

SHARPS REDMORE

ACOUSTIC CONSULTANTS



Report

**Aldi, Perrymount Road,
Haywards Heath**

Plant Noise Assessment –
Condition 6

Prepared by
Mark Taylor MIOA

Date 15th July 2026
Project No 2422720



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Contents

- 1.0 Introduction
- 2.0 Assessment Methodology and Criteria
- 3.0 Establishing criteria
- 4.0 The noise model and prediction methodology
- 5.0 The fixed plant noise control scheme
- 6.0 Assessment conclusions

Appendices

- A. Noise source data
- B. Noise model input data
- C. Predicted noise level – summary
- D. Plant layout drawing
- E. Site layout drawing

This report has been prepared with all reasonable skill, care and diligence commensurate with an acoustic consultancy practice under the terms and brief agreed with our client at that time. Sharps Redmore provides no duty or responsibility to any third party who relies upon its content, recommendations or conclusions. The contents of this report should be reviewed by other disciplines to confirm that it is appropriate for their design responsibilities.

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 Sharps Redmore has been instructed to undertake a plant noise assessment for the proposed plant to serve the new Aldi store on Perrymount Road, Haywards Heath.
- 1.2 The proposal is to locate the plant in a plant compound area to the east of the store. See proposed plant layout drawings in Appendix D, and site layout drawing in Appendix E.
- 1.3 Planning consent (ref DM/24/3077) has been granted for the proposed development, subject to a number of planning conditions. Condition 6, which relates to noise from plant states the following:

Condition 6

“No development shall be carried out above ground slab level unless and until details of a scheme for protecting the nearest residential properties from noise from mechanical services and refrigeration plant that takes into account of the conclusions in the noise assessment by Sharps Redmore dated December 2024 Project 2722720), has been submitted and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. All works, which form part of the approved scheme shall be maintained in accordance with the approved details.”

- 1.4 The nearest residential receptors potentially effected by noise from plant are located to the north of the store on Sydney Road, and to the east of the store in Park View.

2.0 Assessment methodology and criteria

2.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), 2024, sets out the Government’s planning policies for England and “these policies articulate the Government’s vision of sustainable development.” In respect of noise, Paragraph 198 of the NPPF states the following:

“Planning policies and decisions should also ensure that new development is appropriate for its location taking into account the likely effects (including cumulative effects) of pollution on health, living conditions and the natural environment, as well as the potential sensitivity of the site or the wider area to impacts that could arise from the development. In doing so they should:

- a) mitigate and reduce to a minimum potential adverse impacts resulting from noise from new development – and avoid noise giving rise to significant adverse impacts on health and the quality of life;*
- b) identify and protect tranquil areas which have remained relatively undisturbed by noise and are prized for their recreational and amenity value for this reason; and*
- c) limit the impact of light pollution from artificial light on local amenity, intrinsically dark landscapes and nature conservation”.*

2.2 Guidance on the interpretation of the policy aims contained within the NPPF is contained within National Planning Policy Guidance (NPPG). The NPPG introduces the concept of a noise exposure hierarchy based on likely average response. The guidance contained in the NPPG is summarised in the table below:

Table 1: Noise Exposure Hierarchy

Perception	Examples of Outcomes	Increasing Effect Level	Action
Not noticeable	No Effect	No Observed Effect	No specific measures required
Noticeable and not intrusive	Noise can be heard but does not cause any change in behaviour or attitude. 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	
Noticeable and intrusive	Noise can be heard and causes small changes in behaviour and/or attitude, 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 perceived change in the quality of life.	Observed Adverse Effect	Mitigate and reduce to a minimum
		Significant Observed Adverse Effect Level	
Noticeable and disruptive	The noise causes a material change in behaviour and/or attitude, 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
Noticeable and very disruptive	Extensive and regular changes in behaviour and/or an inability to mitigate effect of noise leading to psychological stress or physiological effects, e.g. regular sleep deprivation/awakening; loss of appetite, significant, medically definable harm, e.g. auditory and non-auditory.	Unacceptable Adverse Effect	Prevent

- 2.3 The NPPF and NPPG reinforces the March 2010 DEFRA publication, “Noise Policy Statement for England” (NPSE), which states three policy aims, as follows:

“Through the effective management and control of environmental, neighbour and neighbourhood noise within the context of Government policy on sustainable development:

- *avoid significant adverse impacts on health and quality of life;*
- *mitigate and minimise adverse impacts on health and quality of life; and*
- *where possible, contribute to the improvement of health and quality of life.”*

- 2.4 Together, the first two aims require that no significant adverse impact should occur and that, where a noise level which falls between a level which represents the lowest observable adverse effect and a level which represents a significant observed adverse effect, then according to the explanatory notes in the statement:

“... all reasonable steps should be taken to mitigate and minimise adverse effects on health and quality of life whilst also taking into consideration the guiding principles of sustainable development. This does not mean that such effects cannot occur.”

- 2.5 Taking an overview of national policy aims and guidance, it is clear that when considering the impact of noise, the fact noise can be heard and causes impact, is not a reason to refuse an application as consideration should also be given to the significance of the impact and the mitigation measures available.

Guidance

- 2.6 It is possible to apply objective standards to the assessment of noise and the effect produced by the introduction of a certain noise source may be determined by several methods, as follows:

- i) The effect may be determined by reference to guideline noise values. British Standard (BS) 8233:2014 “Guidance on sound insulation and noise reduction for buildings” and World Health Organisation “Guidelines for Community Noise” contain such guidelines.
- ii) Alternatively, the impact may be determined by considering the change in noise level that would result from the proposal, in an appropriate noise index for the characteristic of the noise in question. There are various criteria linking change in noise level to effect. This is the method that is suited to, for example, the assessment of noise from road traffic because it is capable of displaying impact to all properties adjacent to a road link irrespective of their distance from the road.
- iii) Another method is to compare the resultant noise level against the background noise level (L_{A90}) of the area. This is the method employed by BS 4142:2014+A1:2019 to determine the impact of noise of an industrial or industrial type nature. It is best suited to the assessment of steady or pseudo-steady noise.

Guideline noise values

- 2.7 There are a number of guidance documents that contain recommended guideline noise values. These are discussed below.

- 2.8 British Standard 8233:2014 is principally intended to assist in the design of new dwellings; however, the Standard does state that it may be used in the assessment of noise from new sources being brought to existing dwellings.
- 2.9 The original BS 8233 was based on the advice contained in the draft World Health Organisation document “Guidelines for Community Noise”. This document was released in final form in 2000. The World Health Organisation guidance is referenced in the NPSE.
- 2.10 BS 8233:2014 also offers guidance on target noise levels to be achieved within non-residential buildings, depending on use. Detailed below are the typical design noise levels on non-domestic buildings.

Table 2: Extract from BS 8233:2014 Table 6 Typical noise levels in non-domestic buildings

Activity	Location	Design range dB $L_{Aeq,T}$
Speech or telephone communications	Department store Cafeteria, canteen, kitchen	50 - 55
	Concourse Corridor, circulation space	45 - 55
Study and work requiring concentration	Library, gallery, museum	40 - 50
	Staff/meeting room, training room	35 - 45
	Executive office	35 - 40
Listening	Place of worship, counselling, meditation, relaxation	30 - 35

- 2.11 For L_{AeqT} criteria the time base (T) given in the document is 16 hours for daytime limits and 8 hours for night time limits. When assessing impact, this has the tendency to smooth out the hourly variations in noise level. As such, our calculations are carried out to a 1-hour time base, which is more stringent assessment than is given in the guidance but is reflective of the actual duration of the delivery process.

Changes in noise level

- 2.12 Changes in noise levels of less than 3 dBA are not perceptible under normal conditions and changes of 10 dB are equivalent to a doubling of loudness. This guidance has been accepted by Inspectors, at Inquiry, to encompass changes in noise levels in the index L_{AeqT} in relation to road traffic noise and therefore if of limited use in this case.
- 2.13 The following table shows the response to changes in noise level (known as the Semantic Scale).

Table 3: Changes in noise level

Change in noise level L_{AeqT} dB	Response	Impact
<3	Imperceptible	None
3 - 5	Perceptible	Slight
6 - 10	Up to a doubling	Significant
11 - 15	More than a doubling	Substantial
> 15	-	Severe

2.14 As discussed, this BS described a method for rating and assessing sound of industrial and/or commercial nature according to the following summary process:

- i) Carry out a numerical assessment of the noise, taking into the character and areas of uncertainty, by comparing the noise against the existing background noise level. The greater the difference between the two, the greater the impact.
- ii) By considering the noise impact against the context in which it is placed. There are many contextual points to consider when considering an assessment of sound impact including the following:
 - The absolute level of sound;
 - The character and level of the specific sound compared to the existing noise climate;
 - The sensitivity of the receptors;
 - The time and duration that the specific sound occurs. The conclusions of assessments undertaken using alternative assessment methods, for example WHO guideline noise values or change in noise level;
 - The ability to mitigate the specific sound through various methods, for example by screening, the selection of quiet plant equipment, the use of attenuators, through the imposition of noise management plans and good practice, façade design and layout/orientation;
 - The form and scale and scale of a development. For example, does not the proposed development involve a new industrial/commercial premises or is the proposal the installation of new plant or an extension to an existing premises?

2.15 It is therefore entirely possible that whilst the numerical outcome of a BS 4142 assessment is indicative of adverse or even significant adverse impact, when the proposal is considered in context the significance of the impact is reduced to an acceptable level.

Methodologies Selected

2.16 Based on the above guidance, taking into account the above comments, this assessment has been undertaken against the following standards:

- Fixed mechanical plant to residential properties – BS 4142:2014+A1:2019

3.0 Establishing criteria

3.1 Condition 6 states:

“No development shall be carried out above ground slab level unless and until details of a scheme for protecting the nearest residential properties from noise from mechanical services and refrigeration plant that takes into account of the conclusions in the noise assessment by Sharps Redmore dated December 2024 Project 2722720), has been submitted and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. All works, which form part of the approved scheme shall be maintained in accordance with the approved details.”

3.2 From the environmental noise survey and assessment undertaken in the Sharps Redmore report dated December 2024, in regard to noise from plant, the following statement was made:

Para 4.6 from Sharps Redmore Environmental Noise Report dated December 2024:

To prevent significant adverse impacts on the health and quality of life of existing noise sensitive receptors, the “rating noise level” (the predicted noise level plus any penalty for character), should not exceed the typical measured daytime and night time background noise level by more than 10 dB, and to prevent adverse harm by around 5 dB depending on context. Where the rating level does not exceed the background noise level, this is an indication of a specific sound having a low impact. The guidance in the Sussex Noise Advice is that the rating level of plant noise should not exceed background levels i.e. 44 dB during day and 31 dB at night.

3.3 Based on the wording of Condition 6 and the Sharps Redmore Environmental Noise Report, the following target has been adopted:

Table 4: Adopted criteria

Target rating level ($L_{Ar,Tr}$)	
Day time	Night time
44 dB	31 dB

4.0 The fixed plant noise control scheme – conclusions and recommendations

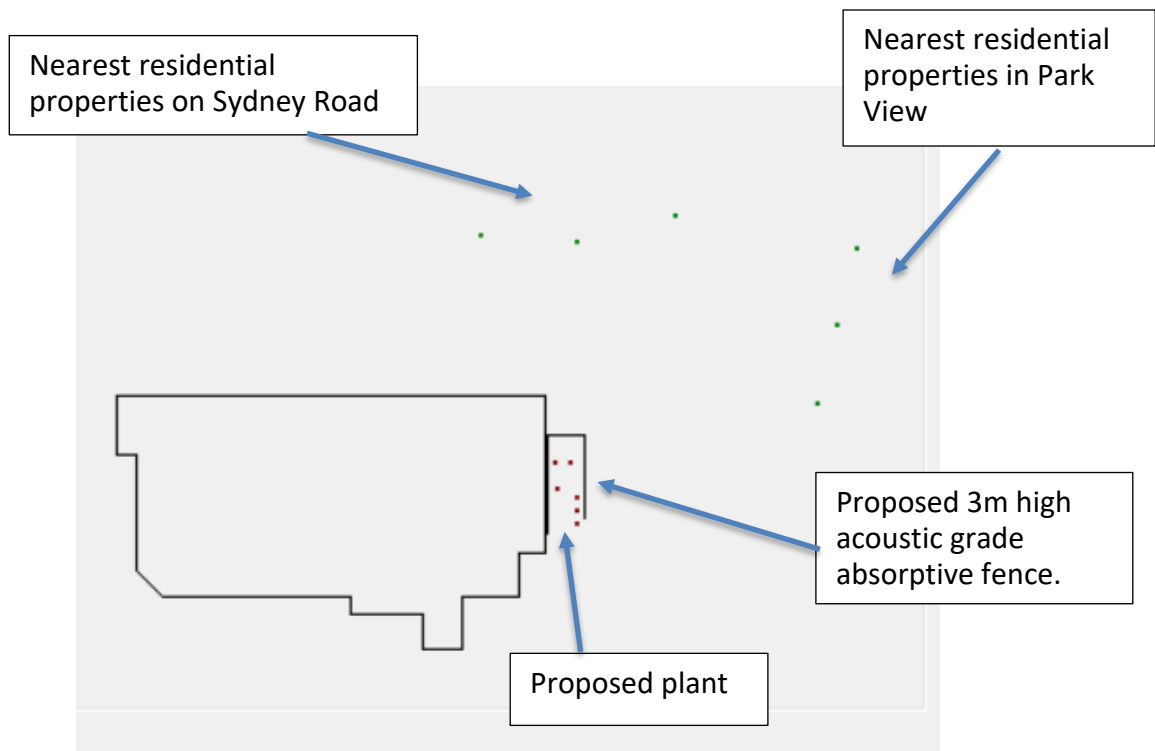
- 4.1 Based on the environmental noise model (see Section 5.0), the predicted noise levels at the nearest residential property are predicted:

Table 5: Predicted noise levels at nearest residential properties

Location	Daytime (0700-2300)			Night (2300-0700)		
	Predicted rating level L_{Aeq}	Criteria L_{Aeq}	Difference	Predicted rating level L_{Aeq}	Criteria L_{Aeq}	Difference
14 Sydney Road	26 dBA (23+3)	44 dBA	-18	26 dBA (23+3)	31 dBA	-5
16 Sydney Road	29 dBA (26+3)	44 dBA	-15	29 dBA (26+3)	31 dBA	-2
18 Sydney Road	27 dBA (24+3)	44 dBA	-17	27 dBA (24+3)	31 dBA	-4
Park View	28 dBA (25+3)	44 dBA	-16	28 dBA (25+3)	31 dBA	-3
Park View	26 dBA (23+3)	44 dBA	-18	26 dBA (23+3)	31 dBA	-5
Park View	25 dBA (22+3)	44 dBA	-19	25 dBA (22+3)	31 dBA	-6

- 4.2 Based on our experience and manufacturers noise data, the type of plant proposed is not tonal or impulsive. However, the refrigeration plant and ASHP's may operate on an intermittent basis, therefore a 3 dB penalty has been applied to the predicted noise levels presented in Table 5 above.
- 4.3 The predicted noise levels in Table 5, are based on the inclusion of a 3m high acoustic grade absorptive fence to be erected on 2 sides of the plant compound – see Figure 2 below:

Figure 2: Sketch from noise model



- 4.4 The comparison in Table 5, demonstrates compliance with the adopted criteria, based on the proposed mitigation, in the form of the acoustic grade, absorptive fence.

5.0 The noise model and prediction methodology

5.1 The noise model employed has been written in-house to provide an accurate prediction method for assessing environmental noise from, in particular, plant and equipment items which can be perceived as being point sources. It has been mainly used for the prediction of noise emanating from superstores.

5.2 There are three input spreadsheets containing:

- noise sources data
- receiver data
- acoustic screening data

These are included in Appendix A.

5.3 The noise sources data include one of the following forms for each item of plant:

- either, octave band sound power levels in the range of 63 to 8000Hz – this being available from manufacturer of many of the supply and extract fans.
- or, octave band sound pressure levels in the range of 63 to 8000Hz – this is available usually for the small, externally mounted split units' condenser fans from the manufacturer's product catalogue when measured at one metre in anechoic conditions, thus allowing straight forward calculation of the equivalent sound power levels.
- or, single value sound pressure levels at a stated distance

5.4 The relative location of the plant using X and Y co-ordinates with an arbitrary datum point and a Z (height) co-ordinate based on supporting steel and screening heights from the main contractor and then the equipment heights based, in this case, on the mechanical services contractor drawings.

5.5 Where known, the area and orientation of the noise outlet is entered together with its location adjacent to either one, two or three reflective surfaces so that the calculation can establish the directivity pattern and outlet reflection losses.

5.6 The receiver data needed are the X, Y and Z co-ordinates so that the relative distance and angle can be calculated between the source and the receiver.

5.7 Finally, several types of acoustic screening may be entered. In this case, this is designated "R" used to indicate the building outline.

5.8 The noise model carries out "text book" atmospheric side calculations at each receiver position from each source allowing for the attenuation from such as the calculated distance and screening. The calculations are performed in eight Octave bands from 63 to 8000Hz but can then be summarised as dBA, NR or NC for convenience. In this case, the overall summary levels are in dBA. Calculations for the plant are included in Appendix C. The computer maintains a logarithmic total of the noise +levels in Octave bands.

- 5.9 At the end of each program “run”, the overall day or night time noise level at each receiver position is calculated and ranked in descending order of noise level. Where this ranking shows that the receiver position’s noise level exceeds the noise criterion, each calculation can be interrogated to determine the plant items needing more detailed inspection to establish the attenuation needed. The process is repeated until either the noise level meets the noise criterion or the program demonstrates that other noise control methods are needed. This may take the form of restricting the offending plant’s period of operation or improving the screening or re-selection to give quieter plant.
- 5.10 Plant noise predictions are shown in summary form; full calculations of noise from each source to each receptor are available on request.

6.0 Conclusions

- 6.1 This assessment has been undertaken in accordance with the guidelines in BS 4142:2014+A1:2019.
- 6.2 The comparison in Table 5 demonstrates that the predicted noise from the plant serving the store is in compliance with the adopted criteria from the Sharps Redmore Environmental Noise Report dated December 2024, in accordance with the requirements of Condition 6 of the planning consent.
- 6.3 This assessment objectively demonstrates that noise arising from the fixed plant, complies with the requirement of paragraph 198 of the NPPF to avoid significant adverse impact.

APPENDIX A

NOISE SOURCE DATA

CLIENT :Aldi				A Sht: 1 of 1							
PROJECT :Haywards Heath				PROJECT No:2422720							
CONSULTANT:MOT				DATE :15 July 2026							
SOUND POWER LEVELS (Lw) & SOUND PRESSURE LEVELS (Lp) FOR FANS AND OTHER EQUIPMENT											
EQUIPMENT NAME/REFERENCE	Lw/Lp	DIST. (m)	OP. TIME DNA	MID FREQUENCY OCTAVE BANDS (HZ)							
				63	125	250	500	1k	2k	4k	8k
Compressor pack	Lp	10	A	Maximum 35dBA at 10 metres							
Gas cooler	Lp	10	A	Maximum 35dBA at 10 metres							
Space ICP unit	Lp	10	A	Maximum 35dBA at 10 metres							
ASHP	Lp	5	A	Maximum 38dBA at 5 metres							
ASHP	Lp	5	A	Maximum 38dBA at 5 metres							
ASHP	Lp	5	A	Maximum 38dBA at 5 metres							
NOTES: 1. Lw/Lp: Lw means sound power level (dB) Lp means sound pressure level at stated distance (dB/m) 2. Operational time (OP.TIME D/N/A): D (Day) - could operate at any time between 0700 & 2300 N (Night) - could operate at any time between 2300 & 0700 A (All) - could operate at any time during the day and night											

APPENDIX B

NOISE MODEL INPUT DATA

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Filename : p:\24 - Projects\2422720 Aldi, Haywards Heath-GJK\Noysplot\140726_1

Date : 15 July 2026

Entries by : MOT

Project number : 2422720

Project title : Haywards Heath

Client's name : Aldi

Map/plot details :

Length :3200

Width :3200

Height :250

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The White House, London Road, Copdock, Ipswich, IP8 3JH

Tel: 44 (0) 1473 730073 Fax: 44 (0) 1473 730030 Email: srp@sharpsredmore.co.uk

Source data - description, coordinates, outlet size, percentage to atmosphere, directivity, sound levels and running period.

Filename : p:\24 - Projects\2422720 Aldi, Haywards Heath-GJK\Noysplot\140726_1

Source Description	Coordinates			Outlet details			Run Lp/ dBA Dist.			Mid frequency octave bands									
	X(m)	Y(m)	Z(m)	A(mm)	B(mm)	Ang. %	Q	DNA	Lw	Y/N	(m)	63	125	250	500	1k	2k	4k	8k
Compressor pack	201.5	186.0	2.6	0	0	0	100	2	A	P	Y	10.0	35	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gas cooler	204.0	186.0	1.7	0	0	0	100	2	A	P	Y	10.0	35	0	0	0	0	0	0
Space ICP unit	202.0	182.0	2.3	0	0	0	100	2	A	P	Y	10.0	35	0	0	0	0	0	0
ASHP	205.0	180.5	1.5	0	0	0	100	2	A	P	Y	5.0	38	0	0	0	0	0	0
ASHP	205.0	178.5	1.5	0	0	0	100	2	A	P	Y	5.0	38	0	0	0	0	0	0
ASHP	205.0	176.5	1.5	0	0	0	100	2	A	P	Y	5.0	38	0	0	0	0	0	0

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Receptor data - description and coordinates

Filename : p:\24 - Projects\2422720 Aldi, Haywards Heath-GJK\Noysplot\140726_1

Receptor Description	Coordinates			DNA
	X (m)	Y (m)	Z (m)	
14 Sydney Road	190.0	221.0	4.5	A
16 Sydney Road	205.0	220.0	4.5	A
18 Sydney Road	220.0	224.0	4.5	A
Park View	242.0	195.0	7.5	A
Park View	245.0	207.0	7.5	A
Park View	248.0	219.0	7.5	A

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Tel: 44 (0) 1473 730073 Fax: 44 (0) 1473 730030 Email: srp@sharpsredmore.co.uk

Barrier data - description and coordinates

Filename : p:\24 - Projects\2422720 Aldi, Haywards Heath-GJK\Noysplot\140726_1

Barrier type	Coordinates					
	X(m)	Start Y(m)	Z(m)	X(m)	Finish Y(m)	Z(m)
R	200.0	196.0	6.0	134.0	196.0	6.0
R	134.0	196.0	6.0	134.0	187.0	6.0
R	134.0	187.0	6.0	137.0	187.0	6.0
R	137.0	187.0	6.0	137.0	169.0	6.0
R	137.0	169.0	6.0	141.0	165.0	6.0
R	141.0	165.0	6.0	170.0	165.0	6.0
R	170.0	165.0	6.0	170.0	162.5	6.0
R	170.0	162.5	6.0	181.0	162.5	6.0
R	181.0	162.5	6.0	181.0	157.0	6.0
R	181.0	157.0	6.0	187.0	157.0	6.0
R	187.0	157.0	6.0	187.0	165.0	6.0
R	187.0	165.0	6.0	196.0	165.0	6.0
R	196.0	165.0	6.0	196.0	172.0	6.0
R	196.0	172.0	6.0	200.0	172.0	6.0
R	200.0	172.0	6.0	200.0	196.0	6.0
F	200.1	175.0	3.0	200.1	190.0	3.0
F	200.1	190.0	3.0	206.0	190.0	3.0
F	206.0	190.0	3.0	206.0	177.0	3.0

APPENDIX C

PREDICTED NOISE LEVELS – SUMMARY

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Night-time overall receptor listings

Filename: p:\24 - Projects\2422720 Aldi, Haywards Heath-GJK\Noysplot\140726_1

Date: 15/07/2026

	Mid frequency Octave bands (Hz)								dBA
	63	125	250	500	1k	2k	4k	8k	
16 Sydney Road	45	35	27	21	17	15	13	13	26
Park View	44	32	25	18	15	14	14	19	25
18 Sydney Road	44	33	25	18	14	12	11	11	24
14 Sydney Road	45	33	25	17	12	6	0	0	23
Park View	42	31	23	17	13	12	12	14	23
Park View	41	30	22	15	12	10	10	12	22

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Tel: 44 (0) 1473 730073 Fax: 44 (0) 1473 730030 Email: srp@sharpsredmore.co.uk

Night-time source sound pressure levels at receptor: 14 Sydney Road

Filename: p:\24 - Projects\2422720 Aldi, Haywards Heath-GJK\Noysplot\140726_1

Date: 15/07/2026

	Mid frequency Octave bands (Hz)								dBA
	63	125	250	500	1k	2k	4k	8k	
Compressor pack	39	27	19	10	5	1	0	0	17
Gas cooler	38	27	18	10	5	1	0	0	17
Space ICP unit	38	26	17	9	3	0	0	0	16
ASHP	35	24	16	9	4	1	0	0	15
ASHP	35	24	16	9	4	0	0	0	14
ASHP	35	24	15	8	2	0	0	0	14
Total Free field Lp and dBA	45	33	25	17	12	6	0	0	23

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Night-time source sound pressure levels at receptor: 16 Sydney Road

Filename: p:\24 - Projects\2422720 Aldi, Haywards Heath-GJK\Noysplot\140726_1

Date: 15/07/2026

	Mid frequency Octave bands (Hz)								dBA
	63	125	250	500	1k	2k	4k	8k	
Compressor pack	39	29	22	16	13	11	10	10	21
Space ICP unit	38	28	21	15	12	10	9	9	20
Gas cooler	38	27	19	11	5	2	0	0	17
ASHP	36	25	17	11	6	3	1	1	16
ASHP	36	25	17	10	6	4	2	1	16
ASHP	35	25	17	10	5	2	0	0	15
Total Free field Lp and dBA	45	35	27	21	17	15	13	13	26

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Tel: 44 (0) 1473 730073 Fax: 44 (0) 1473 730030 Email: srp@sharpsredmore.co.uk

Night-time source sound pressure levels at receptor: 18 Sydney Road

Filename: p:\24 - Projects\2422720 Aldi, Haywards Heath-GJK\Noysplot\140726_1

Date: 15/07/2026

	Mid frequency Octave bands (Hz)								dBA
	63	125	250	500	1k	2k	4k	8k	
Compressor pack	38	28	20	14	11	9	8	8	20
Space ICP unit	38	28	20	14	10	9	8	8	20
Gas cooler	38	27	18	10	5	1	0	0	17
ASHP	32	21	12	3	0	0	0	0	10
ASHP	31	20	11	3	0	0	0	0	9
ASHP	31	20	11	2	0	0	0	0	9
Total Free field Lp and dBA	44	33	25	18	14	12	11	11	24

SHARPS REDMORE PARTNERSHIP

The White House, London Road, Copdock, Ipswich, IP8 3JH

Tel: 44 (0) 1473 730073 Fax: 44 (0) 1473 730030 Email: srp@sharpsredmore.co.uk

Night-time source sound pressure levels at receptor: Park View

Filename: p:\24 - Projects\2422720 Aldi, Haywards Heath-GJK\Noysplot\140726_1

Date: 15/07/2026

	Mid frequency Octave bands (Hz)								
	63	125	250	500	1k	2k	4k	8k	dBA
Compressor pack	39	28	21	15	13	12	13	18	23
Space ICP unit	37	27	20	14	11	9	8	9	19
Gas cooler	37	25	16	8	2	0	0	0	15
ASHP	32	20	10	1	0	0	0	0	9
ASHP	32	20	10	2	0	0	0	0	9
ASHP	32	20	10	1	0	0	0	0	9
Total Free field Lp and dBA	44	32	25	18	15	14	14	19	25

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Date: 15/07/2026

	Mid frequency Octave bands (Hz)								dBA
	63	125	250	500	1k	2k	4k	8k	
Compressor pack	37	26	19	13	10	10	10	13	20
Space ICP unit	36	26	19	13	9	8	7	7	18
Gas cooler	36	24	15	7	2	0	0	0	14
ASHP	30	18	8	0	0	0	0	0	7
ASHP	30	18	8	0	0	0	0	0	7
ASHP	30	18	8	0	0	0	0	0	7
Total Free field Lp and dBA	42	31	23	17	13	12	12	14	23

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Date: 15/07/2026

	Mid frequency Octave bands (Hz)								dBA
	63	125	250	500	1k	2k	4k	8k	
Compressor pack	36	25	18	12	9	8	9	11	18
Space ICP unit	35	25	18	12	8	6	5	5	17
Gas cooler	34	22	14	5	0	0	0	0	12
ASHP	29	17	8	0	0	0	0	0	6
ASHP	29	17	7	0	0	0	0	0	6
ASHP	28	16	7	0	0	0	0	0	4
Total Free field Lp and dBA	41	30	22	15	12	10	10	12	22

APPENDIX D

PLANT LAYOUT DRAWINGS

APPENDIX E

SITE LAYOUT DRAWINGS



No.	Date	Description	Debit	Credit
P-20	11-27-20	Transfer of fees during the week boundary-1993 Approved	1993	
P-24	20-22-20	By System ordered to issue 5 ordered and ordered	1993	1993
P-26	19-24-20	Capital charges (weekly ordered)	1993	1993

Proposed
Proposed
Proposed

External Access
Parking others
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Publishing information

20 Customers

5

Blackboard Framework

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Client

Product Title

Proposed Redevelopment

Sussex House

Haywards Heath, RH16 1DN

Proving The

Proton	Charged	Scalable	IBM SPSS
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Production Step	Flow	Turn Time
HMW EPJ	1,500	N/A

Planning	P05
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