Supplementary Papers for Licensing Sub-Committee

Date: Tuesday, 3 March 2026

6.	**Chaplin's 529 - 533 Christchurch Road Bournemouth, BH1 4AG** Supplementary information submitted by the Applicant, Miss Pearl Montgomery. This matter is brought before the Licensing Sub-Committee for determination.	3 - 8

Published: 24 February 2026

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From:	Pearl Montgomery
To:	Licensing Com
Cc:	Tania Jardim; tom.hayes.mp
Subject:	Licensing Review M234135 – Monitoring Graph Commentary Submission
Date:	23 February 2026 16:22:33
Attachments:	Pearl"s Report on Noise Monitoring.pdf

Dear Licensing Team,

Please find attached my Noise Monitoring Evidence Commentary together with the monitoring graphs supplied by Environmental Health.

This submission relates to Review Reference M234135.

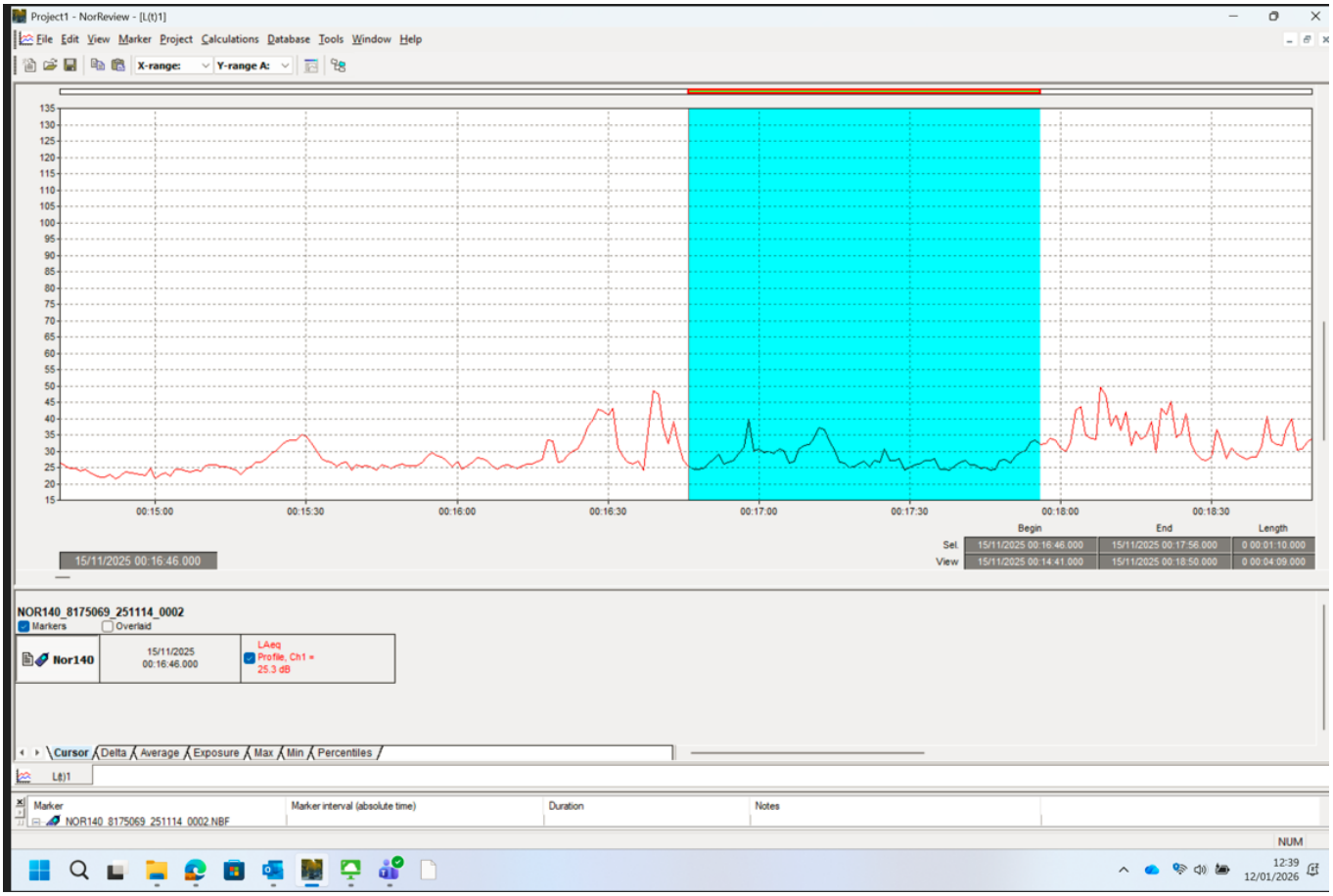
The requested 60-second audio recordings and full raw data files from the monitoring equipment have not been provided (as disclosed in my previous email). As such, the enclosed report and graphs represent the only monitoring evidence currently available to me.

I have requested the full recordings and underlying data. However, given the timing of the hearing, I am concerned they may not be provided in advance. Should they be disclosed, I would wish to submit them if I feel that they show clearly better evidence than my recordings and rely upon them, subject to the Panel's directions.

The commentary explains what is visibly demonstrated by the graphs, including the established quiet baseline within the bedroom and the recurring elevated events during operational hours.

I respectfully request that this submission be included in the evidence bundle for the Review Panel's consideration.

Kind regards,
Pearl Montgomery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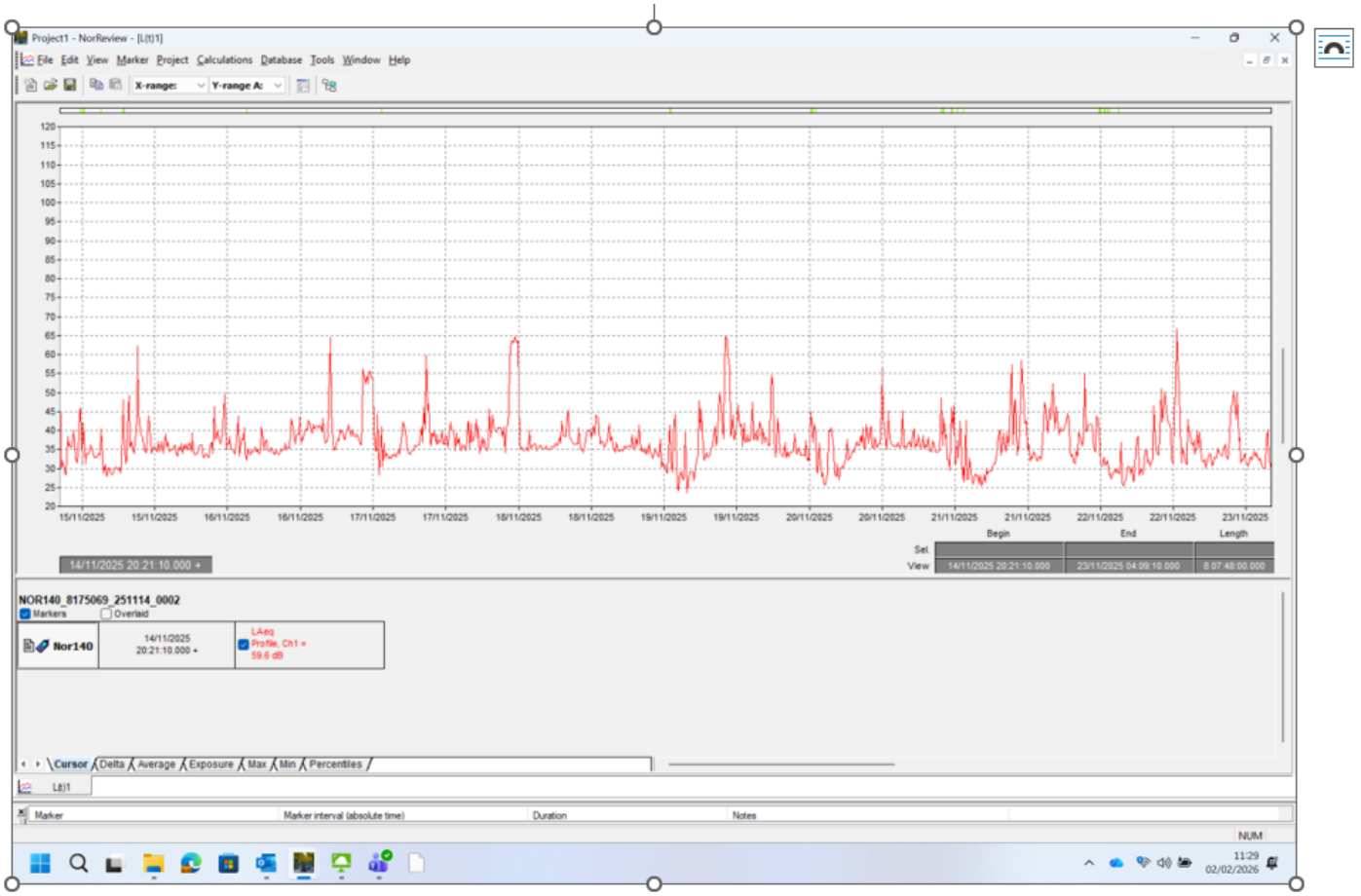
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Submitted by: Pearl Montgomery
Date: February 23, 2026
To: BCP Council Licensing Review Board Purpose of This Report

Preliminary Note on Interpretation and Equipment Position

Please note that both graphs were uploaded onto Grok for an AI interpretation and then they were uploaded onto ChatGPT for the same purpose: both reports explain the graphs, I have no idea what they mean so not only is the explanation for the purpose of the review but for me to also understand.

As a lay person I can see that the blue highlighted part of the first graph shows the quietest period and the rest of the graph spikes up and down in line with louder peaks. Similar with the other graph.

The council will also say that this evidence is inadmissible due to the fact I moved the monitoring equipment a couple of times, I did this gently as I was trying to find – firstly a safe place for it to sit, as this equipment is quite bulky and my bedroom was not sufficiently set up for it.

After the first night I realised that it was in an unsuitable position so I moved it, then after a week, I thought it would be better on the other side of the room so it was more into my room to capture the noise, it could not be put against the wall where the noise was coming from as I did not have an adequate safe space for it to sit.

GROK REPORT (as you can see presented as me)

This report presents evidence from noise monitoring conducted at my property from November 14–23, 2025, in relation to my complaint against Chaplins Cellar Bar in Boscombe for noise disturbances (music audible indoors and patron street noise at night). The data was gathered using a Norsonic Nor140 Class 1 sound level meter installed by BCP Council's Environmental Health team. While the council concluded the levels did not meet the threshold for statutory nuisance under the Environmental Protection Act 1990 (citing averages below 30 dB), I believe the graphs show intermittent spikes and patterns that undermine the prevention of public nuisance objective under the Licensing Act 2003. This is particularly relevant for licensed premises, where even controllable, recurring noise affecting residents can warrant licence conditions (e.g., music volume limits, patron dispersal policies). The report includes two key graphs from the monitoring data:

- Graph 1: Baseline/Installation Period (focused on November 15, 2025) – Establishes typical quiet ambient levels.
- Graph 2: Multi-Day Monitoring Period (November 15–23, 2025) – Shows overall patterns, including spikes during bar operating hours.

Each graph is described below with explanations and annotations to highlight key features. Spikes indicate elevations above the quiet baseline, often correlating with evening/night disturbances (e.g., music bleed or people in the street). All measurements are in LAeq (A-weighted equivalent continuous sound level, approximating human hearing perception). No strict dB threshold defines nuisance; factors like frequency, timing (worse after 11pm), duration, and character (intrusive music/patrons) are considered.

Graph 1: Baseline/Installation Period (November 15, 2025)

This graph captures noise levels shortly after equipment installation on the evening of November 14, 2025, focusing on quiet periods to establish the "underlying" or background ambient noise in my property when no disturbances are present.

Graph 1 – Screenshot of the graph with blue highlighted section, showing time from ~00:16 to ~18:30 on 15/11/2025]Key Explanation and What to Look For:

- X-Axis (Time): Covers early morning to afternoon on November 15, 2025 (labels from 00:15:00 to 18:30:00). The selected blue section highlights one specific very quiet interval (around 00:16:46).
- Y-Axis (Noise Level in dB): Ranges from ~15 dB to 130 dB, but the red line (LAeq) stays mostly low.
- Quiet Baseline: The line hovers around 25–30 dB in truly quiet periods, as shown in the highlighted blue section (LAeq 25.3 dB at the selected point) — this is like a whisper or very peaceful night-time background with no bar or external influence.

- Outside the Blue Highlight: Look at the rest of the graph (before and after the blue area) — there are modest ups and downs, with small spikes up to ~35–45 dB. These are normal minor variations in a home (e.g., daytime sounds, movement, or installation-related noise). They are short and not very high compared to Graph 2.
- Relevance: This proves my home is usually quiet (low baseline most of the time). The blue part is just one example of the quietest moment — the small fluctuations outside it show everyday normal levels, making any bigger spikes (in Graph 2) stand out as coming from the bar.

Graph 2: Multi-Day Monitoring Period (November 15–23, 2025)
This graph shows the full time-series data over the main complaint window, capturing continuous LAeq levels. It includes periods when I pressed the button to record 60-second audio clips during perceived disturbances (e.g., loud music or street noise).
[Insert Graph 2 Here – Screenshot of the extended graph, showing dates from 15/11/2025 to 23/11/2025, with red line fluctuations]

Key Explanation and What to Look For:

- X-Axis (Time): Spans nine days (November 15–23, 2025), with date labels and likely hourly marks. Monitoring started from November 14 at 20:21:10 (setup), but main data from November 15.
- Y-Axis (Noise Level in dB): Most activity between 25–65 dB.
- Baseline Levels: Quieter times (daytime/early mornings) settle around 30–35 dB — matching Graph 1's quiet background.
- Spikes and Patterns: Frequent upward spikes to 40–65 dB, especially evenings/late nights (after ~8pm), aligning with bar hours. These are repeated clusters (not one-offs), rising from baseline and lasting minutes/hours before dropping. Examples include denser peaks on November 16–18 (likely patron street noise) and sharper ones November 19–21 (some music audible through walls). Outdoor patron noise was more common than constant music during this time.
- Relevance: Noise doesn't stay quiet — it repeatedly spikes during bar times, even if less intense than before monitoring (possibly because the venue adjusted after complaints).

Summary of Findings and Recommendations

- Overall Pattern: Graph 1 confirms a low baseline (25–30 dB in quiet periods, as in the blue highlight example). Outside the blue, small normal fluctuations (35–45 dB) exist, but they are minor. Graph 2 shows much clearer deviations with frequent higher spikes (40–65 dB) during bar hours, indicating escaping noise (music/patrons) affects my property. Monitoring was quieter overall, suggesting the venue can control it but doesn't always.
- Why This Matters for Licensing: Under the Licensing Act 2003, licensed premises must prevent public nuisance. This is broader than statutory nuisance (high bar of "unreasonable and substantial"). The graphs show recurring night-time spikes (frequency, timing after 11pm, intrusive character) that disrupt sleep/enjoyment. BCP guidance stresses preventing noise escape from pubs/bars via conditions. The data proves it's preventable but recurring.

CHATGPT REPORT

Noise Monitoring Evidence Commentary
Chaplins Cellar Bar – Licensing Review
Submitted by: Pearl Montgomery
Date: 23 February 2026

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1. Purpose

This commentary is provided to assist the Licensing Panel in understanding the monitoring graphs supplied by Environmental Health for the period 14 November 2025 to 23 November 2025.

It does not dispute the equipment used or the council’s statistical methodology. It explains what is visibly demonstrated by the graphs and what can reasonably be concluded from them in a residential bedroom context.

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2. Monitoring Equipment

The equipment used was a NorSonic Nor140 Class 1 sound level meter.

The device:

• Continuously records sound pressure levels in decibels (dB).
• Produces time-series graphs of LAeq (A-weighted equivalent sound level).
• Allows statistical measures such as L90 to be calculated.
• Records 60-second audio clips when manually triggered.

The material provided consists of:

• A short, zoomed graph showing several minutes of late-night data.
• A compressed overview graph covering more than 8 days of monitoring.

No minute-by-minute breakdown tables or duration analysis have been provided.

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3. What the Zoomed Graph Demonstrates

The zoomed image (15 November 2025, approximately 00:14–00:19) shows:

• A stable night-time baseline around 25–28 dB.
• A brief elevation into the 30–40 dB range.
• A return to baseline.
• A further rise after approximately 00:18 reaching approximately 45–50 dB.

The graph ends while the sound level is elevated, meaning the continuation and duration of that rise are not visible in the image provided.

This short window clearly demonstrates that the bedroom is capable of achieving and maintaining a low, stable night-time level in the mid-20 dB range when undisturbed.

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4. Relationship to the Multi-Day Graph

The larger graph covers the full monitoring period of over 8 days.

Because this graph compresses more than 11,000 minutes of data into a single image:

• Short-duration events appear as thin vertical traces.
• Exact duration of individual events cannot be determined from this format.

However, the overview graph visibly shows:

• A general background around 30–33 dB.
• Repeated elevations reaching approximately 50–65 dB.
• Clusters of elevated activity during evening and late-night hours.

These elevations are intermittent rather than continuous.

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5. Significance in a Bedroom Used for Sleeping

The monitoring location was a bedroom used for sleeping.

The graphs demonstrate two important facts:

First, without external influence, the room can achieve a quiet and stable night-time baseline in the mid-20 dB range.

Second, during operational periods, that stable environment is repeatedly interrupted by elevated noise events significantly above baseline.

A rise of 20–30 dB above background within a sleeping environment is clearly perceptible and capable of disturbing sleep, particularly when it occurs unpredictably at night.

The issue demonstrated by the graphs is not constant background noise. It is intermittent interference interrupting an otherwise quiet environment.

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6. Conclusion

The monitoring data shows that, in the absence of outside interference, the bedroom remains quiet and stable at low night-time levels.

The same data clearly shows recurring elevated events interrupting that quiet baseline during late-night periods.

This contrast demonstrates interference within a sleeping room environment. Such intermittent elevations above baseline are capable of disturbing sleep and reducing residential amenity.

This commentary is provided to assist the Panel in understanding what is visibly demonstrated by the monitoring evidence supplied.