

# FERNHILL PRECINCT, MULGOA

## NOISE ASSESSMENT FOR DA

**REPORT NO. 13101-A**  
**VERSION A**

JUNE 2013

**PREPARED FOR**

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## DOCUMENT CONTROL

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## GLOSSARY OF ACOUSTIC TERMS

Most environments are affected by environmental noise which continuously varies, largely as a result of road traffic. To describe the overall noise environment, a number of noise descriptors have been developed and these involve statistical and other analysis of the varying noise over sampling periods, typically taken as 15 minutes. These descriptors, which are demonstrated in the graph below, are here defined.

**Maximum Noise Level ( $L_{Amax}$ )** – The maximum noise level over a sample period is the maximum level, measured on fast response, during the sample period.

**$L_{A1}$**  – The  $L_{A1}$  level is the noise level which is exceeded for 1% of the sample period. During the sample period, the noise level is below the  $L_{A1}$  level for 99% of the time.

**$L_{A10}$**  – The  $L_{A10}$  level is the noise level which is exceeded for 10% of the sample period. During the sample period, the noise level is below the  $L_{A10}$  level for 90% of the time. The  $L_{A10}$  is a common noise descriptor for environmental noise and road traffic noise.

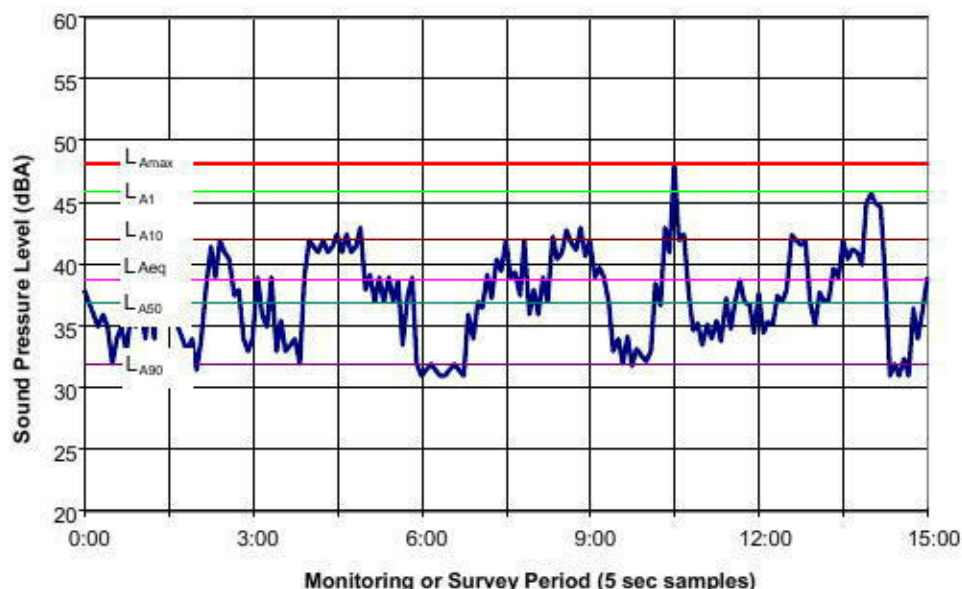
**$L_{A90}$**  – The  $L_{A90}$  level is the noise level which is exceeded for 90% of the sample period. During the sample period, the noise level is below the  $L_{A90}$  level for 10% of the time. This measure is commonly referred to as the background noise level.

**$L_{Aeq}$**  – The equivalent continuous sound level ( $L_{Aeq}$ ) is the energy average of the varying noise over the sample period and is equivalent to the level of a constant noise which contains the same energy as the varying noise environment. This measure is also a common measure of environmental noise and road traffic noise.

**ABL** – The Assessment Background Level is the single figure background level representing each assessment period (daytime, evening and night time) for each day. It is determined by calculating the 10<sup>th</sup> percentile (lowest 10<sup>th</sup> percent) background level ( $L_{A90}$ ) for each period.

**RBL** – The Rating Background Level for each period is the median value of the ABL values for the period over all of the days measured. There is therefore an RBL value for each period – daytime, evening and night time.

Typical Graph of Sound Pressure Level vs Time





## 1 INTRODUCTION

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It is proposed to develop an area of approximately 700 hectares at the Fern Hill Estate, Mulgoa Road, Mulgoa. The development would include three precincts, two of which would be for residential and a third, the Central Precinct, would be redeveloped for a variety of functions. This report presents a preliminary noise assessment in support of the application to rezone the land prior to development.

The assessment is based in part on noise monitoring of a large function at the Estate in 2013.

The report considers the potential impacts of noise from the central precinct to both existing residences and the proposed new housing precincts. The report also considers impacts associated with the new housing precinct at existing residences as well as potential impacts on the proposed new housing from existing transportation or industrial noise sources.

There are two main parts to this assessment. The assessment in Sections 3 relates to emission from functions and not to the new housing developments. Section 4 relates only to housing developments.

## 2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

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The proposed development comprises three precincts. The land is located at Mulgoa Road, Mulgoa, and outlined on Figure 2-1.

The three development precincts are:

**The Eastern Precinct;** comprises a 54 lot Torrens Title residential subdivision accessed from Mulgoa Road that incorporates the construction of road and infrastructure services associated in accordance with relevant standards associated to service the allotments.

The proposed residential lots range in size between 900m<sup>2</sup> to 2,600m<sup>2</sup>, averaging over 1,000sqm and are shaped suitable for detached dwelling houses.

**The Western Precinct;** comprises a 38 lot Torrens Title rural residential subdivision, with access from Nepean George Drive and Fairlight Road. The proposal will incorporate construction of road and infrastructure services associated in accordance with relevant standards associated to service the allotments.

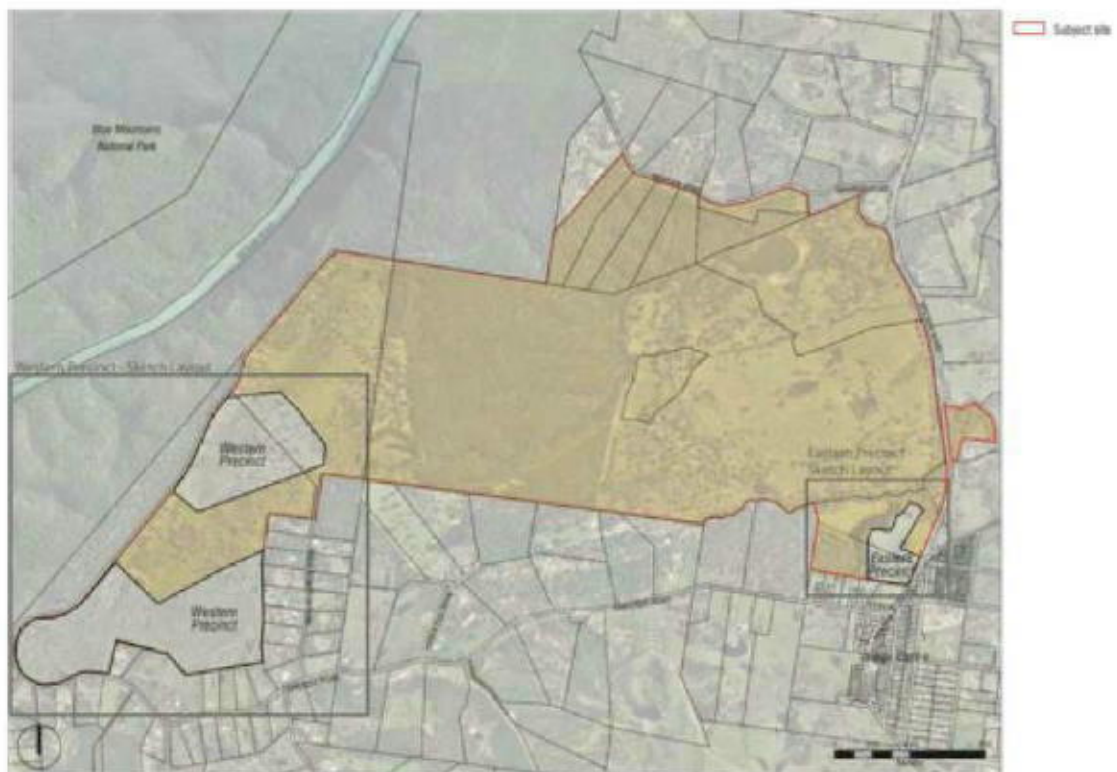
The proposed lots range in size and shape between 2-3ha with on-site sewer disposal and storm water management.

**The Central Precinct;** comprises the following development:

- Use of land, existing structures and temporary structures for the use of Events, Functions, (Function Centre land use under Penrith LEP 2010).
- Use of land, existing structures and temporary structures for the use as an Equestrian Centre comprising equestrian, riding training and riding events (an equestrian Centre forms part of Recreation Centre (outdoor) under Penrith LEP 2010).
- Use of land and temporary structures for sporting activities, (permanent use of land for this activity forms part of Recreation Centre (outdoor) under Penrith LEP 2010).

- Temporary use of land, existing structures for the purpose of outdoor entertainment.
- Use of land, existing structures and temporary structures for the purpose of a camping ground ancillary to the above uses.
- Use of land, existing structure and temporary structures for the purpose of a market ancillary to the above uses.

**Figure 2-1 Site Outline<sup>1</sup>**



Note 1 – Central Precinct shown shaded yellow

Typical Events to be held in the Central Precinct are described below.

**Regular Events:**

- up to 300 people confirmed 1-2 times per week
- several of these will be charity/community events such as:
  - fund raising dinners where the venue is provided as a donation

**Medium Sized Events:**

- Up to 2500 people
- 2,500-10,000 – these may require conditional approval
- Suited to local community events such as:

- Carols by Candlelight (1 evening)
- Easter Egg Hunt (1 day)
- Smaller concerts like Penrith Symphony orchestra
- Melbourne Cup display (1 day plus 5 days of school visits in lead up)
- Moonlight cinema (4-6 evenings)

**Signature / Large Events:**

- More than 10,000 people
- 6 time per year, some may be multi day events such as Tough Mudder
- Tough Mudder x2 (4 days)
- Race picnic days 1-2 (2 days)
- Music concerts (3 days); typical artists would be symphonic or jazz.



### 3 NOISE CRITERIA – EMISSION FROM CENTRAL PRECINCT

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#### 3.1 INP Guidelines

Noise emission from the Central Precinct should be assessed according to the guidelines of the EPA's *NSW Industrial Noise Policy (INP)*.

The guidelines recommend limits for:

- Intrusiveness – so that the noise should not exceed that background level by more than 5dBA; and
- Amenity – so that the total industrial noise is limited to a maximum level.

Preliminary noise goals are provided by monitoring of a Tough Mudder event in 2013, as discussed in the next section. Permanent noise goals should be based on long term monitoring at the nearest residential receivers.

If alcohol is to be served then the noise should also comply with the guidelines of the Office of Liquor and Gaming (OLGR). These are similar to the INP though require the background to be measured in octave bands, and operation after midnight should not exceed the background in any octave band.

The goals thus established should be included in the Precinct's Noise Management Plan.

#### 3.2 Monitoring of Tough Mudder Event

Noise monitoring was conducted in the afternoon (2.00pm to 6.00pm) and evening (6.00pm to 10.00pm) on Saturday, 13 April 2013 during the Tough Mudder event. The short term background levels measured will be used to establish preliminary noise goals for the permanent site.

The monitoring locations are described as:

- Northern Location: at the gates of access road to property located at 10, Mayfair Road;
- Eastern Location: at the gates of access road to property located at 1119 Mulgoa Road;
- Southern Location: at the gates of access road to property located at 35 Fairlight Road;
- Western Location: along dirt road running alongside western boundary of Site.

Figure 3-1 shows the monitoring locations around the Fern Hill Estate.



**Figure 3-1 Monitoring Locations**

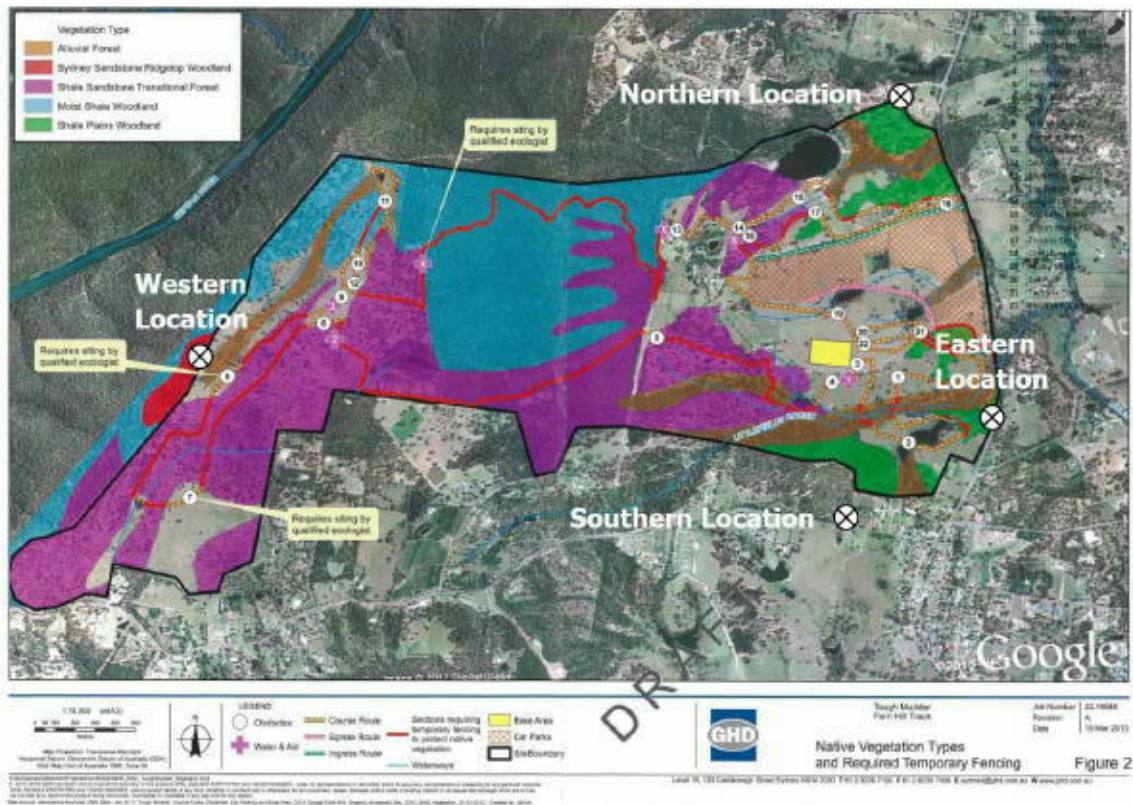


Table 3-1 presents a summary of monitoring done for the Tough Mudder event. The proposed noise limit is based on the lowest  $L_{A90}$  measurement on the day. It is recommended that final noise limits be based on long term monitoring at the same locations. This would also provide data to set night time limits.

Noise levels from the Tough Mudder event included the music from the stage, big band and public address system.

**Table 3-1 Noise Monitoring Results**

Period	Location	Typical $L_{Aeq,15min}$ due to Tough Mudder Event (dBA)	Lowest Measured $L_{A90,15min}$ without Event Noise (dBA)	$L_{Aeq,15min}$ Noise Limit (dBA)
Day	Eastern Location	44	45	50
	Northern Location	39	44	49
	Southern Location	40	40	45
	Western Location	44	40	45
Evening	Eastern Location	31	39	44
	Northern Location	41	43	48

Period	Location	Typical $L_{Aeq,15min}$ due to Tough Mudder Event (dBA)	Lowest Measured $L_{A90,15min}$ without Event Noise (dBA)	$L_{Aeq,15min}$ Noise Limit (dBA)
	Southern Location	Inaudible	41	46
	Western Location	Inaudible	36	41

## 4 NOISE ASSESSMENT OF CENTRAL PRECINCT

### 4.1 Monitoring of Tough Mudder Event

Noise monitoring of the Tough Mudder event demonstrated that noise levels associated with PA announcements and amplified music complied with background levels plus 5dBA.

Event noise was found to be inaudible after 10.00pm.

The results confirmed that events such as Tough Mudder could be held with noise emission within appropriate guidelines.

The Tough Mudder event included live music with sound levels audible over much of the Central Precinct.

### 4.2 Recommendations

As the site is generally more than 500m from any existing residence, there is no acoustic reason that the site cannot be developed as a Function Centre. Noise emission from the site would be dependent on the type and size of function; however, noise mitigation could be designed so that the amenity of the surrounding area is not adversely affected.

Recommendations that would assist in controlling noise from the site:

- Maximise the distance from function areas to residential areas;
- Site function areas so that existing natural topography provides acoustic shielding to residential areas;
- Where possible, orient loud speakers so that noise projection is away from residential areas;
- Any permanent structure intended to house functions should be designed to minimise noise egress to suitable levels;
- Develop noise management strategies that limit the total sound power level of outdoor loud speakers; and
- Develop a Noise Management Plan that includes the noise emission limits from loud speakers at outdoor functions.



### 4.3 Regular Events

Typical regular events would be up to 300 people.

Noise impact from regular events would normally be negligible. Operators of the events should be aware of the Noise Management Plan for the venue and if amplified music takes place as part of the event, the noise emission should be appropriately limited.

### 4.4 Medium Sized Events

Medium sized events are for up to 10,000 people.

For events up to 2,500 people no extra traffic controls are required for the site.

For events with 2,500 to 10,000 people, extra traffic management will be required.

Noise emission from medium sized events would typically be low impact. Any events that include amplified music outdoors; e.g. the Moonlight Cinema, should be aware of the Noise Management Plan and apply appropriate limits to noise levels of external speakers.

The larger scale of the medium events could be up to 10,000 attendees. The noise emission from 10,000 people cheering or singing would generally be audible at the residential premises. Based on the noise monitoring of the Tough Mudder event it is considered probable that noise levels can be controlled within appropriate limits.

### 4.5 Signature / Large Events

These will be subject to future Development Applications and would be for 20,000 to 30,000 attendees would be held up to 8 times per year over 9 days, for example:

- Tough Mudder x2 (4 days)
- Race picnic days 1-2 (2 days)
- 3 music concerts (3 days); typical artists would be symphonic or jazz.

The noise monitoring of the Tough Mudder event in April 2013 showed that noise levels from such events would be within appropriate limits.

It is also proposed that special concerts with attendance up to 30,000 could be considered for 3 days per year. Planning of such events would require careful consideration of loud speaker placement, orientation and noise limiting. While the noise level of 30,000 people cheering at a concert could be audible at the residential areas, the levels would generally be acceptable for short-term daytime periods on the few occasions they are proposed.

## 5 TRAFFIC NOISE

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### 5.1 Goals for Traffic Generated by the Development

The EPA's *Road Noise Policy* (RNP) sets out criteria for assessment of noise from vehicles on public roads.

The *RNP* sets out noise criteria for 'arterial', 'sub-arterial' and 'local roads'.

Mulgoa Road would be considered an arterial road for assessment purposes. Other roads around the estate would be local roads.

Criteria for existing residences affected by **additional traffic** are shown in Table 5-1. It is considered these relate to developments where the traffic is likely to be generated 5 days per week, rather than a number of days per month.

**Table 5-1 RNP Criteria for Traffic Noise due to Land Use Development**

Road Category	Assessment Criteria – dB(A)	
	Day (7am-10pm)	Night (10pm-7am)
Freeway / arterial / sub-arterial roads	$L_{Aeq,15hr}$ 60 (external)	$L_{Aeq,9hr}$ 55 (external)
Local Roads	$L_{Aeq,1hr}$ 55 (external)	$L_{Aeq,1hr}$ 50 (external)

Where predicted noise levels exceed the project-specific noise criteria, an assessment of all feasible and reasonable mitigation options should be considered. The *RNP* states that *an increase of up to 2dB represents a minor impact that is considered barely perceptible to the average person.*

## 5.2 Traffic Noise Assessment

Traffic noise due to extra vehicles on the road network generated by the proposal should be assessed according to the guidelines of the *RNP*. A letter from GTA Consultants dated 26 June 2013 gives existing and estimated traffic flows on Mulgoa Road.

The existing peak hour flow is 700 vehicles per hour. Medium functions could generate 1000 extra vehicles per hour at the beginning of the function and at the end of the function.

The letter estimates that 80% of vehicles would travel north on Mulgoa Road. This would increase traffic noise in two hours of the day by up to 4dBA for the largest of the regular functions. As Mulgoa Road is an arterial road the noise assessment is carried out over the entire 15-hour day from 7.00am to 10.00pm. The increase in  $L_{Aeq,15hr}$  would be at most 2dBA. This constitutes a minor impact considered barely perceptible.

For the larger events such as concerts, traffic flow would be increased considerably. The  $L_{Aeq,15hr}$  traffic noise could be increased by up to 5 or 6dBA.

Using the *Calculation of Road Traffic Noise (CoRTN)* algorithms, it is estimated that this would mean that the guideline of  $L_{Aeq,15hr}$  60dBA could be exceeded at residences within approximately 30m from Mulgoa Road. North of the site there are few houses closer than 30m to Mulgoa Road, so impact would be limited to few residences.

The Noise Management Plan should discuss means of mitigation of road traffic noise caused by the functions. Such mitigations could include notification of residences where traffic noise goals are predicted to be exceeded for specific sizes of functions.





## **6 NOISE ASSESSMENT OF HOUSING PRECINCTS**

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### **6.1 Traffic Noise into New Housing Developments**

In the context of the overall development, self-generated traffic noise should also be considered, particularly noise from function traffic. Such traffic noise is covered by the RNP in Section 5.2.

Considering both housing developments are south of the Mulgoa Road entrance to the Central Precinct, traffic generated by functions is predicted to be low impact at the new housing precincts.

Planning of the development should take into account potential and existing traffic noise from Mulgoa Road. As the Eastern Precinct is on Mulgoa Road, development of the subdivision should be in accordance with the recommendation the RNP. Mulgoa Road does not have high volume of traffic, however if houses are sited too close to the road then consideration of reasonable and feasible mitigation of traffic noise may be required.

### **6.2 Noise from the Central Precinct**

Noise levels measured at the "Western Location" for the Tough Mudder event represent the noise impact at the Western Precinct housing lots. Potential impact at this precinct is similar to existing residences west of the function site, and is covered by assessment to those existing residences.

The proposed Eastern Precinct housing estate is closer to the function site than the existing residences, and noise levels could be higher than those measured during the monitoring of the Tough Mudder event. As the precinct is several hundred metres from function areas, there is ample opportunity for design of the Central Precinct and Eastern Precinct to minimise noise impact at the houses. Small and medium events could be designed to have negligible impact. Large scale events such as Tough Mudder, where noise is distributed over a large area, would also have minimal impact. Large concert events that may have 30,000 people cheering would be audible and therefore have some impact.

Siting of residential blocks should take into account location of noise sources from the central precinct, including Function Centres, carparks and access roads.

The houses on these lots should be designed so that noise intrusion from the large concert events complies with the recommendations of Australian Standard 2107 *Acoustics – Recommended Design Sound Levels and Reverberation Times for Building Interiors*. This may require provision of laminated glass and ventilation to some rooms.

### **6.3 Other Noise Sources**

Based on a survey of aerial photography of the region, and notes taken during the site surveys of the Tough Mudder event, there are no other significant sources of industrial or transportation noise impinging on the proposed housing precincts.

### **6.4 Traffic Noise Generated by the Housing Precincts**

The housing precincts themselves will also generate extra traffic on the road network.

However, the size of the residential precincts, 38 and 54 lots, is not sufficient to generate significant traffic and noise impact is predicted to be insignificant given the existing peak hour traffic flow on Mulgoa Road is 700 vehicles per hour.

## **7 NOISE MANAGEMENT PLAN**

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It is recommended that the Central Precinct should have a Noise Management Plan. The Plan should include:

- Noise goals at surrounding areas based on long term monitoring;
- Noise limits for all functions;
- Guidelines for small and medium functions to ensure noise limits are met, including placement and noise level of external loudspeakers;
- Guidelines for large events to minimise noise emission;
- Contact details for noise complaints; and
- Procedures for notification of large events.

## **8 CONCLUSION**

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The Fern Hill Estate proposal includes two housing precincts and a function precinct.

### **8.1 Housing Precincts**

The Western Precinct and Eastern Precinct were found to be suitable for residential subdivisions. Noise emission due to extra traffic generated by the housing proposals is predicted to be negligible.

Construction of residences in the Eastern Precinct should take into account the potential noise emission from occasional large scale concerts.

### **8.2 Function Precinct**

The function precinct will cater for a large variety of different functions. For the majority of functions, the attendance would be at most 2500 people and there would be negligible noise impact.

Potential noise impact from large scale events depends largely on the type of event. Noise monitoring of a large scale event in April 2013, the Tough Mudder event, showed that a large scale event could occur with minimal noise emission from the site.

Other events proposed include concerts for up to 30,000 people. For such large scale events it is recommended that a Noise Management Plant for the site should be prepared.