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# 33 CROSS STREET, DOUBLE BAY MIXED USE DEVELOPMENT

# PROJECT APPLICATION ENVIRONMENTAL NOISE ASSESSMENT

**REVISION: B** 

# **TABLE OF CONTENTS**

1.	I	NTRODUCTION	2
2.	5	SITE DESCRIPTION	3
3.	E	EXISTING ACOUSTIC ENVIRONMENT	2
	3.1	TOPOGRAPHY	2
4.	ļ	ACOUSTIC SURVEY	2
	4.1	ENVIRONMENTAL NOISE LEVELS	2
		ATTENDED NOISE MEASUREMENTS  3.2.1 Measurement Equipment  3.2.2 Measurement Period	<b>3</b> 3
		UNATTENDED NOISE MONITORING  1.3.1 Unattended Monitoring Period  1.3.2 Monitoring Equipment	<b>3</b> 3
	<b>4.4</b>	RESULTS OF THE ACOUSTIC SURVEY  1.4.1 Existing Background Noise Levels	<b>4</b> 4
5.	ľ	NOISE EMISSION LIMITS – NOISE GENERATED ON THE SITE	5
	5.1	WOOLLAHRA COUNCIL DCP REQUIREMENTS	5
	5.2	EPA INTRUSIVENESS CRITERION	5
	5.3	EPA AMENITY CRITERION	5
	5.4	SLEEP AROUSAL	6
	5	SUMMARY OF ASSESSMENT CRITERIA FOR PROPOSED SITE 5.5.1 Day Period 5.5.2 Evening Period 5.5.3 Night Period	<b>7</b> 7 7 8
	5.6	RESULTING NOISE LEVEL CRITERIA	8
	5.7	ASSESSMENT CRITERIA – ADDITIONAL TRAFFIC GENERATION	9
6.	F	POOL, BAR AND RESTAURANT NOISE	10
	6.1	NOISE CRITERION	10
	6.2	EXISTING BACKGROUND NOISE MEASUREMENTS	10
	6.3	MEASUREMENT LOCATIONS	10
	6.4	MONITORING EQUIPMENT	10
	6.5	BACKGROUND NOISE	11

	6.6	NOISE LEVEL OBJECTIVES	11
	6.7	NOISE IMPACT ASSESSMENT	12
	6.8	RECOMMENDED TREATMENTS	12
	6.9	MANAGEMENT CONTROLS	12
7.	Al	DDITIONAL TRAFFIC NOISE GENERATION ASSESSMENT	13
	7.1	ADDITIONAL TRAFFIC NOISE ON LOCAL STREETS	14
8.	IN	ITERNAL ENVIRONMENTAL ACOUSTIC OBJECTIVES	15
	8.1	TRAFFIC NOISE OBJECTIVES	15
	8.2	COMPLIANCE WITH INTERNAL NOISE LEVELS	15
9.	M	ECHANICAL PLANT TREATMENTS	15
10	).	GALBRAITH WALKWAY	15
11		DOUBLE BAY CENTRE DEVELOPMENT CONTROL PLAN 2002	16
12		CONCLUSION	17
ΑI	PENI	DIX A UNATTENDED NOISE MONITORING RESULTS	18

# 1. INTRODUCTION

Acoustic Logic Consultancy Pty Ltd has been engaged by Architectus to conduct a Concepts Plan, Environmental Noise Study for the purpose of assessing the potential impacts on the acoustic amenity of the proposed 33 Cross Street mixed use development, Double Bay for both external and internal noise sources as part of the Planning Application submission. The noise sources investigated are as follows:

- Existing environmental noise impact on the future site including surrounding traffic noise noise from surrounding roadways.
- Noise emissions associated with traffic generated from the site.
- Noise emissions from the site including mechanical plant noise.

Environmental noise will be covered first as it will potentially impact the future development. Unattended and attended noise monitoring was conducted in order to determine the existing traffic noise levels around the perimeter of the site.

The final part of the report will address noise generated from the development to surrounding properties. At this early stage no detailed design has been conducted for mechanical plant. This cursory study will set the goal assessment criteria applicable to the project based on Environmental Protection Authority (EPA), Woollahra Council requirements and other relevant statutory/regulatory requirements.

# 2. SITE DESCRIPTION

Figure 1 below illustrates the location of the 33 Cross Street mixed use development, Double Bay.



Figure 1 – Site Location and Measurement Positions

The existing environmental noise sources affecting the site are as follows:

 The development is affected by environmental noise including traffic noise on the site perimeter roadways including Cross Street and other surrounding streets such as William Street to the north.

It is anticipated that the future acoustic environment impacting the proposed 33 Cross Street Development will not be altered significantly.

The environmental noise source outlined above has varying degrees of impact upon the proposed development which will be outlined in Section 3 of this Report.

Attended measurement location 1

Attended measurement location 2

# 3. EXISTING ACOUSTIC ENVIRONMENT

Environmental noise impacting the site is a result of traffic noise from the surrounding perimeter roadways which is the main source of noise impacting upon the proposed development.

Surrounding street including Cross Street and William Street carry medium to low volumes of traffic. Other surrounding streets such as Transvaal Avenue carries low traffic volumes and will not significantly impact the proposed site.

# 3.1 TOPOGRAPHY

The topography of the site and surrounding land of the proposed development is generally flat in the immediate area surrounding the development site and the acoustic assessment has taken this topography into account.

# 4. ACOUSTIC SURVEY

As part of this assessment an acoustic survey of the proposed 33 Cross Street development site has been conducted.

The acoustic survey included attended and unattended noise logging which is detailed in this section of the report.

#### 4.1 ENVIRONMENTAL NOISE LEVELS

Environmental noise constantly varies in level, due to fluctuations in local noise sources including road traffic. Accordingly, a 15 minute measurement interval is normally utilised. Over this period, noise levels are monitored on a continuous basis and statistical and integrating techniques are used to determine noise description parameters.

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

The  $L_{10}$  and  $L_{90}$  measurement parameters are statistical levels that represent the average maximum and average minimum noise levels respectively, over the measurement intervals.

The L<sub>10</sub> parameter is commonly used to measure noise produced by a particular intrusive noise source since it represents the average of the loudest noise levels produced by the source.

Conversely, the  $L_{90}$  level (which is commonly referred to as the background noise level) represents the noise level heard in the quieter periods during a measurement interval. The  $L_{90}$  parameter is used to set the allowable noise level for new, potentially intrusive noise sources since the disturbance caused by the new source depends on how audible it is above the pre-existing noise environment, particularly during quiet periods, as represented by the  $L_{90}$  level.

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

# 4.2 ATTENDED NOISE MEASUREMENTS

Attended noise level measurements conducted as part of this assessment are detailed in this section of the report.

# 4.2.1 Measurement Equipment

Attended noise measurements were obtained using a CEL-593 Type 1 Sound Level Analyser, set to A-weighted fast response. The sound level meter was calibrated before and after the measurements using a RION NC-73 Sound Level Calibrator. No significant drift was recorded.

#### 4.2.2 Measurement Period

Noise monitoring was conducted at the locations detailed in Figure 1 in Section 2 above during the following periods:

1. Peak afternoon conditions between 4.30pm and 6pm on the 17th of December, 2008

# 4.3 UNATTENDED NOISE MONITORING

Unattended noise monitoring conducted as part of this assessment is detailed in this section of the report. The results of unattended noise logging are included in Appendix A.

# 4.3.1 Unattended Monitoring Period

Unattended noise monitoring was conducted during the period of 11<sup>th</sup> December to 17<sup>th</sup> December 2008 in order to measure the existing background noise levels.

The noise level monitor was located to the rear of the site, screened form traffic noise sources on Cross Street to obtain minimum background noise levels at the site. The location of noise monitoring is detailed in Figure 1 in Section 2 above.

# 4.3.2 Monitoring Equipment

Unattended noise measurements were obtained using an Acoustic Research Laboratories Pty Ltd noise logger. The logger was programmed to store 15-minute statistical noise levels throughout the monitoring period. The noises monitors were calibrated at the beginning and the end of the measurement using a Rion NC-73 calibrator. No significant drift was detected. All measurements were taken on A-weighted fast response mode. Periods of adverse weather conditions during the evening of Friday 12th and during the day on Saturday 13th December during the measurement period have not be used in this assessment.

Street Site

# 4.4 RESULTS OF THE ACOUSTIC SURVEY

An acoustic survey was undertaken at the proposed 33 Cross Street mixed use development site in order to determine the existing acoustic environment. The unattended monitor results will be used to determine the variation between day, evening and night time noise levels. Attended measurements will be compared with the unattended monitoring data during the same measurement period so that relative differences between the attended and unattended locations can be formed thereby providing a comprehensive study of existing noise levels around the proposed site.

# 4.4.1 Existing Background Noise Levels

Background noise levels during day time are dominated by general vehicular traffic movements. The EPA NSW Industrial Noise Policy details specific steps in determining the background noise level for assessment of the day, evening and night time periods. Table 1 summarises the background determined at the monitoring location, based on the guidelines set out in the EPA NSW Industrial Noise Policy and the results of unattended noise monitoring.

Location

Description

Day Noise Level Evening Noise Level 10pm to 7am (dB(A))

Rear of 33 Cross

Background L<sub>90,15min</sub>

Background L<sub>90,15min</sub>

Day Noise Level Evening Noise Level 10pm to 7am (dB(A))

Rear of 33 Cross

Background L<sub>90,15min</sub>

Day Noise Level 200

10pm (dB(A))

39

33

Table 1 – Measured Ambient Noise Levels

Background noise levels recorded at the site have been confirmed by independent testing conducted by Renzo Tonin.

41

In addition to the background levels obtained at the unattended monitoring position presented above, attended noise monitoring was conducted at 3 locations around the perimeter of the subject site as detailed in Figure 1 of Section 1 above. The results of the attended noise measurements are presented in Table 2 below.

Location	Time Period	Measured Noise level dB(A) L <sub>eq (15 min)</sub>		
Location 1 – Rear of 33 Cross Street Site	Peak Afternoon Period 3.30pm to 6pm	54		
Location 2 – Cross Street	Peak Afternoon Period 3.30pm to 6pm	66		
Location 3 – Transvaal Avenue	Peak Afternoon Period 3.30pm to 6pm	63		

Table 2 – Measured Attended Environmental Noise Levels

# 5. NOISE EMISSION LIMITS - NOISE GENERATED ON THE SITE

The Environment Protection Authority (EPA) Industrial Noise Policy provides guidelines for assessing noise impacts from development sites. The recommended assessment objectives vary depending on the potentially affected receivers, the time of day, and the type of noise source. The EPA Industrial Noise Policy has two requirements which both have to be complied with, namely an amenity criterion and an intrusiveness criterion. In addition, the EPA in its Environmental Noise Control Manual states that noise controls should be applied with the general intent to protect residences from sleep arousal.

For land use developments with the potential to create additional traffic on local roads the development should comply with the requirements detailed in the EPA Environmental Criteria for Road Traffic Noise (ECRTN).

Woollahra Council's Development Control Plan (DCP) also includes criteria limiting noise impact on surrounding properties which is also assessed in this report.

# 5.1 WOOLLAHRA COUNCIL DCP REQUIREMENTS

Woollahra Council DCP includes noise emission limits using the  $L_{eq}$  descriptor. The Woollahra Council CDP criteria states that the  $L_{eq}$  noise level should not exceed the background noise level, that is Background + 0 dB(A).

# 5.2 EPA INTRUSIVENESS CRITERION

The EPA guideline is intended to limit the audibility of noise emissions at residential receivers and requires that noise emissions measured using the  $L_{\rm eq}$  descriptor not exceed the background noise level by more than 5 dB(A). Where applicable, the intrusive noise level should be penalised (increased) to account for any annoying characteristics such as tonality.

# 5.3 EPA AMENITY CRITERION

The EPA guideline is intended to limit the absolute noise level from all industrial noise sources to a level that is consistent with the general environment.

The EPA's Industrial noise policy sets out acceptable noise levels for various localities. Table 2.1 on page 16 of the policy indicates 4 categories to distinguish different residential areas. They are rural, suburban, urban and urban/industrial interface.

Table 5 provides the recommended ambient noise levels for the suburban residential receivers for the day, evening and night periods. For the purposes of this condition:

- Day is defined as the period from 7am to 6pm Monday to Saturday and 8am to 6pm Sundays and Public Holidays;
- Evening is defined as the period from 6pm to 10pm; and
- Night is defined as the period from 10pm to 7am Monday to Saturday and 10pm to 8am Sundays and Public Holidays.

Table 3 – EPA Recommended Amenity Industrial Noise Levels

Type of Receiver	Time of day	Recommended Acceptable Noise Level dB(A) L <sub>eq</sub>		
	Day	55		
Residential	Evening	45		
	Night	40		

#### 5.4 SLEEP AROUSAL

To minimise the potential for sleep arousal the  $L_{1\ (1\ minute)}$  noise level of any specific noise source does not exceed the background noise level ( $L_{90}$ ) by more than 15 dB(A) outside a resident's bedroom window between the hours of 10pm and 7am. The  $L_1$  noise level is the level exceeded for 1 per cent of the time and approximates the typical maximum noise level from a particular source. Where the typical repeatable existing  $L_1$  levels exceed the above requirement then the existing  $L_1$  levels form the basis for, sleep disturbance criteria.

# 5.5 SUMMARY OF ASSESSMENT CRITERIA FOR PROPOSED SITE

Woollahra Council DCP, intrusiveness, amenity and sleep arousal criteria for this project have been determined using these guidelines and the noise monitoring results. These are summarised below. We note that the formulation of the assessment criteria has been based on the lowest ambient levels determined from all monitoring data.

# 5.5.1 Day Period

The following table sets out the measured  $L_{eq}$  amenity and  $L_{90}$  background noise levels, and the assessment criteria based on the suburban criteria. The day period applies between 7am and 6pm Monday to Saturday; and 8am to 6pm Sundays and public holidays.

Table 4 – Measured L  $_{\text{eq}}$  & L $_{90}$  Noise Levels and Criteria - Daytime

Location	Measured Leq Noise Level dB(A)	Measured L90 Noise Level dB(A)	Amenity Criterion dB(A) L <sub>eq</sub>	Intrusiveness Criterion dB(A) L <sub>eq</sub>	Council DCP Criteria dB(A) L <sub>eq</sub>
Location 1 – North of the 33 Cross Street Site	54	43	55	48	43
Location 2 – Cross Street	66	56	55	61	56
Location 3 – Transvaal Avenue	55	47	55	52	47

# 5.5.2 Evening Period

The following table sets out the measured  $L_{Aeq}$  and  $L_{90}$  background noise levels, and the assessment criteria based on the suburban criteria. The evening period applies between 6pm and 10pm.

Table 5 – Measured Leq & L90 Noise Levels and Criteria - Evening Period

Location	Measured Leq Noise Level dB(A)	Measured L90 Noise Level dB(A)	Amenity Criterion dB(A) L <sub>eq</sub>	Intrusiveness Criterion dB(A) L <sub>eq</sub>	Council DCP Criteria dB(A) L <sub>eq</sub>
Location 1 – North of the 33 Cross Street Site	53 40		45	45	40
Location 2 – Cross Street	64	51	45	56	51
Location 3 – Transvaal Avenue	54	45	45	50	45

# 5.5.3 Night Period

The night period (that is, between 10pm and 7am) is the period where noise emissions can have the most significant effect on residential amenity. In addition to the quasi-steady state criteria the  $L_1$  noise emission level should not exceed the background noise level by more than 15 dB(A) to prevent sleep arousal from intermittent events. The night time period applies between 10pm and 7am.

Table 6 -Measured Leq & L90 Noise Levels and Criteria - Night Time Period

Location	Measured Leq Noise Level dB(A)	Measured L90 Noise Level dB(A)	Amenity Criterion dB(A) L <sub>eq</sub>	Intrusiveness Criterion dB(A) L <sub>eq</sub>	Criteria dB(A) L <sub>eq</sub>	Night time Sleep Disturbance dB(A) <sub>L1 (1 Min)</sub>
Location 1 – North of the 33 Cross Street Site	53	34	40	39	34	49
Location 2 – Cross Street	60	41	40	46	41	56
Location 3 – Transvaal Avenue	54	38	40	43	38	53

# 5.6 RESULTING NOISE LEVEL CRITERIA

The criteria for the various monitoring locations have been considered and assessed for the surrounding receivers. Table 4 below details the noise level criterion for properties surrounding the 33 Cross Street development. In all cases, if a discrepancy in attended and unattended noise levels were obtained at two nearby locations within a residential grouping the more conservative noise level criterion has been adopted.

Table 7 – Noise Objectives for Surrounding Receivers

Location	Day time Noise Objective dB(A) L <sub>eq</sub>	Evening Noise Objective dB(A) L <sub>eq</sub>	Night time Noise Objective dB(A) L <sub>eq</sub>	Noise Objective for Intermittent Activities dB(A) L1 (1 Min) (Background + 15 dB(A))
Properties on Cross Street	55	45	40	56
Properties on Transvaal Avenue	40	45	38	53
Neighbouring Properties to the North of the Site	43	40	34	49

Noise level criteria are to be applied to commercial traffic levels generated from vehicle movements on the site only, as presented by the Industrial Noise Policy. Noise levels generated from the movement of vehicles entering and exiting the site on ramps are generally required to comply with levels presented in the presented tables for surrounding receivers.

# 5.7 ASSESSMENT CRITERIA - ADDITIONAL TRAFFIC GENERATION

For land use developments with the potential to create additional traffic on local roads the development should comply with the requirements detailed in the EPA ECRTN. Criteria applicable to the development are detailed below. If existing noise levels exceed those in Table 8 a 2 dB increase in noise is allowed.

Table 8 - Criteria for Traffic Noise for New Developments

Time of day	Criteria for Acceptable Traffic Noise Level dB(A)		
Day (7am to 10pm)	60 L <sub>Aeq(1hr)</sub> – Collector Road		
	55 L <sub>Aeq(1hr)</sub> – Local Road		
Night (10pm to 7am)	55 L <sub>Aeq(1hr)</sub> - Collector Road		
	50 L <sub>Aeq(1hr)</sub> – Local Road		

Attended traffic noise levels measurements were conducted at a number of locations surrounding the development including locations as detailed in the table below.

Table 9 - Criteria for Traffic Generation

Location	Criteria for Acceptable Traf	fic Noise Level dB(A) L <sub>eq (1hr)</sub>
	Day (7am to 10pm)	Night (10pm to 7am)
Cross Street	66*	62
Transvaal Avenue	56*	56

<sup>\*</sup>Based on evening noise levels obtained at the site.

Note: Noise levels calculated to potentially worst affected residential facades from results of on site testing.

# 6. POOL, BAR AND RESTAURANT NOISE

This section of the report examines the potential environmental noise impacts from the proposed areas of the development which will be licensed and are required to comply with NSW Office of Liquor, Gaming and Racing (OLGR or formally the Liquor Administration Board (LAB)). Areas which will include a licence and are assessed in this section of the report include the restaurant, bar and pool on level 4 as well as the restaurant and bar tenancies on the ground floor of the development.

#### 6.1 NOISE CRITERION

Noise level objectives used in this assessment have been assessed in conjunction with the OLGR requirements. The OLGR provides guidelines for assessing noise emissions due to activity noise including people talking, functions and music within licensed areas. These guidelines will form the basis of this assessment. The guidelines are:

- Between 7am and midnight, the L<sub>10</sub> noise emissions should not exceed the background noise level by more than 5 dB in the octave bands from 31.5Hz to 8kHz at any residential premises.
- After midnight, the L<sub>10</sub> noise emissions should not exceed background noise level in the octave bands from 31.5Hz to 8kHz at any residential premises.
- After midnight, noise emissions are to be inaudible within any residential premises.

#### 6.2 EXISTING BACKGROUND NOISE MEASUREMENTS

As part of this assessment attended background noise measurements to investigate the existing acoustic environment in the area surrounding the 33 Cross Street development were undertaken during an evening and night time period from 10:00pm to 1am. Measurements during this time are representative of typical existing background noise levels.

#### 6.3 MEASUREMENT LOCATIONS

Background noise level measurements were conducted at the rear of the 33 Cross Street site on Galbraith Way, which is screened from all surrounding roadways and represents the potentially worst affected receivers to the north of the development site.

#### 6.4 MONITORING EQUIPMENT

Measurements were conducted using a Norsonic SA118 Sound Level Analyser. The analyser was set to fast response and calibrated before and after the measurements using a Norsonic Type 1251 Sound Level Calibrator. No significant drift was noted.

# 6.5 BACKGROUND NOISE

The recorded background noise level obtained at the site and which will be used as the basis of this report is presented in the table below.

Table 10 - Measured Background Noise Levels

Time	31.5Hz	63Hz	125Hz	250Hz	500Hz	1kHz	2kHz	4kHz	8kHz
Before Midnight 37 dB(A)	44	44	40	37	36	31	26	25	19
After Midnight 32 dB(A)	39	37	34	31	30	26	23	21	19

# 6.6 NOISE LEVEL OBJECTIVES

Based on the recorded noise level measurements at the site and OLGR criteria, the noise level objectives at the surrounding residential receivers is detailed in the table below.

Table 11 – OLGR External Noise Level Objectives

Time	31.5Hz	63Hz	125Hz	250Hz	500Hz	1kHz	2kHz	4kHz	8kHz
Before Midnight 37 dB(A) + 5 dB(A)	49	49	45	42	41	36	31	30	24
After Midnight 32 dB(A) + 0 dB(A)	39	37	34	31	30	26	23	21	19

# 6.7 NOISE IMPACT ASSESSMENT

This section of the report sets out the required acoustic treatments and management controls required to be incorporated into the licensed areas of the 33 Cross Street development to ensure noise levels at all surrounding receivers comply with the criteria detailed in Section 5 of this report.

The acoustic assessment has been based on background noise level measurements obtained at surrounding receivers, noise source levels detailed in this report and calculations including distance corrections, barrier corrections and façade transmission loss where applicable.

# 6.8 RECOMMENDED TREATMENTS

The following acoustic treatments are required to ensure external noise levels comply with the OLGR criteria.

- Install a minimum 2.5m high barrier at the northern edge of the building. Barrier to be constructed from a solid material such as 10.38mm laminated glass.
- All bar and restaurant areas on level 4 to be within a closable façade constructed from 10.38mm laminated glazing and doors. All doors and junctions to be sealed using acoustic seals similar to Q-lon type.
- All bar and restaurant areas on the ground floor to be within a closable façade constructed from 10.38mm laminated glazing and doors. All doors and junctions to be sealed using acoustic seals similar to Q-lon type.

# 6.9 MANAGEMENT CONTROLS

Required management and acoustic treatments to ensure compliance with OLGR criteria controls include the following:

- Pool areas to be closed no later than 9pm.
- No live or amplified music (other than background music) to be played externally or internally when the faced is open on ground floor or level 4.
- Amplified music and speech to be played internally within the ground floor and level 4 area during periods when the external façade is closed. All amplified music and speech to be limited to a low level with a sound pressure level of 75-80dB(A).
- The northern faced of the ground floor and level 4 areas to remain closed at all times. Openable areas of the façades include:
  - Ground Floor restaurant/bar Southern and eastern openings.
  - Level 4 restaurant/bar Eastern opening.

- As the restaurant bar may not reach capacity all the time the following management controls
  are required for times with the restaurant/bar filled to various capacities:
  - 25% capacity all patrons to be inside with the external faced closed at 9pm
  - 50% capacity all patrons to be inside with the external faced closed at 8.30pm
  - 100% capacity all patrons to be inside with the external faced closed at 8pm
- Management controls should be utilised to manage patron departure particularly at night and at closing times to ensure that patrons leaving development in a prompt and orderly manner.
- Prominent notices shall be placed to remind patrons that a minimum amount of noise is to be generated when leaving the premises.
- All garbage shall be retained within the premises and removed after 7am on the following day.

# 7. ADDITIONAL TRAFFIC NOISE GENERATION ASSESSMENT

Traffic noise generated by the proposed development has been assessed using data from the Traffic Impact Study, conducted by Halcrow MWT and dated 11 February, 2009.

The carpark entrances will be located off Cross Street via the existing Georges Centre carapark to the southern side of the site. The carpark includes provision for 107 carparking spaces with 74 spaces allocated as residential and 33 spaces for hotel use. All car movements entering and exiting the site will be Cross Street which will not adversely affect the neighbouring residential properties to the north.

Potential noise impacts from traffic movements generated by the development on public roads have been assessed for residents surrounding the site. The assessment is based on the maximum traffic flow periods using FHWA and CORTN traffic noise prediction models and noise level measurements conducted at the site and presented in this report.

# 7.1 ADDITIONAL TRAFFIC NOISE ON LOCAL STREETS

Traffic noise generated by the proposed development was assessed using current and predicted traffic flows provided by Halcrow MWT.

The predicted worst case noise increases on each of the streets surrounding the development are summarised in the following table. The assessment was conducted assuming up to a 75% renewal of car spaces during a worst case 1 hour during a peak morning or evening period.

Table 12 – Calculated Noise Associated with Traffic Generation

Roadway	Time Period	Criteria for Acceptable Traffic Noise Level dB(A) L <sub>eq (1hr)</sub>	Calculated Future Traffic Noise L <sub>eq (1 hr)</sub>	Compliance
Cross Street	Day (7am to 10pm)	66	64.5	Yes
	Night (10pm to 7am)	62	61	Yes
Transvaal Avenue	Day (7am to 10pm)	56	56	Yes
	Night (10pm to 7am)	56	56	Yes

Note: All calculations were conducted using FHWA traffic modelling.

The investigation into noise associated with additional traffic movements revealed that any increased traffic flows will cause either an imperceptible increase in noise or an increase in noise that is just perceptible and within limits recommended by the EPA and would not adversely impact on the acoustic amenity of surrounding residential receivers.

# 8. INTERNAL ENVIRONMENTAL ACOUSTIC OBJECTIVES

Currently there are no environmental noise level criteria as a DA for the project has not been received. Internal environmental noise level criteria have been developed for the project based on the Australian Standard AS2107:2000 recommendations.

#### 8.1 TRAFFIC NOISE OBJECTIVES

Project internal environmental noise level criteria which have been used as the basis for this report are detailed in the table below. An internal noise level criterion has been based on developments near minor roads within the Australian Standard ASA2107:2000.

Room Type	Time Period	Internal Noise Level criteria
Retail/Commercial Areas	Day time	50 dB(A) L <sub>Aeq (15 hour)</sub>
Office Areas	Day time	45 dB(A) L <sub>Aeq (15 hour)</sub>
Hotel Areas	Day time	50 dB(A) L <sub>Aeq (15 hour)</sub>
Residential Bedrooms	Nigh time	35 dB(A) L <sub>Aeq (9 hour)</sub>
Residential Living Areas	Day time	40 B(A) L <sub>Aeq (15 hour)</sub>

Table 13 – Traffic Noise Level Objectives

### 8.2 COMPLIANCE WITH INTERNAL NOISE LEVELS

Experience with similar projects indicates that compliance with internal noise level criteria detailed in this section of the report is both possible and practical. The external façade of the future development will be acoustically treated where necessary to ensure internal noise levels comply with specified noise levels. Acoustic treatment will include the upgrading of glazing and other façade elements based on noise level measurements conducted at the site. Masonry and other high mass elements of the façade will not require additional acoustic treatments.

#### 9. MECHANICAL PLANT TREATMENTS

As detailed plant selections have not been conducted at this time a acoustic assessment of noise impact can not be conducted.

A detailed mechanical noise assessment will be conducted once plant selections and services drawings have been finalised as part of the construction documentation. Based on experience with similar development acoustic treatments are both possible and practical using acoustic treatments such as lining of ductwork, acoustic silences, variable speed controllers, time switches, acoustic screens etc.

# 10. GALBRAITH WALKWAY

It is proposed to control noise associated with pedestrian movements on Galbraith walkway by closing the gate between the hours of 11pm and 8am Monday to Saturday and all day on Sundays.

# 11. DOUBLE BAY CENTRE DEVELOPMENT CONTROL PLAN 2002

Design of the retail and commercial areas of the 33 Cross Street development including restaurants and cafés will be developed to minimise the acoustic impact to existing and future residential properties.

The acoustic treatments and controls will be developed in conjunction with the recommended controls detailed within the 'Double Bay Centre Development Control Plan 2002 which includes:

- Locating external areas including balconies, courtyards, terraces and the like in a location such than noise transmission is minimised.
- Install noise barriers is appropriate
- Limit deliveries and waste removal to day time hours
- Incorporate acoustic treatments and controls to restaurant and café areas as appropriate. It is
  noted that noise associated with future restaurants and cafes will be assessed once tenancy
  uses are finalised.

# 12. CONCLUSION

This report provides the results of Environmental Noise Study for the proposed 33 Cross Street mixed use development, Double Bay. Noise at the site has been measured and noise goals have been set in accordance with the requirements of the relevant statutory/regulatory authorities including Woollahra Council DCP and the EPA.

Determination of noise assessment criteria based on the Woollahra Council DCP, the EPA's Industrial Noise Policy, ECRTN and the OLGR have been determined based on both unattended and attended noise monitoring conducted at the proposed development.

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

Report prepared by,

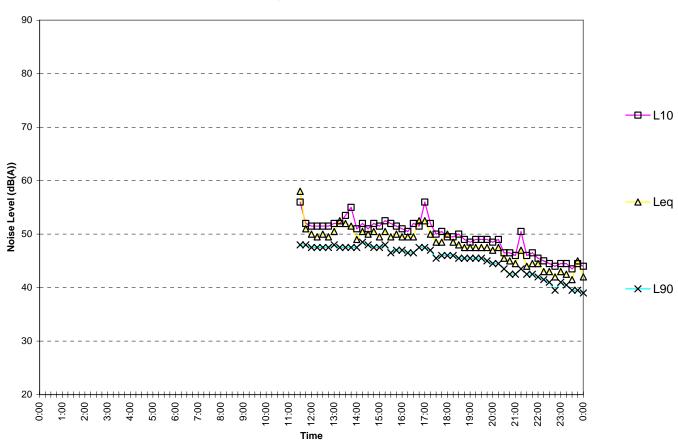
ACOUSTIC LOGIC CONSULTANCY PTY LTD

Ben White

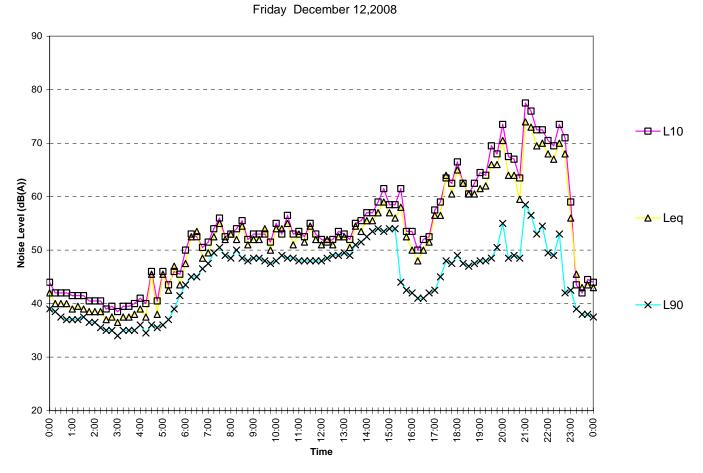
# APPENDIX A UNATTENDED NOISE MONITORING RESULTS

33CrossStreet

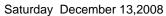
Thursday December 11,2008

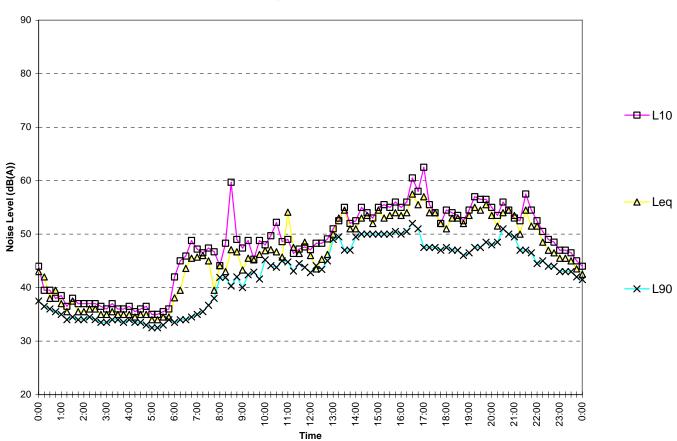


33CrossStreet



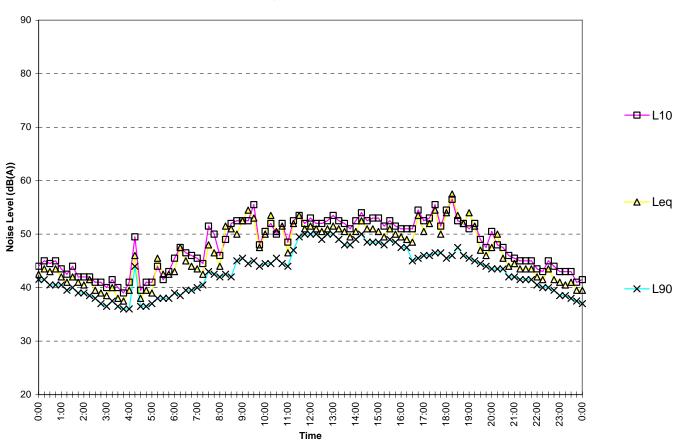
33CrossStreet





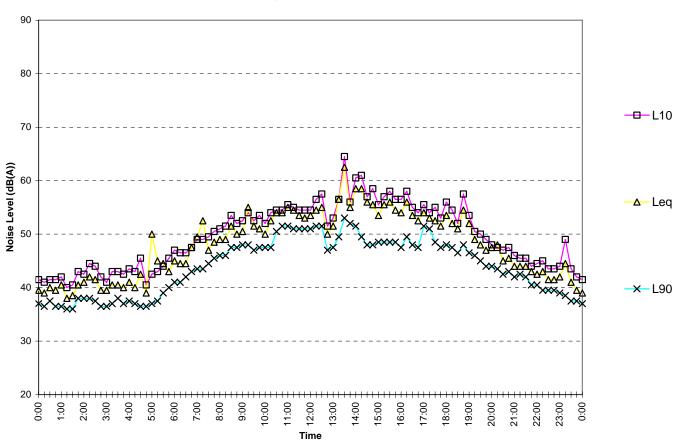
33CrossStreet

Sunday December 14,2008



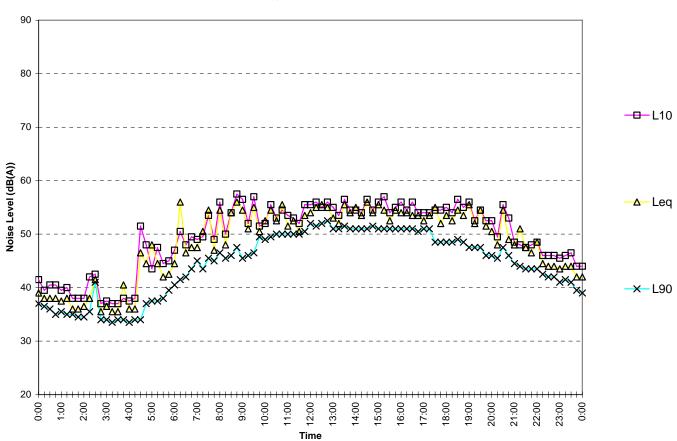
33CrossStreet

Monday December 15,2008



33CrossStreet

Tuesday December 16,2008



**33CrossStreet**Wednesday December 17,2008

