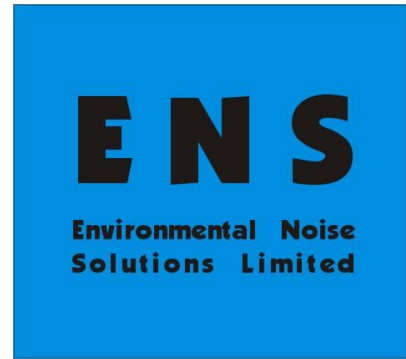




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Proposed Change of Use to Bar Land to the rear of 2 Blacker Road, Mapplewell, Barnsley, S75 6BW

Noise Impact Assessment

**For:
Miss Mia Eaden**

23rd April 2026

Ref: NIA-12582-26-12893-v1 Eaden's Bar, Mapplewell
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1 Introduction

1.1 Overview

Environmental Noise Solutions Ltd (ENS) has been commissioned by Miss Mia Eaden to undertake a noise impact assessment for the proposed bar at land to the rear of 2 Blacker Road, Mapplewell, Barnsley, S75 6BW (hereafter referred to as 'the site').

The objectives of the noise impact assessment were to:

- Measure the baseline noise levels at the site and its surrounding environs
- Assess the potential impact of the proposed development with reference to pertinent guidelines
- Provide recommendations for structural and management controls, as necessary, to protect the noise amenity of the nearest residential dwellings

This report details the methodology and results of the noise assessment. It has been prepared to accompany a Planning Application ref: 2025/0640, submitted to Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council (BMBC).

The report has been prepared for Miss Mia Eaden for the sole purpose described above and no extended duty of care to any third party is implied or offered. Third parties referring to the report should consult Miss Mia Eaden and ENS as to the extent to which the findings may be appropriate for their use.

A glossary of acoustic terms used in the main body of the text is contained in Appendix 1.

1.2 Site Description and Development Proposals

The site is located in a mixed-use setting in Mapplewell, near Barnsley. See Figure 1.1 for site boundary outlined in red.

Figure 1.1: Location of Site



In the absence of noise associated with patron activity at the bar, the ambient and background noise climate at the site is formed by distant road traffic and distant plant noise.

The nearest noise sensitive receptors (NSRs) to the site are considered to be residential apartments at 1 Spark Lane.

Opening hours at the bar are 1500 to 2200 hours on Wednesday and Thursday, 1500 to 0000 hours on Fridays, 1200 to 0000 hours on Saturdays and 1200 to 2200 hours on Sundays, with no opening on Mondays and Tuesdays.

As described in the Premises Licence for the bar (Premises Licence Number: 098908) live music is permitted until 2200 hours on Sunday to Friday, and until 2300 hours on Saturdays. Given the size and nature of the premises, amplified music events are necessarily small-scale (e.g. acoustic acts), with any amplification provided by low-wattage amplifiers.

Proposals are to close the outdoor area at 2100 hours on Wednesdays, Thursdays and Sundays, and at 2200 hours on Fridays and Saturdays.

As described in the Premises Licence, recorded music is permitted outdoors until 2200 hours on Sunday to Thursday, and until 0000 hours on Saturdays. However, external music will cease in line with the earlier closing of the outdoor area as detailed above.

2 Assessment Guidance

2.1 National Planning Policy Framework

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)¹ was updated in February 2025 and sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied.

Where issues of noise impact are concerned the NPPF provides brief guidance in paragraph 187 where it 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, or being adversely affected by, unacceptable levels of.....noise pollution'.

Paragraph 198 advises that:

'Planning policies and decisions should also ensure that new development is appropriate for its location taking into account the likely effects (including cumulative effects) of pollution on health, living conditions and the natural environment, as well as the potential sensitivity of the site or the wider area to impacts that could arise from the development. In doing so they should.....mitigate and reduce to a minimum potential adverse impacts resulting from noise from new development – and avoid noise giving rise to significant adverse impacts on health and the quality of life'.

The NPPF also refers to the 2010 DEFRA publication, the Noise Policy Statement for England (NPSE) which reinforces and supplements the NPPF.

2.2 Noise Policy Statement for England

The Noise Policy Statement for England² (NPSE) sets out the long-term vision of promoting good health and a good quality of life through the effective management of noise within the context of Government policy on sustainable development. This long-term vision is supported by the following aims:

- Avoid significant adverse impacts on health and quality of life
- Mitigate and minimise adverse impacts on health and quality of life
- Where possible, contribute to the improvement of health and quality of life

The NPSE describes the following levels at which noise impacts may be identified:

- 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

According to the explanatory notes in the statement, where a noise level falls between the lowest observable adverse effect level (LOAEL) and a level which represents a significant observable adverse effect level (SOAEL):

'....all reasonable steps should be taken to mitigate and minimise adverse effects on health and quality of life whilst also taking into consideration the guiding principles of sustainable development. This does not mean that such effects cannot occur.'

1 National Planning Policy Framework. Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (2021)

2 Government Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs. Noise Policy Statement for England (2010)

2.3 Planning Practice Guidance on Noise

Planning Practice Guidance³ (PPG) is an online resource providing additional guidance and elaboration on the NPPF. It advises that the Local Planning Authority should consider the acoustic environment in relation to:

- Whether or not a significant adverse effect is occurring or likely to occur
- Whether or not an adverse effect is occurring or likely to occur
- Whether or not a good standard of amenity can be achieved

In line with the Explanatory Note of the NPSE, the PPG references the LOAEL and SOAEL in relation to noise impact. It also provides examples of outcomes that could be expected for a given perception level of noise, plus actions that may be required to bring about a desired outcome. However, in line with the NPSE, no objective noise levels are provided for LOAEL or SOAEL although the PPG acknowledges that: *'...the subjective nature of noise means that there is not a simple relationship between noise levels and the impact on those affected. This will depend on how various factors combine in any particular situation'*.

Table 2.1 summarises the PPG noise exposure hierarchy.

Table 2.1: PPG Noise Exposure Hierarchy

Perception	Examples of Outcomes	Increasing Effect Level	Action
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
Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level			
Noticeable and intrusive	Noise can be heard and causes small changes in behaviour and/or attitude, e.g. turning up 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
Significant Observed Adverse Effect Level			
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 change in 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 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

2.4 Code of Practice on Environmental Noise Control at Concerts

Principles and guidelines for the control of environmental noise at concerts are contained in the Noise Council's 1995 publication 'Code of Practice on Environmental Noise Control at Concerts' (CoP). This is considered to be the most relevant guidance on noise from music events.

The purpose of the CoP is to give guidance on how potential disturbance or annoyance to those living in the vicinity of music events can be minimised.

The CoP considers that the Music Noise Level (MNL) (defined as the L_{Aeq} of the music noise measured at a particular location) when assessed at the prediction stage or measured during sound checks or concerts should not exceed the guidelines shown in Table 2.2 below at any NSRs.

Table 2.2: Music Noise Level guidelines

Concert Days Per Calendar Year, Per Venue	Venue Category	Guideline
1 to 3	Urban stadia or arenas	The MNL should not exceed 75 dB(A) over a 15-minute period
1 to 3	Other urban and rural venues	The MNL should not exceed 65 dB(A) over a 15-minute period
4 to 12	All venues	The MNL should not exceed the background noise level ¹ by more than 15 dB(A) over a 15-minute period
1. The value used should be the arithmetic average of the hourly L_{A90} 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.		

Note 5 to the above table recommends that for indoor venues used for up to about 30 events per year, the MNL should not exceed the background noise level by more than 5 dB(A) over a 15-minute period.

However, this element of the guidance is not necessarily appropriate to the site, as a permanent change of use is sought without restrictions on the number of events per year. Therefore, with respect to music noise levels, it is considered robust for the music noise level at the premises not to exceed the representative evening background noise level at the nearest NSRs.

This is consistent with guidance contained in the 'Good Practice Guide on the Control of Noise from Pubs and Clubs' published by the Institute of Acoustics. The annex to the guidance states that for > 30 events per year, the $L_{Aeq (15 \text{ min})}$ EN (entertainment noise level) shall not exceed the L_{A90} WEN (background noise level in the absence of entertainment noise) at the nearest NSRs.

3 Noise Survey

3.1 Overview

In order to establish ambient and background noise levels in the vicinity of site, baseline noise measurements were undertaken on Friday 27th March through to Monday 30th March 2026.

For the purpose of the assessment, a single noise monitoring position was adopted in the vicinity of the nearest NSRs (see Appendix 2 for monitoring location).

Noise measurements were undertaken in free field conditions at 1.5 metres above ground level using an NTi XL3 Type 1 integrating sound level meter. The meter was connected to a windshield covered microphone positioned at the location detailed above.

The measurement system calibration was verified immediately before and after the survey period using a Bruel & Kjaer Type 4231 calibrator. No drift in calibration levels greater than 0.5 dB was noted. The noted weather conditions during the survey were dry with wind speeds < 5 m/s. Weather conditions were therefore considered appropriate for noise monitoring.

Measurements consisted of A-weighted broadband parameters including L_{Aeq} and L_{A90} , together with linear octave and 1/3rd octave band data.

3.2 Baseline Summary

Table 3.1 below presents a summary of the noise data for each measurement session, rounded to the nearest decibel.

Table 3.1: Summary of Noise Measurement Data

Position	Date	Time	$L_{Aeq, T}$ (dB)	$L_{A90, T}$ (dB)	
MP1	27/03/2026	1500–1900	58	54	Distant traffic and distant plant noise
		1900–2200	65	57	Patrons in outdoor area, faint music
		2200–2345	58	54	Outdoor area closed (no patron noise or music), distant traffic and distant plant noise
	28/03/2026	1200–1900	60	54	Distant traffic and distant plant noise
		1900–2200	65	57	Patrons in outdoor area
		2200–2345	59	54	Outdoor area closed (no patron noise or music), distant traffic and distant plant noise
	29/03/2026	1200–1800	60	55	Distant traffic and distant plant noise
		1800–2200	58	53	Distant traffic and distant plant noise (no patron noise or music)

3.3 Analysis

As described in the CoP, the value used for the assessment of music noise break-out from the development is the arithmetic average of the hourly L_{A90} measured over the last four hours of the event.

For reference, Table 3.2 contains a summary of the proposed operational hours at the site.

Table 3.2: Operational Hours Summary

Day	Opening Hours	Live Music	External Amplified Music
Monday	Closed	-	-
Tuesday	Closed	-	-
Wednesday	1500–2200	1500–2200	1500–2100
Thursday	1500–2200	1500–2200	1500–2100
Friday	1500–0000	1500–2200	1500–2200
Saturday	1200–0000	1500–2300	1500–2200
Sunday	1200–2200	1500–2200	1200–2100

Measurements on Sunday 29th March were not impacted by current activities at the bar, with no significant patron activity and no music noise.

It is understood that external amplified music will cease no later than 2200 hours in line with the closing of the external area. The average background noise level between 1800 and 2200 hours on Sunday was measured at **53 dB L_{A90} (1 hour)**.

Measurements during the evening on Friday 27th and Saturday 28th March were affected by patrons in close proximity to the microphone. However, background noise levels immediately after bar activity ceased (circa 2200–2300 hours) were measured at circa **54 dB L_{A90} (1 hour)** on both evenings.

On the basis of the above, a background level of **53 dB L_{A90} (1 hour)** is robustly adopted for the assessment of both live music breakout and external amplified music.

3.4 Noise Associated with the Development

In order to assess the potential noise impact of events at the bar, noise measurements were also undertaken within the bar during a live music event. Measurements were made using a calibrated B&K 2250 Type 1 sound level meter on Friday 27th March. Measurements consisted of A-weighted broadband parameters, together with linear octave band L_{eq} levels.

Given the size and nature of the premises, amplified music events are necessarily small-scale acoustic acts, with any amplification provided by low-wattage amplifiers. For the purpose of the measurements, the bifold doors were temporarily opened.

Internal reverberant noise levels were measured at circa **86 dB L_{Aeq} (15 min)** within the immediate vicinity of the live act, with music noise breakout levels of circa **74 dB L_{Aeq} (15 min)** measured at circa 0.5 metres from the open bifold door.

To assess the potential for external amplified music, further measurements of the external speakers were undertaken on Thursday 23rd April.

With the speakers set at the required level (amplifier volume dial set at 9 o'clock), noise levels were measured at circa **62 dB L_{Aeq} (15 min)** at 1 metre.

4 Noise Assessment

4.1 Overview

The principal noise sources potentially associated with the proposed development are considered to be:

- Live music noise breakout
- External amplified music

The following sections of the noise impact assessment discuss the potential noise impacts of the above activities on the amenity of the nearest NSRs.

4.2 Music Noise Breakout

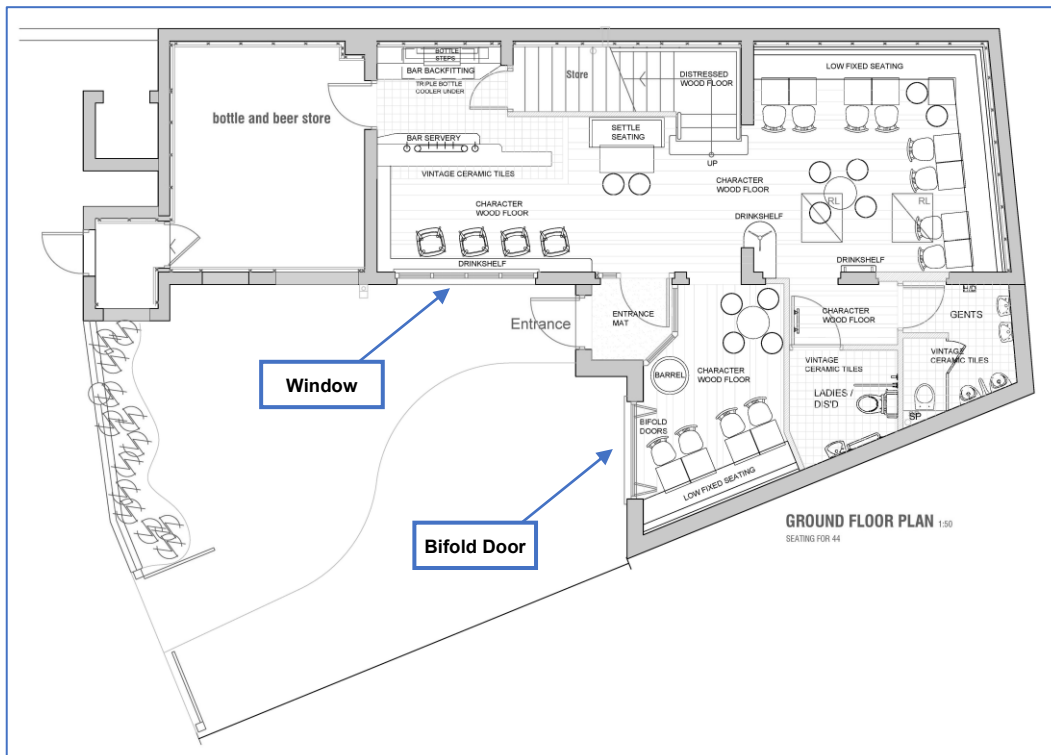
Internal reverberant noise levels were measured at **86 dB L_{Aeq} (15 min)** during a representative event, with music noise breakout levels of **74 dB L_{Aeq} (15 min)** at circa 0.5 metres from the open bifold door.

In order to assess the propagation of noise from the bar to the nearest receptors, noise level predictions have been performed using iNoise acoustic modelling software. This is a software program specifically developed for the prediction and assessment of environmental noise.

The model calculates noise levels on horizontal and vertical grids with a user defined spacing of receiver points. From these levels, calculated at thousands of points, contour lines of constant noise levels are generated and printed as noise maps. All scaling was based on direct import from Google Earth, with 2nd order reflections considered and absorption coefficients based on the iNoise default for brick-built structures.

As the entrance door is lobbied, the weakest acoustic elements of the building envelope are considered to be the glazed areas, with a 10.6 m² window on the western elevation and a 3.3 m² bifold glass door on the northern elevation. See Figure 4.1.

Figure 4.1: Location of Glazed Areas



It is assumed that standard thermal double glazing (with a sound reduction performance of circa 28 dB R_w+C_{tr}) has been installed. The sound reduction of the open bifold door is taken to be 0 dB R_w .

Noise level contour maps are contained in Appendix 3 and Appendix 4. The predicted resultant music noise levels at the nearest NSR are:

- **52 dB(A)** with the bifold door open
- **30 dB(A)** with the bifold door closed

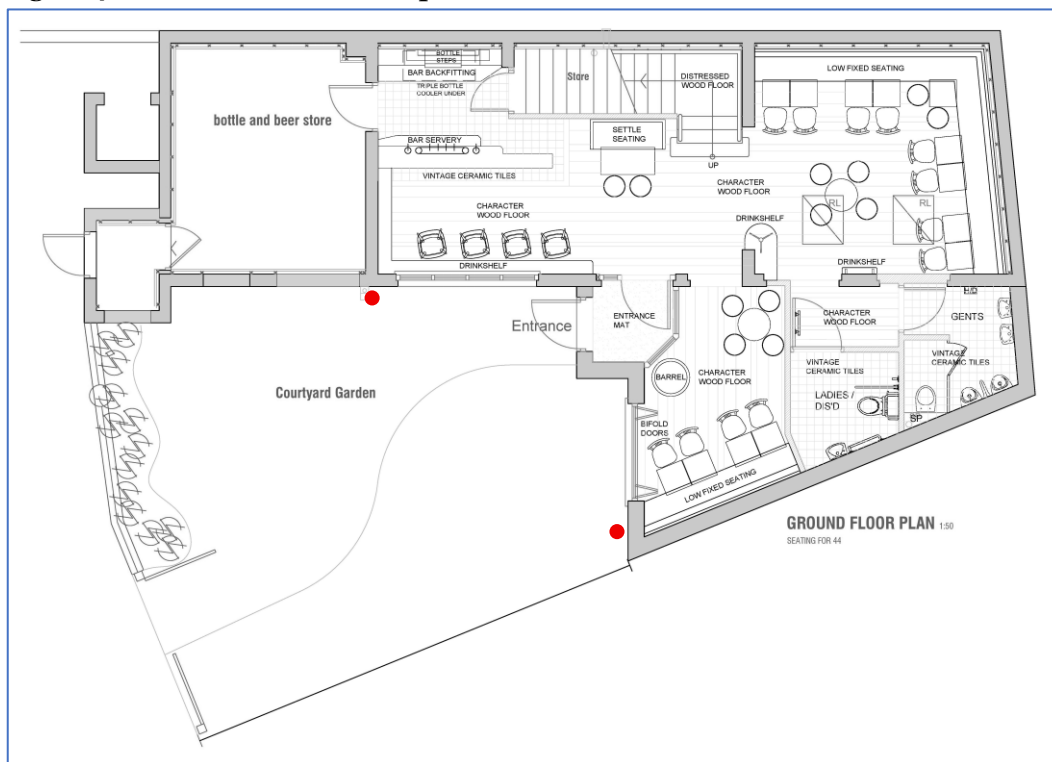
With the bifold door open, music noise levels are at least 1 dB below the existing late evening/night-time background noise levels at the NSRs.

Provided the proposed operational hours contained in Table 3.2 are adhered to, live music noise breakout is considered to represent a No Observed Adverse Effect Level (NOAEL) in that such noise is noticeable and not intrusive i.e. noise may be heard, but does not cause any change in behaviour or attitude and such noise may slightly affect the acoustic character of the area but not such that there is a perceived change in the quality of life. The noise impact is therefore considered to be negligible.

4.3 External Amplified Music

The external area includes two small weatherproof speakers, as shown in Figure 4.2.

Figure 4.2: Location of External Speakers



With the speakers set at the required level (amplifier volume dial set at 9 o'clock), noise levels were measured at circa **62 dB L_{Aeq} (15 min)** at 1 metre (per speaker).

In order to assess the propagation of noise from the speakers to the nearest receptors, noise level predictions have been performed using iNoise acoustic modelling software.

A noise level contour map is contained in Appendix 5. The predicted resultant speaker noise level at the nearest NSR is circa **44 dB L_{Aeq} (15 min)**.

On the basis that external amplified music would occur no later than **2200 hours**, music noise levels are 9 dB below the existing late evening/night-time background noise levels at the NSRs.

Provided the proposed operational hours contained in Table 3.2 are adhered to, external amplified music is considered to represent a NOAEL in that such noise is noticeable and not intrusive i.e. noise may be heard, but does not cause any change in behaviour or attitude and such noise may slightly affect the acoustic character of the area but not such that there is a perceived change in the quality of life. The noise impact is therefore considered to be negligible.

4.4 Miscellaneous

In addition to the above, in order to mitigate and reduce noise levels associated with the bar to a minimum, the operator has proposed a noise management plan which includes management controls to minimise noise from patrons.

The development includes Marstair beer cellar cooling plant. However, the plant is sited internally within the beer store and is wholly inaudible externally. See Figure 4.3.

Figure 4.3: Internal Beer Cellar Plant



5 Summary and Conclusions

A noise survey and assessment has been performed for a proposed bar at land to the rear of 2 Blacker Road, Mapplewell, Barnsley, S75 6BW.

Baseline noise monitoring was carried out on Friday 27th March through to Monday 30th March 2026 to determine prevailing ambient and background noise levels in the vicinity of the site.

An assessment of the noise impact of the proposed development has been undertaken, in line with pertinent guidance.

Provided the recommendations contained within this noise impact assessment are implemented, noise is not considered to represent a constraint to the development.

Appendix 1 – Abbreviations and Definitions

Sound Pressure Level (L_p)

The basic unit of sound measurement is the sound pressure level. As the pressures to which the human ear responds can range from 20 μPa to 200 Pa, a linear measurement of sound levels would involve many orders of magnitude. Consequently, the pressures are converted to a logarithmic scale and expressed in decibels (dB) as follows:

$$L_p = 20 \log_{10}(p/p_0)$$

Where L_p = sound pressure level in dB; p = rms sound pressure in Pa; and p_0 = reference sound pressure (20 μPa).

A-weighting

A frequency filtering system in a sound level meter, which approximates under defined conditions the frequency response of the human ear. The A-weighted sound pressure level, expressed in dB(A), has been shown to correlate well with subjective response to noise.

Equivalent continuous A-weighted sound pressure level, $L_{Aeq, T}$

The value of the A-weighted sound pressure level in decibels of continuous steady sound that within a specified time interval, T , has the same mean-square sound pressure as a sound that varies with time. $L_{Aeq, 16h}$ (07:00 to 23:00 hours) and $L_{Aeq, 8h}$ (23:00 to 07:00 hours) are used to qualify daytime and night-time noise levels.

$L_{A10, T}$

The A-weighted sound pressure level in decibels exceeded for 10% of the measurement period, T . $L_{A10, 18h}$ is the arithmetic mean of the 18 hourly values from 06:00 to 24:00 hours.

$L_{A90, T}$

The A-weighted sound pressure level of the residual noise in decibels exceeded 90% of a given time interval, T . L_{A90} is typically taken as representative of background noise.

$L_{AF \max}$

The maximum A-weighted noise level recorded during the measurement period. The subscript 'F' denotes fast time weighting, slow time weighting 'S' is also used.

Single Event Level / Sound Exposure Level (SEL or L_{AE})

The energy produced by a discrete noise event averaged over one second, regardless of the event duration. This allows for comparison between different noise events which occur over different lengths of time.

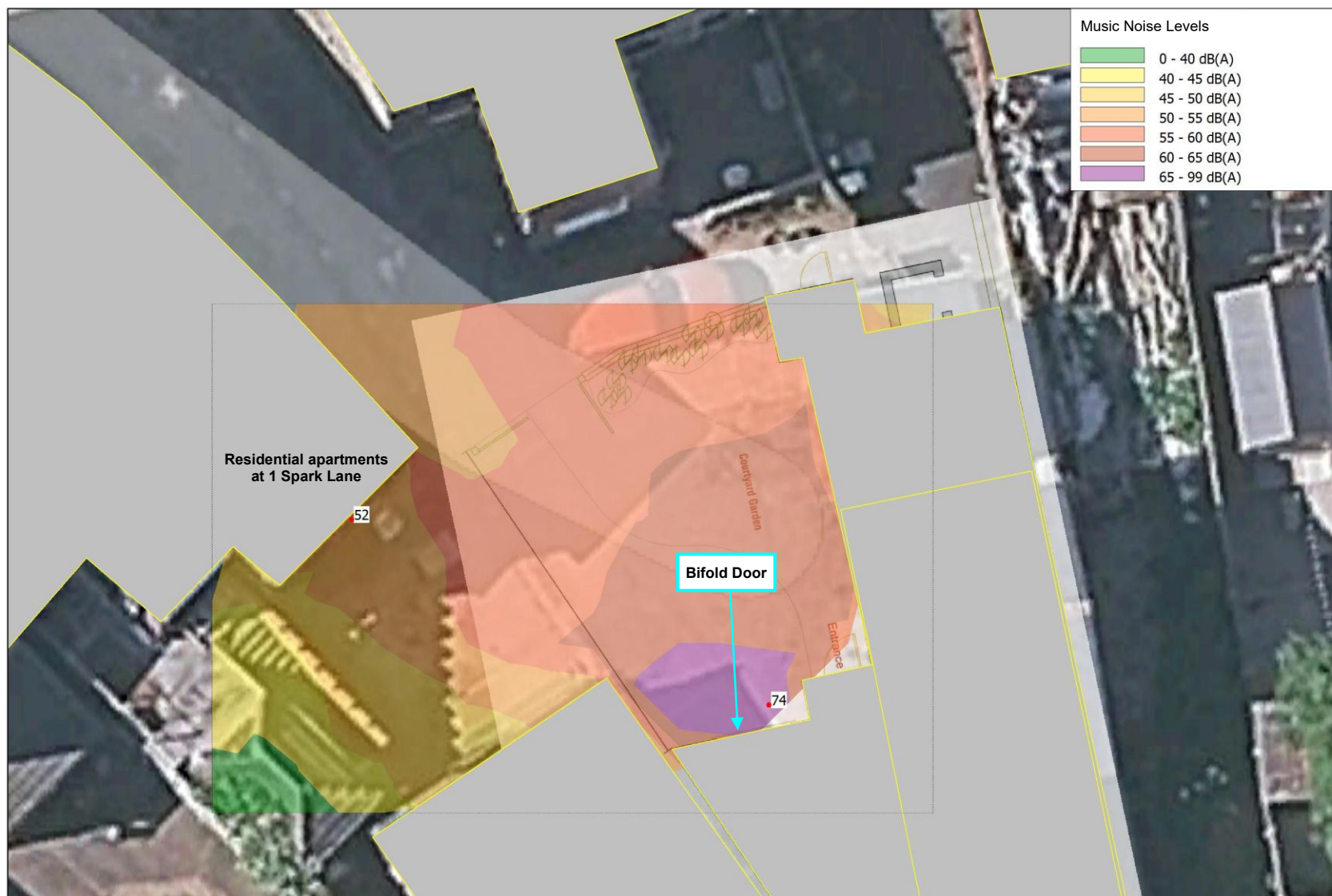
Weighted Sound Reduction Index (R_w)

Single number quantity which characterises the airborne sound insulation properties of a material or building element over a defined range of frequencies (R_w is used to characterise the insulation of a material or product that has been measured in a laboratory).

Appendix 2 – Approximate Noise Measurement Position



Appendix 3 – Live Music Noise Contour Plot (Door Open)



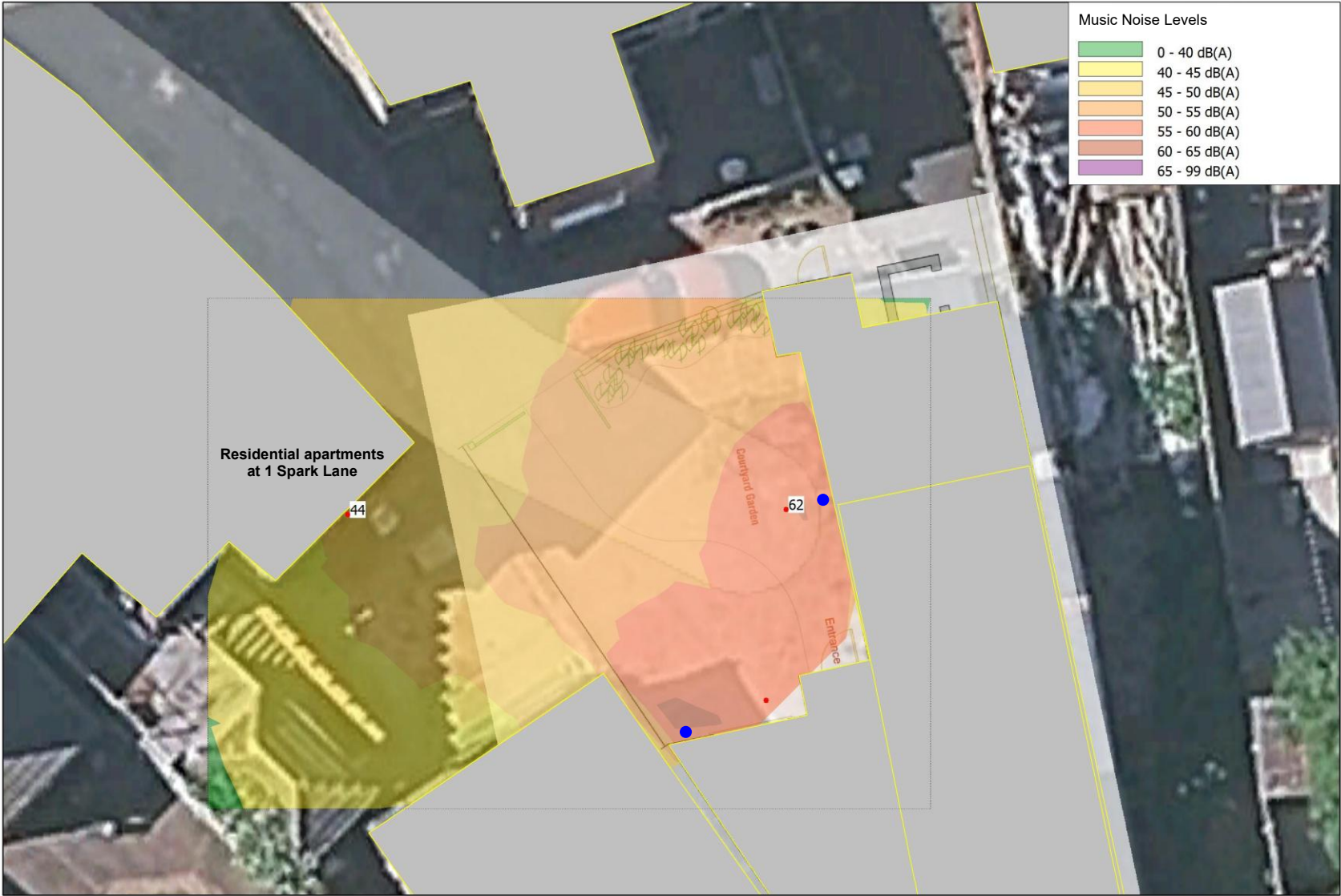
ISO 9613-2:2024, [version of Area - initial model] , iNoise V2026 rev 1 Free Licensed to Tom Crabb, Environmental Noise Solutions

Appendix 4 – Live Music Noise Contour Plot (Door Closed)



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Appendix 5 – External Speaker Music Noise Contour Plot



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