
Noise impact assessment for a Proposed External AC Condenser Installation

Pets at Home, Glossop

For Pets at Home Ltd

Report Quality Management			
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Report Ref:	747038_Report02_Rev01	Date:	30/01/2026

Assessment/Calculations Quality Management		
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Revision History		
Rev	Date of Issue	Comment
00	20/01/2026	First issue as draft for client comment
01	30/01/2026	Addressed minor comments



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1 Introduction

- 1.1 The Acoustics, Noise and Vibration Team at Savills has been appointed by Pets at Home Ltd to undertake a noise impact assessment in relation to the proposed installation and operation of 11 external air conditioning unit (ACUs) at the new Pets at Home premises located at the Wren Nest Retail Park, Glossop. The Site is located within the administrative area of High Peak Borough Council (HPBC).
- 1.2 The assessment has been undertaken based upon information on the proposed development provided by the project team. The assessment considers potential adverse noise impacts affecting the 'nearest noise sensitive receptors' (NSRs) to the proposed development site. The assessment has been undertaken following a baseline noise survey and desktop assessment.
- 1.3 The technical content of this assessment has been provided by Savills personnel, all of whom are corporate members, i.e. Member (MIOA) or Fellow (FIOA), or Associate members (AIOMA), of the Institute of Acoustics (IOA), the UK's professional body for those working in acoustics, noise and vibration. The assessment has been undertaken with integrity, objectivity and honesty in accordance with the Code of Conduct of the IOA.
- 1.4 The Team is also a member of the Association of Noise Consultants (ANC) which seeks to raise the standards of acoustic consultancy and improve recognition of the vital role which good acoustics, and the management and mitigation of noise and vibration play in achieving good design and effective planning in the built and natural environment. Membership of the ANC indicates that the Team is sufficiently competent to pass the high standards for entry to the association.
- 1.5 This report and assessment has been peer reviewed within the Savills team to ensure that it is technically robust and meets the requirements of our Integrated Management System.
- 1.6 Personnel and individual qualifications are provided within the Quality Management table at the start of this report and in Appendix A in accordance with the requirement of Section 12 of British Standard (BS) 4142:2014+A1:2019 'Methods for rating and assessing industrial and commercial sound' [1].

2 Basis for Assessment & Assessment Methodology

Basis for Assessment

- 2.1 This assessment has been undertaken to establish if operation of the Proposed Development would be compliant with relevant national and local planning policy and guidance, upon which the planning application will be determined.

National Planning Policy & Guidance

- 2.2 A summary of relevant National Planning Policy and Guidance, pertinent to this assessment, is provided below.

Noise Policy Statement for England

- 2.3 The Noise Policy Statement for England (NPSE) [2] sets out the long term overarching vision of Government noise policy, which is to promote good health and a good quality of life through the management of noise within the context of Government policy on sustainable development.
- 2.4 The NPSE describes a 'Noise Policy Vision' and three 'Noise Policy Aims' and states that these visions and aims provide:

"the necessary clarity and direction to enable decisions to be made regarding what is an acceptable noise burden to place on society."

- 2.5 The 'Noise Policy Vision' is supported by the following aims:
1. avoid significant adverse impacts on health and quality of life;
 2. mitigate and minimise adverse impacts on health and quality of life; and
 3. where possible, contribute to the improvement of health and quality of life.
- 2.6 The aims of the policy differentiate between noise impacts on health and noise impacts on quality of life. The aims also differentiate between 'significant adverse impacts' and 'adverse impacts'. The explanatory note to the NPSE clarifies that a significant adverse impact is deemed to have occurred if the 'Significant Observed Adverse Effect Level' (SOAEL) is exceeded. An adverse effect, on the other hand, lies between the 'Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level' (LOAEL) and the SOAEL.

National Planning Policy Framework

- 2.7 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) [3] sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. In relation to noise, Paragraph 198 of the NPPF states:

"Planning policies and decisions should 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 the 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.”*

Planning Practice Guidance - Noise

- 2.8 Planning Practice Guidance on Noise (PPG-N) [4] provides guidance to local planning authorities to ensure effective implementation of the planning policy set out in the NPPF.
- 2.9 The PPG-N reiterates general guidance on noise policy and assessment methods provided in the NPPF, NPSE and British Standards.
- 2.10 The PPG-N provides a relationship between various perceptions of noise, effect level and required action in accordance with the NPPF. This is reproduced in Table 2.1 below.
- 2.11 In line with the NPPF and NPSE, the PPG-N states that consideration needs to be given to mitigating and minimising effects above the LOAEL but taking account of the economic and social benefits being derived from the activity causing the noise.
- 2.12 In line with the NPPF and NPSE, the PPG-N states that effects above the SOAEL should be avoided and that, whilst the economic and social benefits being derived from the activity causing the noise must be taken into account, such exposures are undesirable.

Table 2.1 Noise Exposure Hierarchy based on the Likely Average Response

Perception	Examples of Outcomes	Increasing Effect Level	Action
Not present	No Effect	No Observed Effect	No specific measures required
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 (LOAEL)			
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 (SOAEL)			
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

Local Planning Policy

- 2.13 The High Peak Adopted Local Plan (2016) [5], includes policies used for determination of planning applications within the Borough Council's area.
- 2.14 Policy EQ10 'Pollution control and Unstable Land' of the Local Plan relates to noise generating development and states:

"The Council will protect people and the environment from unsafe, unhealthy and polluted environments. This will be achieved by: Ensuring developments avoid potential adverse effects and only permitting developments that are deemed (individually or cumulatively) to result in the following types of pollution if any remaining potential adverse effects are mitigated to an acceptable level by other environmental controls or measures included in the proposals. This may be achieved by the imposition of planning conditions or through a planning obligation. The Council will not permit any proposal that has an adverse effect on a European site:

- *Air pollution (including odours or particulate emissions);*

- *Pollution of watercourses (rivers, canals reservoirs, streams, ditches, ponds and wetland areas) or groundwater;*
- **Noise or vibration;**
- *Light intrusion;*
- *Land contamination;*
- *or Other nuisance, environmental pollution or harm to amenity, health or safety”*

Assessment Methodology

- 2.15 Following the pre-app advice received, the assessment undertaken has been based on the methodology detailed in BS 4142 as summarised below.

British Standard 4142

- 2.16 BS 4142 primarily provides a numerical method by which to determine the significance of sound of a commercial and/or industrial nature, i.e. the 'specific sound', at NSR locations.
- 2.17 The specific sound level may then be corrected for the character of the sound, if appropriate, and is then termed the 'Rating Level'.
- 2.18 The commentary to paragraph 9.2 of BS 4142 suggests the following subjective methods for the determination of the rating penalty for tonal, impulsive and/or intermittent specific sounds:

“Tonality

For sound ranging from not tonal to prominently tonal the Joint Nordic Method gives a correction of between 0 dB and +6 dB for tonality. Subjectively, this can be converted to a rating penalty of 2 dB for a tone which is just perceptible at the noise receptor, 4 dB where it is clearly perceptible, and 6 dB where it is highly perceptible.

Impulsivity

A correction of up to +9 dB 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 3 dB for impulsivity which is just perceptible at the noise receptor, 6 dB where it is clearly perceptible, and 9 dB where it is highly perceptible.

Intermittency

When the specific sound has identifiable on/off conditions, the specific sound level should be representative of the time period of length equal to the reference time interval which contains the greatest total amount of on time. ... If the intermittency is readily distinctive against the residual acoustic environment, a penalty of 3 dB can be applied.

Other sound characteristics

Where the specific sound features characteristics that are neither tonal nor impulsive, nor intermittent, though otherwise are readily distinctive against the residual acoustic environment, a penalty of 3 dB can be applied."

- 2.19 The Rating Level is then compared to the background sound level, which should be representative of the period being assessed.
- 2.20 An initial estimate of the impact of the specific sound is obtained by subtracting the representative background sound level from the Rating Level.
- 2.21 Typically, the greater this difference, the greater is the magnitude of the impact:
- A difference of around +10 dB or more is likely to be an indication of a significant adverse impact, depending on the context.
 - A difference of around +5 dB is likely to be an indication of an adverse impact, depending on the context.
- 2.22 The lower the rating level is relative to the representative 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.
- 2.23 Whilst there is a relationship between the significance of impacts determined by the method contained within BS 4142 and the significance of effects described in the PPGN, there is not a direct link. It is not appropriate to ascribe numerical rating / background level differences to LOAEL and SOAEL because this fails to consider the context of the sound, which is a key requirement of the Standard.
- 2.24 The significance of the effect of the noise in question (i.e. whether above or below the SOAEL and LOAEL) should be determined on the basis of the significance of the initial estimate of impact from the BS 4142 assessment with reference to the examples of outcomes described within the PPGN and after having considered the context of the sound at the receptor/s affected.

3 Baseline Sound Description

- 3.1 The location of the proposed AC installation is on the north facing façade of the building, adjacent to the rear HGV/ access area.
- 3.2 The nearest NSRs to the Site is 11 Wren Nest Terrace to the north as well as a flat building off Glossop Brook to the east.
- 3.3 Road traffic movements on the A57 High Street West to the south and Shrewsbury Street to the east of the development are considered to be the primary sources of noise affecting the baseline acoustic environment at NSR locations, with some commercial noise associated with the neighbouring premises also present.

Establishing Baseline Conditions

- 3.4 In order to establish baseline acoustic conditions at the nearest NSRs, one unattended long term sound level survey (LT1) was deployed on Thursday 08 January and collected on Wednesday 14 January 2026.
- 3.5 LT1 was deployed to the north-east of the development on the boundary between Wren Nest Terrace, the site and the flat building.
- 3.6 The microphone was mounted at 2 m above ground level in a free-field position (at least 3.5 m from any reflecting surface, excluding the ground).
- 3.7 LT1 sound level measurements were made using a Convergence NSRT sound level meter (SLM) in accordance with BS 7445-2:1991 'Description and measurement of environmental noise Part 2: Guide to the acquisition of data pertinent to land use' [6]. The SLM was set to log the A weighted broadband sound pressure level (SPL) in 125 ms periods. Raw data were post-processed into 15-minute periods.
- 3.8 The site survey and NSR locations are provided as Figure 1 at the end of this report.
- 3.9 The equipment calibration level for each measurement was checked to 94.0 dB prior to and after the monitoring period; no significant deviation (i.e. above 0.5 dB) was noted.
- 3.10 At the time of setting up and collecting the survey, the following noise sources were noted as affecting the acoustic environment at the survey location: local and distant road traffic movements.

- 3.11 Meteorological conditions were monitored via a publicly accessible nearby weather station¹. The survey period was dry and wind speeds were low and below 5 m/s. As such, no data have been removed from the subsequent analysis.

Long Term Survey Results

- 3.12 Table 3.1 below provides a summary of the baseline sound levels measured for the daytime period of 08:00 to 19:00 hours (assumed to be Monday to Sunday), when the store is open and the AC plant may be operational.
- 3.13 Figure 2 at the end of the report provides a graphical presentation of post processed 15-minute levels. Full 15-minute data are provided in Appendix B.

Table 3.1: LT1 Baseline Sound Levels

Period	Background Sound Levels (dB L _{A90,15min})					Residual Sound Levels (dB L _{Aeq,15min})				
	Min	25 th % ¹	50 th %	75 th %	Max	Min	25 th %	50 th %	75 th %	Max
Daytime 08:00 to 19:00	46	48	49	51	63	48	52	54	58	74
Notes:										
1. Percentile value, for example 25 th % is the value below which 25% of the data is found.										

Representative Baseline Sound Levels

- 3.14 BS 4142 requires that the background sound levels adopted for the assessment are representative of the period being assessed. The Standard recommends that the background sound level should be derived from continuous measurements of normally not less than 15-minute intervals, which can be contiguous or disaggregated (paragraph 8.13 of BS 4142).
- 3.15 However, the Standard states that there is no 'single' background sound level that can be derived from such measurements. It is particularly difficult to determine what is 'representative' of the night-time period because it can be subject to a wide variation in background sound levels between the beginning and end of the night period, and the quieter middle part of the night period. The accompanying note states that *"a representative level should account for the range of background sounds levels and should not automatically be assumed to be either the minimum or modal value"*.
- 3.16 In this instance, the 25th percentile levels of the long term survey data have been used to characterise the baseline sound environment at all NSRs.

¹ <https://www.wunderground.com/dashboard/pws/IBOURN149>

- 3.17 This is not the lowest sound level encountered but is lower than that obtained using the average. It therefore represents somewhere in the range of lower sound levels that are likely to be encountered and provides a precautionary assessment. For 75% of the time, baseline sound levels will be higher than the 25th percentile levels. Use of the 25th percentile ensures that any periods when higher wind speeds (or other extraneous noise) could have affected the measured baseline sound levels do not unduly affect the analysis.
- 3.18 Similarly, representative baseline residual levels have been based on the 25th percentile level. Table 3.3 below provides a summary of representative sound levels used in the subsequent assessment.

Table 3.2: LT1 Representative Baseline Sound Levels

Period	Background Sound Level $L_{A90, T}$ (dB)	Residual Sound Level $L_{Aeq, T}$ (dB)
Daytime 08:00 to 19:00	48	52

4 Calculations and Modelling

- 4.1 In order to calculate specific sound levels associated with operation of the 11 AC units at NSRs, a 3D sound model has been built using SoundPLAN V9.1 noise modelling software.
- 4.2 The model predicts sound levels under light down-wind conditions based on hemispherical sound propagation with corrections for atmospheric absorption, ground effects, screening and directivity based on the procedure detailed in ISO 9613-2:2024 'Acoustics — Attenuation of sound during propagation outdoors Part 2: Engineering method for the prediction of sound pressure levels outdoors' [7].

Modelled Noise Sources

- 4.3 The following plant items have been included in the model, based on the general layout drawing and information provided by the client.
- 4 no. Mitsubishi PUZ-SM100YKA2 external AC condensers (serving the retail space), each with a sound power level of 70 dBA LW;
 - 3 no. Mitsubishi PUZ-ZM35VKA external AC condensers (serving the amenity space), each with a sound power level of 65 dBA LW; and
 - 4 no. Mitsubishi MUZ-HR25V external AC condensers (serving the Vets), each with a sound power level of 63 dBA LW.
- 4.4 The plant items will be installed on the rear, south facing façade of the retail unit, in a stacked formation. On this basis, the plant items have been modelled as a 3 m high vertical area source with a total SWL of 77 dBA L_w^2 .
- 4.5 Manufacturers data is provided in Appendix B.
- 4.6 The following assumptions have been incorporated into the noise model:
- the topography of the site and the surrounding area has been obtained from publicly available data sources;
 - the effect of screening from solid structures (buildings) has been incorporated into the modelling process by importing OS Open Data 'Settlement Area' shape file data into the model and publicly available data; and

² $4 * 70 \text{ dB} + 3 * 65 \text{ dB} + 3 * 63 \text{ dB} = 77 \text{ dB}$.

- the ground type in the model has been set as hard ($G=1$) for the Site and soft ($G=0$) for the surrounding area.

Model Results

- 4.7 Table 4.1 below provides a summary of modelled specific sound levels at the nearest NSR for the daytime period when the plant may be operational. Note that daytime levels are at ground floor level (1.5 m AGL), all free-field equivalent at 1 m from facades.

Table 4.1 Predicted Specific Sound Levels

NSR	Specific Sound Level $L_{Aeq,Tr}$ (dB)
Wren Nest Terrace (west)	35
Shrewsbury Street Flats	25

5 Assessment

- 5.1 With reference to BS 4142, a character correction can be applied to the specific sound level depending on the acoustic characteristics of the sound, determined at the NSRs, including tonality, impulsivity, intermittency and other readily distinctive features.
- 5.2 The primary source of noise emissions is associated with the cooling plant, which is of a broadband aerodynamic character and not dissimilar to the residual acoustic environment, which is dominated by road traffic movements. The plant does not contain any impulsive sources of noise and would not be intermittent within a given 1-hour assessment period.
- 5.3 On the basis of the above, it is not considered appropriate to apply any character correction on the basis that any specific features would not be audible or readily distinctive above the residual acoustic environment.
- 5.4 On the basis of the above, and in accordance with BS 4142, Table 5.1 below provides an initial estimate of the noise impact at the nearest NSRs during the operation of the proposed AC plant.

Table 5.1: BS 4142:2014+A1:2019 Assessment (daytime)

NSR	Specific Sound Level, dB $L_{Aeq,Tr}$	Rating Penalty, dB	Rating Level, dB $L_{Ar,Tr}$	Background Level, dB $L_{A90,T}$	Rating / Background Level Difference, dB
Wren Nest Terrace (west)	35	0	35	48	-13
Shrewsbury Street Flats	25	0	25	48	-23

- 5.5 With regard to the rating/background level differences, BS 4142:2014+A1:2019 states:
- A difference of around +10 dB or more is likely to be an indication of a significant adverse impact, depending on the context;
 - A difference of around +5 dB is likely to be an indication of an adverse impact, depending on the context; and
 - 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.
- 5.6 On the basis of the above, and with reference to Table 5.1, as the daytime Rating Level would be at least 5 dB below the existing background sound level, there is a low risk that operation of the AC plant would result in adverse impact, significant or otherwise, depending on the context.

- 5.7 In this instance, it is considered that the context of the noise does reduce the risk for adverse impact, such that adverse impact would be unlikely, significant, or otherwise, as reasoned below.

Consideration of Context

- 5.8 The maximum Rating Level of 35 dB $L_{Ar,Tr}$ is based upon the AC unit providing maximum heating demand. When in cooling mode, the Rating level would be circa 6 dB lower (29 dB $L_{Ar,Tr}$) and 19 dB below the background sound level, an indication of very low of adverse impact.
- 5.9 As the risk for adverse impact would tend to be higher when external windows are open, or people are using external amenity areas, which would more likely occur in summer when the AC plant is in cooling mode, the lower Rating Level during this period, would mean that adverse impact is less likely than if in heating mode.
- 5.10 In addition, with reference to Tables 3.2 and 5.1, the specific sound level of 35 dB $L_{Aeq,Tr}$ is 17 dB below the residual sound level. As such, the specific sound of the operational AC unit would increase the ambient level above the baseline by less than 1 dB. This change in ambient noise level is summarised in Table 5.3 below.

Table 5.2: Ambient Noise Level Change

Residual Sound Level (dB $L_{Aeq, T}$)	Specific Sound Level (dB $L_{Aeq, Tr}$)	Ambient Sound Level (dB $L_{Aeq, T}$)	Change (dB)
52	35	52	+0 ¹
Notes: 1. 0.1 dB to one decimal place.			

- 5.11 A change in ambient noise level of less than +1 dB is considered to be a negligible increase and would likely not be noticeable, particularly as the specific and residual sound would be of similar character (both aerodynamic noise, not dissimilar to road traffic noise).

Summary

- 5.12 In summary, when considering noise from the proposed development, this would:
- result in Rating Levels at the nearest NSRs at least 13 dB below the background sound level; and
 - result in, at most, a less than 1 dB increase in the overall ambient sound level, which very likely would not be noticeable.
- 5.13 As such, and with reference to Table 2.1, it is considered that whilst the AC noise may be audible at times during quiet periods, it would not be sufficient to cause any change in behaviour, attitude or other physiological response. There would be no need for windows to be closed for some of the time because of the noise, nor any potential for sleep disturbance.

-
- 5.14 As such, it is considered that operational sound levels would be of a magnitude resulting in adverse effects below the LOAEL.
- 5.15 On the basis of the above, significant or unacceptable adverse noise impacts on health and quality of life would not occur and residential amenity would not be adversely affected or disturbed.
- 5.16 Consequently, from a noise perspective, the proposal would be compliant with national planning policy (the NPSE and the NPPF) and local planning policy (Policy EQ10 of the Local Plan).

6 Uncertainty

- 6.1 In all assessments, it is good practice to consider uncertainty which can arise from a number of different aspects. There are degrees of uncertainty associated with: instrumentation used for surveying; measurement technique and the variables influencing the measurement results such as transmission path and weather conditions; source terms used for modelling; calculation uncertainty; assessment uncertainty; and the subjective response of residents to noise sources.
- 6.2 Uncertainty due to instrumentation has been significantly reduced with the introduction of more modern instrumentation and is reduced further by undertaking field calibration checks on sound level meters before and after each measurement period and that all instrumentation is within accepted laboratory calibration intervals.
- 6.3 Every effort has been made to reduce the uncertainty of the baseline sound level measurements. The duration of the baseline survey is considered to significantly reduce the uncertainty associated with the baseline sound levels. Based on professional judgement including substantial experience of acquiring and analysing baseline data for numerous sites in various locations, and a desk-based review of the site and surrounding area, it is considered that the baseline data acquired during the survey is typical of the area.
- 6.4 Calculation uncertainty and assessment uncertainty have been reduced by peer review of all baseline data, model input data, model results and assessment calculations, and by using the appropriate level of precision at each stage of the assessment calculations.
- 6.5 A quantitative assessment has been undertaken based on information provided by the project team for the proposed development and professional judgement based on recognised and accepted empirical calculation methodologies. Where assumptions have been made, these have been informed through assessment and visiting many similar facilities and have favoured a worst-case scenario, allowing for a reasonable and robust assessment.
- 6.6 With regards to subjective response, the noise standards adopted for the assessment will have been based upon the subjective response of the majority of the population or will be based upon the most likely response of the majority of the population. This is considered to be the best that can be achieved in a population of varying subjective response which will vary dependent upon a wide range of factors.
- 6.7 All areas and potential consequences of uncertainty have been minimised at every stage of the assessment process. On the basis of the above, and in the context of subjective response, the effects of uncertainty on the assessment are considered minimal.

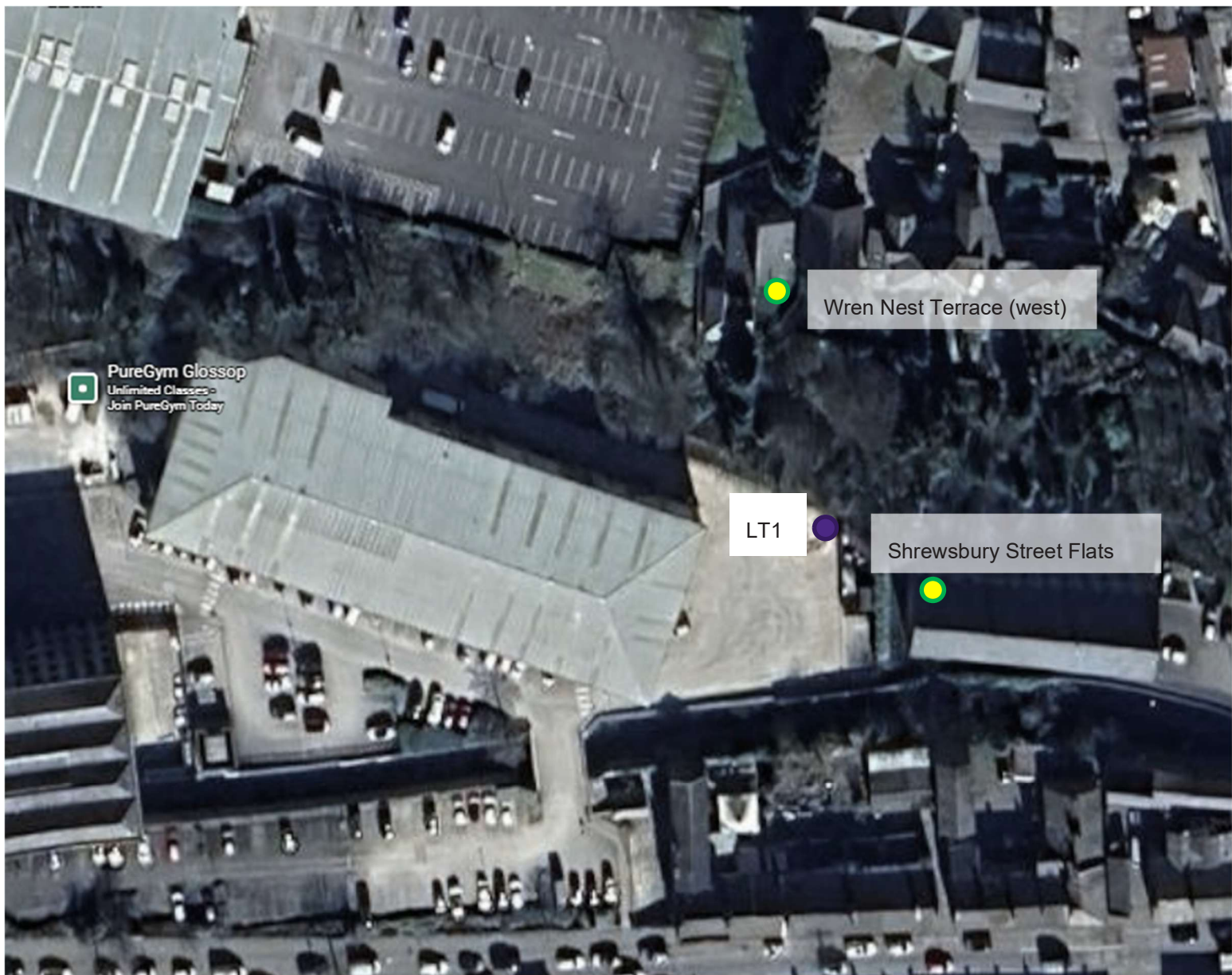
7 Summary & Conclusions

- 7.1 The Acoustics, Noise and Vibration Team at Savills has been appointed by Pets at Home to undertake a noise impact assessment in relation to the proposed installation and operation of 11 external air conditioning unit (ACUs) at the Pets at Home premises at Glossop. The Site is located within the administrative area of High Peak Borough Council (HPBC).
- 7.2 The results of the assessment show that operation of the proposed AC plant would result in low levels of noise, of a magnitude below the 'Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level' (LOAEL), at the nearest noise sensitive receptors.
- 7.3 As such, adverse noise impacts/effects associated with the operation of the AC plant would be avoided, and residential amenity would not be adversely affected or disturbed and there would be no adverse health effects.
- 7.4 Consequently, from a noise perspective, the proposal would be compliant with both national planning policy (the 'National Planning Policy Framework'), and local planning policy (Policy EQ10 of the Local Plan). On this basis, from a noise impact perspective, the planning application for the development should be acceptable to HPBC.

References

- 1 British Standards Institution. British Standard 4142:2014+A1:2019. Methods for rating and assessing industrial and commercial sound.
- 2 Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs. Noise Policy Statement for England. Defra. 2010.
- 3 Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government. National Planning Policy Framework: HMSO. December 2024.
- 4 Department for Communities and Local Government. National Planning Practice Guidance
- 5 High Peak Borough Council Local Plan (2016)
- 6 British Standards Institution. British Standard 7445-2:1991 'Description and measurement of environmental noise Part 2: Guide to the acquisition of data pertinent to land use.
- 7 ISO. International Standard ISO 9613-2:1996. Acoustics - Attenuation of sound during propagation outdoors - Part 2: General method of calculation.

Figures



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Notes

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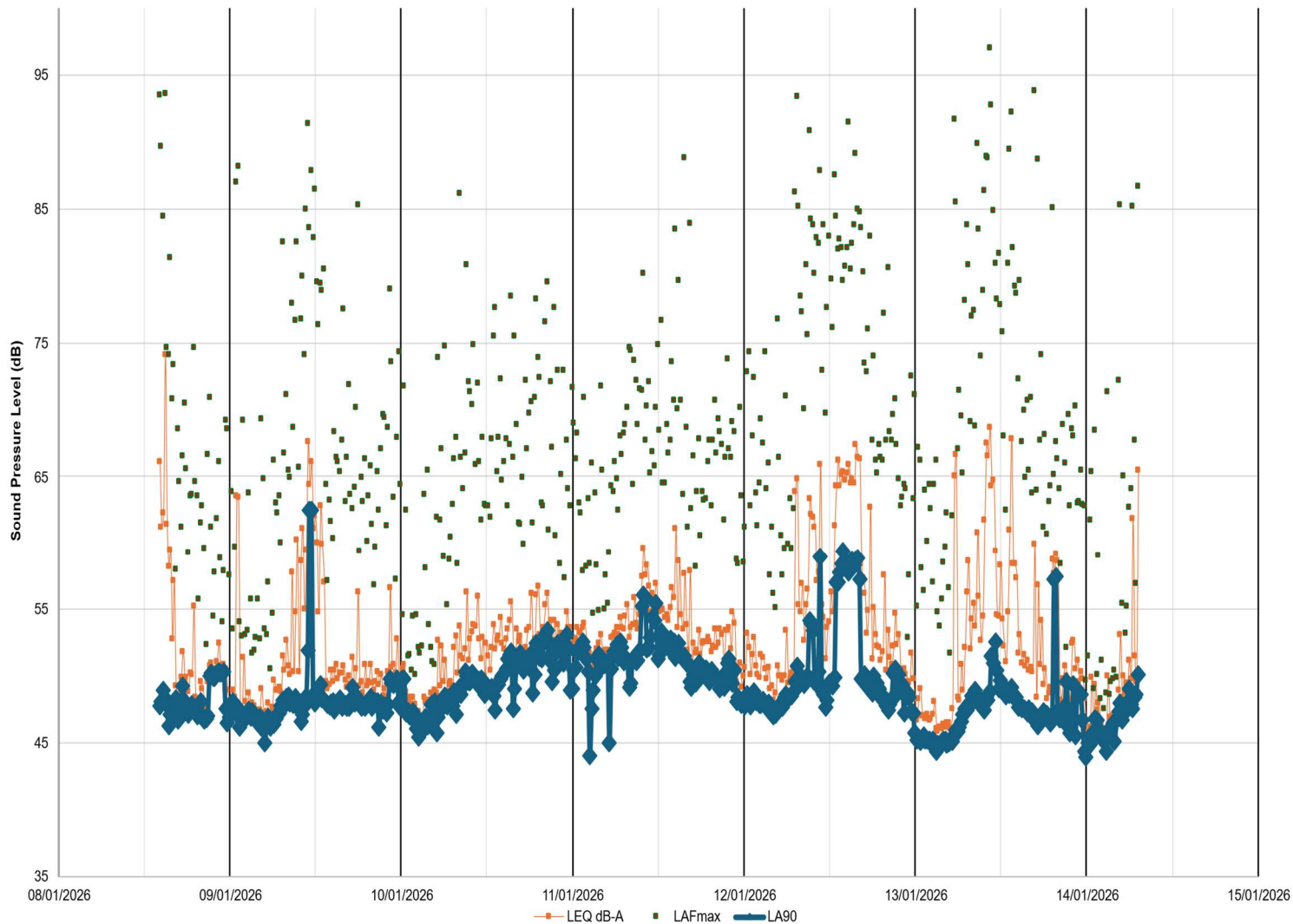
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Figure 1: Site & Survey Locations

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Figure 2: LT1 Time History

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Appendices

Appendix A: BS 4142 Statements

Phil Evans: Director - Acoustics

BSc (Hons) Geology; MSc Acoustics, Vibration and Noise Control; Fellow of the Geological Society; Fellow of the Institute of Acoustics; Associate Member Acoustical Society of America

- A.1 Phil is a Director and leads the Savills Acoustics Team. He is a specialist in environmental acoustics and is active on a number of committees including the Association of Noise Consultants' Vibration Working Group; British Standards Institution (BSi) Committee GME/21/6/4 - BS 6472: Guide to Evaluation of Human Exposure to Vibration in Buildings; BSi Committee B/564/01 on BS 5228: Noise and Vibration Control on Construction and Open Sites which has now also revised and issued BS 8233:2014 Guidance on sound insulation and noise reduction in buildings. He has been a corporate Member of the Institute of Acoustics (MIOA) for over 20 years.
- A.2 Phil has over 25 years' experience in the project management of, and technical input to, environmental noise and vibration impact assessments for major developments. He is an expert in the industrial/commercial, transportation and construction sectors including the measurement, calculation, evaluation and mitigation of environmental noise and vibration. Phil has significant experience in the preparation and presentation of technical evidence and reports for public inquiries and planning applications. He is experienced in consultation and liaison with government departments, local authorities and other statutory bodies. He is an experienced expert witness. He has a Continuous Professional Development Record to support this competency and experience.
- A.3 Phil has been involved in many BS 4142 noise assessments for both the previous and current 2014 version of BS 4142. He has given evidence at public inquiries where BS 4142 has been the primary assessment methodology. He is very familiar with the Standard and attended the joint ANC/BSi launch of the 2014 version of the Standard. On the basis of Phil's overall experience in acoustics combined with particular focus on BS 4142, he is deemed competent for BS 4142 assessments.
- A.4 For this project, Phil has taken on the role of Project Director and has been responsible for overseeing and delivering the project.

Peter Barling: Associate - Acoustics

BSc (Hons) Physics; PGDip Environmental Assessment and Management; Member of the Institute of Acoustics

- A.6 Peter is an Associate Consultant in Acoustics and environmental acoustics specialist with nine years' experience. He has a Degree in Physics and also has a Post Graduate Diploma in Environmental Assessment and Management. He has been a member of the Institute of Acoustics since 2013.
- A.7 Peter has project managed and undertaken noise assessments for a variety of developments, including: large scale mixed-use developments, incorporating commercial, retail, leisure and residential elements; on-shore substations for off-shore windfarms; energy from waste facilities; manufacturing facilities; distribution centres; retail units; minerals extraction and exploration; solar farms; and petrol service filling stations. He has provided input into Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) and undertaken noise assessments to support planning applications and discharge planning conditions. He has a Continuous Professional Development (CPD) Record to support this competency and experience.
- A.8 Peter has undertaken BS 4142 noise assessments for both the previous and current 2014 version of BS 4142. He is familiar with the Standard and has attended and participated in internal and external CPD training seminars regarding the revised 2014 version of the Standard. On the basis of Peter's overall experience in acoustics, combined with particular focus on BS 4142, he is deemed competent for BS 4142 assessments.
- A.9 Peter was responsible for undertaking the baseline acoustic survey and review of the assessment and report.

Appendix B: Manufactures Data