LYNETTE HITCHEN

91 BERRY LANE, LONGRIDGE

NOISE IMPACT ASSESSMENT

R2487-REP01-SJW

12 MAY 2026

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REPORT DETAILS

Project	91 Berry Lane, Longridge
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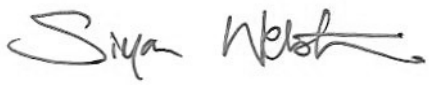
Signed	
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Signed	

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Red Acoustics Ltd has been commissioned by Lynette Hitchen to provide an assessment of the noise impact from the proposed wine bar at 91 Berry Lane, Longridge, Preston.

Noise transfer measurements have been undertaken from the proposed wine bar to the adjacent first floor residential space assessing the performance of the existing structure. Based on the measured noise transfer data and library source data for a busy wine bar with music, an assessment of impact on the adjacent receptors has been undertaken and additional target music limiter levels have been provided for compliance with recommended targets.

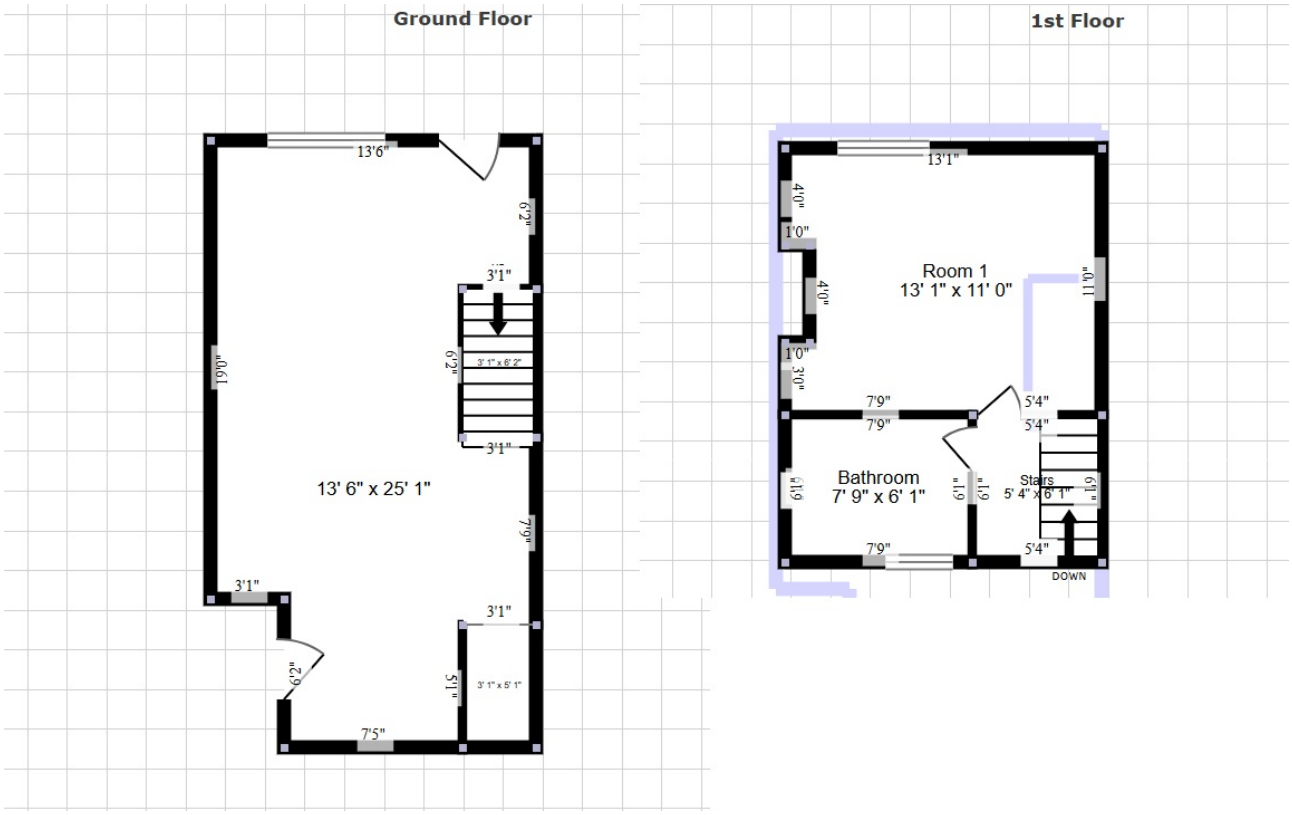
2.0 DEVELOPMENT AND SITE DESCRIPTION

The proposed development is located on 91 Berry Lane, Longridge.

The proposal is to convert the former retail shop (Class E) into a wine bar at ground and first floor levels. It is understood that the proposed operational hours for the wine bar will be 13:00hrs to 23:00hrs Monday to Saturday and 13:00hrs to 22:00hrs on Sunday and while background music is proposed, live entertainment will be strictly controlled using an in house hard wired music limiter. The nearest noise sensitive dwelling is located at first floor level. Figure 2.1 presents the site location and Figure 2.2 presents the drawn information provided by the client.

Figure 2.1: Site Location

Figure 2.2: Drawn Information Provided - Proposed General Arrangement



3.0 PLANNING POLICY

Planning Policy

National Planning Policy Framework

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF[1]) sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these should be applied. Where issues of noise impact are relevant the NPPF provides guidance. In paragraph 180 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 191 also advises:

'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 quality of life'.

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

Noise Policy Statement for England

The Noise Policy Statement for England[2] (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 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.

[1] National Planning Policy Framework. Department for Levelling Up, Housing & Communities (2023)

[2] Noise Policy Statement for England - Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (2010)

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 LOAEL and a level which represents SOAEL then:

'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'.

Planning Practice Guidance on Noise

Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) - Noise[3] is an online www.gov.uk resource (last updated 2019) to provide additional guidance on the NPPF. It discusses:

- *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 and;*
- *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, inline with the NPSE, no objective noise levels are provided although the PPG states that:

'the subjective nature of noise means that there is not a simple relationship between noise levels and impact on those effected. This will depend on how various factors combine in any particular situation'

Table 3.1 below summarises the PGG noise expose hierarchy.

[3] Planning Practice Guidance on Noise (https://www.gov.uk/guidance/noise--2). Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government

Table 3.1: Explanation of Noise Exposure Hierarchy - PPG

Perception	Examples of Outcomes	Increasing Effect Levels	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; closing windows for some of the time because of the noise. Potential for non-awakening 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. having to keep windows closed most of the time, avoiding certain activities during periods of intrusion. 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

Ribble Valley Borough Council Planning Requirements

With reference to Ribble Valley Borough Council's Planning Application No. 3/2026/0082, Conditions 5 and 6 reference the noise transfer assessment and live music use respectively.

5. Prior to first use, a detailed scheme for the sound insulation between the proposed drinking establishment and next-door residential property (flat above adjoining shop) shall be submitted to and agreed in writing by the Local Planning Authority, and the approved scheme shall be implemented in full. The scheme shall demonstrate that there is sufficient acoustic insulation to ensure internally generated noise from the pub will not impact those in the adjoining premises.

   The sound insulation works shall be engineered so the dB levels within the residential buildings adhere to BS8233:2014 Guidance on 'Sound Insulation and Noise Reduction for Buildings'.

   Reason: To safeguard the living conditions of residents particularly with regard to the effects of noise.

6. No live or amplified music shall be played on the premises unless details of a sound limiter device capable of controlling the level of sound emitted, shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

   The details shall include specifications of the limiter device which demonstrate that noise levels generated from the sound system shall not exceed background noise level as agreed by the Local Authority at each of the following octave frequency bands a minimum: 63Hz, 125Hz, 250Hz, 500Hz, 1 KHz, 2 KHz, 4 KHz, and 8 KHz when measured at the nearest noise sensitive residential properties.

   The limiter device shall be installed and set up in accordance with the approved specifications / noise levels prior to the playing of any live or amplified music or musical instruments, and shall thereafter be retained at the approved level.

It is proposed that, in order to adequately control disturbance arising from activity noise, a reasonable and objective assessment criterion would be to compare residual commercial use music and activity noise levels LAeq within the dwellings against a target internal ambient noise level based on NR15. Table 3.2 presents the proposed target thresholds together with the NANR45 curves published by Salford University[4]. It should be noted that this target is suitable for night-time use and is considered to provide a very high level of protection for residential amenity. Accordingly, it is considered appropriate for the proposed daytime operation of the wine bar.

[4] Moorhouse, A., Waddington D., and Adams, M (2011) Procedure for assessment of low frequency noise complaints. Salford University & Department for Environment Food & Rural Affairs

Table 3.2: Recommended Residual Internal Noise Level in Dwellings From Commercial Unit Activity Noise

Frequency	Proposed Target NR15	NANR45 Curve
63.0	47.3	47.0
125.0	35.0	41.0
250.0	25.9	
500.0	19.4	
1000.0	15.0	
2000.0	11.7	
4000.0	9.3	
8000.0	7.4	

4.0 NOISE TRANSFER MEASUREMENTS

Initial Sound Insulation Tests

Red Acoustics attended site on 27 April 2026 to undertake initial sound insulation tests between the proposed development site and the adjacent residential space.

Tests were undertaken to assess the sound insulation performance of the existing existing party wall and associated flanking constructions between the proposed development site and the adjacent residential space.

The results of all sound insulation tests are presented in Figures 4.1 to 4.4 below.

Figure 4.1: Ground Floor Space to First Floor Bedroom - Existing Sound Insulation Performance

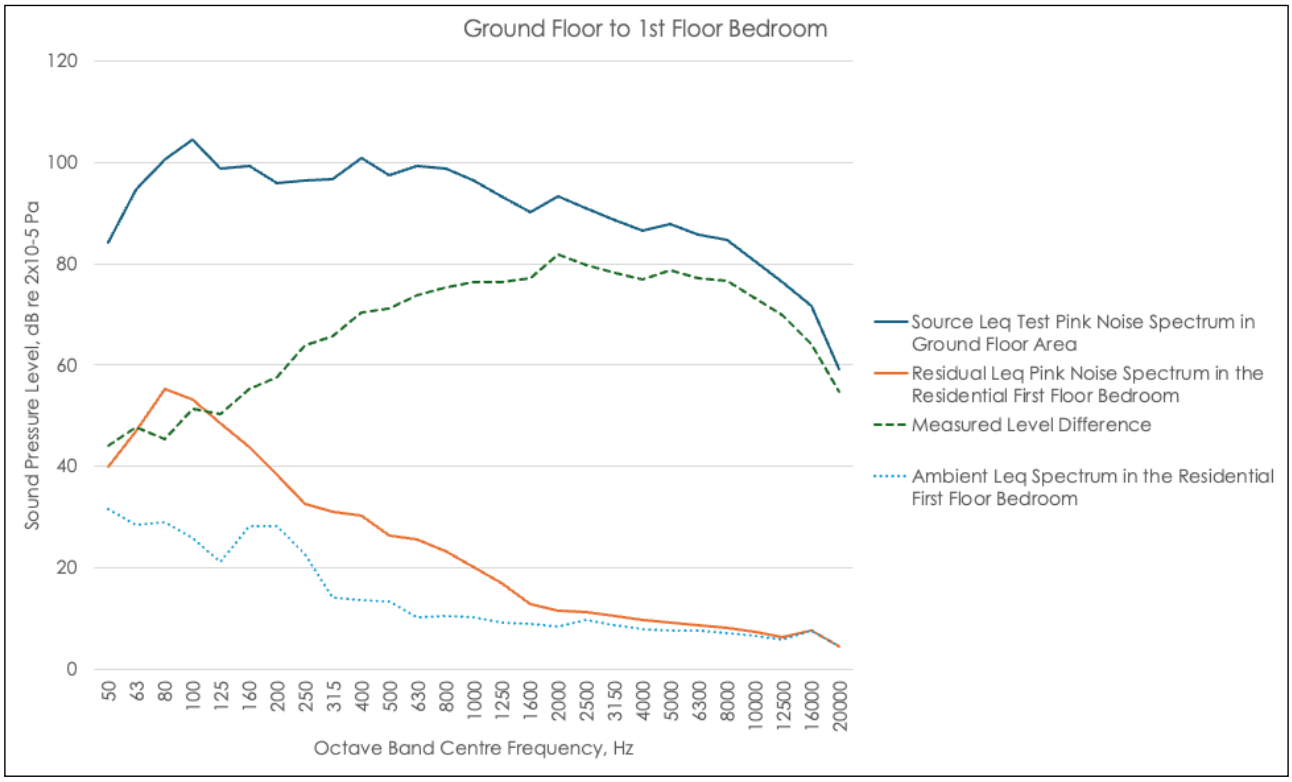


Figure 4.2: Ground Floor Space to First Floor Dining Room - Existing Sound Insulation Performance

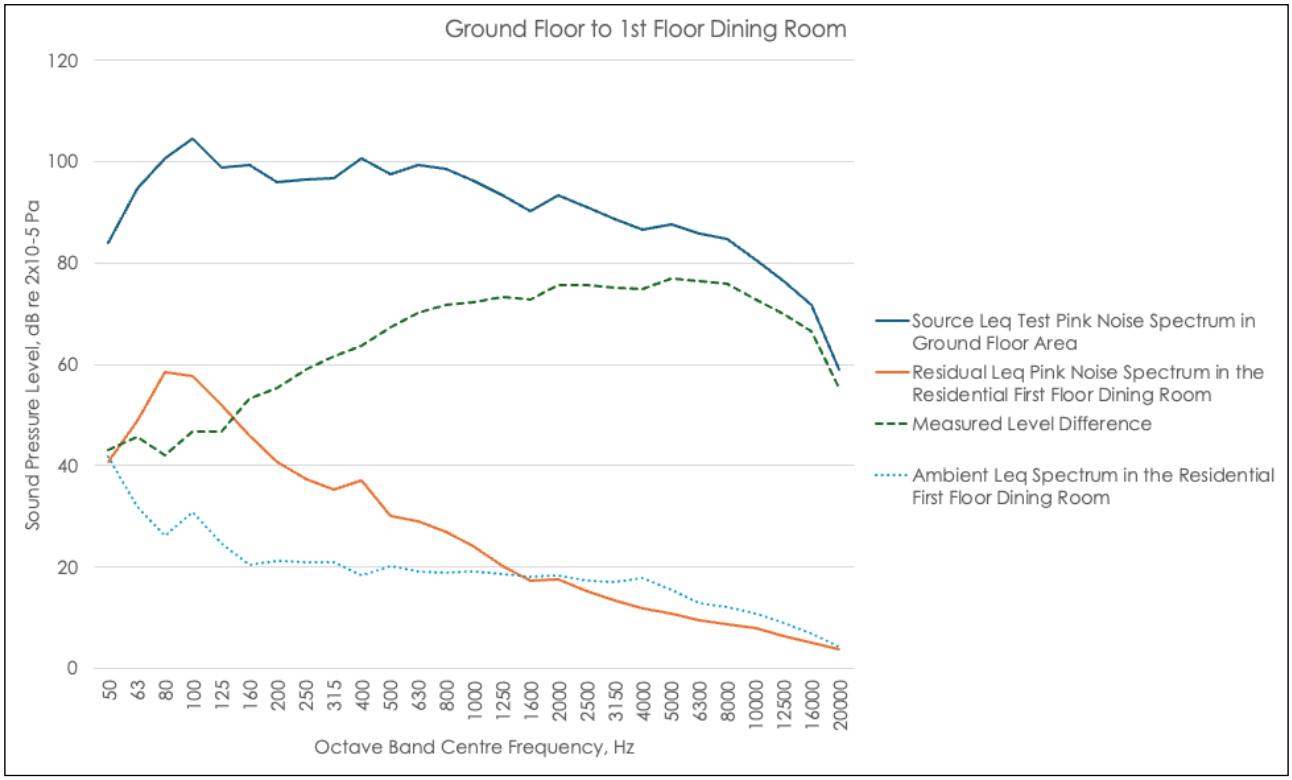


Figure 4.3: First Floor Space to First Floor Bedroom - Existing Sound Insulation Performance

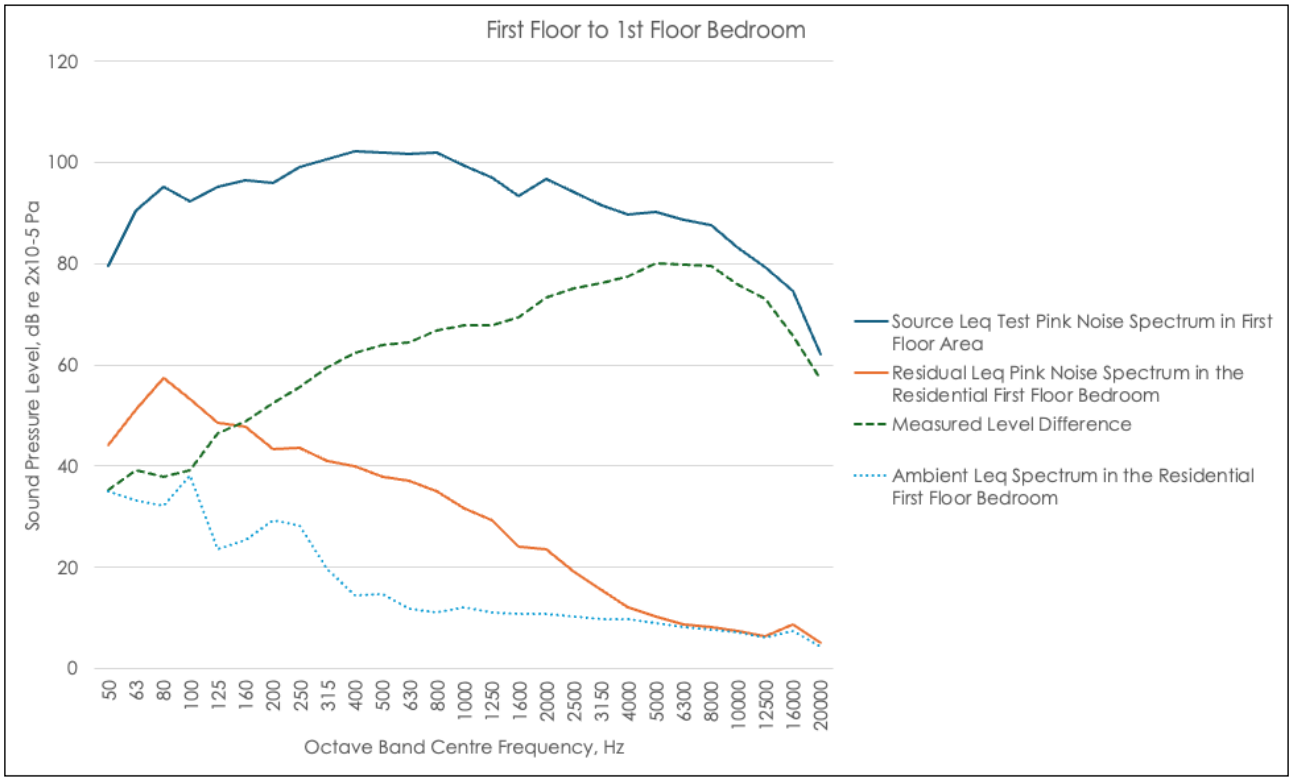
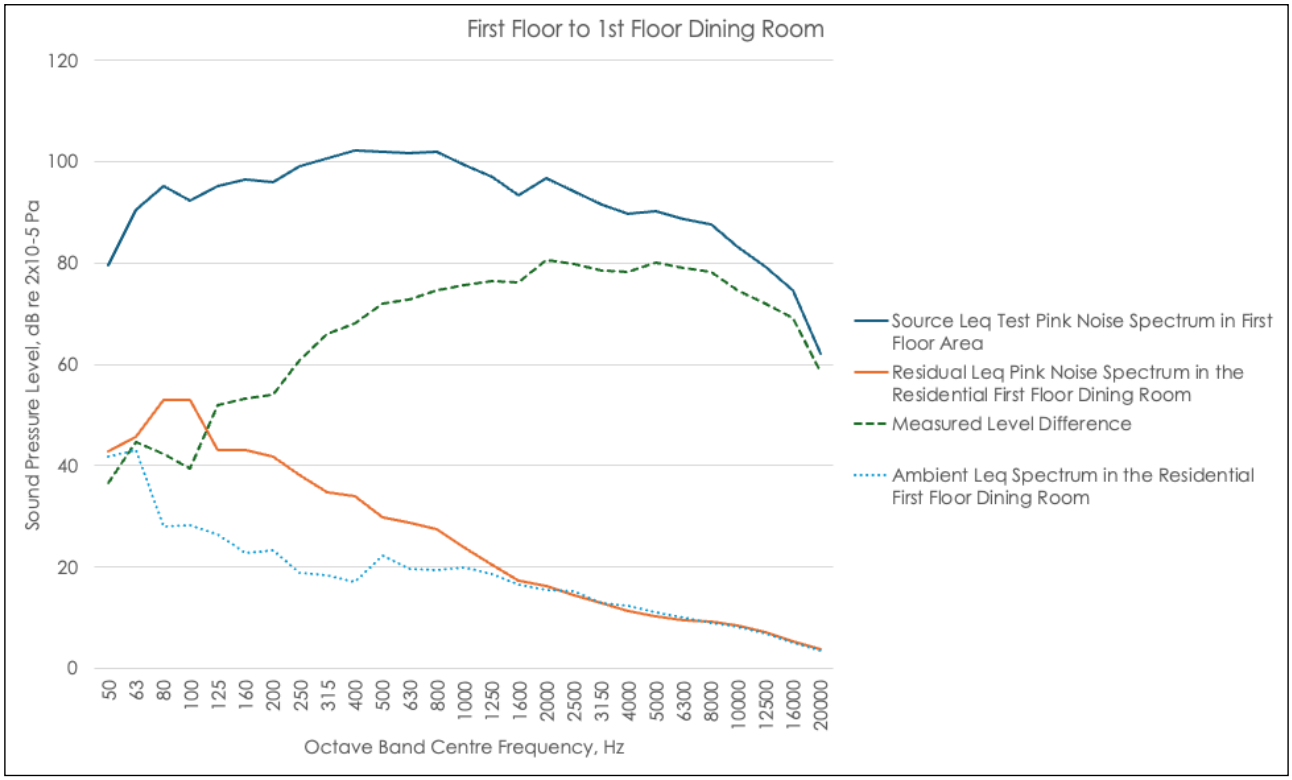


Figure 4.4: First Floor Space to First Floor Dining Room - Existing Sound Insulation Performance



Operational Noise

To understand the typical internal noise levels likely to be generated by operation of the proposed wine bar, reference has been made to measurements previously undertaken by Red Acoustics at a comparable wine bar operating under conditions understood to be representative of the proposed use. Measurements were conducted during a typical Sunday trading period (28 April 2024) between 15:00 hrs and 22:30 hrs, during relatively busy operation with both background music and patron activity noise present. The measurements were undertaken at Fifty9, 59 King Street, Whalley, using an unattended sound level meter positioned within the main seating area. Table 4.1 below presents the measured data.

Table 4.1: Typical Wine Bar Operational Measured Levels

Measurement Description	Octave Band Centre Frequency Hz / Sound Pressure Level dB							
	63	125	250	500	1000	2000	4000	8000
Measured Typical Operational Noise Levels ($L_{eq,7.5hr}$)	64	75	74	79	77	71	63	54

5.0 NOISE IMPACT ASSESSMENT & RECOMMENDATIONS

Noise Transfer Assessment

To assess impact from the proposed wine bar to the adjacent residential space, reference is made to the measured level difference and the library wine bar noise data in Section 4.0.

The results of the noise transfer assessments are presented in Figures 5.1 to 5.4 below with the data converted into octave bands to align with the target criterion and operational noise data.

Figure 5.1: Ground Floor Space to First Floor Bedroom - Noise Impact Assessment

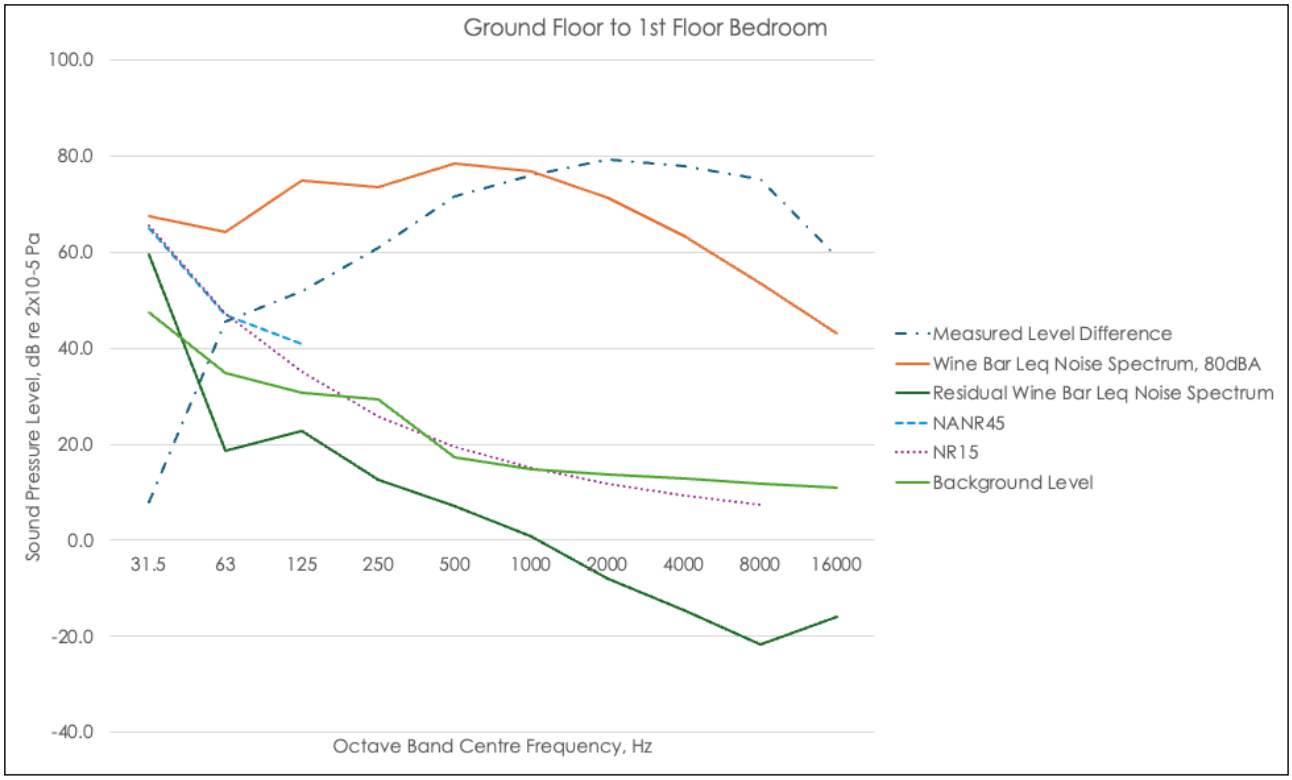


Figure 5.2: Ground Floor Space to First Floor Dining Room - Noise Impact Assessment

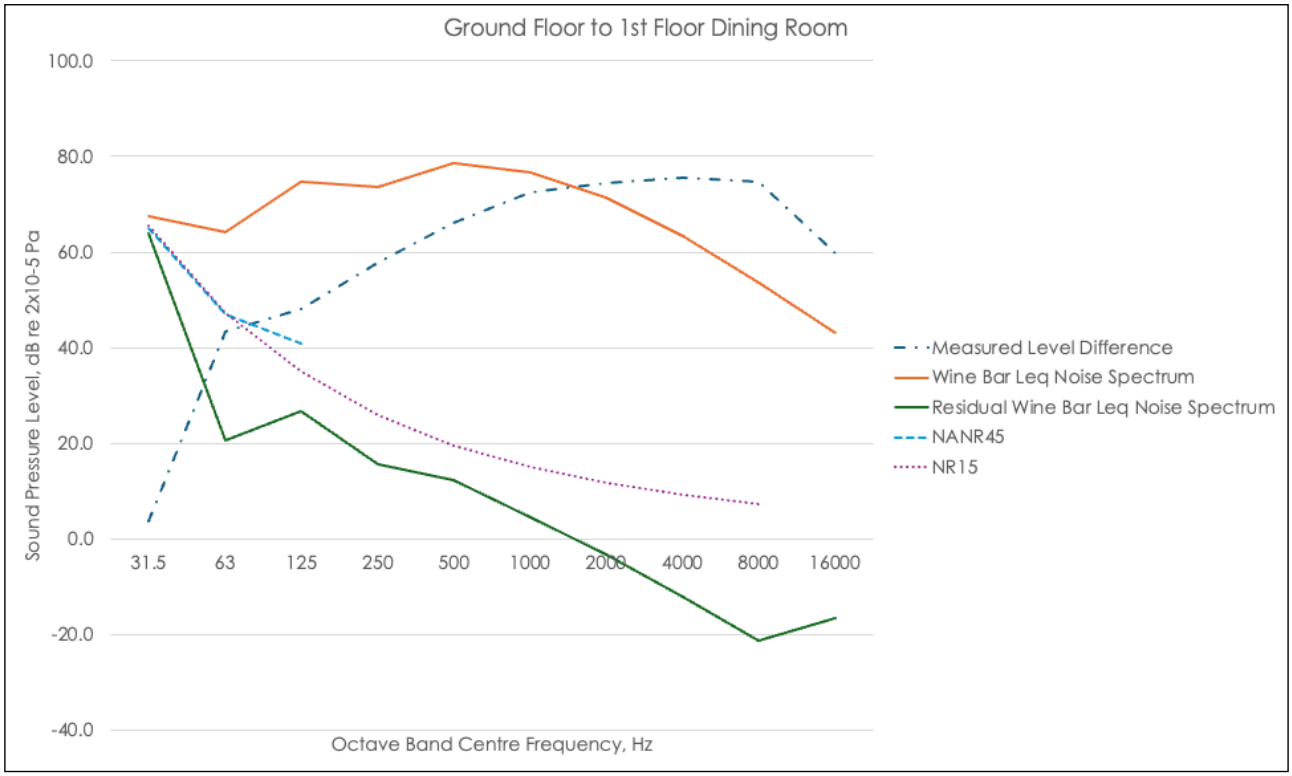


Figure 5.3: First Floor Space to First Floor Bedroom - Noise Impact Assessment

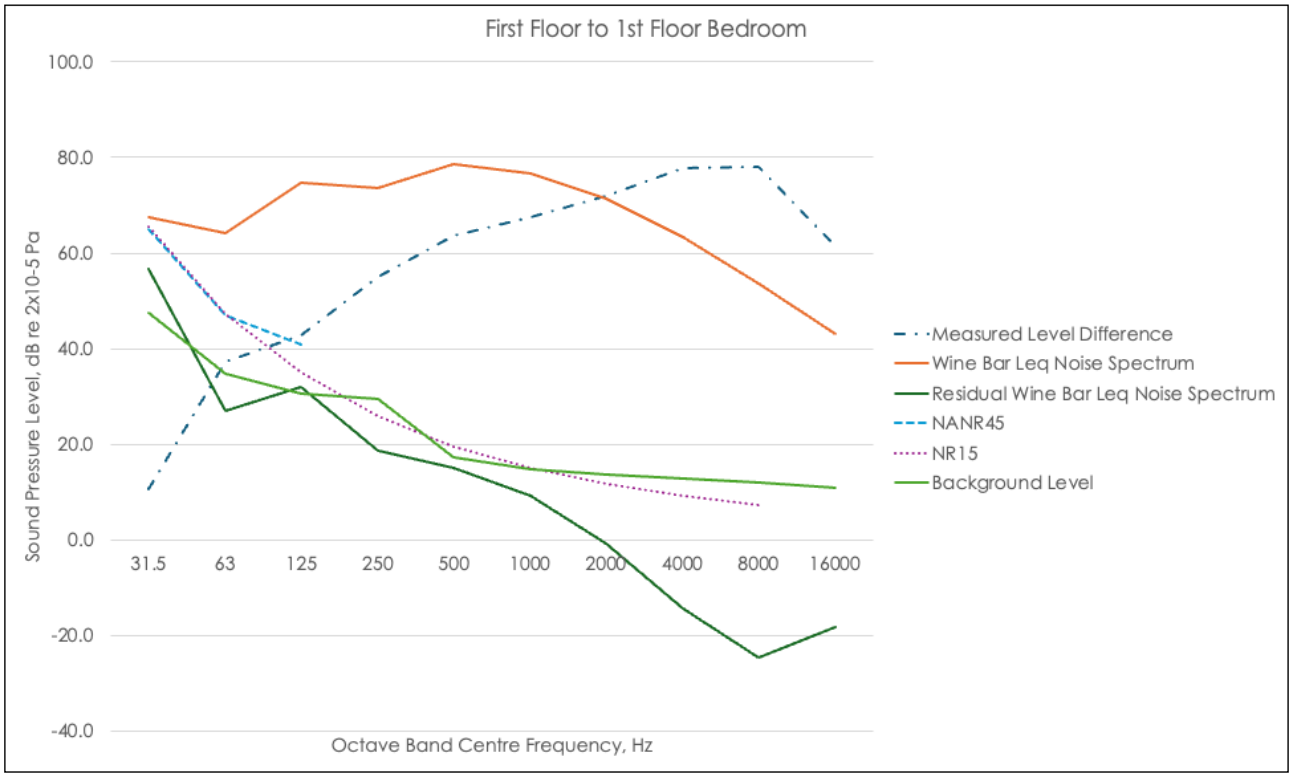
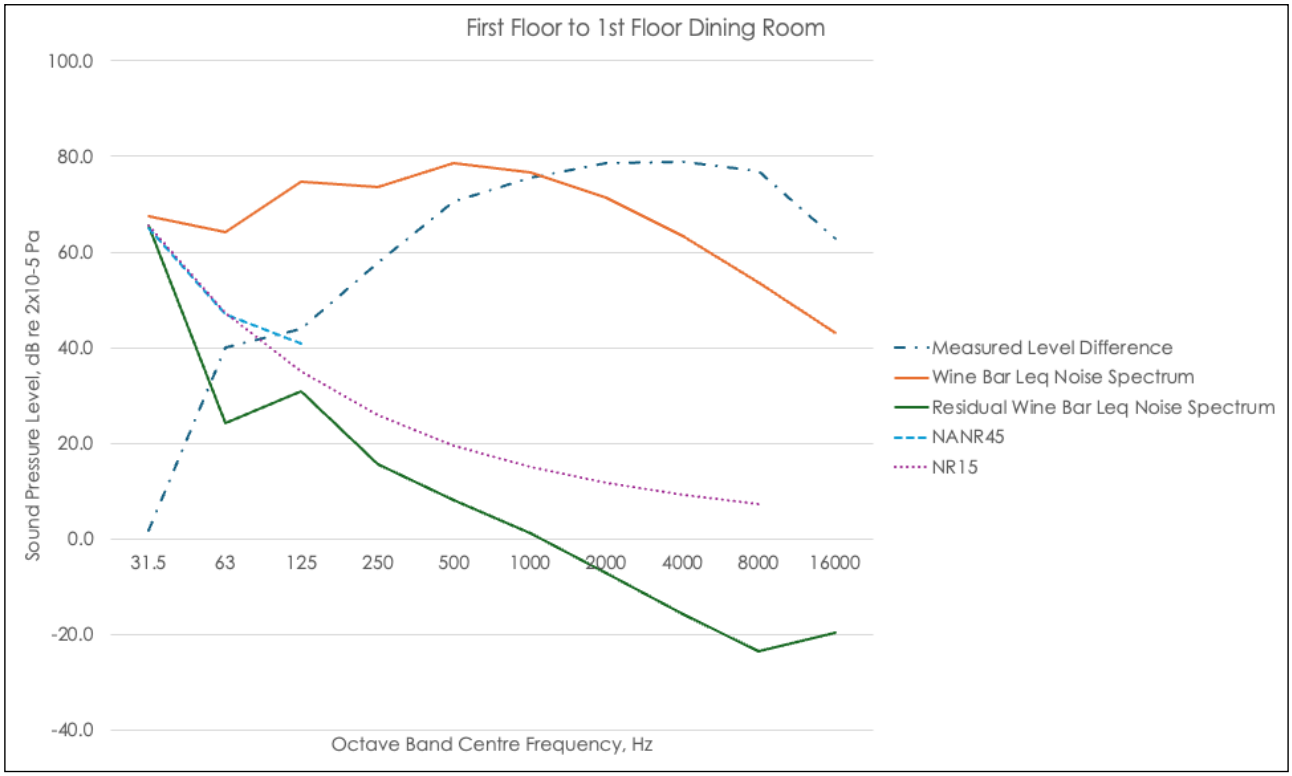


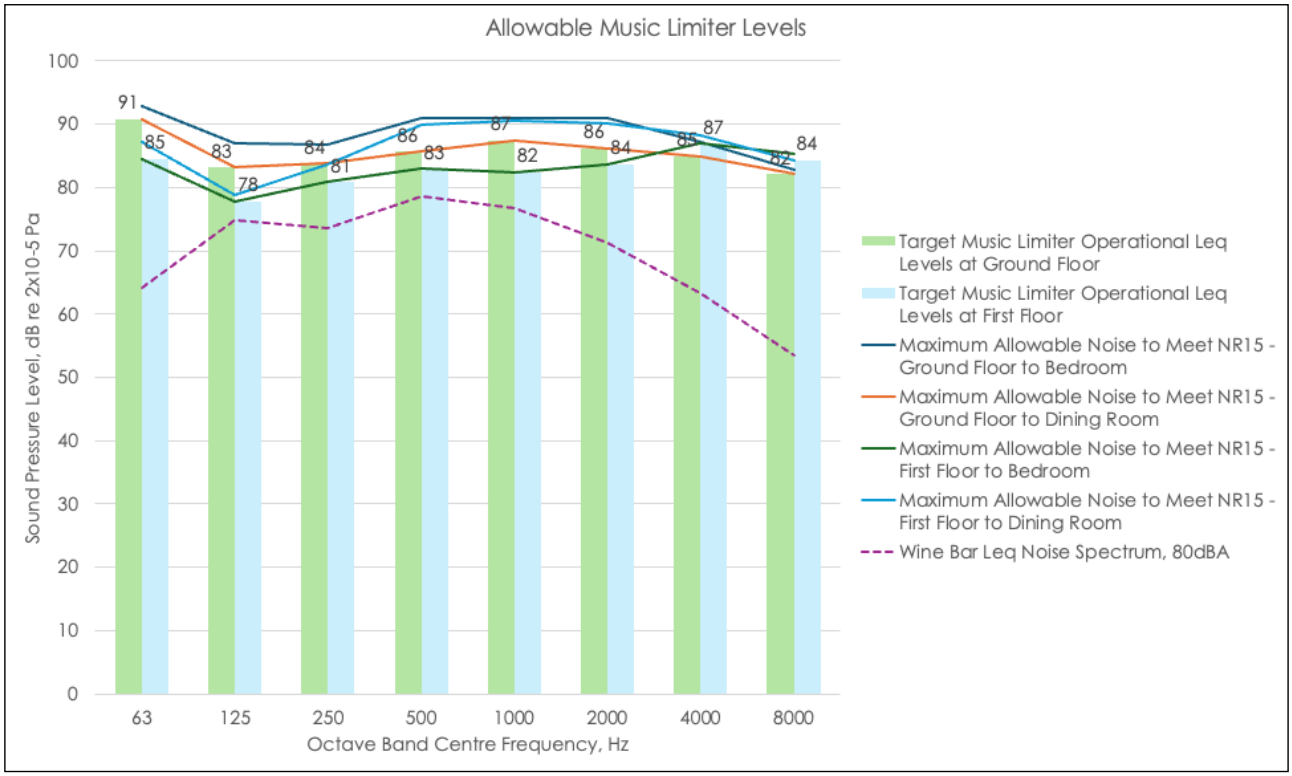
Figure 5.4: First Floor Space to First Floor Dining Room - Noise Impact Assessment



The assessments in Figures 5.1 to 5.4 indicate that the existing shell performance provides suitable noise attenuation for wine bar use without additional mitigation.

Based on the assessments in Figures 5.1 to 5.4 target limiter octave band noise levels are pressured in Figure 5.5 below for compliance with a residual noise level of NR15 Leq in the adjacent residential spaces.

Figure 5.5: Target Music Limiter Noise Levels



6.0 CONCLUSION

A noise impact assessment has been undertaken for the proposed wine bar at 91 Berry Lane, Longridge, Preston for compliance with Planning Conditions 5 and 6.

Based on the assessment presented above, the change of use is not expected to give rise to significant impact given the proposed nature of the operation and the assumptions and recommendations detailed in this report.

For compliance with the recommended target criterion, music limits levels have been provided for the ground floor and first floor areas.

APPENDIX A: SURVEY DETAILS

Location

91 Berry Lane, Longridge - Noise Transfer Tests

Fifty9, 59 King Street, Whalley - Existing Premises Typical Noise Levels

Survey Dates

27 April 2026 - Noise Transfer Tests

Personnel

Simon Webster BEng (Hons) MIOA

Instrumentation

Table A1 below presents the instrumentation used during the tests.

TableA1: Kit List

Kit No	Equipment Description	Type Number	Manufacturer	Serial Number	Date of Last Calibration	Certificate Number
RED15	Sound Level Meter	XL3	Nti Audio	A3A-00480-D1	21 March 2025	UK-25-033
	Sound Calibrator	Type 1251 IEC 60942-1997 Class 1	Norsonic	31040	31 October 2025	52541

Methodology

Before and after the measurements the sound level meter was check calibrated to an accuracy of ±0.3dB using the associated Class 1 Calibrator. No drift in the instruments' sensitivity were noted across any of the survey periods.

Calibration Certificates

Copies of all calibration certificates are kept on file by Red Acoustics Ltd and can be supplied if requested.