



HOWELL ACOUSTICS

SPECIALIST ACOUSTIC CONSULTANCY

Acoustic Assessment for Planning

Proposed Religious Centre,
75 New North Road, Huddersfield,
HD1 5ND.

Date of Surveys:

Monday 20th December to Thursday 23rd December 2021
Thursday 23rd December to Wednesday 29th December 2021
Tuesday 11th January to & Thursday 13th January 2022

Reference: HA118

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1.0 General Information

- 1.1 Site address:** 75 New North Road
Huddersfield
HD1 5ND
- 1.2 Client details:** Dawat-E-Islami
75 New North Road
Huddersfield
HD1 5ND
- 1.3 Date of Survey:** Monday 20th December to Thursday 23rd December 2021
Thursday 23rd December to Wednesday 29th December 2021
Tuesday 11th January to & Thursday 13th January 2022
- 1.4 Date of Report:** Tuesday 25th January 2022
- 1.5 Acoustic Consultant:** Jonathan Howell BSc(Hons)Acoustics *MIOA*

J. Howell

2.0 Introduction

This assessment and report was instructed by Mr Saghir Hussain of Create It Studios, on behalf of his client Dawat-E-Islami.

The purpose of this survey and assessment is to assist the client with a planning application that has been submitted to Kirklees council for the change of use from a nursery (class E) to education and public worship or religious instruction (class F1) at 75 New North Road, Huddersfield.

The following correspondence with planning has been provided for the noise survey at 75 New North Road, Huddersfield. Within the correspondence planning have identified that the proposed building is surrounded by noise sensitive receptors.

Noise - *The proposed building is surrounded by residential properties with noise-sensitive receptors, no detail has been given regarding mitigation to the amenity of these receptors from noise associated with the proposal. The proposed hours of use from 06:00-23:30 seven days a week could give rise to a significant loss of amenity to nearby noise sensitive receptors for this reason a condition is recommended.*

NA1 Noise Report Required Before Determining the Application (new noisy development near existing residential)

Before the application can be determined, details of a noise assessment by a suitably competent person must be submitted in writing to the Local Planning Authority. The report shall include:

- a) an assessment of all noise emissions from the proposed development*
- b) details of existing background and predicted future noise levels at the boundary of noise-sensitive premises*
- c) a written scheme of how the occupants of the above-mentioned noise sensitive premises will be protected from noise from the proposed development with noise attenuation measures as appropriate*
- d) a written scheme of any necessary noise attenuation measures and demonstrate how nearby residents will be protected from noise from the proposed development*

The assessment shall be appropriate for all times of day and night when the development will operate. The report should include any supporting calculations.

If the levels predicted in the report are unacceptable, it may be necessary to refuse the application. Otherwise, it may be necessary to specify attenuation measures as conditions of consent.

3.0 Site Description

The proposed religious centre is a detached 4 storey property on New North Road, a busy road leading into Huddersfield centre. There are residential properties all around the proposed religious centre. Directly next door at number 77 and number 73 New North Road we have residential, while on the opposite side of the New North Road there are a mix of commercial and residential buildings. At the rear we have the gardens of many residential properties.

Figure 1 - Aerial view of 75 New North Road location and noise sensitive receptors.



R - Residential – Noise Sensitive Receptor

C – Commercial premises

The nearest noise sensitive receptors to the proposed religious centre are the adjacent neighbours No.73 and No. 75 New North Road.

The proposed religious centre will have two main noise source activities within it:

- Prayers in the 1st floor hall and lower ground hall. The prayers will generally be spaced across the daylight hours, with earlier and later prayer times in the summer. For the purpose of the assessment we are informed the earliest prayer time would be 7am and the latest 10.50pm.
- Teaching within the classrooms at ground and lower ground floor level. The classes will run 4-8pm on weekdays and 2-5pm at weekends.

Figure 2 – The lower ground and ground floor layout highlighting the noise sources of “prayers” and “teaching”

All “teaching” noise impact is on the front façade of New North Road, while the “prayers” noise will be on both the front New North Road façade and on the rear façade.

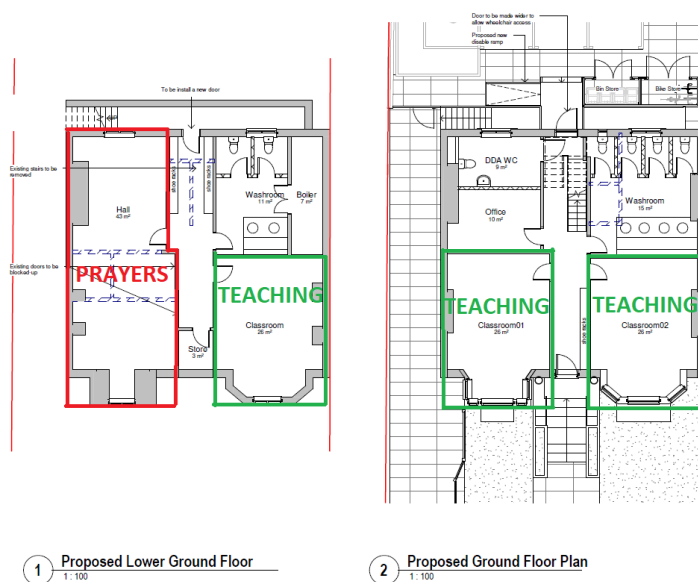
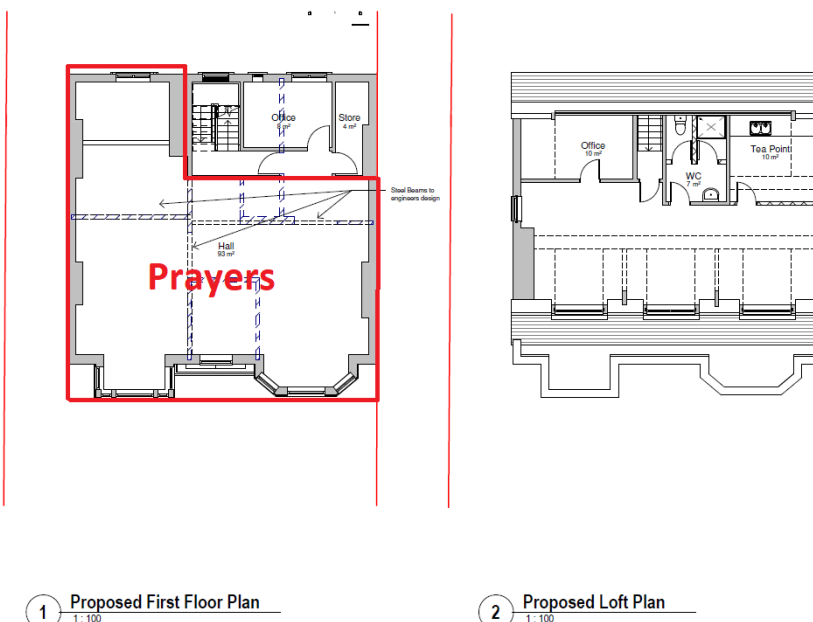


Figure 3 – The 1st floor and loft floor layout highlighting the noise source of “prayers”

All the “prayers” noise will be on both the front New North Road façade and on the rear façade.



4.0 Assessment Methodology

An assessment is required to consider the potential noise impact from the proposed development on sensitive receptors. The potential impacts have been assessed with reference to:

- National Planning Policy Framework, 2021 (NPPF).
- Noise Policy Statement for England, 2010 (NPSE).
- Planning Practice Guidance – Noise, 2019 (PPG-Noise)
- BS8233:2014 Guidance on Sound Insulation and Noise Reduction for Buildings (BS8233).

4.1 National Planning Policy Framework, 2021 (NPPF)

Paragraph 185 of the NPPF states.

‘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;...’*

Paragraph 187 of the NPPF states.

‘Planning policies and decisions should ensure that new development can be integrated effectively with existing businesses and community facilities (such as places of worship, pubs, music venues and sports clubs). Existing businesses and facilities should not have unreasonable restrictions placed on them as a result of development permitted after they were established. Where the operation of an existing business or community facility could have a significant adverse effect on new development (including changes of use) in its vicinity, the applicant (or ‘agent of change’) should be required to provide suitable mitigation before the development has been completed.

With regard to ‘adverse impacts’ the NPPF refers to the ‘Noise Policy Statement for England’ (NPSE).

4.2 Noise Policy Statement for England, 2010 (NPSE).

The ‘Noise Policy Statement for England’ (NPSE) defines three categories of impacts , as follows:

- ‘NOEL – No Observed Effect Level

This is the level below which no effect can be detected. In simple terms, below this level, there is no detectable effect on health and quality of life due to the noise.

- LOAEL – Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level

This is the level above which adverse effects on health and quality of life can be detected.

- SOAEL – Significant Observed Adverse Effect Level

This is the level above which significant adverse effects on health and quality of life occur’.

The first aim of the NPSE states that significant adverse effects on health and quality of life should be avoided. The second aim refers to the situation where the impact lies somewhere between LOAEL and SOAEL, and it requires that all reasonable steps are taken to mitigate and minimise the adverse effects of noise. However, this does not mean that such adverse effects cannot occur.

4.3 Planning Practice Guidance – Noise, 2019 (PPG-Noise)

The Planning Practice Guidance - Noise (PPG-Noise) provides further detail about how the effect levels can be recognised. Above the NOEL noise becomes noticeable, however it has no adverse effect as it does not cause any change in behaviour or attitude. Once noise crosses the LOAEL threshold it 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. Increasing noise exposure further might cause the SOAEL threshold to be crossed. If the exposure is above this level the planning process should be used to avoid the effect occurring by use of appropriate mitigation such as by altering the design and layout. Such decisions must be made taking account of the economic and social benefit of the activity causing the noise, but it is undesirable for such exposure to be caused. At the highest extreme the situation should be prevented from occurring regardless of the benefits which might arise. Table 1 summarises the noise exposure hierarchy.

Table 1: Noise Exposure Hierarchy			
Response	Examples of Outcomes	Increasing Effect Level	Action
Not Present	No Effect	No Observed Effect	No specific measures required
Present and not intrusive	Noise can be heard, but does not cause any change in behaviour, attitude or other physiological response. Can slightly affect the acoustic character of the area but not such that there is a change in the quality of life.	No Observed Adverse Effect	No specific measures required
		Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level	

Present and intrusive	Noise can be heard and causes small changes in behaviour, attitude or other physiological response, e.g. turning up volume of television; speaking more loudly; where there is no alternative ventilation, having to close windows for some of the time because of the noise. Potential for some reported sleep disturbance. Affects the acoustic character of the area such that there is a small actual or perceived change in the quality of life	Observed Adverse Effect	Mitigate and reduce to a minimum
		Significant Observed Adverse Effect Level	
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

The PPG summarises the approach to be taken when assessing noise. It accepts that noise can override other planning concerns, but states:

"It can, where justified, although it is important to look at noise in the context of the wider characteristics of a development proposal, its likely users and its surroundings, as these can have an important effect on whether noise is likely to pose a concern."

4.4 BS8233:2014 Guidance on Sound Insulation and Noise Reduction for Buildings (BS8233)

BS 8233:2014 Guidance on Sound Insulation and Noise Reduction for Buildings (BS 8233) provides guidance on internal noise levels within dwellings allowing for sufficient resting and sleeping conditions, as shown in Table 2.

Table 2: BS8233:2014 Guidance on Sound Insulation and Noise Reduction for Buildings (BS8233)			
Activity	Location	07:00 to 23:00	23:00 to 07:00
Resting	Living room	35dB $L_{Aeq,16hour}$	N/A
Sleeping	Bedroom	35dB $L_{Aeq,16hour}$	30dB $L_{Aeq,8hour}$ 45dB $L_{Afi,Max}$

The noise guideline levels have been used in this report to determine if any potential noise impact might impact on these levels at the nearest noise sensitive dwellings.

4.5 Assessment Summary;

Noise from the proposed religious centre will be predicted and assessed in context. Reference to NPSE regarding NOEL, LOAEL and SOAEL will be made.

Noise generating from the religious centre will also be assessed in relation to the indoor noise level guidance detailed in BS8233:2014, to ensure there is no impact internally within the nearest noise sensitive dwellings.

5.0 Survey Procedure

5.1 Measurement Location

Figure 4 - aerial view of site showing Measurement Locations 1 & 2 (ML1 & ML2)



An outdoor, weatherproof measurement microphone was placed outside the 1st floor window central to the front facade on a pole for measurement position ML1. For measurement position ML2, a weatherproof measurement microphone was placed outside the 1st floor window on the rear façade on a pole.

The measurement microphone was connected to a logging sound level meter within the building.

Please see Appendix A showing photographs of the equipment installed at the measurement locations.

5.2 Equipment

The equipment comprised of a Norsonic 145 sound level meter (Serial number 14529595) fitted with a Norsonic type 1227 microphone (serial number 413939) and housed within a Norsonic external noise enclosure via an extension cable. The Norsonic Calibrator in use was a type 1255 (Serial Number 125525651)

Calibration certificates for the equipment are available for inspection if required.

5.3 Site Conditions

Weather conditions through the survey period between the 20th and 23rd of December 2021 were mainly dry with the odd shower, with temperatures between -1 and 9 degrees Celsius during the survey period.

Weather conditions through the survey period between the 11th and 13th January 2022 were dry with temperatures between 2 and 7 degrees Celsius during the survey period.

This assessment, including the measured baseline measured noise sound levels, has been undertaken during the global Covid-19 pandemic. At the time of the baseline noise sound measurements, no restrictions relevant to this survey measurement were imposed by the British Government to control the spread of the virus were in place.

6.0 Noise Sources

6.1 Prayers

Prayers will take place in the halls on the 1st floor level for males and on the lower ground floor level for females. We have been informed there will be no microphones and speakers used within the halls to amplify speech.

The noise impact from prayers will have to be considered at both the front (New North Road) and rear facades. Figures 2 & 3 show both halls at lower ground and 1st floor have facades with glazing to the front and the rear of property. The noise level from “prayers” at 1st floor level from the larger hall, is considered to be the worst case noise levels to assess the impact of.

6.1.1 Noise Level Prediction for proposed 1st Floor Hall

First, we need to assess the characteristics of the 1st floor hall that the sound pressure levels will be generated within. Please see the following table, where we have converted octave band data into mean absorption coefficients for the differing elements within the Hall at 1st floor level.

	Octave Band sound absorption coefficients α					Mean α
	250	500	1000	2000	4000	
Wooden floor on joists **	0.11	0.10	0.07	0.06	0.07	0.08
Plasterboard on frame 100mm cavity **	0.11	0.05	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.05
Painted plastered masonry *	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02
Timber doors*	0.1	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08
Glass*	0.08	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.04

Table 3; table of absorption coefficients, taken from reference data.

* absorption coefficient data, Little Red Book of Acoustics, R.Watson & O.Downey 3rd edition, 2013.

** absorption coefficient data, www.akustik.au.

The mean absorption coefficients were then multiplied by the surface areas to obtain absorption areas for each surface. The absorption areas were then summed as seen in the table below for a total absorption area of the room.

Section	Material	Area (m ²)	Mean α	A (m ²)
Floor	Wooden floor on joists	93	0.08	7.4
Ceiling	Plasterboard on joists	93	0.05	4.7
Walls Type 1	Painted plastered masonry	76.4	0.02	1.5
Walls Type 2	Plasterboard on timber stud	27.3	0.08	2.2
Door (within wall)	Timber doors	5.0	0.08	0.4
Windows (covering part one wall)	Glass	19.4	0.04	0.8
Total Absorption Area				17
α_{AVGE}				0.05

Table 4; table showing the calculation of the absorption area of the room.

The average absorption coefficient was calculated as follows;

$$\alpha_{AVGE} = \frac{A \text{ Total Absorption Area}}{S \text{ Total surface area}}$$

$$\alpha_{AVGE} = \frac{17.0}{93 + 93 + 76.4 + 27.3 + 5.0 + 19.4}$$

$$\alpha_{AVGE} = \frac{17.0}{314.1}$$

$$\alpha_{AVGE} = 0.05 \text{ (2d.p)}$$

The room constant was then calculated;

$$\text{Room Constant } R_c = \frac{S \alpha_{AVGE}}{(1 - \alpha_{AVGE})}$$

Equation from "Acoustics and Noise control" Peters, Smith & Hollins. 3rd edition 2011.

$$\text{Room Constant } R_c = \frac{314.1 * 0.05}{(1 - 0.05)}$$

$$\text{Room Constant } R_c = 16.5m^2$$

The room radius was then calculated;

$$\text{Room Radius } R = \sqrt{\frac{QR_c}{16\pi}}$$

Equation from "Acoustics and Noise control" Peters, Smith & Hollins. 3rd edition 2011.

Assumed Q = 1, as there are numerous people talking with sound spreading in all directions.

$$\text{Room Radius } R = \sqrt{\frac{1 * 16.5}{16\pi}}$$

$$\text{Room Radius } R = 0.57m$$

Therefore;

$$L_pA = LWA + 10 \log \left(\frac{Q}{4\pi r^2} + \frac{4}{Rc} \right)$$

The sound power level of 40no. people talking with raised voices is 86dBA taken from a sound pressure level of one person of 62dBA sound pressure level at 1m from BS8233:2014 table 7. Therefore, to obtain the sound pressure level in the room;

$$L_pA = 86 + 10 \log \left(\frac{1}{4\pi * 0.57 * 2} + \frac{4}{16.5} \right) = 80.5dBA$$

$$L_pA = 80.5dBA$$

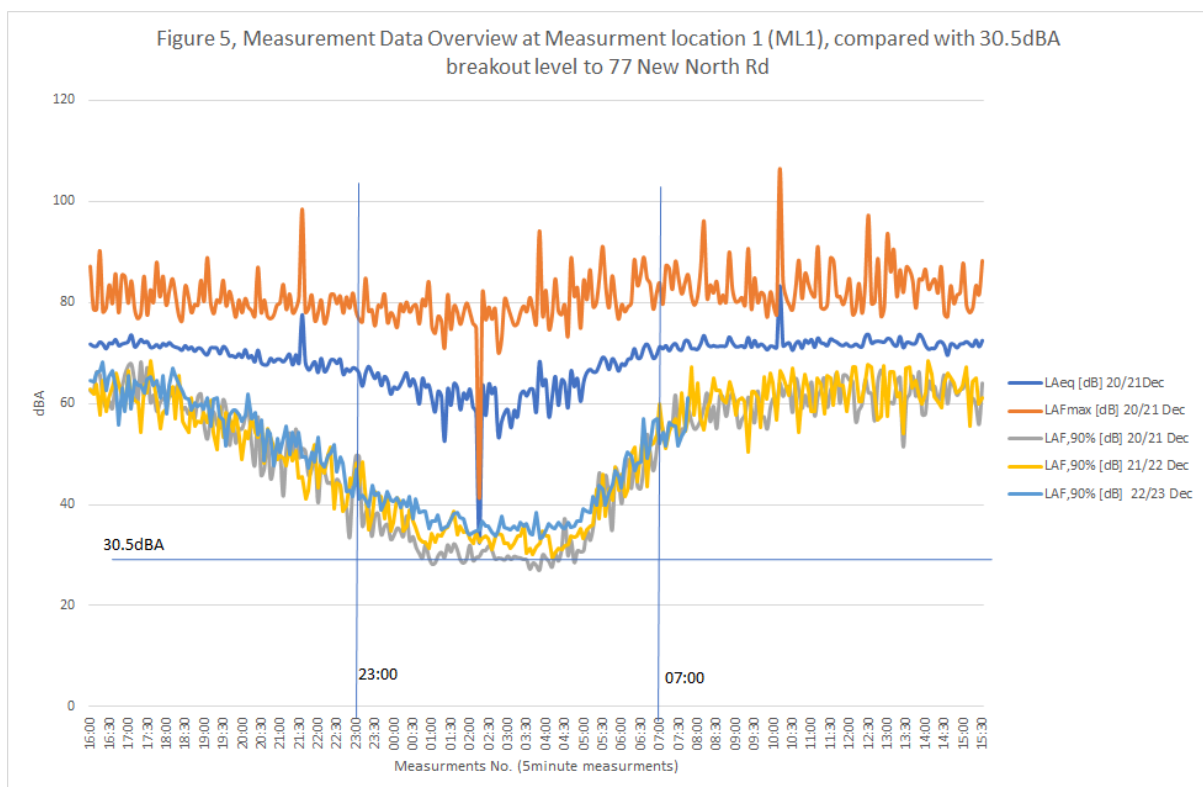
The noise level of 80.5dBA is a worst case for prayers, and relates to 40No. people in the same room saying a prayer with raised voices at the same time. Cumulatively this level is greater than one person speaking to the room of 40 people without amplification.

6.1.2 Noise Breakout to the front façade (New North Road) from proposed 1st floor hall

Table 5: Table showing the resultant noise level breakout to the front façade New North Road, from 1st floor Hall.

	dB(A)
Sound Pressure Level estimated in 1st floor hall	80.5
Sound Reduction Index of weakest element (glazing 4/180/4) per insul data	-45
Resultant external Noise Level	35.5
Nearest Noise Sensitive receiver (No. 77) not in direct line of sight	-5
Distance Attenuation (Gap of 1.5m to adjacent property)	0
Resultant External Level at front façade	30.5

Please see the following chart with the resultant 30.5dBA compared to the background data externally on the front façade of 75 New North Road. The background data here it is reasonable to assume will be virtually identical to the front façade of 77 New North Road (Nearest Noise Sensitive dwelling)



It is clear that the 30.5dBA is lower than the La90 externally in the operational hours, and the times the prayers take place.

If the windows of the adjacent property 77 New North Road, were to be open for the purposes of ventilation we would expect a 13dB reduction in SPL, therefore a resultant

internal noise level of 18.5dBA. This is significantly below the BS8233:2014 internal noise level limits.

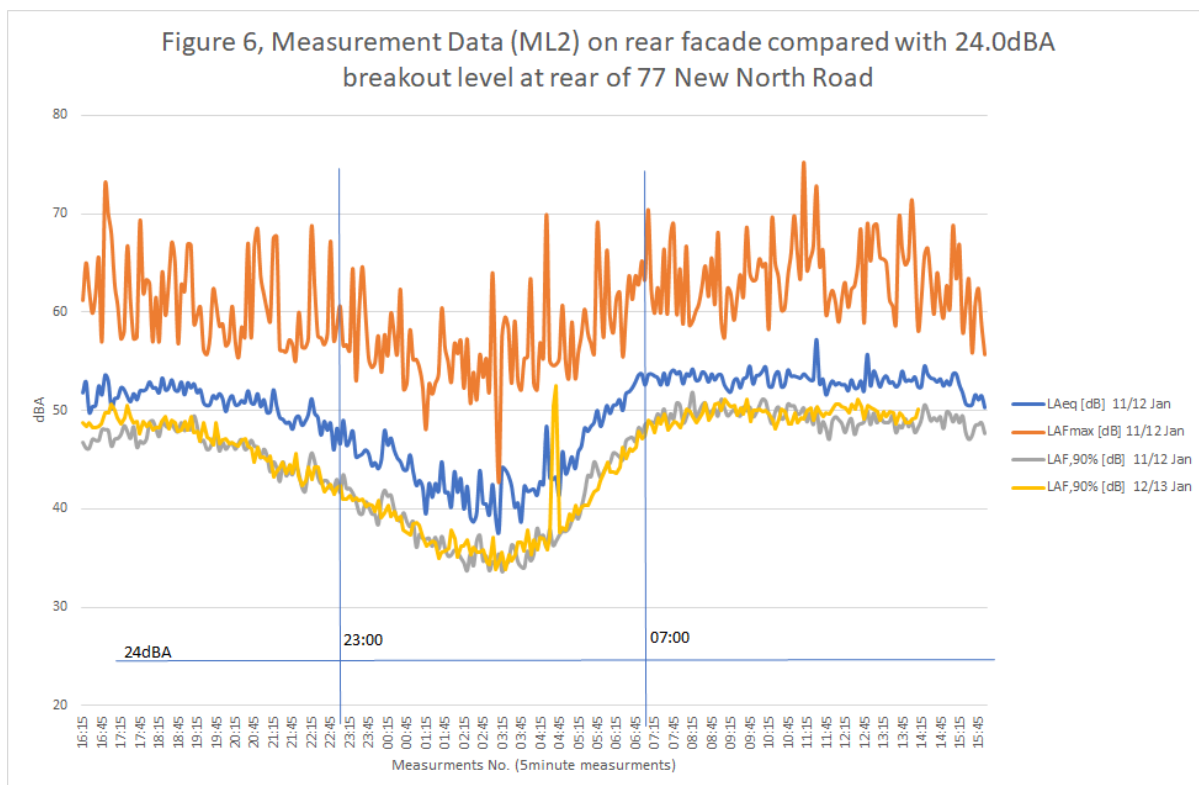
In context terms the traffic noise levels are the dominant audible noise levels and would mask over any prayer noise both externally on New North Road, and breaking into to any noise sensitive residential.

6.1.3 Noise Breakout to the rear façade from the proposed 1st floor hall

Table 6: Table showing the resultant noise level breakout to the rear façade, from 1st floor Hall.

	dB(A)
Sound Pressure Level estimated in 1st floor hall	80.5
Sound Reduction Index of weakest element (glazing 4/180/4) per insul data	-45
Resultant external Noise Level	35.5
Distance Attenuation (Gap of 11m to rear of adjacent property No. 77 New North Road, the nearest noise sensitive receiver)	-11.5
Resultant External Level at rear façade	24.0

Please see the following chart with the resultant 24.0dB(A) compared to the background data externally on the rear façade of 75 New North Road. The background data here it is reasonable to assume will be virtually identical to the rear façade of 77 New North Road (Nearest Noise Sensitive dwelling)



It is clear that the 24.0dB(A) is lower than the La90 externally in the operational hours, and the times the prayers take place.

If the windows of the adjacent property were to be open for the purposes of ventilation we would expect a 13dB reduction in SPL, therefore a resultant internal noise level of 11dB(A). This is significantly below the BS8233:2014 internal noise level limits.

In context terms the traffic noise levels are the dominant audible noise levels and would mask over any prayer noise both externally on the rear façade, and breaking into to any noise sensitive residential.

6.2 Education Classes

Educational classes will take place in the classrooms on the ground floor and lower ground floor. The noise impact from classes will be considered at the front façade on New North Road, as all the classrooms are at the front of the building as shown in figures 2 & 3.

As an example worst case situation, we will consider all three “classrooms” at ground floor and lower ground floor level to be operating at the same time, to demonstrate worst case impacts.

Measurement Data Friday 24th December 7.30pm to 8.30pm Class with 25No. children approximately.

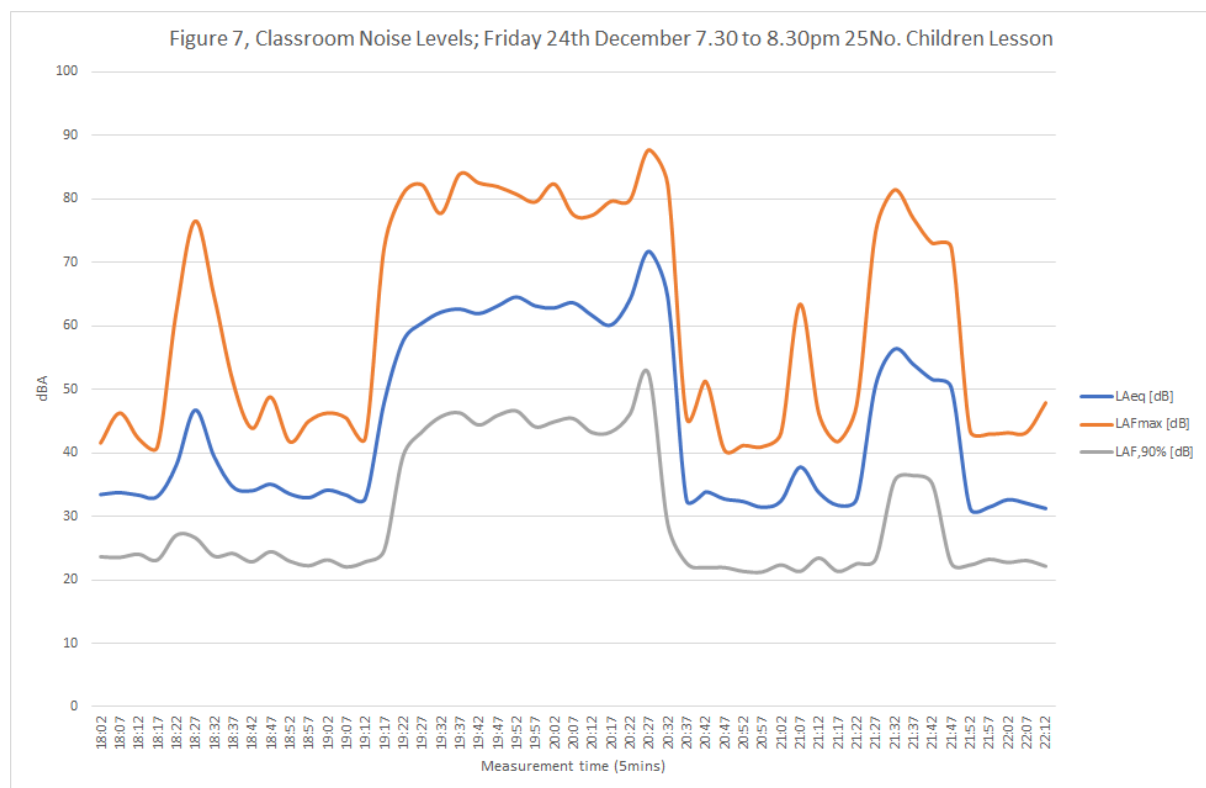


Figure 7 has 5minute LAeq's typically between 60 and 65dBA rising to nearly 72dBA at the end of the lesson.

Measurement Data Sunday 26th December 2pm to 5pm Class with 25No. children approximately 12No.children per class.

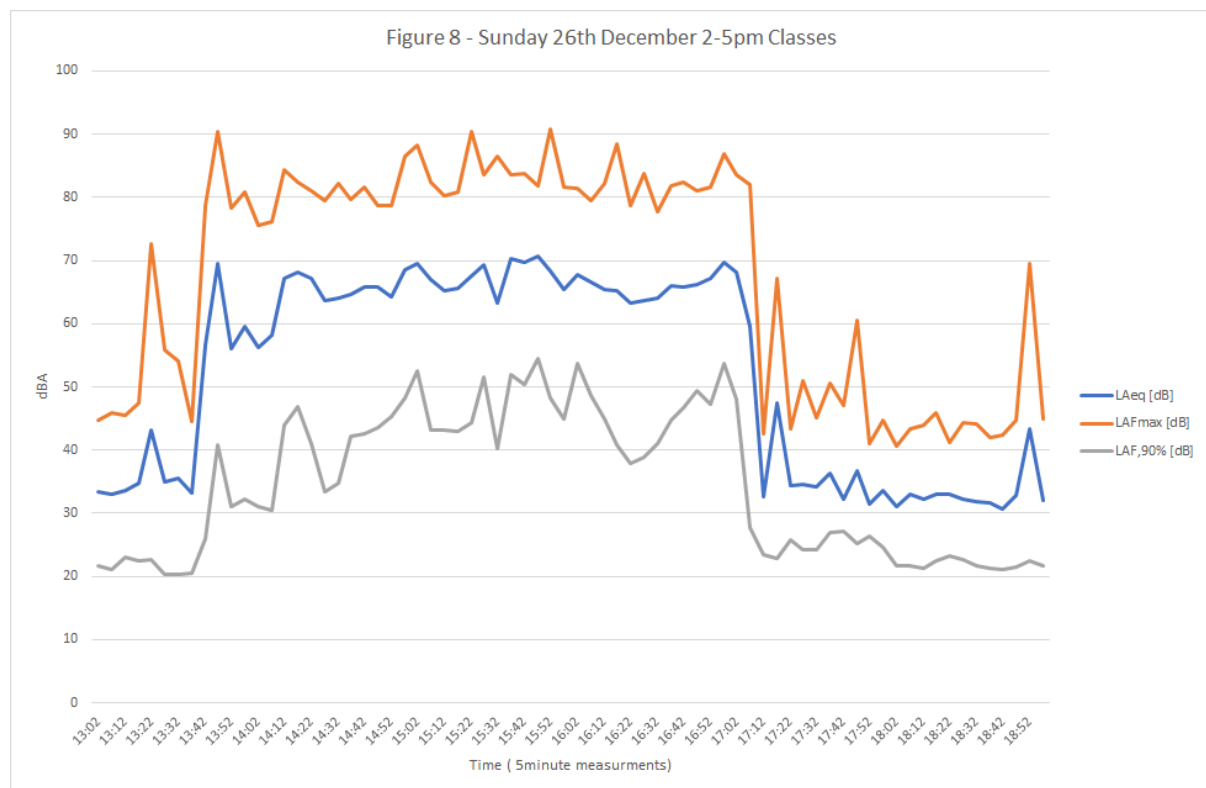
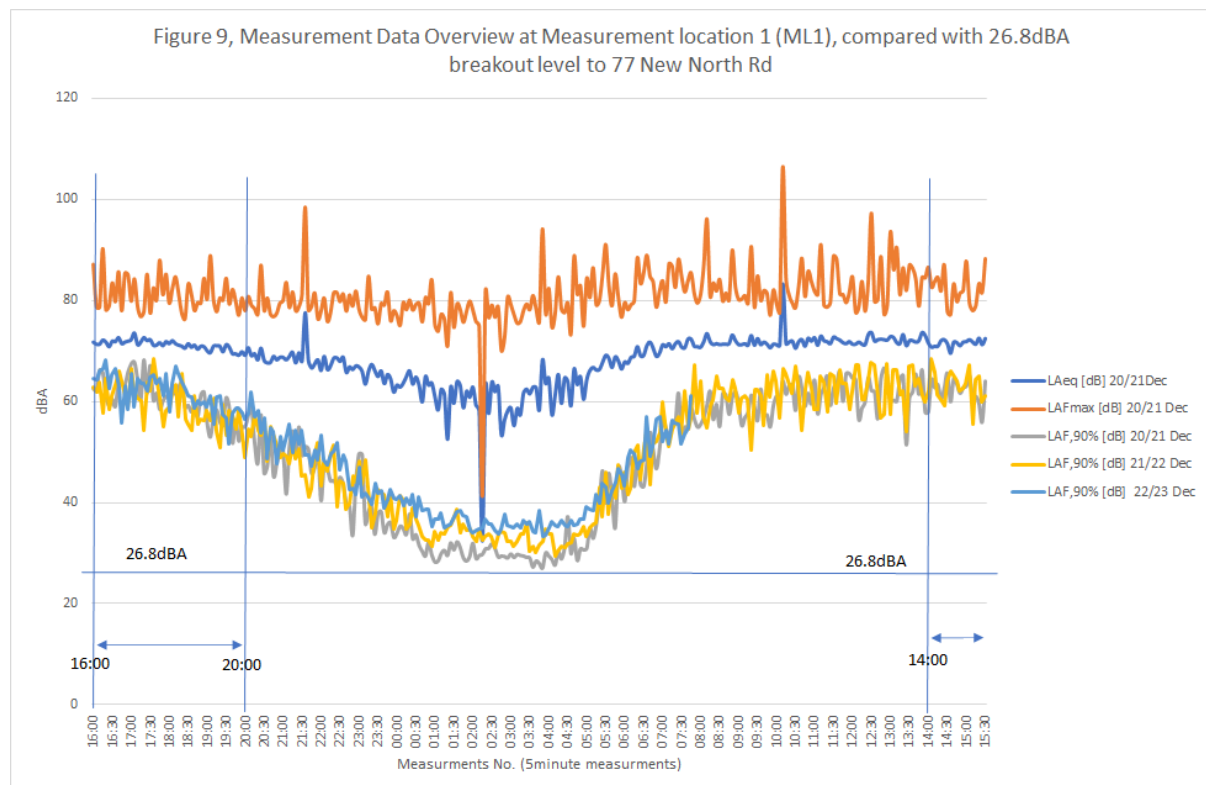


Figure 8 has 5minute LAeq's typically between 60 and 71dBA.

Table 7;	dB
Sound Pressure Level measured in example classroom (worst case 5minutes)	72
Sound Reduction Index of weakest element (glazing 4/180/4) per insul data	-45
Resultant external Noise Level	27
Three classes in operation at the same time (sum levels)	31.8
Nearest Noise Sensitive receiver (No. 77) not in direct line of sight	-5
Distance Attenuation (Gap of 1.5m to adjacent property)	0
Resultant External Level at front façade	26.8

Please see the following chart with the resultant 26.8dBA compared to the background data externally on the front façade of 75 New North Road. The background data here it is reasonable to assume will be virtually identical to the front façade of 77 New North Road (Nearest Noise Sensitive dwelling)



It is clear that the 26.8dBA is lower than the La90 externally in the operational hours, and the times the educational classes take place.

If the windows of the adjacent property were to be open for the purposes of ventilation we would expect a 13dB reduction in SPL, therefore a resultant internal noise level of 15.8dBA. This is significantly below the BS8233:2014 internal noise level limits.

In context terms the traffic noise levels are the dominant audible noise levels at the rear of the property, and would mask over any prayer noise both externally on the rear façade, and breaking into to any noise sensitive residential.

7.0 Proposed Mitigation Recommendations

All calculations for single figure noise breakout have been based on the following mitigation recommendations being in place:

1. The current external glazing on the front façade at 1st floor level is an example of a suitable specification for the glazing throughout the building. However, the existing window frames are old and show signs of wear and tear. It is critical that for the 4/180/4 glazing system that all the openings are well sealed for the glazing to perform in line with the insul test data. The secondary 4mm glazing also needs to be well sealed.
2. It is good practice to install Class C absorbers within the window reveal between the panes of glass. An example product is “Echosorba” acoustic panels which can be cut down to the required size. This provides an added benefit in the attempts to seal up the refurbished windows suitably by adding absorption to the cavity between glazing panes. Such panels are fixed to the window reveals with appropriate adhesive, allowing easy removal without any damage to the window reveals.
3. Windows to the classrooms and halls at the front and rear elevations must remain shut at all times during events/classes. A mechanical ventilation system will be required to the basement hall and 1st floor main hall with all outlets routed to the side or rear of the property with grills that match the brick colour. The system must be designed to ensure the noise does not breakout via the ducting. We are informed the classrooms will benefit from purge background ventilation, with no vent openings on facades.
4. The rear façade has a number of different room types such as, washrooms, offices and a tea point. All these are not deemed as rooms with high noise levels. Existing double glazing is suitable with the opening of windows for ventilation purposes as required acceptable.

8.0 Conclusions

1. The proposed religious centre fronting New North Road benefits from, being a detached property, and the current noise climate in the area being dominated by road traffic noise. The current road noise is clearly at a level where the noise from the prayers and educational classrooms even when considering worst case situations, is masked by the existing traffic noise. Even in the early morning and late evening in all situations the noise levels from the religious centre are below the background LA90 externally.
2. In relation to the noise policy statement for England, we would class the religious centre as NOEL, based on the assumptions of a maximum 40 people within the building, no speech amplification and following the detailed mitigation measures.
3. Relating the breakout noise levels to BS8233:2014 internal noise level requirements for adjacent properties, it is clear these would not be impacted upon even with the windows open for ventilation purposes in adjacent properties.
4. The assessment has found that with the implementation of the proposed mitigation measures, noise is not considered to be a determining factor when considering the planning application.

Appendix A
Equipment Measurement Photographs

A photograph of the measurement monitoring location (ML1) to the front road facade of the building at 1st floor level.



Two photographs of the measurement monitoring location (ML2) to the rear facade of the building at 1st floor level.



Two photographs taken in the front room at first floor level of a typical example educational class running. The microphone position can be seen within the room.



Appendix B

Insul Charts

Sound Insulation Prediction (v9.0.23)

Program copyright Marshall Day Acoustics 2017

Margin of error is generally within $R_w \pm 3$ dB

- Key No. 6541

Job Name:

Job No.:

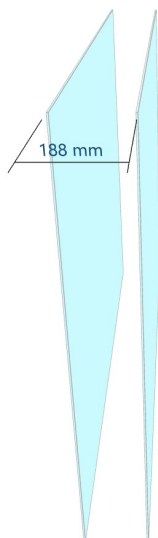
Initials:Jonathan

Date:23/01/2022

File Name:



Notes:



R_w 45 dB

C -2 dB

Ctr -8 dB

Mass-air-mass resonant frequency = 62 Hz

Panel Size = 2.0 m x 1.5 m

Partition surface mass = 20 kg/m²

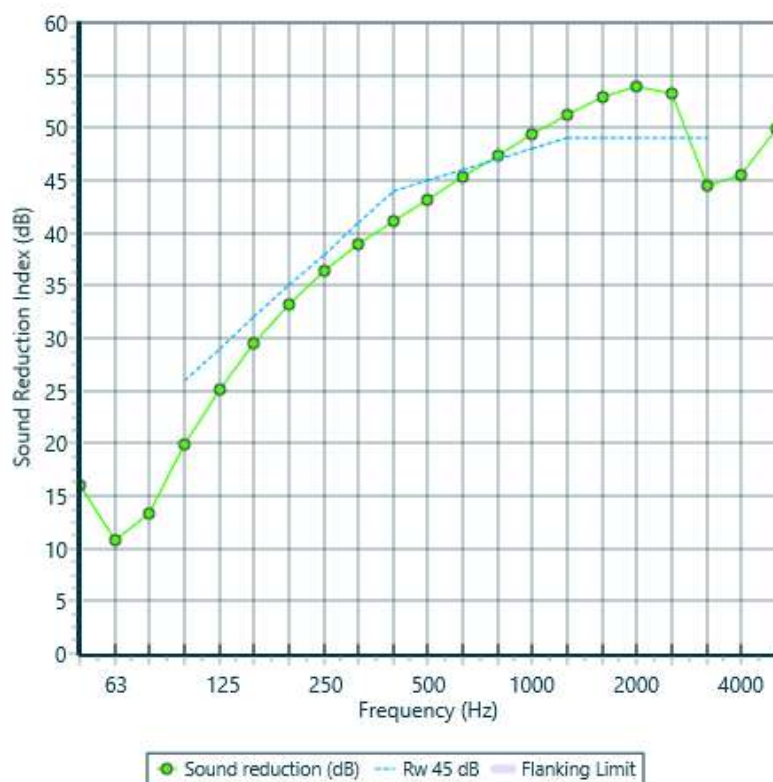
System description

Pane 1 : 1 x 4 mm Glass

air: 180 mm

Pane 2 : 1 x 4 mm Glass

freq.(Hz)	R(dB)	R(dB)
50	16	
63	11	13
80	13	
100	20	
125	25	23
160	29	
200	33	
250	36	36
315	39	
400	41	
500	43	43
630	45	
800	47	
1000	49	49
1250	51	
1600	53	
2000	54	53
2500	53	
3150	44	
4000	45	46
5000	50	



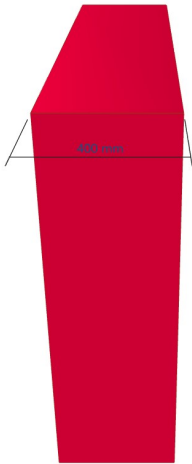
Sound Insulation Prediction (v9.0.23)

Program copyright Marshall Day Acoustics 2017
Margin of error is generally within $R_w \pm 3$ dB
- Key No. 6541

Job Name:
Job No.: Initials:Jonathan
Date:18/01/2022
File Name:



Notes:



R_w 64 dB
C -1 dB
Ctr -5 dB

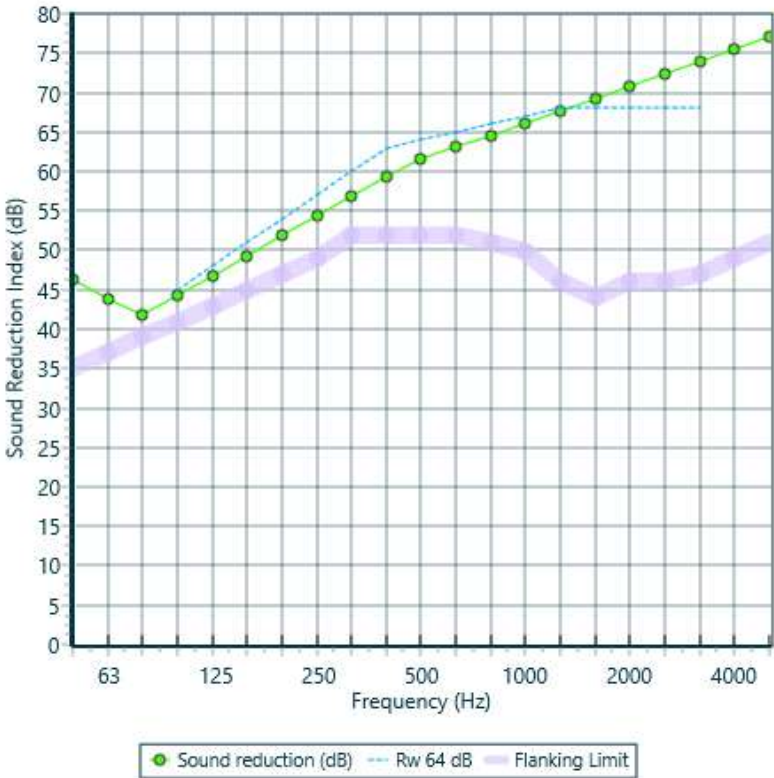
Panel Size = 2.7 m x 4.0 m

Partition surface mass = 640 kg/m²

System description

Panel 1 : 1 x 400 mm Brick

freq.(Hz)	R(dB)	R(dB)
50	46	
63	44	44
80	42	
100	44	
125	47	46
160	49	
200	52	
250	54	54
315	57	
400	59	
500	62	61
630	63	
800	65	
1000	66	66
1250	68	
1600	69	
2000	71	71
2500	72	
3150	74	
4000	75	75
5000	77	



Appendix C

Floor Layouts and Elevations

General Notes
The Architect shall have no responsibility for any use made of this document other than for that which it was prepared and issued.
All dimensions should be checked on site. Do not scale from this drawing. To be read in conjunction with all other Consultant's drawings. The Architect to be immediately notified of any discrepancies.

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LEGEND

 Site Boundary

C	28/07/21	SA	SH	Car Park, Bin & Bike Store
B	01/07/21	SA	SH	DDA Ramp & WC
A	24/06/21	SA	SH	Amended Proposed
-	09/06/21	SA	SH	Initial Issue
No.	Date	Dwn	Chk	App
				Revision or reason for issue

Client
Dawat-e-Islami

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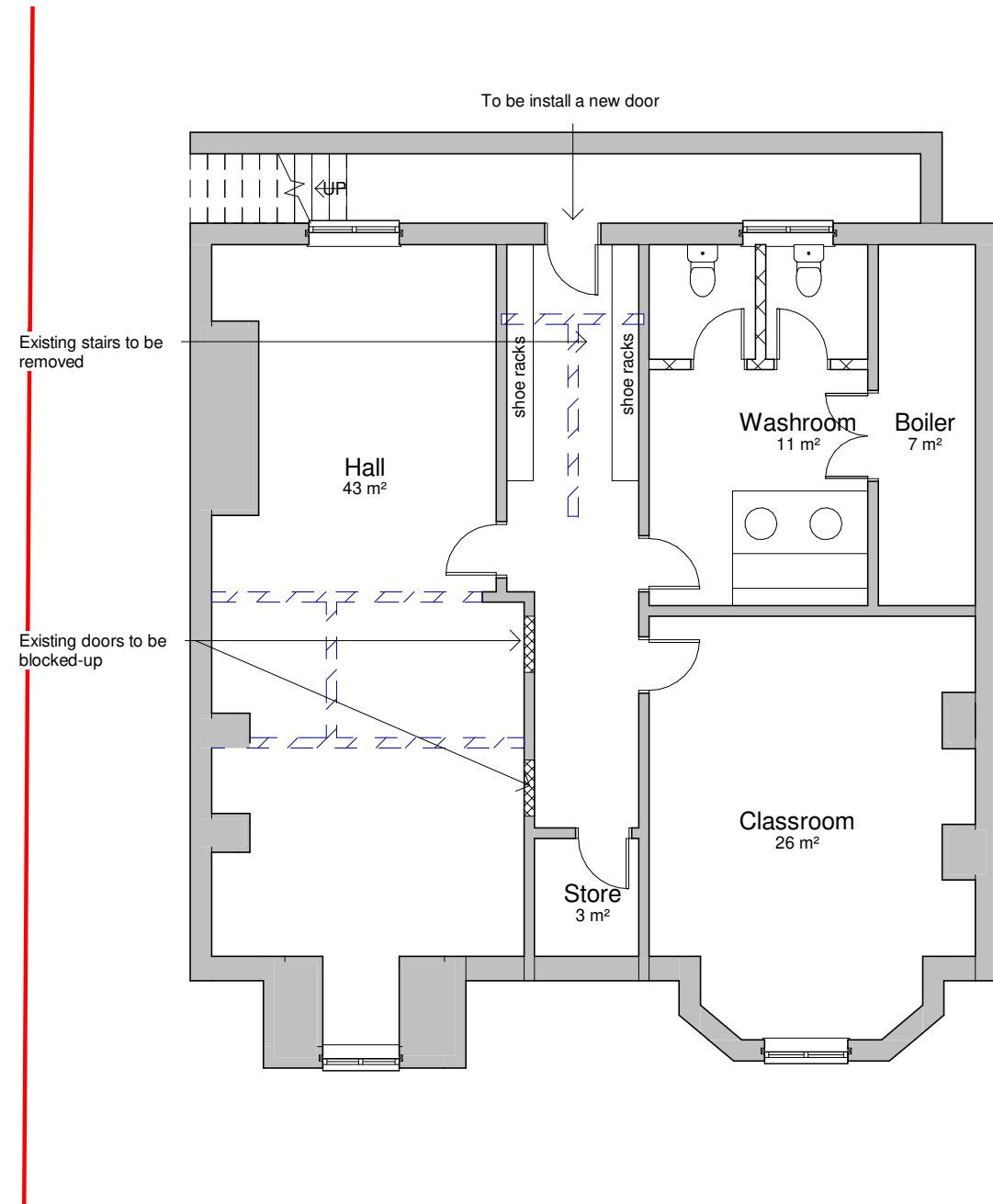
Create It Studios (NW) Ltd
Universal Square
Devonshire Street North
Manchester M12 6JH
0161 974 6165
www.createitstudios.co.uk
info@createitstudios.co.uk

Project Title
75 New North Rd, Huddersfield HD1 5ND

Scale / North Point
1 : 100

Drawing Title
Proposed Lower Ground & Ground Floor Plans

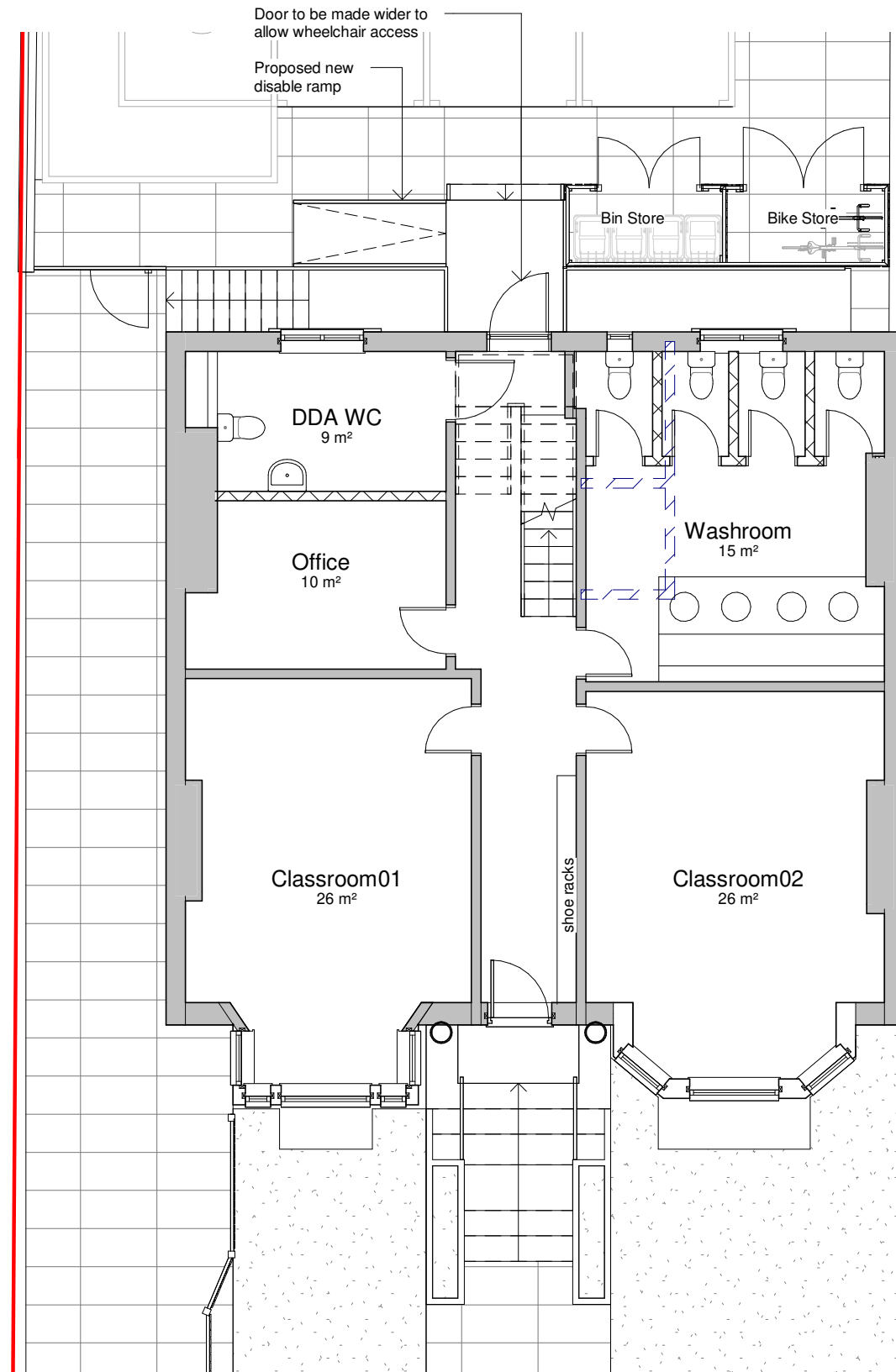
Drawing Number A1359(02)002	Revision C
Drawing Status Preliminary	



1

Proposed Lower Ground Floor

1 : 100

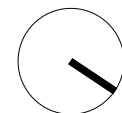


2

Proposed Ground Floor Plan

1 : 100

0 1 2 3 4m
1:100



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LEGEND

Site Boundary

C	28/07/21	SA	SH	Car Park, Bin & Bike Store	
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-	09/06/21	SA	SH	Initial Issue	
No.	Date	Dwn	Chk	App	Revision or reason for issue

Client

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Project Title

75 New North Rd, Huddersfield HD1 5ND

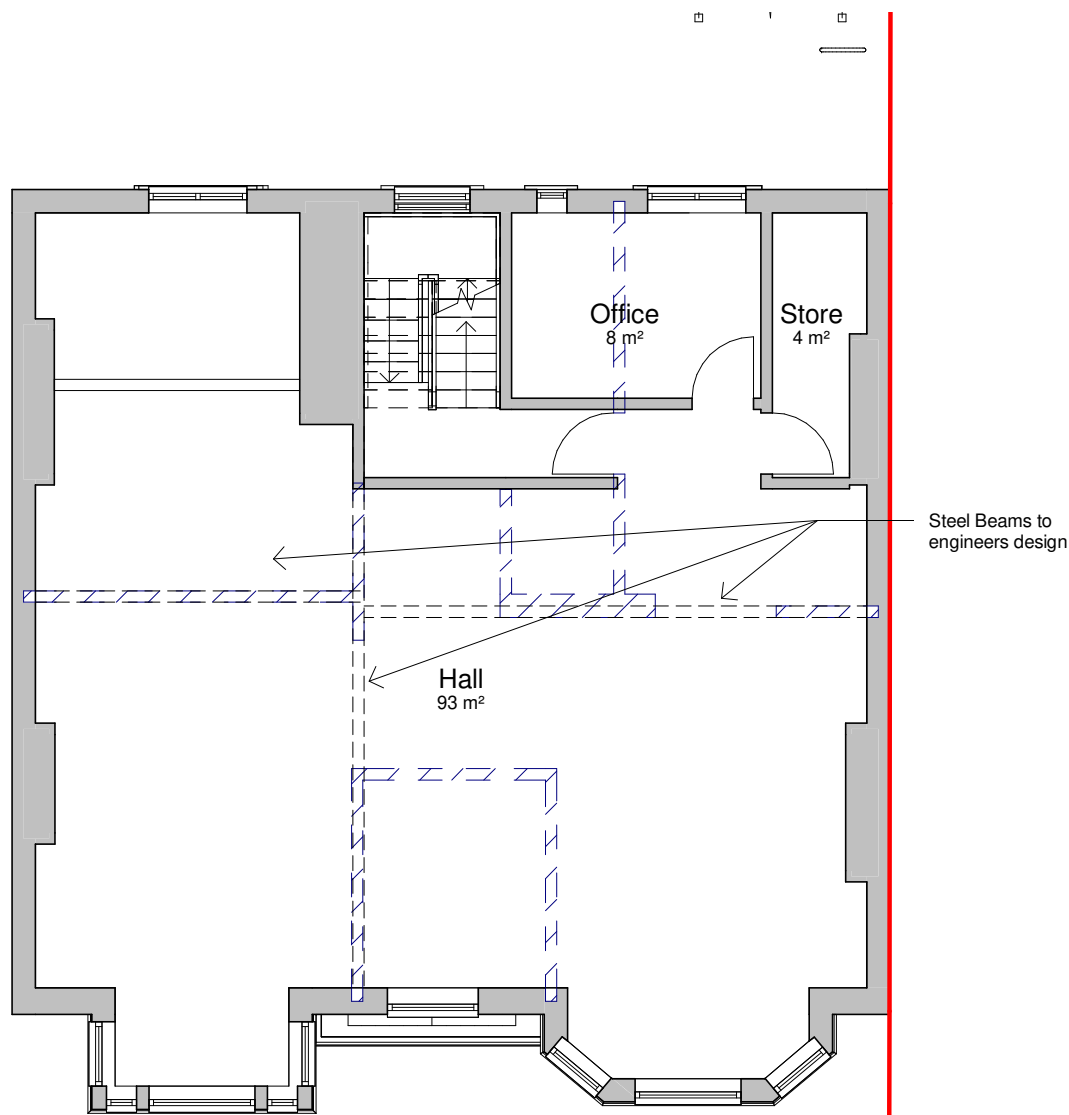
Scale / North Point

1 : 100

Drawing Title

Proposed First Floor & Loft Plans

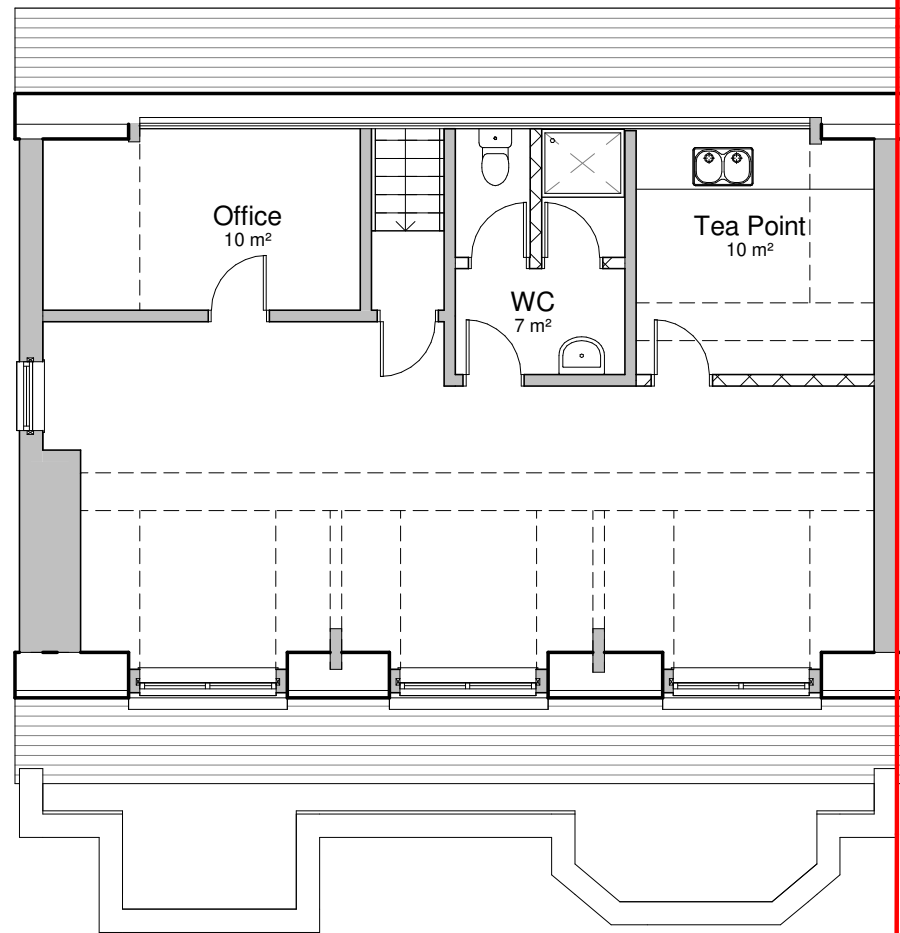
Drawing Number	Revision
A1359(02)003	C
Drawing Status	
Preliminary	



1

Proposed First Floor Plan

1 : 100

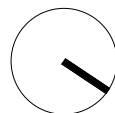


2

Proposed Loft Plan

1 : 100

0 1 2 3 4m
1:100



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1

Proposed East Elevation

1 : 100

2

Proposed North Elevation

1 : 100

C	28/07/21	SA	SH	Car Park, Bin & Bike Store	
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A	24/06/21	SA	SH	Amended Proposed	
-	09/06/21	SA	SH	Initial Issue	
No.	Date	Dwn	Chk	App	Revision or reason for issue

Client

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Project Title

75 New North Rd, Huddersfield HD1
5ND

Scale / North Point

1 : 100

Drawing Title

Proposed East & North Elevations

Drawing Number	Revision
A1359(02)004	C
Drawing Status	
Preliminary	

General Notes

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1

Proposed West Elevation

1 : 100

2

Proposed South Elevation

1 : 100

0 1 2 3 4m
1:100

C	28/07/21	SA	SH	Car Park, Bin & Bike Store	
B	01/07/21	SA	SH	DDA Ramp & WC	
A	24/06/21	SA	SH	Amended Proposed	
-	09/06/21	SA	SH	Initial Issue	
No.	Date	Dwn	Chk	App	Revision or reason for issue

Client

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Project Title

75 New North Rd, Huddersfield HD1 5ND

Scale / North Point

1 : 100

Drawing Title

Proposed West & South Elevations

Drawing Number
A1359(02)005

Drawing Status
Preliminary

Revision
C