

# Public Document Pack



Neuadd y Sir  
Y Rhadyr  
Brynbuga  
NP15 1GA

Dydd Llun, 28 Chwefror 2022

## Hysbysiad o gyfarfod

### Is-bwyllgor Trwyddedu a Rheoli

Dydd Mawrth, 8fed Mawrth, 2022 at 2.00 pm  
Remote Attendance

#### AGENDA

Eitem ddim	Eitem	Tudalennau
1.	Ymddiheuriadau	
2.	Datganiadau o Fuddiannau.	
3.	Cais am drwydded Safle Newydd ar gyfer Llanvetherine Court, Llanwytherin, Y Fenni.	1 - 100

**Paul Matthews**  
**Prif Weithredwr**

## CYNGOR SIR FYNWY

### MAE CYFANSODDIAD Y PWYLLGOR FEL SY'N DILYN:

Cynghorwyr Sir:

J.Treharne  
J. Higginson  
B. Strong

## Gwybodaeth Gyhoeddus

### **Mynediad i gopïau papur o agendâu ac adroddiadau**

Gellir darparu copi o'r agenda hwn ac adroddiadau perthnasol i aelodau'r cyhoedd sy'n mynychu cyfarfod drwy ofyn am gopi gan Gwasanaethau Democrataidd ar 01633 644219. Dylid nodi fod yn rhaid i ni dderbyn 24 awr o hysbysiad cyn y cyfarfod er mwyn darparu copi caled o'r agenda hwn i chi.

### **Edrych ar y cyfarfod ar-lein**

Gellir gweld y cyfarfod ar-lein yn fyw neu'n dilyn y cyfarfod drwy fynd i [www.monmouthshire.gov.uk](http://www.monmouthshire.gov.uk) neu drwy ymweld â'n tudalen Youtube drwy chwilio am MonmouthshireCC. Drwy fynd i mewn i'r ystafell gyfarfod, fel aelod o'r cyhoedd neu i gymryd rhan yn y cyfarfod, rydych yn caniatáu i gael eich ffilmio ac i ddefnydd posibl y delweddau a'r recordiadau sain hynny gan y Cyngor.

### **Y Gymraeg**

Mae'r Cyngor yn croesawu cyfraniadau gan aelodau'r cyhoedd drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg neu'r Saesneg. Gofynnwn gyda dyledus barch i chi roi 5 diwrnod o hysbysiad cyn y cyfarfod os dymunwch siarad yn Gymraeg fel y gallwn ddarparu ar gyfer eich anghenion.

# Nodau a Gwerthoedd Cyngor Sir Fynwy

## Cymunedau Cynaliadwy a Chryf

### Canlyniadau y gweithiwn i'w cyflawni

#### Neb yn cael ei adael ar ôl

- Gall pobl hŷn fyw bywyd da
- Pobl â mynediad i dai addas a fforddiadwy
- Pobl â mynediad a symudedd da

#### Pobl yn hyderus, galluog ac yn cymryd rhan

- Camddefnyddio alcohol a chyffuriau ddim yn effeithio ar fywydau pobl
- Teuluoedd yn cael eu cefnogi
- Pobl yn teimlo'n ddiogel

#### Ein sir yn ffynnu

- Busnes a menter
- Pobl â mynediad i ddysgu ymarferol a hyblyg
- Pobl yn diogelu ac yn cyfoethogi'r amgylchedd

### Ein blaenoriaethau

- Ysgolion
- Diogelu pobl agored i niwed
- Cefnogi busnes a chreu swyddi
- Cynnal gwasanaethau sy'n hygyrch yn lleol

### Ein gwerthoedd

- **Bod yn agored:** anelwn fod yn agored ac onest i ddatblygu perthnasoedd ymddiriedus
- **Tegwch:** anelwn ddarparu dewis teg, cyfleoedd a phrofiadau a dod yn sefydliad a adeiladwyd ar barch un at y llall.
- **Hyblygrwydd:** anelwn fod yn hyblyg yn ein syniadau a'n gweithredoedd i ddod yn sefydliad effeithlon ac effeithiol.
- **Gwaith tîm:** anelwn gydweithio i rannu ein llwyddiannau a'n methiannau drwy adeiladu ar ein cryfderau a chefnogi ein gilydd i gyflawni ein nodau.
- **Caredigrwydd** – Byddwn yn dangos caredigrwydd i bawb yr ydym yn gweithio gyda nhw, gan roi pwysigrwydd perthnasoedd a'r cysylltiadau sydd gennym â'n gilydd wrth wraidd pob rhyngweithio.

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## MONMOUTHSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL REPORT

**SUBJECT:** Application for a Premises Licence for Llanvetherine Court, Llanvetherine Court Farm Road, Llanvetherine, Abergavenny, Monmouthshire, NP7 8NL  
**DIRECTORATE:** Social Care and Health  
**MEETING:** Licensing & Regulatory Sub-Committee  
**Date to be considered:** 8<sup>th</sup> March 2022  
**DIVISION/WARDS AFFECTED:** Priory Ward, Abergavenny

### 1. PURPOSE:

To consider an application for a Premises Licence under the Licensing Act 2003 for Llanvetherine Court, Llanvetherine Court Farm Road, Llanvetherine, Abergavenny. Due to a representation received against the licence application, the Local Authority are required to hold a hearing to consider the application. A copy of the application with plans provided by the applicant is attached as Appendix A along with the noise management plan (Appendix B) and a covid risk assessment for the barn (Appendix C).

### 2. RECOMMENDATION(S):

2.1 It is recommended that members consider and determine the application referred to in 3.1 below, based on the information provided;

2.2 Members of the sub-committee may determine:-

- To grant the licence with the condition specified in the application
- To grant the licence with the conditions the Council considers appropriate for the promotion of the licensing objectives
- To exclude from the scope of the licence any of the licensable activities to which the application relates
- To refuse to specify a person in the licence as premises supervisor
- To reject the application

### 3. KEY ISSUES

3.1 A new application for a premises licence under the Licensing Act 2003 was received from Llanvetherine Court Partnership for Llanvetherine Court, Llanvetherine Court Farm Road, Llanvetherine, Abergavenny for the following:-

**Live Music, Recorded Music – Indoors and Outdoors  
Alcohol Sales – on and off the premises**

- Fridays 12:00hrs - 00:00hrs
- Saturdays 00:00hrs - 08:00hrs, then 11:00hrs - 00:00hrs
- Sundays 00:00hrs - 08:00hrs, then 11:00hrs - 20:00hrs
- **Bank Holiday weekends:**
  - Sunday 00:00hrs - 08:00hrs, then 11:00hrs - 00:00hrs
  - Monday 00:00hrs - 08:00hrs, then 11:00hrs - 20:00hrs
- NYE 16:00hrs - 08:00hrs

### **Late Night Refreshment**

- Fridays 11:00hrs – 00:00hrs
- Saturdays 00:00hrs – 00:00hrs
- Sundays 00:00hrs – 21:00hrs
- **Bank Holiday weekends:**
  - Sunday 00:00hrs – 00:00hrs
  - Monday 00:00hrs – 21:00hrs
  - NYE 16:00hrs – 08:00hrs

- 3.2. The applicant has described the premises as a stone barn, located at the southern edge of the central farm building area of Llanvetherine Court Farm. This barn has been used for events over the past 4 years, licensed through Temporary Event Notices (TEN's). The barn is located at the centre of a 141 acre block of farmland. Farmland is being used as a research and demonstration site for regenerative farming and permaculture. A strip of land runs through the centre of the farm which is the area used for associated activities with the premises (Parking, camping, and activities). Licensable events include weddings, music events and some food events. Location is also used for events not requiring a licence such as yoga retreats, work trips and land based activities. The majority of licensable events, particularly larger ones, will occur in the months April through to September.

The applicant within their operating schedule has outlined their arrangement under the four licensing objectives.

### **General**

Events which require the licence can be considered as weddings, music and food events. Weddings are invite only. For music events, we work with carefully selected promoters, who limit the reach of ticket sales; for most part they are invite only. We feel this leads to higher standards of behaviour from guests. Our branding as a business, as environmentally conscious and high quality, further sets the tone for expectations of behaviour. As appropriate for the event, registering guests to attend means they can be held accountable for their actions.

The premises is the barn beside the farmhouse in which the majority of the key members of staff live. We are present throughout the weekend to act as and when required.

### **The prevention of Crime and Disorder**

The closed nature of being able to attend an event is intended to improve standards of behaviour. Through the remote location of the venue, and design of the event areas, it is hoped there is little scope for crime and disorder. Security personnel will be present on site as appropriate for the event

### **Public Safety**

Encouraging guests to sleep on site **Page 2** the likelihood of drunken behaviours impacting the wider public.

Site thoroughly risk assessed.

Security personnel and/or first aiders will be present on site as appropriate for the event.

Encouraging a healthy culture amongst attendees.

Clear routes for communication with staff allow us to react to any circumstances where attendees feel unsafe.

### **The prevention of public Nuisance**

The approach to encourage the majority of attendees to sleep on site reduces the likelihood of poor behaviour when leaving the site.

The inaccessibility by foot, due to our location, limits how attendees will be able to commit nuisance to the public.

A noise management plan is in place with Monmouthshire Environmental Health aided by regular communication with neighbours – we consider this to be our greatest potential issue and so is a priority focus.

### **The protection of children from harm**

Bar staff to check ID at events at which under 18s are admitted.

Clear communication with event organisers as to whether an event is admitted to under 18s.

Site risk assessments – communication to guests of the risks.

Encouraging a healthy culture amongst attendees.

- 3.3 The applicant has a statutory duty to send copies of his/her premises application to the 'Responsible Authorities' namely Heddlu Gwent Police, South Wales Fire Service, The Local Health Board, Immigration. Plus the following departments of Monmouthshire County Council, Environmental Health section, Social Services, Planning, Licensing and Trading Standards departments. To assist applicants the Licensing Section also circulate a copy of the application and plan to the Responsible Authorities by email, and this was completed. A notice also has to be circulated in a local newspaper within the area of the premises by the applicant and this notice was included in the Abergavenny Chronicle on the 19<sup>th</sup> January 2022.

A public notice was also displayed at the premises to enable businesses and residents to make a representation.

The application is also advertised via the Council's website, which gives details on how a person can make a representation and this was carried out by the Licensing Authority.

- 3.4 Representations were received against the application from Heddlu Gwent Police requesting the applicant agree to accept conditions relating to CCTV.
- There shall be CCTV in place which covers the permanent structures within the licensable area.
  - The CCTV equipment shall be maintained in good working order and continually record when licensable activity takes place.
  - The DPS shall ensure images from the CCTV are retained for a period of 31 days. This image retention period may be reviewed as appropriate by the licensing authority and any other authorised person.

- The correct time and date will be generated onto both the recording and the real time image screen.
- If the CCTV equipment (including any mobile units in use at the premises) breaks down, the DPS shall ensure that they verbally inform the licensing authority and the police as soon as is reasonably practicable. This information shall be contemporaneously recorded in the incident report register and shall include the time, date and means this was done and to whom the information was reported. Equipment failures shall be repaired or replaced as soon as is reasonably practicable and without undue delay. The licensing authority and the police shall be informed when faults are rectified.
- The DPS shall be responsible for ensuring that there are trained members of staff available during licensable hours to be able to reproduce and download CCTV images into a removable format at the request of any authorised officer of the licensing authority or a constable.
- There shall be clear signage indicating that CCTV equipment is in use and recording at the premises.
- The premise shall operate and maintain an up-to-date register of refusals of sale of alcohol, indicating the date, time and reason for refusal which shall be made available for inspection by any responsible authority under the Licensing Act 2003.
- The premise shall operate and maintain an up-to-date incident book, detailing the time/date/individual involved /incident that has taken place. This shall be made available for inspection by any responsible authority under the Licensing Act 2003.
- The premises shall operate a Challenge 25 policy. The age check shall be made by examining either a passport, photographic driving licence or a PASS approved proof of age card. No other form of identification shall be accepted.
- Fully documented staff training, to include training on the premise licence conditions as well as the premise's Challenge 25 Policy must be given. Training must be undertaken at regular intervals throughout the calendar year, at a minimum every 12 months. Staff must sign and date documentation at the conclusion of their training session, acknowledging that they have received and fully understood the training provided to them. This can be made for inspection by any responsible authority under the Licensing Act 2003.
- There shall be a search policy in place at the premise, this policy should detail the expectations placed upon the security staff that are employed. This policy should be retained for inspection by an authorised officer upon request.
- All SIA staff are required to be briefed by the DPS regarding the search policy. There shall be a record kept of this briefing, including the date and should take place every 6 months. The DPS shall demonstrate that they have taken steps to ensure that the policy is being adhered to.
- In any event where controlled substances or prohibited items are found, the DPS shall ensure that the staff inform the police as soon as reasonably practicable and record this in the incident book.
- The DPS shall ensure that documented arrangements are in place at the premise to discourage the use and sale of controlled substances. For example, documented checks of toilet areas/areas not covered by CCTV throughout the evening. This document should be made available to the police and licensing authority on request.
- The DPS shall risk assess events to determine the number of door supervisors required for each event that they hold. Written records should be kept of this risk assessment for inspection by the police and licensing authority if requested. If issues arise at the premise, the police or licensing authority reserve the right to request that additional SIA staff are employed at those times/events identified as problematic. These requests will be reasonable and discussed with the DPS/PLH before being implemented.
- All door supervisors shall wear standard uniform and wear high visibility armbands clearly displaying their SIA Badge to clearly identify their status.



- A list of known planned events shall be provided to the police every 6 months.
- There shall be a customer dispersal policy in place where the capacity exceeds 250 people. This should set out measures to avoid mass exit at closing time, this can include a gradual change in music style, increased lighting for example. There shall be a policy in place to get customers home safely, this may include having a contact with a private hire company.
- All management and security staff shall undertake an Action Counter Terrorism awareness e-learning course and should retain the certificate available at the end of the training for inspection. This training shall be undertaken every 18 months. To log on and register for ACT e-learning, visit <https://ct.highfieldelearning.com>
- A clear risk assessment shall be provided to Gwent police and Monmouthshire environmental health (health & safety) in relation to management of the outside space. This risk assessment must specifically cover measures undertaken by management and security to manage customers who may be intoxicated coming to harm across the site, especially water features at the property.

Heddlu Gwent Police removed their representations after the applicant agreed to accept all of the conditions provided above.

3.5 The Licensing Section submitted the following representation under the ground of Prevention of Public Nuisance, Prevention of Crime and Disorder and Public Safety:

- Upon Hire of the venue, the persons/business making the booking and all musical performers in attendance must be informed that the sound levels are set by DPS or nominated responsible person. The Designated Premises Supervisor (DPS) or nominated person will have overall control over the volume for all recorded and live music and will reduce the volume accordingly when conducting sound checks following the noise management plan.
- For events whereby more than 250 people attend. The Premises Licence Holder/s or DPS will provide an Event Notification form to Monmouthshire Council's Event Safety Advisory Group (ESAG). The Premises Licence Holder/s or DPS will comply with all reasonable requests made by ESAG to host an approved event.
- The DPS will provide up to date contact number/s to local residents, should local residents complain to the DPS he/she will take action where appropriate to remedy the complaint.
- During events whereby alcohol is sold the Premises Licence Holder/s will take appropriate measures through a risk assessment for the lake. With the aim of reducing the risk of customers/event attendees falling into the lake, extra measures may be required for late night events for example security, fencing, taped off areas or lighting.
- Request the licensable hours are reduced to 6am from 8am each day including for non-standard timing days.
- Clearer plan provided by the licensing officer outlining the relevant licensable areas agreed by applicant.

The applicant requested that the events that are required to go before ESAG be increased to 500 people and the licensing officer agreed.

All conditions then agreed by the applicant.

3.6 A representation was received from Environmental Health as follows;

I have considered the information contained in the New Premises Licence Application - Llanvetherine Court PR **Page 5** Subject to the application because there

is insufficient information to confirm licensing objective D the prevention of public nuisance can be complied with.

The application requests a licence for Live and Recorded music for the following hours at a designated stone barn/building at Llanvetherine Court:

- Fri 12:00-00:00;
- Sat 00:00-08:00 11:00-00:00;
- Sun 00:00-08:00 11:00-20:00
- BH weekends Sun 00:00-08:00 11:00-00:00; Mon 00:00-08:00 11:00-20:00
- NYE 16:00-08:00.

There are properties and other accommodation neighbouring or otherwise in the vicinity of the application site. The nearest residential property is approximately 180-190m away.

There are another approximately 6 other properties in closest vicinity of the site up to approximately 700m away. The location of the application site is in an area where the background level of noise will potentially be very low. Windows of properties in the vicinity of the application site will be open at such properties particularly during warmer evenings /nights.

I am aware complaints have been made about a number of, but not all, similar type of events that have been held at Llanvetherine Court, which have proceeded through the TENS (Temporary Event Notice) route. Complaints received have included concern of a repetitive low level bass audible into late evening and early morning hours.

Given the information contained in the application, there is the potential for live and recorded music played in the designated stone barn/building to be audible by residents of properties and occupiers of other accommodation in the area especially during late night and early morning hours which will give rise to complaint. The potential for noise to impact on local residents will be accentuated as guests /customers access and leave, for comfort breaks, the stone barn/ building where live and recorded music is played and when this building is naturally ventilated, for example. There is also the potential for noise to be generated from customer/guest activity outside the stone barn/building where live and recorded music is played. This is in the additional area proposed to be covered by the license, for late night refreshment and the supply of alcohol for example. Other areas outside those that will be licensed will be used by guests/customers at Llanvetherine Court. The additional outside area proposed to be licensed could potentially have up to approximately 180 people present.

There is concern also, about the cumulative impact noise from events held at this location will have on residents in the vicinity of the application site. The applicants intention is to have events (weddings ,birthday parties, small scale festivals etc.) of varying capacity between 50 and 180 of invite only guests/customers on approx. 17 weekends between April and September 2022 which will mainly commence on Friday and continue through until Sunday or bank holiday Monday.

Whilst work has been undertaken to better sound proof the stone barn/building and further works are planned I am of the opinion the application should be supported by an assessment of the noise impact of the proposals, in particular the matters I have identified above, with regard to residential and other accommodation in the area. The report should include measures to be taken to mitigate noise impact and confirm how the prevention of public nuisance licensing objective will be achieved and constantly complied with for the duration of the licence. The information should be prepared by a person with appropriate acoustic qualifications and with regard to relevant guidance.

The applicant responded to the representation with the following:

On the 15<sup>th</sup> February 2022 the applicant stated that he was having consultants putting together quotes on noise impact assessments this week. Potentially able to produce a report within 2 weeks.

To date no noise impact assessment has been produced and as such the Environmental Health representation still stands.

3.7 Representations made under the Licensing Act 2003 must be made under the four key licensing objectives, namely:-

- The prevention of crime and disorder;
- Public Safety;
- The prevention of public nuisance; and
- The protection of children from harm.

3.8 When considering their decision members are asked to consider the licensing objectives guidance. Sections 2.1 – 2.21 of the Home Office revised guidance issued in April 2018 under section 182 of the Licensing Act 2003 are attached as appendix D.

3.9 In accordance with 9.2 of the Home Office Guidance issued under Section 182 of the Licensing Act 2003. A hearing is not required where an application has been properly made and no responsible authority or other person has made a relevant representation or where representations are made and subsequently withdrawn. Licensing authorities should not hold hearings for uncontested applications, for example in situations where representations have been made and conditions have subsequently been agreed.

#### **4. REASONS:**

4.1 The determination of an application is to be considered in accordance with Section 18 of the Licensing Act 2003.

4.2 In section 9.4 of the Guidance issued under section 182 of the Licensing Act 2003, the Secretary of State recommends that, a representation would only be “relevant” if it relates to the likely effect of the grant of the licence on the promotion of at least one of the licensing objectives.

4.3 In section 9.12 of the Guidance issued under section 182 of the Licensing Act 2003 states each responsible authority will be an expert in their respective field, and in some cases it is likely that a particular responsible authority will be the licensing authority’s main source of advice in relation to a particular licensing objective.

4.4 In section 13.10 of the Guidance issued under Section 182. It is important that a licensing authority should give comprehensive reasons for its decisions in anticipation of any appeals. Failure to give adequate reasons could itself give rise to grounds for an appeal. It is particularly important that reasons should also address the extent to

which the decision has been made with regard to the licensing authority's statement of policy and this Guidance.

- 4.5 Monmouthshire County Council's Policy sets out its views on the Prevention of public nuisance. The relevant sections 11 – 11.10 of the Policy issued 1<sup>st</sup> July 2020 are attached to this report as Appendix E.

**5. RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS:**

Nil

**6. CONSULTEES:**

Heddlu Gwent Police, South Wales Fire Service, Home Office (Immigration) and the following departments from Monmouthshire County Council, namely, Environmental Health, Social Services, Planning, Trading Standards, Licensing and the Local Health Board

**7. BACKGROUND PAPERS:**

Licensing Act 2003  
Guidance issued under Section 182 of the Licensing Act 2003 dated April 2018.  
Monmouthshire County Council's Statement of Licensing Policy dated 1<sup>st</sup> July 2020.  
Live Music Act 2012

**8. AUTHOR:**

Samantha Winn  
Licensing Officer

**CONTACT DETAILS:**

Tel: 01633 644221  
Email: [samanthawinn@monmouthshire.gov.uk](mailto:samanthawinn@monmouthshire.gov.uk)



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**Monmouthshire Licensing Section, Abergavenny Community Education Centre, Old Hereford Road, Abergavenny, NP7 6EL**

**Application for a premises licence to be granted under the Licensing Act 2003**

**PLEASE READ THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS FIRST**

Before completing this form please read the guidance notes at the end of the form. If you are completing this form by hand please write legibly in block capitals. In all cases ensure that your answers are inside the boxes and written in black ink. Use additional sheets if necessary.

You may wish to keep a copy of the completed form for your records.

I/We Huw Evans Edward Evans

*(Insert name(s) of applicant)*

apply for a premises licence under section 17 of the Licensing Act 2003 for the premises described in Part 1 below (the premises) and I/we are making this application to you as the relevant licensing authority in accordance with section 12 of the Licensing Act 2003

**Part 1 – Premises details**

Postal address of premises or, if none, ordnance survey map reference or description <b>Llanvetherine Court, Llanvetherine</b>			
<b>Post town</b>	<b>Abergavenny</b>	<b>Postcode</b>	<b>NP7 8NL</b>

Telephone number at premises (if any)	
Non-domestic rateable value of premises	£ <b>NA</b>

**Part 2 - Applicant details**

Please state whether you are applying for a premises licence as appropriate      Please tick as appropriate

- a) an individual or individuals \*       please complete section (A)
- b) a person other than an individual \*
- i as a limited company/limited liability partnership       please complete section (B)
- ii as a partnership (other than limited liability)       please complete section (B)

- iii as an unincorporated association or  please complete section (B)
- iv other (for example a statutory corporation)  please complete section (B)
- c) a recognised club  please complete section (B)
- d) a charity  please complete section (B)
- e) the proprietor of an educational establishment  please complete section (B)
- f) a health service body  please complete section (B)
- g) a person who is registered under Part 2 of the Care Standards Act 2000 (c14) in respect of an independent hospital in Wales  please complete section (B)
- ga) a person who is registered under Chapter 2 of Part 1 of the Health and Social Care Act 2008 (within the meaning of that Part) in an independent hospital in England  please complete section (B)
- h) the chief officer of police of a police force in England and Wales  please complete section (B)

\* If you are applying as a person described in (a) or (b) please confirm (by ticking yes to one box below):

- I am carrying on or proposing to carry on a business which involves the use of the premises for licensable activities; or
- I am making the application pursuant to a
  - statutory function or
  - a function discharged by virtue of Her Majesty's prerogative

**(A) INDIVIDUAL APPLICANTS (fill in as applicable)**

M r	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mrs	<input type="checkbox"/>	Miss	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ms	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other Title (for example, Rev)		
<b>Surname</b>					<b>First names</b>					
<b>Date of birth or over</b>					I am 18 years old <input type="checkbox"/> Please tick yes					
<b>Nationality</b>										
<b>Current residential address if different from premises address</b>										
<b>Post town</b>								<b>Postcode</b>		
<b>Daytime contact telephone number</b>										
<b>E-mail address (optional)</b>										



Where applicable (if demonstrating a right to work via the Home Office online right to work checking service), the 9-digit 'share code' provided to the applicant by that service (please see note 15 for information)

**SECOND INDIVIDUAL APPLICANT (if applicable)**

<b>M</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>rs</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Mrs</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Miss</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Ms</b> <input type="checkbox"/>		<b>Other Title</b> (for example, Rev)	
<b>Surname</b>		<b>First names</b>	
<b>Date of birth</b> or over		I am 18 years old <input type="checkbox"/> Please tick yes	
<b>Nationality</b>			
<b>Current residential address if different from premises address</b>			
<b>Post town</b>		<b>Postcode</b>	
<b>Daytime contact telephone number</b>			
<b>E-mail address (optional)</b>			
Where applicable (if demonstrating a right to work via the Home Office online right to work checking service), the 9-digit 'share code' provided to the applicant by that service (please see note 15 for information)			

**(B) OTHER APPLICANTS**

Please provide name and registered address of applicant in full. Where appropriate please give any registered number. In the case of a partnership or other joint venture (other than a body corporate), please give the name and address of each party concerned.

<b>Name</b> Llanvetherine Court Farm Partnership (Huw Evans & Edward Evans)
<b>Address</b> Llanvetherine Court, Llanvetherine, Abergavenny, NP7 8NL  Huw Evans - Llanvetherine Court, Abergavenny, NP7 8NL Edward Evans - 7 Briar Walk, Putney, London, SW15 6UD
<b>Registered number (where applicable)</b>

Description of applicant (for example, partnership, company, unincorporated association etc.) Partnership
Telephone number (if any) 07949944109
E-mail address (optional) .huw@threepools.co.uk

**Part 3 Operating Schedule**

When do you want the premises licence to start?

DD	MM	YYYY
01	04	2022

If you wish the licence to be valid only for a limited period, when do you want it to end?

DD	MM	YYYY

Please give a general description of the premises (please read guidance note 1)

A stone barn, located at the southern edge of the central farm building area of Llanvetherine Court Farm. This barn has been used for events over the past 4 years licensed through Temporary Events Notices (TENs). The barn is located at the centre of a 141 acre block of farmland. Farmland is being used as a research and demonstration site for regenerative farming and permaculture. A strip of land runs through the centre of the farm which is the area used for associated activities with the premise (parking, camping, activities). Licensable events include weddings, music events and some food events. Location is also used for events not requiring a license such as yoga retreats, work trips and land based activities. The majority of licensable events, particularly larger ones, will occur in the months April through September.

If 5,000 or more people are expected to attend the premises at any one time, please state the number expected to attend.

What licensable activities do you intend to carry on from the premises?

(please see sections 1 and 14 and Schedules 1 and 2 to the Licensing Act 2003)

Provision of regulated entertainment (please read guidance note 2)

Please tick all that apply

- a) plays (if ticking yes, fill in box A)
- b) films (if ticking yes, fill in box B)
- c) indoor sporting events (if ticking yes, fill in box C)
- d) boxing or wrestling entertainment (if ticking yes, fill in box D)
- e) live music (if ticking yes, fill in box E)

- f) recorded music (if ticking yes, fill in box F) x
- g) performances of dance (if ticking yes, fill in box G)
- h) anything of a similar description to that falling within (e), (f) or (g) (if ticking yes, fill in box H)

**Provision of late night refreshment** (if ticking yes, fill in box I) x

**Supply of alcohol** (if ticking yes, fill in box J) x

In all cases complete boxes K, L and M

**A**

Plays Standard days and timings (please read guidance note 7)			<b><u>Will the performance of a play take place indoors or outdoors or both – please tick</u></b> (please read guidance note 3)	Indoors	<input type="checkbox"/>
Day	Start	Finish		Outdoors	<input type="checkbox"/>
				Both	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mon			<b><u>Please give further details here</u></b> (please read guidance note 4)		
Tue					
Wed			<b><u>State any seasonal variations for performing plays</u></b> (please read guidance note 5)		
Thur					
Fri			<b><u>Non standard timings. Where you intend to use the premises for the performance of plays at different times to those listed in the column on the left, please list</u></b> (please read guidance note 6)		
Sat					
Sun					

**B**

Films Standard days and timings (please read guidance note 7)			Will the exhibition of films take place indoors or outdoors or both – please tick (please read guidance note 3)	Indoors	<input type="checkbox"/>
				Outdoors	<input type="checkbox"/>
Day	Start	Finish		Both	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mon			<b>Please give further details here</b> (please read guidance note 4)		
Tue			<b>State any seasonal variations for the exhibition of films</b> (please read guidance note 5)		
Wed			<b>Non standard timings. Where you intend to use the premises for the exhibition of films at different times to those listed in the column on the left, please list</b> (please read guidance note 6)		
Thur					
Fri					
Sat					
Sun					

**C**

Indoor sporting events Standard days and timings (please read guidance note 7)			<b><u>Please give further details</u></b> (please read guidance note 4)
Day	Start	Finish	
Mon			
Tue			<b><u>State any seasonal variations for indoor sporting events</u></b> (please read guidance note 5)
Wed			
Thur			<b><u>Non standard timings. Where you intend to use the premises for indoor sporting events at different times to those listed in the column on the left, please list</u></b> (please read guidance note 6)
Fri			
Sat			
Sun			

**D**

Boxing or wrestling entertainments Standard days and timings (please read guidance note 7)			Will the boxing or wrestling entertainment take place indoors or outdoors or both – please tick (please read guidance note 3)	Indoors	<input type="checkbox"/>
Day	Start	Finish		Outdoors	<input type="checkbox"/>
				Both	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mon			<b>Please give further details here</b> (please read guidance note 4)		
Tue					
Wed			<b>State any seasonal variations for boxing or wrestling entertainment</b> (please read guidance note 5)		
Thur					
Fri			<b>Non standard timings. Where you intend to use the premises for boxing or wrestling entertainment at different times to those listed in the column on the left, please list</b> (please read guidance note 6)		
Sat					
Sun					

**E**

Live music Standard days and timings (please read guidance note 7)			Will the performance of live music take <u>place indoors or outdoors or both –</u> <u>please tick</u> (please read guidance note 3)	Indoors	
Day	Start	Finis h		Outdoors	<input type="checkbox"/>
				Both	x
Mon			<b><u>Please give further details here</u></b> (please read guidance note 4) Live music would not occur outdoors later than 23:00, Volume levels would be determined by audibility checks at neighbouring properties		
Tue					
Wed			<b><u>State any seasonal variations for the performance of live music</u></b> (please read guidance note 5)  Almost all events will occur on the weekends from the start of April to the end of September.		
Thur					
Fri	12:00	00:00	<b><u>Non standard timings. Where you intend to use the premises for the performance of live music at different times to those listed in the column on the left, please list</u></b> (please read guidance note 6)  On bank holiday weekends Sunday times 00:00-08:00 and 11:00-00:00 Monday 00:00-08:00 and 11:00-20:00  NYE - 16:00 - 08:00		
Sat	00:00	08:00			
	11:00	00:00			
Sun	00:00	08:00			
	11:00	20:00			

F

Recorded music Standard days and timings (please read guidance note 7)			<b><u>Will the playing of recorded music take place indoors or outdoors or both – please tick</u></b> (please read guidance note 3)	
Day	Start	Finis h		
Mon			Outdoors	
Tue			Both	X
Wed			<b><u>Please give further details here</u></b> (please read guidance note 4) Music would not occur outdoors later than 23:00, Volume levels would be determined by audibility checks at neighbouring properties	
Thur				
Fri	12:00	00:00	<b><u>State any seasonal variations for the playing of recorded music</u></b> (please read guidance note 5)  Almost all events will occur on the weekends from the start of April to the end of September.	
Sat	00:00	08:00		
	11:00	00:00		
Sun	00:00	08:00		
	11:00	20:00		



**G**

<b>Performances of dance</b> Standard days and timings (please read guidance note 7)			<b><u>Will the performance of dance take place indoors or outdoors or both – please tick</u></b> (please read guidance note 3)	Indoors	<input type="checkbox"/>
				Outdoors	<input type="checkbox"/>
				Both	<input type="checkbox"/>
Day	Start	Finish			
Mon			<b><u>Please give further details here</u></b> (please read guidance note 4)		
Tue			<b><u>State any seasonal variations for the performance of dance</u></b> (please read guidance note 5)		
Wed					
Thur					
Fri			<b><u>Non standard timings. Where you intend to use the premises for the performance of dance at different times to those listed in the column on the left, please list</u></b> (please read guidance note 6)		
Sat					
Sun					

**H**

<b>Anything of a similar description to that falling within (e), (f) or (g)</b> Standard days and timings (please read guidance note 7)			Please give a description of the type of entertainment you will be providing		
<b>Day</b>	<b>Start</b>	<b>Finish</b>	<b><u>Will this entertainment take place indoors or outdoors or both – please tick</u></b> (please read guidance note 3)	<b>Indoors</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Mon</b>				<b>Outdoors</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>
				<b>Both</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Tue</b>			<b><u>Please give further details here</u></b> (please read guidance note 4)		
<b>Wed</b>					
<b>Thur</b>			<b><u>State any seasonal variations for entertainment of a similar description to that falling within (e), (f) or (g)</u></b> (please read guidance note 5)		
<b>Fri</b>					
<b>Sat</b>			<b><u>Non standard timings. Where you intend to use the premises for the entertainment of a similar description to that falling within (e), (f) or (g) at different times to those listed in the column on the left, please list</u></b> (please read guidance note 6)		
<b>Sun</b>					

<b>Late night refreshment</b> Standard days and timings (please read guidance note 7)			<b>Will the provision of late night refreshment take place indoors or outdoors or both – please tick (please read guidance note 3)</b>	Indoors	<input type="checkbox"/>
				Outdoors	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Day	Start	Finish		Both	
Mon			<b><u>Please give further details here</u></b> (please read guidance note 4) Food stalls located adjacent to the barn, either to the south, or in the covered yard to the north provide food.		
Tue					
Wed			<b><u>State any seasonal variations for the provision of late night refreshment</u></b> (please read guidance note 5) Almost all events will occur on the weekends from the start of April to the end of September.		
Thur					
Fri	23:00	00:00	<b><u>Non standard timings. Where you intend to use the premises for the provision of late night refreshment at different times, to those listed in the column on the left, please list</u></b> (please read guidance note 6)  On bank holiday weekends Sunday times 00:00-08:00 and 11:00-00:00 Monday 00:00-06:00  NYE - 16:00 - 08:00		
Sat	00:00	08:00			
	11:00	00:00			
Sun	00:00	06:00			

**J**

<b>Supply of alcohol</b> Standard days and timings (please read guidance note 7)			<b>Will the supply of alcohol be for consumption – please tick</b> (please read guidance note 8)		On the premises	
			Guests may leave the immediate vicinity of the barn, but are unlikely to leave the farm.		Off the premises	
<b>Day</b>	<b>Start</b>	<b>Finish</b>			Both	X
Mon			<p><b>State any seasonal variations for the supply of alcohol</b> (please read guidance note 5)</p> <p>Almost all events will occur on the weekends from the start of April to the end of September. October through March will host occasional small scale events.</p> <p><b>Non standard timings. Where you intend to use the premises for the supply of alcohol at different times to those listed in the column on the left, please list</b> (please read guidance note 6)</p> <p>On bank holiday weekends            Sunday times 00:00-08:00 and 11:00-00:00            Monday 00:00-08:00 and 11:00-20:00</p> <p>NYE - 16:00 - 08:00.</p>			
Tue						
Wed						
Thur						
Fri	12:00	00:00				
Sat	00:00	08:00				
	11:00	00:00				
Sun	00:00	08:00				
	11:00	20:00				

**State the name and details of the individual whom you wish to specify on the licence as designated premises supervisor (Please see declaration about the entitlement to work in the checklist at the end of the form):**

<b>Name</b> Huw Evans	
<b>Date of birth</b>	25/01/1992
<b>Address</b> Llanvetherine Court, Abergavenny	
<b>Postcode</b>	NP7 8NL
<b>Personal licence number (if known)</b> PLH1211	
<b>Issuing licensing authority (if known)</b> Monmouthshire County Council	

**K**

**Please highlight any adult entertainment or services, activities, other entertainment or matters ancillary to the use of the premises that may give rise to concern in respect of children (please read guidance note 9).**

**L**

<b>Hours premises are open to the public Standard days and timings (please read guidance note 7)</b>			<b><u>State any seasonal variations</u> (please read guidance note 5)</b>	
<b>Day</b>	<b>Start</b>	<b>Finis h</b>		
Mon			<p>Almost all events will occur on the weekends from the start of April to the end of September. Small events may occur occasionally in the months October - March</p>	
Tue				
Wed				
Thur				<p><b><u>Non standard timings. Where you intend the premises to be open to the public at different times from those listed in the column on the left, please list</u> (please read guidance note 6)</b></p> <p>On bank holiday weekends Sunday times 00:00-00:00 Monday 00:00-21:00 NYE - 16:00 - 08:00</p>
Fri	11:00	00:00		
Sat	00:00	00:00		
Sun	00:00	21:00		

**M** Describe the steps you intend to take to promote the four licensing objectives:

**a) General – all four licensing objectives (b, c, d and e) (please read guidance note 10)**

Events which require the license can be considered as weddings, music and food events. Weddings are invite only. For music events, we work with carefully selected promoters, who limit the reach of ticket sales; for the most part they are invite only. We feel this leads to higher standards of behaviour from guests. Our branding as a business, as environmentally conscious and high quality further sets the tone for expectations of behaviour.

As appropriate for the event, registering guests to attend means they can be held accountable for their actions.

The premise is the barn beside the farmhouse in which the majority of the key members of staff live. We are present throughout the weekend to act as and when required.

**b) The prevention of crime and disorder**

The closed nature of being able to attend an event is intended to improve standards of behaviour.

Through the remote location of the venue, and design of the event areas, it is hoped there is little scope for crime and disorder.

Security personnel will be present on site as appropriate for the event.

**c) Public safety**

Encouraging guests to sleep on site reduces the likelihood of drunken behaviours impacting the wider public..

Site thoroughly risk assessed.

Security personnel and/or first aiders will be present on site as appropriate for the event.

Encouraging a healthy culture amongst attendees

Clear routes for communication with staff allow us to react to any circumstances where attendees feel unsafe.

**d) The prevention of public nuisance**

The approach to encourage the majority of attendees to sleep on site reduces the likelihood of poor behaviour when leaving the site.

The inaccessibility by foot, due to our location, limits how attendees will be able to commit nuisance to the public.

A noise management plan is in place with Monmouthshire Environmental Health aided by regular communication with neighbours - We consider this to be our greatest potential issue and so is a priority focus

**e) The protection of children from harm**

Bar staff to check ID at events at which under 18s are admitted.

Clear communication with event organisers as to whether an event is admitted under 18s.

Site risk assessments - communication to guests of the risks

Encouraging a healthy culture amongst attendees

**Checklist:**

**Please tick to indicate agreement**

- I have made or enclosed payment of the fee. X
- I have enclosed the plan of the premises. X
- I have sent copies of this application and the plan to responsible authorities and others where applicable. X
- I have enclosed the consent form completed by the individual I wish to be designated premises supervisor, if applicable. X
- I understand that I must now advertise my application. X
- I understand that if I do not comply with the above requirements my application will be rejected. X
- [Applicable to all individual applicants, including those in a partnership which is not a limited liability partnership, but not companies or limited liability partnerships] I have included documents demonstrating my entitlement to work in the United Kingdom or my share code issued by the Home office online right to work checking service (please read note 15). X

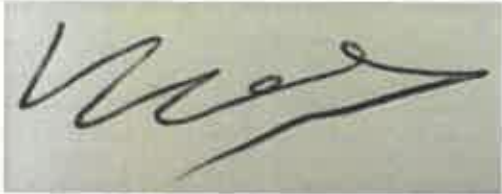
**IT IS AN OFFENCE, UNDER SECTION 158 OF THE LICENSING ACT 2003, TO MAKE A FALSE STATEMENT IN OR IN CONNECTION WITH THIS APPLICATION. THOSE WHO MAKE A FALSE STATEMENT MAY BE LIABLE ON SUMMARY CONVICTION TO A FINE OF ANY AMOUNT.**

**IT IS AN OFFENCE UNDER SECTION 24B OF THE IMMIGRATION ACT 1971 FOR A PERSON TO WORK WHEN THEY KNOW, OR HAVE REASONABLE CAUSE TO BELIEVE, THAT THEY ARE DISQUALIFIED FROM DOING SO BY REASON OF THEIR IMMIGRATION STATUS. THOSE WHO EMPLOY AN ADULT WITHOUT LEAVE OR WHO IS SUBJECT TO CONDITIONS AS TO EMPLOYMENT WILL BE LIABLE TO A CIVIL PENALTY UNDER SECTION 15 OF THE IMMIGRATION, ASYLUM AND NATIONALITY ACT 2006 AND PURSUANT TO SECTION 21 OF THE SAME ACT, WILL BE COMMITTING AN OFFENCE WHERE THEY DO SO IN THE KNOWLEDGE, OR WITH REASONABLE CAUSE TO BELIEVE, THAT THE EMPLOYEE IS DISQUALIFIED.**

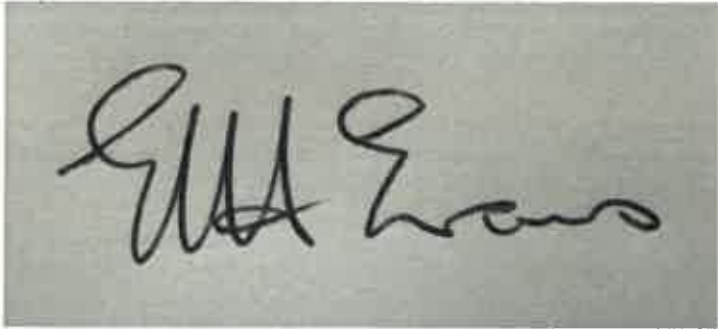
**Part 4 – Signatures** (please read guidance note 11)

**Signature of applicant or applicant's solicitor or other duly authorised agent (see guidance note 12). If signing on behalf of the applicant, please state in what capacity.**

<b>Declaration</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• [Applicable to individual applicants only, including those in a partnership which is not a limited liability partnership] I understand I am not entitled to be issued with a licence if I do not have the entitlement to live and work in the UK (or if I am subject to a condition preventing me from doing work relating to the carrying on of a licensable activity) and that my licence will become invalid if I cease to be entitled to live and work in the UK (please read guidance note 15).</li> <li>• The DPS named in this application form is entitled to work in the UK (and is not subject to conditions preventing him or her from doing work relating to a licensable activity) and I have seen a copy of his or her proof of entitlement to work, or have conducted an online right to work check using the Home Office</li> </ul>
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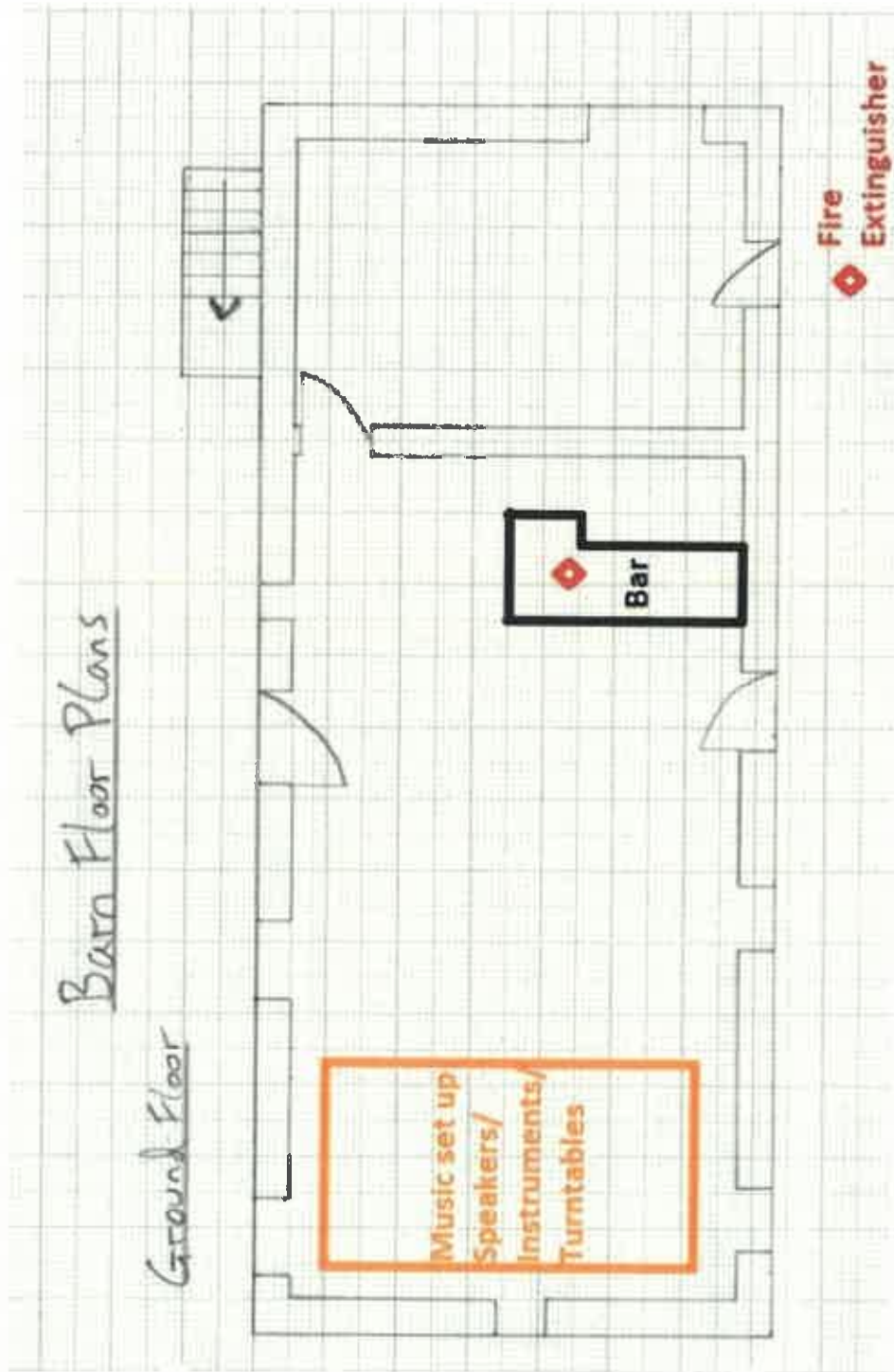
	online right to work checking service which confirmed their right to work (please see note 15)
Signature	Huw Evans
Date 11/01/22	
Capacity	Partner, DPS

**For joint applications, signature of 2<sup>nd</sup> applicant or 2<sup>nd</sup> applicant's solicitor or other authorised agent (please read guidance note 13). If signing on behalf of the applicant, please state in what capacity.**

Signature	Edward Evans
Date 11/01/22	
Capacity	Partner

Contact name (where not previously given) and postal address for correspondence associated with this application (please read guidance note 14)			
Post town		Postcode	
Telephone number (if any)			
If you would prefer us to correspond with you by e-mail, your e-mail address (optional)			







**Plan change - Requested by the Licensing Section as a Responsible Authority.**

**Plan Key**

**Red Line - Alcohol, Late Night Refreshment, Live Music, Recorded Music.**

**Blue Line - Alcohol, Late Night Refreshment.**



**Reasons**

Following a site visit and meeting with the applicant, I request the licensable area be amended to restrict live and recorded music within the barn area shown by red line on the below plan. The applicant is aware of the provisions of the Live Music Act that allows outdoor music on site up to 11pm. Any music after 11pm will be restricted to the barn shown with red line on the plan.

The applicant intends to have food catering vans within the garden areas shown with a blue line on the below plan. The licensing section do not object to the provision of late night refreshment or alcohol sales within the Blue line area.

The applicant intends to apply for a Temporary Event Notice for larger events whereby music entertainment may be required in other areas of the site past 11pm. Each Temporary Event Notice will be considered on its own merits and management quality of events by the Premises Licence Holder.



When	Action	Locatio Category	Intention	Notes
Pre-event	Communicate with neighbours. Inform about the event and give numbers to call in case of issues.	Communication	Awareness, Responsive to feedback	All immediate neighbours have been visited and resupplied with contact details. Follow up checks will be done post-event.
Pre-event	Upgrade doors / windows to reduce sound leakage	Granary Structural mitigation	Noise Reduction	Done
Pre-event	Install additional sound insulation upstairs in barn	Granary Structural mitigation	Noise Reduction	Building works underway January 2022
Pre-event	Use appropriate sized speakers	Equipment Mitigation	Noise Reduction	Lessons learnt from 2018 season as to what is acceptable
Pre-event	Set limiter on speakers	Equipment Mitigation	Noise Reduction	Prevents djs from pushing volume
Pre-event	Main dance space located in Granary	Granary Structural mitigation	Noise Reduction	This barn has proven it does not leak sound.
Pre-event	Guests are sought from private invites rather than public marketing, we hope this will mean cooperation in managing activities	Mitigation	Noise reduction	In terms of behaviour and noise outside of the barn
Pre-event	Map noise levels across farm / sound test	Understanding location	Information to feed management plan	Sound tests done, dB meter used to set level in the barn. Checks for audibility at neighbouring properties have been done
Pre-event	New tree planting	Structural mitigation	Noise reduction	We have planted new woodland in directions of sound carry. It is hoped in the long term this would reduce noise travel through the landscape.
Start event	Set the dB limit in the spaces	Granary Control	Noise limit	Needs checking on weather conditions and equipment used. Experience shows generally kept below 100dB music is not audible at neighbouring properties.
During event	Locate parking in field away from neighbours	Mitigation	Noise & Light Pollution Reduction	Further tree planting to be done to limit how close cars can get to neighbouring property and provide more of a sound baffle.

Field surrounded by trees. Future tree growth will increase reduction. No direct sight lines with any neighbouring properties

During event	Locate camping in field away from neighbours	Mitigation	Noise pollution Noise Reduction, Responsive to feedback
During event	Use trusted stage managers and soundsystems	Mitigation, Reactive	
During event	In barn db meter. Reading shown to artists at the start of each set + checked during.	Mitigation	Fixed db meter installed so we can have real time readings at the bar. Reading is visible from the decks and so djs cannot argue they weren't aware of noise increasing.
During event	Routine check for messages from neighbours	Reactive	Noise Reduction Noise Reduction, Responsive to feedback
During event	Regular checks at noise sensitive locations	Reactive	Noise Reduction
After event	Contact neighbours for feedback in order to improve management for future events and avoid conflict.	Communication	Improving future management

COVID RISK ASSESSMENT

COVID RULES CHANGE REGULARLY. RISK ASSESSMENT UPDATED TO MEET THE RULES in place at time of the event. If there are requirements limiting numbers inside and wearing of facemasks, then events may have to be cancelled or number of attendees dramatically reduced in order to meet rules.

	5 high, 1 low		
	Likelihood	Severity	Risk
<b>Risk to Staff</b>			
<b>Covid Transmission Hazard</b>			
Covid Infection	5	5	25
<b>Sources of infection</b>			
Clearing guests drink containers	4	2	8
Talking / close contact with guests	4	2	8
Guests approaching the house	4	2	8
Contact of items around the site	4	2	8
Toilets	4	2	8
<b>Risk to guests</b>			
Transmission from staff to guests	4	5	20
Transmission from residual virus from previous events	2	5	10
Transmission between each other Due to shared airspace	5	5	25

Due to shared contact of items	5	3	15
Due to close contact	5	3	15
<b>Risk to Locals and contacts of guests</b>			
Risk of guest contact spreading covid to neighbours	3	5	15
Risk to contacts of guests infecting their close contacts after event	3	5	15
Risk to users of public transport	3	5	15
<b>What to do if someone shows symptoms during the event</b>			
Individual and immediate close contacts are isolated from the event	3	5	15
When capable of transport group is asked to leave the site	3	3	9
<b>Management of different areas</b>			
<b>Granary</b>			
Night time music	3	4	12
Barn opened to ventilate during the day	2	2	4
<b>Outside</b>			
Risk of transmission due to site layout of outside spaces	2	2	4
Shared eating spaces	3	2	6
overcrowding in shaded/covered areas	3	3	9
<b>Toilets</b>			
Hand cleaning facilities	2	2	4



**Transport to and from the site**

Public transport	4	5	20
Private transport/cars	4	3	12

**Communication with attendees**

Behavioural guidelines	2	4	8
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**Covid monitors**

Enforcement of rules	2	3	6
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**Track and trace**

Testing before and after	4	5	20
Testing during	4	4	16

**Food and drink**

transmission between food vendors and guests	2	5	10
	2	3	6

Mitigating action	Who is responsible	Mitigated Likelihood	Mitigated Severity	Risk
Staff vaccinated	All	3	2	6
Staff young, fit and healthy				
Staff have immunity from previous infection				
<b>Hand washing</b>	All			
Regular cleaning of surfaces		3	2	6
Face masks optional		3	2	6
Guests kept outdoors		2	2	4
No access to the house from guests		3	2	6
Daily cleaning of all toilets		3	2	6
<b>TRACK + TRACE</b>				
Regular testing of staff, before and after event	staff	2	5	10
Staff vaccinated, immune from previous infection	staff			
Guests excluded from house	venue staff			
Site cleaned midweek	venue staff	1	5	5
risks				
Guests encouraged to get vaccines	Event promoter	4	3	12
arrival	Event promoter			
Variety of outside areas set up to reduce crowding	Event promoter, guests	3	3	9

Multiple hand washing facilities offered around site	Staff on duty	3	12
Regular cleaning of shared items around site	Staff on duty	3	15

Signage to show site boundaries after the event are used	venue staff	5	10
	event promoter	5	10
	event promoter	5	10

All staff and volunteers are briefed on isolation protocol and space is provided on site for guests or staff to isolate in comfort	venue staff, event promoter	5	10
passage from the site	event promoter	5	5

Entertainment opportunities provided elsewhere on site to help spread out the crowd and so reduce crowding in the barn.	event promoter	4	8
Staff will ensure the granary is ventilated and cleaned during the day	venue staff, event promoter	2	4

Clear signage ensures clear flow of foot traffic around food vendors and narrow paths, and adequate seating is provided to avoid	venue staff, event promoter	2	2
Regular cleaning and clearing of refuse from the relevant areas elements while still having good ventilation	promoter	2	4
	promoter	2	4

regularly by staff.	promoter	2	2
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Event attendees are encouraged to use private transport where possible, and maintain social distancing and wear PPE when taking All guests sharing cars take COVID tests prior to sharing enclosed spaces to travel to the festival site to minimise transmission risk	2	5	10
	2	3	6
	1	3	3
	1	2	2
	2	5	10
	2	5	10
	1	5	5
	1	3	3

## 2. The licensing objectives

### Crime and disorder

- 2.1 Licensing authorities should look to the police as the main source of advice on crime and disorder. They should also seek to involve the local Community Safety Partnership (CSP).
- 2.2 In the exercise of their functions, licensing authorities should seek to co-operate with the Security Industry Authority ("SIA") as far as possible and consider adding relevant conditions to licences where appropriate. The SIA also plays an important role in preventing crime and disorder by ensuring that door supervisors are properly licensed and, in partnership with police and other agencies, that security companies are not being used as fronts for serious and organised criminal activity. This may include making specific enquiries or visiting premises through intelligence led operations in conjunction with the police, local authorities and other partner agencies. Similarly, the provision of requirements for door supervision may be appropriate to ensure that people who are drunk, drug dealers or people carrying firearms do not enter the premises and ensuring that the police are kept informed.
- 2.3 Conditions should be targeted on deterrence and preventing crime and disorder including the prevention of illegal working in licensed premises (see paragraph 10.10). For example, where there is good reason to suppose that disorder may take place, the presence of closed-circuit television (CCTV) cameras both inside and immediately outside the premises can actively deter disorder, nuisance, anti-social behaviour and crime generally. Some licence holders may wish to have cameras on their premises for the prevention of crime directed against the business itself, its staff, or its customers. But any condition may require a broader approach, and it may be appropriate to ensure that the precise location of cameras is set out on plans to ensure that certain areas are properly covered and there is no subsequent dispute over the terms of the condition.
- 2.4 The inclusion of radio links and ring-round phone systems should be considered an appropriate condition for public houses, bars and nightclubs operating in city and town centre leisure areas with a high density of licensed premises. These systems allow managers of licensed premises to communicate instantly with the police and facilitate a rapid response to any disorder which may be endangering the customers and staff on the premises.
- 2.5 Conditions relating to the management competency of designated premises supervisors should not normally be attached to premises licences. It will normally be the responsibility of the premises licence holder as an employer, and not the licensing authority, to ensure that the managers appointed at the premises are competent and appropriately trained. The designated premises supervisor is the key person who will usually be responsible for the day to day management of the premises by the premises licence holder, including the prevention of disorder. A condition of this kind may only be justified as appropriate in rare circumstances where it can be demonstrated that, in the circumstances associated with particular premises, poor management competency could give rise to issues of crime and disorder and public safety.



- 2.6 The prevention of crime includes the prevention of immigration crime including the prevention of illegal working in licensed premises. Licensing authorities should work with Home Office Immigration Enforcement, as well as the police, in respect of these matters. Licence conditions that are considered appropriate for the prevention of illegal working in licensed premises might include requiring a premises licence holder to undertake right to work checks on all staff employed at the licensed premises or requiring that a copy of any document checked as part of a right to work check are retained at the licensed premises.

## **Public safety**

- 2.7 Licence holders have a responsibility to ensure the safety of those using their premises, as a part of their duties under the 2003 Act. This concerns the safety of people using the relevant premises rather than public health which is addressed in other legislation. Physical safety includes the prevention of accidents and injuries and other immediate harms that can result from alcohol consumption such as unconsciousness or alcohol poisoning. Conditions relating to public safety may also promote the crime and disorder objective as noted above. There will of course be occasions when a public safety condition could incidentally benefit a person's health more generally, but it should not be the purpose of the condition as this would be outside the licensing authority's powers (be ultra vires) under the 2003 Act. Conditions should not be imposed on a premises licence or club premises certificate which relate to cleanliness or hygiene.
- 2.8 A number of matters should be considered in relation to public safety. These may include:
- Fire safety;
  - Ensuring appropriate access for emergency services such as ambulances;
  - Good communication with local authorities and emergency services, for example communications networks with the police and signing up for local incident alerts (see paragraph 2.4 above);
  - Ensuring the presence of trained first aiders on the premises and appropriate first aid kits;
  - Ensuring the safety of people when leaving the premises (for example, through the provision of information on late-night transportation);
  - Ensuring appropriate and frequent waste disposal, particularly of glass bottles;
  - Ensuring appropriate limits on the maximum capacity of the premises (see paragraphs 2.12-2.13, and Chapter 10; and
  - Considering the use of CCTV in and around the premises (as noted in paragraph 2.3 above, this may also assist with promoting the crime and disorder objective).
- 2.9 The measures that are appropriate to promote public safety will vary between premises and the matters listed above may not apply in all cases. As set out in Chapter 8 (8.38-8.46), applicants should consider when making their application which steps it is appropriate to take to promote the public safety objective and demonstrate how they achieve that.





## **Ensuring safe departure of those using the premises**

- 2.10 Licence holders should make provision to ensure that premises users safely leave their premises. Measures that may assist include:
- Providing information on the premises of local taxi companies who can provide safe transportation home; and
  - Ensuring adequate lighting outside the premises, particularly on paths leading to and from the premises and in car parks.

## **Maintenance and repair**

- 2.11 Where there is a requirement in other legislation for premises open to the public or for employers to possess certificates attesting to the safety or satisfactory nature of certain equipment or fixtures on the premises, it would be inappropriate for a licensing condition to require possession of such a certificate. However, it would be permissible to require as a condition of a licence or certificate, if appropriate, checks on this equipment to be conducted at specified intervals and for evidence of these checks to be retained by the premises licence holder or club provided this does not duplicate or gold-plate a requirement in other legislation. Similarly, it would be permissible for licensing authorities, if they receive relevant representations from responsible authorities or any other persons, to attach conditions which require equipment of particular standards to be maintained on the premises. Responsible authorities – such as health and safety authorities – should therefore make their expectations clear in this respect to enable prospective licence holders or clubs to prepare effective operating schedules and club operating schedules.

## **Safe capacities**

- 2.12 “Safe capacities” should only be imposed where appropriate for the promotion of public safety or the prevention of disorder on the relevant premises. For example, if a capacity has been imposed through other legislation, it would be inappropriate to reproduce it in a premises licence. Indeed, it would also be wrong to lay down conditions which conflict with other legal requirements. However, if no safe capacity has been imposed through other legislation, a responsible authority may consider it appropriate for a new capacity to be attached to the premises which would apply at any material time when the licensable activities are taking place and make representations to that effect. For example, in certain circumstances, capacity limits may be appropriate in preventing disorder, as overcrowded venues can increase the risks of crowds becoming frustrated and hostile.
- 2.13 The permitted capacity is a limit on the number of persons who may be on the premises at any time, following a recommendation by the relevant fire and rescue authority under the Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005. For any application for a premises licence or club premises certificate for premises without an existing permitted capacity where the applicant wishes to take advantage of the special provisions set out in section 177 of the 2003 Act<sup>1</sup>, the applicant should conduct their own risk assessment as to the appropriate capacity of the premises. They should send their recommendation to the fire and rescue authority which will consider it and decide what the “permitted capacity” of

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<sup>1</sup> S 177 of the 2003 Act now only applies to performances of dance.



those premises should be.

- 2.14 Public safety may include the safety of performers appearing at any premises, but does not extend to the prevention of injury from participation in a boxing or wrestling entertainment.

## **Public nuisance**

- 2.15 The 2003 Act enables licensing authorities and responsible authorities, through representations, to consider what constitutes public nuisance and what is appropriate to prevent it in terms of conditions attached to specific premises licences and club premises certificates. It is therefore important that in considering the promotion of this licensing objective, licensing authorities and responsible authorities focus on the effect of the licensable activities at the specific premises on persons living and working (including those carrying on business) in the area around the premises which may be disproportionate and unreasonable. The issues will mainly concern noise nuisance, light pollution, noxious smells and litter.
- 2.16 Public nuisance is given a statutory meaning in many pieces of legislation. It is however not narrowly defined in the 2003 Act and retains its broad common law meaning. It may include in appropriate circumstances the reduction of the living and working amenity and environment of other persons living and working in the area of the licensed premises. Public nuisance may also arise as a result of the adverse effects of artificial light, dust, odour and insects or where its effect is prejudicial to health.
- 2.17 Conditions relating to noise nuisance will usually concern steps appropriate to control the levels of noise emanating from premises. This might be achieved by a simple measure such as ensuring that doors and windows are kept closed after a particular time, or persons are not permitted in garden areas of the premises after a certain time. More sophisticated measures like the installation of acoustic curtains or rubber speaker mounts to mitigate sound escape from the premises may be appropriate. However, conditions in relation to live or recorded music may not be enforceable in circumstances where the entertainment activity itself is not licensable (see chapter 16). Any conditions appropriate to promote the prevention of public nuisance should be tailored to the type, nature and characteristics of the specific premises and its licensable activities. Licensing authorities should avoid inappropriate or disproportionate measures that could deter events that are valuable to the community, such as live music. Noise limiters, for example, are expensive to purchase and install and are likely to be a considerable burden for smaller venues.
- 2.18 As with all conditions, those relating to noise nuisance may not be appropriate in certain circumstances where provisions in other legislation adequately protect those living in the area of the premises. But as stated earlier in this Guidance, the approach of licensing authorities and responsible authorities should be one of prevention and when their powers are engaged, licensing authorities should be aware of the fact that other legislation may not adequately cover concerns raised in relevant representations and additional conditions may be appropriate.
- 2.19 Where applications have given rise to representations, any appropriate conditions should normally focus on the most sensitive periods. For example, the most sensitive period for people being disturbed by unreasonably loud music is at night and into the



early morning when residents in adjacent properties may be attempting to go to sleep or are sleeping. This is why there is still a need for a licence for performances of live music between 11 pm and 8 am. In certain circumstances, conditions relating to noise emanating from the premises may also be appropriate to address any disturbance anticipated as customers enter and leave.

2.20 Measures to control light pollution will also require careful thought. Bright lighting outside premises which is considered appropriate to prevent crime and disorder may itself give rise to light pollution for some neighbours. Applicants, licensing authorities and responsible authorities will need to balance these issues.

2.21 Beyond the immediate area surrounding the premises, these are matters for the personal responsibility of individuals under the law. An individual who engages in anti-social behaviour is accountable in their own right. However, it would be perfectly reasonable for a licensing authority to impose a condition, following relevant representations, that requires the licence holder or club to place signs at the exits from the building encouraging patrons to be quiet until they leave the area, or that, if they wish to smoke, to do so at designated places on the premises instead of outside, and to respect the rights of people living nearby to a peaceful night.



## **1. Prevention of public nuisance**

## **APPENDIX E**

**11.1** Licensed premises have significant potential to impact adversely on persons living and working (including those carrying on business) in the area around the premises, and also further afield through public nuisances that arise from their operation. It is therefore important that in considering the promotion of this licensing objective, Licensing Authorities and Responsible Authorities focus on the effect of the licensable activities at the specific premises on these parties which may be disproportionate and unreasonable

**11.2** The definition of what may be considered as a potential or actual 'public nuisance' is to be interpreted in line with its broad common law meaning established through relevant case law. This is the interpretation which the Licensing Authority will apply when considering such matters. Matters giving rise to 'public nuisance' are mainly accepted to include issues relating to noise, light pollution, odour and litter. It may also arise as a result of the adverse effects of dust, insects, accumulations or any other matter which is determined to have an adverse impact on the living and working environment of other persons living and working in the area of the licenced premises.

**11.3** The Licensing Authority recognise that limiting the public nuisance that may be associated with licensed premises and their operation is an important factor for health and well-being.

The Licensing Authority recognise the key links to health and well-being from public nuisance in terms of disturbed sleep, stress caused by nuisance and pollution. Disturbed sleep and stress can add to residents' mental and physical health issues, and their wider wellbeing. Lack of sleep can have an impact on the immune system and can contribute to heart disease and diabetes. Lack of sleep can also contribute to anxiety and depression. Stress can contribute to anxiety and depression, and cardio-vascular diseases.

Applicants should consider the potential impact their premise may have on public nuisance particularly from noise and put in place mitigating measures.

**11.4** The Licensing Authority expects applicants for premises licences and club premises certificates to have made relevant enquiries and considerations about the local area before submitting their application. The purpose of this is to enable the applicant to consider the most appropriate controls for potential inclusion in the operating schedule with a view to ensuring their activities do not undermine the licensing objective with regard to the prevention of public nuisance. It is important to recognise that the impacts of licensed activity are not contained within a building. Inevitably there is a wider impact as people travel to and from the premises or congregate outside whilst it is in operation.

Nuisance is best managed by careful consideration of the suitability of the selected site and any necessary mitigation at an early stage.

- 11.5 Applicants will be encouraged to demonstrate in their Operating Schedule that suitable and sufficient measures have been identified and will be implemented and maintained to prevent public nuisance. When a suitable site is identified, operating schedules should be prepared on the basis of a risk assessment of the potential sources of nuisance posed by the premises operation to those who may be impacted by their activities. The operating schedule should demonstrate an understanding of the level of risk of nuisance and include positive measures to manage any potential risks.
- 11.6 The Licensing Authority recommends that licensees apply a high standard of control to minimise the potential for any public nuisance that may arise from their operation of the premises, particularly where:
- they are situated in a residential or noise sensitive area; or
  - extended opening hours are proposed.
- 11.7 The Licensing Authority recognises that beyond the immediate area surrounding the licensed premises the control that a licence-holder can exert over its patrons diminishes and individuals who engage in anti-social behaviour are accountable in their own right. However, applicants are encouraged to consider the actions they may take as a responsible licence-holder to mitigate the potential adverse impact of patrons. The operating schedule should again be used to demonstrate an understanding of the potential risks and the positive measures that may be implemented to manage such issues.
- 11.8 Applicants are encouraged to engage with the Licensing Authority and other relevant Responsible Authorities (such as Environmental Health) at an early stage and prior to the submission of an application, wherever reasonably practicable. These Authorities will be able to provide advice in respect of appropriate control measures that may be put in place, and included in the operating schedule, to mitigate the potential risks of public nuisance occurring.
- 11.9 **The Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015, Noise & Soundscape Management.**

The Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 (hereinafter referred to as the WFG Act 2015) places a duty on Local Authorities including the Licensing Authority to embody sustainable development principles aimed at achieving seven prescribed well-being goals as part of its fundamental operation; this includes the delivery of its Licensing function. One of the cornerstone areas of



consideration is the management of noise and its impact on health and well-being.

- 11.10 The Statutory Licensing guidance issued under Section 182 of the Licensing Act 2003 does not currently provide any reference to how operationally Licensing Authorities are to have regard to the requirements of the WFG Act 2015 specifically as it may relate to the promotion of the Licensing Objective, the Prevention of Public Nuisance. It is clear however in the Welsh Government's 'Noise and Soundscape Action Plan 2018-2023' that there is recognition of the impact of noise. The Licensing Authority will have regard to this action plan when determining applications (please refer to section 17 Integrating strategies below).





Llanvetherine Court Farm  
Llanvetherine, Abergavenny, NP7 8NL

# Noise Impact Assessment

25th February 2022  
First Issue

## Llanvetherine Court Farm

Llanvetherine, Abergavenny, NP7 8NL

# Noise Impact Assessment

25th February 2022

First Issue

### Revision History

Version	Comments	Author	Date
First Issue	First issued version of the report	<b>Chris Parker-Jones</b> Director and Acoustic Consultant BSc (Hons) MSc	25th February 2022

### ParkerJones Acoustics Limited

<b>Bristol</b>	<b>London</b>	<b>Glasgow</b>	+44 (0)800 830 3338	Registered in England and Wales
11 Bankside Road	29 Lincoln's Inn Fields	126 West Regent Street	+44 (0)117 914 6558	Company No. 12235614
Brislington	Holborn	Glasgow	info@parkerjonesacoustics.com	
Bristol	London	G2 2RQ	<b>www.parkerjonesacoustics.com</b>	
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## Executive Summary and Conclusions

This document has been written to assess the risk of adverse impact from noise ‘pollution’ generated by holding events such as weddings, parties, and functions within the converted barn and covered area at Llanvetherine Court Farm on noise-sensitive receptors (NSRs) in the surrounding area (neighbouring residential properties).

PJA has conducted:

- a review of relevant legislation/guidance;
- an on-site noise survey to determine existing background noise levels in the area;
- on-site acoustic testing of the Barn to determine the sound-reducing qualities of the building envelope and level of noise propagation to the nearest residents;
- a noise modelling exercise based upon the results of the on-site testing and accounting for the proposed improvements to the building envelope, and then using this to model music within the Barn (to predict Music Noise Levels (MNLs) at nearby residents;
- an assessment of predicted MNLs against the relevant legislation/guidance;
- a similar assessment of lower levels of music noise in the covered area, and noise from guests; and
- a Noise Management Plan which outlines the measures that the applicant/wedding operator will take to mitigate, manage, and monitor noise impacts on an ongoing basis.

Whilst there is no single, definitive set of legislation or guidance document regarding how to assess noise from wedding venues, PJA has defined MNL criteria based primarily upon the *Code of Practice on Environmental Noise Control at Concerts*, and the *Noise from Pubs and Clubs Phase II Final Report*.

Against this criterion, it has been determined that the venue should be able to continue to operate as it currently does with a low risk of adverse impact on local residents. This is on the basis of:

- The noise limiter in the Barn being continued to be operated with a limit of 100 dB  $L_{Aeq}$  internally;
- That the existing windows are replaced with new double glazing;
- That music played externally in the covered areas and garden are limited to low levels, as per **Section 5.1.4**.

These conclusions are drawn based upon being able to meet suggested noise criteria at all residential properties in the area. PJA notes that the applicant has already gained planning permission for the venue and has discharged the relevant noise-related condition, with substantial works to improve the sound insulation of the Barn through alterations to the internal floor and roof.

The applicants acknowledge that the local community are likely to have concerns in relation to these proposals. They are committed to managing and controlling any potential noise impacts as necessary, to minimise the level of noise impacts caused in neighbouring dwellings. This commitment is demonstrated by the fact that they have expanded the scope of this assessment to include an NMP.

The NMP (**Section 5.0**) details measures that will be implemented for every event – including proactively engaging with the local community, implementing a complaints management system, and the ongoing monitoring and assessment of noise to enable any adverse noise impacts to be addressed.

It is noted by that compliance with the relevant technical guidance does not necessarily constitute a zero risk of adverse impact - and noise outside of neighbouring dwellings will not necessarily be completely inaudible (though it *will* effectively be inaudible *inside* dwellings).

However, as is demonstrated in this report, PJA believes that the proposed development can operate with a low level of noise impact, in accordance with the relevant technical guidance – and suggest that the requirement to follow the NMP herein is conditioned as part of any licensing consent.

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## 1.0 Introduction

ParkerJones Acoustics Limited (PJA) has been instructed to undertake a Noise Impact Assessment as part of the premises licence application for the use of an existing/converted barn and external covered area at Llanvetherine Court Farm, Llanvetherine, Abergavenny, NP7 8NL ('the site').

### 1.1 Scope and Objectives

This document, a Noise Impact Assessment (NIA), has been written to assess the risk of adverse impact from noise 'pollution' generated by the proposed development on noise-sensitive receptors (NSRs) in the surrounding area (neighbouring residential properties).

The objective of the report is to ensure that the level of noise impact (from music in particular but from patron noise as well) to residents in the local area can be mitigated and controlled to an acceptable level, as much as is reasonably possible.

To do so, PJA has conducted an environmental noise survey and noise modelling exercise. An assessment has then been made in accordance with national planning policies and relevant guidelines/standards which are used for assessing music noise and/or noise impacts on residential properties.

A detailed Noise Management Plan is also included in this report, which outlines the measures that the applicants *will* be taking to mitigate the noise impact.

Whilst every attempt has been made to ensure that this report communicates effectively to a reader who might not have much knowledge of acoustics, some parts are necessarily technical. A glossary of acoustic terminology and concepts is provided in **Appendix A**.

### 1.2 Regulations and Guidelines

This report takes into consideration national planning policies including the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), the Noise Policy Statement for England (NPSE) and the Planning Practice Guidance on Noise (PPG-N) (summarised in **Appendix B**). These policies outline the purpose and long-term vision of planning policy with respect to noise, though they leave the application of specific noise criteria to local planning policies.

In the case of this development, there are no clear guidelines that are specific to assessing its noise impact. The most relevant guidelines include the *Code of Practice on Environmental Noise Control at Concerts* guidance (which is specific to music noise assessments), BS 8233:2014 '*Guidance on sound insulation and noise reduction for buildings*' (which contains internal noise level targets which are widely applied to residential developments), and the *Noise from Pubs and Clubs Phase II Final Report* published by DEFRA in 2006 (which defines a relationship between specific music noise levels inside a dwelling and the point by which it is subjectively acceptable or inaudible).



## 2.0 Site and Development Description

As shown in **Figure 2.1**, the site in question is an existing/converted barn and external covered area/open sided barn at Llanvetherine Court Farm – situated within a rural area outside of Llanvetherine, Abergavenny.

The barn is located in the centre of the farm, in a position where it is not visible from any neighbouring property. The nearest neighbour as identified in **Figure 2.1** is a house  $\approx 200\text{m}$  to the west, currently an occasionally occupied second home. The next nearest property is  $\approx 400\text{m}$  away to the North on Old Ross Road, with other isolated properties in all directions as highlighted in **Figure 2.2**.

The converted barn has been used for several years with events held within the barn, covered area, and land to the south using a Temporary Events License since spring 2018. Since then, the site gained planning permission (ref: DM/2019/00492) for the *"change of use of 2no. barns and adjacent land from agricultural to use class D2 and associated works"*.

The type of events held at the venue include weddings, private parties, and live music nights. According to the Officers Report from the approved application, *"the events business will be held all year round but larger events will be held predominantly on weekends"*.

The approved application included a condition (no. 3) requiring a scheme of noise mitigation to be submitted and implemented, which has also been discharged (ref: DM/2020/00545).

Several measures have been implemented to date, or are at least proposed to be implemented, including:

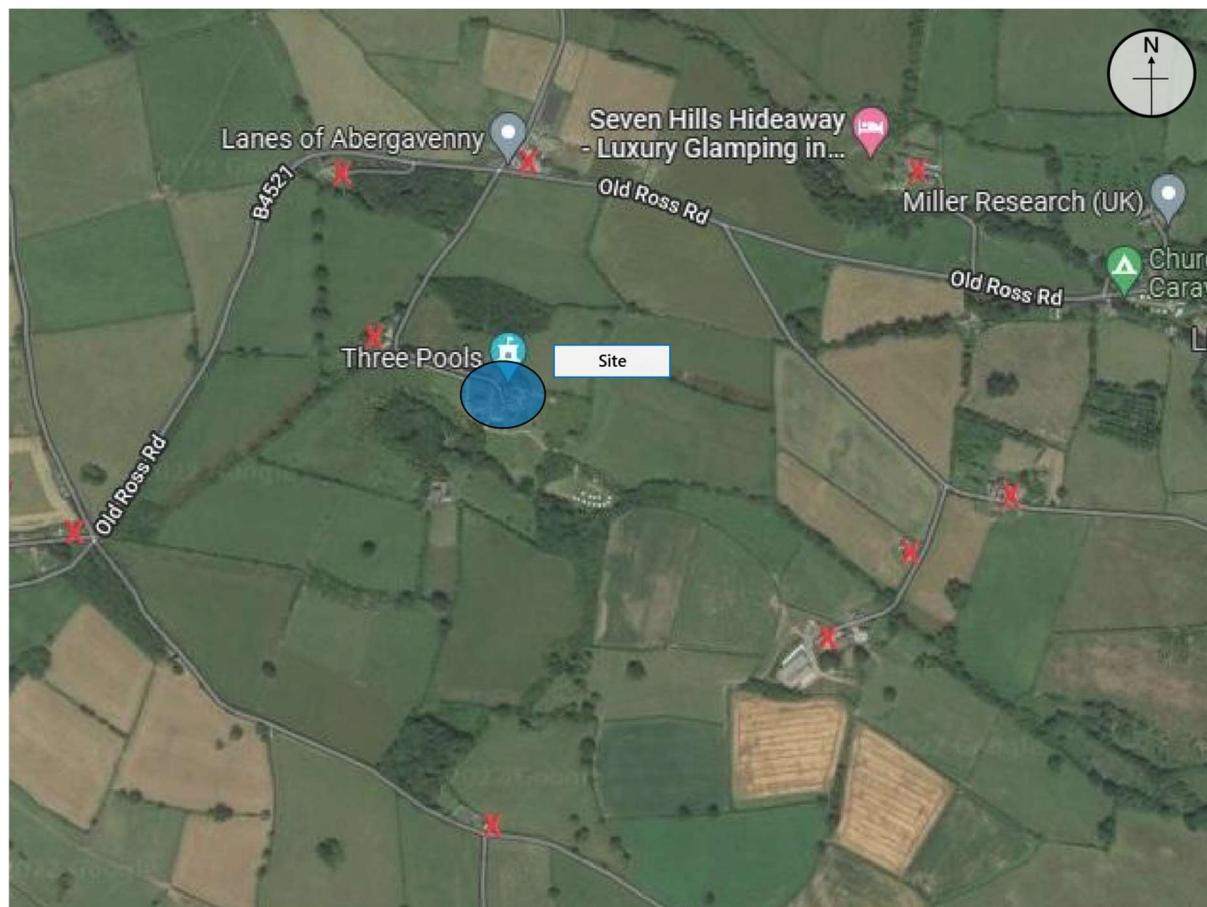
- **Restriction of music noise levels**
  - The use of a noise limiter within the stone barn to ensure that noise levels within do not breach 100 dB(A);
  - Restriction of music to lower noise levels:
    - within the covered structure (open sided barn/temporary marquee) – speakers and instruments but played at a significantly lower level;
    - in the garden area – PA or small speaker played at a low level to allow guests to converse easily.
- **Improvements to the Barn structure**
  - The existing profiled tin roof has been replaced with a slate roof with 100mm ecotherm insulation inserted between the rafters and 57mm foam backed plasterboard;
  - The internal floor between the ground and upper floors was previously rotting with large holes, and has now been replaced with new floorboards, 200mm of earthwool insulation between joists, and a fire-rated plasterboard ceiling;
  - Existing windows are opening with wooden shutters or are simply boarded up. These are all scheduled to be replaced with double glazing.

- **Event design**
  - Events are designed so that guests remain on site as much as possible – to reduce traffic out of site late at night, as events are generally multi-day;
  - Event organisers and events are selected to encourage responsible behaviour, reducing the likelihood of attendees behaving in an out of control manner;
  - Guests are communicated to prior to the event to set expectations of behaviour in advance;
  
- **Management**
  - Neighbours are provided with a list of events planned for the year and music times. They are also provided with contact details for communication during events if they do hear noise. Visits are made to the community throughout the year to check if people have heard noise. Village email list is used to disseminate information alongside door to door visits.
  - Decibel levels are regularly checked before and during events with a log book maintained allowing the operator to review that the noise limits are being met.

Figure 2.1 – Site and surrounding area



Figure 2.2 – Wider surrounding area and locations (in red) of noise-sensitive properties



## 3.0 Noise Policy and Guidance

There are a number of policies and guidance documents that can be used to assess the impact of entertainment noise, and to assess the impact of noise in general on residential developments. There, unfortunately, is *not* a single, definitive guidance document which is referred by local or national planning policy that can categorically be applied to this development, and there is not a black and white noise level limit.

The assessment has made the best use of the several guidelines that are available, but PJA and the applicant recognise that whilst meeting the proposed criteria is indicative that the noise impact should be low and acceptable for the large majority of people, it does not suggest that there is no noise impact whatsoever to all and that the impact can be subjective.

The applicant is absolutely committed to addressing the concerns of the local community in relation to these proposals - and managing/controlling any potential noise impacts as necessary to minimise the likelihood of there being any adverse noise impacts caused in neighbouring dwellings.

It is for this reason that a Noise Management Plan (NMP) is detailed later in this report (**Section 5.0**) – in order to provide further reassurance that all reasonably practicable measures will be taken by the applicant, to minimise the likelihood of an adverse noise impact being caused. The NMP details measures that will be implemented by the applicant for every event to minimise the risk of noise impact.

### 3.1 Code of Practice on Environmental Noise Control at Concerts

The *Code of Practice on Environmental Noise Control at Concerts* ('the Code of Practice') provides guidance on minimising the disturbance or annoyance to local residents in the vicinity of "*large music events involving high powered amplification... held in sporting stadia, arenas, open air sites and within lightweight buildings*". The Code of Practice was produced in 1995 by the Noise Council, which is a group of professional bodies including the Chartered Institute of Environmental Health (CIEH) and the Institute of Acoustics (IOA) amongst others.

The use of the proposed development would include amplified music occurring within the Barn (a lightweight building). Whilst the events would be unlikely to be described as a "*large music event*", the Code of Practice would still appear to be the most relevant guideline to apply in this case.

#### 3.1.1 Music Noise Levels – 09:00 to 23:00

The Code of Practice indicates that the Music Noise Levels (MNL) when assessed by prediction or measured during events, should not exceed the limits within the table below at 1m from the façade of any noise-sensitive premises for events held between the hours of 09:00 and 23:00 when considering a "*rural venue*".

Table 3.1 – Code of Practice noise criteria for events up to 23:00

Event days per calendar year, per venue	Guideline for events held between the hours of 09:00 and 23:00
1 to 3	The MNL should not exceed 65 dB(A) over a 15-minute period.
4 to 12	The MNL should not exceed the background noise level <sup>1</sup> by more than 15 dB(A) over a 15-minute period.
13 to 30	The MNL should not exceed the background noise level <sup>1</sup> by more than 5 dB(A) over a 15-minute period.
<p>1 - The 'background noise level' is the prevailing sound level at a location measured in terms of the L<sub>A90</sub> on an equivalent day and at an equivalent time when no concert or sound checks are taking place. The value used should be the arithmetic average of the hourly L<sub>A90</sub> measured over the last four hours of the proposed music event or over the entire period of the proposed music event if scheduled to last for less than four hours.</p>	

### 3.1.2 Music Noise Levels – 23:00 to 09:00

The Code of Practice states that *"for events continuing or held between the hours 23.00 and 09.00 the music noise should not be audible within noise-sensitive premises with windows open in a typical manner for ventilation."*

However, it also recognises that the definition of *"not audible"* is not clear and it is a guideline which *"is not universally accepted as an appropriate method of control"* and that *"this guideline is proposed as there is insufficient evidence available to give more precise guidance... control can be exercised in this situation by limiting the music noise so that it is just audible outside the noise sensitive premises. When that is achieved it can be assumed that the music noise is not audible inside the noise sensitive premises"*.

### 3.1.3 Music Noise Levels – Low Frequency

The Code of Practice provides further recommendations for noise limits which can be applied to low-frequency noise, as it is recognised that even when overall dB(A) noise level targets are being met, low-frequency noise can still be intrusive and noticeable.

It recommends that a level of up to 70 dB in the 63 Hz and 125 Hz octave frequency bands is *"satisfactory"* at nearby noise-sensitive premises, whilst a level of 80 dB or more is likely to cause a significant disturbance.

### 3.1.4 Noise Management

The Code of Practice states that *"it is believed that compliance with the guidelines and the other advice given here will enable successful concerts to be held whilst keeping to a minimum the disturbance caused by noise. It is recognised, though, that full compliance with this code may not eliminate all complaints, and local factors may affect the likelihood of complaints."*

It also states that *"it has been found that if there has been good public relations at the planning stage between the event organisers and those living nearby, annoyance can be kept to a minimum"*.

These statements suggest that a Noise Management Plan is necessary to control and monitor noise impacts even if the development is demonstrating compliance with the limits set out above. Section 4 of the Code of Practice provides guidance on recommended noise control procedures, which are summarised in the following subsections.

## Planning

Within the planning phase, the Code of Practice recommends that the event operator *"determine the sound propagation characteristics between the proposed venue and those living nearby who might be affected by noise and carry out an appropriate background noise survey. This should be undertaken by a competent person who is experienced in noise propagation and control, particularly from music events."*

The *"competent person"* (in this case PJA), should then *"check the viability of the event against the relevant guideline levels"* based upon the determining the sound levels which would be experienced by the audience to allow these guidelines to be met. This report hereafter intends to cover the points above.

## Before and During the Event

The following are some of the recommendations for controlling noise before and during an event:

- Advertise and operate an attended complaint telephone number for noise complaints.
- Establish a communication network between all those involved in noise control.
- Install the loudspeaker system early enough to enable alignment and orientation to be optimised to minimise noise disturbance.
- Carry out a sound test prior to each event to ascertain the maximum level that can prevail at the monitoring position to enable the guidelines to be met.
- Carry out noise monitoring within the venue at the noise monitoring position throughout the event.

## 3.2 Noise from Pubs and Clubs Phase II Final Report

The *Noise from Pubs and Clubs Phase II Final Report* published by DEFRA in 2006 is an extensive research study undertaken to rank *"the impact of entertainment noise occurring infrequently for more than an hour after 23.00 hours"*.

The document follows on from Phase I of the project which was a detailed literature review of research into noise from pubs and clubs and how this can be assessed. This included the discussion of the criteria for 'inaudibility', a term which is referenced by the *Code of Practice on Environmental Noise Control at Concerts*, which is summarised in Section 3.1 of this report. However, it recognised that 'inaudibility' is subjective and relative to the scenario and that a more objective measure/set of criteria should be determined. It stated that *"the only sensible way to develop an optimal rating method is by constructing tests in which listeners are exposed to pub and club noise and are asked to subjectively rate the noise in some way (annoyance, loudness or audibility, for example)"*. This set of tests is the basis of Phase II of the study.

The conclusions of the laboratory testing indicated that *"the noise metric that appears to provide the best prediction of subjective response across the board for different entertainment noise types is the Absolute  $L_{Aeq}$ "*. The table overleaf

(extracted from Table 4 of the Phase II report) provides a relationship between the degree to which a resident is accepting of entertainment/music noise within their dwelling.

A score of 1 correlates with where the large majority of residents surveyed could not hear entertainment noise at this level (inaudibility). At a score of 2, a high percentage of people also reported this. At scores above 2, most people reported that they could hear entertainment noise.

The table suggests that most residents will accept entertainment noise levels of up to 30.6 dB  $L_{Aeq}$ , which correlates with BS 8233:2014 guidelines for night-time internal noise level targets inside bedrooms. However, to be inaudible to the majority of people, entertainment noise levels would need to be below around 20 dB  $L_{Aeq}$ .

Table 3.2 – Relationship between acceptability and absolute  $L_{Aeq}$  noise levels from entertainment noise inside a dwelling

Descriptor	Score	Absolute $L_{Aeq}$
Clearly acceptable	1	17.0
	2	20.4
	3	23.8
	4	27.2
Just acceptable	5	30.6
Just unacceptable	6	34.0
	7	37.4
	8	40.8
	9	44.2
Clearly unacceptable	10	47.5

### 3.3 BS 8233:2014

BS 8233:2014 'Guidance on Sound Insulation and Noise Reduction for Buildings' suggests appropriate criteria and limits for different situations. It is primarily intended to guide the design of new buildings, or refurbished buildings undergoing a change of use. This includes internal and external noise criteria for residential developments. The limits with BS 8233:2014 mirror those in the WHO's 'Guidelines for Community Noise and Night Noise Guidelines for Europe' document.

#### 3.3.1 Internal Ambient Noise Levels

Table 4 of BS 8233:2014 provides internal ambient noise level (IANL) limits for dwellings from "steady external noise sources". These are summarised in Table 3.3.

Table 3.3 – BS 8233:2014 internal ambient noise level (IANL) upper limits

Activity	Location	Daytime (07:00 – 23:00)	Night-time (23:00 – 07:00)
Resting	Living Room	35 dB $L_{Aeq,16hr}$	-
Dining	Dining Room/Area	40 dB $L_{Aeq,16hr}$	-
Sleeping (daytime resting)	Bedroom	35 dB $L_{Aeq,16hr}$	30 dB $L_{Aeq,8hr}$

### Open Windows

In Annex G.1 of BS 8233:2014 it suggests that “if partially open windows were relied upon for background ventilation, the insulation would be reduced to approximately 15 dB”. This figure of between 10 and 15 dB is also reflected in several other guidelines, though studies by Napier University<sup>1</sup> show that a higher reduction can be achieved depending on the opening area, the window type and the direction in which the window opens relative to the dominant noise source. For an initial assessment, PJA considers that the level of noise reduction for a partially open window (for ventilation) would be approximately 15 dB.

### 3.3.2 External Amenity Ambient Noise Levels

BS 8233:2014 indicates that in external areas used for amenity space, it is desirable that external noise levels do not exceed 50 dB  $L_{Aeq,T}$ . This (as described within WHO guidelines) is to prevent “moderate annoyance” from noise.

## 3.4 World Health Organisation (WHO) Environmental Noise Guidelines

The WHO document *Guidelines for Community Noise 1999* has recently been superseded by the *Environmental Noise Guidelines for the European Region*. However, the updated guidance states that ‘all WHO guidelines for community noise (CNG) indoor guideline values and any values not covered by the current guidelines (such as industrial noise and shopping areas) should remain valid’.

The document sets out guidance as to noise levels at which there will be an unacceptable impact on the local community. WHO guidelines state:

- To protect the majority of people from being seriously annoyed during the daytime, the sound pressure level on balconies, terraces and outdoor living areas should not exceed 55 dB  $L_{Aeq}$  for a steady, continuous noise.
- To protect the majority of people from being moderately annoyed during the daytime, the outdoor sound pressure level should not exceed 50 dB  $L_{Aeq}$ .

1 Napier University. NANR116: ‘Open/Closed Window Research’ Sound Insulation through Ventilated Domestic Windows. (2007)



## 4.0 Noise Assessment

### 4.1 Baseline Noise Survey

PJA has attended the site and surrounding area to conduct a baseline noise survey between Thursday the 17<sup>th</sup> of February and Wednesday the 23<sup>rd</sup> of February 2022. The results have been used to determine a representative background noise level to which MNLs (music noise levels) can be assessed against, in accordance with the *Code of Practice on Environmental Noise Control at Concerts*, summarised in **Section 3.1**.

#### 4.1.1 Methodology

A single monitoring position (F1) was employed with a sound level meter installed close to the boundary of the nearest noise-sensitive property – the location of which is shown in **Figure 2.1 (Section 2.0)**. The microphone was positioned at a height of approximately 1.5m.

The sound level meter was set to log noise levels over continuous 5-minute averaging periods with a 1-second time history rate. The monitoring equipment was left unattended for the majority of the survey with the exception for a short period around the installation and collection of the sound level meter, and for a couple of hours at the start of the survey whilst the surveyor conducted acoustic testing of the Barn. The following noise indices were recorded (amongst others):

- $L_{A90,T}$  : The A-weighted noise level that is exceeded for 90% of the measurement period T. This parameter is often considered as the ‘average minimum level’ and is therefore used in determining the representative background noise level.
- $L_{Aeq,T}$  : The A-weighted equivalent continuous noise level over the measurement period T. This parameter is typically considered as a good representation of the average ambient sound level; and
- $L_{AFmax,T}$  : The maximum A-weighted noise level during the measurement period T.

**Appendix C** contains further information on the methodology of the survey including photographs taken from site and the equipment used.

#### 4.1.2 Soundscape and Context

Given the rural location of the site, noise levels are generally low due to the lack of major roads and railways. Audible noise sources included intermittent traffic on local roads, farming vehicles/activities, birdsong, and the rustling of trees/vegetation in the wind.

### 4.1.3 Results

A graph of the measured noise levels across the entire monitoring period is given in **Figure 4.1** overleaf.

**Table 4.1** summarises the results across the daytime (07:00 – 19:00), evening (19:00 – 23:00), late evening (23:00 – 01:00) and night-time (01:00 – 07:00) periods respectively, accumulated across the several days that the survey spanned over. The evening and late evening periods have been set on the basis that these are the time periods in which amplified music would likely be played inside the Barn.

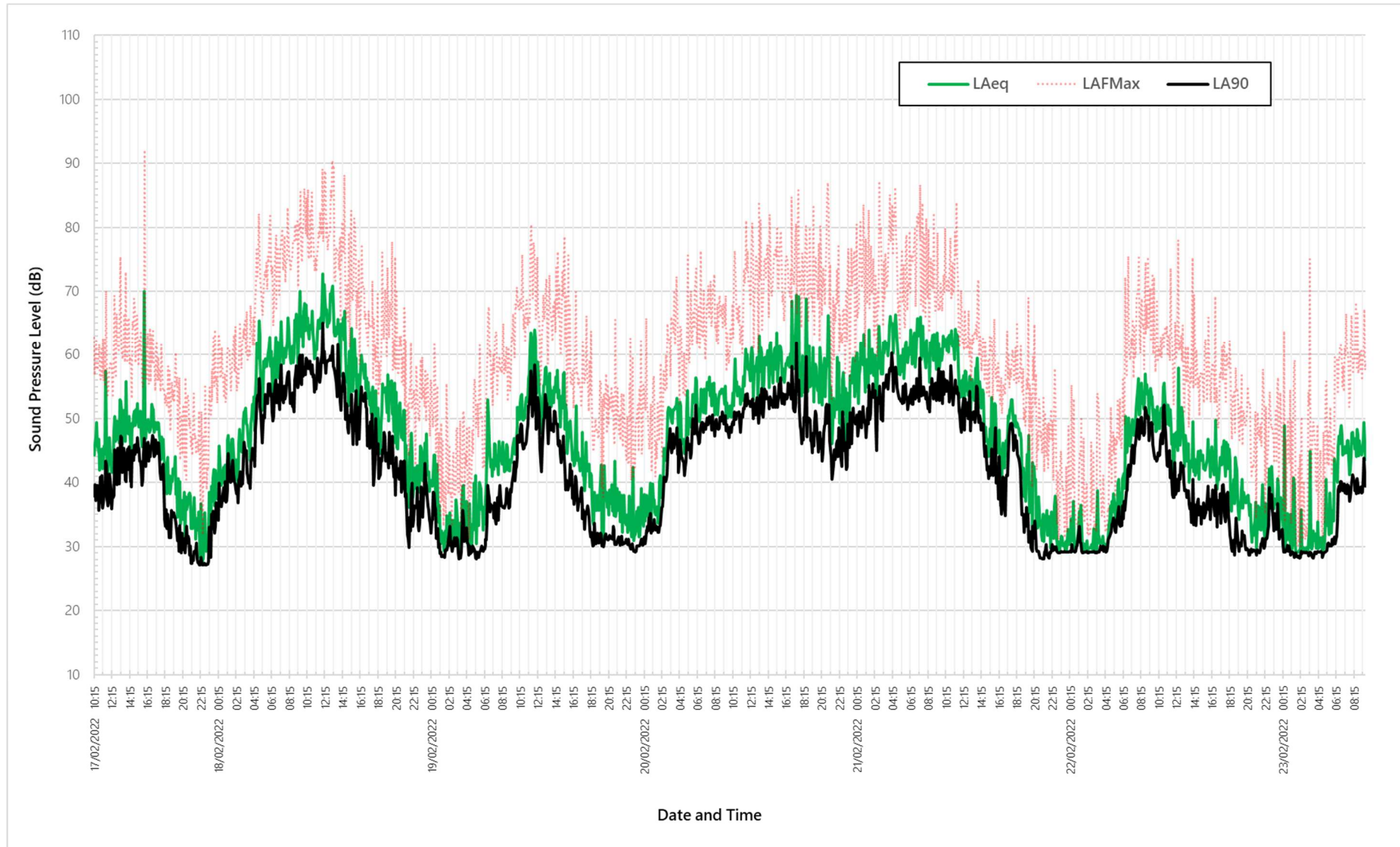
It is noted that wind speeds were exceptionally high for large periods during the first few days of the survey in particular and that ambient noise levels during this period were generally not representative. However, the length of the survey ensured that representative levels could be captured during periods of lesser/normal wind speeds. As the assessment is based upon the *minimum* background sound levels (the lowest  $L_{A90,5min}$  value across the entire survey), the adverse weather conditions/inflated noise levels during the first few days can be ignored.

These minimum values are highlighted in **Table 4.1** and represent very low background noise levels – hence the representative background noise level on an evening (19:00 – 23:00) when an event would be held can be defined as **27 dB  $L_{A90,5min}$** .

Table 4.1 – Summary of measured noise levels across the entire survey period

Time Period	Parameter	Maximum	Minimum	Logarithmic Average	Mean Average	Modal Average	Median Average
Daytime (07:00 – 19:00)	$L_{Aeq,5min}$ (dB)	73	33	59	52	54	52
	$L_{AFMax,5min}$ (dB)	92	45	75	65	59	64
	$L_{A90,5min}$ (dB)	65	29	51	46	49	47
Evening (19:00 – 23:00)	$L_{Aeq,5min}$ (dB)	66	28	50	41	38	38
	$L_{AFMax,5min}$ (dB)	87	32	69	54	51	52
	$L_{A90,5min}$ (dB)	52	27	41	35	30	31
Late Evening (23:00 – 01:00)	$L_{Aeq,5min}$ (dB)	62	29	50	40	30	38
	$L_{AFMax,5min}$ (dB)	81	31	67	53	55	52
	$L_{A90,5min}$ (dB)	52	27	42	35	29	33
Night-time (01:00 – 07:00)	$L_{Aeq,5min}$ (dB)	66	29	55	44	30	41
	$L_{AFMax,5min}$ (dB)	87	30	71	55	61	56
	$L_{A90,5min}$ (dB)	60	28	48	39	29	36

Figure 4.1 – Graph of measured noise levels from the environmental noise survey



## 4.2 Criteria

Based upon the guidance outlined in **Section 3.0**, and results of the baseline noise survey, the assessment has been based upon the noise limits in **Table 4.2**, which apply to Music Noise Levels (MNL).

The targets are based primarily upon the *Code of Practice on Environmental Noise Control at Concerts* as summarised in **Section 3.1**, including **Table 3.1** for pre-23:00. For context, BS 8233:2014 and WHO guidelines recommend day to day noise levels of less than 50 dB  $L_{Aeq,16hrs}$  to avoid ‘moderate annoyance’ – hence the limits of 42 and 32 dB  $L_{Aeq,15mins}$  sit comfortably within this and is seen to be a stringent standard which would be an indicator of a minimal noise impact if met.

After 23:00, the criteria from the Code of Practice talks about the inaudibility of music noise inside dwellings. A quantifiable limit for inaudibility has been based upon the *Noise from Pubs and Clubs Phase II Final Report* summarised in **Section 3.2** – whereby MNLs below 20 dB  $L_{Aeq}$  inside residential dwellings are inaudible to the majority of people. Therefore, based upon the typical reduction provided by an open window of 15 dB, this means that the MNL should not exceed 35 dB  $L_{Aeq,15mins}$  at 1m outside of bedroom windows – but given that a limit of 32 dB has been set for <23:00, this lower limit applies. A 20 dB  $L_{Aeq,15mins}$  limit inside a bedroom is lower than BS 8233:2014/WHO criteria of 30 dB  $L_{Aeq,8hrs}$  (20 dB would be subjectively half as loud as 30 dB) and again would be an indicator of a minimal noise impact if met.

Table 4.2 – MNL (music noise level) limits

Period	MNL Limits
09:00 – 23:00	For up to <b>3 events</b> per year, the MNL should not exceed 65 dB $L_{Aeq,15mins}$ <sup>1</sup>
	For up to <b>12 events</b> per year, the MNL should not exceed 42 dB $L_{Aeq,15mins}$ <sup>1</sup>
	For up to <b>an unrestricted number of events</b> <sup>2</sup> per year, the MNL should not exceed 32 dB $L_{Aeq,15mins}$ <sup>1</sup>
	The MNL should not exceed 70 dB in the 63 Hz and 125 Hz octave frequency bands <sup>1</sup>
23:00 – 01:00	The MNL should not exceed 32 dB $L_{Aeq,15mins}$ for any number of events <sup>1,3</sup>
<p>1 – at 1m outside of the windows of any residential dwelling in the surrounding area not under the ownership of the applicants.                  2 – the CoP guide indicates for up to 30 events per year, but on the basis that the noise limit is exceptionally low at 32 dB outside and thus inaudible inside dwellings with open windows, there is no reason to restrict this to 30 events.                  3 – to achieve a level of &lt;20 dB <math>L_{Aeq,15mins}</math> inside a dwelling which is effectively inaudible to the large majority of people</p>	

## 4.3 Noise Prediction Methodology

### 4.3.1 Noise Modelling/Mapping

The intention of noise modelling/mapping for this assessment is to accurately determine the MNLs that would be produced by the venue during an event.

The 3-D noise mapping allows the buildings and topography of the site and surrounding area to be modelled. Noise break-out from the Barn can be represented by a series of 'area sources' placed on each element of the façade. The sound power levels of these sources can be estimated by predicting the internal noise levels from an amplified band/DJ and then accounting for the sound reduction indices of the various façade elements. 'Receiver' positions can be placed anywhere in the model to predict the MNLs at any point, including at 1m from the façade of residential dwellings.

The noise mapping, in this case, has been based upon acoustic testing conducted by PJA in and around the existing Barn, such that the mapping can be 'calibrated' to the results obtained from the site, by adjusting the model parameters appropriately. This methodology provides confidence that the results of the noise modelling are as accurate as possible. The alterations to the proposed development – which include the replacement of existing boarded windows with new double glazing have then been incorporated and modelled and set up to represent a typical evening event so that the predicted MNLs at nearby residential dwellings can be determined and assessed.

The model has been constructed using the CadnaA® software package, a commonly used 3-D noise mapping software that implements a wide range of national and international standards, guidelines and calculation algorithms, including those set out in ISO 9613-2:1996. A full explanation of the noise modelling is provided in **Appendix D**, along with images and noise maps from the model.

### 4.3.2 Sound Reducing Properties of the Barn

PJA has conducted testing and measurements both inside and outside of the Barn on the 17<sup>th</sup> of February 2021, to determine a) the sound-reducing qualities of the Barn of the existing materials which remain and b) the noise propagation to the site boundaries and receptors in the surrounding area.

The purpose of this has been to accurately determine the noise breakout such that the noise map model can be constructed and calibrated to the results measured on-site. This ensures that no assumptions have been made regarding the sound reduction indices of the building envelope, or regarding the noise levels incident on the inside of each façade of the Barn.

**Appendix C** provides further information with photographs from the testing exercise.

As described in **Section 2.0**, the construction of the Barn will be altered from its existing state – with new double-glazed windows replacing the existing boarded openings which are currently a poor performer in terms of sound insulation due to the inherent air gaps in and around the boarding. Hence the proposals will naturally improve the level of noise break-out from the barn.

Table 4.3 below presents the constructions and associated sound reduction indices used in the assessment. PJA has predicted these sound reduction indices based upon calculations using the *Insul* software package, which is specifically designed for predicting the sound reduction indices of bespoke constructions; and sound insulation testing data from other sites that PJA has assessed/tested which had similar constructions (including other former barns/stables that have been turned into wedding venues).

The assessment has looked at two scenarios, one where all doors are closed, and a worst-case scenario where all doors are open – which could reasonably be expected during warmer weather. Closed doors are also assumed to have air gaps at the threshold and not have acoustic seals.

Table 4.3 – Sound reduction indices of the Barn structure

Element	Construction	Estimated Sound Reduction Indices							
		R (dB) @ Octave Band Centre Frequencies, Hz							R <sub>w</sub> (dB)
		63	125	250	500	1 k	2 k	4 k	
Lower Walls	Existing Stone Walls – approx. 400mm+ thick	44	46	54	61	66	71	75	64
Roof	Slate Roof with insulation backing between rafters and foam backed plasterboard approx. 2.5m above the separating floor with timber floorboards, 200mm insulation between joists, and 1 layer of 12.5mm fire-resistant plasterboard	35	44	49	53	56	57	67	56
Upper Walls	As per lower walls but with internal separating floor	44	52	61	69	76	80	100	71
Windows	Double glazing in timber frame, i.e., 4mm standard glass, 12mm air cavity, 6mm standard glass	23	24	21	33	41	44	41	35
Closed door	44mm timber door with 20mm air gap at the threshold	18	21	24	20	23	22	24	22
Open door *	N/A	7	7	8	8	9	9	10	9

\* An opening can provide sound reduction from end reflections as sound travels through. For example, an open window typically provides a reduction of 15 dB. The values herein are based upon testing conducted by PJA at another site of noise breakout from a closed door versus an open door.

### 4.3.3 Source Noise Levels

It is anticipated that the entertainment/music in the Barn during evening wedding receptions and events could either be:

- a small, amplified band with a drumkit and guitars – i.e. rock and pop covers (around 95 - 100 dB  $L_{Aeq,15min}$  internally)
- a traditional DJ using a PA system – operating with a noise limiter/level compressor (95 - 100 dB  $L_{Aeq,15min}$ )
- an acoustic soloist or small ensemble – i.e. an acoustic guitarist, pianist, string quartet (around 70 – 75 dB  $L_{Aeq,15min}$ );
- background music during ceremonies and dinner (around 60 – 65 dB  $L_{Aeq,15min}$ ).

PJA has modelled these noise sources based upon data measured from other sites/venues. These noise levels are shown in **Table 4.4**, with the last two rows related to music noise in the external covered area and garden.

For example, PJA has measured 100 dB  $L_{Aeq}$  at a central position of the audience at a small 100-person capacity venue, with an amplified band (with drumkit) using a 4 kW PA system. These levels tie in with the advice from the Code of Practice which states that “research shows that the music noise level in the audience by the mixer position at pop concerts is typically 100 dB(A)”.

Table 4.4 – Potential source noise levels

Source	Octave Band Sound Pressure Level $L_{eq}$ (dB)							$L_{Aeq}$ (dB)
	63	125	250	500	1k	2k	4k	
<b>Inside the Barn</b> - Amplified band (including drum kit) - DJ/PA system operating at a 100 dB limit	96	97	98	98	95	91	88	100
<b>Covered Area</b> - Small acoustic act	70	70	75	75	70	65	65	75
<b>Garden</b> - Speakers playing background music (low frequency heavy music)	67	68	64	64	60	55	53	65

## 4.4 Predicted Noise Emissions

### 4.4.1 Music in the Barn

#### Evening – 19:00 - 23:00

Screenshots from the noise mapping are shown in **Appendix D**.

**Figure D.1** shows the predicted MNLs at all of the NSRs in the surrounding area within an amplified band or DJ in the Barn operating with the noise limiter set to 100 dB  $L_{Aeq,15mins}$  – with all doors open. **Figure D.2** shows the same scenario but with all doors closed.

**Table 4.5** summarises the results with respect to the suggested design criteria for MNLs before 23:00 in **Table 4.2**. The results are colour coded based upon the number of events per year that MNLs exceed the corresponding threshold.

It is seen that at the worst affected NSR, the current strategy of operating using a limiter set to a level of 100 dB internally would be suitable, whether doors are open or closed. At these levels, MNLs would effectively be inaudible inside most residential properties with open windows (see next section).

Table 4.5 – Predicted MNLs at nearby NSRs with an amplified band or DJ operating at 100 dB  $L_{Aeq}$  in the Barn

Noise Sensitive Receptor	Doors	Music Noise Source	Music Noise Level (MNL) at 1m outside of the most exposed window					
			dB $L_{Aeq,15min}$		dB $L_{eq,15min}$ at 63 Hz		dB $L_{eq,15min}$ at 125 Hz	
			Predicted	Criteria	Predicted	Criteria	Predicted	Criteria
Worst-affected dwelling	Doors open	Amplified band or DJ operating with the noise limiter set at 100 dB $L_{Aeq}$ internally	30	≤65 dB for up to 3 events per year	33	<70	32	<70
	Doors closed		18	≤42 dB for up to 12 events per year	26		21	
				≤32 dB for up to an unrestricted number of events per year				



### Late Evening – 23:00 to 01:00

PJA has suggested (in **Table 4.2**) based on the guidance of the Code of Practice that for music to effectively be inaudible inside bedrooms after 23:00, that MNLs should not exceed 32 dB  $L_{Aeq,15mins}$  outside of bedroom windows.

As per **Table 4.5**, the levels outside of the worst-affected receptor when all doors are open is 30 dB  $L_{Aeq,15mins}$ , within this noise limit. When doors are closed, this level goes down to 18 dB.

**Table 4.6** summarises the results, presenting the predicted external noise levels outside bedrooms windows, and internal noise levels within the bedrooms (based upon an average 15 dB reduction of sound across an open window).

The meeting of the suggested criteria would mean that music is unlikely to be perceived by residents inside dwellings after 23:00.

With windows closed, there is almost no chance that music noise would be audible, as the reduction of 15 dB from an open window would increase to around 30 dB once the window is closed.

These predicted noise levels are all below the suggested internal ambient noise levels at night of 30 dB  $L_{Aeq,8hrs}$  outlined by BS 8233:2014 and the WHO guidelines for environmental noise.

For further context an internal noise level of <20 dB  $L_{Aeq}$  is a target often applied to music recording studios and broadcast studios, where an exceptionally low background noise level is necessary to ensure that extraneous noise cannot be heard on recordings. Hence the predicted levels below 20 dB  $L_{Aeq}$  are exceptionally low in this context.

Table 4.6 – Predicted MNLs at nearby NSRs after 23:00

Noise Sensitive Receptor	Music Noise Level (MNL) – 100 dB inside the Barn, with doors open		
	1m outside bedroom windows dB $L_{Aeq,15mins}$	Inside bedrooms with open windows dB $L_{Aeq,15mins}$	
	Predicted	Predicted	Criteria for inaudibility <sup>1</sup>
Worst-affected dwelling	30	15	<20 <sup>2</sup>

1 – Based upon the *Noise from Pubs and Clubs Phase II Final Report* summarised in Section 3.2 which suggests that levels below this are inaudible to the majority of people.  
2 – Criteria inside the dwelling. Corresponding criteria outside of a window is <33 dB based upon a 15 dB reduction for an open window

#### 4.4.2 Music in the Covered Area/Open Sided Barn

Figure D.4 in Appendix D shows the noise emissions from the covered area with an acoustic act or PA system operating at a level of 75 dB  $L_{Aeq,15min}$  (as measured 3m in front of the performers/speakers).

The noise map shows that noise emissions to the worst-affected residential window would be 25 dB  $L_{Aeq,15mins}$ .

Hence as per the conclusions in the previous subsection, this is a very low level that is unlikely to be perceived, indicating an acceptable impact.

#### 4.4.3 Patrons in the Garden

Figure D.5 in Appendix D shows the noise emissions from the garden area with:

- a PA system playing low levels of background music at 65 dB  $L_{Aeq,15min}$  measured 3m in front of the loudspeaker <sup>2</sup>;
- 50 guests all speaking with a raised voice (66 dB(A) at 1m) for 100% of the time <sup>3</sup>.

The noise map shows that noise emissions to the worst-affected residential window would be 26 dB  $L_{Aeq,15mins}$ .

Hence as per the conclusions in the previous subsection, this is a very low level that is unlikely to be perceived, indicating an acceptable impact.

Part of the noise management strategy will be to ensure that guests are conscious of behaving responsibly with regards to noise affecting the neighbours (i.e. not shouting) and that when guests are outside that they stick to designated areas and avoid straying through the fields towards other properties.

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2 - Music used during the wedding ceremony, wedding breakfast, or at any point in between before the evening reception, is typically kept at an intentionally low background level of around 60 – 65 dB  $L_{Aeq,15mins}$  within 3m of a loudspeaker to allow guests to talk to one another without having to raise their voice to be heard over the music.

3 - This would also be equivalent to 100 guests speaking 50% of the time, 200 guests speaking 25% of the time, etc. These are considered to be worst-case scenarios.

## 5.0 Noise Management Plan

The results in **Section 4.0** have provided a positive indication that use of the venue for weddings, parties, and live music events could proceed with a low impact on residents in the local area, providing the advice herein is adhered to.

However, it is recognised that meeting suggested noise level criteria does not automatically rule out an adverse impact or stem the possibility of complaints, as the perception of noise is relatively subjective. As with any development, there is always the possibility that the applicants may receive complaints, though the suggested criteria provide a way of determining what is a 'valid' complaint if investigated by the Council's EHO.

The purpose of this NMP is to outline how the Operator will mitigate and manage noise levels from events held at the development. This NMP will be incorporated into the Operator's overall management policy. Many of the items herein are already implemented by the Operator.

The applicant is committed to further mitigating the noise impact within reasonable measures and maintaining engagement with the local community and local residents to keep good public relations that can benefit by partially offsetting any impact, keeping any annoyance to a minimum. The aim is that any noise impact that occurs from early use of the development can be investigated and responded to, ensuring that the impact from future events is mitigated well. This will be an ongoing improvement of review and control (to a reasonable degree, as the assessment herein as demonstrated that the development should not cause an unreasonable adverse impact compared to the other similar venues which follow the same guidelines).

### 5.1 Noise Control Measures

The applicant will follow the recommendations within this report to ensure that MNL criteria are not exceeded, as demonstrated by the noise modelling predictions. Furthermore, the following outlines the measures that the applicant will take to control noise as much as is reasonably possible, including from sources other than music.

Some sections contain possible forms of further mitigation which *could* be taken if initial events at the venue are found to incur an unreasonable noise impact and 'valid' complaints from local residents, whereby valid means that the MNL criteria suggested in this report are shown to be exceeded by external noise monitoring conducted at the site boundaries or outside nearby properties (see **Section 5.4** regarding noise monitoring). These future mitigation options *could* be taken forward if the noise impact is ongoing and on a regular basis, and all other forms of mitigation have been exhausted.

#### 5.1.1 Internal Noise Monitoring

A system of noise monitoring will be carried out for amplified music inside the Barn during all events, weddings and functions.

Both the DJ and a staff representative will co-operate to regularly check during the evening that noise levels of 100 dB  $L_{Aeq,15mins}$  are not being regularly exceeded. The monitoring will be conducted using the monitoring system which has already been installed.

All DJs will be asked prior to and during the event to ensure that they comply with the constraints of the noise limiting system set at this level. As part of sound checking earlier in the day (and before the event), the DJ will check that the system will be capable of operating within these levels prior to performing later in the evening.

### Future Mitigation (if required)

If formal complaints are received from local residents, then further mitigation options could include some of the following:

- Noise limits at the edge of the dancefloor can be reduced from 100 dB to 90 - 95 dB after 23:00.
- If low frequency noise is found to be an issue, a low frequency compressor or limiter could be applied – or the DJ can simply be told to decrease the low frequency emphasis on the mixing board.

### 5.1.2 Live Amplified Bands

Bands will be asked prior to and during the event to mitigate noise as much as possible, i.e. drummers can use a thinner drumstick, rods, brushes, or dampening material applied inside the bass drum or on the cymbals, and other instruments and vocalists can play with the amplifier below maximum volume.

### Future Mitigation (if required)

The number of events per year involving live amplified bands could be reduced, or bands could be prohibited altogether.

The type of bands that are allowed could be managed, i.e. bands using electronic drums rather than acoustic drums where the volume can be managed, or acoustic instrument only bands.

Band cut off times could be limited to 23:00.

### 5.1.3 Barn Construction

The Operator will replace all existing boarded up windows with new double glazing. All windows will be kept closed during loud music events (only doors can be propped open).

### Future Mitigation (if required)

Doors could be kept closed as much as possible – or doors on one side of the building could always be closed, i.e. the only open doors would be leading to the covered area or the area on the east side of the barn away from the stage.

### 5.1.4 Outdoor Music

Music played outdoor in the covered area will be limited to small acoustic acts or a PA system that does not exceed 75 dB  $L_{Aeq}$  at 3m in front of the loudspeaker.

Music in the garden will be limited to 65 dB  $L_{Aeq}$  at 3m in front of the loudspeaker.

#### Future Mitigation (if required)

Outdoor music could be limited to no later than 23:00.

Additional screening could be created around the covered area, i.e. a moveable screen behind the performers.

### 5.1.5 Patron Noise

The event operator will provide temporary signage and have staff on hand to deal with noise generated by guests of the wedding/function. The aim of this is to:

- direct guests and vehicles to the correct entrances and parking areas upon arrival;
- direct guest to take direct routes between areas;
- encourage guests to not congregate near to the site boundaries close to other residential properties;
- encourage guests to be considerate upon leaving the premises by staff and temporary signage positioned in a prominent place near the exit.
- usher guests off-site or to their camping areas when leaving at the end of the event and remind them to minimise noise and be respectful of the residents – with temporary signage positioned in a prominent place near the exit – with a minimum bold font size of 32.

Communication will be made with taxi companies regarding the use of horns and slamming of doors.

### 5.1.6 Firework Displays

Firework displays will be prohibited.

#### Further Mitigation

If formal complaints are received, the Operator would be happy to prohibit firework displays altogether.

## 5.2 Event Manager Duties

There shall be a trained events supervisor/manager responsible for noise reduction measures on-site at all times during events. The manager's duties in respect of controlling the site will include but not limited to:

- Ensuring acceptable behaviour is maintained amongst guests and dealing with any sources of excess noise swiftly, reminding guests that they are in a rural area with nearby residents, giving instructions and information to guests to ensure they are aware of the need to minimise noise, dealing appropriately with any guests behaving in a loud, obnoxious or aggressive manner.;
- Placing clear signage requesting guests to respect the privacy and peace of neighbours on arrival at the site and exit at the end of the event, and also during the event, reminding guests that they have a responsibility to not disturb residents in the area;
- Ensure that instructions for guests to find the venue by car are clear and that visitors access the site in the right direction without unnecessarily accessing neighbours' properties by accident, or parking close to their properties.
- Providing direct personal contact details to residents' associations, residents any other organisations including the Council and community groups in the event that any issues need to be reported;
- Dealing with any noise or other issues reported proficiently and professionally;
- Briefing new members of staff of their duties in respect of ensuring the above considerations are upheld at each event. Where practicable all members of staff will deal with excess noise or disturbance as soon as possible should the manager not be immediately available;
- Upholding the terms of any planning approval and licensing details.
- Maintaining a log of all received complaints and actions.

## 5.3 Complaints Management and Communication

The Operator will implement a clear noise complaints management procedure. Neighbours will be given a clear route to report excessive noise or anti-social behaviour directly to the operator. This will allow the complaint to be investigated and addressed quickly.

The operator will provide an email address as a minimum to residents' associations and any other organisations including the Council and community groups – so that any issues can be reported.

Complaints records will (as a minimum) include the following:

- date, time, and the name of the complainant (if given);
- nature of the complaint;
- the locality of complaint; and
- a summary of the investigation into the noise complaint, the actions that were taken and the outcome.

The response to the complaint will have the objective of investigating the incident and preventing any continuing issue by putting in place additional control or management measures to prevent the re-occurrence of the incident. The investigation into the complaint will include but not be limited to:

- a visit by the event operator or phone call/email correspondence with the complainant to verify the issue, including whether the complaint is made 'after' rather than 'during' a noise event;
- a review of event activities at the time of the incident to investigate potential sources; and
- a review of noise control measures and management actions at the time of the incident;

The investigation will be accompanied by a written record detailing any failures, incidents and what mitigation was (at the time) employed or will be used in future.

The Operator shall keep records of all noise monitoring, investigations, and complaints and these shall be made available to the EHO to examine on request.

An example of a suitable complaints' management form is given overleaf.

Table 5.1 – Example complaints management form

Complaint made by:	
Date of complaint:	
Complaint received by:	
Time of occurrences:	
Number of occurrences:	
Details of complaint:	
Action(s) taken:	
Review of action (s):	
Details of adjustment(s) made to the noise management plan if required:	
Signed (Noise supervisor):	
Date:	



## 5.4 Noise Monitoring

In order to ensure that the MNL limits are being complied with, it is anticipated that the EHO may wish to conduct noise monitoring at NSRs during events, especially during the first few months of operation.

Therefore, information will be provided to the EHO regarding the dates, times, and types of future events on a continual month by month basis. Realistically the majority of events will be booked far in advance of this and would be at regular intervals (i.e. every Saturday during the summer months).

Therefore, this schedule will be communicated to the EHO well in advance, when possible, to allow the EHO to make provisions to monitor random events without the Operator's knowledge of which events are being monitored.

Logs will be kept of the monitoring exercises with actions taken to mitigate noise further if MNL limits appear to be being exceeded.

## Appendix A – Acoustic Terminology and Concepts

### A.1 – Glossary

Table A.1 – Glossary of acoustic terminology

Term	Description
dB (decibel)	The scale on which sound pressure level is expressed. It is defined as 20 times the logarithm of the ratio of the root-mean-square pressure of the sound and a reference pressure ( $2 \times 10^{-5}$ Pa).
dB(A)	A-weighted decibel. This is a measure of the overall level of sound across the audible spectrum with a frequency weighting (i.e. 'A' weighting) to compensate for the varying sensitivity of the human ear to sound at different frequencies.
Frequency	Sound can occur over a range of frequencies extending from the very low, such as the rumble of thunder, up to the very high such as the crash of cymbals. Sound is generally described over the frequency range from 63Hz to 4000Hz (4kHz). This is roughly equal to the range of frequencies on a piano.
$L_{Aeq,T}$	$L_{Aeq}$ is defined as the notional steady sound level which, over a stated period of time, would contain the same amount of acoustical energy as the A-weighted fluctuating sound measured over that period. This parameter is typically considered as a good representation of the 'average' overall noise level. It is referred to technically as the A-weighted equivalent continuous sound level and is a dB(A) as defined above.
$L_{A90,T}$	The A-weighted noise level that is exceeded for 90% of the measurement period T. This parameter is often considered as the 'average minimum level'.
$L_{A10,T}$	The A-weighted noise level that is exceeded for 10% of the measurement period T. This parameter is often considered as the 'average maximum level';
$L_{AFmax,T}$	The maximum A-weighted noise level during the measurement period T.

### A.2 – Subjective Changes in Noise Level

Table A.2 – Subjective loudness from an increase or decrease in sound pressure level

Change in sound pressure level	Relative change in sound power energy (multiplier)		Change in apparent subjective loudness (for mid-frequency range)
	Decrease	Increase	
3 dB	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	'Just perceptible'
5 dB	$\frac{1}{3}$	3	'Clearly noticeable'
10 dB	$\frac{1}{10}$	10	'Half or twice as loud'
20 dB	$\frac{1}{100}$	100	'Much quieter, or louder'

## Appendix B – National Planning Policies

### B.1 – National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) sets out the Government's planning policies for England (the same principles of which can also be used in Wales) and how these are expected to be applied. The NPPF provides a framework within which local people and their council can produce their own distinctive local and neighbourhood plans. With explicit reference to noise, the NPPF states that *"Planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by ... preventing new and existing development from contributing to, being put at unacceptable risk from ... noise pollution"*.

### B.2 - Noise Policy Statement for England (NPSE)

The NPPF refers to the Noise Policy Statement for England (NPSE), which applies to most forms of noise including environmental noise. The NPSE sets out the long-term vision of Government policy which is to *"Promote good health and a good quality of life through the effective management of noise within the context of Government policy on sustainable development."* It aims that *"Through the effective management and control of environmental, neighbour and neighbourhood noise within the context of Government policy on sustainable development:*

- *avoid significant adverse impacts on health and quality of life;*
- *mitigate and minimise adverse impacts on health and quality of life; and*
- *where possible, contribute to the improvement of health and quality of life."*

The use of the terms *"significant adverse"* and *"adverse"* are key phrases within the NPSE. The guidance establishes the concept of how the level of adverse effect on health and quality of life can be referenced including:

- **NOEL – No Observed Effect Level** - This is the level below which no effect can be detected. In simple terms, below this level, there is no detectable effect on health and quality of life due to the noise.
- **LOAEL – Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level** - This is the level above which *adverse* effects on health and quality of life can be detected.
- **SOAEL – Significant Observed Adverse Effect Level** - This is the level above which *significant adverse* effects on health and quality of life occur.

Under the first aim of the NPSE (*"avoid significant adverse impacts on health and quality of life"*), an impact in line with SOAEL should be avoided. Under the second aim (*"mitigate and minimise adverse impacts on health and quality of life"*), where the impact lies somewhere between LOAEL and SOAEL, requiring that all reasonable steps are taken to mitigate and minimise adverse effects on health and quality of life while also taking into account the guiding principles of sustainable development, but does not mean that such adverse effects cannot occur.

## B.3 - Planning Practice Guidance on Noise (PPG-N)

The Planning Practice Guidance on Noise (PPG-N) is part of a suite of web-based guidance which is intended to support the implementation of the policies in the NPPF and the NPSE.

It aids in expanding on the definitions from the NPSE of NOEL, LOAEL and SOAEL, by linking these terms to 'examples of outcomes', i.e. changes in behaviour and/or attitude to noise. The table below summarises the guidance from PPG-N in this regard.

Table B.1 – Noise exposure hierarchy based on the likely average response – adapted from PPG-N

Perception	Examples of outcomes	Increasing effect level	Action
<b>NOEL - No Observed Effect Level</b> <sup>1</sup>			
Not noticeable	No Effect	No Observed Effect	No specific measures required
Noticeable and not intrusive	Noise can be heard but does not cause any change in behaviour or attitude. Can slightly affect the acoustic character of the area but not such that there is a perceived change in the quality of life.	No Observed Adverse Effect	No specific measures required
<b>LOAEL - Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level</b>			
Noticeable and intrusive	Noise can be heard and causes small changes in behaviour and/or attitude, e.g. turning up the volume of television; speaking more loudly; where there is no alternative ventilation, having to close windows for some of the time because of the noise. Potential for some reported sleep disturbance. Affects the acoustic character of the area such that there is a perceived change in the quality of life.	Observed Adverse Effect	Mitigate and reduce to a minimum
<b>SOAEL - Significant Observed Adverse Effect Level</b>			
Noticeable and disruptive	The noise causes a material change in behaviour and/or attitude, e.g. avoiding certain activities during periods of intrusion; where there is no alternative ventilation, having to keep windows closed most of the time because of the noise. Potential for sleep disturbance resulting in difficulty in getting to sleep, premature awakening and difficulty in getting back to sleep. Quality of life diminished due to a change in the acoustic character of the area.	Significant Observed Adverse Effect	Avoid
Noticeable and very disruptive	Extensive and regular changes in behaviour and/or an inability to mitigate the effect of noise leading to psychological stress or physiological effects, e.g. regular sleep deprivation/awakening; loss of appetite, significant, medically definable harm, e.g. auditory and non-auditory	Unacceptable Adverse Effect	Prevent
<sup>1</sup> This line is an assumption of the adverse effect level and is not explicitly referenced by PPG-N, though this appears to be a safe assumption.			

## Appendix C – Noise Survey/Testing Details

### C.1 – Survey Equipment

The monitoring equipment used for the baseline noise survey is detailed in the table below. The sound level meter was calibrated before and after the survey, with no significant drifts of greater than 0.5 dB observed. The sound level meter has been calibrated to a traceable standard within the 24 months preceding the survey, and the calibrators have been calibrated to a traceable standard within the 12 months preceding the survey. The equipment complies with the standards of as BS EN 60942:2003 Class 1 device.

Table C.1 – Equipment used for the noise survey

Name	Serial Number	Last Calibrated	Calibration Due
SVAN 949 Class 1 Sound Level Meter	9720	Nov-21	Nov-23
SV22 Class 1 Microphone	4012386	Nov-21	Nov-23
Cirrus CRL511E Class 1 Acoustic Calibrator	035235	Nov-21	Nov-23
Svantek SV958A Class 1 Four-channel Noise and Vibration Meter	92805	Nov-20	Nov-22
MTG MK255 preamplifier	100431	Oct-20	Oct-22
Svantek SV12L ½" microphone	19148	Oct-20	Oct-22

### C.2 – Testing

Following on from **Section 4.3.2** of the main body of the report, the methodology of this testing can be summarised as follows:

- The surveyor placed two large PA speakers with a combined power of 200W within the Barn, at a position representative of where the band or DJ would be located at the western end of the barn.
- The PA system was then set to play a continuous pink noise reference signal (as is standard for acoustic testing), at the maximum amplitude that the system could generate.
- A series of measurements were conducted *inside* the Barn at positions representative of:
  - the front/centre of the dancefloor, i.e. 3m in front of the PA system;
  - seating areas further back in the room away from the dancefloor;
  - behind the PA system; and
  - 1m inside of the façade at various discrete points on each elevation
- A series of measurements were then conducted *outside* of the Barn to determine the difference in noise level from inside to outside at positions including:
  - 1m from various points of the façade – lined up with those taken inside the building;
  - at discrete points along a straight line walking away from the Barn to the west and towards the baseline monitoring position by the nearest neighbouring property.

### C.3 – Photographs

Figure C.2 – Photographs of the noise monitoring position from the baseline survey



Figure C.3 – Photographs of testing inside the Barn



Figure C.4 – Photographs of testing outside the Barn





## Appendix D – Predicted MNLs / Noise Mapping

The noise predictions within this report have been undertaken using the proprietary software CadnaA® by DataKustik, a 3-D noise mapping package which implements a wide range of national and international standards, guidelines and calculation algorithms, including those set out in ISO 9613-2:1996.

The noise model accounts for the topography of the land based on data available from the Ordnance Survey and from a topography survey of the site. All of the objects within the model (buildings, roads, barriers, foliage, etc) have been imported from OpenStreetMap or drawn manually based upon maps/photographs taken from site. The scaled plans and elevations for the proposed development have been accounted for in the model.

The noise model has been used to predict the resulting music noise levels (MNLs) across the surrounding area incident on nearby noise-sensitive receptors.

The noise map model has assumed:

- downwind propagation, a wind direction that assists the propagation of sound from source to receptor, as a worst-case.
- a ground absorption factor of 1 in all greenfield areas;
- a ground absorption factor of 0 on car parking areas, buildings, and roads;
- a ground absorption factor of 0.5 on residential areas to represent mixed ground (a mix of roads/pavement and gardens/green areas);
- a maximum reflection factor of two where buildings and barriers are assumed to have a 'smooth' reflective façade, as a worst-case;
- receptor point heights (away from buildings) and a grid height of 4.5m to represent 1<sup>st</sup> floor windows (which are more affected than ground floor windows);
- receptor points on the façade of buildings showing the highest exposure level – points are modelled on the ground floor, 1<sup>st</sup> floor, 2<sup>nd</sup> floor etc, with the map showing the result from the worst-affected floor.

Figure D.1 – Images from the noise modelling

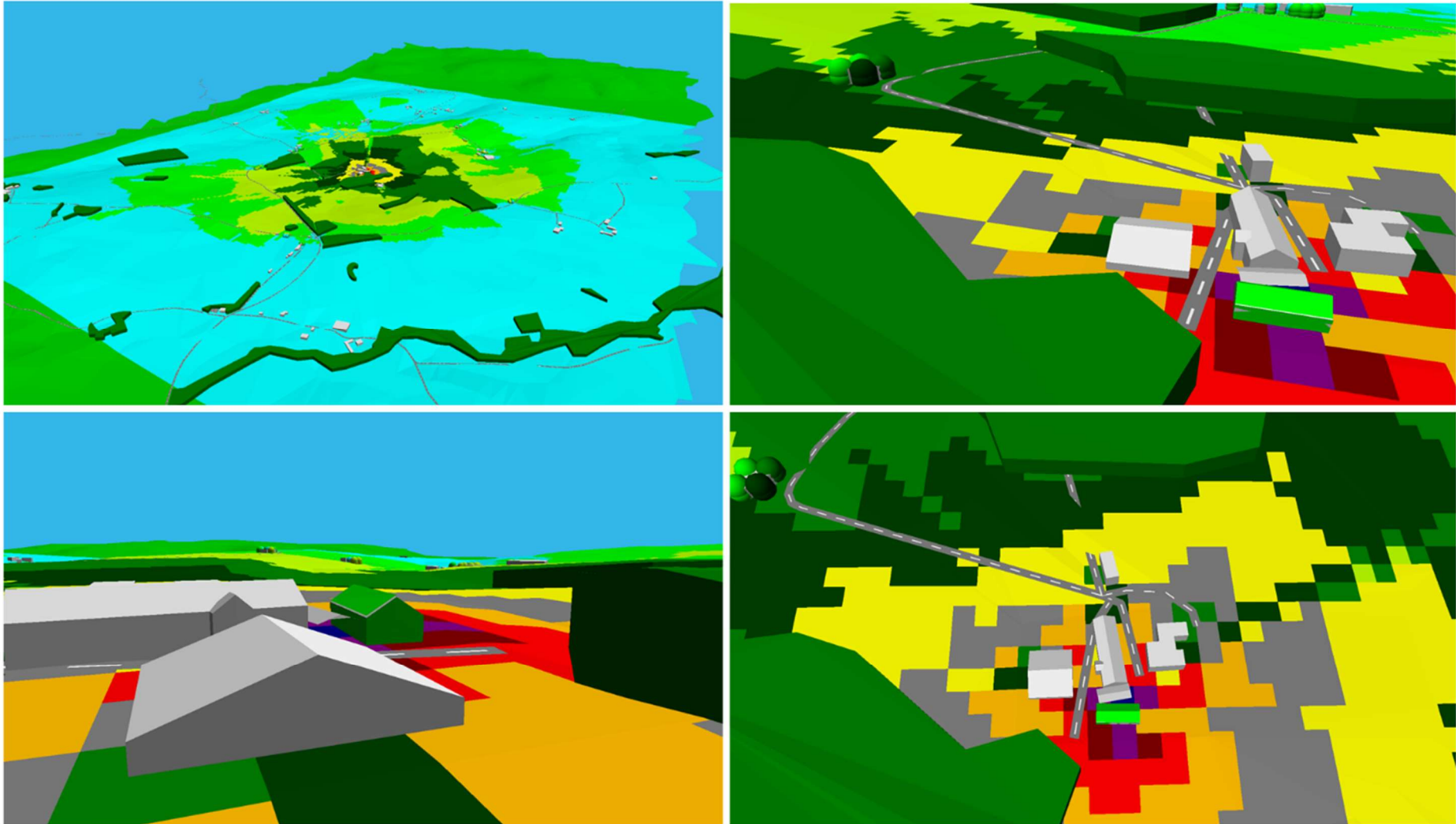


Figure D.2 - MNL with amplified band or DJ in barn operating with the noise limiter set to 100 dB  $L_{Aeq}$  internally - **doors open**

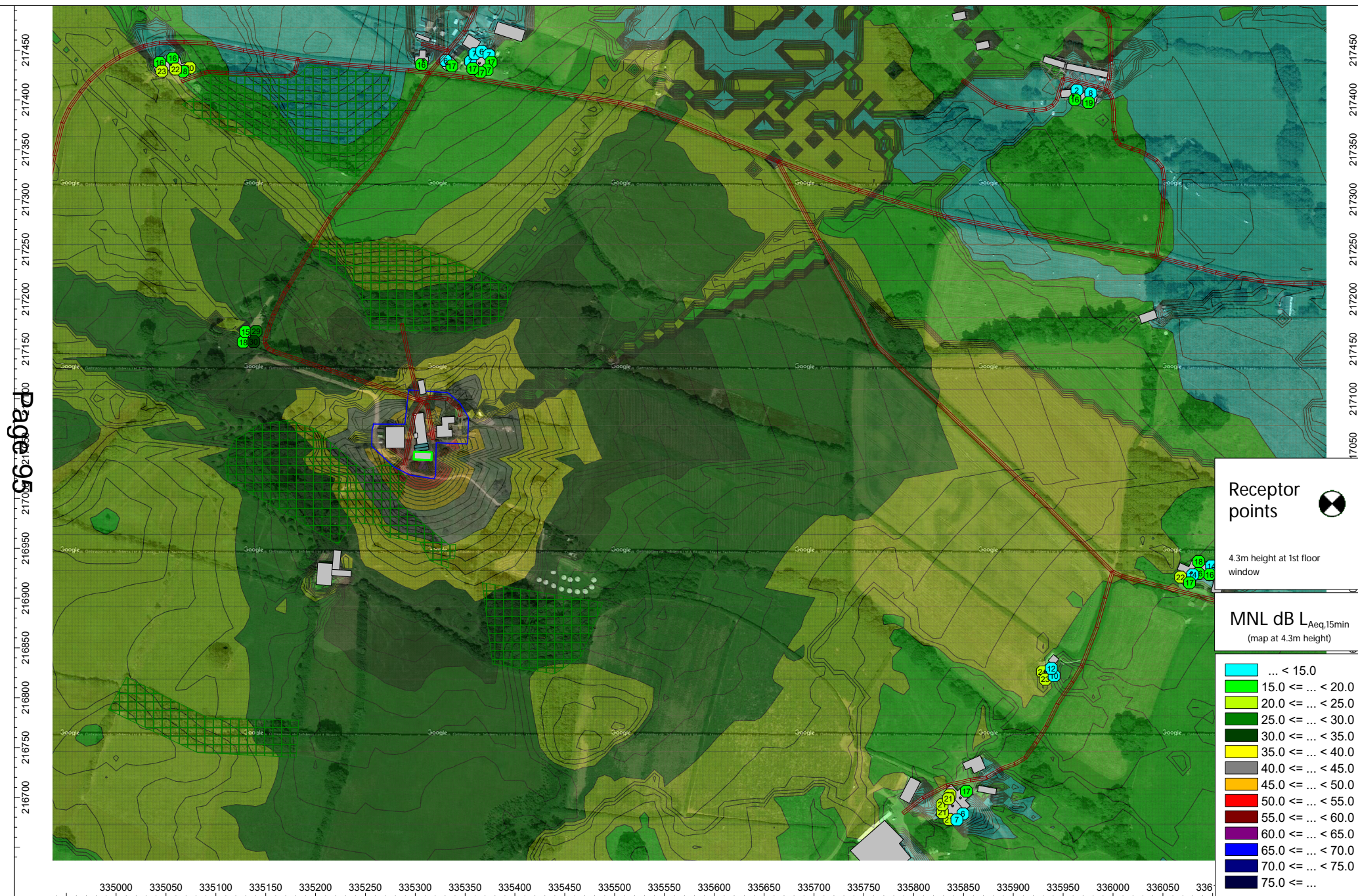


Figure D.3 - MNL with amplified band or DJ in barn operating with the noise limiter set to 100 dB  $L_{Aeq}$  internally - doors closed

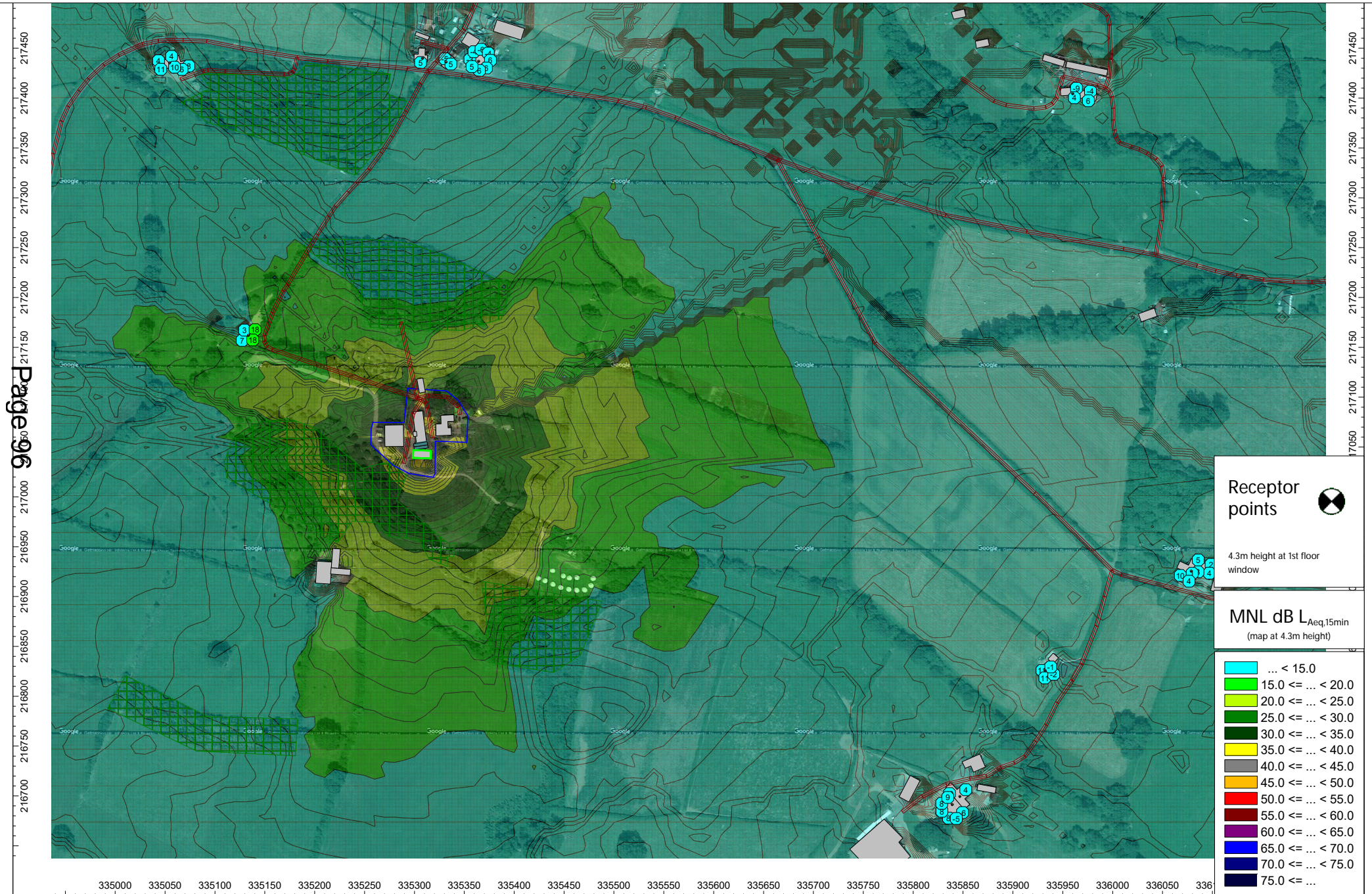


Figure D.4 - MNL with acoustic act or PA system operating at 75 dB  $L_{Aeq}$  under the canopy/open sided barn

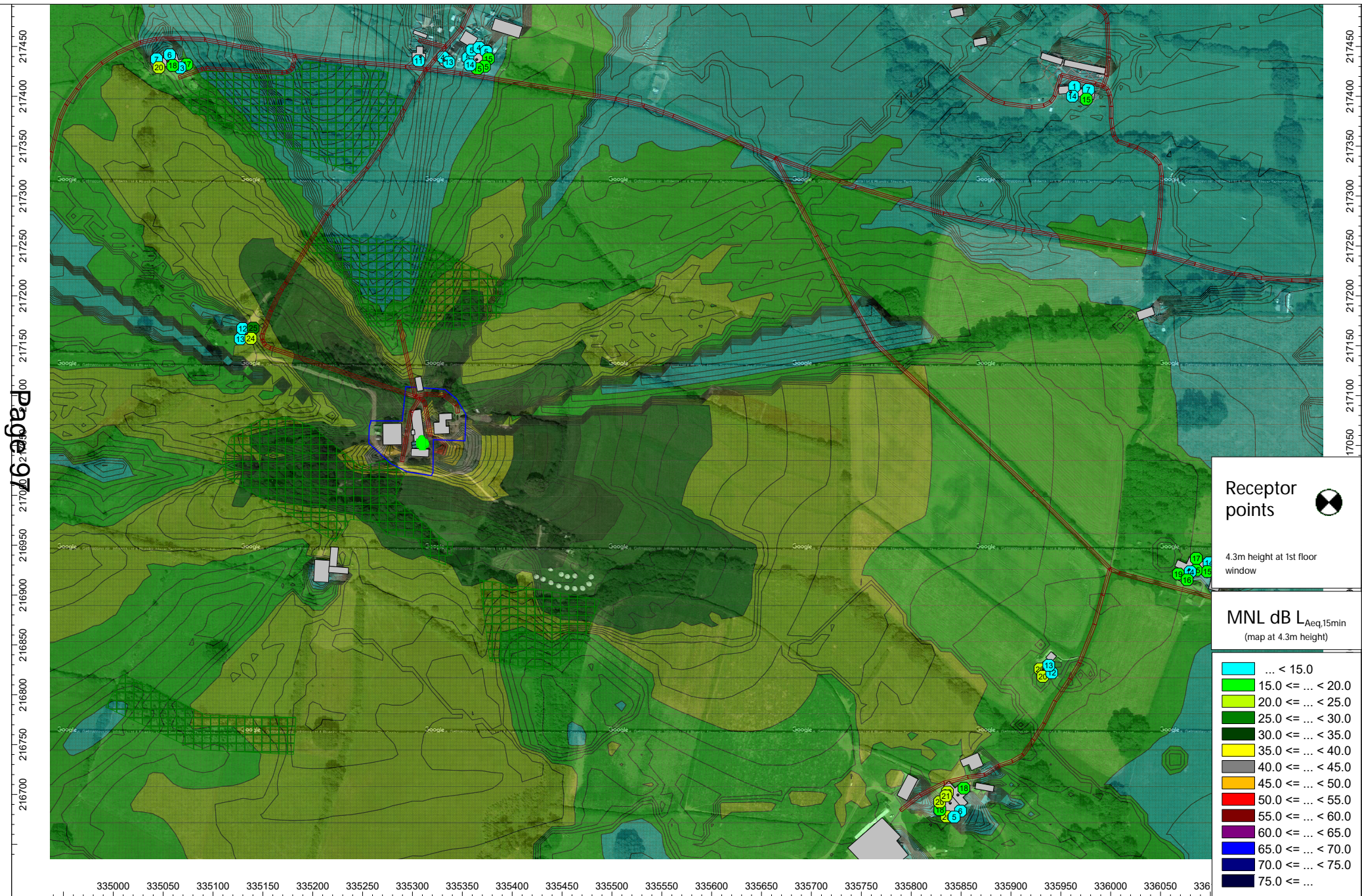
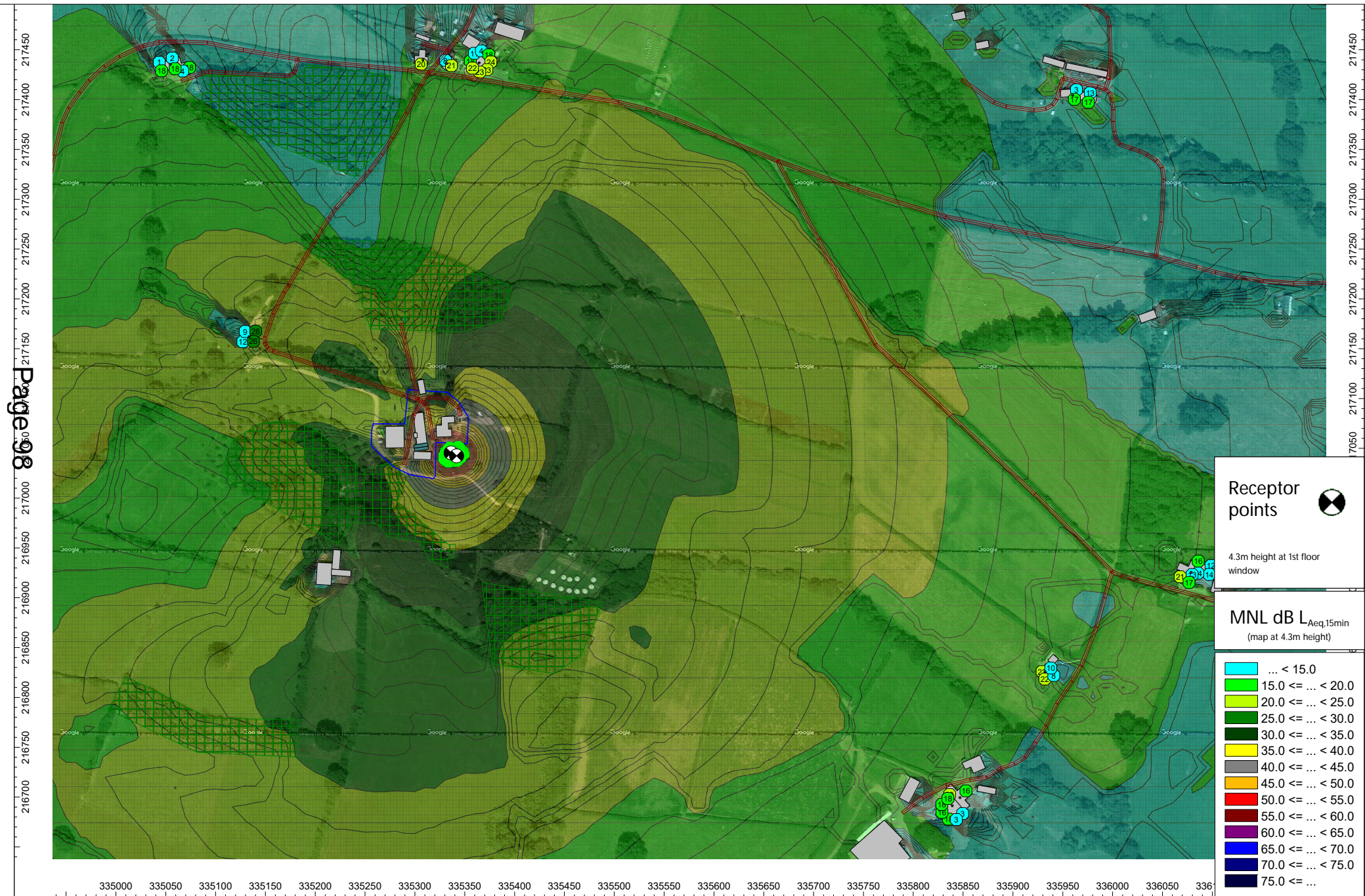


Figure D.5 - MNL with background music at 65 dB  $L_{Aeq}$  and 50 guests speaking with raised voices in the garden area



## **ParkerJones Acoustics Limited**

### **Bristol**

11 Bankside Road  
Brislington  
Bristol  
BS4 4LB

### **London**

29 Lincoln's Inn Fields  
Holborn  
London  
WC2A 3EE

### **Glasgow**

126 West Regent Street  
Glasgow  
G2 2RQ

+44 (0)800 830 3338

+44 (0)117 914 6558

info@parkerjonesacoustics.com

**www.parkerjonesacoustics.com**

Registered in England and Wales

Company No. 12235614

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