

**From:** [REDACTED]  
**Sent:** 23 Sep 2022 17:54:54 +0100  
**To:** Entertainment Licensing  
**Subject:** Morley Cricket and Sports Club Application

You don't often get email from [REDACTED] [Learn why this is important](#)

Re. Application for Morley Cricket and Sports Club extended opening hours.

Morley Cricket Club is situated at the centre of a quiet residential area with many homes in very close proximity and is totally unsuitable for a late night entertainment venue.

The Victorian houses nearby are subject to restrictions on their development in order not to spoil the locality, so it seems quite absurd that it could be deemed appropriate to give permission for the whole area to suffer disturbance until the early hours of the morning.

The proposed extension of opening times, on a weekend in particular, will cause significant disruption to nearby homes (many with young families) which is not likely to end at 1.30am - with the present hours, there is noise, littering, vandalism and anti-social behaviour in the area, well after the official closing time.

At present the noise is not just restricted to the Club House. Adults, youths and children are allowed to use the whole of the grounds, parts of which are well away from the bar area and very close to residences.

Should this licence be granted it will cause much anxiety and diminution of life quality for those living adjacent to the Club, as well as those on connecting thoroughfares.

**It will degrade a very pleasant area and put even more pressure on the local Police.**

If the inexplicable happens and this licence is granted, I would hope the restrictions are rigorously enforced to avoid any 'loose interpretation' by the Cricket Club.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

**From** [REDACTED]  
**Sent:** 16 Oct 2022 20:23:40 +0100  
**To:** Entertainment Licensing  
**Subject:** OBJECTION - PREM/04991/001 | Premises Licence - New Application | Open for Consultation | Scatcherd Lane Morley Leeds LS27 0JJ

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Neighbour Response / Resident

[REDACTED]

If possible, please DO NOT publish my personal details especially my telephone number and email address.

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Objection on the grounds of noise, nuisance and general disturbance.

I believe that if this late licence was granted, we would suffer further unacceptable intrusion in the form of noise, nuisance and general disturbance and I can see no justifiable reason why the club should be granted such a late licence when it is situated in a wholly residential area with no other commercial activities in the vicinity.

Our residence [REDACTED] and there are already many evenings, especially in the summer, but not exclusive to, where we have to keep our windows shut during the evening because of the noise generated by both people and music. This disturbance is further elevated when parties occur in the function room and especially so when there is a DJ playing the music and I am presuming the club are wanting this late licence to extend these events.

The club often operates with its doors open and we can hear party goers sing along to the music at full volume and the noise travels across the open field at an unacceptable level. At closing time there seems to be no consideration for the residents at all. There seems to be no 'leave quietly' policy or no policing of it, there is shouting, singing, arguing and noise from taxis. The noise disturbance can often be heard over the sound of our television and in spring/summertime the use of our garden is limited unless we want to listen to the noise coming from the club. This directly effects the enjoyment of our garden as the disturbance is clearly audible and I can only see this escalating.

The use of external speakers in the beer garden late into the evening has been a particular issue as well as very slow closing at the end of the evening with patrons often not leaving until well after the clubs current licenced closing time.

I have complained about the noise in the past and for a time there was some improvement, but it is still disturbing. My family have lived on [REDACTED] for almost 50 years and during that time the club has taken on a completely different guise and now we potentially feel as though we will be living [REDACTED] to a night club not a cricket/sports club. I feel the small benefit to the club serving so late will be at a huge cost to the local residents. I do not believe the bequeathing of this land was intended for these activities.

[REDACTED]

Regards,

[REDACTED]

**From:** [REDACTED]  
**Sent:** 28 Sep 2022 14:46:21 +0100  
**To:** Entertainment Licensing  
**Subject:** Morley Cricket & Sports Club

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Hi,

I have just seen the notice (see attached) regarding the licensing extension for Morley Cricket & Social Club. I tried phoning to request full details, but get no answer.

I live at [REDACTED] which is [REDACTED] from the club.

Whenever the club holds events with speakers outside the building, the noise is unnecessarily loud, and I can hear it inside my house. I cannot enjoy sitting in my garden on these occasions due to the excessive noise and can only watch television or listen to the radio with all doors and windows tightly closed.

I have not objected before because these events were limited to 3 or 4 times per year, but if the proposal is to have these noisy events on a regular basis, then I must make a very strong objection to the granting of this application. I understand some of my neighbours are also putting in objections, and I know that friends who live in [REDACTED] will certainly be objecting. I would be surprised if anyone reading the notice who lives in the area does not object.

This club is in the middle of a residential area, and as such is unsuitable for late night outdoor noisy events. If people want to listen to loud noise at 120 dba, then they should go to a proper indoor concert venue such as the Arena.

If you require further information, I can be contacted on [REDACTED] or reply to this email.

Regards,

[REDACTED]

**From:** [REDACTED]  
**Sent:** 19 Oct 2022 10:13:31 +0100  
**To:** [REDACTED]  
**Subject:** Re: PREM/04991/001 Morley Cricket And Sports Club Scatcherd Lane LS27 0JJ

[REDACTED]

Thank you for the updated application information.

I have read it and my concerns have increased, as it does not appear to be an extension of the existing license but a replacement of a club license with a full entertainment license.

The information provided by Morley Cricket Club is very vague, as there is no information on the likely number of outdoor events, which basically gives them the equivalent of a blank cheque. They mention the four outdoor events currently held each year, every one of which we are forced to listen to, whether we want to or not, due to the very high audio volume they choose to apply.

If the club intends to increase the number of outdoor events without limit and there are no controls in place for noise levels, then my objection will remain in place.

The "West Yorkshire Planning Consultation Guidance - Noise & Vibration" publication includes the following guidelines -

*4.4 Noise from Entertainment Premises*

*It is expected that all applications for this type of premises should properly address noise issues. As a general principle, music and noise from customers activity (talking, shouting and applauding) emanating from entertainment premises (including external areas such as balconies, gardens and smoking areas) should not be audible within any noise sensitive premises.*

*Developers should assess the likely impact of the new entertainment premises upon the noise environment. The premises must be designed so to ensure that music and associated noise is controlled, so as to be inaudible inside any residential premises within the vicinity.*

*Inaudibility is defined by the Institute of Acoustics' Good Practice Guide on the Control of Noise from Pubs and Clubs 2003:*

- Entertainment Noise Level,  $L_{Aeq}$  (1 minute) should not exceed Representative Background Noise Level,  $L_{A90}$ .*
- Entertainment Noise Level,  $L_{10}$  (5 minutes) should not exceed Representative Background Noise Level,  $L_{90}$ , in any 1/3 octave band from 40Hz to 160Hz.*

*or:*

*The use of Noise Rating (NR) curves, as discussed in the DEFRA document, 'Noise from Pubs and Clubs, Phase I' (2005), is an alternate way of establishing acceptable levels in noise sensitive premises where low frequency noise may be an issue:*

- NR 20 in bedrooms (23:00 to 07:00 hours).*
- NR 25 in all habitable rooms (07:00 to 23:00 hours).*
- Noise rating curves should be measured as a 15 minute linear  $L_{eq}$  at the octave band centre frequencies 31.5 to 8 KHz.*

*All noise levels shall be taken with windows open or closed (whichever makes the music seem louder), or with alternatively provided acoustic ventilation over and above "background" ventilation.*

I would hope that these noise levels would be measured at an existing outdoor event prior to the granting of any application.

As I stated earlier, I can hear the noise indoors from 0.6 mile away whenever the club holds an outdoor event. This seems to breach the existing guidelines. I wonder what it sounds like inside a house next door to the club ?

As a comparison, an ice cream van has quite specific limitations on the noise level and duration of the "tune" it plays. Surely an entertainment license should have the same limitations.

Regards,



On 19/10/2022 09:10, White, Emma wrote:  
Good Morning,

Thank you for your email.

Please find attached a redacted version of the updated application.

Kind Regards

Emma White

Licensing Officer

Entertainment Licensing

Leeds City Council

[REDACTED]  
email: [entertainment.licensing@leeds.gov.uk](mailto:entertainment.licensing@leeds.gov.uk)

[www.leeds.gov.uk](http://www.leeds.gov.uk)

**From:** [REDACTED]  
**Sent:** 18 October 2022 17:26  
**To:** [REDACTED]  
**Subject:** Re: PREM/04991/001 Morley Cricket And Sports Club Scatcherd Lane LS27 0JJ

Dear Ms White,

Thank you for your reply, but the amendment does not deal with my original objection, namely the level of noise generated by outdoor events and their frequency.

I did ask for full details of the application but only received your original acknowledgement letter.

The issue I have with the club is that whenever they hold an outdoor event I can even hear the compere from over half a mile away, and the music (?) is even louder. This goes on until around 21.30 - 22.00. Anyone attending cricket ground during these times may end up with hearing loss.

Without full details of the frequency of these events and whether there will be any control of the noise level, my objection must remain.

Regards,

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

**Nelson, Matthew**

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**From:** [REDACTED]  
**Sent:** 01 November 2022 17:23  
**To:** Entertainment Licensing  
**Subject:** Re: Licensing Act 2003 Notice of Hearing relating to Morley Cricket And Sports Club, Scatcherd LaneMorleyLeedsLS27 0JJ  
**Attachments:** Objections raised by [REDACTED] Notice of Intention.rtf; Simple\_guide\_for\_managing\_entertainment\_noise.pdf; PLN 82 Noise Design Advice leeds version.pdf  
**Follow Up Flag:** Follow up  
**Flag Status:** Completed

You don't often get email from [REDACTED]. [Learn why this is important](#)

Dear Ms White,

Thanks for all the information and I have attached the completed "Notice of Intention" as requested, along with a Word document outlining my objections. I have also attached the guidelines I quoted from in my last email and "Managing Entertainment Noise" guidelines issued by Harrogate Council (I could not find an equivalent document for Leeds).

My sincerest hope is that a full noise assessment is carried out, especially of amplified outdoor events, prior to any consideration for granting a licence. I live in a quiet neighbourhood and cherish the peacefulness, something I do not want disrupted by a club trying to make more money at the expense of local residents.

Unfortunately, I shall not be able to attend the hearing due to prior commitments, namely appointments at St. James's Hospital for scans and blood tests as a result of previous cancer treatment.

I hope I have included everything you require, but please let me know if I have missed anything.

Kind regards,

[REDACTED]

On 27/10/2022 07:16, [entertainment.licensing@leeds.gov.uk](mailto:entertainment.licensing@leeds.gov.uk) wrote:

Dear [REDACTED],

I write to confirm that the above application is scheduled for hearing before the Licensing Sub Committee on 15 November 2022 10:00 am. If you would like to attend please arrive at the Civic Hall, Leeds, LS1 1UR, at 9:50am and report to the reception (entrance on Portland Crescent), from where you will be directed to the appropriate meeting room.

COVID-19 Safety Measures are in place to help stop the spread of coronavirus including social distancing, the installation of sanitising stations and regularly disinfecting. All visitors are also required to wear a mask unless they are medically exempt.

A copy of the agenda, including the report for the above application, can be viewed on Leeds City Council's website 5 working days before the hearing. The following link will take you to the agenda <http://tinyurl.com/leedshearings>.



Please find attached:  
Notice of Hearing  
Information to Parties to Accompany Notice of Hearing  
Parties Notice of Intention

Please ensure that the Parties Notice of Intention and any additional evidence is returned to us at least 5 clear working days prior to the date of hearing.

If you are to attend the hearing please check the agenda 5 days in advance where you will see the attendance details of the committee members. Should you know any of the members then please contact us in advance so that appropriate measures may be put in place to ensure that there are no conflicts of interest.

It would be appreciated if wherever possible all correspondence could be returned via email to [entertainment.licensing@leeds.gov.uk](mailto:entertainment.licensing@leeds.gov.uk).

Please do not hesitate to contact us should you require any further assistance.

Kind Regards,  
Mrs Emma White  
Licensing Officer



Entertainment Licensing

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**Objections raised by** [REDACTED]

I live 0.6 of a mile from Morley Cricket Club. I have read the amended application and my concerns have increased, as it does not appear to be an extension of the existing license but a replacement of a club license with a full entertainment license.

The information provided by Morley Cricket Club is very vague, as there is no information on the likely number of outdoor events, which basically gives them the equivalent of a blank cheque. They mention the four outdoor events currently held each year, every one of which we are forced to listen to, whether we want to or not, due to the very high amplified audio volume they choose to apply.

If the club intends to increase the number of outdoor events without limit and there are no controls in place for noise levels, then my objection will remain in place.

The "West Yorkshire Planning Consultation Guidance - Noise & Vibration" publication includes the following guidelines -

*4.4 Noise from Entertainment Premises*

*It is expected that all applications for this type of premises should properly address noise issues. As a general principle, music and noise from customers activity (talking, shouting and applauding) emanating from entertainment premises (including external areas such as balconies, gardens and smoking areas) should not be audible within any noise sensitive premises.*

*Developers should assess the likely impact of the new entertainment premises upon the noise environment. The premises must be designed so to ensure that music and associated noise is controlled, so as to be inaudible inside any residential premises within the vicinity.*

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*or:*

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- Noise rating curves should be measured as a 15 minute linear  $L_{eq}$  at the octave band centre frequencies 31.5 to 8 KHz.*

*All noise levels shall be taken with windows open or closed (whichever makes the music seem louder), or with alternatively provided acoustic ventilation over and above "background" ventilation.*

**Notice of Hearing relating to Morley Cricket And Sports Club, Scatcherd Lane Morley Leeds LS27 0JJ**

I would hope that a full noise assessment would be carried out to determine these noise levels at an existing outdoor event prior to the granting of any application.

The issue I have with the club is that whenever they hold an outdoor event, I can even hear the compere from over half a mile away, and the music (?) is even louder. This goes on until around 21.30 - 22.00. Anyone attending the cricket ground during these times may end up with hearing loss.

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As I stated earlier, I can hear the noise indoors from 0.6 mile away whenever the club holds an outdoor event. This seems to breach the existing guidelines. I wonder what it sounds like inside a house next door to the club ?

As a comparison, an ice cream van has quite specific limitations on the noise level and duration of the "tune" it plays. Surely an entertainment license should have the same limitations.

Regards,



## A simple guide for managing entertainment noise

This document provides a simple, non-technical guide for managers of pubs, clubs and other venues who provide entertainment, such as live music, DJs, karaoke etc., to help them manage sound and avoid noise complaints from neighbours. If you intend to hold a large-scale event or you are thinking of installing a sound system to provide regular entertainment you should obtain specialist advice, although the advice here will still be relevant.

### **Get the licence you need**

If you provide regulated entertainment to the public on a regular basis you are likely to need a premises licence, although a licence is not required to stage a performance of live music, or the playing of recorded music if:

- it takes place between 8am and 11pm, at an alcohol on-licensed premises and provided the audience is no more than 500 people

You also do not need a licence to play:

- unamplified live music at any place between the same hours; or
- amplified live music at a workplace between the same hours, provided the audience is no more than 500 people: or
- background or incidental music

If you want to put on an event, which includes the sale of alcohol (this includes an event where tickets are purchased and alcohol is included in the ticket price), late-night refreshment or regulated entertainment and do not have a premises licence to cover the type of event, you will need a temporary event notice (TEN).

Further advice on a premises licence or a TEN can be obtained by searching licensing on the council's website [www.harrogate.gov.uk](http://www.harrogate.gov.uk).

If you play or perform music which is protected by copyright you may also need a performing rights licence. [PPL-UK](#) and [PRS for Music](#) are two licensing organisation who can organise the necessary licences designed to protect the rights of music creators and performers.

### **Managing noise from events**

There are three basic concepts to managing noise:

- reduce noise at source
- prevent noise from escaping
- management of the noise produced

## **Reduce noise at source**

### **Volume control**

It sounds simple, but one of the best ways of controlling noise is to keep the volume down. The basic form of this is simply turning the control on sound amplification systems down. More complex sound control systems have sound compression systems and mixing decks and different controls for bass or treble (low and high frequency sound). It is important to control the bass levels, as this travels through building structures more easily and causes the “thump-thump” beat which can cause disturbance. If you have difficulty managing the volume control a sound-limiting device can be used to help manage the sound levels automatically.

### **Loudspeakers**

Choose speakers that are right for the type of venue and entertainment that you wish to provide. There is no need to get an over-size powerful speaker for smaller venues, and it is often better to have more, lower-power speakers positioned and directed to achieve the best result for the audience than one or two powerful speakers.

Position speakers away from windows, doors and other openings. Do not rest or mount speakers directly on to the structure of the building and use proper mounting-stands.

### **Vocals**

It is often the vocal element of music which can be most disturbing and so if you find this to be a problem you may need to use a compression system to provide more control over the volume and quality of the sound: specialist advice should be sought for this.

### **Prevent noise from escaping**

Again it's simple, but containing the sound inside a premises will reduce the risk of noise complaints from neighbours. Look for acoustically weak areas in the structure: usually windows, doors, ventilation ducts and other openings, and especially ones that face residential properties.

Some simple things you can try:

- keep windows and doors closed and fit acoustic seals around them
- provide double or secondary glazing with different thickness glazing. Generally speaking the thicker the glazing and the bigger the air gap the better the reduction
- have a two-door, lobby arrangement for the entertainment room, or entrance to the premises and keep one set of doors closed
- do not prop doors open during entertainment
- control patrons opening windows and doors
- specialist “glass bolts” can help control fire exit doors being opened
- provide acoustic louvres over ventilation ducts, which allow air flow, but reduce noise
- if it gets too hot with windows / doors closed, then consider alternative cooling, such as air conditioning but be careful that its use does not add to the level of noise breakout

- consider noise escaping through the roof, as this may not be obvious if you listen for the noise at ground level, which is a particular problem with flat roofs. You may need to improve the amount of sound insulation in the ceiling or roof space
- the best sound insulation performance is gained from a high mass material with no gaps and it is a common misbelief that all insulation will help reduce sound. However, there are some insulation materials that are simply made to reflect heat and do very little to reduce sound
- if you are attached to another premises consider how the sound will travel through the structure, and speak directly with your neighbour about this

### **Management of the noise produced**

Taking noise seriously is just another aspect of good management. Here are some simple suggestions to help manage noise effectively:

- consider the impact on neighbours before organising an event: letting neighbours know what you are planning and taking on board their views is a good idea
- do a “sound-check” before an event starts and set a volume level for the sound system that shouldn’t be exceeded. You may need to set a quieter level if the event will go on after 11pm
- make sure the performer knows what volume level has been set and what time the performance needs to end
- manage access to volume controls on the amplifier, compression system or mixing deck and consider a sound-limiting device if you have problems managing the volume
- monitor sound levels during the performance and keep a record. Our simple checklist at the end of this guide may help. But beware if you come from a noisy environment the sound may not appear as loud to you as it will to neighbours
- take quick action to reduce noise if it’s too loud and record what you have done
- avoid allowing patrons to use external areas, such as beer gardens and smoking shelters late at night
- put signs in prominent places asking patrons to be quiet when leaving the venue
- playing more gentle tracks at the end of the performance can help calm the mood and mean patrons will be less noisy as they leave
- lollipops given out as patrons leave can dumb down loud voices
- take any complaints from neighbours seriously and let them know what you have done to control the noise

### **Further advice**

Noise council guide on noise from pop concerts.

British Beer and Pub Association guide on noise control.

Institute of Acoustics good practice guide on the control of noise from pubs and clubs.

### **Professional services:**

Association of Noise Consultants: [association-of-noise-consultants.co.uk](http://association-of-noise-consultants.co.uk)

Institute of Acoustics: [ioa.org.uk/home/default.asp](http://ioa.org.uk/home/default.asp)

## Event noise monitoring form

Premises: \_\_\_\_\_ Event: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Event start time: \_\_\_\_:\_\_\_\_ Event end time: \_\_\_\_:\_\_\_\_

### Pre-start checklist:

- |  |  |   |
|--|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Windows and doors closed        | <input type="checkbox"/> Sound check and set volume  | <input type="checkbox"/> Agree who will do monitoring checks and when |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Check sound limiter (if fitted) | <input type="checkbox"/> Set end-time with performer | <input type="checkbox"/> Complete monitoring form                     |

Noise assessment guide			
Assessment	Description	Description	Guide
A	Not audible	No entertainment sound can be heard	Okay
B	Just audible	Muffled sound, vocals / music not clear, easily masked by other noise in area.	Okay but lower to A after 11pm
C	Clearly audible	Clear vocals / music, and likely to be heard by neighbours.	Reduce to B and not after 11pm
D	Loud	Vocals / music are dominant sound and would be clearly heard by neighbours.	Never

Monitoring locations:							
Choose one or more monitoring locations as near to neighbouring properties as possible.							
<b>Locations</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>2</b>		<b>3</b>		<b>4</b>

### Monitoring

How often you monitor will depend on how much of a problem noise is likely to be. If you regularly have the event with no problem then monitoring will be minimal, but if you have had noise complaints or it's a new event which you're unsure how much noise will be made then do more monitoring. We always recommend monitoring between 10:30pm and 11pm.

Time	Location	Assessment				Record any corrective action taken or observations at time	Initials
:_____	1	A	B	C	D		
	2	A	B	C	D		
	3	A	B	C	D		
	4	A	B	C	D		

Time	Location	Assessment				Record any corrective action taken or observations at time	Initials
:_____	1	A	B	C	D		
	2	A	B	C	D		
	3	A	B	C	D		
	4	A	B	C	D		

Time	Location	Assessment				Record any corrective action taken or observations at time	Initials
:_____	1	A	B	C	D		
	2	A	B	C	D		
	3	A	B	C	D		
	4	A	B	C	D		



# West Yorkshire PLANNING CONSULTATION GUIDANCE (CONDENSED VERSION)

## Noise & Vibration



**MAY 2016**

1

## **Purpose of this Document**

This document is intended to provide a condensed guide to developers and Environmental Health professionals when reviewing planning applications and making recommendations to Planning Services on matters relating to noise and vibration. It should be used in conjunction with document, Planning **Consultation Guidance: Noise & Vibration**.

The guidance reflects the noise-related guidance contained within the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and the Noise Policy Statement for England (NPSE).

The document considers the majority of scenarios which may arise as a result of planning applications. Scenarios that have not been considered in the document will be assessed in line with the policies in the Core Strategy and the guidance in the NPPF.

### *Advice to Developers*

Environmental Health can give developers pre-application advice. In this way many potentially difficult noise issues can be 'designed out' at the very earliest stages of a project's design process. Post-application noise attenuation advice can also be provided to developers.

## **1.0 Underlying Principles**

The basis of all good noise management lies in the initial design phase of a development. Judicial analysis at the earliest stage in the planning process can identify solutions such as design and layout, the reduction of noise at existing sources and project-specific mitigation.

### **1.1 Design and Layout**

- Has the surrounding area been considered when arranging the site layout? Example: positioning noise sources and noise sensitive premises as far away as possible from one another, screening outdoor amenity areas etc.
- Has the surrounding noise climate been taken into consideration when arranging the internal layout of residential units? Example: locating bedrooms on quiet facades.
- Has consideration been given to increasing the noise insulation standard for windows and doors of potential noisy facades?
- Has consideration been given to methods of ventilation?
- Where a development will overlook a significant noise source such as a major road, railway, industrial or entertainment premises etc, it is desirable that part of the habitable space in each unit does not overlook the significant noise source. Single aspect units, where all the habitable space overlooks the significant noise, should be avoided.
- Consider the use and location of site levels, barriers and screens between the development and identified noise source.

### **1.2 Reduction of Noise at Existing Sources**

Where the only means of meeting a given noise standard is to reduce existing noise levels, an agreement under Section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 may be used to facilitate this. Planning Services should bring this option to the applicant's attention ideally at an early stage.

## 2.0 Relevant Policies and Guidance

### 2.1 Noise Policy Statement for England 2010

In March 2010 central Government issued the Noise Policy Statement for England (NPSE). The stated purpose of the document was to “*provide clarity regarding current policies and practices to enable noise management decisions to be made within the wider context, at the most appropriate level, in a cost-effective manner and in a timely fashion*”.

The NPSE introduces the terms: *NOEL*, *LOAEL* and *SOAEL*:

- **NOEL – No Observed Effect Level.** The level below which no effect can be detected. In simple terms, no effect on health and quality of life detectable due to noise.
- **LOAEL – Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level.** The level above which adverse effects on health and quality of life can be detected.
- **SOAEL - Significant Observed Adverse Effect Level.** The level above which significant adverse effects on health and quality of life occur.

See APPENDIX 1

### 2.2 National Planning Policy Framework

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) came into force in March 2012. With regard to acoustic design and noise control, the NPPF provides a set of overarching aims that broadly reflect those already contained within NPSE. The document sets out central Government’s planning policies for England, and how these policies are expected to be applied.

### 3.0 Noise Criterion

When assessing planning applications, The Planning Authority will have regard to the stated aims of Noise Policy Statement for England 2010 and National Planning Policy Framework.

- The Planning Authority will normally support refusal where the noise impact on sensitive receptors exceeds SOAEL, however mitigating factors such as the local authority's on-going support of local regeneration will be taken into consideration.
- The Planning Authority will normally recommend conditions to mitigate noise impacts where the noise levels exceed the LOAEL, but are lower than the SOAEL criterion.

### 4.0 Noise Sources

Sources Identified are:

- **Anonymous Noise Sources, such as Transportation Noise;**
- **Proposed Developments Containing Noise Generating Uses;**
- **Places of Worship;**
- **Entertainment Premises;**
- **Mixed Use Schemes;**
- **Wind Turbines;**
- **Multi-Use Games Areas;**
- **Nurseries;**
- **Schools;**
- **Taxi/Private Hire Premises;**

#### 4.1 Anonymous Noise Sources: General Environmental Noise - Transportation Noise

Table 1: Recommended Maximum, LOAEL sound levels based upon an Absolute criterion.

Location	Time Period	Ambient Level (dB L <sub>Aeq,T</sub> )	Maximum noise level (dB L <sub>AFmax</sub> )
		<b>LOAEL</b>	<b>LOAEL</b>
External amenity areas	0700-2300	55	-
External amenity areas	2300-0700	45	60
Habitable room	0700-2300	35	-
Bedroom	2300-0700	30	45
Dining Room	0700-2300	40	-

## 4.2 Proposed Developments Containing Noise Generating Uses

Where applications contain noise sources that may have an impact upon existing noise sensitive uses, the applicant will be required to provide supporting information that will allow this impact to be evaluated. For the purposes of this document, Noise Sensitive Premises is defined as places where the building's occupiers may be resting, sleeping or studying. This includes residential premises, offices, hotels, hospitals, nursing homes and schools. Noise sources including:

- **Internal and external plant;**
- **Air extraction/conditioning;**
- **Industrial activities;**
- **Construction/demolition work;**
- **Delivery of goods or refuse collection;**
- **Transportation within a premises.**

should be assessed using guidelines contained within this section.

Where the potential for noise disturbance exists, a noise impact assessment should be carried out at the façade of the closest noise sensitive premises to demonstrate that a Comparative Criterion has been met:

*Recommended Maximum sound levels should be based upon a Comparative Criterion:*

- The Rating Level (calculated in accordance to BS 4142: 2014) is at least 10 dB below the existing Ambient noise level ( $L_{Aeq}$ );
- The Rating Level (calculated in accordance to BS 4142: 2014) is at least 0-5\* dB below the exiting Background noise level ( $L_{A90}$ );
- Between the hours of 19:00 and 07:00, the maximum noise levels ( $L_{AFmax}$ ) from the guidance document shall not exceed the  $L_{A90}$  by more than 10 dB; however, where the existing background noise level is 45 dB  $L_{A90}$  or less, the maximum noise levels shall not exceed 60 dB  $L_{AFmax}$ .

Assessment methodology and evaluation shall normally follow the guidance in BS 4142: 2014, 'Method for Rating and Assessing Industrial and Commercial Sound'.

\* Subject to (1) the type of development; (2) the type of noise source, (3) the proposed distance of the noise source to existing noise sensitive properties; (4) the orientation of the proposed development; (5) the sensitivity of the existing noise sensitive properties; (6) the overall context; (7) the time of day; (8) existing background noise levels.

### **4.3 Places of Worship**

This section specially covers the use of loudspeakers or other such devices such as church bells which are used to 'call' the faithful to prayer, or to make some other announcement.

*Recommended Maximum sound levels should be based upon an Absolute criterion:*

- The maximum noise level from any external loudspeaker shall not exceed 81 dB  $L_{AFmax}$  when measured under free-field conditions at a distance of 75 metres from the loudspeaker.
- The use of external loudspeakers is limited to twice in any one day, and only between the hours of 08:30 and 19:00.
- External loudspeakers shall not be operated for more than three minutes on any occasion.

Developers of mosques in built-up areas should be made aware that the use of loudspeakers to broadcast the Azan, or 'call to prayer' will not generally be supported. The ubiquity of smart phone 'apps' and satellite television channels that currently serve this purpose have effectively rendered the use of loudspeakers redundant.

#### 4.4 Noise from Entertainment Premises

It is expected that all applications for this type of premises should properly address noise issues. As a general principle, music and noise from customers activity (talking, shouting and applauding) emanating from entertainment premises (including external areas such as balconies, gardens and smoking areas) should not be audible within any noise sensitive premises.

Developers should assess the likely impact of the new entertainment premises upon the noise environment. The premises must be designed so to ensure that music and associated noise is controlled, so as to be inaudible inside any residential premises within the vicinity.

Inaudibility is defined by the Institute of Acoustics' Good Practice Guide on the Control of Noise from Pubs and Clubs 2003:

- Entertainment Noise Level,  $L_{Aeq}$  (1 minute) should not exceed Representative Background Noise Level,  $L_{A90}$ .
- Entertainment Noise Level,  $L_{10}$  (5 minutes) should not exceed Representative Background Noise Level,  $L_{90}$ , in any 1/3 octave band from 40Hz to 160Hz.

or:

The use of Noise Rating (NR) curves, as discussed in the DEFRA document, *'Noise from Pubs and Clubs, Phase I'* (2005), is an alternate way of establishing acceptable levels in noise sensitive premises where low frequency noise may be an issue:

- NR 20 in bedrooms (23:00 to 07:00 hours).
- NR 25 in all habitable rooms (07:00 to 23:00 hours).
- Noise rating curves should be measured as a 15 minute linear  $L_{eq}$  at the octave band centre frequencies 31.5 to 8 KHz.

All noise levels shall be taken with windows open or closed (whichever makes the music seem louder), or with alternatively provided acoustic ventilation over and above "background" ventilation.

Other noise sources from these developments, such as air conditioning plant and kitchen odour extraction systems shall be treated as industrial development: See Paragraph 3.1.2.

#### 4.5 Proposed Developments Containing Noise Sensitive Users: Noise from Adjacent Entertainment Premises

Where a proposed noise sensitive development is to be located adjacent to an entertainment premises, the sound insulation performance of the party wall and/or ceiling should be at or above 55 dB  $D_{nt,w} + C_{tr}$ . The assessment methodology should conform to *ISO 16283-1:2014 Acoustics -- Field measurement of sound insulation in buildings and of building elements -- Part 1: Airborne sound insulation*, and should be carried out by a suitably qualified engineer.

#### 4.6 Mixed Use Schemes

Where a mixed-use development is to be considered, the planning authority should assess the parts of the development containing noise sources as if the proposed noise sensitive areas are already in situ with reference to the sections above.



## 4.7 Wind Turbines

### 4.7.1 Small to Medium Sized Wind Turbines (up to and including 50kW)

Developer must ensure that the assessment methodology used should demonstrate the following:

Daytime:

- The predicted daytime level of noise arising from the operating turbine should not exceed 35 dB  $L_{A90, 10 \text{ min}}$  at the façade of the nearest noise sensitive premises (free-field conditions).

or

- The predicted daytime level of noise arising from the operating turbine should not be >5 dB above background noise level ( $L_{A90}$ ) at the façade of the nearest noise sensitive premises; whichever is the greater (free-field conditions). The expected noise levels arising from an operating turbine should be compared with notional background noise levels that are considered representative of rural areas.

Night Time:

- The predicted night time level of noise arising from the operating turbine should not exceed 43 dB  $L_{A90, 10 \text{ min}}$  at the façade of the nearest noise sensitive premises (free-field conditions).

or

- The predicted night time level of noise arising from the operating turbine should not be >5 dB above background noise level ( $L_{A90}$ ) at the façade of the nearest noise sensitive premises; whichever is the greater (free-field conditions). The expected noise levels arising from an operating turbine should be compared with notional background noise levels that are considered representative of rural areas.

#### 4.7.2 Intermediate to Large Turbines (>50kW)

For applications for wind turbines greater than 50kW, the assessment procedures detailed in ETSU-R-97 'The Assessment and Rating of Noise from Wind Farms', and the Institute of Acoustics' "A good practice guide to the application of ETSU-R-97 for the assessment and rating of wind turbine noise' (2013) should be followed.

- In the case of single turbines, or where large separation distances are involved, it will be permissible to show compliance with a noise level of 35 dB  $L_{A90, 10 \text{ min}}$  at the nearest noise sensitive premises (free-field conditions).
- It will be deemed acceptable if the daytime noise level is no more than 5 dB above the background level ( $L_{A90}$ ), or 35 dB ( $L_{A90, 10 \text{ min}}$ ), at the façade of the nearest noise sensitive premises (free-field conditions); whichever is the greater.
- It will be deemed acceptable if the night time noise level is no more than 5 dB above the background level ( $L_{A90}$ ), or 43 dB ( $L_{A90, 10 \text{ min}}$ ), at the façade of the nearest noise sensitive premises (free-field conditions). Whichever is the greater.
- It will be deemed acceptable if the daytime or night time noise level is no more than 5 dB above the background level ( $L_{A90}$ ), or 45 dB ( $L_{A90, 10 \text{ min}}$ ), at the façade of any dwelling occupied by person(s) having a financial interest in the wind turbine(s) (free-field conditions); whichever is the greater.

#### 4.8 Multi-Use Games Areas (MUGA)

Outdoor MUGAs generally consist of one or numerous floodlit all-weather, or 3G pitches upon which football, rugby, hockey etc. is played. Where an outdoor MUGA is to be considered, the planning authority should consider its operating times, its frequency of use, the MUGA's orientation and line of sight vis-à-vis dwellings. There is currently no nationally recognised Code of Practice or Guidance Document pertaining to noise from MUGAs.

Developers should assess the likely impact of the new MUGA upon the noise environment. The MUGA must be designed so to ensure that noise associated with it is controlled, so as to be inaudible inside any residential premises within the vicinity. This being the case, the MUGA Noise Level,  $L_{Aeq}$  (1 minute) should not exceed Representative Background Noise Level,  $L_{A90}$ .

The external noise level should not exceed 50 dB  $L_{Aeq,T}$  at the boundary of the nearest noise sensitive premises, in accordance with World Health Organisation Guidelines of Community Noise 1999. It is recognised, however, that the detrimental noise impact of a MUGA often may only become significant over a lengthy period of time; and that sound measurement data compiled over a relatively short time period may not accurately reflect the impact of a noise that will recur day upon day throughout the year. This being the case the measured or predicted sound level of < 50 dB  $L_{Aeq,T}$  will not necessarily be accepted as a *de facto* demonstration that noise from a proposed MUGA will not have an adverse noise impact.

Developers must also consider the following noise mitigation measures:

- The use of bunds and acoustic barriers to remove line of sight;
- The provision of perimeter netting to prevent impact noise;
- Restrictions on hours and days of use;
- User-management controls;
- Maximising any distances to nearby noise-sensitive premises.

#### **4.9 Nurseries**

Developers should assess the likely impact of the new nursery upon the noise environment.

Developers must consider the following noise mitigation measures:

- Restrictions on hours and days of use;
- Restrictions on the number of children using the nursery and its external play areas;
- The use of acoustic barriers to remove line of sight;
- The implementation of sound airborne and impact sound insulation measures where the proposed nursery adjoins noise-sensitive premises;
- The layout of external play areas in relation to neighbouring noise-sensitive premises;
- User-management controls;

#### **4.10 Schools**

The sound insulation criteria for schools formulated for the prevention of noise break-in is set out in Building Bulletin 93, Acoustic Design of Schools, Performance Standards. Developers should adhere to these criteria.

Ancillary noise sources such as plant, air extraction, entertainment noise and the provision of MUGAs for school/after-school use should be considered using the appropriate guidance set out in this document.

#### **4.11 Taxi/Private Hire Premises**

Developers should assess the likely impact of the taxi/private hire premises upon the noise environment.

Developers must consider the following noise mitigation measures:

- Restrictions on hours and days of use;
- Restrictions on where vehicles waiting for a fare may park in relation to the premises;
- Restrictions on the number of drivers/vehicles employed by the premises;
- Prohibition on the use of vehicle radios, horns etc;
- Prohibition on drivers congregating outside the premises;
- Locating designated customer waiting areas away from noise sensitive premises;
- Restrictions on the number of customers in designated waiting areas;
- The layout of designated customer waiting areas in relation to neighbouring noise-sensitive premises;
- User-management controls.

## 5.0 Proposed Developments Containing Noise Sensitive Users

This section concerns itself with setting design criteria for noise sensitive developments, such as residential premises, nursing/residential homes and hospitals. The guidance in this section provides guidance for the scenarios below:

- **Existing Noise from Transportation and Anonymous Noise Sources;**
- **Existing Noise from Industrial Sources;**
- **Existing Noise from Entertainment Premises;**
- **Existing Noise from Adjacent Entertainment Premises;**

### 5.1 Proposed Developments Containing Noise Sensitive Users: Noise from Transportation and Anonymous Noise Sources

*Recommended Maximum sound levels should be based upon an Absolute criterion. See Table 1.*

### 5.2 Proposed Developments Containing Noise Sensitive Users: Noise from Industrial Sources

Where industrial premises contain a number of noise sources, no single source should be dominant in any amenity area.

Where a Comparative noise criterion is selected, the developer should undertake an assessment in line with BS 4142: 2014

- The Rating Level (calculated in accordance to BS 4142: 2014) does not exceed the existing Background noise level ( $L_{A90}$ );
- Between the hours of 19:00 and 07:00, the maximum noise levels ( $L_{AFmax}$ ) from the guidance document shall not exceed the  $L_{A90}$  by more than 10 dB; however, where the existing background noise level is 45 dB  $L_{A90}$  or less, the maximum noise levels shall not exceed 60 dB  $L_{AFmax}$ .

Where a BS 4142: 2014 assessment suggests a high probability of complaints, it is likely that the development will not be supported. Where a BS 4142: 2014 assessment suggests a positive indication that complaints are unlikely, it is likely that the development will be supported.

or:

The use of Noise Rating (NR) curves, as discussed in the DEFRA document, '*Noise from Pubs and Clubs, Phase I*' (2005), is an alternate way of establishing acceptable levels in noise sensitive premises where low frequency noise may be an issue:

- NR 25 in bedrooms (23:00 to 07:00 hours).
- NR 30 in all habitable rooms (07:00 to 23:00 hours).
- Noise rating curves should be measured as a 15 minute linear  $L_{eq}$  at the octave band centre frequencies 31.5 to 8 KHz.

or: An absolute criterion should be adopted. See Table 1.

### **5.3 Proposed Developments Containing Noise Sensitive Users: Noise from Entertainment Premises**

The use of Noise Rating (NR) curves, as discussed in the DEFRA document, *'Noise from Pubs and Clubs, Phase I'* (2005), is an alternate way of establishing acceptable levels in noise sensitive premises where low frequency noise may be an issue:

- NR 20 in bedrooms (23:00 to 07:00 hours).
- NR 25 in all habitable rooms (07:00 to 23:00 hours).
- Noise rating curves should be measured as a 15 minute linear  $L_{eq}$  at the octave band centre frequencies 31.5 to 8 KHz.

As well as protection for the building, good site layout possibly including the use of barriers or bunds should be considered to protect external amenity areas such as usable gardens or balconies. In such areas the steady noise level should not exceed 50 dB  $L_{Aeq,T}$ .

Where the external  $L_{Aeq}$  exceeds 50 dB, daytime or 45 dB, night time, it will be necessary to predict the internal noise levels and specify the acoustic performance of the building envelope (windows, doors, walls, ventilators). The prediction of the internal noise levels shall include the performance of any ventilators with the ventilator in the open position.

# APPENDICIES

## APPENDIX ONE GUIDELINES ON ABSOLUTE SOUND LEVELS

Guideline “Absolute” Sound Level <sup>1</sup>								
Absolute Sound Level	Absolute Level:	≤40dB	41 - 45dB	46 - 50dB	51 - 55dB	56 - 60dB	≥60dB	
	Daytime Effect: <sup>2</sup>	NOEL	NOEL	NOEL	LOAEL	SOAEL	SOAEL	SOAEL+
	Evening Effect: <sup>3</sup>	NOEL	NOEL	LOAEL	LOAEL	SOAEL	SOAEL	SOAEL+
	Night-time Effect: <sup>4</sup>	NOEL	LOAEL	SOAEL	SOAEL	SOAEL	SOAEL	SOAEL+
	Effect / Impact Description:	No observed effect on health or quality of life.	Sleep disturbance in bedrooms with window open.	Speech intelligibility within living areas with windows open resulting in moderate annoyance. Greater potential for sleep disturbance and adverse health impact.	Increased potential for sleep disturbance, including significant adverse health effects. Gardens and amenity spaces affected.	Significant adverse health effects likely to all habitable rooms. Occupants unable to open windows due to noise ingress and unable to enjoy garden / amenity areas.	High risk of significant adverse health impact. Unable to use garden and amenity space or have windows open for ventilation.	
Mitigation Considerations:	<b>A1</b> Use design, layout and landscaping (DLL) to create and preserve areas of amenity and tranquillity to enhance the noise environment.	<b>A2</b> Protect bedroom facades from noise through DLL. Provide minimum double-glazing with trickle vents to bedrooms.	<b>A3</b> Protect habitable room facades from noise through DLL with greater protection for bedrooms. Provide higher spec double-glazing with trickle-vents to all habitable rooms.	<b>A4</b> Bedroom facades to be protected through DLL to bring below LOAEL. Provide higher spec double-glazing with trickle vents to all habitable rooms. Protection of gardens and amenity space through DLL and acoustic fencing.	<b>A5</b> Bespoke assessment of noise mitigation needs, including consideration of alternative to open window ventilation provision to protect internal noise environment and protection of garden / amenity areas through DLL to bring below LOAEL.	<b>A6</b> Bespoke assessment of noise impact and mitigation, including DLL, protection of building envelope and provision of alternative amenity space.		
Planning Consideration:	No objection	No objection subject to Approved Plans and/or conditions to include satisfactory window specification to bedrooms with facades exposed to LOAEL noise.	No objection subject to Approved Plans and/or conditions to include satisfactory window specification to all habitable rooms with facades exposed to LOAEL noise.	Details of noise mitigation to be supplied as part of planning approval process. Conditions required to implement control measures within the noise report. Refusal if noise report is inadequate.	Details of noise mitigation to be supplied as part of planning approval process. Conditions required to implement control measures within the noise report. Refusal if noise report is inadequate.	Presumption against planning permission being granted, unless detailed noise impact assessment and approved mitigation measures implemented through conditions. Post completion verification of mitigation measures required.		

<sup>1</sup> Free-field, outdoor noise level expressed as dBLAeq(T), where T is the reference time period for the relevant Day, Evening or Night-time period see notes 2 to 4 below.

<sup>2</sup> Day is from 07:00 to 19:00 and the reference time period (T) is 8 hours.

<sup>3</sup> Evening is from 19:00 to 23:00 and the reference time period (T) is 4 hours.

<sup>4</sup> Night is from 23:00 to 07:00 and the reference time period (T) is 8 hours.

## APPENDIX TWO GUIDELINES ON RELATIVE SOUND LEVELS

Guideline “Relative” Sound Level <sup>5</sup>							
Relative Sound Level	Relative (Rating) Level:	< -10dB	-10dB to -5dB	-5dB to 0dB	+1dB to +5dB	+6dB to +10dB	> +10dB
	Effect:	NOEL	NOEL	NOEL	LOAEL	SOAEL	SOAEL+
	Effect / Impact Description:	Sound is likely to be inaudible and have no discernible impact on health or quality of life.	Sound will become audible, although should not cause a change in behaviour or have an adverse impact on health or quality of life.	Sound will become more noticeable, particularly if the sound has characteristics which make it distinguishable from general environmental noise. However this should not result in a change in behaviour or adverse impact on health, although the context and attitude to the noise source could influence the subjective response to the sound.	Sound from the source is likely to give rise to an adverse response, such as annoyance and behaviour change, for example having to close windows to cut out unwanted noise.	Sound is increasingly likely to be intrusive resulting in significant adverse impacts such as sleep disturbance, annoyance and have an adverse health impact.	Sound is very likely to have significant adverse impact on health and quality of life.
Mitigation Considerations:	<b>R1</b> Use good design, layout and landscaping (DLL) principles to create and preserve areas of amenity and tranquillity to enhance the noise environment and consider if sound reduction at source can be achieved within the design of the development.	<b>R2</b> Use principles outlined in R1	<b>R3</b> Use principles outlined in R1, with particular emphasis on protecting bedrooms and other habitable rooms from the noise, for example by separation from noise source, orientation of buildings and by the provision of higher spec double glazing with trickle vents t habitable rooms.	<b>R4</b> Use principles in R1 and additional structural mitigation such as an acoustic barrier <sup>6</sup> , or other structure and higher spec double glazing to habitable rooms with trickle ventilation.	<b>R5</b> Bespoke assessment of noise mitigation needs, including consideration of alternative to open window ventilation provision to protect internal noise environment and protection of garden / amenity areas through DLL to bring below LOAEL.	<b>R6</b> Bespoke assessment of noise impact and mitigation, including DLL, protection of building envelope and provision of alternative amenity space.	
Planning Consideration:	No objection and no specific noise measures required.	No objection, but developers should consider good design principles to preserve and enhance the noise environment.	No objection, but developers should consider good design principles to preserve and enhance the noise environment, with particular emphasis on protecting habitable rooms.	Approved Plans and/or conditions to include structural noise mitigation and satisfactory window specification to all habitable rooms with facades exposed to LOAEL noise. Potential refusal if noise mitigation not included.	Details of noise mitigation to be supplied as part of planning approval process. Conditions required to implement control measures within the noise report. Refusal if noise report is inadequate.	Presumption against planning permission being granted, unless detailed noise impact assessment and approved mitigation measures implemented through conditions. Post completion verification of mitigation measures required.	

<sup>5</sup> The relative sound describes the difference between a specific and identifiable sound source compared to the background noise when the specific noise is not present. The methodology in BS4142:2014 - *Method for Rating Industrial and Commercial Sound* should be used to determine the relative sound level and is comparable to the Rating level within the Standard.

<sup>6</sup> Acoustic barriers for R4 mitigation should break the line of sight between the noise source and receiver, be of solid construction with no gaps and with a minimum superficial density of  $4\text{kgm}^{-1}$ . Acoustic barriers for R5 mitigation or above should be tailored to achieve the specific noise mitigation for the site.



## APPENDIX THREE PLANNING CLASS USES

### Part A

- **A1 Shops** - Shops, retail warehouses, hairdressers, undertakers, travel and ticket agencies, post offices, pet shops, sandwich bars, showrooms, domestic hire shops, dry cleaners, funeral directors and internet cafes.
- **A2 Financial and professional services** - Financial services such as banks and building societies, professional services (other than health and medical services) and including estate and employment agencies. It does not include betting offices or pay day loan shops - these are now classed as “sui generis” uses (see below).
- **A3 Restaurants and cafés** - For the sale of food and drink for consumption on the premises - restaurants, snack bars and cafes.
- **A4 Drinking establishments** - Public houses, wine bars or other drinking establishments (but not night clubs).
- **A5 Hot food takeaways** - For the sale of hot food for consumption off the premises.

### Part B

- **B1 Business** - Offices (other than those that fall within A2), research and development of products and processes, light industry appropriate in a residential area.
- **B2 General industrial** - Use for industrial process other than one falling within class B1 (excluding incineration purposes, chemical treatment or landfill or hazardous waste).
- **B8 Storage or distribution** - This class includes open air storage.

### Part C

- **C1 Hotels** - Hotels, boarding and guest houses where no significant element of care is provided (excludes hostels).
- **C2 Residential institutions** - Residential care homes, hospitals, nursing homes, boarding schools, residential colleges and training centres.
- **C2A Secure Residential Institution** - Use for a provision of secure residential accommodation, including use as a prison, young offenders institution, detention centre, secure training centre, custody centre, short term holding centre, secure hospital, secure local authority accommodation or use as a military barracks.
- **C3 Dwellinghouses** - this class is formed of 3 parts:
  - C3(a) covers use by a single person or a family (a couple whether married or not, a person related to one another with members of the family of one of the couple to be treated as members of the family of the other), an employer and certain domestic employees (such as an au pair, nanny, nurse, governess, servant, chauffeur, gardener, secretary and personal assistant), a carer and the person receiving the care and a foster parent and foster child.
  - C3(b): up to six people living together as a single household and receiving care e.g. supported housing schemes such as those for people with learning disabilities or mental health problems.
  - C3(c) allows for groups of people (up to six) living together as a single household. This allows for those groupings that do not fall within the C4 HMO definition, but which

fell within the previous C3 use class, to be provided for i.e. a small religious community may fall into this section as could a homeowner who is living with a lodger.

- **C4 Houses in multiple occupation** - small shared houses occupied by between three and six unrelated individuals, as their only or main residence, who share basic amenities such as a kitchen or bathroom.

## Part D

- **D1 Non-residential institutions** - Clinics, health centres, crèches, day nurseries, day centres, schools, art galleries (other than for sale or hire), museums, libraries, halls, places of worship, church halls, law court. Non residential education and training centres.
- **D2 Assembly and leisure** - Cinemas, music and concert halls, bingo and dance halls (but not night clubs), swimming baths, skating rinks, gymnasiums or area for indoor or outdoor sports and recreations (except for motor sports, or where firearms are used).

## Sui Generis

- Certain uses do not fall within any use class and are considered 'sui generis'. Such uses include: betting offices/shops, pay day loan shops, theatres, larger houses in multiple occupation, hostels providing no significant element of care, scrap yards. Petrol filling stations and shops selling and/or displaying motor vehicles. Retail warehouse clubs, nightclubs, launderettes, taxi businesses, amusement centres and casinos.



Entertainment Licensing

**Sent by Email only**

**Councillor Oliver Newton  
Morley Borough Independents  
Civic Hall  
Calverley Street  
Leeds  
LS1 1UR**

  
Date: 10<sup>th</sup> October 2022

Dear Sirs,

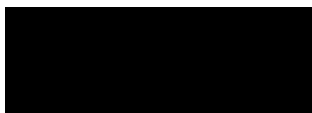
I write in relation to the above application by The General Committee of Morley Cricket & Sports Club.

Ward councillors and I had initial concerns surrounding the late opening hours on a Friday and Saturday that have been applied for, along with the effect that will have on the surrounding residents.

However, I have had a briefing from the applicant via a telephone conversation on Wednesday 5<sup>th</sup> October about their future plans that surround this application. I understand that Morley Cricket Club has become community hub and has attracted many sport/athletic clubs to use it as their hub. It is also one of the few remaining sports field green spaces in the area and they have recently had a planning application approved for their plans for the derelict bowling green(s). They have exciting prospects of a Women's cricket team, and such application will assist them with arranging events without having to apply for licences on numerous occasions.

The applicant requires a mere extension to their current conditions in order to attract an increased revenue stream. In relation to the 1am closing time on a Friday and Saturday evening for special events, the applicant feels that this will not be a regular occurrence and will be in place when required on the rare occasion. In light of this, ward colleagues and I are satisfied that the applicants' proposals are made in good faith and can only support this community hub and in turn boost the local economy.

Yours Faithfully,



**Councillor Oliver Newton**