Gallery Restaurant, North Manchester General Hospital

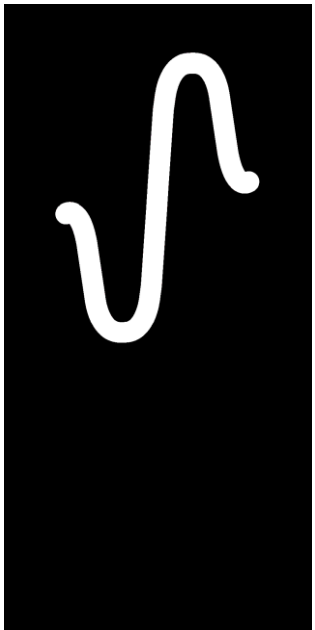
Acoustic Design Report:
- *Stage 2*

Client:
Murphy Philipps Associates LLP
76 King St, Manchester, M2 4NH

Date:
20 August 2026

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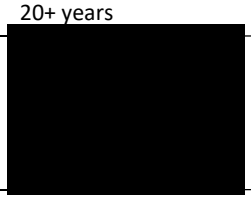
Consultants in acoustics,
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Document Control

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1.0 Introduction

Jameson Acoustics Limited has been commissioned by Murphy Philipps Associates LLP (MPA) to provide acoustic design advice in relation to a proposed refurbishment works at the Gallery Restaurant, North Manchester General Hospital. This report outlines the acoustic strategy and provides high level Stage 2 design guidance.

Please refer to Appendix A for a description of the acoustic terminology used herein.

1.0 Project Overview

The scheme will see the removal of the existing RAAC roof leading to the introduction of new roof systems, a new façade (curtain wall/windows and external walls), reconfiguration of internal spaces, new internal finishes and replacement/new mechanical building services installations.

2.0 Report Basis

The acoustic specifications and design guidance in this report are based on the following information.

- MPA Stage 2 drawing pack and outline specification received 14 August 2026.

3.0 Project Requirements

3.1 Building Performance Requirements

3.1.1 Legislation (Building Regulations)

The development will need to be built in such a way that it conforms to the Building Regulations 2010. In relation to acoustics, the document to consider is Approved Document E: 2003 Edition (amend. 2015) '*Resistance to the Passage of Sound*' [ADE]. However, this document precludes healthcare facilities from its scope. No acoustic-related Building Regulations requirements therefore apply.

3.1.2 Planning Requirements

TBC. Acoustically, the only potential planning consideration would be noise impacts from the new/replacement items of external plant.

3.1.3 Environment Assessment Methods

Not applicable.

3.1.4 Relevant Design Standards & Guides

The design of the proposed development takes account of the criteria and design guidance set out in the following documents.

- Health Technical Memorandum HTM 08-01: Acoustics, 2013.
- BS 8233: 2014 'Guidance on sound insulation and noise reduction for buildings'.
- BS 4142: 2014+A1: 2019 '*Methods for rating and assessing industrial and commercial sound*'.
- CIBSE Guide A 'Environmental design', 2015.
- CIBSE Guide B4 '*Noise & vibration control for building services systems*', 2016.

The Health Technical Memorandum HTM 08-01 provides guidance on acoustic performance for healthcare facilities, covering sound insulation (walls), sound absorption to control reverberation, and internal noise levels. However, in this case the areas are non-clinical spaces. Hence, a bespoke set of acoustic performance targets has been assigned based on HTM 08-01 and the guidance of BS 8233.

3.2 Acoustic Commissioning

There is no requirement to acoustically commission the development once built.

3.3 Responsibilities

3.3.1 QA & Workmanship

In most cases, the acoustic criteria relate to an "on-site" performance. Since the acoustic performance of on-site constructions depends on many factors, the effects of which cannot be anticipated or predicted to any great accuracy (such as buildability, flanking paths, build quality, sealing of junctions with other building elements and of service penetrations), it is not possible for us to provide indemnity in this Report.

That said, we fully expect the solutions specified herein, with their associated guidance on construction, to be capable of achieving the on-site acoustic performance requirements with good site workmanship, the appropriate avoidance of flanking paths, robust acoustic decoupling (where appropriate) and intimate QA site supervision. Nevertheless, it shall be the responsibility of the contractor to comply with the requirements.

3.3.2 HSE & CDM Regulations

Although this document may reference specific products and/or manufacturers, these are cited as examples only. In most cases there will be numerous alternative suppliers, products and materials of equivalent performance and with equal approvals that could be used. The person(s) preparing the final specifications and product selections must take account of health and safety issues arising from the installation and use of final product selections.

Common risks associated with the use of materials for acoustic design purposes (and certain construction methods/detailing) include, but are not limited to:

- Handling of heavy blocks, boards and materials (HSE guidance is that individual blocks should not exceed a weight of 20 kg – hence, blocks should be sized accordingly);
- Handling of hazardous/irritant materials, e.g. mineral fibres/wools (appropriate protection to be worn);
- Exposure to high noise levels during construction (this is the responsibility of the contractor, and it is important they provide hearing protection where necessary).

4.0 Baseline External Noise Level Survey

A baseline external noise level survey has been carried out at the site by Jameson Acoustics. The data collated has been used to set external plant noise emission limits and validate the existing external building fabric.

The methodology and results of above surveys are presented in Appendix B.

5.0 Acoustic Design Criteria

5.1 Acoustic Strategy Plans

The Acoustic Strategy Plan presented in Appendix C outlines the acoustic performance criteria for the scheme. The plans present internal noise levels, reverberation times and sound insulation ratings for internal walls, doors and glazed screens (as applicable).

See below for specific guidance to be read in conjunction with the strategy plan.

5.2 Internal Noise Levels

5.2.1 Internal Noise Levels from External Sources

Internal noise levels resulting from noise intrusion from external source (e.g. road traffic) should achieve the following criteria. Note, the table only covers rooms with an external elevation. These figures apply during normal ventilation conditions (typically with windows closed if rooms are mechanically ventilated).

Room Type	Criteria for noise intrusion to be met inside the spaces from external sources, dB $L_{Aeq,1hr}$
Main dining hall	45
WCs	50

5.2.2 Internal Noise Levels from MEP Services

Internal noise levels resulting from the operation of MEP services should achieve the NR limits quoted below, with the aim of satisfying the dB L_{Aeq} internal noise limits presented on the Acoustic Strategy Plan.

Room Type	Noise from MEP services
Main dining hall	NR 40
WCs	NR 45

Noise from mechanical services plant shall be free from audible tones, rattles or other attention-grabbing sound characteristics, and shall not exceed the above room-spatial Noise Rating (NR) levels.

Noise from any MEP building services that serves the space but not directly (e.g. SVP pipes, passing ductwork) shall be controlled to a level 5 dB (or 5 NR curves) below the values stated above.

Noise from any MEP building services that do not serve the space (e.g. an adjacent plantroom) shall be controlled to a level 10 dB (or 10 NR curves) below the values stated above.

If applicable, emergency systems (e.g. smoke extract) shall achieve a suitable noise level internally to ensure emergency announcements are clearly audible in all private and public spaces. This shall be verified by others (e.g. fire alarm specialist).

5.3 MEP Services Vibration Limits

Vibration transfer from MEP services to internal occupied areas (**including existing hospital areas outside the scope of project**) shall not exceed a value relative to a base value acceleration value of 0.005 m/s^2 (RMS) when weighted to W_g as defined within BS 6841. The value should be determined by multiplying this base value by one of the following Multiplying Factors depending on the receiver room classification.

Room Type	Multiplying Factor Corresponding to a Low Probability of Adverse Comment
Operating theatre, precision laboratory, audiometric testing booth	1
Wards	2
General laboratories, treatment areas	4
Offices, consulting rooms	8

5.4 Internal Sound Insulation (Walls, Doors & Glazed Screens)

The enclosed Acoustic Strategy Plan presents the minimum airborne sound insulation targets for internal walls, doors and glazed screens.

When on-site sound insulation requirements apply (e.g. $D_{nT,w}$), guidance is provided herein on suitable laboratory rated (e.g. R_w) walls/screens and example wall/screen types to achieve the on-site performance.

5.5 Reverberation Times (Sound Absorbent Finishes)

HTM 08-01 states that sound-absorbent treatment should be provided in all areas (including all corridors), except acoustically unimportant rooms (for example storerooms etc), where cleaning, infection-control, patient-safety, clinical and maintenance requirements allow. However, this document is primarily intended for buildings used in the delivery of healthcare. In this case, the project scope covers non-medical/clinical spaces only. As such, we would advise that the only space in which a reverberation time target might be considered 'sensible' is the main dining hall.

In the main dining hall, a reverberation time target of 1.5 seconds T_{mf} has been proposed. This is to promote a comfortable audio environment for users and staff (i.e. aiming the reduction of reverberation noise build-up when the restaurant becomes busy, and improving speech intelligibility for people talking at tables). This target is not considered onerous and, at this stage, represents a 'reasonable' standard of reverberation control that is unlikely to place high demand and/or cost on sound absorbent materials to achieve it.

5.6 Atmospheric Plant Noise Limits

Based on the requirements of BS 4142 with an additional 5 dB allowance to avoid noise creep in line with Manchester City Council's standard planning & noise requirement, we would advise noise emissions from new items of plant serving the development are control to the below tabulated levels at nearby off-site noise sensitive (usually residential) properties.

For on-site hospital receptors, limits of 50 dB $L_{Ar,Tr}$ (day) and 45 dB $L_{Ar,Tr}$ (night) has been assigned to the windows serving wards in the adjoining building (upper floor windows overlooking the roof of the restaurant). This represents a 15-20 dB improvement in current noise conditions at these windows due to the 24/7 operation of the current kitchen extract fan (predicted to be 65 dBA at the nearest ward windows, based on survey data in Appendix B). The limits should also ensure plant noise intrusion into the wards is 5 dB lower than normal HTM 08-01 internal noise limits when ward windows are partially open (assuming 15 dB out to in sound reduction). Note, however, that these limits may be subject to review at Stage 3 (i.e. subject to a feasibility study once plant requirements are known).

A limit of 50 dB $L_{Ar,Tr}$ (day) has also been set for public pathways (the nearest being circa 18 metres from the site boundary).

Receptor	Plant Noise Rating Level, $L_{Ar,Tr}$ (dB)	
	Day (07:00-23:00)	Night (23:00-07:00)
Any nearby off-site (e.g. residential) noise sensitive receptor	37	32
At 1m from ward windows overlooking site roofs	50	45
On public walkways (pavement ca.18 metres from site)	50	N/A

Plant noise output should be assessed in accordance with BS 4142: 2014+A1: 2019.

6.0 Façade/Roof Sound Reduction Review

Existing retained walls to WCs

Existing walls are noted to comprise solid masonry (brickwork) with internal plaster or plasterboard finish. The exact build up is not known but it is expected that even a single skin brick would provide sufficient sound reduction performance to control external noise intrusion to satisfy to the internal noise limits.

New in-fill sections to WC external walls

Where existing windows are to be in-filled, we would advise the construction matched that of the existing encompassing external wall.

New external walls / curtain walling to main dining hall

All new external wall and curtain wall elements serving the main dining hall shall be rated to achieve a minimum sound reduction performance of **25 dB R_w**.

This should be achieved with the use of conventional double glazed windows / curtain walling systems, e.g. 6-16-6 mm standard configuration (acoustic enhancements not required).

For the external walls, the MPA outline specification allows for SFS with insulation or insulated carrier panel and an outer cladding system (TBC). A conventional configuration of this type of external wall system should be comfortably capable of satisfying the 25 dB R_w requirement. No provisions for acoustic enhancements should be necessary.

Cladding to new AHU Plantroom

The AHU plantroom is likely to comprise a sandwich cladding panel system or LSF with insulation and mass board layers to the outer and inner faces of the LSF studs, with a similar joisted or panelled roof construction. This type of system is likely to provide a suitable sound reduction performance, but exact specifications will be subject to review of AHU noise levels at Stage 3.

The AHU plantroom construction should extend fully around the AHU (all four sides + lid). The sides facing the main building should maintain separation from the main building fabric, with a sensible clearance/cavity maintained.

External Wall to Main Dining facing AHU Plantroom

TBC subject to review of AHU plant noise transfer. However, it is likely that the double construction (i.e. the AHU plantroom wall + the new SFS external wall to the main dining hall) will be capable providing sufficient sound reduction performance.

New roof systems

All replacement roof constructions to the main building (WCs and dining hall) shall be capable of achieving a minimum sound reduction performance of **25 dB R_w**.

This is likely to be achieved by the proposed lightweight roofing systems cited in the MPA outline specification, e.g. insulated single ply membrane roof systems.

However, the more prevalent acoustic design requirement is likely to be the control of mechanical services noise through the roof. Multiple penetrations of the roofs are likely to be required for serving ductwork. It may therefore be necessary to consider additional materials to control MEP + environmental noise intrusion via the duct penetrations – e.g. underdrawing the main roof with a full ceiling or local bulkheads, comprising MF plasterboard and mineral wool.

All live services penetrations of the roof will need to be appropriately acoustically sleeved and sealed to mitigate noise and vibration transmission into the building structure.

7.0 Internal Building Fabric

7.1 Ceilings

WCs / Kitchen / Servery

In these areas, provisions for a MF plasterboard or a lay-in grid accessible ceiling system would be suitable.

Main dining hall

The MPA outline specification references acoustic timbers, e.g. by Autex Acoustics (as below), which are soffit hung acoustic panels, as depicted below.



This type of finish can be specified to achieve Sound Absorption Class A to C. If sufficient coverage over the space is provided (e.g. circa 50-60% coverage of the floor area), with rafts appropriately spaced, this system should be appropriate for achieving the reverberation time target.

NB: Additional sound absorbent wall panels are also proposed. These may not necessarily be required but if included would only enhance the acoustics in the space.

Full design proposals to control reverberation times shall be developed through Stage 3.

Note, consideration shall be given to our guidance on new roof systems in Section 6.0; specifically the potential need for additional plasterboard to conceal ductwork penetrating through the roof. Such treatment may impact on the coordination of hanging acoustic raft systems in this area.

7.2 Walls

With reference to the Acoustic Strategy Plan, all internal walls with an acoustic rating are existing. The exact construction of these walls is not known but appear to be masonry.

The highest acoustic performance for any internal wall on this scheme will be 37 dB $D_{nT,w}$, for which a wall rated at 45 dB R_w would suffice. This would be achieved by 140 mm medium density blockwork or one and a half courses of solid brickwork. Based on the plans, it is likely that the existing walls are at least this thick and will therefore achieve the sound reduction performance targets without the need for acoustic upgrades.

Note, the walls highlighted red are likely to comprise a double external wall build up (AHU plantroom cladding + new SFS cladding to the main dining hall or masonry in-fill to the WC). The acoustic requirements for these elements will be subject to review of AHU noise transfer at Stage 3.

7.3 Internal Doors

The acoustic ratings for doors are indicated on the enclosed Acoustic Strategy Plan.

There is only a single rating (30 dB R_w to the kitchen) which can be achieved with a 44 mm solid core door with acoustic seals to the jambs, head and a tightly fitting threshold.

7.4 Glazed Screens

N/A.

7.5 Construction Guidance (Sound Flanking Control)

To be advised at Stage 3.

8.0 MEP Services Installations

8.1 External Plant Noise Emissions

TBC (awaiting receipt of plant specifications, drawings & associated noise data).

8.2 Internal HVAC Noise Levels

TBC (awaiting receipt of HVAC specifications, drawings & associated noise data).

8.3 Penetration Details

All penetrations of wall/floor constructions by ducts, pipework, electrical cables, etc. should be adequately sealed acoustically. Where live ducts or pipes penetrate the building structure, it is essential to acoustically sleeve the penetrations to prevent transmission of noise and vibration.

Guidance and specifications shall be provided at Stage 3.

8.4 Crosstalk Attenuators in Common Ductwork

Attention should be given to the potential for the transfer of noise via common ductwork serving multiple rooms. In such instance we would recommend crosstalk attenuators are installed to **each** room branch. Minimum insertion loss values for crosstalk attenuators can be advised at Stage 3 upon review of ventilation layout drawings.

8.5 Pipework Fluid Flow Noise

It is unlikely that the piped services associated with the building services plant will, if designed in accordance with HVCA/CIBSE recommendations produce any flow generated noise problems. It is worth noting, however, that the overall friction loss in pipework should be limited to 280 Pa/m across the range of pipes to be used. Pipework, including rain water pipes, travelling through the building structure can cause structure-borne noise if rigidly fixed to the structure. Therefore, resilient fixtures should be used.

Water/waste pipework should be separated from noise sensitive rooms by a construction comprising, at a minimum, a single layer of dense 15 mm plasterboard (e.g. SoundBloc) with min. 25 mm mineral wool.

8.6 Anti-Vibration Mounts

All items of building services plant should be fitted with vibration isolators to control the transmission of vibration to the building structure. The contractor shall be responsible for ensuring AV mounts are correctly specified.

Appendix A – Acoustic Terminology

dB Decibel - Used as a measurement of sound level. Decibels are not an absolute unit of measurement but an expression of ratio between two quantities expressed in logarithmic form.

dB(A) The human ear is more susceptible to mid-frequency noise than the high and low frequencies. The 'A'-weighting scale approximates this response and allows sound levels to be expressed as an overall single figure value in dBA. The $_A$ subscript is applied to an acoustical parameter to indicate the stated noise level is A-weighted (e.g. $L_{Aeq,T}$ in dB). Noise levels in dBA do not have a linear relationship to each other; for similar noises, a change in noise level of 10dBA represents a doubling or halving of subjective loudness. A change of 3dBA is only just perceptible.

$L_{Aeq,T}$ $L_{Aeq,T}$ is the equivalent continuous sound pressure level. It is an average of the total sound energy measured over a specified time measurement period, *T*.

$L_{10,T}$ L_{10} is the noise level exceeded for 10% of the measurement period *T* (i.e. the quietest 10% of the measurement) and has, for many years, been used in the assessment of road traffic noise.

$L_{90,T}$ L_{90} is the noise level exceeded for 90% of the measurement period *T* (i.e. the quietest 10% of the measurement) and is often used to describe the 'background' noise level.

L_{max} L_{max} is the maximum sound pressure level recorded over the measurement period, *T*. L_{max} is often used in assessing scheduled environmental noise 'events' (such as train passbys), particularly at night where such events may cause sleep disturbance.

R_w The weighted sound reduction index, R_w, is a single figure description of sound reduction as defined in BS EN ISO 717-1. It is single-number quantity which characterizes the airborne sound insulating properties of a material or building element over a range of frequencies. The R_w is calculated from sound insulation measurements taken in an acoustic laboratory. Sound insulation ratings derived from site measurements are invariably lower than the laboratory figures and are referred to as the apparent weighted sound reduction index, R'_w.

$D_{n,e,w}$ The weighted element-normalised level difference, $D_{n,e,w}$, is a single figure description of the sound insulation performance of small building elements, such as a trickle ventilator.

C_{tr} C_{tr} is correction term applied against the sound insulation single-number values (e.g. R_w) to provide a weighting against low frequency performance. The reference values used within the C_{tr} calculation are based on urban traffic noise.

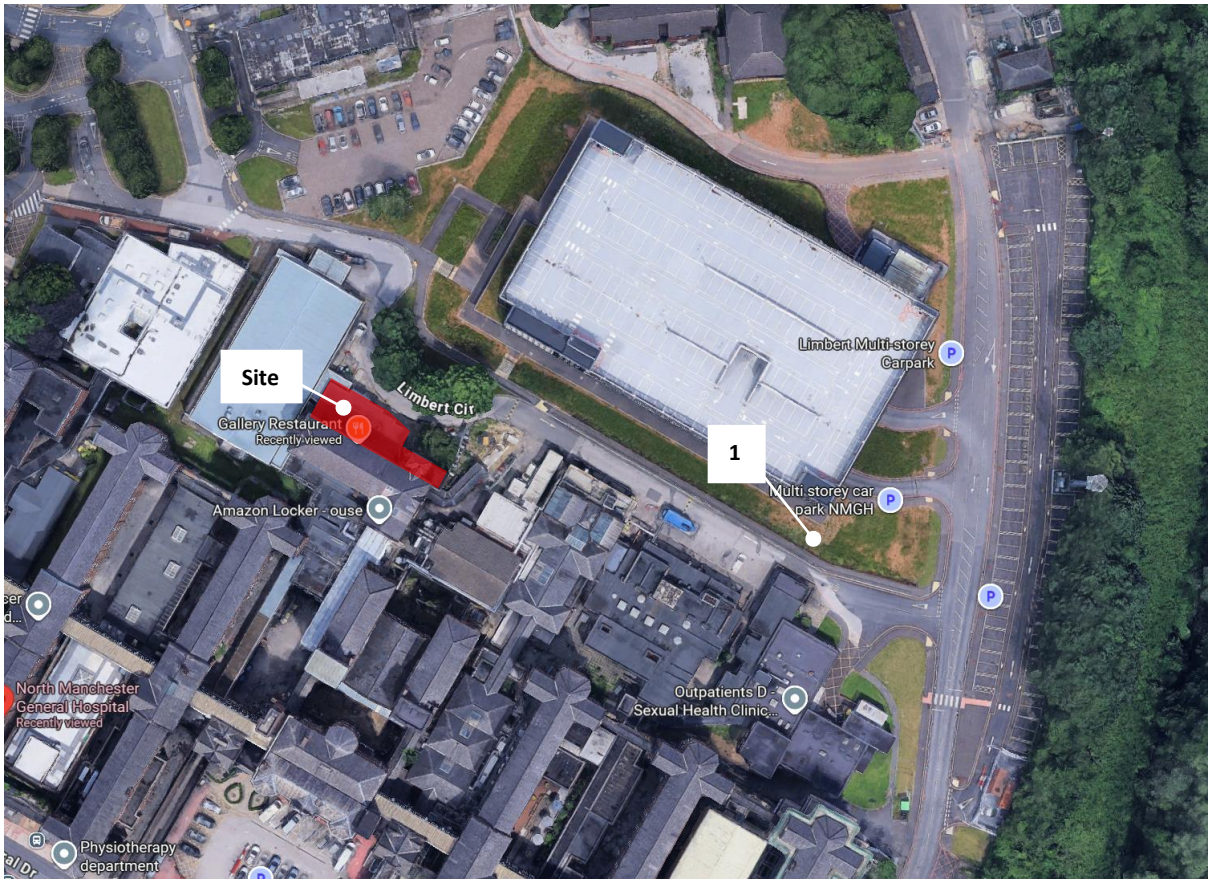
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Appendix B – Baseline Noise Survey

Overview

Automated noise level measurements were taken from 10:00 hours on Wednesday 22 July 2026 to 09:00 hours on Thursday 23 July 2026 at a single on-site position, selected to establish the typical prevailing daytime and night-time ambient, maximum and background noise levels in the vicinity of the development site for subsequent use in setting plant noise limits and assessing external noise ingress through replacement façade constructions. Note, the position was circa 100 m east of the actual development site owing to a loud extract fan operating close to the site, which would have unduly elevated the 'true' environmental noise level readings.

Position	Type	Description
1	Automated	Mic tied to a lamppost to the east of the site, approx. 3.5 m from roadside edge of 'Limbert Circle' (the single lane access road running past the site). Free-field conditions, mic ~ 3 m above ground.



Site Plan showing measurement positions (© maps.google.co.uk)

The microphone was fitted with a windshield and programmed to continuously log all relevant A-weighted broadband (dBA) and linear spectral noise level indices, including L_{eq}, L_{90}, L_{10} and L_{max}, over 15-minute and 1-hour intervals.

All measurements were taken in general accordance with BS 7445-1: 2003 '*Description and Measurement of Environmental Noise*'.

Instrumentation

The instrumentation used for the survey is summarised below.

Description	Equipment	Serial Nr	Lab Calibration Expiry	Lab Calibration Certificate Nr
Class 1 sound level meter	Svantek 971A (with Type 7152 mic)	131642 (85571)	25 July 2027	1512926-2
Class 1 sound calibrator	Cirrus CR:515	57570	11 Nov 2026	1190855

The sound level meter was hand-calibrated at the beginning and end of the survey period. No significant deviations in calibration level were noted (not greater than 0.05 dB). The microphone was fitted with a windshield.

Weather Conditions

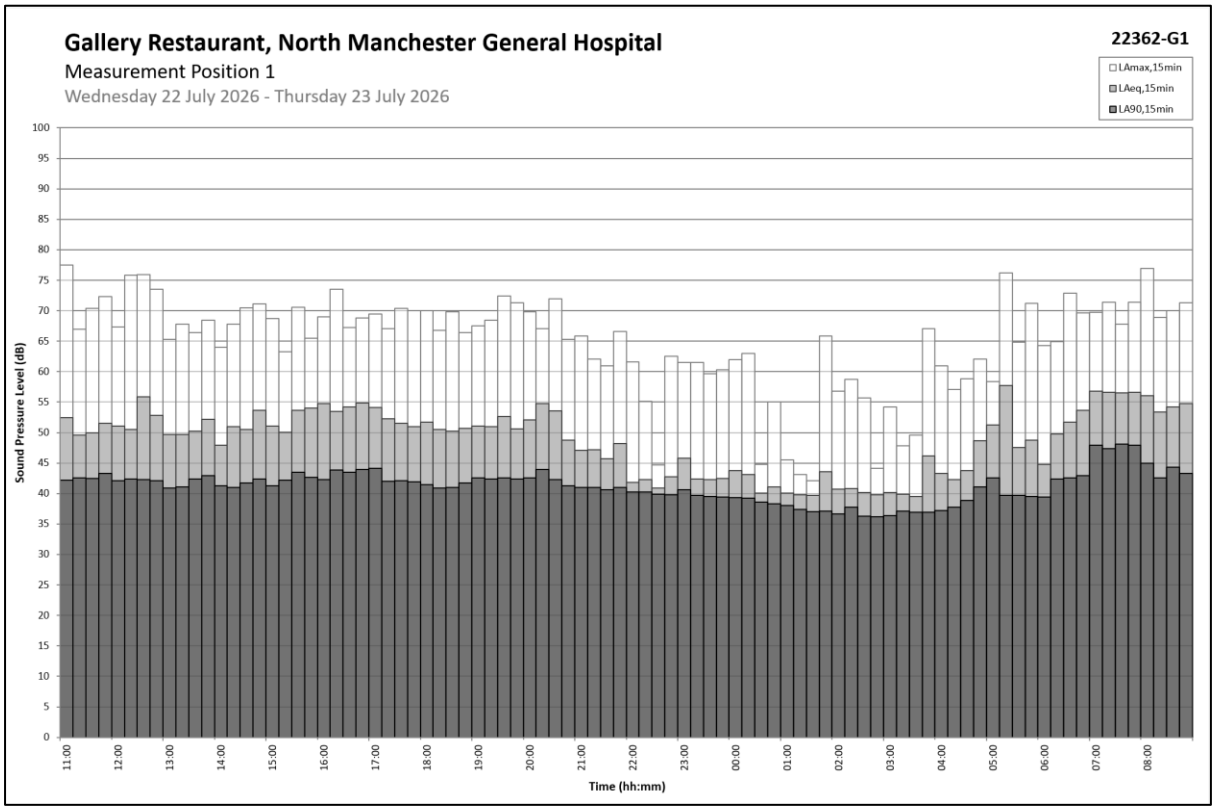
Throughout the survey period, weather conditions were considered to be suitable for obtaining representative measurement results. The sky was generally overcast. Roads were dry and wind speeds were low.

Observed Noise Climate

The dominant noise source was noted to be road traffic on nearby hospital roads. Traffic on Limbert Circle was particularly busy in the early morning (07:00-08:30) as staff arrive for work. This road links through to the multi-storey staff car park to the east of the site.

Measurement Results

The results of the automated survey have been plotted on Time History Graph 22362-G1 below. The graph presents the 15-minute A-weighted (dBA) L_{90}, L_{eq} and L_{max} levels throughout the duration of the survey.



The following table summarises the mean and typical highest ambient $L_{Aeq,1hr}$ noise levels recorded during typical working hours (08:00-18:00hr).

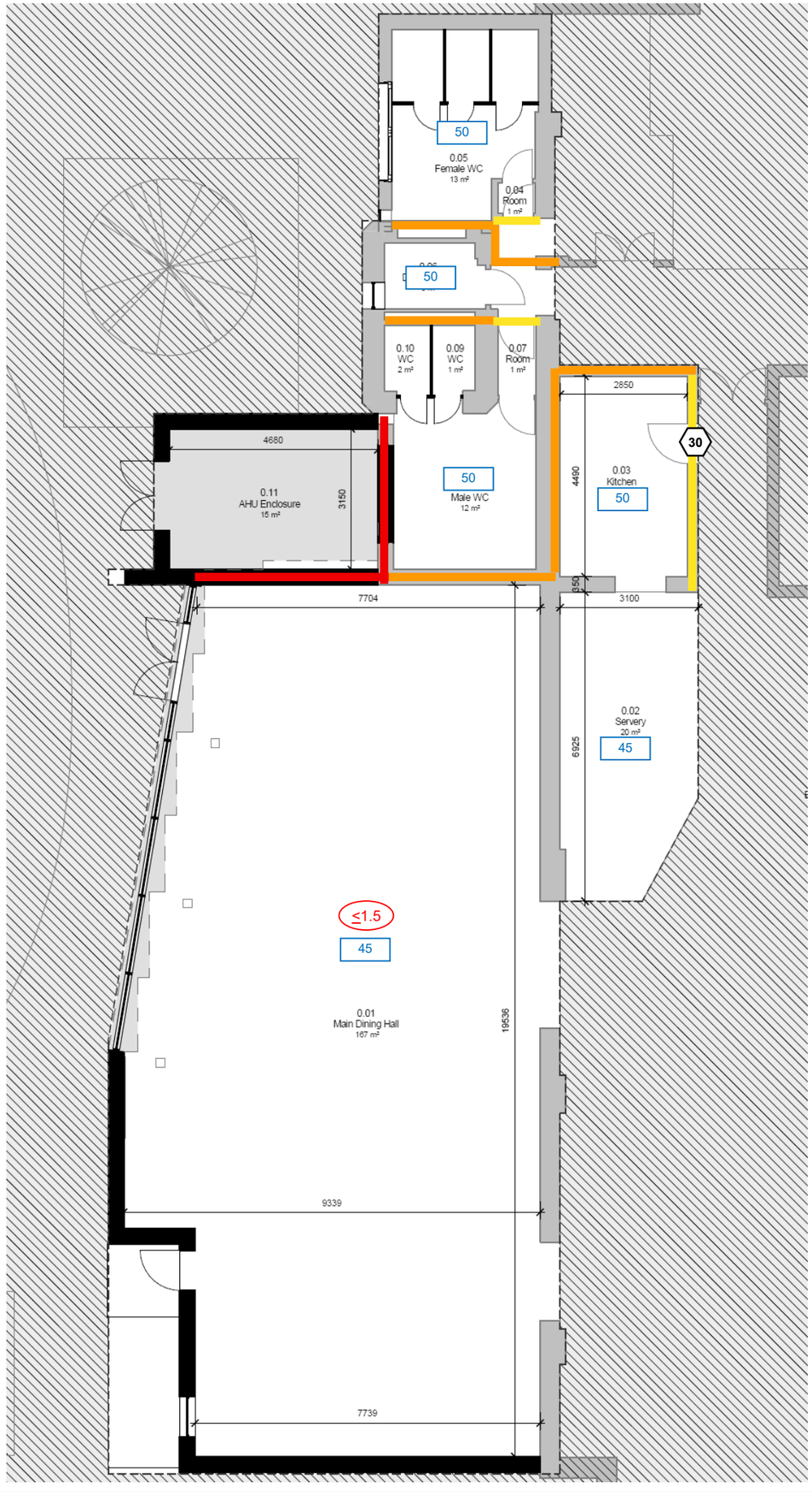
Position	Ambient Noise Level (dB)	
	Mean $L_{Aeq,1hr}$	Typical Highest $L_{Aeq,1hr}$
1	53	58

The following table summarises the measured representative background noise levels (day/night).

Position	Background Noise Level (dB)	
	Daytime $L_{A90,1hr}$ (07:00-23:00)	Night-time $L_{A90,15min}$ (23:00-07:00)
1	42	37

Noise levels measured approx. 14 metres away from a noisy extract fan on the roof of the existing Gallery Restaurant (on-axis to the fan outlet) were consistently 67 dB L_{Aeq}. It was the dominant noise source in the vicinity of the site. Our survey at this position found that this existing extract fan operates non-stop, 24 hours a day.

Appendix C – Acoustic Strategy Plan



Partitions / Large Glazed Panels
$D_{nT,w}$ = on-site performance, R_w = lab rating.
NB T_0 = 0.5s

(red)	**TBC at Stage 3** *(subject to plant assessment)*
(green)	47 dB $D_{nT,w}$
(blue)	42 dB $D_{nT,w}$
(orange)	37 dB $D_{nT,w}$
(purple)	45 dB R_w
(gold)	40 dB R_w

Floor Airborne & Impact Sound Insulation, To/From Below

x
x

$D_{nT,w}$ – Airborne (min value)

$L'_{nT,w}$ – Impact (max value)

Doors / Narrow Glazed Panels*
Airborne Sound Insulation, Min. Value

x

dB R_w (lab)

**only for narrow strips of glazing adjacent to door where strip width is approx. no greater than the width of the door.*

Indoor Ambient Noise Level $L_{Aeq,1hr}$ (max)

XX

"Normal" condition total noise level
(mech services + external noise intrusion)

Reverberation time, Upper Limit

≤0.0

Seconds, at T_{mf}
(room finished, furnished but unoccupied)

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Gallery Restaurant, NMGH

Acoustic Strategy Plan
Ground Floor

JA : 22362 / 08.2026 (R00) / Not to Scale