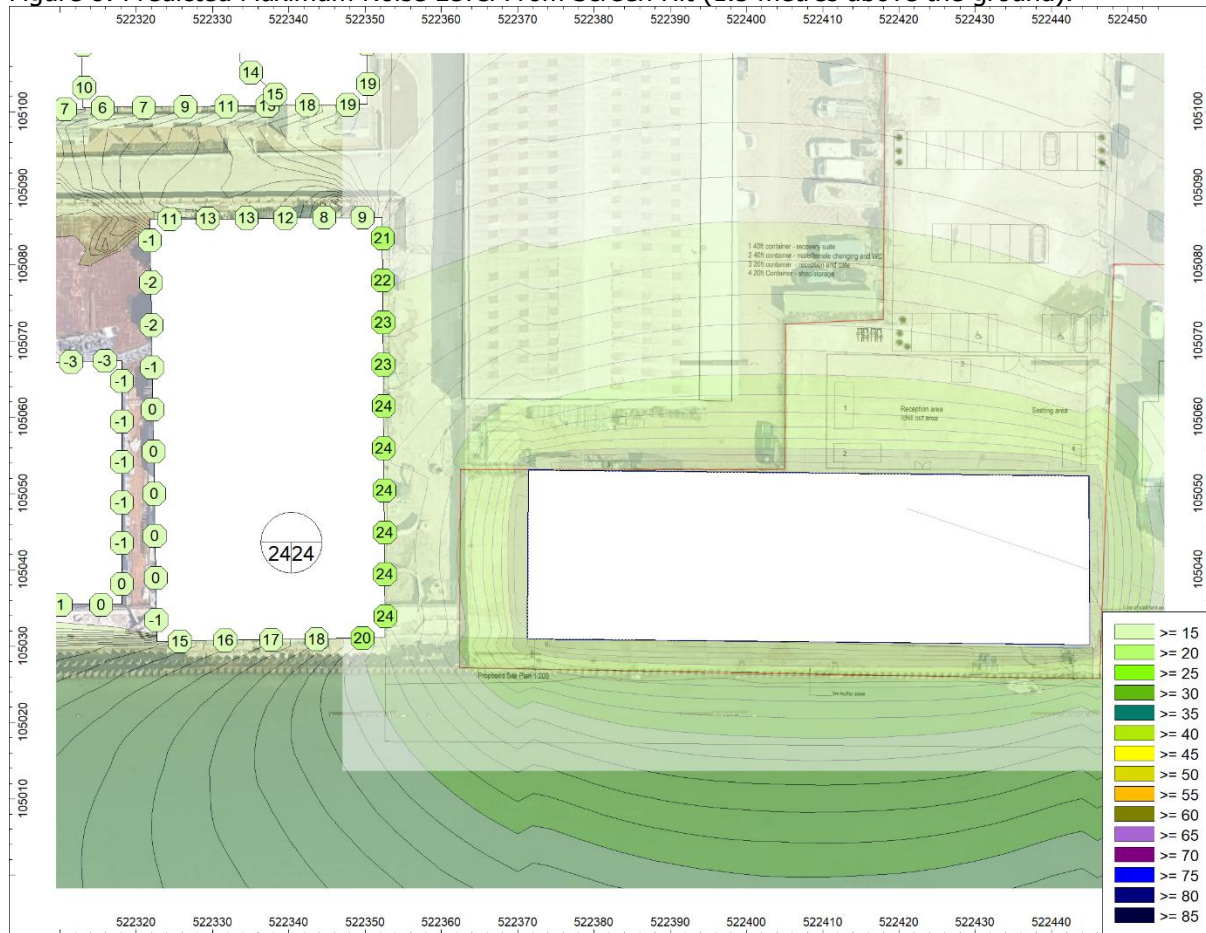
Figure 7: Predicted Maximum Noise Level From Worst Case Padel Hit (1.5 metres above the ground)



The highest predicted maximum noise level from ball strikes is 35 dB $L_{A_f, \max}$ at the nearest noise-sensitive dwellings to the west.

The following figure shows the predicted maximum noise level from a ball hitting the glazed screen, based on the highest measured noise level of 59dB $L_{A_f, \max}$ at 20 metres.

Figure 8: Predicted Maximum Noise Level From Screen Hit (1.5 metres above the ground).



With the main doors open, the highest predicted maximum noise level from screen hits is 24 dB $L_{A_f, \max}$ at the façade of the nearest noise-sensitive dwellings to the west.

10. Assessment of noise impact

10.1. Comparison with WHO 1999 threshold for community annoyance

The highest predicted noise level from the simultaneous use of the proposed courts is 23 dB L_{Aeq} (1 hour) at the facades of the nearest noise-sensitive dwellings.

The predicted noise level is below the proposed criterion of 50 dB L_{Aeq} (1 hour) derived from WHO 1999 as being the threshold for the onset of moderate community annoyance.

The World Health Organisation provides a sound reduction through an open window of 15 dB(A) which results in a predicted internal equivalent noise level of 8 dB L_{Aeq} (1 hour) at the worst-case houses.

10.2. Comparison with existing noise climate

The lowest measured existing ambient noise level is 42dB $L_{Aeq,T}$ for use between 06:00 and until 22:00 hours.

The highest predicted equivalent noise level from the use of the proposed courts is 23 dB L_{Aeq} (1 hour) at the nearest noise-sensitive dwellings.

The additional noise from the Padel courts will be 19 dB below the existing noise climate at the façade of the NSRs, which according to the IEMA guidelines, is a negligible impact and is therefore considered acceptable.

10.3. Assessment of maximum noise levels

The predicted maximum noise level from ball strikes is 35 dB $L_{Af,max}$ at the facades of the worst-case dwellings, and 24 dB $L_{Af,max}$ in the nearest residential gardens.

As noted above there are no specific noise criteria for maximum noise levels from this type of noise during the day. There is a night-time maximum noise criterion of 45dB $L_{Amax(fast)}$ for bedrooms at night in BS8233:2014 and WHO1999. With sound reduction through an open window this would equate to 60dB $L_{Amax(fast)}$ outside a dwelling.

During the daytime, a higher maximum noise level is likely to be permissible but is not stated in any relevant guidance documents.

The difference between the daytime and night-time equivalent noise criteria in both WHO and BS8233:2014 is 5 decibels, it may therefore be that a 5 decibel increase to the maximum noise level is appropriate, giving an external criterion of 65 dB $L_{Af,max}$.

The predicted maximum noise levels do not exceed the noted criteria for daytime and night-time periods.

10.4. **Determination of noise impact**

Based on the different assessments above it is concluded that with regards to planning policy, noise from the development would be noticeable but not intrusive and would result in 'no observed adverse effect'.

This is defined in the PPG as '*Noise can be heard, but does not cause any change in behaviour, attitude or other physiological response. Can slightly affect the acoustic character of the area but not such that there is a change in the quality of life.*'

This would fall below the Lowest Observed Effect Level and is considered acceptable in planning terms.

11. Summary and Conclusions

Padel Republic Limited appointed Acoustic Consultants Limited (ACL) to undertake an environmental noise assessment for the construction of six internally located Padel courts at Brighton Road in Shoreham-by-Sea, BN43 6RN. The assessment considers the impact of environmental noise on the nearby noise-sensitive residential properties.

The assessment includes the prediction of noise emission from the courts at the nearby noise-sensitive properties, based on noise level data from activities measured at existing courts and existing noise levels measured on site.

It is proposed to construct six Padel courts within a steel structured fabric tent.

For the assessment, noise breakout through the tent façades and roof have been calculated using a minimum sound transmission loss per octave band based on the material proposed by the client. The supplier should confirm that the sound transmission loss per octave band stated in Table 12 can be achieved as a minimum requirement.

The assessed hours of use are between 06:00 and 22:00, Monday to Sunday.

Based on the different assessments above and the minimum performance of the tent material proposed in Section 8.1, it can be concluded that with regards to planning policy, noise from the development would not be intrusive and would result in 'no observed adverse effect'.

This is defined in the PPG as '*Noise can be heard, but does not cause any change in behaviour, attitude or other physiological response. Can slightly affect the acoustic character of the area but not such that there is a change in the quality of life.*'

This would fall below the Lowest Observed Effect Level and is considered acceptable in planning terms.

12. Appendix 1 – Glossary of Acoustic Terminology

A-weighted sound pressure p_A – value of overall sound pressure, measured in pascals (Pa), after the electrical signal derived from a microphone has been passed through an A-weighting network.

A-weighted sound pressure level, L_{pA} – quantity of A-weighted sound pressure given by the following formula in decibels (dBA)

$$L_{pA} = 10 \log_{10} (p_A/p_0)^2$$

where:

p_A is the A-weighted sound pressure in pascals (Pa);
 p_0 is the reference sound pressure (20 μ Pa)

Background sound level, $L_{A90,T}$ – A-weighted sound pressure level that is exceeded by the residual sound assessment location for 90% of a given time interval, T, measured using weighting F and quoted to the nearest whole number of decibels

Break-in - noise transmission into a structure from outside.

Decibel (dB) – The decibel is the unit used to quantify sound pressure levels. The human ear has an approximately logarithmic response to acoustic pressure over a very large dynamic range (typically 20 micro-Pascals to 100 Pascals). Therefore, a logarithmic scale is used to describe sound pressure levels and also sound intensity and power levels. The logarithms are taken to base 10. Hence an increase of 10 dB in sound pressure level is equivalent to an increase by a factor of 10 in the sound pressure level (measured in Pascals). Subjectively, this increase would correspond to a doubling of the perceived loudness of sound.

Equivalent continuous A-weighted sound pressure level, $L_{Aeq,T}$ – value of the A-weighted sound pressure level in decibels of continuous steady sound that, within a specified time interval, $T = t_2 - t_1$, has the same mean-squared sound pressure as a sound that varies with time, and is given by the following equation:

$$L_{Aeq,T} = 10 \log_{10} \left\{ (1/T) \int_{t_1}^{t_2} [p_A(t)^2 / p_0^2] dt \right\} \quad (1)$$

where:

p_0 is the reference sound pressure (20 μ Pa); and

$p_A(t)$ is the instantaneous A-weighted sound pressure (Pa) at time t

NOTE The equivalent continuous A-weighted sound pressure level is quoted to the nearest whole number of decibels.

Facade level – sound pressure level 1 m in front of the façade. Facade level measurements of L_{pA} are typically 1 dB to 3 dB higher than corresponding free-field measurements because of the reflection from the facade.

Free-field level – sound pressure level away from reflecting surfaces. Measurements made 1.2 m to 1.5 m above the ground and at least 3.5 m away from other reflecting surfaces are usually regarded as free-field. To minimize the effect of reflections the measuring position has to be at least 3.5 m to the side of the reflecting surface (i.e. not 3.5 m from the reflecting surface in the direction of the source).

Octave and Third Octave Bands – The human ear is sensitive to sound over a range of frequencies between approximately 20 Hz to 20 kHz and is generally more sensitive to medium and high frequencies than to low frequencies within the range. There are many methods of describing the frequency content of a noise. The most common methods split the frequency range into defined bands, in which the mid-frequency is used as the band descriptor and in the case of octave bands is double that of the band lower. For example, two adjacent octave bands are 250 Hz and 500 Hz. Third octave bands provide a fine resolution by dividing each octave band into three bands. For example, third octave bands would be 160 Hz, 250 Hz, 315 Hz for the same 250 Hz octave band.

Sound pressure level – Sound pressure level is stated on many of the charts. It is the amplitude of the acoustic pressure fluctuations in a sound wave, fundamentally measured in Pascals (Pa), typically from 20 micro-Pascals to 100 Pascals, but commonly simplified onto the decibel scale.

Sound reduction index, R – laboratory measure of the sound insulating properties of a material or building element in a stated frequency band.

Specific sound level, $L_s = L_{Aeq,Tr}$ – equivalent continuous A-weighted sound pressure level produced by the specific sound source at the assessment location over a given reference time interval, T_r .

Structure-borne noise – audible noise caused by the vibration of elements of a structure, the source of which is within a building or structure with common elements.

Rating level, $L_{Ar,Tr}$ – Specific sound level plus any adjustment for the characteristic features of the sound.

Reverberation Time, T – The reverberation time is defined as the time taken for a noise level in an enclosed space to decay by 60 dB from a steady level once the noise source has stopped. It is measured in seconds. Often a 60 dB decay cannot be measured so the reverberation time is measured over a lesser range and corrected back to the time for a 60 dB drop assuming a constant decay rate. Common parameters are T20 (time taken for a 20 dB decay multiplied by three) and T30 (time taken for a 30 dB decay multiplied by two).

Vibration Dose Value, VDV – measure of the total vibration experienced over a specified period of time.

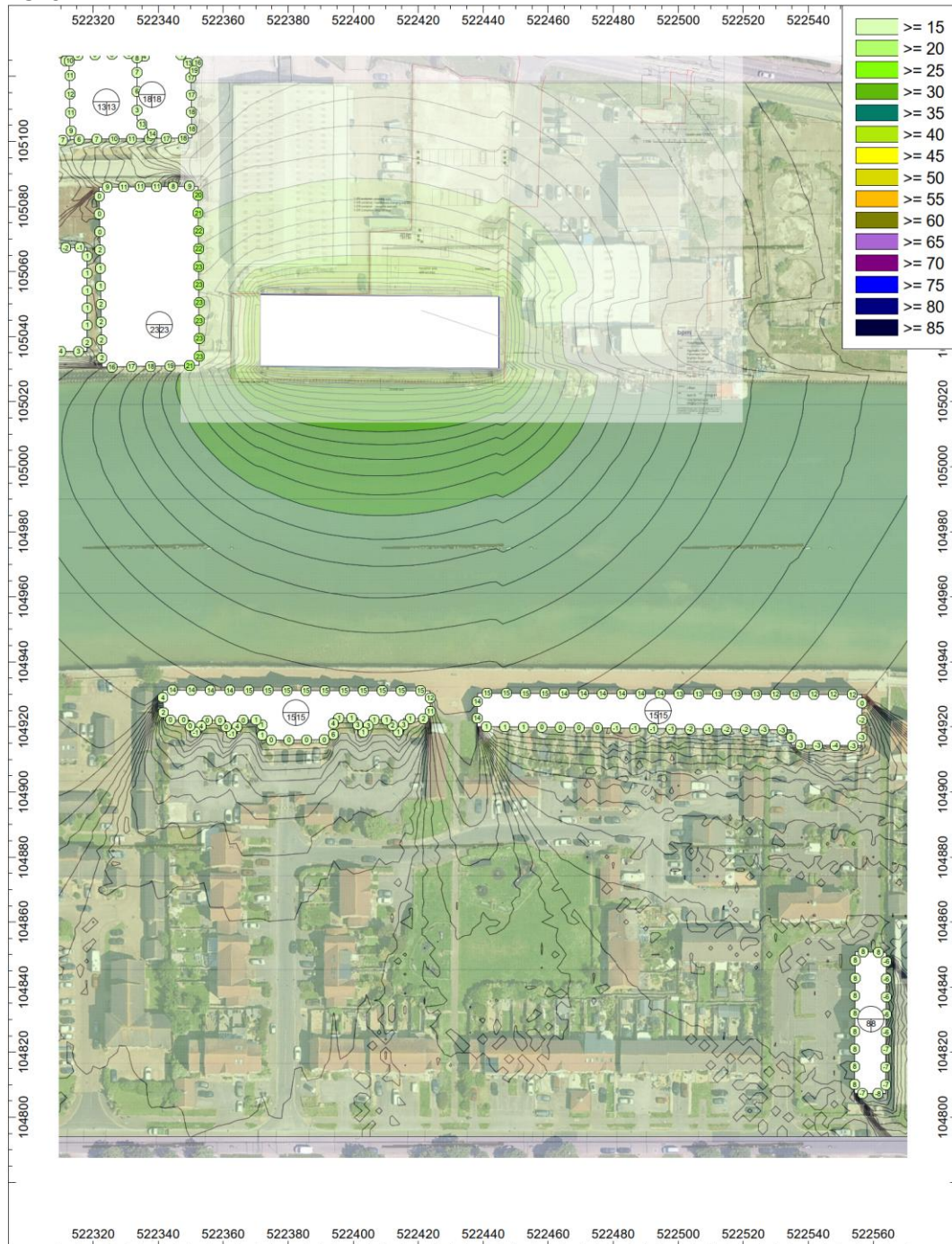
Estimated Vibration Dose Value, $eVDV$ – estimation of the total vibration experienced over a specified period of time. This is usually based on the number of events and shortened measurement data.

Weighted sound reduction index, R_w – Single-number quantity which characterizes the airborne sound insulating properties of a material or building element over a range of frequencies. The weighted sound reduction index is used to characterize the insulation of a material or product that has been measured in a laboratory (see BS EN ISO 717-1).

13. Appendix 2 – Further NSRs Prediction

Following an objection received during the public consultation for the planning application, the figure below presents the predicted noise levels at the nearest noise-sensitive receptors located south of the River Adur, including the properties associated with the objector.

Figure 9: Predicted Equivalent Noise Level From all Six Courts (1.5 metres above the ground) to Further Away NSRs.



As shown in Figure 9, the predicted noise levels at the residential properties south of the River Adur are at least 8 dB lower than those predicted at the closest residential properties to the west of the proposed padel courts.

Since the noise levels at the western properties have already been assessed as acceptable in planning terms, it can therefore be concluded that the predicted levels at the southern properties would also be considered acceptable.



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