



REPORT 200230R1

Revision 2

Noise Impact Assessment
Proposed Residential Development
638 Pittwater Road, Brookvale

PREPARED FOR:

Brookvale Property Investment Trust
C/o- Barry Rush & Associates Pty Ltd
Suite 25a, 2 Beattie Street
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Noise Impact Assessment

Proposed Residential Development

638 Pittwater Road, Brookvale

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1 INTRODUCTION

Rodney Stevens Acoustics Pty Ltd (RSA) has been engaged by Barry Rush & Associates Pty Ltd to prepare a Mechanical Noise Impact Assessment for the proposed Residential Development at 638 Pittwater Road, Brookvale.

This report details the results of an ambient noise survey and establishes the noise criteria for mechanical plant for the development.

Specific acoustic terminology is used in this report. An explanation of common acoustic terms is provided in Appendix A.

2 PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

2.1 Development Site

The proposed four storey residential development is to be located at 638 Pittwater Road, Brookvale. The development site is bounded by adjoining commercial receivers to the north, south, east and west.

There are a number of sensitive receivers surrounding the proposed development, these receivers will be affected by noise generated by the proposed development. The following table shows the most affected receivers

Table 2-1 Sensitive Receivers

Receiver	Sensitive Receiver's Address
C1	Mimmos Pizza
C2	Brookvale Dance Centre
C3	Hudson Building Supplies
C4	Col Crawford BMW

Figure 2-1 shows an aerial image of the site area and the surrounding environment.



Figure 2-1 Site Location



Image Courtesy of Google Maps © 2021.

3 NOISE GUIDELINES AND CRITERIA

Northern Beaches Council's DCP 2011 provides noise requirement for mechanical plant noise from residential developments, the main requirement is as follows:

D3 Noise

Applies to Land

This control applies to land to which Warringah Local Environmental Plan 2011 applies.

Objectives

- To encourage innovative design solutions to improve the urban environment.*
- To ensure that noise emission does not unreasonably diminish the amenity of the area or result in noise intrusion which would be unreasonable for occupants, users or visitors.*

Requirements

- 1. Noise from combined operation of all mechanical plant and equipment must not generate noise levels that exceed the ambient background noise by more than 5dB(A) when measured in accordance with the NSW Industrial Noise Policy at the receiving boundary of residential and other noise sensitive land uses.*

See also NSW Industrial Noise Policy Appendices (now superseded by the Noise Policy for Industry).

- 2. Development near existing noise generating activities, such as industry and roads, is to be designed to mitigate the effect of that noise.*
- 3. Waste collection and delivery vehicles are not to operate in the vicinity of residential uses between 10pm and 6am.*
- 4. Where possible, locate noise sensitive rooms such as bedrooms and private open space away from noise sources. For example, locate kitchens or service areas closer to busy road frontages and bedrooms away from road frontages.*



5. Where possible, locate noise sources away from the bedroom areas of adjoining dwellings/properties to minimise impact.

3.1.1 Noise Emission (Noise Policy for Industry)

Wilkinson Murray carried out an ambient noise survey in January 2019, mechanical plant noise criteria was established in Wilkinson Murray's report number 19035 version A dated 22nd January 2019. The noise criteria presented below is based on Wilkinson Murray's report and will be used in accordance to the Northern Beaches Council:

Table 3-1 Operational Project Trigger Noise Levels

Receiver	Time of Day	RBL 1	Intrusive Criterion L _{Aeq} (15min)
Residential	Day	54	59
	Evening	49	54
	Night	41	46

Note 1: RBL = "Rating Background Level".

For commercial and industrial receivers the following noise emission criteria, based on the NSW Noise Policy for Industry, is applicable:

- Commercial Receivers 65 dBA
- Industrial Receivers 70 dBA

4 MECHANICAL NOISE IMPACT

4.1 Mechanical Plant Schedule

Barry Rush & Associates Pty Ltd has provided the following mechanical plant schedule. This includes air conditioning units as well as exhaust and air supply fans used throughout the development.

Table 4-1 Mechanical Plant Schedules

Plant Type	Reference	Octave Frequency Band Sound Power Level (dB)							
		63	125	250	500	1000	2000	4000	8000
Basement Fan	CPEF B1.1	96	90	93	93	92	90	87	81
Basement Fan	CPSF B1.1	83	77	87	85	87	85	83	75
Stair Fan	SPSF - G1	94	90	91	86	85	84	79	74
Exhaust Fan	LDEF B.1	89	84	84	84	82	78	75	72

In the absence of specific AC condenser unit models, RSA has used a Daikin RXYMQ4AV4A condenser unit, the units will be installed in the basement, balconies and roof top. The rated sound power level of the unit is 71 dB(A).

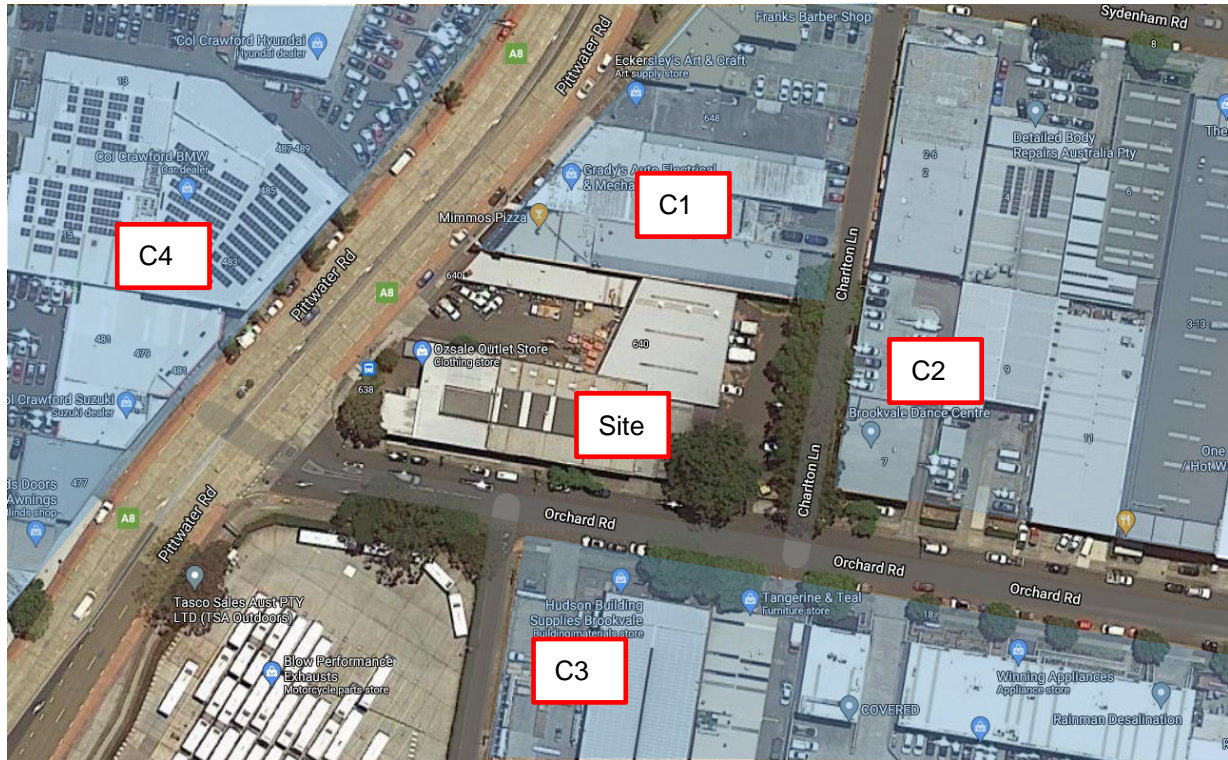


4.2 Mechanical Plant Noise Emission

Calculations of the noise levels from the operation of the proposed mechanical plant have been carried out using the data in Table 4-1. We have used the worst case scenario where all plant is running at the same time. Calculations take into account factors such as distance, shielding from buildings and barriers.

The following figure presents the proposed development and all sensitive receivers

Figure 4-1 Sensitive Receiver Location



4.3 Predicted Noise Levels

Predictive resultant noise levels have been calculated for all mechanical plant items. Noise emissions at the nearest residential receivers are presented in the table below. The predicted noise calculations take into account the following:

- Heights of receivers are assumed to be 1.5 meters above respective level.
- All mechanical plant is operational at the same time (worst case scenario)
- All ground floor boundary fences are 1.8 meters high
- Resulting noise levels have been calculated to the most affected point on the boundary of the affected receivers



Table 4-2 Predicted Noise Levels At Sensitive Receivers.

Receiver	Period	Calculated Noise Level $L_{Aeq} - dB(A)$	Criteria	Compliance
C1	When in Use	34	65	Yes
C2		45	65	Yes
C3		52	65	Yes
C4		31	65	Yes

5 ACOUSTIC REVIEW

The building works are required to be carried out in accordance with the provisions of the requirements outlined in Wilkinson Murray's report number 19035 Version A, dated 22nd January 2019 and condition 25 as follows:

25. Noise reduction measures - design

In addition to the recommendations in the Acoustic Assessment by Wilkinson Murray Pty that prior to commencement, a further review be carried out by an acoustic engineer to require:

- 1. Windows to all habitable rooms be upgraded to reduce noise to residents from potential future light industrial uses on neighbouring premises and reflected noise from hard surfaces within the Development.*
- 2. Air conditioning (or alternative air supply to National Building Code requirements) being provided to habitable rooms to allow for adequate ventilation when windows are closed.*
- 3. Review proposed mechanical plant and equipment, fans, and air conditioning before installation to ensure noise compliance with assessment by Wilkinson Murray Pty Ltd.*

Reason: To provide acoustic amenity for residential residents from surrounding light industry and main road.

Wilkinson Murray's report number 19035 Version A, dated 22nd January 2019, provides recommendations for the proposed mixed use development to comply with the requirements of SEPP (Infrastructure) 2007 and condition 25.

The recommendations in Wilkinson Murray's report number 19035 Version A present the minimum glazing requirements that must be met in order to comply with Council requirements. The glazing requirements are shown in the table below



Table 5-1 Recommended Glazing

Level	Unit	Living	Bed 1	Bed 2	Bed 3
1	1	C	B	C	
	2	D	D	C	
	3	D	D	C	
	4	D	D	C	
	5	D	C	Standard	
	6	Standard	Standard	C	C
2	21	C	B	C	
	22	D	D	C	
	23	D	D	C	
	24	D	D	C	
	25	D	C	Standard	
	26	Standard	Standard	C	C
3*	41	C	B	C	
	42	D	D	C	
	43	D	D	C	
	44	D	D	C	
	45	D	C	Standard	
	46	Standard	Standard	C	C

* The proposed level 3 has the same layout as level 2, therefore the same acoustic treatment applies the units overlooking Pittwater Road

The specific R_w ratings and thicknesses as per Wilkinson Murray's report number 19035 Version A, are as follows:

- Type A – RW 28 – 6mm Laminated Glass
- Type B – RW 35 – 10.38mm Laminated Glass
- Type C – RW 38 – 10.5mm VLam Hush Laminated Acoustic Glass
- Type D – Winter Garden effectively Double Glazing

The R_w rating required for each window will vary from room to room. Recommendations for windows also apply to any other item of glazing located on the external facade of the building in a habitable room unless otherwise stated.



Note that the R_w rating is required for the complete glazing and frame assembly. The minimum glazing thicknesses will not necessarily meet the required R_w rating without an appropriate frame system. It will be therefore necessary to provide a window glass and frame system having a laboratory tested acoustic performance meeting the requirements below

The window systems must be tested in accordance with both of the following:

- Australian Window Association Industry Code of Practice Window and Door – Method of Acoustic Testing; and
- AS 1191 Acoustics – Method for laboratory measurement of airborne sound insulation of building elements.

It is necessary to submit such Laboratory certification for the proposed glazing systems (i.e. windows and framing systems) (e.g. NAL or CSIRO) for approval by RSA prior to ordering or commitment.

The entire frame associated with the glazing must be sealed into the structural opening using acoustic mastics and backer rods. Normal weather proofing details do not necessarily provide the full acoustic insulation potential of the window system. The manufacturers' installation instructions for the correct acoustic sealing of the frame must be followed.

It is possible that structural demands for wind loading or fire rating or the like may require more substantial glass and framing assemblies than nominated above. Where this is the case the acoustic requirements must clearly be superseded by the structural or fire rating demands.

6 CONCLUSION

A noise impact assessment has been conducted in relation to the operation of the proposed mechanical plant servicing the proposed residential development at 638 Pittwater Road, Brookvale

This assessment has been conducted and appropriate noise emission criteria have been established in accordance with Northern Beaches Council's requirements.

This report shows that under the most conservative operating scenarios and the implementation of the recommendations, operational noise emission from the proposed mechanical plant will achieve the established criteria at neighbouring residences.

The proposed mixed use development at 638 Pittwater Road, Brookvale, will comply with the noise intrusion requirements with implementation of the recommendations presented in Wilkinson Murray's report number 19035 Version A, dated 22nd January and Condition 25 as presented in Section 5.

Approved:-

Rodney Stevens

Manager/Principal

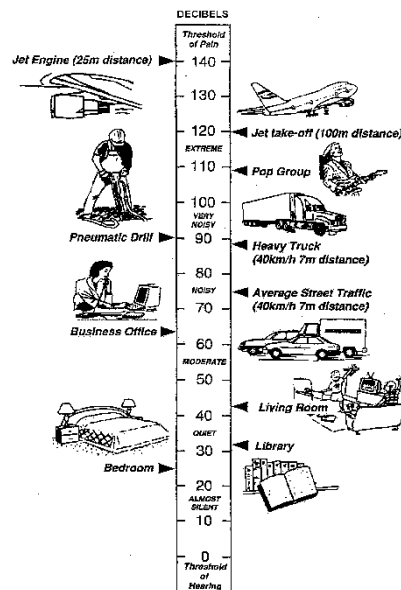


Appendix A – Acoustic Terminology

A-weighted sound pressure	The human ear is not equally sensitive to sound at different frequencies. People are more sensitive to sound in the range of 1 to 4 kHz (1000 – 4000 vibrations per second) and less sensitive to lower and higher frequency sound. During noise measurement an electronic ' <i>A-weighting</i> ' frequency filter is applied to the measured sound level <i>dB(A)</i> to account for these sensitivities. Other frequency weightings (B, C and D) are less commonly used. Sound measured without a filter is denoted as linear weighted <i>dB(linear)</i> .
Ambient noise	The total noise in a given situation, inclusive of all noise source contributions in the near and far field.
Community annoyance	Includes noise annoyance due to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ character of the noise (e.g. sound pressure level, tonality, impulsiveness, low-frequency content)■ character of the environment (e.g. very quiet suburban, suburban, urban, near industry)■ miscellaneous circumstances (e.g. noise avoidance possibilities, cognitive noise, unpleasant associations)■ human activity being interrupted (e.g. sleep, communicating, reading, working, listening to radio/TV, recreation).
Compliance	The process of checking that source noise levels meet with the noise limits in a statutory context.
Cumulative noise level	The total level of noise from all sources.
Extraneous noise	Noise resulting from activities that are not typical to the area. Atypical activities may include construction, and traffic generated by holiday periods and by special events such as concerts or sporting events. Normal daily traffic is not considered to be extraneous.
Feasible and reasonable measures	Feasibility relates to engineering considerations and what is practical to build; reasonableness relates to the application of judgement in arriving at a decision, taking into account the following factors: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Noise mitigation benefits (amount of noise reduction provided, number of people protected).■ Cost of mitigation (cost of mitigation versus benefit provided).■ Community views (aesthetic impacts and community wishes).■ Noise levels for affected land uses (existing and future levels, and changes in noise levels).
Impulsiveness	Impulsive noise is noise with a high peak of short duration or a sequence of these peaks. Impulsive noise is also considered annoying.



Low frequency	Noise containing major components in the low-frequency range (20 to 250 Hz) of the frequency spectrum.
Noise criteria	The general set of non-mandatory noise levels for protecting against intrusive noise (for example, background noise plus 5 dB) and loss of amenity (e.g. noise levels for various land use).
Noise level (goal)	A noise level that should be adopted for planning purposes as the highest acceptable noise level for the specific area, land use and time of day.
Noise limits	Enforceable noise levels that appear in conditions on consents and licences. The noise limits are based on achievable noise levels, which the proponent has predicted can be met during the environmental assessment. Exceedance of the noise limits can result in the requirement for either the development of noise management plans or legal action.
Performance-based goals	Goals specified in terms of the outcomes/performance to be achieved, but not in terms of the means of achieving them.
Rating Background Level (RBL)	The rating background level is the overall single figure background level representing each day, evening and night time period. The rating background level is the 10 th percentile min L _{A90} noise level measured over all day, evening and night time monitoring periods.
Receptor	The noise-sensitive land use at which noise from a development can be heard.
Sleep disturbance	Awakenings and disturbance of sleep stages.
Sound and decibels (dB)	<p>Sound (or noise) is caused by minute changes in atmospheric pressure that are detected by the human ear. The ratio between the quietest noise audible and that which should cause permanent hearing damage is a million times the change in sound pressure. To simplify this range the sound pressures are logarithmically converted to decibels from a reference level of 2×10^{-5} Pa.</p> <p>The picture below indicates typical noise levels from common noise sources.</p>



dB is the abbreviation for decibel – a unit of sound measurement. It is equivalent to 10 times the logarithm (to base 10) of the ratio of a given sound pressure to a reference pressure.

Sound power Level (SWL)

The sound power level of a noise source is the sound energy emitted by the source. Notated as SWL, sound power levels are typically presented in *dB(A)*.

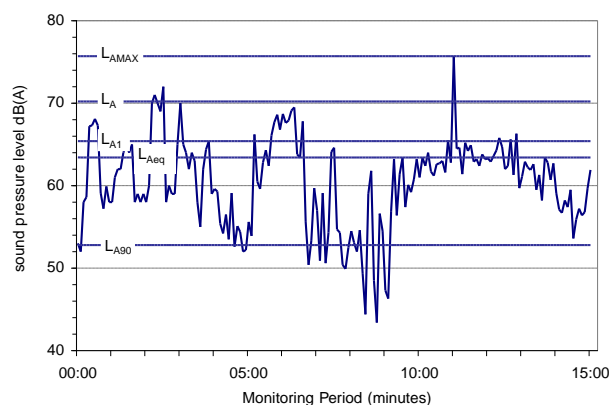
Sound Pressure Level (SPL)

The level of noise, usually expressed as SPL in *dB(A)*, as measured by a standard sound level meter with a pressure microphone. The sound pressure level in *dB(A)* gives a close indication of the subjective loudness of the noise.

Statistic noise levels

Noise levels varying over time (e.g. community noise, traffic noise, construction noise) are described in terms of the statistical exceedance level.

A hypothetical example of A weighted noise levels over a 15 minute measurement period is indicated in the following figure:



Key descriptors:

L_{Amax} Maximum recorded noise level.

L_{A1} The noise level exceeded for 1% of the 15 minute interval.



L_{A10} Noise level present for 10% of the 15 minute interval. Commonly referred to the average maximum noise level.

L_{Aeq} Equivalent continuous (energy average) A-weighted sound pressure level. It is defined as the steady sound level that contains the same amount of acoustic energy as the corresponding time-varying sound.

L_{A90} Noise level exceeded for 90% of time (background level). The average minimum background sound level (in the absence of the source under consideration).

Threshold

The lowest sound pressure level that produces a detectable response (in an instrument/person).

Tonality

Tonal noise contains one or more prominent tones (and characterised by a distinct frequency components) and is considered more annoying. A 2 to 5 dB(A) penalty is typically applied to noise sources with tonal characteristics

