



REPORT R220433R1

Revision 5

Traffic Noise Assessment
Proposed Subdivision
190 Raby Road, Gledswood Hills

PREPARED FOR:

Legacy Property
25 Martin Place,
Sydney, NSW 2000

3 October 2025



Traffic Noise Assessment

Proposed Subdivision

190 Raby Road, Gledswood Hills

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1 INTRODUCTION

Rodney Stevens Acoustics Pty Ltd (here forth referred to as RSA) has been engaged by Legacy Property to conduct a road noise impact assessment for development application (DA) lodgement of the proposed subdivision development at 190 Raby Road, Gledswood Hills.

This report addresses the road traffic noise impacts from Gregory Hills Drive on the amenity of the proposed future residential dwellings resulting from the subdivision.

This assessment is to form part of the supporting documentation for the DA submission to Camden Council. Specific acoustic terminology is used in this report. An explanation of common acoustic terms is provided in Appendix A.

2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1 Site Location

The proposed development site is located at 190 Raby Road, Gledswood Hill. The site will be bounded by Gregory Hills Drive to the south and residential dwellings to the north and west. The site and its surroundings are shown in Figure 2-1.

Figure 2-1 Site Location



Aerial image courtesy of Google Maps © 2024



2.2 Proposed Development

The proposal is to construct a new subdivision – which would later result in the construction of future residential dwellings. The layouts of the proposed subdivision development are presented in Appendix D.

3 BASELINE NOISE SURVEY

3.1 Unattended Noise Monitoring

In order to characterise the existing acoustical environment of the area, unattended noise monitoring was conducted between Tuesday, 25th October and Tuesday, 1st November 2022 at the logging location shown in Figure 2-1. Two noise loggers were set up on site. The first logger was located in the front yard of the site overlooking Gregory Hills Drive this location is representative of the traffic noise levels that the site will be exposed to.

The second logger was located on the rear yard of the site, noise monitoring at this location is representative of the typical acoustic environment of the site.

Logger location was selected with consideration to other noise sources which may influence readings, security issues for noise monitoring equipment and gaining permission for access from residents and landowners.

Instrumentation for the survey comprised of two RION NL-42EX environmental noise logger (serial numbers 00885460 and 00710677) fitted with microphone windshields. Calibration of the logger was checked prior to and following measurements. Drift in calibration did not exceed ± 0.5 dB(A). All equipment carried appropriate and current NATA (or manufacturer) calibration certificates.

The logger determines L_{A1} , L_{A10} , L_{A90} and L_{Aeq} levels of the ambient noise. L_{A1} , L_{A10} , L_{A90} are the levels exceeded for 1%, 10% and 90% of the sample time respectively (see Glossary for definitions in Appendix A). Detailed results at the monitoring location are presented in graphical format in Appendix B. The graphs show measured values of L_{A1} , L_{A10} , L_{A90} and L_{Aeq} for each 15-minute monitoring period.

3.2 Ambient Noise Results

In order to establish the ambient noise criteria of the area, the data obtained from the noise logger has been processed in accordance with the procedures contained in the NSW Environmental Protection Authority's (EPA) Noise Policy for Industry (NPfI, 2017) to establish representative noise levels that can be expected in the residential vicinity of the site. The monitored baseline noise levels are detailed in Table 3-1.

Table 3-1 Measured Baseline Noise Levels Corresponding to Defined NPfI Periods

Location	Measurement Descriptor	Measured Noise Level – dB(A) re 20 μ Pa		
		Daytime 7 am - 6 pm	Evening 6 pm – 10 pm	Night-time 10 pm – 7 am
Logger at eastern boundary of site	L_{Aeq}	55	52	50
	RBL (Background)	44	44	37

Notes: All values expressed as dB(A) and rounded to nearest 1 dB(A);

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



LA90 Noise level present for 90% of time (background level). The average minimum background sound level (in the absence of the source under consideration).

3.3 Noise Intrusion (State Environmental Planning Policy (Transport and Infrastructure) 2021)

To assess noise intrusion into the proposed dwelling, the data obtained from the first logger location has been processed to establish representative ambient noise levels at the facades most exposed to Gregory Hills Drive.

The time periods used for this assessment are as defined in the State Environmental Planning Policy (Transport and Infrastructure) 2021 and the Development near Rail Corridors and Busy Roads Interim Guideline. Results are presented below in Table 3-2.

Table 3-2 Traffic Noise Levels Corresponding to Defined SEPP 2021 Periods

Location	Period	External Noise Levels dB(A)
Approximately 20m from Gregory Hills Drive	Day Time 7:00 am - 10:00 pm	L _{Aeq(15hour)} 66
	Night Time 10:00 pm - 7:00 am	L _{Aeq(9hour)} 62

4 NOISE GUIDELINES AND CRITERIA

4.1 Road Noise Criteria

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

As sleep is the activity most affected by traffic noise, bedrooms are considered to be the most sensitive internal living areas. Higher levels of noise are acceptable in living areas without interfering with activities such as reading, listening to the television etc. Noise levels in utility spaces such as kitchens, bathrooms, laundries etc. can be higher.

4.2 State Environmental Planning Policy (Infrastructure) 2021

The NSW Government’s State Environmental Planning Policy (Transport and Infrastructure) 2021 (SEPP (Transport and Infrastructure) 2021) was introduced to facilitate the delivery of infrastructure across the State by improving regulatory certainty and efficiency. In accordance with the SEPP, Table 3.1 of the NSW Department of Planning and Infrastructure’s “*Development near Rail Corridors and Busy Roads - Interim Guideline*” (the DP&I Guideline) of December 2008 provides noise criteria for residential and non-residential buildings. These criteria are summarised in Table 4-1.

Table 4-1 DP&I Interim Guideline Noise Criteria

Type of occupancy	Noise Level dB(A)	Applicable time period
Sleeping areas (bedroom)	35	Night 10 pm to 7 am
Other habitable rooms (excl. garages, kitchens, bathrooms & hallways)	40	At any time

Note 1: Airborne noise is calculated as L_{Aeq(15hour)} daytime and L_{Aeq(9hour)} night-time



The following guidance is also provided in the DP&I Guideline:

“These criteria apply to all forms of residential buildings as well as aged care and nursing home facilities. For some residential buildings, the applicants may wish to apply more stringent design goals in response to market demand for a higher quality living environment.

The night-time “sleeping areas” criterion is 5 dB(A) more stringent than the “living areas” criteria to promote passive acoustic design principles. For example, designing the building such that sleeping areas are less exposed to road or rail noise than living areas may result in less onerous requirements for glazing, wall construction and acoustic seals. If internal noise levels with windows or doors open exceed the criteria by more than 10 dB(A), the design of the ventilation for these rooms should be such that occupants can leave windows closed, if they so desire, and also to meet the ventilation requirements of the Building Code of Australia.”

The noise criteria presented in Section 4.2 and in Table 4-1 apply to a ‘windows closed condition’. Standard window glazing of a building will typically attenuate noise ingress by 20 dB(A) with windows closed and 10 dB(A) with windows open (allowing for natural ventilation). Accordingly, the external noise threshold above which a development will require mechanical ventilation is an $L_{Aeq(9\text{hour})}$ 55 dB(A) for bedrooms and $L_{Aeq(15\text{hour})}$ 60 dB(A) for other areas.

Where windows must be kept closed, the adopted ventilation systems must meet the requirements of the Building Code of Australia and Australian Standard 1668 – The use of ventilation and air conditioning in buildings.

4.3 Camden Council (Environmental Noise Policy 2018)

The road traffic noise requirements outlined in the Camden Council's Environmental Noise Policy 2018 are presented below:

Road and Rail Noise

1. Development applications for residential development and other noise sensitive uses such as places of public worship, hospitals, child care centres and educational establishments must be accompanied by an acoustic report where the development is:

- *adjacent to existing (or proposed) railwayline, arterial, sub-arterial roads, transit boulevards; or*
- *adjacent to a collector road that is within a 100m radius of the centre of the intersection the above roads (Refer to Figure B3b).*

Note: For all road developments the criteria should apply on the basis of the road traffic volumes projected for 10 years time.

2. Residential dwellings adjacent to an existing (or proposed) railway line, arterial road, sub-arterial road or transit boulevards, or collector roads that are within 100m of the centre of the intersection of those roads, are to be designed to minimise the impact of noise.

Non-residential buildings such as educational institutions, child care centres, places of worship, and hospitals are also required to be designed to minimise the impact of noise.

Both ‘residential dwellings’ and ‘non-residential buildings’ must comply with the internal noise criteria in ‘Table 3.1’ from the ‘Department of Planning: Interim Guideline – Development Near Rail Corridors and Busy Roads’

Ventilation Requirements: If internal noise levels with windows or doors open exceed the criteria by more than 10dB(A), the design of the ventilation for these rooms should be such that the occupants can leave windows closed, and also to meet the ventilation requirements of the Building Code of Australia.



3. The principle private open space or an equivalent area of useable open space of a dwelling within a new release area is not to exceed 57dBA LAeq (15hr) from 7am to 10pm.

Note: For clarification purposes, a new release area, includes land mapped as Urban Release Area within the Camden LEP 2010 and includes Growth Area Precincts that have been rezoned.

For dwellings in areas outside of the new release areas, the principle private open space area is to be attenuated to 55dBA LAeq (15hr) from 7am to 10pm.

Council may consider an increased decibel level where it can be demonstrated that the objectives of this policy are met and the above criteria is not able to be reasonably or feasibly achieved.

Note: The residential noise level criterion includes + 2.5 dBA allowance for noise reflected from the façade ('facade correction').

4. Residential flat building developments are to meet the objectives of Part 4J of the NSW Department of Planning and Environment - Apartment Design Guide to minimise potential impacts of road and rail noise through appropriate siting and layout of buildings, noise shielding and attenuation.

Development applications for residential flat buildings are to document the noise mitigation measures that have been incorporated into the design.

An area of communal open space is to be attenuated to 57dBA LAeq (15hr)) from 7am to 10pm.

4.4 Operational Noise Project Trigger Noise Levels

Responsibility for the control of noise emissions in New South Wales is vested in Local Government and the EPA. The EPA oversees the Noise Policy for Industry (NPfI) October 2017 which provides a framework and process for deriving project trigger noise level. The NPfI project noise levels for industrial noise sources have two (2) components:

- Controlling the intrusive noise impacts for residents and other sensitive receivers in the short term; and
- Maintaining noise level amenity for particular land uses for residents and sensitive receivers in other land uses.

4.5 Intrusiveness Noise Levels

For assessing intrusiveness, the background noise generally needs to be measured. The intrusiveness noise level essentially means that the equivalent continuous noise level (LAeq) of the source should not be more than 5 dB(A) above the measured Rated Background Level (RBL), over any 15 minute period.

4.6 Amenity Noise Levels

The amenity noise level is based on land use and associated activities (and their sensitivity to noise emission). The cumulative effect of noise from industrial sources needs to be considered in assessing the impact. The noise levels relate only to other industrial-type noise sources and do not include road, rail or community noise. The existing noise level from industry is measured.

If it approaches the project trigger noise level value, then noise levels from new industrial-type noise sources, (including air-conditioning mechanical plant) need to be designed so that the cumulative effect does not produce total noise levels that would significantly exceed the project trigger noise level.



4.7 Area Classification

The NPfl characterises the “Suburban” noise environment as an area with an acoustical environment that:

- has local traffic with characteristically intermittent traffic flows or with some limited commerce or industry.
- This area often has the following characteristic: - evening ambient noise levels defined by the natural environment and human activity

The area surrounding the proposed development falls under the “Suburban” area classification.

4.8 Project Specific Trigger Noise Levels

Having defined the area type, the processed results of the unattended noise monitoring have been used to determine project specific project trigger noise levels. The intrusive and amenity project trigger noise levels for nearby residential premises are presented in Table 4-2. These project trigger noise levels are nominated for the purpose of assessing potential noise impacts from the proposed development.

In this case, the ambient noise environment is not controlled by industrial noise sources and therefore the project amenity noise levels are assigned as per Table 2.2 of the NPfl (Recommended Amenity Noise Levels) and standardised as per Section 2.2 of the NPfl. For each assessment period, the lower (i.e. the more stringent) of the amenity or intrusive project trigger noise level are adopted. These are shown in bold text in Table 4-2.

Table 4-2 Operational Project Trigger Noise Levels

Receiver	Time of Day	ANL ¹ L _{Aeq}	Measured		Project Trigger Noise Levels	
			RBL ² L _{A90(15min)}	Existing L _{Aeq(Period)}	Intrusive L _{Aeq(15min)}	Amenity L _{Aeq(15min)}
Residential	Day	55	44	55	49	58
	Evening	45	44	52	49	48
	Night	40	37	50	42	43

Note 1: ANL = “Amenity Noise Level” for residences in Suburban Areas.

Note 2: RBL = “Rating Background Level”.

5 NOISE IMPACT ASSESMENT

5.1 Road Traffic Noise Prediction Methodology

The road traffic noise impact assessment takes into consideration the likely traffic noise level 10 years from the project completion. Future road traffic noise levels are based on the existing traffic volume number and annual increase patterns and is used to determine the noise control requirement for the proposed development.

Road traffic impact noise prediction on the proposed development was calculated using the methodology based on the Calculation of Road Traffic Noise (CoRTN) prediction algorithm. Road traffic noise prediction was based on the Roads and Maritime Service (RMS) Annual Average Daily Traffic (AADT) data for Campbelltown Road (Station ID:83011).



The road traffic model has been calibrated to ensure that the predicted noise levels are within the acceptable range of the existing traffic noise levels measured on site. In this case, the discrepancy between the predicted and measured existing traffic noise levels is less than 1.0 dB(A) which is considered acceptable.

The traffic volume upon project completion (2026) and after 10 years (2036) has been taken from Traffix report reference 13.444r01v06, dated 08 July 2015 along with additional information provided by the Traffic Engineer.

The road traffic noise prediction also takes into account of the following factors:

- Traffic volume for daytime and night time:
 - 2026 Gregory Hills Drive AADT: daytime of 18,868 and night time of 3,330
 - 2036 Gregory Hills Drive AADT: daytime of 19,208 and night time of 3,390
- Vehicle speed (70km/h for Gregory Hills Drive);
- Road surface types;
- Road gradient;
- Location of the noise sources on the road;
- Shielding from noise barrier, landforms and buildings; and
- Receiver locations.

It should be noted, the L_{Aeq} values were calculated from the L_{A10} values predicted by the *CoRTN* algorithms using the well-validated approximation $L_{Aeq,1hour} = L_{A10,1hr} - 3$ (NSW RTA, 2001). It is worth noting the predicted $L_{Aeq,1hr}$ is equivalent to the $L_{Aeq,Period}$ as required by the noise criteria since the input is the “average” traffic flow over the given daytime and night time periods.

5.2 Noise Control Assumptions

At this early stage of the development, detailed information concerning the proposed residential buildings, such as architectural drawings, are not prepared. Consequently, specific recommendations pertaining to minimum acoustic specifications of individual building components are unable to be provided.

However, indicative noise insulation recommendations based on the predicted road traffic noise and typical room sizes. The following glazing, wall and ceiling recommendations outlined below should only serve as a guideline. The proposed architectural drawings for each of residential site on the subdivision should be forwarded to a suitably qualified acoustics consultant to review the aircraft noise intrusion on the proposed development.

The glazing, wall and ceiling acoustic recommendation are based on multiple factors including room dimensions, façade/partition surface area size, reverb time, orientation of the façade in contrast with aircraft flight path. provides typical room features (i.e. reverb time, room dimension and partition surface area) which will be used to determine the glazing, wall and ceiling acoustic performance requirements for the subdivision lot.

The glazing, wall and ceiling acoustic recommendation are based on multiple factors including room dimensions, façade/partition surface area size, reverb time, orientation of the façade in contrast with aircraft flight path. Table 5-1 provides typical room features (i.e. reverb time, room dimension and partition surface area) which will be used to determine the glazing, wall and ceiling acoustic performance requirements for the subdivision lot.



Table 5-1 Typical Room Features

Space	Assumed Reverb Time (Seconds)	Assumed Room Dimension (m)	External Window/Door	Assumed Window/Door Surface Area (m)
Bedroom	0.6	Length: 3m Width: 3m Height: 2.7m	Window	2m x 1m
			Door	2.4m x 2.1m
Living/ Kitchen	1	Length: 5m Width: 4m Height: 2.7m	Window	2m x 1m
			Door	3m x 2.4m

5.3 Noise Control Assumptions

The calculation procedure establishes the required noise insulation performance of each surface component such that the internal noise level is achieved whilst an equal contribution of traffic noise energy is distributed across each component. Building envelope components with a greater surface area must therefore offer increased noise insulation performance.

The recommended acoustic treatment is based on the following floor finishes:

- Bedrooms: Carpet and underlay
- Living Room: Hard Flooring
- Kitchen/Wet Areas: Tiles

The acoustic requirements shown in this report may increase further where the bedroom floor finishes are tiled or timber.

5.4 Glazing

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

Figure 5-1 and Table 5-2 present the minimum recommended R_w (weighted noise reduction) for glazing elements.

Figure 5-1 Minimum Acoustic Rating (R_w) Required For Glazing Elements



Table 5-2 Minimum Acoustic Rating (R_w) Required For Glazing Elements

Subdivision Lot	Room (Floor)	Window	Glazed Door/Door
Yellow	Bedroom (GF)	Rw 34	Rw 34
	Living / Kitchen (GF)	Rw 29	Rw 29
	Bedroom (1F)	Rw 36	Rw 36
	Living / Kitchen (1F)	Rw 31	Rw 31
Cyan	Bedroom (GF)	Rw 27	Rw 27
	Bedroom (1F)	Rw 31	Rw 31
	Living / Kitchen (1F)	Rw 26	Rw 26
Pink	Bedroom (1F)	Rw 29	Rw 29



The above recommended glazing systems are indicative only. Care should be taken when selecting the system to ensure the acoustic rating (R_w) is verified through laboratory tested data. As a guide, the following table presents the R_w ratings of different glass thicknesses, please note that these are shown as a guide only, all final glazing system selections must comply with the requirements in Section 5.4.

Table 5-3 Glass Thickness Guideline

Glass Thickness	R_w Rating (Glass Pane Only)
5mm	26
6mm	28
6.38mm Laminated	32
8.38 Laminated	34
10.38 Laminated	36
12.38 Laminated	37
4mm – 50mm Airgap – 6mm Double Glazed	41

5.5 Roof/Ceiling

The overall acoustic rating required is $R_w + C_{tr}$ 37 (minimum). This can be achieved by the following construction:

Option 1:

- A steel metal roof with minimum Bradford Anticon 60 MD over timber or steel purlins
- 165mm Bradford Gold Batts R 3.0;
- Rondo suspended ceiling system with Gyprock resilient mounts
- Furring channel at 450mm max. centres;
- 1 x 10mm Gyprock Plus Plasterboard (minimum 5.7 kg/m² density)

Option 2:

- A pitched steel sheet roof minimum 0.42mm
- Bradford Anticon 60 MD insulation over 40mm battens
- Ceiling joists or trusses at 600mm centres
- 185 Gold Batts R 3.5
- 1 x 10mm Gyprock Superchek Plasterboard (minimum 10.4 kg/m² density)



If ventilators, heat extraction units or other openings into the ceiling cavity for lighting, ventilation, decoration or other purposes are to be provided, then care should be taken to ensure that such units are properly attenuated and all penetrations are properly sealed off so as not to degrade the rating of the roof/ceiling construction system. Care should also be taken to avoid any noise paths into the ceiling cavity via the eaves.

5.6 External Walls

The following wall construction recommendations are given as guidance only. The client is responsible for selecting adequate systems in order to achieve the recommended acoustic ratings.

5.7 Masonry Walls

The masonry external walls will be required to achieve a rating of R_w 45. This R_w rating is generally achieved with a standard construction with insulation. No further acoustic requirements are needed.

5.8 Light Weight Walls

All proposed lightweight cladding external walls must have a minimum $R_w + C_{tr}$ 37 rating. This can be met by the following minimum construction:

- Cemintel Weatherboard with a direct fixed timber frame
- Timber studs at 600mm maximum centres
- 90 Gold Batts R2.0
- 1 x 16mm Gyprock Fyrcheck MR Plasterboard (minimum density 12.9 kg/m² per sheet)
- 1 x 16mm Gyprock Fyrcheck Plasterboard (minimum density 12.5 kg/m² per sheet)
- 132mm Minimum Wall Thickness

5.9 Private Personal Open Space (PPOS)

5.9.1 Lot 101, 109, 111 & 112

The road traffic noise levels at the private personal open space of Lot 101, 109, 111 & 112 (closest to Gregory Hills Drive) are predicted to be around 52 – 55 dB(A). The predicted noise levels comply with the requirement of 55 dB(A) as per the Camden Environmental Noise Policy 2018. Considered noise control measures are the following:

- 1.8 metre high solid barriers along the southern boundary are in place (see Figure 5-2).
- The private personal open spaces and backyards should be designed facing away from Gregory Hills Drive.

5.9.2 Lot 113-116, 128-130, 201-207 & 231-232

The road traffic noise levels at the private personal open space of Lot 113-116, 128-130, 201-207 & 231-232 (closer to Gregory Hills Drive) are predicted to be around 45 – 55 dB(A). The predicted noise levels comply with the requirement of 55 dB(A) as per the Camden Environmental Noise Policy 2018. Considered noise control measures are the following:

- The private personal open spaces and backyards should be designed facing away from Gregory Hills Drive.

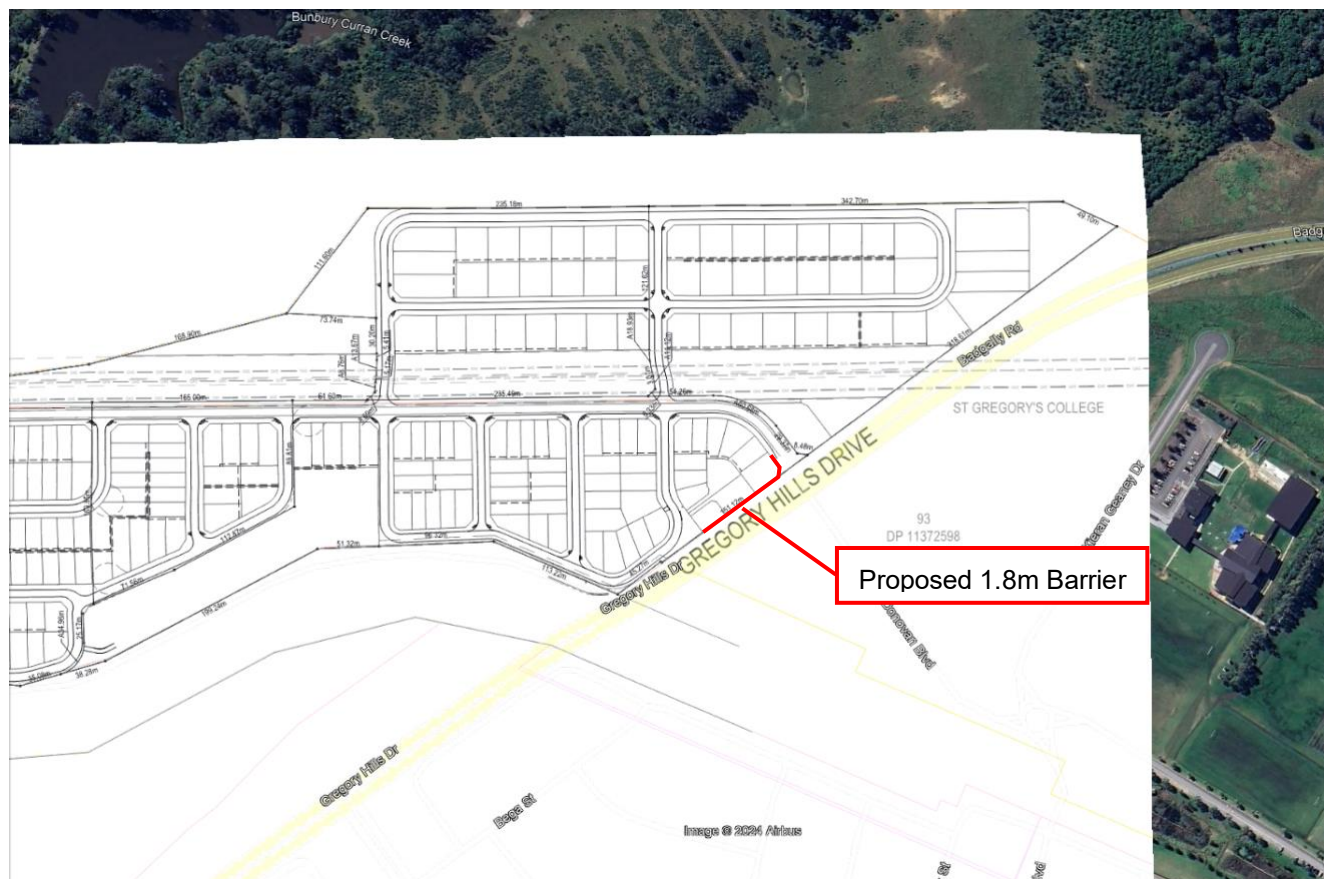


5.10 Acoustic Barrier

1.8 metre high solid barriers along the southern boundary should be constructed. The barrier should have the following qualities:

- The construction material of the 1.8m barrier must have a surface density of 15 kg/m². Some suitable materials include 12mm thick fibre cement sheet or 75mm thick Hebel Powerpanel or Modularwalls AcoustiMax50 or any other approved material which meets the above surface density specification.
- The barrier must be free of gaps and penetrations and it is particularly important to ensure that the gap at the bottom of the barrier is minimised as far as practicable. The base of the barriers should be well sealed at the junction where the barrier meets the floor, but still be designed to allow proper water drainage
- The layout of the barrier is shown in Figure 5-2.

Figure 5-2 Proposed Noise Barrier



5.11 Detailing

Note that well-detailed construction and careful installation is needed to achieve the required R_w acoustic ratings. All gaps are to be minimised and fully sealed with an acoustic rated sealant, such as FireBan One by Bostik or Sikaflex Pro 2HP by Sika.

5.12 Mechanical Plant Noise Assessment

A specific mechanical plant selection has not been supplied at this stage. It is anticipated that the building will be serviced by typical mechanical ventilation/air conditioning equipment.



It is likely that the criteria set out in Table 4-2 will be met through the use of conventional noise control methods (e.g. selection of equipment on the basis of quiet operation and, where necessary, providing enclosures, localised barriers, silencers and lined ductwork).

An appropriately qualified acoustic consultant should review the mechanical plant associated with the development at the detailed design stage when final plant selections have been made.

6 CONCLUSION

Rodney Stevens Acoustics has conducted a noise impact assessment of the proposed subdivision development at 190 Raby Road, Gledswood Hills. The noise impact assessment has assessed the noise generation and intrusion of the site and compared it with the noise criteria required by in Camden Council and other relevant standards.

A noise survey has been conducted and the processed data has been used to determine traffic noise from Gregory Hills Drive at the project site.

Based on the noise impact study conducted, the proposed development is assessed to comply with the SEPP (Transport and Infrastructure) 2021 noise criteria with recommendations from this report. It is therefore recommended that planning approval be granted for the proposed development on the basis of acoustics.

Noise emissions criteria for mechanical plant have not been established at this stage, a future noise survey may be required once the mechanical plan schedules are available.

Approved:-

Rodney Stevens

Manager/Principal

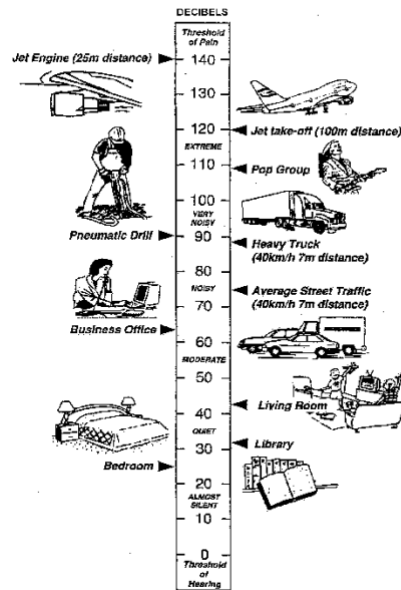


Appendix A – Acoustic Terminology

A-weighted sound pressure	The human ear is not equally sensitive to sound at different frequencies. People are more sensitive to sound in the range of 1 to 4 kHz (1000 – 4000 vibrations per second) and less sensitive to lower and higher frequency sound. During noise measurement an electronic ' <i>A-weighting</i> ' frequency filter is applied to the measured sound level <i>dB(A)</i> to account for these sensitivities. Other frequency weightings (B, C and D) are less commonly used. Sound measured without a filter is denoted as linear weighted <i>dB(linear)</i> .
Ambient noise	The total noise in a given situation, inclusive of all noise source contributions in the near and far field.
Community annoyance	Includes noise annoyance due to: character of the noise (e.g. sound pressure level, tonality, impulsiveness, low-frequency content) character of the environment (e.g. very quiet suburban, suburban, urban, near industry) miscellaneous circumstances (e.g. noise avoidance possibilities, cognitive noise, unpleasant associations) human activity being interrupted (e.g. sleep, communicating, reading, working, listening to radio/TV, recreation).
Compliance	The process of checking that source noise levels meet with the noise limits in a statutory context.
Cumulative noise level	The total level of noise from all sources.
Extraneous noise	Noise resulting from activities that are not typical to the area. Atypical activities may include construction, and traffic generated by holiday periods and by special events such as concerts or sporting events. Normal daily traffic is not considered to be extraneous.
Feasible and reasonable measures	Feasibility relates to engineering considerations and what is practical to build; reasonableness relates to the application of judgement in arriving at a decision, taking into account the following factors: Noise mitigation benefits (amount of noise reduction provided, number of people protected). Cost of mitigation (cost of mitigation versus benefit provided). Community views (aesthetic impacts and community wishes). Noise levels for affected land uses (existing and future levels, and changes in noise levels).



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



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

Sound power Level (SWL)

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

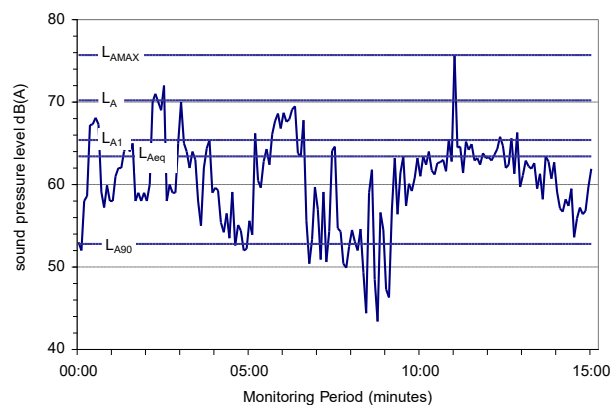
Sound Pressure Level (SPL)

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

Statistic noise levels

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

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



Key descriptors:

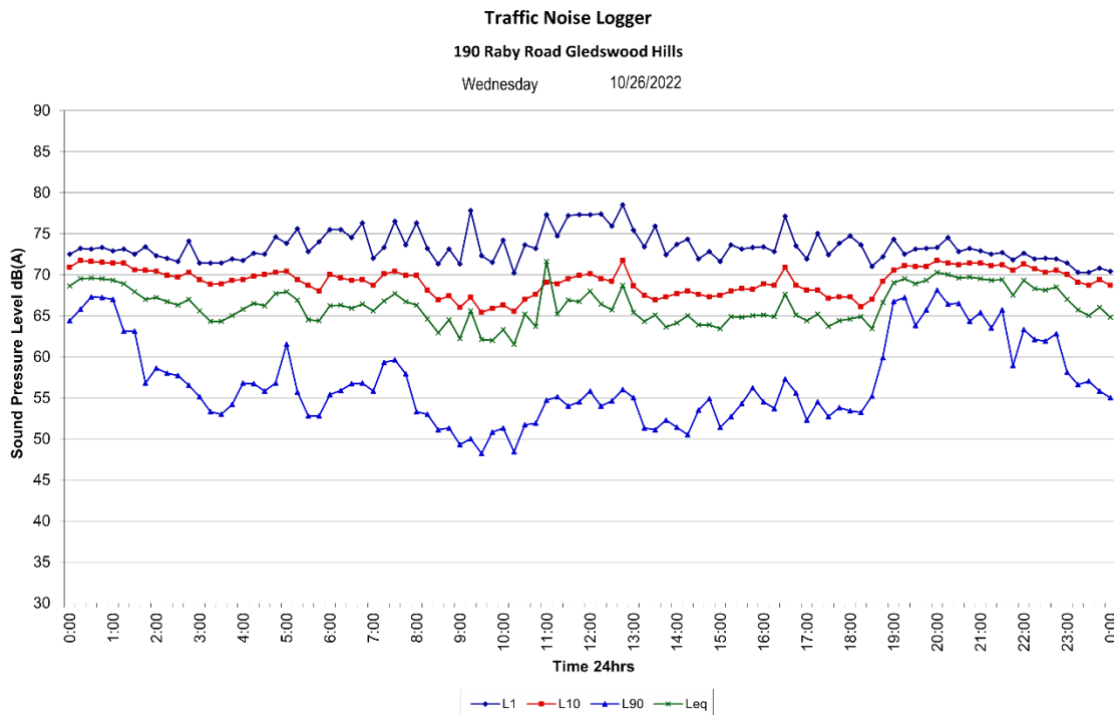
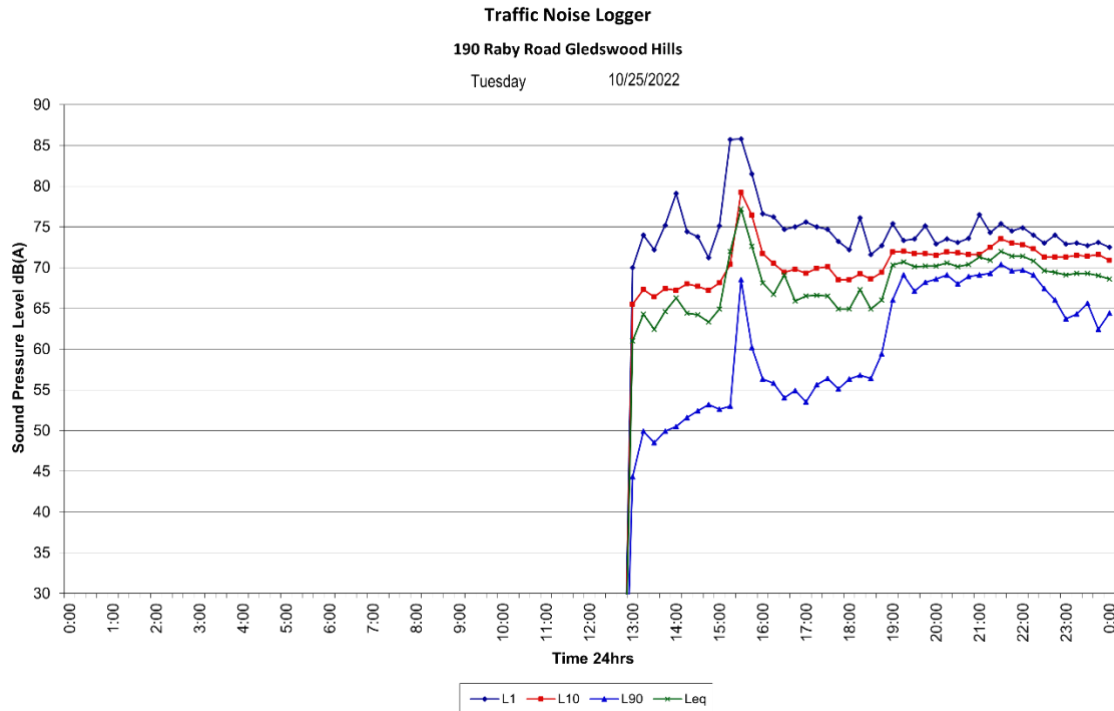


	<p>L_{Amax} Maximum recorded noise level.</p>
	<p>L_{A1} The noise level exceeded for 1% of the 15 minute interval.</p>
	<p>L_{A10} Noise level present for 10% of the 15 minute interval. Commonly referred to the average maximum noise level.</p>
	<p>L_{Aeq} Equivalent continuous (energy average) A-weighted sound pressure level. It is defined as the steady sound level that contains the same amount of acoustic energy as the corresponding time-varying sound.</p>
	<p>L_{A90} Noise level exceeded for 90% of time (background level). The average minimum background sound level (in the absence of the source under consideration).</p>
Threshold	<p>The lowest sound pressure level that produces a detectable response (in an instrument/person).</p>
Tonality	<p>Tonal noise contains one or more prominent tones (and characterised by a distinct frequency components) and is considered more annoying. A 2 to 5 dB(A) penalty is typically applied to noise sources with tonal characteristics</p>



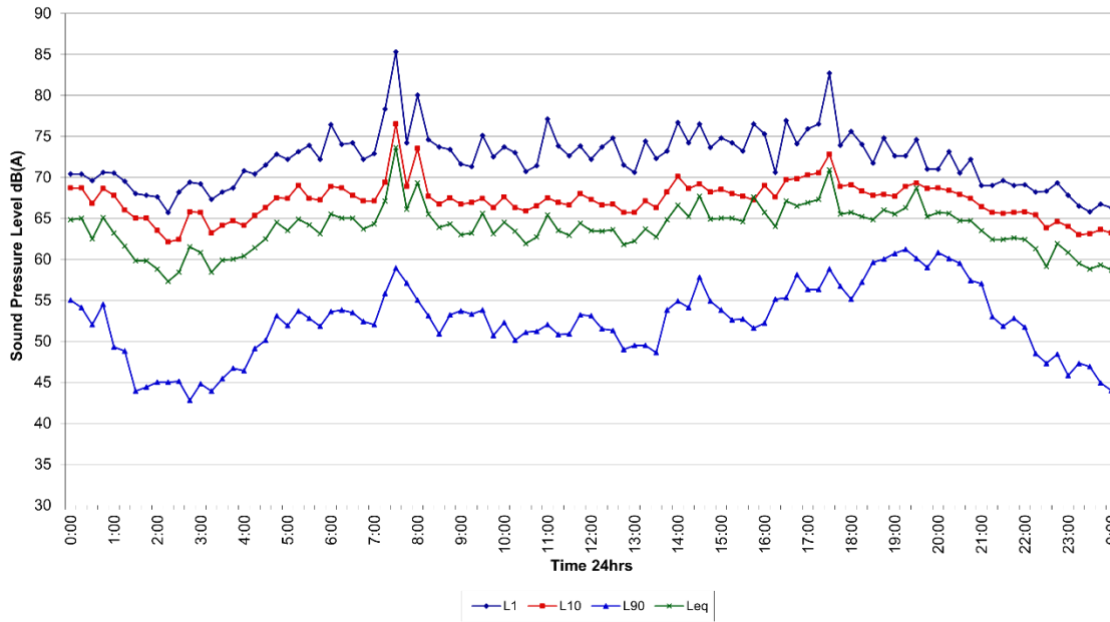
Appendix B – Logger Graphs

Traffic Logger

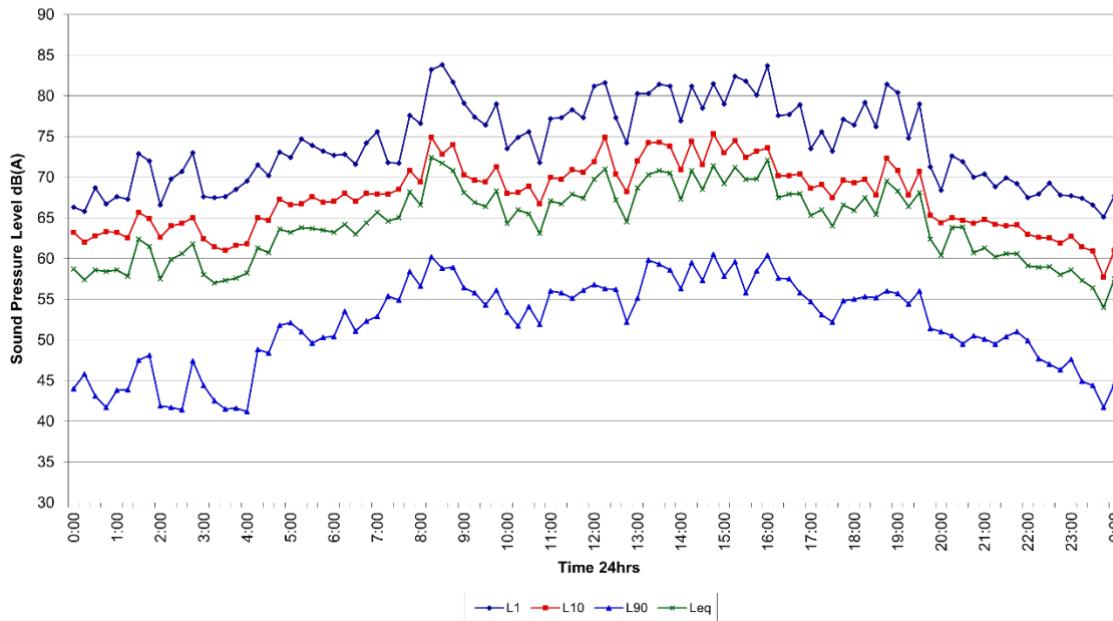




Traffic Noise Logger
190 Raby Road Gledswood Hills
Thursday 10/27/2022

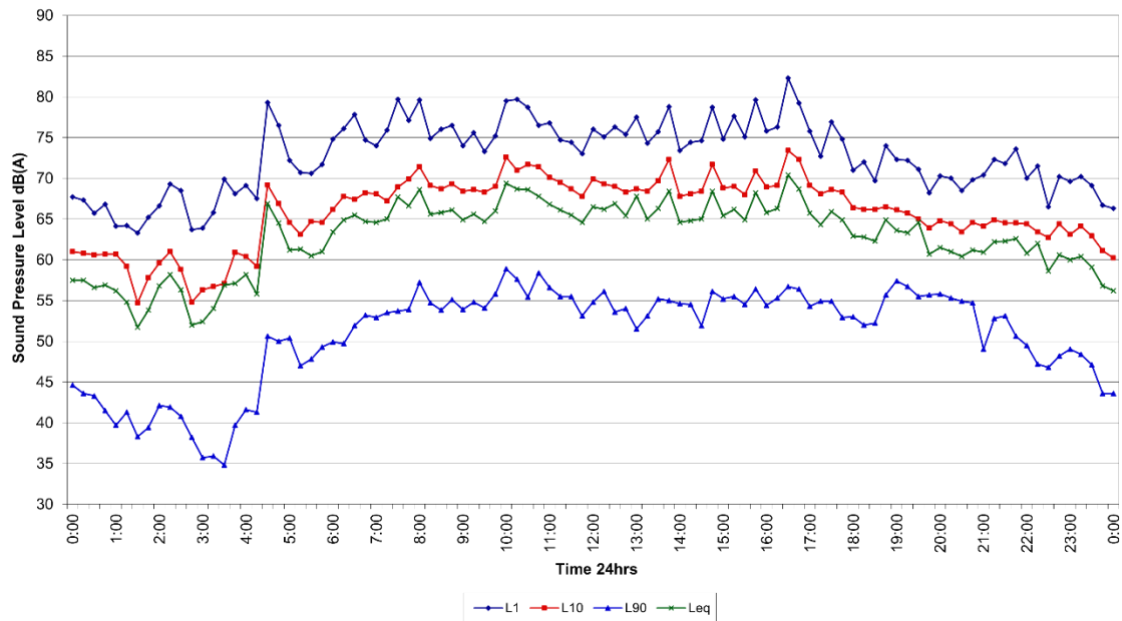


Traffic Noise Logger
190 Raby Road Gledswood Hills
Friday 10/28/2022

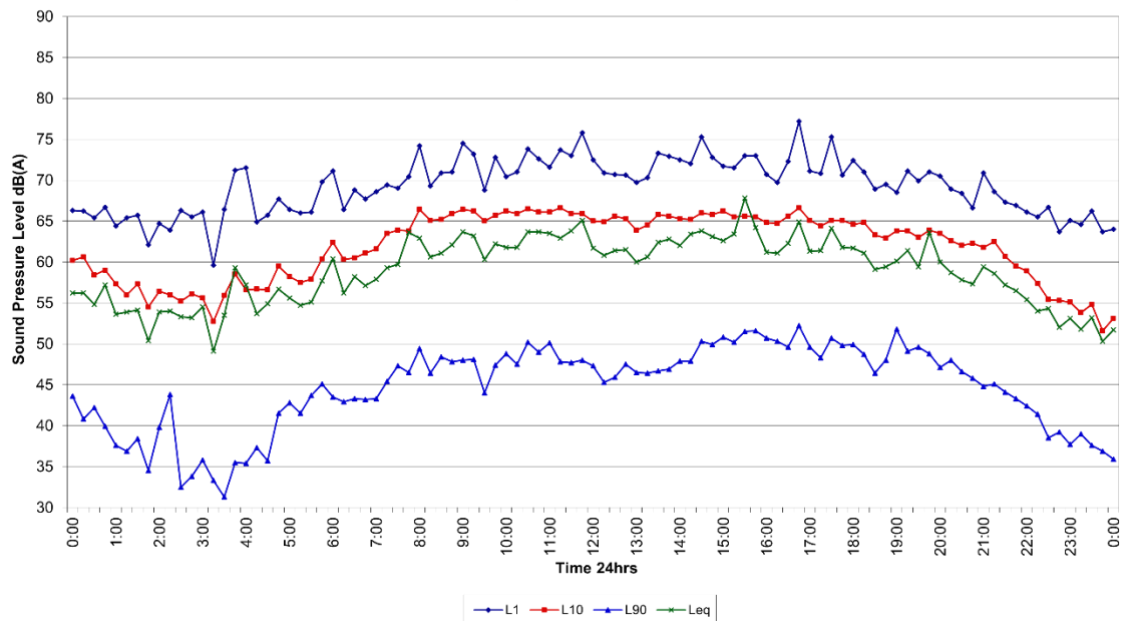




Traffic Noise Logger
190 Raby Road Gledswood Hills
Saturday 10/29/2022

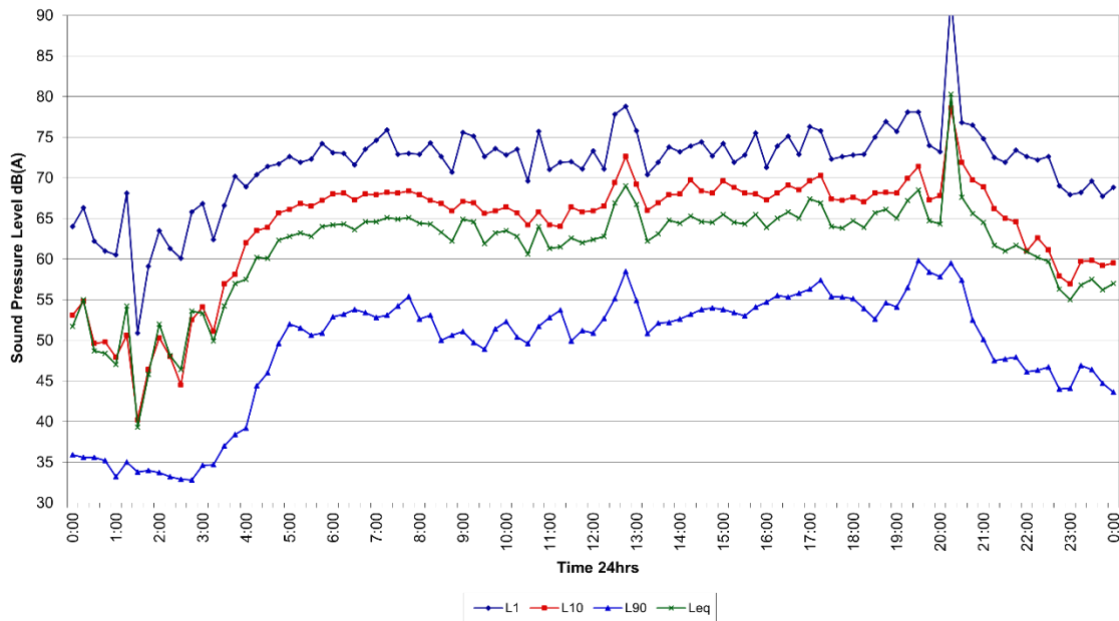


Traffic Noise Logger
190 Raby Road Gledswood Hills
Sunday 10/30/2022

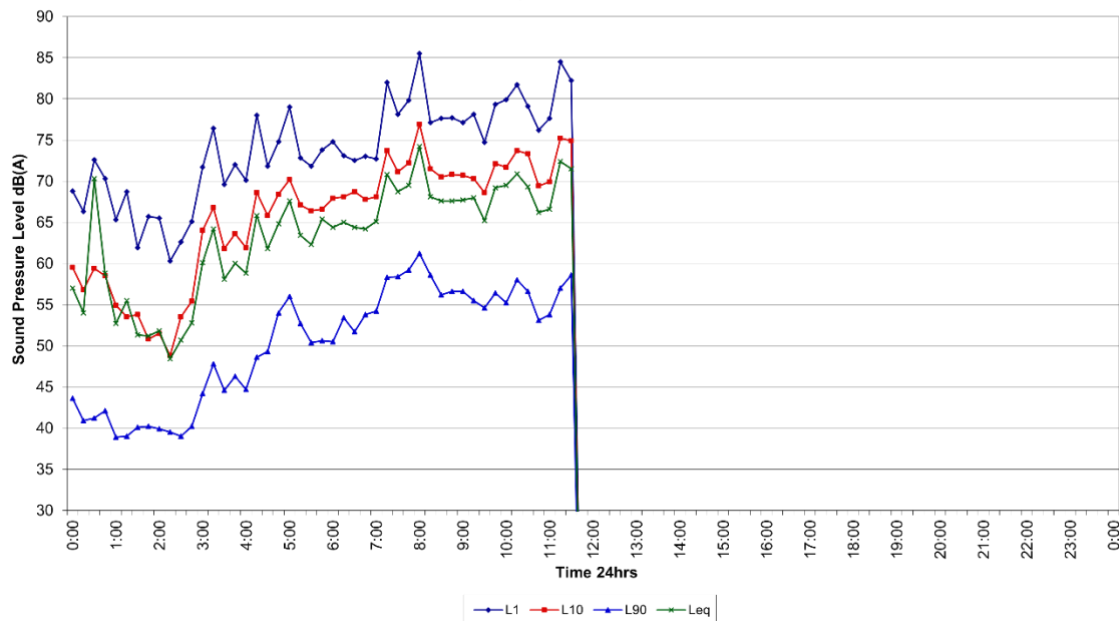




Traffic Noise Logger
190 Raby Road Gledswood Hills
Monday 10/31/2022



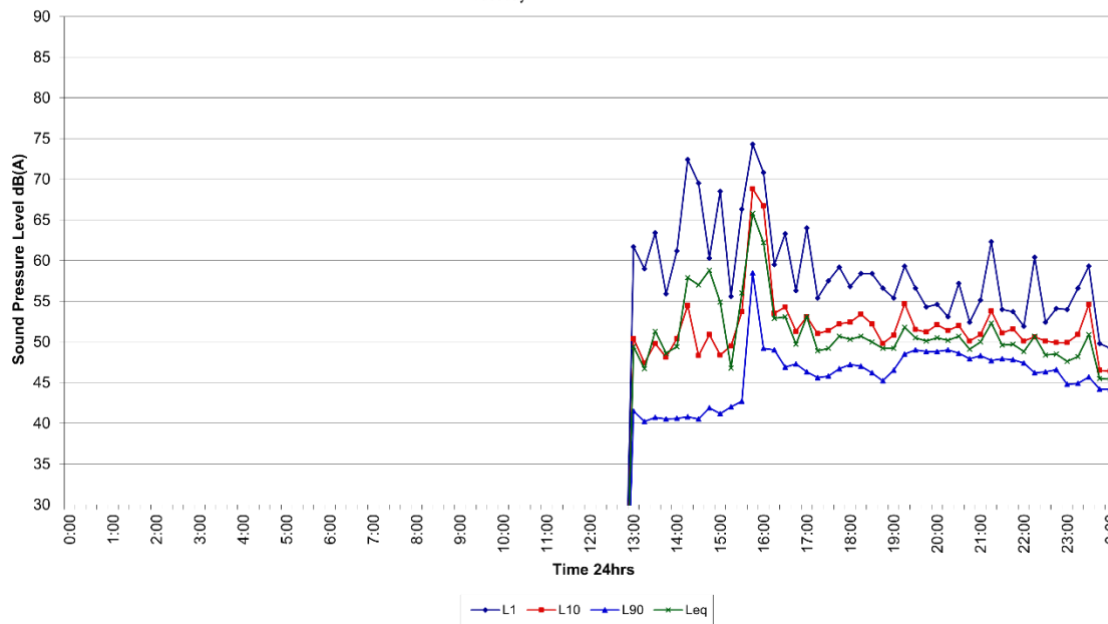
Traffic Noise Logger
190 Raby Road Gledswood Hills
Tuesday 11/1/2022



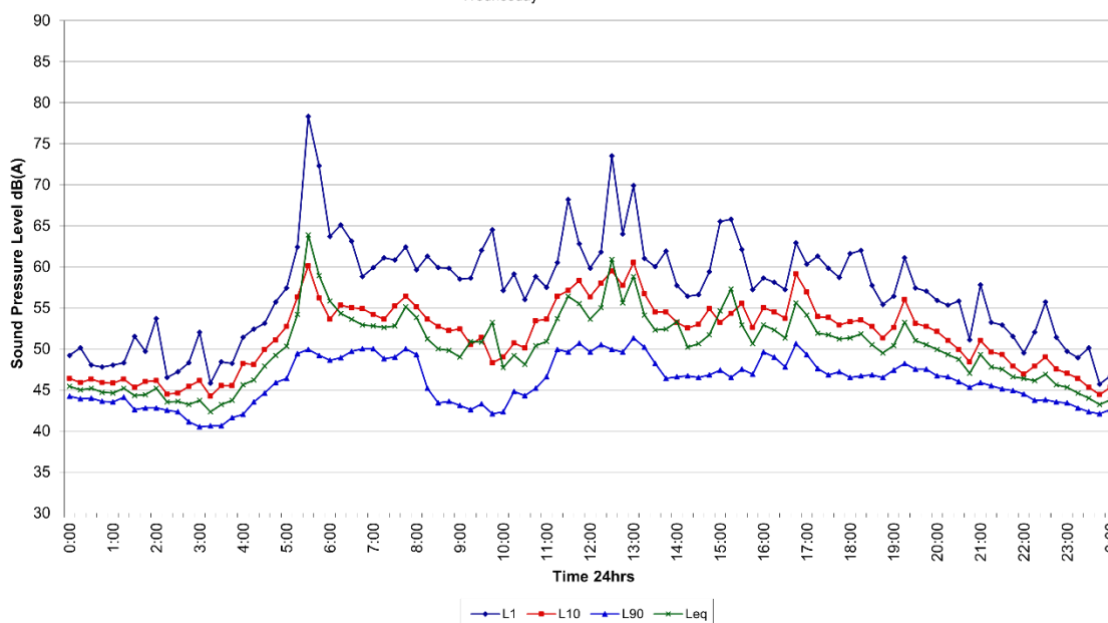


Ambient Logger

Ambient Sound Data
190 Raby Road Gledswood Hills
Tuesday 10/25/2022

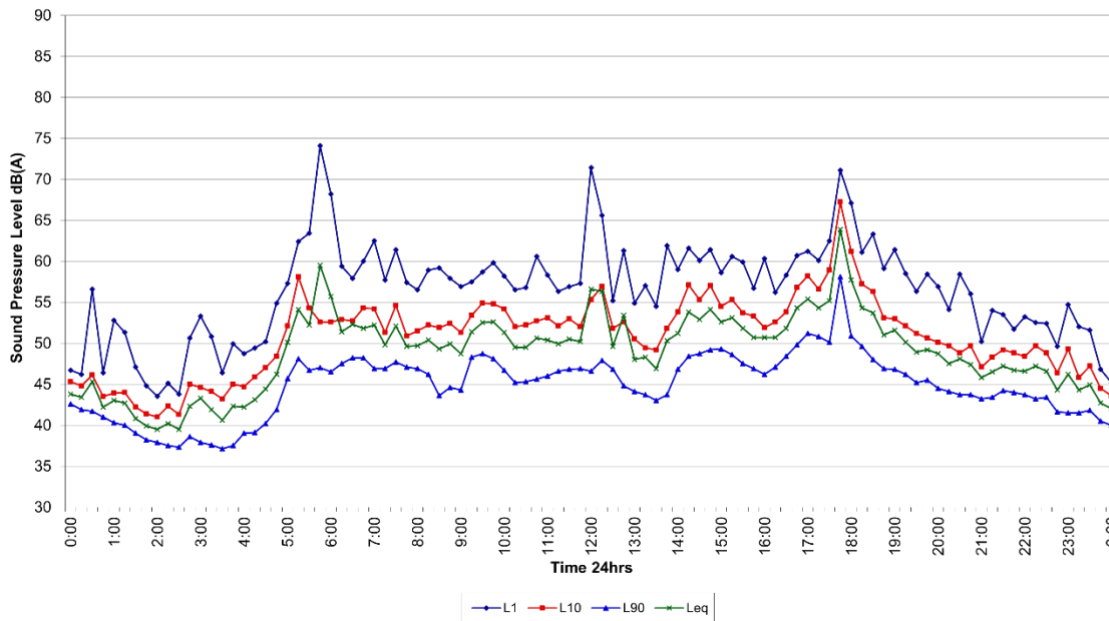


Ambient Sound Data
190 Raby Road Gledswood Hills
Wednesday 10/26/2022

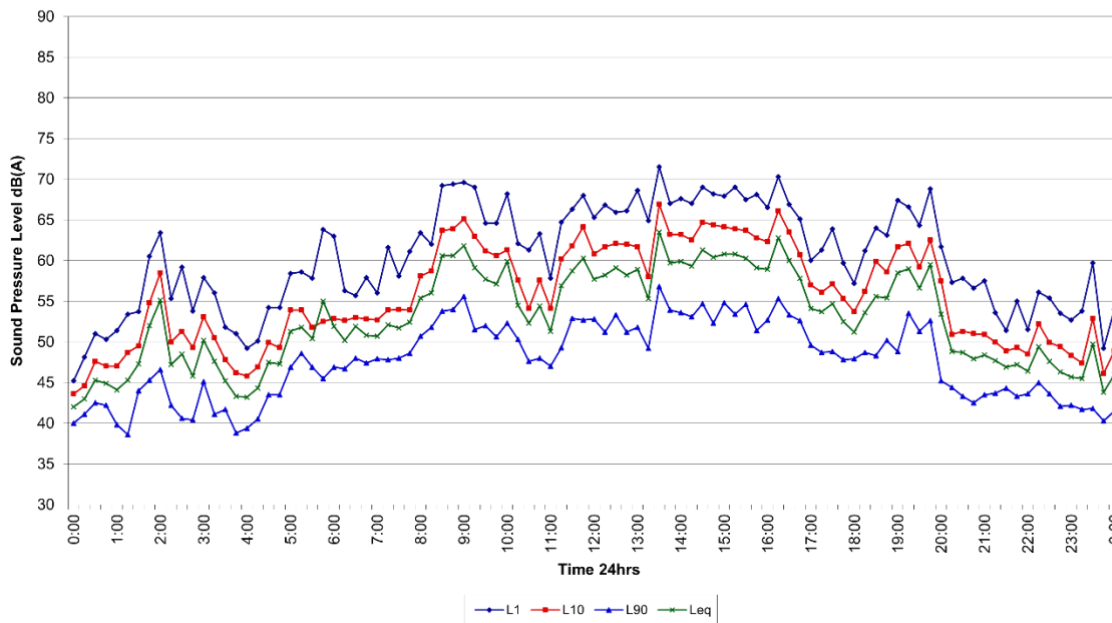




Ambient Sound Data
190 Raby Road Gledswood Hills
Thursday 10/27/2022

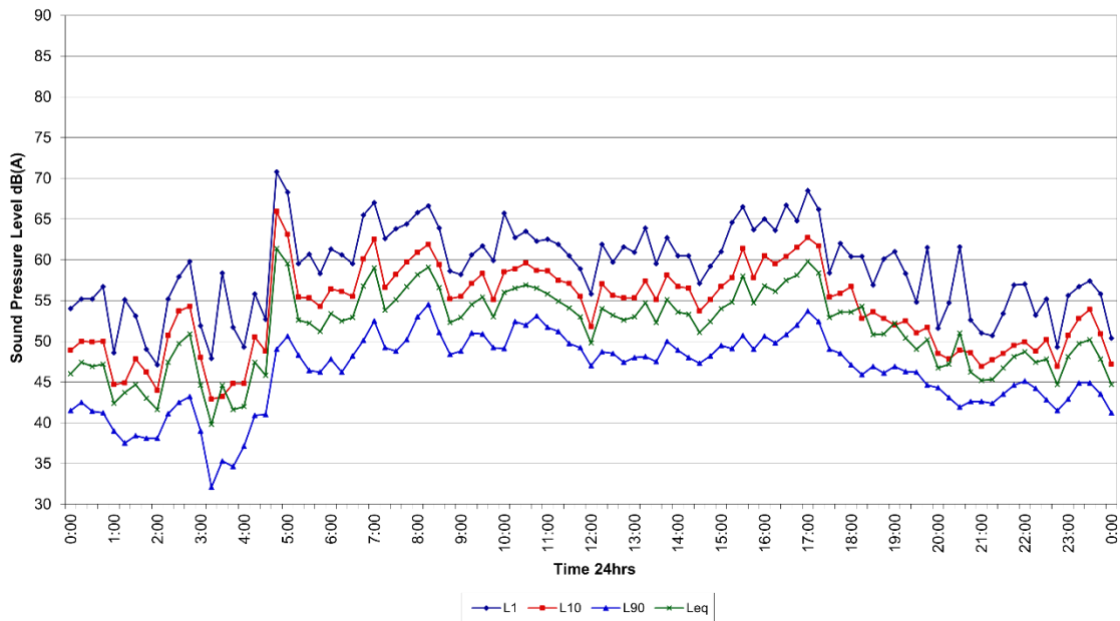


Ambient Sound Data
190 Raby Road Gledswood Hills
Friday 10/28/2022

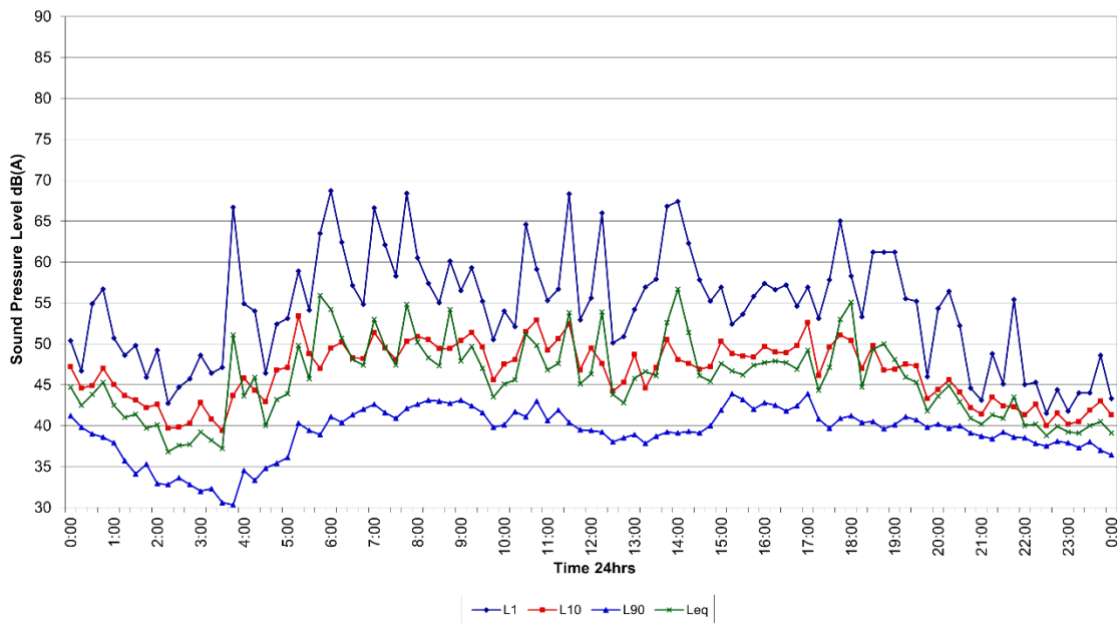




Ambient Sound Data
190 Raby Road Gledswood Hills
Saturday 10/29/2022

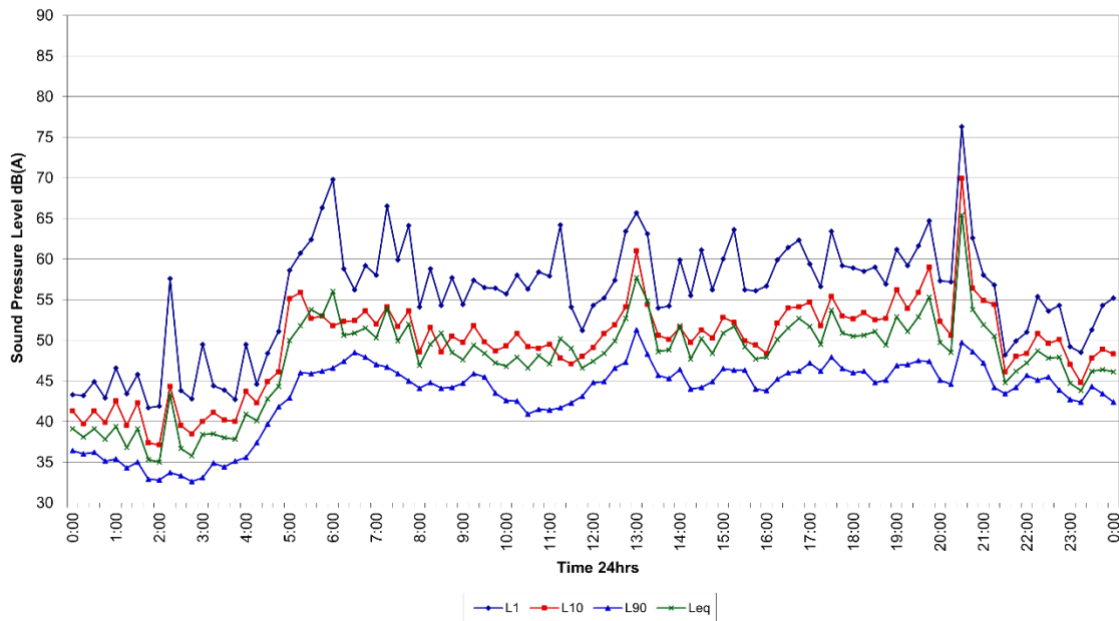


Ambient Sound Data
190 Raby Road Gledswood Hills
Sunday 10/30/2022

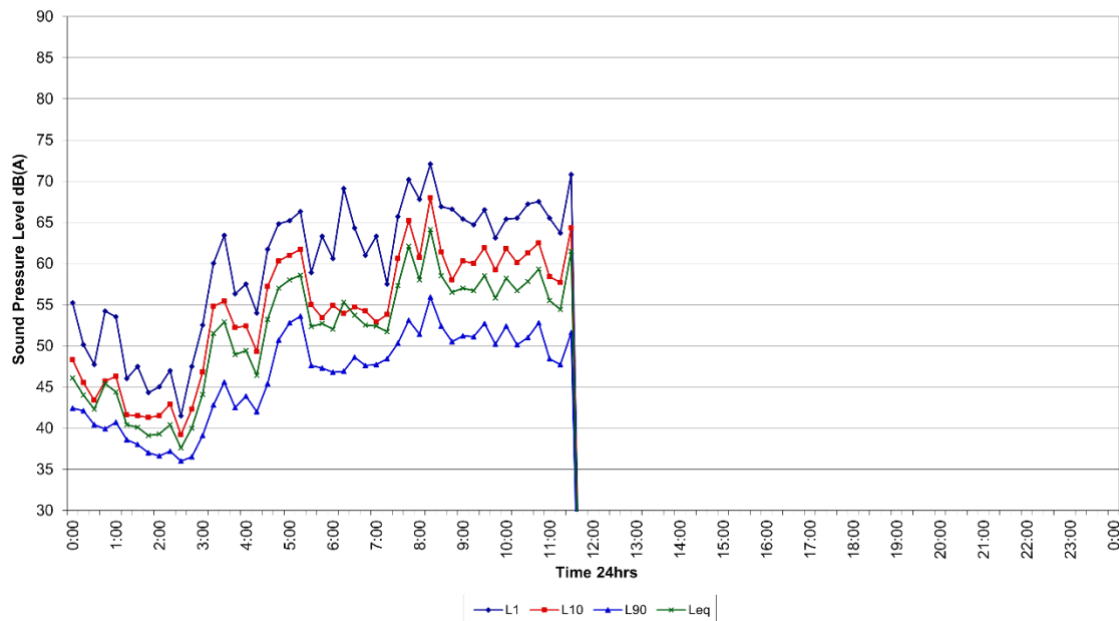




Ambient Sound Data
190 Raby Road Gledswood Hills
Monday 10/31/2022



Ambient Sound Data
190 Raby Road Gledswood Hills
Tuesday 11/1/2022





Appendix C – Calibration Certificate



Sound Level Meter IEC 61672-3:2013 Calibration Certificate

Calibration Number C22466

Client Details	Acoustic Research Labs Pty Ltd 36/14 Loyalty Road North Rocks NSW 2151	
Equipment Tested/ Model Number :	Rion NL-42EX	
Instrument Serial Number :	00885460	
Microphone Serial Number :	176935	
Pre-amplifier Serial Number :	86282	
Pre-Test Atmospheric Conditions	Post-Test Atmospheric Conditions	
Ambient Temperature : 23.5°C	Ambient Temperature : 23.8°C	
Relative Humidity : 44.9%	Relative Humidity : 44.1%	
Barometric Pressure : 100.14kPa	Barometric Pressure : 100.17kPa	
Calibration Technician : Lucky Jaiswal	Secondary Check:	Shaheen Boaz
Calibration Date : 13 Jul 2022	Report Issue Date :	15 Jul 2022
Approved Signatory :		Juan Agüero

Clause and Characteristic Tested	Result	Clause and Characteristic Tested	Result
12: Acoustical Sig. tests of a frequency weighting	Pass	17: Level linearity incl. the level range control	N/A
13: Electrical Sig. tests of frequency weightings	Pass	18: Toneburst response	Pass
14: Frequency and time weightings at 1 kHz	Pass	19: C Weighted Peak Sound Level	Pass
15: Long Term Stability	Pass	20: Overload Indication	Pass
16: Level linearity on the reference level range	Pass	21: High Level Stability	Pass

The sound level meter submitted for testing has successfully completed the class 2 periodic tests of IEC 61672-3:2013, for the environmental conditions under which the tests were performed.

However, no general statement or conclusion can be made about conformance of the sound level meter to the full requirements of IEC 61672-1:2013 because evidence was not publicly available, from an independent testing organisation responsible for pattern approvals, to demonstrate that the model of sound level meter fully conformed to the requirements in IEC 61672-1:2013 and because the periodic tests of IEC 61672-3:2013 cover only a limited subset of the specifications in IEC 61672-1:2013.

Uncertainties of Measurement -			
Acoustic Tests		Environmental Conditions	
125Hz	±0.13dB	Temperature	±0.1°C
1kHz	±0.13dB	Relative Humidity	±1.9%
8kHz	±0.14dB	Barometric Pressure	±0.014kPa
Electrical Tests	±0.13dB		

All uncertainties are derived at the 95% confidence level with a coverage factor of 2.



This calibration certificate is to be read in conjunction with the calibration test report.

Acoustic Research Labs Pty Ltd is NATA Accredited Laboratory Number 14172. Accredited for compliance with ISO/IEC 17025 - Calibration.

The results of the tests, calibrations and/or measurements included in this document are traceable to SI units.

NATA is a signatory to the ILAC Mutual Recognition Arrangement for the mutual recognition of the equivalence of testing, medical testing, calibration and inspection reports.

PAGE 1 OF 1



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 North Rocks NSW AUSTRALIA 2151
 Ph: +61 2 9484 0800 A.B.N. 65 160 399 119
 www.acousticresearch.com.au

Sound Level Meter
 IEC 61672-3:2013
Calibration Certificate
 Calibration Number C22221_Reissued

Client Details Acoustic Research Labs Pty Ltd
 36/14 Loyalty Road
 North Rocks NSW 2151

Equipment Tested/ Model Number : Rion NL-42EX
Instrument Serial Number : 00710677
Microphone Serial Number : 191388
Pre-amplifier Serial Number : 46604
Firmware Version : -

Pre-Test Atmospheric Conditions	Post-Test Atmospheric Conditions
Ambient Temperature : 24.4°C	Ambient Temperature : 24.5°C
Relative Humidity : 52.2%	Relative Humidity : 51.8%
Barometric Pressure : 100.19kPa	Barometric Pressure : 100.17kPa

Calibration Technician : Lucky Jaiswal
Calibration Date : 4 Apr 2022
Secondary Check: Shaheen Boaz
Report Issue Date : 24 Aug 2022

Approved Signatory :  Ken Williams

Clause and Characteristic Tested	Result	Clause and Characteristic Tested	Result
12: Acoustical Sig. tests of a frequency weighting	Pass	17: Level linearity incl. the level range control	N/A
13: Electrical Sig. tests of frequency weightings	Pass	18: Toneburst response	Pass
14: Frequency and time weightings at 1 kHz	Pass	19: C Weighted Peak Sound Level	Pass
15: Long Term Stability	Pass	20: Overload Indication	Pass
16: Level linearity on the reference level range	Pass	21: High Level Stability	Pass

The sound level meter submitted for testing has successfully completed the class 2 periodic tests of IEC 61672-3:2013, for the environmental conditions under which the tests were performed.

However, no general statement or conclusion can be made about conformance of the sound level meter to the full requirements of IEC 61672-1:2013 because evidence was not publicly available, from an independent testing organisation responsible for pattern approvals, to demonstrate that the model of sound level meter fully conformed to the requirements in IEC 61672-1:2013 and because the periodic tests of IEC 61672-3:2013 cover only a limited subset of the specifications in IEC 61672-1:2013.

Uncertainties of Measurement -			
Acoustic Tests		Environmental Conditions	
125Hz	±0.13dB	Temperature	±0.1°C
1kHz	±0.13dB	Relative Humidity	±1.9%
8kHz	±0.14dB	Barometric Pressure	±0.014kPa
Electrical Tests	±0.10dB		

All uncertainties are derived at the 95% confidence level with a coverage factor of 2.

Reissued to update company name and address.



This calibration certificate is to be read in conjunction with the calibration test report.

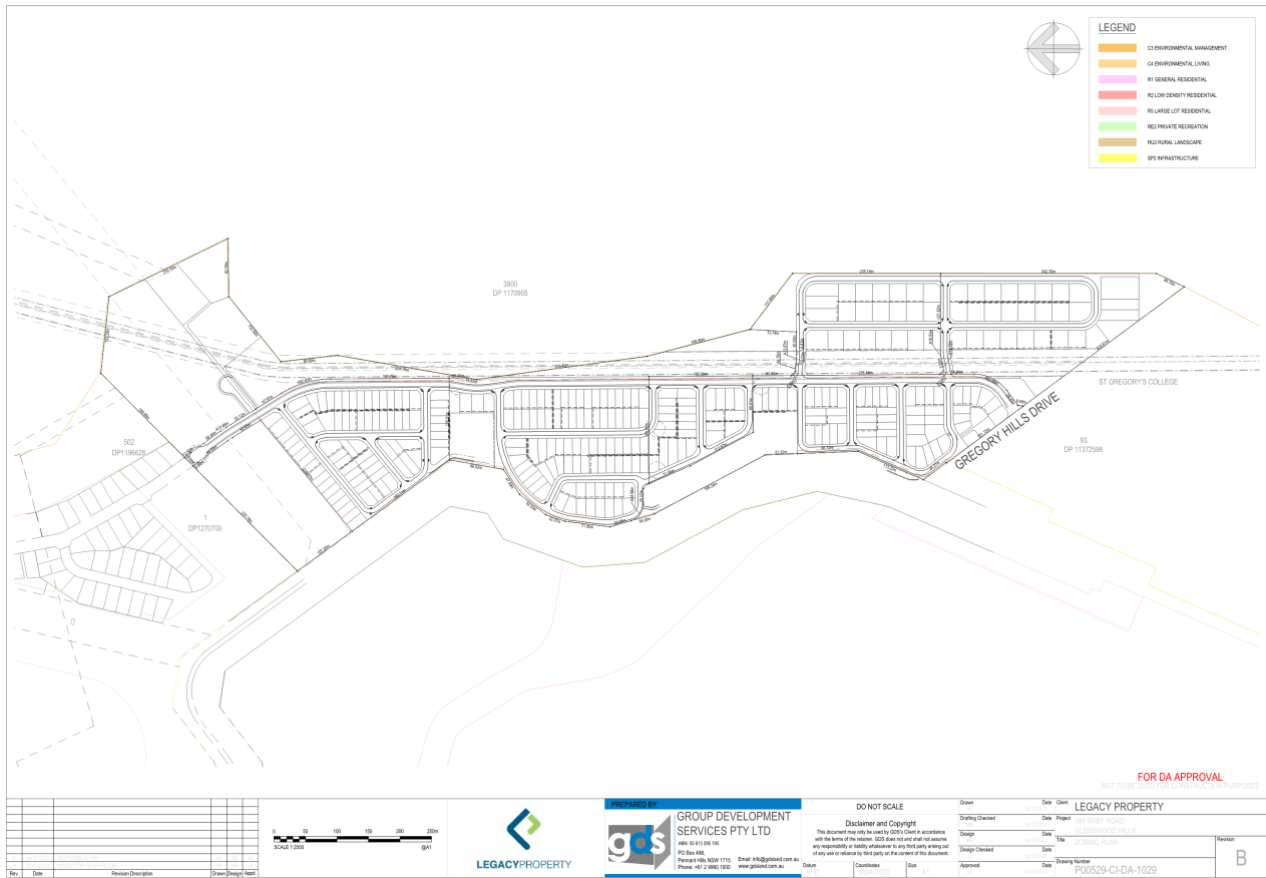
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NATA is a signatory to the ILAC Mutual Recognition Arrangement for the mutual recognition of the equivalence of testing, medical testing, calibration and inspection reports.



Appendix D – Subdivision Plans





Appendix E – Road Traffic Noise Contours

The road traffic noise prediction takes into account of the following factors:

- 1.8 metre high solid barriers along the southern boundary are in place (see Figure 5-2).
- Includes houses.
- Includes +2.5 dB façade reflection.

2026 – Daytime Road Traffic Noise Contours (at 1.5m Height – Ground Floor)



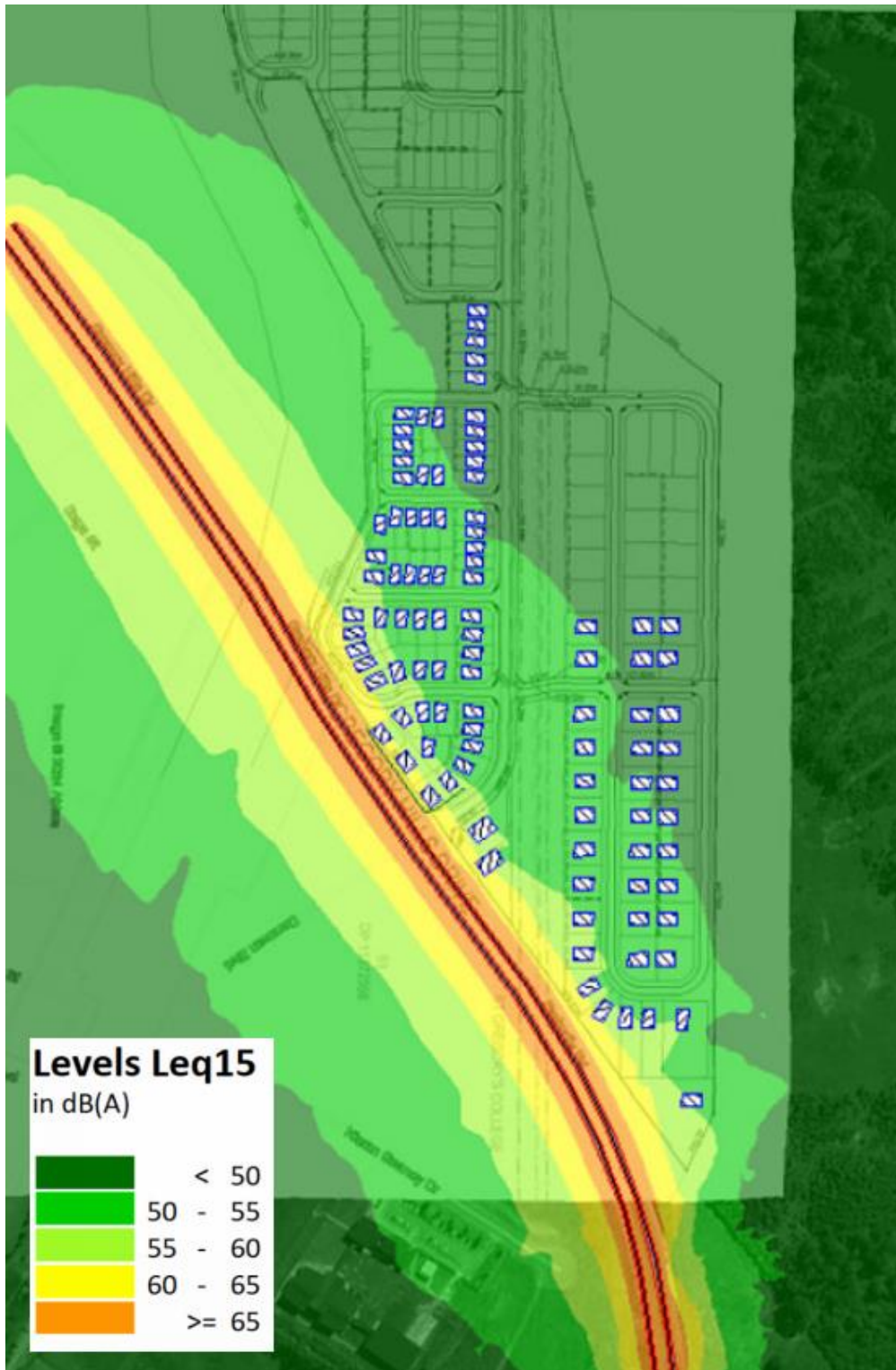


2026 – Nighttime Road Traffic Noise Contours (at 1.5m Height – Ground Floor)





2026 – Daytime Road Traffic Noise Contours (at 4.5m Height – Upper Floor)





2026 – Nighttime Road Traffic Noise Contours (at 4.5m Height – Upper Floor)





2036 – Daytime Road Traffic Noise Contours (at 1.5m Height – Ground Floor)





2036 – Nighttime Road Traffic Noise Contours (at 1.5m Height – Ground Floor)





2036 – Daytime Road Traffic Noise Contours (at 4.5m Height – Upper Floor)





2036 – Nighttime Road Traffic Noise Contours (at 4.5m Height – Upper Floor)

