

Noise Management Plan

**Noise Management Plan Prepared for the
Suffa Tul Islam Education and Community Centre
2 Ernest Street, Dewsbury WF13 1PR to
Inform Planning Approval No 2022/62/91540/E Condition Note 3**

Our Reference - J3409

Revision - 0

Report compiled by: Paul Horsley MIOA

DOCUMENT ISSUE RECORD

Revision	Date of Issue	Status	Mods	Author:	Checked:	Approved:
0	11.05.26	Report	N/A	Paul Horsley MIOA	Paul Horsley MIOA	Paul Horsley MIOA

Limitations

The assessments and interpretation have been made in line with legislation and guidelines in force at the time of writing, representing best practice at that time.

All of the comments and opinions contained in this report, including any conclusions, are based on the information obtained by Paul Horsley Acoustics Ltd during our investigations.

There may be other conditions prevailing on the site which have not been disclosed by this investigation, and which have not been considered by this report. Responsibility cannot be accepted for conditions not revealed by the investigation.

Any diagram or opinion of the possible configuration of the findings is conjectural and given for guidance only and confirmation of intermediate ground conditions should be considered if deemed necessary.

Except as otherwise requested by the Client, Paul Horsley Acoustics Ltd is not obliged and disclaims any obligation to update the report for events taking place after:

- a) the date on which this assessment was undertaken; and
- b) the date on which the final report is delivered.

Paul Horsley Acoustics Ltd makes no representation whatsoever concerning the legal significance of its findings or to other legal matters referred to in the following report.

This report has been prepared for the sole use of the Client. No other third parties may rely upon or reproduce the contents of this report without the written permission of Paul Horsley Acoustics Ltd. If any unauthorised third party comes into possession of this report, they rely on it at their own risk and the authors do not owe them any Duty of Care or Skill.

CONTENTS

- 1.0 Client
 - 2.0 Development Proposal
 - 3.0 Aims
 - 4.0 Relevant Planning Condition
 - 4.1 Condition Note 3
 - 5.0 Pre-Development Planning Noise Survey
 - 6.0 Noise Management Plan Considerations
 - 6.1 Noise Management Plan
 - 6.1.1 Noise Management Plan – Construction Phase (Temporary)
 - 6.1.2 Noise Management Plan – Car Park Noise
 - 6.1.3 Noise Management Plan – Internal Amplified Prayer Noise
 - 6.1.4 Noise Management Plan – General Activities
 - 6.1.5 Noise Management Plan – Fixed Plant
 - 6.1.6 Planning Approval Comment No 3 Discharge
 - 6.2 Noise Complaint Procedure and Review
 - 6.2.1 General Public Complaints Form
 - 6.2.2 Processing Flow Chart
 - 6.2.3 Filing
 - 6.2.4 Review
 - 6.2.5 Enforcement Officer Contact
 - 7.0 Report Summary and Conclusions
- Appendix A Planning Noise Survey Report Reference J3137

1.0 Client

Suffa Tul Islam Education and Community Centre
No 2 Ernest Street
Dewsbury
WF13 1PR

2.0 Development Proposal

Proposed redevelopment of the site and erection of an extension to the existing building of Suffa Tul Islam Education and Community Centre at No 2 Ernest Street, Dewsbury, WF13 1PR.

3.0 Aims

The aim of this report is to provide the necessary evidence and procedures to allow discharge of Planning Condition Note 3 of Planning Approval No 2022/62/91540/E relating to noise.

4.0 Relevant Planning Condition

The planning application 2022/62/91540/E for the redevelopment of the existing site and extension to the building, at the above site address, has received Conditional Approval from Kirklees Council.

Condition Note 3 contains a request for a noise survey and noise management plan relating to the site activities.

4.1 Condition Note 3

Planning Condition Note 3 states the following:

3. Impact on Residential Amenity

Policy LP24 of the Local Plan requires that good design should be at the core of all proposals in the district and should be considered at the outset of the development process. The policy states development must ensure a high standard of amenity for neighbouring occupiers. This covers all matters which could impact on the amenity of existing properties close to the application site. Chapter 12 of the NPPF reiterates the need for development to protect the amenity of neighbours. Policy LP52 is also applicable as it seeks to protect areas from an increase in pollution, including noise and lighting.

Occupiers of residential properties adjacent to the site's northwest boundary, on Camroyd Street are most likely to be affected from any potential loss of light and an oppressive impact

from the development. However, the proposed building has been well designed to maximise the site whilst only exceeding the height of the existing building by 0.5m. In terms of height, the development would have similar height to the surrounding dwellings (excluding the minaret), as such, it would not appear overbearing to surrounding dwellings or cause any material harm with regard to overshadowing. The minaret is slim and would not cause any detrimental overshadowing or overbearing impact either. The existing building has windows on the same elevation as the proposed building, and as such, there would not be any loss of privacy either.

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 00:00-23:59 seven days a week would give rise to significant loss of amenity to nearby noise sensitive receptors contrary to Kirklees Local Plan Policies LP24 and LP52. Officers do however understand that a use of this nature requires flexible times of opening for each activity and depending on when the activity takes place in the calendar year. As such, rather than applying a blanket condition to restrict the hours of opening, officers shall impose a condition for the applicant to submit specific details regarding the hours of use of the proposed development. This should be in the form of a management plan which outlines the hours of use each day of the week, for when each facility will be used. This should be detailed by each month if the opening times are required over different months of the year. A noise report must also be included in the management plan. The noise report shall assess of all noise emissions from the proposed development as well as the details of existing background and predicted future noise levels at the boundary of noise sensitive premises. Based on this information, it shall then set out written schemes 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; and, any necessary noise attenuation measures and demonstrate how nearby residents will be protected from noise from the proposed development. As this will likely lead to noise attenuation measures being physically installed to the building, it is essential that this condition is pre-commencement. The assessment shall be appropriate for all times of day and night when the development will operate. The report should include any supporting calculations. It should be noted that if the levels predicted in the report are unacceptable, officers cannot discharge the condition and allow works to begin until a scheme has been put together which will noise will not harm the amenity of neighbours.

Subject to the pre-commencement condition for the submission of a noise report / management plan and lighting details, the proposed development is considered to accord with Local Plan Policies LP24 and LP52 and Chapter 12 of the NPPF.

5.0 Pre-Development Planning Noise Survey

A pre-development planning noise survey was conducted by the author in support of the original 2022 planning application which appears on the Kirklees Planning Portal under the heading 'Supporting Information'.

This noise survey covered all aspects of the proposed development with respect to noise, and the relevant mitigation measures required to preserve the amenity of the nearby noise sensitive residential premises.

For thoroughness, the original noise survey report, reference J3137 dated 07.09.22 has been included in Appendix A of this report.

6.0 Noise Management Plan Considerations

The Noise Management Plan required to allow discharge of Condition Note 3 can be separated into 5 No sections.

- Item 1 - details of the noise management of the construction phase.
- Item 2 - the management of car park noise.
- Item 3 - the management of internal amplified prayer noise.
- Item 4 - the management of noise generating activities at the application site.
- Item 5 – the management of fixed plant operational noise.

As well as providing the details necessary to discharge the planning approvals noted, it is good practice to provide details of how noise complaints and disputes can be managed by the site, should any events arise in the future.

6.1 Noise Management Plan

The Noise Management Plan will address the 5 No sub-headings above to inform and allow discharge of the Planning Condition Note.

6.1.1 Noise Management Plan – Construction Phase

It is common practice that construction will take place during typical daytime hours only, assumed to be 08.00 to 18.00 hours during weekdays only and Saturday 08.00 to 13.00 hours. It is assumed that there will be no construction work on Sunday or Public Holidays.

There are items of plant, such as generators that may operate 24 hours dependent upon their function and these plant items may unduly affect the existing amenity of the nearby residential premises.

Noise generated by construction work has the potential to increase the noise levels at the nearby noise sensitive residential premises due to the operation of plant and equipment associated with the construction phase of the development. The level of potential increase will depend on many factors, including locality of the activities on site relative to the recipient, type of activity being undertaken, and control measures implemented.

To minimize the potential impact of the noise impact mitigation measures are proposed for the construction phase as noted below.

(i) Construction Noise Mitigation

Construction noise is an inevitable part of any development, however, the change in noise levels is usually short term and temporary during the construction phase of the project only.

(ii) Noise Action Plan

It is recommended that a Noise Action Plan is implemented for the development, addressing all aspects of the construction, including mitigation measures and procedures for dealing with on-site activities and complaints, should any arise.

The Control of Pollution Act and BS 5228 define a set of Best Practice working methods and mitigation measures, referred to as Best Practicable Means (BPM).

The following are examples of what could be included within a Noise Action Plan.

- Selective location temporary plant so that it is screened by on-site structures, such as site cabins
- Using modern equipment and ensuring such equipment is properly maintained and correctly operated by trained staff
- Acoustically enclosing noisy equipment if possible
- Ensure that mobile plant is well maintained and there are no excessive rattles or vibrations that can be addressed
- Ensuring plant machinery is turned off when not in use
- Provide local residents with 24-hour contact details for a site representative
- Inform local residents about the works advising of any specific noisy events and provide a contact telephone number, as noted above
- Keep noisy deliveries to the midday period where possible

(iii) Site Training / Instruction

The site training and induction programme, including site specific rules will include good working practice instructions for site staff, managers, visitors, and contractors to minimise noise whilst working on the site. Good working practice guidelines/instructions should include the following points as a minimum requirement:

- Avoid unnecessary revving of plant and equipment engines
- Intermittently used plant should be isolated between operational periods
- Avoid reversing unnecessarily using tonal reverse horns, fit broad band warning horns where possible

- Report any defective equipment/plant immediately so that corrective maintenance can be completed
- Minimise noise when handling or moving materials on site

(iv) Plant Maintenance

All temporary plant items arriving on site should be in good working order and have written proof of maintenance prior to use.

Maintenance of temporary plant on site should be conducted routinely and in accordance with the manufacturers' guidance and recommendations.

Regular inspection of all plant and equipment must be undertaken to ensure that:

- all plant is in a good state of repair and operating correctly
- any plant found to require maintenance has been identified and isolated until maintenance has been completed
- acoustic enclosures fitted to plant are in a good state of repair and correctly fitting
- doors and covers remain closed during operation
- all repairs should be completed by a fully qualified maintenance engineer for the specific plant item under consideration

Once the development phase of the project is completed there will be no further noise associated with this element of the site and as such can be discarded as a long-term consequence of the site activities.

6.1.2 Noise Management Plan – Car Parking

The current car parking is on an ad-hoc basis within a grassed area on the opposite side of Ernest Street. This currently has the capacity to hold 24 vehicles. However, the parking on this land will be formalised as part of the development with a tarmac surface and markings for 12 no vehicles only.

The result being a -3 dB reduction in vehicle noise at this location.

For vehicle numbers exceeding 12 No attending the site the on-street parking available locally will be utilised.

There are local authority timed restrictions in place for the use of the on-street parking in the area, however, where permitted, its use falls under the main road network which is freely available to all, and the noise associated with this element of on-street parking noise falls outside the remit of this report. It

should also be noted that there is a public car park at Camroyd Street which can be accommodated by patrons of the mosque.

Where a specific event or celebration takes place at the Mosque, it is advised that 'Parking marshals' will be used to ensure that there is respectful vehicle parking taking place which is minimising any disruption to the nearby residential premises ability to park their own vehicles.

6.1.3 Noise Management Plan – Internal Amplified Prayer Noise

Noise from the internal amplified prayer noise has the potential to produce adverse impact on the nearby residential premises if not considered accordingly.

Below is the proposed method of controlling the noise accordingly to ensure that there is no adverse effect on the nearby noise sensitive premises, irrespective of time of day or week that the prayers take place within the mosque.

The current or proposed redeveloped site will not include for external amplification for a 'Call to Prayer,' therefore there is no noise associated with this element of the mosques use and as such the amplified prayer noise will be restricted to the inside of the property only.

All external doors are to remain closed during the prayer sessions to ensure that there is no escape of noise due to amplified sound.

A worst-case scenario of 250 No attendees has been assessed accordingly within the existing mosque during a Friday prayer session and noise is not currently classified as audible or adverse when considered outside the nearby residential premises for both day and nighttime periods. This capacity will remain the same following development of the site. A such no justifiable adverse comment from nearby residential premises is predicted.

To ensure that the noise is contained within the building it is recommended that the amplified prayer noise output is limited to 70 dBA at the internal facade, as per the current operational conditions.

Typically, it has been advised that prayers take place lasting 20-minutes 5-times per day during daytime periods, and each session is attended by up to 10 attendees. This level of attendance is significantly below the 250 No attendees assessed in the planning report and as such not likely to be audible or detrimental to the amenity of the nearby residential premises.

6.1.4 Noise Management Plan – General Activity Noise

The Islamic Education and Community Centre focus is around the use of the space as a place of worship and instruction.

Prayer noise has been considered above.

The use of the space as an education centre and community space falls under general use.

The attendees of the instruction. As such noise due to prayer, assessed above, will not be detrimental to the nearby residential premises.

The Islamic Education and Community Centre will continue to serve the local community who will primarily attend the site on foot from the nearby residential premises.

The educational element of the building will be used for the teachings of Islam to children and will utilise the various refurbished rooms within the development. This will involve teachings generally delivered after normal school hours, advised as between 5pm to 7pm Monday to Friday. It is not anticipated that there will be any detrimental noise associated with this activity other than the arrival and departure of the children.

The children will be supervised at all times by either teachers, Imams or parents which arriving and leaving the premises and as such it is not anticipated that there will be any anti-social behaviour resulting during these periods.

The noise associated with children is in keeping with the area as Eastborough Academy is located on the opposite side of Battye Street, a school serving the local community.

The Community Centre will be used for local gatherings on a regular basis, generally during daytime and evening periods only. It has been advised that there are 'special gatherings' on a monthly basis, usually at weekends and last for approximately 3 hours. These events are attended by the local congregation who arrive on foot. The special gatherings will take place in the 2 No lower ground floor community halls located within the central area of the building. If amplified music is played within the rooms as part of the gathering event schedule the sound will be maintained at a limiting 70 dBA at the internal façade as per the 'Amplified Prayer' volume noted above. This will ensure that the amenity of the nearby residential premises is maintained accordingly.

6.1.5 Noise Mitigation Plan - Fixed Plant

To satisfy the requirements of the initial planning application for the works, the Noise Survey, our reference J3137 dated September 2022 (See Appendix A) considered fixed plant noise for the site.

The calculations and conclusions within the report Section 12.5 indicated that in the absence of finalised fixed plant selections for the site noise limits were provided for the installation of any such equipment serving the site.

The cumulative limit set for any fixed plant operations is NR 25 dB or 33 dBA, when considered at the closest noise sensitive residential premises to the site, deemed as either the flats along Ernest Street or the neighbouring residential premises at Camroyd Street, located beyond the eastern and northern site boundaries respectively.

Provided that the above limits are adhered to the existing amenity of the nearby noise sensitive residential premises will be preserved accordingly.

6.1.6 Planning Consent Comment No 3 Discharge

Sections 6.1.1 to 5.1.5 above have provided the necessary information to allow discharge of Planning Approval Note No 3 of Planning Approval No 2022/62/91540/E.

6.2 Noise Complaints Procedure and Review

The following Complaints Procedure will be employed for noise issues arising from the use of the specific site only.

The procedure can not be used for any complaints resulting from the lawful use of the applicants site as approved.

There are two ways that noise complaints can be made relating to the use of the facility and those are; (i) by contacting the applicant directly either via telephone or email, or (ii) via the complainant bypassing the applicant and complaining to the Local Authority directly, resulting with the EHO either making enquiries or visiting the applicant.

6.2.1 General Public Complaints Form

Residential complaints relating to noise made directly to the applicant will be dealt with using the Noise Complaints Form, see Table 1 below, developed for the applicant.

The Noise Complaints Form requires all sections completing for the successful resolution of the noise incident.

If the noise incident cannot be resolved immediately it can be further assessed and decisions made accordingly to resolve the matter amicably.

At all times the complainant will need to be kept informed of the progress of the complaint and resolution.

Table 1 Noise Complaints Form

Noise Complaints Form

Complaint Ref Number: _____ Date: _____ Time: _____

1. Complainants Details

Name _____

Address _____

Postcode _____

Telephone Number _____

Email Address _____

2. Complaint Details

Details in full: _____

3. Relvant Conditions

Weather Conditions _____

Temperature _____

Wind Speed and Direction _____

4. Resolution

Has the compliant been resolved? (Y / N)

If Yes, How? _____

If No, Why not? _____

5. Additional Information

Any other relevant information relating to the complaint and its resolution.

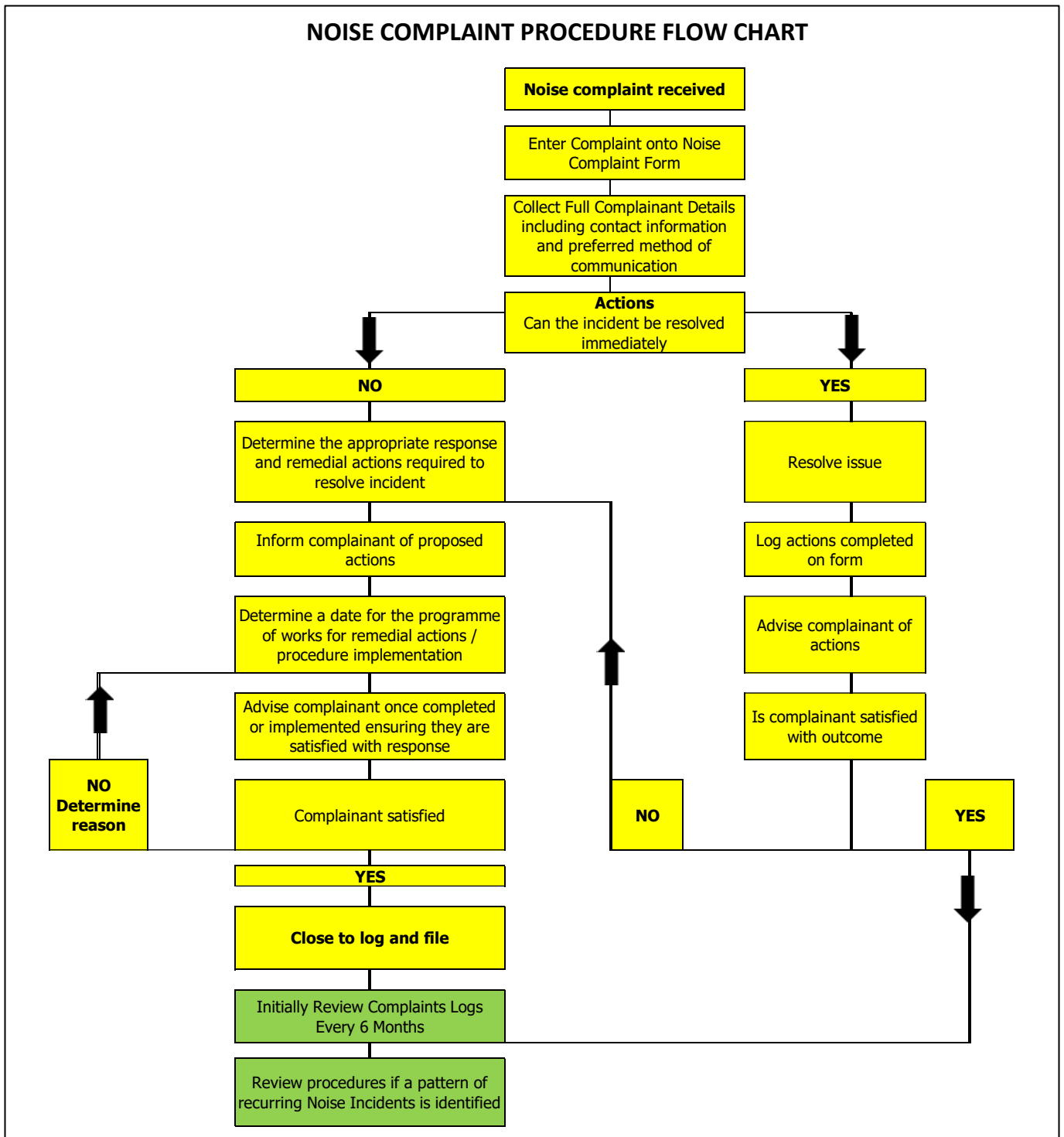
6.2.2 Processing Flow Chart

A Noise Complaint Form is no use if the method of completing the details is not clearly identified and the process accessible to all who may need to use it.

The Noise Complaint Form when used for noise incidents should follow the Noise Complaint Procedure Flow Chart, provided below, with respect to the correct procedures for ensuring that details are logged consistently, incident validity is identified and mitigation measures are proposed and actioned appropriately, whilst fully communicating with the complainant throughout the process.

The Noise Complaint Flow Chart produced below relates to the Noise Complaints Form provided within Table 1 above specifically for dealing with noise incidents.

Table 2 Noise Complaint Procedure Flow Chart



6.2.3 Filing

Once the Noise Complaint Form has been completed and deemed to have been closed following the successful remediation of the noise incident to the reasonable satisfaction of the complainant, the form should be filed appropriately.

It is recommended that a filing process for noise complaints is implemented.

This could be as simple as filing the specific noise related complaints forms in a ring binder or uploading to an existing designated secure computer programme file for further internal distribution and review if required.

The files should be stored in a secure location to ensure that the complainant's details are held in accordance with the Data Protection Act 2018. However, they should remain accessible for inspection by appropriately authorised personnel, as necessary.

6.2.4 Review

It is no use logging incidents if there is going to be no review of the overall information gathered.

It is recommended that, in the first instance, a review of any complaints is made after 6 months.

This will allow for determination of any recurring incidents to be identified, with procedures or operations amended accordingly, if deemed necessary.

If, however, there are minimal relevant and valid noise complaints received in the first 6 months of the site use, it can be concluded that the noise generated by the site is deemed as generally acceptable to the neighbouring residential premises.

If the above scenario is the case, the review of further valid complaints could be made annually, subject to appropriate approval by the Local Authority.

It must be noted at this stage that the complaint procedure proposed above deals with a noise incident to the satisfaction of the complainant in the first instance as part of the outcome for the actions completed by the applicant.

6.2.5 Enforcement Officer Contact

The second method of receiving a complaint, relating to a noise incident, would usually be via the complainant contacting the local authorities Environmental Health Department directly.

This method of complaint would usually result in an enforcement officer contacting or visiting the premises to investigate the incident.

If this method of contact is made by an external body, relating to a noise incident, then it is appropriate to provide all the necessary details to the officer attending.

This would be by way of providing a copy of the Noise Complaint Form, above, for inspection.

As with the direct residential complaint, it is appropriate to keep the officer informed of the progress with regards remedial actions, as necessary, unless otherwise advised by the dealing officer.

7.0 Report Summary and Conclusions

The planning application No 2022/62/91540/E is for the redevelopment of the site and erection of an extension to the existing building of Suffa Tul Islam Education and Community Centre at No 2 Ernest Street, Dewsbury, WF13 1PR.

The above Noise Management Plan has been produced for the specific noise sources relating to the use of the site once operational as required under Planning Consent Note No 3 of the Planning Approval.

Additional to this a noise complaints procedure has been provided. This procedure has made included a Noise Complaints Form. To ensure that any valid noise complaint is dealt with adequately and consistently, a Noise Complaint Procedure Flow Chart has been produced allowing anyone to process a complaint. A review procedure has also been recommended accordingly.

Noise complaints made directly with the Local Authorities and resulting in an Enforcement Officer contact with the applicant should make use of the Noise Complaints Form with respect to dealing with the incident and recording of information accordingly.

The details included above should provide the necessary reassurance to the planning officer that noise is being considered by the applicant and as such should allow discharge of Planning Consent Note No 3 accordingly.

Appendix A

Planning Noise Survey Report Reference J3137

Acoustic Report

***Environmental Noise Survey for the
Redevelopment of the Site and Erection of an Extension to
2 Ernest Street, Dewsbury WF13 1PR to
Inform Planning Application No 2022/91540***

Our Reference – J3137

Survey Date – 1st to 3rd September 2022

Survey and Report by – Paul Horsley MIOA

Report compiled by: Paul Horsley MIOA

Date of Report: 07.09.22



CONTENTS

1.0	<i>Agent</i>
2.0	<i>Subject</i>
3.0	<i>Aims</i>
4.0	<i>Location and Description of Specific Existing Noise Sources</i>
5.0	<i>Guidance on the Assessment of Noise levels</i>
5.1	<i>BS4142:2014+A1:2019 "Method for Rating and Assessing Industrial and Commercial Sound"</i>
5.2	<i>BS8233:2014 'Guidance on Sound Insulation and Noise Reduction for Buildings'</i>
5.3	<i>National Planning Policy Framework, NPPF</i>
5.4	<i>Noise Policy Statement for England, NPSE.</i>
5.5	<i>World Health Organization 1999 "Guidance for Community Noise"</i>
5.6	<i>Subjective Impressions of Noise Changes</i>
6.0	<i>Survey Equipment</i>
7.0	<i>Survey Method</i>
8.0	<i>Prevailing Weather Conditions</i>
9.0	<i>Noise Survey Results</i>
10.0	<i>Noise Survey Results Tables</i>
10.1	<i>Noise Survey Time History Graph</i>
10.2	<i>Remote Noise Survey Results Overview</i>
10.3	<i>Attended Noise Survey Results Overview</i>
10.4	<i>Friday Prayer Attendance Noise Assessment</i>
11.0	<i>Results Analysis</i>
11.1	<i>Environmental Noise</i>
11.2	<i>Amplified Prayer Noise</i>
11.3	<i>Fixed Plant</i>
12.0	<i>Impact Assessment Analysis</i>
12.1	<i>Construction Phase (Temporary)</i>
12.2	<i>Impact Assessment for Car Park Noise</i>
12.3	<i>Internal Amplified Prayer Noise</i>
12.4	<i>General Activity Noise</i>
12.5	<i>Fixed Plant</i>
12.6	<i>Mitigation Recommendations</i>
13.0	<i>Report Summary</i>
Appendix A	<i>Locational Outline and Monitoring Locations</i>
Appendix B	<i>Proposed Floor Layouts</i>
Appendix C	<i>Noise Survey Frequency Analysis Results Table</i>

1.0 Agent

*Faum Architecture
Studio 2,
First Floor
610 Leeds Road,
Bradford,
West Yorkshire,
BD3 9TY*

2.0 Subject

Proposed redevelopment of the site and erection of an extension to the existing building of Suffa Tul Islam Education and Community Centre at No 2 Ernest Street, Dewsbury, WF13 1PR.

3.0 Aims

The aim of this report is to determine the existing baseline noise climate over a typical 48-hour weekday period, including a Friday prayer session, at the nearby residential premises in support of Planning Application 2022/91540 relating to noise.

Provide an assessment of the results in accordance with the recommendations laid down in the National Planning Policy Framework, NPPF, for the development site with respect to noise.

Provide mitigating noise control advice relating to the achievement of an acceptable noise generation to the environment for the development as recommended within World Health Organization's "Guidance for Community Noise, 1999", BS8233:2014 and BS4142:2014 in order to preserve the existing amenity of the nearby residential premises.

4.0 Location and Description of Existing Noise Sources

The site under consideration is the Suffa Tul Islam Education and Community Centre located at 2 Ernest Street, Dewsbury, approximately 300m northeast of Dewsbury town centre.

The property under consideration is made up of 3 No interconnected buildings, one of which is attached to a neighbouring residential house. The site is located on a corner plot of land and occupies an area approximately 50m x 30m and is rectangular in shape. There is also a plot of land on the opposite side of Ernest St used for informal car parking. The building includes a lower ground floor prayer hall, accessed from Ernest Street via an entrance leading to a flight of stairs down to the area. The building has an upper and lower ground floor level to the western side of the site only. The land on which the site is located slopes down steeply from the north.

The site is bounded to the east by Ernest Street, with a grassed parking area on the opposite side of the road and a block of residential 2 storey flats, with further residential premises beyond. The southern site boundary is formed by Battye Street, with a school and associated grounds on the opposite side of the road. The A638 Dewsbury Ring road passing the site in an elevated position approximately 40m away with Dewsbury town centre beyond. The western site boundary is formed by Camroyd Street, with residential premises adjacent and commercial units on the opposite side of the road. The northern site boundary is formed by residential premises along Camroyd Street consisting of terraced 2 and 3-storey buildings.

The primary noise sources within the vicinity of the site are due to traffic noise along the elevated A638 ring road and the nearby road network. Being a within a residential position there are also street noise sources associated with pedestrian activities. Police and Ambulance sirens were also significant contributors to the soundscape.

5.0 Guidance on the Assessment of Noise Levels

The purpose of any criterion or standard for environmental noise should be to safeguard against unacceptable levels of community response, deemed as a feeling of annoyance during daytime or disturbance at night. WHO defines annoyance as "a feeling of displeasure evoked by noise"

The main source of information relating to noise and the community response are field studies including noise measurements and social surveys. These surveys attempt to establish a correlation between the two sets of results.

In the absence of any definitive guidance and to establish suitable noise criteria, it is necessary to rely on general guidance and assessment methods used for community noise sources. Discussions on the current methods are given below.

5.1 BS4142:2014+A1:2019 'Method for Rating and Assessing Industrial and Commercial Sound'

This recently revised standard provides a method for rating and assessing sound of an industrial and/or commercial nature. The method uses outdoor sound levels to assess the effect of sound on people who might be inside or outside a dwelling or premises used for residential purposes. It is limited to applicable sounds and is not intended for noise amounting to nuisance or rating noise outside the scope of the Standard.

Unlike the previous version of the Standard, rating levels are not prescriptive, but more context based, with the following applicable to rating values:

- *Typically, the greater this difference (variance between impact of background and rating level), the greater the magnitude of impact.*
- *A difference of around +10 dB or more is likely to be an indication of a significant adverse impact, depending upon the context.*
- *A difference of around +5 dB is an indication of an adverse impact, depending upon the context.*
- *The lower the rating level is relative to the measured sound level, the less it is that the specific sound source will have an adverse impact or a significant impact. Where the rating does not exceed the background sound level, this is an indication of the specific sound source having a negligible impact, depending upon context.*

The Standard introduces additional rating elements, these being subject assessments of tonality, and impulsivity of a sound source, with weighted rating values accordingly applied at the judgment of the assessor.

5.1.1 Description of Acoustic Features

If the assessed plant noise contains attention catching features (such as tonal elements, whines, whistles, bangs etc.), the plant should be designed or acoustically treated to reduce the appropriate output based on the type and impact of the features.

If appropriate, a subjective assessment of the plant features can be adopted. Where the plant noise contains tonal elements, the following corrections can be made depending on how perceptible the tone is at the noise receptor:

- *0 dB where the tone is not perceptible.*
- *2 dB where the tone is just perceptible.*
- *4 dB where the tone is clearly perceptible.*
- *6 dB where the tone is highly perceptible.*

Where the plant noise is impulsive, the following corrections can be made depending on how perceptible the impulsivity is at the noise receptor:

- *0 dB where the impulse is not perceptible.*
- *3 dB where the impulse is just perceptible.*
- *6 dB where the impulse is clearly perceptible.*
- *9 dB where the impulse is highly perceptible.*

For noise, which is equally both impulsive and tonal, then both features can be considered by linearly summing the corrections for both characteristics.

If the plant has other distinctive characteristics, such as intermittency, then a +3 dB correction can be made.

If a subjective assessment is not appropriate, then an objective assessment can be made. A noise source is deemed to be tonal if the time averaged sound pressure level in a one-third octave band exceeds the level in adjacent one-third octave bands by the level differences given below:

- 15 dB in the low frequency one-third octave bands (25 Hz to 125 Hz)
- 8 dB in the mid frequency one-third octave bands (160 Hz to 400 Hz)
- 5 dB in the high frequency one-third octave bands (500 Hz to 10000 Hz)

If an objective assessment identifies the plant noise to be tonal then a 6 dB correction must be made.

5.1.2 Uncertainty

The introduction of Uncertainty has been applied to the measured values; again, consideration of this is left to the professional executing the survey and assessment. However, steps are provided within the Standard for the reduction of uncertainty in both measurement and calculations of the sound source and rating value.

Actual meteorological conditions are now required to be recorded and reported upon for the survey and report.

5.2 8233:2014 'Guidance on Sound Insulation and Noise Reduction for Buildings'

The scope of British Standard 8233: 2014: Sound insulation and noise reduction for buildings is the provision of guidance for the control of noise in and around buildings. It suggests appropriate criteria and limits for different situations; the primary intention of these is to guide the design of new buildings or refurbished buildings undergoing a change of use rather than to assess the effect of changes in the external noise climate.

The standard suggests suitable internal noise levels within diverse types of buildings, including residential dwellings, as shown in Table below.

Indoor Ambient Noise Levels in Spaces When They Are Unoccupied

Activity	Typical Situations	Design Range LAeq, T dB	
		0700h to 2300h	2300h to 0700h
Resting	Living rooms	35	--
Dining	Dining Room / Area	40	--
Sleeping	Bedrooms	35	30

BS 8233:2014 states in Note 4 that:

"Regular individual noise events (for example, scheduled aircraft or passing trains) can cause sleep disturbance. A guideline value may be set in terms of SEL or $L_{Amax, F}$ depending on the character and number of events per night. Sporadic noise events could require separate values."

As such it has been considered appropriate to define a limit for regular maximum indoor noise levels of 45 dB(A) with sporadic events not exceeding 50 dB(A).

BS8233 also suggests noise limits for external areas or a property such as gardens or balconies. It states that:

'For traditional external areas that are used for amenity space, such as gardens and patios, it is desirable that the external noise level does not exceed 50 dB $L_{Aeq, T}$, with an upper guideline value of 55 dB $L_{Aeq, T}$ which would be acceptable in noisier environments. However, it is also recognized that these guideline values are not achievable in all circumstances where development might be desirable. In higher noise areas, such as city centre's, or urban areas adjoining the strategic transport network, a compromise between elevated noise levels and other factors, such as the convenience of living in these locations or making efficient use of land resources to ensure development needs can be met, might be warranted. In such a situation, development should be designed to achieve the lowest practicable levels in these external amenity spaces but should not be prohibited.'

5.3 National Planning Policy Framework, NPPF.

The newly incumbent National Planning Policy Framework, NPPF, provides advice to planning authorities in England on how they must seek to minimise the adverse impact of noisy activities on noise sensitive receptors. This NPPF, replacing PPG 24, and is not prescriptive with respect to specific noise levels, and is concerned with the advising on good practice for environmental noise assessment.

In the absence of definitive noise criterion within the NPPF most Local Authorities in England default to the daytime noise levels inside dwellings not to exceed NR 35; and NR 25, to be achieved inside dwellings at night to avoid sleep disturbance, based upon ingress of external noise sources.

5.4 Noise Policy Statement for England, NPSE.

The document "Noise Policy Statement for England" sets out the following vision for ongoing noise policy: "Promote good health and a quality of life through the effective management of noise within the context of Government policy on sustainable development."

This vision should be achieved through the following Noise Policy Aims:

"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."

To achieve this vision the Noise Policy Statement sets three noise levels to be defined by the assessor:

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 Noise Policy Statement considers that noise levels above the SOAEL would be seen to have, by definition, significant adverse effects and would be considered unacceptable. Where the assessed noise levels fall between the LOAEL and the SOAEL Noise levels, the Policy Statement requires that:

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

Where noise levels are below the LOAEL it is considered there will be no adverse effect. Once noise levels are below the NOEL there will be no observable change.

5.5 World Health Organization 1999 "Guidance for Community Noise"

This document provides a review of the effects of noise and a description of the principles of the WHO health criteria and guidelines for Community Noise.

The effects of noise in dwellings are identified as sleep disturbance, annoyance, and speech interference. For bedrooms, the critical effect is sleep disturbance. Indoor guideline values for bedrooms are 30 dB

L_{Aeq} for continuous noise and 45 dB L_{Amax} for sound events. At nighttime, outside sound levels about 1 metre from facades of living spaces should not exceed 45 dB L_{Aeq}, so that people may sleep with bedroom windows open. This value is equivalent to that specifies in the Criteria 12 document; however, it is now assumed that the noise reduction from outside to inside with the window open is 15 dB.

To enable casual conversation indoors during the daytime, the sound level of the interfering noise should not exceed 35 dB L_{Aeq}.

*To protect the majority of people from being **seriously** annoyed during the daytime, the outdoor sound level from steady, continuous noise should not exceed 55dB L_{Aeq} on balconies, terraces and in outdoor living areas. To protect the majority of people from being **moderately** annoyed during the daytime, the outdoor sound level should not exceed 50 dB L_{Aeq}.*

Table 1 of the document summarises the guideline values for community noise in specific environments and includes the noise indices to be adopted. Significantly, the corresponding time base to be used for the assessment is also included.

The relevant extracts of Table 1 are reproduced thus:

Specific Environment	Critical health effect (s)	L_{Aeq} dB	Time Base hours	L_{Amax} dB
<i>Outdoor living area</i>	<i>Serious annoyance, daytime, and evening</i>	55	16	-
	<i>Moderate annoyance, daytime, and evening</i>	50	16	-
<i>Dwelling, Indoors</i>	<i>Speech intelligibility & moderate annoyance daytime & evening.</i>	35	16	-
	<i>Sleep Disturbance, night-time</i>	30	8	45
<i>Outside Bedroom</i>	<i>Sleep disturbance, window open (Outdoor Values)</i>	45	8	60

5.6 Subjective Impression of Noise Changes

The following Table provides a semantic scale that may be used to "subjectively" rate changes in sound pressure level.

Table 1: Subjective effect of changes in sound pressure level

Change in sound level dB	Change in Power		Change in apparent loudness
	Decrease	Increase	
3	1/2	2	Just perceptible
5	1/3	3	Clearly noticeable
10	1/10	10	Half / Twice as loud
20	1/100	100	Much quieter / louder

After Bies and Hansen

This table is taken from Professor Colin H Hansen's publication "Fundamentals of Acoustics" page 41, for the Department of Mechanical Engineering, University of Adelaide.

This table also appears in "Engineering Noise Control" by Colin Hansen and David Bies, a comprehensive reference book, amongst others.

6.0 Survey Equipment

6.1 Attended Monitoring Equipment

Svantek Sound and Vibration Analyser, SVAN 979, Type 1, Serial No 92932, Calibration Date 19.07.21

Svantek Preamplifier, SV 17 Microphone Serial No 106523, Calibration Date 19.07.21

GRAS Microphone, Type GRAS 40AE, Serial No 370153

RION NC-74 Calibrator Serial No 530712, Calibration Date 14.07.21

Integrating Sound Level Meter, RION NA-27, Type 1, Serial No 431986, Calibration Date 14.07.21

RION UC-53A Microphone Serial No 307060

Windshield

Tripod

6.2 Remote Monitoring Equipment

Castle Mirus GA117 Sound Level Meter, Serial No 35771, Calibration Date 12.10.21

Svantek SV18 Preamplifier, Serial No 47325, Calibration Date 12.10.21

Microphone Type 7052E, Serial No 59071, Calibration Date 12.10.21

Castle GA607 Calibrator, Serial No 042307, Calibration Date 13.09.21

Outdoor Weatherproof Casing and Wind Shield

Tripod

Cabling

Security chains and pad locks

7.0 Survey Method

An attended and remote pre-development environmental noise assessment survey was conducted encompassing a 48-hour period between 1st and 3rd September 2022 by the author.

LA_{eq} , LA_{10} , LA_{90} and LA_{max} sound measurements were taken using the sound analyser.

The measurement indices noted above are defined as follows:

$LA_{eq, T}$	the "A" weighted equivalent continuous noise level of sample period T
$LA_{10, T}$	the "A" weighted level exceeded for 10% of sample period T
$LA_{90, T}$	the "A" weighted level exceeded for 90% of sample period T
LA_{max}	The "A" weighted maximum level during the sample period T

Various sound measurements were taken using the sound analyser. The meter was calibrated before and after the measurements using the calibrator to ensure accuracy of the results. No fluctuations were noted between calibrations and the results obtained can be deemed to be an accurate representation of the levels recorded.

In order to ascertain the existing typical background noise climate, remote sound recordings were taken over a 48-hour period, including a Thursday to represent a typical day and a Friday period, deemed to be the busiest time for Muslim Prayers. The meter was mounted on the low roof of the building overlooking Ernest Street and close to the nearby residential premises 1st floor bedroom elevation. This location was deemed as the most appropriate to provided relevant baseline data for the exposure of the closest noise sensitive premises to the site. The meter was mounted on the tripod at a height of 1.5m above the flat roof area and at least 3.5m from any reflective plain.

Attended noise monitoring was also completed externally to the site and inside the existing Mosque during a typical Friday prayer session to determine the actual noise produced by the site activities.

Refer to Appendix A for a marked up locational sketch for the survey location.

8.0 Prevailing Weather Conditions

Date	Period	Temp °C	Relative Humidity Rh %	Barometric Pressure mb	Wind Speed mph	Wind Direction	Precipitation	Cloud Cover %
01.09.22 Thursday	Daytime	21	51%	1021	0-5	E	None	40%
	Night	14	90%	1019	0-2	NE	None	60%
02.09.22 Friday	Day	21	70%	1016	0-3	NE	None	50%
	Night	15	85%	1008	0-2	ENE	None	50%
03.09.22 Saturday	Morning	20	65%	1008	0-3	ESE	None	40%

Road surfaces were dry throughout the monitoring sessions.

9.0 Noise Survey Results

During the remote monitoring period separate noise samples were recorded, using a Broad Band analysis. These monitoring samples were collected from the flat roof area of the site overlooking Ernest Street, close to the rear elevation 1st floor level of the residential premises of No 10 Camroyd Street. This was to establish the general noise levels experienced externally by the premises at the most exposed position available and therefore likely to experience the worst-case noise climate for the existing site activities.

Additional attended noise monitoring was completed along Ernest Street and Camroyd Street using a 1/1 Octave Band Frequency analysis during day and nighttime periods.

Monitoring was also completed inside the existing Mosque during a typical Friday afternoon prayer session.

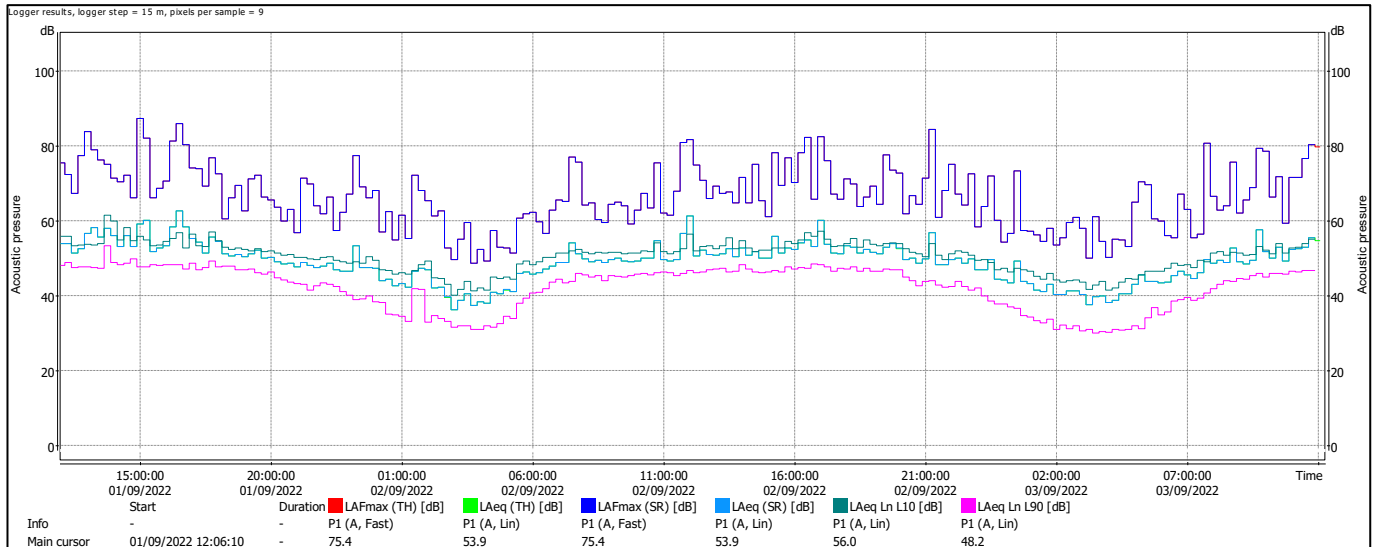
The table of results on the following pages indicate the noise levels recorded for the site location selected during the monitoring period, with a brief description of the noise sources contributing to the individually monitored noise levels recorded.

The above monitoring locations should be read in conjunction with the site layout appearing in Appendix A of this report.

10.0 Noise Survey Results Tables

The tables below provide the details of the results collected during the noise monitoring sessions.

10.1 Noise Survey Time History Graph



10.2 Remote Noise Survey Results Overview

Day	Date	Assessment Period	LAm _{ax} dB	LA _{eq} dB	LA ₉₀ dB	LA ₁₀ dB
Thursday	01.09.22	11.45 – 23.00	87.4	54.7	45.7	54.5
	01-02.09.22	23.00 – 07.00	77.5	45.4	33.3	47.8
Friday	02.09.22	07.00 – 23.00	84.5	52.7	45.5	52.9
	02-03.09.22	23.00 – 07.00	73.3	44.4	32.4	46.9
Saturday	03.09.22	07.00 – 13.00	80.8	51.7	43.1	51.8

10.3 Attended Noise Survey Results Overview

Location	ID	LAm _{ax}	LA _{eq}	LA ₁₀	LA ₉₀	Measurement Duration	Date	Time	Comments
		dB	dB	dB	dB				
Site Entrance	1	76.4	53.3	53.8	45.7	00:15:00.00	01-09-2022	19:38:33	Traffic dominant source. Services sirens vehicles along A638. Pedestrian street activity.
Camroyd St	2	79.1	58.2	59.1	43.9	00:15:00.00	01-09-2022	19:58:41	Traffic dominant source along A638.
Site Entrance	3	57.2	43.8	46.1	40.1	00:15:00.00	02-09-2022	23:15:50	Traffic dominant in distance.
Battye St	4	58.9	52.8	57.1	48.3	00:15:00.00	02-09-2022	23:38:15	Traffic along A638 dominant source.

10.4 Friday Prayer Attendance Noise Assessment

Location	ID	LAmx	LAeq	LA10	LA90	Measurement	Date	Time	Comments
		dB	dB	dB	dB	Duration			
Site Entrance	1	72.7	54.7	58.4	45.0	00:05:00.00	02-09-2022	13:31:48	Patrons arriving to attend Friday afternoon prayer. Low talking audible. Distant traffic dominant.
Camroyd St	2	60.2	53.6	55.8	47.3	00:01:00.00	02-09-2022	13:38:34	Prayers taking place inside Mosque. Mosque inaudible outside. Traffic dominant
Batye St	3	59.9	55.5	58.1	50.9	00:01:00.00	02-09-2022	13:40:17	Prayers taking place inside Mosque. Low internal noise audible emanating from open window. 1m from window.
Inside Prayer Hall	4	73.5	69.6	74.2	47.5	00:10:00.00	02-09-2022	13:43:00	Inside Prayer Hall. 1m from PA speaker. Prayer session taking place. Dominant source.
Inside Prayer Hall	5	65.1	53.8	55.8	49.2	00:01:00.00	02-09-2022	14:00:01	Inside Prayer Hall. Silent prayers taking place. Low noise source. People leaving prayer hall - Door bangs.
Site Entrance	6	78.0	60.6	64.2	51.0	00:05:00.00	02-09-2022	14:02:36	Patrons leaving prayer session. Talking. Distant traffic dominant. All clear after 5 mins.

11.0 Results Analysis

11.1 Environmental Noise

The above noise survey, conducted between 1st to 3rd September, was chosen as a representative period to reflect the noise climate for the area surrounding the proposed redevelopment site.

The noise survey results obtained for the site can, therefore, be deemed to be representative of the activities for the area and will be used as the basis for analysis and assessment purposes below.

Assessments of the results table indicate that the monitoring position selected is affected primarily by traffic noise, from vehicles passing along the A638 and the nearby road network.

Police and ambulance sirens are also audible and significant noise sources.

From the data acquired during the assessment periods the following exposure noise levels have been established for the external area of the site at the closest residential premises.

Table of Calculated Total Exposure Levels

Ernest Street Elevation

Period	Noise Level
Daytime (0700 – 2300 Hrs)	54 LAeq dB Ambient 46 LA90 dB Background
Nighttime (2300 – 0700 Hrs)	45 LAeq dB Ambient 33 LA90 dB Background

The Camroyd Street noise levels recorded indicated a +5 dBA increase within the baseline noise climate due to the unshielded exposure to the traffic noise generated by vehicle movements along the A638 elevated road passing nearby. However, for robustness, the impact assessment will utilise the noise levels above.

11.2 Amplified Prayer Noise

The noise levels currently generated by a typical Friday prayer session have been monitored at the existing Suffa Tul Islam Education and Community Centre within the prayer hall.

The sound generated during the prayer session was amplified through 4 No speakers mounted on the wall via solid brackets.

As can be seen the sound levels are only just above what is considered to be elevated speech levels, recorded at an even 69 LAeq dB throughout the prayer room.

During the Friday afternoon prayer session attended there were 250+ attendees present within the prayer hall.

This value will be utilized to assess the effect that the amplified prayer noise will have on the nearby residential premises once the site is redeveloped.

11.3 Fixed Plant

No fixed plant items are currently installed within the application site and there are limited plans to introduce air conditioning as part of the refurbishment.

No selections have been made at present for the proposed fixed plant; therefore, no noise data exists.

Fixed plant will be provided with limiting output values as part of the impact assessment.

12.0 Impact Assessment Analysis

There is a proposal under Planning Application No 2022/91540 to redevelop the existing Suffa Tul Islam Education and Community Centre at 2 Ernest Street, Dewsbury.

The redevelopment of the site includes for aesthetic changes to the building facades to bring them more in line with a modern Islamic building, including replacement of the glazing, modifications to the external facades and introduction of a minaret. There will be internal modifications including the introduction of a mezzanine level to create a new prayer hall, assembly hall, meeting rooms and new classrooms. The existing lower ground floor prayer hall will be re-allocated as a bereavement hall, with additional areas for body storage, washing preparation. There will also be additional classrooms, community halls and female entrance and ablution areas formed. The extension will provide additional ablution and toilet areas for the male attendees and will be located to the northern corner of the site.

The existing grassed car park area on the opposite side of Ernest Street will be formalised and provided with a tarmac surface with car parking spaces allocated for up to 12 No vehicles.

Based upon this, it will be necessary to ensure that the subsequent redevelopment of the premises does not produce undue loss of amenity to the existing nearby noise sensitive residential premises.

In order to ensure that the noise produced by the redevelopment is acceptable design target noise levels will be required.

Taking account of the above standards and their recommendations, it would be prudent to set the design target noise levels in accordance with accepted limits recognised both nationally and internationally.

Based upon this the limiting recommendations of BS4142:2014, WHO 1999, NPPF and BS8233:2014 the design target will be to ensure that the redevelopment does not increase the current output levels experienced from the activities of the site.

Table of Recommended Design Target Noise Limits

Assessment Location	Period	Existing Noise Climate	External Noise Limits Following Redevelopment
<i>Ernest Street</i>	<i>Daytime 07.00 to 23.00</i>	<i>46 LA90 dB</i>	<i>46 LAeq dB</i>
	<i>Nighttime 23.00 to 07.00</i>	<i>33 LA90 dB</i>	<i>33 LAeq dB</i>
<i>Camroyd Street</i>	<i>Daytime 07.00 to 23.00</i>	<i>46 LA90 dB</i>	<i>46 LAeq dB</i>
	<i>Nighttime 23.00 to 07.00</i>	<i>33 LA90 dB</i>	<i>33 LAeq dB</i>

Provided that the values are achieved there will be no loss of amenity due to the proposed redevelopment of the site.

In order to ensure that the above recommendations are achieved it is necessary to consider the contribution of the specific noise sources resulting from the redevelopment of the site.

The noise sources considered fall into 5 No primary categories.

- 1 Construction Phase (Temporary)*
- 2 Car Park Noise*
- 3 Amplified Internal Prayer Noise*
- 4 General Activity Noise*
- 5 Fixed Plant*

We shall deal with each of these sources and advise on the likely effect they will have on the noise sensitive dwellings nearby following redevelopment of the site.

Each assessment will deal with the proposed operational or activity time period relevant to that particular source.

12.1 Construction Phase Noise (Temporary)

It is common practice that construction will take place during typical daytime hours only, assumed to be 07.30 to 18.00 hours during weekdays only and Saturday 08.00 to 13.00 hours. No construction work assumed for Sunday or Public Holidays.

There are items of plant, such as generators that may operate 24 hours dependent upon their function and these plant items may unduly affect the existing amenity of the nearby residential premises.

Noise generated by construction work has the potential to increase the noise levels at the nearby noise sensitive residential premises due to the operation of plant and equipment associated with the construction phase of the development. The level of potential increase will depend on many factors, including locality of the activities on site relative to the recipient, type of activity being undertaken, and control measures implemented.

To minimize the potential impact of the noise impact mitigation measures are proposed for the construction phase as noted below.

12.1.1 Construction Noise Mitigation

Construction noise is an inevitable part of any development, however, the change in noise levels is usually short term and temporary during the construction phase of the project only.

12.1.2 Noise Action Plan

It is recommended that a Noise Action Plan is implemented for the development, addressing all aspects of the construction, including mitigation measures and procedures for dealing with on-site activities and complaints, should any arise.

The Control of Pollution Act and BS 5228 define a set of Best Practice working methods and mitigation measures, referred to as Best Practicable Means (BPM).

The following are examples of what could be included within a Noise Action Plan.

- Selective location temporary plant so that it is screened by on-site structures, such as site cabins*
- Using modern equipment and ensuring such equipment is properly maintained and correctly operated by trained staff*

- *Acoustically enclosing noisy equipment if possible*
- *Ensure that mobile plant is well maintained and there are no excessive rattles or vibrations that can be addressed*
- *Ensuring plant machinery is turned off when not in use*
- *Provide local residents with 24-hour contact details for a site representative*
- *Inform local residents about the works advising of any specific noisy events and provide a contact telephone number, as noted above*
- *Keep noisy deliveries to the midday period where possible*

12.1.3 Site Training / Instruction

The site training and induction programme, including site specific rules will include good working practice instructions for site staff, managers, visitors, and contractors to minimise noise whilst working on the site. Good working practice guidelines/instructions should include the following points as a minimum requirement:

- *Avoid unnecessary revving of plant and equipment engines*
- *Intermittently used plant should be isolated between operational periods*
- *Avoid reversing unnecessarily using tonal reverse horns, fit broad band warning horns where possible*
- *Report any defective equipment/plant immediately so that corrective maintenance can be completed*
- *Minimise noise when handling or moving materials on site*

12.1.4 Plant Maintenance

All temporary plant items arriving on site should be in good working order and have written proof of maintenance prior to use.

Maintenance of temporary plant on site should be conducted routinely and in accordance with the manufacturers' guidance and recommendations.

Regular inspection of all plant and equipment must be undertaken to ensure that:

- *all plant is in a good state of repair and operating correctly*
- *any plant found to require maintenance has been identified and isolated until maintenance has been completed*
- *acoustic enclosures fitted to plant are in a good state of repair and correctly fitting*
- *doors and covers remain closed during operation*

- *all repairs should be completed by a fully qualified maintenance engineer for the specific plant item under consideration*

Although the above are procedural recommendations and not fully quantifiable it is possible that they could reduce perceived noise levels on the site by about -5 dB.

Once the development phase of the project is completed there will be no further noise associated with this element of the site and as such can be discarded as a long-term consequence of the site activities.

12.2 Impact Assessment for Car Park Noise

The existing area used for car parking is located on the opposite side of Ernest Street. This is a grassed piece of land, with access to the plot from Ernest Street at the south-western corner. Currently up to 24 No vehicles parked in an ad-hoc fashion, as was witnessed during the Friday prayer session.

The proposal for the plot of land is to formalise the area by forming a tarmac surface with specific entrance from Battye Street to the east and 12 No parking spaces.

Following redevelopment of the site the overall effect of the car park area will be a reduction in vehicle numbers, resulting in an effective reduction in noise levels generated.

The overall reduction can be expressed as follows

$$\text{Sound Reduction} = 10 \text{ Log (Proposed vehicle numbers / Existing vehicle numbers) dB}$$

Substituting as follows

$$\text{Sound reduction} = 10 \text{ Log (12 / 24)} = 10 \text{ Log (0.5)} = \mathbf{-3 \text{ dB}}$$

Following redevelopment of the informal car park area into a formal car park with spaces for up to 12 No vehicles for the site the effective result will be a -3 dB reduction in the pre-existing noise climate experienced by the nearby residential premises due to vehicle parking.

A -3 dB reduction in noise output from this area of the site is a positive sound reduction and as such not likely to result in adverse comment from the nearby residential premises.

12.3 Internal Amplified Prayer Noise

Noise from the internal amplified prayer noise will be assessed as commercial sources for the purpose of this assessment, and the activity associated with the noise will be restricted to the confines of the site only.

The impact of the internal amplified prayer noise activities will be assessed to demonstrate that no adverse effect to the amenity of the local residents will result.

The current or proposed redeveloped site will not include for external amplification for a 'Call to Prayer,' therefore, the amplified prayer noise will be restricted to the inside of the property only.

If we take account of the noise associated with amplified internal prayer, the assessment of the existing noise levels will be utilized as the baseline values attributable to such activities. This will allow for a noise impact assessment to be completed to determine the noise arriving at the nearby residential premises to indicate if there will be any loss of existing amenity.

It should be noted that the assessment was completed during a Friday afternoon prayer session with 250+ attendees. This maximum number of attendees will not change following development of the site. The only change will be that the prayers take place within the formed mezzanine upper ground floor area of the property.

For robustness, a full octave centre band analysis of the noise levels will be provided.

Impact Assessment at Ernest Street Flats

Location	Assessment	L _{Aeq}	63	125	250	500	1	2	4	8
		dB	Hz	Hz	Hz	Hz	kHz	kHz	kHz	kHz
Amplified Prayer Noise dB	A	69.6	48.5	60.0	58.5	69.5	65.2	59.2	52.1	36.8
Open Window Scenario dB *	B	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0
Distance Propagation to Recipients at 18m, dB	C	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0
Resultant Contribution, dB	R = A-B-C	29.6	8.5	20.0	18.5	29.5	25.2	19.2	12.1	-3.2
Existing Baseline Noise Climate	NC	53.6	66.5	55.3	52.9	48.6	50.6	44.4	36.9	26.8
Impact	I = R - NC	-24.0	-58.0	-35.3	-34.4	-19.1	-25.4	-25.2	-24.8	-30.0

Impact Assessment at Battye Street School

Location	Assessment	L _{Aeq}	63	125	250	500	1	2	4	8
		dB	Hz	Hz	Hz	Hz	kHz	kHz	kHz	kHz
Amplified Prayer Noise dB	A	69.6	48.5	60.0	58.5	69.5	65.2	59.2	52.1	36.8
Open Window Scenario dB *	B	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0
Distance Propagation to Recipients at 12m, dB	C	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0
Resultant Contribution, dB	R = A-B-C	33.6	12.5	24.0	22.5	33.5	29.2	23.2	16.1	0.8
Existing Baseline Noise Climate	NC	53.6	66.5	55.3	52.9	48.6	50.6	44.4	36.9	26.8
Impact	I = R - NC	-20.0	-54.0	-31.3	-30.4	-15.1	-21.4	-21.2	-20.8	-26.0

As can be seen from the above results, there is no noise contribution to the background level when considered at the nearby residential premises due to the use of an amplified prayer speaker system inside the redeveloped site.

This assessment has been based upon the current noise levels produced by the site's prayer hall which this redevelopment will continue. There is no reason to suspect that the volumes will be increased as a result of the redevelopment.

The above assessment indicates that there will be no loss of existing amenity for the redevelopment of the site as the results fall below the level of audibility and well below the design target values set above.

12.4 General Activity Noise

The noise associated with an Islamic Education and Community Centre focus around the use of the space as a place of worship and instruction. As such noise due to prayer, assessed above, will not be detrimental to the nearby residential premises.

The Islamic Education and Community Centre will continue to serve the local community who will primarily attend the site on foot from the nearby residential premises.

General activity noise will therefore be associated with the worshippers entering and leaving the premises and be due to communications between each other in the form of talking. Places of worship are respectful places and not usually associated with excessive noise or anti-social behaviour. Therefore, quantifying the likely noise produced by these activities is not normally a requirement of a noise assessment, however,

for robustness an assessment will be provided to determine the potential effect that the redevelopment of the site will have on the neighbouring premises.

The assessment will consider a typical conversation held between 10 No people outside the entrance of the site, witnessed during the assessment with attendees greeting one another during a busy Friday prayer session. The results of the noise associated with a conversation will then be projected to the nearby residential premises and compared against the design target values set for the site.

Impact Assessment at Ernest Street Flats

Ernest St Flats	Assessment	63	125	250	500	1	2	4	8	L _{Aeq}
		Hz	Hz	Hz	Hz	kHz	kHz	kHz	kHz	dB
1 No person talking at 1m, dB	A	38.3	43.8	49.5	50.8	44.4	40.6	34.9	27.3	50.6
10 No people talking simultaneously	B	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Propogation Reduction to Recipient at 18m, dB	C	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0
Resultant Contribution, dB	R=A+B-C	23.3	28.8	34.5	35.8	29.4	25.6	19.9	12.3	35.6

Comparison of the above results for the closest residential premises indicates that the noise associated with people taking outside the premises will not result in any loss of existing amenity. The values fall below the design target for the site as detailed in Section 12.0 above.

Outside of a Friday prayer session, attended by 250+ people, the typical attendance of a prayer session involves approximately 10-15 attendees. The baseline survey completed has monitored noise associated with the site over a Thursday and Friday period. This has allowed coverage of a quiet period, Thursday, and a busy period, Friday. Inspection of the noise data recorded over these 2 No periods indicate no variance in recorded noise values. This lack of variance is a confirmation that the noise associated with the use of the premises as a place of worship and community activity centre is having no detrimental effect on the nearby residential premises, irrespective of number of attendees. Further inspection of the data indicates that the primary noise source in the vicinity of the site is due to traffic movement, primarily from use of the A638 Dewsbury Ring Road nearby. This assertion is verified by the fact that the LA10 dB indices, usually attributable to traffic noise, is the dominant factor in the noise climate data recorded. These facts are further verification that there will be no loss of existing amenity to the nearby residential premises following the redevelopment of the site.

12.5 Fixed Plant

There is currently no fixed plant associated with the current site activities.

However, it has been indicated that there could be fixed plant items that would form part of the redevelopment of the site. These would usually include heating, ventilation or air conditioning equipment serving the site and potentially located either inside or on the roof of the building.

There are finalised plant selections for the development at the time of writing, therefore, the only course of action available is to place limiting noise output levels on the site with respect to fixed plant items.

The worst-case scenario would be 24-hour operation of the fixed plant and as such this will be used as a basis on which to assess the equipment noise output.

The assessment indicates that the nighttime background level for the area is 33 LA90 dB.

In order not to increase the background level it is recommended that the limiting output level for the cumulative effect of all plant located on site is set at NR 25 dB, equivalent to 33 dBA, when considered at the closest noise sensitive residential premises to the site, deemed as either the flats along Ernest Street or the neighbouring residential premises at Camroyd Street, located beyond the eastern and northern site boundaries respectively.

By working to an NR value, this will ensure that there is no tonality present within the potential fixed plant noise source reducing the likelihood of unduly affecting the nearby residents. The sound spectrum is based upon the cumulative effect of all plant items operating simultaneously.

The limiting sound spectrum for NR30 dB is provided below.

Frequency, Hz	63	125	250	500	1K	2K	4K
NR 25 Limit, dB	55	44	35	29	25	22	20

Provided that the limits are adhered to there will be no loss of existing amenity for the residents due to the fixed plant operations on site.

12.6 Mitigation Recommendations

Based upon the above impact assessment, the only area of concern is due to the noise associated with any potential fixed plant installation.

Provided that the limiting noise levels are adhered to, when considered outside the residential premises indicated, for the simultaneous operation of the plant, there will be no loss of amenity for the residents.

If the plant can be selected such that it achieves the desired noise criteria at the residents without mitigation, then this is the preferred option. However, due to the very low noise limits required, this is unlikely and mitigation measures may need to be installed to achieve the noise criteria. Selection of the mitigating noise control will need to be considered at an early stage of the redevelopment design to accommodate its aesthetic and physical loading, should the installations be on the roof of the redeveloped building.

No other proposed activity or operation pertaining to the use of the property is likely to provide any alterations to the current noise output from the site and as such noise loss of amenity will result from the redevelopment.

13.0 Report Summary

An attended and remote pre-development acoustic assessment of the existing noise levels around the Suffa Tul Islam Education and Community Centre at No 2 Ernest Street, Dewsbury has been undertaken in support of the planning application 2022/91540 for the site.

The noise survey established the pre-existing noise climate and sources for the area, which are primarily due to traffic movements along the A638 and the nearby road network.

The assessment of the site has been made and the significant noise sources identified as the use of the external car park, internal amplified prayer noise and general external activities. There are no existing external fixed plant items and as such no specific noise source exists, however, the proposal for the site may include externally located fixed plant.

The proposal for the site is to consolidate the 3 No attached buildings into a coherent space. This will be achieved by installation of a mezzanine level which will form an upper ground floor level and lower ground floor level. The upper ground floor level will accommodate a relocation of the main prayer hall and assembly hall, along with meeting and classrooms. The lower ground floor space will accommodate a bereavement hall, further assembly halls and classrooms. There will be an extension formed on the upper ground floor level to accommodate additional ablution and toilet facilities. The use of the existing car park area on the opposite side of Ernest Street from the site will be formalised with a tarmac surface and parking spaces.

The construction phase of the redevelopment is a short-term event and will not result in any long-term loss of existing amenity for the nearby residential premises. Provided that the time periods of working are adhered to no adverse comment should be forthcoming.

The car park use currently is ad-hoc and up to 24 vehicles were observed to be parked there during Friday payer. The formal car park will allocate parking for 12 No vehicles, resulting in a reduction of -3 dB to the current output levels produced by the parking activities of the site due to the reduced umbers. The primary parking area for the site is a public car park located only 50m north of the site at the end of Ernest Street.

If we account of all relevant standards and guidelines pertaining to noise, it has been established that the internal amplified prayer noise breakout through the façade of the building, with an open window scenario, falls below the level at which noise is likely be considered a justifiable annoyance, nuisance or result in any loss of existing amenity for the nearby residential premises.

General external activity noise from people congregating outside the building has been considered and found not to result in any loss of amenity for the nearby residential premises.

If fixed plant is to be installed as part of the redevelopment of the site, the design target values will need to be adhered to for the simultaneous operation of all equipment installed. If this is not possible through selection of quiet equipment alone, then mitigation measures will need to be installed. To ensure that the noise control measures can be accommodated, it is recommended that selection and location of any plant and equipment is made as part of the finalised design for the development to account for aesthetic and loading applications.

Taking all of the above results into consideration it would be the writer's recommendation to allow grant Planning Permission to allow the redevelopment of the Suffa Tul Education and community Centre at No 2 Ernest Street, Dewsbury, since it has been shown that the site would be operating within the limitations of relevant guidance, without giving rise to any loss of existing amenity for the nearby residential premises.

APPENDIX A

Locational Outline and Monitoring Locations



APPENDIX C Noise Survey Frequency Analysis Results Table

Location	Location ID	Linear Leq dB in Frequency Band Hz										LA10 dB	LA90 dB
		LAmx	LAeq	63	125	250	500	1	2	4	8		
		dB	dB	Hz	Hz	Hz	Hz	kHz	kHz	kHz	kHz		
Site Entrance	1	76.4	53.3	57.7	52.7	49.1	50.1	49.1	46.6	40.0	33.9	53.8	45.7
Camroyd St	2	79.1	58.2	64.6	62.9	56.0	54.5	54.7	49.5	43.0	35.8	59.1	43.9
Site Entrance	1	57.2	43.8	54.6	45.8	42.0	39.8	40.1	35.6	28.4	20.7	46.1	40.1
Battye St	3	58.9	52.8	63.1	57.1	51.5	49.0	49.0	44.4	35.9	26.8	57.1	48.3

Location	Location ID	Linear Leq dB in Frequency Band Hz										LA10 dB	LA90 dB
		LAmx	LAeq	63	125	250	500	1	2	4	8		
		dB	dB	Hz	Hz	Hz	Hz	kHz	kHz	kHz	kHz		
Site Entrance	1	72.7	54.7	62.1	54.6	51.8	53.3	49.7	46.4	41.0	33.9	58.4	45.0
Camroyd St	2	60.2	53.6	66.5	55.3	52.9	48.6	50.6	44.4	36.9	26.8	55.8	47.3
Battye St	3	59.9	55.5	62.4	54.6	51.1	53.6	51.9	45.4	39.8	28.7	58.1	50.9
Inside Prayer Hall	4	73.5	69.6	48.5	60.0	58.5	69.5	65.2	59.2	52.1	36.8	74.2	47.5
Inside Prayer Hall	4	65.1	53.8	51.7	51.2	45.5	48.2	51.2	46.5	39.2	21.8	55.8	49.2
Site Entrance	1	78.0	60.6	63.2	59.9	57.5	61.2	54.0	50.9	43.3	36.8	64.2	51.0