

NOYA LONDON, 454-  
460 WEST GREEN  
ROAD N15

## Noise Assessment Report

Reference: 13103.RP02.NAR.0  
Prepared: 3 November 2023  
Revision Number: 0

Noya London

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| Revision | Comment               | Date            | Prepared By       | Approved By     |
|----------|-----------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 0        | First issue of report | 3 November 2023 | Struan Carmichael | Torben Andersen |
|          |                       |                 |                   |                 |
|          |                       |                 |                   |                 |
|          |                       |                 |                   |                 |

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The recommendations within this report relate to acoustics performance only and will need to be integrated within the overall design by the lead designer to incorporate all other design disciplines such as fire, structural integrity, setting-out, etc. Similarly, any sketches appended to this report illustrate acoustic principles only and again will need to be developed in to full working drawings by the lead designer to incorporate all other design disciplines.

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**LONDON**  
44 Borough Road  
London SE1 0AJ  
T. +44 (0) 20 7620 1950

**MANCHESTER**  
Lowry House, 17 Marble Street  
Manchester, M2 3AW  
T. +44 (0) 161 661 4504

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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

RBA Acoustics have been commissioned to undertake an assessment of the noise impact from Noya London on the immediate residential neighbours for the purposes of a premises license extension. Noya London is a restaurant / bar venue which is split into two main areas which both play music at a generally low level; an indoor area towards the front (West Green Road) and an outdoor area to the rear which has a motorized louvred roof. The worst case / potentially worst affected residential properties that have been assessed to within this report are to the north-east of site and are approximately 6m away from the rear area of the venue. These buildings are indicated on the attached Figure 1.

The venue currently has a premises license for the rear area up to 23:00 with the louvred roof area closing at 22:00. It is desirable for this license to be extended for the use of this area up until 00:00 on Friday and Saturday nights. The roof however would still be closed from 22:00 onwards.

The purpose of this report is to determine if this extension of hours will have an impact on the immediate neighbouring properties. Music noise associated with Noya London has been assessed and the break-out levels have been compared with the existing noise climate at the site. This report presents the results of the noise assessment.

## 2.0 NOISE SURVEY

### 2.1 General Methodology

Attended monitoring of noise break-out from Noya London and the prevailing background noise was undertaken between 22:45 on Saturday 28<sup>th</sup> to 01:30 on Sunday 29<sup>th</sup> October 2023.

Struan Carmichael of RBA Acoustics was in attendance on site undertaking internal and external noise measurements to determine any potential music noise impact on the nearby residential receptor and to ascertain a limiting level for music within the venue. Once the venue had closed, typical music was played within the rear venue area and the resultant levels were measured at the receptor assessment location. The music level was then reduced until no impact at the receptor was measured.

### 2.2 Measurement Locations

Measurements were taken at the rear external area of Noya London. The microphone was fixed to a pole at a height of 4m above the ground. We consider this position representation of the residences opposite the rear area of the venue (Marley Close). The measurement position is also indicated on the attached Figure 1 and shown as a photograph in Figure 2.

Measurements were also undertaken at various locations surrounding Noya London and also within the venue itself.

### 2.3 Instrumentation

For information regarding the equipment used for the measurements please refer to Appendix B. The sound level meters were calibrated both prior to and on completion of the survey with no calibration drifts observed.

## 3.0 ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

The following section outlines a series of criteria which we consider appropriate for the assessment of noise from a licensed premises.

### 3.1 Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment (IEMA) Guidelines

When assessing the subjective impact of any development it is important to consider the specific circumstances of the site. The characteristics of the various sources must therefore be considered in addition to factors common to all noise impact assessments such as existing background noise level comparisons.

The Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment (IEMA) document "Guidelines on Noise Impact Assessment" gives guidance as to how basic noise changes may be categorised. Table 1 repeats the guidance within the document in order to categorise "effect descriptors". This identifies the impact of different levels of noise above the prevailing background noise.

Table 1 - Significance of Noise Level Change

| Noise Change (dBA) | IEMA Effects         |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| <2.9               | None/Not Significant |
| 3.0 – 4.9          | Slight/Moderate      |
| 5.0 – 9.9          | Substantial          |
| 10.0 and above     | Very Substantial     |

### 3.2 Subjective Response to Noise

In addition to the assessment methods set out above, it is important to understand the potential subjective effect of such changes in the noise level. Table 2 compares the generally accepted subjective response of typical subjects to variations in sound pressure level.

Table 2 – Subjective Responses to Changes in Noise Level

| Increase in Sound Level (dB) | Change in Power |          | Apparent Change in Loudness |
|------------------------------|-----------------|----------|-----------------------------|
|                              | Decrease        | Increase |                             |
| 3                            | 1/2             | 2        | Just Perceptible            |
| 5                            | 1/3             | 3        | Clearly Noticeable          |
| 10                           | 1/10            | 10       | Half or Twice as Loud       |
| 20                           | 1/100           | 100      | Much Quieter or Louder      |

### 3.3 BS 8233:2014

BS 8233:2014 *Guidance on sound insulation and noise reduction for buildings* provides information on achieving internal acoustic environments appropriate to their functions.

As part of this document recommendations are given to the internal noise levels which are commensurate with achieving acceptable resting, dining and sleeping conditions within residential properties. The values

given are generally in terms of an  $L_{Aeq}$  level although reference is also made with regards to maximum noise levels (although no criterion is specified in this recently revised version of the standard.

Table 3 – BS8233 Residential

| Activity                   | Location           | 07:00 – 23:00                    | 23:00 – 07:00                   |
|----------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Resting                    | Living room        | 35 dB $L_{Aeq, 16 \text{ hour}}$ | -                               |
| Dining                     | Dining room / area | 40 dB $L_{Aeq, 16 \text{ hour}}$ | -                               |
| Sleeping (daytime resting) | Bedroom            | 35 dB $L_{Aeq, 16 \text{ hour}}$ | 30 dB $L_{Aeq, 8 \text{ hour}}$ |

### 3.4 National Planning Policy Framework

The current National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), July 2018, sets out the Government’s planning policies for England. In respect of noise, Paragraph 180 of the NPPF states the following:

*“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<sup>60</sup>;*

*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. “*

### 3.5 World Health Organisation: Guidelines for Community Noise

The document describes guideline levels that are “essentially values for the onset of health effects from noise exposure”. A table of guideline values is included, relating to adverse health effects, referred to as any temporary or long term deterioration in physical, psychological, or social functioning that is associated with noise exposure. The following is an extract from the Table 4.1: Guideline values for community noise in specific environments, as stated in the document.

Table 4 – Guideline Values for Community Noise

| Specific Environment | Critical Health Effect(s)  | $L_{Aeq}$ (dB) | Time Base (hours) | $L_{Amax}$ (dB) |
|----------------------|--|----------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| Outdoor living area  | Serious annoyance, daytime and evening                             | 55             | 16                | -               |
|                      | Moderate annoyance, daytime and evening                            | 50             | 16                | -               |
| Dwelling, indoors    | Speech intelligibility and moderate annoyance, daytime and evening | 35             | 16                | -               |
| Inside bedrooms      | Sleep disturbance, night-times                                     | 30             | 8                 | 45              |
| Outside bedrooms     | Sleep disturbance, window open (outdoor values)                    | 45             | 8                 | 60              |

## 4.0 NOISE ASSESSMENT

### 4.1 Measurement Results and Noise Impact

Struan Carmichael of RBA Acoustics was in attendance on site undertaking internal and external noise measurements to determine any potential noise impact on the nearby residential receptor and to ascertain a music noise limiting level for the rear area of the venue. Once the venue had closed, typical music was played within the rear venue area and the resultant levels were measured at the assessment location. The music level was then reduced until no impact at the receptor was measured. Table 5 provides a comparison of the measured noise levels with the IEMA assessment methodology.

Table 5 – Assessment using IEMA Methodology

| Receptor Location      | Prevailing Noise Level (L <sub>Aeq</sub> ) With Music Off | Resultant Overall Level (L <sub>Aeq</sub> ) With Music On | Increase to Noise Level (L <sub>Aeq</sub> ) |
|------------------------|---|---|---|
| Marley Close Residence | 51dBA   | 51dBA   | 0   |

As can be seen from the above table, the music noise break-out was sufficiently reduced in level until this showed no noise increase to the Marley Close residences with the music on or off and hence “No impact” under the IEMA methodology. As a note, these levels were measured once the louvred roof had closed.

Whilst on site, the general noise climate at the assessment location is largely dominated by road traffic movements from the surrounding road network and building services associated with nearby commercial premises. Subjectively, at the reduced and agreed level, we did not consider the music noise break-out to lead to any material noise increase at the residential receptor.

To ascertain a limiting level for music within Noya London, an additional measurement was undertaken inside the venue. To ensure no increase to the noise climate at the receptor, music noise levels within the rear / external area of Noya London should not exceed the following levels measured as an average within the space:

Table 6 – Internal Measured Noise Levels

| Scenario                                    | Sound Level (dB) at Octave Band Centre Frequency (Hz) |     |     |     |    |    |    |    | dBA |
|---|---|-----|-----|-----|----|----|----|----|-----|
|   | 63  | 125 | 250 | 500 | 1k | 2k | 4k | 8k |     |
| Leq,1min noise levels at within Noya London | 72  | 66  | 61  | 63  | 59 | 55 | 57 | 54 | 65  |

### 4.2 Assessment against WHO and BS8233 Guidance

The following table provides a comparison of the predicted levels with the BS 8233:2014 criterion at the affected residential receptor for a window closed scenario.

Table 7 – Comparison with BS8233 Criteria

| Assessment Scenario   | Criterion (L <sub>Aeq</sub> dBA) | Resultant Internal Noise Level (L <sub>Aeq</sub> dBA) | Target Achieved |
|---|----------------------------------|---|-----------------|
| Internal Level Closed Window Comparison with BS 8233:2014 * | 30                               | 21  | Yes             |

*\*Criterion is an internally measured level and therefore our predictions assume a 30dB outside to internal noise reduction for a standard double-glazed window which is closed*

Considering a reduction of 30dB from outside to inside which is typically achieved by a fully closed standard double glazed window, the predicted internal noise levels are below the BS 8233:2014 criterion.

## 5.0 CONCLUSION

A detailed environmental noise assessment has been undertaken for the proposed operation of hours for the outdoor / rear area at Noya London. The resultant noise levels at the nearby residences have been compared against a series of criteria proposed as being appropriate for the assessment of noise from licensed premises. The outcomes of this assessment are summarised below:

- Music noise break-out from the venue when played at the limiting level provided will lead to “No impact” under the IEMA methodology at the residential receptor.
- Subjectively, music noise break-out at the agreed level was not considered to be an issue and the extension of licensing hours up until 00:00 will not lead to any unacceptable music noise impact at the assessment location.
- Considering a fully closed window at the receptor, noise levels within these residences would be below the BS 8233:2014 criterion.



# Appendix A - Acoustic Terminology

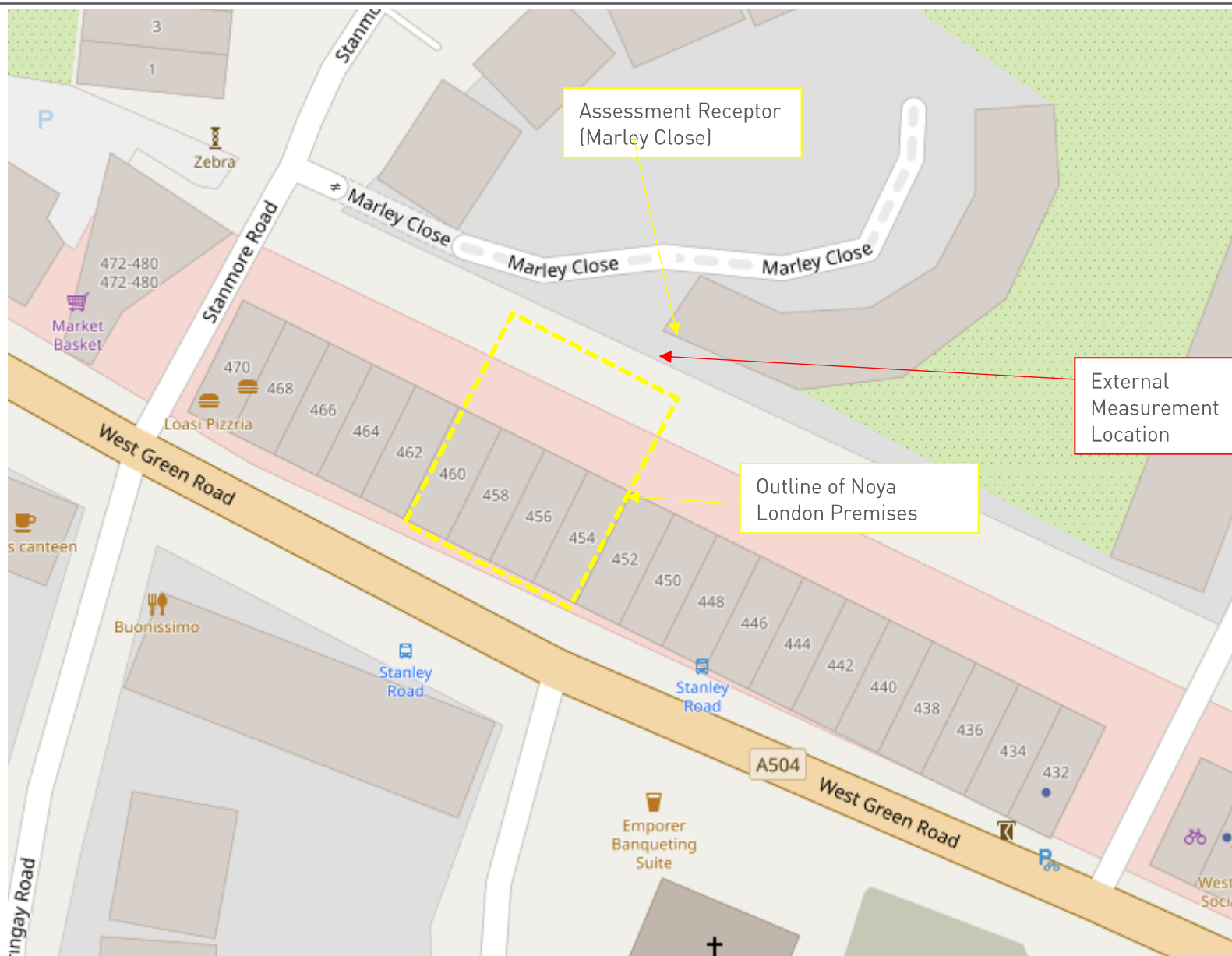
|  |   |
|--|---|
| dB                                     | Decibel - Used as a measurement of sound pressure level. It is the logarithmic ratio of the noise being assessed to a standard reference level.   |
| dB(A)                                  | The human ear is more susceptible to mid-frequency noise than the high and low frequencies. To take account of this when measuring noise, the 'A' weighting scale is used so that the measured noise corresponds roughly to the overall level of noise that is discerned by the average human. It is also possible to calculate the 'A' weighted noise level by applying certain corrections to an un-weighted spectrum. The measured or calculated 'A' weighted noise level is known as the dB(A) level. Because of being a logarithmic scale noise levels in dB(A) do not have a linear relationship to each other. For similar noises, a change in noise level of 10dB(A) represents a doubling or halving of subjective loudness. A change of 3dB(A) is just perceptible. |
| $L_{eq}$                               | $L_{eq}$ is defined as a notional steady sound level which, over a stated period of time, would contain the same amount of acoustical energy as the actual, fluctuating sound measured over that period (1 hour).   |
| $L_{Aeq}$                              | The level of notional steady sound which, over a stated period of time, would have the same A-weighted acoustic energy as the A-weighted fluctuating noise measured over that period.   |
| $L_{An}$ (e.g. $L_{A10}$ , $L_{A90}$ ) | If a non-steady noise is to be described it is necessary to know both its level and the degree of fluctuation. The $L_n$ indices are used for this purpose, and the term refers to the level exceeded for n% of the time, hence $L_{10}$ is the level exceeded for 10% of the time and as such can be regarded as the 'average maximum level'. Similarly, $L_{90}$ is the average minimum level and is often used to describe the background noise.   |
| $L_{max,T}$                            | The instantaneous maximum sound pressure level which occurred during the measurement period, T. It is commonly used to measure the effect of very short duration bursts of noise, such as for example sudden bangs, shouts, car horns, emergency sirens etc. which audibly stand out from the general level of, say, traffic noise, but because of their very short duration, maybe only a very small fraction of a second, may not have any effect on the $L_{eq}$ value.  |

## Appendix B - Instrumentation

The following equipment was used for the measurements

| Manufacturer                      | Model Type | Serial No. | Calibration     |                  |
|-----------------------------------|------------|------------|-----------------|------------------|
|                                   |            |            | Certificate No. | Expiry Date      |
| Norsonic Type 1 Sound Level Meter | Nor140     | 1406970    | U44407          | 05 June 2025     |
| Norsonic Pre Amplifier            | 1209       | 21205      |                 |                  |
| Norsonic 1/2" Microphone          | 1225       | 271055     | 44406           | 05 June 2025     |
| Norsonic Sound Calibrator         | 1251       | 35020      | U44405          | 05 June 2024     |
| Norsonic Type 1 Sound Level Meter | Nor140     | 1403127    | U43500          | 28 February 2025 |
| Norsonic Pre Amplifier            | 1209A      | 12071      |                 |                  |
| Norsonic 1/2" Microphone          | 1225       | 41473      | 43499           | 28 February 2025 |
| Norsonic Sound Calibrator         | 1251       | 31986      | U43498          | 28 February 2025 |

## Appendix C – Graphs and Site Plans



Noya London, 454-460 West Green Road N15  
 Site Plan Showing Measurement Locations and Nearest Residential Receptors  
 Project 13103

Figure 1  
 3 November 2023  
 Not to Scale



Noya London, 454-460 West Green Road N15  
Photograph of Measurement Position and Residential Receptor  
Project 13103

Figure 2  
3 November 2023

RBA ACOUSTICS

W. [www.rba-acoustics.co.uk](http://www.rba-acoustics.co.uk)

E. [info@rba-acoustics.co.uk](mailto:info@rba-acoustics.co.uk)

**London:**

44 Borough Road

London SE1 0AJ

T. +44 (0) 20 7620 1950

**Manchester:**

Lowry House, 17 Marble Street

Manchester M2 3AW

T. +44 (0) 16 1661 4504

