

# Environmental Noise Assessment - Childcare Centre

**Lot 9031 (#104) Kingsbridge Boulevard, Butler**

**Reference: 23068153-01**

Prepared for:  
Butler Early Learning Pty Ltd

## Reference: 23068153-01

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Date	Rev	Description	Author	Verified
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## CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY .....	i
1. INTRODUCTION .....	1
2. CRITERIA .....	3
2.1. Regulations 7, 8 & 9 .....	3
2.2. Regulation 3 .....	6
2.3. Regulation 14A .....	6
3. METHODOLOGY .....	7
3.1. Meteorological Conditions .....	7
3.2. Topographical Data .....	7
3.3. Fencing .....	8
3.4. Ground Absorption .....	9
3.5. Source Sound Levels .....	9
4. RESULTS AND ASSESSMENT .....	10
4.1. Outdoor Child Play Noise .....	10
4.2. Mechanical Plant Noise .....	12
4.3. Car Door Closing Noise .....	14
4.4. Indoor Child Play .....	14
5. RECOMMENDATIONS .....	16
5.1. Child Play .....	16
5.2. Mechanical Plant .....	16
5.3. Car Doors .....	16

## List of Tables

Table 2-1 Adjustments Where Characteristics Cannot Be Removed .....	3
Table 2-2 Baseline Assigned Levels .....	4
Table 2-3 Assigned Levels .....	5
Table 3-1: Modelling Meteorological Conditions .....	7
Table 3-2: Source Sound Power Levels, dB.....	9
Table 4-1: Child Play Noise Predicted Levels and Assessment, dB $L_{A10}$ .....	10
Table 4-2: Mechanical Plant Noise Predicted Levels and Assessment, dB $L_{A10}$ .....	12
Table 4-3: Car Door Closing Noise Predicted Levels and Assessment, dB $L_{Amax}$ .....	14
Table B-1: Percentage of Land Types within 100m and 450m Radii .....	19
Table B-2: Relevant Roads within 100m and 450m Radii.....	20
Table B-3: Influencing Factor Calculation, dB.....	20

## List of Figures

Figure 1-1: Subject Site Location (Source: DPLH PlanWA) .....	1
Figure 1-2: Proposed Site Plan.....	2
Figure 3-1: Overview of Noise Model.....	8
Figure 4-1: Child Play Noise Contour Plot.....	11
Figure 4-2: Mechanical Plant Noise Contour Plot .....	13
Figure 4-3: Car Door Closing Noise Contour Plot .....	15
Figure B-1: MRWA Published Traffic Data .....	20

Appendices

Appendix A – Development Plans ..... 17

Appendix B – Influencing Factor Calculation ..... 18

Appendix C – Terminology..... 21

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Lloyd George Acoustics was engaged by Butler Early Learning Pty Ltd to undertake a noise assessment for a proposed childcare centre (CCC) to be located at Lot 9031 (#104) Kingsbridge Boulevard, Butler. This report considered noise emissions from the proposed childcare centre to surrounding properties by way of noise modelling of child play, mechanical plant and car door closings.

The predicted noise from all children playing outside and car door closings is compliant provided the walls shown on the DA Plans are constructed. The walls are to be 1.8 metres high and must be solid, free of gaps and of minimum surface mass  $8 \text{ kg/m}^2$ . Such material can be brick, limestone with double sheeted *Colorbond* also permissible. For areas where visual permeability is required, sound-rated plexiglass can be used provided all air gaps are sealed. Mechanical plant noise was also calculated to be compliant, however once the plant has been designed and selected, this should be further reviewed to ensure compliance prior to Building Permit.

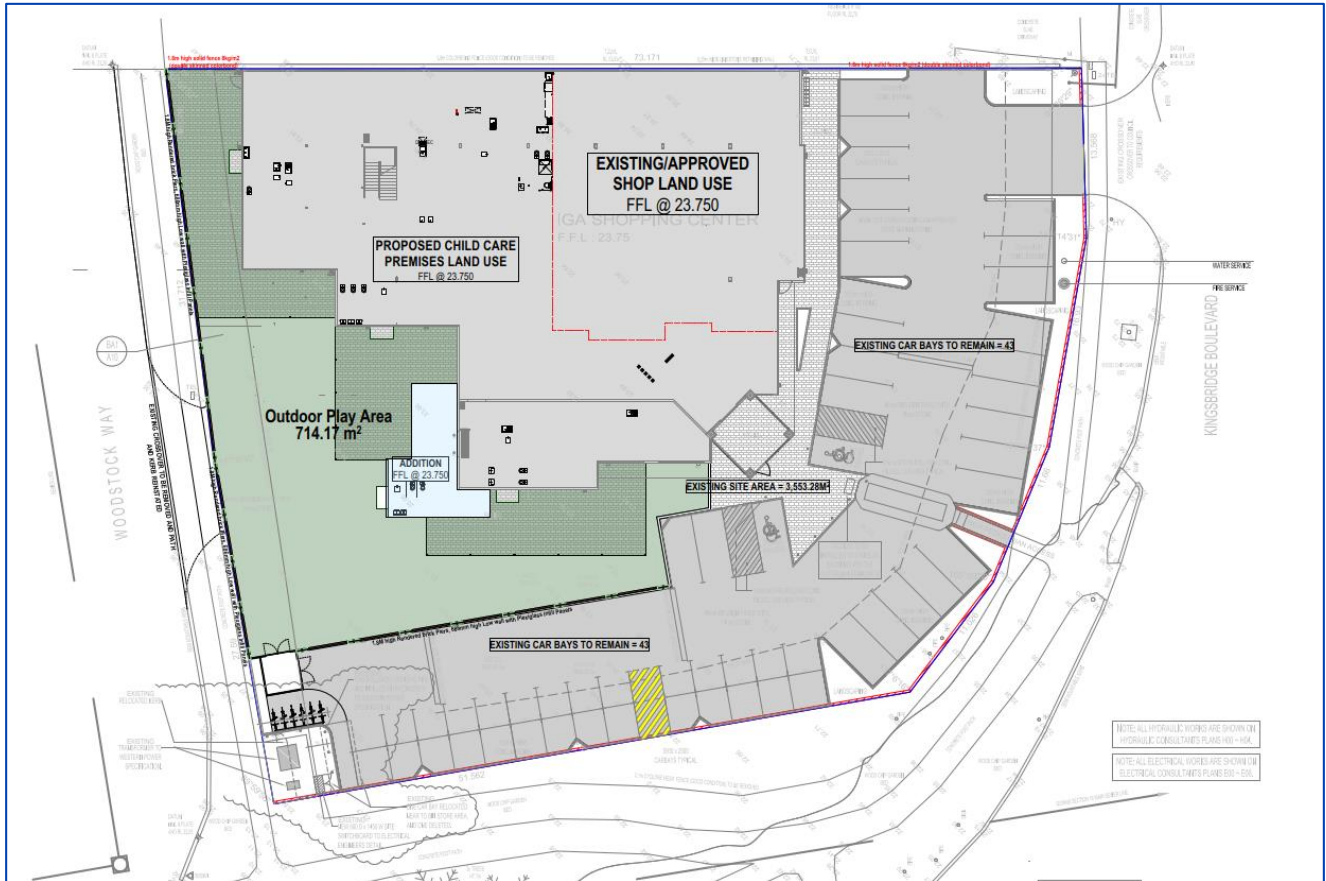
## 1. INTRODUCTION



**Figure 1-1: Subject Site Location (Source: DPLH PlanWA)**

- Five internal teaching spaces capable of accommodating up to 102 children, grouped as follows:
  - Activity 1: 20 places for children aged 2-3 years;
  - Activity 2: 20 places for children aged 3+ years;
  - Activity 3: 30 places for children aged 2-3 years;
  - Activity 4: 16 places for children aged 1-2 years;
  - Activity 5: 16 places for children aged 0-1 years.
- Outdoor play areas (not used prior to 7.00am);
- Amenities and associated mechanical plant such as:
  - Kitchen exhaust fan assumed to be located on roof above;
  - Various exhaust fans (toilets, laundry, nappy room) assumed to be located on the roof above;
  - Air-conditioning (AC) plant, assumed to be located within the plant room on the Mezzanine Level as shown on the DA Plans;
- Car parking on the north and east side of the lot.





**Figure 1-2: Proposed Site Plan**

With regard to noise emissions, consideration is given to noise from child play, mechanical services and closing car doors at neighbouring properties, against the prescribed standards of the *Environmental Protection (Noise) Regulations 1997*.

*Appendix C* contains a description of some of the terminology used throughout this report.



## 2. CRITERIA

Environmental noise in Western Australia is governed by the *Environmental Protection Act 1986*, through the *Environmental Protection (Noise) Regulations 1997* (the Regulations).

### 2.1. Regulations 7, 8 & 9

This group of regulations defines the prescribed standard for noise emissions applicable to child play, mechanical services and car door closing as follows:

***“7. Prescribed standard for noise emissions***

- (1) Noise emitted from any premises or public place when received at other premises –*
  - (a) must not cause, or significantly contribute to, a level of noise which exceeds the assigned level in respect of noise received at premises of that kind; and*
  - (b) must be free of –*
    - (i) tonality; and*
    - (ii) impulsiveness; and*
    - (iii) modulation,**when assessed under regulation 9.*
- (2) For the purposes of subregulation (1)(a), a noise emission is taken to significantly contribute to a level of noise if the noise emission ... exceeds a value which is 5 dB below the assigned level at the point of reception.”*

Tonality, impulsiveness and modulation are defined in regulation 9 (refer *Appendix C*). Under regulation 9(3), *“Noise is taken to be free of the characteristics of tonality, impulsiveness and modulation if -*

- (a) the characteristics cannot be reasonably and practicably removed by techniques other than attenuating the overall level of noise emission; and*
- (b) the noise emission complies with the standard prescribed under regulation 7(1)(a) after the adjustments in the table [Table 2-1] ... are made to the noise emission as measured at the point of reception.”*

**Table 2-1 Adjustments Where Characteristics Cannot Be Removed**

Where Noise Emission is Not Music*			Where Noise Emission is Music	
Tonality	Modulation	Impulsiveness	No Impulsiveness	Impulsiveness
+ 5 dB	+ 5 dB	+ 10 dB	+ 10 dB	+ 15 dB

\* These adjustments are cumulative to a maximum of 15 dB.

The assigned levels (prescribed standards) for all premises are specified in regulation 8(3) and are shown in *Table 2-2*. The  $L_{A10}$  assigned level is applicable to noises present for more than 10% of a representative assessment period, generally applicable to “steady-state” noise sources. The  $L_{A1}$  is for short-term noise sources present for less than 10% and more than 1% of the time. The  $L_{Amax}$  assigned level is applicable for incidental noise sources, present for less than 1% of the time.

**Table 2-2 Baseline Assigned Levels**

Premises Receiving Noise	Time Of Day	Assigned Level (dB)		
		$L_{A10}$	$L_{A1}$	$L_{Amax}$
Noise sensitive premises: highly sensitive area <sup>1</sup>	0700 to 1900 hours Monday to Saturday (Day)	45 + influencing factor	55 + influencing factor	65 + influencing factor
	0900 to 1900 hours Sunday and public holidays (Sunday)	40 + influencing factor	50 + influencing factor	65 + influencing factor
	1900 to 2200 hours all days (Evening)	40 + influencing factor	50 + influencing factor	55 + influencing factor
	2200 hours on any day to 0700 hours Monday to Saturday and 0900 hours Sunday and public holidays (Night)	35 + influencing factor	45 + influencing factor	55 + influencing factor
Noise sensitive premises: any area other than highly sensitive area	All hours	60	75	80
Commercial Premises	All hours	60	75	80
Industrial and Utility Premises	All hours	65	80	90

1. *highly sensitive area* means that area (if any) of noise sensitive premises comprising —

- (a) a building, or a part of a building, on the premises that is used for a noise sensitive purpose; and
- (b) any other part of the premises within 15 metres of that building or that part of the building.

The influencing factor (IF), in relation to noise received at all noise sensitive premises, has been calculated as 6 dB, as determined in *Appendix B*. *Table 2-3* shows the assigned levels including the influencing factor and transport factor at the receiving locations.

**Table 2-3 Assigned Levels**

Premises Receiving Noise	Time Of Day	Assigned Level (dB)		
		L <sub>A10</sub>	L <sub>A1</sub>	L <sub>Amax</sub>
+6 dB IF Noise sensitive premises: highly sensitive area <sup>1</sup>	0700 to 1900 hours Monday to Saturday (Day)	51	61	71
	0900 to 1900 hours Sunday and public holidays (Sunday)	46	56	71
	1900 to 2200 hours all days (Evening)	46	56	61
	2200 hours on any day to 0700 hours Monday to Saturday and 0900 hours Sunday and public holidays (Night)	41	51	61

It must be noted the assigned levels above apply outside the receiving premises and at a point at least 3 metres away from any substantial reflecting surfaces. Where this was not possible to be achieved due to the close proximity of existing buildings and/or fences, the noise emissions were assessed at a point within 1 metre from building facades and a -2 dB adjustment was made to the predicted noise levels to account for reflected noise.

The assigned levels are statistical levels and therefore the period over which they are determined is important. The Regulations define the Representative Assessment Period (RAP) as “a period of time of not less than 15 minutes, and not exceeding 4 hours, determined by an inspector or authorised person to be appropriate for the assessment of a noise emission, having regard to the type and nature of the noise emission”. An inspector or authorised person is a person appointed under Sections 87 & 88 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* and include Local Government Environmental Health Officers and Officers from the Department of Water Environmental Regulation. Acoustic consultants or other environmental consultants are not appointed as an inspector or authorised person. Therefore, whilst this assessment is based on a 4-hour RAP, which is assumed to be appropriate given the nature of the operations, this is to be used for guidance only.

## 2.2. Regulation 3

### ***“3. Regulations do not apply to certain noise emissions***

- (1) Nothing in these regulations applies to the following noise emissions –*
  - (a) Noise emissions from the propulsion and braking systems of motor vehicles operating on a road;”*

The childcare centre car park is considered a road and therefore vehicle noise (propulsion and braking) is not assessed. Noise from vehicle car doors however are assessed, since these are not part of the propulsion or braking system.

## 2.3. Regulation 14A

### ***“14A. Waste Collection and Other Works***

- (2) Regulation 7 does not apply to noise emitted in the course of carrying out class 1 works if –*
  - (a) The works are carried out in the quietest reasonable and practicable manner; and*
  - (b) The equipment used to carry out the works is the quietest reasonably available;*

*class 1 works means specified works carried out between -*

- (a) 0700 hours and 1900 hours on any day that is not a Sunday or a public holiday; or*
- (b) 0900 hours and 1900 hours on a Sunday or public holiday.*

*specified works means -*

- (a) The collection of waste; or*
- (b) The cleaning of a road or the drains for a road; or*
- (c) The cleaning of public places, including footpaths, cycle paths, car parks and beaches;”*

In the case where specified works are to be carried out outside of class 1, a noise management plan is to be prepared and approved by the CEO.

### 3. METHODOLOGY

Computer modelling has been used to predict the noise emissions from the development to all nearby receivers. The software used was *SoundPLAN 8.2* with the ISO 9613 algorithms (ISO 17534-3 improved method) selected, as they include the influence of wind and are considered appropriate given the relatively short source to receiver distances. Input data required in the model are listed below and discussed in *Section 3.1* to *Section 3.5*:

- Meteorological Information;
- Topographical data;
- Ground Absorption; and
- Source sound power levels.

#### 3.1. Meteorological Conditions

Meteorological information utilised is provided in *Table 3-1* and is considered to represent worst-case conditions for noise propagation. At wind speeds greater than those shown, sound propagation may be further enhanced, however background noise from the wind itself and from local vegetation is likely to be elevated and dominate the ambient noise levels.

**Table 3-1: Modelling Meteorological Conditions**

Parameter	Day (7.00am to 7.00pm)	Night (7.00pm to 7.00am)
Temperature (°C)	20	15
Humidity (%)	50	50
Wind Speed (m/s)	Up to 5	Up to 5
Wind Direction*	All	All

\* The modelling package allows for all wind directions to be modelled simultaneously.

Alternatives to the above default conditions can be used where one year of weather data is available and the analysis considers the worst 2% of the day and night for the month of the year in which the worst-case weather conditions prevail (source: *Draft Guideline on Environmental Noise for Prescribed Premises*, May 2016). In most cases, the default conditions occur for more than 2% of the time and therefore must be satisfied.

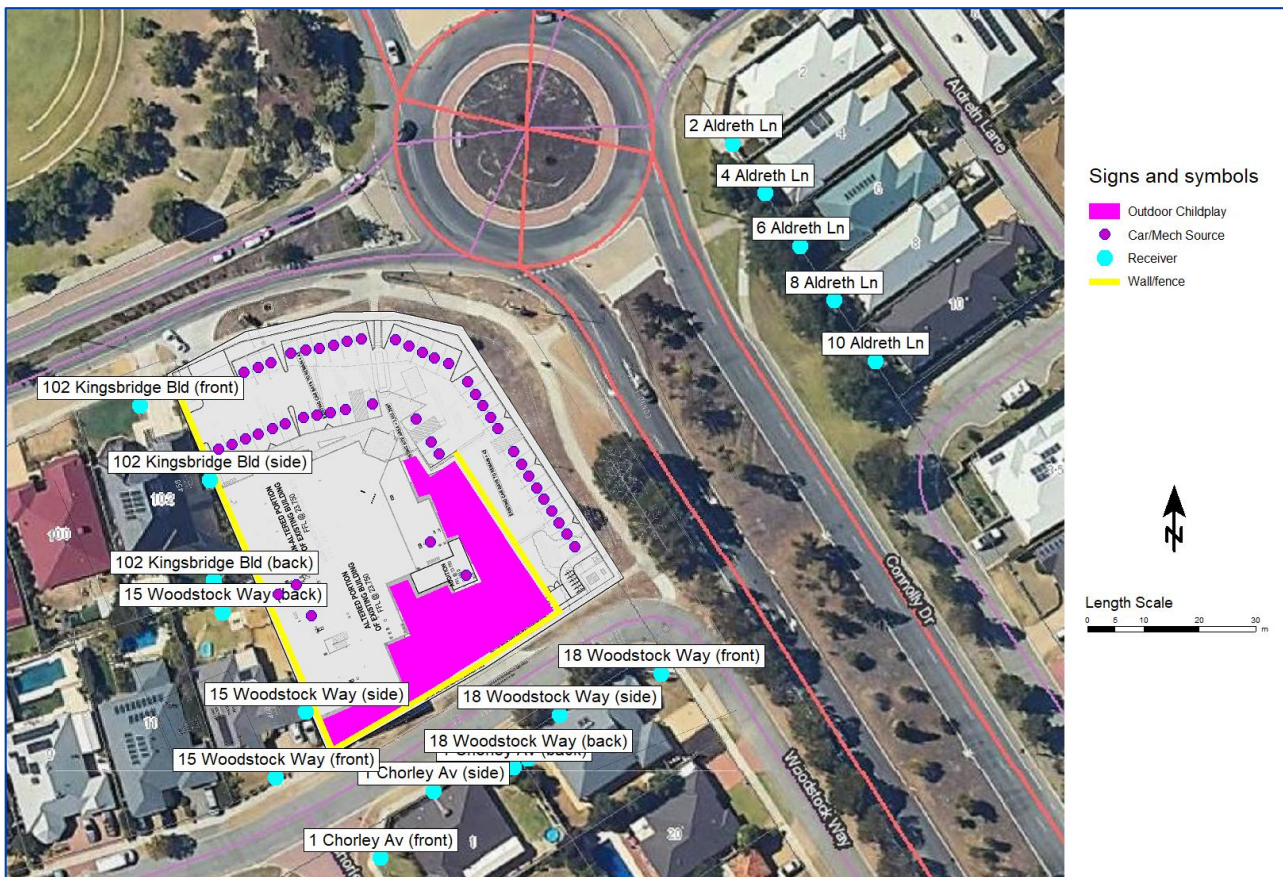
#### 3.2. Topographical Data

Topographical data was adapted from publicly available information (e.g. *Google*) in the form of spot heights and combined with the site plan.

Surrounding existing buildings were also incorporated in the noise model, as these can provide noise shielding as well as reflection paths. Single storey buildings are modelled with a height of 3.5-metres and receivers are modelled with a height of 1.4-metres above floor level.

The area is suburban in nature with boundary fencing assumed to be *Colorbond* unless noted otherwise from *Streetview*. Whilst *Colorbond* fencing is 1.8 metres high, it is modelled as 1.6 metres high to take into account the lightweight nature of the product and potential lesser acoustic performance compared to a denser product.

Figure 3-1 shows a 2D overview of the noise model with the location of all relevant receivers identified. Pink dots represent point sources in the noise model (car doors, mechanical plant) with the pink polygon representing child play.



**Figure 3-1: Overview of Noise Model**

### 3.3. Fencing

The area is suburban in nature with boundary fencing assumed to be *Colorbond* unless noted otherwise from *Streetview*. Whilst *Colorbond* fencing is 1.8 metres high, it is modelled as 1.6 metres high to take into account the lightweight nature of the product and potential lesser acoustic performance of a denser product.

Fencing around the outdoor childplay area and on the west boundary of the CCC is noted as being 1.8m high, as shown in the DA drawings. This fencing is to be solid, free of any gaps and of minimum surface mass 8 kg/m<sup>2</sup>. For areas where visual permeability is required, sound-rated plexiglass can be used. All air gaps are to be sealed appropriately.



### 3.4. Ground Absorption

The ground absorption has been assumed to be 0.1 (10%) for the roads, 0.5 (50%) outside of the roads and 1.0 (100%) for the play areas, noting that 0.0 represents hard reflective surfaces such as water and 1.0 represents absorptive surfaces such as grass.

### 3.5. Source Sound Levels

The source sound power levels used in the modelling are provided in *Table 3-2*.

**Table 3-2: Source Sound Power Levels, dB**

Description	Octave Band Centre Frequency (Hz)								Overall dB(A)
	63	125	250	500	1k	2k	4k	8k	
Babies Play Aged 0-2 Years (10 kids), L <sub>10</sub>	54	60	66	72	74	71	67	64	<b>78</b>
Toddler Play Aged 2-3 Years (10 kids), L <sub>10</sub>	61	67	73	79	81	78	74	70	<b>85</b>
Kindy Play Aged 3+ Years (10 kids), L <sub>10</sub>	64	70	75	81	83	80	76	72	<b>87</b>
General Exhaust Fans (each), L <sub>10</sub>	60	65	62	63	60	61	56	53	<b>67</b>
Kitchen Exhaust Fan, L <sub>10</sub>	50	64	61	70	69	66	62	50	<b>73</b>
Closing Car Door (each), L <sub>max</sub>	71	74	77	81	80	78	72	61	<b>84</b>

The following is noted in relation to *Table 3-2*:

- Child play source levels are based on *Guideline for Childcare Centre Acoustic Assessments Version 3.0* produced by the Association of Australasian Acoustical Consultants (AAAC) published September 2020. Where the number of children for individual play areas is specified in the plans, these have been adjusted from the reference source levels using appropriate acoustical calculations. Outdoor child play was modelled as area sources at 1.0-metre above ground level. The sound power levels used in the model were scaled as follows:
  - Area 1 - 32 children aged 0-2 years = 83 dB(A);
  - Area 2 - 30 children aged 2-3 years = 89 dB(A);
  - Area 3 - 20 children aged 3+ years = 90 dB(A);
  - Area 4 - 20 children aged 2-3 years = 88 dB(A).
- The noise levels from the AC condensing units are expected to be negligible as they are located internally within the plant room on the Mezzanine Floor. This should be reviewed at building permit.
- Other assumed mechanical plant includes four (4) exhaust fans (toilets and laundry) and one kitchen exhaust fan. All were modelled as point sources approximately 0.5-metres above roof level and above the area serviced.
- Car doors closing were modelled as a point source 1.0-metre above ground level. Since noise from a car door closing is a short term event, only the L<sub>Amax</sub> level is applicable.



## 4. RESULTS AND ASSESSMENT

### 4.1. Outdoor Child Play Noise

The childcare development will host up to 102 children. It is noted play time is generally staggered and therefore not all children would be playing outside at once for extended periods of time. However, noise levels were conservatively predicted for all children playing simultaneously, as a worst-case scenario with the results provided and assessed in *Table 4-1*. The critical assigned level is during the day, as whilst the childcare centre will open at 6.00am, child play will not commence until after 7.00am. Noise from child play is not considered to contain annoying characteristics within the definition of the Regulations and therefore no adjustments are made to the predicted noise levels. A noise contour plot is also provided in *Figure 4-1* showing noise levels at ground floor.

**Table 4-1: Child Play Noise Predicted Levels and Assessment, dB L<sub>A10</sub>**

Receiver	Babies (0-2 yo)	Toddler (2-3 yo)	Kindy (3+ yo)	Total	Assigned Level	Assessment
1 Chorley Av*	37	43	41	46	51	Complies
2 Aldreth Ln	23	40	35	42	51	Complies
4 Aldreth Ln	27	40	36	42	51	Complies
6 Aldreth Ln	28	40	36	42	51	Complies
8 Aldreth Ln	29	40	37	42	51	Complies
10 Aldreth Ln	29	40	37	42	51	Complies
15 Woodstock Way*	39	39	38	43	51	Complies
18 Woodstock Way*	36	43	42	46	51	Complies
102 Kingsbridge Blvd*	22	27	24	29	51	Complies

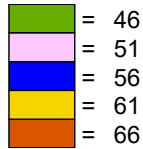
\*The highest noise level from predictions at multiple receivers were used in the assessment

Based on a conservative scenario of all 102 children playing outside simultaneously, the assessment demonstrates compliance is achieved during the day.

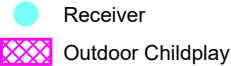
Figure 4-1 Child Play Noise Contour Plot (1.4m AGL), dB L<sub>A10</sub>



Predicted Noise level



Legend



Project No: 23068153  
Consultant: MN  
Date: 1/09/2023  
Algorithm: ISO 9613  
SoundPLAN Version: 8.2



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## 4.2. Mechanical Plant Noise

Mechanical plant noise consists of the outdoor AC condensing units and exhaust fans. Predicted and assessed noise levels are provided in *Table 4-2*. The critical assigned level is during the night, as the plant may operate prior to 7.00am. An adjustment of + 5 dB is included for tonality, since this may be present for such noise sources. A noise contour plot is also provided in *Figure 4-2* showing noise levels at ground floor.

**Table 4-2: Mechanical Plant Noise Predicted Levels and Assessment, dB  $L_{A10}$**

Receiver	Total	Total Adjusted	Assigned Level	Assessment
1 Chorley Av*	27	32	41	Complies
2 Aldreth Ln	25	30	41	Complies
4 Aldreth Ln	26	31	41	Complies
6 Aldreth Ln	25	30	41	Complies
8 Aldreth Ln	25	30	41	Complies
10 Aldreth Ln	25	30	41	Complies
15 Woodstock Way*	35	40	41	Complies
18 Woodstock Way*	26	31	41	Complies
102 Kingsbridge Blvd*	35	40	41	Complies






\*The highest noise level from predictions at multiple receivers were used in the assessment

The calculations show compliance at all receiver locations. It must be noted that the assessment is based on assumptions in relation to the number, location, size and type of mechanical plant. Therefore, once the mechanical plant has been designed and selected, noise is to be reviewed by a suitably qualified acoustical consultant.



**Figure 4-2 Mechanical Plant Noise Contour Plot (1.4m AGL), dB L<sub>A10</sub>**

The figure is an aerial photograph of a residential area with a mechanical plant noise contour plot overlaid. The plot shows noise levels in dB LA10 at 1.4m AGL. A yellow boundary outlines the mechanical plant area, and a green boundary outlines the noise contour. Blue star symbols indicate noise sources. The plot is labeled with 'UNALTERED PORTION' and 'ALTERED PORTION' and includes a scale bar.

	= 31
	= 36
	= 41
	= 46
	= 51

● Receiver  
✱ Car/Mech Source



A horizontal number line with arrows at both ends. It is marked with the numbers 0, 4.5, 9, 18, and 27. The segment between 0 and 4.5 is shaded black. The segment between 9 and 18 is also shaded black.

SoundPLAN Version: 8.2



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### 4.3. Car Door Closing Noise

Predicted and assessed noise levels for car doors closing are provided in *Table 4-3* being the maximum noise level from the worst-case car bay for each receiver. The critical assigned level is during the night, as car door closings will occur prior to 7.00am. An adjustment of + 10 dB is included for impulsiveness, since this may be present for such noise sources. A noise contour plot is also provided in *Figure 4-3* showing noise levels at ground floor.

**Table 4-3: Car Door Closing Noise Predicted Levels and Assessment, dB  $L_{Amax}$**

Receiver	Car Door	Total Adjusted	Assigned Level	Assessment
1 Chorley Av*	34	44	<b>61</b>	<i>Complies</i>
2 Aldreth Ln	41	51	<b>61</b>	<i>Complies</i>
4 Aldreth Ln	41	51	<b>61</b>	<i>Complies</i>
6 Aldreth Ln	42	52	<b>61</b>	<i>Complies</i>
8 Aldreth Ln	42	52	<b>61</b>	<i>Complies</i>
10 Aldreth Ln	41	51	<b>61</b>	<i>Complies</i>
15 Woodstock Way*	34	44	<b>61</b>	<i>Complies</i>
18 Woodstock Way*	47	57	<b>61</b>	<i>Complies</i>
102 Kingsbridge Blvd*	50	60	<b>61</b>	<i>Complies</i>

\*The highest noise level from predictions at multiple receivers were used in the assessment

Noise from car doors is predicted to comply at all nearest receivers during the critical night period.

### 4.4. Indoor Child Play

An assessment of noise levels from indoor child play was carried out and the resulting noise levels at all locations were predicted to be well below that of outdoor child play considered in *Section 4.1*. This assessment was carried out based on the following considerations:

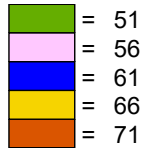
- Internal noise levels within activity rooms would not exceed those from outdoor play for each age group, regardless of windows being open or closed; and
- Any music played within the internal activity areas would be 'light' music with no significant bass content and played at a relatively low level.



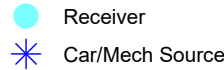
Figure 4-3 Car Door Noise Contour Plot (1.4m AGL), dB L<sub>Amax</sub>



Predicted Noise level



Legend



Scale 1:800



Project No: 23068153  
Consultant: MN  
Date: 1/09/2023  
Algorithm: ISO 9613  
SoundPLAN Version: 8.2



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## 5. RECOMMENDATIONS

### 5.1. Child Play

The predicted noise from all children playing outside is compliant provided the walls shown on the DA Plans are constructed. These are to be minimum 1.8 metres high and must be solid, free of gaps and of minimum surface mass  $8 \text{ kg/m}^2$ . Such material can be brick, limestone with double sheeted *Colorbond* also permissible. For areas where visual permeability is required, sound-rated plexiglass can be used.

Whilst not necessarily required for compliance, to further minimise noise impacts as part of best practice, the following are provided:

- The behaviour and 'style of play' of children should be monitored to prevent particularly loud activity e.g. loud banging/crashing of objects, 'group' shouts/yelling;
- Favour soft finishes in the outdoor play area to minimise impact noise (e.g. soft grass, sand pit(s), rubber mats) over timber or plastic;
- Favour soft balls and rubber wheeled toys;
- Crying children should be taken inside to be comforted;
- Child play to be staggered;
- No amplified music to be played outside;
- Any music played within the internal activity areas to be 'light' music with no significant bass content and played at a relatively low level;
- Car park drainage grates or similar to be plastic or metal with rubber gasket and secured to avoid excess banging.

### 5.2. Mechanical Plant

For mechanical plant, the following are recommended:

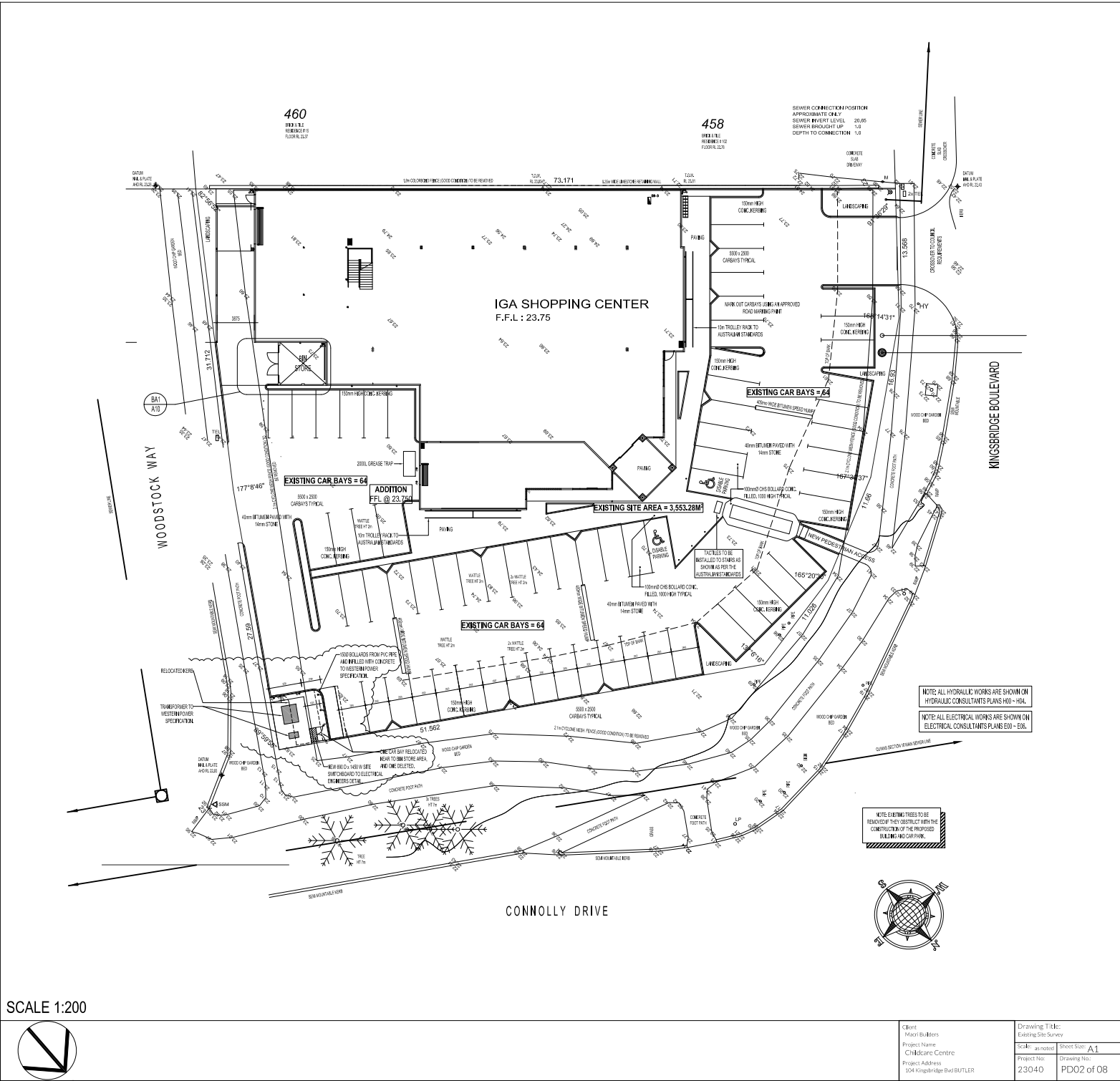
- Once the mechanical plant has been designed and selected, the noise levels shall be reviewed prior to Building Permit;
- All exhaust fans shall be located inside the ceiling void and shall be axial fan type, allowing the incorporation of an attenuator if required;
- All fans shall be variable speed drive so that maximum speed is only occurring when necessary with demand;
- Air-conditioning shall have a 'night' / 'quiet' mode option, in case required for prior to 7.00am operation, subject to final detailed analysis;
- All plant shall be selected taking into consideration noise levels. That is, when comparing manufacturers of equivalent equipment, select the quieter model;
- All plant is to be appropriately vibration isolated to 95% isolation efficiency.

### 5.3. Car Doors

The predicted noise from car door closings is compliant provided the walls shown on the DA Plans are constructed. These are to be minimum 1.8 metres high and must be solid, free of gaps and of minimum surface mass  $8 \text{ kg/m}^2$ . Such material can be brick, limestone with double sheeted *Colorbond* also permissible.



## Appendix A – Development Plans



Client Macri Builders		Drawing Title: Existing Site Survey		Issue: Development Approval			
Project Name Childcare Centre		Scale: as noted	Sheet Size: A1	Rev. Description	Drawn		
Project Address 104 Kingsbridge Dbd BUTLER				006 Council Comments	CD		
				Project No. 23040	Drawing No. PDO2 of 08	Revision Number: 006	Date: 13/07/2023
		<div>MB MACRI BUILDERS</div> <div>Approved for Construction I, the undersigned, being a duly qualified and licensed Professional Engineer, hereby certify that the above is a true and correct copy of the original drawing as submitted for recording.</div>					

Room	Age (Yrs)	Quant	Size	Staff
Toddlers	2-3	20	72.92m <sup>2</sup>	2
Pre-Kindy	3+	20	72.98m <sup>2</sup>	2
Kindy + Dining	2-3	30	98.81m <sup>2</sup>	6
Activity 4	1-2	16	52.57m <sup>2</sup>	4
Activity 5	0-1	16	54.05m <sup>2</sup>	4

Total Internal = (Min 3.25m <sup>2</sup> per child)	102	450.14m <sup>2</sup> (Min 331.50m <sup>2</sup> req)
Total External Play Area = (Min 7m <sup>2</sup> per child)	102	714.17m <sup>2</sup> (Min 714m <sup>2</sup> req)

<b>Existing</b>	
Building	1,158.12
<b>New</b>	
Building	53.40
	<b>1,211.52 m<sup>2</sup></b>



Client  
Maori Builders  
Project Name  
Childcare Centre  
Project Address  
104 Kingsbridge Bvd BUTLER

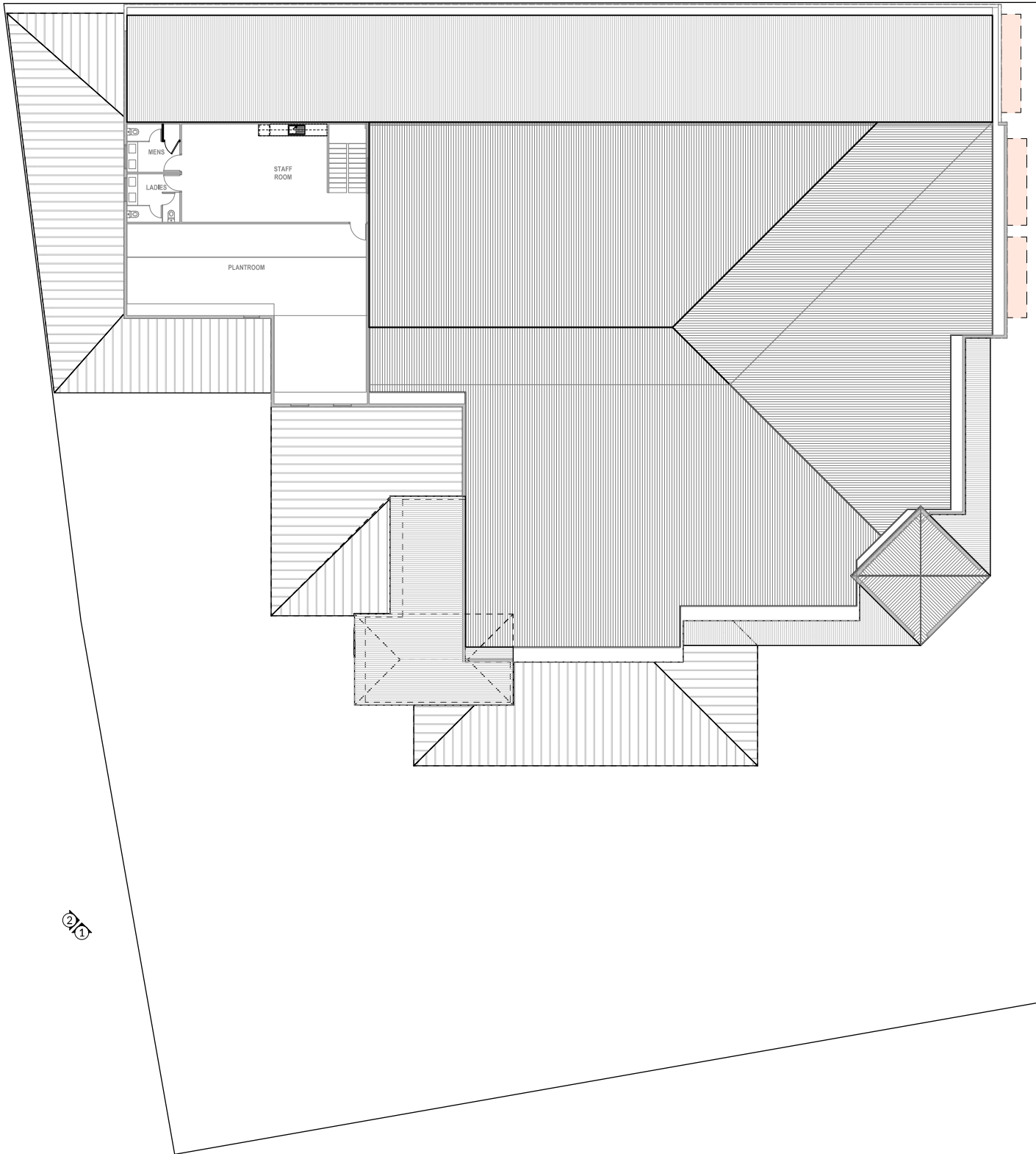
Drawing Title: Proposed Floor Plan	
Scale: as noted	Sheet Size: A1
Project No: 23040	Drawing No.: PD06 of 08

Issue:	
Development Approval	
Rev:	Description:
006	Council Comments
Revision Number:	Date:
006	10/07/2009

Revision	Description
006	Council Comments
005	Planning Drawings
002	Design Changes
001	Design



COPYRIGHT



SCALE 1:100



Client  
Macri Builders  
Project Name  
O'Hillcare Centre  
Project Address  
504 Kingsbridge Blvd BUTLER

Drawing Title  
Mezzanine Floor Plan  
Scale: as noted Sheet Size: **A1**  
Project No: 23040 Drawing No: PD07 of 08

Issue:  
Development Approval  
Rev: Description  
006 Council Comments C/D  
Revision Number: 006 Date: 13/07/2023

Revision	Description	Date
006	Council Comments	13/07/23
005	Planning Drawing	27/06/23
002	Design Changes	24/06/23
001	Design	14/06/23



By: 13/07/2023  
This drawing is the property of Macri Builders and is not to be used for any other purpose without the written consent of Macri Builders.

Material & Colour Schedule



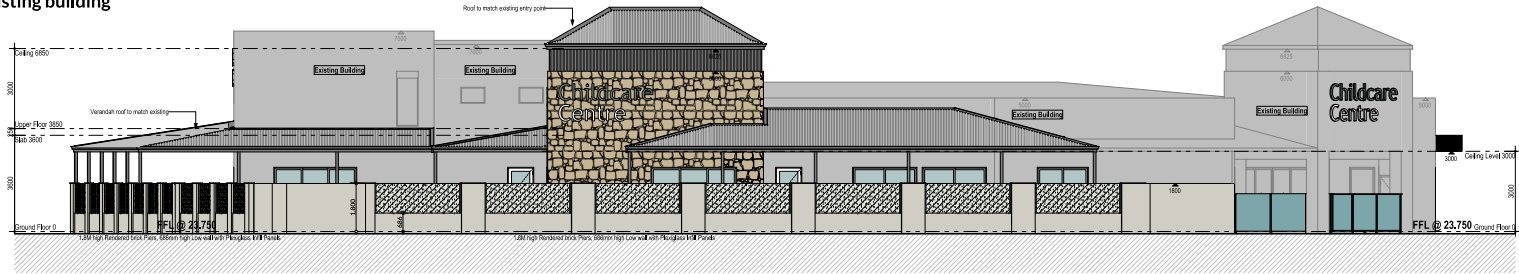
Acrylic Render  
Dulux - To match  
existing building



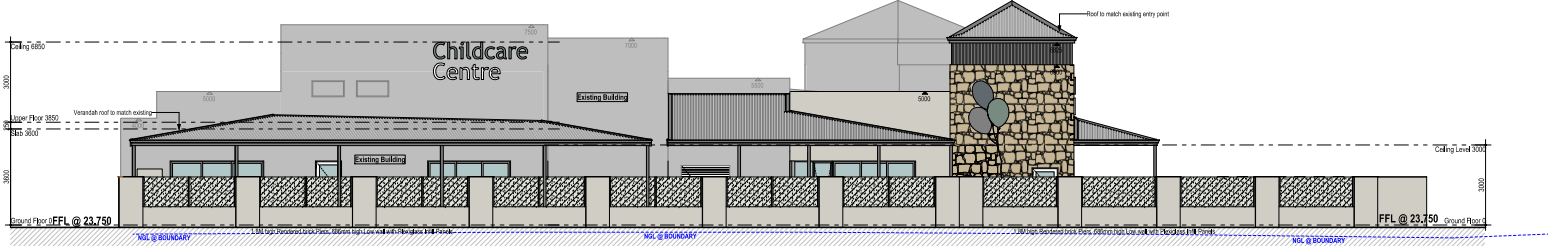
Colorbond Roof -  
To match existing building



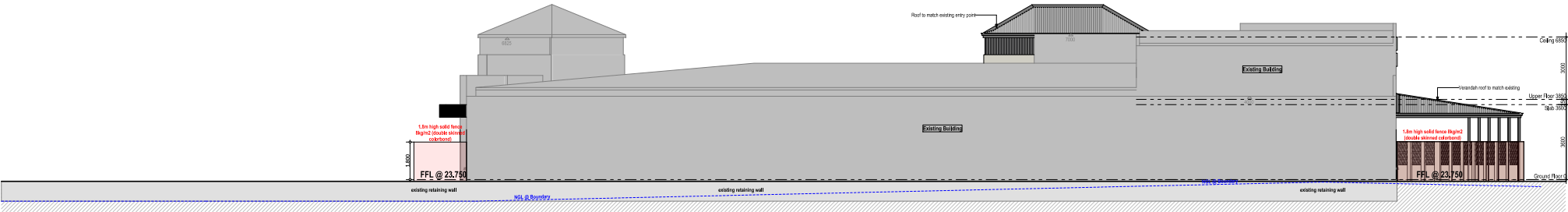
Window Frames -  
To match existing building



North Elevation 1  
Scale 1:100



East Elevation 2  
Scale 1:100



South Elevation 3  
Scale 1:100



West Elevation 4  
Scale 1:100

Client Macri Builders Project Name Childcare Centre Project Address 304 Kingsbridge Blvd BUTLER	Drawing Title: Elevations		Issue: Development Approval	Revision		Date
	Scale: as noted	Sheet Size: A1		001	Issue Comments	
	Project No: 23040	Drawing No: PD08 of 08		002	Planning Comments	
	Revision Number: 006			003	Design Changes	
Revision Number: 006		Date: 13/07/2023	Revision		004	Design
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08

MACRI

BUILDERS

Project Name

304 Kingsbridge Blvd BUTLER



## Appendix B – Influencing Factor Calculation

The assigned levels combine a baseline assigned level with an influencing factor, with the latter increasing the assigned level on the basis of the existence of significant roads and commercial or industrial zoned land within an inner circle (100 metre radius) and an outer circle (450 metre radius) of the noise sensitive premises. The calculation for the influencing factor is:

$$= \frac{1}{10} (\% \text{ Type A}_{100} + \% \text{ Type A}_{450}) + \frac{1}{20} (\% \text{ Type B}_{100} + \% \text{ Type B}_{450})$$

where:

% Type A<sub>100</sub> = the percentage of industrial land within  
a 100m radius of the premises receiving the noise

% Type A<sub>450</sub> = the percentage of industrial land within  
a 450m radius of the premises receiving the noise

% Type B<sub>100</sub> = the percentage of commercial land within  
a 100m radius of the premises receiving the noise

% Type B<sub>450</sub> = the percentage of commercial land within  
a 450m radius of the premises receiving the noise

+ Transport Factor (maximum of 6 dB)

= 2 for each secondary road (6,000 to 15,000 vpd) within 100m

= 2 for each major road (> 15,000 vpd) within 450m

= 6 for each major road within 100m

Table B-1 shows the percentage of industrial and commercial land within the inner (100 metre radius) and outer (450 metre radius) circles of the noise sensitive premises.

**Table B-1: Percentage of Land Types within 100m and 450m Radii**

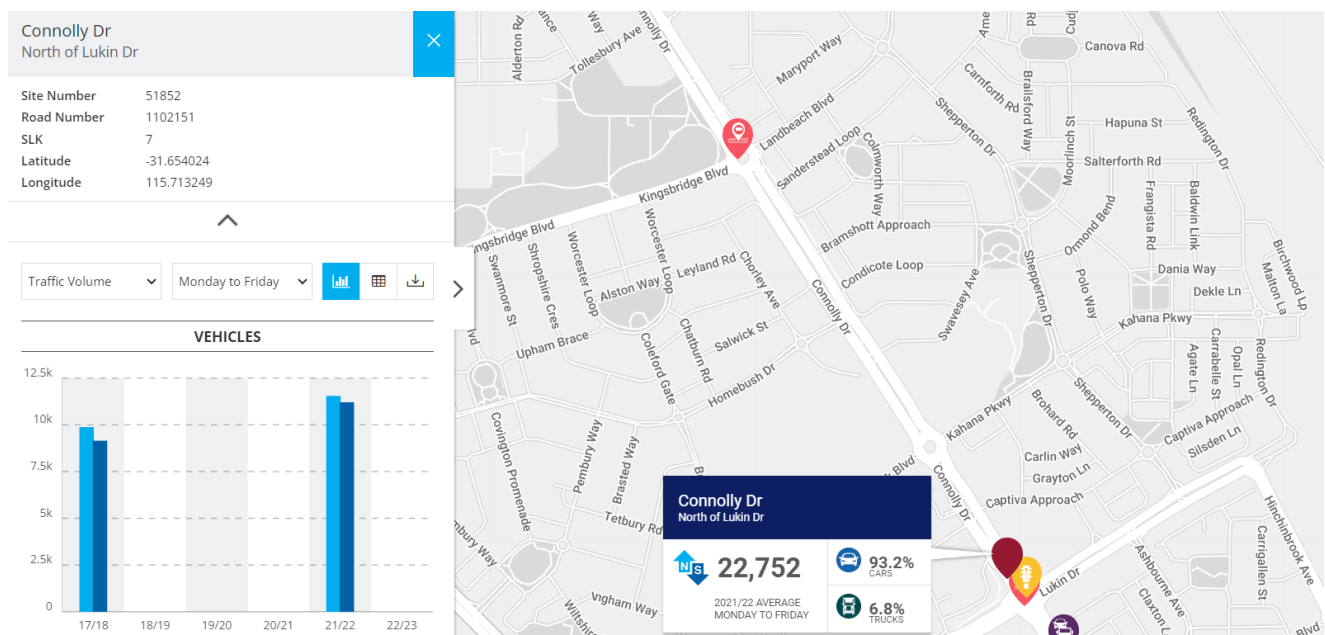
Receiver	Land Type	Within 100m	Within 450m
Nearby Receivers	Type A - Industrial and Utility	0	10
	Type B – Commercial	0	10



From the Main Roads WA Traffic Map (refer *Figure B-1*), *Table B-2* shows the relevant roads and their traffic counts within the inner (100 metre radius) and outer (450 metre radius) circles.

**Table B-2: Relevant Roads within 100m and 450m Radii**

Receiver	Within 100m		Within 450m
	Major Road (+ 6 dB)	Secondary Road (+ 2 dB)	Major Road Not Within 100m (+ 2 dB)
Nearby Receivers	Connolly Drive (22,752 2021/22 #51852)	-	-



**Figure B-1: MRWA Published Traffic Data**

*Table B-3* combines the percentage land types and Transport Factor to calculate the influencing factor.

**Table B-3: Influencing Factor Calculation, dB**

Receiver	Industrial Land	Commercial Land	Transport Factor	Total
Nearby Receivers	0	0	6.0	6

The influencing factor calculated in *Table B-3* is combined with those baseline assigned levels of *Table 2-2*, resulting in the project assigned levels provided in *Table 2-3*.

## Appendix C – Terminology

The following is an explanation of the terminology used throughout this report:

- **Decibel (dB)**

The decibel is the unit that describes the sound pressure levels of a noise source. It is a logarithmic scale referenced to the threshold of hearing.

- **A-Weighting**

An A-weighted noise level has been filtered in such a way as to represent the way in which the human ear perceives sound. This weighting reflects the fact that the human ear is not as sensitive to lower frequencies as it is to higher frequencies. An A-weighted sound level is described as  $L_A$ , dB.

- **Sound Power Level ( $L_w$ )**

Under normal conditions, a given sound source will radiate the same amount of energy, irrespective of its surroundings, being the sound power level. This is similar to a 1kW electric heater always radiating 1kW of heat. The sound power level of a noise source cannot be directly measured using a sound level meter but is calculated based on measured sound pressure level at known distances. Noise modelling incorporates source sound power levels as part of the input data.

- **Sound Pressure Level ( $L_p$ )**

The sound pressure level of a noise source is dependent upon its surroundings, being influenced by distance, ground absorption, topography, meteorological conditions etc. and is what the human ear actually hears. Using the electric heater analogy above, the heat will vary depending upon where the heater is located, just as the sound pressure level will vary depending on the surroundings. Noise modelling predicts the sound pressure level from the sound power levels taking into account ground absorption, barrier effects, distance etc.

- **$L_{ASlow}$**

This is the noise level in decibels, obtained using the A-frequency weighting and the S (slow) time weighting. Unless assessing modulation, all measurements use the slow time weighting characteristic.

- **$L_{AFast}$**

This is the noise level in decibels, obtained using the A-frequency weighting and the F (fast) time weighting. This is used when assessing the presence of modulation.

- **$L_{APeak}$**

This is the greatest absolute instantaneous sound pressure level in decibels using the A-frequency weighting.

- **$L_{Amax}$**

An  $L_{Amax}$  level is the maximum A-weighted noise level during a particular measurement.

- **$L_{A1}$**

The  $L_{A1}$  level is the A-weighted noise level exceeded for 1 percent of the measurement period and is considered to represent the average of the maximum noise levels measured.

- **L<sub>A10</sub>**

The L<sub>A10</sub> level is the A-weighted noise level exceeded for 10 percent of the measurement period and is considered to represent the “intrusive” noise level.

- **L<sub>A90</sub>**

The L<sub>A90</sub> level is the A-weighted noise level exceeded for 90 percent of the measurement period and is considered to represent the “background” noise level.

- **L<sub>Aeq</sub>**

The equivalent steady state A-weighted sound level (“equal energy”) in decibels which, in a specified time period, contains the same acoustic energy as the time-varying level during the same period. It is considered to represent the “average” noise level.

- **One-Third-Octave Band**

Means a band of frequencies spanning one-third of an octave and having a centre frequency between 25 Hz and 20000 Hz inclusive.

- **Representative Assessment Period**

Means a period of time not less than 15 minutes, and not exceeding four hours, determined by an inspector or authorised person to be appropriate for the assessment of a noise emission, having regard to the type and nature of the noise emission.

- **L<sub>Amax</sub> assigned level**

Means an assigned level, which, measured as a L<sub>ASlow</sub> value, is not to be exceeded at any time.

- **L<sub>A1</sub> assigned level**

Means an assigned level, which, measured as a L<sub>ASlow</sub> value, is not to be exceeded for more than 1 percent of the representative assessment period.

- **L<sub>A10</sub> assigned level**

Means an assigned level, which, measured as a L<sub>ASlow</sub> value, is not to be exceeded for more than 10 percent of the representative assessment period.

- **Tonal Noise**

A tonal noise source can be described as a source that has a distinctive noise emission in one or more frequencies. An example would be whining or droning. The quantitative definition of tonality is:

- the presence in the noise emission of tonal characteristics where the difference between -
  - (a) the A-weighted sound pressure level in any one-third octave band; and
  - (b) the arithmetic average of the A-weighted sound pressure levels in the 2 adjacent one-third octave bands,

is greater than 3 dB when the sound pressure levels are determined as  $L_{Aeq,T}$  levels where the time period T is greater than 10% of the representative assessment period, or greater than 8 dB at any time when the sound pressure levels are determined as  $L_{A\ Slow}$  levels.

This is relatively common in most noise sources.

- **Modulating Noise**

A modulating source is regular, cyclic and audible and is present for at least 10% of the measurement period. The quantitative definition of modulation is:

- a variation in the emission of noise that —
  - (a) is more than 3 dB  $L_{A\ Fast}$  or is more than 3 dB  $L_{A\ Fast}$  in any one-third octave band; and
  - (b) is present for at least 10% of the representative assessment period; and
  - (c) is regular, cyclic and audible.

- **Impulsive Noise**

An impulsive noise source has a short-term banging, clunking or explosive sound. The quantitative definition of impulsiveness means:

- a variation in the emission of a noise where the difference between  $L_{Apeak}$  and  $L_{Amax}$  is more than 15 dB when determined for a single representative event.

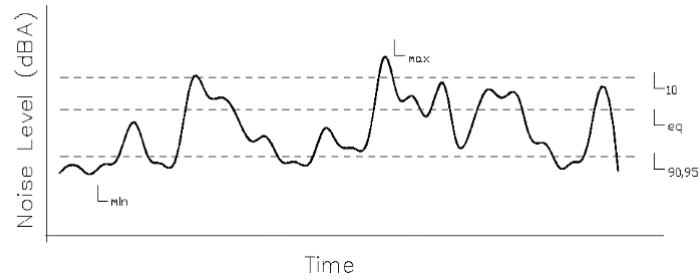
- **Major Road**

Is a road with an estimated average daily traffic count of more than 15,000 vehicles.

- **Secondary / Minor Road**

Is a road with an estimated average daily traffic count of between 6,000 and 15,000 vehicles.

- Chart of Noise Level Descriptors



- Austroads Vehicle Class

VEHICLE CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM AUSTROADS	
CLASS	VEHICLES
<b>LIGHT VEHICLES</b>	
1	SICUT Car, Van, Wagon, 4WD, UTV, Bicycle, Motorcycle
2	SICUT - TOWING Trailer, Caravan, Boat
<b>HEAVY VEHICLES</b>	
3	TWO AXLE TRUCK OR BUS *2 axle
4	THREE AXLE TRUCK OR BUS *3 axle, 2 axle groups
5	FOUR (or FIVE) AXLE TRUCK *4 (or 5) axle, 2 axle groups
6	THREE AXLE ARTICULATED *3 axle, 3 axle groups
7	FOUR AXLE ARTICULATED *4 axle, 3 or 4 axle groups
8	FIVE AXLE ARTICULATED *5 axle, 3+ axle groups
9	SIX AXLE ARTICULATED *6 axle, 3+ axle groups or 7+ axle, 3 axle groups
<b>LONG VEHICLES AND ROAD TRAINS</b>	
10	DOUBLE or HEAVY TRUCK and TRAILER *7+ axle, 4 axle groups
11	DOUBLE ROAD TRAIN *7+ axle, 5 or 6 axle groups
12	TRIPLE ROAD TRAIN *7+ axle, 7+ axle groups

- Typical Noise Levels

