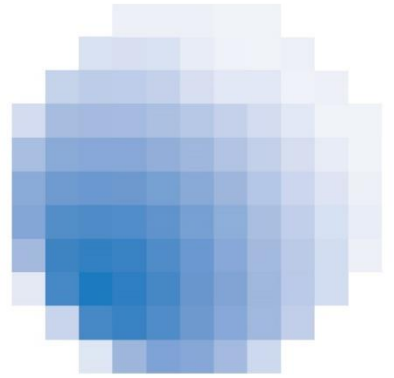




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4 Oldham Road, Ancoats
Future Cultures Ltd

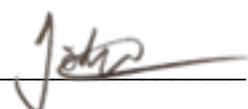
Noise Impact Assessment
P2417-REP01-JLS P02
30 July 2024

PROJECT: 4 Oldham Road, Ancoats
Future Cultures Ltd
Noise Impact Assessment

CLIENT: FutureCultures Ltd
Office 43, The Cobalt Building
1600 Eureka Park
Lower Pemberton, Ashford. Kent
TN25 4BF

DOCUMENT
REFERENCE: P2417-REP01-JLS P02

SIGNED:



JOE SINKER

CHECKED:



BRIAN HORNER

DATE: 30 July 2024

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1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Sol Acoustics Ltd ("Sol") have been appointed by FutureCultures Ltd to provide a noise impact assessment of the proposed change of use of the ground and first floor of 4 Oldham St to form a new bar with bifold frontage and external seating.

This acoustic assessment considers the environmental noise impact as expected at nearby noise sensitive residential housing, as arising from patrons and background music during the proposed hours of operation.

The noise emissions from the proposed bar have been quantified, modelled and assessed using proprietary "CadnaA" 3D acoustic software.

The pre-existing environmental noise climate has been measured by Sol between c.10:30 hours during Thursday 30 May 2024 and c.09:15 hours during Monday 3 June 2024.

The numerical assessment of entertainment noise egress through the open bifold doors indicates that music played at a background level is likely to be below the maximum permissible internal level before the external criteria are exceeded. A contextual assessment of the impact of the patron noise associated with the external seating or internal seating when the bifold doors are open concludes that the applicant has already demonstrated this as viable without giving rise to noise nuisance as their neighbouring Crown and Kettle pub has well established the use of the immediate surroundings for outdoor seating. And finally, best practice guidance has been given to minimise the risk of structural noise transfer between the proposed relaxed bar and art gallery spaces and the existing residential dwellings at fourth floor level of the adjacent (connected) building at 6 Oldham Road.

Additionally, appropriate M&E plant daytime and night-time environmental noise limits have also been prescribed herein, all as based on the environmental noise survey undertaken at site.

Please refer to the main report and appendices for further information.

2 INTRODUCTION

Sol Acoustics Ltd ("Sol") have been appointed by FutureCultures Ltd ("FutureCultures") to provide a noise impact assessment of the proposed use of the ground and first floor of the vacant premises at 4 Oldham Street in Manchester to form a small drinking establishment under sui generis use class. It is proposed to replace the existing glazed façade at ground floor level with an opening bi-fold door arrangement as well as outdoor seating area utilising the pavement directly outside the building in the same manner as the adjacent premises Crown and Kettle. The purpose of this acoustic assessment is as follows:

- Identify the nearest pre-existing noise sensitive housing to the site (i.e. receptors), which are most likely to be affected by noise egress from the unit.
- Determine the prevailing, pre-existing background noise climate at the nearest noise sensitive housing through direct, environmental noise measurement
- Determine the resultant environmental noise contribution from background music played within the proposed unit with the bi-fold doors open to the surrounding residential receptors.
- Carry out an acoustic assessment in accordance with the methodology prescribed in relevant Standards and guidance, and in line with the Local Planning Authority requirements, in order to determine the acoustic significance of the potential noise impact generated at surrounding noise sensitive receptors.
- Specify, in outline terms, the requirements for any noise control measures deemed to be necessary
- To set appropriate M&E plant daytime and night-time environmental noise limits.

3 DESCRIPTION OF SITE

3.1 General Overview and Noise Sensitive Receptors (NSRs)

The project site is currently being used as storage for the adjacent Crown & Kettle public house. The ground and first floor are proposed to be converted to a new relaxed bar and art gallery with opening bifold doors and external seating area at ground floor.

The proposed operating hours of the bar are 10:00-23:00 hours Sunday to Thursday and 10:00-00:00 hours on Friday and Saturday.

During normal operation, weather permitting, it is proposed to utilise the area directly outside the unit for outdoor seating as is already the case at the Crown and Kettle next door, as well as to open the bifold door such that the internal and external seating areas can operate as a single area.

It is furthermore proposed to play amplified music at a background level within the unit. Given the already well-established precedent for outdoor seating in this area associated with the adjacent Crown and Kettle pub which is also owned and operated by the applicant, consideration of music noise egress will form the basis of the noise impact assessment.

Internal loudspeakers will provide “background music” for patrons using both the internal and external seating area directly adjacent to the open bifold doors.

The nearest identified existing residential housing are as follows:

- A. Seven storey housing on Oldham Road, starting on the fourth storey, located c.10 metres distance to the northeast
- B. Three storey housing on Swan Street, located c.45 metres distance to the southwest
- C. Four storey proposed residential conversion of listed building at 8 Cable Street, located c. 60 metres distance to the northwest
- D. Ten storey housing on Addington Street, located 70 metres to the north
- E. Residential windows directly overlooking the rear courtyard

Figure 1 overleaf indicates the location of the proposed bar in relation to the above residential NSRs, and also the corresponding locations of the noise monitoring positions that have been used in order to inform this acoustic assessment (all as discussed in Section 4 of this report).

Figure 2 shows the proposed ground and first floor GA Plans.

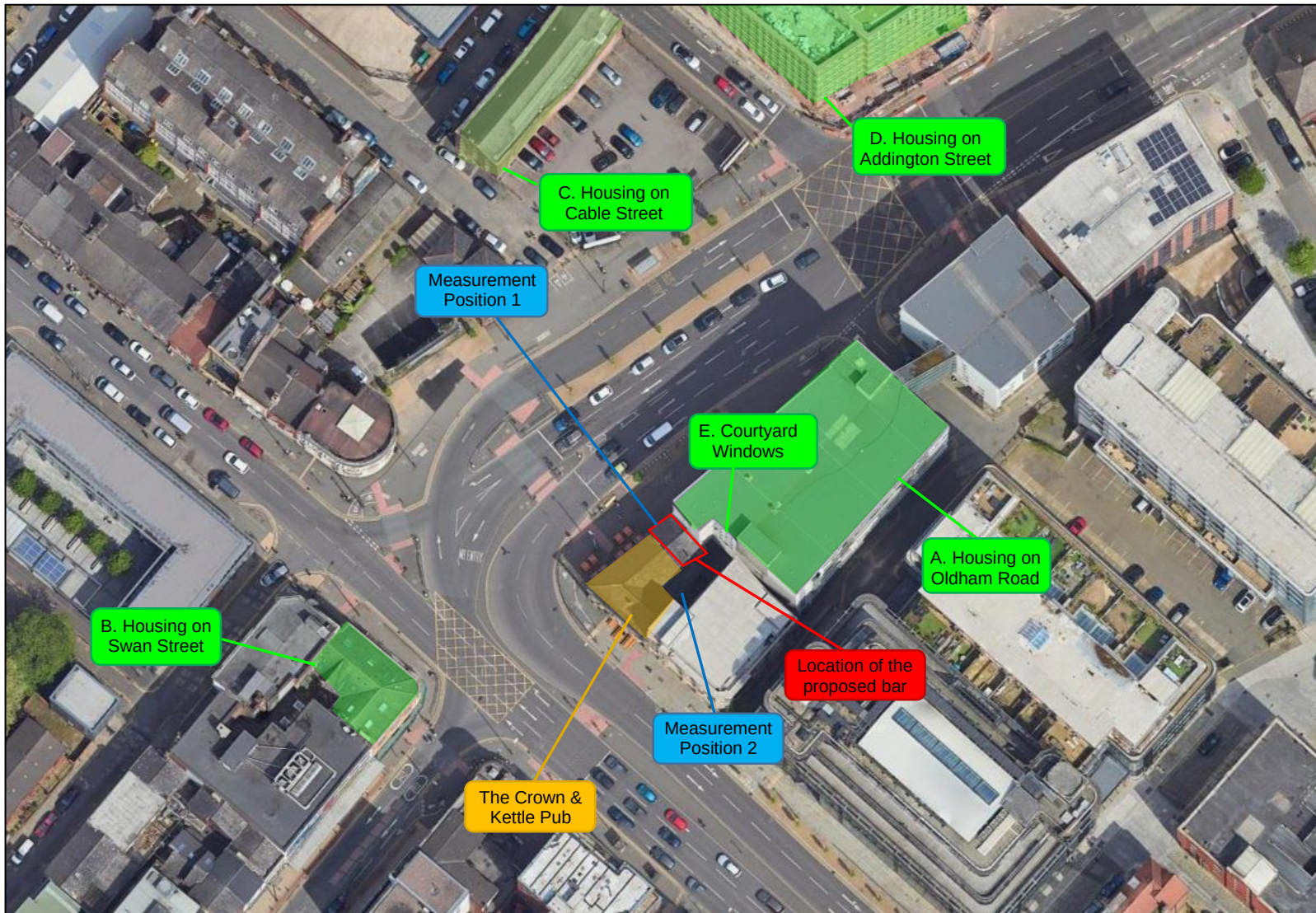


Figure 1: Site Plan and Surroundings

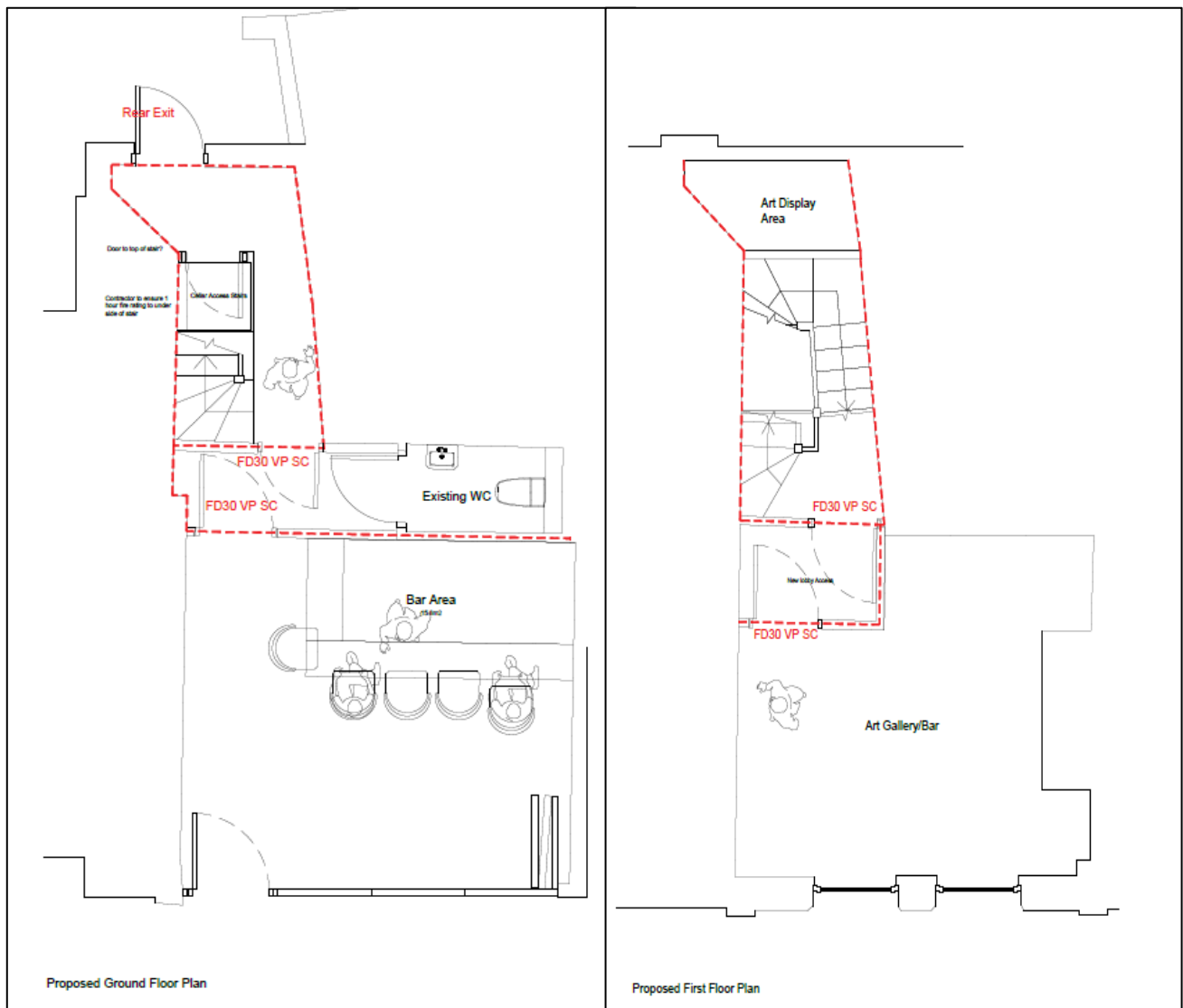


Figure 2: Proposed Ground and First Floor Bar and Art Gallery Layouts

4 ASSESSMENT METHDOLOGY

4.1 Manchester City Council Requirements

The Council's '*Planning and Noise Technical Guidance*' published in October 2022 states that for residential developments that are structurally connected to new entertainment venues:

'...Music noise levels in the 63Hz and 125Hz octave centre frequency bands (L_{eq}) should be controlled so as not to exceed (in habitable rooms) 47dB and 41dB ($L_{eq,5min}$), respectively...'

It also states, for residential developments that are structurally detached to new entertainment venues:

'...Entertainment noise ($L_{Aeq,5min}$) should be controlled to 5dB below the typical background noise level (L_{A90}) in each octave band at the nearest noise sensitive location...'

These requirements will therefore form the basis of this report.

5 DETAILS OF INVESTIGATION

In order to inform this environmental noise benchmarking assessment, an environmental noise survey has been conducted by Sol between c.10:30 hours during Thursday 30 May and c.09:30 hours during Monday 3 June 2024. The purpose of the noise survey was to determine the prevailing pre-existing Residual and Background Sound Levels typically prevailing at the nearest noise sensitive premises as during typical daytime and night time periods, for the purposes of environmental noise benchmarking and subsequent acoustic impact assessment.

The environmental noise survey consisted of two environmental noise measurement positions as follows:

- **Noise Monitoring Position 1:** Mast-mounted microphone at c.7 metres above local ground level. The measurement position was located c.7 metres distance from the nearest façade of the adjacent receptor on Oldham Road. The microphone was mounted in so-called “free-field” acoustic conditions. The key noise source was road traffic noise from Oldham Road and Great Ancoats Street. The Residual Sound Levels as recorded at this position are deemed to be representative of those as expected at all the noise sensitive receptors, as they are roughly the same distance setback from Oldham Road.
- **Noise Monitoring Position 2:** Mast-mounted microphone at c.2.5 metres above local ground level. The measurement position was located in the courtyard to the rear of the proposal site. The microphone was mounted in so-called “free-field” acoustic conditions. The key noise source was mechanical plant serving The Crown & Kettle pub.

The locations of the noise monitoring positions are shown in Figure 1. The full results are as presented in Appendix B.

The noise survey was conducted using Type 1 Precision Grade noise monitoring equipment. The complete sound measuring systems were field-calibrated immediately prior to and following the noise survey period. (Full details of all the instrumentation used are retained on file by Sol, including traceable calibration records; these are available for review if needed).

Meteorological data was recorded at Noise Monitoring Position 1 for the duration of the noise survey, as using a Professional Grade Vaisala “WXT530” weather station. The average wind speed remained favourable (i.e., below 5ms^{-1}) and there were no periods of significant rainfall throughout the survey duration.

Notwithstanding the weather conditions recorded, the microphone system was entirely weatherproofed and fitted with all-weather environmental windshield, with bird spike also.

7 ENVIRONMENTAL NOISE SURVEY RESULTS

7.1 Pre-Existing Background Noise Levels

Table 1 below and overleaf provides a basic summary of the typical overall, A-weighted noise levels measured at the various noise measurement positions, in $L_{Aeq,T}$ and $L_{A90,15min}$ terms, that is used to inform the environmental plant noise limits:

Measurement Position	Date	Daytime (07:00 – 23:00 Hours)		Night Time (23:00 – 07:00 Hours)	
		dB $L_{Aeq,T}$	dB $L_{A90,15min}$ (Typical)	dB $L_{Aeq,T}$	dB $L_{A90,15min}$ (Typical)
1	Thursday 30 May 2024	70*	59	63	48
	Friday 31 May 2024	70	60	65	51
	Saturday 1 June 2024	72	58	67	51
	Sunday 2 June 2024	68	55	63	46
	Monday 3 June 2024	69*	59	-	-
2	Thursday 30 May 2024	62*	50	61	40
	Friday 31 May 2024	62	47	62	41
	Saturday 1 June 2024	62	44	62	41
	Sunday 2 June 2024	62	44	61	40
	Monday 3 June 2024	61*	53	-	-
* Measurement not conducted for the full assessment period					

Table 1: Summary of typical, measured broadband environmental noise levels

Appendix B provides fully detailed time history information for the environmental noise levels as recorded for the duration of the environmental noise survey.

Throughout the duration of the survey the noise levels at Position 2 in the rear courtyard of the Crown and Kettle was dominated by existing building services plant associated with the surrounding buildings. Care has been taken to try to omit periods where noise from existing plant is clearly dominant during analysis of the background noise levels.

Due to the operation of the Crown and Kettle adjacent to the site during the Thursday, Friday, and Saturday evenings of the survey, in order to robustly assess the impact of the proposed unit it is proposed to adopt a representative background level in each octave band taken from Measurement Position 1 on Sunday evening between 22:00 to 23:00 hours and 23:00 to 00:00 hours to represent the typical daytime and night time background noise levels respectively as during the proposed operational hours. Review of the measured data during these periods suggests no significant noise contribution from the operation of the Crown and Kettle and are therefore considered representative of the underlying background noise climate.

Table 2 provides the typical octave band background sound levels in measured at Measurement Position 1, in $L_{A90,15min}$ terms for the purposes of further assessment:



Assessment Period	Typical L_{90} Background Noise Level (dB) at Octave Band Centre Frequency (Hz) (derived from 22:00-00:00 Sunday 2 June 2024)							
	dB $L_{A90,15min}$							
	63Hz	125Hz	250Hz	500Hz	1000Hz	2000Hz	4000Hz	8000Hz
10:00-23:00	62	56	54	54	55	50	41	29
23:00-00:00	57	54	50	52	50	46	35	24

Table 2: Summary of typical L_{90} Background Noise Levels in Each Octave Band During Worst Case Assessment Period

8 ENVIRONMENTAL NOISE MODEL

8.1 Methodology and Basis of 3D Environmental Noise Models

The potential noise impact of the background music noise with open bifold doors on the identified residential receptors has been predicted using proprietary 3D computer noise models, created using the DataKustik 'CadnaA' Noise Mapping software. The following assumptions have been made when building the noise models:

- (a) The noise model was set up to apply the noise prediction methodology set out in ISO 9613-2: *Acoustics – Attenuation of Sound propagation outdoors – Part 2: General Method of Calculation*.
- (b) Ground absorption, as defined in ISO 9613-2, has been taken into consideration in the construction of the model. The base ground absorption for the model has been set to $G=0.0$ (hard ground).
- (c) The model was set to include third order reflected noise from solid structures.
- (d) The noise levels as predicted by the noise model at the identified residential housing are free-field.

Figure 3 provides a three-dimensional visualisation of the noise model used to inform the noise impact assessment.



Figure 3: 3D view of the noise model

9 NOISE IMPACT ASSESSMENT

9.1 Music Noise Egress Assessment

9.1.1 Criteria

On the basis of the measured noise data and the requirements of Manchester City Council, Table 3 below sets out the entertainment noise egress limits to be achieved during the daytime and night-time at the worst affected residential receptor:

Assessment Period	Entertainment Noise Limit (dB) at Octave Band Centre Frequency (Hz)							
	dB $L_{Aeq,5min}$							
	63Hz	125Hz	250Hz	500Hz	1000Hz	2000Hz	4000Hz	8000Hz
10:00-23:00	57	51	49	49	50	45	36	24
23:00-00:00	52	49	45	47	45	41	30	19

Table 3: Entertainment Noise Limits

9.1.2 Calculated Noise Limits

Based on the limits presented above, and the results of the 3D acoustic model, maximum permissible internal reverberant sound pressure level limits for the background music noise have been calculated. Table 4 below sets out these limits:

Assessment Period	Maximum Permissible Reverberant Sound Pressure Level (dB) at Octave Band Centre Frequency (Hz)							
	dB $L_{Aeq,5min}$							
	63Hz	125Hz	250Hz	500Hz	1000Hz	2000Hz	4000Hz	8000Hz
10:00-23:00	82	79	78	78	78	73	64	53
23:00-00:00	77	77	74	76	73	69	58	46

Table 4: Maximum Internal Reverberant Level Limits

The above noise limits are considered to be generally in excess of what would typically be classified as background music in a relaxed bar such as the proposed. Therefore it is considered likely that in practice noise levels will be below these maximum permissible levels, however these levels could be secured by means of an electronic limiter system if deemed necessary.

9.2 Music Noise Transfer Assessment

There are residential apartments that are assumed to be structurally connected (albeit via a non-direct adjacency), at the fourth floor of the neighbouring 6 Oldham Road.

It has not been possible to carry out in-situ testing to determine, if measurable at all, the effective transfer function between the proposed bar and art gallery spaces and the existing residential dwellings diagonally adjacent.

Ultimately, due to the relaxed nature of the proposals and the intended use for background only music the risk of significant noise transfer in the adjacent building and up to the 4th floor residential units is considered to be low, however in the interest of minimising residual risk the following key guidance notes are provided:

- No loudspeakers shall be mounted on the party wall shared with number 6 Oldham Road;
- All loudspeakers shall be installed on resilient mounts/stands such that transfer into the building structure is minimised;
- Music noise should be kept to a level in keeping with the background of a relaxed bar and art gallery as per the design proposals.

9.3 Patron Noise Assessment

As discussed briefly in Section 3.1 the use of the pavement directly outside the unit for external seating is well established by the current operations of the Crown and Kettle pub. Given the limited capacity of the additional seating area made available by the footprint of the proposed unit the overall noise level from patrons is unlikely to change significantly.

As such no specific assessment of noise from patrons has been included in this assessment as the applicant has demonstrated through operation of the adjacent premises at the Crown and Kettle that the outdoor seating area can be suitably managed by the staff on-site without giving rise to noise nuisance.

10 M&E PLANT NOISE LEVELS

10.1 Noise Guidance

10.1.1 BS 4142:2014+A1:2019

BS 4142:2014+A1:2019: *'Method for rating and assessing industrial and commercial sound'* ("BS 4142") is intended to be used to assess noise of an industrial nature, which includes sound from fixed installations comprising mechanical and electrical plant and equipment.

The procedure contained in BS 4142 for assessing environmental noise impact is to compare the measured or predicted noise level from the source in question, the "Specific Sound Level" immediately outside the noise sensitive premises, with the corresponding representative "Background Sound Level". Where the noise contains attention attracting characteristics such as tonal, impulsive and/or intermittent elements, it may be appropriate to apply a correction to the Specific Sound Level to obtain the "Rating Level".

BS 4142 states that the significance of sound arising from an industrial and/or commercial nature depends upon both the margin by which the Rating Level of the specific sound source exceeds the Background Sound Level, and also the context in which the sound occurs:

- a) Typically, the greater this difference, the greater the magnitude of the impact.
- b) A difference of around +10dB or more is likely to be an indication of a significant adverse impact, depending on the context.
- c) A difference of around +5dB is likely to be an indication of an adverse impact, depending on the context.
- d) The lower the Rating Level is relative to the measured Background Sound Level, the less likely it is that the specific sound source will have an adverse impact or a significant adverse impact. Where the Rating Level does not exceed the Background Sound Level, this is an indication of the specific sound source having a low impact, depending on the context.

For the daytime, the assessment is carried out over a one-hour period, and over a 15-minute period at night. The daytime and night time periods are defined as occurring between 07:00 hours to 23:00 hours, and 23:00 hours to 07:00 hours, respectively.

10.1.2 Local Authority

The site lies within the planning authority of Manchester City Council. The Council's '*Planning and Noise Technical Guidance*' published in October 2022 states that with regards to noise from proposed fixed building services plant:

'... Externally mounted ancillary plant, equipment and servicing shall be selected and/or acoustically treated in accordance with a scheme designed so as to achieve a rating level of 5dB (L_{Aeq}) below the typical background (L_{A90}) level at the nearest noise sensitive location...'

10.2 Environmental Plant Noise Limits

It is necessary to limit the total, aggregate environmental noise from all M&E plant, when operating simultaneously, to an ambient noise level (in $L_{Aeq,T}$ terms) equating to the typical, pre-existing daytime or night time background noise level at any residential property façade, in L_{A90} terms when assessed in accordance with BS 4142:2014+A1:2019. This equates to the source having a "low impact", depending on the context.

Table 5 specifies appropriate maximum permissible Rating Level limits which shall be applicable at the identified NSR:

Noise Sensitive Receptors	Representative Noise Measurement Position	Maximum Permissible Noise Rating Level Limit, dB $L_{A,T,Tn}$	
		Daytime (07:00 hours – 23:00 hours)	Night Time (23:00 hours – 07:00 hours)
A. Housing on Oldham Road (c.10 metres to the northeast)	1	53	43
B. Housing on Swan Street (c.45 metres to the southwest)			
C. House on Cable Street (c. 60 metres to the northeast)			
D. Housing on Addington Street (c.70 metres to the north)			
E. Residential windows directly overlooking the rear courtyard	2	39	35

Table 5: M&E plant environmental noise limits

The above maximum permissible noise level limits are specified in terms of the BS 4142:2014+A1:2019 defined Rating Level. The acoustic character of the sound generated from the plant must therefore be considered and where appropriate, an acoustic character correction (penalty) must be applied to the predicted Specific Sound Level when assessing compliance with the above specified receptor noise level limits.

11 CONCLUSION

Sol Acoustics Ltd (“Sol”) have been appointed by FutureCultures Ltd to provide a noise impact assessment of the proposed change of use of the ground and first floor of 4 Oldham St to form a new bar with bifold frontage and external seating.

This acoustic assessment considers the environmental noise impact as expected at nearby noise sensitive residential housing, as arising from patrons and background music within the two seating areas during the proposed hours of operation.

The noise emissions from the proposed bar have been quantified, modelled and assessed using proprietary “CadnaA” 3D acoustic software.

The pre-existing environmental noise climate has been measured by Sol between c.10:30 hours during Thursday 30 May 2024 and c.09:15 hours during Monday 3 June 2024.

The numerical assessment of entertainment noise egress through the open bifold doors indicates that music played at a background level is likely to be below the maximum permissible internal level before the external criteria are exceeded. A contextual assessment of the impact of the patron noise associated with the external seating or internal seating when the bifold doors are open concludes that the applicant has already demonstrated this as viable without giving rise to noise nuisance as their neighbouring Crown and Kettle pub has well established the use of the immediate surroundings for outdoor seating. And finally, best practice guidance has been given to minimise the risk of structural noise transfer between the proposed relaxed bar and art gallery spaces and the existing residential dwellings at fourth floor level of the adjacent (connected) building at 6 Oldham Road.

Additionally, appropriate M&E plant daytime and night time environmental noise limits have also been prescribed herein, all as based on the environmental noise survey undertaken at site.

APPENDIX A

GLOSSARY OF ACOUSTIC TERMS

Term	Abbreviation	Description
Sound Pressure Level	L_{pA}	A measure of the (usually instantaneous) A-weighted sound pressure level. Typically expressed in dB(A) referenced to 2×10^{-5} Pascals.
Equivalent Continuous Sound Level	$L_{Aeq,T}$	The steady level of sound over a prescribed time period (T) which would contain the same total sound energy as the actual fluctuating noise under consideration as during the same time period (time-averaged noise level).
Statistical Sound Levels	L_{A10} and L_{A90}	The A-weighted sound pressure level that is statistically exceeded for a percentage of the time period being sampled, either 10% or 90% respectively.
Background Sound Level	$L_{A90,T}$	The A-weighted sound pressure level of the residual noise at an assessment position (e.g. receptor) that is statistically exceeded for 90% of a given time period (T).
Maximum Sound Level	L_{Amax}	The maximum sound or noise level recorded during a defined measurement time interval, with sound measuring instrumentation set to either a fast time weighting, L_{AFmax} , or a slow time weighting, L_{ASmax} .
Sound Power Level	L_{WA}	A measure of the total A-weighted sound energy radiated from a source (e.g. item of plant). Like sound pressure levels this is also expressed in dB(A), albeit referenced to 1×10^{-12} W.
Broadband		Noise data comprising of a wide frequency range (e.g. $L_{Aeq,T}$), as opposed to octave, one-third octave or narrow frequency band noise data.
Narrow-band		Acoustic Energy over a restricted range of frequencies. Used to identify the frequency of audible tones, and to assist in identifying sources of noise in a complex sound environment (e.g. via prominent, tell-tale narrow frequency spectrum).
Ambient Sound	$L_{Aeq,T}$	Totally encompassing sound in a given situation at a given time, usually composed of sound from many sources, near and far.
Specific Sound Level	$L_{eq,Tr}$	The Equivalent Continuous A-Weighted Sound Level at an assessment position produced by a specific sound over a given referred time interval, Tr
Rating Level	$L_{Ar,Tr}$	The Specific Sound Level plus any adjustment for the acoustic characteristic features of the noise (e.g. intermittency, tones etc.)
Residual Noise	$L_{Aeq,T}$	The ambient sound remaining at given position in a given situation when the specific sound source is suppressed to a degree such that it no longer contributes to the ambient sound.
Sound Reduction Index	SRI	The reduction in sound energy when transmitted through a panel or similar planar element, used typically in relation to single octave or one-third octave frequency band values.
Weighted Sound Reduction Index	R_w	The Sound Reduction Index expressed as a single figure.
Dynamic Insertion Loss	DIL	Reduction in acoustic energy resulting from the insertion of a noise control element (e.g. an attenuator).

APPENDIX B NOISE SURVEY DETAILS AND SUMMARY RESULTS

LOCATION

Oldham Road, Manchester

DATES, TIMES AND WEATHER CONDITIONS

Date	Daytime (07:00 - 23:00)				Night Time (23:00 – 07:00)			
	Temp, °C	Rain, mm	Wind Direction	Average Wind Speed, m/s	Temp, °C	Rain, mm	Wind Direction	Average Wind Speed, m/s
30/05/2024	16	0	E	0.9	12	0	W	0.6
31/05/2024	16	0	E	0.7	12	0	NE	0.4
01/06/2024	17	0	E	0.7	12	0	E	0.3
02/06/2024	15	0	E	0.8	14	0	E	0.4
03/06/2024	14	0	E	0.5	-	-	-	-

PERSONNEL

Chris Downing MMath – Sol Acoustics

INSTRUMENTATION

Measurement Position 1

01dB Cube Sound level meter (serial no. 11348)
01dB Pre22 Microphone preamplifier (serial no. 1805362)
GRAS 40CD Microphone capsule (serial no. 260642)
CAL 21 Acoustic Calibrator (serial no. 34675320)
Vaisala WXT520 Weather Station

Measurement Position 2

01dB Cube Sound level meter (serial no. 12070)
01dB Pre22 Microphone preamplifier (serial no. 1915040)
GRAS 40CD Microphone capsule (serial no. 288057)
01dB CAL 21 Acoustic calibrator (serial no. 34375244)

METHODOLOGY

Before and after the measurements the noise monitoring equipment was calibrated to an accuracy of $\pm 0.3\text{dB}$ using the Cal 21 Calibrator. The calibrator produces a sound pressure level of $94\text{dB re } 2 \times 10^{-5} \text{ Pa @ } 1\text{kHz}$.

MEASUREMENT RESULTS

Graphs B1 and B2 provides the broadband A-weighted results obtained at Monitoring Positions 1 and 2 respectively.

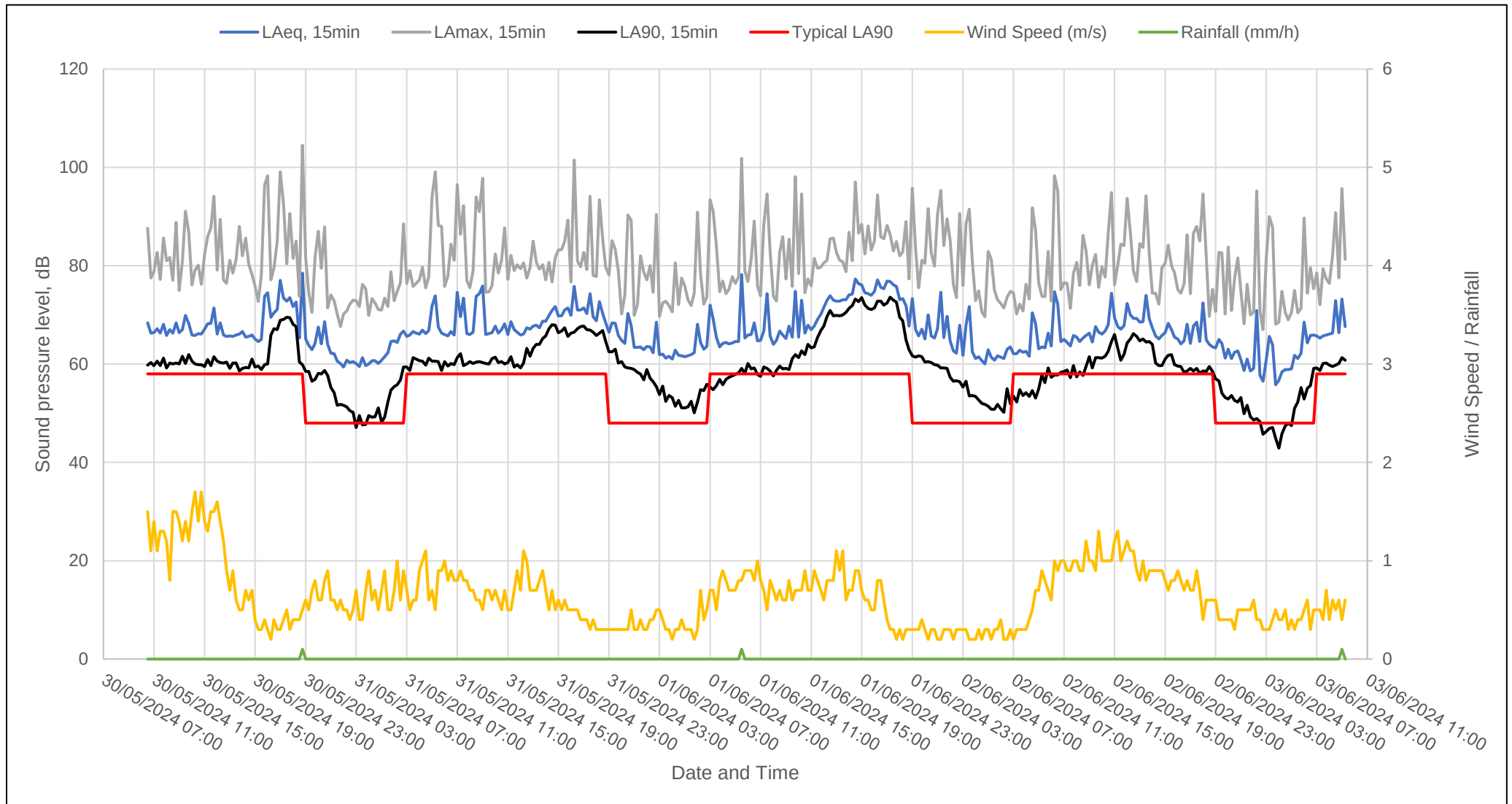


Figure B1: Measurement Position 1, environmental noise time-history graph

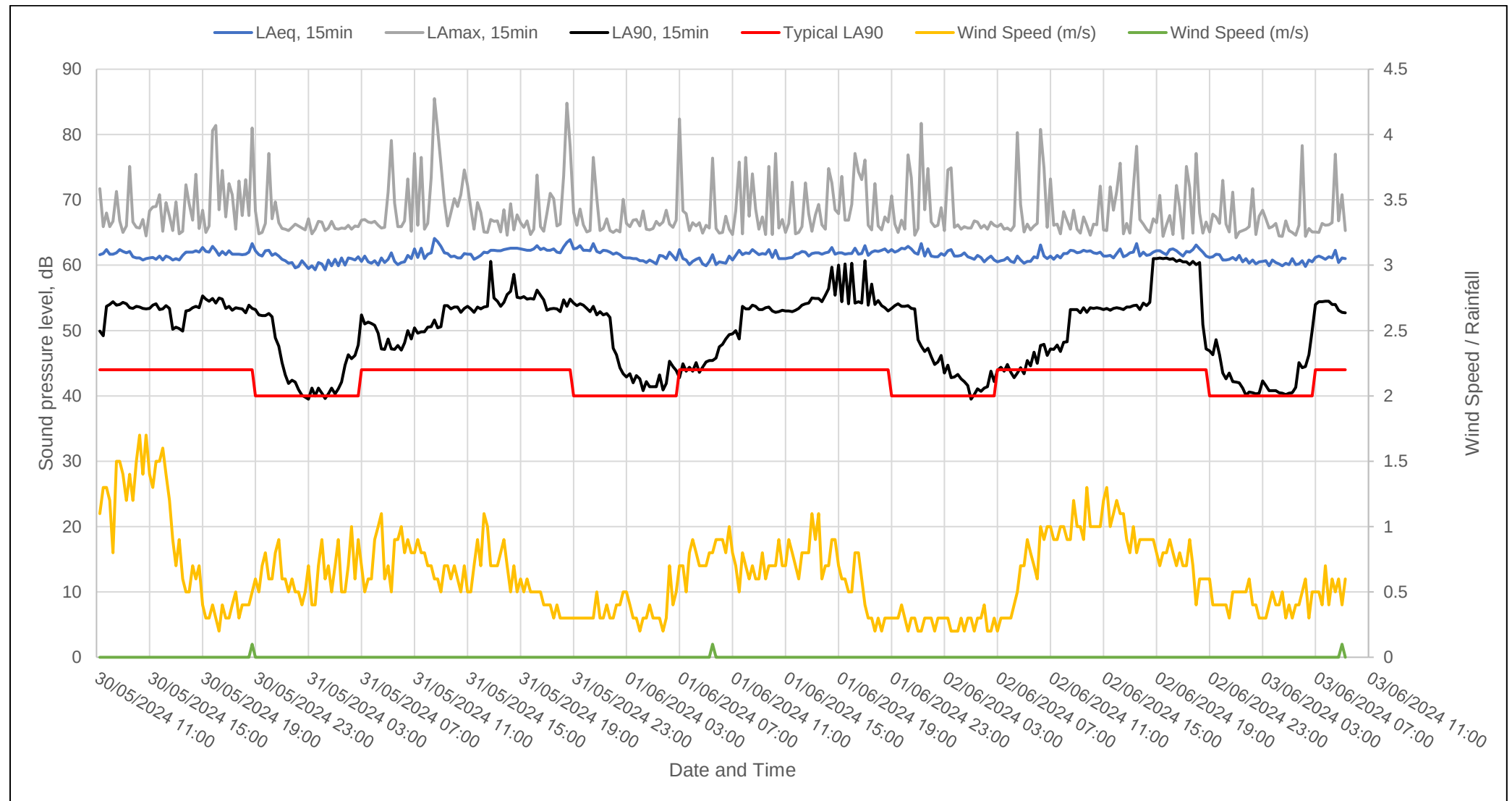


Figure B2: Measurement Position 2, environmental noise time-history graph

APPENDIX C
DETAILS AND PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATIONS OF CONTRIBUTING SOL STAFF

Company Details

Name of Organisation: Sol Acoustics Limited

Status: Private Limited Company

Address: Unit 11, Brunel Court,
Gadbrook Park
CW9 7LP

Telephone Number: 01565 632535

E-Mail: info@solacoustics.co.uk

Nature of Business: Acoustic Consultancy

Directors: Simon Ferenczi

Company Registration Number: 4218702

Key Technical Personnel & Qualifications

Simon Ferenczi	Institute of Acoustics Diploma (with additional modules), MIOA
Brian Horner	BSc (Hons), MIOA
Joe Sinker	MSc, BEng (Hons), MIOA
Chris Downing	MMath

Company Accreditations

Sol Acoustics is a member of The Association of Noise Consultants (ANC) and is qualified to perform sound insulation testing under the ANC's accredited testing scheme to demonstrate compliance with the requirements of Approved Document E of the Building Regulations.