

140 High Street, Hurstpierpoint

Heritage, Design & Access Statement

140 High Street, Hurstpierpoint,
BN6 9PX
Mid Sussex

June 2026

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01. Introduction

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Fig. 1: Satellite Image

Key:
 Site Boundary



01. Introduction

1.01 Introduction & Context

Woodmans Construction prepares this Heritage, Design and Access Statement to support a householder planning application, including demolition works, within a Conservation Area. It outlines the relevant policy context, describes the significance of the site and surrounding area, and assesses the impact of the proposed development.

The statement has been informed by national and local planning policy, including the National Planning Policy Framework (2024), the Mid Sussex Local Plan, relevant supplementary guidance, and the Hurstpierpoint Conservation Area Appraisal.

The assessment demonstrates that the proposals preserve, and where possible enhance, the character and appearance of the property and the wider Conservation Area.

1.02 Woodmans Construction

Woodmans Construction is regarded as the foremost construction company in the South East. Our reputation is built on the quality of our projects and our attention to detail across the length and breadth of each project. From design and planning to the build itself and client aftercare, every step on the construction journey is handled thoroughly and precisely by the Woodmans team.

Woodmans in-house ARB registered architects have prepared this design & application informed by over 50 years of combined experience delivering sensitive domestic refurbishment and extension projects across the South East.

1.03 Project Description

This heritage, design & access statement accompanies an application for householder planning & demolition in a conservation area to Mid Sussex District Council for:

- Proposed single-storey rear infill extension.
- Upgrade of existing single glazed timber sash windows on the front elevation to vacuum double glazing and replacement of all UPVC casement windows with conservation style sash windows of the same material / finish.
- Replacement of existing concrete roof tiles with slate tiles.
- Install of 1No. sun tunnel to south-facing roof.
- Demolition and replacement of existing lean-to single-storey rear extension of timber construction with wall-mounted pergola & patio area.
- Replacement of greenhouse and raised planters at the rear of the garden with an open carport of timber construction with small raised patio to create stepped access from rear garden.
- Install of external air-conditioning unit to the rear garden.

Key:

 Site Boundary

 Proposed Works



Fig. 2: Concept Sketch of the Proposal - View from rear garden looking toward proposed extension & pergola.



Fig. 4: Illustration of existing arrangement - View from rear garden looking toward rear lean-to extension proposed for demolition.

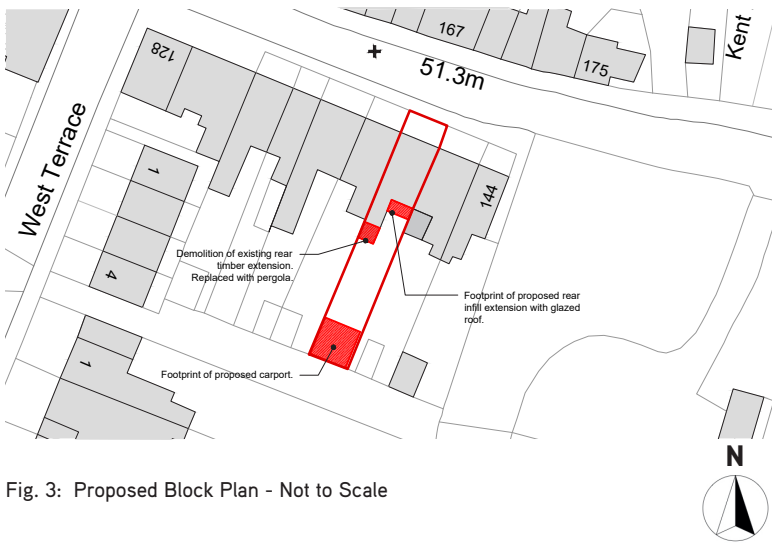


Fig. 3: Proposed Block Plan - Not to Scale

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02. Context

2.01 Site Assessment – Significance & Contributions

The application site is a late 19th-century, three-bedroomed two-storey mid-terrace house located along the southeast side of the High Street in Hurstpierpoint. It is within the Hurstpierpoint Conservation Area, specifically within the Hassocks Road area within the original conservation area boundary. This area of the High Street is primarily residential and dates from the 19th century onwards.

There are no listed buildings nearby that are relevant to the appearance of the application site.

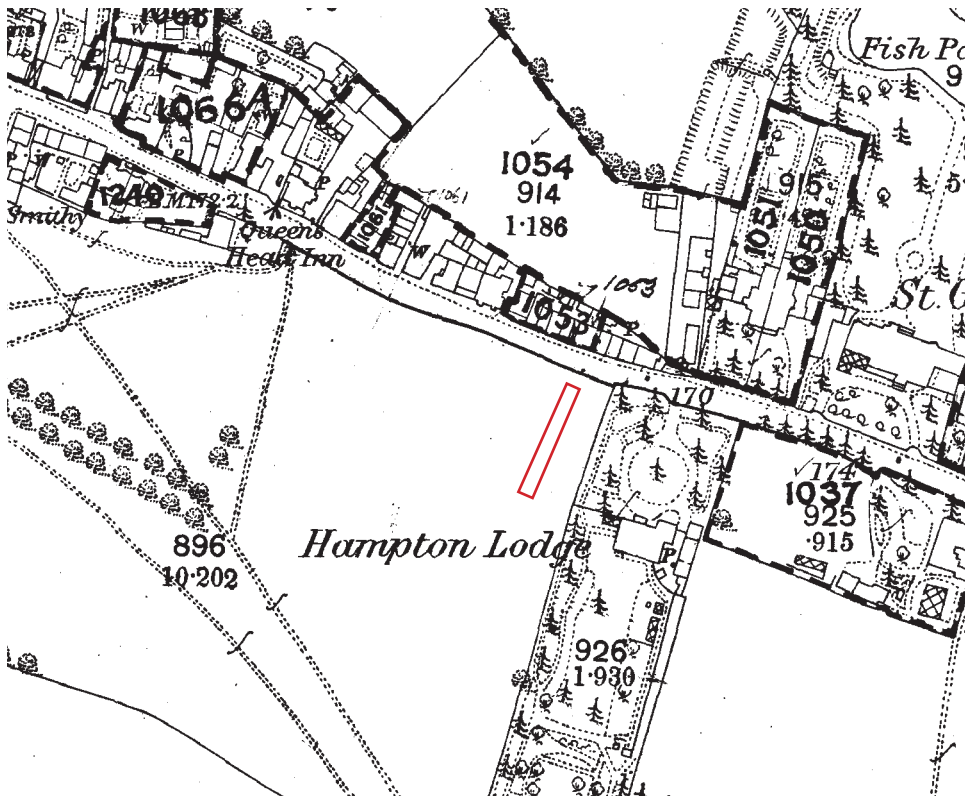


Fig. 5: 1875 - 1:2500 County Series 1st Edition

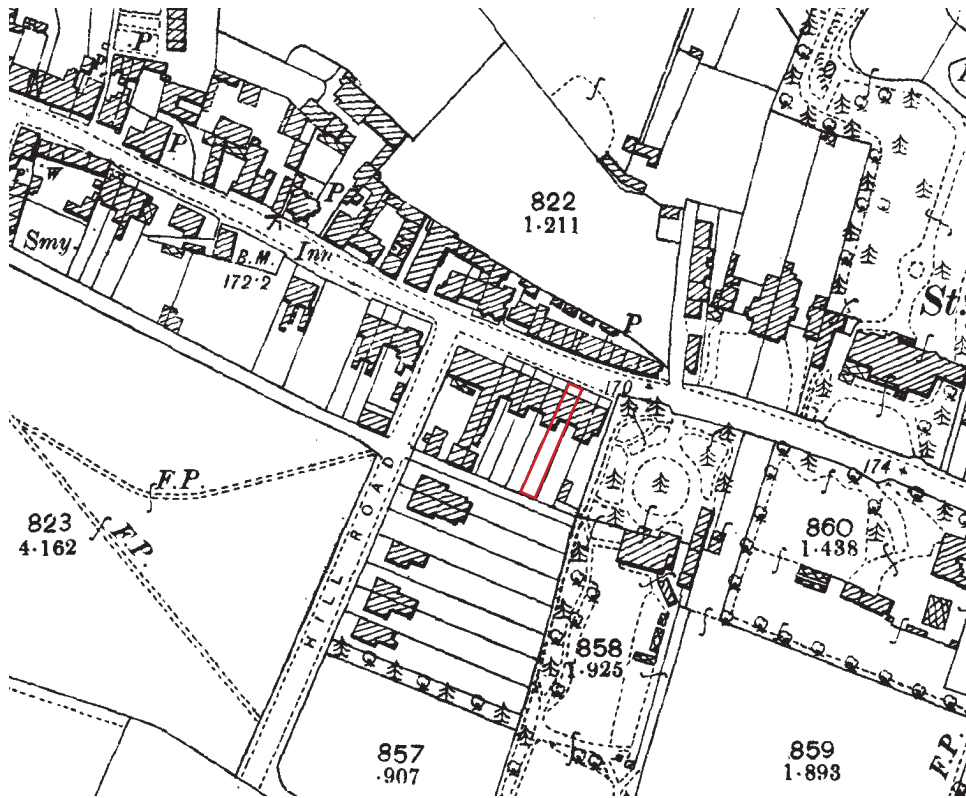


Fig. 7: 1897 - 1:2 500 County Series 1st Revision

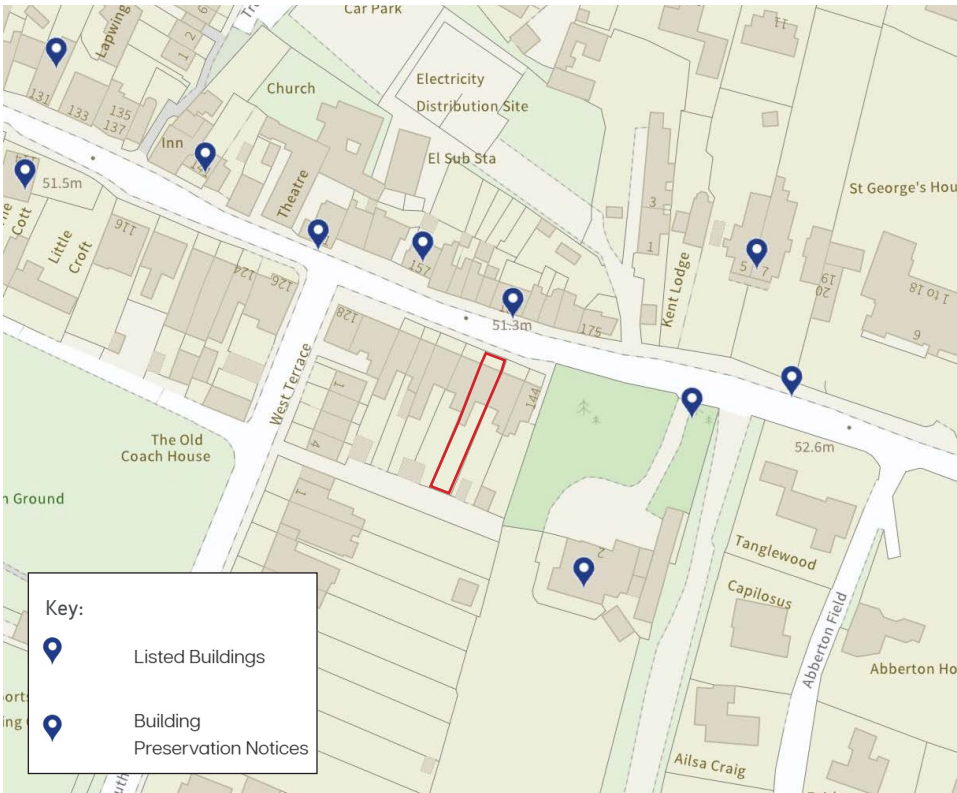


Fig. 6: Historic England - Map Search

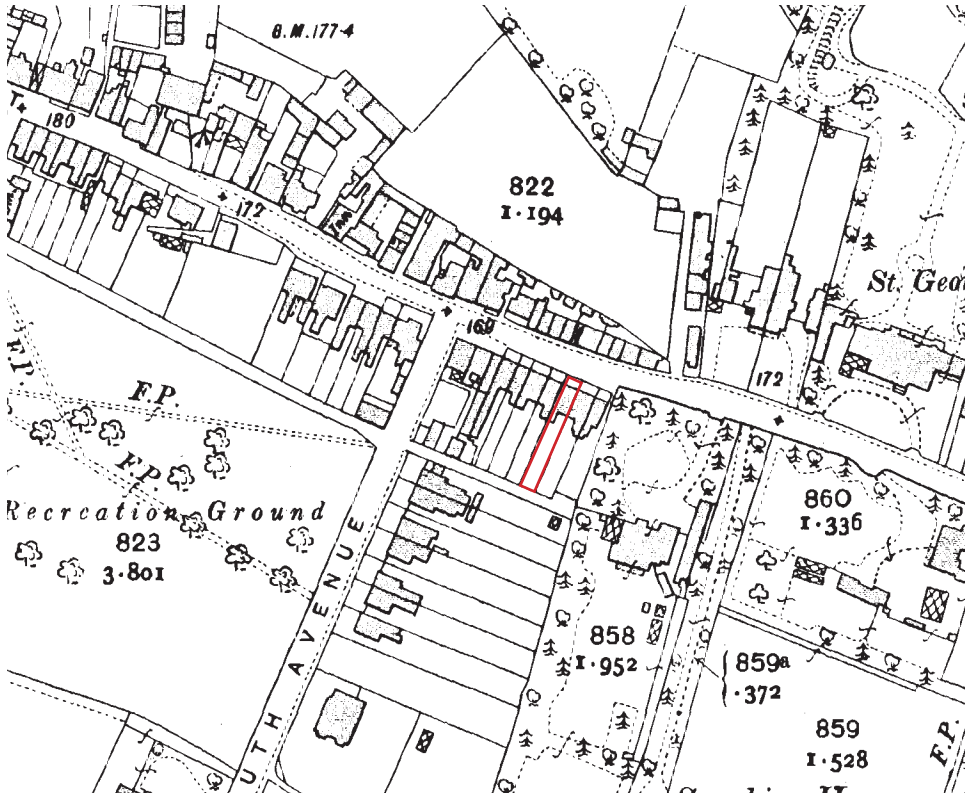


Fig. 8: 1910 - 1:2 500 County Series 2nd Revision



Fig. 9: 1937 - 1:2 500 County Series 3rd Revision

02. Context

2.01 Site Assessment - Significance & Contributions

The front of the property is set back from the pavement behind a modest 3.5m deep garden. The Edwardian red brickwork facade is formed by a 2-storey bay window, red brick arched porch and recessed front door. All windows at ground and first floor are white painted timber sash windows with single-glazing. This house is handed with its neighbour at 138, and continues the architectural language of the houses west of the terrace.

This is in contrast to the two handed houses to the east (142 & 144) which appear to be later additions to the terrace and feature single-storey bay windows and darker brickwork with both containing non-original UPVC window sets to the front. These houses have retained their original slate roofs while the application site, along with the rest of the terrace, has been changed for heavier concrete tiles. Roof levels and eaves are uniform along the entire terrace, and chimneys straddle the middle of the roofs.



Fig. 10: Front Facade - Main entrance door from High Street



Fig. 11: Front Garden - Existing landscaping & bay window.



Fig. 13: Front Garden - Existing hard landscaped approach to entrance door.



Fig. 12: Front Facade - Existing concrete roof tiles to property and junction with roof slates on neighbours.



Fig. 14: Existing Key Plan - Not to Scale

02. Context

2.01 Site Assessment – Significance & Contributions

The site benefits from rear access, which is available on South Avenue. The rear access leads to a small non-designated parking space with a timber fence wall & gated rear access. On the other side of the rear fence is a raised planted area with steps falling to the rear garden & adjacent greenhouse. The application site is the only property without a garage and/or marked parking with most containing single-storey brick/rendered outbuildings of more modern construction.

The rear of the property features white rendered walls with non-original standard double-glazed UPVC windows on the ground and first floor. The only surviving original sash window looks onto the ground floor dining room and features unique arched glazing bars which is replicated on some of the houses along the terrace. The back addition of the house has been extended at ground floor with a single-storey timber lean-to extension which forms the only access to the rear garden through the existing kitchen.

Along the rear of the property, there are markedly more differences in appearance along the terrace, with a number of notable extensions and non-original changes to elevations.



Fig. 15: Rear Garden - Existing white rendered walls and non-original standard double-glazed UPVC windows.



Fig. 16: Rear Garden - Existing lean-to extension proposed for demolition, and hardlandscaped patio area outside of dining room window.



Fig. 19: Existing Key Plan - Not to Scale



Fig. 17: Rear Garden - Rear timber fence and non-designated parking space. Raised planter with greenhouse to the right of the image not in view.



Fig. 18: Rear Access - Example of neighbouring parking / modern garage arrangements. Showing garage at No 142.

02. Context

2.02 Relevant Planning History

Mid Sussex District Council does not show any record of historic planning applications related to the site. However, the terrace is rich with examples of approved alterations and extensions. The most relevant and recent of which was a number of applications placed at 142 High Street, next door to the existing property. These applications covered alterations from replacement glazing, install of solar panels & sunpipes to the existing roof with ground floor rear extensions & replacement of existing garage buildings to the rear.

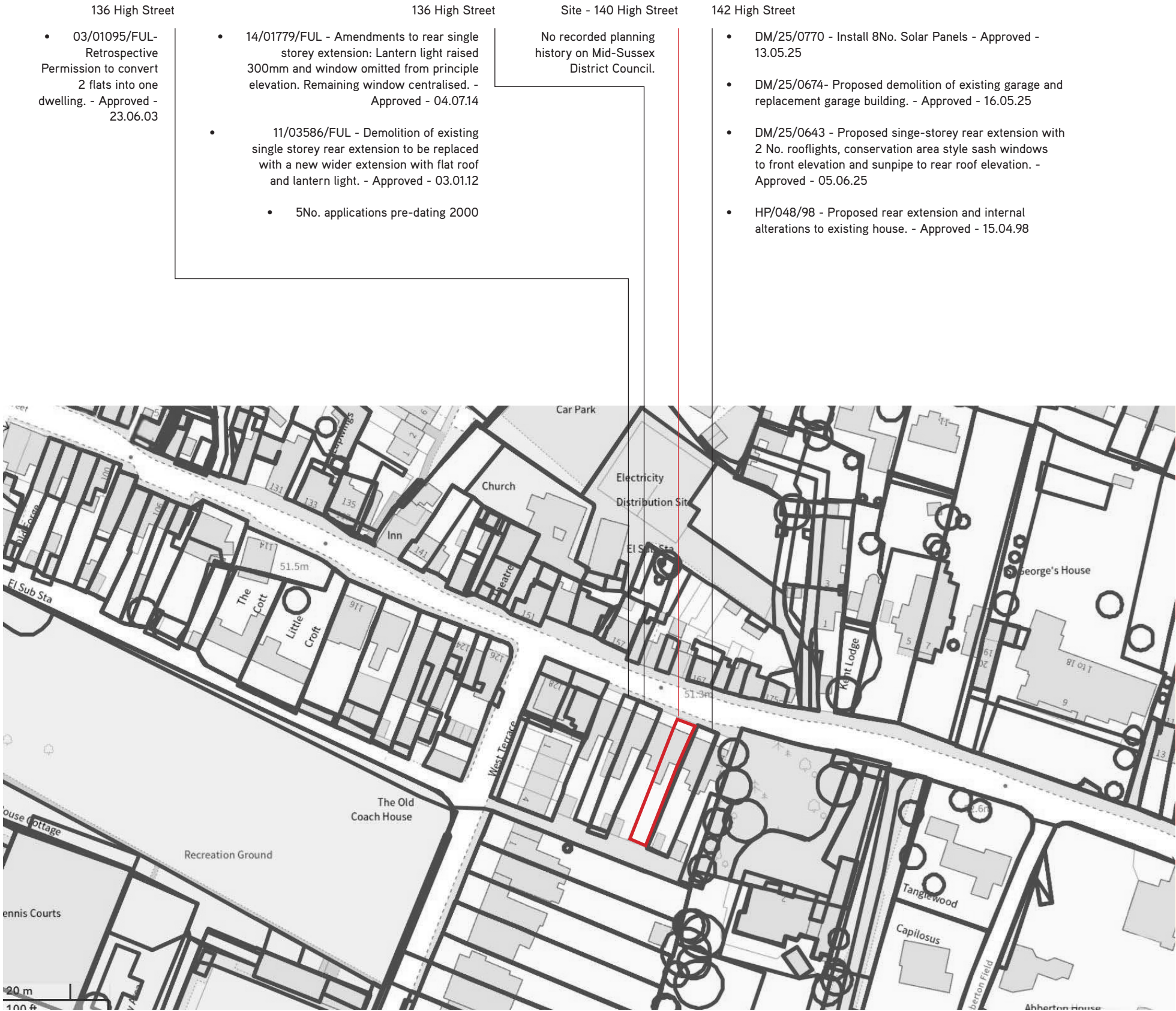


Fig. 20: Planning Context - Relevant Planning History

Key:
 Site Boundary



Fig. 21: Planning Context - Drawings extracted from applications at 142 High Street (Neighbour)

02. Context

2.03 National Planning Policy

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, 2024) is a key material consideration in the assessment of development proposals. Central to the NPPF is the presumption in favour of sustainable development, with paragraph 11 confirming that proposals which accord with the development plan should be approved.

The statutory framework is provided by the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. Under Section 72(1), decision-makers must give “special attention... to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance” of conservation areas when considering development affecting such locations.

The NPPF sets out the Government’s planning policies for England and continues to carry significant weight in decision-making. Section 16, which addresses conserving and enhancing the historic environment, establishes how heritage assets should be managed in a way that reflects their significance. It also highlights the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of conservation, and supports development that reinforces local character and distinctiveness.

In applying Section 16, applicants are required to describe the significance of any affected heritage assets, including the contribution made by their setting (paragraph 207). Local planning authorities (LPAs) must then identify and assess that significance, including any impacts on the asset’s setting, drawing on available evidence and expertise where necessary (paragraph 208). LPAs are also expected to consider the importance of sustaining and enhancing heritage significance, supporting viable uses, recognising the role of conservation in creating sustainable communities, and ensuring that new development contributes positively to local character and distinctiveness (paragraph 210).

Paragraph 219 encourages LPAs to identify opportunities for development within conservation areas and within the setting of heritage assets that enhance or better reveal their significance. Proposals which preserve or improve elements of a setting that positively contribute to significance should be viewed favourably.

Annex 2 of the NPPF defines “significance (for heritage policy)” as the value of a heritage asset to present and future generations arising from its heritage interest, whether archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. This significance is derived not only from the asset’s physical fabric but also from its setting. This definition remains consistent with earlier versions of the Framework.

The NPPF further advises that where a proposal would result in harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, consent should only be granted where there are sufficiently strong countervailing planning considerations. In cases of less than substantial harm, this harm must be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal, including securing the asset’s optimum viable use (paragraph 215).

2.04 Local Planning Policy

Mid Sussex District Plan 2014 - 2031

DP26 states that all applicants will be required to demonstrate that development:

- Is of high quality design and layout and includes appropriate landscaping and greenspace;
- contributes positively to, and clearly defines, public and private realms and should normally be designed with active building frontages facing streets and public open sapces to animate and provide natural surveillance;
- creates a sense of place while addressing the character and scale of the surrounding buildings and landscape;
- protects open spaces, trees and gardens that contribute to the character of the area;
- protects valued townscapes and the separate identity and character of towns and villages;
- does not cause significant harm to the amenities of existing nearby residents and future occupants of new dwellings, including taking account of the impact onprivacy, outlook, daylight and sunlight, and noise, air and light pollution (see Policy DP29);
- cretaes a predestrian-friendly layout that is safe, well connected, legible and accessible;
- incorporates well integrated parking that does not dominate the street environment, particularly where high density housing is proposed;
- positively addresses sustainability considerations in the layout and the building design;
- take the opportunity to encourage community interation by creating layouts with a strong neighbourhood focus/centre; larger (300+ unit) schemes will also normally be expected to incorporate a mixed use element;
- optimises the potential of the site to accommodate development.

Mid Sussex Design Guide SPD (2020)

Principle DG49 covers the general principles to be considered in the porposal of residential extensions, with DG51 targeting rear extensions specifically.

9.2 Design Principles

Principle DG49: General principles for extensions

Extensions should respond to the design of the original dwelling and applicants will be expected to demonstrate how local character has informed the design proposal. Extensions should also normally be designed to be well-integrated with the existing scale, form and massing allowing the original building to remain the dominant element of the property whether it has one or several additions.

Extensions should typically use simple, uncomplicated building forms to complement and coordinate with the scale, form and massing of the original dwelling. The design approach may benefit from coordinating with the existing pattern of window and door openings as well as employing facing materials to match those of the existing dwelling. Otherwise it should demonstrate the appropriateness of the alternative approach.

Extensions should not result in a significant loss to the private amenity area of the dwelling.

There are two general approaches to extending a property:

- Designing in the style of the existing building by closely matching its facing materials, architectural features, window sizes and proportions; and
- Designing in a contemporary style that takes its cues from key aspects of the existing building that might include its underlying form and proportions, facing materials, window design and other specific architectural features. The success of this approach is particularly reliant on high quality facing materials and finishes, and this will normally need to be demonstrated through detailed elevations and section drawings.

Both approaches can create successful, well-designed extensions that can be mutually beneficial to both the house and the wider area.

All extensions and alterations should consider their impact on neighbouring properties (refer to Chapter 8 on residential amenity).

Principle DG51: Rear extensions

Rear extensions which are not visible from the street and do not negatively impact on neighbouring properties can be expressed in many forms, including by adopting a contemporary architectural approach. With reference to DG49, they should nevertheless have consideration for the character of the existing building and the relationship of the extension with the side boundaries and adjacent buildings and gardens.

Fig. 22: Relevant extracts from Mid Sussex Design Guide SPD (2020)

02. Context

2.05 Hurstpierpoint Conservation Area Appraisal

The Hurstpierpoint Conservation Area Appraisal is a detailed analysis of the location and positive and negative features associated with the conservation area. The area is split into five character areas of which the application site is located in the Hassocks Road area.

Focus on the area where the application site is located in Hassocks Road is given to the Edwardian facades and small front gardens. There is little information in the document that notes the historical and architectural features of the terrace affected by the proposal. The statement acknowledges the general negative feature of the conservation area being UPVC casement windows, with the replacement/installation of UPVC windows and doors being ‘strongly resisted wherever possible’.

Overall the statement recommends seeking advice from the District Council before proceeding with alterations to dwellings.

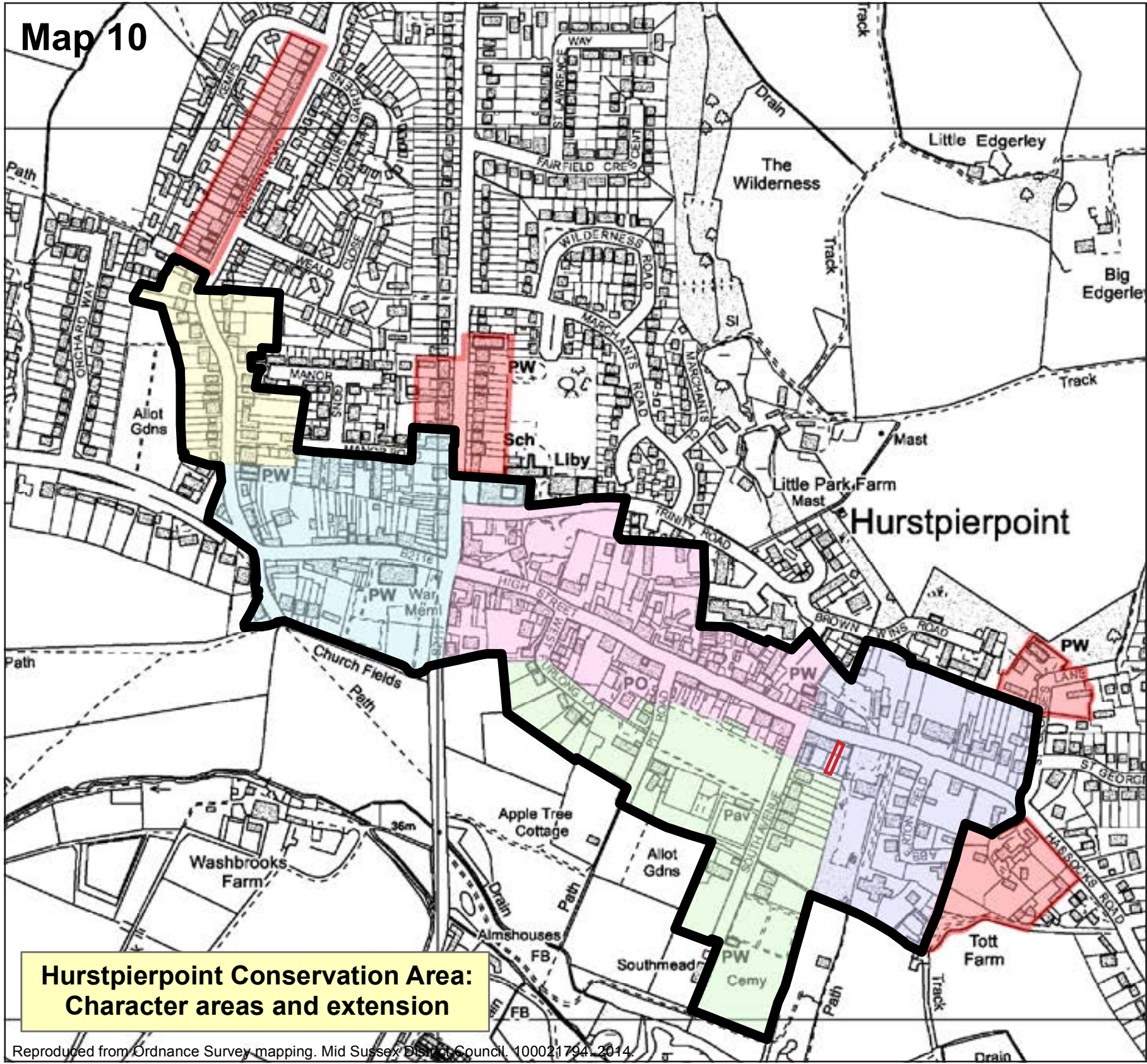


Fig. 23: Extract from Hurstpierpoint Conservation Area Appraisal

03. Proposal & Impact on Conservation Area

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03. Proposal & Impact on Conservation Area

3.01 Pre Application Advice

The applicant submitted a pre-application enquiry to Mid Sussex District Council. To which the adjacent design was reviewed and subject to feedback from both planning officer (Stefan Galyas), and conservation officer (Emily Wade). Both of which are extracted and summarised below.

Overall, there was support in the pre-application for the proposal subject to detail. With the only suggestion to isolate the proposed solar panels into a certificate of lawful development application.

Conservation Officer Comments:

The current pre-application proposal is for various works, comprising:

- A rear single-storey infill extension;
- Demolition and replacement of existing lean-to single-storey rear extension of timber construction with a wall-mounted pergola & patio area;
- Demolition and replacement of an existing greenhouse and raised planters at the rear of the garden with an open carport of timber construction;
- Replacement of existing timber sash windows to the front elevation with slim-line double-glazed units in matching timber frames & boxes;
- Replacement of all existing UPVC windows elsewhere to the building with timber sash windows to match the surviving original windows;
- Installation of a light tunnel to the roof above the rear wing; and
- Installation of solar panels to existing rear roof.

- The replacement of uPVC windows elsewhere to the house with double glazed timber sash windows to match those to the front elevation is welcomed and should, subject to detail, enhance the character and appearance of the building.
- The proposed light tunnel will have only a minor impact on the appearance of the building and is not considered contentious.
- The proposed solar PV panels are shown to the rear roof slope and the side roof slope to the rear wing. Although the panels will be relatively prominent in views of the house from the rear, I would accept that these are probably the best available locations for such an installation in terms of impact on the character and appearance of the Conservation Area. Subject to detail, and bearing in mind the requirements of paragraph 167 of the NPPF in respect of the significant weight which must be attached to the need to support energy efficiency and low carbon improvements to existing buildings, I would not foresee an objection to this aspect of the proposal on heritage grounds.

To consider these works in turn:

- The proposed rear extension is shown as a modest single storey structure sitting in the angle of the main house and the rear wing. It has a lean to glazed roof and French windows to the rear elevation. Although this will have some impact on the original L shaped footprint of the house, the addition will be appropriately subservient in scale and is relatively light weight in construction, which will further reduce its apparent bulk. Subject to detail, this aspect of the proposal is not considered contentious.
- The existing single storey lean-to addition to the rear wing is not original; its demolition is therefore not considered contentious. The proposed wall mounted pergola is a lightweight structure and will have a minimal impact on the appearance of the house. This is also not considered contentious subject to detail.
- The existing greenhouse and planters are not of any particular age or interest, and their removal does not raise any concerns. The proposed car port is of a timber construction with hit-and-miss cladding to the sides and rear, and a monopitch roof. It is similar in scale to the neighbouring buildings. Given the variety of outbuildings and garages adjacent to the rear access relating to other buildings along the terrace, this is not considered contentious, subject to detail.
- The replacement of the existing timber sash windows to the front elevation with windows of the same material and design but incorporating slim line double glazing is not considered contentious, subject to detail.

In summary, subject to detail, the proposed works are considered acceptable in terms of their impact on the character and appearance of 140 High Street and the wider Hurstpierpoint Conservation Area. This will meet the requirements of District Plan Policy DP35 (Conservation Areas) and the relevant paragraphs of the NPPF.

Further Officer Comments:

Whilst Emily has not raised any immediate concerns in relation to the proposed solar panels to the rear elevation, it is still encouraged that these are achieved under permitted development rights. As discussed on site, a similar certificate of lawfulness (proposed) may be submitted for this element alone such as at the adjacent neighbouring property at 142 High Street.

The above represents the Local Planning Authorities’ informal view only based on the information contained in your enquiry. It does not prejudice the council from making whatever decision it considers appropriate on any application subsequently submitted.

The information contained in pre-planning advice may be subject to public disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act 2000. Unless the information contained is legally exempt from disclosure, we cannot guarantee that we will not provide the whole or part of this advice to a third party making a request for information about the subject matter.

Yours faithfully,

Stefan Galyas MRTPI

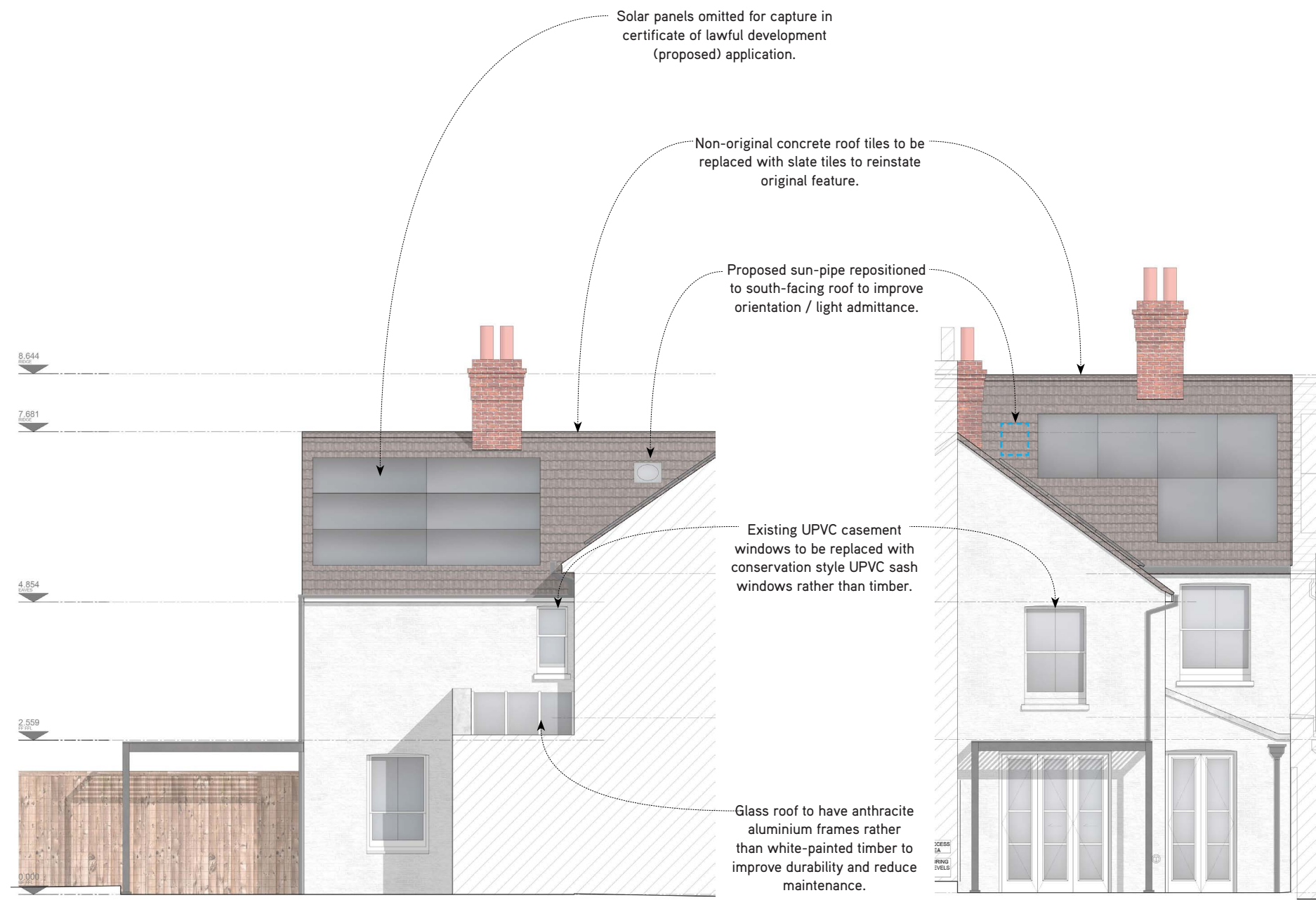
Fig. 24: Extracts from pre-application written response.

03. Proposal & Impact on Conservation Area

3.01 Pre Application Advice

Most significant elements of the proposal submitted at pre-app and reviewed by the officers have been largely retained in this application. Alterations noted on the elevations below and listed:

1. Change of window specifications on the rear windows & glass roof of the extension for improved durability / maintenance.
2. Omission of solar panels in accordance with advice.
3. Relocation of sun pipe to rear face of main roof to improve aspect/light admittance.
4. Exchange of hit & miss cladding to the rear of the carport to solid timber cladding to improve privacy onto the rear garden.
5. Replacement of existing non-original concrete tiles with slate tiles to reinstate original feature in alignment with conservation officer's appraisal.
6. Additional requirement for external air-conditioning unit in the rear garden.



Hit & Miss timber cladding at the rear of the carport exchanged for solid timber cladding to improve privacy.

Fig. 25: Coloured elevations included in pre-application advice enquiry with subsequent changes labelled.

03. Proposal & Impact on Conservation Area

3.02 Proposal

The proposal responds comprehensively to the pre-application advice. It introduces a rear infill extension, set back from the original rear addition to clearly define the existing footprint and maintain symmetry with the neighbouring property and wider terrace. This approach provides the internal space required for modern living, including a utility/pantry and ground floor WC, an important addition for a mid-terraced property with rear access.

The extension abuts the parapet party wall formed by the neighbour's recent extension but does not extend to the same depth, preserving as much of the garden as possible. This creates a sheltered, hard-landscaped courtyard accessed directly from the kitchen via timber French doors, designed to match the proportions of the existing sash windows. A fully glazed pitched roof maximises natural light to the ground floor, reducing reliance on artificial lighting, while its form reflects the pitch of the original rear addition and continues the building's white rendered finish and architectural language.

A sun pipe is introduced to serve the first-floor stair hall, positioned on the south-facing roof slope. Its appearance has been carefully considered within the conservation area, with a high-quality square sun tunnel specified; full details are provided in the appendices.

Further changes to the rear elevation include replacing existing UPVC casement windows with conservation-style sash window units of similar appearance and construction. These are high-quality, contextually appropriate, and commonly accepted within conservation areas, with full specifications included in the appendices.

The proposals also enhance the functionality of the rear garden by removing the existing timber lean-to and greenhouse. In their place, an anthracite metal pergola and patio are introduced, providing solar shading to the proposed tri-fold doors and enabling year-round use of the garden.

At the rear boundary, a timber carport with a flat roof continues the established outbuilding character of the terrace. This provides secure, designated parking while improving access and reinforcing boundary definition. The structure replaces an existing raised planter, with a new landing and steps to manage level changes safely across the garden.

To the front elevation, the existing timber sash windows will be refurbished and thermally upgraded. These works are sensitive to their contribution to the streetscape, retaining original mouldings and proportions while introducing slim-line vacuum double glazing to improve thermal and acoustic performance in line with current building regulations. Full specifications and sectional details are included within this application.

The existing concrete roof tiles will be replaced with natural slate to reinstate the building's original material and improve its appearance within the conservation area.

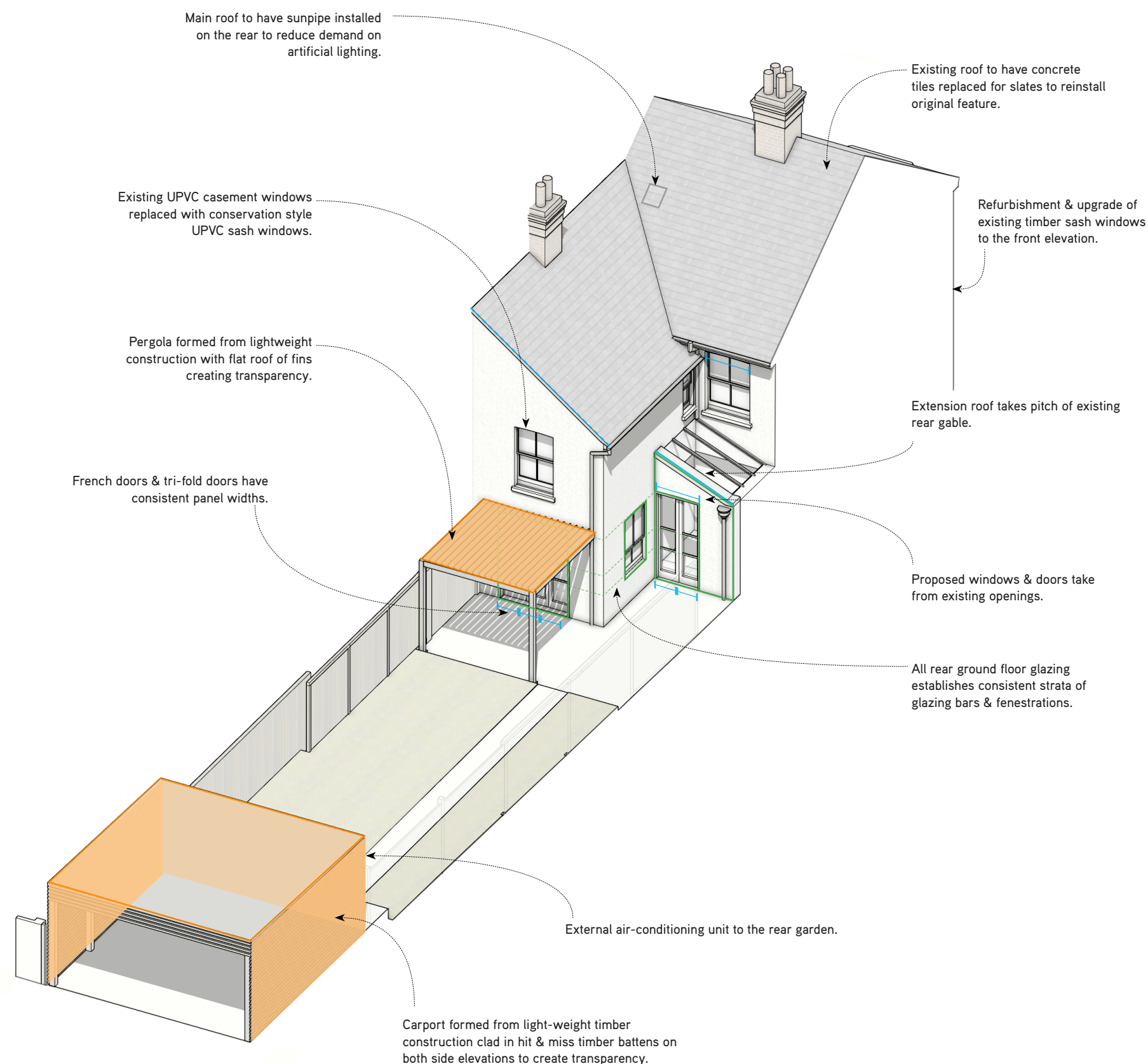


Fig. 26: Isometric diagram of proposal - massing & scale



03. Proposal & Impact on Conservation Area

3.03 Impact on Conservation Area

The proposal does not adversely impact the conservation area. The front of the property is improved by the proposed sash window refurbishments and the reinstatement of the natural slate roof tiles will restore part of the terrace’s original material palette, continuing the language of the end of terrace houses 142 & 144.

At the rear of the property, the in-fill extension is sympathetic to the original property in proportion and character and the original back addition restored through the removal of the poorly constructed timber lean-to extension that currently inhibits connection & enjoyment of the rear garden.



Fig. 27: Proposed Front Elevation - 1:100 @A3

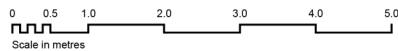


Fig. 28: Proposed South-East Elevation - 1:100 @A3

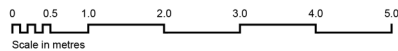
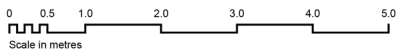


Fig. 29: Proposed Rear Elevation - 1:100 @A3



03. Proposal & Impact on Conservation Area

3.04 Use

The existing use is Class C3 dwelling house. There are no proposed changes to the use.

3.05 Amount

As illustrated by the plans below, the proposed extension converts a total of 4.2sqm of existing external amenity space into internal area. When combined with the proposed reinstatement of 7.2sqm of external amenity with the removal of the existing lean-to shed, this results in a net gain to private amenity area for the dwelling.

3.06 Layout

The existing general layout of the house in relationship to the boundaries, public spaces, public highways, adjacent buildings and space around the property is retained. This respects the existing street scene and typical layout of properties of this type in the area.

Key:

Existing GIA

Proposed GIA

Demolition GIA

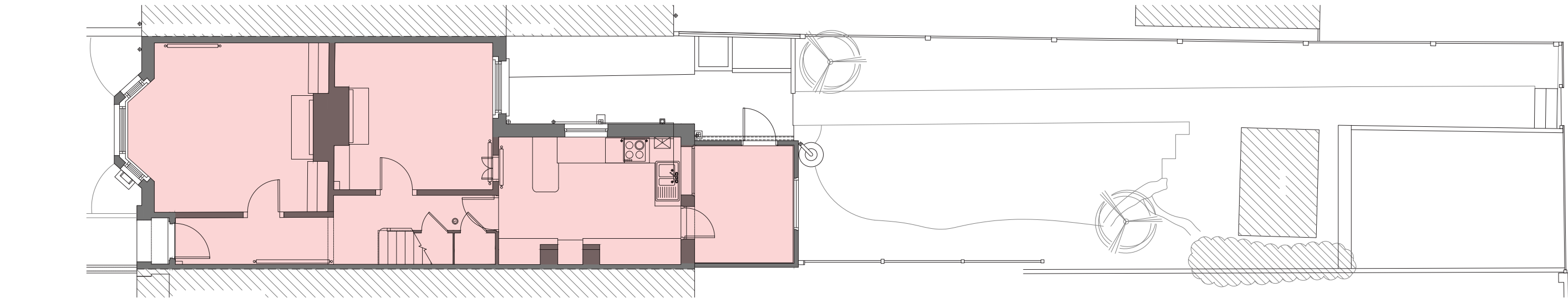


Fig. 30: Existing Ground Floor Plan - 1:100 @ A3

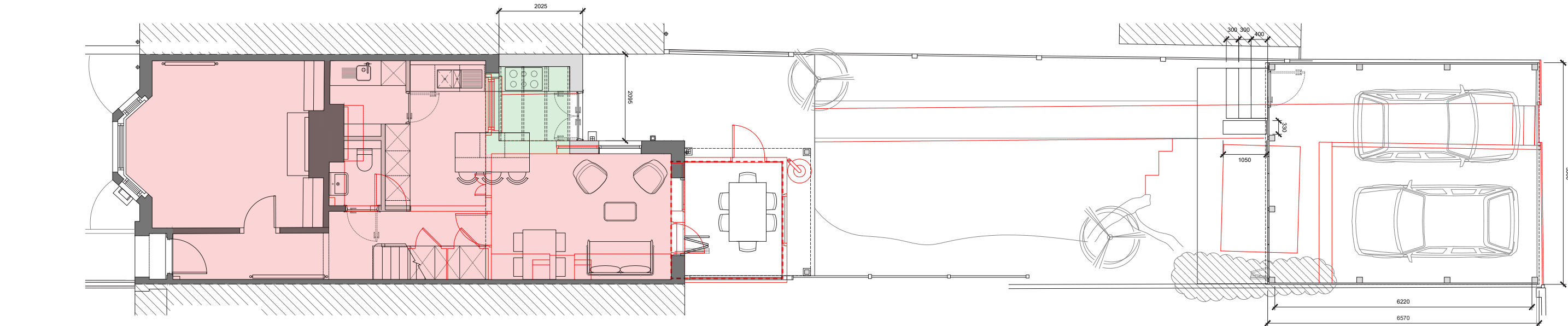
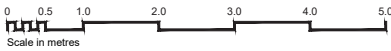


Fig. 31: Proposed Ground Floor Plan - 1:100 @ A3



03. Proposal & Impact on Conservation Area

3.07 Infill Extension - Scale & Appearance

As explained on page 19, the infill extensions scale and massing have been designed to reflect the existing building. The extension is setback to remain subservient to the rear gable while closely relating to the pitch of the roof. All proposed openings on the ground floor closely relate to the existing openings at first floor while setting a new strata of glazing bars & fenestrations to create a consistent language across the rear.

The proposed pergola is of a lightweight metal construction with a flat roof which clearly distinguishes it from the existing building. It's graphite grey finish will tie closely to the cast iron rainwater goods across the rear facade.

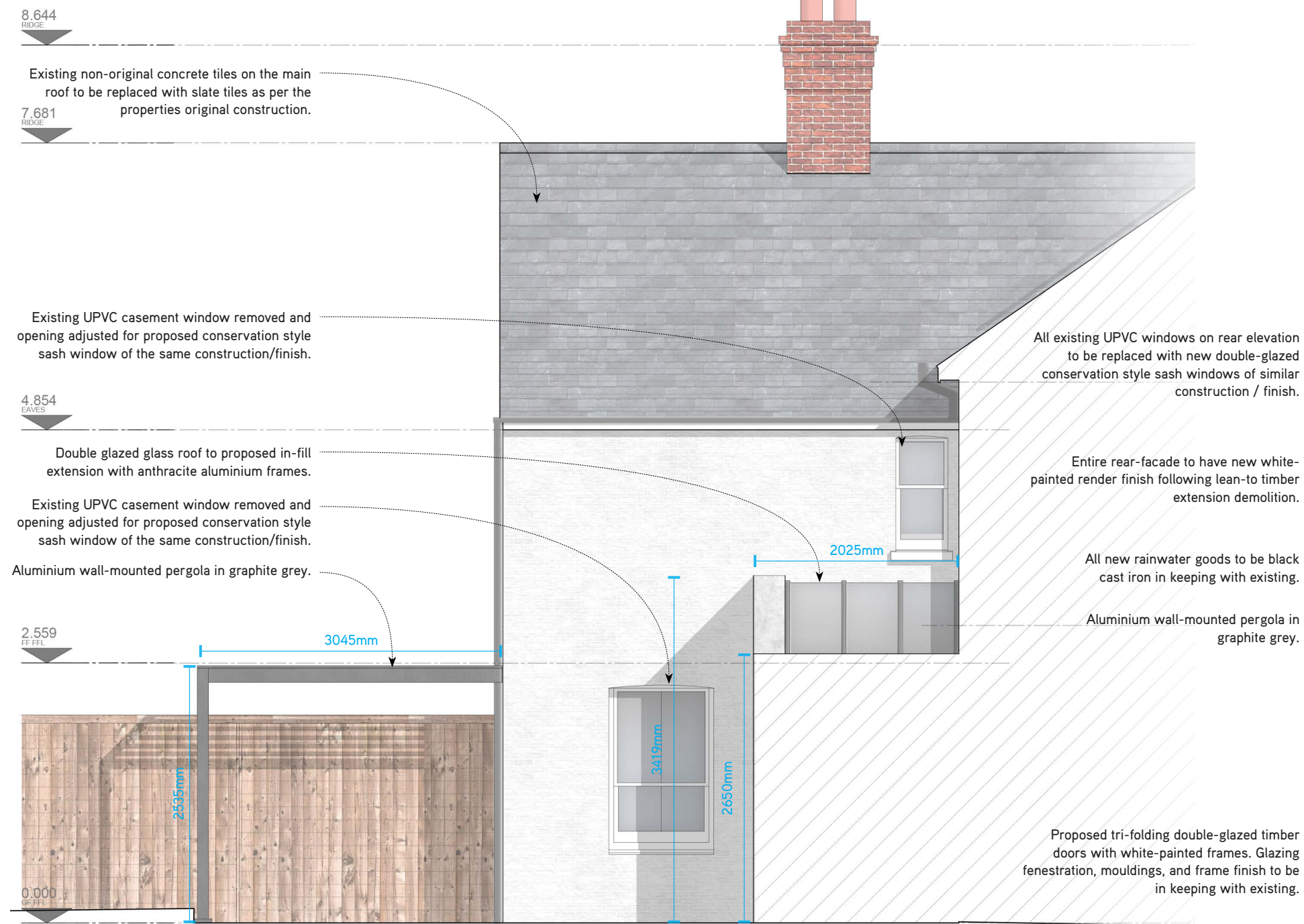


Fig. 32: Proposed East Elevation - 1:50 @ A3

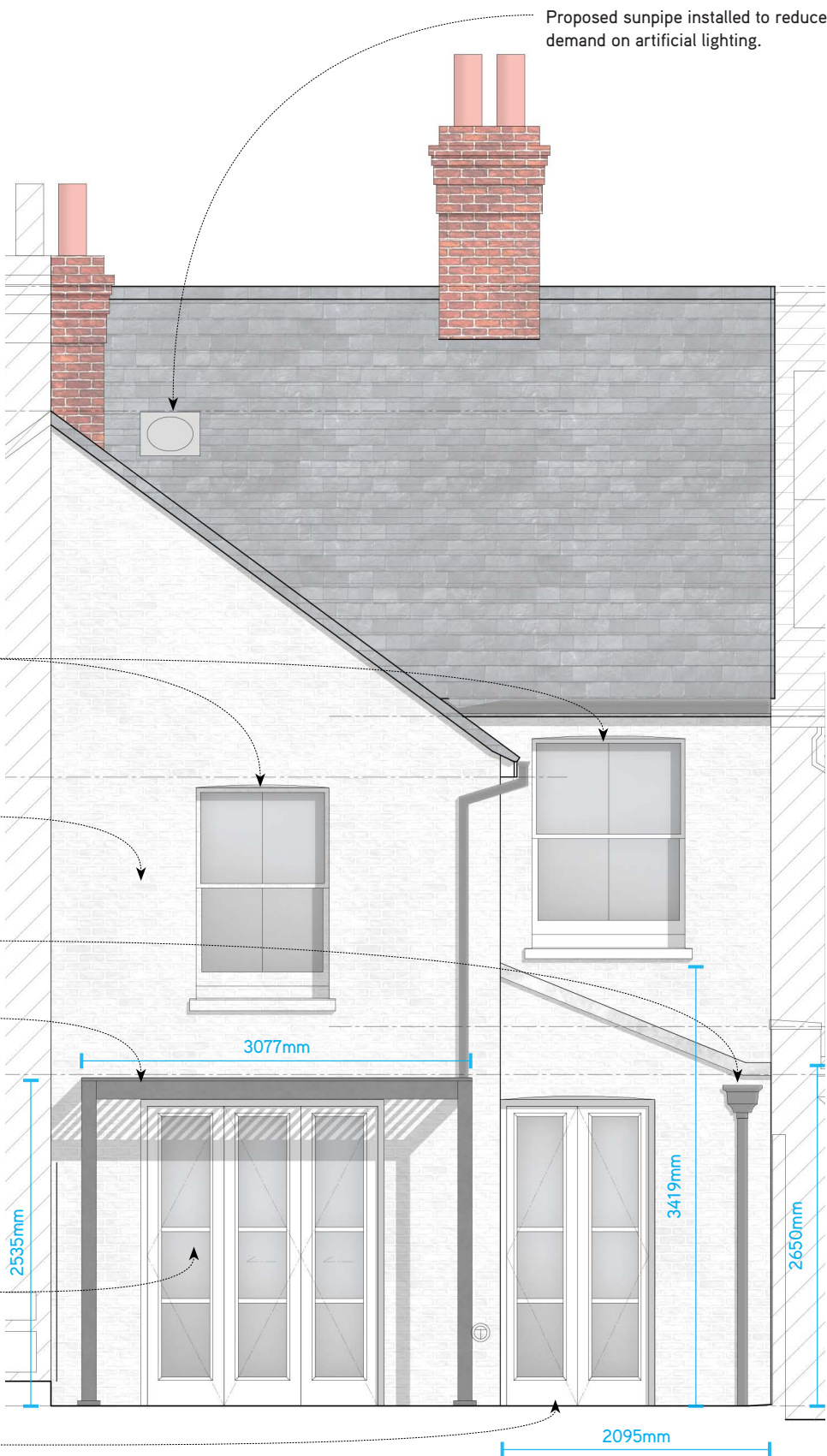


Fig. 33: Proposed South Elevation - 1:50 @ A3

03. Proposal & Impact on Conservation Area

3.07 Infill Extension – Scale & Appearance



03. Proposal & Impact on Conservation Area
3.08 Carport – Scale & Appearance

Continuing to reflect the contemporary nature of the pergola, the proposed carport is formed from a light-weight timber construction with a flat roof. Infill panels creating boundary treatments will be clad in horizontal hit & miss timber battens while the secure line to the north will be clad in solid horizontal timbers for improved privacy to the rear garden.



Fig. 36: Carport precedents and example of timber batten treatment

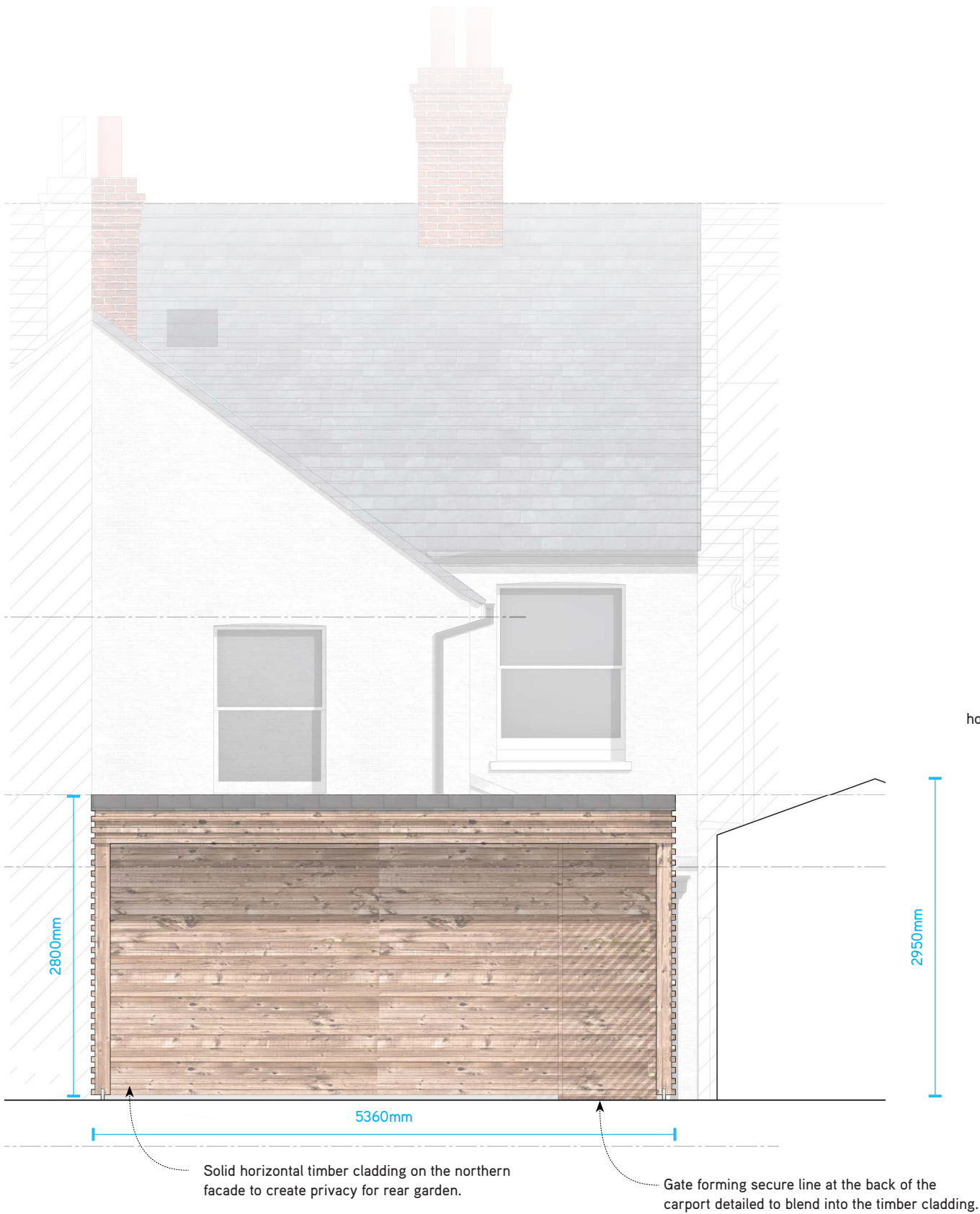


Fig. 34: Proposed South Elevation - 1:50 @ A3

Lightweight timber carport with horizontal hit & miss timber cladding on both east and west elevations.



Fig. 35: Proposed East Elevation - 1:50 @ A3

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A.01 Replacement Conservation Style UPVC Windows

Details in relation to proposed replacement of existing UPVC casement windows to the rear. These will be replaced with conservation-style sash windows of similar construction / frame colour to the existing. Roseview Windows produce UPVC units with heritage features.



Fig. 37: Photograph of existing UPVC casement window to be replaced.

ULTIMATE ROSE ANATOMY

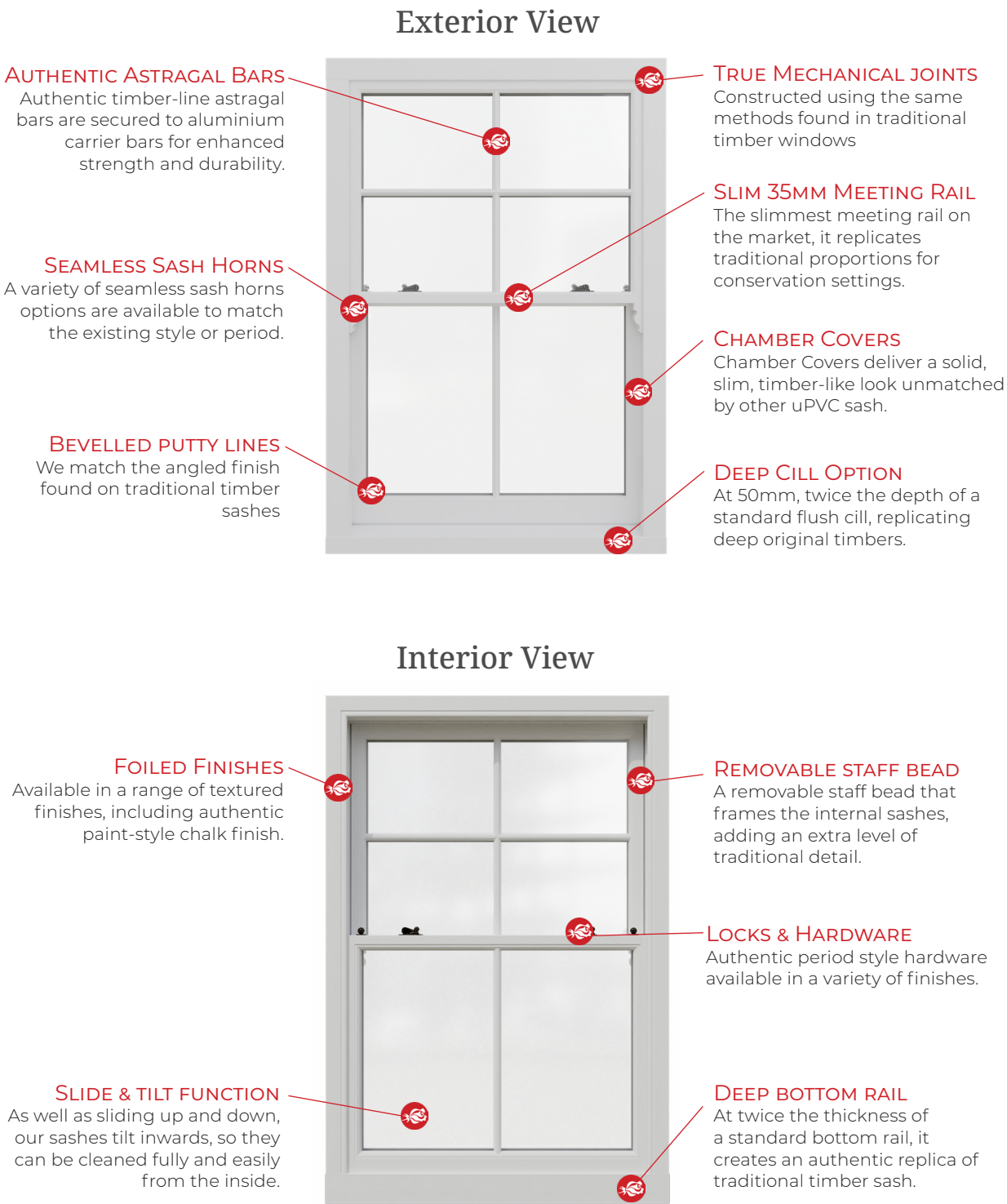


Fig. 38: Extract diagrams from Roseview Windows Conservation Guide / Product Brochure



Fig. 39: Example image of roseview window installed



Appendix

A.02 Sun Tunnel

Product specification for proposed sun tunnel on the existing south-facing roof extracted from Velux brochure.



Fig. 40: Diagram of sun tunnel from Velux brochure.



Fig. 41: Example image of sunpipes external appearance from Velux brochure.

Appendix

A.03 Timber Sash Windows – Vacuum Glazing

Specification of glazing product to be used in proposed upgrade of existing sash windows on the front elevation. Vacuum double glazing provides significant acoustic & thermal improvements whilst retaining thin profiles. Often used in restoration works to listed buildings. Refer to included bay window details for construction information.



Fig. 42: Reference image of FINEO vacuum glazing used in restoration project, Edinburgh

LIGHT AND ENERGY PERFORMANCE⁽²⁾

	Total thickness [mm]	EN 410				EN 673
		LT [%]	LR ext [%]	LR int [%]	g [-]	Ug [W/(m².K)]
FINEO Acoustic 39 dB v406	11.4	78	13	14	0.58	0,7
FINEO Acoustic 39 dB v407	12.4	78	13	14	0.57	
FINEO Acoustic 39 dB v411	14.4	77	13	14	0.56	0,7
FINEO Safety 8 v101 ⁽³⁾	14.1	77	13	14	0.57	
FINEO Safety 12 v102 ⁽³⁾	20.1	75	13	14	0.56	

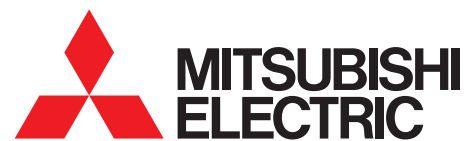
ACOUSTIC PERFORMANCE⁽⁴⁾

	EN ISO 10140	
	Rw [C;Ctr] [dB]	Rw+Ctr [dB]
FINEO Acoustic 39 dB v406	39 (-1;-3)	36
FINEO Acoustic 39 dB v407	39 (-1;-3)	36
FINEO Acoustic 39 dB v411	39 (-1;-2)	37
FINEO Safety 8 v101 ⁽³⁾	41 (-1;-3)	38
FINEO Safety 12 v102 ⁽³⁾	42 (-2;-3)	39

Fig. 43: Extract performance data from FINEO Acoustic product brochure.



Fig. 44: Sample of FINEO Acoustic glazing from product brochure.



Air Conditioning | Heating
Ventilation | Controls

Air Conditioning

Product Information M Series

M Series Range

Designed to cool or heat small to medium sized applications, the M Series splits range provides a versatile, efficient, yet affordable air conditioning solution.

Quiet and quick to install, this attractive range offers the perfect way to ensure a comfortable environment with the minimum of disruption.

Available in single or Multi-split configuration, the M Series is a flexible range offering an attractive solution for cooling or heating a building.

Wall Mount Systems

- Cost effective Classic Inverter series
- Inverter series designed to suit popular demand
- Stylish Zen indoor series in black, silver or white
- Top of the range High COP Inverter series

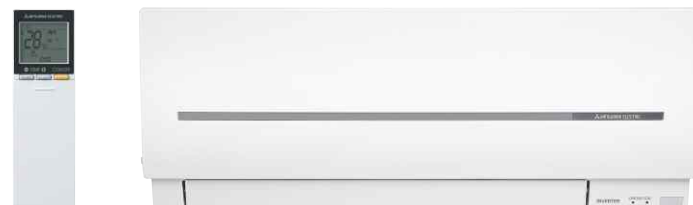


Fig. 45: Extract from Mitsubishi electric M series range product brochure.

Appendix

A.04 External AC Unit

While it is not possible to specify the exact model of the external air-con unit required, the proposed model is likely to be selected from within the Mitsubishi electric M series range.

The model will be located at the back of the rear garden, the furthest possible position from the terrace and windows. The fan will be pointed toward the west to further reduce acoustic impact.

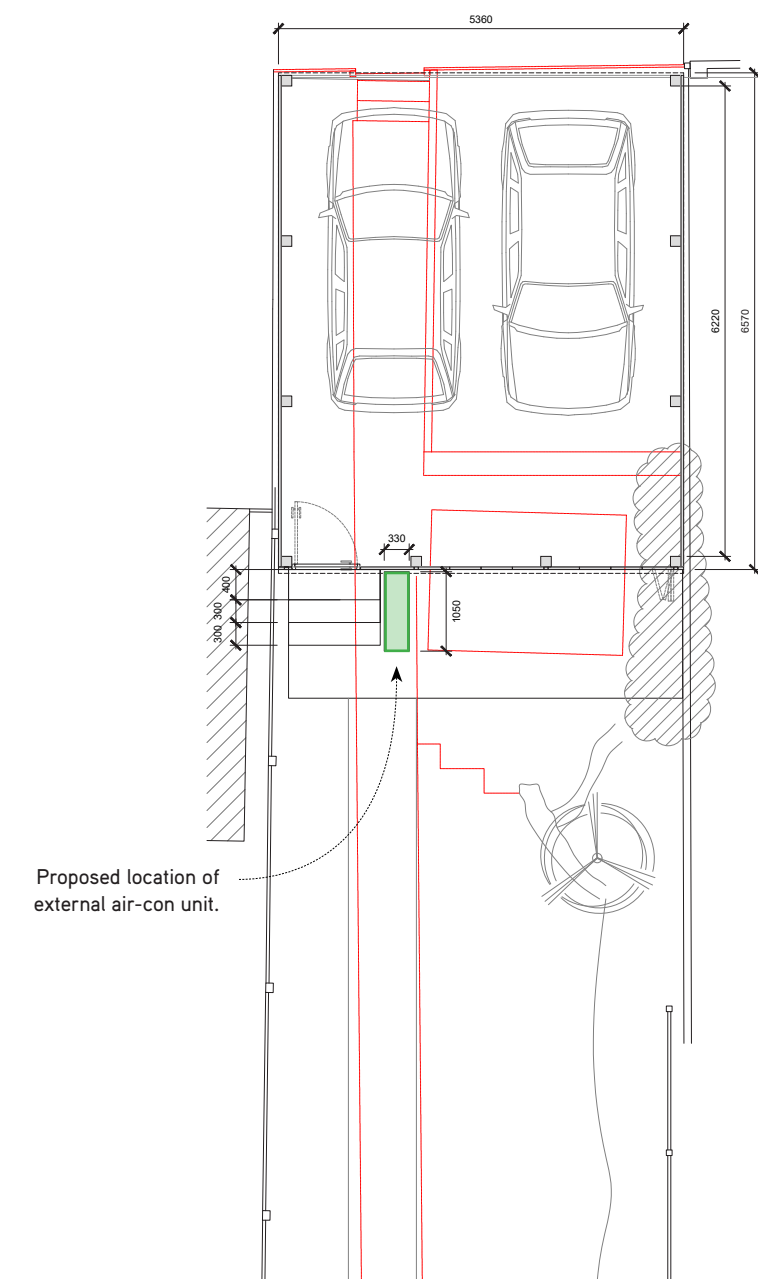


Fig. 46: Proposed Ground Floor Plan - 1:100 @ A3



