



**MEETING** : LICENSING SUB-COMMITTEE  
**VENUE** : COUNCIL CHAMBER, WALLFIELDS, HERTFORD  
**DATE** : FRIDAY 19 DECEMBER 2025  
**TIME** : 10.00 AM

This meeting will be live streamed on the Council's Youtube page:

<https://www.youtube.com/user/EastHertsDistrict>

**MEMBERS OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE**

Councillors M Connolly, S Marlow and C Redfern

**COMMITTEE OFFICER:**  
**PETER MANNINGS**  
[peter.mannings@eastherts.gov.uk](mailto:peter.mannings@eastherts.gov.uk)

## **Disclosable Pecuniary Interests**

A Member, present at a meeting of the Authority, or any committee, sub-committee, joint committee or joint sub-committee of the Authority, with a Disclosable Pecuniary Interest (DPI) in any matter to be considered or being considered at a meeting:

- must not participate in any discussion of the matter at the meeting;
- must not participate in any vote taken on the matter at the meeting;
- must disclose the interest to the meeting, whether registered or not, subject to the provisions of section 32 of the Localism Act 2011;
- if the interest is not registered and is not the subject of a pending notification, must notify the Monitoring Officer of the interest within 28 days;
- must leave the room while any discussion or voting takes place.

## **Public Attendance**

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Visit <https://www.eastherts.gov.uk/article/35542/Political-Structure> for details.

### **Audio/Visual Recording of meetings**

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### **AGENDA**

1. Appointment of Chairman

2. Apologies  
To receive apologies for absence.
3. Chairman's Announcements
4. Declarations of Interest  
To receive any Members' Declarations of Interest.
5. Summary of Procedure(Pages 5 - 7)  
A summary of the procedure to be followed during consideration of item 6 is attached.
6. Application for a new premises licence for Sound Live Limited, Tewin Bury Farm, Hertford Road, Tewin, Hertfordshire, AL6 0JB (Pages 8 - 127)  
Report for Sound Live Limited Premises Licence Application: 25/1695/PL
7. Urgent Business  
To consider such other business as, in the opinion of the Chairman of the meeting, is of sufficient urgency to warrant consideration and is not likely to involve the disclosure of exempt information.

## LICENSING SUB-COMMITTEE

### EXTRACT FROM RULES OF PROCEDURE

**Note – the full Rules of Procedure can be viewed at:**

<https://democracy.eastherts.gov.uk/mgCommitteeDetails.aspx?ID=144&J=2>

#### **11. Procedure at a Hearing**

11.1 The hearing will proceed in the following order:

- (a) The Chair will elicit any Declarations of Interests.
- (b) The Chair will introduce members of the Hearing Panel.
- (c) The Chair will ask those present to introduce themselves.
- (d) The Chair will ask all parties to the Hearing whether they are happy to proceed with their application or representation.

11.2 The Chair may ask the officer of the Licensing Authority to report:

- (a) any requests from a party to the Hearing for permission for a witness to appear in support of his, her or their representation. Any such requests will be determined by the Hearing Panel; and
- (b) any documentary or other information that a party to the Hearing wishes to present. If there is any such material, the Chair will ask all the other parties to the Hearing whether they consent to it being presented. If they agree, the material will be distributed. If not, this material may not be distributed unless the Chair wishes it to be.

11.3 The Chair may invite the applicant/licensee or his, her or their representative to estimate the time required to present his, her or their case and ask questions of other parties to the hearing. The Chair will then ask the other parties to the hearing whether they will require a longer period to present their representation and question the applicant. The Hearing Panel will determine the maximum period of time allowed for each party to put his, her or their case. This decision will be final.

11.4 The Chair will ask the Officer of the Licensing Authority to summarise the matter under consideration.

11.5 The Members of the Hearing Panel, the applicant, and those making representations may ask questions of the Officer of the Licensing Authority.

11.6 Starting with the applicant or licensee, each party will exercise his, her or their rights within the identified maximum time, as follows:

- (a) each party to present his, her or their case, including responding to any points of which the Licensing Authority has previously given notice, and call any approved witness or witnesses in support of his, her or their case; and

(b) if given permission by the Chair, and only through the Chair, each party may raise questions of any other party or witness/witnesses.

11.7 The applicant/licensee or his, her or their representative will be asked to sum up his, her or their case.

## **12. Determination of Applications**

12.1 In the case of a hearing relating to:

(a) a counter notice following police objection to a temporary event notice; or

(b) a review of premises licences following closure order; the Licensing Authority must make its determination at the conclusion of the hearing.

12.2 In the case of any other hearing, the members of the Hearing Panel may choose to determine the case at the conclusion of the hearing or after the hearing within five working days.

12.3 If determining the case at the hearing, it is for the members of the Hearing Panel to choose whether to retire to consider the case or discuss the case in front of all parties.

12.4 When determining a case, either during the hearing or after, and whether having retired or deliberating in front of the parties, the following shall apply:

(a) Members of the Hearing Panel will determine the case, not Officers or any other parties;

(b) Members of the Hearing Panel will be advised by a Legal Officer;

(c) a Democratic Services Officer will be available to make relevant notes and make a written record of the Panel's decision;

(d) if Members of the Hearing Panel have a question relating to the relevant legislation or the council's policies which the Legal Officer is unable to address, they may seek the advice of an officer of the council's Licensing Team; and

(e) if Members of the Hearing Panel wish to attach conditions to an application under consideration they may seek the views of any or all of the parties before determining the case, especially if the details of the possible condition were not discussed with parties during the hearing and/or members of the Hearing Panel do not feel they have as clear a view as possible of the proposed condition's efficacy, applicability and/or acceptability to any or all of the parties.

12.5 Once the case has been determined, all parties will be advised of the decision and the reasons for it, together with their right of appeal. If determined at the hearing, the Legal Advisor to the Hearing Panel will advise those present of any advice that has been provided during the determination. If determined after the hearing, the notification of the outcome shall make reference to any such legal advice provided.

12.6 A determination may authorise an officer of the Licensing Authority to approve an application subject to conditions to be applied in accordance with the decision made at the hearing.

12.7 Whether determined at the hearing or after, the applicant shall be informed of the decision and rights of appeal in writing within five working days of the hearing.

## **2. Definitions**

2.1 In this document the following definitions apply:

(a) “applicant/licensee” means the person who has made an application for a licence under the 2003 Act or a person who has served notice of a temporary event in accordance with the 2003 Act or a person who is the holder of a licence under the 2003 Act;

(b) “representation” means a submission by a responsible authority or interested party under the 2003 Act, whether made in response to a consultation, by application for review or served in the form of a notice;

(c) “party to a hearing” means a person to whom notice of the hearing has been given in accordance with column 4 of Schedule 1 attached or who is otherwise entitled to speak at a hearing;

(d) “member of the Licensing Authority” means a Member sitting as a member of the Licensing Sub-Committee (hereinafter called a Hearing Panel), or an Officer who has been appointed by the council as a proper officer of the Licensing Authority, to provide any advice that Members require to fulfil their functions whether or not it is asked for on: - questions of law; - questions of mixed law and fact; - matters of practice and procedure; - the range of options available to the Hearing Panel; - any relevant decisions of the courts; - relevant national guidance or local policy; - other issues relevant to the matter before the Hearing Panel; - the appropriate decision making structure to be applied in any case; - assistance on the formulation of reasons and recording decisions; - the questioning of any party to a hearing; or - assistance to any party to clarify evidence and issues

(e) “discussion” means examination by argument and debate

(f) “cross examination” means the examination of a party or witness with a view to querying or questioning his or her evidence.

# Agenda Item 6

## **East Herts Council Report**

### **Licensing Sub-Committee**

**Date of Meeting:** 19 December 2025.

**Report by:** Vicky Glover-Ward, Executive Member for Planning and Growth.

**Report title:** Application for a new premises licence for Sound Live Limited, Tewin Bury Farm, Hertford Road, Tewin, Hertfordshire, AL6 0JB

**Application Reference:** 25/1695/PL

**Ward(s) affected:** Hertford rural

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### **Summary**

An application for a new premises licence for a festival submitted by Sound Live Limited, at Tewin Bury Farm, Hertford Road, Tewin, Hertfordshire, AL6 0JB. The application has received representations from members of the public, a parish council and one responsible authority. Where representations are received against an application, and not withdrawn, there must be a Licensing Sub-Committee meeting to decide that application. This report is to inform that decision.

### **RECOMMENDATIONS FOR LICENSING SUB-COMMITTEE**

**(a) The application for a new premises licence be decided.**

#### **1.0 Proposal(s)**

1.1 Members of the Licensing Sub-Committee should determine the application through consideration of the information contained in this report, the application for a new premises



licence and any appendices, combined with submissions made at the Licensing Sub-Committee hearing.

## **2.0 Background**

2.1 Under the Licensing Act 2003 and the council's Statement of Licensing Policy ('the Policy') an application for a new premises licence or certificate must be determined.

2.2 Where valid representations are received the council's discretion is engaged. A Licensing Sub-Committee has the delegated authority to determine applications for new and varied licenses and certificates. This decision must be made whilst having regard to the nationally set Licensing Objectives, the council's own Statement of Licensing Policy and to Statutory Guidance issued by the Secretary of State under section 182 of the Licensing Act.

2.3 The Licensing Objectives are:

- Prevention of Crime and Disorder
- Public Safety
- Prevention of Public Nuisance; and
- Protection of Children from Harm.

## **3.0 Reason(s)**

3.1 The valid application by Sound Live Limited was submitted on 30.10.2025. The application states:

*"We are applying for a permanent Premises Licence to undertake a 2 day music event to be held in either June or July each year (annually). The licensable activities to include:*

*sale of alcohol, exhibition of a film, the performance of live music and the provision of playing of recorded music, the performance of dance, and the making of music and all relevant licensable activities associated with a music event and things of a similar kind; please see the premises plan for details of the layout.”*

3.2 The below table details the licensable activities, and the opening hours as applied for:

<b>25/1695/PL</b>	<b>Days:</b>	<b>Times:</b>
Sale of alcohol (for consumption on premises)	Saturday and Sunday	12:00 - 23:00hrs
Live music	Saturday and Sunday	12:00 - 23:00hrs
Recorded music	Saturday and Sunday	12:00 - 23:00hrs
Films	Saturday and Sunday	12:00 - 23:00hrs
Performance of dance	Saturday and Sunday	12:00 - 23:00hrs
Entertainment of a similar nature	Saturday and Sunday	12:00 - 23:00hrs
Opening Hours	Saturday and Sunday	12:00 - 00:00hrs

3.3 **Appendix 'A'** is a redacted copy of the premises license application form. This shows the opening hours and licensable activities as applied for and states the proposed capacity as 19,999 people.

- 3.4 **Appendix 'B'** is the Site Plan, this expands upon Section 18 of the application form and the steps the applicant intends to take to promote the four Licensing Objectives. The Site Plan also shows suggested risk mitigation, a breakdown of ticket types, terms and conditions of entry, details on bars and food traders, crowd and capacity management, medical, fire and emergency protocols and more.
- 3.5 **Appendix 'C'** is a map of the proposed licensable area.
- 3.6 **Appendix 'D'** is a Draft Sound Management Plan. This details examples of the mitigation that may be proposed to prevent unwanted noise and disturbance.
- 3.7 The 28-day statutory public consultation started on 31.10.2025 and ended on the 27.11.2025. Officers checked the blue notices and newspaper advert were placed and the application was advertised correctly.
- 3.8 During the consultation period the following valid representations were received:
- thirty-two representations were received from members of the public; and
  - one representation from the Tewin Parish Council.
- These representations are attached as **Appendix 'E'**.
- 3.9 During the consultation period a valid representation was received from the Police in their capacity as a responsible authority. This representation is attached as **Appendix 'F'**.
- 3.10 In summary, the representations assert that two of the four

Licensing Objectives, would be undermined if the application is granted as requested. These are:

- Public Safety
- Prevention of Public Nuisance

3.11 The public representations express concerns regarding:

- routes to the festival site not being safe; blind corners, older construction susceptible to wear and tear impacting public safety
- increase in traffic causing nuisance
- noise pollution
- insufficient planning regarding vehicle access for both the public and emergency services
- public safety relating to the location of the proposed premises licence being next to River Mimram

3.12 The Tewin Parish Council representation expresses similar concerns regarding:

- noise management measures including noise pollution, with focus on new buildings being erected not included in the plan
- public access to premises
- vehicular access to premises
- traffic management
- crowd control at the end of the event

3.13 The Police representation states that they have concerns with the following:

- the lack of a comprehensive Traffic Management Plan

- the insufficient pedestrian safety measures

## Policy and Guidance

3.14 Section 6 of the Policy details definitions of premises and location and operation of premises, differentiating between Town Centre locations and other areas. Under this section of the Policy the operation of 'Sound Live Ltd' best fits the definition of a festival:

*'An organised event, typically lasting more than one day, featuring all or a combination of licensable activities including performances of live and recorded music. Can involve the audience staying on site.'*

3.15 The table at 6.9 of the Policy details the council's approach to hours for licensed premises of this type. Notwithstanding that each application is considered on its own merits the following hours would normally be granted to this style of premises when valid and relevant representations have been received:

*'Will generally be allowed licensable activity until **01:00** on Friday and Saturday. On Sunday to Thursday **23:00**, unless the following day is a Bank Holiday or recognised National Holiday.'*

3.16 The proposed hours for licensable activity for this application are within those stated in the Policy.

3.17 Section 8 of the Policy deals with the Licensing Objectives:

8.1 The Licensing Authority must carry out its functions with a view to promoting the four Licensing Objectives, each of which has equal importance:

- the prevention of crime and disorder,
- public safety,

- the prevention of public nuisance, and
- the protection of children from harm.

8.2 It is recognised that the Licensing function is only one means of securing the delivery of the above Objectives and should not therefore be seen as a means for solving all local problems. The Licensing Authority will therefore continue to work in partnership with all stakeholders and partners towards the promotion of the Licensing Objectives.

8.3 The Licensing Authority expects applicants to address the Licensing Objectives within their operating schedules, having regard to the nature of the premises, the licensable activities to be provided, operational procedures, and the nature of the location and the needs of local communities. The operating schedule should contain sufficient information to enable the Licensing Authority, responsible authorities and other persons who may be affected by the operation of the licensed premises to assess whether the steps which will be taken to promote the Licensing Objectives are sufficient to mitigate any potential adverse impact.

3.18 The '[Guidance issued under section 182 of the Licensing Act 2003](#)' (herein 'the Guidance') issued by the Secretary of state, states at paragraphs 9.37 that:

*9.37 As a matter of practice, licensing authorities should seek to focus the hearing on the steps considered appropriate to promote the particular licensing objective or objectives that have given rise to the specific representation and avoid straying into undisputed areas. A responsible authority or other person may choose to rely on their written representation. They may not add further representations to those disclosed to the applicant prior to the hearing, but they may expand on their existing representation and should be allowed sufficient time to do so, within reasonable and practicable limits.*

3.19 In determining the application with a view to promoting the Licensing Objectives in the overall interests of the local community, the Licensing Authority must give appropriate weight to:

- the steps that are appropriate to promote the Licensing Objectives;
- the representations (including supporting information) presented by all the parties;
- this Guidance;
- its own Statement of Licensing Policy.

3.20 Paragraphs 9.42-9.44 of the Guidance deal with how to determine actions that are appropriate for the promotion of the Licensing Objectives.

3.21 If members determine to impose conditions to mitigate concerns regarding the suggested undermining of the Licensing Objectives, then Chapter 10 of the Guidance deals with conditions attached to premises licenses. The Guidance should be considered along with the East Herts [‘Pool of Model Conditions’](#).

### **Officer observations**

3.22 As stated in the Guidance, the Sub-Committee’s decision should be evidence-based, justified as being appropriate for the promotion of the Licensing Objectives and proportionate.

3.23 Section 18 of the application form, ‘Licensing Objectives’, has been separated by the applicant and submitted within the Site Plan attached as **Appendix ‘B’**.

**Appendix ‘B’** states the applicant is committing to the following:

- regular meetings with Hertfordshire Police
- having security, to be further detailed in the Event Management Plan
- no under 18s to be employed
- to keep a register of Security employed
- to have eviction process
- CCTV being installed, with locations marked on the map
- to have a search policy at public entrances
- no glass in the arena
- to hold resident meetings
- a sound management plan produced by a qualified acoustic consultant
- to ensure no under 18s are on the premises without an accompanying adult present. Tickets terms and conditions will state this, and a Welfare plan will take this into account
- Health and safety management

3.24 **Appendix 'B'** details a proposed Event Management Plan on page 8. This states that the Event Management Plan will be produced 28 days prior to the first event day. We have a Draft Sound Management Plan at **Appendix 'D'** but we do not have any proposed conditions to guarantee what this will include, only examples. This does not mitigate the risk of undermining the Licensing Objectives.

3.25 A full map of the premises licence found at **Appendix 'C'**.



3.26 **Appendix 'D'** is the Draft Sound Management Plan. This details examples of mitigation as follows:

- Detailed description of decibel limits proposed
- Overview of the companies involved in the management of sound and consultants to be utilised
- Details on the existing premises Tewinbury Farm
- Details of sound checks already conducted in the area
- Identification of, and mitigation for, primary and secondary sources of noise
- Prediction models of noise levels at specific locations
- Commitment to monitor noise with calibrated equipment and minimise complaints
- Community and engagement, sharing key event details and a helpline available for residents

It should be noted that this is a draft document. There are currently no commitments, or proposed conditions, that state the Licence Holders will implement the Draft Sound Management Plan.

3.27 **Appendix 'E'** consists of thirty-two public representations and one representation from Tewin Parish Council.

The representations express concerns regarding noise pollution, the capacity, vehicular access, emergency services access, and damage to the environment, which can be under the public safety and public nuisance objectives.

3.28 The public representations and the representation from Tewin Parish Council express concern regarding traffic disruption, public safety on roads, public and emergency service vehicle access, in particular from the B1000. Hertfordshire Police have worked with Hertfordshire County Council when making their representation. Their representation focuses on the lack of a prepared Traffic Management Plan. Should agreement on any

additional conditions be reached between the applicant and the Hertfordshire Police and Hertfordshire County Council Highways department, consideration should be given by the Committee as to whether these conditions could be considered sufficient mitigation of the other representations that had been received.

3.29 The public objectors were given the opportunity to mediate with the applicant within the consultation process. A public meeting organised by the applicant took place on the 26.11.2025. The licensing authority was not invited to attend. No representations received prior to the meeting were withdrawn following the meeting.

3.30 **Appendix 'F'** details the Police representation. No agreement on conditions has been reached.

The Police representation details concerns regarding:

- the lack of a comprehensive Traffic Management Plan
- the insufficient pedestrian safety measures
- the absence of agreed conditions

*To conclude, the Police state that, 'Given the absence of a comprehensive Traffic Management Plan and agreed conditions, we cannot confirm that the licensing objectives will be upheld. Unless the matters are resolved and fully consulted upon, we recommend that the application is either deferred to allow proper consideration or refused in its current form. Proceeding without these safeguards would present unacceptable risks to public safety and could lead to serious operational challenges during the event.'*

## **4.0 Options**

4.1 The actions open to the Licensing Sub-Committee are:

- grant the licence as requested
- grant the licence subject to —
  - i. modified conditions; and/or
  - ii. additional conditions; and/or
  - iii. modified hours or activities

if appropriate and proportionate to promote the relevant Licensing Objectives

- refuse the application.

4.2 If considering additional or amended conditions, members should decide whether these conditions would in fact mitigate the concerns raised on the balance of evidence provided.

4.3 Any proposed conditions must be formatted to be enforceable. They need to be clear, unambiguous and free from subjective terms. If a condition cannot be enforced, then it should not be placed on any granted licence.

4.4 It is open to members to make changes to an application. This could include limiting the hours of operation and/or excluding licensable activities from the scope of the licence. Clear justification for this step would need to be given.

4.5 When the Licensing Sub-Committee gives its decision to those in attendance it should be made clear to all parties how much weight has been attached to each submission and what evidence members have relied upon when reaching their decision.

4.6 The comments, observations and suggestions contained within the body of this report and associated appendices do not fetter

the Sub-Committee's discretion to reach the decision they believe is most appropriate when considering all the merits of the case.

- 4.7 As stated in the Guidance, the council's decision should be evidence based, justified as being appropriate for the promotion of the Licensing Objectives and proportionate to what it is intended to achieve.

## **5.0 Risks**

- 5.1 A decision on the application must be made and any decision made can be appealed at the Magistrate's Court. Therefore, the Licensing Sub-Committee should ensure that when giving their decision on the application they give clear reasons on how and why they have made their decision. In doing so, the council's ability to defend its decision is strengthened and the risk of its decision being over-turned on appeal is lessened, although, of course, this risk can never be entirely removed.

## **6.0 Implications/Consultations**

- 6.1 As with any application for a new premise licence, variation of a premise licence or review of a premise licence there is a 28-day public consultation.

6.2 This 28-day public consultation commenced 31<sup>st</sup> October 2025 and ended on the 27<sup>th</sup> November 2025. This was advertised correctly.

### **Community Safety**

6.3 The report focuses on two of the Licensing Objectives, Promote Public Safety and Prevention of Public Nuisance, therefore community safety will be considered when determining the application.

### **Data Protection**

6.4 Where the appendices have shown personal data, this has been redacted.

### **Equalities**

6.5 Consideration has made to the Equality Act 2010 and the Public Sector Equality Duty in the drafting of this report and will be considered during the Licensing Sub-Committee hearing.

### **Environmental Sustainability**

6.6 Not applicable to this report.

### **Financial**

6.7 There will be a cost to the council in holding the Licensing Sub-Committee hearing; this will be covered by the existing budget. There would be an unbudgeted cost if the decision of the

Licensing Sub-Committee is appealed to the Magistrate's Court and the council chooses to defend that appeal.

## **Health and Safety**

6.8 None arising directly from this report.

## **Human Resources**

6.9 None arising directly from this report.

## **Human Rights**

6.10 As with all applications and council functions, the Human Rights Act 1998 has been considered in this report and will be considered during the Licensing Sub-Committee hearing.

## **Legal**

6.11 All statutory requirements have been considered in preparing this report.

## **Specific Wards**

6.12 Yes – Hertford Rural.

## **7.0 Background papers, appendices, and other relevant material**

7.1 Revised Guidance issued under section 182 of the Licensing Act 2003 (November 2025) -

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/explanatory->

[memorandum-revised-guidance-issued-under-s-182-of-Licensing-act-2003](#)

- 7.2 East Herts Statement of Licensing Policy 2021-2026  
<https://cdn-eastherts.onwebcurl.com/s3fs-public/2022-03/Statement%20of%20Licensing%20Policy%202021-26%20Mar%2022.pdf>
- 7.3 East Herts Pool of Model Conditions 2021  
<https://eastherts.fra1.digitaloceanspaces.com/s3fs-public/2021-08/Pool%20of%20Model%20Conditions%202021%20%28accessible%29.pdf>
- 7.4 Appendix 'A' – Application Form
- 7.5 Appendix 'B' – Site Plan
- 7.6 Appendix 'C' – Map
- 7.7 Appendix 'D' – Draft Sound Management Plan
- 7.8 Appendix 'E' – Public and Tewin Parish Council Representations
- 7.9 Appendix 'F' – Police Representation

**Contact Officer**

Vicky Glover-Ward, Executive Member for Planning and Growth.

[Vicky.Glover-Ward@eastherts.gov.uk](mailto:Vicky.Glover-Ward@eastherts.gov.uk)

**Report Author**

Ally Darwood - Senior Licensing & Enforcement Officer

[ally.darwood@eastherts.gov.uk](mailto:ally.darwood@eastherts.gov.uk)



\* required information

## Section 1 of 21

You can save the form at any time and resume it later. You do not need to be logged in when you resume.

System reference  This is the unique reference for this application generated by the system.

Your reference  You can put what you want here to help you track applications if you make lots of them. It is passed to the authority.

Are you an agent acting on behalf of the applicant?

- Yes  No

Put "no" if you are applying on your own behalf or on behalf of a business you own or work for.

### Applicant Details

\* First name

\* Family name

\* E-mail

Main telephone number  Include country code.

Other telephone number

Indicate here if the applicant would prefer not to be contacted by telephone

Is the applicant:

- Applying as a business or organisation, including as a sole trader  
 Applying as an individual

A sole trader is a business owned by one person without any special legal structure. Applying as an individual means the applicant is applying so the applicant can be employed, or for some other personal reason, such as following a hobby.

### Applicant Business

Is the applicant's business registered in the UK with Companies House?  Yes  No

Note: completing the Applicant Business section is optional in this form.

Registration number

Business name

If the applicant's business is registered, use its registered name.

VAT number

Put "none" if the applicant is not registered for VAT.

Legal status



*Continued from previous page...*

Applicant's position in the business

Home country

The country where the applicant's headquarters are.

**Registered Address**

Address registered with Companies House.

Building number or name

Street

District

City or town

County or administrative area

Postcode

Country

**Agent Details**

\* First name

\* Family name

\* E-mail

Main telephone number

Include country code.

Other telephone number

Indicate here if you would prefer not to be contacted by telephone

Are you:

- An agent that is a business or organisation, including a sole trader
- A private individual acting as an agent

A sole trader is a business owned by one person without any special legal structure.

**Agent Business**

Is your business registered in the UK with Companies House?  Yes  No

Note: completing the Applicant Business section is optional in this form.

Registration number

Business name

If your business is registered, use its registered name.

VAT number

Put "none" if you are not registered for VAT.

Legal status

*Continued from previous page...*

Your position in the business

Home country

The country where the headquarters of your business is located.

**Agent Registered Address**

Address registered with Companies House.

Building number or name

Street

District

City or town

County or administrative area

Postcode

Country

**Section 2 of 21**

**PREMISES DETAILS**

I/we, as named in section 1, apply for a premises licence under section 17 of the Licensing Act 2003 for the premises described in section 2 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.

**Premises Address**

Are you able to provide a postal address, OS map reference or description of the premises?

- Address     OS map reference     Description

**Postal Address Of Premises**

Building number or name

Street

District

City or town

County or administrative area

Postcode

Country

**Further Details**

Telephone number

Non-domestic rateable value of premises (£)

**Section 3 of 21**

**APPLICATION DETAILS**

In what capacity are you applying for the premises licence?

- An individual or individuals
- A limited company / limited liability partnership
- A partnership (other than limited liability)
- An unincorporated association
- Other (for example a statutory corporation)
- A recognised club
- A charity
- The proprietor of an educational establishment
- A health service body
- A person who is registered under part 2 of the Care Standards Act 2000 (c14) in respect of an independent hospital in Wales
- A person who is registered under Chapter 2 of Part 1 of the Health and Social Care Act 2008 in respect of the carrying on of a regulated activity (within the meaning of that Part) in an independent hospital in England
- The chief officer of police of a police force in England and Wales

**Confirm The Following**

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

**Section 4 of 21**

**NON INDIVIDUAL APPLICANTS**

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

**Non Individual Applicant's Name**

Name

**Details**

Registered number (where applicable)

Description of applicant (for example partnership, company, unincorporated association etc)

Continued from previous page...

LIMITED COMPANY

**Address**

Building number or name

Street

District

City or town

County or administrative area

Postcode

Country

**Contact Details**

E-mail

Telephone number

Other telephone number

\* Date of birth

\* Nationality

[Documents that demonstrate entitlement to work in the UK](#)

**Section 5 of 21**

**OPERATING SCHEDULE**

When do you want the premises licence to start?  /  /   
dd mm yyyy

If you wish the licence to be valid only for a limited period, when do you want it to end  /  /   
dd mm yyyy

Provide a general description of the premises

For example the type of premises, its general situation and layout and any other information which could be relevant to the licensing objectives. Where your application includes off-supplies of alcohol and you intend to provide a place for consumption of these off- supplies you must include a description of where the place will be and its proximity to the premises.

We are applying for a permanant Premises Licence to undertake a 2 day music event to be held in either June or July each year (annually). The licensable activities to include: sale of alcohol, exhibition of a film, the performance of live music and the provision of playing of recorded music , the performance of dance, and the making of music and all relevent licensable activities associated with a music event and things of a similar kind; please see the premises plan for details of the layout.

*Continued from previous page...*

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

**Section 6 of 21**

**PROVISION OF PLAYS**

[See guidance on regulated entertainment](#)

Will you be providing plays?

- Yes  No

**Section 7 of 21**

**PROVISION OF FILMS**

[See guidance on regulated entertainment](#)

Will you be providing films?

- Yes  No

**Standard Days And Timings**

MONDAY

Start

End

Start

End

TUESDAY

Start

End

Start

End

WEDNESDAY

Start

End

Start

End

THURSDAY

Start

End

Start

End

FRIDAY

Start

End

Start

End

SATURDAY

Start

End

Start

End

Give timings in 24 hour clock. (e.g., 16:00) and only give details for the days of the week when you intend the premises to be used for the activity.

Continued from previous page...

SUNDAY

Start

End

Start

End

Will the exhibition of films take place indoors or outdoors or both?

- Indoors       Outdoors       Both

Where taking place in a building or other structure tick as appropriate. Indoors may include a tent.

State type of activity to be authorised, if not already stated, and give relevant further details, for example (but not exclusively) whether or not music will be amplified or unamplified.

Amplified music

State any seasonal variations for the exhibition of film

For example (but not exclusively) where the activity will occur on additional days during the summer months.

Non standard timings. Where the premises will be used for the exhibition of film at different times from those listed in the column on the left, list below

For example (but not exclusively), where you wish the activity to go on longer on a particular day e.g. Christmas Eve.

### Section 8 of 21

#### PROVISION OF INDOOR SPORTING EVENTS

[See guidance on regulated entertainment](#)

Will you be providing indoor sporting events?

- Yes       No

### Section 9 of 21

#### PROVISION OF BOXING OR WRESTLING ENTERTAINMENTS

[See guidance on regulated entertainment](#)

Will you be providing boxing or wrestling entertainments?

- Yes       No

### Section 10 of 21

#### PROVISION OF LIVE MUSIC

[See guidance on regulated entertainment](#)

Will you be providing live music?

Continued from previous page...

### Standard Days And Timings

MONDAY

Start

End

Start

End

Give timings in 24 hour clock.  
(e.g., 16:00) and only give details for the days  
of the week when you intend the premises  
to be used for the activity.

TUESDAY

Start

End

Start

End

WEDNESDAY

Start

End

Start

End

THURSDAY

Start

End

Start

End

FRIDAY

Start

End

Start

End

SATURDAY

Start

End

Start

End

SUNDAY

Start

End

Start

End

Will the performance of live music take place indoors or outdoors or both?

- Indoors       Outdoors       Both

Where taking place in a building or other  
structure tick as appropriate. Indoors may  
include a tent.

State type of activity to be authorised, if not already stated, and give relevant further details, for example (but not exclusively) whether or not music will be amplified or unamplified.

Amplified music

State any seasonal variations for the performance of live music

For example (but not exclusively) where the activity will occur on additional days during the summer months.

Continued from previous page...

Non-standard timings. Where the premises will be used for the performance of live music at different times from those listed in the column on the left, list below

For example (but not exclusively), where you wish the activity to go on longer on a particular day e.g. Christmas Eve.

**Section 11 of 21**

**PROVISION OF RECORDED MUSIC**

[See guidance on regulated entertainment](#)

Will you be providing recorded music?

- Yes                       No

**Standard Days And Timings**

MONDAY

Start

End

Start

End

Give timings in 24 hour clock.  
(e.g., 16:00) and only give details for the days  
of the week when you intend the premises  
to be used for the activity.

TUESDAY

Start

End

Start

End

WEDNESDAY

Start

End

Start

End

THURSDAY

Start

End

Start

End

FRIDAY

Start

End

Start

End

SATURDAY

Start

End

Start

End



Continued from previous page...

SUNDAY

Start

End

Start

End

Will the playing of recorded music take place indoors or outdoors or both?

- Indoors
- Outdoors
- Both

Where taking place in a building or other structure tick as appropriate. Indoors may include a tent.

State type of activity to be authorised, if not already stated, and give relevant further details, for example (but not exclusively) whether or not music will be amplified or unamplified.

Amplified music

State any seasonal variations for playing recorded music

For example (but not exclusively) where the activity will occur on additional days during the summer months.

Non-standard timings. Where the premises will be used for the playing of recorded music at different times from those listed in the column on the left, list below

For example (but not exclusively), where you wish the activity to go on longer on a particular day e.g. Christmas Eve.

**Section 12 of 21**

**PROVISION OF PERFORMANCES OF DANCE**

[See guidance on regulated entertainment](#)

Will you be providing performances of dance?

- Yes
- No

**Standard Days And Timings**

MONDAY

Start

End

Start

End

Give timings in 24 hour clock. (e.g., 16:00) and only give details for the days of the week when you intend the premises to be used for the activity.

TUESDAY

Start

End

Start

End

Continued from previous page...

WEDNESDAY

Start	<input type="text"/>	End	<input type="text"/>
Start	<input type="text"/>	End	<input type="text"/>

THURSDAY

Start	<input type="text"/>	End	<input type="text"/>
Start	<input type="text"/>	End	<input type="text"/>

FRIDAY

Start	<input type="text"/>	End	<input type="text"/>
Start	<input type="text"/>	End	<input type="text"/>

SATURDAY

Start	<input type="text" value="12:00"/>	End	<input type="text" value="23:00"/>
Start	<input type="text"/>	End	<input type="text"/>

SUNDAY

Start	<input type="text" value="12:00"/>	End	<input type="text" value="23:00"/>
Start	<input type="text"/>	End	<input type="text"/>

Will the performance of dance take place indoors or outdoors or both?

- Indoors       Outdoors       Both

Where taking place in a building or other structure tick as appropriate. Indoors may include a tent.

State type of activity to be authorised, if not already stated, and give relevant further details, for example (but not exclusively) whether or not music will be amplified or unamplified.

Amplified

State any seasonal variations for the performance of dance

For example (but not exclusively) where the activity will occur on additional days during the summer months.

Non-standard timings. Where the premises will be used for the performance of dance at different times from those listed in the column on the left, list below

For example (but not exclusively), where you wish the activity to go on longer on a particular day e.g. Christmas Eve.

Continued from previous page...

**Section 13 of 21**

**PROVISION OF ANYTHING OF A SIMILAR DESCRIPTION TO LIVE MUSIC, RECORDED MUSIC OR PERFORMANCES OF DANCE**

[See guidance on regulated entertainment](#)

Will you be providing anything similar to live music, recorded music or performances of dance?

- Yes                       No

**Standard Days And Timings**

MONDAY

Start

End

Start

End

Give timings in 24 hour clock.  
(e.g., 16:00) and only give details for the days  
of the week when you intend the premises  
to be used for the activity.

TUESDAY

Start

End

Start

End

WEDNESDAY

Start

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Start

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THURSDAY

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FRIDAY

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SATURDAY

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SUNDAY

Start

End

Start

End

Give a description of the type of entertainment that will be provided

Activities of a similar kind to live music, recorded music and or the performance of dance.

*Continued from previous page...*

Will this entertainment take place indoors or outdoors or both?

- Indoors                       Outdoors                       Both

Where taking place in a building or other structure tick as appropriate. Indoors may include a tent.

State type of activity to be authorised, if not already stated, and give relevant further details, for example (but not exclusively) whether or not music will be amplified or unamplified.

Amplified.

State any seasonal variations for entertainment

For example (but not exclusively) where the activity will occur on additional days during the summer months.

Non-standard timings. Where the premises will be used for entertainment at different times from those listed in the column on the left, list below

For example (but not exclusively), where you wish the activity to go on longer on a particular day e.g. Christmas Eve.

**Section 14 of 21**

**LATE NIGHT REFRESHMENT**

Will you be providing late night refreshment?

- Yes                       No

**Section 15 of 21**

**SUPPLY OF ALCOHOL**

Will you be selling or supplying alcohol?

- Yes                       No

**Standard Days And Timings**

MONDAY

Start

End

Start

End

TUESDAY

Start

End

Start

End

Give timings in 24 hour clock. (e.g., 16:00) and only give details for the days of the week when you intend the premises to be used for the activity.

Continued from previous page...

WEDNESDAY

Start	<input type="text"/>	End	<input type="text"/>
Start	<input type="text"/>	End	<input type="text"/>

THURSDAY

Start	<input type="text"/>	End	<input type="text"/>
Start	<input type="text"/>	End	<input type="text"/>

FRIDAY

Start	<input type="text"/>	End	<input type="text"/>
Start	<input type="text"/>	End	<input type="text"/>

SATURDAY

Start	<input type="text" value="12:00"/>	End	<input type="text" value="23:00"/>
Start	<input type="text"/>	End	<input type="text"/>

SUNDAY

Start	<input type="text" value="12:00"/>	End	<input type="text" value="23:00"/>
Start	<input type="text"/>	End	<input type="text"/>

Will the sale of alcohol be for consumption:

- On the premises     Off the premises     Both

If the sale of alcohol is for consumption on the premises select on, if the sale of alcohol is for consumption away from the premises select off. If the sale of alcohol is for consumption on the premises and away from the premises select both.

State any seasonal variations

For example (but not exclusively) where the activity will occur on additional days during the summer months.

Non-standard timings. Where the premises will be used for the supply of alcohol at different times from those listed in the column on the left, list below

For example (but not exclusively), where you wish the activity to go on longer on a particular day e.g. Christmas Eve.

State the name and details of the individual whom you wish to specify on the licence as premises supervisor

Continued from previous page...

**Name**

First name

Family name

Date of birth

**Enter the contact's address**

Building number or name

Street

District

City or town

County or administrative area

Postcode

Country

Personal Licence number (if known)

Issuing licensing authority (if known)

**PROPOSED DESIGNATED PREMISES SUPERVISOR CONSENT**

How will the consent form of the proposed designated premises supervisor be supplied to the authority?

- Electronically, by the proposed designated premises supervisor
- As an attachment to this application

Reference number for consent form (if known)

If the consent form is already submitted, ask the proposed designated premises supervisor for its 'system reference' or 'your reference'.

**Section 16 of 21**

**ADULT ENTERTAINMENT**

Highlight any adult entertainment or services, activities, or other entertainment or matters ancillary to the use of the premises that may give rise to concern in respect of children

Give information about anything intended to occur at the premises or ancillary to the use of the premises which may give rise to concern in respect of children, regardless of whether you intend children to have access to the premises, for example (but not exclusively) nudity or semi-nudity, films for restricted age groups etc gambling machines etc.

None

Continued from previous page...

**Section 17 of 21**

**HOURS PREMISES ARE OPEN TO THE PUBLIC**

**Standard Days And Timings**

MONDAY

Start

End

Start

End

Give timings in 24 hour clock.  
(e.g., 16:00) and only give details for the days  
of the week when you intend the premises  
to be used for the activity.

TUESDAY

Start

End

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WEDNESDAY

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THURSDAY

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Start

End

FRIDAY

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End

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End

SATURDAY

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Start

End

SUNDAY

Start

End

Start

End

State any seasonal variations

For example (but not exclusively) where the activity will occur on additional days during the summer months.

Non standard timings. Where you intend to use the premises to be open to the members and guests at different times from those listed in the column on the left, list below

For example (but not exclusively), where you wish the activity to go on longer on a particular day e.g. Christmas Eve.

*Continued from previous page...*

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**Section 18 of 21**

**LICENSING OBJECTIVES**

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

a) General – all four licensing objectives (b,c,d,e)

List here steps you will take to promote all four licensing objectives together.

Please see attached notes
---------------------------

b) The prevention of crime and disorder

Please see attached notes
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c) Public safety

Please see attached notes
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d) The prevention of public nuisance

Please see attached notes
---------------------------

e) The protection of children from harm

Please see attached notes
---------------------------

**Section 19 of 21**

**NOTES ON DEMONSTRATING ENTITLEMENT TO WORK IN THE UK**



*Continued from previous page...*

### **Entitlement to work/immigration status for individual applicants and applications from partnerships which are not limited liability partnerships:**

A licence may not be held by an individual or an individual in a partnership who is resident in the UK who:

- does not have the right to live and work in the UK; or
- is subject to a condition preventing him or her from doing work relating to the carrying on of a licensable activity.

Any premises licence issued in respect of an application made on or after 6 April 2017 will become invalid if the holder ceases to be entitled to work in the UK.

Applicants must demonstrate that they have an entitlement to work in the UK and are not subject to a condition preventing them from doing work relating to the carrying on of a licensable activity. They do this in one of two ways: 1) by providing with this application copies or scanned copies of the documents listed below (which do not need to be certified), or 2) by providing their 'share code' to enable the licensing authority to carry out a check using the Home Office online right to work checking service (see below).

### **Documents which demonstrate entitlement to work in the UK**

- An expired or current passport showing the holder, or a person named in the passport as the child of the holder, is a British citizen or a citizen of the UK and Colonies having the right of abode in the UK [please see note below about which sections of the passport to copy].
- An expired or current passport or national identity card showing the holder, or a person named in the passport as the child of the holder, is a national of a European Economic Area country or Switzerland.
- A Registration Certificate or document certifying permanent residence issued by the Home Office to a national of a European Economic Area country or Switzerland.
- A Permanent Residence Card issued by the Home Office to the family member of a national of a European Economic Area country or Switzerland.
- A **current** Biometric Immigration Document (Biometric Residence Permit) issued by the Home Office to the holder indicating that the person named is allowed to stay indefinitely in the UK, or has no time limit on their stay in the UK.
- A **current** passport endorsed to show that the holder is exempt from immigration control, is allowed to stay indefinitely in the UK, has the right of abode in the UK, or has no time limit on their stay in the UK.
- A **current** Immigration Status Document issued by the Home Office to the holder with an endorsement indicating that the named person is allowed to stay indefinitely in the UK or has no time limit on their stay in the UK, **when produced in combination with** an official document giving the person's permanent National Insurance number and their name issued by a Government agency or a previous employer.
- A birth or adoption certificate issued in the UK, **when produced in combination with** an official document giving the person's permanent National Insurance number and their name issued by a Government agency or a previous employer.
- A birth or adoption certificate issued in the Channel Islands, the Isle of Man or Ireland **when produced in combination with** an official document giving the person's permanent National Insurance number and their name issued by a Government agency or a previous employer.
- A certificate of registration or naturalisation as a British citizen, **when produced in combination with** an official document giving the person's permanent National Insurance number and their name issued by a Government agency or a previous employer.

*Continued from previous page...*

- A **current** passport endorsed to show that the holder is allowed to stay in the UK and is currently allowed to work and is not subject to a condition preventing the holder from doing work relating to the carrying on of a licensable activity.
- A **current** Biometric Immigration Document (Biometric Residence Permit) issued by the Home Office to the holder which indicates that the named person can currently stay in the UK and is allowed to work relation to the carrying on of a licensable activity.
- A **current** Residence Card issued by the Home Office to a person who is not a national of a European Economic Area state or Switzerland but who is a family member of such a national or who has derivative rights or residence.
- A **current** Immigration Status Document containing a photograph issued by the Home Office to the holder with an endorsement indicating that the named person may stay in the UK, and is allowed to work and is not subject to a condition preventing the holder from doing work relating to the carrying on of a licensable activity **when produced in combination with** an official document giving the person's permanent National Insurance number and their name issued by a Government agency or a previous employer.
- A Certificate of Application, **less than 6 months old**, issued by the Home Office under regulation 18(3) or 20(2) of the Immigration (European Economic Area) Regulations 2016, to a person who is not a national of a European Economic Area state or Switzerland but who is a family member of such a national or who has derivative rights of residence.
- Reasonable evidence that the person has an outstanding application to vary their permission to be in the UK with the Home Office such as the Home Office acknowledgement letter or proof of postage evidence, or reasonable evidence that the person has an appeal or administrative review pending on an immigration decision, such as an appeal or administrative review reference number.
- Reasonable evidence that a person who is not a national of a European Economic Area state or Switzerland but who is a family member of such a national or who has derivative rights of residence in exercising treaty rights in the UK including:-
  - evidence of the applicant's own identity – such as a passport,
  - evidence of their relationship with the European Economic Area family member – e.g. a marriage certificate, civil partnership certificate or birth certificate, and
  - evidence that the European Economic Area national has a right of permanent residence in the UK or is one of the following if they have been in the UK for more than 3 months:
    - (i) working e.g. employment contract, wage slips, letter from the employer,
    - (ii) self-employed e.g. contracts, invoices, or audited accounts with a bank,
    - (iii) studying e.g. letter from the school, college or university and evidence of sufficient funds; or
    - (iv) self-sufficient e.g. bank statements.

Family members of European Economic Area nationals who are studying or financially independent must also provide evidence that the European Economic Area national and any family members hold comprehensive sickness insurance in the UK. This can include a private medical insurance policy, an EHIC card or an S1, S2 or S3 form.

**Original documents must not be sent to licensing authorities.** If the document copied is a passport, a copy of the following pages should be provided:-

- (i) any page containing the holder's personal details including nationality;
- (ii) any page containing the holder's photograph;
- (iii) any page containing the holder's signature;
- (iv) any page containing the date of expiry; and
- (v) any page containing information indicating the holder has permission to enter or remain in the UK and is permitted to work.

*Continued from previous page...*

If the document is not a passport, a copy of the whole document should be provided.

Your right to work will be checked as part of your licensing application and this could involve us checking your immigration status with the Home Office. We may otherwise share information with the Home Office. Your licence application will not be determined until you have complied with this guidance.

### **Home Office online right to work checking service**

As an alternative to providing a copy of the documents listed above, applicants may demonstrate their right to work by allowing the licensing authority to carry out a check with the Home Office online right to work checking service.

To demonstrate their right to work via the Home Office online right to work checking service, applicants should include in this application their 9-digit share code (provided to them upon accessing the service at <https://www.gov.uk/prove-right-to-work>) which, along with the applicant's date of birth (provided within this application), will allow the licensing authority to carry out the check.

In order to establish the applicant's right to work, the check will need to indicate that the applicant is allowed to work in the United Kingdom and is not subject to a condition preventing them from doing work relating to the carrying on of a licensable activity.

An online check will not be possible in all circumstances because not all applicants will have an immigration status that can be checked online. The Home Office online right to work checking service sets out what information and/or documentation applicants will need in order to access the service. Applicants who are unable to obtain a share code from the service should submit copy documents as set out above.

## **Section 20 of 21**

### **NOTES ON REGULATED ENTERTAINMENT**

*Continued from previous page...*

In terms of specific **regulated entertainments** please note that:

- Plays: no licence is required for performances between 08:00 and 23.00 on any day, provided that the audience does not exceed 500.
- Films: no licence is required for 'not-for-profit' film exhibition held in community premises between 08.00 and 23.00 on any day provided that the audience does not exceed 500 and the organiser (a) gets consent to the screening from a person who is responsible for the premises; and (b) ensures that each such screening abides by age classification ratings.
- Indoor sporting events: no licence is required for performances between 08.00 and 23.00 on any day, provided that the audience does not exceed 1000.
- Boxing or Wrestling Entertainment: no licence is required for a contest, exhibition or display of Greco-Roman wrestling, or freestyle wrestling between 08.00 and 23.00 on any day, provided that the audience does not exceed 1000. Combined fighting sports – defined as a contest, exhibition or display which combines boxing or wrestling with one or more martial arts – are licensable as a boxing or wrestling entertainment rather than an indoor sporting event.
- Live music: no licence permission is required for:
  - o a performance of unamplified live music between 08.00 and 23.00 on any day, on any premises.
  - o a performance of amplified live music between 08.00 and 23.00 on any day on premises authorised to sell alcohol for consumption on those premises, provided that the audience does not exceed 500.
  - o a performance of amplified live music between 08.00 and 23.00 on any day, in a workplace that is not licensed to sell alcohol on those premises, provided that the audience does not exceed 500.
  - o a performance of amplified live music between 08.00 and 23.00 on any day, in a church hall, village hall, community hall, or other similar community premises, that is not licensed by a premises licence to sell alcohol, provided that (a) the audience does not exceed 500, and (b) the organiser gets consent for the performance from a person who is responsible for the premises.
  - o a performance of amplified live music between 08.00 and 23.00 on any day, at the non-residential premises of (i) a local authority, or (ii) a school, or (iii) a hospital, provided that (a) the audience does not exceed 500, and (b) the organiser gets consent for the performance on the relevant premises from: (i) the local authority concerned, or (ii) the school or (iii) the health care provider for the hospital.
- Recorded Music: no licence permission is required for:
  - o any playing of recorded music between 08.00 and 23.00 on any day on premises authorised to sell alcohol for consumption on those premises, provided that the audience does not exceed 500.
  - o any playing of recorded music between 08.00 and 23.00 on any day, in a church hall, village hall, community hall, or other similar community premises, that is not licensed by a premises licence to sell alcohol, provided that (a) the audience does not exceed 500, and (b) the organiser gets consent for the performance from a person who is responsible for the premises.
  - o any playing of recorded music between 08.00 and 23.00 on any day, at the non-residential premises of (i) a local authority, or (ii) a school, or (iii) a hospital, provided that (a) the audience does not exceed 500, and (b) the organiser gets consent for the performance on the relevant premises from: (i) the local authority concerned, or (ii) the school proprietor or (iii) the health care provider for the hospital.

*Continued from previous page...*

- Dance: no licence is required for performances between 08.00 and 23.00 on any day, provided that the audience does not exceed 500. However, a performance which amounts to adult entertainment remains licensable.
- Cross activity exemptions: no licence is required between 08.00 and 23.00 on any day, with no limit on audience size for:
  - o any entertainment taking place on the premises of the local authority where the entertainment is provided by or on behalf of the local authority;
  - o any entertainment taking place on the hospital premises of the health care provider where the entertainment is provided by or on behalf of the health care provider;
  - o any entertainment taking place on the premises of the school where the entertainment is provided by or on behalf of the school proprietor; and
  - o any entertainment (excluding films and a boxing or wrestling entertainment) taking place at a travelling circus, provided that (a) it takes place within a moveable structure that accommodates the audience, and (b) that the travelling circus has not been located on the same site for more than 28 consecutive days.

## Section 21 of 21

### PAYMENT DETAILS

This fee must be paid to the authority. If you complete the application online, you must pay it by debit or credit card.

Fees for all Licensing Act 2003 permissions have been set by central government. The fees are based on the non-domestic rateable value of the premises. These are divided into 5 bands: band a NDRV £0 - £4300, fee = £100 band b NDRV £4,301 - £33,000, fee = £190 band c NDRV £33,001 - £87,000, fee = £315 band d NDRV £87,000 - £125,000, fee = £450 band e NDRV £125,001 and over, fee = £635

To find out a premises non domestic rateable value go to the Valuation Office Agency site at [http://www.voa.gov.uk/business\\_rates/index.htm](http://www.voa.gov.uk/business_rates/index.htm)

Band A - No RV to £4300 £100.00

Band B - £4301 to £33000 £190.00

Band C - £33001 to £8700 £315.00

Band D - £87001 to £12500 £450.00\*

Band E - £125001 and over £635.00\*

\*If the premises rateable value is in Bands D or E and the premises is primarily used for the consumption of alcohol on the premises then your are required to pay a higher fee

Band D - £87001 to £12500 £900.00

Band E - £125001 and over £1,905.00

There is an exemption from the payment of fees in relation to the provision of regulated entertainment only at church halls, chapel halls or premises of a similar nature, village halls, parish or community halls, or other premises of a similar nature. The costs associated with these licences will be met by central Government. If, however, the licence also authorises the use of the premises for the supply of alcohol or the provision of late night refreshment, a fee will be required.

Schools and sixth form colleges are exempt from the fees associated with the authorisation of regulated entertainment where the entertainment is provided by and at the school or college and for the purposes of the school or college.

If you operate a large event you are subject to ADDITIONAL fees based upon the number in attendance at any one time

Capacity 5000-9999 £1,000.00

Capacity 10000 -14999 £2,000.00

Capacity 15000-19999 £4,000.00

Capacity 20000-29999 £8,000.00

Capacity 30000-39000 £16,000.00

Capacity 40000-49999 £24,000.00

Capacity 50000-59999 £32,000.00

Capacity 60000-69999 £40,000.00

Capacity 70000-79999 £48,000.00

Capacity 80000-89999 £56,000.00

Capacity 90000 and over £64,000.00

\* Fee amount (£)

4,100.00

Continued from previous page...

## DECLARATION

[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)

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, if appropriate (please see note 15)

Ticking this box indicates you have read and understood the above declaration

This section should be completed by the applicant, unless you answered "Yes" to the question "Are you an agent acting on behalf of the applicant?"

\* Full name

\* Capacity

\* Date  /  /   
dd mm yyyy

Once you're finished you need to do the following:

1. Save this form to your computer by clicking file/save as...
2. Go back to <https://www.gov.uk/apply-for-a-licence/premises-licence/east-hertfordshire/apply-1> to upload this file and continue with your application.

Don't forget to make sure you have all your supporting documentation to hand.

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

**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**

**OFFICE USE ONLY**

Applicant reference number	<input type="text" value="WAR3-1/2146"/>
Fee paid	<input type="text"/>
Payment provider reference	<input type="text"/>
ELMS Payment Reference	<input type="text"/>
Payment status	<input type="text"/>
Payment authorisation code	<input type="text"/>
Payment authorisation date	<input type="text"/>
Date and time submitted	<input type="text"/>
Approval deadline	<input type="text"/>
Error message	<input type="text"/>
Is Digitally signed	<input type="checkbox"/>

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SOUND LIVE PRESENTS



**NOTES TO ACCOMPANY  
PREMISES LICENCE V3.2**



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## 1.0 SUMMARY OF THE EVENT

Sound Live Limited are submitting an application for a Premises Licence to hold one event per year, over 2 days comprising music and ancillary entertainment plus other activities such as funfair rides. This event will be held in either June or July 2026, and each year thereafter. The dates of the event for 2027 onwards will be confirmed to the Safety Advisory Group six months before the event takes place each year.

The event will comprise of 5 stages:

- SL 1- An open-air main stage
- SL2 - it is proposed this is within an open sided tent, such as a saddle span.
- SL3 - it is proposed this is a big top tent
- SL4 - it is proposed this is within an open sided tent, such as a saddle span
- SL5 - a small stage in the VIP area

We are applying for the following licensable activities at the event:

- Films
- Live Music
- Recorded Music
- Performance of Dance
- Anything of similar description to above
- Supply of alcohol

### 1.1 Sound Live Limited

Sound Live Limited is a newly formed entertainment business. The director is Francis Warren, boxing manager and promoter. Francis has over 20 years experience in boxing, broadcasting and producing stadium events, and has played a pivotal role in Queensberry's market leading position in the UK.

In 2023, Francis founded Champion Sports Management and leads the careers of heavyweight sensation Moses Itauma and lightweight star Sam Noakes.

Steve Durham is the Festival Director. Steve was Founder and CEO of We Are FSTVL, a dance music event that he launched as a one-day festival in 2013 for 15,000 fans. Within five years it grew to a three-day camping festival with 70,000 attendees, winning several awards along the way including 'Best Dance Festival' and 'Best International Festival'. Steve has also run shows in Mexico, Ibiza and Spain.

The Premises Licence Holder for the event will be Sound Live Limited.

### 1.2 Event Capacities

The maximum capacity shall not exceed 19,999 to include ticket holders, guests, artists, staff and contractors.

For year 1 of the event in 2026 the ticket types will be:

Ticket Types	Number
General Admission*	17,000
VIP	1,999
Staff	1,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,999</b>

\*Within the general admission capacity there would be complimentary tickets to local residents, essential companions and guests.

### 1.3 Hours of Operation

We have detailed these below

Details	Day 1		Day 2	
	Open	Close	Open	Close
Doors	12:00	23:00	12:00	23:00
Recorded Music	12:00	23:00	12:00	23:00
Live Music	12:00	23:00	12:00	23:00
Performance of Dance	12:00	23:00	12:00	23:00
Films	12:00	23:00	12:00	23:00
Alcohol served	12:00	23:00	12:00	23:00

### 1.4 Public Tickets

Sound Live Limited will sell tickets via Live IT. <https://liveit.io> Live IT is a proven ticketing solution for venues, attractions and live events, with over a decade of experience supporting clients across Europe and North America. Their platform is trusted by leading cultural venues, visitor attractions and top-tier festivals for its hands-on support, flexibility, and cutting-edge technology.

All public tickets will be digital. These will be scanned on entry to accurately record and monitor the numbers that have entered the site. The entry numbers will be available at Event Control if required by the responsible authorities.

### 1.5 Accreditation for staff, crew and artists

There will be an accreditation system onsite for all staff, crew and artists. This will be either a wristband, lanyard or similar to identify they are working at the event.

There will be different levels of accreditation depending on the area of the site, for example arena access only, production access (for back of house areas) and stage access.

### 1.6 Music Genre

The event will cover a range of music including pop, dance and rock. The 2nd day of the event will be programmed to suit a family audience.

### 1.7 Audience Profile

We expect the audience to come to the event in small groups, with a 50:50 male / female split.

With the exception of children aged 2 years and under all those attending the event will need a valid ticket. Anybody aged under 18 will need to be accompanied by a responsible adult aged 18 and over. Proof of age may be requested upon entry.

We will include a Safeguarding Policy within our Event Management Plan and will have welfare teams onsite.

### 1.8 Terms and Conditions of entry

The event will have detailed Terms and Conditions of entry which will be available to the public at the point of sale of tickets and at the arena entrance. They will be included as an Appendix in the Event Management Plan.

These will include:

- Restricting bags to a maximum of A4 size only which will be searched on entry.
- Customers will not be permitted to bring food or drinks onto the site,
- Customers will not be permitted to leave and re-enter the site.
- Customers would not be permitted to bring glass onto the site

### 1.9 Funfair Rides

There will be 4 funfair rides at the event. We will provide details of these in the Event Management Plan.

We will also provide for each ride:

- Public Liability
- Rescue Plan
- ADIPS
- Risk Assessment
- Method Statement

#### 1.10 Pyrotechnics, Fireworks and Special Effects

Some of the acts may have pyrotechnics, fireworks, lasers or special effects as part of their performance.

We will provide the details of these to the agencies 10 days ahead of the event.

#### 1.11 Bars

We will provide an Alcohol Management Plan as part of the Event Management Plan. Each bar will have a bar manager who will work under the direction of the Designated Premises Supervisor.

All drinks will be sold in paper, PET, cardboard or cans except for agreed dedicated areas (e.g. VIP area where there will be security preventing any glass leaving the area into the arena)

There will be bars on the site offering a range of alcoholic, low alcohol and soft drinks. No super strength beer, lagers or ciders above 5.5% shall be sold at the Premises.

We will include a Summary of Products being sold at each bar, along with their price and ABV within the Alcohol Management Plan.

Clearly visible signage will be displayed at the entrances to the queuing lanes and at the point of sale indicating it is illegal to sell alcohol to people under the age of 18.

We will operate Challenge 25 and Ask Angela Campaigns at each of the bars, including the use of licensing connect or a digital platform of a similar kind to promote the licensing objectives.

#### 1.12 Food Traders

We will have a number of food traders at the event - details of these will be included in the Event Management Plan. We will supply all agreed paperwork for them 28 days before the event.

We will ensure there is a wide range of food offerings to cater for all dietary requirements including vegetarian, vegan, gluten free etc.

#### 1.13 Non Food Traders and Merchandise

We will sell official event merchandise at the event and have other non-food traders on site selling for example clothing and accessories.

#### 1.14 SAG Meetings

We will work with the statutory agencies with the planning of this event which includes:

- Hertfordshire Constabulary
- Hertfordshire Fire and Rescue Service
- East of England Ambulance Service

We propose that SAG meetings are held monthly in the months leading up to the event: normally 4 to 6 months before the event.

#### 1.15 Event Management Plan

The event will be produced to comply with all current legislation. We will produce a final Event Management Plan 28 days before the first event day.

This will include the following Appendices:

- Overall Site Plan - along with plans for power, lighting, water, CCTV, site hazards
- Event Risk Assessment
- Terms and Conditions for the event - including prohibited items
- Fire Safety Plan - to include Fire Risk Assessment and Fire Extinguisher Allocation
- Security Placement Schedule detailing staffing numbers
- Security Plan - to include ingress and egress and crowd management details
- Counter Terrorism Plan
- Organisational Chart of key personnel
- Transport Plan
- Sound Management Plan - which will include control measures.
- Waste Plan
- Medical Plan
- Welfare Plan to including Safeguarding Plan
- Major Emergency Plan - to include an Emergency Contact Sheet
- Emergency Exit Calculations for structures onsite
- Alcohol Management Plan
- Adverse Weather Plan - to include wind policy
- Show Stop Policy
- Running Order for the stages
- Site Rules
- Details of Pyros and Special Effects
- Details of Food Traders
- Details of Funfair Rides
- Details of structures onsite

This will be available via an online portal for the statutory agencies with emails circulated to notify updated information.

## 2.0 PUBLIC SAFETY

### 2.1 Crowd Management

The event will be designed in such a way as to keep the ticket holders entertained Page 55

staggered stage times.

A queuing system at the arena entrance will be defined by use of crowd barrier. Several lanes will be set up for both speed and ease of entry staffed by stewards who will scan tickets and security who will manage the crowd and carry out searches.

All infrastructure will be designed and erected with public safety in mind. Tent poles, lighting towers, VMS etc in key public areas will be fenced off and trip hazards will be minimised where unavoidable.

## 2.2 Capacity Management

Tickets will be mobile tickets and will carry a number of security features and unique identifiers. These will be scanned on entry to the event.

## 2.3 Evacuation and Emergency Access

We will include the emergency exit calculations within the Event Management Plan.

We propose a Tabletop exercise takes place in the month before the event to rehearse emergency scenarios within the multi-agency forum.

A Major Emergency Management Plan will be submitted as part of the Event Management Plan and will include a key personnel emergency contact sheet.

All reasonable efforts will be made to eliminate the presence of unauthorised vehicles on site by operating an accreditation system. There will be a complete vehicle curfew during the times when the arena is open to ticket holders.

## 2.4 Orientation and Information

All access and egress routes, sanitary accommodation, drinking water, first aid points and welfare points, will be adequately signed. Signs will be clear, visible and adequately illuminated at night and safety signs will conform to legislative requirements.

All emergency exit gates will be provided with relevant gate letters identifiable from both inside and outside the arena and these will correspond with the site plan. We will have a lost property / information team based at the Welfare Tent.

## 2.5 Medical and Welfare Facilities

The Premises Licence Holder will appoint a suitably competent organisation to provide medical cover to the levels as recommended in the Purple Guide. The aim of the on-site medical provision is to ensure the strain on local resources is minimised.

We will also have a welfare tent onsite.



Medical, Welfare and Safeguarding plans and onsite operations will be included in the Event Management Plan

## 2.6 Fire Safety

### 2.6.1 Fire Equipment and Fire Points

Appropriate firefighting equipment and exit signs will be provided. All fire points will be clearly signed and visible.

We will provide a Fire Safety Plan and Fire Risk Assessment for the event. The fire extinguishers allocation schedule will be included in the Event Management Plan.

All food traders, non-food traders, and the bar operator are responsible for their own firefighting equipment subject to inspection by our onsite Fire Safety Team. All generators on site will be diesel.

Fire Exits will be provided in all structures. Tent exit calculations will be included in the Event Management Plan. The means of escape from structures will be by signed and lit exits.

### 2.6.2 Fire Safety for Traders

Traders will be limited to the amount of LPG that can be brought onto site and we will give accreditation to an authorised LPG supplier to supply all traders as required.

We will create a secure storage area for this LPG during the event in a non-public area. All trader's LPG will be checked by the onsite Fire Safety Team and / or by gas safety engineers and they will prohibit the use of any unsafe equipment that they find.

Pre and post event we will create a secure compound for any LPG containers found on site.

## 2.7 Structures

The Site Manager and Health and Safety Manager will take all reasonable steps to ensure that all temporary structures are suitable and fit for their intended purpose and installed in accordance with the competent contractor's plans.

The Premises Licence Holder will obtain documents, plans and calculations relating to the stages and other relevant temporary structures. Stages will be designed to provide for a minimum of two exits.

An Adverse Weather Plan and a Wind Management Plan will be prepared and included in the Event Management Plan. It will include an outline of actions to be taken at specific

wind speed trigger points. The Health & Safety Manager will check that periodic wind speed measurements are taken throughout the event.

## 2.8 Lighting

All access/exit ways leading to and from the licensed site, gates out onto the main highways, toilet blocks and first aid points will be illuminated by the provision of suitable lighting systems. Sufficient portable lighting equipment will be available to address any areas of inadequate lighting.

Lighting will be provided in all marquees. Walkways will be lit with festoon style lighting mounted on scaffolding poles and temporary lighting towers or equivalent.

In the week leading up to the event we will hold a Lighting Check on an evening prior to the event to ensure there is sufficient lighting onsite and agencies are welcome to attend this.

## 2.9 Electrics

A temporary electrical system will be set up on site using temporary generators and cable systems. All work will be carried out by competent and experienced electrical contractors. Emergency lighting will be provided on all arena and tent exits and other key areas and will have a separate power supply to the primary lighting supply.

All relevant staff and contractors will be briefed to perform routine visual checks for any problems with wiring, plugs etc. The Premises Licence Holder will make it a condition of contract with the electrical contractor and other relevant contractors that all electrical installations are certified by an approved electrician and comply with legislative requirements.

## 2.10 Sanitary Facilities and drinking water

Sufficient drinking water points will be placed around the licensed site for the adequate supply of free, potable and wholesome drinking water for ticket holders throughout the event.

Provisions will be made for an alternative supply of drinking water in case of failure of planned sources of drinking water. The water systems will be installed by competent contractors.

Installations will be cleaned, sterilised and free from debris prior to connection to the mains supply.

Sufficient WC units will be placed in suitable locations around the licensed site for ticket holders throughout the event. This will be in accordance with guidance laid out in the

Event Safety Guide. Details will be included in the Event Management Plan. These will be monitored on a regular basis throughout the event

#### 2.11 Waste Management

A Litter and Waste Management Strategy will be provided as an Appendix to the Event Management Plan.

#### 2.12 Facilities for Accessible Customers

The Premises Licence Holder will arrange provisions for Accessible Customers. Accessible infrastructure will include:

- Dedicated ingress/egress routes,
- Accessible sanitary facilities
- Dedicated car parking
- Accessible viewing areas

#### 2.13 Internal checks and inspections

Regular and ongoing inspections of structural and health and safety issues, emergency exits, the arena entrance and egress, emergency lighting, fire warning systems, stopping the music plans, emergency access lanes, trip hazards, décor, lights, sound systems, curtains, drapes, furnishings, fabrics, floor surfaces, sanitary facilities, drinking water, stage safety, fire points, traders and general housekeeping will be carried out by the Health & Safety Manager, Site Manager, Event Manager Fire Safety Team and other key personnel.

#### 2.14 Health & Safety

We are fully committed to safe working practices. We will comply with all relevant health and safety legislation. All contractors supply their own method statements and risk assessments.

All persons working onsite will be required to complete the event Health and Safety link which will include the Site Rules. Work onsite will be monitored by the Event Manager, Site Manager and Health & Safety Manager and safety inspections will take place regularly.

Areas of the event where noise levels are expected to exceed 80 dBA on a continuous basis and where staff are subject to that impact for long periods of time will be designated as Ear Protection Zones.

#### 2.15 Accident and Incident Reporting

All near misses and accidents will be recorded and any serious incidents or dangerous occurrences will require a RIDDOR report. Any RIDDOR reportable accidents involving ticket holders will also be reported directly to the Health and Safety Executive's Incident Contact Centre. In the event of a serious incident or dangerous occurrence, materials and equipment will be left undisturbed, providing they do not create a hazard.

### **3 THE PREVENTION OF CRIME AND DISORDER**

#### **3.1 Hertfordshire Constabulary**

Regular meetings will be welcome with Hertfordshire Constabulary to facilitate liaison and co-operation during the planning, the festival itself and post event to debrief.

#### **3.2 Security and Stewards**

The security operation will be led by a security coordinator. The security contractor(s) will be selected as being some of the most professional and competent operators in the field of event security. Their company resume will be included in the Event Management Plan.

The management and staff will therefore have many years previous experience at ensuring safe and secure environments at major events.

- No person under the age of 18 years will be employed onsite.
- A register of the security and stewards employed on the site will be kept. Details recorded in the register will include:
  - The full name of each individual employed
  - Their date of birth
  - Home address
  - Employer and ID number

Records will be kept by the contractor of each shift placement throughout the event so that should the need to find out any information from a particular location occur post event, individuals can be contacted.

The register will be retained on the licensed site during the event and will be available for inspection. All security and stewarding personnel will be readily identifiable to others by means of a tabard bearing a job title and a conspicuous unique personal identification number.

The number and location of SIA trained personnel will be in the Security Placement Schedule which will be submitted as an Appendix to the Event Management Plan.

#### **3.3 Eviction**

We will operate an eviction process onsite.

Persons will be liable for eviction under the following circumstances:

- Entering or being onsite without a ticket or relevant pass
- Any persons who are found causing any disruptive or antisocial behaviour.
- Any person who is arrested and charged by Hertfordshire Constabulary.

### 3.4 CCTV

CCTV will be installed at various locations across the site to give good coverage of key areas in the arena and at the arena entrance gates. These locations will be marked on a CCTV map which will be submitted within the Event Management Plan.

The CCTV will be fed into the Event Control Tent to allow for agencies, management, security contractors and CCTV controllers to monitor situations and incidents and deploy staff appropriately.

### 3.5 Searching

Searching will take place at the public entry gates. The priority of the searching operation is to deter, disrupt and detect those attempting to enter the event with items that are prohibited onsite or illegal items, while simultaneously maintaining good order and public safety as well as an efficient flow rate of customers through the entrance gate. If identified, any items which may reasonably be considered for use as a weapon, or which may cause danger or disruption to any other persons at the event will be confiscated.

Glass will not be allowed in the arena and all reasonable efforts will be made to enforce this policy through searches and confiscations.

Persons suspected of carrying items that may be used in an offensive or dangerous manner or carrying out illegal activities within the arena or other parts of the site may also be searched. The event does not condone the use of, or the dealing in, illegal drugs on site. The policy on drugs is structured around the “3 Ps”:

- Pursue
- Prevent
- Protect

Information on searching measures and prohibited items is provided to ticket holders in advance of the event and there will be signage displaying this message at the entrances.

## **4 THE PREVENTION OF PUBLIC NUISANCE**

### 4.1 Communication with residents

We will hold a residents meeting ahead of the event to ensure they are aware of the plans for the event.

14 days ahead of the event we will notify residents within close proximity of the event with the following information:

- Details of the residents hotline telephone number and the times it will be operational
- Details of road closures
- Details of sound checks

- Details of pyros and special effects.

#### 4.2 Sound Management

A Sound Management Plan will be produced for the event by a suitably qualified acoustic consultant. This will be submitted to the Environmental Health team for approval 6 weeks before the event and included in the Event Management Plan.

We have had noise modelling carried out by Electric Star <https://electricstar.live/> and their findings are included as **Appendix 01**

### **5 THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN FROM HARM**

All reasonable efforts will be made to ensure that there are no unaccompanied under 18's onsite. Ticket terms and conditions will state this and this will be pointed out at the time of selling and random checks will be made by spotters and security along with checks at the entrances to the site.

Within our Welfare Plan we will include the procedures for lost and found children

### **6 MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE**

The event will operate the following management structure

#### 6.1 Event Gold (or Silver in their absence)

The following identifies some of the responsibilities of the Event Gold (or Silver in their absence):

- In charge of the operational management of the event
- Takes the leadership role ensuring that safety and security are integral and priority elements at the event

#### 6.2 Health & Safety Manager

- Co-ordinating and checking the collection of health and safety information prior to and then during the event.
- Coordinating and directing the safety management of the festival including monitoring of standards, liaison with agencies, reporting, auditing.
- Co-ordinating and carrying out site inductions and imparting safety information.
- Ensuring that the load in, the event and the load out have safety and security as integral and priority elements.

#### 6.3 Event Manager

- The planning and delivery of the festival via the event production team and contractors.

#### 6.4 Security Coordinator

- The security Coordinator and their assistant represent the event in the management, briefing and co-ordination of all onsite security and stewarding resources.
- They are independent of the security contractors.
- They manage security via the Event Control Tent.

#### 6.5 Site Manager

- To be responsible for overseeing site preparation prior to the event, including the erection of all structures.
- To ensure that the site is organised so that work is carried out with the minimum risk after proper assessment of all factors.

#### 6.6 Medical Coordinator

- The delivery of the Medical Management Plan and the management of the onsite medical response for attendees and staff.

#### 6.7 Trader Manager

- Co-ordinating all trading activity including layout, position, compliance with licence conditions, trader health and safety, control of trader vehicle movement.

#### 6.8 Transport Manager

- To oversee all aspects of the traffic and pedestrian routes to and from site including all signage and external Infrastructure. To liaise with all other transport hubs including train stations.

### 7.0 COMMUNICATIONS

#### 7.1 Radios

Key staff will be issued with an event radio, radio contact list and instructions for radio use. Any contractors wishing to internally issue their staff with their own set of radio communication must check that the frequencies do not clash. Staff who work in noisier areas or those required to do a lot of manual work will be issued with earpieces. Repeaters will be installed if required to facilitate a good signal.

#### 7.2 Telephones and Wifi

Wireless networks or equivalent will be installed at various locations throughout the site subject to survey.

#### 7.3 PA announcements

All stages will have PA systems that will be able to provide PA announcements to the public if required. Some stages will have screens that can also be used to display emergency messages. These would be pre programmed in advance of the show

Loud hailers will be provided to security in key locations to be able to provide announcements to the public if required.

#### 7.4 Event Control

An Event Control Room will operate onsite on show days. This will operate 1 hour before the public arrive onsite until 1 hour after the show ends.

All onsite communications will operate during the onsite show times from Event Control under the direction of the Event Control Manager.

It is our intention that Event Control will contain event representatives which may include:

- Event Control Manager
- Security Co-ordinator
- Security & stewarding contractor control desks
- Medical Control
- CCTV and operator
- Hertfordshire Constabulary
- East Hertfordshire District Council
- Transport Team

Each of the control desks in the Event Control room will be appropriately equipped. The control room will have access to all the necessary communication facilities including CCTV, telephone, and radio communication. A space will also be available to facilitate onsite statutory agency meetings.

#### 8.0 SITE PLAN AND DESIGN

We have included an indicative plan of the site layout. This is included as **Appendix 02**. As the planning of the event takes place over the coming months there will be changes to this.

The event site will be secured with a perimeter steel shield fence with controlled entry and exit points into the event.

The Site Plan also details:

- The proposed stage locations (subject to the sound modelling taking place)
- Bars
- Food and non food traders



- Emergency Exits
- Production marquee and artist areas
- VIP Area
- Event Control

We are also looking to utilise the hard standing at Tewinbury Farm for vehicle parking and non licensable activities.

## 9.0 **TRANSPORT**

A Transport plan will be produced for the event. This will include:

- Onsite parking arrangements for the public (VIP), staff and artists
- Ingress and egress routes for the public, staff, artists and contractors
- Shuttle bus operation to and from stations
- Train time table
- External signage plan

## **APPENDICIES**

**Appendix 01 - Noise Modelling Report**

**Appendix 02 - Site Plan showing red line boundary**



VIP  
Entrance

hram



Date: 15/05/2024  
 Time: 08:00  
 Location: River Mimram Golf Club  
 Project: 2024  
 Version: 1.0  
 Author: [Name]  
 Contact: [Phone]  
 Email: [Email]

This site plan is a technical drawing showing the layout of the event site. It includes all necessary information for the event, such as parking, seating, and service areas. The plan is subject to change without notice.

Symbol	Description
LED Sign	LED Sign
First Aid Medical	FIRST AID MEDICAL
Emergency Exit	EMERGENCY EXIT
Water Point	WATER POINT
Site Sign	Site Sign
Handicapping	HANDICAPPING
Designated Parking	DESIGNATED PARKING
Sign to Staff Car	Sign to Staff Car
Sign to Barber	Sign to Barber
Sign to Flock	Sign to Flock
Sign to Trolley	Sign to Trolley
Sign to Tower	Sign to Tower
Vehicle Point	VEHICLE POINT
Performance Date	PERFORMANCE DATE
Site Boundary	SITE BOUNDARY



W electricstar.live  
E hello@electricstar.live  
T +44 1273 670068

Sussex House Business Park. Unit 7  
270-274 Old Shoreham Rd  
Brighton & Hove. E.Sx. BN3 7DX. UK

## SOUND MANAGEMENT PLAN

### SOUND LIVE FESTIVAL

TEWINBURY

HERTFORDSHIRE. AL6 0JB

Licence Application Draft

Date: 2025-10-24  
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**Document control<sup>1</sup>**

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Author	Gareth Hance. MIOA. Electric Star Live
Review	Claire Hance. IOAtech. Electric Star Live
Client	Sound Live Ltd
Contributors	Sound Live, Far & Beyond
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**Definition**

EHDC	East Hertfordshire District Council
FAB	Far & Beyond
ESL	Electric Star Live
dB	Decibel. Not a measurement of perceived loudness. A relative ratio unit
Noise	Persistent intrusive sound that unreasonably affects property amenity or harms health & well-being
MNL	Specific Music Noise Level of regulated entertainment in dB Leq at Noise Sensitive Receptor
Leq	Equivalent sound level. A logarithmic average of sound level over a specified period
L90	Background sound level exceeded 90% of the measurement period
A / C / Z (e.g., dBA or LCeq)	Weighted Sound Measurements to correlate to human ear response. dB or dBZ means no correction
EMOP / EOP / EMP / OM	Event Management and Operational Plan / Event Operating Plan / Event Management Plan / Operation Manual
SMP / NMP	Sound Management Plan (aka Noise Management Plan)
NSR	Noise Sensitive Receptor. Offsite locations such as dwellings & schools are sensitive to environmental noise levels
PSS / SSS	Primary Sound Source / Secondary Sound Source
SLM	Sound Level Meter used for sound measurements
PA	Public Address system comprises loudspeakers to deliver audio media to a group of people
FOH / BOH	Front of House is the sound control position at any stage / Back of House areas where public access is prohibited
HSG195/Purple Guide	The Event Safety Guide. HSE publication 195 (withdrawn) / The Purple Guide – Events Industry Forum (EIF) guide
Pop Code	Noise Council Code of Practice on Environmental Noise Control at Concerts 1995 (withdrawn)
LA03	Licensing Act 2003
DPA	Data Protection Act

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# 1 Summary

Sound Live Festival is a proposed music event to be held at Tewinbury, subject to a successful licence application.

The stakeholders & contractors collectively understand the potential for unwanted noise impact & acknowledge their statutory obligations for robust noise control & Licensing compliance.

Electric Star is contracted to prepare a robust Sound Management Plan (SMP) developed with the key stakeholders.

This Sound Management Plan has been prepared to support a Premises Licence application for the proposed event. All timings, limits, and procedures are indicative and subject to agreement with East Hertfordshire District Council.

This Best Practical Means framework is an appendix of the Premises Licence application. Our aim is to:

- Implement controls to discharge our obligations
- Deliver an enjoyable & safe guest experience
- Protect the community from unreasonable noise
- Promote constructive community relations

The plan upholds the Licensing Act 2003 objective of Preventing Public Nuisance, acknowledging that the licensing scheme exists to support viable events. Built on collaboration & shared responsibility, it promotes constructive dialogue to balance event integrity with effective & pragmatic community protection. This live document is a Risk Assessment & Method Statement referencing relevant legislation, guidelines, & conditions. Key areas covered include:

- Stakeholder consultation process
- Applicable compliance criteria
- Impact assessment & mitigation
- Context, noise sources, & sensitive receptors
- Monitoring procedures & Operational controls
- Constructive community engagement & helpline

**Overview:** Tewinbury is a private hospitality venue successfully hosting music events. The venue is bordered by mixed use rural, residential & commercial areas, with the prevailing soundscape influenced by road & rail traffic. The primary event contribution is an east facing main stage, concluding in social hours.

**Control:** Sound shall be proactively managed by a competent team<sup>2</sup>. Controls based on an agreed Music Noise Level (MNL) shall be implemented to minimise disturbance. Music will be discernible at certain locations; however, breakout shall be pragmatically controlled, drawing on past events considering, duration, and context. Specific controls include:

- Community Helpline & proactive engagement
- Stakeholder collaboration & planning
- Clear on-location roles & communication
- Appropriate timing, duration, & intensity
- In-situ compliance monitoring & robust procedures
- Strict MNL limits, low-frequency control & curfews
- Optimised site design & directional sound systems
- Managed ingress & egress

**Community:** Previous events have been positively received, with minimal noise complaint. The organisers shall continue to take all practicable steps to maintain constructive relations, including advance consultation and publicising Helpline details. Concerns shall be assessed promptly, with monitoring & action to minimise escalation.

**Conclusion:** Implementing this robust plan, supported by dynamic on-location assessment, demonstrates a proactive Best Practical Means approach to upholding the licensing objective of preventing public nuisance. Adverse impact shall be ameliorated through adoption of relevant guidance & the application of responsive controls. The likelihood & severity of disturbance can be effectively managed to acceptable levels, provided these measures are appropriately applied.

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<sup>2</sup> Competency means the necessary skills, knowledge, & relevant experience. Supervisor shall be MIOA & IOAdip or higher. Key staff shall have IOA CCENM or higher.

### 1.1 Outline

Title	Sound Live Festival
Location	Tewinbury. Hertfordshire. AL6 0JB
Live dates	Subject to agreement
Build & break	Subject to agreement
Attendance/profile	Working capacity: 19,999. Diverse age, gender, social demographic
Content	TBA. Rock, Pop & Dance plus acclaimed family friendly artists
Primary sound sources	Main open-air stage with live music & DJs. Four supporting stages
Secondary sound sources	Bars & VIP. Attractions. Ancillary: F&B, retail & activities (no camping)

### Schedule

Date	Programme	Start	End	Curfew
Day 1		12:00	23:00	23:00
Day 2		12:00	23:00	23:00

Notes	See Licence application for further information
Soundchecks/Propagation	After 09:00 on concert days – see schedule on page 28 for details.
Build / Break general hours	08:00 – 20:00
Site operation (Staff & general activity)	24hrs. Quiet offsite 23:00 – 08:00

Table 1 - Timings

### 1.2 Music Noise Limit

Regulated entertainment shall abide by the agreed controls including but not limited to the levels, timing & duration. The proposed conditions relevant to noise control are provided on page 19. It is anticipated that a Music Noise Level (MNL) limit in the order of 75 dBA/90 dBC Leq 15’ may be appropriate, subject to agreement with Environmental Health.

### 1.3 Stakeholders

Licensing Authority:	East Hertfordshire District Council	Event Applicant:	Sound Live Ltd
Venue Management:	Tewinbury Farm	Project Management:	Sound Live Ltd

### Management

Sound Live Ltd (CRN 02948536) is an independent entertainment company created to deliver large-scale, high-quality music events with a strong focus on creative programming and community engagement. Founded by Francis Warren and Steve Durham, the organisation combines extensive experience in live broadcasting, stadium production, major sporting events, and UK festivals including the award-winning We Are FSTVL.

The company’s operations prioritise safety, sustainability, and robust compliance, ensuring an enjoyable and responsibly delivered event experience.

Far & Beyond (CRN 09790819) are an award-winning global production company specialising in large-scale events. They are the principle contractor & the common coordination point. With extensive experience in delivering high-profile events, they provide end-to-end management. Known for their work on major events such as Download & the Eurovision Song Contest Liverpool in 2023, they excel in coordinating complex multi-stage productions.

### Acoustic consultant

Electric Star Live (CRN 12473711) is an award-winning independent company with over 30 years in live audio production, specialising in acoustics & compliance. Led by Institute of Acoustics-accredited founders Gareth & Claire Hance, their expertise spans concerts with artists like Prince, Sting & Coldplay for clients including Live Nation, AEG, & Superstruct.



## 1.4 References

There are several applicable legislation & guidelines, including, but not limited to:

- Licensing Act 2003, Premises License conditions & Licensing Authority policy
- Noise Council Code of Practice on environmental noise at Concerts 1995 (withdrawn 2018)
- The Event Safety Guide (HSG195) & The Purple Guide ([www.thepurpleguide.co.uk](http://www.thepurpleguide.co.uk))

## 1.5 Context

### Activities

Key sound-related programming includes:

- Live performance & DJs across five stages
- A family-friendly second day
- Background music for 'walk-in', change overs and public announcements

The event includes a main open-air stage with live & recorded music, plus four supporting stages.

Programming reflects a balanced mix of established and emerging artists, operating within daytime and early-evening hours. The broad format appeals to an adult and family audience, particularly those seeking a relaxed, high-quality festival experience with strong cultural identity and consistently creative curation.

### Discussion

Music events present a range of challenges, including noise control, community relations, and sustainable delivery.

As production partners, Sound Live, with Far and Beyond, works in close collaboration with local authorities, contractors, and residents to mitigate potential impacts and deliver a compliant, community-conscious experience.

Tewinbury Farm provides an acoustically favourable location with natural containment, established infrastructure, and excellent transport access via the A1(M) and A414. Its rural setting supports effective sound control and audience enjoyment while safeguarding local amenity.

These characteristics make Tewinbury a credible and practical venue for hosting a music event, supporting the organisers' ambition to enhance cultural vibrancy in East Hertfordshire.

## 2 Location

### 2.1 Environs

Tewinbury Farm is a privately owned hospitality and events venue located within open valley parkland on the eastern edge of Welwyn Garden City, inside the East Hertfordshire District Council boundary.

The venue benefits from established infrastructure supporting its hotel, restaurant, and outdoor hospitality operations. The venue has hosted seasonal events such as the Farm Yard in the Field and the Tewinbury Family Farm Festival.

The site occupies gently undulating land along the River Mimram, with open pasture, mature woodland margins and hedgerows providing some acoustic absorption. Surrounding land use is mixed rural-residential, with isolated dwellings to the west and south, and larger settlements at Tewin, Burnham Green, and Digswell within approximately 2 km.

Regional connectivity is provided via the A1(M) to the west and the A414 to the south, linking the site to Hertford, Welwyn Garden City, and Hatfield. Ambient soundscape in the wider area is influenced primarily by traffic on these routes, with background sound levels decreasing across the river corridor toward the venue. DEFRA’s Environmental Noise Directive mapping suggests daytime levels under 55 LAeq,16hr around the site perimeter (see page 28).

The combination of private ownership, topography, vegetative screening and noise masking creates a contained environment for outdoor performance, supporting geospatial attenuation to mitigate impacts at sensitive receptors.

### 2.2 Receptors

Reference Noise Sensitive Receptors (NSR) have been identified from predictive calculations as locations where music noise emissions may potentially have an adverse impact (see the map on page 36).

These reference locations have been selected to capture the acoustic character of the area, reflecting the interface between the event site and the adjacent built environment, prevailing land use patterns, and community receptors.

The points broadly adopt eight ‘compass point’ vectors, to facilitate calculations at other positions along similar directions, enabling calculated extrapolation to other receptors.

Initial monitoring during sound checks & opening events will help assess the apparent impact. The environmental noise monitoring procedure is outlined in section 5.

Name	Dir	m*	Use	Postcode	Notes	W3W
R1 Burnham Green Village Hall	N	1760	Residential	AL6 OHW	Community hall in residential area	glow.speeds.pigs
R2 Seven Acres 11	ENE	1240	Residential	AL6 OFD	Private dwelling in new development	bottom.choice.volunteered
R3 Folly	E	560	Residential	AL6 OJB	Private dwelling. Mixed used area.	scan.nerve.enjoy
R4 Tewinbury Farm Hotel	SE	720	Residential	AL6 OJB	Hotel & mixed use	tone.soaks.hurt
R5 Tewin Lodge	S	510	Residential	AL7 2ED	Private dwelling	deny.remind.badly
R6 Salmon Close 25	WSW	670	Residential	AL7 1TR	Mid density residential area & school	forgot.actual.enjoyable
R7 The Old Court	W	210	Residential	AL6 OBZ	Nearest dwelling	piano.deals.kings
R8 Mornington 16	NW	1210	Residential	AL6 OAJ	Mid density residential area	saints.calm.glaze

\*Approx. distance from main stage

Table 2 - Receptors

### 3 Sources

Sound Sources is the collective term for regulated entertainment, construction & associated sound emission sources.

#### 3.1 Primary Sources

Primary Sound Sources (PSS) concern the significant amplified sound systems & regulated entertainment forming the primary Music Noise Level (MNL) contribution at Noise Sensitive Receptors (NSR).

Music impact will be intermittently discernible within  $\approx$  2km radius but unlikely to cause an unreasonable disturbance. The content has mainstream public appeal. The diverse programming is less likely to cause cumulative impact annoyance associated with extended periods of bass-beat & low-frequencies.

S1 Mainstage is the dominant contribution. Walk-in recorded music is played on the stage from when the gates are open (doors), with live & recorded music. See Table 1 on page 5 for timings and the appendix for impact calculations.

Stage position & orientation is strategically selected to reduce noise impact, optimising geometric & ground absorption.

Selected sound systems are designed for events in sensitive locations with precise directivity & noise control. Unlike traditional systems, which radiate in all directions below around 500Hz, the chosen system features advanced directivity. Advanced Digital Signal Processing (DSP) & Finite Impulse Response (FIR) filtering enhance clarity, tonal balance, and coverage. Optimisation algorithms influence the transition between line & point source propagation (-3dB vs -6dB per distance doubling), improving audience coverage while achieving rapid attenuation beyond. A directional sub-array may be deployed to further reduce off-axis radiation by up to -18dB<sup>3</sup>.

There are no other significant amplified contributions.

Name	Aim	Close*	Notes	W3W
S1 Mainstage	ESE	< 23:00	Open-air. Headline acts, largest crowd	<i>phones.bolt.pinks</i>
S2 Stage 2	ENE	< 23:00	Open sided tent	<i>quarrel.wage.bills</i>
S3 Stage 3	N	< 23:00	Big Top	<i>rival.play.bottle</i>
S4 Stage 4	WNW	< 23:00	Open sided tent	<i>sticks.vent.cult</i>
S5 VIP	ESE	< 23:00	VIP	<i>flip.warns.lance</i>

\*See EMP for timings

Table 3- Primary Sources

<sup>3</sup> SSE / Vanguardia Hatfield test of L'Acoustics K1 and Martin MLA line array

### 3.2 Secondary Sources

Incidental entertainment, waste management, plant, & construction are unlikely to cause unreasonable disturbance. Considerate initial planning helps to control the source, as outlined in Section 7. The secondary contributions are inherently self-regulating & less likely to cause significant disturbance in the immediate area (See map on page 36).

- Any contribution shall remain within a reasonable level in context of the character & timings (see timings on page 5)
- Careful planning of location and scheduling helps control noise at the source
- Traffic noise is inherently self-regulating, as audience arrivals are staggered
- Heavy vehicles shall follow the Traffic Management Plan (TMP)
- Build & break activities shall be managed as best practical adopting Code of Practice BS5228 (see page 15)
- Modern plant equipment has significantly improved, reducing the likelihood of significant disturbance
- There are no public campsites or other significant sources of overnight noise

Location	Activity	Times	Notes
Gates/highways	Traffic & pedestrians	See EMP	Build/break & production traffic. Live: gradual public ingress & egress
Static plant	Generators/towerlights	Continuous	Silenced equipment. Inaudible offsite
Moving plant	Telehandlers/forklifts	See EMP	Peak during build & break
Waste	Collection/compacting	See EMP	Peak during break
Concessions	General activity	Regulated hours	Traders without music. No observable impact
VIP/bars	General activity	Regulated hours	VIP/Bars/Activations with no/low incidental music. No observable impact
Attractions	General activity	Regulated hours	Attractions outside the scope of regulated entertainment

Table 4- Secondary Sources

### 3.3 Prediction

The Music Noise Levels (MNL) shown in the prediction models the specific sound from regulated entertainment up to 2km from the perimeter without residual contribution. The outcome informs the Best Practicable Means of planning.

Predicted noise levels at all representative receptors are within recognised Pop Code limits and indicate compliance with the proposed licensing criteria. The estimated impacts are shown in Table 5 and heatmap on page 30.

Predictions are generated using SoundPlan Noise<sup>4</sup> and accepted methodology, adopting representative geospatial and meteorological datasets from verified commercial sources. The model assumes worst-case conditions with a standardised live-music spectrum and calibrated source level.

Eight reference locations around the site perimeter capture the principal ‘compass-point’ propagation paths. These reference points enable extrapolation to other receptors along similar directions or vectors. In-situ monitoring locations may differ from points used for predictive assessment purposes.

The prediction indicates the most impacted locations are below the proposed limit. The MNL at all residential receptors beyond the immediate boundary is significantly below the proposed limit. If the predicted immission exceeds the MNL criteria, we shall review the audio system design in advance & apply dynamic controls on location.

The MNL is likely to be an upper level given the dynamic content & reduced levels during changeovers, i.e., stages do not operate all the time & the sound level at source reflects audience sizes & content. Bass octave levels close to the venue are considered adequately managed by the A-weight limit. Nonetheless, for robust control of Low-Frequency Noise (LFN), the LCEq MNL shall be monitored in parallel with LAeq.

There is strong evidence that sound level alone has a weak correlation with complaint. To protect the community & validate controls on-location, regular rotational checks shall be conducted, focusing on the most impacted areas.

Table 5 below illustrates the margin between the proposed MNL limit and the calculated impact at reference<sup>5</sup> locations.

Name	Dir	m	Use	Postcode	W3W	Notes	dBA	Margin	
<b>Reference</b>									
R1	Burnham Green Village Hall	NNE	1750	Residential	AL6 0HW	<i>glow.speeds.pigs</i>	Community hall in residential area	44	31
R2	Seven Acres 11	ENE	1260	Residential	AL6 0FD	<i>bottom.choice.volunteered</i>	Private dwelling in new development	60	15
R3	Folly	E	610	Residential	AL6 0JB	<i>scan.nerve.enjoy</i>	Private dwelling. Mixed used area	72	3
R4	Tewinbury Farm Hotel	SE	770	Residential	AL6 0JB	<i>tone.soaks.hurt</i>	Hotel & mixed use	67	8
R5	Tewin Lodge	S	540	Residential	AL7 2ED	<i>deny.remind.badly</i>	Private dwelling	71	4
R6	Salmon Close 25	WSW	640	Residential	AL7 1TR	<i>forgot.actual.enjoyable</i>	Mid density residential area & school	61	14
R7	The Old Court	W	160	Residential	AL6 0BZ	<i>piano.deals.kings</i>	Nearest dwelling	67	8
R8	Mornington 16	NW	1170	Residential	AL6 0AJ	<i>saints.calm.glaze</i>	Mid density residential area	52	23
<b>On-Site</b>									
S1	Mainstage	ESE	50	Audience	AL7 2ED	<i>phones.bolt.pinks</i>	Open-air. Headline acts, largest crowd	99	-
S2	Stage 2	ENE	30	Audience	AL6 0JB	<i>quarrel.wage.bills</i>	Open sided tent	96	-
S3	Stage 3	N	10	Audience	AL6 0JB	<i>rival.play.bottle</i>	Big Top	96	-
S4	Stage 4	WNW	10	Audience	AL6 0JB	<i>sticks.vent.cult</i>	Open sided tent	96	-
S5	VIP	ESE	10	Audience	AL6 0JB	<i>flip.warns.lance</i>	VIP	93	-

Table 5- MNL prediction

<sup>4</sup> SoundPlan Noise is a global market leading acoustic modelling software application

<sup>5</sup> Locations identified by acoustic modelling & representative of the area

## 4 Monitoring

Monitoring shall assess compliance with expected standards and minimise the likelihood of complaints. We shall liaise closely with the Responsible Authorities, sharing information to support transparent and effective control.

Sound will be monitored using calibrated equipment (see Table 6). A combination of rotational offsite measurements, and continuous onsite level monitoring will help maintain acceptable sound levels for the event's duration.

Propagation measurements during system checks shall be undertaken during social hours as an early indicator of apparent levels (see page 5 for timings).

Regular rotational measurements shall initially focus on the nearest & most adversely affected premises. The monitoring locations may be reviewed during the planning & dynamically reassessed as required. Additional measurements may be conducted at residents' properties upon request, provided it is relevant & per safe working protocols.

The level should be monitored for timely response over 1', 5' & 15'. Where the Leq 5' is likely to result in a Leq 15' value exceeding the controls, the audio contractor shall be advised to prepare for a level reduction.

The mix position of stages in Table 6 shall be issued with an SLM for easy reference by the sound engineer to help maintain level continuity. Once the FOH level is determined, the corresponding environmental levels shall be monitored, & action taken as appropriate (e.g., wind direction change or a complaint).

Direct contact with Stage Managers & Sound Engineers shall be maintained to make any required adjustments.

The sound report log shall record LAeq, LCEq, location, date, time, duration, levels, operator, sound meter & observations at locations shown on the map on page 36.

### Reporting

A log containing measurements, actions, complaints & conclusions will be available within 28 days of the request.

### Instrumentation

The following SLM deployment scheme is proposed & subject to dynamic assessment & redeployment onsite:

Class 1: Attended	Class 1: Unattended	Class 2: Attended	Class 2: Unattended
Consultants	Assessed during planning process	Stages 1 & 2	N/A

Table 6- SLM deployment

### Notes

Dwellings in the eastern quadrant are most likely to experience the greatest impact. Where upper floors of neighbouring dwellings have line-of-sight of the site, a dynamic assessment for MNL correction above street level measurement shall be applied. The experience from similar events supports this assessment.

We anticipate measurements shall focus on the Tewin area to the east & Digswell in the southwest.

### Monitoring

- Overseen by competent person
- Robust procedure in place
- Calibrated instrumentation
- Continuous cover during live event
- On & off-site measurements logged
- Rotational attended assessment
- Attend premises as required
- Inform if levels are excessive

## 5 Community

Efforts shall be made to take pragmatic steps towards maintaining constructive community relations through proactive engagement. The management team has extensive experience delivering events in challenging locations.

Through early consultation with the relevant authorities, key parties & regular information-sharing, we aim to create a collaborative approach to noise planning, ensuring community concerns are addressed before they escalate.

These insights inform our approach, reinforcing the importance of planning, proactive mitigation, dynamic monitoring and effective community engagement to minimise unreasonable disturbance.

Regular updates support transparency & maintain confidence.

### 5.1 Engagement

We shall inform the community through traditional and online channels, sharing key event details, timings, and contacts:

#### Key points

Management	Experienced professionals organise the event with a positive track record and a commitment to maintaining constructive community relations. Robust planning has been carried out in coordination with the relevant authorities, including the Council and Police.
Communication	The community helpline will be in operation for the duration to engage with residents, addressing any specific concerns in a timely & effective fashion. We are the first point of contact & take noise concerns seriously.
Timings	The event ends by the agreed time without exception. The sound checks will be limited to the shortest possible duration. Noise impact from soundchecks & setup/dismantling is limited to social hours where practical.
Sound systems	The site layout minimises community noise, with the stage facing away from the nearest neighbours. The sound systems use highly directional speakers to contain noise within the event as reasonably practical. The sound level & bass will be carefully controlled to ensure they are not excessive. The sound checks are necessary to ensure the sound system functions as expected & identify how the sound travels.
Monitoring	We have a qualified team patrolling the area, measuring the sound levels. Sound meters shall record the combined sound emissions from the site. Event management & sound engineers shall be alerted to excessive levels & will follow specific instructions for immediate & appropriate action
Limits	We aim to operate within the permissible sound levels. The music is likely to be discernible at some distance but not at an excessive level likely to cause unreasonable disturbance. The licence conditions & associated guidelines are not a target but the upper action limit. Staff will be alerted to a lower threshold so action can be taken before approaching or exceeding the maximum permissible level.

### 5.2 Helpline

A dedicated helpline shall be available for the duration of the event. See procedures in the appendix.

Calls shall be logged on a management system to track operational incidents, including noise complaints.

The helpline shall be adequately staffed during live event days, with the call log shared dynamically in real-time.

In the event of a complaint, organisers shall take proactive steps to engage with the resident, minimise disruption, and, where appropriate, implement measures to prevent recurrence.

Complaints shall be relayed to the sound management contractor via instant text messaging (WhatsApp) to ensure a timely response. Where practical, mobile phones or two-way radios may also be used.

Complaint locations shall be logged to identify any emerging geographical patterns. Where appropriate, we shall visit complaint locations, following safety protocols to assess concerns and support resolution.

## 6 Control

### 6.1 Organisation

Effective sound management is a team effort. The organisers acknowledge the importance of robust noise control & accept their shared responsibilities in ensuring effective management.

The collaborative planning involves responsible authorities, key stakeholders, production, and technical contractors. The sound management contractor shall also be available for a meeting before doors on the first concert day.

A key selection criterion for the production team is that individuals possess the necessary proficiency, authority, and professional regard. For details on specific roles, procedures, and command & control structure, refer to the EMP.

A clear line of communication will be maintained between event organisers, local authorities, and the community to ensure real-time collaboration. Regular updates and open dialogue will help address concerns before they escalate.

Based on experience from similar events, a clear line of communication shall be maintained between the silver-level management team and those directly responsible for sound control, including sound engineers & stage managers.

The planning procedure & organisational framework shall be aligned with the Pop Code & accepted good practice. It is proposed that we intend to comply with agreed controls & limits as best practicable under the licensing objectives.

#### Strategy

This plan adopts SMARTER methodology to deliver effective results:

Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, Timely, Evaluated, Reviewed

Potential noise disturbance risks shall be identified in advance, and procedures will be developed to address them. The implementation shall be reviewed on location to manage unforeseen challenges and minimise the likelihood of complaints as far as practicable. For example, artists' management shall be informed of sound limits in advance.

Key factors such as community engagement, programming, locations, timings, & impact shall be carefully considered. The statutory criterion for noise preudial to health or nuisance (e.g., EPA 1990, section 79) have been considered:

Repetition	Adverse cumulative impact is unlikely due to the short tenancy & structured operational schedule
Duration	The event is limited to a short-term schedule, with daily activities operating within controlled hours
Timing	Timings consider the time of day & shall eliminate adverse impact during unsocial hours as best practical
Intensity	The event's diverse music profile features a wide dynamic range, making sustained high-intensity periods unlikely. Controls and changeover breaks help regulate Temporary Threshold Shift (TTS).

#### Communication

A sound management representative shall liaise with responsible authorities, key stakeholders, and technical teams as part of a Best Practicable Means approach to maintain a coordinated strategy. Communication may include pre-show meetings, routine updates, and real-time exchanges via instant messaging, email, or in-person contact.

External communication with authorities and the public shall occur via phone, email, messaging, or face-to-face as needed. During the event, instant messaging (e.g., WhatsApp or SMS) shall be the primary internal communication tool. While mobile phones or radios may be used where practical, they are generally unsuitable for the workflow of acoustic consultants and sound engineers.



## 6.2 Sound Systems

### Planning

The acoustic consultant coordinates with the audio contractor & technical production in advance regarding system design, noise limits & propagation.

The site layout is based on similar events & predictive modelling. Speaker orientation shall minimise noise impact, considering off-axis bass spill. The layout, programming, & scheduling are designed to minimise level creep.

Systems shall be selected & configured to deliver spectrally balanced, phase-coherent coverage with adequate sound pressure levels, maintaining consistent polar directivity across the spectrum to minimise breakout.

Audio contractors, managers, artists/engineers shall be informed of strict noise control requirements before arrival.

### Live

A competent person shall be responsible for & supervise systems at all times without exception. Any noise curfews shall be strictly adhered to, except for emergency safety purposes. The engineer shall implement any necessary changes as instructed by the Production Manager or Acoustic Consultant without exception or delay.

Tuning, propagation, & sound checks occur during social hours with sufficient time for review before doors. Acoustic anomalies (e.g., weather, absorption, or resonance) are variable & uncertain to predict in temporary event settings but shall be identified & mitigated through monitoring. Sound checks shall be controlled to avoid pre-sensitising residents.

Sound systems shall not be used at a level likely to cause unreasonable disturbance beyond the licence boundary outside the agreed times, except in emergencies. This means engineers & artists may prepare, move, or secure instruments & equipment, but the noise immission from this activity shall not result in disturbance. During the event, the onsite levels shall reflect audience size and dynamics, typically lower earlier in the day & transient throughout. Compressors & limiters may be used for complementary level control where appropriate.

Music equipment not associated with licensed entertainment or background use by authorised traders is prohibited.

### Bass

Low frequencies (LF) carry the greatest acoustic energy and experience less geometric & barrier attenuation than higher octaves. Specific frequencies may require discrete noise control with due regard to Pop Code<sup>6</sup> advice (withdrawn 2018). Frequency bands between 25–160Hz shall be assessed, as excessive tonal components in this range may cause annoyance. Frequencies below 31Hz can often be attenuated by 15dB or more without unreasonably compromising the creative integrity. The tonal balance of the LC-LA differential shall not exceed 20dB.

### Technical Rider

The Production or Technical Manager shall assess any touring equipment for any possible adverse effect and:

- Limit the use of any equipment that appears incompatible with this plan
- Avoid sound engineers operating outside the agreed noise level limits at the Front of House

### Systems

- Good layout & specification
- Advance information before arrival
- Under the control of an engineer
- Maintain appropriate levels
- Local monitoring
- Strict time keeping

<sup>6</sup> Ref 8. Griffiths, J et al *A study of Low-Frequency Sound from Pop Concerts*, (1993) – Beyond 2km a level above 80dBZ in 63Hz or 125Hz octave bands is considered significant

### 6.3 Build & Break

Some noise is expected during the Build, Break, & overnight changeovers. Best Practicable Means (BPM) shall be applied to eliminate, reduce, and mitigate noise emissions wherever possible.

Noise shall be minimised & confined to general hours (08:00–20:00) whenever feasible. Noisy activities of observable significance shall not commence before 08:00, & activities likely to be intrusive offsite shall be scheduled during social hours.

Best Practicable Means (BPM) shall be employed to keep noise as low as reasonably possible, in line with BS5228 recommendations, including:

- Overnight build/break & change over activities maintain the lowest practical level. i.e., discernible at the boundary of any noise-sensitive premises but unlikely to be intrusive & cause unreasonable disturbance
- Careful selection of plant and construction methods
- Use of site enclosures, where practicable & necessary, to provide acoustic screening at the earliest opportunity
- Choice of transport routes & scheduling shall minimise public disruption

#### Changeover & load-out

Equipment shall be removed from the stage at the end of each event day. On changeover days, equipment shall be set up for the next day's lineup. Unless backline instruments & equipment are shared, items shall be dismantled, secured & loaded into vehicles immediately after each performance, allowing the following performance to be set up once the area is clear. These activities shall be appropriately supervised and pragmatically conducted to minimise noise impacts.

Disruptive activities, such as lowering equipment from flown positions and repacking into transit cases, shall be carefully managed. Significant impact noise, such as metal-on-metal operations, shall be restricted to general hours (08:00–20:00) wherever practicable. More extensive dismantling shall commence the following morning, including staging and similar temporary demountable structure removal.

#### Practical measures

- Significant impact noise, such as metal-on-metal operations, shall be limited to the agreed hours
- Minimise impact noise: metal-on-metal operations. Refrain from dropping heavy or metal items, e.g., tubes & decks
- Temporary use of damping/packing materials when lowering equipment or loading vehicles
- Avoid unnecessary noise: Keep conversations to a minimum. Use a 2-way radio & refrain from shouting
- Where practical, reduce idling & switch off. Request vehicles with pink noise reversing alarm where pragmatic
- Efficient handling: Optimise the handling operation & time taken to complete the task safely. Use bulk transit cases to minimise handling operations. Locate vehicles as near as possible

#### Construction

- Overseen by management
- Observe BS5228 recommendation
- General hours 08:00 – 20:00
- No excessive noise before 08:00
- Minimise disturbance overnight

## 6.4 Plant

Plant equipment may function as static or moving noise sources, requiring careful consideration to minimise disturbance. As plant often operates continuously throughout the site, it can potentially affect nearby Noise Sensitive Receptors (NSRs). The site management team shall assess plant type, location, & operating hours to mitigate impact. Where practicable:

- Network power or hybrid supplies shall be deployed where practical
- Plant shall be switched off overnight unless essential for operations
- Overnight plant shall ensure no observable adverse effect within dwellings
- Operating plant fitted with properly lined & closed sealed acoustic covers

## 6.5 Traffic

All onsite vehicular traffic, including exits onto public highways, shall be controlled following the Traffic Management Plan (TMP). Routes shall be planned to reduce community impact, unnecessary reversing, hill starts, & idling. Traffic levels inherently decrease overnight and are expected to remain reasonable. Staff working at the site interface are familiar with practices to minimise noise, such as unnecessary shouting and similar potential disturbance.

### Unloading & loading

Where practicable, the location of loading operations shall consider proximity to noise-sensitive receptors. Low-impact activities such as cleaning, restocking, & handling portable equipment (e.g., backline) are less likely to cause disturbance. Bulky production deliveries shall follow the production schedule to minimise complaints. Loading operations and traffic, including forklifts, shall be managed carefully during unsocial hours to avoid disturbance. Relevant beyond London, we shall adopt the compatible guidance in the TfL Code of Practice for Quieter Deliveries.

## 6.6 Bars & vendors

Amplified systems are prohibited in bars and concession areas except for incidental use. Responsible staff shall minimise noise to the lowest practicable levels to prevent unreasonable disturbance. Operational noise, including deliveries and waste collection, shall be managed per the Event Management Plan (EMP). Plant equipment, such as chillers, shall be suitably located and maintained to reduce overnight noise disturbance.

## 6.7 Pyrotechnics

Short-duration fireworks and other pyrotechnic effects are sometimes used as part of performances at events. Any use shall be satisfactorily coordinated. A schedule of regulated displays shall be submitted to the relevant authorities in advance and operate in accordance with an agreed schedule. Any concerns will be discussed with the production team, safety contractor, and responsible authorities. Where appropriate, information may be shared with residents.

Although no specific UK guidance exists, all materials shall comply with the Pyrotechnic Articles (Safety) Regulations and BS EN 15947, limiting F2/3 category effects to  $\leq 120$  dBA impulse at 15 m. Cold Spark machines (Sparkulars) may be deployed on stage for visual effect and are generally treated as non-pyrotechnic, producing minimal noise (typically 65–75 dBA during operation). Pragmatic efforts shall be made to minimise environmental noise disturbance.

The organisers prohibit unauthorised fireworks and flares. Anyone in possession may be evicted or detained in accordance with standard procedures. This policy is clearly communicated via the website and ticket entry terms.

### Plant

- Overseen by management
- Consider sensitive receptor proximity
- Observe BS5228 recommendations
- Use maintained/silenced equipment
- Minimise operating times
- Follow manufacturers procedures

## 6.8 Noise at Work

The Control of Noise at Work Regulations 2005 (NAW) aims to prevent or reduce health & safety risks from workplace noise exposure as far as reasonably practicable. High noise levels over extended periods are inherent to live entertainment, making awareness & personal responsibility essential. Risk management is a shared responsibility across the production chain.

At a live event, most personnel are exposed to upper noise levels, requiring them to consider their noise exposure & take reasonable precautions to protect their hearing and that of others.

Multiple contractors, self-employed performers & technicians are a complex environment with no single employer. Consequently, everyone must take responsibility for their hearing protection and the protection of others to help manage Noise-Induced Hearing Loss (NIHL).

Anyone working in live events should understand the risks of Noise-Induced Hearing Loss (NIHL) & the importance of effective noise control. As part of their personal 'tools of the trade', individuals should use hearing protection rated at 10-20dB (SNR15-25) when necessary, & 20-30dB+ (SNR25-35) when working in high-exposure areas such as directly in front of the stage. Further reading: Sound advice: Control noise at work in music and entertainment. HSG 260.

## 6.9 Public

There is no history of crowd noise issues associated with this event, & anti-social behaviour is neither typical nor tolerated. While there is no precedent or specific locus of law for controlling human activity, managing crowd noise is essential for constructive neighbour relations.

The gradual build-up, peak, and slow-down of the event shall help identify environmental noise hotspots and assess the practicability of managing crowds to minimise disturbance.

Customer dispersal shall be managed to prevent public nuisance or disorder. Staff and exit signage will remind attendees to leave quietly and respect residents.

### Noise exposure

Unlike workers, no specific legislation sets noise limits for audience exposure. However, guidance recommends that:

- Sound pressure levels should not exceed 140 dB LC peak
- LAeq for the event (LAeq Event) should not exceed 107 dBA

Compliance with LAeq Event is expected due to operational FoH limits, the dynamic nature of programming, quieter changeover periods, and the event's relatively short duration compared to festivals operating after 23:00.

Compliance with LC Peak is also expected, as a pit barrier separates the loudspeakers from the audience. Where practicable, attendees shall be kept at least 3m from loudspeakers and no less than 1m under any circumstances. Audience exposure warnings are typically included in the Terms & Conditions.

### Campsites

There are no public campsites or similar sources of overnight noise.

### Occupational

- Everyone must recognise their role for providing a safe workplace
- All individuals working on-site should acquire & use appropriate hearing protection (earplugs etc.)
- Minimise time in high-volume areas
- Rotate shifts between quieter areas when practicable
- Take breaks in quiet spaces

## 7 Appendix

### A. Accreditation

This report is prepared by Gareth Hance, MIOA & checked by Claire Hance, IOAtech of Electric Star Live.

Electric Star is an award-winning independent acoustic consultancy specialising in live entertainment. With over three decades of experience, we are at the forefront of acoustic assessment and control for concerts, festivals, tours, permanent and temporary venues. We are honoured to be the incumbent acoustic contractor for BBC Radio 1’s Big Weekend (2024 & 2025) and Radio 2 in the Park (2023, 2024 & 2025).

Our involvement in iconic events helps deliver compelling audience experiences while balancing creative ambition, commercial priorities, and rigorous regulatory compliance. Our portfolio includes performances by legendary artists such as Prince, Sting, and The Eagles, and our work with leading clients, including AEG Live, Live Nation, Festival Republic, and Superstruct, reflects our recognised standing within the industry.

- Institute of Acoustics – Corporate member
- IOA Diploma in Acoustics & Noise Control
- IOA Certificate of Competence in Environmental Noise Control
- IOA Certificate of Competence in Workplace Noise Risk Assessment
- IOA Certificate of Competence in Building Acoustic Measurement

### B. Responsibilities

The table below outlines the key roles and responsibilities related to sound management using the RICA model.

Responsibility	Licensee	Local Authority	Event Management	Acoustic Consultant	Production & contractors	Sound Engineer	Community
Enforcement	A	R	I	I	I	-	-
Planning	A	C	R	C	C	-	-
Consultation	A	C	R	C	I	-	C
Helpline	A	I	R	C	I	-	C
Operations	A	I	R	C	C	-	-
Mitigation	A	I	R	C	R	-	-
SMP	A	C	C	R	C	I	-
Monitoring	A	I	C	R	C	I	-
Guidance	A	I	C	R	C	I	-
Reporting	A	C	C	R	C	-	-
Audio control	A	I	C	C	R	R	-

Table 7- RICA

#### Role Definitions

- R. Responsible: Carries out the task
- I. Informed: Must be kept updated
- C. Consulted: Provides input or guidance
- A. Accountable: Ultimately answerable for the outcome

#### Summary

- Licensee is accountable for almost all regulatory and strategic compliance areas
- Event Management Team & Promoter is responsible for planning, operations, review & community engagement
- Acoustic Consultant is responsible & consulted on operations, & technical decisions & control strategies
- Sound Engineers are responsible for real-time level control within operational constraints
- Local Authority maintains an oversight role with accountability for legal enforcement
- Community provides feedback & receives information. May be consulted or responsible for initiating complaints

## C. Premises Licence

To follow – Application in progress.

### Policy

Tewinbury Farm resides within the East Hertfordshire District Council boundary, and borders Welwyn Garden City. This neighbouring authority provides a helpful contextual guide for noise control: Statement of Licensing Policy 2025–2030.

The policy expects applicants to demonstrate, through their operating schedules, how they will promote the licensing objective of the prevention of public nuisance. Specifically, licence holders must assess and control the potential for noise disturbance arising from regulated entertainment and how these might impact sensitive receptors. The policy emphasises that any conditions attached to licences must be appropriate, precise and tailored to the individual characteristics of the venue and event location.

The policy does not prescribe a fixed noise limit. Instead, the Sound Management Plan must set out agreed control measures and reference the following relevant guidance:

- Noise Council Code of Practice on Environmental Noise Control at Concerts (1995)
- The Purple Guide to Health, Safety and Welfare at Music and Other Events (HSG195, 2014)
- Environmental Protection Act 1990
- Control of Pollution Act 1974
- Noise Act 1996
- Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014

## D. References

There are a number of relevant legislation and guidelines including, but not limited to:

- Licensing Act 2003, Premises License conditions & Local Authority Policy
- Environmental Protection Act 1990
- Noise Council Code of Practice on environmental noise at concerts 1995 (withdrawn)
- The Event Safety Guide (HSG195) & The Purple Guide <https://thepurpleguide.co.uk>
- Research into Attitudes to Environmental Noise from Concerts. DEFRA NANR292 (2011)
- TfL Code of Practice for Quieter Deliveries

### BS7445-1:2003

BS7445 part 1 specifies the descriptions and measurements of environmental noise. This standard is a guideline for the necessary procedures and methodologies. Accurate, repeatable & traceable assessment is supported by application.

### BS5228-1:2014

As the code of practice for noise and vibration control on construction and open sites, BS 5228 refers to the need for the protection against noise and vibration of persons living and working in the vicinity of and those working on construction and open sites. This Standard provides effective practical procedures for the control of noise & vibration.

### Code of Practice on Environmental Noise Control at Concerts 1995 (withdrawn 2018)

The Code of Practice on Environmental Noise Control at concerts (1995) also known as the Pop Code (Pop) provides guidelines for managing music noise disturbance. The Pop Code is a guideline & endorses flexibility for different levels & criteria to address site-specific context. When assessed, the Music Noise Level (MNL) must not exceed the guidelines shown below at 1 metre from the façade of any noise-sensitive premises between 09:00 and 23:00. For events running between 23:00 and 09:00, music should not be audible inside noise-sensitive premises with the window open (PPG approximates 15-20dB attenuation). The Pop accepts no universally accepted guideline for inaudibility but assumes that music just discernible outside the noise-sensitive is acceptable.

Days/ year	Venue Category	Guideline
1-3	Urban Stadia or Arenas	The MNL should not exceed 75dB LAeq 15'
1-3	Other Urban and Rural Venues	The MNL should not exceed 65dB LAeq 15'
4-12	All Venues	The MNL should not exceed the background noise level by more than 15dB'

Table 8 - Pop code criteria

As a note to the table above, the Pop states; For those venues with more than three events per calendar year are expected, the frequency and scheduling of the events will affect the level of disturbance. In particular, additional disturbance can arise if events occur on more than three consecutive days without reducing the permitted MNL. The Pop Code states that these existing limits should continue when arrangements are satisfactory with either higher or lower noise levels than the proposed guidelines.

The MNL in an audience close to the mixer position is typically 100dBA and anything below 95dBA would prove unsatisfactory to an audience. The Pop includes a footnote regarding bass; 'Although no precise guidance is available the following may be found helpful (ref 8) a level up to 70dB in either the 63Hz or 125 Hz Octave Band is satisfactory; a level of 80dB or more in either of these octave frequency bands causes significant disturbance'. This is often misused as Ref 8 relates to 'A study of Low-Frequency Sound from Pop Concerts, J.E.T. Griffiths, J. Staunton and S Kamath (Proc IOA, Vol 15, Part 7, 1993)' which assessed disturbance beyond 2km and therefore should not be applied to receptors closer than 2km. From experience, the low-frequency sound is adequately controlled by the LAeq limit. Note to Guideline 3.4 states it is the frequency imbalance that causes a disturbance. Consequently, there is less of a problem from low-frequency content near an open-air venue.

Edinburgh Napier University researched attitudes to environmental noise from concerts (Defra NANR 292). It suggests the perceived level of entertainment noise and not the category of a venue that is significant, stating that 'annoyance' rates for urban venues appear to be linked to MNL rather than a category or concert days. The report also suggests that resident's disturbance is linked to a subjective perception of how loud the noise must be at the source. It concludes a significant percentage of the population will form an opinion of the noise's subjective annoyance irrespective of the actual level. Because of this research, events adopt similar noise criteria to Stadia or Arenas, as provided by the criteria table above. There is good evidence of licensing authorities successfully applying MNL limits of 75dBA/90dBC Leq15' to temporary venues with more than 3 and as many as 40 concert days per year.

Venue	Days/Year	Licence condition	Notes
Alexandra Palace Pk, Tower Hamlets	30 (3x type A, 4x B, 23 x C)	A: 75dB, B: 65dB, C: 55dB LAeq 15'	No low-frequency limit
Victoria Park, Tower Hamlets	Unknown	75dB LAeq 15' at 1m from façade	
Trafalgar Sq., Westminster	40 amplified events	75 dB LAeq 15' at 1m from façade	No low-frequency limit
Central Park, East Ham, London	Unknown	75dB LAeq 15' at 1m from façade	
Lambeth parks: (Clapham Common, Brockwell Park, Kennington Park, Streatham Cmn, Norwood Park)	Up to 8 major events per venue (Maximum of 40 major events)	75dBA and 90dBC Leq 15' free-field	Non-major on a case-by-case basis. Typically, 65dB LAeq 15'

Table 9- Pop Code examples

Since the publication of the Pop in 1995, best practice has progressed following changes in the events industry, increase demand for outdoor events and changes to associated guidelines and legislation such as the Licensing Act 2003. Thus, it has been withdrawn.

## Licensing Act 2003

The Act (LA03) is a unified system of regulation of the activities of the sale and supply of alcohol, the provision of regulated entertainment, and the provision of late-night refreshment. In the Act, these activities are referred to collectively as "the licensable activities". The purpose is to promote fundamental objectives including "The prevention of public nuisance" from noise.

The prevention of public nuisance is most often linked to noise & the explanatory notes advise that: "The four licensing objectives aim to ensure that the carrying on of licensable activities on or from premises is done in the public interest. The third licensing objective, the prevention of public nuisance, will not extend to every activity which annoys another person but will cover behaviour which, when balanced against the public interest, is found to be unacceptable."

The Licensee must demonstrate how they intend to meet this objective within their operating schedule. When noise is being considered, Local Authority "responsible authorities" (typically Environmental Health departments) must regard this objective when making a representation or applying for a review of a Premises Licence.

**Public Nuisance:** Responsible authorities may make representations based on the public nuisance objective. Neither the Licensing Act 2003 nor the Statutory Guidance defines public nuisance, although the Guidance adopts a "broad common law" meaning. A Public Nuisance is a nuisance which is so widespread in its range and indiscriminate in its effect that it would not be reasonable to expect one person to take proceedings on their own to put a stop to it, but that it should take on the responsibility of the community. Nuisance is assessed qualitatively in terms of context, character, recurrence, duration, timing, & impact, & must materially unreasonably interfere with the ordinary use of property. Authorities can place proportionate restrictions & conditions on a licence, to ensure that noise from regulated entertainment is below the threshold for public nuisance, appropriate to the circumstances.

**Conditions:** The guidance accompanying the Licensing Act 2003 states that each application must be considered on its own merits. Any conditions attached to licences and certificates must therefore be tailored to the individual style and characteristics of the premises and associated events taking place & standardised conditions applied to every licensed premises should be avoided. Conditions attached to a licence must be appropriate to promote one or more of the four licensing objectives. Any conditions must also be expressed unequivocally and unambiguously to avoid legal disputes. Conditions must also be precise and proportionate to avoid duplication of legislation such as the Health & Safety at Work Act 1974 and the Environmental Protection Act 1990 (EPA).

**Inaudibility:** Inaudibility conditions have been prevalent in the past but have faced sufficient criticism in the courts, e.g., R (Developing Retail Ltd) v Southeast Hampshire Magistrates Court, Administrative Court, 04 Mar 2011, and now have been determined that the phrase is incompatible with the requirements of the Licensing Act 2003, as it is imprecise, unreasonable & disproportionate with the Licensing Act 2003 objectives or planning requirements under National Planning Policy Guidance (NPPG)

## Environmental Protection Act 1990

The EPA90 provides powers for a Local Authority to serve a Noise Abatement Notice under section 80 to prevent unnecessary or objectionable noise emissions. Statutory nuisance is defined in Section 79 of the EPA. Local authorities are obligated to take action if noise emission is prejudicial to health or a nuisance. A nuisance means a serious & unreasonable interference with amenity. Local authorities have a duty to investigate complaints. If a statutory nuisance is confirmed, a Section 80 abatement notice can be issued to require the nuisance to stop or be reduced. If amplified sound from an event unreasonably affects nearby residents, it may be deemed a statutory nuisance, regardless of licence conditions or levels, factoring the context, timing, character & proximity.

## Control of Pollution Act 1974

The Act regulates noise, waste, and water pollution, giving authorities powers to control environmental impacts from construction, industry, and events. Under Section 61 of the Act, a proactive agreement with the council facilitates controlled noise & reduces the risk of complaints or legal action. In practice it is a voluntary application, submitted before the activity commences, setting out the working hours, impact, equipment to be used, and control measures. If granted, it offers limited protection from enforcement action under noise nuisance laws, as long as the work complies with the approved details.

## Noise Act 1996 & Environment Act 2005

The NA96 introduces a 'night noise' offence (23:00 – 07:00) in addition to Statutory Nuisance provisions. Where the permitted level is exceeded, the LA may impose an on-the-spot Fixed Penalty Noise (FPN) &/or enter the premises to remove equipment. The Environment Act 2005 extends the NA96, supplementing the EPA90 & the Noise and Statutory Nuisance Act 1993 (NSNA93) on statutory nuisance. In practice, a local authority may investigate a complaint & may issue a warning or FPN. A warning or FPN may be served on the venue if the LA is satisfied that the noise at a complainant's dwelling exceeds permitted levels without taking any measurements. A level not exceeding a limit may nevertheless be a statutory nuisance. Prompt remedial action is recommended.

## The Control of Noise at Work Regulations 2005

NAW05 intends to prevent or reduce risks to health from noise induced hearing loss, so far as is reasonably practicable. Action is required where the Lower Exposure Action Value exceeds a daily dose of 80dB  $L_{Aeq, 8hr}$  or 140dB  $C_{peak}$ .

## Transport for London: Code of Practice for Quieter Deliveries

Relevant to any residential location with routine deliveries this Code of Practice provides businesses, delivery companies & regulators with simple, practical guidance on minimising noise at the delivery point. Includes advice for assessing & managing noise impact, specific control measures, supporting information & guidance. The guide is relevant to all business sectors & promotes good practices for minimising unnecessary noise disturbance from commercial premises. The guide accepts restrictions are practical at every location & recommends a risk-based approach.

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### Music Noise Level examples

The Code of Practice on Environmental Noise Control at Concerts, Noise Council, 1995 (Pop Code) has been withdrawn by The Chartered Institute of Environmental Health (CIEH). While the replacement remains in consultation, the 1995 Pop Code continues to provide guidance, including 'Table 1' relating to the type of venue and number of concert days per calendar year & reproduced in Table 8 on page 20.

The table indicates a level of up to 75dB LAeq 15' is satisfactory for up to 3 concert days for some venues. The code advocates alternatives to Table 1 where arrangements are satisfactory with higher or lower values than the suggested guidelines. The revised code suggests more than 3 events per year are acceptable contingent on context.

Table 10 below summarises the conditions currently used at 25 venues. The local authority is satisfied having issued Premises Licences & there is no evidence to suggest any public nuisance caused.

Urban venues	Days per Year	Music Noise Level guidance
Rochester Castle, Rochester	4	75dB LAeq 15'
Queen Elizabeth Park, London	6	75dB LAeq 15'
Hyde Park, London	6	75dB LAeq 15'
Victoria Park, London	9	75dB LAeq 15'
Lambeth parks (5 parks), London	8	75dB LAeq 15'
Heaton Park, Manchester	6	75dB LAeq 15'
Crystal Palace Park, London	6	75dB LAeq 15'
Central Park, East Ham, London	4	75dB LAeq 15'
Beckenham Place Park, London	3	75dB LAeq 15'
Alexandra Park, London	3	75dB LAeq 15'
Bellahouston Park, Glasgow	3	75dB LAeq 15'
Sefton Park, Liverpool	6	75dB LAeq 15'
Morden Park, Merton	3	75dB LAeq 15'
Dreamland, Margate	8	75dB LAeq 15'
Victoria Park, Leicester	3	75dB LAeq 15'
York Sports Club, York	3	75dB LAeq 15'
Victorious Festival, Southsea	3	75dB LAeq 15'
High Tide Festival, Bournemouth	3	75dB LAeq 15'
Stockwood Park, Luton	3	75dB LAeq 15'
Moor Park, Preston	3	75dB LAeq 15'
On The Beach, Brighton	6	75dB LAeq 15'
Eastville Park, Bristol	6	75dB LAeq 15'

Table 10 - Example MNL limits

It is widely recognised that how often a noise occurs significantly affects how much annoyance or disturbance it causes. This means that when assessing the impact of noise, it is not just about the intensity or how loud it is perceived, but also the recurrence or how frequently it happens. For instance, large music events that occur 12 days a year are generally considered to have a greater impact than those that happen only 6 days yearly.

The community can be adequately protected from excessive Music Noise exposure by controlling the frequency and intensity. For example, the Music Noise Level can be safely increased, by limiting the number of days. This concept was considered in the guidelines for outdoor concerts, where recommended noise limits were influenced by how often these events took place.

Since the 1995 Code of Practice, there has been a significant increase in the number of outdoor events in the UK, in terms of venues used and their frequency. Surprisingly, this growth has not led to disproportionately adverse effects on communities. This suggests that the original thresholds based on frequency of occurrence, while cautious at the time, may have been unduly limiting in context. Therefore, there is scope to adjust these thresholds for a contextual increase in Music Noise Level or event days without causing unacceptable disturbance to affected communities.

## E. Terminology

This section is meant as a primer to those unfamiliar with the subject and hopefully will serve to navigate some of the most basic principles & common misunderstandings. Unfortunately, deciBel (dB) values are often used with poor insight. A classic example is the newspaper headline of the “horrifying” music played at 120dB! intended to sensationalise & provide no helpful information.

Not all sound is noise. Noise is defined as unwanted sound, typically loud, annoying, or disturbing neighbours. The noise's character and tone may be more significant than the relative loudness. The bass & repetitive beat components of music have the potential to trigger complaints. Most of the jargon used relates to deciBels (dB) and the different methods sound level is assessed:

- The term “dB” is often misused & does not describe how “loud” something is
- dB is a relative unit of sound level measurement
- A change of 3dB is typically considered a “just noticeable” difference in sound level
- An increase or decrease of 10dB is perceived as a doubling or halving of the sound level
- A typical conversation is around 60dBA, a moderately busy bar is around 80dBA and 100dBA for a concert or club

A decibel is simply a way of stating a ratio between two numbers. It originates from a method to describe telegraph signal loss over long-distance cables. It does not describe how loud something is without a reference informing what, where, when & how. With the availability of cheap domestic noise meters & smartphone applications, the general public routinely shares confident nonsense with dB values that are misleading & factually inaccurate.

When the sound level is below about 65-70 dBA, the sound level does not relate well to people's noise evaluation<sup>7</sup>. Non-acoustic factors, including socio-economic & contextual factors such as built environment, air quality & odour, play a dominant role. Consequently, there is active discussion in the acoustics community about the validity of using decibels to determine the likelihood of nuisance. Complaint rates have strong linear relationships with urban density<sup>8</sup>; i.e., complaints are likely to increase in higher-density areas. The poor correlation between disturbance and sound level alone has been further demonstrated after the Covid-19 lockdown, the prevailing noise level decreased significantly, but the noise complaints increased almost three times, suggesting that reducing noise level would not always mitigate annoyance<sup>9</sup>.

The ear is naturally less sensitive to low bass and high treble sounds than mid-range. To approximate how the ear responds, sound levels are often measured with adjustments or ‘weightings’ to represent the human ear. A-weighting is the most common adjustment when measuring environmental noise and reduces the level of bass and treble measured to mimic our ear's frequency response. Consequently, it is common for sound levels to be expressed as dBA. i.e., dB with A-weighting adjustment. Other weightings include C-weighting, which approximates how the ear responds in a loud environment like a concert. C-weighted criterion controls Low-Frequency Noise (LFN) more effectively than A-weighted plus the octave bands centred on 63Hz & 125Hz. Z-weighting, which means unweighted or linear response where no adjustment is applied.

Music Noise Level (MNL) is the specific noise level of the music from the venue, excluding the residual noise, which is the combination of routine noises in the environment, such as traffic, but excluding any specific noise from an event or venue. The true MNL must be calculated as the measured level less the residual. In practice, turning the event music on and off to compare the relative residual levels only with combined residual and music noise is unviable. Consequently, it is necessary to take measurements when the music is inaudible to determine a representative residual level. Decibels are logarithmic & the residual level is logarithmically subtracted from the measured level to determine the music level, not simply subtracted like regular values.

Entertainment sound levels typically fluctuate over time. A Sound Level Meter (SLM) will measure over time and calculate the Equivalent Level (Leq), an overall level similar to an average, representing the sound level while moderating transitory noises such as a door slamming or passing vehicle. The Leq measurement may also be A-weighted and expressed as  $L_{Aeq T}$ , where T is the minutes. E.g.,  $L_{Aeq 15}$ . Noise limits aim to protect neighbours from disturbance, so noise limits often refer to a sound level measured 1m from the façade of a neighbour's property where the MNL should not exceed 65dB  $L_{Aeq 15}$  at 1m from the receptor façade.

Background levels have a specific meaning describing a statistical assessment of the level that was exceeded 90% of the time and is expressed as  $L_{90}$ . The  $L_{90}$  approximates the background or ambient sound level when 90% of the loudest sounds are omitted. Licence conditions are often derived from the Noise Council Code of Practice, which defines the background as the  $L_{A90}$  over the last 4 hours of a proposed event or the entire event if shorter. A reasonable rule of thumb is the background  $L_{A90}$  will be 5 – 10dB lower than the residual  $L_{Aeq}$  during the day. The difference will be 3 – 5 dB or less at night-time when there is less general activity.

Every measurement or calculation comes with inherent Uncertainty caused by various factors, such as variations in environmental conditions, or the acoustic properties used in the prediction model & calculation. Uncertainty can significantly affect the results' value, reliability, and validity. By quantifying Uncertainty and understanding the cause, we can make more informed decisions<sup>10</sup>. A margin of +/- 3dB is typical in this application.

Acoustic assessment should be carried out to an appropriate standard<sup>11</sup> & by competent<sup>12</sup> personnel. Monitoring should be carried out by someone who can demonstrate competency in environmental acoustics.

<sup>7</sup> Kang, J. (2007) Urban Sound Environment

<sup>8</sup> Kang J et al (2019) Relationship between urban development patterns and noise complaints in England

<sup>9</sup> Tong H et al (2021) Increases in noise complaints during the COVID-19 lockdown in Spring 2020. A case study in Greater London

<sup>10</sup> Further reading: R Peters et al, Uncertainty in Acoustics Measurement, Prediction and Assessment, 2019

<sup>11</sup> BS7445 - Description and measurement of environmental noise

<sup>12</sup> The UK Acoustics Diploma or BSc in Acoustics or a Certificate of Competence in Environmental Noise Measurement, with relevant experience

### A/C-Weighting

The ear not equally sensitive to sound at all frequencies at all sound pressure levels.

A-weighting is typically used to represent human response at moderate sound pressure levels. Notably A-weighting is not sensitive to low-frequencies, adjusting 50Hz by -30dB. Every 10dB reduction is perceived a half. A-weighting effectively ignores the Low-Frequency Noise (LFN) emissions.

The Pop Code references a study of LFN at 2Km from a pop concert series 1987 at Wembley Stadium by artists including U2, David Bowie, Genesis & Madonna. The study found the main sound energy occurs between 31-125Hz. It concluded that A-weighted criterion minimises complaints near the venue but can underestimate LFN annoyance at greater distances. A level over 80dBZ  $63\text{Hz}_{\text{Oct}}/125\text{Hz}_{\text{Oct}}$  is likely to increase complaint in excess of 2Km from source.

Unfortunately, licence conditions often misinterpret the Pop Code applying a LFN limit closer than 2Km from the venue.

C-weighting better represents perception at higher sound pressure levels such as concerts & festivals. Unlike A-weighting, it is influenced by MNL in the significant range between 31-125Hz. Consequently, monitoring LA & LC facilitates MNL & LFN control at any distance from the venue by assessing sound level & tonal balance.

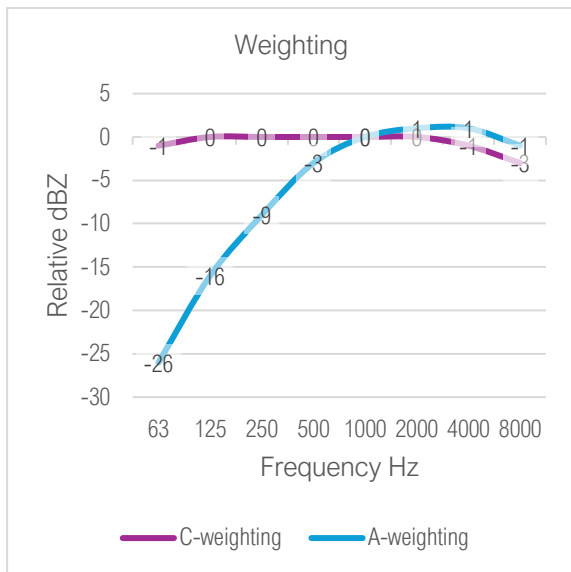


Figure 1 - Spectral weighting

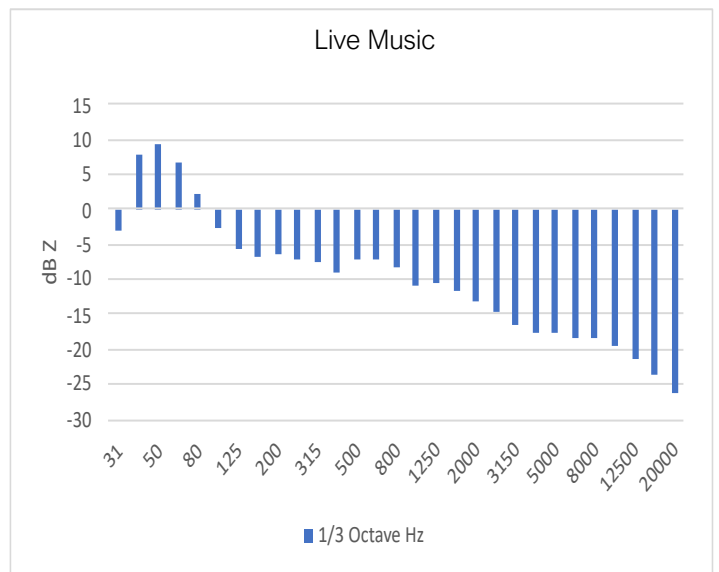


Figure 2 - Music Profile

### Music profile

The acoustic model uses reference music profiles with representative spectral characteristics. The “Live Music” profile is normalised & features a 14dB LC-LA differential typical of a wide range of music genres (d&b Audiotechnik, 2018).

## F. Helpline procedure

Contacts will be published locally in advance.

The objective is to resolve any issues to the satisfaction of all parties. The time scale from the first contact to resolution depends on the nature of the complaint; however, all steps will be taken in a timely fashion for any given action.

The event management team will deal with any complaints in the first instance. In the event of a complaint, the operator will immediately respond to the complainant to acknowledge contact. This will be followed by further investigation & response by the noise representative where relevant<sup>13</sup>.

The helpline shall adopt a Data Protection Act (DPA) complaint procedure. The complaints log will be shared with responsible authorities, subject to DPA compliance.

Calls will be directed to a helpline operator:

1. Relevant information shall be logged as best practical:

- Contact details (if provided)<sup>14</sup>.
- Date & time received.
- Date & times the noise is occurring
- The location of the noise (if provided).
- Type of noise, e.g., music, plant, etc.
- Other relevant notes

2. A recurring complaint shall be linked to the initial incident for context & continuity.

3. The operator will attempt to discuss the matter with the complainant to understand the issues better, reassure the complainant that the event will conduct business responsibly, & advise of what steps are being taken.

4. The operator will immediately contact the sound representative.

5. The representative will take steps to identify the source of the disturbance. Measurements may be taken on request to quantify the disturbance where relevant.

6. The representative may conclude that the venue is not responsible and ask the complainant to refer to the council.

7. Once the activity producing the noise has been identified, the representative will discuss the issue with the appropriate manager, engineer or operator for that area.

8. Where simple measures can be implemented to reduce, or eliminate the disturbance, i.e., turn the bass down, the appropriate person will carry out the changes without delay. Where the issue or resolution is more complex, the representative will refer the matter to the production manager.

9. Once controls have been put in place, all relevant managers will be advised of the change.

10. The representative will contact the complainant to advise that action has been taken.

11. The representative will monitor for recurrence to ensure that the control has been effective.

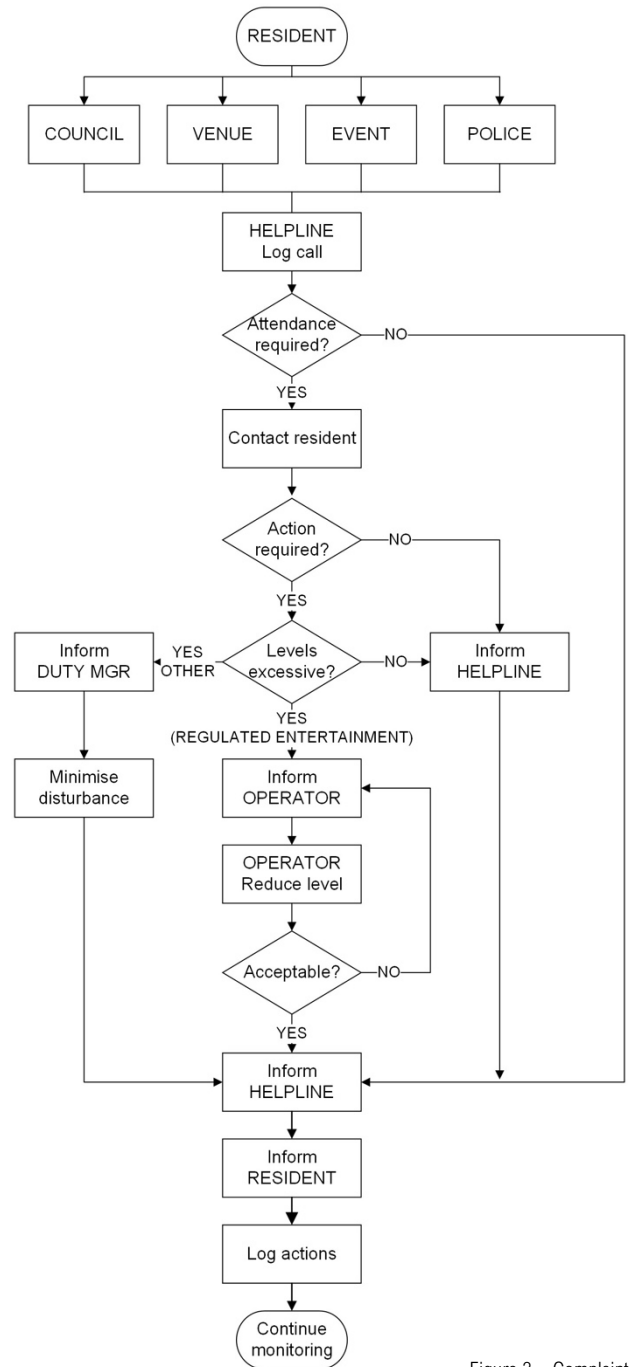


Figure 3 – Complaints

<sup>13</sup> The Noise Representative may be the Acoustic Consultant, a member of management team, or a Community Liaison representative.

<sup>14</sup> For DPA compliance callers will be asked if their personal information may be retained for the purposes of assessing disturbance and shared with the responsible authorities. In a separate recording of any personal information shall not be shared or retained.

## G. Measurement procedure

### Environmental assessment

Attended measurements shall be conducted procedurally & compliant with guidance in BS7445-1. Measurements should be representative of normal operations under typical conditions. i.e., measurement is not necessarily representative during changeovers unless a baseline survey is conducted, while the stage will be quiet.

A competent operator should take the measurement using a calibrated BS61672-1 compliant sound level meter fitted with a windshield & mounted on a tripod. The measurement procedure should generally comply with the guidance in BS7445-1. Class 1 meters shall be field-calibrated before & after events. All class 1 instruments are subject to an ISO BS61672-3 calibration scheme.

The operator shall dynamically assess the survey-associated risks & take appropriate safeguards. Risks include but are not limited to Lone working, slips & trips, moving vehicles & personal safety, including relevant safe working protocols.

The Sound Level Meter (SLM) should be placed on the tripod at a height of approximately 1.5m &, where practicable, not within 3 meters of any sound-reflecting surface other than the ground. Measurements within 3m of any surface other than ground shall be annotated as having a façade contribution. Where possible, maintain a direct line of sight to the noise source.

The operator should log the LAeq & LCeq and any relevant notes about where the measurement was taken, the time, the predominant noise observed & conditions such as traffic & weather. The advice given in BS7445/BS4142 regarding meteorological conditions should be complied with where possible primarily, the weather should be dry & wind speed should be less than 5m/s. Any tonal or impulsive characteristics should be noted, quantifying the frequency band or  $L_{peak}$  values where relevant using part octave band or FFT filters.

Measurement should be paused in the event of interfering noise sources such as non-event-related traffic or plant equipment. The meter should be field calibrated at the start & end of each day with any deviation noted in the log.

Measurements should be logged & kept on file for review purposes. A reasonable margin of error is expected to allow for meteorological conditions & the accuracy of measurements, such as practicable access to locations.

The SLM operator should communicate with the sound engineer or stage manager by messaging app/radio &/or phone, relaying any level adjustments needed. In addition to controlling the overall sound level, frequency adjustments can be made to reduce the sound at specific frequencies, often characterised as a bass beat. Where noise reductions are required, address predominant noise.

The Music Noise Level should be monitored over 1' & 15' for timely response. The sound contractor should be advised to prepare for a level reduction where the Leq 1' is likely to result in an Leq 15' value exceeding the controls.

A reasonable margin for Uncertainty is to be expected, nominally between  $\pm 3\text{dBA}$ .

### Checklist

1. Check all equipment is ready & in working order:
  - SLM & field calibrator charged & calibrated<sup>15</sup>
  - Radio &/or mobile phone charged
  - Tripod or pole & windshield
  - PPE & logbook
2. Mount SLM on a tripod at 1.2-1.5m height or a pole if appropriate, e.g., upper floors
3. Position SLM no less than 3m distance from any sound-reflecting surface except the ground<sup>16</sup>
4. Measure criterion levels over determined periods dB Leq,T, e.g., LAeq15', LCeq15' plus relevant frequency bands<sup>17</sup>
5. Log all relevant observations, including:
  - Sound Pressure Level using appropriate metrics for the given assessment
  - Tonal or impulsive characteristics. Predominant & secondary sound contribution
  - Weather conditions<sup>18</sup>
  - Boundary / façade contribution
6. Record each measurement for inclusion in a final report
7. Take appropriate action where levels exceed an acceptable range & disturbance is likely

<sup>15</sup> SLM should be BS61672-1 compliant & calibrated with the guidance given in ISO17025. It is recommended that sound calibrators are traceably calibrated at intervals not exceeding 1 year, and SLM at intervals not exceeding 2 years.

<sup>16</sup> Note any façade contribution where a free-field is not practicable

<sup>17</sup> A reasonable margin for uncertainty is to be expected, nominally between  $\pm 3\text{dBA}$ .

<sup>18</sup> BS7445-1 stipulates dry weather conditions with wind speed below 5 m/s

**Source control**

Controlling emissions at source is critical to minimising disturbance.

The stage meters shall display  $L_{Ceq\ 15'}$  &  $L_{Ceq\ 1'}$ , with a clear 'traffic light' to indicate the level & warn if exceeding the limit.

The meter shall display an amber warning as the level approaches the limit.

A red display indicates that a level reduction is required.

$L_C$  reliably indicates the human response to music at performance levels.

$L_C$ - $L_A$  correlation adequately manages A-weighted & Low-Frequency environmental impact.

Tracking  $L_{Ceq}$  at the source provides low-frequency control with single-value simplicity.

Proactively adjusting level, tone, & dynamic settings as appropriate for the audience & artists ameliorates offsite impact by minimising rapid changes whilst delivering a good audience experience employing a gradual threshold shift.

Modern line array sound systems are the de facto standard in professional settings due to their powerful yet precise audio. These systems use multiple speakers arranged in a vertical plane, allowing for a more consistent sound projection over long distances.

Cardioid sub-bass speaker arrays are also typical, helping to address the audience while keeping the unwanted LF breakout to acceptable levels. Arrays involve multiple loudspeakers in a phase-alignment configuration to form active noise cancellation at the rear & sides of the array. This makes it ideal for situations where focus & accuracy is required.

Professional sound consoles & loudspeaker management systems provide the necessary tools for the sound engineer & system engineer to fine-tune the audio experience with features such as dynamic tone equalisation, optimised low-frequency control & time-aligned speakers for better distribution.

The engineers are competent professionals, able to balance the sometimes-conflicting demands of the artist, audience & environmental impact concerns. Ultimately, the engineer is contracted to perform their duties as instructed by their employer, the event organiser & the relevant authorities.

When asked to make necessary adjustments to the sound output, they are able & willing to comply without exception.

Collaboration & communication between the responsible authorities, organiser, sound control team & audio contractor shall be unimpeded. We recognise our regulatory obligations & the need for robust controls while delivering a good experience for the artist & audience.



## H. Schedule

The table below represents the current framework. Further information will be available as planning progresses.

Details	Day 1		Day 2	
	Open	Close	Open	Close
Doors	12:00	23:00	12:00	23:00
Recorded Music	12:00	23:00	12:00	23:00
Live Music	12:00	23:00	12:00	23:00
Performance of Dance	12:00	23:00	12:00	23:00
Films	12:00	23:00	12:00	23:00
Alcohol served	12:00	23:00	12:00	23:00

### I. Topography

The venue lies within gently undulating valley parkland east of Welwyn Garden City, framed by rising ground toward Burnham Green and Bramfield Woods. The River Mimram runs west–east through the site, forming a shallow floodplain with elevations typically between 40–55 m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD), rising to over 120 m AOD on the surrounding ridges. These higher landforms, together with mature woodland and hedgerow boundaries, provide effective natural acoustic screening and gradual attenuation of sound propagation toward nearby settlements. The landscape comprises open pasture, tree-lined field margins, and small wooded areas, offering both visual enclosure and topographical absorption beneficial for sound containment.

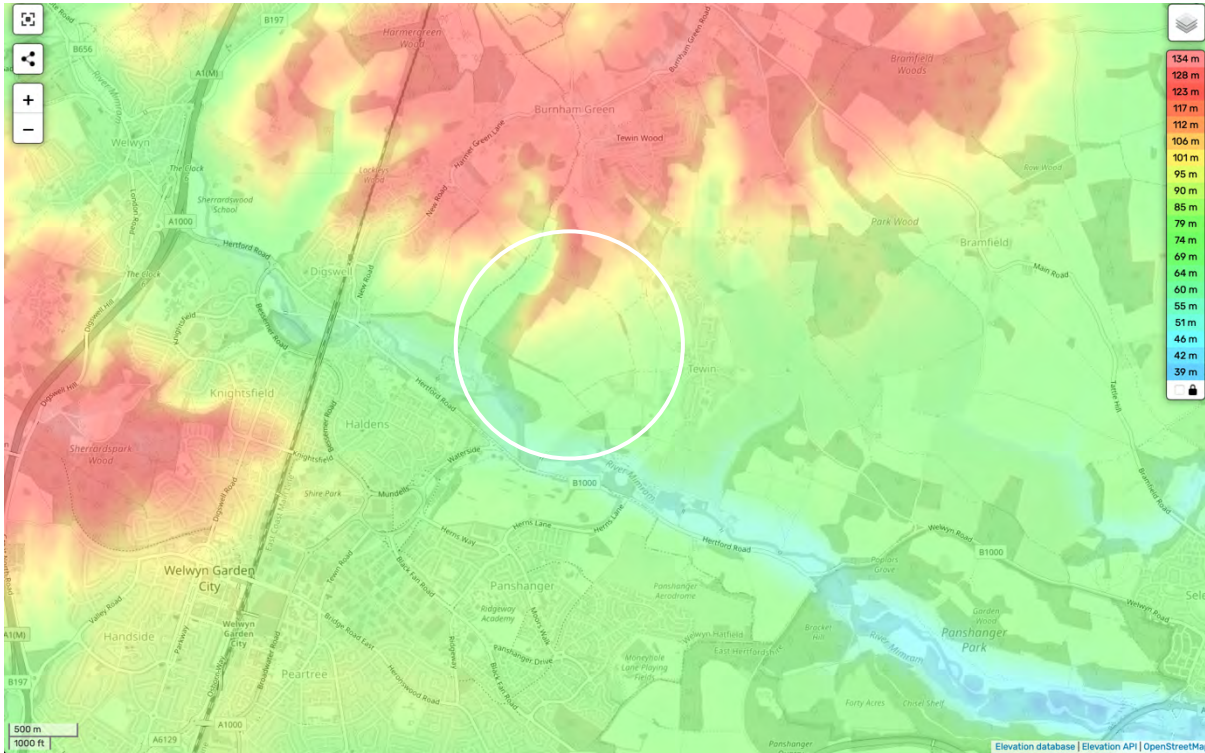


Figure 4 - Topography

### J. Road Traffic Noise

Road Traffic Noise (RTN) around Tewinbury is primarily influenced by the A1(M) to the west and the A414 (Hertford Road) corridor to the south. Both routes carry consistent diurnal traffic. DEFRA’s 2019 Environmental Noise Directive mapping indicates average daytime levels of approximately 60–65 dB Lden along the A1(M) corridor, with levels reducing rapidly across agricultural land toward Tewin Bury Farm, where ambient conditions are notably quieter, typically below 55 dB Lden.

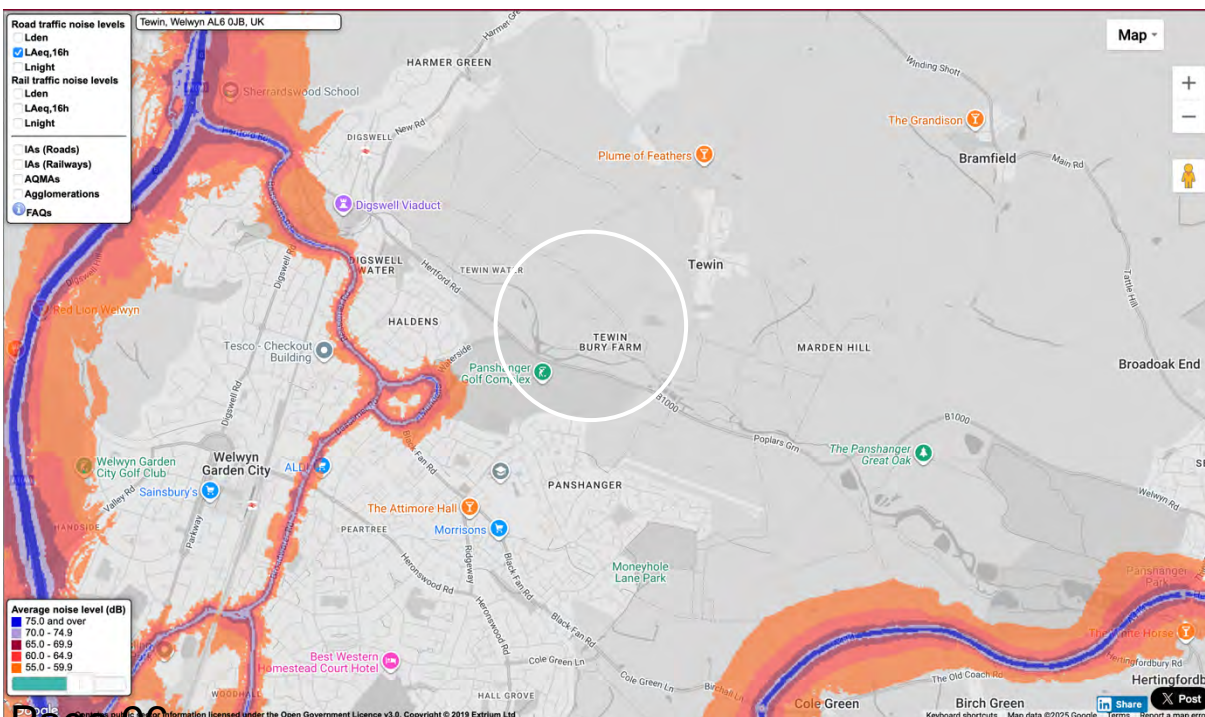
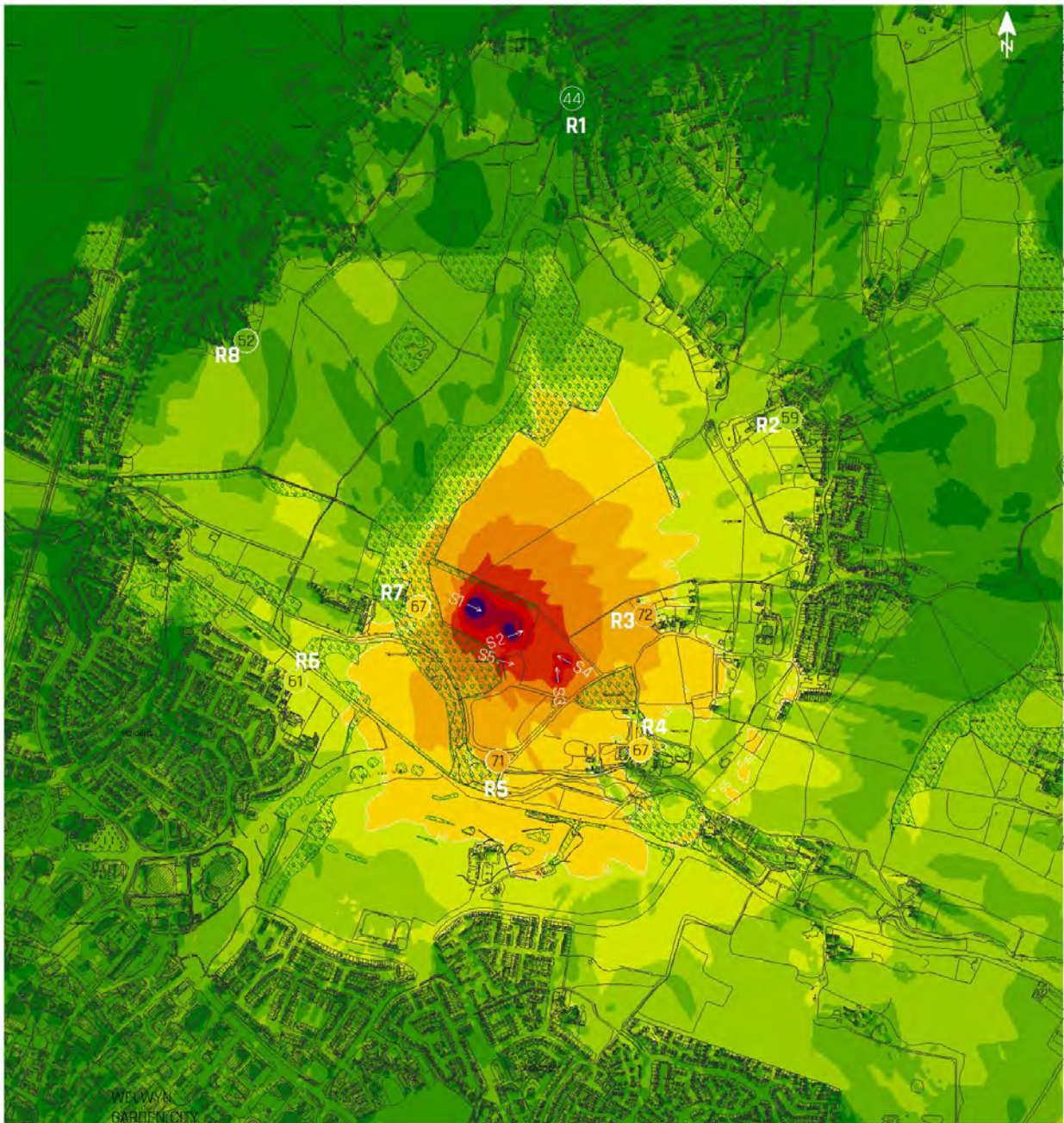


Figure 5 –RTN Lden



### K. Predictions



ID	Description
S1	Mainstage
S2	Stage 2
S3	Stage 3
S4	Stage 4
S5	VIP

ID	Description
R1	Burnham Green Village Hall
R2	Seven Acres 11
R3	Fally
R4	Tewingbury Farm Hotel
R5	Tewin Lodge
R6	Salmon Close 25
R7	The Old Court
R8	Mornington 15

NOTES:  
 Calculation: Nord2000  
 Height: 1.5 m  
 Representative source profile  
 Highest spot level on any floor

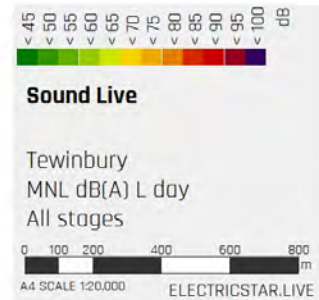
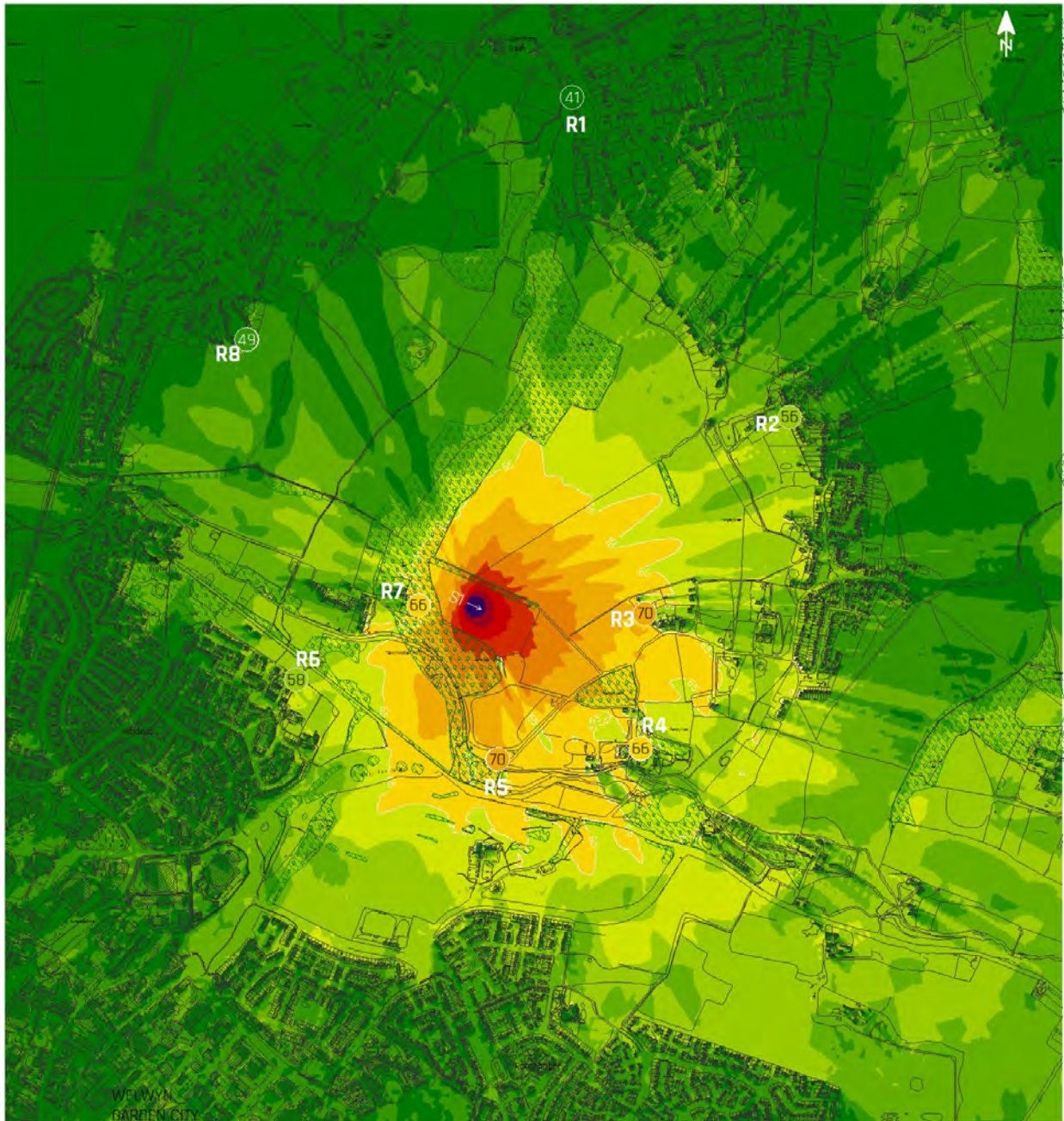


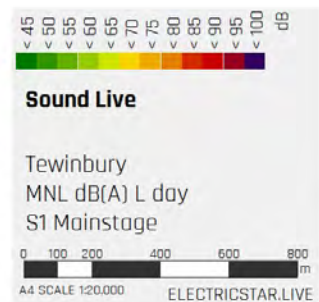
Figure 6 – MNL dBA

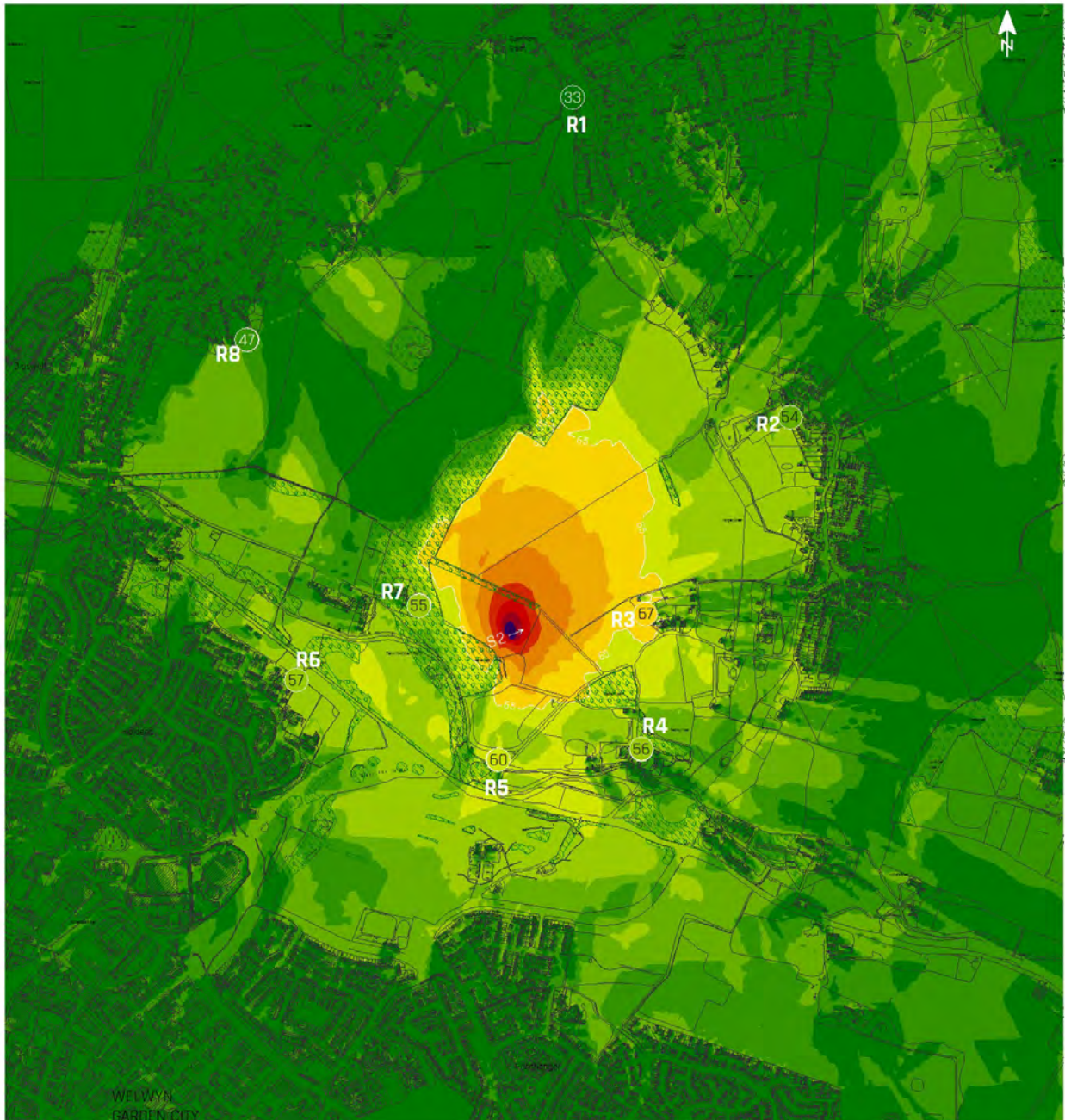


ID	
S1	Mainstage
S2	Stage 2
S3	Stage 3
S4	Stage 4
S5	VIP

ID	
R1	Burnham Green Village Hall
R2	Seven Acres 11
R3	Fally
R4	Tewingbury Farm Hotel
R5	Tewin Lodge
R6	Salmon Close 25
R7	The Old Court
R8	Mornington 15

NOTES:  
 Calculation: Nord2000  
 Height:1.5 m  
 Representative source profile  
 Highest spot level on any floor

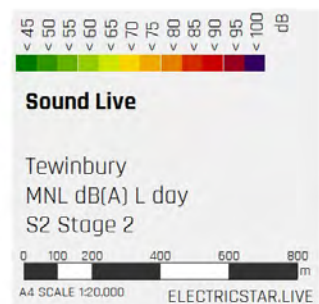


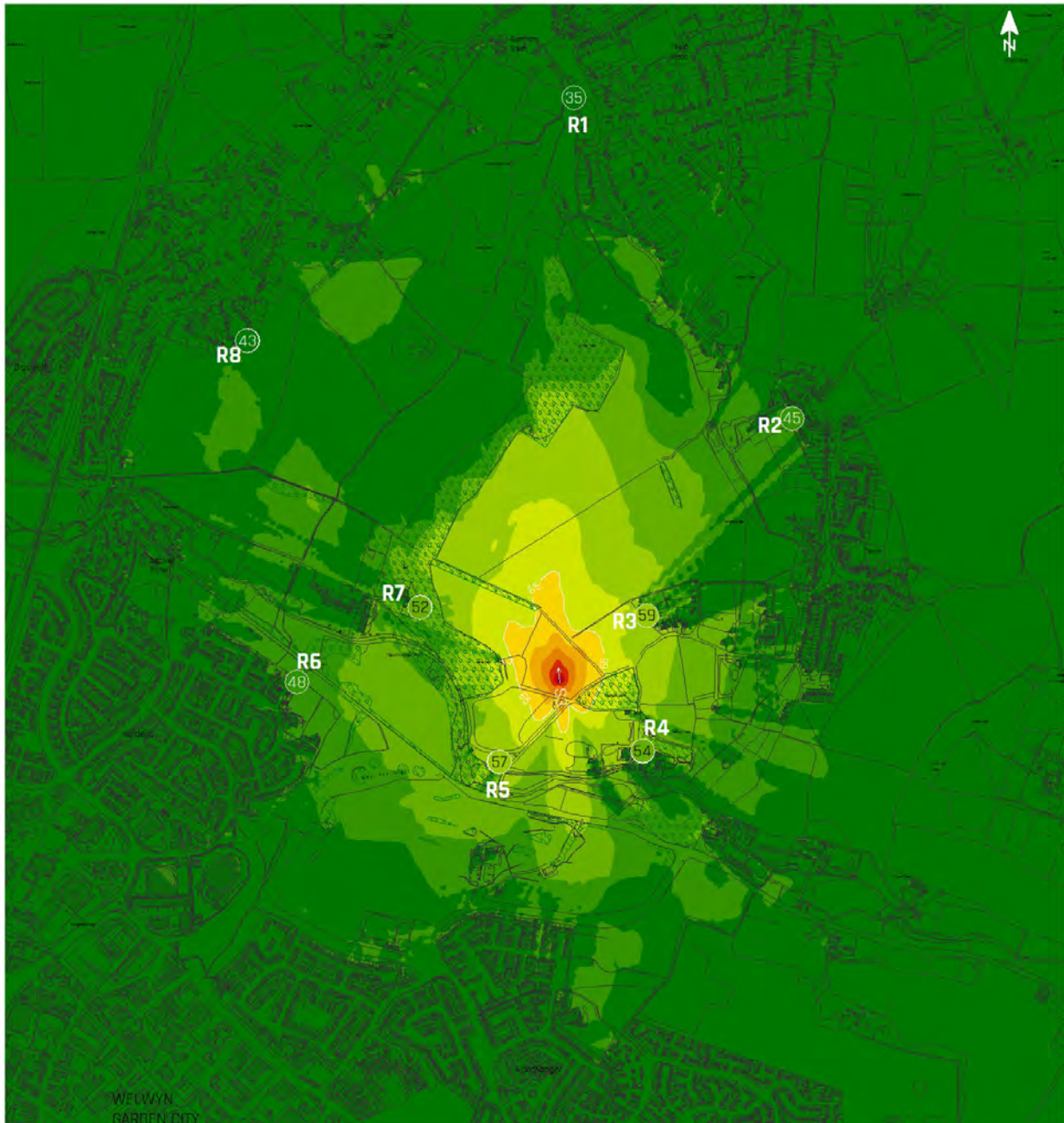


ID	Description
S1	Mainstage
S2	Stage 2
S3	Stage 3
S4	Stage 4
S5	VIP

ID	Description
R1	Burnham Green Village Hall
R2	Seven Acres 11
R3	Folly
R4	Tewingbury Farm Hotel
R5	Tewin Lodge
R6	Salmon Close 25
R7	The Old Court
R8	Mornington 15

NOTES:  
 Calculation: Nord2000  
 Height: 1.5 m  
 Representative source profile  
 Highest spot level on any floor

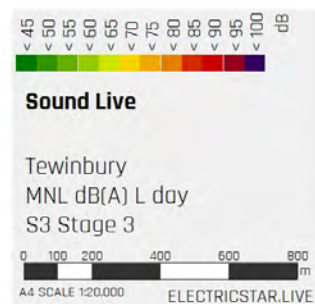


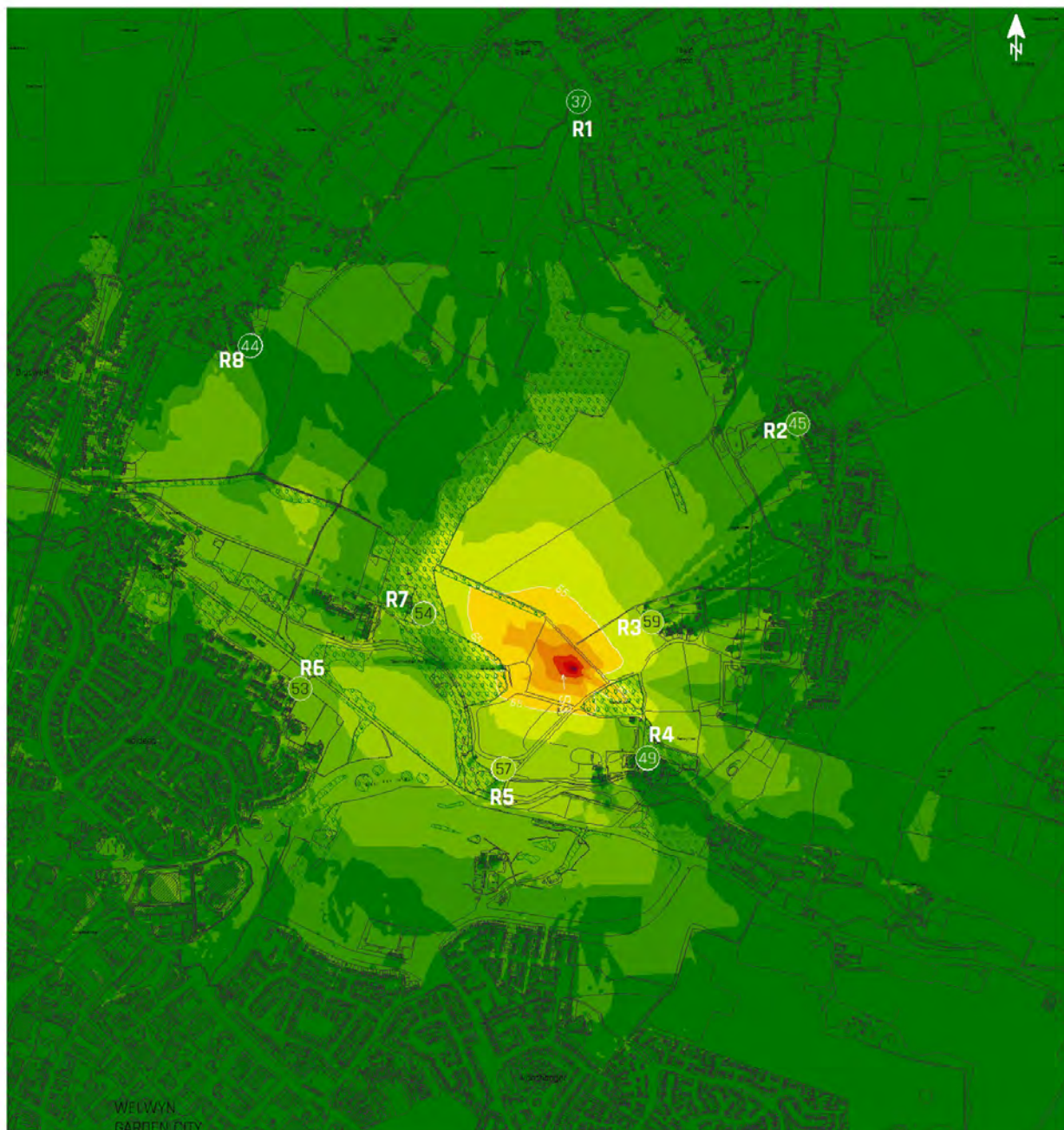


ID	
S1	Mainstage
S2	Stage 2
S3	Stage 3
S4	Stage 4
S5	VIP

ID	
R1	Burnham Green Village Hall
R2	Seven Acres 11
R3	Folly
R4	Tewingbury Farm Hotel
R5	Tewin Lodge
R6	Salmon Close 25
R7	The Old Court
R8	Mornington 16

NOTES:  
 Calculation: MNL dBA S3  
 Height: 1.5 m  
 Representative source profile  
 Highest spot level on any floor





ID	
S1	Mainstage
S2	Stage 2
S3	Stage 3
S4	Stage 4
S5	VIP

ID	
R1	Burnham Green Village Hall
R2	Seven Acres 11
R3	Folly
R4	Tewingbury Farm Hotel
R5	Tewin Lodge
R6	Salmon Close 25
R7	The Old Court
R8	Mornington 16

NOTES:  
 Calculation: Nord2000  
 Height:1.5 m  
 Representative source profile  
 Highest spot level on any floor

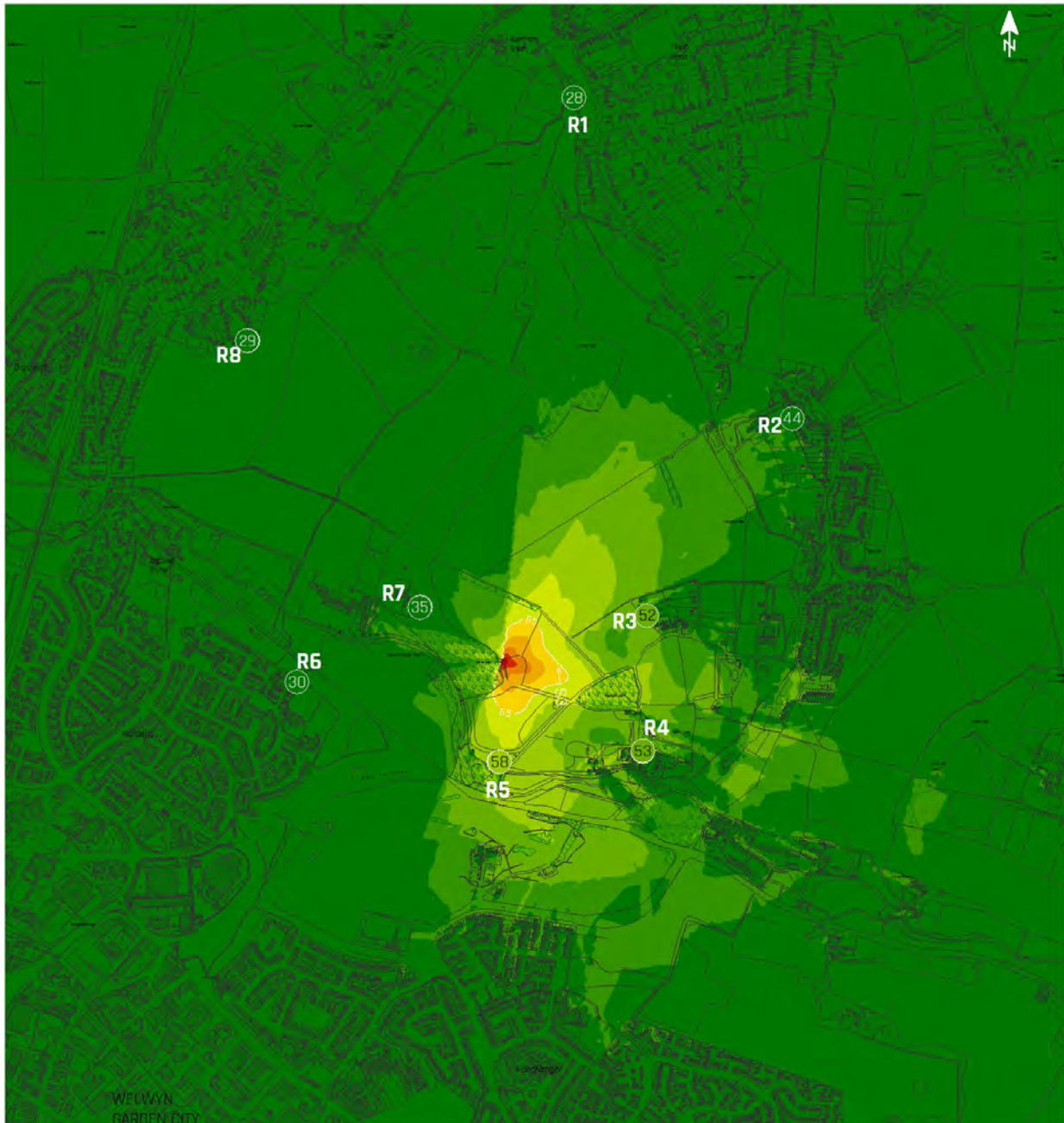
< 45  
 < 50  
 < 55  
 < 60  
 < 65  
 < 70  
 < 75  
 < 80  
 < 85  
 < 90  
 < 95  
 < 100  
 dB

**Sound Live**

Tewinbury  
 MNL dB(A) L day  
 S4. Stage 4

0 100 200 400 600 800 m

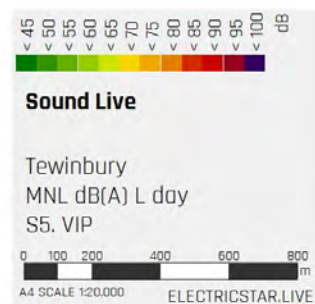
A4 SCALE 1:20,000 ELECTRICSTAR.LIVE



ID	
S1	Mainstage
S2	Stage 2
S3	Stage 3
S4	Stage 4
S5	VIP

ID	
R1	Burnham Green Village Hall
R2	Seven Acres 11
R3	Folly
R4	Tewingbury Farm Hotel
R5	Tewin Lodge
R6	Salmon Close 25
R7	The Old Court
R8	Mornington 16

NOTES:  
 Calculation: Nord2000  
 Height: 1.5 m  
 Representative source profile  
 Highest spot level on any floor



### L. Map



Figure 8 - Aerial



Figure 7 - OS Map

# Sound Live









**Distance**

-  500m
-  1km
-  2km

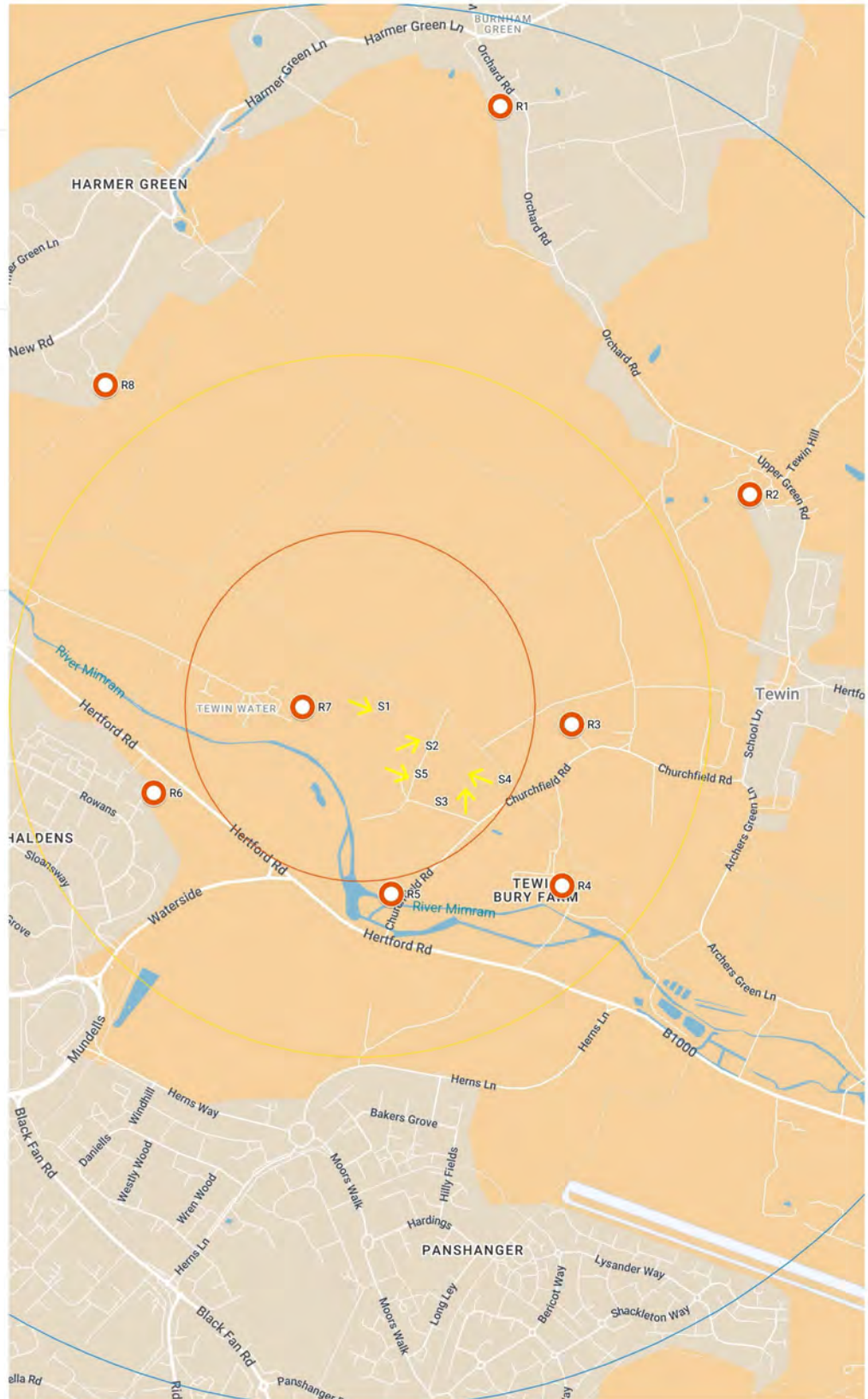
**Stage**

-  S1
-  S2
-  S3
-  S4
-  S5

**Receptor**

-  R1 Burnham Green Village Hall
-  R2 Seven Acres 11
-  R3 Folly
-  R4 Tewinbury Farm Hotel
-  R5 Tewin Lodge
-  R6 Salmon Close 25
-  R7 The Old Court
-  R8 Mornington 16

AL6 OJB





## Representations objecting to Premises Licence Application - 25/1695/PL

### 1) Submitted 05/11/2025 9:32 AM

"I strongly object to the proposed licence. The approach roads in Tewin are narrow and have blind corners. In particular the bridge that this excessive traffic would cross is a notorious blind spot and would be very dangerous for people who are unfamiliar with its layout. Of course there would be noise problems. However the main objection is the danger to all road users."

**It is pertinent to note that the member of public who provided this objection refused to mediate with the applicant stating:**

"No I do not wish to pass on my contact details."

### 2) Submitted 05/11/2025 11:58 AM

"We live next to the proposed festival site and we object on the grounds that noise will be overbearing, we can hear the music over our TV when they have a had music events (farm yard in the field) in the summer which already gets lots of complaints because of the level of the sound. It keeps us and our children awake at night.

A festival that size will also have an effect on the traffic into the narrow lanes and affect the green belt area.

This will create chaos in a small quiet village."

### 3) Submitted 07/11/2025 9:59 AM

"I am objecting to this application on the grounds that there is currently insufficient information to ensure public safety and the control of nuisance.

The proposed site lies off a narrow country lane. There is reference in the submission documents to a transport plan being created one month before the date of the event. That is far from acceptable. There is also reference to the possibility of road closures. Those closures can only refer to Churchfields, the narrow country Lane I referred to above. Churchfields is the only viable HGV route into Tewin and any closure could lead to gridlock elsewhere in the village. Such gridlock did happen earlier in 2025 following an emergency road closure. I was caught up in that gridlock.

Many attendees would arrive in private cars. There is no plan to ensure that access for these cars is via the major route of the B1000.

The proposed site encompasses a significant stretch of the River Mimram, one of only a few hundred chalk streams in the world and widely recognised as a major environmental asset. An event of 20,000 people bordering that river needs much greater consideration particularly, as it appears, a new river crossing point may be introduced to get people people from the transport hub (off B1000) into the festival site. The only other alternative for those pedestrians is to walk up Churchfields.

Tewinbury Farm is a community asset but primarily a commercial venture. So far the expansion of that commercial venture has been in keeping with the sensitive environmental nature of the Mimram. Alley. This current proposal has the potential to do significant environmental harm and to relations between the farm and the village."

**4) Submitted 07/11/2025 12:15 PM**

“The event will significantly disrupt access into the village of Tewin in particular for emergency access. With Churchfield road being the main route into the village - all others being narrow lanes with passing places. Churchfield road is still narrow in places and traffic will completely block this main village access road and likely back up onto the B1000. Even small levels of traffic on the other roads and any Parking will also inevitably occur in the village itself, further preventing villagers and most importantly emergency access. It is likely that villagers will be essentially trapped for the duration of this event and I object to its licence.”

**5) Submitted 09/11/2025 12:58 PM**

“The road leading from the B1000 to the venue is narrow and quite possibly of Roman origin. It would not, in my opinion, be suitable for such heavy traffic, ie, the estimated 19 thousand vehicle movements over two days.”

**6) Submitted 09/11/2025 8:33 PM**

“Noise : The current regular concerts at a similiar location are much smaller with one stage and the noise, with deep bass, goes straight into our cottages, and means you can't go about your normal life, we couldn't hear our own TV, and animals are disturbed. The current proposal is multiple times larger, at least 5x (?) with multiple stages so noise pollution will be vastly increased. This is a quiet rural location already disturbed regularly with events at Tewinbury which we all accomodate but this is at a completely inappropriate scale for the location.

Access : There is a proposed VIP area and stage to be accesses via Churchfield road, which has a blind bend at its beginnign over a narrow single pass bridge. There are accidents at this location regularly so to add thousands of people accessing this entrance will make it impossible for local residents.

Safety: The existing events have resulted in festival goers ending up walking down the unlit Churchfield road, understandably drunk and I have come across the blind corner bridge and only seen them in my headlights at the last minute. Had they been further along at the bridge I could easily have hit them . Its a completely inappropriate place for a 19,000 attendee music festival

Looking at the background of the organiser, Steve Durham , in the Site-plan , it states that he grew a 15K festival to a 70K camping festival in five years. That is undoubtedly the intention to grow the festival so it will become more and more intrusive, longer, larger, louder and closer to the residential properties. Its evident that as you have grown from a smaller set of festivals at the same site to this proposal the intention is to keep growign this event”

**7) Submitted 12/11/2025 2:29 PM**

“This is completely unacceptable in this small urban village and will cause huge disruption. We are not in open countryside being only three miles from WGC. The B1000 serving Tewin is a busy thorofare from the A1(M) to Hertford only 5 miles away. To set this up and strike it, huge vehicles are going to be passing along narrow village roads and the B1000. All roads leading into Tewin have known bottle necks - at the bridge on Churchfield Road, on a corner of the Hertford Road and on the winding Orchard Road in Tewin Wood. We know the village can be clogged with cars for large weddings and funerals at St Peter's church, with maybe 80 cars. How much worse will it

be with campervans and extra traffic for 19000 people? it is unclear where general parking is proposed to be but entry half way up Churchfield Road will lead to queues there and onto the B1000. The noise will carry to all neighbouring areas as well as Tewin itself.”

**8) Submitted 24/11/2025 10:48 PM**

“I am writing to formally object to the proposal for the Tewinbury Festival as outlined in the recent application by Sound Live Ltd. While I understand the intention of bringing the community together for a large-scale event, I have significant concerns regarding the impact on the local residents and the surrounding area.

Firstly, the projected number of attendees, up to 20,000, is substantial. This influx of people over a two-day period is bound to cause considerable disruption. Issues such as traffic congestion, noise pollution, and crowd management are inevitable. The sheer volume of attendees makes it challenging to ensure minimal disruption to the community, given the transport infrastructure is not designed to deal with such a large gathering on people on one weekend.

Secondly, the short notice for the community meeting on 26th November, one day before comments close on the application, does not provide adequate time for all residents to be informed and to attend. Many residents may not be members of local Facebook groups where the event was initially posted. Therefore, this meeting should be rescheduled to a later date, allowing sufficient time for all interested parties to participate and voice concerns.

Additionally, while the organisers have committed to ending all music by 11pm and prohibiting camping or glamping, the noise levels and potential disturbance during the event still pose a significant concern. Past experiences with similar events have shown that noise control measures are often insufficient to prevent disturbance to nearby residents, especially those with young children or elderly family members. This resulted in complaints to the council following events held in 2025.

In conclusion, the proposed scale and logistics of this Festival raise serious concerns, including disruption and inconvenience caused by such a large-scale event. I respectfully urge the council to reject this application.”

**9) Submitted 25/11/2025 12:30 PM**

“The impact of holding an event of this scale in the Tewin village area would be significant.

Tewinbury Farm has already held events during the summer of 2025 and the loud music could clearly be heard in the village.

Public Nuisance - There will be a public nuisance with the parking of cars for up to 20,000 people plus services for the event, probably another 500 people, and their vehicles (with an estimated 5,000 to 10,000 cars) this will turn the village into a car park irrespective of any provisions made for parking by Tewinbury Farm, with vehicles from any local towns most likely avoiding any marshalling delays and queuing (we have all seen the queues on the A1 motorway for Knebworth concerts) and they will choose to park where they can, finding space in the village centre and walking to the event, creating Public Safety concerns with residents and children in the village.

They will block up the unlisted minor village roads which have narrow passing points and in particular, a narrow road bridge at the entrance to Churchfield Road, and will restrict access to emergency vehicles. Anyone with experience of Silverstone village during Formula 1 racing weekend will understand the traffic issues of being unable to get out of or get in to their homes, with many people going away for the period. It is improper to expect residents in Tewin village to move out for the weekend to accommodate this inappropriate 2 day annual event.

Antisocial behaviour and littering are also a great concern as attendees return to collect their

vehicles indiscriminately parked in the village centre.

This application for a license is an ill thought through application in so many ways and I object to the granting of this license.”

**10) Submitted 25/11/2025 4:51 PM**

“I object to the planned music festival as our village would be unable to manage with the amount of traffic coming in and out due to the small narrow roads. Some roads are not wide enough for two way traffic. There has been recent blockages due to school children being picked up. An ambulance or Fire engine may have great difficulty in getting to where it is most needed.

I object also because the general public do not like to pay for parking and will park in roads used for residents thereby restricting access for emergency vehicles.

I also object to the impact on residents who live here in relative peace and the wildlife which exists all around the village. This could lead to an increase in crime due to the sale of alcohol.

There could be anti social behaviour and drug use associated with sort of event.

I also object to the size of the proposed festival being out of character with a small and quiet village. It may have an impact on the value of living in a village away from a town. There is also a concern for public safety throughout the village.

I object to the impact on local services such as sewerage, water and waste disposal. There could be an enormous amount of waste during and after the event.

I object on the grounds that it may be non-compliant with local policy.”

**11) Submitted 25/11/2025 9:12 PM**

“I urge the Council to consider the following:-

Noise Pollution to nearby residents especially at night. We heard the festivals this year which caused us to complain!

Congestion of local roads and safety

Public safety with big crowds and alcohol involved

Noise disruption leaving the premises

Overall the size and duration of this festival will generate chaos and will probably go on each year with more days added.”

**It is pertinent to note that the member of public who provided this objection refused to mediate with the applicant stating:**

“Thank you for your email. I do not give permission for them to contact me.”

**12) Submitted 26/11/2025 10:33 AM**

I have only today become aware of a residents' consultation on above planned music festival at Tewinbury. The fact that residents were not invited directly (a letter through the letterbox) is an indication to me that the interests of residents are not taken into account and the festival is considered to be a 'done deal'.

As I am not at home tonight and therefore unable to attend, I would like to raise hereby the following questions and objections:

1. How is traffic for 19,000 visitors going to be managed? There are several issues here:

a) The rural roads are not designed for such volume of traffic and are already in a bad condition. Are the event organisers going to pay for the wear of public roads - or is it the local residents via tax? Who is paying for traffic marshalls etc.

b) The increased traffic will not only affect the festival weekend but the entire week. How will be assured that residents can commute to work / do school runs etc. without disruption?

c) Protection of private road to Tewin Water. How will be assured that festival goers are not entering the private road leading up to Tewin Water? How will be assured that festival goers walking from Welwyn North Station are not going to use the private road to walk to the festival? Will the event organisers pay for a security guard throughout the festival at the entrance to the private road?

c) Parking. How will be guaranteed that festival goers do not use the private road to Tewin Water to park their vehicles nor residential roads in Digswell and Tewin village.

d) Overnight parking/accommodation. Where are festival goers supposed to sleep? How will overnight van parks in residential areas be prevented?

2) Littering. How will littering and sanitation be managed? The area is already suffering from substantial littering and fly tipping along Hertford Road and some footpaths. Will the event organisers pay and organise a thorough clean up

3) Drinks, drugs and anti-social behaviour. How is this going to be managed, and again, are the event organisers paying for the resources required?

4) Emergencies. How will be assured that any public roads are accessible at all times for ambulance and fire services?

5) Noise pollution. Has an environmental assessment taken place? Our area is rich in wildlife, including protected species like bats and owls. They already suffer from firework displays and clay pigeon shooting. Please explain.

How will residents be compensated for a weekend of noise considering we are living in this area to 'be away from it all'?

6) Negative effect on house prices. I believe that a music festival will affect house prices negatively as people purchasing in this area are typically looking for a quiet, rural place. An annual music festival of this size would make Tewin Village, Tewin Water, and possibly even Digswell less attractive for potential buyers.

7) Risk of increased criminality. There is a potential risk of increased criminality not only during the festival but also in general. How are residents going to be supported in preventing burglaries etc, and who is paying for this?

I am looking forward to hearing from you and the event organisers.

**13) Submitted 26/11/2025 3:10 PM**

“ The organisers have no control over the music volume when the bands are playing live. Noise in the village of Tewin will be above nuisance level for sure.

Access to and from the site for 20 000 people is unmanageable leading to huge queues Tewin swamped with parked cars, huge congestion and probably road closures and diversion.

Wholesale trouble for residents all to make money for Tewinbury. No other benefit whatsoever. Doomed to fail just like Standon Calling has.”

**14) Submitted 26/11/2025 3:58 PM**

“I absolutely object ,as a resident of Tewin Village (since 1979),to the proposal of a Music Festival Event for 19,000 people on Tewinbury farm . The back of our property backs onto Tewinbury farm

Reasons for objections :

Access roads not suitable for traffic volume- cause chaos for local residents and any services wishing to get into the village .

Noise annoyance to whole area.

Finishing at 11pm on a Sunday night is unacceptable to people who need to go to bed early due to working early on a Monday and children needing to be alert for their school day .

Huge increase of people in and surrounding centre of the village - causing problems with rubbish , crime and safety .

Farmland crops get very dry in summer months before harvesting and with the VERY hot summers we have been having in recent years there will be an increased risk of wild fires being started by people walking around the fields smoking etc ! These fields are very close to our homes !

Gas cannisters ; broken bottles;plastic bags etc are all hazardous to people walking with children , dogs and any wildlife in the area . These things could all be found in the fields surrounding the village during Covid when people came here for ' meeting for walks' so would inevitably be found again and there would be a vast increase in volume .

Where would all the cars be parked ?

Please do not let this happen”

**It is pertinent to note that the member of public who provided this objection refused to mediate with the applicant stating:**

“I do not want to have my email address given to the applicant.”

**15) Submitted 26/11/2025 4:29 PM**

“Our comments regarding this application are as follows;

- We have concerns regarding local infrastructure, the roads in particular. These are poorly maintained narrow unclassified roads, and I imagine getting equipment to site will cause further damage and be very difficult actually accessing the site itself. Who will pay for the repairs, and would this ever be enforced?
- The volume of attendees and their vehicles trying to access the site ( on these narrow poor unclassified roads) would make it very difficult and in our view would pose a safety risk to those of us who live here trying to go about our normal business while the festival is ongoing to say nothing of the inconvenience to local residents.
- Who will pay for the policing? Hertfordshire policing is seriously under resourced so how would a satisfactory/safe level be achieved?

- The noise pollution generated by the festival would have a detrimental effect on those in this area going on until 11.30 each night. This is a family area and in our belief would have a very negative impact on those who live in the area whilst the festival is ongoing and during any clean up operation.
- We see there are a number of alcohol outlets on the site. Alcohol is very clearly linked to crime and an exploration of the data available suggests that crime at festivals is higher particularly related to alcohol and drugs. We can refer you to any number of organisations to back this up but basically festivals are a high risk environment.
- In summary we believe this proposal is wholly unsuitable for this area with its infrastructure and its population.”

**16) Submitted 26/11/2025 5:06 PM**

“We object on the grounds of public nuisance and public safety. Although we normally support Tewin Bury on their various activities we feel the scale of this activity through Sound Live Limited would completely overpower Tewin and the surrounding areas through excessive noise and 19,000 attendees including being completely overrun by various forms of road traffic.”

**17) Submitted 26/11/2025 9:13 PM**

“I strongly object to the proposed plan of a Music Festival at Tewinbury Farm for up to 19,000 people.

The noise pollution that this event will emit on a Saturday and Sunday from 12pm - 11pm will be unacceptable particularly on a Sunday as some people may be working on a Monday and children going to school. Any noise in the vicinity echos really loudly around the village and across the fields. My bedroom backs on to the fields of Tewinbury Farm and I can always hear music from functions there.

This event will see thousands of people milling around the village with no care of Country Side Code as seen during Covid but on a much larger scale.

There is a potential cause of wildfires during extreme temperatures with people carelessly throwing cigarettes down on very dry crops / grass.

Serving alcohol at this sort event will significantly increase antisocial behaviour, crime and dangerous litter for people, children, dogs and wildlife.

Tewinbury is supposed to be part of the Wildlife Trust with a rare chalk stream river. Wildlife will be impacted by this event and potential dangerous and hazardous litter entering the river is unacceptable.

The issue on congestion of cars coming in and out of the village and the significant impact of cars parked thoughtlessly and dangerously around the village is unacceptable.

The notice given to Tewin Residents was done 6 days ago on Tewin Chat Facebook group announcing that the application for this event had been recently submitted to Herts County Council. It also stated that they are giving an Information and Q&A event in the village hall one

day before the closing date of the application. I'm not alone in my opinion that this is inadequate time for every one to voice their concerns and posting this on Tewin Chat only (as I have not seen anything around the village advertising this) does not reach the majority of residents in the village.”

**18) Submitted 26/11/2025 10:10 PM**

“Very concerned about traffic impact on the village. People will look at Google maps and see that there are lots of places to park in the Tewin. There is then no footpath from the village to the festival entrance. There is a small single track bridge into the village that will not cope with the volume of traffic during set up and the festival itself.

I'm concerned that there will be lots of people choosing to free camp and that brings sanitation issues.

There must be so many other locations with better access that would be far more suited to a festival of this size.

Music events currently held by Tewinbury have caused major noise disturbance and traffic congestion. This planned festival is so much larger and so these problems will just be exacerbated”

**19) Submitted 26/11/2025 11:05 PM**

“I am concerned that the event will generate an unacceptable amount of disruption to local traffic and residents' freedom of movement around the area.

The documentation accompanying the application mentions that there will be a traffic management plan, but this has not been published. Verbal assurances were given by the organisers at a 'town hall' meeting that they would exclude car festival traffic from the access roads to Tewin and the village itself for the period of the festival. Their principal mechanism for obviating congestion will seemingly be by bussing in the customers from Stevenage and Welwyn Garden City railway stations, and implementing road closures of the surrounding area to preclude festival goers arriving by private vehicles, with access managed by festival stewards and the police service. This would apparently be a complex operation, for example requiring Tewin residents to produce passes to display to stewards positioned at all the main access points to the road network surrounding Tewin. It was apparent from Q&A at the meeting that the 'devil would indeed be in the detail', as several exceptions were raised by residents and responded to ad hoc by the organising team. It can be expected that if the plan meets reality, more issues will arise.

I am therefore objecting to the proposal on the following grounds:

- 1.As yet, there has been no traffic management plan published, and despite verbal assurances, uncertainty remains as to how or whether congestion caused by festival traffic would be avoided.
- 2.The prospect of having access to and from the



village 'policed' by stewards of the festival organisers and the regular constabulary seems irksome and a hinderance to right of freedom of movement”

**20) Submitted 27/11/2025 12:01 AM**

“I have grave reservations on the viability of the plans to restrict car use by festival goers. Placing stewards at the entrances to the village will cause traffic congestion on those roads and surrounding roads, which will cause problems to any emergency vehicle attempting to use those roads or enter the village. I am not against event but with smaller numbers.”

**21) Submitted 27/11/2025 12:11 AM**

“I object to the proposal of music festivals taking place @ Tewinbury farm 2026. My concern is the amount of people, traffic entering the village plus the noise. I have been a resident in Tewin for 62 years and I don't feel it's in the best interest to the village.”

**22) Submitted 27/11/2025 12:43 AM**

“Please accept this document as my formal objection to the above planning application. My concerns are as follows:

- Noise Impact

- The proposed large-scale music festival is likely to result in significant and prolonged noise disturbance affecting residents in Tewin, Tewin Water, Welwyn, Digswell and nearby private estates.

- The tranquil rural character of the Mimram Valley and surrounding wildlife habitats will be severely affected.

- Traffic and Highways Concerns

- The expected influx of thousands of visitors will place excessive strain on the B1000 and surrounding narrow rural roads serving nearby villages and private estates.

- These roads are already heavily used at peak times and are not designed for festival-scale traffic volumes.

- No adequate parking facilities are detailed (except for VIPs, artists and staff). As a result, visitors arriving by train may attempt to walk from Welwyn North Station. Even though shuttle buses are proposed, many are likely to use local footpaths—unsuitable for large numbers—or walk along the busy B1000, which has no pavement, posing serious safety risks.

- Inadequate Public Transport Provisions

- Welwyn North Station has limited facilities and cannot safely manage large passenger flows associated with a festival.

- The surrounding area lacks infrastructure to support mass pedestrian or vehicular movement.

- Environmental Impact

- The event risks significant disturbance to wildlife in and around the Mimram Valley.
- Noise, heavy footfall, litter and vehicle pollution would harm an area valued for its natural beauty.
- Insufficient Consultation
  - Local residents have not been meaningfully consulted.
  - A notice from Tewinbury Farm regarding a “community consultation meeting” was received only one day before the meeting, preventing residents from reasonably attending.
  - The scale and long-term nature of the proposal require far more open and timely community engagement.
- Unsuitability of the Location
  - Tewinbury Farm and its surroundings are fundamentally unsuitable for a multi-day, high-capacity music festival due to constrained road access, environmental sensitivity, and proximity to residential communities.

For all of these reasons, I strongly object to planning application 25/1695/PL and request that the Council refuse permission.”

**23) Submitted 27/11/2025 08:47 AM**

“Road closures, I am clinically vulnerable and may need urgently to access the local hospital. Attendees camping arrangements. Will they spread over to the village and surrounding area. Drug trafficking. Events such as these attract such activity. The youth of the village need protection.

Pilfering. Again events such as this will attract undesirable people who may well see the village as easy pickings.

Litter. The surrounding area cannot avoid having litter deposits as people will not be confined to the event site”

**24) Submitted 27/11/2025 11:13 AM**

“Having attended the public information meeting on 26.11.25, I am concerned at the apparent lack of detailed planning by the applicants for the event. My concerns are:

1. No current plan re ingress or run off of site debris/effluents into the River Mimram - part of the event site
2. No published detailed 'block off' plan for the roads within Tewin, Burnham Green and Digswell. Whilst it was explained that transport 'hubs' are mooted at Stevenage, WGCity and Hatfield train stations; there was no plan for Welwyn North. Access from Welwyn North to Tewin is either via B1000 through width restrictions or via the natural 'chicane' at Harmer Green Land; neither access points suitable for large 50/53 seater coaches. There would no doubt be damage to the edges and surrounds of single track roads.
3. A question was raised re mobile phone and internet access during the festival, and an indication was made that this could be accommodated. No mention was made of electricity supply, which is currently subject to works due to the building of new flat blocks along New Road.
4. Great reliance is being made of compliance by festival goers, but human nature dictates that not everyone will follow guidance. There are numerous footpaths that give direct access to the

fields, which will be difficult to steward.

5. To me the application is premature for approval by local residents, as it is not accompanied by the EIA, Transport plan, and stewarding details inc road closures. This may be a fault of the planning process rather than the applicants, but it seems somewhat ludicrous to approve the application without being able to see the detailed plans.

6. The applicant is a brand new company with no trading experience, although mooted to be 'connected' with experienced operators. I would like to see guarantees to the Council made by the promoters in place re reinstatement to the affected rural areas post festival; especially the Mimram.”

**25) Submitted 27/11/2025 : 11:59 AM :**

“There are no documents shown that relate to this application.

Villagers have been given verbal information at a low profile public meeting held on 26 November 2025

We have been told that there will be road closures and construction traffic for 2 weeks prior to the event and that people attending will be encourage to come by train

Th events end at 23.00 hours. There are no trains at that time.

There are two roads into Tewin, both 2-way with no white lines. These roads are used by everyone living in the village people and children going to the Church, the Primary school, the nursery school, cyclists, walkers, and people visiting the 2 pubs the Community shop, the cricket pavilion and Blowls Club. There are no pavements.

The field where the event is proposed to be held borders a public footpath leading directly from the train station at Welwyn North. the Plans show 3 bars situated along the fence bordering this footpath which is approximately 0.5 miles across the field to local residences.

More details need to be provided, advertised and consulted with residents before any licence is granted we want to ensure public safety and free access to the village is mantained at all times.”

**26) Submitted 27/11/2025 : 12:36 AM :**

“We are not against AN event in this area taking place, but we believe that the size of festival is out of proportion with the area it is being planned for.

The festival will be initially capped at 20,000 people over the weekend in the first year, the plan is clearly to raise this to 20,000 per day in subsequent years. Given the size and access to the site we believe this is too great a number.

There will be large scale road closures in place for the event and limited access to certain roads during the build up and breakdown, which could be up to 3 weeks before and 3-4 days after.

These will cause traffic issues in the area.

The roads being used for trucking large loads are not suitable.

The festival is rightly discouraging people from driving to the event, instead busing people in from locations such as WGC, Stevenage and Welwyn North. There is no robust plan to prevent ad hoc parking in the village and the surrounding areas.

The festival organisers have made a verbal commitment that the festival will NEVER be a camping

festival. This needs to be in writing.

Like the traffic management plan, there seems to be little planning for how the organisers will protect the community from any unauthorised camping in the immediate area. This needs to be addressed.

Part of the traffic management plan appears to be to have people walk in to the site from Welwyn North station along the concrete path. We do not believe that this part of the traffic management plan has been properly thought through.

The Sound Management Plan does rely heavily on levels taken from previous events at the site. These events were of a much smaller scale and were at quieter levels than those proposed for this event.

The river Mimram flows through the site and will need to be bridged to bring foot passengers into the site. There is no plan from the organisers as to how to prevent waste from the site from entering the river.”

**27) Submitted 27/11/2025 2:51 PM**

“We understand this Licensing Application affects the parcel of land directly adjacent to our home at Tewin Water House where the Applicant intends to erect a music stage, toilets & refreshments to accommodate 20,000 festival goers. We have previously reminded the land owners of the restrictive covenants in the 1948 Transfer of the whole of Tewin Water Park incorporated into the transfer dated 16 /04/2010 title no HD9195. The title plan shows it comprises land to the south of Tewin Water House up to & including the River Mimram directly adjacent Tewin Water House. The relevant covenants prohibit the sale of alcohol & causing any nuisance or annoyance on the land. As home owners of [REDACTED] we object in the strongest possible terms to this Licence application, including Films, Live Music, Recorded Music, Performance of Dance, Entertainment of a similar description & the Sale of Alcohol. Granting this licence would constitute a clear & continuing breach of the restrictive covenants & this would have a significantly detrimental impact upon our home. We reserve all rights to enforce these covenants through injunctive relief and/or damages against any party facilitating or permitting such breach. The proposed activities also directly undermine the Licensing Objective of preventing public nuisance. Approval of this application would expose the applicant & any associated parties to potential civil proceedings, including an injunction to restrain the use of the land for the licensed purposes & a claim for costs & damages & approval would introduce significant public safety risks associated with large-scale events in an area not designed for such use including increased traffic hazards & noise pollution. These risks are incompatible with the Licensing Objective of ensuring public safety & we therefore urge the Licensing Authority to refuse the application in its entirety”

**28) Submitted 27/11/2025 4:06 PM**

“There is the significant risk of Public Nuisance with the parking of cars for around 20,000 people plus the additional services for the event and their vehicles which could be in total between 5,000 and 10,000 cars. There is, therefore, a significant risk that the event will turn the village into a car park irrespective of any attempts by the promoter to provide parking at Tewinbury Farm. Vehicles from any local towns and villages are most likely to avoiding any parking delays and

queuing and they will choose to park wherever they can, finding space in the village centre and walking to the event. This will create Public Safety concerns with residents and children in the village and will block up the unlisted minor roads in and around the village which have narrow passing points including the narrow bridge in Churchfield Road, the main entrance road to the village, resulting in restricting access for villagers and, importantly, emergency vehicles. It is certainly wrong to expect residents in Tewin village to move out for the weekend to accommodate this event every year.

Littering and antisocial behaviour are also a risk, as drunk attendees return to collect their cars parked in the village.

This application for a license is a poorly thought through application and I object to the granting of this license.”

**29) Submitted 27/11/2025 4:55 PM**

“I am writing to formally object to the licence application for the proposed festival to be held at location near Tewinbury farm each year. My objection is based on concerns relating to public nuisance, public safety, and the unsuitability of the local infrastructure for an event of this scale. Our village has narrow roads and limited capacity for increased traffic. A festival of this size will bring a significant volume of vehicles into an area that is not designed to accommodate them. This will likely cause congestion, delays, and increased risk of accidents, particularly at peak arrival and departure times.

Any temporary road closures or traffic diversions will disrupt everyday life for residents, restricting access for essential journeys and emergency vehicles. The village infrastructure simply cannot support such disruption without causing serious inconvenience and potential safety risks.

If festival parking is either limited or subject to a charge, it is highly likely that attendees will choose to park in Tewin village/Burnham Green and walk to the event. This will lead to:

Congested residential streets

Blocked driveways

Restriction of access for residents and service vehicles

Increased risk to pedestrians and drivers on roads not designed for large numbers of parked cars.

Residents will be significantly affected by festival-goers walking back to their vehicles late at night through the village. This will create noise, disturbance, and a general feeling of unease for residents whose homes are directly on these walking routes. This goes well beyond what could reasonably be considered acceptable in a quiet residential area.

I am not averse to a festival however the factors above do not appear to be reasonably addressed in documentation so far.”

**30) Submitted 27/11/2025 9:19 PM**

“I am writing to object to the Premises Licence application for a major music festival at Tewinbury, proposing 19,000 attendees and five stages from 12 to 11pm. While community events have value, this proposal poses serious risks to residents, the environment, and already fragile local infrastructure.

The scale of the event is entirely unsuitable for the location. The surrounding rural area is not equipped to safely manage nearly twenty thousand visitors. Local roads cannot safely manage the volume of visitors, and there are unresolved concerns about emergency access, evacuation routes, and crowd safety. Our road and estate are not designed for festival traffic or pedestrian overflow. This festival could lead to damage, unauthorised access, and loss of peaceful

enjoyment for residents.

Security plans are vague and inadequate for an event of this size, leaving homes and boundaries at risk of trespass and antisocial behaviour. Traffic impacts would be severe, with thousands of vehicles causing congestion, blocking essential routes, and adding pressure to roads already in poor condition. Heavy vehicles would accelerate deterioration and create long-term repair burdens. Large events also bring littering and nuisance, and waste management is unlikely to prevent rubbish spreading into the wider area.

Five stages of live and recorded music for 11 hours would cause unacceptable noise pollution, disrupting daily life in a quiet rural community. Local transport links, including the small train station, cannot absorb the expected numbers, pushing even more traffic onto unsuitable roads. The festival also threatens local wildlife and the River Mimram, a sensitive chalk stream already under pressure from human activity.

In summary, the festival is wholly inappropriate for this location. Its impacts on residents, infrastructure, and the environment would be severe and unavoidable. I strongly urge the council to reject this.”

**31) Submitted 27/11/2025 9:22 PM**

“I am writing to formally object to the application for a Premises Licence for a large-scale music festival at Tewinbury, with a proposed capacity of 19,000 attendees. While community events can have value, this festival would impose significant and unacceptable risks to both the local environment and the wellbeing of residents.

The scale of the event is far too large for our rural area, which is ill-equipped to handle the strain it would place on local infrastructure. The narrow roads, already in poor condition, cannot accommodate the heavy traffic from thousands of festival-goers, and the festival's size would likely lead to congestion, damage to private property, and a deterioration of our already fragile rural roads. In addition, the limited local transport infrastructure, including the small train station, is simply too inadequate to handle the influx of attendees.

Moreover, there are significant concerns regarding safety and security. The lack of detailed plans for managing such a large crowd, coupled with insufficient security, increases the risk of public safety issues, including trespassing and potential anti-social behaviour. The event would also cause excessive noise pollution from the five stages, disturbing residents and wildlife for extended hours. The environmental impact, particularly on the nearby River Mimram and local habitats, could be severe and lasting.

Given these concerns, including the potential damage to property values, wildlife, and our quality of life, I strongly urge the council to reject this application”

**32) Submitted 27/11/2025 11:22 PM**

“Without any traffic management plan during the consultation it is impossible to know whether provisions for transporting goods, personnel and audience members will be sufficient. Tewin will almost certainly be severely inconvenienced by road closures on local roads and the B1000. Road access is already limited; all roads are minor or unclassified and Churchfield Road is the main route from the south. Its closure will have an impact on the bus services, taxis, carers, deliveries as well as access for emergency vehicles. How can it be ensured that a system of passes within an exclusion zone would be a workable solution?

The lead up to this event and the event itself will be during the school term. What provision would be made for school transport and for parents of children at Tewin School?

The disruption and inconvenience involved will not be compensated for by the promise of free tickets or the opportunity for casual work. A traffic management plan finalised shortly before the event will be too late for planning local events, including at the Church.

The Churchfield Road bridge has been strengthened but is on a narrow bend and unsuitable for repeated heavy vehicles.

Damage from noise and movements of vehicles and people is likely to be caused to the wildlife of the Mimram Valley, the chalk stream and Grade II Repton landscape. How will this be mitigated?. Restoration of the appearance of the landscape after the event is unlikely to compensate for damage to wildlife here or downstream.

What provisions exist for disability access & significant numbers of ticket holders arriving with blue badges (legitimate or not)?

The path to Welwyn North Station could be extremely hazardous at night and in wet weather, even if lit. What provision would be made to ensure safety and waste removal from this public right of way? How will rights of way be maintained before, during and after the event?

If there is to be a significant police presence, what impact will this have on the resource for other key policing functions?"

**It is pertinent to note that the member of public who provided this objection stated:**

*"I wish my contact details to be redacted."* Which meant mediation was not possible.

**33) Submitted 20/11/2025 : 9:22 AM : Tewin Parish Council**

"Tewin Parish Council object to this application on the grounds of public nuisance both before, during and after the event, unless satisfactory answers can be provided to the following questions.

As a company only registered at Companies House in May 2025, how can Sounds Live Ltd demonstrate the ability to run events of this type and size? There seems to be little information relating to the level of confidence in the noise maps except to call them predictions. Why not restrict the licence to 2026, so that a proper review can be held before making it a repeated event from 2027?

In the days before and after the event, when site traffic has to use the narrow bridge on Churchfield Road as the only way to cross the Mimram, how will delays to normal traffic along Churchfield Road be avoided? How many lorry movements over what period on Churchfield Road? Will access to local businesses, bus services etc be disrupted?

How will the Mimram chalk stream be protected? Will event vehicles be prevented from using the ford across the Mimram between the transport hub and the main site?

Alongside Churchfield Road, there is a fenced off area used by a business as a dog exercise field, often used by the owners of highly strung pets which can only be exercised in a restricted enclosure. How will this business be able to continue amid all the site traffic and noise?

Will the Sound Management Plan be updated to take account of the 760 homes now being built by Bellway on the old Panshanger airfield site on the northern edge of Welwyn Garden?

With no camping facility, how will the event prevent unofficial camping around the site and the use of the countryside as a toilet?

With 19000 members of the public present, what procedures are in place to stop some of them causing nuisance and damage in the village?

Will the site be completely cleared after the event? Many festivals are experiencing financial difficulties, and this festival is being run by a recently formed company. What guarantee is there that there will be sufficient funds to ensure that the Grade II Registered Park and Garden occupied by the event, together with the surrounding area, will be properly cleared and restored? Will all the fencing and Trakway be removed?

When the legend for the site map shows different colour arrows for pedestrian and vehicular traffic, why do these not appear on the site map?

The B1000 can be busy and fast. How will users of the B1000 be alerted to the presence of two new access points? Will the exit from Waterside on to the B1000 be more dangerous than now, if there is a new access point directly opposite? Will a Highways Section 278 Agreement be needed to ensure that these access points are constructed in a proper and safe manner?

At peak times, will event traffic gridlock the B1000 and Waterside? How widespread and over what period will the disruption occur? How will this disruption be managed? How will queues of traffic through the village be prevented?

Tewinbury Hotel has a one way system. Does that mean that if the hotel is used for the public parking, it will all have to exit via Churchfield Road?

How many vehicles will be leaving the event at the end of the day?

Depending on the actual dates, will the local gun club still be able to use the "blue gate" to access their pitch in the copse just beyond the western edge of the site? Weddings and wedding receptions are booked well in advance. Will the date of the event be chosen so as not to clash with any events at Tewinbury Hotel, St Peter's Church, or other venues within the village? What compensation is there for the disruption to local businesses?

Are spectators without tickets going to cause a problem congregating on the public footpath alongside the main event area and possibly trampling on crops in the adjacent field?

Why cause this level of nuisance and disruption, when so many other local bodies have been trying to protect and enhance the Mimram Valley, its environment and local wildlife?

Tewin Parish Council object to this application on the grounds of public safety unless satisfactory answers can be provided to the following questions.

If the public parking is at the Tewinbury Hotel, and the cars have to come up the track and down Churchfield Road, will it be safe for pedestrians leaving the event, having to cross Churchfield Road and walk down the same track to get to the parking, especially during the main exodus at the end of the evening in the dark?

If coaches are using the transport hub, how will large numbers of passengers leaving the main site get across the Mimram safely?



At the end of the evening, of the 19,000 attendees, how many are expected to be crossing the Mimram to the transport hub, and how many are expected to be going down the track to the public parking at Tewinbury Hotel? How many are expected to try taking the public footpaths across the fields to Digswell for access to Welwyn North Station? What crowd control will be provided at the station where express through trains use the same platforms as stopping trains?

This is not a site in the middle of a park such as with Knebworth House or Hatfield House. The whole site (and particularly the main arena) is surrounded by public roads, public paths and woods. In preparing a counter terrorism plan, how will a zone sanitaire be established?

Churchfield Road is the main route in to the village for emergency vehicles. How will easy access be maintained at all times?

With 19000 attendees how will you prevent some of them hanging around the village late at night?

Yours faithfully,  
Clerk to Tewin Parish Council”

REPRESENTATION FORM FROM RESPONSIBLE AUTHORITIES

Responsible Authority (please delete as applicable):

Police

Your Name	Sarb Minichiello
Job Title	Senior Licensing Officer
Postal and email address	Police Office, Hale Road, Hertford
Contact telephone number	

Name of the premises you are making a representation about	Sound Live Festival
Address of the premises you are making a representation about	Tewin Bury Farm, Hertfordshire

<i>Which of the four licensing Objectives does your representation relate to?</i>	<i>Yes Or No</i>	<i>Please detail the evidence supporting your representation. Or the reason for your representation. Please use separate sheets if necessary</i>
Public Nuisance Public Safety	Yes	Please refer to attachment.

<b>Suggested conditions that could be added to the licence to remedy your representation or other suggestions you would like the Licensing Sub Committee to take into account. Please use separate sheets where necessary and refer to checklist.</b>	Please refer to attachment.
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Signed: Sarb Minichiello

Date: 26/11/2025

Please return this form along with any additional sheets to: East Herts Licensing Authority, Wallfields, Pegs Lane, Hertford, Herts SG13 8EQ or email to [community.protection@eastherts.gov.uk](mailto:community.protection@eastherts.gov.uk)

**This form must be returned within the Statutory Period. For more details please check with the Community Protection Section Unit on 01279 655261**





**Representation under Licensing Act 2003 with reference to Premise Licence**  
**Application 26/1695/2025**

I wish to make a representation under the Licensing Act 2003 on the basis that the application, as currently submitted, fails to adequately promote the following licensing objectives:

- Public Safety
- Prevention of Public Nuisance

**Event Summary:**

**Name:** Sound Live Festival

**Location:** Tewin Bury Farm, Hertfordshire

**Dates:** Annually in June or July (first event 2026)

**Duration:** 2 days

**Capacity:** Up to 19,999 people (including staff, artists and guests)

**Stages:** 5 in total (main stage and 4 supporting stages)

**Music Genres:** Pop, rock, dance; Day 2 is family orientated

**Licensable Activities:** Live/recorded music, films, dance and alcohol sales

**Hours of Operation:** 12:00-23:00 both days

**Director:** Francis Warren (boxing manager and promoter)

**Festival Director:** Steve Durham (Founder of We are FSTV)

**Solicitor:** David Dadds, Dadds LLP Licensing Solicitors

**Reasons for Representation**

**1. Lack of comprehensive Traffic Management Plan (please refer to Appendix 1).**

- No conclusive Traffic Management (TM) has been provided.
- The B1000 junction and surrounding roads have a documented history of 14 injury collisions, including 1 fatality, over the past 10 years. Without a robust TM plan, there is a significant risk to public safety.
- Key details missing include:
  - Layout of vehicular and pedestrian access points.
  - Measures to manage congestion and mitigate risk at high collision areas.
  - Emergency access arrangements and signage.

## **2. Insufficient Pedestrian Safety Measures**

- No detailed plan for the proposed pedestrian /blue light route has been submitted. Concerns include:
  - Safe segregation from vehicular traffic.
  - Adequate lighting and surface conditions for night use.
  - Emergency evacuation considerations.

## **3. Absence of agreed conditions**

- No conditions have been proposed within the application, and discussions have not yet taken place. In the absence of a Temporary Management Plan, the police are unable to provide suggested conditions. Although the applicant has prepared a draft Event Management Plan (EMP), no conditions have been incorporated in the application form.
- This includes potential capacity reduction to 15,000 as a mitigation measure.

## **4. Repeated Attempts to Engage**

- Application was received by police on 31/10/2025.
- On 10/11/2025 the Community Safety Sergeant, Senior Licensing Officer, Police Event Management Planning, Steve Durham and David Dadds (Solicitor) attended a site visit at Tewin Bury.
- On 13/11/2025 a meeting was held with Police Licensing, Police Event Planning, HCC and Police Transport and a number of concerns were raised and further information was requested.
- On 13/11/2025 Senior Licensing Officer sent an email to David Dadds (Solicitor) outlining police concerns above requesting for them to be addressed prior to licence application being approved.
- On 17/11/2025 a read receipt was requested from police and Natasha Nunn (Solicitor) confirmed receipt on same day.
- On 24/11/2025 Senior Licensing Officer sought confirmation as to whether any information would be provided. While we aim to maintain open communication, it is ultimately the applicant's responsibility to supply the required details, rather than relying on repeated follow-ups from Police Licensing.
- On 25/11/2025 Senior Licensing Officer received an email from Steve Durham confirming a traffic management plan will be ready by 26/11/2025 which will address points raised.

- On 25/11/2025 Senior Licensing Officer replied with the closing date imminent and the need to consult Hertfordshire County Council and Police Traffic Management, we will not be able to review documentation in time and a representation will be submitted.

### **Conclusion**

Given the absence of a comprehensive Traffic Management Plan and agreed conditions, we cannot confirm that the licensing objectives will be upheld. Unless the matters are resolved and fully consulted upon, we recommend that the application is either deferred to allow proper consideration or refused in its current form. Proceeding without these safeguards would present unacceptable risks to public safety and could lead to serious operational challenges during the event.

Sarb Minichiello  
Senior Licensing Officer  
Community Safety Unit, East Herts Police

26.11.2025

## **Appendix 1**

**From:** MINICHIELLO, Sarb 8800

**Sent:** 13 November 2025 14:32

**To:** [REDACTED]

Dear David,

Thank you for taking the time to visit the festival site with us on Monday. During our meeting, we discussed several options regarding the Traffic Management (TM) plan and the proposed pedestrian/blue route.

We are currently reviewing the application in consultation with Hertfordshire County Council and the Police Traffic Management Unit. Both have raised significant concerns around public safety. While we appreciate that the organisers have not yet been able to provide a comprehensive TM plan, we do require substantially more detail before a premises licence can be granted.

At present, the proposal appears to include two vehicular access points between the venue and the B1000 Hertford Road junction with B1000 Waterside, as well as a separate access off Churchfield Road. A review of the injury RTC history indicates that the B1000 junction has recorded 14 injury collisions, including one fatality, over the past ten years, with an additional three injury collisions nearby (see attached map for reference).

Given this history, the TM plan must be robust and demonstrate how risks will be effectively managed. We also require further detail on the pedestrian route/blue route. At this stage, we require a detailed plan addressing these concerns with the premises licence application to mitigate risks before we can consider issuing licence.

### **Key requirements for the revised submission:**

- **Comprehensive Traffic Management Plan including:**
  - Clear layout of all proposed access points (vehicular and pedestrian).
  - Measures to manage traffic flow and prevent congestion at B1000 junctions.
  - Risk mitigation strategies for high-collision areas identified in the attached map.
  - Details of signage, stewarding, and emergency access arrangements.
- **Pedestrian/Blue Route Details** including:
  - Safe, segregated routes for pedestrians away from vehicular traffic.

- Lighting and surface conditions for evening/night use.
- Emergency evacuation considerations.
- **Contingency Measures** for adverse weather or unexpected traffic volumes.

As discussed, we also considered the option of reducing the total capacity to 15,000 people (including staff) for the first year as an additional mitigation measure. I am currently preparing some draft licence conditions and will forward these to you in due course.

Please let me know if you require any clarification or wish to discuss this further.

