



NOISE IMPACT ASSESSMENT

GEORGIANS TENNIS CLUB

BAYSHIELD LTD

JULY 2026

NOISE IMPACT ASSESSMENT

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Our Ref: 9305_001R_1-0_JN



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Date: 29 July 2026

Project No: 9305

Status: ISSUED

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REVISION HISTORY

Version	Comments	Changes made by	Approved by
1.0	First issued version	JN	PS

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1 INTRODUCTION

Anderson Acoustics Ltd was commissioned to undertake a noise impact assessment to support a planning application to support the change of use from a gym to a café at the Georgians Tennis Club, N8 8JJ.

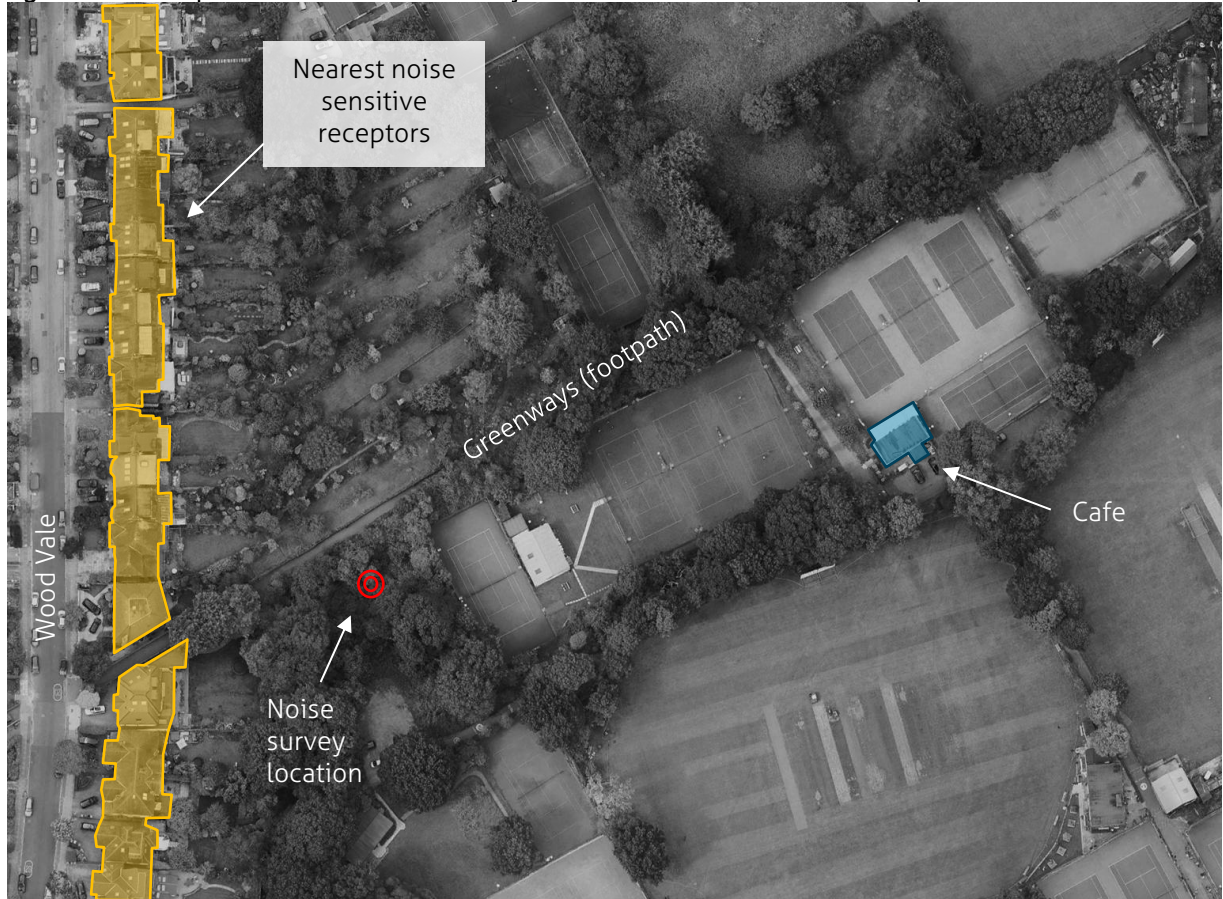
An assessment of the impact of noise at the nearest noise sensitive premises from the proposed plant has therefore been conducted in accordance with the requirements of local authority guidance and is reported herein.

This report is technical in nature and, as such, a summary of noise units and acoustic terminology can be found [here](#) for reference.

2 SITE DETAILS

The site in question is Georgians Tennis Club, N8 8JJ. The site, noise survey location and nearest noise sensitive receptors are presented below in Figure 2.1.

Figure 2.1: Satellite photo of the site, the noise survey location and nearest noise sensitive receptors



The project concerns a planning application for the change of use of the on-site pavilion from a gymnasium to a café. A noise impact assessment supporting the application should take into account all noise generating activities from the proposed café. In this instance, these are likely to be:

- Fixed external plant
- Patron noise

It is understood that the project involves the installation of a kitchen extract fan. Whilst not part of this application, it is also understood that the applicant may wish to install an air conditioning unit at a later date.

The make and model of the extract fan is Nicotra Gebhardt DDM 7/7 E6G3304. The maximum in-duct sound power level is 79dB L_{WA} . Octave band data is not available, however the spectrum has been estimated using that of a generic forward-curved centrifugal fan (Table 2.1).

Table 2.1: Estimated in-duct sound power level of the Nicotra Gebhardt DDM 7/7 E6G3304 extract fan, dB

Sound power level (dB) at Octave Band Centre Frequency (Hz)						
63	125	250	500	1k	2k	4k
90	90	80	73	73	68	53

While the plans indicate that there will be an external seating area, patron noise has been scoped out of this assessment for the following reasons:

- Plans indicate the seating area is relatively small with only 10 seats;
- The seating areas are to the east and south of the café such that the café provides acoustic shielding towards the nearby receptors;
- Adult voices at a normal speaking volume are not expected to be noticeable above the raised voices of those using the consented sports courts/pitches in the vicinity;
- The distance of 160m between the café and the facades of the nearby receptors is large enough that any elevated levels of patron noise should be sufficiently attenuated;
- Patron noise during the previous use as a gymnasium would likely have been at a similar level;
- Human voices are in keeping with the existing noise environment.

The nearest noise sensitive receptors are the residential properties approximately 160m to the west on Wood Vale.

3 POLICY AND GUIDANCE

3.1 Local Authority Requirements

It is understood that Haringey Council typically imposes the following conditions in relation to noise emission from plant (e.g., application ref. HGY/2020/1361):

The design and installation of new items of fixed plant shall be such that, when in operation, the cumulative noise level L_{Aeq} arising from the proposed plant, measured or predicted at 1m from the facade of any residential premises shall be a rating level of at least 5dB(A) below the background noise level L_{AF90} . The measurement and/or prediction of the noise should be carried out in accordance with the methodology contained within BS 4142: 2014.

3.2 British Standard 4142

BS 4142:2014 provides guidance on rating and assessing the likely effects of sound of an industrial and / or commercial nature including from fixed plant installations.

BS 4142 describes methods for determining the 'rating level' $L_{Ar,Tr}$ of the sound source being assessed (known as the 'specific sound source') outside premises used for residential purposes. The rating level may be based on a measured or predicted 'specific sound level' L_s with additional corrections applied to account for any characteristic features of the sound which could increase the significance of impact. Adjustments of between 0 and +6 dB can be applied for tonal sources and 0 to +9 dB for impulsive sources. Additional corrections of +3 dB can be made for other characteristics and intermittency.

The method for assessing the significance of the specific sound source is based on the difference between its rating level and the background sound level $L_{A90,T}$ as well as the context in which it occurs. The standard states that:

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

4 NOISE MEASUREMENTS

4.1 Survey Methodology

Continuous unattended noise measurements were obtained over an approximate four-day period between Thursday 18th and Monday 22nd April 2024 to obtain data on the variation in noise levels at the site. Measurements were taken under free-field conditions at the position shown in Figure 2.1. The noise levels measured here are assumed to be representative of the noise levels at the nearest residential receptors to the development.

4.2 Equipment details

Noise levels during the unattended survey were measured using a Rion NL-52 precision integrating sound level meter. The microphone was fitted with a weatherproof windshield and the sound level meter was powered by dry cell batteries and stored inside a weatherproof security box. The microphone was positioned at a height of 1.8m above the ground level.

The equipment was calibrated before and after the survey using a Rion NC-74 sound calibrator to generate a calibration level of 94.0 dB at 1 kHz. No significant calibration drift was observed. Equipment details are fully summarised in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1: Survey equipment details

Equipment	Serial no.	Calibration expiry date	Calibration certification number
Rion NL-52 sound level meter	00643027	08/01/2025	TCRT23/1566
Rion NC-74 calibrator	34304643	07/05/2024	TCRT23/1483

4.3 Weather Conditions

Weather conditions during the survey period have been obtained from an internet source www.wunderground.com (weather station at London City Airport) which indicates dry conditions with gentle to moderate breezes. It is considered that the weather conditions did not significantly affect the noise measurements.

4.4 Results

The results of the continuous unattended noise monitoring survey are presented in graphical form in the Appendix and summarised in Table 4.2.

Table 4.2: Unattended noise survey results

Date	Daytime (07:00 to 23:00)		Night (23:00 to 07:00)		Opening Hours (07:00 to 22:00)	
	L _{Aeq,16hr}	Typical L _{A90}	L _{Aeq,8hr}	Typical L _{A90}	L _{Aeq,15hr}	Typical L _{A90}
Thur 18 th April 2024*	51	40	49	33	51	40
Fri 19 th April 2024	55	43	48	35	55	43
Sat 20 th April 2024	55	43	47	32	55	43
Sun 21 st April 2024	54	41	49	33	54	41
Mon 22 nd April 2024*	60	41	-	-	60	41
Overall	55	43	48	35	55	43

*Measurement not full 16hr period

5 NOISE IMPACT ASSESSMENT

5.1 Design Criteria

According to the Local Authority requirements set out in Section 2.1, the rating level of the plant should be controlled to not exceed 5dBA less than existing background noise levels.

Given the typical background noise level during the opening hours is 43 dB L_{A90} , the rating level should be controlled to 38 dB $L_{A_{r,Tr}}$ at the façade of the nearest sensitive receptor. Should full flexibility be required, whereby the plant may operate at any time of the day, the rating level should be controlled to 30 dB $L_{A_{r,Tr}}$.

5.2 Assessment

Noise propagation from the plant to the nearest sensitive receptors has been estimated using the 3D noise modelling software, CadnaA 2026.

The software allows the site topography, existing buildings and sound sources to be built into the model such that the propagation of sound from the various sources generated by the proposed development can be simulated and predicted at the nearest Noise Sensitive Receptors (NSRs). Calculations are carried out using the methodology outlined in ISO 9613, which considers the effects of the topographical conditions throughout the area, ground absorption, atmospheric absorption, acoustic reflections and acoustic screening, as well as applying a light downwind propagation correction to represent a worst-case.

The results of the noise modelling are used to determine the likely impact of noise levels incident on each NSR surrounding the site during its proposed operation.

The following general settings were used in the model:

- The plant was modelled as point sources at a height representative of the dominant source (i.e. the extract grille).
- Ground absorption has been set to acoustically soft for the entire site.
- Buildings were set as reflecting with an absorption coefficient of 0.21.
- Buildings were imported from OpenStreetMap and modified to match architect's drawings, where possible.

Figure 5.1 shows a plan view of the noise model showing the highest level at the windows of the neighbouring property would be 14 dB $L_{A_{r,Tr}}$, meeting the adopted plant noise limit (38 dB $L_{A_{r,Tr}}$). The highest noise level at the closest boundary of the gardens to the residential properties is 18 dB $L_{A_{r,Tr}}$.

Due to the resultant noise level at the receptors, tonality and intermittency is unlikely to be audible. However, even if a worst-case correction of +6 dB for tonality and +3 dB for intermittency were to be included, the rating level at the receptor would be 23 dB $L_{A_{r,Tr}}$, still comfortably meeting the adopted criteria.

5.3 Future Plant

Any rating level of any additional plant installed at a later date should not exceed a cumulative 38 dB $L_{A_{r,Tr}}$ during the opening hours of the club (or 30 dB $L_{A_{r,Tr}}$ if operating through the night) at the façade of the nearest noise sensitive receptor.

Figure 5.1: Results of 3D noise model



6 CONCLUSION

Anderson Acoustics has completed a noise impact assessment to support the change of use of the club pavilion from a gymnasium to a café at Georgians Tennis Club, London, N8 8JJ.

An assessment of the noise impact from the use of the cafe has been undertaken in accordance with the requirements of typical planning conditions imposed by Haringey Council.

Noise levels from the proposed plant are predicted to comply with the adopted criteria. Therefore, it is recommended that planning permission is not refused on noise grounds.

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APPENDIX A

ENVIRONMENTAL NOISE SURVEY DETAILS

Figure A.1: Time series plot of unattended survey

