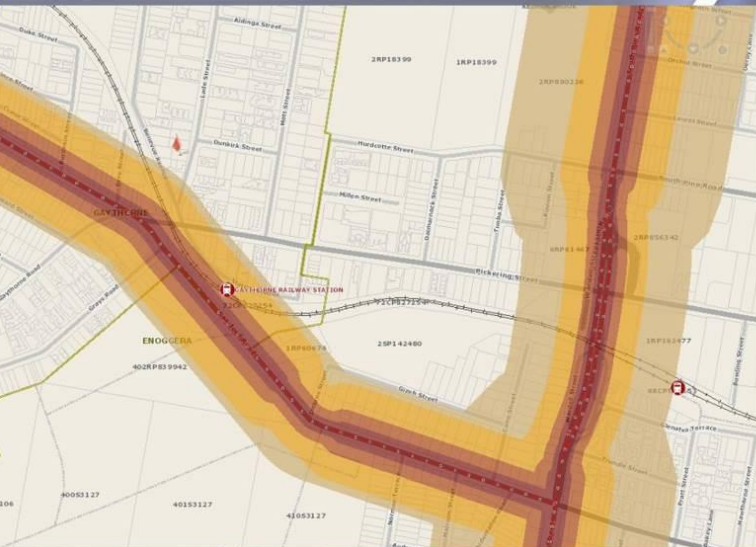


LOGAN CITY COUNCIL

APPROVED DOCUMENT

This is an approved document for Development Application

MCUI/13/2020



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NOISE MEASUREMENT SERVICES PTY LTD

18 Lade Street, Gaythorne, QLD 4051

PO Box 2127

Brookside Centre, QLD 4053

Telephone: (07) 3355 9707

Facsimile: (07) 3355 7210

E-mail: info@noisemeasurement.com.au

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2	19/11/2020	New Development Plans	GR	
3	11/12/2020	Further Council response	GR	

Copy No(s)	Rev No	Destination
1 pdf	3	Mayhill Planning & Architecture Pty Ltd
2 pdf	3	Jiroma Pty Ltd
3	3	Noise Measurement Services Pty Ltd

REPORT FOR **Mayhill Planning & Architecture Pty Ltd**
CONTACT **Michael Lowe**

Signed


Max Thorne
(Director)
DISCLAIMER

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Executive Summary

This Report is in response to a request from Mayhill Planning & Architecture for a noise impact assessment of a proposed childcare centre at 11 Daisy Hill Road, Daisy Hill, QLD 4127 (Lot 36 RP113835). The development site is zoned Low Density Residential Suburban, and is adjacent to residential uses.

The purpose of this Report is to assess potential noise impacts from the proposed use onto neighbouring residential dwellings. The following standards and policy documents are referenced:

- *Logan Planning Scheme 2015 (version 7):*
 - Low Density Residential Zone Code;
 - Planning Scheme Policy 3 – Environmental Management 3.2 Emission Standards.
- *Environmental Protection Act 1994 (EPA 1994);*
- *Environmental Protection (Noise) Policy 2019;*
- Education and Child Care National Regulations;
- Australian Standard AS1055:2018 Acoustics - Description and measurement of environmental noise
- Australian Standard AS3671:1989 Acoustics – Road traffic noise intrusion – Building siting and construction
- Queensland Development Code Mandatory Part 4.4 – Buildings in a transport noise corridor;
- Department of Environment and Science Noise Measurement Manual 2020;
- Association of Australasian Acoustical Consultants Guideline for Child Care Centre Acoustic Assessment v3.0.

Hours of operation are to be determined. The hours of operation for assessment purposes have are:

- 6:30 AM to 6:30 PM Monday to Friday.

Assessment has been made to the boundary.

Conclusions

It is concluded that-

- Subject to the considerations and recommendations as presented in this report, it is the opinion of this consultancy that the proposed development can meet the requirements of the *Logan Planning Scheme 2015*, and be otherwise compliant with relevant regulatory obligations.
- Internal criteria at the childcare component can be met through construction that achieves a Noise Reduction of 30 dB(A) to the designated sleep room, and a Noise Reduction of 25 dB(A) generally.
- The specific type and installation of mechanical plant has not been determined at this stage. Detailed assessment of plant noise can be conducted – if required – at the Building Approval stage once final architectural plans become available. Due to the significant setback distances, it is expected that the required criteria will be readily achievable without any further acoustic treatment.
- Responses to a further Information Request (received 7th December) are provided in **Appendix E**.

Recommendations

It is recommended that:

- Mechanical plant be selected, installed and (if necessary) screened to not exceed 40 dB(A) at neighbouring properties. Due to the significant setback distances, this criterion is expected to be readily achievable without any further acoustic treatment.
- The child care centre be constructed to achieve a Noise Reduction of not less than 30 dB(A) to the designated sleep room, and a noise Reduction of 25 dB(A) generally. Detailed calculations under AS3671 can be conducted at the Building Approval stage, once detailed architectural plans become available. The required Noise Reduction may also be achievable through construction to the QDC MP4.4, corresponding with Noise Categories 2 & 1 respectively.
- Acoustic fencing be provided as shown in **Plate ES1** below, and as discussed in **Section 4.3.3** & **Section 4.3.4**. To effectively function as an acoustic barrier, this screening should be continuous and gap-free, with a density of not less than 12.5 kg/m².
- Outdoor play be limited to the hours of 7am to 6pm.

Plate ES1: Showing recommended acoustic barriers



1. Introduction

This Report is in response to a request from Mayhill Planning & Architecture for a noise impact assessment of a proposed childcare centre at 11 Daisy Hill Road, Daisy Hill, QLD 4127 (Lot 36 RP113835). The development site is zoned Low Density Residential - Suburban, and is adjacent to residential uses.

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- Department of Environment and Science Noise Measurement Manual 2020;
- Association of Australasian Acoustical Consultants Guideline for Child Care Centre Acoustic Assessment v3.0.

Hours of operation are to be determined. The hours of operation for assessment purposes have are:

- 6:30 AM to 6:30 PM Monday to Friday.

The maximum proposed capacity is up to 90 children plus staff across six play/education rooms. Assessment has been made to the boundary.

Plate 3: Showing the proposed development site plan. (Source: Google, client)



1.2 Noise Receivers

The development site is adjacent to noise sensitive uses to the north, east and south. This notwithstanding, an Information Requestion received from Council (Document #14156021/Ryanjo:ryanjo, dated 20th October 2020) specifically requires assessment at the property boundary. Accordingly, six receivers – referred to as R1 to R6 in this Report – have been assessed, representing the most exposed boundary locations. It is noted that these receivers are not representative of noise impacts at neighbouring sensitive uses. The locations of R1 to R6 are presented below.

Plate 4: Showing receivers R1 to R6, as modelled

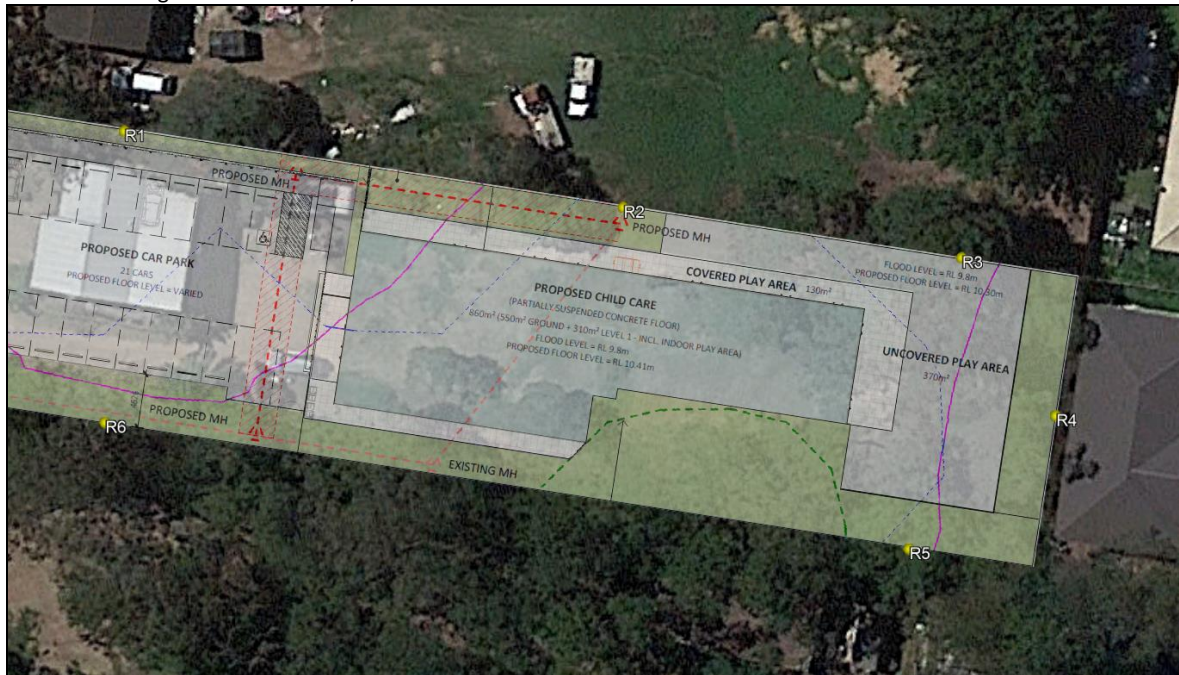


Table 1: Showing receivers R1 to R6, as modelled, by Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM)

Receiver	Boundary Address	Criteria	Receiver Height	UTM Co-ordinates	
				Easting	Southing
R1	13 Daisy Hill Road	Residential amenity	1.5m	515137.61	6942041.21
R2	13 Daisy Hill Road	Residential amenity	1.5m	515174.18	6942035.50
R3	13 Daisy Hill Road	Residential amenity	1.5m	515204.56	6942030.77
R4	9B Oleander Street	Residential amenity	1.5m	515215.72	6942016.18
R5	5-9 Daisy Hill Road	Residential amenity	1.5m	515202.60	6942005.68
R6	5-9 Daisy Hill Road	Residential amenity	1.5m	515131.66	6942016.53

2. Measurement of Existing Ambient Noise Levels

2.1 Measurement Procedures

An ambient noise survey was conducted on-site to establish the existing sound levels in the environment. The environmental noise logger was installed at the rear of the site, near the proposed outdoor play area and near the noise sensitive receivers. Sound levels were measured from the 4th of September to the 11th of September 2020. The environmental noise logger was installed with a microphone height of 1.4 metres above ground in a free field location. Levels measured at this location are considered representative of the existing ambient environment at the residential interface(s). The measurement location is referred to as ML1 in this Report, and is presented in **Plate 5** below.

Plate 5: The measurement location ML1 is marked (source: Google)



Photo 1: Showing measurement location ML1 (source: NMS)



The noise logger was field calibrated before and after each measurement session and found to be within 0.1 dB of the reference signal. All instrumentation used in this assessment hold a current calibration certificate from a certified NATA calibration laboratory. The following instrumentation was used:

- 1 x Larson Davis 831 Class 1 sound level meter;
- 1 x Larson Davis CAL200 Class 1 Calibrator.

2.2 Measurement Results

Ambient sound pressure levels were measured generally in accordance with *Australian Standard AS1055:2018 – Acoustics - Description and measurement of environmental noise*, and with the Department of Environment and Science *Noise Measurement Manual 2020*. Levels are presented graphically in **Figure 1** below, and in tabular format in **Table 1** following.

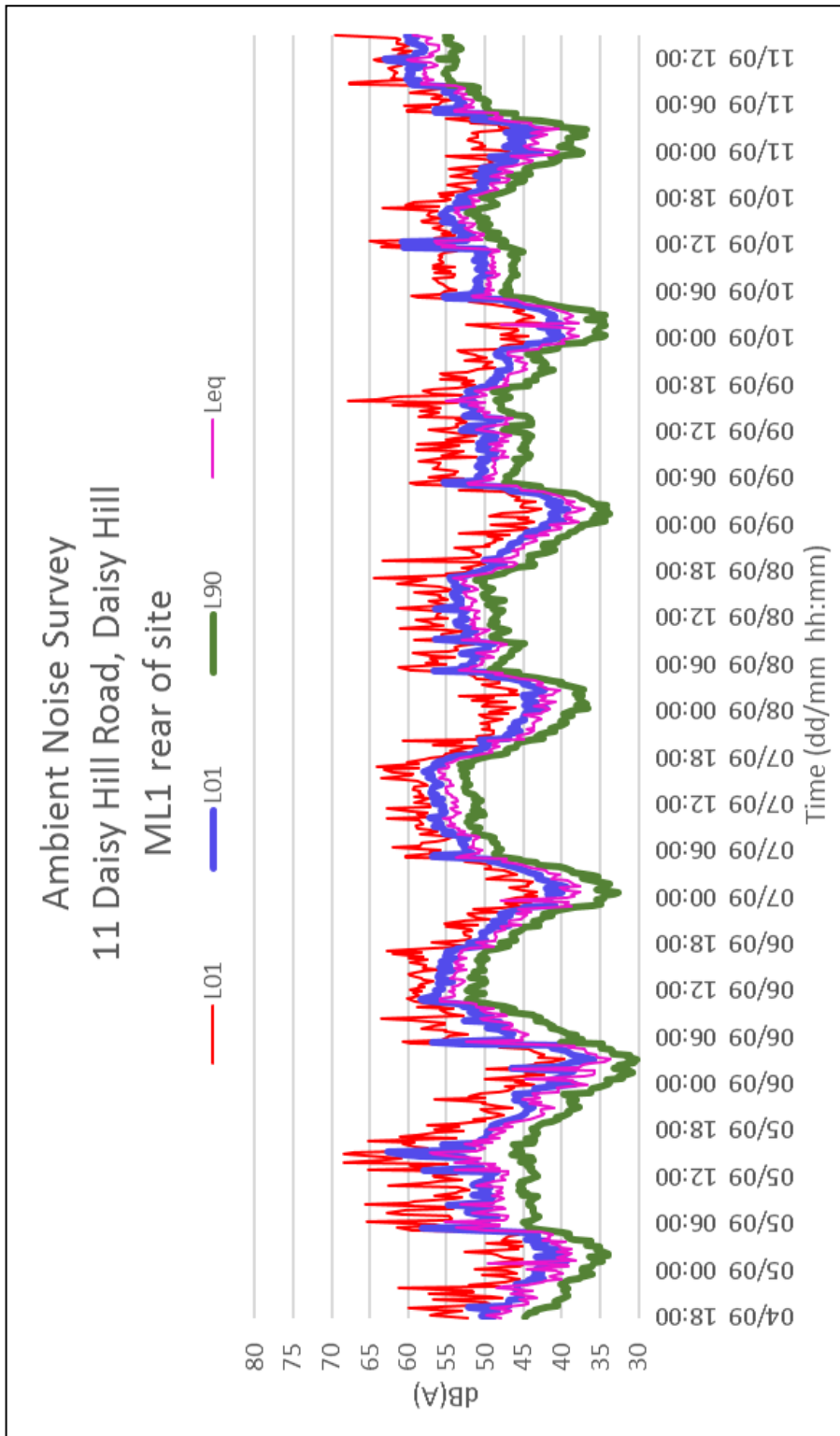


Figure 1: Average measured noise levels at ML1, 4th – 11th September 2020. Levels are in dB(A), free field

Table 2: Averaged measured noise levels at ML1, 4th – 11th September 2020. Levels are in dB(A), free field

Day	Date	Period	L ₀₁	L ₁₀	L ₉₀	L _{eq}
Saturday	5 th September	10:00pm – 7:00am	56.2	44.6	38.4	46.0
		7:00am – 6:00pm	65.3	51.5	44.4	50.7
		6:00pm – 10:00pm	55.1	46.3	40.6	45.2
Sunday	6 th September	10:00pm – 9:00am	57.7	43.8	36.1	44.4
		9:00am – 6:00pm	60.0	54.7	50.0	53.2
		6:00pm – 10:00pm	55.2	49.3	44.9	48.0
Monday	7 th September	7:00am – 6:00pm	57.8	45.6	39.7	46.7
		6:00pm – 10:00pm	62.6	55.8	51.5	54.3
		10:00pm – 7:00am	56.9	49.5	45.3	48.8
Tuesday	8 th September	7:00am – 6:00pm	57.5	46.5	41.3	46.6
		6:00pm – 10:00pm	59.4	52.8	48.5	51.4
		10:00pm – 7:00am	53.5	48.1	43.6	46.9
Wednesday	9 th September	7:00am – 6:00pm	54.6	44.5	39.3	45.1
		6:00pm – 10:00pm	59.0	50.6	46.0	49.6
		10:00pm – 7:00am	55.6	47.9	43.1	46.2
Thursday	10 th September	7:00am – 6:00pm	55.2	45.0	39.7	45.5
		6:00pm – 10:00pm	60.5	52.9	48.1	51.7
		10:00pm – 7:00am	55.4	50.7	46.6	49.3
Friday	4 th and 11 th September	7:00am – 6:00pm	56.7	48.3	42.4	47.9
		6:00pm – 10:00pm	67.7	57.5	52.4	56.5
		10:00pm – 7:00am	58.7	47.4	41.4	46.7
		Period	L₀₁	L₁₀	L₉₀	L_{eq}
Median		Day	-	-	48	52
		Evening	-	-	44	47
		Night	-	-	40	46

The levels presented above include noise measured from all sources in the locale, including road traffic, residential activity, meteorology and wildlife. Measured levels are notably consistent between days, and are considered to be representative of the existing environment at the residential interface.

Meteorological conditions at the nearest Bureau of Meteorology (BOM) station (Logan water treatment plant) show negligible rain and variable wind during the survey period. Meteorological data is presented in **Table 3** below.

Table 3: Showing meteorological data from the nearest BOM station (source: Bureau of Meteorology)

Logan City, Queensland September 2020 Daily Weather Observations																					
Date	Day	Temps		Rain mm	Evap mm	Sun hours	Max wind gust			9 am					3 pm						
		Min °C	Max °C				Dir km/h	Spd km/h	Time local	Temp °C	RH %	Cld g th	Dir km/h	Spd km/h	MSLP hPa	Temp °C	RH %	Cld g th	Dir km/h	Spd km/h	MSLP hPa
4	Fr	15.4	25.2	0							19.5	78	8	E	2		24.2	44	4	N	7
5	Sa	13.7	25.8	0							18.8	78	2	SW	4						
6	Su	16.4	23.7	0							21.1	76	3	S	2						
7	Mo	16.8	23.8	0							20.8	61	4	SE	19		22.5	56	4	S	19
8	Tu	13.0	23.3	0							19.3	71	7	S	6		22.5	54	4	E	15
9	We	13.9	23.1	0							17.6	74	4	SW	2		22.8	46	4	NNW	19
10	Th	13.3	20.0	0							18.8	67	7	SW	4		17.1	86	8	ESE	15
11	Fr	9.6	22.3	4.0							19.8	53	6	SE	19		20.4	48	3	ESE	26

The primary source of significant (i.e. 3 m/s or greater) wind at the BOM station was from the south-east, which consists of largely vacant, undeveloped land, as shown in Plate 6 below.

Plate 6: Showing the location of the nearest BOM station



This is not considered representative of land use to the south-east of the development site, which is largely developed and expected to significantly shield receivers at a height of 1.4m. Since measured levels do not show significant ‘spikes’ in the L₉₀ descriptor consistent with atypical meteorological effects, it is concluded that meteorology was a very minor if not negligible source of measured background levels, and that the ambient noise survey constitutes a reasonable and appropriate representation of the existing acoustic environment at the development site.

3. Noise Criteria and Limits

3.1 Logan Planning Scheme 2015

Under the *Logan Planning Scheme 2015*, guidance as to acoustic amenity is contained within the Low Density Residential Zone Code (reproduced in **Table 4** below, in part). The Noise Emissions Standards are presented in **Table 5** following.

Table 4: Logan Planning Scheme 2015 – Low Density Residential Zone Code (in part)

Performance Outcomes	Acceptable Outcomes
Amenity	
General Emissions	
<p>PO5 Development protects the intended amenity for the zone or precinct and an adjoining residential zone category land by having regard to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) noise emissions; (b) air emissions; (c) light emission; (d) radiation emissions; (e) vibration emissions. 	<p>A05 Development complies with the following emissions standard of planning scheme policy 3–Environmental management:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Table 3.2.1.1–Noise emission standards for the protection of residential amenity where adjoining a residential zone category; b. Table 3.2.1.2–Noise emission standards for the protection of general amenity; c. Table 3.2.2.1–Air emission standards; d. Table 3.2.3.1–Light emission standards; e. Section 3.2.4–Radiation emission standards; f. Table 3.2.5.1–Preferred weighted rms value for continuous and impulsive vibration acceleration (m/s²) 1/80Hz

Table 5: Logan Planning Scheme 2015 – Noise Emissions Standards Table 3.2.1.1 and 3.2.1.2

Noise level at the boundary of premises			
Noise type	Time period	Monday to Saturday	Sunday and public
Residential Amenity			
Non-steady sound	Day 7:00am – 6:00pm	$L_{Aeq,adj,T} \leq L_{A90} \text{ plus } 5 \text{ dB(A)}$	$L_{Aeq,adj,T} \leq L_{A90} \text{ plus } 5 \text{ dB(A)}$
	Evening 6:00pm to 10:00pm	$L_{Aeq,adj,T} \leq L_{A90} \text{ plus } 5 \text{ dB(A)}$	$L_{Aeq,adj,T} \leq L_{A90} \text{ plus } 5 \text{ dB(A)}$
	Night 10:00 – 7:00am	$L_{Aeq,adj,T} \leq L_{A90} \text{ plus } 0 \text{ dB(A)}$ and $L_{Amax} \leq 60\text{dB(A)}$	$L_{Aeq,adj,T} \leq L_{A90} \text{ plus } 0 \text{ dB(A)}$ and $L_{Amax} \leq 60\text{dB(A)}$
Continuous noise	Anytime	$L_{A90,T} \text{ plus } 0\text{dB(A)}$	$L_{A90,T} \text{ plus } 0\text{dB(A)}$
General Amenity			
Non-steady sound	Day 7:00am – 6:00pm	$L_{Aeq,adj,T} \leq L_{A90} \text{ plus } 10 \text{ dB(A)}$	$L_{Aeq,adj,T} \leq L_{A90} \text{ plus } 5 \text{ dB(A)}$
	Evening 6:00pm to 10:00pm	$L_{Aeq,adj,T} \leq L_{A90} \text{ plus } 10 \text{ dB(A)}$	$L_{Aeq,adj,T} \leq L_{A90} \text{ plus } 5 \text{ dB(A)}$
	Night 10:00 – 7:00am	$L_{Aeq,adj,T} \leq L_{A90} \text{ plus } 5 \text{ dB(A)}$ and $L_{Amax} \leq 80\text{dB(A)}$	$L_{Aeq,adj,T} \leq L_{A90} \text{ plus } 5 \text{ dB(A)}$ and $L_{Amax} \leq 80\text{dB(A)}$
Continuous noise	Anytime	$L_{A90,T} \text{ plus } 5\text{dB(A)}$	$L_{A90,T} \text{ plus } 5\text{dB(A)}$

Regarding noise immissions onto noise sensitive uses, Planning Scheme Policy 3 cites the indoor *Acoustic Quality Objectives* as per the *Environmental Protection (Noise) Policy 2008* as assessment criteria. It is noted that this policy has been superseded by the *Environmental Protection (Noise) Policy 2019*, which has been applied as representative of current State policy (and is discussed in **Section 3.2** below). The *Acoustic Quality Objectives* are nonetheless identical between the two revisions.

3.2 Environmental Protection (Noise) Policy 2019

The *Environmental Protection (Noise) Policy 2019* (EPP Noise 2019) establishes acoustic quality objectives to protect or enhance stated environmental values, as shown in **Table 6** below. The environmental values to be enhanced or protected under the policy are the qualities of the acoustic environment that are conducive to protecting the health and biodiversity of ecosystems; and the qualities of the acoustic environment that are conducive to human health and well-being, including ensuring a suitable acoustic environment for individual's to sleep, study and learn, to be involved in recreation including relaxation and conversation; and the qualities of the acoustic environment that are conducive to protecting the amenity of the community.

Table 6: Acoustic Quality Objectives from EPP (Noise) 2019 (in part)

Type of Occupancy / Activity	Recommended Acoustic Quality Objective		
RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS	LAeq,adj,1hr	LA10,adj,1hr	LA01,adj,1hr
Dwelling, outdoors, daytime & evening	50	55	65
Dwelling, indoors, daytime & evening	35	40	45
Dwelling, indoors, night-time	30	35	40
CHILD CARE CENTRE			
Indoors, when the children usually sleep	30		
Indoors, other than when the children usually sleep	35		
Outdoors, when the children usually play outside	55		

It is noted that the Acoustic Quality Objectives (AQO) are to be progressively achieved over the long term, to meet the stated purpose of the Noise Policy:

- (a) identifying environmental values to be enhanced or protected; and
- (b) stating acoustic quality objectives for enhancing or protecting the environmental values; and
- (c) providing a framework for making consistent, equitable and informed decisions about the acoustic environment.

Noise management strategies are required to the extent it is reasonable to do so. The AQO are therefore not intended to be necessarily limiting criteria, as reasonableness and equity are fundamental precepts of the policy. The Objectives specifically do not apply to noise from ordinary use of public roads, and are not intended to override Council noise policies, where in force. It is thereby concluded that the intent of EPP Noise 2019 regarding emissions can be met through application of the Noise Emissions Standards (as presented in **Section 3.1** above).

Under Council policy, noise immissions onto new noise sensitive uses – in this case, child care – are to be assessed against the indoor Acoustic Quality Objectives. It is furthermore noted that the current State policy supersedes the *Environmental Protection (Noise) Policy 2008*. The AQO are nonetheless identical between the two revisions, and the 2019 revision has been applied representing current State policy, although this is immaterial to calculations.

3.3 State and Commonwealth Regulations

Regulation 81 of the Education and Child Care National Regulations requires that: “The approved provider of an education and care service must take reasonable steps to ensure that the needs for sleep and rest of children being educated and cared for by the service are met, having regard to the ages, development stages and individual needs of the children.”

Under the *Logan Planning Scheme 2015*, the indoor Acoustic Quality Objectives as per the *Environmental Protection (Noise) Policy* are applicable assessment criteria for new noise sensitive uses. The Policy includes a 30 dB(A) $L_{eq,1hr}$ indoor Objective for childcare centre sleeping areas, and it is concluded that meeting this criterion will provide a suitable acoustic environment in accordance with State and Commonwealth Regulations.

3.4 Air Conditioning - Noise Emissions

It is expected that alternative ventilation – such as air conditioning – will be installed, although the precise type and siting of equipment is not known at this stage. State requirements are set out under the *Environmental Protection Act 1994* (EPA 94); in that Act noise from air conditioning must not exceed the following noise levels when measured as the L_{A90} dB(A) level over a period of 15 minutes at an affected building:

- Between 10pm and 7am: 3 dB(A) above the background level;
- From 7am to 10pm: 5 dB(A) above the background level.

It is noted that these limits are less stringent than the noise emission criteria for residential amenity under the *Logan Planning Scheme 2015*. Meeting the residential criteria will therefore also meet the requirements of the Act, although it is recommended that plant be maintained to ensure compliance with EPA 94 criteria at all times as they represent an ongoing legal obligation.

4. Noise Impact Assessment

4.1 Criteria Summary

A summary of applicable criteria is presented in **Table 7** below, calculated (where applicable) with reference to the measured L_{90} during the ambient noise survey and presented in **Section 2.2**.

Table 7: Summary of assessment criteria. Levels are in dB(A)

Noise level at the boundary of premises				
Noise type	Time period	Monday to Saturday	Sunday and public	
Residential Amenity				
Non-steady sound	Day 7:00am – 6:00pm	$L_{Aeq,adj,T} \leq 53$ dB(A)	-	
	Evening 6:00pm to 10:00pm	$L_{Aeq,adj,T} \leq 49$ dB(A)	-	
	Night 10:00 – 7:00am	$L_{Aeq,adj,T} \leq 40$ dB(A) and $L_{Amax} \leq 60$ dB(A)	-	
Continuous noise	Anytime	$L_{A90,T} 48 / 44 / 44$ dB(A) (Day/Evening/Night)	-	
Noise Immissions				
Child Care Centre sleeping areas	L_{eq}	30	30	30
Child Care Centre other indoor areas	L_{eq}	35	35	35

4.2 Noise Immissions – Child Care Centre Design

The existing acoustic environment on site – as described in **Section 2.2** – is considered to be consistent with a generally amenable residential locale affected by moderate levels of road traffic noise and residential activity. While road traffic noise from Daisy Hill Road is identified as a significant contributing source of measured levels, the childcare centre will be largely protected from road traffic noise by its setback and building envelopes. It is therefore concluded that noise immissions onto the childcare component will be controlled by local traffic activity. The measured $L_{eq,1hr\ max}$ during the ambient noise survey is considered a reasonable worst-case external noise level into the design horizon, amounting to 60 dB(A) $L_{eq,1hr}$ façade-adjusted.

To meet the internal Acoustic Quality Objectives, a Noise Reduction (NR) of 25 dB(A) is therefore generally required from the building envelope, and a NR of 30 dB(A) is required to the designated Sleep Room. This corresponds with Category 2 and Category 3 construction under Australian Standard AS3671:

- *Category 2:* TNR of approximately 25 dB(A) is expected. Standard construction is acceptable, except for some light-weight elements such as fibrous cement or metal cladding or all-glass facades. Windows, doors and other openings must be closed.
- *Category 3:* TNR of approximately 25-35 dB(A) is expected. Special construction is required. Windows, doors and other openings must be closed.

Detailed calculations under AS3671 can be conducted at the Building Approval stage, once final architectural plans become available. It is nonetheless concluded that the required NR will be readily achievable through appropriate material selection and construction.

It is furthermore noted that the *Queensland Development Code Mandatory Part 4.4* (QDC MP4.4) – while not directly applicable to the development – includes ‘deemed to satisfy’ forms of construction to achieve minimum Noise Reductions. In particular, a minimum Noise Reduction of 25 dB(A) is expected from Category 1 construction, and 30 dB(A) is expected from Category 2 construction. The required Noise Reduction may therefore be achievable through construction in accordance with QDC MP4.4 Category 2 for the Sleep Room, and Category 1 generally.

Recommendations regarding acoustic design and construction are not intended to be prescriptive as to operational management and processes. Childcare centre staff and management are considered the appropriate entities for assessing amenity requirements during operation, and acoustic recommendations are intended to ensure the availability of suitably amenable space.

4.3 Noise Emissions

4.3.1 Noise Sources

The following sources of potentially intrusive noise have been identified from the proposed development:

- Vehicle movements through the car park, represented by the L_{eq} descriptor
- ‘Slamming’ car doors at the car park, represented by the L_{max} descriptor;
- Children at outdoor play, represented by the L_{eq} descriptor;
- Rubbish collection, represented by the L_{max} descriptor
- Mechanical plant activity, represented by the L_{90} descriptor.

The precise model(s) and installation of mechanical plant has not been determined at this stage. To meet the Noise Emission Standards, it is recommended that plant be selected, installed and (if necessary) screened to not exceed 40 dB(A) at neighbouring uses. Detailed assessment of mechanical plant noise can be conducted – if required – at the Building Approval stage once specifications can be determined. Due to the significant buffer distances, it is nonetheless expected that plant will be readily compliant without any further acoustic treatment.

It is understood that rubbish collection will be through the standard kerbside service. Noise impacts from rubbish collection will therefore be commensurate with typical residential activity in the locale.

Noise emissions from the remaining sources have been calculated to neighbouring properties using the environmental noise model presented in **Appendix B**. Design sound power levels have been sourced from the NMS database, and are presented in **Table 8** below. Design source levels for car door ‘slams’ have been calculated from measurements previously undertaken by NMS of a ‘worst-case’ high intensity door closure. Design source levels for vehicle movements and outdoor play have been calculated as per the *Association of Australasian Acoustical Consultants Guideline for Child Care Centre Acoustic Assessment v3.0*.

Table 8: Design sound power levels, as modelled

Noise Source	Descriptor	Sound Power Levels in dB(Z)								Total in dB(A)
		63 Hz	125 Hz	250 Hz	500 Hz	1kHz	2 kHz	4 kHz	8 kHz	
Vehicle movements	L _{eq}	74	81	75	72	75	76	72	69	81
Car door 'slam'*	L _{max}	90	94	89	91	94	89	87	85	97
8 children ages 0-2	L _{eq}	53	59	65	69	73	70	66	63	76
16 children ages 2-3	L _{eq}	63	69	75	81	83	80	76	72	87
11 children ages 3-5	L _{eq}	64	70	75	81	83	80	76	72	87
22 children ages 3-5	L _{eq}	67	73	78	84	86	83	79	75	90
Sound Pressure Levels at 1m										
Vehicle movements	L _{eq}	66	73	67	64	67	69	65	62	73
Car door 'slam'*	L _{max}	56	69	71	79	85	80	78	73	88
8 children ages 0-2	L _{eq}	45	51	57	61	65	62	58	55	69
16 children ages 2-3	L _{eq}	55	61	67	73	75	72	68	64	79
11 children ages 3-5	L _{eq}	57	63	68	74	76	73	69	65	79
22 children ages 3-5	L _{eq}	60	66	71	77	79	76	72	68	82

* Includes a +2 dB(A) adjustment for impulsiveness, as per Australian Standard AS10555

4.3.2 Environmental Noise Calculations – Vehicle Movements

Noise emissions from vehicle movements through the site have been conceptualized as a moving line source, based upon sound power levels as proposed in the *Association of Australasian Acoustical Consultants Guideline for Child Care Centre Acoustic Assessment v3*. Average speeds of 25 km/hr have been assumed, with a source height of 1.5m (representing dominant engine noise at low speeds). Peak hour traffic flows of 36 movements/hr have been calculated as per the *NSW RTA Guide to Traffic Generating Developments v2.2*. As a highly conservative assumption, peak traffic flows have been assumed during the entirety of the assessment periods.

Noise source locations – as modelled – are presented in **Plate 7** below, while results from the environmental noise calculations are presented along with criteria in **Table 9** following.

Plate 7: Showing vehicle moving line source locations, as modelled



Table 9: Noise emissions forecasts, vehicle movements. Levels are in dB(A) $L_{eq,adj,T}$

Receiver	Forecast	Criteria			Assessment
		Day	Evening	Night	
R1	37	53	49	40	Pass
R2	28	53	49	40	Pass
R3	12	53	49	40	Pass
R4	12	53	49	40	Pass
R5	12	53	49	40	Pass
R6	36	53	49	40	Pass

As shown above, vehicle movements are forecast to meet criteria at all receivers during all periods under a highly conservative calculation scenario.

4.4.3 Environmental Noise Calculations – Car Doors

Although the ‘slamming’ of car doors is not a necessary nor unavoidable consequence of car park activity, such events may sporadically occur. Assessment of car door noise emissions are based upon measurements of a ‘reasonable worst-case’ slam event previously measured by NMS. In contrast to ‘slamming’, typical car door closures emit significantly lower levels of noise. As a comparison, a 4 wheel drive door closure – with moderate force – was measured approximately 13 dB(A) lower than assumed in assessment, and typical closures are expected to generate relatively minor noise emissions.

Potential noise impacts have been modelled from all potential parking locations, as presented in **Plate 8** below. Results from the environmental noise calculations are presented along with criteria in **Table 10** following.

Plate 8: Showing car door noise source locations, as modelled

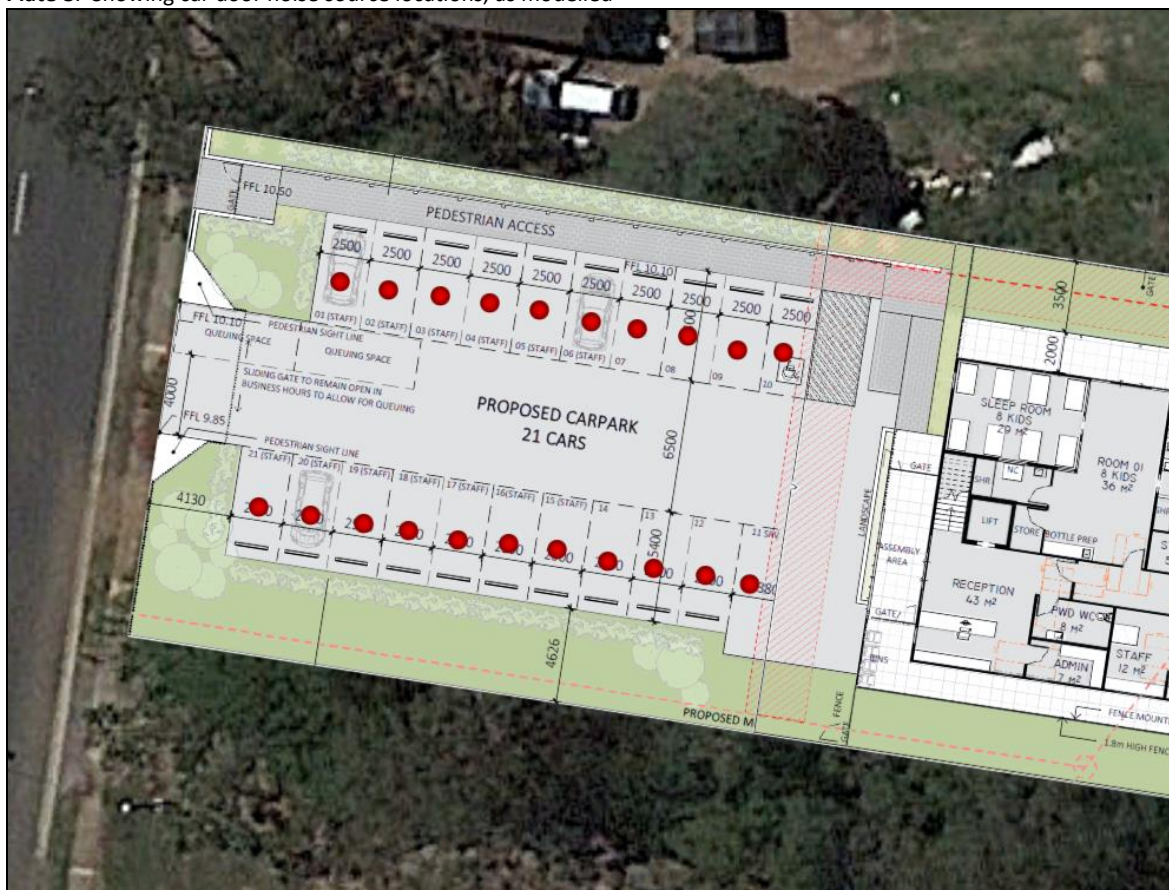


Table 10: Noise emission forecasts and criteria, car doors. Levels are in dB(A) L_{max} . No fence scenario

Receiver	Forecast*	Criteria			Assessment
		Day	Evening	Night	
R1	70	-	-	60	+10
R2	59	-	-	60	Pass
R3	52	-	-	60	Pass
R4	38	-	-	60	Pass
R5	50	-	-	60	Pass
R6	69	-	-	60	+9

* Includes a +2 dB(A) adjustment for impulsiveness as per Australian Standard AS1055

As shown above, noise emissions from worst-case door ‘slam’ events are forecast to meet criteria at receivers R2 – R5, but to exceed criteria at R1 and R6. To meet criteria, 10 dB(A) of noise reduction is required to the northern boundary, and 9 dB(A) of noise reduction is required to the southern boundary. This can be achieved through the provision of 1.8m high boundary acoustic fencing, as presented in **Plate 9** below.

Plate 9: Showing the recommended 1.8m high screening for car park noise emissions



To effectively function as an acoustic barrier, this fencing should be continuous and gap-free, with a density of not less than 12.5 kg/m². Noise emission calculations – including screening from this recommended fencing – are presented in **Table 11** below. Barrier calculations are presented in **Appendix C**.

Table 11: Noise emission forecasts and criteria, car doors. Levels are in dB(A) L_{max}. 1.8m high fence scenario

Receiver	Forecast*	Criteria			Screening Required	Screening Provided	Assessment
		Day	Evening	Night			
R1	70	-	-	60	10	13	Pass
R2	59	-	-	60	0	0	Pass
R3	52	-	-	60	0	0	Pass
R4	38	-	-	60	0	0	Pass
R5	50	-	-	60	0	0	Pass
R6	69	-	-	60	9	13	Pass

* Includes a +2 dB(A) adjustment for impulsiveness as per Australian Standard AS1055

As shown above with the inclusion of screening from the recommended 1.8m high acoustic fencing, noise from car door ‘slams’ is forecast to meet criteria at all receivers.

Plate 11: Showing designated outdoor play areas (in blue)



Table 12: Noise emissions forecasts, outdoor play. Levels are in dB(A) $L_{eq,adj,T}$. No fence scenario

Receiver	Forecast	Criteria			Assessment
		Day	Evening	Night	
R1	49	53	-	-	Pass
R2	61	53	-	-	+8
R3	65	53	-	-	+12
R4	62	53	-	-	+9
R5	62	53	-	-	+9
R6	35	53	-	-	Pass

As shown above, emissions are forecast to exceed criteria at R2 – R3 by up to 8 dB(A). To meet criteria, 8 dB(A) of screening is therefore required to the northern boundary, and 4 dB(A) of screening is required to the eastern and southern boundary.

This can be achieved through the provision of acoustic barriers as presented in **Plate 12** below.

Plate 12: Showing the location of recommended screening for outdoor play noise emissions



The design for the proposed cantilevered fence on the eastern extent of the play area is shown in **Figure 2** below.

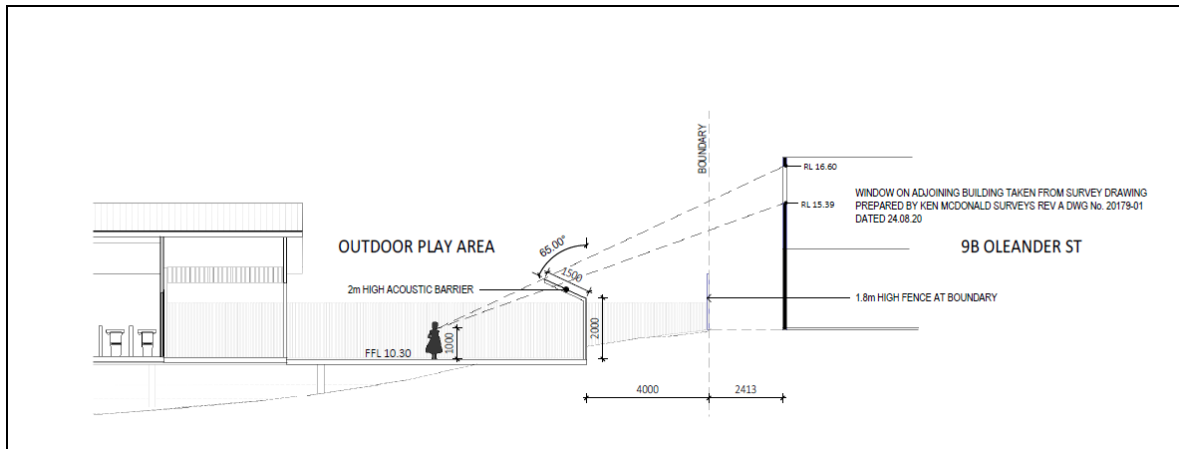


Figure 2: Showing the proposed cantilevered fence design


To effectively function as acoustic barriers, this screening should be continuous and gap-free, with a density of not less than 12.5 kg/m². Noise emission calculations – including screening from this recommended fencing – are presented in **Table 13** below. Barrier calculations are presented in **Appendix C**.

Table 13: Noise emission forecasts and criteria, outdoor play. Levels are in dB(A) $L_{eq,adj,T}$. 1.8m high fence scenario

Receiver	Forecast	Criteria			Screening Required	Screening Provided	Assessment
		Day	Evening	Night			
R1	49	53	-	-	0	0	Pass
R2	61	53	-	-	8	14	Pass
R3	65	53	-	-	12	12	Pass
R4	62	53	-	-	9	18	Pass
R5	62	53	-	-	9	9	Pass
R6	35	53	-	-	0	0	Pass

As shown above, with the provision of screening from the recommended acoustic barriers, noise emissions from outdoor play are forecast to meet criteria at all receivers during the daytime period. It is furthermore noted that calculations assuming continuous full capacity outdoor play throughout the entire daytime period. Since no allowance has been made for periods of internal play and rest – which will generate substantively lower noise emissions – this is considered to be a highly conservative assessment scenario.

Appendix A: Development Plans

<p>SITE DETAILS</p> <p>ADDRESS: 11 DAISY HILL ROAD, DAISY HILL QLD 4127 LOT AND PLAN: LOT 36 ON RP 113835 SITE AREA: 2529m² ZONE: LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL (SUBURBAN PRECINCT) EXISTING USE: SINGLE DETACHED DWELLING HOUSE EXISTING PARKING: 2 x CARS</p>																																																										
<p>PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT</p> <p>PROPOSED USE: CHILD CARE CENTRE (90 PLACES)</p> <p>CATEGORIES: ROOM 01 = 8 PLACES (0 - 24 months) ROOM 02 = 16 PLACES (24 - 36 months) ROOM 03 = 22 PLACES (36 months and over) ROOM 04 = 22 PLACES (36 months and over) ROOM 05 = 11 PLACES (36 months and over) ROOM 06 = 11 PLACES (36 months and over)</p> <p>PROPOSED SITE COVER: 1150m² (45%) PROPOSED BUILDING AREA: 860m² (550m² GROUND + 310m² LEVEL 1 - INCL. INDOOR PLAY AREA) PROPOSED OUTDOOR PLAY AREA: 500m² (INCLUDING VERANDAH) PROPOSED PARKING: 21 CARS (INCLUDING 1 x PWD & 1 SRV) PROPOSED BUILDING HEIGHT: 2 STOREY (8.4m MAX. BUILDING HEIGHT ABOVE NGL)</p>																																																										
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ISSUE	DATE	DESCRIPTION
A	11.03.20	ISSUE FOR PRELIMINARY APPLICATION
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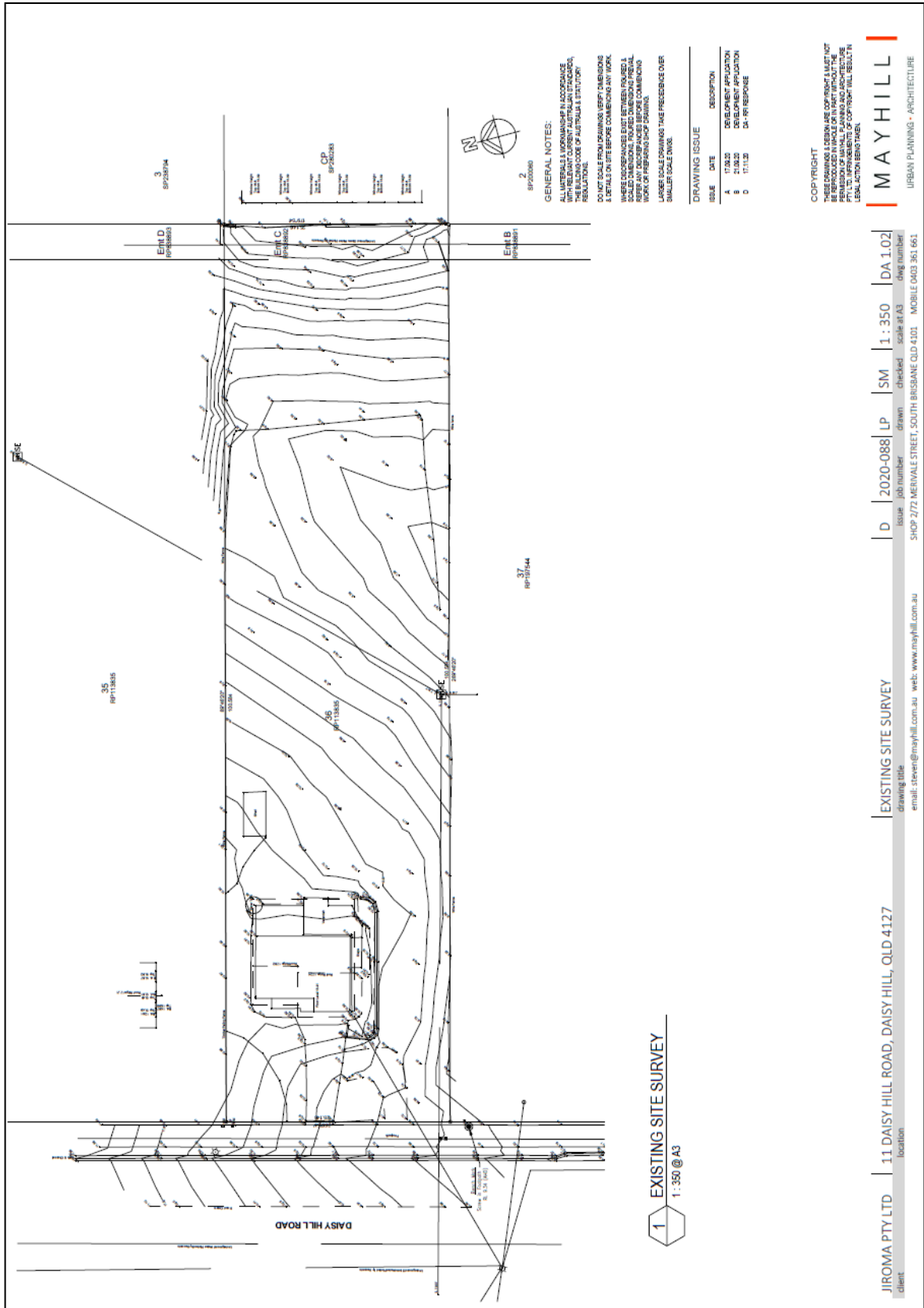
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 11 DAISSY HILL ROAD, DAISSY HILL, QLD 4127 location
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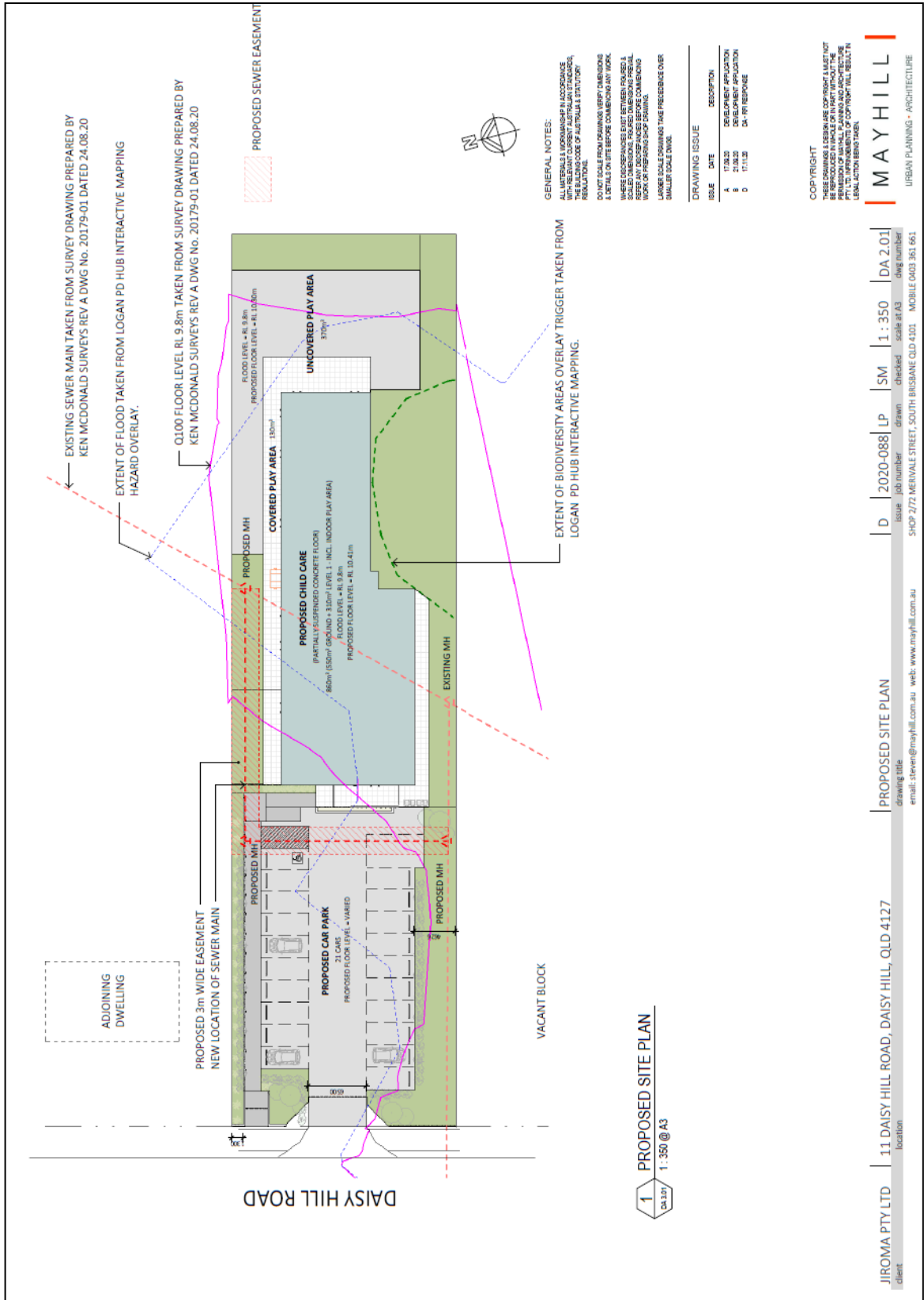
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 issue job number drawn checked scale at A3
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DA.1.01 drawing number







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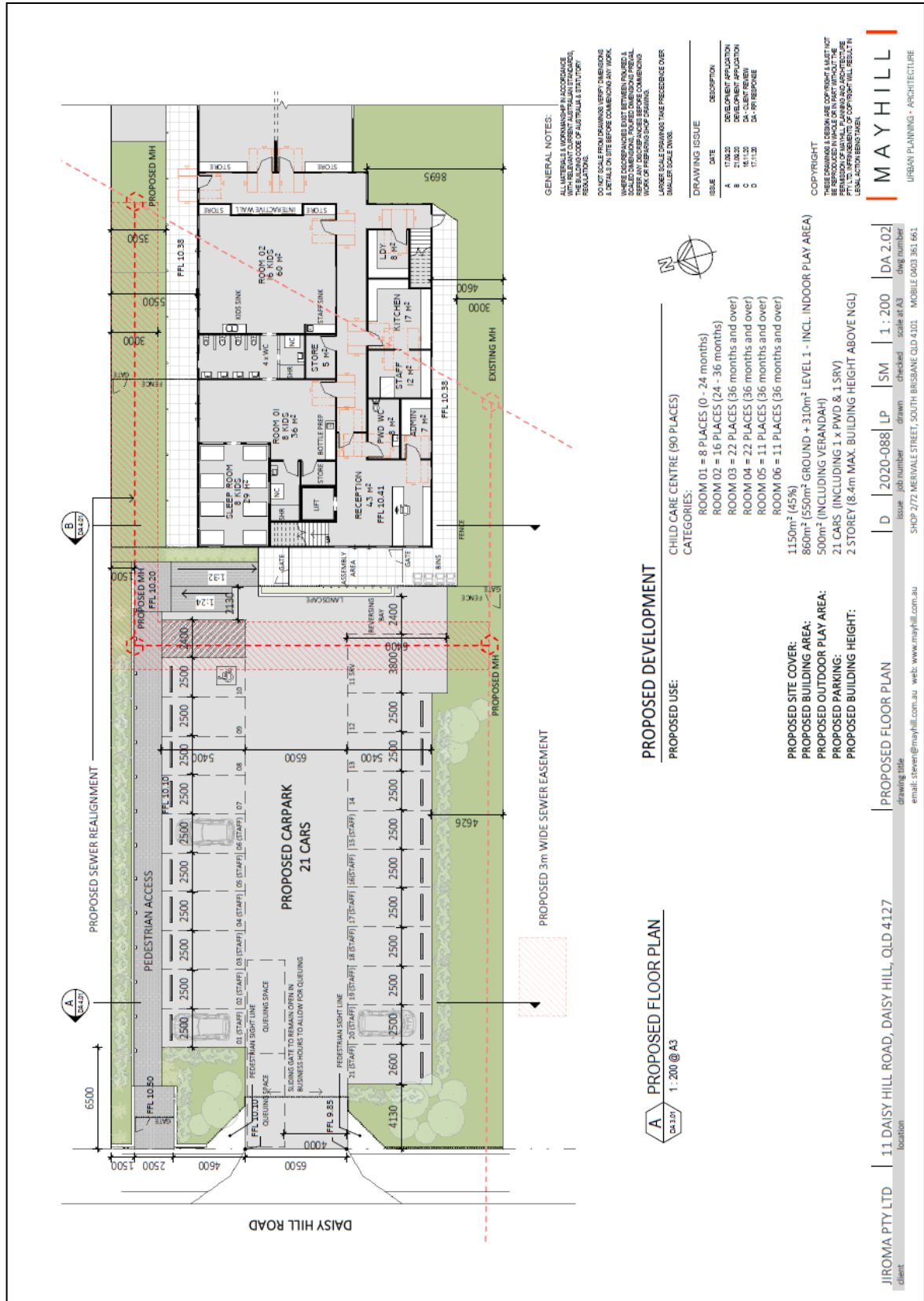


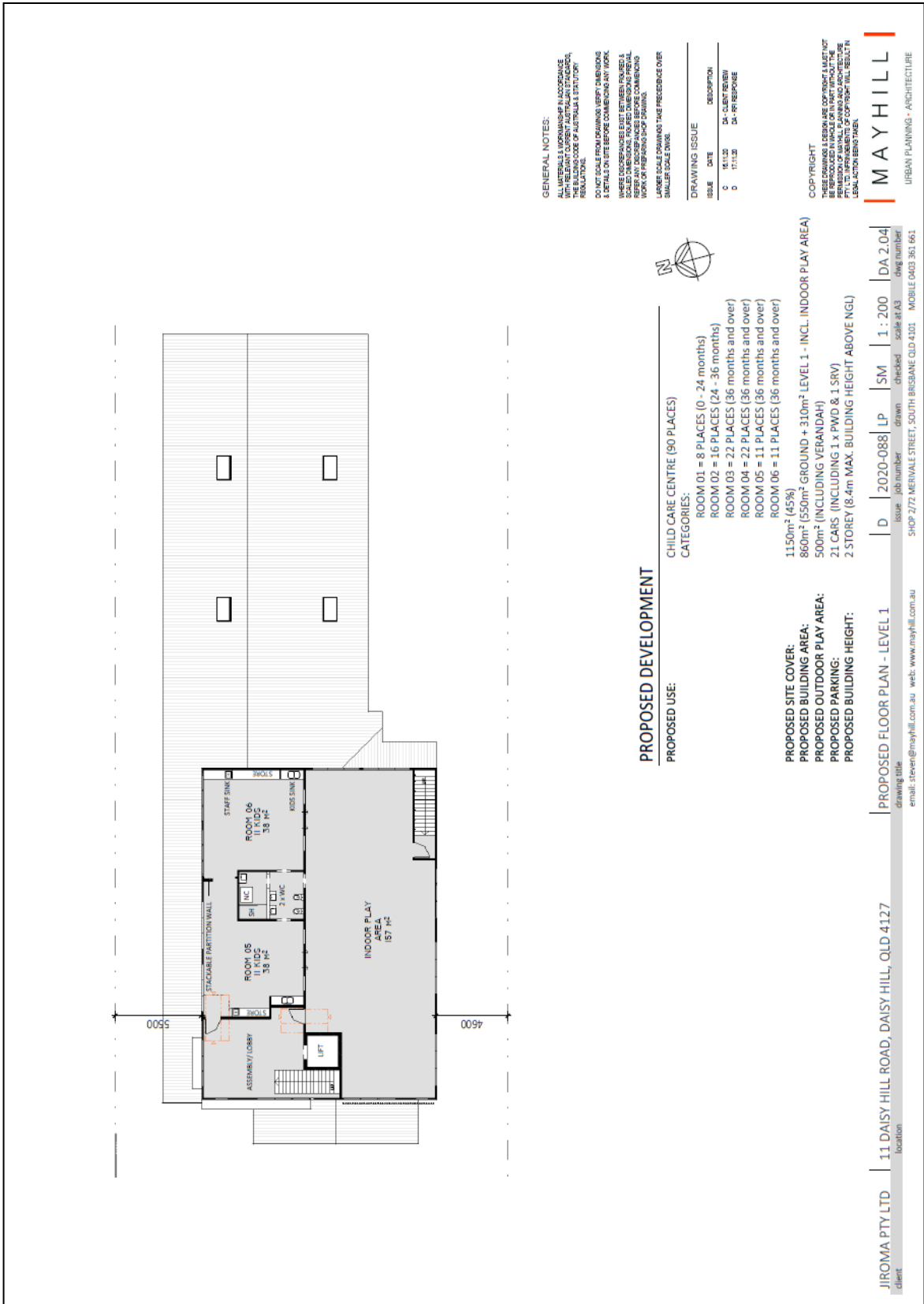
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1 PROPOSED SITE PLAN
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client	location	drawing title	issue	job number	drawn	checked	scale	dwg number
		email: steven@mayhill.com.au	web: www.mayhill.com.au					
								SHOP 2/72 MEIVALE STREET, SOUTH BRISBANE QLD 4101 MOBILE 0403 361 661







PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

PROPOSED USE:

CHILD CARE CENTRE (90 PLACES)

- CATEGORIES:
- ROOM 01 = 8 PLACES (0 - 24 months)
 - ROOM 02 = 16 PLACES (24 - 36 months)
 - ROOM 03 = 22 PLACES (36 months and over)
 - ROOM 04 = 22 PLACES (36 months and over)
 - ROOM 05 = 11 PLACES (36 months and over)
 - ROOM 06 = 11 PLACES (36 months and over)

PROPOSED SITE COVER:

1150m² (45%)

PROPOSED BUILDING AREA:

860m² (550m² GROUND + 310m² LEVEL 1 - INCL. INDOOR PLAY AREA)

PROPOSED OUTDOOR PLAY AREA:

500m² (INCLUDING VERANDAH)

PROPOSED PARKING:

21 CARS (INCLUDING 1 x PWD & 1 SRV)

PROPOSED BUILDING HEIGHT:

2 STOREY (8.4m MAX. BUILDING HEIGHT ABOVE NGL)



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1	17.11.20	DA - RF RESPONSE

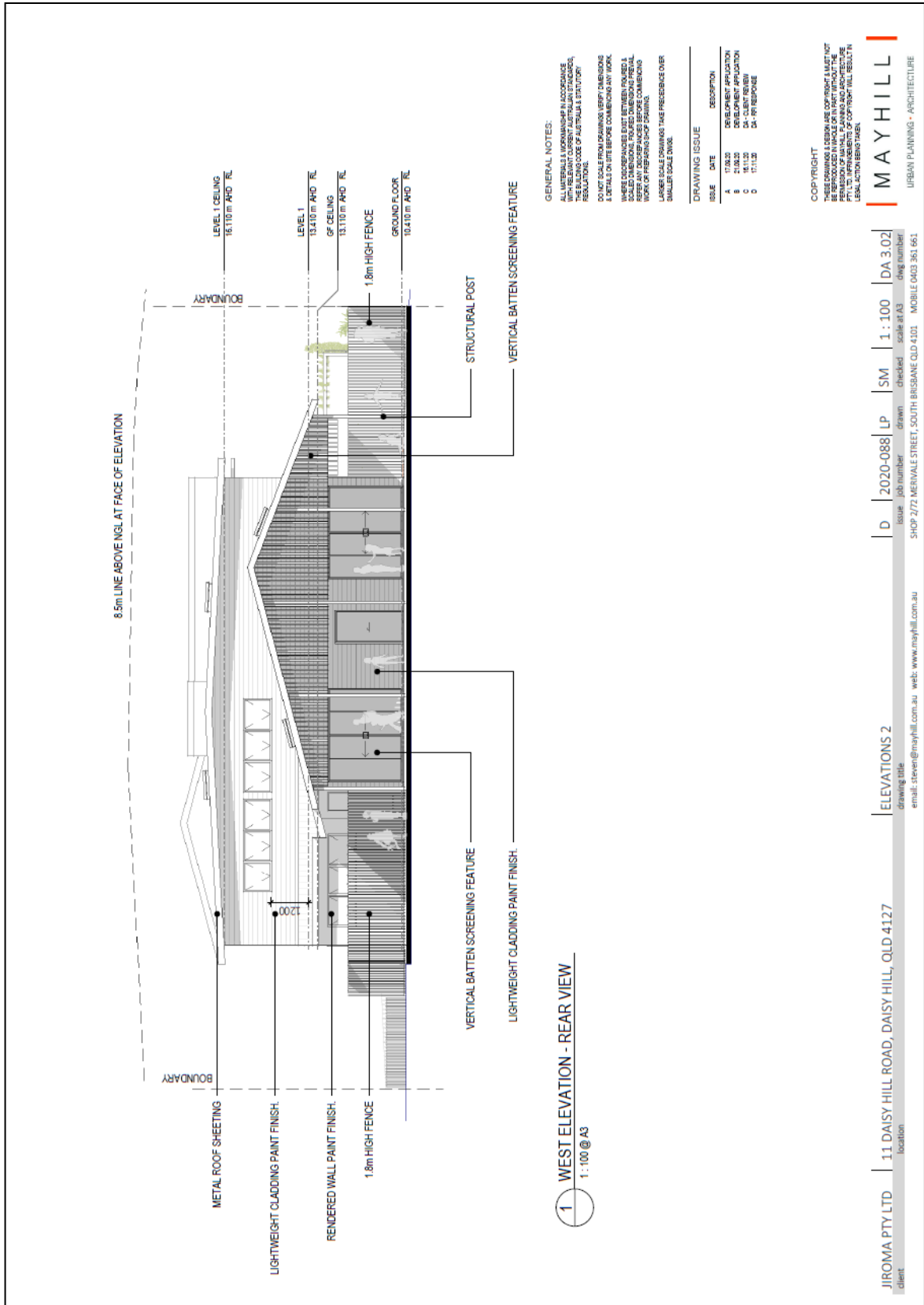
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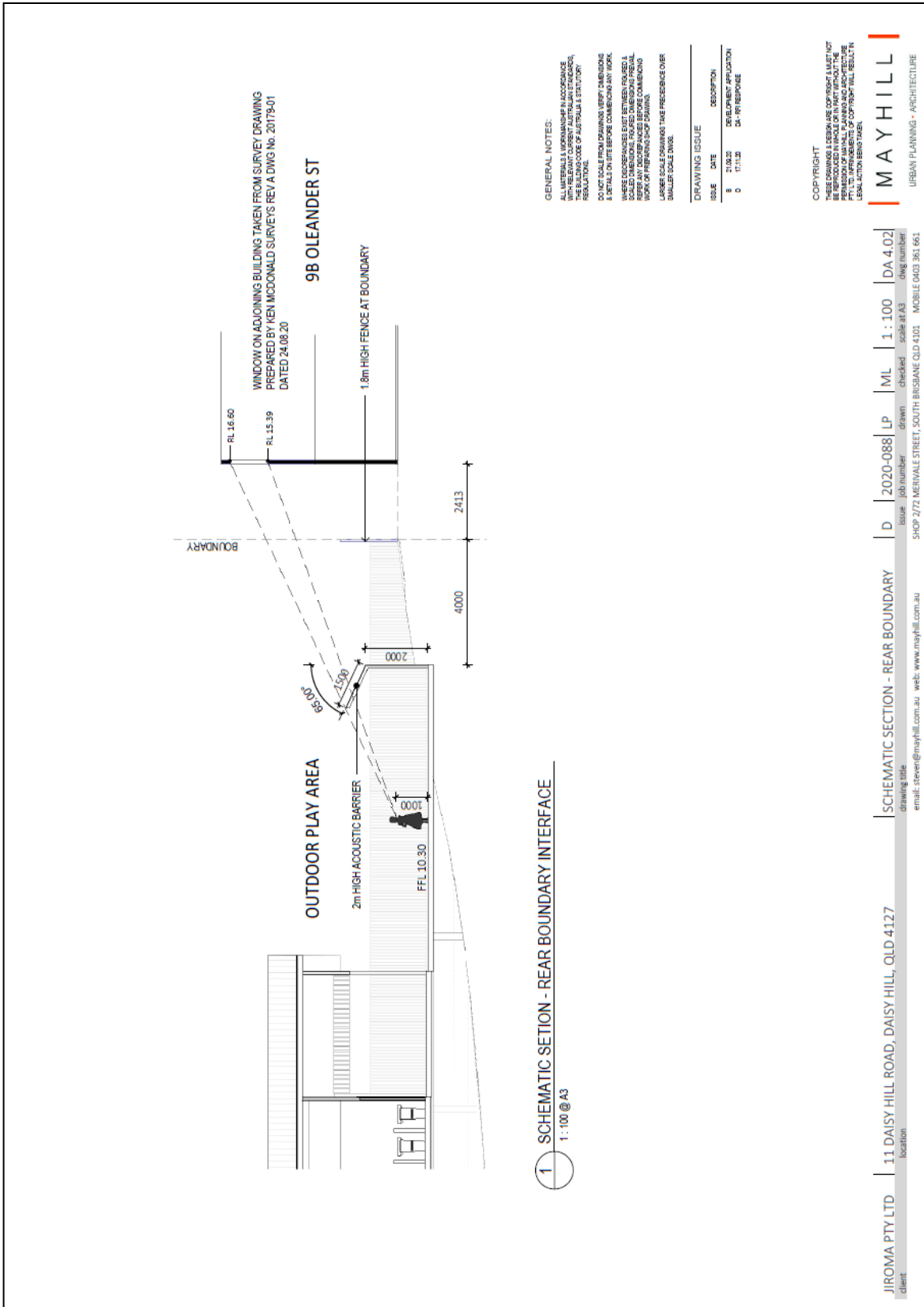


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drawing title	PROPOSED FLOOR PLAN - LEVEL 1	issue	D
email: steven@mayhill.com.au	web: www.mayhill.com.au	job number	2020-088
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		checked	SM
		scale at A3	1 : 200
		dwg number	DA 2.04
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1 SCHEMATIC SECTION - REAR BOUNDARY INTERFACE
1:100 @ A3

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3	24.11.20

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issue	2020-088 LP	checked	ML
job number	D	drawn	DA 4.02
shop	2/72 NERVALE STREET, SOUTH BRISBANE QLD 4101	mobile	0403 361 661



STREET VIEW



1 EXTERIOR - STREET FRONT
@ A3

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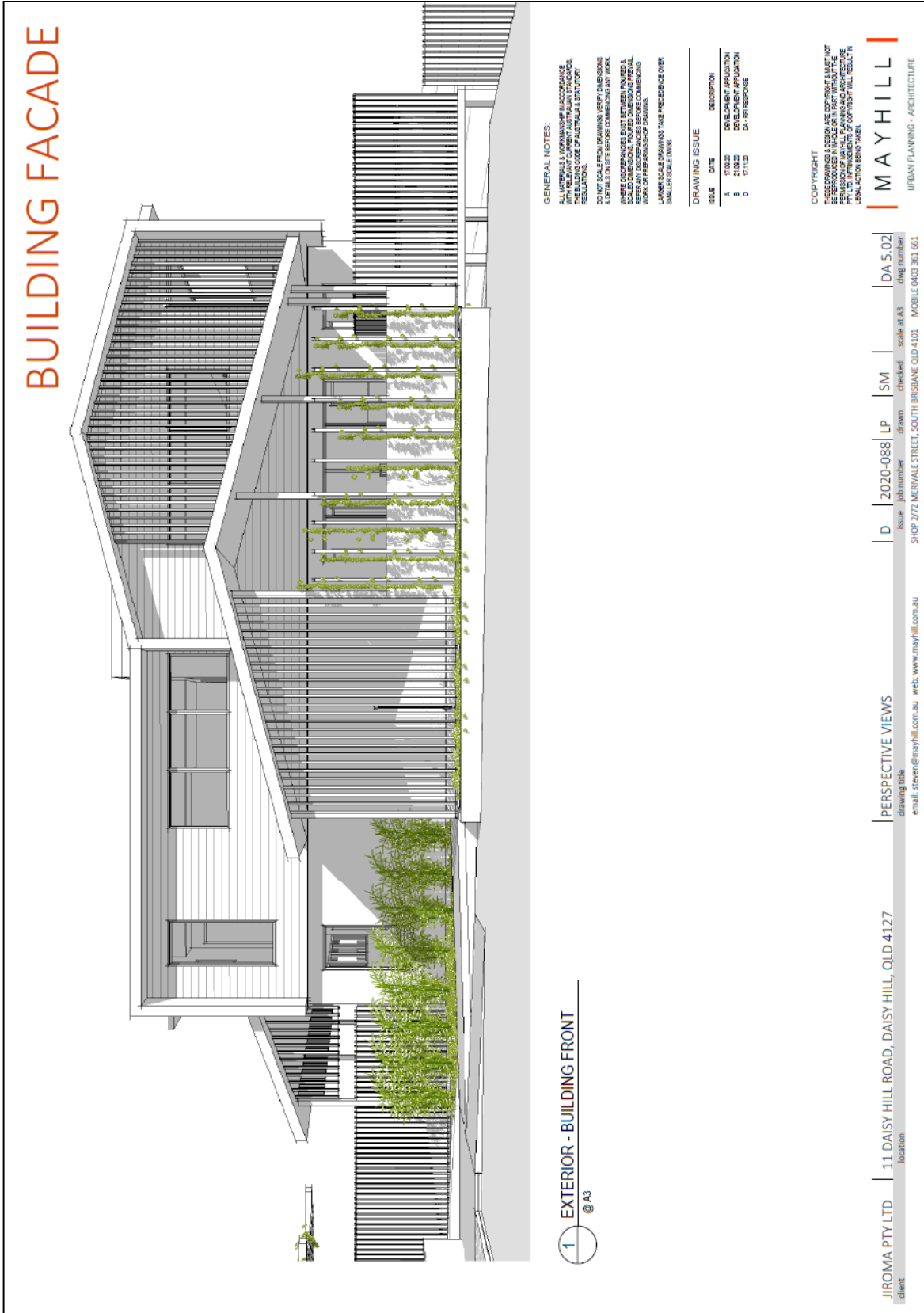
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2	21.02.21	DA - R1 RESPONSE
3	11.11.20	DA - R2 RESPONSE

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 Drawing title: **PERSPECTIVE VIEWS**
 email: steven@mayhill.com.au | web: www.mayhill.com.au
 Issue: **D** | Job number: **2020-088 LP** | Drawn: **SM** | checked: **SM** | scale at A3: **DA 5.01** | one number: **DA 5.01**
 SHOP 2/72 MEINVALE STREET, SOUTH BRISBANE QLD 4101 | MOBILE 0403 361 661



BUILDING FACADE

1 EXTERIOR - BUILDING FRONT @A3

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D	11.11.20	DA - RP RESPONSE

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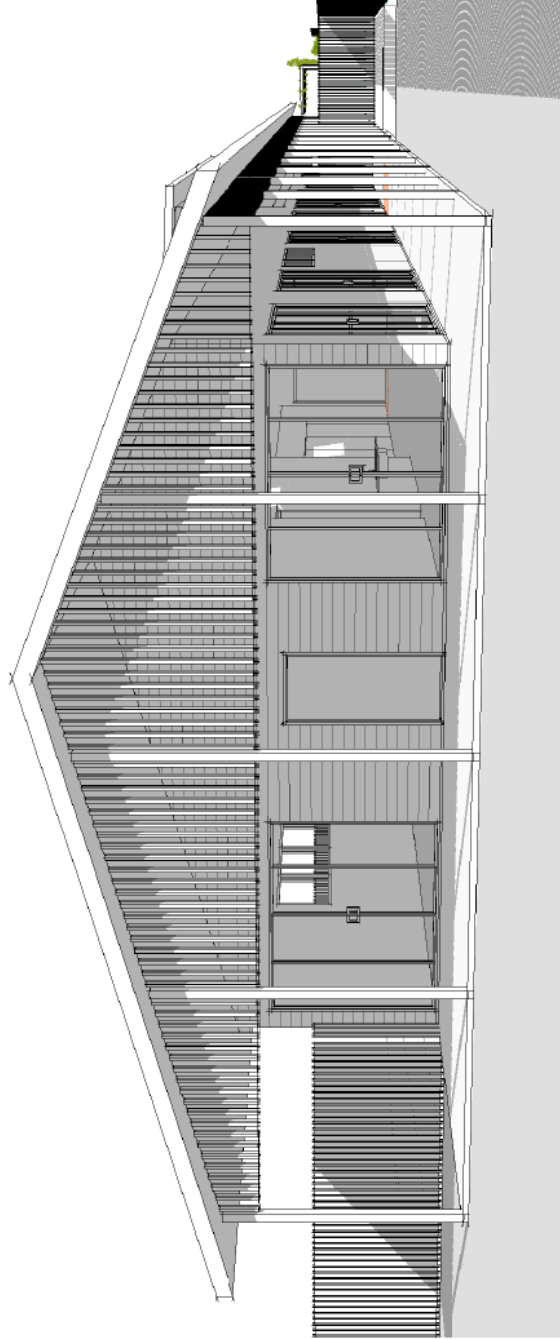
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JIROMA PTY LTD | 11 DAISY HILL ROAD, DAISY HILL, QLD 4127 | PERSPECTIVE VIEWS | D | 2020-088 | LP | SM | DA 5.02

client | location | drawing title | issue | job number | drawn | checked | scale at A3 | chg number

email: steven@mayhill.com.au | web: www.mayhill.com.au | SHOP 2/72 METWALE STREET, SOUTH BRISBANE QLD 4101 | MOBILE 0403 361 661

OUTDOOR PLAY AREA



1 EXTERIOR - REAR
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 DO NOT SCALE FROM DRAWINGS. VERIFY DIMENSIONS & DETAILS ON SITE BEFORE COMMENCING ANY WORK. WHERE DISCREPANCIES EXIST BETWEEN PROVIDED SCALED DIMENSIONS, RAISED DIMENSIONS PREVAIL.
 WORK IS TO BE COMPLETED IN ACCORDANCE WITH WORK OF PREPARED SHOP DRAWINGS.
 LARGER SCALE DRAWINGS TAKE PRECEDENCE OVER SMALLER SCALE DRAWINGS.

DRAWING ISSUE

ISSUE	DATE	DESCRIPTION
1	11.11.20	PRELIMINARY APPLICATION
2	11.11.20	DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION
3	11.11.20	DA - RFI RESPONSE

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email: steve@mnhill.com.au | web: www.mnhill.com.au | SHOP 2772 MERVILLE STREET, SOUTH BRISBANE QLD 4101 | MOBILE 0403 361 661



Appendix B: Environmental Noise Model

Forecast noise emissions from expected activities at the proposed development have been calculated with PEN3D2000, a software program implementing a prediction model based on the method described in Bies & Hansen, *ISO 9613-2 (1996) Acoustics – Attenuation of sound propagation outdoors Part 2: General Method of Calculation and CONCAWE*. The basic equation adopted is-

$$L_p = L_w - 20 \log_{10}(r) - 10 \log_{10}(4\pi) + AE$$

Where

- L_p is the sound pressure level at an observer
- L_w is the sound power level of the source
- $20 \log_{10}r - 10 \log_{10}(4\pi)$ is the Distance attenuation (spherical)
- AE is the excess attenuation factors and is determined as the sum of the contributions

All prediction models have limits to their accuracy of prediction. This is due to the inherent nature of the calculation algorithms that go into the design of the models, the assumptions made in the implementation of the model, and the availability of good source sound power data. ISO 9613-2 has an estimated accuracy for broadband noise of ± 3 dB at 1000 metres. Neutral atmospheric and meteorological conditions have been assumed.

Noise source design sound power levels (SWL) of activities considered representative of those at the development have been sourced from the NMS database, and are discussed in **Section 4.4**. Topographic data was sourced from Geosciences Australia, extracted in 0.5m contours. Calculations do not include screening from the recommended acoustic barriers, which is presented separately in **Appendix C**. The sound power levels used in the environmental noise model are presented in **Table B1** below. Results from the environmental noise calculations are presented in the **plates** and **tables** following.

Table B1: Design sound power levels, as modelled

Noise Source	Descriptor	Sound Power Levels in dB(Z)								Total in dB(A)
		63 Hz	125 Hz	250 Hz	500 Hz	1kHz	2 kHz	4 kHz	8 kHz	
Vehicle movements	L_{eq}	74	81	75	72	75	76	72	69	81
Car door 'slam'*	L_{max}	90	94	89	91	94	89	87	85	97
8 children ages 0-2	L_{eq}	53	59	65	69	73	70	66	63	76
16 children ages 2-3	L_{eq}	63	69	75	81	83	80	76	72	87
11 children ages 3-5	L_{eq}	64	70	75	81	83	80	76	72	87
22 children ages 3-5	L_{eq}	67	73	78	84	86	83	79	75	90
Sound Pressure Levels at 1m										
Vehicle movements	L_{eq}	66	73	67	64	67	69	65	62	73
Car door 'slam'*	L_{max}	56	69	71	79	85	80	78	73	88
8 children ages 0-2	L_{eq}	45	51	57	61	65	62	58	55	69
16 children ages 2-3	L_{eq}	55	61	67	73	75	72	68	64	79
11 children ages 3-5	L_{eq}	57	63	68	74	76	73	69	65	79
22 children ages 3-5	L_{eq}	60	66	71	77	79	76	72	68	82

* Includes a +2 dB(A) adjustment for impulsiveness, as per Australian Standard AS10555

Table B2: Receiver point calculations, vehicle movements. Levels are in dB(A) $L_{eq,1hr}$

POINT CALCULATIONS
 Pen3D2000 V 1.9.32
 Project Code: 5530
 Project Description: Noise assessment of 11 Daisy Hill Road, Daisy Hill
 File:D:\IZ Drive\5530 11 Daisy Hill Road, Daisy Hill - childcare centre\Model\5530 vehicles.PEN
 Tuesday 17 Nov, 2020 at 12:57:24

Environmental Calculations (Moving Line Source)
 All moving line sources included. Line source segmentation angle: 10 degrees. Calculations for specified meteorology.
 Noise level results include the Leq (1 hour) of all noise sources
 Meteorology: Wind speed 0.0 (m/s) Wind direction 0 Mast height 10.0 (m) Temperature 20.0 (C) Temperature Gradient 0.0 (C/100m) Humidity 50.0 (%)
 Surface Roughness of terrain 0.023000000 (m) Zero plane offset 0.080000000 (m)

Receptor	X Posn (m)	Y Posn (m)	Height (m)	Noise Level (dB(A))
R1	515137.6	6942041.2	1.5	36.6
R2	515174.2	6942035.5	1.5	27.8
R3	515204.6	6942030.8	1.5	12.4
R4	515215.7	6942016.2	1.5	12.4
R5	515202.6	6942005.7	1.5	12.3
R6	515131.7	6942016.5	1.5	36.0

Table B3: Receiver point calculations, car door ‘slams’. Levels are in dB(A) L_{max}

POINT CALCULATIONS
 Pen3D2000 V 1.9.32
 Project Code: 5530
 Project Description: Noise assessment of 11 Daisy Hill Road, Daisy Hill
 File:D:\IZ Drive\5530 11 Daisy Hill Road, Daisy Hill - childcare centre\Model\5530 car door.PEN
 Thursday 19 Nov, 2020 at 16:32:09

Environmental Calculations
 All point and line sources included. Line source segmentation angle: 10 degrees. Calculations for specified meteorology.
 Noise level results are the maximum of all the noise sources. Noise level results incorporate the incoherent ground reflection algorithm
 Meteorology: Wind speed 0.0 (m/s) Wind direction 0 Mast height 10.0 (m) Temperature 20.0 (C) Temperature Gradient 0.0 (C/100m) Humidity 50.0 (%)
 Surface Roughness of terrain 0.023000000 (m) Zero plane offset 0.080000000 (m)

Receptor	X Posn (m)	Y Posn (m)	Height (m)	Ground (m)	Noise Level (dB(A))
R1	515137.6	6942041.2	1.5	10.9	70.4
R2	515174.2	6942035.5	1.5	9.5	59.2
R3	515204.6	6942030.8	1.5	9.7	52.4
R4	515215.7	6942016.2	1.5	11.3	38.3
R5	515202.6	6942005.7	1.5	9.9	49.5
R6	515131.7	6942016.5	1.5	9.5	69.2

Table B3: Receiver point calculations, outdoor play. Levels are in dB(A) $L_{eq,1hr}$

POINT CALCULATIONS
 Pen3D2000 V 1.9.32
 Project Code: 5530
 Project Description: Noise assessment of 11 Daisy Hill Road, Daisy Hill
 File:D:\IZ Drive\5530 11 Daisy Hill Road, Daisy Hill - childcare centre\Model\5530 children.PEN
 Thursday 19 Nov, 2020 at 16:33:25

Environmental Calculations
 All point and line sources included. Line source segmentation angle: 10 degrees. Calculations for specified meteorology.
 Noise level results are the logarithmic addition of all the noise sources. Noise level results incorporate the incoherent ground reflection algorithm
 Meteorology: Wind speed 0.0 (m/s) Wind direction 0 Mast height 10.0 (m) Temperature 20.0 (C) Temperature Gradient 0.0 (C/100m) Humidity 50.0 (%)
 Surface Roughness of terrain 0.023000000 (m) Zero plane offset 0.080000000 (m)

Receptor	X Posn (m)	Y Posn (m)	Height (m)	Ground (m)	Noise Level (dB(A))
R1	515137.6	6942041.2	1.5	10.6	49.3
R2	515174.2	6942035.5	1.5	9.2	60.8
R3	515204.6	6942030.8	1.5	9.7	65.4
R4	515215.7	6942016.2	1.5	11.3	61.8
R5	515202.6	6942005.7	1.5	9.9	61.7
R6	515131.7	6942016.5	1.5	9.5	34.8

Plate B1: Noise contours at 1.5m, vehicle movements. Levels are in dB(A) $L_{eq,1hr}$

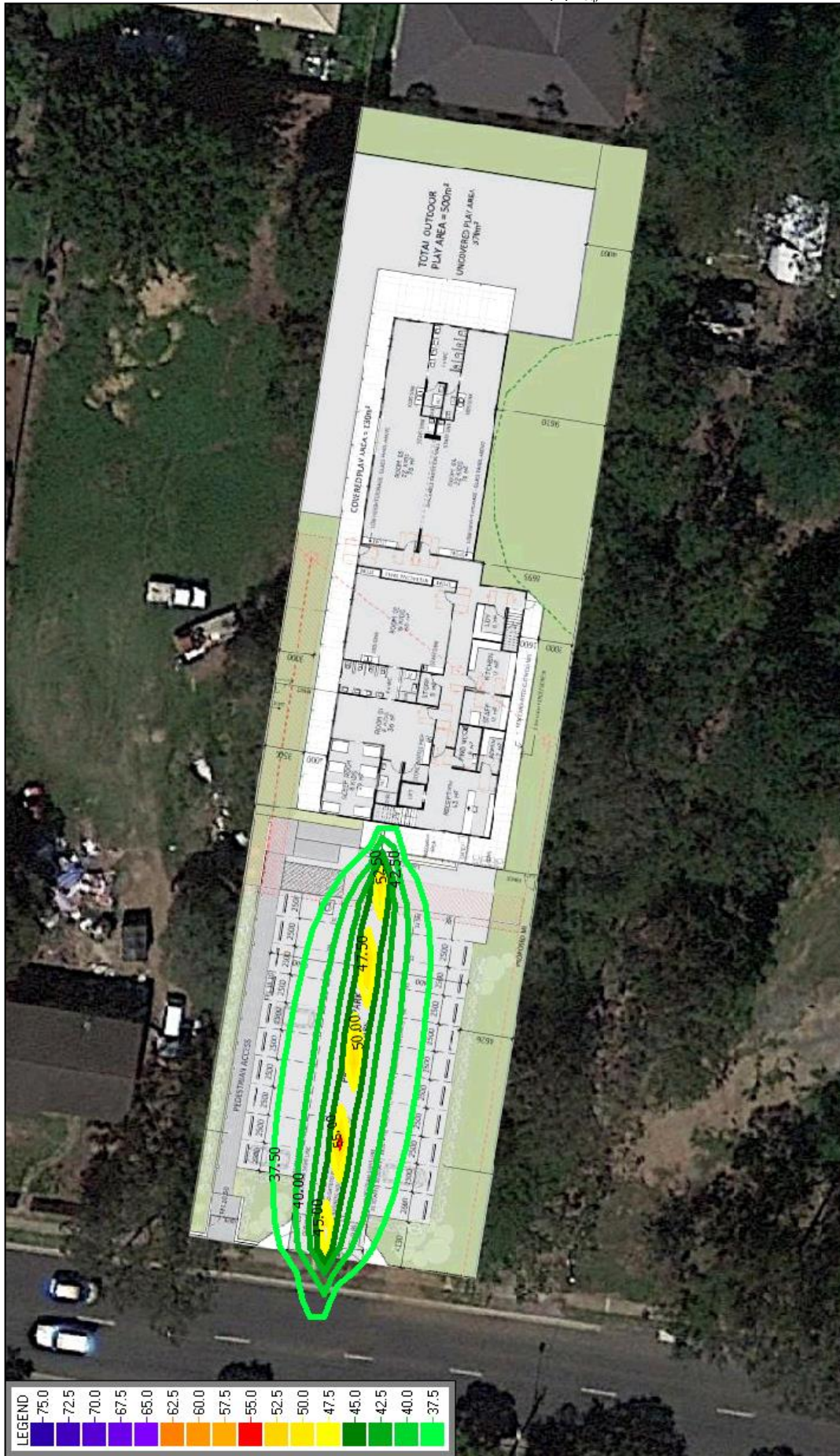


Plate B2: Noise contours at 1.5m, car door ‘slams’. Levels are in dB(A) L_{max}

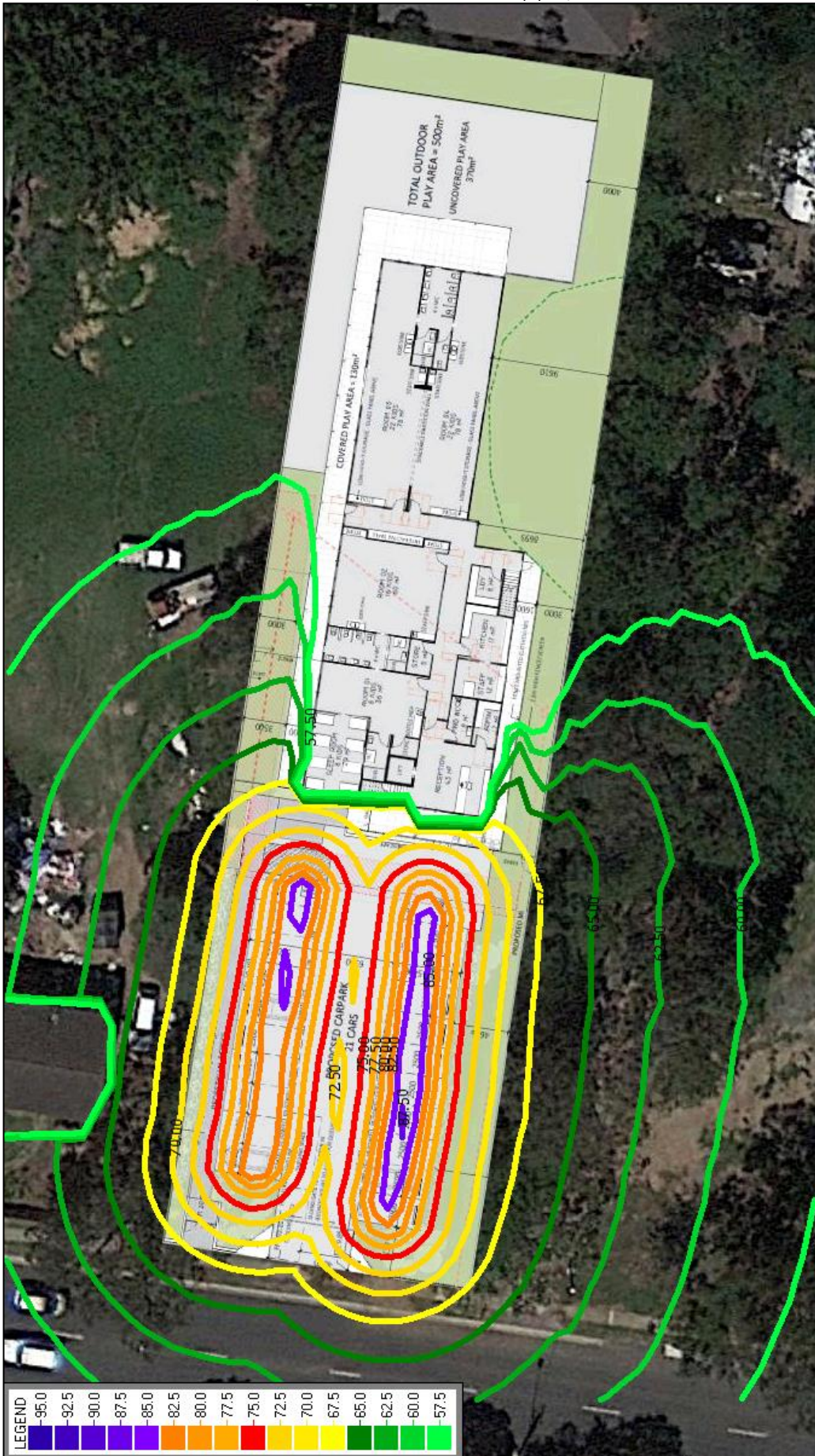
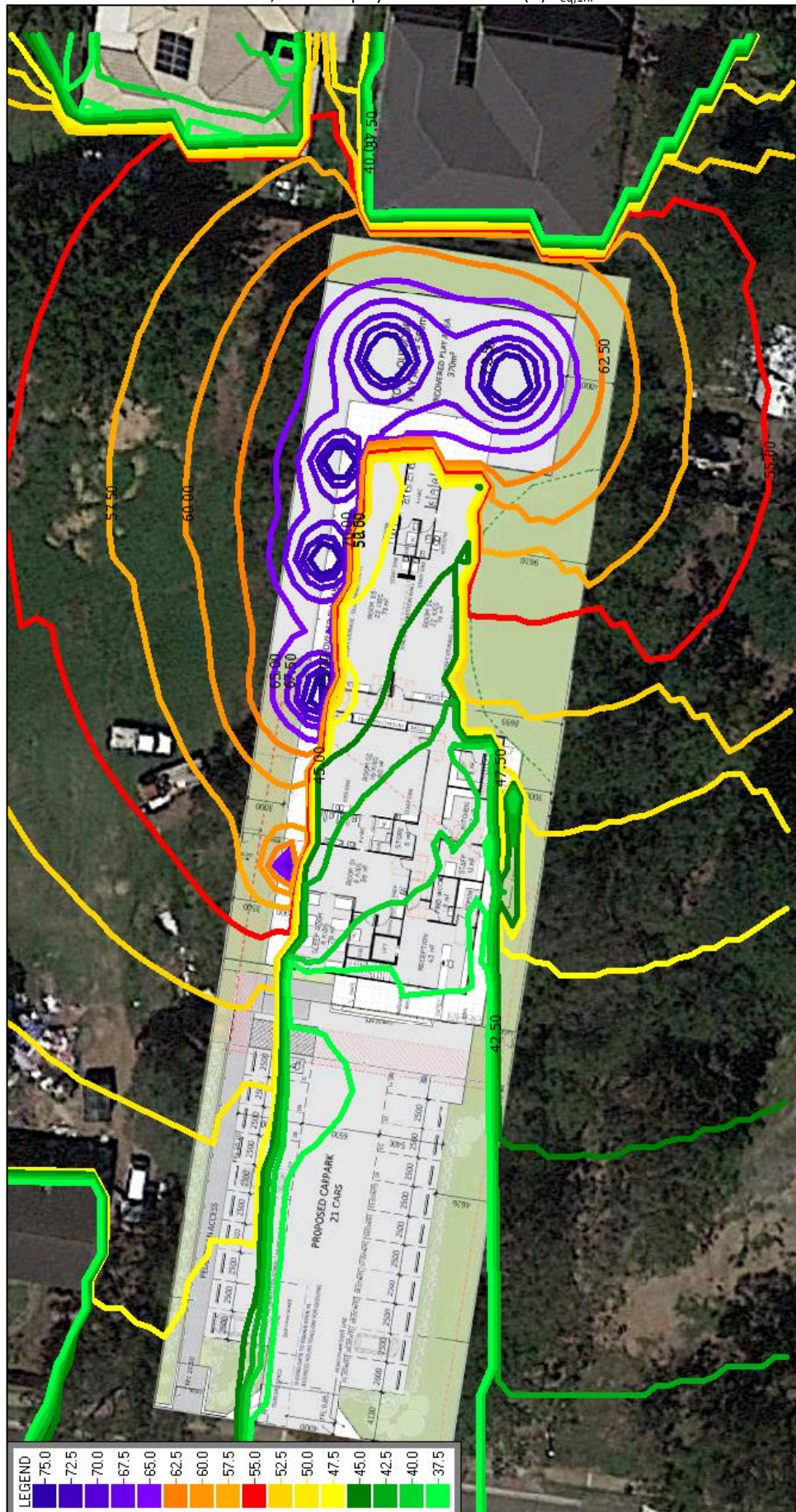


Plate B3: Noise contours at 1.5m, outdoor play. Levels are in dB(A) $L_{eq,1hr}$



Appendix C: Barrier Calculations

NOISE BARRIER REDUCTION

PROJECT 5530
 NOISE SOURCE Car Door Slam to R1

*** REYNOLDS BARRIER ATTENUATION FOR A POINT SOURCE***

Source Ht 1 m
 Barrier Ht 1.8 m
 Receiver Ht 1.5 m
 S-B Distance 6 m
 B-R Distance 0.5 m

Frequency (Hz) 31 63 125 250 500 1k 2k 4k 8k
 Attenuation -5.4 -5.9 -6.6 -7.8 -9.7 -12.2 -15.1 -18.0 -21.1

Effective Barrier Ht = 0.34
 Minimum Barrier Ht = 1.46

Minimum Barrier Height = 1.461538

$A = 6.0531$
 $B = 0.5831$
 $D = 6.5192$
 $\text{delta} = 0.117$

$N_{31} = 0.0252$ $x = 0.3982$ $\tanh(x) = 0.3784$ $\text{Attn} = -5.443$
 $N_{63} = 0.0505$ $x = 0.5632$ $\tanh(x) = 0.5103$ $\text{Attn} = -5.856$
 $N_{125} = 0.1002$ $x = 0.7933$ $\tanh(x) = 0.6603$ $\text{Attn} = -6.594$
 $N_{250} = 0.2003$ $x = 1.1219$ $\tanh(x) = 0.8082$ $\text{Attn} = -7.848$
 $N_{500} = 0.4007$ $x = 1.5866$ $\tanh(x) = 0.9196$ $\text{Attn} = -9.737$
 $N_{1k} = 0.8013$ $x = 2.2438$ $\tanh(x) = 0.9778$ $\text{Attn} = -12.22$
 $N_{2k} = 1.6026$ $x = 3.1733$ $\tanh(x) = 0.9965$ $\text{Attn} = -15.06$
 $N_{4k} = 3.2052$ $x = 4.4877$ $\tanh(x) = 0.9997$ $\text{Attn} = -18.04$
 $N_{8k} = 6.4105$ $x = 6.3465$ $\tanh(x) = 1$ $\text{Attn} = -21.05$

REVISION 12/8/03: CHANGED FRESNEL DIVIDER FROM 171.5 TO 146 IN COLUMN N TO CORRESPOND TO REYNOLDS

Attenuation is for a POINT source
 For a line source attenuation is between 1dB and 5 dB less

NOISE SOURCE REDUCTION

NOISE SOURCE IN SPL dB L1N at 3.0 metres from source	31.5	63	125	250	500	1000	2000	4000	8000
	73	77	72	74	77	72	72	70	68

Noise level in dB(A) at 3 metres from source

	-39.4	46.5	60.6	63.1	70.5	76.7	72.9	70.7	66.6
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NOISE REDUCTION DUE TO BARRIER, dB L1n

	-5.4	66.8	70.1	63.8	63.9	64.5	56.6	51.6	46.6
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NOISE LEVEL AT RECEIVER, dB(A)

	-44.8	40.6	54.0	55.2	60.7	64.5	57.8	52.6	45.5
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NOISE REDUCTION DUE TO THE BARRIER (dB(A))

12.8

NOISE BARRIER REDUCTION

PROJECT 5530

NOISE SOURCE Car Door Slam to R6

*** REYNOLDS BARRIER ATTENUATION FOR A POINT SOURCE***

Source Ht 1 m

Barrier Ht 1.8 m

Receiver Ht 1.5 m

S-B Distance 7.5 m

B-R Distance 0.5 m

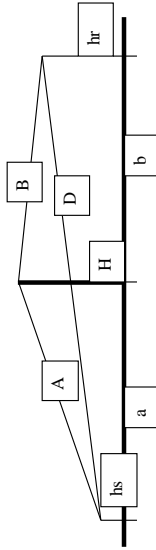
A = 7.5425
B = 0.5831
D = 8.0156
delta = 0.11

N 31 = 0.0237	x = 0.3862	tanh(x) = 0.3681	Attn = -5.417
N 63 = 0.0475	x = 0.5462	tanh(x) = 0.4977	Attn = -5.808
N 125 = 0.0942	x = 0.7694	tanh(x) = 0.6466	Attn = -6.51
N 250 = 0.1884	x = 1.088	tanh(x) = 0.7962	Attn = -7.713
N 500 = 0.3768	x = 1.5387	tanh(x) = 0.9119	Attn = -9.544
N 1k = 0.7536	x = 2.1761	tanh(x) = 0.9746	Attn = -11.98
N 2k = 1.5073	x = 3.0774	tanh(x) = 0.9958	Attn = -14.8
N 4k = 3.0146	x = 4.3521	tanh(x) = 0.9997	Attn = -17.78
N 8k = 6.0291	x = 6.1548	tanh(x) = 1	Attn = -20.78

Minimum Barrier Height = 1.46875

REVISION 12/8/03: CHANGED FRESNEL DIVIDER FROM 171.5 TO 146 IN COLUMN N TO CORRESPOND TO REYNOLDS

Attenuation is for a POINT source
For a line source attenuation is between 1dB and 5 dB less



NOISE SOURCE REDUCTION

NOISE SOURCE IN SPL dB LIN at 3.0 metres from source	31.5	63	125	250	500	1000	2000	4000	8000
	73	77	72	74	74	77	72	70	68
Noise level in dB(A) at 3 metres from source	-39.4	46.5	60.6	63.1	70.5	76.7	72.9	70.7	66.6
	77.0								

NOISE REDUCTION DUE TO BARRIER, dB Lin

	-5.4	66.9	70.2	64.0	64.1	64.7	56.9	51.9	46.9
NOISE LEVEL AT RECEIVER, dB(A)	-44.8	40.7	54.1	55.4	60.9	64.7	58.1	52.9	45.8
	64.3								

NOISE REDUCTION DUE TO THE BARRIER (dB(A))

12.6

NOISE BARRIER REDUCTION
 PROJECT 5530
 NOISE SOURCE Outdoor play to R2
 *** REYNOLDS BARRIER ATTENUATION FOR A POINT SOURCE***

Source Ht	1 m								
Barrier Ht	1.8 m								
S-B Distance	1 m								
B-R Distance	3.5 m								
Frequency (Hz)	31	63	125	250	500	1k	2k	4k	8k
Attenuation	-6.0	-6.8	-8.1	-10.2	-12.7	-15.6	-18.6	-21.6	-24.0
Effective Barrier Ht	= 0.69								
Minimum Barrier Ht	= 1.11								

A = 1.2806
 B = 3.5128
 D = 4.5277
 del fa = 0.2658

N 31 = 0.0573	x = 0.6002	tanh(x) = 0.5372	At n = -5.963
N 63 = 0.1147	x = 0.8489	tanh(x) = 0.6905	At n = -6.794
N 125 = 0.2275	x = 1.1957	tanh(x) = 0.8323	At n = -8.146
N 250 = 0.4551	x = 1.691	tanh(x) = 0.9343	At n = -10.15
N 500 = 0.9102	x = 2.3814	tanh(x) = 0.9834	At n = -12.72
N 1k = 1.8203	x = 3.3819	tanh(x) = 0.9977	At n = -15.6
N 2k = 3.6406	x = 4.7828	tanh(x) = 0.9999	At n = -18.59
N 4k = 7.2813	x = 6.7638	tanh(x) = 1	At n = -21.6
N 8k = 14.563	x = 9.5655	tanh(x) = 1	At n = -24.61

Minimum Barrier Height = 1.11111

REVISION 12/8/03: CHANGED FRESNEL DIVIDER FROM 171.5 TO 146 IN COLUMN N TO CORRESPOND TO REYNOLDS
 Attenuation is for a POINT source
 For a line source attenuation is between 1dB and 5 dB less

NOISE SOURCE REDUCTION

NOISE SOURCE IN SPL dB LIN at 3.0 metres from source	31.5	63	125	250	500	1000	2000	4000	8000	
	53	58	60	62	62	64	65	65	67	
Noise level in dB(A) at 3 metres from source	-39.4	26.5	41.5	51.5	58.5	62.5	65.5	66.5	65.5	
	70.9									
NOISE REDUCTION DUE TO BARRIER, dB Lin	-6.0	45.9	49.4	49.9	48.9	46.9	45.7	43.9	42.6	
NOISE LEVEL AT RECEIVER, dB(A)	-45.4	19.7	33.3	41.3	45.7	46.9	46.9	44.9	41.5	
	51.7									
NOISE REDUCTION DUE TO THE BARRIER (dB(A))	19.2									
NOISE REDUCTION DUE TO THE BARRIER (adjusted for area source)	14.2									

NOISE BARRIER REDUCTION										
PROJECT	5530									
NOISE SOURCE	Outdoor play to R3									
*** REYNOLDS BARRIER ATTENUATION FOR A POINT SOURCE**										
Source Ht	1 m									
Barrier Ht	1.8 m									
S-B Distance	5 m									
B-R Distance	0.5 m									
Frequency (Hz)	31	63	125	250	500	1k	2k	4k	8k	
Attenuation	-5.5	-5.9	-6.7	-8.0	-9.9	-12.4	-15.3	-18.3	-21.3	
Effective Barrier Ht	= 0.35									
Minimum Barrier Ht	= 1.45									
	N 31 = 0.0268	x = 0.41	tanh(x) = 0.3885							At n = -5.468
	N 63 = 0.0535	x = 0.5798	tanh(x) = 0.5226							At n = -5.904
	N 125 = 0.1062	x = 0.8168	tanh(x) = 0.6733							At n = -6.678
	N 250 = 0.2123	x = 1.1551	tanh(x) = 0.8194							At n = -7.982
	N 500 = 0.4247	x = 1.6335	tanh(x) = 0.9266							At n = -9.925
	N 1k = 0.8494	x = 2.3102	tanh(x) = 0.9805							At n = -12.44
	N 2k = 1.6988	x = 3.2671	tanh(x) = 0.9971							At n = -15.31
	N 4k = 3.3975	x = 4.6203	tanh(x) = 0.9998							At n = -18.3
	N 8k = 6.7951	x = 6.5941	tanh(x) = 1							At n = -21.3
	Minimum Barrier Height = 1.454545									
REVISION 12/8/03: CHANGED FRESNEL DIVIDER FROM 171.5 TO 146 IN COLUMN N TO CORRESPOND TO REYNOLDS										
Attenuation is for a POINT source										
For a line source attenuation is between 1dB and 5 dB less										
NOISE SOURCE REDUCTION										
NOISE SOURCE IN SPL dB LIN at 3.0 metres from source	31.5	63	125	250	500	1000	2000	4000	8000	
	57	52	54	64	67	69	70	70	70	
Noise level in dB(A) at 3 metres from source	-39.4	30.7	35.7	45.7	60.7	66.7	70.7	70.7	68.7	
	75.0									
NOISE REDUCTION DUE TO BARRIER, dB Lin	-5.5	51.0	45.1	46.3	53.9	54.2	54.2	51.4	48.5	
NOISE LEVEL AT RECEIVER, dB(A)	-44.9	24.8	29.0	37.7	50.7	54.2	55.4	52.4	47.4	
	58.4									
NOISE REDUCTION DUE TO THE BARRIER (dB(A))	16.6									
NOISE REDUCTION DUE TO THE BARRIER (adjusted for area source)	11.6									

NOISE BARRIER REDUCTION

PROJECT 5530
 NOISE SOURCE Outdoor play to R4

*** REYNOLDS BARRIER ATTENUATION FOR A POINT SOURCE***

Source Ht 1 m
 Barrier Ht 3.25 m
 Receiver Ht 1.5 m
 S-B Distance 5 m
 B-R Distance 4 m

A = 5.4829
 B = 4.3661
 D = 9.0139
 del fa = 0.8351

Frequency (Hz)	31	63	125	250	500	1k	2k	4k	8k
Attenuation	-7.6	-9.4	-11.8	-14.6	-17.5	-20.6	-23.6	-24.0	-24.0

Effective Barrier Ht = 1.97
 Minimum Barrier Ht = 1.28

Minimum Barrier Height = 1.27778

REVISION 12/8/03: CHANGED FRESNEL DIVIDER FROM 171.5 TO 146 IN COLUMN N TO CORRESPOND TO REYNOLDS

Attenuation is for a POINT source
 For a line source attenuation is between 1dB and 5 dB less

NOISE SOURCE REDUCTION

NOISE SOURCE IN SPL dB LIN at 3.0 metres from source	31.5	63	125	250	500	1000	2000	4000	8000
	57	52	54	64	67	69	70	70	70

Noise level in dB(A) at 3 metres from source

	30.7	35.7	45.7	60.7	66.7	70.7	70.7	70.7	68.7
--	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------

Effective Barrier Ht = 1.97
 Minimum Barrier Ht = 1.28

NOISE REDUCTION DUE TO BARRIER, dB(Li,n)

	-7.6	47.5	40.0	39.7	46.3	46.1	45.9	45.7	45.8
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NOISE LEVEL AT RECEIVER, dB(A)

	-47.0	21.3	23.9	31.1	43.1	46.1	47.1	46.7	44.7
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NOISE REDUCTION DUE TO THE BARRIER (dB(A))

23.3

NOISE REDUCTION DUE TO THE BARRIER (adjusted for area source)

18.3

NOISE BARRIER REDUCTION										
PROJECT	5530									
NOISE SOURCE	Out door play to R5									
*** REYNOLDS BARRIER ATTENUATION FOR A POINT SOURCE***										

Source Ht	1 m									
Barrier Ht	1.8 m									
Receiver Ht	1.5 m									
S-B Distance	5 m									
B-R Distance	4 m									
Frequency(Hz)	31	63	125	250	500	1k	2k	4k	8k	
Attenuation	-5.2	-5.5	-5.9	-6.7	-7.9	-9.9	-12.4	-15.2	-18.2	
Effective Barrier Ht =	0.52									
Minimum Barrier Ht =	1.28									
Minimum Barrier Height = 1.277778										
REVISION 12/8/03: CHANGED FRESNEL DIVIDER FROM 171.5 TO 146 IN COLUMN N TO CORRESPOND TO REYNOLDS										
Attenuation is for a POINT source										
For a line source attenuation is between 1dB and 5 dB less										
NOISE SOURCE REDUCTION										
NOISE SOURCE IN SPL dB LIN at 3.0 metres from source	31.5	63	125	250	500	1000	2000	4000	8000	
	57	52	54	64	67	69	70	70	70	
Noise level in dB(A) at 3 metres from source	-39.4	30.7	35.7	45.7	60.7	66.7	70.7	70.7	68.7	
	75.0									
NOISE REDUCTION DUE TO BARRIER dB Lin	-5.2	51.4	45.9	47.6	55.9	56.8	57.1	54.4	51.5	
NOISE LEVEL AT RECEIVER, dB(A)	-44.6	25.2	29.8	39.0	52.7	56.8	58.3	55.4	50.4	
	61.2									
NOISE REDUCTION DUE TO THE BARRIER (dB(A))	13.8									
NOISE REDUCTION DUE TO THE BARRIER (adjusted for area source)	8.8									

Appendix D: Glossary

Event maximum sound pressure level (LA%,adj,T), L01

The L01 level is calculated as the noise level equalled and exceeded for 1% of the measurement time, for example 9 seconds in any 15 minute interval. L01 is an appropriate level to characterise single events, such as from train bypass.

In this Report, the measured L01 levels for day/evening/night are not averaged but are arranged from low to high in the relevant day/evening/night interval and the value that is found at the 90th percentile (L10 of L01 sample) in the interval is recorded as its "L01" level.

Average maximum sound pressure level (LA%,adj, T), L10

The "L10" level is an indicator of "steady-state" noise or intrusive noise conditions from traffic, music and other relatively non-impulsive noise sources. The L10 level is calculated as the noise level equalled and exceeded for 10% the measurement time, for example 90 seconds in any 15 minute interval. The measured L10 time-intervals for day/evening/night are arithmetically averaged to present the "average maximum" levels of the environment for day/evening/night. The level can be adjusted for tonality or impulsiveness.

Background sound pressure level (LA90,T), L90

Commonly called the "L90" or "background" level and is an indicator of the quietest times of day, evening or night. The L90 level is calculated as the noise level equalled and exceeded for 90% the measurement time. The measured L90 time-intervals are arithmetically averaged to present the "average background" levels of the environment for day/evening/night. The level is recorded in the absence of any noise under investigation. The level is not adjusted for tonality or impulsiveness.

Equivalent Continuous or time average sound pressure level (LAeq,T), Leq

Commonly called the "Leq" level it is the logarithmic average noise level from all sources far and near. The maximum 1-hour levels within the day/evening/night time intervals are referenced for building design. The level can be adjusted for tonality.

Façade-adjusted level

A sound level that is measured at a distance of 1.0 metre from a wall or facade. The level is nominally 2.5 dB higher than the free-field level.

Free-field level

A sound level that is measured at a distance of more than 3.5 metres from a wall or facade.

Weighted Sound Reduction Index, Rw

A single number value used to compare the sound reduction index of building elements. Similar to the Sound Transmission Class (STC) rating that is still in common use. Rw and STC are not identical though may be considered, for most applications, as being interchangeable. A high Rw indicates high sound reduction.

Appendix E: Response to Further Information Request

This Appendix is provided in response to and clarification of further issues raised by Council (received 7th December), as reproduced below:

“ Acoustic:

1. *Please provide the relevant reference material that supports a 13dB(A) reduction in noise for a 1.8m high barrier at 12.5kg/m². Council notes the amended location and height of acoustic barriers to attenuate noise generated within the carpark area of the site. Given that the use proposes to operate from 6:30am it is anticipated that activity within the car park area will occur for a 30minute period within the night period. It is unclear how a 1.8m high acoustic barrier at 12.5kg/m² can provide approximately 13 dB(A) attenuation. Council would typically expect such a barrier to provide approximately 7-8 dB(A). As such, Council has concerns that activities such as car door slams in the northern car parks may exceed 60dB(A) at the property boundary during the night period.*
2. *The plan of development indicates that SRV space has been provided on the southern side of the parking area. In accordance with the Guideline for Child Care Centre Acoustic assessment Version 2.0 referenced within the Acoustic assessment a van operating in this area is likely to produce emissions of 95dB(A). It is noted that Appendix C does not include a calculation of the barriers for R6 to the south of the car parking area. For this reason the Council has concerns that the l_{max} of 60dB(A) will not be achieved at the southern property boundary. Council notes that despite the applicant’s response to the above request item regarding the attenuation from a 1.8m barrier at 12.5kg/m², even if the barrier to the southern car park could achieve a 13dB(A) reduction, the l_{max} of 60dB(A) would still not be achieved at the southern boundary of the car parking area. “*

Responses to these two items are presented below.

1. Calculation of barrier insertion loss has been conducted generally in accordance with the methodology set out in: Reynolds, D “*Engineering principles of acoustics: noise and vibration control*”, Allyn and Bacon, 1980. Barrier calculations assume a boundary receiver at minimal setback from the fence line (noting that the receiver cannot be located inside the fence for such calculations), and this calculated insertion loss has subsequently been applied to results from the environmental noise model (which does locate the receiver at the boundary as required for assessment). It is noted that somewhat reduced attenuation can be expected from receivers at further setback from the barrier, and that a 7-8 dB(A) reduction is conceivable for receivers located at the façade of a nominal neighbouring building. However, the additional distance attenuation that can be expected to such receivers (amounting to approximately 6 dB(A) per doubling of distance for a point source) would provide additional noise mitigation, and be broadly commensurate. In any case, assessment has been required at the boundary, and the recommended acoustic fencing is calculated to provide more than the 10 dB(A) of insertion loss required to meet criteria at this location.

2. Revision 2 of this Noise Assessment referenced Version 3.0 of the AAAC Guideline, although previous revisions referenced Version 2.0 of the Guideline, which was superseded as of September 2020. Version 3.0 of the Guideline nominates substantively lower sound power levels for vehicle activity, amounting to 81 dB(A) SWL for cars and 86 dB(A) SWL for delivery vans. This is consistent with observations of an aggregate reduction in vehicle source levels over time, as low-noise vehicle design and construction becomes more common. Calculations nonetheless assume source levels of 97 dB(A) for L_{max} events, which is in any case higher than source levels nominated under either revision of the AAAC Guideline.

It is furthermore acknowledged that the previous revision of this Report included a minor labelling error in Appendix C, and that while the calculation of screening to R6 from fencing on the southern boundary was included, the calculation was mis-labelled as to R1. The calculations presented in Appendix C of this revision includes the correct labelling, and shows the fencing to provide more than the 9 dB(A) of screening required to meet L_{max} criteria at the southern boundary.