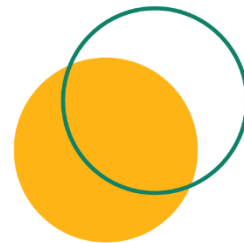




Balancing Growth with Green



Noise Impact Assessment



Land at Back Marriot Street, Dewsbury WF13 1PA

MIBZ. Developments Ltd

June 2026

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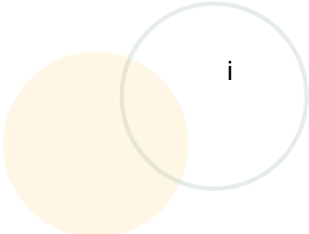


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1 Introduction

1.1 Overview

MIBZ. Developments Ltd are intending to apply for a planning application for the redevelopment of the site at Land at Back Marriot Street, Dewsbury WF13 1PA.

The proposed development is for the construction of 2no. residential dwellings with associated amenities and landscaping.

The primary environmental concern arises from its location beside Battye Street and Leeds Road, a busy thoroughfare, which introduces potential noise impacts from traffic. Consequently, this Noise Impact Assessment evaluates existing noise levels, compares them to recognised standards, and identifies necessary mitigation to ensure acceptable living environments for future occupants and compliance with planning policy.

1.2 Objective

The aim of this Noise Impact Assessment is to evaluate the suitability of the proposed residential development at Land at Back Marriot Street, Dewsbury WF13 1PA, with respect to the prevailing environmental noise climate. The assessment focuses on the dominant noise sources in the area, particularly road traffic from Battye Street and Leeds Road.

Guidance provided by BS8233:2014 '*Guidance on sound insulation and noise reduction for buildings*' recommends that internal noise levels in habitable rooms should not exceed 35 dB $L_{Aeq,16hr}$ during the daytime (07:00–23:00) and 30 dB $L_{Aeq,8hr}$ during the night-time (23:00–07:00). In addition, to avoid sleep disturbance, individual noise events in bedrooms should not exceed 45 dB $L_{Amax,F}$ at night as per ProPG and WHO guidance. These benchmarks form the basis for assessing the acoustic suitability of the site.

This assessment is intended to inform the planning process by determining whether suitable internal noise environments can be achieved within the proposed residential flats and in external private amenity areas. Where necessary, outline mitigation measures are suggested to ensure compliance with the relevant guidance. At this stage, no information regarding any inclusion or specification of any mechanical ventilation or external plant equipment as part of the proposed development itself have been provided or considered, and the assessment is therefore limited to environmental noise sources only.

1.3 Site Location

The proposed development site is located at Land at Back Marriot Street, Dewsbury WF13 1PA. The site currently consists of an empty greenfield site. The immediate context comprises predominantly residential developments, with a nursery beside the proposed development site. There is also a commercial development site adjacent to the proposed development.

Battye Street and Leeds Road are important roads connecting the surrounding area to Dewsbury City Centre and the wider areas. It should be noted that Leeds Road sat on top of a hill and as such, was located higher compared to the site. As such, traffic noise from both Battye Street and Leeds Road are very likely to be the predominant source of noise.

Figure 1.1 illustrates the site's location.



Figure 1.1: Site Location Map with Site Boundary in Red.

Location of Land at Back Marriot Street, Dewsbury WF13 1PA (marked), showing proximity to the surrounding street network, including Battye Street and Leeds Road (Image source: Google Maps)

2 Noise Regulations, Guidance & Standards

This section summarises all legislation, policy, statutory and non-statutory guidelines relevant to the proposed development.

2.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was revised in December 2024, setting out the government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied.

The NPPF emphasises the importance of considering noise in planning policies and decisions. Key points include:

Paragraph 187: *“Planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by:*

..... e) preventing new and existing development from contributing to, being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by, unacceptable levels of soil, air, water or noise pollution or land instability. Development should, wherever possible, help to improve local environmental conditions such as air and water quality, taking into account relevant information such as river basin management plans; and.....”

Paragraph 198a,b: *“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 200: *“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.”*

In conjunction with the ‘National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)’, ‘The Noise Policy Statement for England (NPSE)’¹, dated March 2010, states the following regarding a long-term vision of government noise policy:

“Noise Policy Statement for England Aims:

→ *The first aim of the NPSE:*

Avoid significant adverse impacts on health and quality of life from environmental, neighbour, and neighbourhood noise within the context of Government policy on sustainable development.

→ *The second aim of the NPSE:*

¹ Noise Policy Statement for England (NSPE) <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/noise-policy-statement-for-england>

Mitigate and minimize adverse impacts on health and quality of life from environmental, neighbour, and neighbourhood noise within the context of Government policy on sustainable development.

→ *The third aim of the NPSE:*

Where possible, contribute to the improvement of health and quality of life through the effective management and control of environmental, neighbour, and neighbourhood noise within the context of Government policy on sustainable development.”

In terms of the NPSE, the impact of noise can be categorised by the following terms:

- NOEL – No Observed Effect Level – The level where no effect can be detected
- LOAEL – Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level – The level where adverse effects on health and quality of life can be detected
- SOAEL – Significant Observed Adverse Effect Level – The level where significant adverse effects on health and quality of life may occur.

The NPSE further states that:

“It is not possible to have a single objective noise-based measure that defines SOAEL that is applicable to all sources of noise in all situations. Consequently, the SOAEL is likely to be different for different noise sources, for different receptors, and at different times.”

No specific guidance is detailed or given in the ‘National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)’, or ‘The Noise Policy Statement for England (NPSE)’ in terms of acceptable acoustic criteria/noise criteria in order to achieve the ‘NOEL, LOAEL, or SOAEL’. Therefore, it is considered necessary to refer to alternate national guidance, preferably standardised or regulated such as an appropriate British Standard (BS), or in the absence of this, alternate World Health Organisation (WHO) guidelines, etc.

The British Standard 8223: Sound Insulation and Noise Reduction for Buildings/Code of Practice BS 8223: Sound Insulation and Noise Reduction for Buildings/Code of Practice states that for different spaces, there might be a range of noise levels that are considered acceptable.

2.2 WHO ‘Guidelines for Community Noise’

Where noise is assessed against the ‘Absolute Level’, then this can be split into separate daytime and night-time legislation. The WHO ‘Guidelines for Community Noise’ state in 4.2.7 “Annoyance Responses” that:

“During the daytime, few people are seriously annoyed by activities with L_{Aeq} levels below 55 dB; or moderately annoyed with L_{Aeq} levels below 50dB. Sound pressure levels during the evening and night should be 5-10 dB lower than during the day....”

The guidance goes on to provide a daytime² internal acoustic criteria relative to critical health effect(s) that of 35dB $L_{Aeq,16 \text{ hour}}$, and a night-time³ level of 30dB $L_{Aeq,8 \text{ hour}}$ / 45dB L_{AFmax} linked with dwelling indoors. Therefore, assuming a maximum external noise level of 50dB $L_{Aeq,T}$ during the daytime, (considering a 15dB reduction in noise via a partially open window) an internal noise level of 35 dB $L_{Aeq,T}$ should be achieved.

² daytime is typically between 07:00 h and 23:00 h.

³ night-time is between 23:00 h and 07:00 h.

During the night-time periods, a further publication; WHO Night Noise Guidelines For Europe' published in 2009 states that:

"Below the level of 30dB $L_{night,outside}$, no effects on sleep are observed except for a slight increase in the frequency of body movements during sleep due to night noise. There is no sufficient evidence that the biological effects observed at the level below 40dB $L_{night,outside}$ are harmful to health. However, adverse health effects are observed at the level above 40dB $L_{night,outside}$, such as self-reported sleep disturbance, environmental insomnia, and increased use of somnifacient drugs and sedatives. Therefore, 40dB $L_{night,outside}$ is equivalent to the LOAEL for night noise..... The LOAEL of night noise, 40dB $L_{night,outside}$, can be considered a health-based limit value of the night noise guidelines (NNG) necessary to protect the public, including most of the vulnerable groups such as children, the chronically ill and the elderly, from the adverse health effects of night noise."

Therefore, where absolute levels need to be referenced, a maximum daytime noise limit of 50 dB $L_{Aeq,T}$ can be considered, with the LOAEL for night of 40 dB $L_{night,outside}$ being considered.

2.3 The British Standard BS8233:2014: Guidance on Sound Insulation and Noise Reduction for Buildings

The BS8233:2014 'Guidance on sound insulation and noise reduction for buildings' document provides recommended internal noise levels for various uses of development. Table 4 of British Standard BS8233:2014 reproduced below (Table 2.1) provides appropriate criteria and limits for different situations, which are primarily intended 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.

Table 2.1: British Standard recommended indoor noise levels for dwellings (Source: British Standard BS:8233:2014)

Activity	Location	07:00 to 23:00 (Day Time)	23:00 to 07:00 (Night Time)
Resting	Living Room	35dB $L_{Aeq, 16hour}$	-
Dinning	Dining Room/area	40dB $L_{Aeq, 16hour}$	-
Sleeping (Daytime Resting)	Bedroom	35dB $L_{Aeq, 16hour}$	30dB $L_{Aeq, 8hour}$ 45dB L_{Amax}

Section 7.7.3.2 of BS8233:2014 addresses design criteria for external noise. It states that a desirable external noise level in areas such as gardens and patios should not exceed 50dB L_{Aeq} , with an upper limit of 55dB L_{Aeq} during daytime.

However, Section 7.7.3.2 also states that it is recognised that the above-mentioned guidance values are not achievable in all circumstances where development might be desirable, such as city centres or areas adjoining strategic traffic networks. Therefore, a compromise between elevated noise levels and other factors might be warranted.

In this instance, the development should be designed to achieve the lowest practicable levels in these external amenity spaces but should not be prohibited.

For areas such as balconies, roof gardens and terraces, Section 7.7.3.2 states the specification of noise limits is not necessarily appropriate. Small balconies may be included for uses such as drying washing or growing pot plants and noise limits should not be necessary for these uses. However, the general guidance on noise in amenity space is still appropriate for larger balconies, roof gardens and terraces which might be intended to be used for relaxation.

In addition, the 1999 WHO Guidelines recommends that to avoid sleep disturbance, indoor night-time guideline noise values of 30dB L_{Aeq} for continuous noise and 45dB L_{AFmax} for individual noise events should be applicable. It is to be noted that the WHO 'Night Noise Guidelines for Europe - 2009' makes reference to research that indicates sleep disturbance from noise events at indoor levels as low as 42dB L_{AFmax} . The number of individual noise events should also be taken into account, and the WHO guidelines suggest that indoor noise levels from such events should not exceed approximately 45dB L_{AFmax} more than 10 – 15 times per night. The WHO document recommends that steady, continuous noise levels should not exceed 55dB L_{Aeq} on balconies, terraces, and outdoor living areas. It goes on to state that to protect the majority of individuals from moderate annoyance, external noise levels should not exceed 50dB L_{Aeq} .

BS8233:2014 also states that the ambient noise levels in non-domestic buildings should not normally exceed the design ranges in the table below.

Table 2.2: Typical Noise levels in non-Domestic Buildings (Source: British Standard BS8233:2014)

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

2.4 Kirklees Council Local Plan

The Local Plan of Kirklees Council (adopted 27 February 2019) does not have a dedicated policy in relation to noise. However, Policy LP15: residential use in town centres states the following:

Proposals for residential uses (including student accommodation) within the defined town centres as set out on the Policies Map will be supported subject to:...

d. the protection of the amenity of existing residents and future occupiers of the proposed residential use in accordance with amenity and design policies within the plan, and will in particular consider matters such as privacy, noise and air quality;

3 Noise Survey

3.1 Overview

This section provides the details of the methodological approach taken to assess the prevailing acoustic environment at the site where new noise-sensitive receptors (residential dwellings) will be introduced. To characterise the current acoustic environment and monitor noise levels at the site, the key noise indicators, namely L_{Aeq} and L_{Amax} , are used where applicable and are described in Appendix A.

3.2 Noise Monitoring Locations

Noise, for the specific site, was monitored at one location, NMP1, as shown in Figure 3.1. The locations were selected to capture the representative noise where the proposed residential dwellings would be placed. The monitoring was undertaken in the middle of the site in front of 'Unit 01' which provided a direct line of sight to both Battye Street and Leeds Road. Figures 3.2 and 3.3 show the location of the microphone in relation to the site and the surrounding area.

Due to an unsafe site access, a 1-hour attended monitoring was undertaken at the site during the daytime hours to capture noise levels with moving traffic along Battye Street and Leeds Road. Night-time attended monitoring was not undertaken due to safety concerns within the site and the surrounding area.

All measurements were undertaken as per the requirements of BS7445-2:1991 'Description and measurement of environmental noise – Part 2: Guide to the acquisition of data pertinent to land use'.

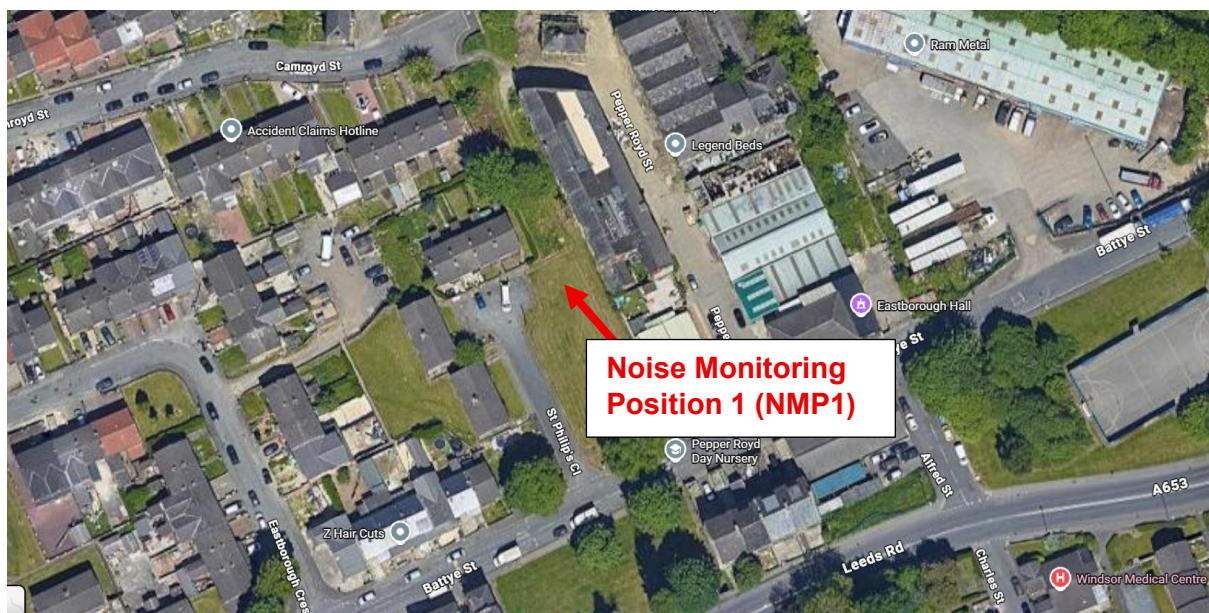


Figure 3.1: Noise Monitoring Location at Land at Back Marriot Street, Dewsbury WF13 1PA (Source: Google Aerial imagery annotated with NMP1 position)



Figure 3.2 Location of Microphone for Attended Monitoring with Battye Street and Leeds Road in View



Figure 3.3 Location of Microphone in relation to Rear of Site

3.3 Noise Survey Periods

The details and noise survey periods for the attended are tabulated below.

Table 3.1: Noise Survey Periods

Measurement Location	Start Date	Start Time	End Date	End Time
NMP1 (Middle of Site)	Friday 05/06/2026	12:05	Friday 05/06/2026	13:05

3.4 Details of Noise Monitoring Equipment

The details of the equipment used for noise monitoring are tabulated below. Note that all equipment are Class 1 sound level meters in accordance with BS EN 61672 and have been calibrated before and after surveys. No calibration shifts greater than 0.2dB were observed before and after the monitoring.

Table 3.2: Noise Equipment Details

Equipment	Serial Number	Last Calibrated
Sound Level Meter – Class 1 BSWA 308 with a MPA231T Microphone	600264	Brand New
BSWA CA111 Class 1 Calibrator (UKAS)	550282	29 th October 2024

3.5 Weather Conditions and Observations

The following weather conditions were recorded during the survey period.

5th June:

- Wind speed(s) and direction(s):
 - Average wind speed: 4 m/s
 - Max wind speed: 5 m/s
 - Winds were easterly throughout the entire duration of the survey
- Precipitation: No precipitation
- Ground condition: Dry
- Temperature: Ranged from 12°C to 13°C
- Cloud Cover: Partly overcast throughout the survey.
- Other conditions: No fog, no snow, no temperature inversions observed

The dominant sound source at the survey location was clearly identified as traffic from Battye Street and Leeds Road. Traffic conditions during the survey period were observed to be free flowing. Under such conditions, motorway noise levels are typically representative of a robust daytime scenario, as higher vehicle speeds result in increased tyre–road interaction noise. It was also observed that several construction vehicles used Leeds Road in order to travel to other places, which added to the traffic noise.

During periods of congestion, vehicle speeds reduce and overall noise levels tend to decrease slightly. The survey period is therefore considered representative of typical daytime motorway noise conditions.

A single measurement location was selected due to the clearly identifiable dominant noise source being motorway traffic. No other significant local noise sources were present during the survey. The measurement position was chosen to represent the acoustic environment at the proposed development site with direct exposure to motorway noise. Traffic noise from Battye Street and Leeds Road were also clearly audible at the rear of the site, although at a lower noise level.

Finally, no noise was audible from the adjacent commercial site. This is due to an unoccupied building separating the proposed residential units to the closest active commercial building, thereby providing noise attenuation to the residential units.

4 Noise Survey Results

A summary of the measured L_{Aeq} and $L_{Amax,F}$ noise levels at location NMP1 is presented in Table 4.1. As mentioned in Section 3.2, noise levels from another site will also be referred to, which have been presented in Table 4.2.

Table 4.1: Summary of Attended Measured Noise Levels on the 5th of June 2026

Indicator	Noise Levels at NMP1 (dB)	
	Day (12:05 – 13:05)	Predicted Night-Time Noise Level*
L_{Aeq}	60	58
$L_{Amax,F}$	80	-

As mentioned in Section 3.5, the dominant source at the survey location is road traffic, which typically produces a continuous and relatively stable sound environment. Where direct night-time measurements are not available, it is common practice to derive representative night-time levels from measured daytime data.

Based on typical diurnal traffic patterns on strategic road networks, traffic flows reduce slightly during late evening and night-time periods. A 2dB reduction has therefore been applied to the measured daytime $L_{Aeq,1hr}$ level to derive a representative night-time $L_{Aeq,1hr}$. Therefore, the noise levels determined at the concerned site was 60dB and 58dB L_{Aeq} during daytime and night-time respectively.

Statistical noise indices (L_{A90}) and maximum sound levels (L_{AFmax}) for the night-time period have not been derived, as these require direct measurement data.

With regard to the L_{Amax} noise levels, it was chosen to use the measured L_{Amax} noise level of 76dB taken during daytime at the concerned site to assume a worst-case scenario.

Therefore, the following noise levels will be used for identifying the minimum mitigation required for the concerned site of this report:

- Daytime L_{Aeq} noise level of 60dB;
- Night-time L_{Aeq} noise level of 58dB;
- L_{Amax} noise level of 80dB

5 Noise Impact Assessment Due to External Noise – BS8233:2014, WHO and ProPG

The predicted external noise levels have been compared with the WHO and BS8233 guidance values for internal noise levels (refer to Section 2) to derive the required minimum noise reduction of façade/windows.

The internal target noise levels for bedrooms are based on guidelines laid out by BS8233:2014 as follows:

- Daytime (07.00-23.00 hrs): 35dB L_{Aeq}
- Night-time (23.00-07.00 hrs): 30dB L_{Aeq}
- External Amenity Areas: Upper limit of 55dB L_{Aeq} during daytime

The internal target for bedrooms based on WHO and ProPG guidance are as follows:

- Night-time (23.00-07.00 hrs): 45dB L_{Amax}

5.1 BS8233:2014 Impact Assessment of External Noise for Residential Dwellings

Referring to Section 4 of this report and considering the nature of the external noise, the recorded noise levels were compared with the BS8233:2014 criteria referenced above.

As mentioned in Section 4, the L_{Aeq} levels from the attended monitoring will be used for the subsequent assessment. This provides a robust assessment and, therefore, appropriate mitigation for the residents of the proposed development.

Table 5.1 presents the minimum required noise reduction for all habitable rooms in the proposed residential dwelling during daytime and nighttime.

Table 5.1: Required Noise Reduction for all Habitable Rooms

Time of the Day	Externally Measured L_{Aeq} (dB)	BS8233:2014 L_{Aeq} Internal Target (dB)	Required Reduction (dB)
Daytime (07:00 – 23:00)	60	35	25
Night-time (23:00 to 07:00)	58	30	28

ProPG and the WHO community noise guidelines also recommend that the peak noise in bedrooms should not exceed 45dB L_{Amax} more than 10 times per night. ProPG, Section 2.11, states that if there are more than 10 noise events at night (23:00–07:00) with $L_{Amax,F} > 60$ dB, the site should not be considered to have a negligible risk. It also mentions that “behavioural awakening, is likely to occur where the maximum sound level at the façade of a building with partially open windows is above:

- 85dB $L_{Amax,F}$ (where the number of events exceeding this value is ≤ 20); or
- 80dB $L_{Amax,F}$ (where the number of events exceeding this value is > 20)

Table 5.2 shows the required noise reduction required to meet the L_{Amax} requirements as per the WHO and ProPG guidance.

Table 5.2: Required Noise Reduction for Night-time L_{Amax} in Bedrooms using the determined L_{Amax} noise level of 76dB

Time of the Day	Measured $L_{Amax,F}$ (dB)	WHO Internal Target L_{Amax} (dB)	Required Reduction (dB)
Night-time (23:00 to 07:00)	80	45	35

To comply with BS8233:2014 and WHO/ProPG guidance, all facades of the proposed development will require a minimum sound reduction performance of at least 35dB(A) to meet the internal noise level targets.

5.2 Noise Impact on External Amenity Areas

BS8233:2014 provides guidance on appropriate noise levels for external amenity areas, recommending that such spaces ideally do not exceed 50 dB $L_{Aeq,T}$, with an upper guideline of 55 dB $L_{Aeq,T}$ in noisier environments. Table 5.3 shows the required noise reduction for the external amenity space.

Table 5.3: Required Noise Reduction for External Amenity Space

Time of the Day	Externally Measured L_{Aeq} (dB)	BS8233:2014 L_{Aeq} External Amenity Noise Limit	Required Reduction (dB)
Daytime (07:00 – 23:00)	60	50	10

To comply with BS8233:2014, the external amenity space would need to be mitigated by at least 10dB to meet the external amenity noise level limits.

5.3 Overview

In short, the proposed residential dwelling would require mitigation of 35 dB, and the external amenity area would require mitigation of 10 dB.

6 Mitigation

Mitigation measures are required to ensure that internal noise levels within the proposed residential dwelling comply with the criteria set out in BS8233:2014 and WHO/ProPG guidance. The following mitigation measures are recommended; equivalent performance solutions should be adopted during the detailed design stage.

6.1 Non-Glazed Elements

To ensure robust sound insulation against road traffic and external noise, all non-glazed elements should achieve a minimum sound reduction performance of 35dB $R_w + C_{tr}$ or better.

6.2 Glazed Elements

To meet the required internal noise levels for the proposed residential dwelling, it is recommended that windows and glazed doors be specified with a minimum sound insulation performance of 35dB $R_w + C_{tr}$.

This is achievable with high-performance double glazing with a large cavity gap. Example glazing specifications and performance data are provided in Appendix C for reference.

6.3 External Amenity Space

A 10dB mitigation is required to protect users of the external amenity space. It is recommended to install acoustic fencing to protect the users of the external amenity areas. An example of an acoustic fencing specification is attached in Appendix C.

6.4 Ventilation and Overheating Considerations

An initial assessment has been carried out to determine if mechanical ventilation is necessary to protect the users of the proposed development. The purpose of the assessment is to ensure that windows are kept closed to prevent noise from entering habitable rooms. However, this poses a risk of overheating the rooms due to insufficient ventilation.

The “*Acoustics Ventilation and Overheating Residential Design Guide*,” written by The Association of Noise Consultants, includes an initial assessment to determine whether habitable rooms are at risk of overheating due to closed windows to reduce noise intrusion.

In conjunction with the Level 1 risk assessment outlined in the ANC and based on on-site L_{Aeq} measurements (see Tables 4.1 and 4.2), it was concluded that residents of the dwelling face a high risk of overheating during the day and a high risk of overheating at night.

Based on the assessment above, mechanical ventilation may most likely be necessary to maintain habitable room temperatures when the windows are closed. The decision to use windows can be made by the occupants of the proposed development.

To confirm whether mechanical ventilation is necessary, a Ventilation and Overheating Risk Assessment in accordance with Building Regulations Part O should be carried out to determine whether the rooms can remain cool with passive ventilation or require mechanical ventilation.

If mechanical ventilation is necessary for the residential dwelling, it is recommended that the ventilation system noise levels do not exceed NR20 to maintain internal noise within acceptable limits.

7 Conclusion

An environmental noise survey has been undertaken to assess the suitability of the proposed residential development at Land at Back Marriot Street, Dewsbury WF13 1PA, in accordance with BS8233:2014, ProPG: Planning & Noise (2017), and the WHO Environmental Noise Guidelines.

Attended noise monitoring was undertaken in the middle of the site which provided a direct line of sight to Battye Street and Leeds Road, which was the predominant source of noise.

Measured external noise levels at NMP1 of 60 dB L_{Aeq} (day) and predicted night-time noise level of 58 dB L_{Aeq} (night), with $L_{Amax,F}$ events up to 80 dB, indicate that mitigation is required to achieve internal residential noise standards. Based on BS8233:2014 and WHO/ProPG guidance, a minimum façade sound reduction performance of 35 dB ($R_w + C_{tr}$) is required to achieve the relevant internal L_{Aeq} and L_{Amax} targets. External amenity areas will require mitigation of approximately 10 dB to achieve the recommended daytime guideline levels.

Subject to the incorporation of the mitigation measures outlined in Section 6, including high-performance glazing, appropriate façade construction, and provision of suitable ventilation to enable windows to remain closed where necessary, the proposed development can achieve compliance with relevant internal and external residential noise criteria.

On this basis, and with the recommended mitigation secured through detailed design, the site is considered suitable for residential development with respect to environmental noise.

Appendix A: Noise Indicators

Decibel scale - dB

In practice, when sound intensity or sound pressure is measured, a logarithmic scale is used in which the unit is the 'decibel', dB. This is derived from the human auditory system, where the dynamic range of human hearing is so large, in the order of 10^{13} units, that only a logarithmic scale is the sensible solution for displaying such a range.

Decibel scale, 'A' weighted - dB(A)

The human ear is less sensitive at frequency extremes, below 125Hz and above 16Khz. A sound level meter models the ears variable sensitivity to sound at different frequencies. This is achieved by building a filter into the Sound Level Meter with a similar frequency response to that of the ear, an A-weighted filter where the unit is dB(A).

Octave Bands

In order to completely determine the composition of a sound it is necessary to determine the sound level at each frequency individually. Usually, values are stated in octave bands. The audible frequency region is divided into 11 such octave bands whose centre frequencies are defined in accordance with international standards. These centre frequencies are: 16, 31.5, 63, 125, 250, 500, 1000, 2000, 4000, 8000 and 16000 Hertz.

Reference Time Interval, T

The specified time interval over which an equivalent continuous A-weighted sound pressure level is determined.

$L_{Aeq,T}$

The A-weighted equivalent continuous sound level. This is the sound level of a notionally steady sound having the same energy as the fluctuating sound over a specified measurement period, T.

$L_{A10,T}$

The A-weighted sound level exceeded for 10% of the specified measurement period, T.

L_{Amax}

The highest short duration A-weighted sound level recorded during a noise event.

L_{A90}

The A-weighted sound pressure level of the residual noise at the assessment position that is exceeded for 90 % of a given time interval, T.

Addition of noise from several sources

Noise from different sound sources combines to produce a sound level higher than that from any individual source. Two equally intense sound sources operating together produce a sound level which is 3dB higher than a single source and 4 sources produce a 6dB higher sound level.

Attenuation by distance

Sound which propagates from a point source in free air attenuates by 6dB for each doubling of distance from the noise source. Sound energy from line sources (e.g. stream of cars) drops off by 3dB for each doubling of distance.

Subjective impression of noise

Hearing perception is highly individualised. Sensitivity to noise also depends on frequency content, time of occurrence, duration of sound and psychological factors such as emotion and expectations. The following table is a guide to explain increases or decreases in sound levels for many scenarios.

Change in sound level (dB)	Change in perceived loudness
1	Imperceptible
3	Just barely perceptible
6	Clearly noticeable
10	About twice as loud

Transmission path(s)

The transmission path is the path the sound takes from the source to the receiver. Where multiple paths exist in parallel, the reduction in each path should be calculated and summed at the receiving point. Outdoor barriers can block transmission paths, for example traffic noise. The effectiveness of barriers is dependent on factors such as its distance from the noise source and the receiver, its height and construction.

Ground-borne vibration

In addition to airborne noise levels caused by transportation, construction, and industrial sources there is also the generation of ground-borne vibration to consider. This can lead to structure-borne noise, perceptible vibration, or in rare cases, building damage.

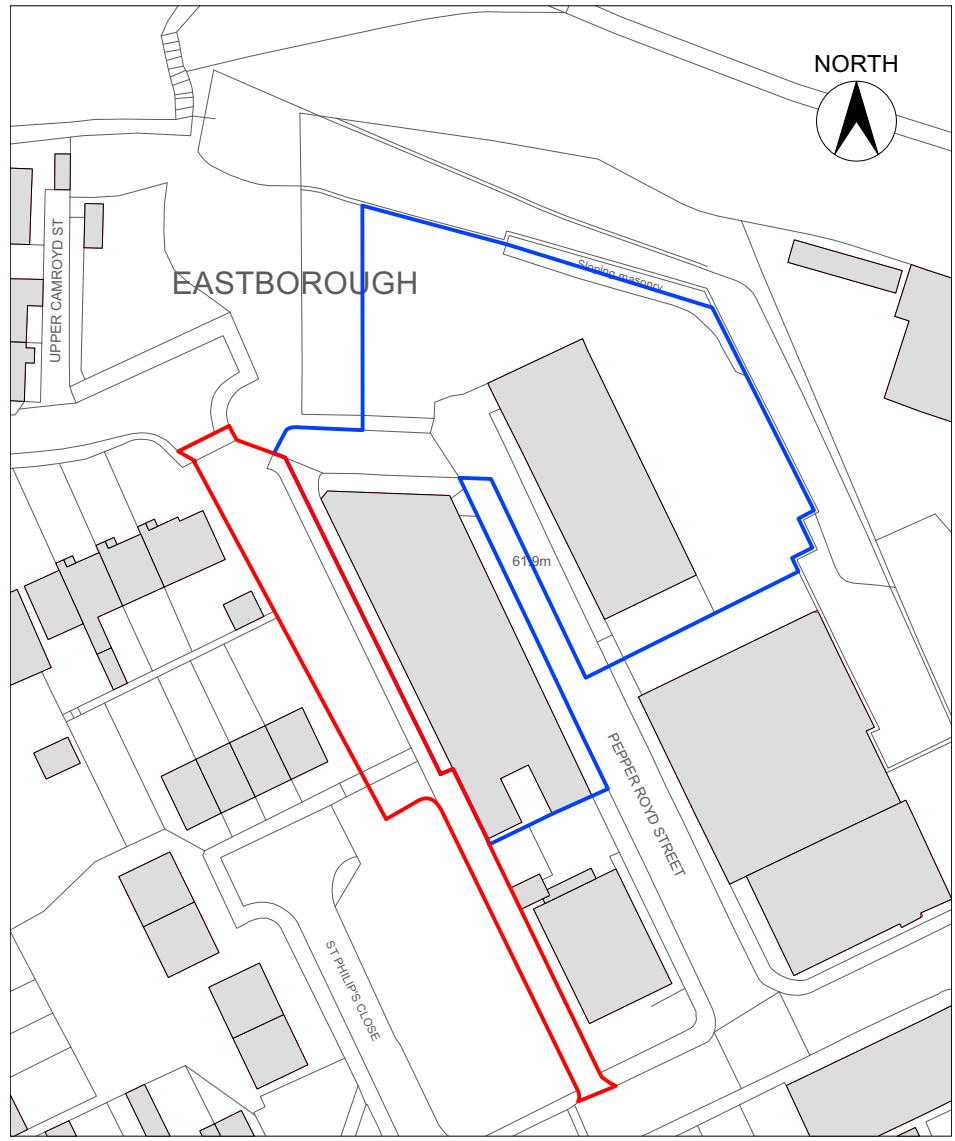
Sound insulation - Absorption within porous materials

Upon encountering a porous material, sound energy is absorbed. Porous materials which are intended to absorb sound are known as absorbents, and usually absorb 50 to 90% of the energy and are frequency dependent. Some are designed to absorb low frequencies, some for high frequencies and more exotic designs being able to absorb very wide ranges of frequencies. The energy is converted into both mechanical movement and heat within the material; both the stiffness and mass of panels affect the sound insulation performance.

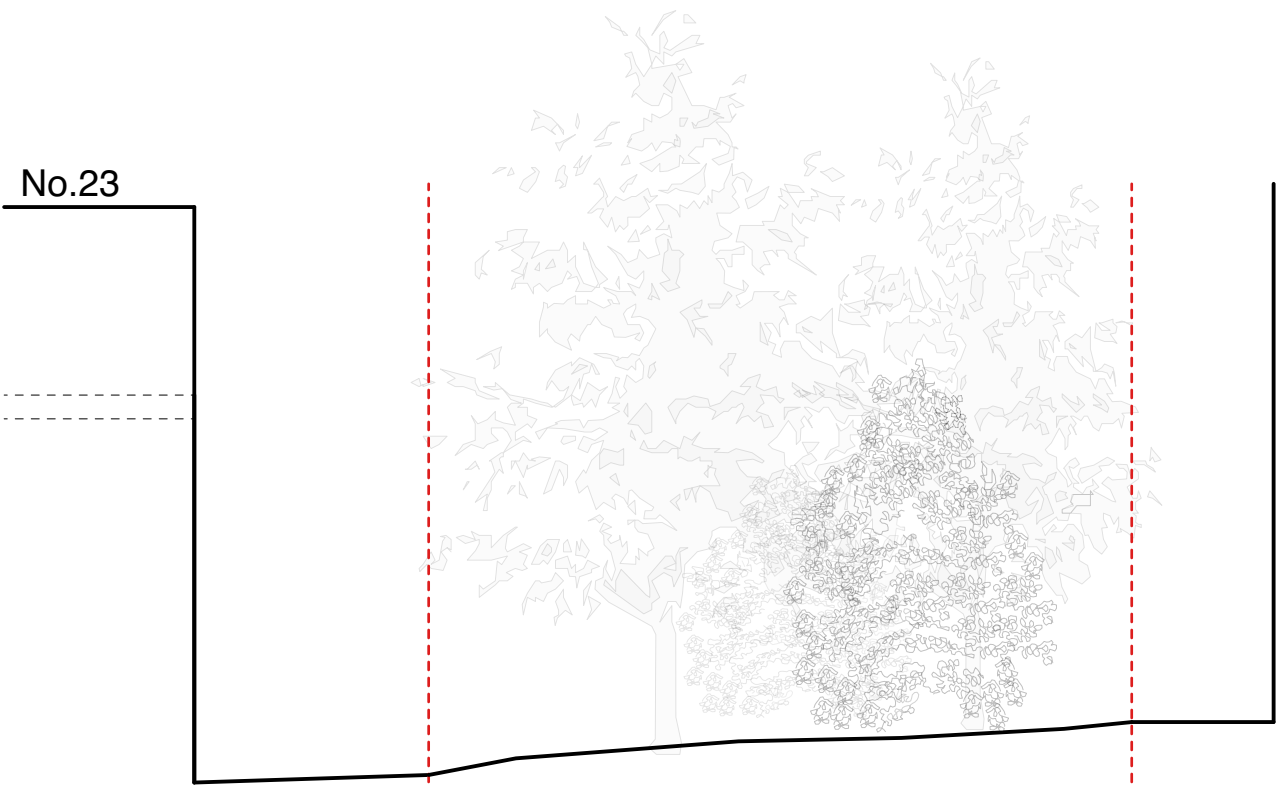
Appendix B: Site Drawings



Aerial Photo



Location Plan
Scale 1:1250
Redline Area: 712sqm



Section A-A As Existing
Scale 1:100



Site Plan As Existing
Scale 1:200

NOTES:
Any errors or omissions to be reported to Code L6 immediately.
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Project:
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WF13 1PA

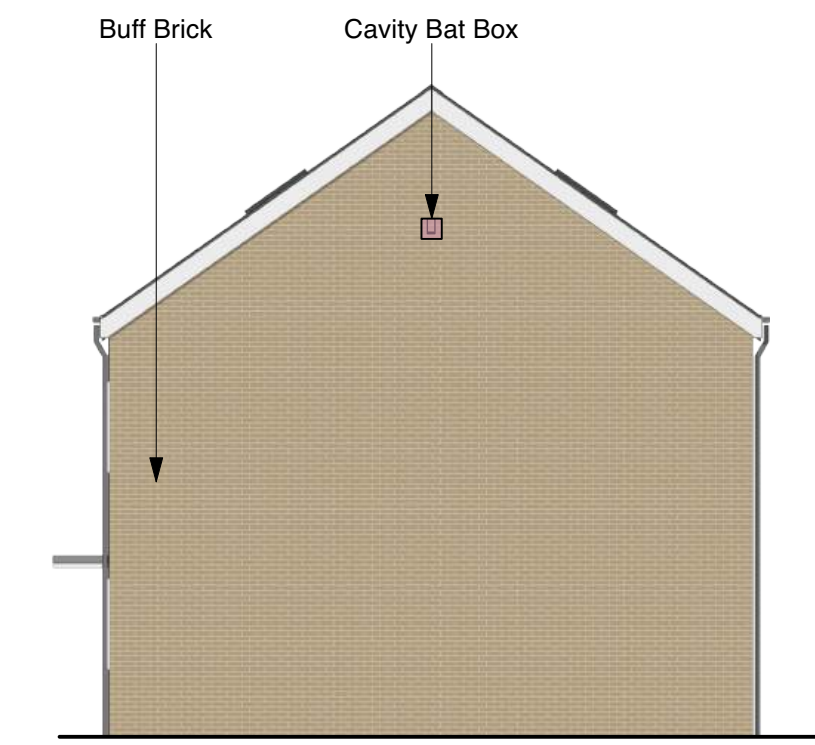
Client:

Drawing:
Plans As Existing

Date: 06/05/26 Scale: Varies Size: A1

Drawing Number:

26-010-01



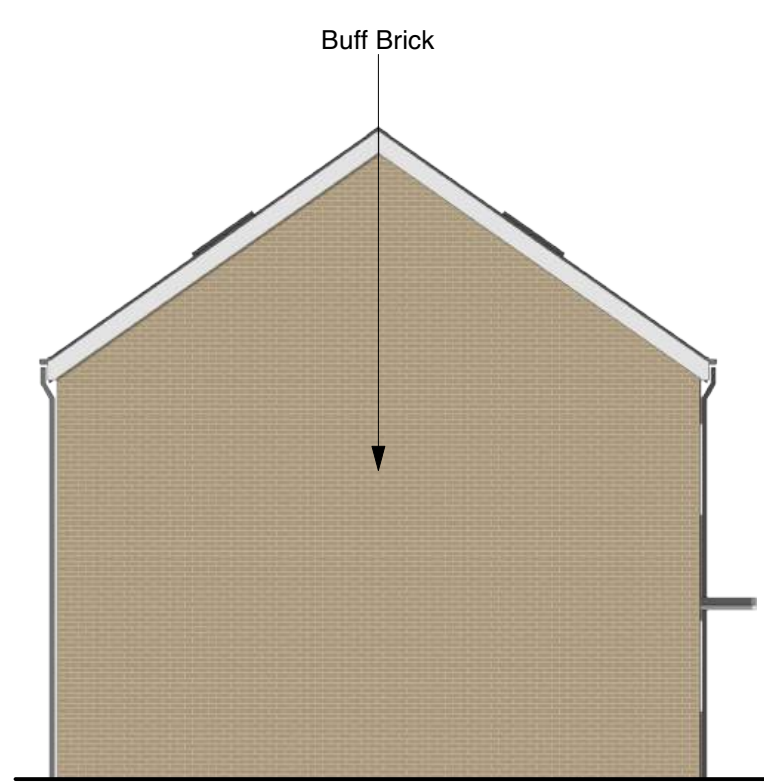
Side/East Elevation As Proposed
Scale 1:100



Front/South Elevation As Proposed
Scale 1:100



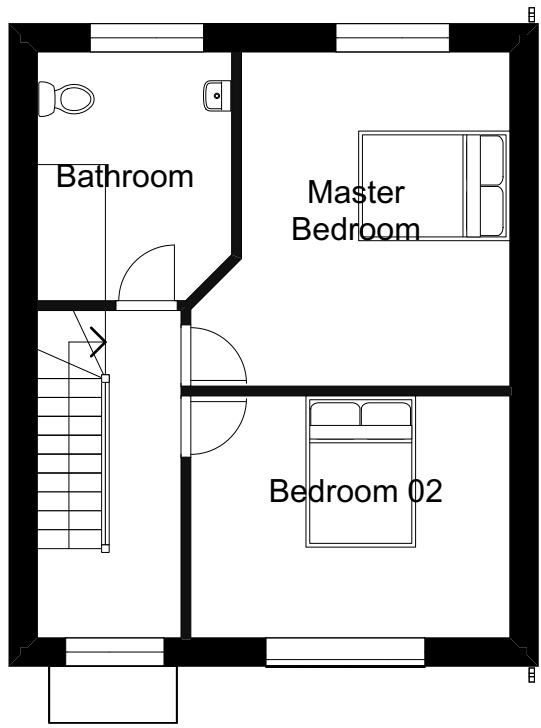
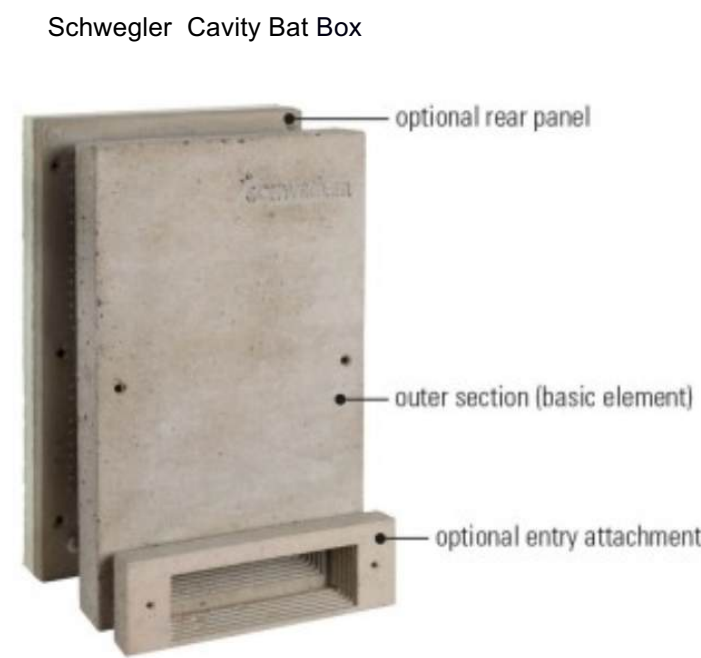
Rear/North Elevation As Proposed
Scale 1:100



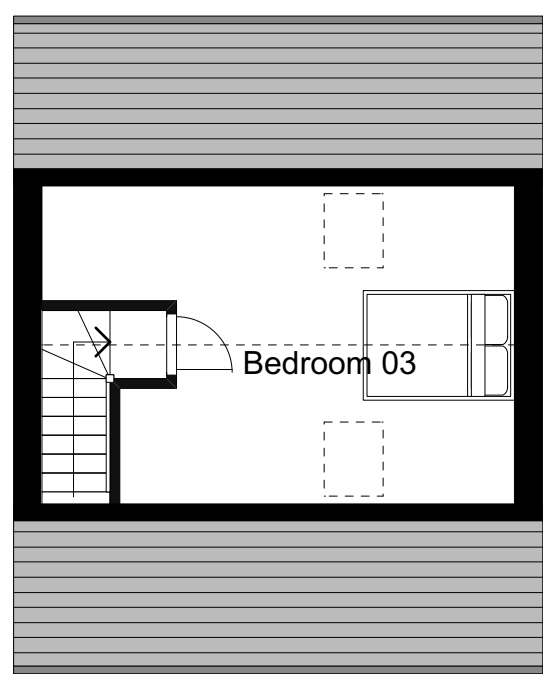
Side/West Elevation As Proposed
Scale 1:100

Species Enhancement Statement:
The site is within the West Yorkshire Bat alert zone, therefore we have added one Schwegler bat box at high level on the indicated elevations and also an under eaves sparrow terrace to the east or north elevation.

- Key**
- Bat Box
 - Sparrow Terrace

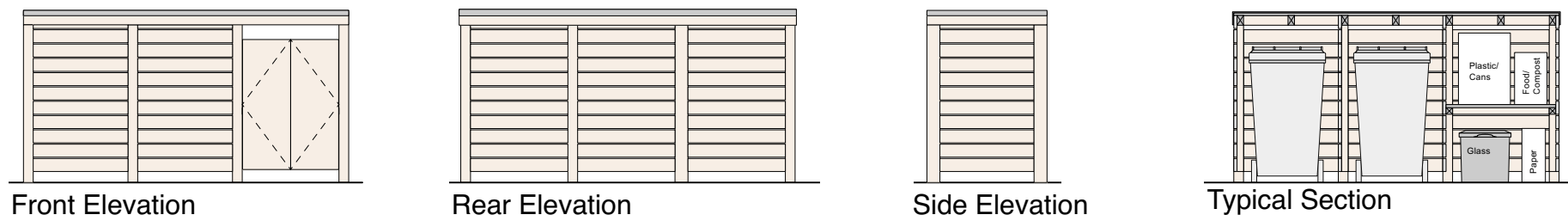


First Floor Plan As Proposed
Scale 1:100

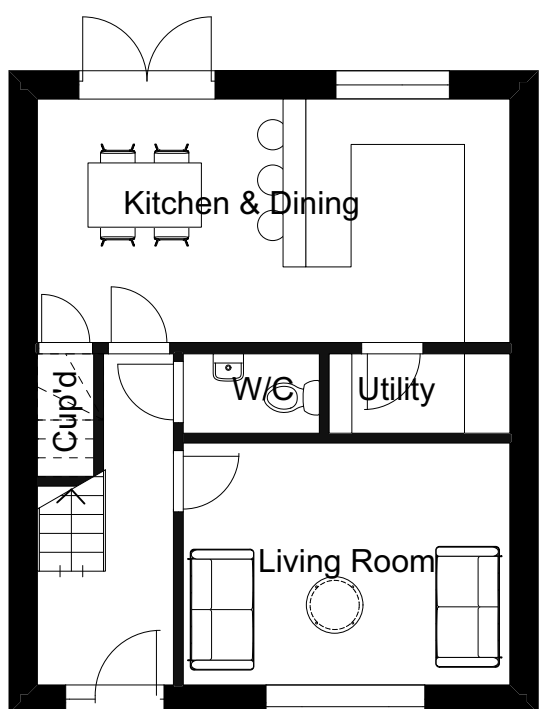


Second Floor Plan As Proposed
Scale 1:100

ROLEC EV/OLEV Home Car charge Point
The cable and circuitry ratings for the charging points shall be of adequate size to ensure a minimum continuous current demand of 16 Amps and a maximum demand of 32Amps



Bin Store As Proposed
Scale 1:50



Ground Floor Plan As Proposed
Scale 1:100



Section A-A As Proposed
Scale 1:100

MATERIALS:

Roof: Grey Concrete roof tiles.

Walls: Buff Brick & Vertical Timber Shiplap Cladding

Windows/ Glazed Doors: White High performance Upvc .

RWPs: Round Upvc.

External Doors: High Performance Composite Doors.



Site Plan As Proposed
Scale 1:200

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Appendix C: Example Specifications of Glazing and External Amenity Area Acoustic Barrier



Pilkington **Optiphon™**
Laminated Glass for noise control

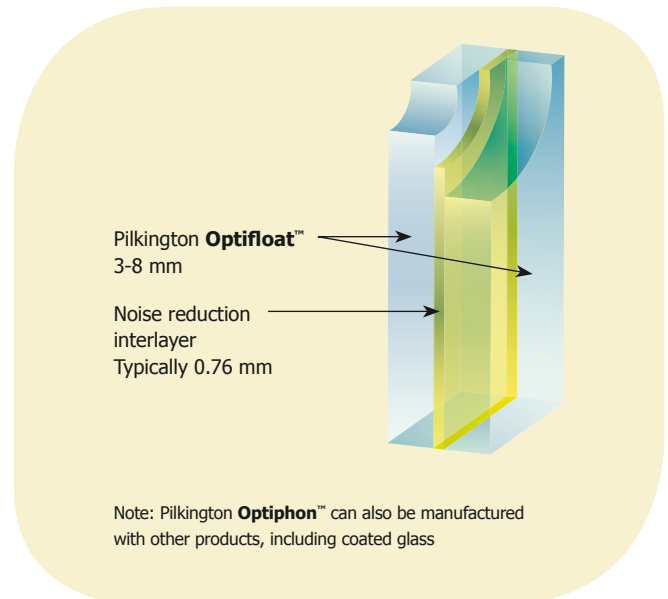
Pilkington **Optiphon™**

Laminated glass for superior noise insulation

Pilkington **Optiphon™** is the ideal choice of glass in situations where there is excess noise from road, rail or air traffic, or various other sources, such as factories, nightclubs or neighbours.

Pilkington **Optiphon™** is a high quality acoustic laminated glass incorporating a special PVB (PolyVinyl Butyral) interlayer. It offers excellent noise reduction without compromising on light transmittance or impact performance.

The desired acoustic performance can be achieved through combining various thicknesses of glass with a PVB interlayer. With a large variety of product combinations, Pilkington **Optiphon™** offers the opportunity to achieve specific noise reduction requirements.



Benefits

- Special PVB interlayer for enhanced sound insulation performance
- A thinner and lighter glass for the equivalent acoustic performance
- Available in jumbo and LES sizes
- All products achieve safety class 1(B)1 (EN 12600) and are available to meet security classes in accordance with EN 356
- A high acoustic performance can be achieved when used in Insulating Glass Units (IGUs)
- Can also be used to improve noise insulation in a triple glazing construction

As well as reducing intrusive noise, Pilkington **Optiphon™** can be combined with other Pilkington products for a multi-functional glazing solution with additional benefits, such as:

- Thermal insulation with Pilkington **K Glass™** / Pilkington **Optitherm™** (coating in position 3 in IGU)
- Solar control with Pilkington **Suncool™** (coating in position 2 in IGU)
- Self-cleaning with Pilkington **Activ™** (coating in position 1 in IGU)

Sound insulation data for Pilkington **Optiphon™**

Glass	Sound reduction index (dB)									
	Octaveband Centre Frequency (Hz)						R _w (C; C _{tr})	R _w	R _w + C	R _w + C _{tr}
	125	250	500	1000	2000	4000				
Single glazing										
6.8 mm Pilkington Optiphon™	22	26	31	37	40	40	36 (-1; -4)	36	35	32
8.8 mm Pilkington Optiphon™	27	29	34	38	40	43	37 (0; -2)	37	37	35
10.8 mm Pilkington Optiphon™	26	30	35	39	40	46	38 (-1; -3)	38	37	35
12.8 mm Pilkington Optiphon™	29	32	36	41	42	51	40 (-1; -3)	40	39	37
16.8 mm Pilkington Optiphon™	31	33	38	41	43	54	41 (-1; -3)	41	40	38
Insulating glass units										
6 mm / 16 mm argon / 6.8 mm Pilkington Optiphon™	21	28	37	48	48	54	40 (-2; -6)	40	38	34
6 mm / 16 mm argon / 8.8 mm Pilkington Optiphon™	25	27	38	48	47	55	41 (-2; -6)	41	39	35
8 mm / 16 mm argon / 8.8 mm Pilkington Optiphon™	21	30	39	47	50	55	42 (-3; -8)	42	39	34
10 mm / 16 mm argon / 8.8 mm Pilkington Optiphon™	28	31	42	45	50	58	44 (-2; -6)	44	42	38
10 mm / 20 mm argon / 8.8 mm Pilkington Optiphon™	28	36	43	47	49	58	46 (-2; -6)	46	44	40
8.8 mm Pilkington Optiphon™ / 16 mm argon / 12.8 mm Pilkington Optiphon™	28	36	45	53	56	64	48 (-2; -7)	48	46	41
10.8 mm Pilkington Optiphon™ / 24 mm argon / 16.8 mm Pilkington Optiphon™	35	41	48	53	55	65	52 (-2; -6)	52	50	46
12.8 mm Pilkington Optiphon™ / 20 mm argon / 16.8 mm Pilkington Optiphon™	35	45	49	50	54	65	51 (-1; -4)	51	50	47

Measurements undertaken in accordance with BS EN ISO 10140 and R_w (C; C_{tr}) determined in accordance with BS EN ISO 717-1.

For insulating glass units, there is little difference in the sound insulation for cavity widths in the range 6 to 16 mm.

To calculate performance data for Pilkington products, please use our Spectrum online calculator at <https://spectrum.pilkington.com/>

For glass combinations to achieve an R_w value higher than 52 dB, please contact us for more details.



Sound insulation data for standard products

Glass	Sound reduction index (dB)									
	Octaveband Centre Frequency (Hz)						R _w (C; C _{tr})	R _w	R _w + C	R _w + C _{tr}
	125	250	500	1000	2000	4000				
Single glazing										
4 mm Float Glass	17	20	26	32	33	26	29 (-2; -3)	29	27	26
6 mm Float Glass	18	23	30	35	27	32	31 (-2; -3)	31	29	28
8 mm Float Glass	20	24	29	34	29	37	32 (-2; -3)	32	30	29
10 mm Float Glass	23	26	32	31	32	39	33 (-2; -3)	33	31	30
12 mm Float Glass	27	29	31	32	38	47	34 (0; -2)	34	34	32
6 mm Laminated Glass	20	23	29	34	32	38	32 (-1; -3)	32	31	29
8 mm Laminated Glass	20	25	32	35	34	42	33 (-1; -3)	33	32	30
10 mm Laminated Glass	24	26	33	33	35	44	34 (-1; -3)	34	33	31
12 mm Laminated Glass	24	27	33	32	37	46	35 (-1; -3)	35	34	32
16 mm Laminated Glass	26	31	30	35	43	51	36 (-1; -3)	36	35	33
Insulating glass units										
4 mm / (6 - 16 mm) / 4 mm	21	17	25	35	37	31	29 (-1; -4)	29	28	25
6 mm / (6 - 16 mm) / 4 mm	21	20	26	38	37	39	32 (-2; -4)	32	30	28
6 mm / (6 - 16 mm) / 6 mm	20	18	28	38	34	38	31 (-1; -4)	31	30	27
8 mm / (6 - 16 mm) / 4 mm	22	21	28	38	40	47	33 (-1; -4)	33	32	29
8 mm / (6 - 16 mm) / 6 mm	20	21	33	40	36	48	35 (-2; -6)	35	33	29
10 mm / (6 - 16 mm) / 4 mm	24	21	32	37	42	43	35 (-2; -5)	35	33	30
10 mm / (6 - 16 mm) / 6 mm	24	24	32	37	37	44	35 (-1; -3)	35	34	32
6 mm / (6 - 16 mm) / 6 mm Laminated	20	19	30	39	37	46	33 (-2; -5)	33	31	38
6 mm / (6 - 16 mm) / 10 mm Laminated	24	25	33	39	40	49	37 (-1; -5)	37	36	32

The above are generally accepted values for generic products taken from EN 12758. They are conservative values that can be used in the absence of measured data. Data for laminated glass is based on pvb interlayers (excluding acoustic pvb interlayers). Glass thickness for laminated glass excludes interlayer thickness. Data can be adopted for air or argon gas-filled cavities

Technical Definitions

Sound Reduction Index

R_w is the weighted sound reduction, in decibels, which incorporates a correction for the ear's response.

C and C_{tr} are the spectrum adjustments, which are the values added to R_w to take account of the characteristics of particular sound spectra. Typical noise sources for each spectrum adaptation terms are given below.



Relevant spectrum adaptation term C

Type of noise source:

- Living activities (talking, music, radio, TV)
- Children playing
- Railway traffic at medium and high speed
- Jet aircraft, short distance away
- Motorway traffic >50 mph
- Factories emitting mainly medium and high frequency noise.

Relevant spectrum adaptation term C_{tr}

Type of noise source:

- Urban road traffic
- Railway traffic at low speeds
- Aircraft, propeller driven
- Jet aircraft, long distance away
- Music with low frequency bass sounds
- Factory emitting mainly low and medium frequency noise.



This publication provides only a general description of the products. Further, more detailed, information may be obtained from your local supplier of Pilkington products. It is the responsibility of the user to ensure that the use of these products is appropriate for any particular application and that such use complies with all relevant legislation, standards, codes of practice and other requirements. To the fullest extent permitted by applicable laws, Nippon Sheet Glass Co. Ltd. and its subsidiary companies disclaim all liability for any error in or omission from this publication and for all consequences of relying on it. Pilkington, "Optiphon", "Optitherm", "K Glass", "Activ" and "Suncool" are trademarks owned by Nippon Sheet Glass Co. Ltd, or a subsidiary thereof.



CE marking confirms that a product complies with its relevant harmonised European Norm.

The CE marking label for each product, including declared values, can be found at www.pilkington.com/CE



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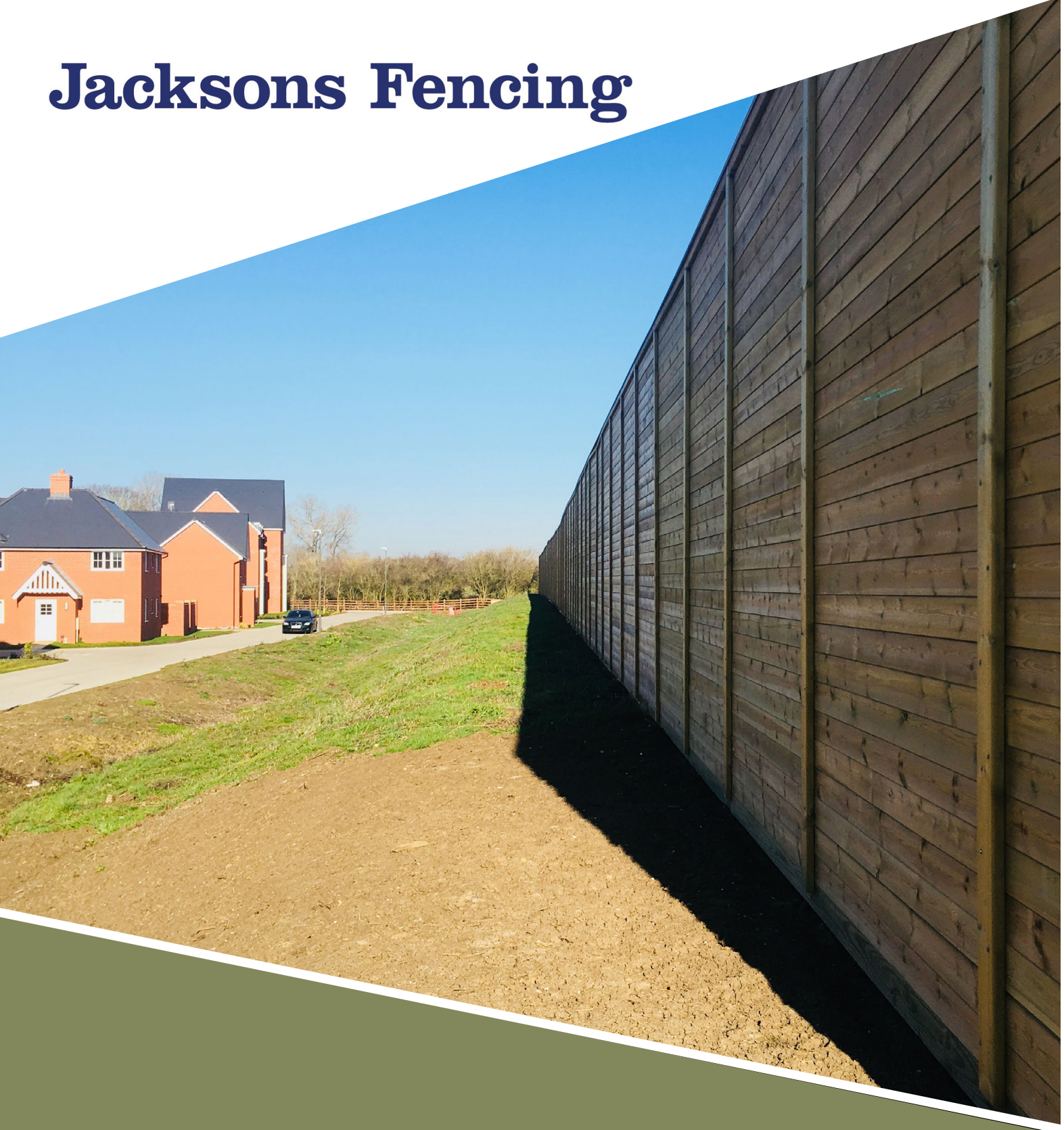
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www.pilkington.co.uk

Jacksons Fencing



Reflective & Absorptive Acoustic Fencing | Acoustic Gates |
Commercial & Highway Acoustic Barriers





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6m high Jakoustic® Reflective with bespoke timber clad I-beams

JAKOUSTIC® BARRIER SYSTEM

KEEPING ENVIRONMENTAL NOISE IN CHECK SINCE 2004

When we developed and introduced the innovative Jakoustic® barrier system in 2004 it was in response to the need for an effective solution to the growing problem of noise pollution in the environment.

Since then, the increase in the UK population has fuelled house building and inevitably brought transport and infrastructure ever closer to residential property developments.

The Jakoustic® barrier system has been put to use in managing noise into and from sites across a wide variety of situations, from housing and schools, to transport, commercial, industrial and retail; while its performance, quality and natural timber façade has found favour with acoustics consultants, architects, developers, local authorities and homeowners alike.

THE GROWING CONCERN OF NOISE POLLUTION IN THE ENVIRONMENT

The World Health Organisation reports that noise is the second largest environmental cause of health problems, just behind the impact of air quality from particulate matter, and has set the European target limit of outdoor night noise levels at an annual average of 40 decibels (dB) in its new guidelines.

WHO findings revealed that people sleeping while exposed to night noise levels above 40dB on average throughout the year can suffer health effects like sleep disturbance and awakenings. Above 55dB long-term average exposure, noise can trigger elevated blood pressure and increase the risk of hypertension and premature deaths related to coronary heart disease and stroke.

Noise pollution in the environment is not just a matter for the bureaucrats to deal with through legislation. It affects all of us and it's our responsibility as good corporate citizens to ensure its effective management.

ENVIRONMENTAL NOISE AND LEGISLATION

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) which supersedes the now withdrawn Planning Policy Guidance (PPG24), underlines and enforces key points in the Noise Policy Statement for England (NPSE), effectively meaning that it is now the responsibility of local authorities to implement acoustic guidance into local policy in context with government policy on sustainable development.

In practice, acoustic consultants are being brought in by architects, developers and construction companies at pre-planning stage on any project that could result in adverse impacts on the health and quality of life of local residents.

ACOUSTIC BARRIERS FOR ROAD NOISE APPLICATIONS

We are the first UK manufacturer of timber acoustic barriers who can UKCA mark both its Jakoustic® Commercial & Highways Reflective system and Jakoustic® Commercial & Highways Absorptive system as compliant with the requirements of BS EN 14388:2005, the harmonised standard relating to Road traffic noise reducing devices. This follows the successful type testing and validation of both systems, including posts, reflective and absorptive surfaces, fixings and installation method carried out by BSI.

ACOUSTIC NOISE BARRIER SYSTEMS

The proven and versatile Jakoustic® timber acoustic barrier system is available in any height up to three metres and in a number of versions that can reduce noise levels by up to 32 decibels to provide effective solutions to environmental noise pollution with low lifetime costs.

The basis of the Jakoustic® system features our unique timber 'tuning fork' design posts and boards with an interlocking 'v' and tongue and groove design. The special profile has been carefully developed to locate the boards in such a way that eliminates gaps that sound could travel through, even when boards shrink and expand with changes in the weather. The fence is finished with a capping and counter rail.

Our Commercial & Highways systems utilises the same basic structure, incorporating galvanised steel I-beams as opposed to timber tuning fork posts.

Jakoustic® Specification	12K Envirofence® Reflective (pg 5)	Jakoustic® Reflective (pg 7)	Jakoustic® Absorptive (pg 9)	Jakoustic® Commercial & Highway Reflective (pg 11)	Jakoustic® Commercial & Highway Absorptive (pg13)
Laboratory Tested/ Compliance	Not Tested	Category B3 BS EN 1793-2:1998	Category B3 BS EN 1793-2:1998 Category A3 BS EN 1793-1:1998	Category B3 BS EN 1793-2:1998 BS EN 1974-1 and 2 BS EN 14388:2005 (UKCA marking)*	Category B3 BS EN 1793-2:1998 Category A3 BS EN 1793-1:1998 BS EN 1794-1 and 2 BS EN 14388:2005 (UKCA marking)*
Timber Board Dimensions	20mm x 139mm Effective height 123mm	34mm x 143mm Effective height 123mm	34mm x 143mm plus additional absorptive layer covered with protective membrane Effective height 123mm	34mm x 143mm Effective height 123mm	34mm x 143mm Plus additional absorptive layer covered with a protective membrane Effective height 123mm
Noise Reduction	Meets minimum requirements for an acoustic barrier	Up to 28dB	Up to 32dB	Up to 28dB	Up to 32dB
Superficial Mass	10-12kg/m²	25kg/m²	28kg/m²	25kg/m²	28kg/m²
Posts	For heights up to 2.0m use standard timber tuning fork posts For 2.1m - 3.0m height use standard tuning fork posts + steel spur post galvanised & powder coated black	For heights up to 2.0m use standard timber tuning fork posts For 2.1m - 3.0m height use standard tuning fork posts + steel spur post galvanised & powder coated black	For heights up to 2.0m use standard timber tuning fork posts For 2.1m - 3.0m height use standard tuning fork posts + steel spur post galvanised & powder coated black	Steel I-Beams Standard galvanised to BS EN ISO 1461	Steel I-Beams Standard galvanised to BS EN ISO 1461
UKCA Marked System for Road Noise	-	No	No	Yes	Yes
In-ground Posts	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Base-plated Post Options	-	Optional	Optional	Optional	Optional
National Highway Sector Scheme 4	Timber can be treated and certified to National Highway Sector Scheme 4	Timber can be treated and certified to National Highway Sector Scheme 4	Timber can be treated and certified to National Highway Sector Scheme 4	Timber can be treated and certified to National Highway Sector Scheme 4	Timber can be treated and certified to National Highway Sector Scheme 4
National Highway Sector Scheme 2C	-	-	-	Yes	Yes
High Wind Loading	Optional	Optional	Optional	Optional	Optional
Up to 3.0m High	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Above 3.0m High	-	-	-	Yes	Yes

*Please note: BS EN 14388:2015 is the latest standard but is not yet harmonised and hence cannot be used for UKCA marking

12K ENVIROFENCE®



12k Envirofence® is ideal for projects where there is a need for a barrier that meets with minimum superficial mass requirements. While it has not been subject to laboratory testing, 12k Envirofence® offers a cost-effective solution for situations where lower level of noise reduction is acceptable in applications subject to low to moderate wind loads. Its timber construction provides an attractive natural appearance that is appropriate for housing developments, retail and leisure facilities, schools, parks, and construction sites.

- 25 year guarantee using Jakcure® vacuum pressure treated timber
- Overlength timber tuning fork posts for setting in concrete as standard
- Barrier heights from 1.8m – 2.0m supplied with timber tuning fork posts (for general applications with low to moderate wind loads)
- Barrier heights of 2.1m - 3.0m include galvanised and/or powder coated steel spur posts
- Barrier heights from 2.1m – 5.0m may be specified with galvanised steel I-beam posts to suit ground and location conditions
- 20mm x 139mm x 4.8m (planed) boards with small chamfers which form a V-join between boards
- Complete with capping and counter rail
- Capping rail 34mm x 145mm x 4.8m (planed)
- Counter rail size 34mm x 70mm x 2.4m (planed)



Key Features	Benefits
Reflective barrier type	Lower cost
Timber construction	Timber façade offers low visual impact
10-12kg per sqm superficial mass	Meets minimum planning specification for 10-12kg per sqm superficial mass for an acoustic barrier
Lighter weight boards with same 125mm cover face as Jakoustic® barriers	Fast and easy to install
Jakcure® vacuum pressure treated	25 year guarantee
Planed timber finish	Suitable for installation on uneven and sloping ground
Flat face anti-climb design	Timber conforms fully to the UKTR (UK Timber Regulation)

HEIGHT (MM)	POST CENTRES (MM)	SPUR POST (MM)	OVERALL POST LENGTH (MM)
2000	2410	N/A	2900
2500	2410	2000	3400
3000	2410	2500	3900

APPLICATIONS

- Residential
- Schools
- Parks
- Demarcation
- Low - medium risk security sites

POST OPTIONS

- Timber tuning fork posts for heights up to 3m

FINISHES

- Jakcure® treated timber as standard
- Spur posts hot dip galvanised to BS EN ISO 1461 and/or powder coated
- Planed timber finish

JAKOUSTIC® REFLECTIVE



The Jakoustic® Reflective barrier is particularly effective in reflecting noise away from its face by employing heavy section planed timber boards with deep interlocking 'v' tongue and groove joints, coupled to tuning fork posts that clamp the boards together to eliminate gaps that sound could easily travel through.

Offering up to 28dB* reduction in noise, it has been designed for construction on site and can accommodate changes in site levels or profile.

- Approximate superficial mass 25kg/m²
- Heights from 1.8m - 3.0m available as standard
- 25 year guarantee using Jakcure® vacuum pressure treated timber
- Overlength timber tuning fork posts for setting in concrete as standard
- Heights to 2.0m supplied with timber tuning fork posts (for general applications with low to moderate wind loads)
- Heights of 2.1m - 3.0m include timber tuning fork posts and galvanised and/or powder coated steel spur posts
- 34mm x 143mm x 4.8m (planed) boards with unique deep interlocking 'v' tongue and groove joint
- Complete with capping and counter rail
- Capping rail 34mm x 145mm x 4.8m (planed)
- Counter rail size 34mm x 70mm x 2.4m (planed)
- For additional strength against higher wind loading see Jakoustic® Commercial & Highway Reflective (page 11)
- Rating according to BS EN 1793- 2:1998; Category = B3
- Laboratory sound reduction 28dB*



Key Features	Benefits
Reflective barrier type	Up to 28dB* reduction in noise
34mm thick 'V' boards	Timber conforms fully to the UKTR (UK Timber Regulation) requirements
25kg/m ² superficial mass	Easy to install
Planed timber finish	Attractive timber façade
Jakcure® vacuum pressure treated	25 year guarantee
Flat face anti-climb design	High privacy design offering good security
Matching pedestrian, swing and tracked sliding gates	Suitable for installation on uneven and sloping ground

*Jakoustic® barrier certified laboratory results: Rating according to BS EN 1793- 2:1998; category = B3; laboratory sound reduction 28dB.

HEIGHT (MM)	POST CENTRES (MM)	SPUR POST (MM)	OVERALL POST LENGTH (MM)
2000	2410	N/A	2900
2500	2410	2000	3400
3000	2410	2500	3900

APPLICATIONS

- Housing
- Commercial / industrial properties
- Data centres
- Retail
- Logistics
- Low / medium wind conditions

POST OPTIONS

- Timber tuning fork posts for heights up to 3m

FINISHES

- Jakcure® treated timber as standard
- Spur posts hot dip galvanised to BS EN ISO 1461 and/or powder coated
- Planed timber finish

JAKOUSTIC® ABSORPTIVE



The Jakoustic® Absorptive barrier is designed specifically to keep noise within a contained space and is typically used around continuous power supply generators, air conditioner compressors, waste compactors and goods loading areas.

Jakoustic® Absorptive takes the proven Jakoustic® Reflective design of heavy section planed timber boards with deep interlocking 'v' tongue and groove joint, coupled to tuning fork posts, and adds an absorptive layer of a mineral Rockwool fibre and protective membrane to one side of the barrier.

Offering up to 32dB* reduction in noise, it has been designed for faster installation times on site and can accommodate changes in site levels or profile.

- Approximate Superficial Mass 28kg/m²
- Heights from 1.8m – 3.0m available as standard
- 25 year guarantee using Jakcure® vacuum pressure treated timber
- Absorptive layer of a mineral Rockwool fibre and protective membrane to one side
- Overlength timber tuning fork posts for setting in concrete as standard
- Heights to 2.0m supplied with timber tuning fork posts (for general applications with low to moderate wind loads)
- Heights of 2.1m - 3.0m include timber tuning fork posts and galvanised and/or powder coated steel spur posts
- 34mm x 143mm x 4.8m (planed) boards with unique deep interlocking 'v' tongue and groove joint
- Complete with capping and counter rail
- For additional strength against higher wind loading see Jakoustic® Commercial & Highway Absorptive (page 13)
- Rating according to BS EN 1793- 2:1998; Category = B3
- Rating according to BS EN 1793-1:1998; Category = A3
- Laboratory sound reduction 32dB



Key Features	Benefits
Absorptive barrier type	Up to 32dB* reduction in noise
Unique tuning fork design posts	Timber façade offers low visual impact
28kg/m ² superficial mass	Fast and easy to install
Planed timber finish	Attractive timber construction
Absorptive layer of a mineral Rockwool fibre and protective membrane to one side	Timber conforms fully to the UKTR (UK Timber Regulation)
Jakcure® vacuum pressure treated	25 year guarantee
Flat face anti-climb design	High privacy design offering good security
Matching pedestrian, swing and tracked sliding gates	Suitable for installation on uneven and sloping ground

*Jakoustic® barrier certified laboratory results: Rating according to BS EN 1793- 2:1998; Category = B3. Rating according to BS EN 1793-1:1998; Category=A3. Laboratory sound reduction 32dB.

HEIGHT (MM)	POST CENTRES (MM)	SPUR POST (MM)	OVERALL POST LENGTH (MM)
2000	2410	N/A	2900
2500	2410	2000	3400
3000	2410	2500	3900

APPLICATIONS

- Commercial properties
- Retail
- Logistics
- Industry
- Demarcation
- Low / medium wind conditions

POST OPTIONS

- Timber tuning fork posts for heights up to 3m

FINISHES

- Absorptive face clad in black membrane with vertical timber battens as standard
- Spur posts hot dip galvanised to BS EN ISO 1461 and powder coated black as standard
- Planed timber finish

JAKOUSTIC® COMMERCIAL & HIGHWAY REFLECTIVE



The Jakoustic® Commercial & Highway Reflective barrier system has been designed for commercial and highway applications, providing the same level of noise protection as the original Jakoustic® Reflective barrier, but it can be additionally UKCA marked as a whole system for road infrastructure.

Jakoustic® interlocking 'V' boards are affixed to galvanised steel I-beam posts for additional strength and rigidity, meeting not only stringent Highways Agency standards BS EN1794-1 and 2, but also ideally suited for application in exposed locations subject to high wind loading. The system is available with matching capping, counter rails and timber cladding to posts to further enhance its appearance. The complete acoustic barrier system can be UKCA marked as compliant with the requirements of EN 14388:2005 relating to road traffic noise reducing devices.

- Can be UKCA marked as compliant with the requirements of harmonised standard EN 14388:2005 relating to traffic noise reducing devices
- Timber can be treated to National Highway Sector Scheme 4 and the system can be installed in compliance with National Highway Sector Scheme 2C
- Approximate Superficial Mass 25kg/m²
- Up to 28dB* noise reduction
- Overlength galvanised steel I-beam posts for setting in concrete as standard
- 34mm x 143mm x 4.8m (planed) boards with unique deep interlocking "V" tongue and groove joint
- Capping rail 34mm x 145mm x 4.8m (planed)
- Counter rail size 34mm x 70mm x 2.4m (planed)
- Can accommodate changes in level or profile
- Anti climb and scale design
- Matching pedestrian, swing and tracked sliding gates
- Heights from 1.8m available as standard
- 25 year guarantee using Jakcure® vacuum pressure treated timber

Key Features	Benefits
Reflective barrier type	Up to 28dB* reduction in noise
Attractive timber construction	Timber façade offers low visual impact
25kg/m ² superficial mass	Fast and easy to install
Planed timber finish	Timber conforms fully to the UKTR (UK Timber Regulation)
Jakcure® vacuum pressure treated	Suitable for installation on uneven and sloping ground
Flat face anti-climb design	High privacy design offering good security
Matching pedestrian, swing and tracked sliding gates	Can be UKCA marked as compliant with the requirements of current harmonised standard EN 14388:2005 relating to traffic noise reducing devices
Heights from 1.8m+	Meets Highways Agency standards BS EN 1794-1 and 2
Jakcure® 25-year guarantee	Suitable for exposed sites subject to high wind loading

**Jakoustic® Commercial and Highway barrier certified laboratory results:
Rating according to BS EN 1794-1 Amex A, B, C, F, E*

Jakoustic® Highway Laboratory sound reduction 28dB Superficial Mass 25kg/m²

Designed in accordance with BS EN 1794-2 (Detailed compliance statements available)

APPLICATIONS

- Highways
- Construction sites
- Commercial properties
- Logistics
- Railways
- Sites subject to high wind loading

POST OPTIONS

- Base plated galvanised steel I- beam posts to bolt down to concrete base foundations
- Overlength steel I-beam posts

GATES

- Matching gates available

FINISHES

- One face showing Jakcure® treated timber on posts as standard
- Steel I-beam posts hot dip galvanised to BS EN ISO 1461
- Planed timber finish

JAKOUSTIC® COMMERCIAL & HIGHWAY ABSORPTIVE



Shown: absorptive layer installed 'between posts'

The Jakoustic® Commercial & Highway Absorptive barrier system has been designed for commercial and highway applications, providing the same level of noise protection as the original Jakoustic® Absorptive barrier, but it can be additionally UKCA marked as a whole system for road infrastructure.

The barrier takes the proven Jakoustic® Commercial & Highway Reflective design of heavy section planed timber boards with deep interlocking 'v' tongue and groove joint and adds an absorptive layer of mineral Rockwool fibre and protective membrane to one side to achieve a noise reduction of up to 32dB*. The barrier is fixed to galvanised steel I-beam posts for additional strength and rigidity, meeting not only stringent Highways Agency standards BS EN1794-1 and 2, but also ideally suited for exposed locations subject to high wind loading. The Jakoustic® Commercial & Highway Absorptive system is available with matching timber capping and counter rails to further enhance its appearance. The complete acoustic barrier system can be UKCA marked as compliant with the requirements of EN 14388:2005 relating to road traffic noise reducing devices.

- Can be UKCA marked as compliant with the requirements of harmonised standard EN 14388:2005 relating to traffic noise reducing devices
- Timber can be treated to National Highway Sector Scheme 4 and the system can be installed in compliance with National Highway Sector Scheme 2C
- Approximate Superficial Mass 28kg/m²
- Heights from 1.8m available as standard
- 25 year guarantee using Jakcure® vacuum pressure treated timber
- Absorptive layer of a mineral Rockwool fibre and protective membrane to one side
- Overlength galvanised steel I-beam posts for setting in concrete as standard
- Complete with capping and counter rail (optional)
- Absorptive layer can be installed to the continuous 'clad' face or 'between posts'
- Rating according to BS EN 1793- 2:1998; Category = B3
- Rating according to BS EN 1793-1:1998; Category = A3
- Laboratory sound reduction 32dB*



Key Features	Benefits
Absorptive barrier type	Up to 32dB* reduction in noise
Attractive timber construction	Timber façade offers low visual impact
28kg/m ² superficial mass	Fast and easy to install
Planed timber finish	Timber conforms fully to the UKTR (UK Timber Regulation)
Absorptive layer of mineral Rockwool fibre and protective membrane to one side	Can be UKCA Marked as compliant with the requirements of EN 14388:2005 relating to traffic noise reducing devices
Jakcure® vacuum pressure treated	Suitable for installation on uneven and sloping ground
Flat face anti-climb design	High privacy design offering good security
Matching pedestrian, swing and tracked sliding gates	Jakcure® 25-year guarantee

*Jakoustic® barrier certified laboratory results:

Rating according to BS EN 1793- 2:1998; Category = B3.

Rating according to BS EN 1793-1:1998; Category=A3. Laboratory sound reduction 32dB.

Rating according to BS EN 1794-1 Amex A, B, C, F, E

APPLICATIONS

- Commercial properties
- Retail
- Logistics
- Industry
- Railways
- Sites subject to high wind loading

POST OPTIONS

- Base plated galvanised steel I- beam posts to bolt down to concrete base foundations
- Overlength steel I-beam posts

GATES

- Matching gates available

FINISHES

- One face showing Jakcure® treated timber on posts as standard
- Steel I-beam posts hot dip galvanised to BS EN ISO 1461
- Absorptive face clad in black membrane with vertical timber battens as standard
- Planed timber finish

JAKOUSTIC® GATES



For a totally integrated, acoustic barrier solution we offer matching Jakoustic® timber or galvanised steel framed gates for pedestrian and vehicular access.

Configured as singles or pairs to match the Jakoustic® Reflective or Absorptive barrier systems, gates are available in swing and tracked sliding designs for manual or automated operation.

Swing Gates

Available in a range of sizes*.

Swing gates can be hung on timber or galvanised, or galvanised and powder coated steel posts, dependent on size, with the addition of optional lintels if required.



Tracked Sliding Gates

Available in a range of sizes, please ask for more details.

The largest Jakoustic® tracked sliding gate that we have manufactured and installed to date is 3.5m high x 21m wide single leaf - but we can do larger.

*note: about the importance of automation on swing gates that generally exceed 6.5sqm per leaf



Bespoke Jakoustic® Absorptive Sliding Gate

APPLICATIONS

- Commercial properties
- Retail
- Logistics
- Industry
- Sites subject to high wind loading

FINISHES

- Jakcure® treated timber as standard
- Posts are hot dip galvanised to BS EN ISO1461 as standard

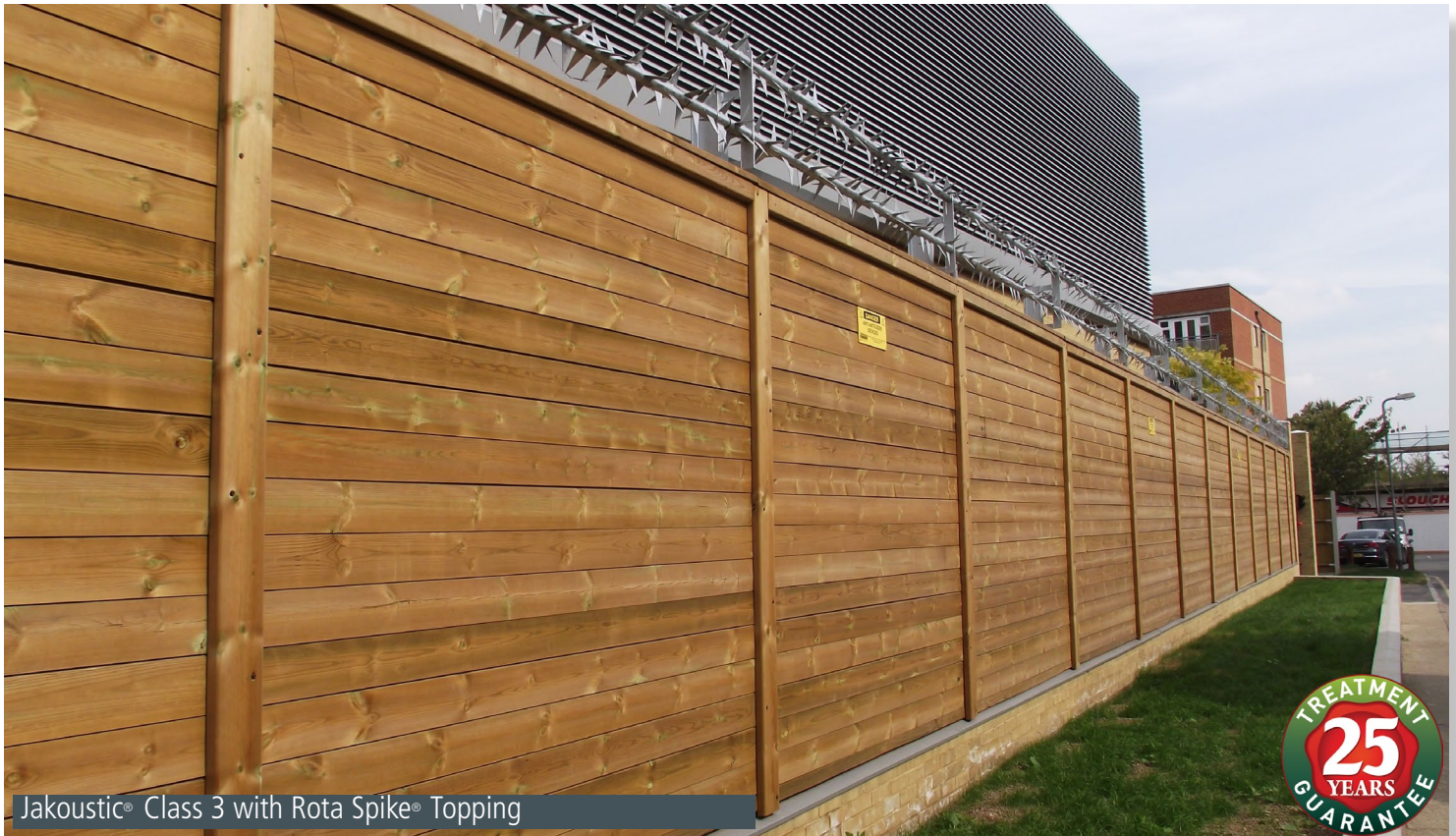
HIGH SECURITY JAKOUSTIC® CLASS 3 & TRIDENT BARRIERS

As the UK's leading manufacturer of certified security fencing systems, we are the only manufacturer able to offer a range of Jakoustic® timber barrier systems that have been successfully tested by National Protective Security Authority (NPSA, previously CPNI), Loss Prevention Certification Board (LPCB) and approved by Secured by Design as meeting with police preferred specification.

The beauty of the Jakoustic® Class 3 and Trident® systems is that they provide assured levels of security without projecting an intimidating presence or drawing attention to site activities; they also offer the added benefits of certified noise reduction capabilities and a high degree of privacy.

Due to the nature of high security products, detailed specifications may be subject to both secrecy and commercial confidentiality agreements and are not made available in the public domain. For more information on these products, please contact our High Security Specialist Team on 0800 408 4767 or email high.security@jacksons-fencing.co.uk

JAKOUSTIC® CLASS 3



Jakoustic® Class 3 with Rota Spike® Topping

Jakoustic® Class 3 is a variant of the Jakoustic® Reflective barrier that has been tested and certified by LPCB to LPS 1175 C5 (SR3) to provide moderate resistance to determined attempts of forced entry using a range of techniques employing hand and portable power tools.

- LPS 1175 C5 (SR3) / F1 Certified as standard.
- Can be upgraded to G1 Certification. Contact our sales team for more information.
- Double layer of 34mm thick timber boards provide a high level of resistance to cutting
- Approximate Superficial Mass 25kg/m²
- Anti-climb design with completely flat face allowing no foot or hand holds
- Zero visibility through barrier
- Can accommodate changes in ground level or profile
- Hot dip galvanised I-beam posts
- Range of security toppings available
- Up to 28dB* noise reduction
- Available at heights from 2.5 to 6m
- Secured by Design Preferred Specification
- 25 year guarantee using Jakcure® vacuum pressure treated timber



HEIGHT (MM)	POST CENTRES (MM)	GRADIENTS	ANGLES IN FENCE LINE
2500 - 6000	2410	0° TO 18.5°	90°, 180° OR 270°

*Jakoustic® barrier certified laboratory results: Rating according to BS EN 1793- 2:1998; category = B3; laboratory sound reduction 28dB.

CERTIFICATION

- LPS 1175 C5 (SR3) / F1 Certified
- Can be upgraded to meet G1 Certification
- Secured by Design Preferred



FINISHES

- Jakcure® treated timber as standard
- Posts are hot dip galvanised to BS EN ISO1461 as standard
- Optional powder coated posts to BS EN 13438
- Additional marine coating for installations within 500m of salt water or estuary

CONTACT

- For detailed specifications, please contact our High Security Team on 0800 408 4767 or email high.security@jacksons-fencing.co.uk

TRIDENT® JAKOUSTIC® 2

Trident® Jakoustic® 2 system is of a dual layer construction comprising a single facing of interlocking 'V' timber boards, lined with a layer of steel mesh to 1.70m above ground. The interlocking 'V' coupled to a tongue and groove eliminates gaps even when boards shrink and expand with changes in the weather.

The totally flat attack face, steel mesh lining and combination of dissimilar construction materials makes the fence difficult to scale or penetrate.

Trident® Jakoustic® 2 hides its security capability as the mesh lining is fixed to the back of the barrier.

- Secured by Design Preferred Specification
- Up to 28dB* noise reduction
- Superficial Mass 25kg/m²
- Jakcure® vacuum pressure treated timber
- Flat face allowing no foot or hand holds
- Zero visibility through barrier
- Can accommodate changes in ground level or profile
- Post extensions as standard to carry 3 rows of barbed wire topping or may be specified to carry other toppings
- 25-year Jakcure® treatment guarantee



HEIGHT INCLUDING TOPPING (MM)	TOPPING HEIGHT (MM)	POST CENTRES (MM)	TOPPING
3000	600	2410	3 ROWS OF BARBED WIRE

*Jakoustic® barrier certified laboratory results: Rating according to BS EN 1793- 2:1998; category = B3; laboratory sound reduction 28dB.

CERTIFICATION

- Secured by Design Preferred
- NPSA rated product: Approved for UK Government use, for details contact NPSA.



National Protective Security Authority

FINISHES

- Jakcure® treated timber as standard
- Galvanised mesh as standard
- Posts are hot dip galvanised to BS EN ISO1461 as standard
- Optional hot dip galvanised and powder coated posts to BS EN 1343

- Optional hot dip galvanised and marine coating for installations within 500m of salt water or estuary

CONTACT

- For detailed specifications, please contact our High Security Team on 0800 408 4767 or email high.security@jacksons-fencing.co.uk

TRIDENT® JAKOUSTIC® 3

Trident® Jakoustic® 3 represents the ultimate in timber security barrier systems.

It is of a sandwich construction comprising two facings of interlocking 'V' timber boards, lined internally with a layer of high security steel mesh to 2.28m above ground.

The interlocking 'V' coupled to a tongue and groove eliminates gaps even when boards shrink and expand with changes in the weather.

The totally flat faces, double layer of 34mm thick timber and high security steel mesh liner provide a combination of unlike construction materials that makes the fence extremely difficult to scale or penetrate through and is equally effective against attempts to gain entry into or exit from secure sites.

- Secured by Design Preferred Specification
- Dual layer of 34mm thick timber acoustic boards
- Reinforcing layer of galvanised high security mesh
- 28dB* or greater noise reduction potential from increased superficial mass
- Superficial Mass 25kg/m² (for each timber face)
- Jakcure® vacuum pressure treated timber
- Flat face allowing no foot or hand holds
- Zero visibility through barrier
- Can accommodate changes in ground level or profile
- Post extensions as standard to carry 3 rows of barbed wire topping or may be specified to carry other toppings
- 25-year Jakcure® treatment guarantee



HEIGHT (MM)	TOPPING HEIGHT (MM)	POST CENTRES (MM)	TOPPING
3900	600	2410	3 ROWS OF BARBED WIRE

*Jakoustic® barrier certified laboratory results: Rating according to BS EN 1793- 2:1998; category = B3; laboratory sound reduction 28dB.

CERTIFICATION

- Secured by Design Preferred
- NPSA rated product: Approved for UK Government use, for details contact NPSA.



National Protective Security Authority

FINISHES

- Jakcure® treated timber as standard
- Galvanised mesh as standard
- Posts are hot dip galvanised to BS EN ISO1461 as standard
- Optional hot dip galvanised and powder coated posts to BS EN 1343

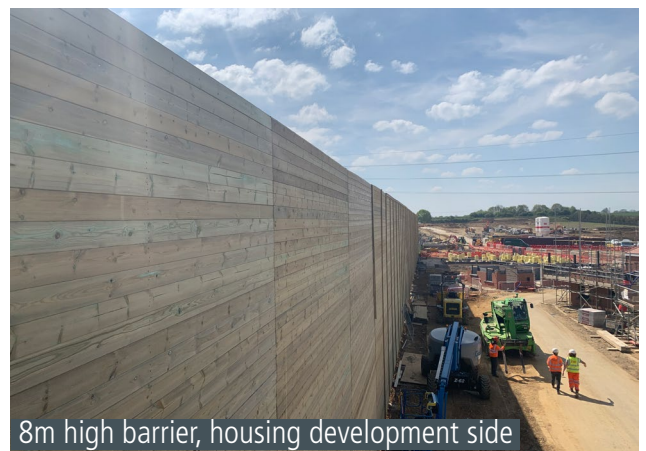
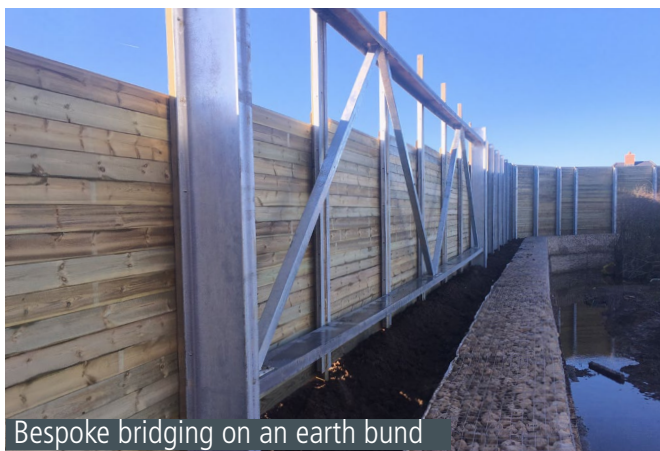
- Optional hot dip galvanised and marine coating for installations within 500m of salt water or estuary

CONTACT

- For detailed specifications, please contact our High Security Team on 0800 408 4767 or email high.security@jacksons-fencing.co.uk

BESPOKE SOLUTIONS

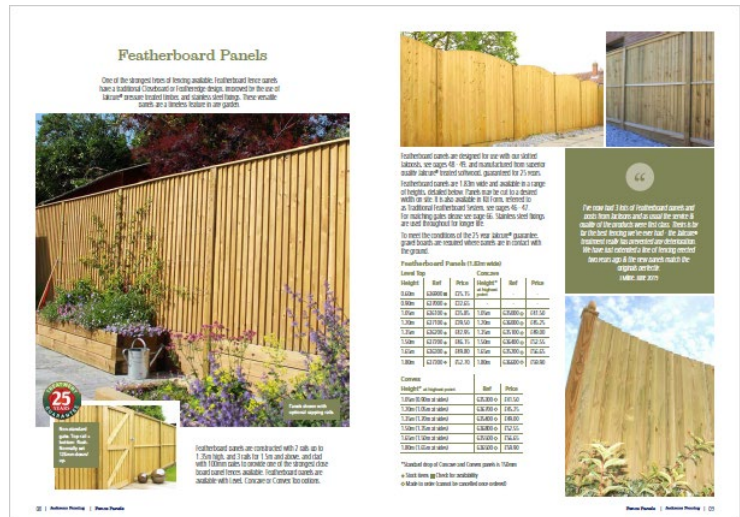
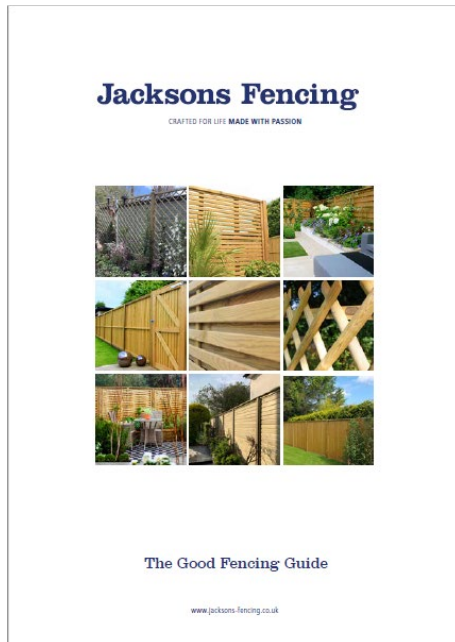
At Jacksons, we can provide bespoke solutions to suit your specific needs, whether that be an extremely tall height that requires specially sized I beams and extensive groundworks, non-standard lattice work to the absorptive side of a barrier to deter vandalism, or a louvre topping to increase airflow and fit architectural specification. Contact our team to discuss your requirements and we'll get started on finding the solution with the help of our CAD drawing team.



SEE OUR OTHER BROCHURES FOR MORE RANGES...

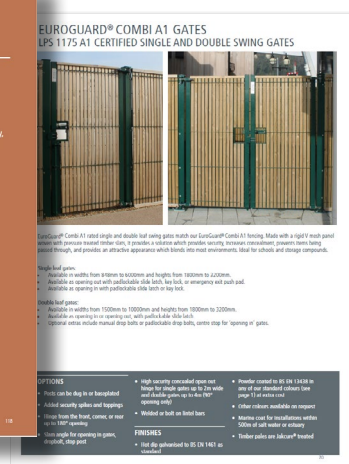
The Good Fencing Guide showcases our range of timber products designed for residential and agricultural settings, including garden panels, garden gates, trellis and decking.

Visit our website to download or order a copy at www.jacksons-fencing.co.uk/request-a-brochure



We offer a range of steel fencing, vehicle control barriers and hostile vehicle mitigation products suited to a range of applications including commercial premises, schools, high security sites, critical national infrastructure and sports pitches.

Visit our website to download a copy at www.jacksons-security.co.uk/request-a-brochure



CONTACT US

Jakoustic® Acoustic Barriers

For more information on the Jakoustic® range of environmental noise barriers including detailed specifications, technical drawings and certificates, please contact our Acoustic Team on 0800 408 4767 or email acoustic@jacksons-fencing.co.uk

Jakoustic® High-Security Barriers

To discuss requirements for high security versions of Jakoustic®, please contact our High Security Team on 0800 408 4767 or email high.security@jacksons-fencing.co.uk

Jacksons Commercial Solutions

To discover more about the full range of Jacksons' fencing and access solutions in steel, timber and timber and steel combinations, automated gates and outdoor storage compounds for commercial, education and industrial applications, please contact our Commercial Team on +44 (0)1233 750 393 or email commercial@jacksons-fencing.co.uk

Jacksons for Homeowners

In addition to our commercial and security products, Jacksons is one of the UK's leading manufacturers and suppliers of timber fencing, gates, decking, garden structures, landscaping timbers, household waste and recycling storage to homeowners, for more information, please contact our Retail Team on +44 (0) 1233 750 393 or email sales@jacksons-fencing.co.uk

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Continuous Improvement

We operate a continuous improvement policy throughout the organisation. Products and specifications are subject to change without notification.

Alarm-aFence®

Barbican Defender®

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Cobra®

EnviroFence®

Euro Guard®

EuroGuard®

Jacksons AUTO-GATES®

Jacksons Expert Installer®

Jacksons Fencing Systems®

Jacksons Fine Fencing®

Jacksons®

Jakcure®

Jakoustic®

Jaktronic®

Jakwall®

Linebacker®

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Jacksons Fencing has a certified Quality Management System
that complies with the requirements of LPCB: ISO 9001:2015

Jacksons Fencing

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