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Macquarie Centre Redevelopment

Stage 1 Concept DA Environmental Noise Impact Assessment

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

This report has been prepared on behalf of AMP Capital (AMPC) in support of a Stage 1 Development Application (DA) for the mixed use redevelopment of Macquarie Shopping Centre (Macquarie Centre). The Stage 1 DA seeks concept approval for the redevelopment of Macquarie Centre by establishing:

- Building envelopes and design parameters for future development on the site, including the proposed uses within the podium and tower components.
- The distribution of floor space across the site.
- Future pedestrian and vehicle connections to and within the site.

This report supports the proposed future expansion of Macquarie Centre in relation to acoustic assessment. In this report we have:

- Conducted an external noise impact assessment (primarily traffic noise) and recommended acoustic treatments to ensure that a reasonable level of amenity is achieved for future tenants.
- Determined noise emission goals for the development to meet Council and NSW EPA acoustic requirements.

This noise assessment is based on the preliminary architectural drawings below.

Consultant	Drawing No.	Rev	Date	Drawing No.	Rev	Date
	DA0000	1	26/11/15	DA2004b	1	26/11/15
	DA1000	1	26/11/15	DA2005	1	26/11/15
	DA1500	1	26/11/15	DA2006	1	26/11/15
AJ + C	DA2000	1	26/11/15	DA2007	1	26/11/15
Architecture	DA2001	1	26/11/15	DA2008	1	26/11/15
Architecture	DA2002	1	26/11/15	DA3100	1	26/11/15
	DA2003	1	26/11/15	DA3101	1	26/11/15
	DA2004	1	26/11/15	DA3102	1	26/11/15
	DA2004a	1	26/11/15	DA3103	1	26/11/15

Table 1 – Referenced Drawings

2 SITE DESCRIPTION

Macquarie Centre is approximately 11.25 hectares in area and is located at the corner of Waterloo Road, Herring Road and Talavera Road, Macquarie Park. The site is legally described as Lot 100 in DP 1190494.

The site is bound by Herring Road to the north west, Talavera Road to the north east, commercial uses to the south east and Waterloo Road to the south west. Located within the Macquarie Park Corridor, the site has excellent access to public transport, situated immediately adjacent the Macquarie University Railway Station and the Herring Road Bus Station. Located between the M2 Hills Motorway and Epping Road, the site also enjoys excellent vehicle connectivity.

Macquarie Centre was originally constructed in 1981. The centre has undergone various stages of redevelopment and extensions. A major refurbishment occurred in 2000, 2003 and most recently in 2014, creating a fresh food court, David Jones expansion, addition of second full line supermarket (Coles), a value supermarket (Aldi), with new speciality food and convenience stores. Today Macquarie Centre is the largest shopping centre in NSW and the 8th largest shopping centre in Australia and includes a wide range of retail, entertainment and service offerings.

The shopping centre currently spans five levels accommodating 368 stores, including major retailers such as David Jones, Myer, Target, Big W, Aldi, Coles and Woolworths. The centre also houses a large number of mini major international retails stores including H&M, Zara, Uniqlo, Forever 21, GAP and Sephora. A number of entertainment offerings exist in the centre including a cinema complex and ice skating rink. The site currently has a gross floor area of 170,850m² and accommodates 4,755 car spaces.

2.1 DEVELOPMENT PROPOSAL

The Stage 1 DA seeks concept approval for the mixed use redevelopment of Macquarie Centre under s.83B of the *Environmental Planning & Assessment Act* 1979. The first stage will seek concept approval only for:

- Mixed use development to enable a range of land uses. The final mix of land uses will be subject to and determined under the relevant Stage 2 detailed DAs.
- Building envelopes for the proposed basement, expanded podium and tower forms.
- The four tower envelopes fronting Herring Road will have maximum heights ranging from 90m and 120m above existing ground level. The building envelope for Tower 1 is of sufficient dimensions to accommodate alternate tower forms.
- Maximum additional gross floor area (GFA) of 148,000sqm.
- The new retail podium along Herring Road will replace the existing structure. This will provide an active frontage with separate pedestrian entries to Herring Road and the creation of a vibrant atrium space.
- The creation of 'Station Plaza' between the train station and shopping centre, framed by active uses and a landmark building known as the "Shard".
- The building envelopes for the proposed basement and upper levels of the expanded podium will accommodate a maximum of 2,175 additional car spaces.
- New vehicle and pedestrian access points.

The Stage 1 DA does not seek approval for

- Any works, including demolition, excavation, construction and public domain improvements.
- The final arrangement of land uses.
- Layout, mix and number of residential units.
- A specific number of car spaces (as this will be determined having regard to the final mix of land uses).
- The design of the building exteriors including facades and roofs.
- Public domain and landscape design.

Such approvals will be sought via subsequent development applications following receipt of development consent for the Stage 1 DA.

The overview of the indicative mix of land uses within the proposed building envelopes is identified in table 2 below.

Component	Proposed
Basement	Loading docks, car parking and associated vehicle circulation, waste rooms, utilities, future connection to existing train station (subject to consent from RailCorp) and retail premises.
Podium	Retail premises, commercial premises, food and drink premises, entertainment facilities, recreation facilities (indoor), recreation area, car parking and associated vehicle circulation, community uses (subject to further discussions with Council) and communal open space associated with the towers.
Tower 1	Mixed use development comprising commercial premises and/or residential accommodation and/or serviced apartments above a retail podium.
Towers 2, 3 and 4	Mixed use development comprising residential accommodation and/or serviced apartments above a retail podium.

Table 2 – Overview of Indicative Mix of Land Uses



FIGURE 1: AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH

Figure 2 below details the site, surrounding noise sources and measurement positions.

The subject site is located at Herring Road to the north west of the site which carries medium volumes of traffic. The site is bound by Talavera Road (to the north) and Waterloo Road (to the south), these roads all carrying medium volumes of traffic. The site is located approximately 200 metres to the south west of the M2 motorway which generates high traffic volumes. The site is located approximately 60 metres to the south from the M2 motorway link road which also generates high traffic volumes.

Noise potentially generated by the site will mainly consist of noise emissions from mechanical plant. Noise sensitive developments surrounding the site are as follows:

- Residential properties at 88 Talavera Road, to the north of the site;
- Commercial properties at 66-80 Talavera Road, to the north east of the site;
- Commercial property at 101 Waterloo Road along the south eastern site boundary;
- Commercial property at 10-14 Talavera Road along the south eastern site boundary.
- Residential properties at 173 Herring Road, to the north west of the site.
- Commercial property at 142-150 Herring Road along the south eastern site boundary.



Figure 2: Site Survey and Monitoring Location

- Attended traffic noise measurement locations
- Attended mechanical plant noise measurement locations
- Unattended noise measurement location
 - Subject site
 - Approximate location of proposed residential towers
 - Potentially affected commercial properties
 - Potentially Affected residential properties

3 NOISE DESCRIPTORS

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

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

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

Conversely, the 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 will depend 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 traffic noise.

4 TRAFFIC NOISE ASSESSMENT

4.1 ACOUSTIC CRITERIA

The determination of an acceptable level of traffic noise within residential and retail spaces requires consideration of the activities carried out within the space and the degree to which noise will interfere with those activities.

4.1.1 NSW SEPP Requirements

Condition 102 of the NSW State Environmental Planning policy states:

"(1) This clause applies to development for any of the following purposes that is on land in or adjacent to the road corridor for a freeway, a tollway or a transit way or any other road with an annual average daily traffic volume of more than 40,000 vehicles (based on the traffic volume data published on the website of the RTA) and that the consent authority considers is likely to be adversely affected by road noise or vibration:

(a) a building for residential use,

(b) a place of public worship,

(c) a hospital,

(d) an educational establishment or child care centre.

(2) Before determining a development application for development to which this clause applies, the consent authority must take into consideration any guidelines that are issued by the Director-General for the purposes of this clause and published in the Gazette.

(3) If the development is for the purposes of a building for residential use, the consent authority must not grant consent to the development unless it is satisfied that appropriate measures will be taken to ensure that the following LAeq levels are not exceeded:

(a) in any bedroom in the building--35 dB(A) at any time between 10 pm and 7 am,

(b) anywhere else in the building (other than a garage, kitchen, bathroom or hallway)--40 dB(A) at any time".

4.1.2 Ryde City Council DCP Criteria

The Ryde City Council DCP does not set out any specific criteria for environmental noise intrusion.

4.1.3 Australian Standard AS2107:2000 Criteria

The Australian Standard AS2107-2000 "Recommended Design Sound Levels and Reverberation Times for Building Interiors" recommends maximum design sound levels for different areas of occupancy in the residential development while AS 3671 -1989 "Road Traffic Noise Intrusion - Building Siting and Construction" recommends that an appropriate L_{eq} or L_{10} traffic noise descriptor be used for the occupancy being assessed. Traffic noise criteria for AS2107-2000 is presented in the table below, based on developments near major roadways.

Space Activity Type	Noise Level dB(A) L _{eq(1hr)}	
	SATISFACTORY	MAXIMUM*
Living Areas	35	45
Sleeping Areas	30	40
Retail/Commercial	45	50
Lobby	45	55

Table 3 - AS2107:2000 Internal Traffic Noise Criteria

*Recommendations nominated in section 4.1.4 below will comply with the Maximum design criterion above.

4.1.4 Summary of Internal Traffic Noise Criteria

Based on the requirements of NSW SEPP, Ryde City Council DCP and AS2107-2000 the following assessment criteria would apply to the proposed development.

Table 4 - Traffic Noise Criteria for All Spaces

Space/Activity Type	Noise Level dB(A)L _{eq}
Bedrooms	35 dB(A) L _{eq(9hour)} – SEPP 40 dB(A) L _{eq(1hourr)} – AS2107
Living Areas	40 dB(A) L _{eq(15hour)} - SEPP 45 dB(A) L _{eq(1hour)} -AS2107
Retail/Commercial	50 Leq(1hourr
Lobby	55 L _{eq(1hourr}

4.2 TRAFFIC AND MECHANICAL NOISE MEASUREMENTS

Traffic measurements were taken along the Herring Road façade, Talavera Road façade and the Waterloo Road façade of the proposed development. Both short term (attended) and long term (unattended) measurements were conducted.

In conjunction with traffic noise measurements, attended measurements of existing mechanical plant on the Macquarie Centre rooftop which could potentially affect the amenity of future residents were conducted around the proposed site

4.2.1 Measurement Location

The long-term noise monitors that were setup on Herring Road, Talavera Road and Waterloo Road all had a full view of the roads without any obstructions, as indicated in Figure 2.

Supplementary attended measurements were taken at various locations of the site, as shown in Figure 1.

4.2.2 Measurement Period

The long-term noise monitor was conducted from 6th November until the 13th November 2015.

The attended measurements were taken on 12th and 13th November 2015.

4.2.3 Measurement Equipment

The long term monitoring was conducted using an Acoustic Research Laboratories Pty Ltd noise logger. The logger was set to A-weighted fast response and was programmed to store 15-minute statistical noise levels throughout the monitoring period. The monitor was calibrated at the start and end of the monitoring period using a Rion NC-73 calibrator. No significant drift was noted.

Attended measurements were undertaken using a Norsonic 140 sound level analyser, set to A-weighted fast response. The sound level analyser was calibrated before and after the measurements, no significant drift was noted.

4.2.4 Measurement Results

4.2.4.1 Unattended Noise Monitor Results

Table 5 below shows measured results from unattended noise monitoring on the proposed site. For detailed location see Figure 2. Detailed results from noise monitoring can be found in Appendix 1.

Location	Time Period	Traffic Noise Level
Herring Road (at façade)	Day - (7am-10pm)	65 dB(A)L _{Aeq (15hr)} 66 dB(A)L _{Aeq (worst 1hr)}
	Night – (7am-10pm_	58 dB(A)L _{Aeq (9hr)} 60 dB(A)L _{Aeq (worst 1hr)}
Talavera Road (at façade) with view of M2Motorway	Day - (7am-10pm)	62 dB(A)L _{Aeq (15hr)} 63 dB(A)L _{Aeq (worst 1hr)}
	Night - (10pm-7am)	60 dB(A)L _{Aeq (9hr)} 61 dB(A)L _{Aeq (worst 1hr)}
Waterloo Road (at boundary)	Day - (7am-10pm)	64 dB(A)L _{Aeq (15hr)} 65 dB(A)L _{Aeq (worst 1hr)}
	Night - (10pm-7am)	59 dB(A)L _{Aeq (9hr)} 62 dB(A)L _{Aeq (worst 1hr)}

Table 5 – Unattended Noise Monitor Results

Note: Results presented in the table above include a façade reflection correction of -2.5dB(A)

4.2.4.2 Attended Traffic Noise Measurements

Table 6 below shows measured results from Attended traffic measurements which were conducted around the proposed site. For detailed location see Figure 2.

Table 6 – Attended Noise Measurements

Location	Time	Measured Results
Herring Road (Approximately 4m from the kerb at north west boundary)	8:00am 0:00am	65 dB(A)L _{aq(15mins)}
Herring Road – Bus Stops (Approximately 4m from the kerb at north west boundary)	8.00am - 9.00am	69 dB(A)L _{aq(15mins)}
Talavera Road – At northern façade with view of M2 Motorway and Link Road	5.00pm – 6.00pm	65 dB(A)L _{aq(15mins)}
Waterloo Road – at boundary	5.00pm – 6.00pm	64 dB(A)L _{aq(15mins)}

Note: Results presented in the table above include a façade reflection correction of -2.5dB(A)

4.2.4.3 Attended Mechanical Noise Measurements

Table 7 below shows measured results from Attended measurements of existing mechanical plant on the Macquarie Centre rooftop which were conducted around the proposed site. For detailed location see Figure 2.

Location	Time	Measured Results
Plant near Herring Road – Behind Macquarie Centre Sign (at approximately 10 metres distance)	10.00am – 11.00am	66 dB(A)L _{aq(15mins)}
Plant above Cinemas – Cooling towers (at approximately 20 metres distance)		65 dB(A)L _{aq(15mins)}
Chillers and Cooling towers in Centre of Rooftop (at approximately 20 metres distance)	11.00am 12.00am	62 dB(A)L _{aq(15mins)}
Fans on Talavera Road Side of Rooftop (at approximately 10 metres distance)	11.00am – 12.00pm	66 dB(A)L _{aq(15mins)}

Table 7 – Attended Noise Measurements

Note: Results presented in the table above include a façade reflection correction of -2.5dB(A)

4.2.5 Summary of Measurement Results

The following table presents the resultant noise levels at the proposed façades of the development. The noise levels are based on the manned noise measurement results adjusted by the difference with the noise monitor results of time periods and distance attenuation.

Table 8 – Resultant Noise Measurement Results

Location	Time Period	Traffic Noise Level
Herring Road (at façade)	Day - (7am-10pm)	65 dB(A)L _{Aeq (15hr)} 66 dB(A)L _{Aeq (worst 1hr)}
	Night – (7am-10pm_	58 dB(A)L _{Aeq (9hr)} 60 dB(A)L _{Aeq (worst 1hr)}
Talavera Road (at façade) with view of M2Motorway	Day - (7am-10pm)	62 dB(A)L _{Aeq (15hr)} 63 dB(A)L _{Aeq (worst 1hr)}
	Night - (10pm-7am)	60 dB(A)L _{Aeq (9hr)} 61 dB(A)L _{Aeq (worst 1hr)}
Waterloo Road (at boundary)	Day - (7am-10pm)	64 dB(A)L _{Aeq (15hr)} 65 dB(A)L _{Aeq (worst 1hr)}
	Night - (10pm-7am)	59 dB(A)L _{Aeq (9hr)} 62 dB(A)L _{Aeq (worst 1hr)}

Note: Results presented in the table above include a façade reflection correction of -2.5dB(A)

4.3 EVALUATION OF NOISE INTRUSION

Internal noise levels will primarily be as a result of noise transfer through the windows and doors and roof, as these are relatively light building elements that offer less resistance to the transmission of sound. Any external walls and roof design that are proposed to be of heavy masonry elements will not require upgrading. Any lightweight constructions will need to be reviewed and assessed at a later stage.

The predicted noise levels through windows and doors for typical developments are discussed below. The predicted noise levels have been based on the measured level and spectral characteristics of the external noise, the area of building elements exposed to traffic noise, the absorption characteristics of the rooms and the noise reduction performance of the building elements.

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

Façade	Room	Glazing requirements*
Llorring Dood	Bedrooms	10.38mm Laminated with acoustic seals
неттіпд коай	Living Rooms	6.38mm Laminated with acoustic seals
Talayora Road	Bedrooms	10.38mm Laminated with acoustic seals
Talavera Road	Living Rooms	6.38mm Laminated with acoustic seals
Waterlee Read	Bedrooms	10.38mm Laminated with acoustic seals
Waterloo Road	Living Rooms	6.38mm Laminated with acoustic seals
Remaining	Bedrooms	10.38mm Laminated with acoustic seals
	Living Rooms	6.38mm Laminated with acoustic seals

Table 9– Typical Glazing Construction Recommendations

Note: These glazing thicknesses are to be reviewed at CC stage when plans are finalised.

Table 10 – Typical Retail/Commercial Glazing Recommendations

Facade	Area	Glazing requirements
All	Retail/Commercial	6mm toughened with acoustic seals

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

In addition to meeting the minimum glazing thickness requirements given, the design of the window mullions, perimeter seals and the installation of the windows/doors in the building openings shall not reduce the STC rating of the glazing assembly and the values nominated in the table below. Where nominated, this will require the use of acoustic seals equal to Schlegel Q-lon series (*acoustic bulb seal*) around the full perimeter of operable frames. The frame will need to be sealed into the building opening using a flexible polyurethane sealant equal to Selleys Proseries Fireblock. Note that mohair seals and/or mohair/plastic fin combination seals in windows and doors are not acceptable where acoustic seals are required.

The window/door suppliers should provide evidence that the systems proposed have been tested in a registered laboratory with the recommended glass thicknesses and comply with the minimum listed STC requirements below. Also, the glazing installer should certify that the window/doors have been constructed and installed in a manner equivalent to the tested samples.

Glazing Assembly	Minimum STC of Installed Window 29			
6mm Toughened	29			
6.38mm laminated	31			
10.38mm laminated	35			

Table 11 - Minimum STC of Glazing (with Acoustic Seals)

4.3.1 External Doors

Any glass door should be constructed using glazing thickness set out in table 9. Full perimeter acoustic seals around the doors are required. Any timber external doors (this includes apartment entry doors along external corridor areas) shall be a minimum 40mm solid core timber with Raven RP10 to the top and sides and Raven RP38 to the underside of the door.

Entry doors to units within internal corridor areas shall be of a minimum 35mm solid core timber construct with gaps minimised.

4.3.2 Roof/Ceiling

Any proposed concrete slab roof are acoustically acceptable. No details of ceiling construction or corner junctions are required as the necessary acoustic performance is achieved by the concrete. Penetrations in all sleeping area ceilings (such as for light fittings etc.) must be acoustically treated and sealed gap free with a flexible sealant.

4.3.3 External Walls

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

4.4 MECHANICAL VENTILATION

As internal noise levels cannot be achieved with windows open it is required that an alternative outside air supply system or air conditioning be installed in accordance with AS 1668.2 requirements. Any mechanical ventilation system that is installed should be acoustically designed such that the acoustic performance of the recommended constructions are not reduced by any duct or pipe penetrating the wall/ceiling/roof. Noise emitted to the property boundaries by any ventilation system shall comply with Council requirements.

5 NOISE EMISSION ASSESSMENT

The nearest potentially affected receivers are:

- Residential properties at 88 Talavera Road, to the north of the site;
- Commercial properties at 66-80 Talavera Road, to the north east of the site;
- Commercial property at 101 Waterloo Road along the south eastern site boundary;
- Commercial property at 10-14 Talavera Road along the south eastern site boundary.
- Residential properties at 173 Herring Road, to the north west of the site.
- Commercial property at 142-150 Herring Road along the south eastern site boundary.

5.1 UNATTENDED BACKGROUND NOISE MONITORING

Unattended noise monitoring was conducted at the location shown in figure 2 during the period of 6th to 13th November 2015 using an Acoustic Research Laboratories Pty Ltd noise monitor. The monitor was programmed to store 15-minute statistical noise levels throughout the monitoring period. The noise monitors were calibrated at the beginning and the end of the measurement using a Rion NC-73 calibrator; no significant drift was detected. Measurements were taken on A-frequency weighting and fast time weighting.

The results of noise monitoring are included in Appendix 1. Measured background noise levels are presented below.

Location	Period/Time	Background Noise Level dB(A) L ₉₀	
Herring Road/Talavera Road - Boundary	Day (7am-6pm)	59	
	Evening(6pm-10pm)	55	
	Night(10pm-7am)	48	
	Day (7am-6pm)	57	
Waterloo Road - Boundary	Evening(6pm-10pm)	52	
	Night(10pm-7am)	47	

Table 12 – Measured Background Noise Levels

5.2 ACOUSTIC OBJECTIVES

Section 2.14.3 of the Ryde City Council DCP 2014 states the following with regards to noise emissions:

"The noise of an air conditioner, pump, or other mechanical equipment must not exceed the background noise level by more than 5dB(A) when measured in or on any premises in the vicinity of the item. This may require the item to have a sound proofed enclosure."

With regards to noise emissions from general use within the development, noise emissions from the facility will have to comply with the requirements of the NSW EPA Industrial Noise Policy.

5.2.1 NSW EPA Industrial Noise Policy

The NSW EPA Industrial Noise Policy, has two criteria which need to be satisfied namely Intrusiveness and Amenity. These are described below:

- Intrusiveness Criteria This guideline is intended to limit the audibility of noise emissions at residential receivers and requires that noise emissions measured using the L_{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.
- Amenity Criteria This guideline is intended to limit the absolute noise level from all "industrial" noise sources such as mechanical plant 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.

Noise levels are to be assessed at the property boundary or nearby dwelling, or at the balcony or façade of an apartment.

5.2.1.1 Intrusiveness Criterion

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

Background noise levels adopted are presented in Section 5.1. Noise emissions from the site should comply with the noise levels presented below when measured at nearby property boundary.

Location	Period/Time	Intrusiveness Noise Emission Goal dB(A) L _{eq(15min)}	
Herring/Talavera Road	Day (7am-6pm)	64	
	Evening(6pm-10pm)	60	
	Night(10pm-7am)	53	
Waterloo Road	Day (7am-6pm)	62	
	Evening(6pm-10pm)	57	
	Night(10pm-7am)	52	

Table 13 – Intrusiveness Noise Emission Goals

5.2.1.2 Amenity Criterion

The guideline is intended to limit the absolute noise level from all 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. This site is categorised by the residential receivers as suburban.

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.
- Night is defined as the period from 10pm to 7am Monday to Saturday and 10pm to 8am Sunday and public holidays.

Table 14 – EPA Amenity Noise Levels

Type of Receiver	Time of day	Recommended Acceptable Noise Level dB(A) L _{eq(period)}	
	Day (7am-6pm)	55	
Residential – Suburban	Evening (6pm-10pm)	45	
	Night (10pm-7am)	40	
Commercial Premises	When in use	65	

5.2.2 Sleep Arousal

To minimise the potential for sleep arousal the $L_{1 (1 \text{ minute})}$ 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.

5.2.3 Protection of the Environmental Operation Act Regulation

Protection of the Environmental Operations regulation limits the noise levels associated within the operation of domestic air conditioning criteria during night time periods which is presented below:

Protection of the Environmental Operations (Noise Control) Regulation 2000-Sect 52

52 Air Conditioners

(1) A person must not cause or permit an air conditioner to be used on residential premises in such a manner that it emits noise that can be heard within a habitable room in any other residential premises (regardless of whether any door or window to that room is open):

(a) before 8 am or after 10 pm on any Saturday, Sunday or public holiday, or (b) before 7 am or after 10 pm on any other day.

5.2.4 Summary of Noise Emission Objectives

Based on the requirements stated in the sections above, the Table 15 and 16 below provides a summary of the assessment criteria applicable to the future residential development at the project site. The assessment criteria are also based on the ambient noise monitoring conducted at the site.

Time of day	Measured Background Noise Level dB(A) L _{90(15minutes)}	Amenity Criteria dB(A) L _{eq(period)}	Intrusiveness Criteria Background + 5 dB(A) L _{eq(15minutes)}	EPA Criteria for Residential Condensers	EPA Criteria for Sleep Disturbance dB (A) L _{1(1minute)}
Day	59	55	64	N/A	N/A
Evening	55	45	60	N/A	N/A
Night	48	40	53	Inaudible within neighbouring premises	63

Table 15 – Environmental Noise Emission Criteria (Herring Road and Talavera Road Boundary)

Table 16 – Environmental Noise Emission Criteria (Waterloo Road Boundary)

Time of day	Measured Background Noise Level dB(A) L _{90(15minutes)}	Amenity Criteria dB(A) L _{eq(period)}	Intrusiveness Criteria Background + 5 dB(A) L _{eq(15minutes)}	EPA Criteria for Residential Condensers	EPA Criteria for Sleep Disturbance dB (A) L _{1(1minute)}
Day	57	55	62	N/A	N/A
Evening	52	45	57	N/A	N/A
Night	47	40	52	Inaudible within neighbouring premises	62

5.3 ASSESSMENT OF NOISE EMISSION

As mechanical plant has not yet been selected at this stage, a complete assessment of mechanical noise emissions can not be conducted at this time. Generally, this is undertaken at CC stage, once the plant selections have been undertaken. Notwithstanding, compliance with the mechanical noise emission criteria presented in section 5.2.5 is both practical and reasonable with the use of one or more of (but not limited to) the following:

- Acoustic Barriers/Screens;
- Internally lined ductwork;
- External Lagging;
- Silencers etc.

5.3.1 Noise – Air-conditioners

As air conditioning plant has not yet been selected, a complete assessment of air-conditioning noise emissions can not be conducted at this time. Generally, this is undertaken at CC stage, once the plant selections have been undertaken. Notwithstanding, compliance with the air conditioning noise emission criteria presented in section 5.2.5 is both practical and reasonable with the use of one or more of (but not limited to) the following acoustic treatments:

- Acoustic Barriers/Screens;
- Internally lined ductwork;
- External Lagging;
- Silencers etc.

6 CONCLUSION

This report presents preliminary acoustic assessment for the proposed mixed use re-development of the Macquarie Centre located at Herring Road, Macquarie Park

Noise intrusion impact from traffic noise onto the future occupants of the development has been assessed in accordance with State of Environment Planning Policy (Infrastructure), City of Ryde Council DCP's and Australian Standards 2107:2000. The typical acoustic treatments in principle necessary to achieve these guidelines have been presented within this report.

Noise emission criteria for the development site have been determined based on the site noise logging and City of Ryde Council DCP, NSW EPA Industrial Noise Policy and Protection of the Environmental Operation Act Regulation. These requirements have been presented in Section 5.2.

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

Yours faithfully,

Acoustic Logic Consultancy Pty Ltd Glen Campbell

APPENDIX 1

Unattended Noise Monitoring Data



















