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74 BONNER STREET, LONDON

NOISE IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Report **7762-NIA-01**

Prepared on 12 November 2012

Issued For:

Viki Park Ltd

74 Bonner Street

London

E2

ISO 17025 ISO 9001 committed to CSCS Platinum award

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Clement Acoustics Ltd has been commissioned by Viki Park Ltd to measure existing background noise levels at 74 Bonner Street, London E2. Measured noise levels will be used to determine noise emissions criteria for a kitchen extract system in agreement with the planning requirements of the London Borough of Tower Hamlets.

This report presents the results of the environmental survey followed by noise impact calculations and outlines any necessary mitigation measures.

2.0 ENVIRONMENTAL NOISE SURVEY

2.1 Procedure

Measurements were undertaken at the position shown in Site Plan 7762-SP1. The choice of this position was based both on accessibility and on collecting representative noise data in relation to the nearest noise sensitive receivers.

Continuous automated monitoring was undertaken for the duration of the survey between 17:25 on 7 October 2011 and 17:00 on 10 October 2011.

Background noise levels at the monitoring position were dominated by road traffic noise from Old Ford Road.

Weather conditions were generally dry with light winds, therefore suitable for the measurement of environmental noise.

The measurement procedure generally complied with BS7445:1991. *Description and measurement of environmental noise, Part 2- Acquisition of data pertinent to land use.*

2.2 Equipment

The equipment calibration was verified before and after use and no abnormalities were observed.

The equipment used was as follows.

- Svantek Type 957 Class 1 Sound Level Meter
- Norsonic Type 1251 Class 1 Calibrator

3.0 RESULTS

The $L_{Aeq:\ 5min}$, $L_{Amax:\ 5min}$, $L_{A10:\ 5min}$ and $L_{A90:\ 5min}$ acoustic parameters were measured at the location shown in Site Plan 7762-SP1. The measured levels are shown as a time history in Figure 7762-TH1.

Minimum background levels are shown in Table 3.1.

	Minimum background noise level $L_{A90:\ 5min}$ dB(A)
Daytime (07:00-23:00)	46
Night-time (23:00-07:00)	43

Table 3.1: Minimum background noise levels

4.0 NOISE EMMISSIONS CRITERION

In order to protect the amenity of nearby residential properties, we would propose setting a criterion as follows:

"The 'A' weighted sound pressure level from the plant, when operating at its noisiest, shall not at any time exceed a value of 10 dB below the minimum external background noise, at a point 1 metre outside any window of any residential property."

We therefore propose to set the noise criteria as shown in Table 4.1 in order to comply with the above requirement.

	Noise criterion at nearest residential receiver (10dB below minimum LA90)
Daytime (07:00-23:00)	36 dB(A)
Night-time (23:00-07:00)	33 dB(A)

Table 4.1: Proposed Noise Emissions Criteria

In order to present a more robust assessment, the night-time noise emissions criterion of 33 dB(A) will be used.

5.0 DISCUSSION

The plant installation is comprised of a kitchen extract fan system driven by an inline motor. The extract fan will be Helios GBD560/4, which be located within an internal light-well. The outlet of the fan will be ducted to roof level at the location shown on the site plan and will be the main source of noise emissions from the fan.

The selected extract fan is selected as shown in Table 5.1, where the manufacturer provided spectral sound power levels are also shown. Loudest modes of operation have been used in order to present a worst case scenario.

	A-Weighted Sound Power Level (dB), in each Frequency Band							
Unit	**63Hz**	**125Hz**	**250Hz**	**500Hz**	**1kHz**	**2kHz**	**4kHz**	**8kHz**	**dB(A)**
Extract Fan Outlet[1]									
Helios fan type GBD560/4/4	60[1]	62	74	75	75	74	70	61	81

Table 5.1 Manufacturer's Sound Power Levels

[1] Where data is not available in certain frequency bands, known data has been extrapolated for use in calculations.

The nearest noise sensitive receiver has been identified as a first floor residential window on the rear facade of the adjacent property, as shown on indicative site plan 7762-SP1. The identified residential window is located approximately 10m from the flue termination point.

5.1 Proposed Mitigation Measures

In order to ensure acceptable noise levels are achieved at the closest residential windows, we would recommend the use of an inline silencer that meets the specified reduction levels shown in Table 5.2.

	Required Attenuation (dB), in each Frequency Band							
Unit	**63Hz**	**125Hz**	**250Hz**	**500Hz**	**1kHz**	**2kHz**	**4kHz**	**8kHz**
Outlet Silencer	3	8	15	22	27	27	18	12

Table 5.2 Required Attenuation from Mitigation Measures

It should be ensured prior to installation that mitigation measures would be capable of achieving the above reduction levels.

5.2 Noise Impact Assessment

With all corrections applied, including mitigation measures as described above, the noise level at the nearest residential receiver would be as shown in Table 5.3. Detailed calculations are shown in Appendix B.

Receiver	Design Criterion	Noise Level at Receiver *[due to proposed plant installation]*
Noise Sensitive Receiver	33 dB(A)	33 dB(A)

Table 5.3: Noise levels and criteria at nearest noise sensitive receiver

As shown in Appendix B and Table 5.3, transmission of noise to the nearest sensitive window due to the effects of the proposed plant installation would be expected to meet the set noise emissions criterion of the London Borough of Tower Hamlets, provided mitigation measures are installed.

In addition to the above assessment, further calculations will aim to assess whether the noise emissions from the proposed plant units would be expected to meet recognised British Standard recommendations, in order to further ensure the amenity of nearby noise sensitive receivers.

British Standard 8233:1999 '*Sound insulation and noise reduction for buildings – Code of Practice*' gives recommendations for acceptable internal noise levels in residential properties. Assuming worst case conditions, of the closest window being for a bedroom, BS8233:1999 recommends 30dB(A) as being 'Good' internal resting/sleeping conditions.

With external levels of 33 dB(A), the window itself would need to provide 3 dB attenuation in order for 'Good' conditions to be met. According to BS8233:1999, even a partially open window offers a minimum of 10dB attenuation.

It can therefore be predicted that noise emissions from the proposed plant would be expected to comfortably meet the most stringent recommendations of the relevant British Standard, even with neighbouring windows partially open. Predicted levels are shown in Table 5.4.

Receiver	'Good' Conditions Design Range – *For resting/sleeping conditions in a bedroom, in BS8233:1999*	Noise Level at Receiver (due to plant installation)
Inside Receiver Window	30 dB(A)	23 dB(A)

Table 5.4 Noise levels and criteria inside noise sensitive receiver

6.0 CONCLUSION

An environmental noise survey has been undertaken at 74 Bonner Street, London E2. The results of the survey have enabled criteria to be set for noise emissions from the proposed kitchen extract system in accordance with the requirements of the London Borough of Tower Hamlets.

A noise impact assessment has then been undertaken using manufacturer noise data to predict the noise levels due to the proposed installation at the nearby noise sensitive receivers.

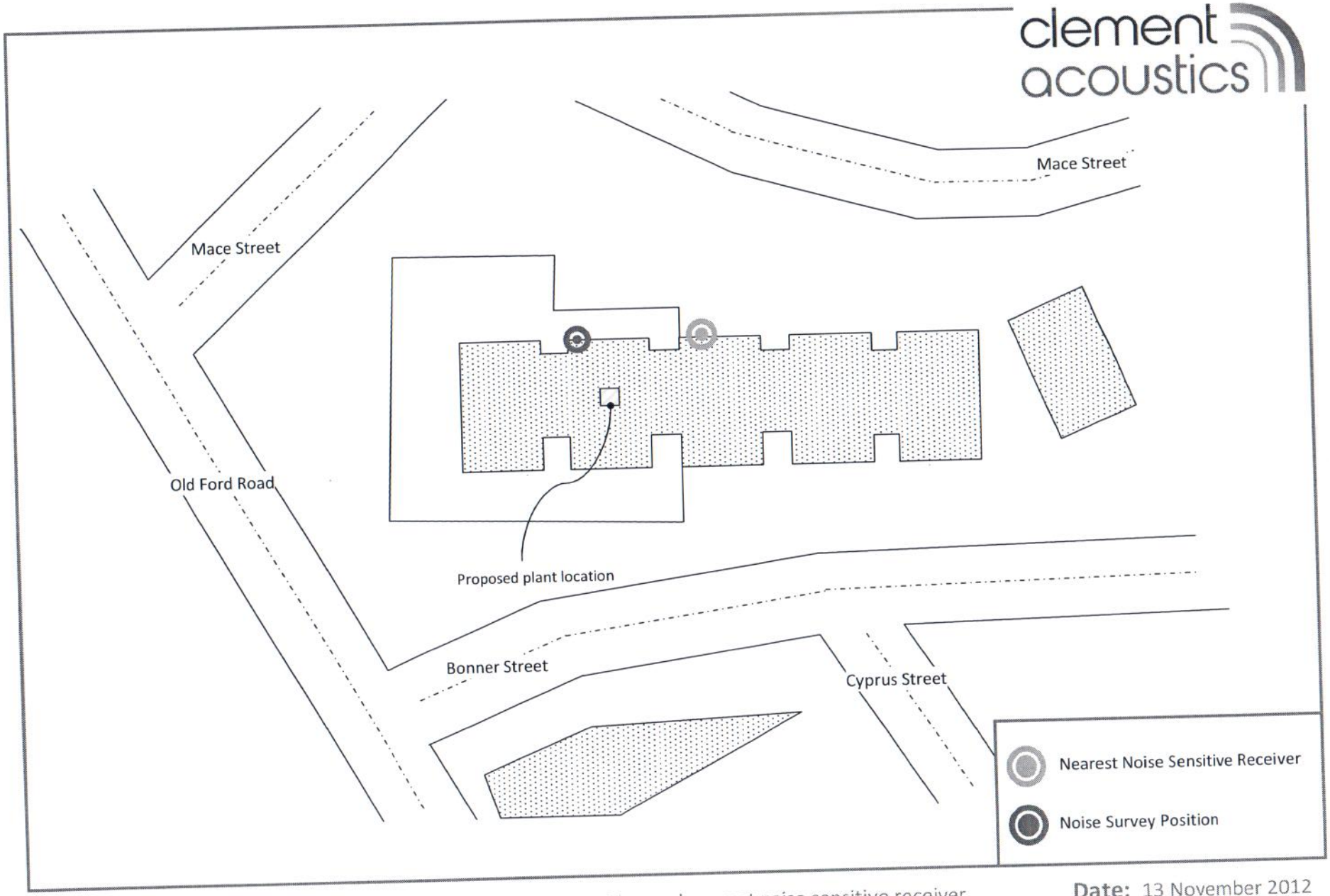
Calculations show that noise emissions from the proposed kitchen extract system would meet the requirements of the London Borough of Tower Hamlets, provided specified mitigation measures are adopted as presented in this report.

Report by

Duncan Martin MIOA

Checked by

Florian Clement MIOA



7762-SP1 Indicative site plan showing noise monitoring position and nearest noise sensitive receiver

Date: 13 November 2012

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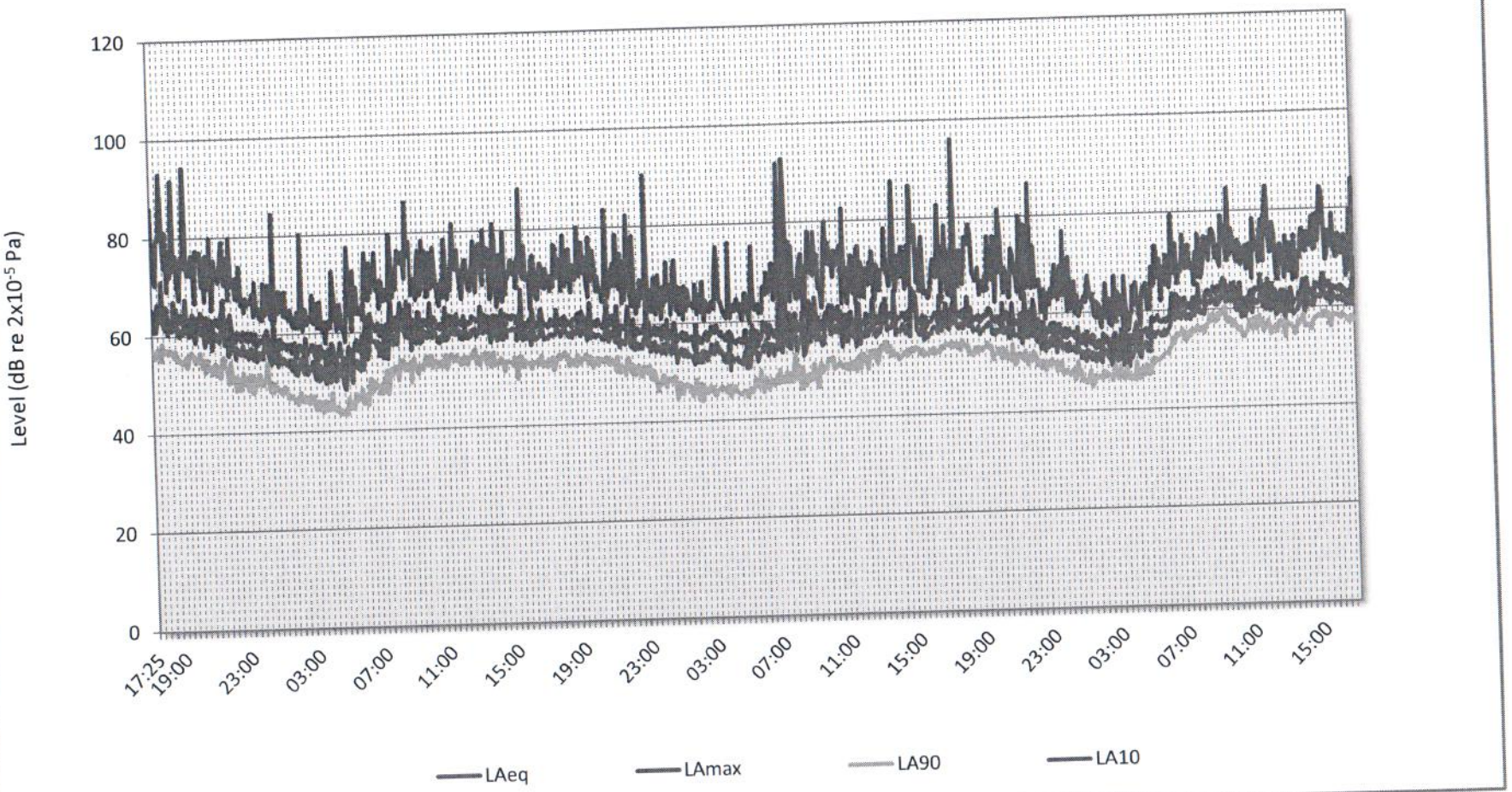
74 BONNER STREET, LONDON

Environmental Noise Time History

7 October 2011 to 10 October 2011



7762-TH1

APPENDIX A

GLOSSARY OF ACOUSTIC TERMINOLOGY

dB(A)

The human ear is less sensitive to low (below 125Hz) and high (above 16kHz) frequency sounds. A sound level meter duplicates the ear's variable sensitivity to sound of different frequencies. This is achieved by building a filter into the instrument with a similar frequency response to that of the ear. This is called an A-weighting filter. Measurements of sound made with this filter are called A-weighted sound level measurements and the unit is dB(A).

L_{eq}

The sound from noise sources often fluctuates widely during a given period of time. An average value can be measured, the equivalent sound pressure level L_{eq}. The L_{eq} is the equivalent sound level which would deliver the same sound energy as the actual fluctuating sound measured in the same time period.

L_{10}

This is the level exceeded for not more than 10% of the time. This parameter is often used as a "not to exceed" criterion for noise

L_{90}

This is the level exceeded for not more than 90% of the time. This parameter is often used as a descriptor of "background noise" for environmental impact studies.

L_{max}

This is the maximum sound pressure level that has been measured over a period.

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 10 such octave bands whose centre frequencies are defined in accordance with international standards.

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 one alone and 10 sources produce a 10dB 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

Sound intensity is not perceived directly at the ear; rather it is transferred by the complex hearing mechanism to the brain where acoustic sensations can be interpreted as loudness. This makes hearing perception 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 reasonable guide to help explain increases or decreases in sound levels for many acoustic scenarios.

Change in sound level (dB)	Change in perceived loudness
1	Imperceptible
3	Just barely perceptible
6	Clearly noticeable
10	About twice as loud
20	About 4 times as loud

Barriers

Outdoor barriers can be used to reduce environmental noises, such as traffic noise. The effectiveness of barriers is dependent on factors such as its distance from the noise source and the receiver, its height and its construction.

Reverberation control

When sound falls on the surfaces of a room, part of its energy is absorbed and part is reflected back into the room. The amount of reflected sound defines the reverberation of a room, a characteristic that is critical for spaces of different uses as it can affect the quality of audio signals such as speech or music. Excess reverberation in a room can be controlled by the effective use of sound-absorbing treatment on the surfaces, such as fibrous ceiling boards, curtains and carpets.

APPENDIX B

7762

74 Bonner Street, London

EXTERNAL PLANT NOISE EMISSIONS CALCULATION

Receiver: Nearest Residential Window
Source: Proposed extract fan with proposed mitigation

	Frequency, Hz								
	63	*125*	*250*	*500*	*1k*	*2k*	*4k*	*8k*	*dB(A)*
Manufacturer's outlet sound power level (A-Weighted) Helios Gigabox GBD560/4/4 Oulet	60	62	74	75	75	74	70	61	81
Attenuation required from air side silencer, dB	-3	-8	-15	-22	-27	-27	-18	-12	
Correction for end reflections, dB	-8	-3	-1	0	0	0	0	0	
Conversion to sound pressure level at 1m, accounting for reflections	-8	-8	-8	-8	-8	-8	-8	-8	
Distance correction to Receiver, dB (10m)	-20	-20	-20	-20	-20	-20	-20	-20	
Sound Pressure Level at Receiver due to Extract Outlet	21	23	30	25	20	19	24	21	33

Design Criterion	**33**

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BUILDING REGULATIONS 2000

APPROVED DOCUMENT E 2003

SOUND INSULATION TEST REPORT

Report 5139.SI.01

Prepared on 13 February 2012

For:

Viki Park

74 Bonner Street

London E2

Site Address	Type of Property	Test Date	Tested by
74 Bonner Street Bethnal Green London E2	Material Change of Use	10/10/2011	Duncan Martin AMIOA Nicholas Dobbs AMIOA

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Figure 5139.AB1 Airborne Sound Insulation Test Results

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Practical Acoustics Ltd, 202 Uxbridge Road, London W12 7JP has been commissioned by Viki Park, 74 Bonner Street, London E2 to undertake pre-completion tests for residential parts of 74 Bonner Street, London E2 under the provisions of Building Regulations Approved Document E (2003 Edition).

This report records the results of the sound insulation tests and details the procedures used throughout the measurement and post-processing phases.

The sound insulation tests detailed in this report were undertaken by Duncan Martin AMIOA and Nicholas Dobbs AMIOA in full accordance with BS EN ISO 140-4: 1998 *"Field measurements of airborne sound insulation between rooms"* and the procedures described in Annex B of the Approved Document.

2.0 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Airborne Tests

High volume "white" noise was generated from two loudspeakers in the source room, positioned to obtain a diffuse sound field. A spatial average of the resulting one-third octave band noise levels between 100 Hz and 3150 Hz was obtained by using a moving microphone technique over a minimum period of 15 seconds at each of two positions.

The same measurement procedure was used in the receiver room.

The results of the tests were rated in accordance with BS EN ISO 717-1: 1997 "Rating of sound insulation in buildings and of building elements. Part 1 Airborne sound insulation".

2.2 Reverberation Time

Reverberation time measurements were taken following the procedure described below in order to correct the receiver levels for room characteristics.

The source was moved to the receiver room and "white noise" was generated and stopped instantaneously in order to measure the reverberation time in each of the one-third octave bands between 100 Hz and 3150 Hz. The internal programme of the meter was used to measure the decay time of the sound in the room. This was repeated nine times in each room in order to obtain an average result.

2.3 Background Noise

The background noise levels in the receiver rooms were measured during the tests and the receiving room levels corrected in accordance with BS EN ISO 140 Part 4.

The dominant source of background noise observed during the tests was road traffic noise from Bonner Street and Old Ford Road.

3.0 INSTRUMENTATION

The instrumentation used during testing is shown in Table 3.1 below.

Instrument	Manufacturer and Type	Serial Number
Precision integrating sound level meter & analyser	01dB-Sell Blue Solo Calibration Certificate AC/08/209/02	60065
Active Loudspeaker	RCF ART 310A	HAX20870
Active Loudspeaker	RCF ART 310A	HAX20864
White Noise Source	Acoustic Solutions – 513/4043	N/A
White Noise Source	Acoustic Solutions – 513/4043	N/A
Calibrator	Norsonic Type 1251 Calibration Certificate AC/08/209/01	31716
Specialist Software	01dB-Metravib dBBati	V5.050

Table 3.1 - Instrumentation used during testing

4.0 REQUIREMENTS

The sound insulation requirements for this development, as prescribed by Approved Document E (2003 Edition) of the Building Regulations 2000, are shown in Table 6.1 where they are compared to the test results.

5.0 TEST ROOMS

Details of the rooms tested are shown in Table 5.1 below. All the rooms tested were in a finished state, with doors fitted, walls painted and all sockets installed.

Test Element	Room 1	Room 2	Approximate Test Area	Construction
Wall	No. 74 Kitchen / Dining Room ($40m^3$)	Adjacent Residential Dining Room ($32m^3$)	$10m^2$	Not known at time of testing

Table 5.1 - Room details

All the procedures described in Annex B of Approved Document E 2003 of the Building Regulations 2000 have been followed.

6.0 RESULTS

The results of testing are summarised in the tables below. For airborne tests, the higher the value, the better the performance.

6.1 Airborne Tests

The summarised results of the airborne tests are shown in Table 6.1. Full third octave band results are shown in Figure 5139.AB1 attached.

Test Element	Source	Receiver	Criterion	Test Result	Pass/ Fail
Wall	No. 74 Kitchen / Dining Room	Adjacent Residential Dining Room	$D_{nT,w} + C_{tr} \geq 45dB$	$D_{nT,w} + C_{tr}$ 44dB	Pass

Table 6.1 - Airborne Test Results

7.0 CONCLUSIONS

Sound Insulation tests were undertaken for residential parts of 74 Bonner Street, London E2 under the requirement of Building Regulations 2000 Approved Document E (2003 Edition).

Ratings of the airborne sound insulation of the wall tested have been calculated in accordance with the measurement and rating procedures defined in BS EN ISO 140 Part 4 and BS EN ISO 717 Part 1, respectively.

The airborne performance of the wall between residential parts of No. 74 and adjacent spaces meets the requirements of Approved Document E (2003 Edition) of the Building Regulations 2000.

Report by

Duncan Martin AMIOA

Checked by

Florian Clement MIOA

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Standardised Sound Insulation According to BS EN ISO 140-4

Field Measurements of Airborne Sound Insulation Between Rooms

Site Address: 74 Bonner Street, London E2
Client: Viki Park

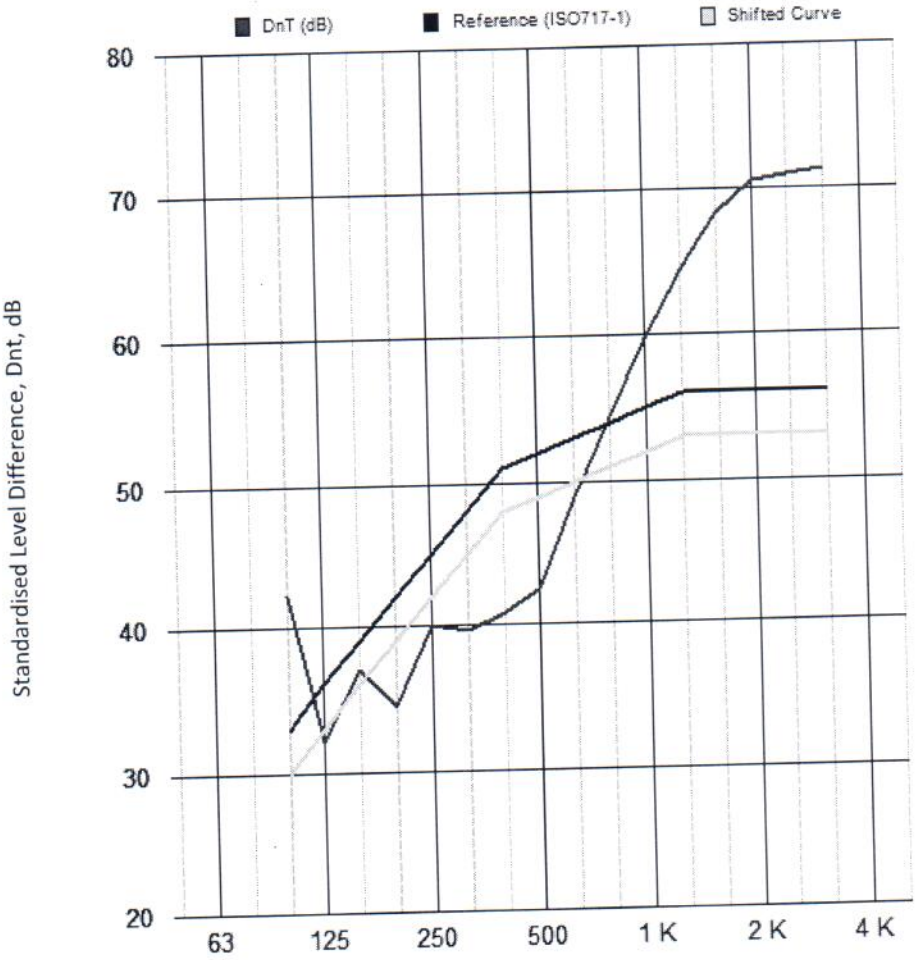
Test Date: 10/10/11

FIGURE 5139.AB1

Test Rooms:
No. 74 Kitchen/Dining Room - Adjacent Dining Room

Frequency (Hz)	Dn,T (dB)
50	
63	
80	
100	42.3
125	32.2
160	37.0
200	34.5
250	40.0
315	39.6
400	40.9
500	42.4
630	49.0
800	54.4
1000	59.7
1250	64.3
1600	68.3
2000	70.6
2500	71.0
3150	71.4
4000	
5000	

">=" Shows limit of measurement due to background noise



Dn,T,w (C ; Ctr) (dB) : (C ; Ctr) = 49 (-1 ; -5)

Dn,T,w + Ctr (dB) = 44 according to ISO 717-1

Estimation based on field measurement results obtained using procedure described in Report 5139.

Tested by: D. Martin AMIOA N. Dobbs AMIOA

UKAS TESTING
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74 BONNER STREET, BETHNAL GREEN, LONDON

PRELIMINARY NOISE IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Report 5139.NIA.01

Prepared on 22 December 2011

For:

Viki Park

74 Bonner Street

London E2

Registered in England Company No. 06228228
Practical Acoustics is the Trading Name of Practical Acoustics Limited

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5139.TH1	Environmental Noise Time History
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Appendix A	Glossary of Acoustic Terminology

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Practical Acoustics has been commissioned by Tazul Izlam, Viki Park Ltd, 74 Bonner Street, London E2 to undertake a noise impact assessment of a proposed restaurant at 74 Bonner Street, London E2. Measured background noise levels will be used to assess the noise impact of the proposed use and operation of associated plant units on nearby residential premises.

An environmental noise survey has been carried out according to BS7445:1991 '*Description and measurement of environmental noise, Part 2- Acquisition of data pertinent to land use*', in order to assess the existing noise profile of the area. Assessments were also undertaken of an existing separating wall between the proposed restaurant and adjacent residential premises, in order to investigate whether mitigation measures are necessary.

This report presents the results of the environmental survey followed by noise impact calculations for nearby noise sensitive receivers.

2.0 ENVIRONMENTAL NOISE SURVEY

2.1 Procedure

Measurements were taken at the position shown in Site Plan 5139.SP1. The choice of this position was based both on accessibility and on collecting representative noise data in relation to the nearest noise sensitive receivers.

Continuous automated monitoring was undertaken for the duration of the survey between 17:25 on 7 October 2011 and 17:00 on 10 October 2011.

Weather conditions were dry with light winds, therefore suitable for the measurement of environmental noise.

The measurement procedure generally complied with BS7445:1991. *Description and measurement of environmental noise, Part 2- Acquisition of data pertinent to land use*.

2.2 Equipment

The equipment calibration was verified before and after use and no abnormalities were observed.

The equipment used was as follows.

- Svantek Type 957 Class 1 Sound Level Meter
- Norsonic Type 1251 Class 1 Calibrator

3.0 SOUND INSULATION INVESTIGATION

3.1 Procedure

In order to measure the existing sound reduction index of separating elements, high volume "white" noise was generated from two loudspeakers in the basement space of the performance area, positioned to obtain a diffuse sound field. A spatial average of the resulting one-third octave band noise levels between 100 Hz and 3150 Hz was obtained by using a moving microphone technique over a minimum period of 15 seconds at each of two positions.

Measurements were then taken inside different rooms of the adjacent residential premises. The duration of receiver measurements ranged from 30-90 seconds, depending on the background noise pattern.

Background measurements were also taken at the receiver positions, so that the receiver levels could be corrected accordingly.

3.2 Equipment

The instrumentation used during testing and analysis is shown in Table 3.1 below.

Instrument	Manufacturer and Type	Serial Number
Precision integrating sound level meter & analyser	01dB-Sell Grey Solo	10045
Active Loudspeaker	RCF ART 310A	HAX20870
Active Loudspeaker	RCF ART 310A	HAX20864
White Noise Source	Acoustic Solutions – 513/4043	N/A
White Noise Source	Acoustic Solutions – 513/4043	N/A
Calibrator	Norsonic Type 1251	31716
Specialist Software	01dB-Metravib dBBati	V5.050

Table 3.1 Instrumentation used during breakout measurements

The equipment calibration was verified before and after use and no abnormalities were observed.

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Environmental Noise Survey

The $L_{Aeq:\,5min}$, $L_{Amax:\,5min}$, $L_{A10:\,5min}$ and $L_{A90:\,5min}$ acoustic parameters were measured and are shown as a time history in Figure 5139.TH1.

Minimum background noise levels for daytime and night-time are shown in Table 4.1.

	Minimum Background Noise Level $L_{A90:\ 5min}$ dB(A)
Daytime (07:00-23:00)	46
Night-time (23:00-07:00)	43

Table 4.1: Minimum measured background noise levels

4.2 Sound Insulation Investigation

Onsite noise level differences D_w were calculated for each residential room against the shared party wall. Overall calculation results for each room are shown in Table 4.2.

Test Element	Source	Receiver	Calculated Noise Level Difference, D_w
Party Wall	Proposed Restaurant Space	Residential Lounge	55 dB
		Residential Dining Room	54 dB
		Residential Bedroom 1	56 dB
		Residential Bedroom 2	59 dB

Table 4.2 Results of D_w Calculations for Separating Wall

5.0 NOISE IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR PROPOSED PLANT

5.1 Noise Emissions Criteria

The London Borough of Tower Hamlets criteria for noise emissions of new plant installations are as follows:

> *"The 'A' weighted sound pressure level from the plant, when operating at its noisiest, shall not at any time exceed a value of 10 dB below the external background noise, at a point 1 metre outside any window of any residential property."*

It is proposed to set the criterion at 10dB below minimum background noise, as shown in Table 5.1.

	Daytime (07:00 to 23:00)	Night-time (23:00 to 07:00)
Noise criterion at nearest residential receiver (10dB below minimum L_{A90})	36 dB(A)	33 dB(A)

Table 5.1: Proposed Noise Emissions Criteria

5.2 Discussion

Current proposals include the installation of a kitchen extract duct, which will be driven by a motor. The extract flue will be located in a central light-well, as indicated on indicative site plan 5139.SP1. Mitigation measures will be required, in order to ensure noise emissions criteria shown in Table 5.1 are not exceeded at the closest residential windows as shown in the site plan.

The exact fan to be installed is not currently known, although mitigation will be specified with further calculations once more detail is known. The exact criterion to be used will depend on the specific proposed plant operation hours.

6.0 SOUND INSULATION OF PARTY ELEMENTS

6.1 Local Authority Criteria

For party elements separating commercial spaces from residential premises, the general London Borough of Tower Hamlets requirements are that the onsite noise level difference should be a minimum of 60dB.

6.2 Discussion

As shown in Table 4.2, measured on-site noise reduction performances of the separating wall are marginally short of the Local Authority criteria, with shortfalls ranging from 1-6dB. Remedial measures will therefore be specified in order to improve the noise reduction to acceptable levels.

In order to improve the performance of the separating wall, we would recommend installing an independent C-Stud wall leaf. C-Studs appropriate for this purpose are 48mm deep and can be installed on British Gypsum GypWall Floor and ceiling channels type 72 C 50. We would recommend an isolation gap of 50mm between the existing masonry wall and C-studs, forming a total void depth of 98mm. Mineral wool with a minimum density of 45Kg/m^3 should be installed within this void, thickness approximately three quarters of the void depth. We would then recommend that two layers of 12.5mm Gyproc SoundBloc plasterboard are fixed to the outside of the new C-Stud framework to form the new wall leaf (see 5139.DWG1).

The newly formed wall leaf should be properly sealed around all junctions with a silicone based, non-setting mastic. Where any ducts, pipes, conduits or other services penetrate the walls or floors, provide an air-tight seal between the service and partition using a flexible sealant. All gaps should be tightly packed with mineral wool and sealed with plasterboard pattress and mastic seal.

7.0 CONCLUSION

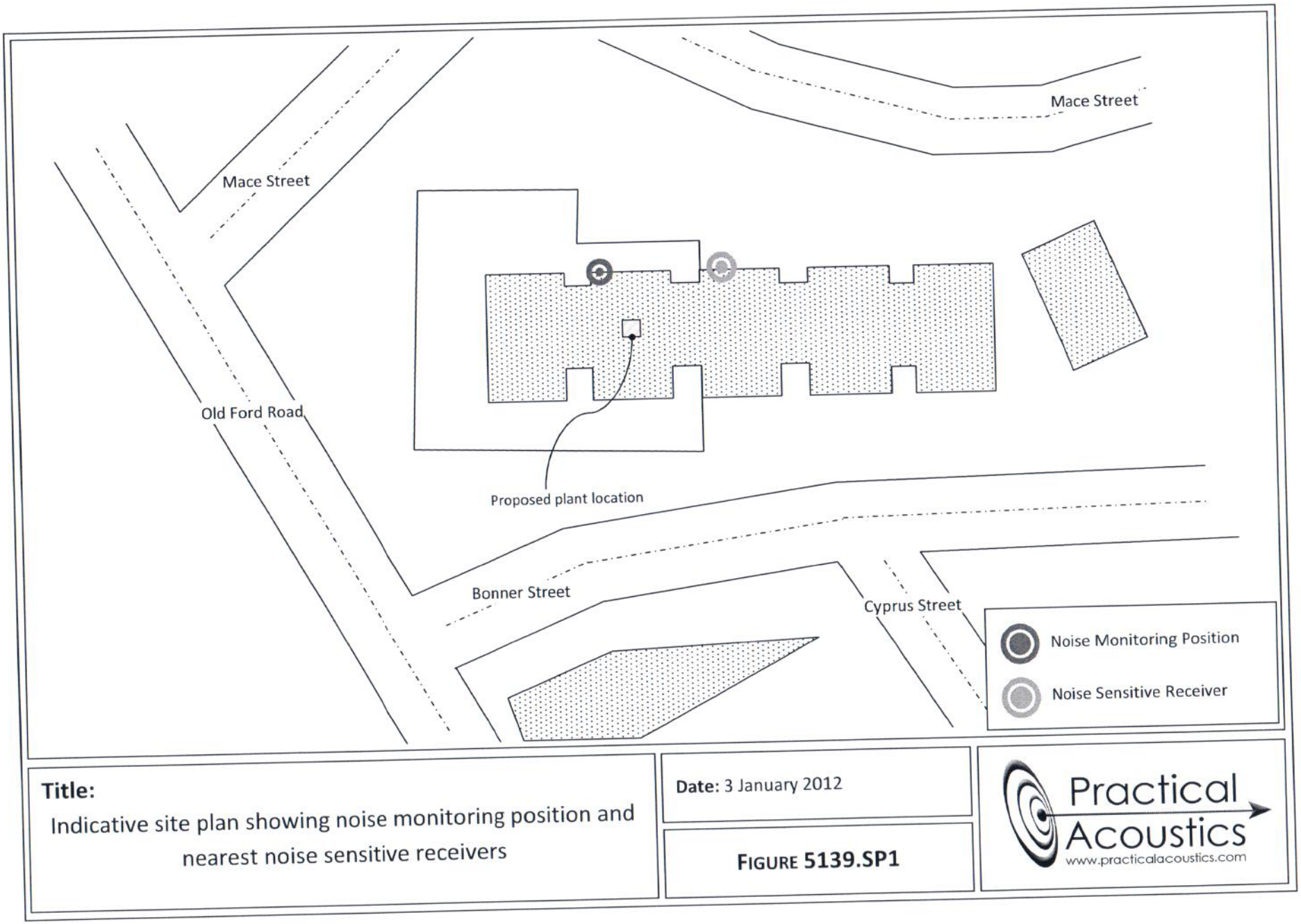
An environmental noise survey has been undertaken at 74 Bonner Street, London E2. The results of the survey have enabled criteria to be set for noise emissions from proposed activities and plant in accordance with the London Borough of Tower Hamlets planning conditions.

These findings can be used in the future for undertaking a noise impact assessment for any proposed plant units in agreement with the planning requirements of the Local Authority.

Sound insulation testing has indicated that improvements will be required for the existing party wall in order to ensure the Local Authority requirements are met.

Report by
Duncan Martin AMIOA

Checked by
Kyriakos Papanagiotou MIOA



Title:
Indicative site plan showing noise monitoring position and nearest noise sensitive receivers

Date: 3 January 2012

FIGURE 5139.SP1

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74 BONNER STREET, BETHNAL GREEN, LONDON

Environmental Noise Time History
7 October 2011 to 10 October 2011

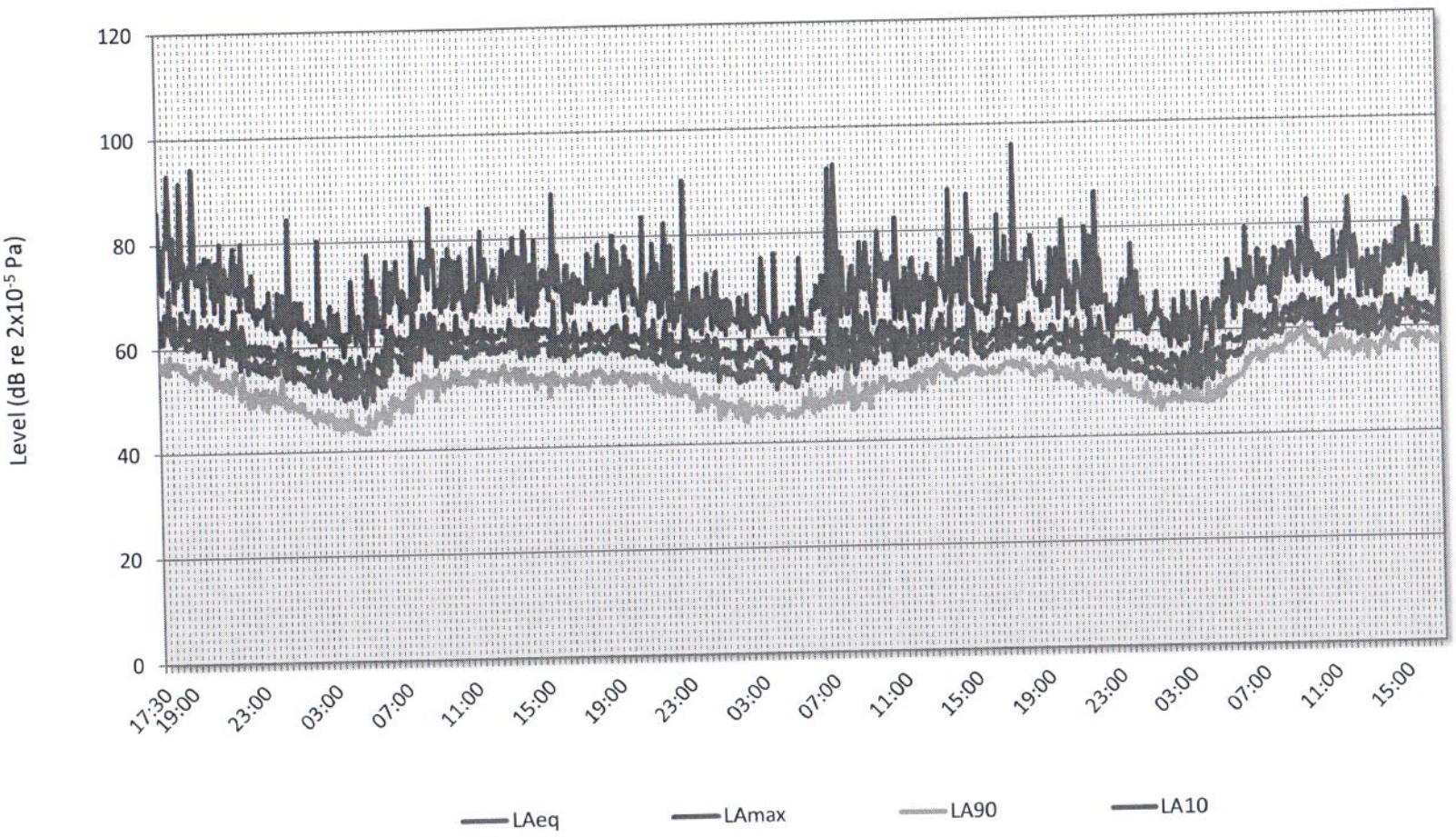
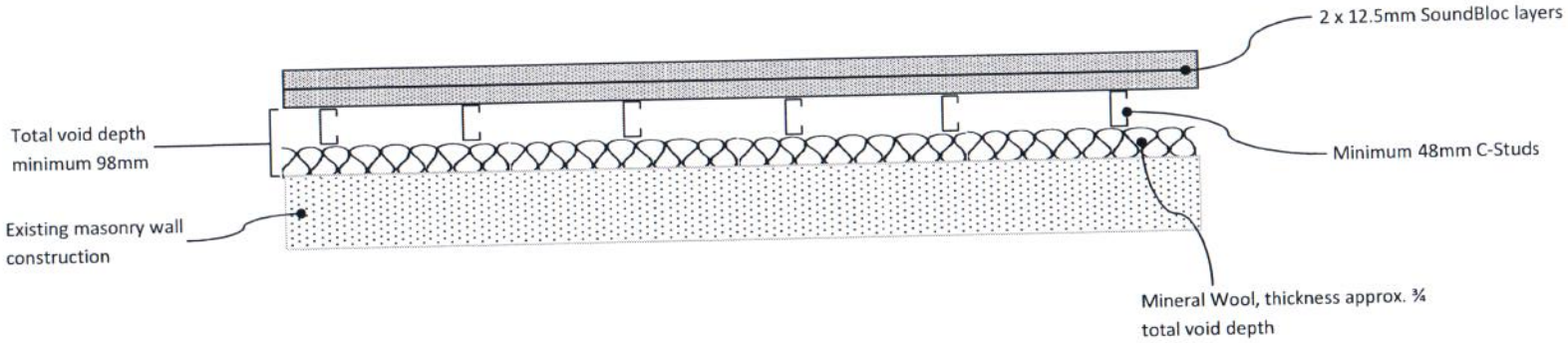


Figure 5139.TH1

Plan Showing Proposed Additions for Improvement of Separating Wall



Title:
Diagram Showing Party Wall Constructions for Enhancing Existing Separating Wall

Date: 3 January 2012

FIGURE 5139.DWG1

Practical Acoustics
www.practicalacoustics.com

APPENDIX A

GLOSSARY OF ACOUSTIC TERMINOLOGY

dB(A)

The human ear is less sensitive to low (below 125Hz) and high (above 16kHz) frequency sounds. A sound level meter duplicates the ear's variable sensitivity to sound of different frequencies. This is achieved by building a filter into the instrument with a similar frequency response to that of the ear. This is called an A-weighting filter. Measurements of sound made with this filter are called A-weighted sound level measurements and the unit is dB(A).

L_{eq}

The sound from noise sources often fluctuates widely during a given period of time. An average value can be measured, the equivalent sound pressure level L_{eq}. The L_{eq} is the equivalent sound level which would deliver the same sound energy as the actual fluctuating sound measured in the same time period.

L_{10}

This is the level exceeded for not more than 10% of the time. This parameter is often used as a "not to exceed" criterion for noise

L_{90}

This is the level exceeded for not more than 90% of the time. This parameter is often used as a descriptor of "background noise" for environmental impact studies.

L_{max}

This is the maximum sound pressure level that has been measured over a period.

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 10 such octave bands whose centre frequencies are defined in accordance with international standards.

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 one alone and 10 sources produce a 10dB 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

Sound intensity is not perceived directly at the ear; rather it is transferred by the complex hearing mechanism to the brain where acoustic sensations can be interpreted as loudness. This makes hearing perception 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 reasonable guide to help explain increases or decreases in sound levels for many acoustic scenarios.

Change in sound level (dB)	Change in perceived loudness
1	Imperceptible
3	Just barely perceptible
6	Clearly noticeable
10	About twice as loud
20	About 4 times as loud

Barriers

Outdoor barriers can be used to reduce environmental noises, such as traffic noise. The effectiveness of barriers is dependent on factors such as its distance from the noise source and the receiver, its height and its construction.

Reverberation control

When sound falls on the surfaces of a room, part of its energy is absorbed and part is reflected back into the room. The amount of reflected sound defines the reverberation of a room, a characteristic that is critical for spaces of different uses as it can affect the quality of audio signals such as speech or music. Excess reverberation in a room can be controlled by the effective use of sound-absorbing treatment on the surfaces, such as fibrous ceiling boards, curtains and carpets.

mima Hussain

om:	Shamima Hussain [s.hussain@waterfieldssolicitors.co.uk]
ent:	20 June 2014 15:25
o:	'Andrew.Heron@towerhamlets.gov.uk'
Subject:	Re: City of Paris Ltd
Attachments:	Advert.pdf
Importance:	High

Dear Mr. Heron,

Further in the above matter, please find attached copy of advert published on page 29 of the East London advertiser for your attention.

We look forward to hearing from you.

Regards,

Shamima Hussain
Paralegal
S.Hussain@waterfieldssolicitors.co.uk

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London
E3 5LX

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Fax: 020 8981 1223
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Partners: Mr Gurmack Singh. Mr Soil Ullah

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Legal and Public Notices

LICENSING ACT 2003 NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR A PREMISES LICENCE

Notice is given that **Mehmet Koroglu** has applied to London Borough of Tower Hamlets Licensing Authority for a Premises Licence under the Licensing Act 2003.

Premises Name: Nisa, 58 Commercial Road, London, E1 1LP

The proposed licensable activity is: The Sale Of Alcohol Off The Premises. Sunday To Thursday between 08:00 AM – 00:00AM, Friday To Saturday between 08:00 AM – 02:00AM.

Anyone who wishes to make representations regarding this application must give notice in writing to: The Licensing Section, London Borough of Tower Hamlets, Mulberry Place (AH), PO Box 55739, 5 Clove Crescent, London E14 1BY Website: www.towerhamlets.gov.uk Tel: 020 7364 5008 **Representations must be received no later than 03/07/2014.** The Application Record and Register may be viewed between 10am and 4pm Monday to Friday during normal office hours at the above address.

It is an offence under Section 158 of the Licensing Act 2003, knowingly or recklessly to make a false statement in connection with an application and the maximum fine for which a person is liable on summary conviction for the offence is up to level 5 on the standard scale (£5000).

LICENSING ACT 2003 NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR A PREMISES LICENCE

Notice is given that CITY OF PARIS LIMITED has applied to London Borough of Tower Hamlets Licensing Authority for a Premises Licence under the Licensing Act 2003. Premises: 74 BONNER STREET LONDON E2 0QP

The licensable activities and timings are: Sale of Alcohol. Monday to Sunday from 12:30pm to 14:30pm and from 17:30pm to 23:00 pm

Recorded Music: Monday to Sunday from 12:30pm to 14:30pm and from 17:30pm to 23.00pm

Anyone who wishes to make representations regarding this application must give notice in writing to: The Licensing Section, London Borough of Tower Hamlets, Mulberry Place (AH), PO BOX 55739, 5 Clove Crescent, London E14 1BY Website: www.towerhamlets.gov.uk Tel: 020 7364 5008. Representations must be received no later than 07/07/2014

The Application Record and Register may be viewed between 10am and 4pm Monday to Friday during normal office hours at the above address.

It is an offence under Section 158 of the Licensing Act 2003, knowingly or recklessly to make a false statement in connection with an application and the maximum fine for which a person is liable on summary conviction for the offence is up to level 5 on the standard scale (£5000).

PUBLIC NOTICES

Legal and Public Notices

Transport for London Public Notice

ROAD TRAFFIC REGULATION ACT 1984

THE A1203 GLA ROAD (THE HIGHWAY, LONDON BOROUGH OF TOWER HAMLETS) (TEMPORARY SUSPENSION OF ONE-WAY WORKING AND PROHIBITION OF TRAFFIC AND STOPPING) ORDER 2014

1. Transport for London, in conjunction with the London Borough of Tower Hamlets, hereby gives notice that it has made the above named Traffic Order under section 14(1) of the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984 for the purpose specified in paragraph 2. The effect of the Order is summarised in paragraph 3.
2. The purpose of the Order is to enable carriageway resurfacing works to take place at A1203 The Highway.
3. The effect of the Order will be to prohibit any vehicle from:
   (1) entering or exiting A1203 The Highway between its junctions with Brodlove Lane and Jardine Street.
   (2) entering, exiting stopping or proceeding on Butcher Row between its junctions with A1203 The Highway and Cable Street. This phase of the works will occur at the same time as the routine closure of the Limehouse Link tunnel;
   (3) proceeding in an easterly direction on A1203 The Highway between its junctions with Brodlove Lane and Butcher Row. This phase of the works will occur at the same time as the routine closure of the Limehouse Link tunnel:. Local access will be maintained between East Smithfield and Brodlove Lane;
   (4) stopping on A1203 The Highway between its junctions with Bucher Row and Glamis Road;
   (5) turning right from A1203 The Highway into Brodlove Lane, Schoolhouse Lane and Glasshouse Fields;
   (6) turning left from A1203 The Highway into Brodlove Lane and Glasshouse Fields;
   (7) turning right from Jardine Road and Schoolhouse Lane into A1203 The Highway;
   (8) turning left from Schoolhouse Lane and Glasshouse Fields into A1203 The Highway;
   (9) turning right from Cable Street into Butcher Row;
   (10) turning right from Elf Row into Brodlove Lane;
   (11) proceeding in an easterly direction on Cable Street between Brodlove Lane and Schoolhouse Lane;

   The Order will also:

   (12) suspend the one-way operation on Brodlove Lane to allow two-way operation.

   The Order will be effective at certain times between 24th June 2014 and 31st October 2014 every night from 09:00 PM to 05:00 AM or when the works have been completed whichever is the sooner. The prohibitions will apply only during such times and to such extent as shall from time to time be indicated by traffic signs.
4. The prohibitions will not apply in respect of:
   (1) any vehicle being used for the purposes of those works or for fire brigade, ambulance or police purposes;
   (2) anything done with the permission or at the direction of a police constable in uniform or a person authorised by Transport for London.
5. At such times as the prohibitions are in force alternative routes will be indicated by traffic signs via: **(for the eastbound closure of The Highway)** Tower Hill, Minories, Godsman's Yard, Mansell Street, Whitechapel High Street, Commercial Road and West India Dock Road to normal route of travel, **(for the westbound closure of The Highway when Butcher Row and the Limehouse Link tunnel are closed)** West India Dock Road, Commercial Road, Whitechapel High Street and Minories to normal route of travel, **(for the banned turn into Brodlove Lane and Glasshouse Fields)** Schoolhouse Lane and Cable Street to normal route of travel, **(for the banned turn intoSchoolhouse Lane and Glasshouse Fields)** Brodlove Lane and Cable Street to normal Route of travel, **(for the closure of Schoolhouse Lane)** Cable Street and Butcher Row to normal route of travel, **the banned turn from Jardine Road)** Brodlove Lane, Cable Street and Butcher Row to normal route of travel, **(for the closure of Butcher Row for traffic wishing to access the Limehouse Link)** Butcher Row, Commercial Road and West India Dock Road to normal route of travel, **(for closure of Butcher Row for traffic wishing to access The Highway)** Butcher Row, Commercial Road, Whitechapel High Street and Minories to normal route of travel.

Dated this 19th day of June 2014

Mark Whitaker,
Head of Operations, Road Space Management,
Transport for London
Palestra, 197 Blackfriars Road, London, SE1 8NJ

MAYOR OF LONDON TRANSPORT FOR LONDON