

Proposed Padel Facility

Salisbury Golf Centre
SP2 9NY

Planning Noise Assessment report

On behalf of



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Contents

1.0	Introduction	2
2.0	Details of development proposals.....	2
3.0	Nearest noise-sensitive receptors.....	2
4.0	Noise policy	3
	Noise Policy Statement for England	3
	National Planning Policy Framework	4
	Planning Practice Guidance – Noise.....	5
5.0	Acoustic standards and guidance	8
	Wiltshire Council	8
	BS 4142:2014 + A1:2019 Methods for rating and assessing industrial and commercial sound....	8
6.0	Existing noise climate	10
	Environmental sound levels	10
7.0	Assessment of Padel noise.....	11
	Reference survey	11
	Assessment	11
	BS 4142:2014 Padel noise assessment	12
8.0	Conclusions	13

Appendices

Appendix A	Acoustic terminology
Appendix B	Photograph of site showing areas of interest
Appendix C	Environmental sound survey
Appendix D	Sound level predictions
Appendix E	Proposed location and layout

Executive summary

Noise Solutions Ltd (NSL) has been commissioned to undertake an assessment of noise from proposed Padel courts at the Salisbury Golf Centre.

The assessment shows that the proposed four padel courts will have a low impact at the nearest residential receptors when assessed based on BS 4142:2014, and will not result in any change in behaviour, attitude or other physiological response using the noise effects table in Planning Practice Guidance – Noise.

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1. Noise Solutions Ltd (NSL) has been commissioned to undertake an assessment of noise from proposed Padel courts at the Salisbury Golf Centre.
- 1.2. This report presents the results of an environmental noise survey, the applicable policies and guidance, and a noise impact assessment based on BS 4142:2014, as requested by Wiltshire Council, to support a planning application.
- 1.3. To assist with the understanding of this report, a glossary of acoustic terms can be found in Appendix A. An in-depth glossary of acoustic terms can be viewed online at www.acoustic-glossary.co.uk.

2.0 Details of development proposals

- 2.1. It is proposed to construct four outdoor padel courts in the northern part of the site adjacent to Wilton Road, Salisbury Golf Centre, SP2 9NY. The courts will be unenclosed.
- 2.2. Plans of the development are shown in [Appendix E](#).

3.0 Nearest noise-sensitive receptors

- 3.1. The area surrounding the site includes a golf course and club centre facilities, the Bemerton Farm care home to the southwest and residential properties to the north, on the far side of Wilton Road.
- 3.2. The nearest sensitive residential properties to the proposed courts are towards the north of the site (Receptor R1). The closest houses are approximately 70 m from the proposed courts. This receptor will form the basis of this assessment, as the second closest receptor (Receptor R2) is approximately 200 m to the south and is considered less exposed due to the greater separation distance.
- 3.3. [Appendix B](#) contains an aerial photograph showing the site and surrounding area.

4.0 Noise policy

Noise Policy Statement for England

- 4.1. The Noise Policy Statement for England (NPSE¹), published in March 2010, sets out the long-term vision of Government noise policy. The Noise Policy aims, as presented in this document, are: *"Through the effective management and control of environmental, neighbour and neighbourhood noise within the context of Government policy on sustainable development:*
- *avoid significant adverse effects on health and quality of life;*
 - *mitigate and minimise adverse effects on health and quality of life; and*
 - *where possible, contribute to the improvement of health and quality of life."*
- 4.2. The NPSE makes reference to the concepts of NOEL (No Observed Effect Level) and LOAEL (Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level) as used in toxicology but applied to noise impacts. It also introduces the concept of SOAEL (Significant Observed Adverse Effect Level) which is described as the level above which significant adverse effects on health and quality of life occur.
- 4.3. The first aim of the NPSE is to avoid significant adverse effects, taking into account the guiding principles of sustainable development (as referenced in Section 1.8 of the NPSE). The second aim seeks to provide guidance on the situation that exists when the potential noise impact falls between the LOAEL and the SOAEL, in which case: *"...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."*
- 4.4. Importantly, the NPSE goes on to state that: "This does not mean that such adverse effects cannot occur."
- 4.5. The NPSE does not provide a noise-based measure to define SOAEL, acknowledging that the SOAEL is likely to vary depending on the noise source, the receptor and the time in question. NPSE advises that: *"Not having specific SOAEL values in the NPSE provides the necessary policy flexibility until further evidence and suitable guidance is available."*
- 4.6. It is therefore likely that other guidance will need to be referenced when applying objective standards for the assessment of noise, particularly in reference to the SOAEL, whilst also taking into account the specific circumstances of a proposed development

¹ Noise Policy Statement for England, Defra, March 2010

National Planning Policy Framework

- 4.7. A new edition of the NPPF was published in December 2024 updated in February 2025 and came into effect immediately. The original National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF²) was published in March 2012, with subsequent revisions made periodically - this document replaced the existing Planning Policy Guidance Note 24 (PPG 24) "Planning and Noise." The December 2024 revised edition contains no new directions or guidance with respect to noise. The paragraph references quoted below relate to the December 2024 edition.
- 4.8. Paragraph 187 of the NPPF states that the planning system should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by, (amongst others) *"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."*
- 4.9. The NPPF goes on to state in Paragraph 198:
- "planning policies and decisions should ...*
- 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 quality of life;*
- identify and protect tranquil areas which have remained relatively undisturbed by noise and are prized for their recreational and amenity value for this reason ...*
- 4.10. The NPPF document does not refer to any other documents or British Standards regarding noise other than the Noise Policy Statement for England (NPSE³).
- 4.11. Paragraph 2 of the NPPF states that *"planning law requires that applications for planning permission be determined in accordance with the development plan unless material considerations indicate otherwise."*
- 4.12. Paragraph 12 of the NPPF states that *"The presumption in favour of sustainable development does not change the statutory status of the development plan as the starting point for decision making. Where a planning application conflicts with an up-to-date development plan (including any neighbourhood plans that form part of the development plan), permission should not usually be granted. Local planning authorities may take decisions that depart from an up-to-date*

² National Planning Policy Framework, DCLG, March 2012

³ Noise Policy Statement for England, DEFRA, March 2010

development plan, but only if material considerations in a particular case indicate that the plan should not be followed”.

- 4.13. Paragraph 124 states that “Planning policies and decisions should promote an effective use of land in meeting the need for homes and other uses, while safeguarding and improving the environment and ensuring safe and healthy living conditions. Strategic policies should set out a clear strategy for accommodating objectively assessed needs, in a way that makes as much use as possible of previously-developed or ‘brownfield’ land”.

Planning Practice Guidance – Noise

- 4.14. An updated Planning Practice Guidance (PPG⁴) for noise was published on 22 July 2019 and provides additional guidance and elaboration on the NPPF. It advises that when plan-making and decision-taking, the Local Planning Authority should consider the acoustic environment in relation to:
- Whether or not a significant adverse effect is occurring or likely to occur;
 - Whether or not an adverse effect is occurring or likely to occur; and
 - Whether or not a good standard of amenity can be achieved.
- 4.15. This guidance introduced the concepts of NOAEL (No Observed Adverse Effect Level), and UAEL (Unacceptable Adverse Effect Level). NOAEL differs from NOEL in that it represents a situation where the acoustic character of an area can be slightly affected (but not such that there is a perceived change in the quality of life). UAEL represents a situation where noise is ‘very disruptive’ and should be ‘prevented’ (as opposed to SOAEL, which represents a situation where noise is ‘disruptive’, and should be ‘avoided’).
- 4.16. As exposure increases above the LOAEL, the noise begins to have an adverse effect and consideration needs to be given to mitigating and minimising those effects, taking account of the economic and social benefits being derived from the activity causing the noise. As the noise exposure increases, it will then at some point cross the SOAEL boundary.
- 4.17. The LOAEL is described in PPG⁵ as the level above which *“noise starts to cause small changes in behaviour and attitude, for example, having to turn up the volume on the television or needing to speak more loudly to be heard”.*

⁴ Planning Practice Guidance – Noise, <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/noise--2>, 22 July 2019

⁵ Paragraph: 005 Reference ID: 30-005-20190722

- 4.18. PPG identifies the SOAEL as the level above which *"noise causes a material change in behaviour such as keeping windows closed for most of the time or avoiding certain activities during periods when the noise is present."*
- 4.19. In line with the Explanatory Note of the NPSE, the PPG goes on to reference the LOAEL and SOAEL in relation to noise impact. It also provides examples of outcomes that could be expected for a given perception level of noise, plus actions that may be required to bring about a desired outcome. However, in line with the NPSE, no objective noise levels are provided for LOAEL or SOAEL although the PPG⁶ acknowledges that *"...the subjective nature of noise means that there is not a simple relationship between noise levels and the impact on those affected. This will depend on how various factors combine in any particular situation."*
- 4.20. The relevant guidance in the PPG in relation to the adverse effect levels is summarized below:

Table 1 PPG Noise effects table

Response	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 perceived 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

⁶ Paragraph: 006 Reference ID: 30-006-20190722

Response	Examples of Outcomes	Increasing Effect Level	Action
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

4.21. The Planning Practice Guidance⁷ states the following in relation to mitigation measures:

"For noise sensitive developments, mitigation measures can include avoiding noisy locations in the first place; designing the development to reduce the impact of noise from adjoining activities or the local environment; incorporating noise barriers; and optimising the sound insulation provided by the building envelope."

4.22. In addition, the Guide notes that it may also be relevant to consider⁸:

"... whether any adverse internal effects can be completely removed by closing windows and, in the case of new residential development, if the proposed mitigation relies on windows being kept closed most of the time (and the effect this may have on living conditions). In both cases a suitable alternative means of ventilation is likely to be necessary. Further information on ventilation can be found in the Building Regulations".

⁷ Paragraph: 010 Reference ID: 30-010-20190722

⁸ Paragraph: 006 Reference ID: 30-006-20190722

5.0 Acoustic standards and guidance

Wiltshire Council

- 5.1. In their 27th March 2026 Public Protection's Comment, Wiltshire Council has advised:

Given the courts' proximity to existing homes and the impulsive nature of padel noise, I require a noise impact assessment is provided to enable me to make informed recommendation on this application. This assessment should specifically evaluate the potential impact from the use of all courts collectively on the nearest noise-sensitive receptors. The methodology in BS 4142:2014+A1:2019, including a suitable correction for impulsivity should be used in the assessment. Additionally, it would be very helpful to receive predicted L_{Amax} levels at the first-floor facades of dwellings on Pullman Drive. While I understand that sporting activities fall formally outside the scope of BS 4142, its principles can still provide valuable professional insight. Comparing predicted levels, including adjustments for impulsivity, with background sound levels should offer meaningful guidance on likely impacts. As there is currently no specific guidance for padel court noise assessments, and the Sports England Guidance for Artificial Grass Pitches is not suitable given the different nature of noise generated, using the method of BS 4142 is appropriate for this assessment.

BS 4142:2014 + A1:2019 Methods for rating and assessing industrial and commercial sound

- 5.2. BS 4142:2014+A1:2019 is intended to be used to assess the likely effects of sound on people residing in nearby dwellings. Although sports facilities fall outside the formal scope of BS 4142:2014, the methodology has been used in this assessment at the request of the Local Authority.
- 5.3. The procedure contained in BS 4142:2014 is to quantify the "specific sound level", which is the measured or predicted level of sound from the source in question over a one-hour period for the daytime and a 15-minute period for the night-time. Daytime is defined in the standard as 07:00 to 23:00 hours, and night-time as 23:00 to 07:00 hours.
- 5.4. The specific sound level is converted to a rating level by adding penalties on a sliding scale to account for either potentially tonal or impulsive elements. The standard sets out objective methods for determining the presence of tones or impulsive elements but notes that it is acceptable to subjectively determine these effects.

-
- 5.5. The penalty for tonal elements is between 0dB and 6dB, and the standard notes: "Subjectively, this can be converted to a 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."
- 5.6. The penalty for impulsive elements is between 0dB and 9dB, and the standard notes: "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."
- 5.7. The assessment outcome results from a comparison of the rating level with the background sound level. The standard states:
- 5.8. Typically, the greater this difference, the greater the magnitude of the impact.
- 5.9. A difference of around +10 dB or more is likely to be an indication of a significant adverse impact, depending on the context;
- 5.10. A difference of around +5 dB is likely to be an indication of an adverse impact, depending on the context;
- 5.11. 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.
- 5.12. The standard does state that "adverse impacts include, but are not limited to, annoyance and sleep disturbance. Not all adverse impacts will lead to complaints and not every complaint is proof of an adverse impact."
- 5.13. The standard goes on to note that: "Where background sound levels and rating levels are low, absolute levels might be as, or more, relevant than the margin by which the rating level exceeds the background. This is especially true at night."
- 5.14. In addition to the margin by which the Rating Level of the specific sound source exceeds the Background Sound Level, the 2014 edition places emphasis upon an appreciation of the context, as follows:
- 5.15. "An effective assessment cannot be conducted without an understanding of the reason(s) for the assessment and the context in which the sound occurs/will occur. When making assessments and arriving at decisions, therefore, it is essential to place the sound in context."

- 5.16. BS 4142:2014 requires uncertainties in the assessment to be considered, and where the uncertainty is likely to affect the outcome of the assessment, steps should be taken to reduce the uncertainty.

6.0 Existing noise climate

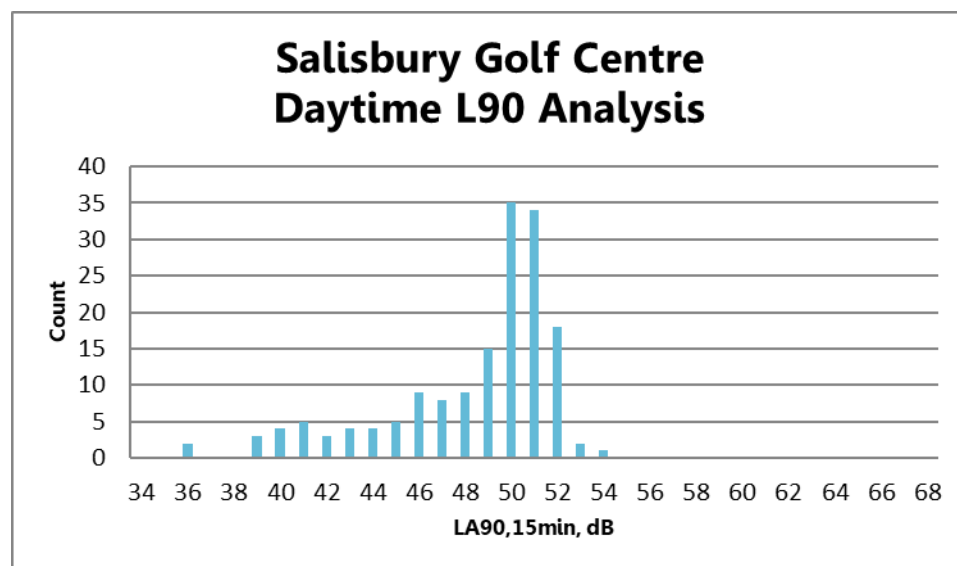
Environmental sound levels

- 6.1. An environmental noise survey was undertaken to establish the typical environmental sound levels at a location representative of the noise climate outside the façades of the nearest noise sensitive receptors to the proposed Padel courts during the quietest times at which the facility will operate.
- 6.2. The results of the environmental sound survey are summarised in Table 2 below. The full set of measurement results and details of the survey methodology are presented in Appendix C.

Table 2 Summary of survey results

Measurement period	Range of recorded sound pressure levels (dB) (15min)			
	L _{Aeq}	L _{Amax}	L _{A10}	L _{A90}
Daytime (07.00 – 23.00 hrs)	51-65	62-88	53-62	36-54
Evening (19.00-23.00 hrs)	51-64	63-86	53-59	36-50
Night-time (23.00 – 07.00 hrs)	40-61	54-85	39-59	34-49

Figure 1 Histogram of daytime period L_{A90} background sound pressure levels



- 6.3. Further statistical analysis has been carried out on the daytime background sound level data; the mean, modal and median values are shown in Table 3 below.

Table 3 Statistical analysis of LA90,15min levels during the daytime period

dB, LA90 daytime period	
mean	43
modal	50
median	49

- 6.4. From the histogram analysis, 50 dB LA90 has been selected as a robust representation of the daytime background sound level.

7.0 Assessment of Padel noise

- 7.1. The proposed layout of the Padel courts is shown in [Appendix E](#).
- 7.2. To predict the likely noise impact of the use of the proposed courts, a BS 4142 assessment has been undertaken, as requested by the Local Authority.

Reference survey

- 7.3. A reference survey was undertaken at a single outdoor padel court at another facility while a match was being played by four experienced players, considered representative of a worst-case playing scenario.
- 7.4. Over a 30-minute period, the measured sound pressure levels were up to 46dB LAeq (1 hour) at 43m from the side of the court and up to 45dB LAeq (1 hour) at 46m from the end of the court. Instantaneous levels were up to 75dB LAf max (1 minute) at 43m from the side and 64dB LAf max (1 minute) at 46m from the end, with tenth highest values (representing the normal highest values within the typical hour) of 66dB LAf max (1 minute) and 55dB LAf max 1 minute) respectively.
- 7.5. The 30-minute period has been taken as the representative of the 1hr reference interval and has been used as the specific value.

Assessment

- 7.6. Calculations of the sound levels resulting from the proposed Padel courts are set out in [Appendix D](#).
- 7.7. The T point at the centre service line of each court has been taken as the acoustic centre for the padel activity and as a reasonable single point source for the purpose of the calculations.
- 7.8. Predictions are for a period when all courts are at full use and thereby represent a worst-case situation.

BS 4142:2014 Padel noise assessment

- 7.9. Table 4 below presents the assessment of the likely impact at Receptor R1, representing the worst case, in accordance with the BS 4142:2014 methodology.

Table 4 R1 Assessment of predicted activity noise levels using BS 4142:2014

Results		Relevant Clauses of BS4142:2014	Commentary
Background Sound level	$L_{A90} = 50\text{dB}$	8.1, 8.2	Representative typical background sound level
Assessment made during the daytime, so the reference interval is 1hr		7.2	
Specific Sound Level	$L_{Aeq,T} = 47\text{dB}$	7.3.6	Calculations presented in Appendix D.
Acoustic Feature Correction	+3dB	9.2	Impulsivity penalty
Rating Level	$(47+3) \text{ dB} = 50\text{dB}$		
Excess of Rating Level over background sound level	$(50-50) \text{ dB} = \mathbf{0dB}$		
Assessment of impact: Low impact		11	

- 7.10. In addition, the highest representative (10th percentile) predicted $L_{A\text{fmax}}$ at the first floor façade of the dwelling on Pullman Drive represented by Receptor R1 is 61 dB, as set out in [Appendix D](#).
- 7.11. As the standard advises, the estimated impact must be considered within the context of the site and the surrounding acoustic environment. The following must, therefore, also be taken into consideration when determining the potential impact that may be experienced:
- The assessment has been undertaken at a single residential window. The impact at other residential windows would be expected to be lower due to increased separation distance and local site geometry.
- 7.12. Where possible uncertainty in this assessment has been minimised by taking the following steps:
- The measurement of the background sound levels was undertaken over a period including the quietest times of the day and night.
 - The sound level meter and calibrator used have a traceable laboratory calibration and were field calibrated before and after the measurements.
 - Uncertainty in the calculated impact has been reduced using a well-established calculation method.

- Care was taken to ensure that the measurement position was representative of the noise climate outside the nearby residential dwellings and not at a position where higher noise levels are present.

8.0 Conclusions

- 8.1. Noise Solutions Limited has been commissioned to undertake an assessment of the noise impact from padel noise at Salisbury Golf Centre along Wilton Road.
- 8.2. In support of these assessment works, a baseline noise survey was undertaken to determine the prevailing environmental noise levels at the nearest noise sensitive receptors to the proposed courts during representative periods. Noise measurements of padel at a single outdoor court, representing a worst-case scenario, were used in the assessment.
- 8.3. The results of the survey were used to undertake an assessment of the likely cumulative noise impact from four Padel courts in simultaneous use. For the purposes of the assessment, the methodology used in BS 4142:2014 was utilised.
- 8.4. The assessment has concluded that noise from Padel would not result in an adverse noise impact at the nearest residential premises.
- 8.5. Based on the findings of this assessment, noise from the proposed Padel courts should not be a reason for refusal of planning permission.

Appendix A Acoustic terminology

Parameter	Description
Ambient Noise Level	The totally encompassing sound in a given situation at a given time, usually composed of a sound from many sources both distant and near ($L_{Aeq,T}$).
Decibel (dB)	A scale for comparing the ratios of two quantities, including sound pressure and sound power. The difference in level between two sounds s_1 and s_2 is given by $20 \log_{10} (s_1/s_2)$. The decibel can also be used to measure absolute quantities by specifying a reference value that fixes one point on the scale. For sound pressure, the reference value is $20\mu\text{Pa}$. The threshold of normal hearing is in the region of 0 dB and 140 dB is the threshold of pain. A change of 1 dB is only perceptible under controlled conditions.
dB(A), L_{Ax}	Decibels measured on a sound level meter incorporating a frequency weighting (A weighting) which differentiates between sounds of different frequency (pitch) in a similar way to the human ear. 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 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).
Fast Time Weighting	Setting on sound level meter, denoted by a subscript F, that determines the speed at which the instrument responds to changes in the amplitude of any measured signal. The fast time weighting can lead to higher values than the slow time weighting when rapidly changing signals are measured. The average time constant for the fast response setting is 0.125 (1/8) seconds.
Free-field	Sound pressure level measured outside, far away from reflecting surfaces (except the ground), usually taken to mean at least 3.5 metres
Façade	Sound pressure level measured at a distance of 1 metre in front of a large sound reflecting object such as a building façade.
$L_{Aeq,T}$	A noise level index called the equivalent continuous noise level over the time period T. This is the level of a notional steady sound that would contain the same amount of sound energy as the actual, possibly fluctuating, sound that was recorded.
$L_{max,T}$	A noise level index defined as the maximum noise level recorded during a noise event with a period T. L_{max} is sometimes used for the assessment of occasional loud noises, which may have little effect on the overall L_{eq} noise level but will still affect the noise environment. Unless described otherwise, it is measured using the 'fast' sound level meter response.
$L_{10,T}$	A noise level index. The noise level exceeded for 10% of the time over the period T. L_{10} can be considered to be the "average maximum" noise level. Generally used to describe road traffic noise. $L_{A10,18h}$ is the A-weighted arithmetic average of the 18 hourly $L_{A10,1h}$ values from 06:00-24:00.
$L_{90,T}$	A noise level index. The noise level exceeded for 90% of the time over the period T. Generally used to describe background noise level.

Appendix B Photograph of site showing areas of interest



Appendix C Environmental sound survey

Details of environmental sound survey

- C.1 Measurements of the existing environmental sound levels were undertaken between 11.28 hours on Friday 10th April and 08.00 hours on Monday 13th April 2026.
- C.2 The sound level meter was programmed to record the A-weighted L_{eq} , L_{90} , L_{10} and L_{max} noise indices for consecutive 15-minute sample periods for the duration of the noise survey.

Measurement position

- C.3 The representative measurement position was located on a lamppost on Pullman Drive. This location is approximately representative of the noise climate at the closest receptors. The approximate location of the meter is indicated on the plan in Appendix B.
- C.4 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*', the measurements were undertaken under free-field conditions.

Equipment

- C.5 Details of the equipment used during the survey are provided in the table below. The sound level meter was calibrated before and after the survey; no significant change (+/-0.2 dB) in the calibration level was noted.

Environmental noise survey

Description	Model / serial no.	Calibration date	Calibration certificate no.
Class 1 Sound level meter	Svantek 977D / 99470	12/02/2026	1516610-1
Condenser microphone	Microtech MK255 / 26247		
Preamplifier	Svantek SV12L / 144643		
Calibrator	Svantek SV33B / 125706	08/09/2025	1513255-2

Weather conditions

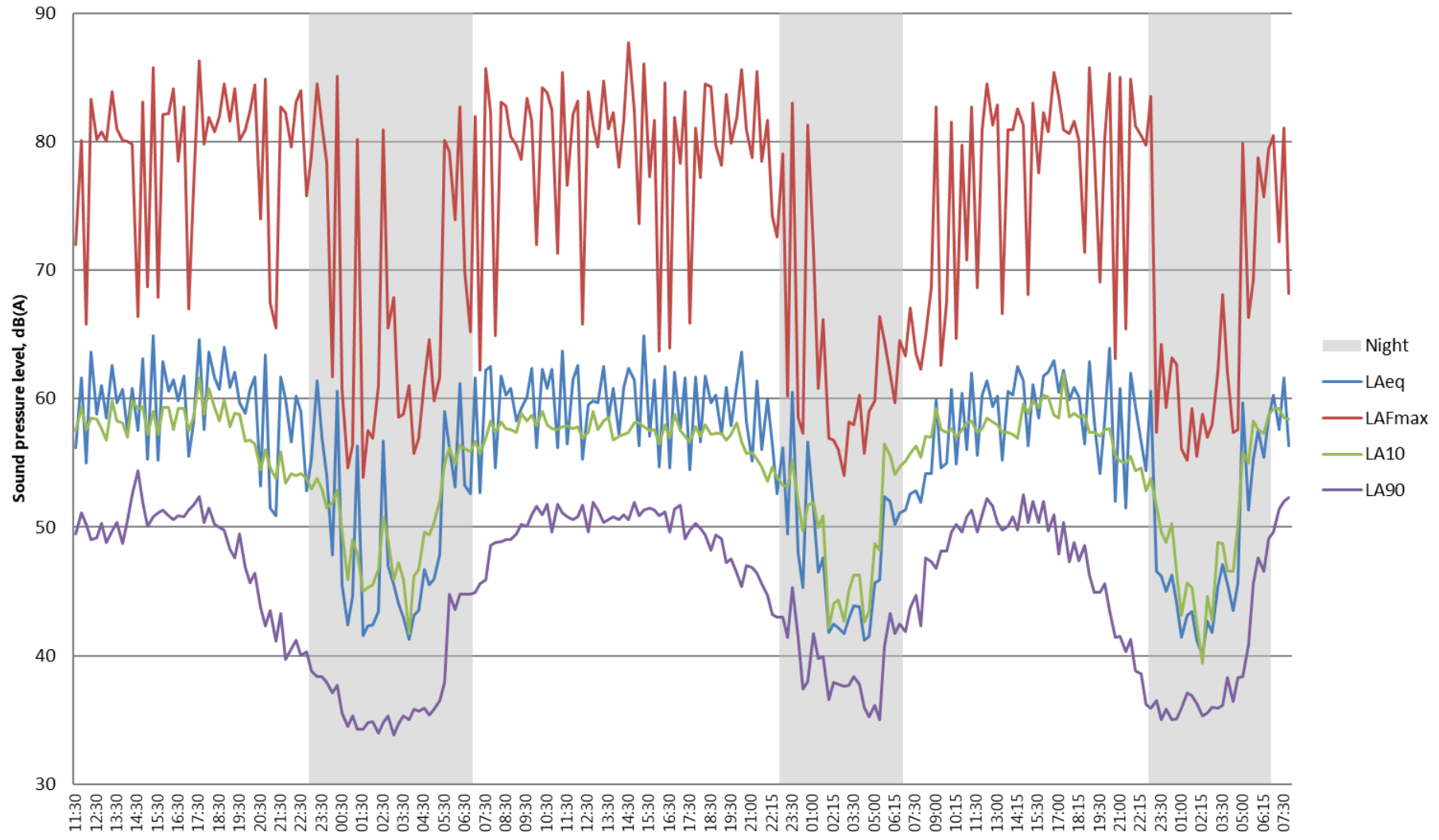
- C.6 Weather conditions were determined both at the start and on completion of the survey. It is considered that the meteorological conditions were appropriate for environmental noise measurements. The table below presents the weather conditions recorded on site at the beginning and end of the survey.

Weather Conditions				
Measurement Location	Date/Time	Description	Beginning of Survey	End of Survey
As indicated on Appendix B	11.28 10/4/26 - 23.28 12/4/26	Temperature (°C)	11	6
Cloud Cover Symbol Scale in oktas (eighths) 0 Sky completely clear 1 2 3 4 Sky half cloudy 5 6 7 8 Sky completely cloudy (9) Sky obstructed from view		Precipitation:	No	No
		Cloud cover (oktas - see guide)	8	1
		Presence of fog/snow/ice	No	No
		Presence of damp roads/wet ground	No	No
		Wind Speed (m/s)	3	1.4
		Wind Direction	SSW	
		Conditions that may cause temperature inversion (i.e. calm nights with no cloud)	No	No

Results

- C.7 The results of the environmental survey are representative of the background sound pressure levels at the façades of the nearest noise sensitive receptors during the quietest times at which the courts will operate. The predominant noise sources affecting the area was distant traffic and trains passing. The results of the survey are presented in a time history graph overleaf.

Salisbury Golf Centre Friday 10 - Monday 13 Apr 2026



Appendix D Sound level predictions

Proposed Padel courts

D.1 Receptor R1 - L_{Aeq}

Source**	Sound power L_w	DISTANCE		Screening correction	Sound Level at Receptor (dB)
		Distance (m)	Correction (dB)		
Padel 1	88	75	-46	0	42
Padel 2	88	88	-47	0	41
Padel 3	88	99	-48	0	40
Padel 4	88	113	-49	0	39
Combined sound level at receptor (all courts in use)					47

***Refer to mark-up plan in Appendix E.*

D.2 Receptor R1 - L_{Amax}

Source	Sound power L_w	DISTANCE		Screening correction	Sound Level at Receptor (dB)
		Distance (m)	Correction (dB)		
Padel 1	107	75	-46	0	61
Padel 2	107	88	-47	0	60
Padel 3	107	99	-48	0	59
Padel 4	107	113	-49	0	58
Highest L_{Amax} sound level at receptor (all courts in use)					61

Appendix E Proposed location and layout

3.0 Drawings



Proposed Landscape plan 1:500

1:500 0 5 10 15 20 25

Site: Salisbury Golf Centre		Planning	
Project: Salisbury Golf Centre, Wilton Rd, Salisbury SP2 9NY		Drawing No: 0542-02-004	Revision:
Title: Proposed Landscape Plan	Drawn: JD	Scale: 1:500 (A3)	First Issue: July 2025
	Check: JLB		
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