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Lot 101 and 4, Ingleburn Gardens, Bardia

Noise Impact Assessment

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DOCUMENT CONTROL REGISTER

Project Number	20151296.2
Project Name	Lot 101 and 4, Ingleburn Gardens, Bardia
Document Title	Noise Impact Assessment
Document Reference	20151296.2/1112A/R2/KB
Issue Type	Email
Attention To	Jessica Investments Pty Ltd

Revision	Date	Document Reference	Prepared	Checked	Approved
			Ву	Ву	Ву
0	20/07/2018	20151296.2/2007A/R0/JS	JS		JS
1	9/12/2019	20151296.2/0912B/R1/KB	KB		GC
2	11/12/2019	20151296.2/1112A/R2/KB	KB		КВ

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1 INTRODUCTION

Acoustic Logic Consultancy (ALC) have been engaged to conduct an acoustic assessment of traffic noise impacts on the proposed land subdivision as part of the Ingleburn Gardens development, Bardia.

The proposed subdivision is located parallel to the M5 motorway. Noise impacts have been assessed with consideration to the State Environment Planning Policy (SEPP) Infrastructure 2007.

This report is presented as an addendum to the previously submitted Acoustic Logic Consultancy document titled 'Lot 101 and 4, Ingleburn Gardens, Bardia – DA Noise and Vibration Assessment' dated 27 November 2015. Additional unattended noise monitoring has been conducted to assess traffic noise impacts to the proposed new residential lots. Acoustic treatments to mitigate noise impacts from the adjacent M5 motorway have been determined in accordance with the Infrastructure SEPP.

2 SITE BACKGROUND

The Ingleburn Gardens development is located along the M5 motorway, Bardia. The proposed land subdivision is located along the western boundary of the development adjoining the motorway. An acoustic barrier is proposed to run along the boundary between the M5 motorway and the new residential lots. It is proposed that the top of the barrier is a minimum of 2m above the RL of the freeway, approximately 5m above the RL of the lots.



Figure 1: Site Location and Monitoring Positions

The parcel of land is currently zoned RE2 for private recreation. It is proposed to rezone the land (shown in red in Figure 1) to R3 medium density and subdivide into 23 new allotments, see Figure 2 below.



Figure 2: Proposed Land Subdivision and Acoustic Barrier



Figure 3: Proposed Land Subdivision

3 NOISE DESCRIPTORS

Traffic noise constantly varies in level, due to fluctuations in traffic speed, vehicle types, road conditions and traffic densities. Accordingly, it is not possible to accurately determine prevailing traffic noise conditions by measuring a single, instantaneous noise level. To accurately determine the effects of traffic noise a 15-20 minute measurement interval is utilised. Over this period, noise levels are monitored on a continuous basis and statistical and integrating techniques are used to determine noise description parameters. These parameters are used to measure how much annoyance would be caused by a particular noise source.

In the case of environmental noise three principle measurement parameters are used, namely $L_{10},$ L_{90} and $L_{eq}.$

The L₁₀ and L₉₀ measurement parameters are statistical levels that represent the average maximum and average minimum noise levels respectively, over the measurement intervals.

The L_{10} parameter is commonly used to measure noise produced by a particular intrusive noise source since it represents the average of the loudest noise levels produced at the source.

Conversely, the L₉₀ level (which is commonly referred to as the background noise level) represents the noise level heard in the quieter periods during a measurement interval. The L₉₀ parameter is used to set the allowable noise level for new, potentially intrusive noise sources since the disturbance caused by the new source will depend on how audible it is above the pre-existing noise environment, particularly during quiet periods, as represented by the L₉₀ level.

The L_{eq} parameter represents the average noise energy during a measurement period. This parameter is derived by integrating the noise levels measured over the measurement period. L_{eq} is important in the assessment of traffic noise impact as it closely corresponds with human perception of a changing noise environment; such is the character of traffic noise.

Current practice favours the L_{eq} parameter as a means of measuring traffic noise, whereas the L_{10} parameter has been used in the past and is still incorporated in some codes. For the reasons outlined above, the L_{90} parameter is not used to assess traffic noise intrusion.

4 NOISE INTRUSION ASSESSMENT

Noise intrusion into the site has been assessed for the road noise from the M5 motorway. Acoustic treatment of the proposed subdivision will be designed in order to ensure compliance with the acoustic requirements of the infrastructure SEPP.

4.1.1 NSW SEPP Infrastructure (2007)

The NSW Department of Planning's policy, Development Near Rail Corridors and Busy Roads – Interim Guideline, sets out internal noise level criteria adapted from the State Environmental Planning Policy (Infrastructure) 2007 (the 'Infrastructure SEPP') for developments with the potential to be impacted by traffic or rail noise and vibration.

For rail noise and vibration, the following controls apply:

"87 Impact of rail noise or vibration on non-rail development

- (1) This clause applies to development for any of the following purpose that is on land in or adjacent to a rail corridor and that the consent authority considers is likely to adversely affected by rail noise or vibration:
 - (a) a building for residential use,
 - (b) a place of public worship,
 - (c) a hospital,
 - (d) an educational establishment or child care centre.
- (2) Before determining a development application for development to which this clause applies, the consent authority must take into consideration any guidelines that are issued by the Director-General for the purpose of this clause and published in the Gazette.
- (3) If the development is for the purposes of a building for residential use, the consent authority must not grant consent to the development unless it is satisfied that appropriate measures will be taken to ensure that the following LAeq levels are not exceed:
 - (a) in any bedroom in the building 35 dB(A) at any time between 10.00 pm and 7.00 am,
 - (b) anywhere else in the building (other than a garage, kitchen, bathroom or hallway) 40 dB(A) at any time."

The governing project criteria are presented in Table 1.

Table 1 – Internal Noise Level Criteria

Internal Use	Traffic Noise Level, dB(A) L _{eq 15 hour}	Traffic Noise Level, dB(A) L _{eq 9 hour}
Bedroom	-	35
Living Room	40	40

4.2 EXTERNAL NOISE MEASUREMENTS

As part of this investigation, traffic noise from the M5 motorway has been measured. The results of these measurements will be used to determine the treatments required to reduce noise levels to within the project acoustic objectives.

4.2.1 Measurement Location

Measurements were conducted along the proposed eastern boundary as detailed in Figure 1 above.

4.2.2 Unattended Measurements

Unattended noise measurements were obtained using an Acoustic Research Laboratories Pty Ltd noise logger. The logger was programmed to store 15-minute statistical noise levels throughout the monitoring period. The noises monitors were calibrated at the beginning and the end of the measurement using a Rion NC-73 calibrator. No significant drift was detected. All measurements were taken on A-weighted fast response mode.

The logger was on site from the 24th October 2019 to 1st November 2019. Refer to Appendix 1 for unmanned noise monitoring data.

4.2.3 Resultant Noise Levels

The following table presents the resultant noise levels at the proposed boundary of the development. The noise levels are based on both the attended and unattended noise measurement results conducted by this office.

Locations	Traffic Noise Levels		
Locations	Daytime (7am-10pm)	Night-time (10pm- 7am)	
Eastern Boundary (Facing M5 Motorway)	73 dB(A)	71 dB(A)	
Eastern Building Façade Ground Level (predicted*)	59 dB(A)	57 dB(A)	
Eastern Building Façade Top Level (predicted*)	65 dB(A)	63 dB(A)	

Table 2 – Measured Existing Environmental Noise Levels

*prediction of noise levels at the facades take into account the attenuation from the proposed acoustic barrier

4.3 EVALUATION OF NOISE INTRUSION

Internal noise levels will primarily be as a result of noise transfer through the windows and doors and roof, as these are relatively light building elements that offer less resistance to the transmission of sound.

The construction recommendations to attenuate external noise impacts through windows and doors for the proposed residential development are discussed below. The recommendations have been based on the measured level and spectral characteristics of the external noise, the area of building elements exposed to traffic noise, the absorption characteristics of the rooms and the noise reduction performance of the building elements to ensure compliance with the internal noise level criteria.

Calculations were performed taking into account the orientation of windows, barrier effects (where applicable), the total area of glazing, facade transmission loss and the likely room sound absorption characteristics. In this way the likely interior noise levels can be predicted.

Site	Room	Façade	Glazing requirements
	Bedroom (Level 1)	East	10.38mm laminated
		South / North	6.38mm laminated
Southern Lots		West 5mm float	
Southern Lots		East	10mm float
	Living Room (Ground Floor)	South / North	6mm float
		West	5mm float
Northern Lots (Lots 401-404)	Bedroom (Level 1)	North	12.38mm laminated
		East	10.38mm laminated
		South	6.38mm laminated
		West	5mm float
		North	10.38mm laminated
	Living Room (Ground	East	10mm float
	Floor)	South	6mm float
		West	5mm float

Table 3 - Typical Glazing Construction Recommendations

The glazing thicknesses recommended are those needed to satisfy acoustic requirements and do not take into account other requirements such as structural, safety or other considerations. These additional considerations may require the glazing thickness to be increased beyond the acoustic requirement.

4.3.1 External Walls

External walls composed of concrete or masonry elements will not require upgrading. There should not be vents on the internal skin of external walls. All penetrations in the internal skin of external walls should be acoustically sealed. **Any lightweight constructions will need to be reviewed and assessed at a later stage.**

4.3.2 External Doors

The external doors to the residence will need to be 40mm solid core timber door, with Raven RP10 seals on the top and the sides and Raven RP38 drop seal at the bottom.

4.3.3 Roof/ ceiling constructions

Typical ceiling constructions have been presented in the table below. Any ceiling constructions will need to be reviewed and assessed at a later stage.

Penetrations in ceilings (such as for light fittings etc.) must be sealed gap free with a flexible sealant.



Figure 4: Roof / Ceiling Construction Houses

Table 4– Reco	mmended	Ceiling	Construction
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Room	Ceiling
Living / Lounge / Kitchen	1 x 13mm Plasterboard
Bedrooms	2 x 13mm Plasterboard

Note: Any ceiling constructions will need to be reviewed and assessed at a later stage.

4.4 VENTILATION REQUIREMENTS

The NSW Department of Planning document "Development near Busy Roads and Rail Corridors - Interim Guideline" dictates that:

"If internal noise levels with windows or doors open exceed the criteria by more than 10dB(A), the design of the ventilation for these rooms should be such that occupants can leave windows closed, if they so desire, and also to meet the ventilation requirements of the Building Code of Australia."

With windows open, the allowable internal noise goal is permitted to be 10dB(A) higher than when the windows are closed (ie – allowable level becomes 50 dB(A) in living rooms and 45 dB(A) in bedrooms at night).

Traffic noise levels on the east, north and south facades will exceed noise levels which would permit windows being open sufficient to satisfy ventilation requirements of the BCA. Alternative means of ventilation may be required.

5 CONCLUSION

This report presents the assessment of traffic noise impacts on the proposed rezoning of the lots currently provided for private recreation to residential use.

Traffic noise modelling has been conducted for the site based on recorded noise levels to determine acoustic treatments in compliance with the State Environmental Planning Policy (Infrastructure) 2007.

Acoustic treatments have been formulated to ensure compliance with the requirements of the SEPP (Infrastructure).

We trust this information is satisfactory. Please contact us should you have any further queries.

Yours faithfully,

Beeston

Katherine Beeston Acoustic Logic Consultancy

APPENDIX 1 – NOISE MONITOR DATA















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18th June 2019

Dax McBurney,

Director of Development and Construction Monarch Investments Group and Construction

Ref# 91023001NH

Dear Dax,

RE: Noise Walls - The Meadows, Bardia, NSW

Modular Walls has proposed the use of our widely used AcoustiMax100 panel for the noise attenuation requirements on this project.

This system is used right across Australia by commercial customers and roadway authorities for this exact purpose. It also provides a very aesthetically pleasing finish for both the road side, as well as the residential development.



This wall has an Rw rating of 28 (National Acoustic Laboratory Certified) and a composite density of 15.68 kg/m2, which is in line with noise wall guidelines for developments.

The height selected to allow a purposeful level of sound attenuation is indicated on the elevation drawings below which took into consideration the proposed cut and the road levels.

The noise wall is to be at least 2.0m above the road level to capture wheel and road noise from semitrailers and cars. The homes being slightly lower will also be of benefit.

A sound reduction of around a 15- 20db is expected, which is \sim a fourfold audible reduction in laymen's terms. This will be signification reduction in noise for the residents.

	AcoustiMax75	AcoustiMax100	
Outer skin	Cementitious skin	Cementitious skin	
Panel core	EPS	EPS	
Available lengths (mm)	2400, 3000	2400, 3000,4200	
Available heights (mm)	600, 900, 1200	600, 900, 1200	
Thickness (mm)	75	100	
Density	15. 49 kg/m²	15.68 kg/m²	
Soil retention	see TerraFirm specification sheet	see TerraFirm specification sheet	
Rw	25	28	
Compatible wall systems	VogueWall & EstateWall	GuardianWall	

AcoustiMax Technical Specifications



Should any further information be required, please don't hesitate to contact us at any time.

Regards

Nick Holden Founder and Director of Innovation

P: 0417 414441 E: nick@modularwalls.com.au









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