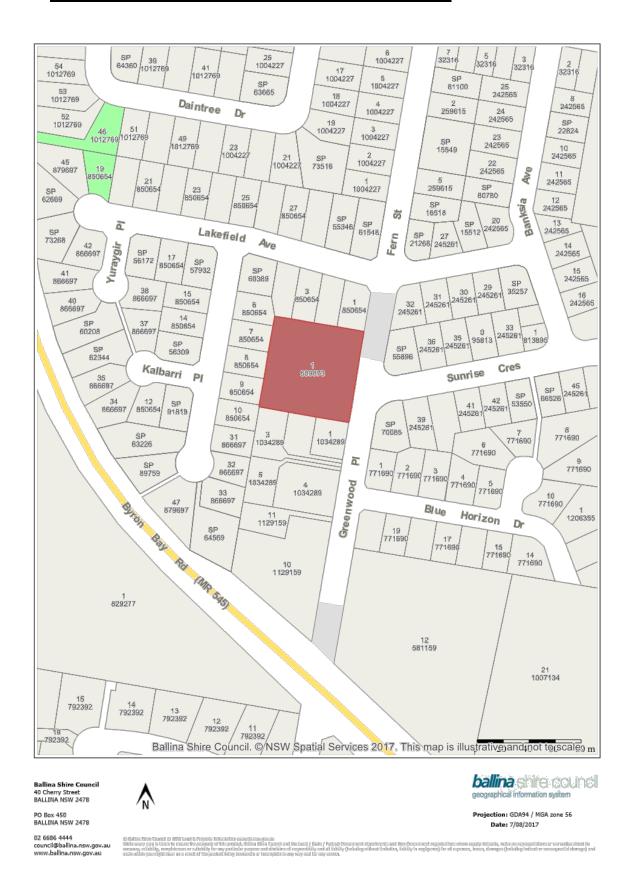
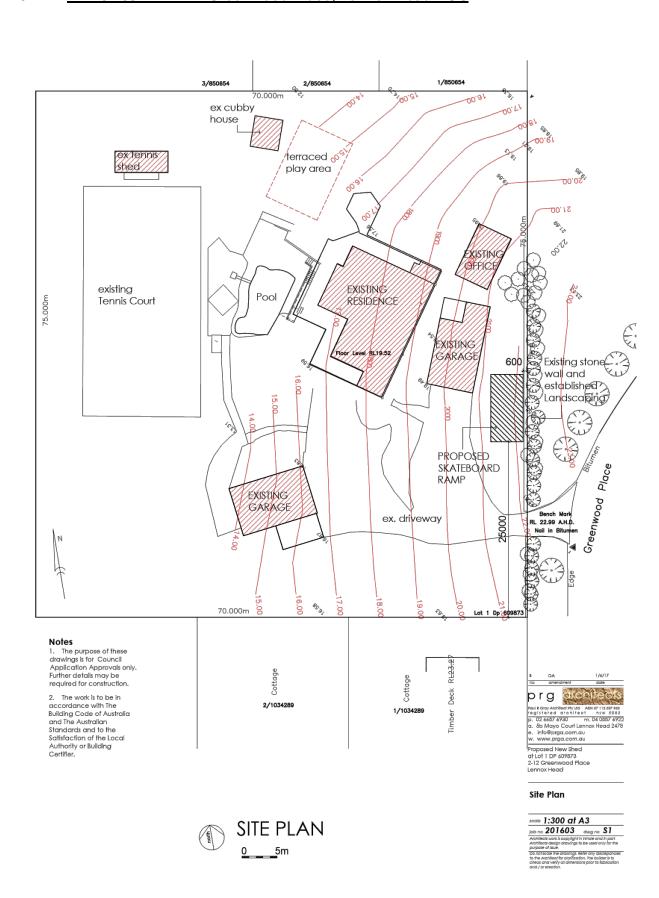
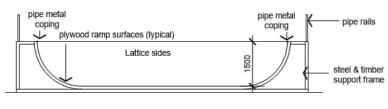
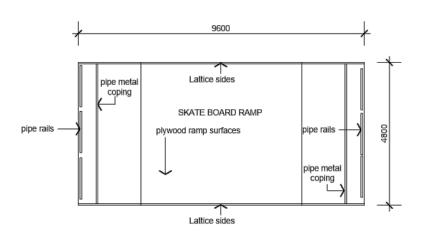
8.1 DA 2017/312 - 2 - 12 Greenwood Place, Lennox Head.DOC







ELEVATION







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Proposed Alterations and Additions to a Residence at Lot 1 DP 609873 2-12 Greenwood Place Lennox Head

Skate Board Ramp Plans & Elevations

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Noise Impact Assessment

Private Skate Ramp 2-12 Greenwood Place Lennox Head



HEALTH SCIENCE ENVIRONENTAL EDUCATION ENVIRONMENTAL AUDITOR

Noise Impact Assessment

Private Skate Ramp 2-12 Greenwood Place Lennox Head

Prepared for: Vaughan O'Connor Version: Final Date: 7 June 2017 Job No. 35/2017 Tim Fitzroy & Associates ABN: 94120188829

ACN: 120188829

Ballina Shire Council 24/08/17





TABLE OF CONTENTS

Secti	on .	Page
1.	NTRODUCTION	6
1.1 1.2 1.3	Purpose	6 7
1.4 1.4 1.4 1.4	.2 Climate	7 8
1.5 2. I I	Proposed Development NSTRUMENTATION	
2.1 2.2	Noise Monitoring Equipment	
3. <i>A</i>	ACOUSTIC ASSESSMENT	12
3.1 3.2 3.3 3.4 3.4		13 13 16 16
3.4 3.4 3.4 3.4	.3 Sensitive Receptors	17 18
3.4. 4. C	.6 Calculation of Noise Levels	



Illustrations

Illustration 1.1	Site Locality Plan	9
Illustration 2.1	Noise Monitoring Location	11
Figure 3.2 Am	bient and Background Noise Levels at Measurement	
Location ML1		15

Tables

Table 3.1	Example noise sources and the corresponding A-weighted	
decibel leve	ls	12
Table 3.2	Background Sound Pressure Levels	14
Table 3.3	Noise Sources	16
Table 3.4	Sensitive receptors	17
Table 3.5	Model Verification	18
Table 3.6	Predicted Leg noise levels are assessed against intrusivenes	S
	+ 5dB. Levels are in dB(A), façade-affected	

Appendices

Α	Site Plan	1	Ę
В	Noise Data	1	6



1. Introduction

1.1 Purpose

Tim Fitzroy & Associates has been engaged by Newton Denny Chapelle to undertake a Noise Impact Assessment (NIA) to accompany a Development Application to Ballina Shire Council for a Private Skate Ramp at 2-12 Greenwood Place Lennox Head.

This report provides details on the noise assessment and modelling carried out by *Tim Fitzroy & Associates* and *Noise Measurement Services, Brisbane* to establish existing noise levels at the subject site and investigate potential noise impacts on surrounding residences from the use of the private skate ramp.

The purpose of this noise assessment is to:

- 1. Establish existing background noise levels across the subject site;
- Examine the likely impacts from the use of the private skate ramp on sensitive receptors; and
- Report on noise levels and provide recommendations to ensure that the noise impacts from the use of the private skate ramp on sensitive receptors will comply as far as practicable with the intent of the NSW EPA Noise Guidelines.

1.2 Applicable Noise Criteria

Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997 (POEO Act) and the Protection of the Environment Operations (Noise Control) Regulation 2008 (Noise Control Regulation)

The Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997 (POEO Act) and the Protection of the Environment Operations (Noise Control) Regulation 2008 (Noise Control Regulation) provide the main legal framework and basis for managing unacceptable noise.

The POEO Act:

- · identifies the authority responsible for regulating noise (s. 6 of the Act)
- defines 'noise' and 'offensive noise' (Dictionary in the Act)
- provides a range of regulatory tools to manage noise, including Noise Control Notices, Prevention Notices, Noise Abatement Directions and Noise Abatement Orders.

Depending on the circumstances, the Noise Control Regulation may require an assessment of a noise's audibility, time of occurrence, duration or offensiveness. The POEO Act does not always require noise to be measured to determine whether it is offensive. However, noise measurement can help in deciding what action, if any, is necessary.

1.2.1 Offensive Noise

Depending on the type of noise under consideration, noise can be considered as offensive in three ways according to it's:



- audibility
- duration
- · inherently offensive characteristics.

Given the nature of the noise complaints, it will be necessary for Council to consider a range of factors to determine whether the noise is offensive, including the following:

- · the loudness of the noise, especially compared with other noise in the area
- the character of the noise
- the time and duration of the noise
- · whether the noise is typical for the area
- · how often the noise occurs
- the number of people affected by the noise.

1.2.2 Intrusive Noise

Noise is identified as 'intrusive' if it is noticeably louder than the background noise and considered likely to disturb or interfere with those who can hear it.

1.2.3 Sleep Disturbance

Specific provisions relate to sleep disturbance and the World Health Organization recommends that a maximum level of 45 dB (A) should not be exceeded inside a bedroom. For practical purposes this is equivalent to a maximum level of 55 dB (A) outside a residence, with an open window to the bedroom (Guidelines for Community Noise WHO 1999).

1.3 Overview of Noise Assessment

This noise assessment establishes the existing background noise levels within the vicinity of the nearest affected sensitive receiver.

The noise assessment process included the following components:

- Measurement and determination of the existing background and ambient noise at the site;
- Consideration of potential noise impacts on surrounding residences; and
- Consideration of what feasible and reasonable noise mitigation measures ought to be considered where the project-specific noise levels are exceeded.

1.4 Site Description

The site is located approximately 1 km west of the centre of Lennox Head and about 300m north of the Coast Road.

A site locality diagram is provided in Illustration 1.1.

1.4.1 Topography

The private skate ramp is located at the highest point in the site at RL 22m. The site falls west to a level of about RL14m

1.4.2 Climate

Weather recording data was collected from the official Bureau of Meteorology (BOM) Weather Station at Ballina Airport. Observations were taken from the Ballina Airport weather station (13 to 15 May 2017) and, while they give an indication of the weather



8.1 DA 2017/312 - 2 - 12 Greenwood Place, Lennox Head.DOC

conditions they are not representative of the exact conditions while on site. Rain fall and wind greater than 5km/hr was excluded from the noise monitoring results.

1.4.3 Surrounding Land use

The site adjoins residential development. The Coast Road is approximately 300m to the south.

1.5 Proposed Development

The private skate ramp is located forward of the front building line immediately adjacent to a stone fence. The development plans for the proposed private skate ramp are located in **Appendix A**).



Site Locality Plan



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2. Instrumentation

2.1 Noise Monitoring Equipment

Tim Fitzroy & Associates utilised the following equipment in this Noise Impact Assessment:

- A Type 2 Rion NL24 environmental noise logger; and
- A Type 1, 1/3 Octave Band Larson Davis Noise Meter with sound recording and event trigger features.

Calibration of the noise monitoring equipment was undertaken prior to use. To ensure no significant tonal drift occurred over the monitoring period, the calibration was checked before and after each measurement period.

2.2 Monitoring Methodology

Consistent with the purpose of the acoustic assessment, the aim of the noise monitoring process was to establish:

- The existing background and ambient noise at the site;
- An assessment of noise levels produced by the existing skate ramp operations;
- A description and the results of a computer model prepared to predict the impact of the skate ramp use on the environment;
- The computer model was calibrated using the results of the noise measurements taken on site. The results of the modelling are used to assess the noise impact of the private skate ramp use on existing neighbouring residences; and
- consideration of what feasible and reasonable noise mitigation measures ought to be considered where the project-specific noise levels are exceeded.

Long term noise monitoring was undertaken to establish the existing background noise environment at the subject site. Ambient sound pressure levels were measured generally in accordance with Australian Standard AS1055.1:1997 - 'Acoustics-Description and measurement of environmental noise - Part 1: General procedures'.

A Rion NL24, a type 2 environmental noise logger was placed at a measurement location ML1 to monitor the ambient noise levels, in continuous 15 minute intervals from 13 to 15 May 2017 to gather information of background noise during the day, evening and night. The microphone at each location was 1.35m above ground level.

Illustration 2.1 shows the location of the noise meter.

Noise Impact Assessment Small Events The Farm 11 Ewingsdale Road Ewingsdale



Noise Monitoring Locations



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Acoustic Assessment 3.

3.1 The Decibel Scale

The human ear responds to sound pressure levels over a very wide range – the loudest sound pressure level to which the human ear responds is ten million times greater than the quietest. This large ratio is reduced to a more manageable size by the use of logarithms. To avoid scale which is too compressed a factor of ten is introduced, giving rise to the decibel. The following Table 3.1 provides an indication of typical A-Weighted sound pressure levels measured in decibels with typical noise sources. The table provides a good reference when comparing decibel readings.

Example noise sources and the corresponding A-weighted decibel Table 3.1 levels

Sound Pressure Level (dBA)	Typical Source	Subjective Evaluation
140 130 120 110	Long range gun, gunner's ear Threshold of pain Jet take-off at 100m Night club dance floor	Extremely noisy to
100 90	Loud car horn at 3 metres Heavy truck at 10m	Very noisy
80 70	Curbside of busy street Car interior	Loud
60 50	Normal conversation at 1m Office noise	Moderate to quiet
.40 .30	Living room in quiet area Inside bedroom at night	Quiet to very quiet
20	Unoccupied recording studio	Almost silent

The sensitivity of people to noise level changes varies from person to person. However generally, a change of up to 3 dBA in the level of a sound is difficult for most people to detect, whilst a 3 dBA to 5 dBA change corresponds to a small but noticeable change in loudness. A 10 dBA change corresponds to an approximate doubling or halving in loudness.



3.2 Acoustical Terms

This report makes reference to a number of different acoustical terms. Particularly the L_{Aeq}, L_{Amax}, L_{A10} and L_{A90} descriptors. Each descriptor is briefly explained below.

- The LAeq is essentially the average sound level. It is defined as the steady sound level that contains the same amount of acoustical energy as a given time; varying sound over a defined measurement period.
- The L_{Amax} noise level is the maximum A-weighted noise level.
- The LA10 is the A-weighted sound pressure level exceeded 10% of a given measurement period and is utilised normally to characterise typical maximum noise levels.
- The L_{A90} noise level is the A-weighted sound pressure level exceeded 90% of a given measurement period and is representative of the average minimum background sound level (in the absence of the source under consideration), or simply the "background" level.

A graphical display of typical noise indices and the relationship between each noise descriptor is provided below in Figure 3.1.

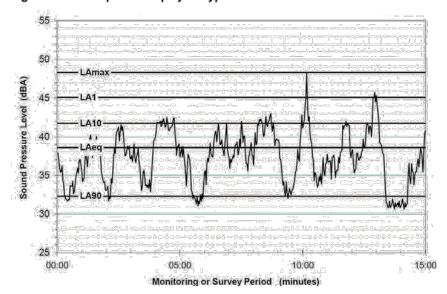


Figure 3.1 **Graphical Display of Typical Noise Indices**

3.3 Existing Noise Environment

The primary noise observed while on site emanates from bird calls, and vehicular movements along The Coast road. Secondary noise sources impacting on the subject site observed were occasional vehicular movements along Greenwood Place. .

A summary of the results obtained from analysis of data from the background day, evening and night time noise monitoring is provided below in Table 3.2. Full copies of the raw data for the monitoring site can be found in Appendix B.



Table 3.2 Background Sound Pressure Levels

Period	L _{Aeq(period)} *	RBL*	Intrusive Noise Criteria RBL+5 dB
(1)	(2)	(3)	
Day	46	37	42
Evening	41	34	39
Night	42	29	34

As can be seen from the above table, the existing Laeq exceeds the intrusive noise criteria project fro all time periods for the day and evening. The ambient and background noise levels (without skate ramp in use) measured at ML1 over the monitoring period are presented in **Figure 3.2**.



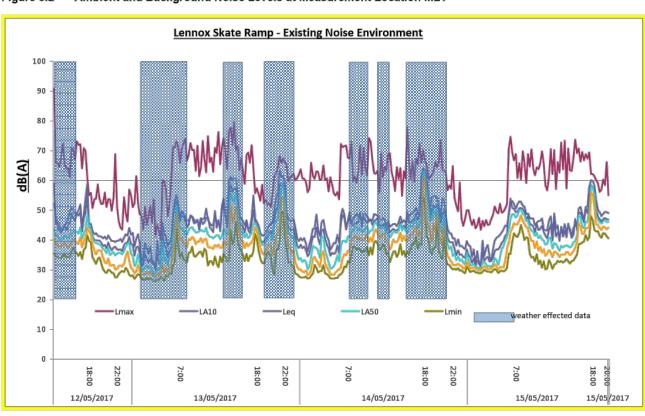


Figure 3.2 Ambient and Background Noise Levels at Measurement Location ML1

Noise Impact Assessment Private Skate Ramp 2-12 Greenwood Place Lennox Head



15

3.4.1 Noise Modelling

Neighbours

Noise levels from the existing skate ramp at 2 Greenwood Place, Lennox Head have been predicted at surrounding neighbours using SoundPLAN v7.0 and the prediction methodology *ISO9613-2: 1996.* Sound power levels used in the noise model have been calculated from on-site measurements of the subject noise source.

3.4 Impact of Private Skate Ramp Use on Surrounding

All prediction models have limits to their accuracy of prediction. This is due to the inherent nature of the calculation algorithms that go into the design of the models, the assumptions made in the implementation of the model, and the availability of good source sound power data. Various researchers have suggested that an un-calibrated model has an accuracy of ± 5 dB while a calibrated model has an accuracy of ± 2 dB. ISO 9613-2 has an estimated accuracy for broadband noise of ± 3 dB at 1000 metres. Calibration means that the model has been established with reference to measured sound levels at a receiver, known source levels and tightly defined propagation variables (wind speed and direction, for example). Alternatively, a series of predictions with different programs but the same assumption variables can be used for verification purposes.

3.4.2 Noise Source Levels

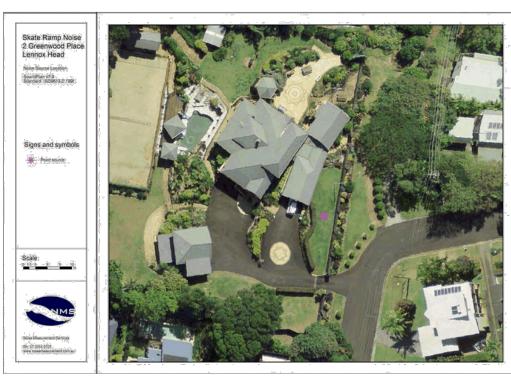
Source levels have been calculated from on-site noise measurements and are presented in **Table 3.3.** The L_{eaq} noise source represents the average noise level of general skating on the ramp over time. The L_{max} noise source represents the instantaneous noise level of the loudest aspects of the activity, i.e. impact noise from 'dropping-in' and tapping of the metal on the lip of the ramp. The noise sources used in the model are positioned as shown in **Plate 3.1.**

Table 3.3 Noise Sources

Description	dB(Z)										
Description	31.5Hz	63Hz	125H z	250H Z	500H Z	1kHz	2kHz	4kHz	8kHz	16kH z	Sum
Skating on ramp (L _{eq})	80	83	78	75	71	65	61	60	55	46	86
Drop In / Tapping (L _{max})	98	99	104	101	95	90	84	77	67	55	107



Plate 3.1 Location of noise sources



3.4.3 Sensitive Receptors

Several receptor points have been placed at the most exposed facades of dwellings surrounding the subject site. The receptor locations are presented in **Table 3.4** and **Plate 3.2**.

Table 3.4 Sensitive receptors

Receptor	Address	Facade
1	Sunrise Crescent, 01 (2/2)	N
2	Sunrise Crescent, 01 (2/2)	W
3	Sunrise Crescent, 01 (1/2)	W
4	Greenwood Place, 14	N
5	Greenwood Place, 16	N
6	Greenwood Place, 18	NE
7	Cooloola Avenue, 11	N
8	Cooloola Avenue, 09	E
9	Cooloola Avenue, 07	E
10	Cooloola Avenue, 05	E
11	Cooloola Avenue, 03	SE
12	Lakefield Avenue, 05	S
13	Lakefield Avenue, 03	S



14	Lakefield Avenue, 01	S
15	Sunrise Crescent, 02	s

Plate 3.2 Location of sensitive receptors



3.4.4 Weather Conditions

Noise modeling has been made using the prediction methodology *ISO9613-2: 1996* which, by default, presents noise levels at the receiver for meteorological conditions which are favourable for propagation from the sound source to the receiver.

The predicted noise levels are considered to represent the average propagation under meteorological conditions including wind and temperature inversion.

3.4.5 Model Verification

The noise model has been validated against an on-site measurement taken 4m from the skate ramp as presented in **Table 3.5**. A receptor is placed in the L_{eq} noise model at the test location 4m from the noise source. The two methods predict within 1dB(A) at the measurement location which presents a good level of fit between the predictions.

Table 3.5 Model Verification

Source to Receptor (m)	Measured (dB(A) L _{eq})	SoundPLAN (dB(A) $L_{\scriptscriptstyle{\mathrm{eq}}}$)	Difference (dB(A))	
4	52.6	52.7	+0.1	



3.4.6 Calculation of Noise Levels

Predicted noise levels from skate ramp activities are made to each receptor for Leg and L_{max} noise levels. Predicted L_{eq} noise levels are assessed against intrusiveness criteria of RBL + 5dB, while predicted L_{max} noise levels are assessed against sleep disturbance criteria RBL + 15dB. Predicted noise levels and assessment are presented in Table 3.6 and Table 3.7. Visual noise contours are presented in Plates 3.3 and 3.4.

Predicted L_{eq} noise levels are assessed against intrusiveness criteria RBL + 5dB. Levels are in dB(A), façade-affected.

	Receptor	ptor		Noise Level (dB(A) L _{eq}) Within Criteria			
#	Address	Facade	Ground Floor	First Floor	Day (42dB(A))	Evening (39dB(A))	Night (35dB(A))
1	Sunrise Crescent, 01 (2/2)	N	29	30	PASS	PASS	PASS
2	Sunrise Crescent, 01 (2/2)	W	29	31	PASS	PASS	PASS
3	Sunrise Crescent, 01 (1/2)	W	28	27	PASS	PASS	PASS
4	Greenwood Place, 14	N	30	-	PASS	PASS	PASS
5	Greenwood Place, 16	N	28	-	PASS	PASS	PASS
6	Greenwood Place, 18	NE	22	-	PASS	PASS	PASS
7	Cooloola Avenue, 11	N	20	-	PASS	PASS	PASS
8	Cooloola Avenue, 09	Е	19	-	PASS	PASS	PASS
9	Cooloola Avenue, 07	E	23	-	PASS	PASS	PASS
10	Cooloola Avenue, 05	Е	14	-	PASS	PASS	PASS
11	Cooloola Avenue, 03	SE	10	-	PASS	PASS	PASS
12	Lakefield Avenue, 05	S	10	12	PASS	PASS	PASS
13	Lakefield Avenue, 03	S	11	15	PASS	PASS	PASS
14	Lakefield Avenue, 01	S	13	17	PASS	PASS	PASS
15	Sunrise Crescent, 02	S	26	27	PASS	PASS	PASS

Table 3.7 Predicted Lmax noise levels are assessed against sleep disturbance criteria RBL + 15dB. Levels are in dB(A), façade-affected.

	Receptor		Noise Level	(dB(A) L _{eq})	Within Criteria?
#	Address	Facade	Ground Floor	First Floor	Night (45dB(A) L _{max})
1	Sunrise Crescent, 01 (2/2)	N	53	55	+10
2	Sunrise Crescent, 01 (2/2)	W	54	55	+10
3	Sunrise Crescent, 01 (1/2)	W	53	51	+8
4	Greenwood Place, 14	N	54	-	+10
5	Greenwood Place, 16	N	52	-	+7
6	Greenwood Place, 18	NE	46	-	+1
7	Cooloola Avenue, 11	N	45	-	PASS
8	Cooloola Avenue, 09	Е	46	-	+1
9	Cooloola Avenue, 07	E	47	-	+2
10	Cooloola Avenue, 05	Е	38	-	PASS
11	Cooloola Avenue, 03	SE	34	-	PASS
12	Lakefield Avenue, 05	S	34	36	PASS
13	Lakefield Avenue, 03	S	36	40	PASS
14	Lakefield Avenue, 01	S	37	42	PASS
15	Sunrise Crescent, 02	S	50	51	+6



Skate Ramp Noise 2 Greenwood Place Lennox Head

Noise contours at 1.8m above ground, dB (A) $L_{\rm eq}$, free-field

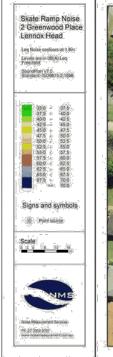
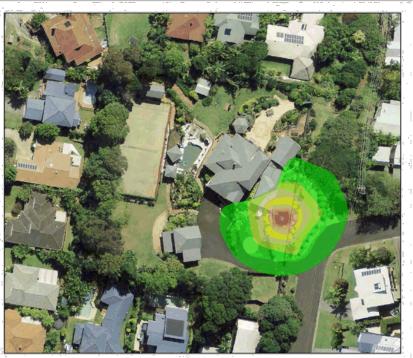


Plate 3.3





Skate Ramp Noise 2 Greenwood Place Lennox Head Levels are in dB(A) Lmax. Free field Signs and symbols

Plate 3.4 Noise contours at 1.8m above ground, dB(A) Lmax, free-field.

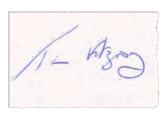


Conclusion

A noise model has been constructed to predict the propagation of noise from the use of a Private Skate Ramp at 2-12 Greenwood Place Lennox Head on neighbouring dwellings. The model includes shielding effects from surrounding buildings and topography. Topography information included in the model was sourced from the NSW Six Maps service (10m contours) and from dwelling site-plan (2m contours surrounding the dwelling).

- The model includes shielding effects from surrounding buildings and topography. Topography information included in the model was sourced from the NSW Six Maps service (10m contours) and from the dwelling site-plan (0.25m contours surrounding the dwelling).
- Average noise levels from skate ramp activities are predicted to be within the intrusiveness criteria at all receptors during all time periods.
- L_{max} noise events from skate ramp activities are predicted to exceed the sleep disturbance criteria by up to 10dB(A) at surrounding dwellings. It is assumed that these noise events (i.e. impact noise from 'dropping-in' and tapping of the metal on the lip of the ramp) will occur regularly while the skate ramp is in use, therefore use of the skate ramp during night-time hours is not recommended.

This report has been prepared by Tim Fitzroy of Tim Fitzroy & Associates and Matt Dever of Noise Measurement Services, Brisbane



Tim Fitzroy **Environmental Health Scientist**





NSW EPA 2000 Industrial Noise Policy, Environment Protection Authority,

NSW DECC, 2009 Noise Guide for Local Government, Department of Environment,

Climate Change & Water, Sydney

A/NZ Standards, 1987 Internal noise limits from Australian/New Zealand

Standard AS/NZS 2107:1987.

World Health Organisation 1999 Guidelines for Community Noise (Editor B

Berglund et al Geneva Switzerland 1999)



8.1

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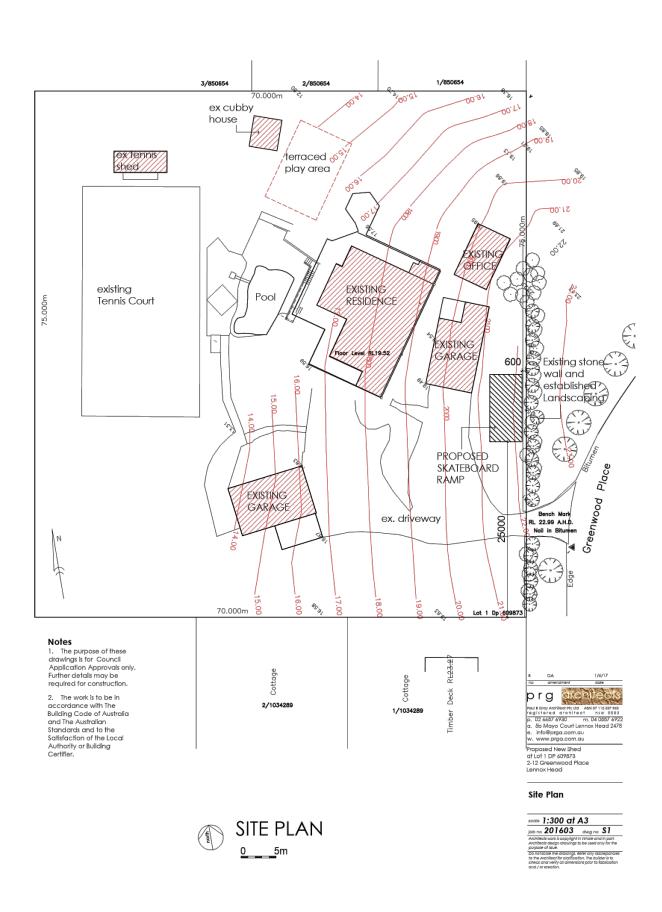
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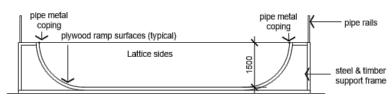


A Development Plan

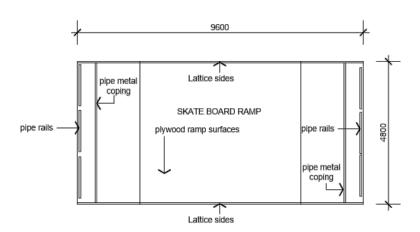








ELEVATION







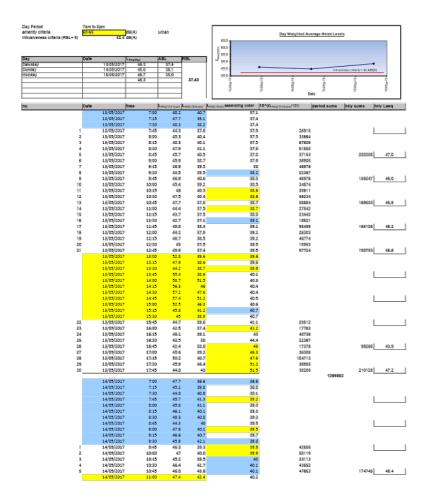
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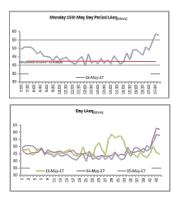
Skate Board Ramp Plans & Elevations

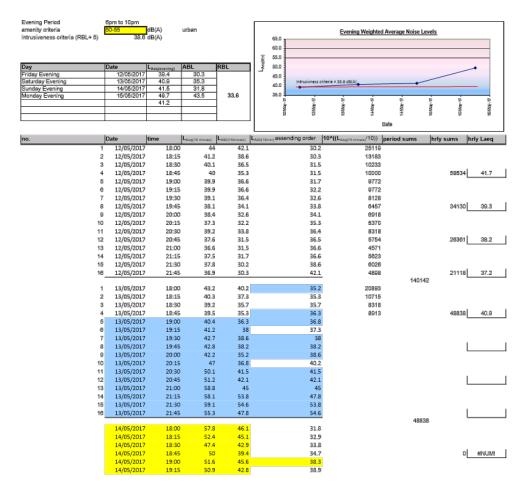


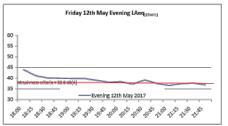
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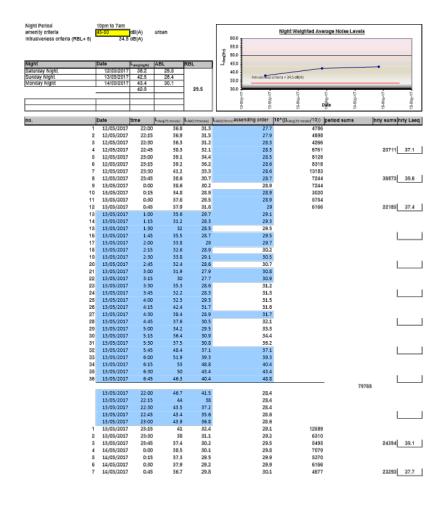


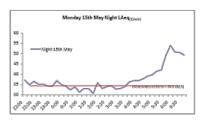












Greg Alderson & Associates

Chartered Professional Engineers and Scientists

ABN 58 594 160 789

Our Ref: 17402_NS20170407_1 Your Ref:

General Manager Ballina Shire Council PO Box 450 **BALLINA NSW 2478**

6 July 2017

Attention: Environmental Officer

Re: DA 2017/312 Skate Ramp at Lot 1 DP 609873, 2-12 Greenwood Place, Lennox Head Comments on Noise Impact Assessment Report

Dear Sir/Madam,

Greg Alderson and Associates have been engaged by to prepare comments for a submission in relation to potential noise impacts for the above-mentioned **Development Application**

Please see below for a summary of our comments in relation to the following noise report prepared for DA 2017/312:

"Noise Impact Assessment for Private Skate Ramp 2-12 Greenwood Place, Lennox Head", Prepared for Vaughan O'Connor, 7 June 2017, No. 35/2017

- 1. The Noise report does not comment on the potential of the noise source, being the use of the skate ramp, to contain 'annoying' characteristics such as tonal or impulsive noise. As outlined in Table 4.1 of the NSW Industrial Noise Policy (INP) this may warrant the need for adjustments of up to 10 dB to the noise source measurements. Such characteristics may be attributed to the noise emissions produced from the 'tapping of metal on the lip of the ramp'.
- The report comments that the ramp is situated on the highest point of the site. This high point could allow for a free field of noise to impact on neighbouring properties. Consideration to other locations on the site could have been provided.
- The noise model predicts impacts at the façade of the building. The NSW Industrial Noise Policy (2000) requires noise emissions to typically be assessed at the most affect point within 30m of the residence.
- 4. It is noted that the report considers potential noise impacts on both the ground floor and first floor of neighbouring receivers. We understand that some receivers, for example, 16 Greenwood Place, have first floor living spaces that were not included in the assessment. As the skate ramp is located on the high point of the property this may influence residences with a second storey.

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Page 2 July 4 2017

5. The report provides a measured L_{Aeq} at 4m from the source of 52.6 dB(A) (Table 3.5). A first principles calculation reveals this to be a source Sound Power Level (Lw) of approximately 75.6 dB(A). The table below provides a summary of the noise levels of skate ramps as presented in the Noise Impacted Assessment for the Wollongbar Skate Ramp, prepared by Greg Alderson & Associates. The level measured at Greenwood Place is also provided in the table for comparison purposes. It is shown that the measured level of 52.6 dB(A) at 4m from the Greenwood Place skate ramp is quieter than those levels presented in the Wollongbar report. Whilst the Greenwood Place ramp may be constructed of a different material to that of the other skate ramps presented in Table 1, further justification of the measured level is recommended to ensure neighbouring noise amenity is maintained.

Table 1 - Noise emissions from skate ramps and associated activities

Item	L _{Aeq} dB(A)	Distance to source	Sound Power Level (Lw dB(A))
Nimbin steel ramp	74.5	3m	95.0
Suffolk Park - Skaters using footpath	80.1	1m	91.1
Suffolk Park ramp	76.6	1m	87.6
Monkton skateboard run	62-69	3m	82.5-89.5
Monkton Micro scooter run	61-73	3m	81.5-93.5
2-12 Greenwood Place skate ramp	52.6	4m	75.6

- The report doesn't detail the nature of the skate ramp user during the test period (if it is representative or typical of the expected life-cycle use of the ramp). That is, is there only one person going to use the skate ramp or more.
- No specific comments are provided in the report on the potential for multiple skate ramp users simultaneously, and the potential this may have for a cumulative increase in noise emissions.
- It seems that no best practice measures are commented on, such as improvements to the acoustics of the ramp. Such recommendations would add to reduction of potential noise impacts.

We trust that this information assists Council and if you have any questions, please contact this office.

Yours faithfully,

Greg Alderson and Associates

Wendy Attrill

Senior Environmental Scientist

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21 July 2017

Ref: 35/2017

General Manager Ballina Shire Council PO Box 450 BALLINA NSW 2478

Attention: Rachael Jenner

Dear Rachael

RE: Response to Request for Additional Information: Noise Impact Assessment Proposed Private Skate Ramp

This letter has been prepared in response to matters raised by Council's Environmental Health Officer, Rachael Jenner and Greg Alderson & Associates (GAA) in their letter to Council dated 6 July 2017 with regard to the Noise Impact Assessment for a Proposed Private Skate Ramp, 2-12 Greenwood Place, Lennox Head (Tim Fitzroy & Associates, 7 June 2017).

At the outset it should be noted that the proposed development is for private use only. It is not for commercial or industrial use and therefore the Industrial Noise Policy (NSW EPA 2000) does not apply to this development.

We offer the following in response to the matters raised by Environmental Health Officer:

1. Rating Background Level (RBL)

As noted above the INP does not apply to the proposed development. With the experience of 27 years monitoring noise it is our view the RBL derived over the 48 hour period reflect the noise environment of similar suburban settings in the Northern Rivers.

Period	L _{Aeq(period)} *	RBL*	Intrusive Noise Criteria RBL+5 dB
(1)	(2)	(3)	
Day	46	37	42
Evening	41	34	39
Night	42	29	34

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2. Modifying Factors

All on-site measurements were checked and are not tonal according to assessment methods outlined in ISO 1996-2:2007(E). Impulsiveness is expected from the activity and a penalty of 2dB is recommended under AS1055.1-1997. As a conservative assessment, a 5dBA penalty has been applied to the predictions in the new noise model results (see Revised Noise Impact Assessment, Attachment A).

Noise Modelling

The ramp is small and for domestic use only by a single rider at a time. It is neither practical, nor safe for more than 1 rider to use the ramp at any time. Noise modelling has therefore been undertaken based on the proposed use by a single rider at a time.

If, theoretically there were 2 skaters operating on the ramp at the same time consistently, the noise output is conservatively predicted to increase by 3 dB. The resultant output at the nearest affateced residence would increase to 41 dB and remain compliant with the daytime intrusive criteria.

The noise from 2 skaters operating in tandem at the skate ramp would comply with the daytime intrusive criteria at all neighbouring residences.

We offer the following in response to the matters raised by Greg Alderson & Associates:

- All on-site measurements were checked and are not tonal according to assessment methods outlined in ISO 1996-2:2007(E). Impulsiveness is expected from the activity and a penalty of 2dB is recommended under AS1055.1-1997. As a conservative assessment, a 5dBA penalty has been applied to the predictions in the new noise model results (see Revised Noise Impact Assessment, Attachment A).
- The location of the ramp seems logical. Other available spaces on the property are closer to surrounding dwellings.
- A revised Noise Impact Assessment (see Attachment A) has been prepared with receivers been placed at the most exposed property boundaries in the updated model. There is little change to the result as the façades are only a short distance from the property boundary.
- 4. Predictions have been updated to include first floor for all neighbours in the revised NIA (see Attachment A).
- 5. The measurements reflect the actual skate ramp under investigation with 1 skater using the ramp. The ramp is for domestic ramp use and TFA's assumes it is smaller than the skate ramps to the measurements that GAA's refers to. The subject ramp has capacity for only one skater at a time, so a lower noise level could be expected.
- The ramp is for domestic use only by a single rider at a time.
- The expected use of the ramp (i.e. as measured in real life, during daytime hours) is predicted to be comfortably compliant, noise reduction measures are not generally considered where compliance is predicted.

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Regards,

A- Aso

Tim Fitzroy Environmental Health Scientist Environmental Auditor

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Appendix A Revised Noise Impact Assessment

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Revised Noise Impact Assessment

Private Skate Ramp 2-12 Greenwood Place Lennox Head



HEALTH SCIENCE ENVIRONENTAL EDUCATION ENVIRONMENTAL AUDITOR

8.1

Revised Noise Impact Assessment

Private Skate Ramp 2-12 Greenwood Place Lennox Head

Prepared for: Vaughan O'Connor Version: Revised Final Date: 21 July 2017 Job No. 35/2017 Tim Fitzroy & Associates ABN: 94120188829 ACN: 120188829



TABLE OF CONTENTS

Section	Page
1. INTRODUCTION	6
1.1 Purpose	6
1.2 Applicable Noise Criteria	6
1.3 Overview of Noise Assessment	
1.4 Site Description	
1.4.1 Topography	
1.4.3 Surrounding Land use	
1.5 Proposed Development	
2. INSTRUMENTATION	10
2.1 Noise Monitoring Equipment	
2.2 Monitoring Methodology	
3. ACOUSTIC ASSESSMENT	12
3.1 The Decibel Scale	12
3.2 Acoustical Terms	13
3.3 Existing Noise Environment	
3.4 Impact of Private Skate Ramp Use on Surrounding Neighbour	
3.4.1 Noise Modelling	
3.4.3 Sensitive Receptors	
3.4.4 Weather Conditions	
3.4.5 Model Verification	
3.4.6 Calculation of Noise Levels	19
4. CONCLUSION	22



Illustrations

Illustration 1.1 Site Locality Plan	9
Illustration 2.1 Noise Monitoring Location	. 11
Figure 3.2 Ambient and Background Noise Levels at Measurement	
Location ML1	. 15

Tables

Table 3.1	Example noise sources and the corresponding A-weighted	12
Table 3.2	Background Sound Pressure Levels	
Table 3.3	Noise Sources	
Table 3.4	Sensitive receptors	17
Table 3.5	Model Verification	
Table 3.6	Predicted Leg noise levels are assessed against intrusivenes	S
criteria RBL	+ 5dB. Levels are in dB(A), free-field including +5dBA penal	ty
for tonality	and impulsiveness	19
Table 3.7	Predicted L _{max} noise levels are assessed against sleep	
disturbance	e criteria RBL + 15dB. Levels are in dB(A), free-field including	
+5dBA pen	alty for tonality and impulsiveness	19
nnenc	licas	

Α	Development Plan	1	5
В	Noise Data	1	6



1. Introduction

1.1 Purpose

Tim Fitzroy & Associates has been engaged by Newton Denny Chapelle to undertake a Noise Impact Assessment (NIA) to accompany a Development Application to Ballina Shire Council for a Private Skate Ramp at 2-12 Greenwood Place Lennox Head.

This report provides details on the noise assessment and modelling carried out by *Tim Fitzroy & Associates* and *Noise Measurement Services, Brisbane* to establish existing noise levels at the subject site and investigate potential noise impacts on surrounding residences from the use of the private skate ramp.

At the outset it should be noted that the proposed development is for private use only. It is not for commercial or industrial use and therefore the Industrial Noise Policy (NSW EPA 2000) does not apply to this development.

This report has been revised in response to comments by Council's Environmental Health Officer and Greg Alderson & Associates.

The purpose of this noise assessment is to:

- Establish existing background noise levels across the subject site;
- Examine the likely impacts from the use of the private skate ramp on sensitive receptors; and
- Report on noise levels and provide recommendations to ensure that the noise impacts from the use of the private skate ramp on sensitive receptors will comply as far as practicable with the intent of the NSW EPA Noise Guidelines.

1.2 Applicable Noise Criteria

Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997 (POEO Act) and the Protection of the Environment Operations (Noise Control) Regulation 2008 (Noise Control Regulation)

The Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997 (POEO Act) and the Protection of the Environment Operations (Noise Control) Regulation 2008 (Noise Control Regulation) provide the main legal framework and basis for managing unacceptable noise.

The POEO Act:

Ballina Shire Council

24/08/17

- identifies the authority responsible for regulating noise (s. 6 of the Act)
- defines 'noise' and 'offensive noise' (Dictionary in the Act)
- provides a range of regulatory tools to manage noise, including Noise Control Notices, Prevention Notices, Noise Abatement Directions and Noise Abatement Orders.



Depending on the circumstances, the Noise Control Regulation may require an assessment of a noise's audibility, time of occurrence, duration or offensiveness. The POEO Act does not always require noise to be measured to determine whether it is offensive. However, noise measurement can help in deciding what action, if any, is necessary.

1.2.1 Offensive Noise

Depending on the type of noise under consideration, noise can be considered as offensive in three ways according to it's:

- audibility
- duration
- · inherently offensive characteristics.

Given the nature of the noise complaints, it will be necessary for Council to consider a range of factors to determine whether the noise is offensive, including the following:

- · the loudness of the noise, especially compared with other noise in the area
- the character of the noise
- · the time and duration of the noise
- · whether the noise is typical for the area
- · how often the noise occurs
- the number of people affected by the noise.

1.2.2 Intrusive Noise

Noise is identified as 'intrusive' if it is noticeably louder than the background noise and considered likely to disturb or interfere with those who can hear it.

1.2.3 Sleep Disturbance

Specific provisions relate to sleep disturbance and the World Health Organization recommends that a maximum level of 45 dB (A) should not be exceeded inside a bedroom. For practical purposes this is equivalent to a maximum level of 55 dB (A) outside a residence, with an open window to the bedroom (Guidelines for Community Noise WHO 1999).

1.3 Overview of Noise Assessment

This noise assessment establishes the existing background noise levels within the vicinity of the nearest affected sensitive receiver.

The noise assessment process included the following components:

- Measurement and determination of the existing background and ambient noise at the site;
- Consideration of potential noise impacts on surrounding residences; and
- Consideration of what feasible and reasonable noise mitigation measures ought to be considered where the project-specific noise levels are exceeded.

1.4 Site Description

The site is located approximately 1 km west of the centre of Lennox Head and about 300m north of the Coast Road.

A site locality diagram is provided in Illustration 1.1.



1.4.1 Topography

The private skate ramp is located at the highest point in the site at RL 22m. The site falls west to a level of about RL14m

1.4.2 Climate

Weather recording data was collected from the official Bureau of Meteorology (BOM) Weather Station at Ballina Airport. Observations were taken from the Ballina Airport weather station (13 to 15 May 2017) and, while they give an indication of the weather conditions they are not representative of the exact conditions while on site. Rain fall and wind greater than 5km/hr was excluded from the noise monitoring results.

1.4.3 Surrounding Land use

The site adjoins residential development. The Coast Road is approximately 300m to the south.

1.5 Proposed Development

The private skate ramp is located forward of the front building line immediately adjacent to a stone fence. The development plans for the proposed private skate ramp are located in **Appendix A**).



Site Locality Plan



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2. Instrumentation

2.1 Noise Monitoring Equipment

Tim Fitzroy & Associates utilised the following equipment in this Noise Impact Assessment:

- · A Type 2 Rion NL24 environmental noise logger; and
- A Type 1, 1/3 Octave Band Larson Davis Noise Meter with sound recording and event trigger features.

Calibration of the noise monitoring equipment was undertaken prior to use. To ensure no significant tonal drift occurred over the monitoring period, the calibration was checked before and after each measurement period.

2.2 Monitoring Methodology

Consistent with the purpose of the acoustic assessment, the aim of the noise monitoring process was to establish:

- The existing background and ambient noise at the site;
- An assessment of noise levels produced by the existing skate ramp operations;
- A description and the results of a computer model prepared to predict the impact of the skate ramp use on the environment;
- The computer model was calibrated using the results of the noise measurements taken on site. The results of the modelling are used to assess the noise impact of the private skate ramp use on existing neighbouring residences; and
- consideration of what feasible and reasonable noise mitigation measures ought to be considered where the project-specific noise levels are exceeded.

Long term noise monitoring was undertaken to establish the existing background noise environment at the subject site. Ambient sound pressure levels were measured generally in accordance with Australian Standard AS1055.1:1997 - 'Acoustics-Description and measurement of environmental noise - Part 1: General procedures'.

A Rion NL24, a type 2 environmental noise logger was placed at a measurement location ML1 to monitor the ambient noise levels, in continuous 15 minute intervals from 13 to 15 May 2017 to gather information of background noise during the day, evening and night. The microphone at each location was 1.35m above ground level.

Illustration 2.1 shows the location of the noise meter.



Noise Monitoring Locations



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Acoustic Assessment 3.

3.1 The Decibel Scale

The human ear responds to sound pressure levels over a very wide range - the loudest sound pressure level to which the human ear responds is ten million times greater than the quietest. This large ratio is reduced to a more manageable size by the use of logarithms. To avoid scale which is too compressed a factor of ten is introduced, giving rise to the decibel. The following Table 3.1 provides an indication of typical A-Weighted sound pressure levels measured in decibels with typical noise sources. The table provides a good reference when comparing decibel readings.

Example noise sources and the corresponding A-weighted decibel Table 3.1 levels

Sound Pressure Level (dBA)	Typical Source	Subjective Evaluation		
140 130 120 110	Long range gun, gunner's ear Threshold of pain Jet take-off at 100m Night club dance floor	Extremely noisy to intolerable		
100 90	Loud car horn at 3 metres Heavy truck at 10m	Very noisy		
80 70	Curbside of busy street Car interior	Loud		
60 50	Normal conversation at 1m Office noise	Moderate to quiet		
40 30	Living room in quiet area Inside bedroom at night	Quiet to very quiet		
20	Unoccupied recording studio	Almost silent		

The sensitivity of people to noise level changes varies from person to person. However generally, a change of up to 3 dBA in the level of a sound is difficult for most people to detect, whilst a 3 dBA to 5 dBA change corresponds to a small but noticeable change in loudness. A 10 dBA change corresponds to an approximate doubling or halving in loudness.



3.2 Acoustical Terms

This report makes reference to a number of different acoustical terms. Particularly the L_{Aeq}, L_{Amax}, L_{A10} and L_{A90} descriptors. Each descriptor is briefly explained below.

- The LAeq is essentially the average sound level. It is defined as the steady sound level that contains the same amount of acoustical energy as a given time; varying sound over a defined measurement period.
- The L_{Amax} noise level is the maximum A-weighted noise level.
- The LA10 is the A-weighted sound pressure level exceeded 10% of a given measurement period and is utilised normally to characterise typical maximum noise levels.
- The L_{A90} noise level is the A-weighted sound pressure level exceeded 90% of a given measurement period and is representative of the average minimum background sound level (in the absence of the source under consideration), or simply the "background" level.

A graphical display of typical noise indices and the relationship between each noise descriptor is provided below in Figure 3.1.

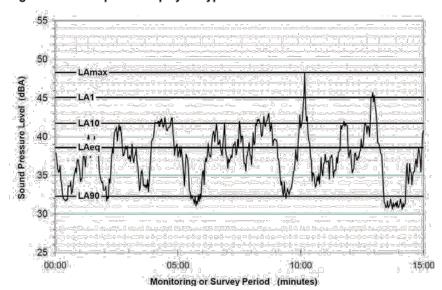


Figure 3.1 **Graphical Display of Typical Noise Indices**

3.3 Existing Noise Environment

The primary noise observed while on site emanates from bird calls, and vehicular movements along The Coast road. Secondary noise sources impacting on the subject site observed were occasional vehicular movements along Greenwood Place.

A summary of the results obtained from analysis of data from the background day, evening and night time noise monitoring is provided below in Table 3.2. Full copies of the raw data for the monitoring site can be found in Appendix B.



Table 3.2 Background Sound Pressure Levels

Period	iod L _{Aeq(period)} * RBL*		Intrusive Noise Criteria RBL+5 dB
(1)	(2)	(3)	
Day	46	37	42
Evening	41	34	39
Night	42	29	34

As can be seen from the above table, the existing Laeq exceeds the intrusive noise criteria project for all time periods for the day and evening. The RBL derived over the 48 hour period reflects the noise environment of similar suburban settings in the Northern Rivers. The ambient and background noise levels (without skate ramp in use) measured at ML1 over the monitoring period are presented in **Figure 3.2**.



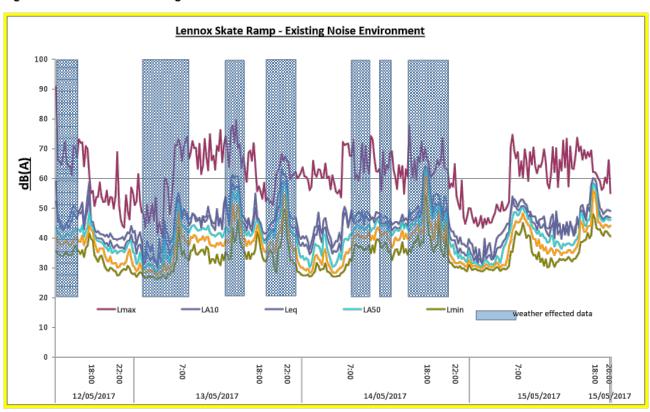


Figure 3.2 Ambient and Background Noise Levels at Measurement Location ML1

Revised Noise Impact Assessment Private Skate Ramp 2-12 Greenwood Place Lennox Head



15

3.4 Impact of Private Skate Ramp Use on Surrounding Neighbours

3.4.1 Noise Modelling

Noise levels from the existing skate ramp at 2 Greenwood Place, Lennox Head have been predicted at surrounding neighbours using SoundPLAN v7.0 and the prediction methodology *ISO9613-2: 1996.* Sound power levels used in the noise model have been calculated from on-site measurements of the subject noise source.

All prediction models have limits to their accuracy of prediction. This is due to the inherent nature of the calculation algorithms that go into the design of the models, the assumptions made in the implementation of the model, and the availability of good source sound power data. Various researchers have suggested that an un-calibrated model has an accuracy of ±5 dB while a calibrated model has an accuracy of ±2 dB. ISO 9613-2 has an estimated accuracy for broadband noise of ±3 dB at 1000 metres. Calibration means that the model has been established with reference to measured sound levels at a receiver, known source levels and tightly defined propagation variables (wind speed and direction, for example). Alternatively, a series of predictions with different programs but the same assumption variables can be used for verification purposes.

3.4.2 Noise Source Levels

Source levels have been calculated from on-site noise measurements and are presented in **Table 3.3.** The L_{eaq} noise source represents the average noise level of general skating on the ramp over time. The L_{max} noise source represents the instantaneous noise level of the loudest aspects of the activity, i.e. impact noise from 'dropping-in' and tapping of the metal on the lip of the ramp. The noise sources used in the model are positioned as shown in **Plate 3.1.**

Predicted noise levels include a 5dB (A) penalty for possible tonality and impulsiveness.

Table 3.3 Noise Sources

Decerintian	dB(Z)										
Description	31.5Hz	63Hz	125H z	250H z	500H Z	1kHz	2kHz	4kHz	8kHz	16kH z	Sum
Skating on ramp (L _{eq})	80	83	78	75	71	65	61	60	55	46	86
Drop In / Tapping (L _{max})	98	99	104	101	95	90	84	77	67	55	107



Plate 3.1 Location of noise sources Skate Ramp Noise 2 Greenwood Place Lennox Head SoundPlan v7.0 Standard ISO9513-2 1996 Signs and symbols * Point source

3.4.3 Sensitive Receptors

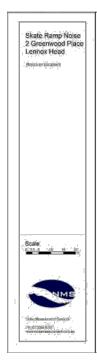
Several receptor points have been placed at the most exposed property boundary of dwellings surrounding the subject site. The receptor locations are presented in Table 3.4 and Plate 3.2.

Table 3.4 Sensitive receptors

Receptor	Address
1	Sunrise Crescent, 01 (2/2)
2	Sunrise Crescent, 01 (1/2)
3	Greenwood Place, 14
4	Greenwood Place, 16
5	Greenwood Place, 18
6	Cooloola Avenue, 11
7	Cooloola Avenue, 09
8	Cooloola Avenue, 07
9	Cooloola Avenue, 05
10	Cooloola Avenue, 03
11	Lakefield Avenue, 05
12	Lakefield Avenue, 03
13	Lakefield Avenue, 01
14	Sunrise Crescent, 02



Plate 3.2 Location of sensitive receptors





Weather Conditions 3.4.4

Noise modeling has been made using the prediction methodology ISO9613-2: 1996 which, by default, presents noise levels at the receiver for meteorological conditions which are favourable for propagation from the sound source to the receiver.

The predicted noise levels are considered to represent the average propagation under meteorological conditions including wind and temperature inversion.

3.4.5 Model Verification

The noise model has been validated against an on-site measurement taken 4m from the skate ramp as presented in Table 3.5. A receptor is placed in the L_{eq} noise model at the test location 4m from the noise source. The two methods predict within 1dB(A) at the measurement location which presents a good level of fit between the predictions.

Table 3.5 **Model Verification**

Source to Receptor (m)	Measured (dB(A) $L_{\rm eq}$)	SoundPLAN (dB(A) L _{eq})	Difference (dB(A))	
4	52.6	52.7	+0.1	



3.4.6 Calculation of Noise Levels

Predicted noise levels from skate ramp activities are made to each receptor for L_{eq} and L_{max} noise levels. Predicted L_{eq} noise levels are assessed against intrusiveness criteria of RBL + 5dB, while predicted L_{max} noise levels are assessed against sleep disturbance criteria RBL + 15dB. Predicted noise levels and assessment are presented in **Table 3.6 and Table 3.7**. Visual noise contours are presented in **Plates 3.3, 3.4 and 3.6.**

Table 3.6 Predicted $L_{\rm eq}$ noise levels are assessed against intrusiveness criteria RBL + 5dB. Levels are in dB(A), free-field including +5dBA penalty for tonality and impulsiveness.

Receptor		Noise Leve		Within Criteria?			
#	Address	Ground Floor	First Floor	Day (42dB(A))	Evening (39dB(A))	Night (35dB(A))	
1	Sunrise Crescent, 01 (2/2)	35	38	PASS	PASS	+3	
2	Sunrise Crescent, 01 (1/2)	32	34	PASS	PASS	PASS	
3	Greenwood Place, 14	37	37	PASS	PASS	+2	
4	Greenwood Place, 16	35	35	PASS	PASS	PASS	
5	Greenwood Place, 18	28	31	PASS	PASS	PASS	
6	Cooloola Avenue, 11	25	27	PASS	PASS	PASS	
7	Cooloola Avenue, 09	29	29	PASS	PASS	PASS	
8	Cooloola Avenue, 07	29	30	PASS	PASS	PASS	
9	Cooloola Avenue, 05	16	16	PASS	PASS	PASS	
10	Cooloola Avenue, 03	20	21	PASS	PASS	PASS	
11	Lakefield Avenue, 05	16	18	PASS	PASS	PASS	
12	Lakefield Avenue, 03	20	21	PASS	PASS	PASS	
13	Lakefield Avenue, 01	25	30	PASS	PASS	PASS	
14	Sunrise Crescent, 02	34	36	PASS	PASS	+1	

Table 3.7 Predicted L_{max} noise levels are assessed against sleep disturbance criteria RBL + 15dB. Levels are in dB(A), free-field including +5dBA penalty for tonality and impulsiveness.

	Receptor	Noise Level	(dB(A) L _{eq})	Within Criteria?		
#	Address	Ground Floor	First Floor	Night (45dB(A) L _{max})		
1	Sunrise Crescent, 01 (2/2)	59	62	+20		
2	Sunrise Crescent, 01 (1/2)	56	58	+16		
3	Greenwood Place, 14	62	62	+20		
4	Greenwood Place, 16	59	59	+17		
-5	Greenwood Place, 18	53	56	+14		
6	Cooloola Avenue, 11	50	51	+9		
7	Cooloola Avenue, 09	52	53	+11		
-8	Cooloola Avenue, 07	53	54	+12		
9	Cooloola Avenue, 05	40	41	PASS		
10	Cooloola Avenue, 03	44	45	PASS		
11	Lakefield Avenue, 05	40	43	PASS		
12	Lakefield Avenue, 03	45	46	+4		
13	Lakefield Avenue, 01	49	54	+12		
14	Sunrise Crescent, 02	58	61	+19		



Plate 3.3 Noise contours at 1.8m above ground, dB (A) L_{eq} , free-field

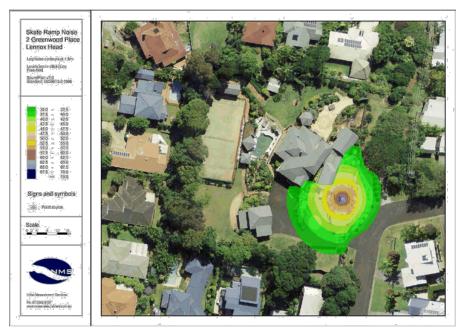


Plate 3.4 Noise contours at 4.6m above ground, $dB(A) L_{eq}$, free-field.

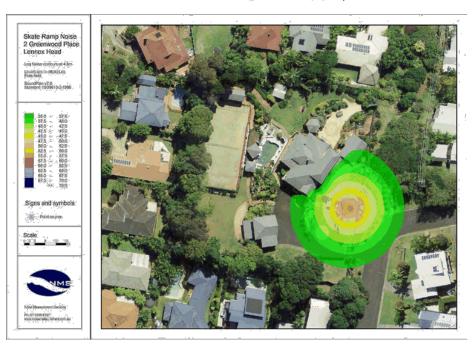
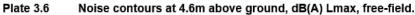
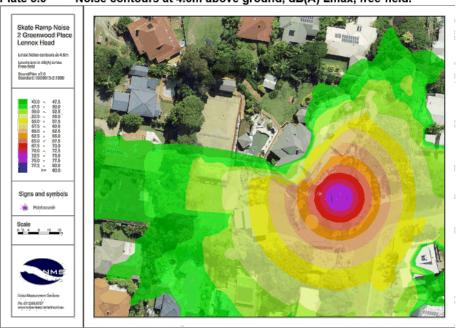




Plate 3.5 Noise contours at 1.8m above ground, dB(A) Lmax, free-field.

Skate Ramp Noise
2 Greenwood Place
Lennox Head
Lena Noise colorus at 5.0
Lentox Head
Lena Noise colorus at 5.0
L







Conclusion

A noise model has been constructed to predict the propagation of noise from the use of a Private Skate Ramp at 2-12 Greenwood Place Lennox Head on neighbouring dwellings. The model includes shielding effects from surrounding buildings and topography. Topography information included in the model was sourced from the NSW Six Maps service (10m contours) and from dwelling site-plan (2m contours surrounding the dwelling).

- The model includes shielding effects from surrounding buildings and topography. Topography information included in the model was sourced from the NSW Six Maps service (10m contours) and from the dwelling site-plan (0.25m contours surrounding the dwelling).
- Noise level predictions include a +5dB(A) penalty for possible tonality and impulsiveness.
- · Average noise levels from skate ramp activities are predicted to be within the intrusiveness criteria at all receptors during daytime and evening, with exceedances of up to 3dB(A) predicted during night-time.
- L_{max} noise events from skate ramp activities are predicted to exceed the sleep disturbance criteria by up to 20dB(A) at surrounding dwellings. It is assumed that these noise events (i.e. impact noise from 'dropping-in' and tapping of the metal on the lip of the ramp) will occur regularly while the skate ramp is in use, therefore use of the skate ramp during night-time hours is not recommended.

This report has been prepared by Tim Fitzroy of Tim Fitzroy & Associates and Matt Dever of Noise Measurement Services, Brisbane



Tim Fitzroy **Environmental Health Scientist**





NSW EPA 2000 Industrial Noise Policy, Environment Protection Authority,

Sydney

NSW DECC, 2009 Noise Guide for Local Government, Department of Environment,

Climate Change & Water, Sydney

A/NZ Standards, 1987 Internal noise limits from Australian/New Zealand

Standard AS/NZS 2107:1987.

World Health Organisation 1999 Guidelines for Community Noise (Editor B

Berglund et al Geneva Switzerland 1999)



8.1

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Tim Fitzroy and Associates declares that does not have, nor expects to have, a beneficial interest in the subject project.

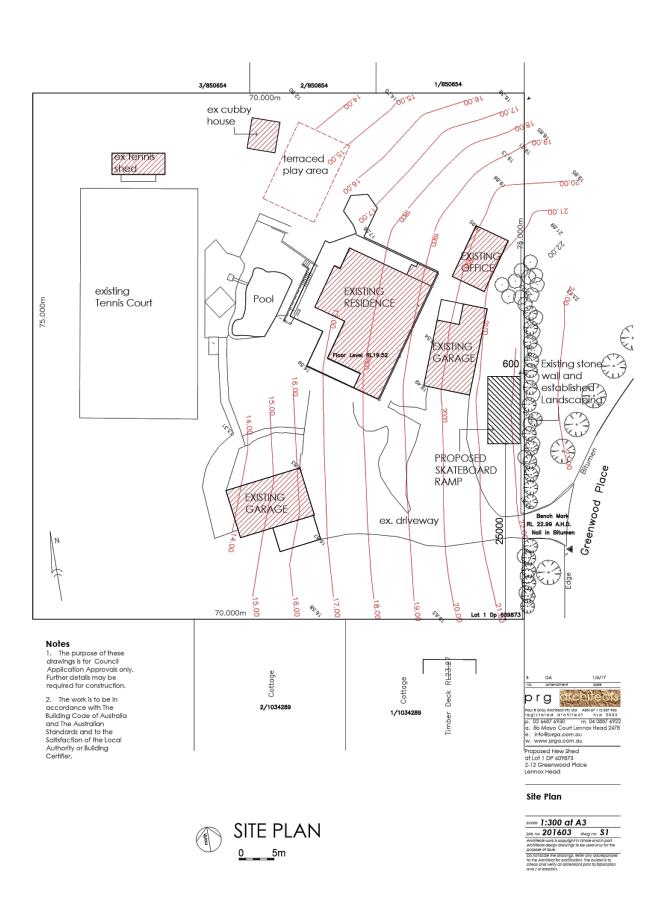
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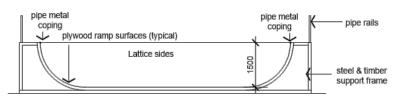


A Development Plan

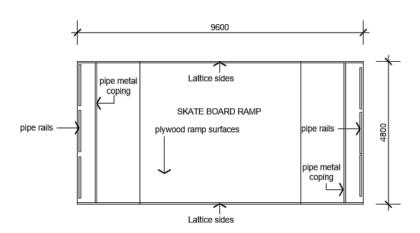
Noise Impact Assessment Private Skate Ramp 2-12 Greenwood Place







ELEVATION







Proposed Alterations and Additions to a Residence at Lot 1 DP 609873 2-12 Greenwood Place Lennox Head

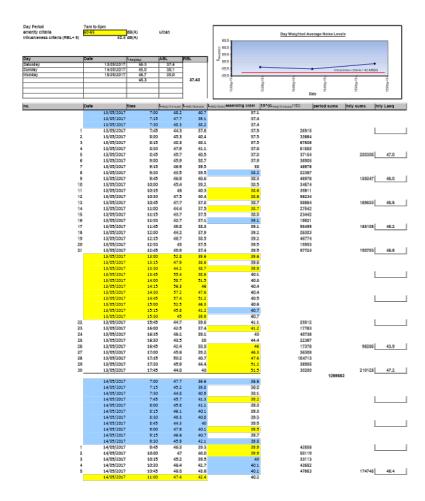
Skate Board Ramp Plans & Elevations

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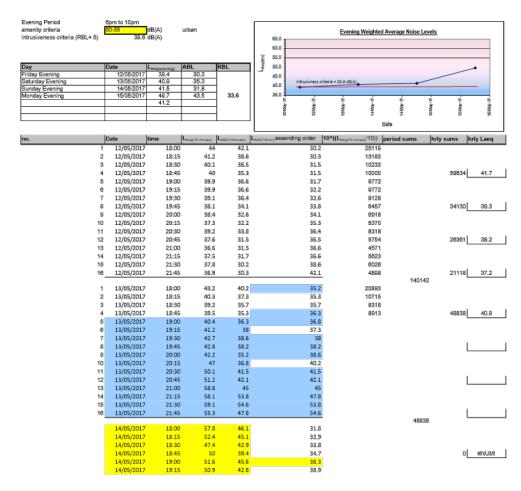
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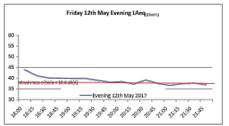
Noise Impact Assessment Private Skate Ramp 2-12 Greenwood Place

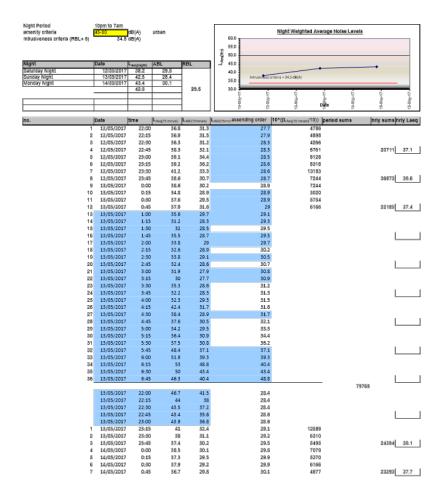


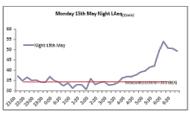














To the Mayor and Councillors of the Ballina Shire Council

Skateboard Ramp. Action requested: We, the undersigned, request the Mayor and Councillors of the Ballina Shire Council to: Subject of petition: DA 2017-312 Seeking approval of illegally constructed Private Skateboard Ramp and use of the

Reject this proposal - the construction of private skateboard ramps in the midst of residential areas is totally

inappropriate. The noise associated with this ramp will adversely impact on the health and wellbeing of residents.

WOULD YOU LIKE A PRIVATE SKATEBOARD RAMP IN YOUR NEIGHBOURS YARD?

-		KBHO MERE	Michael Nate	hester Cordery	PETER CORDERN	Tolans Tuly	Victo LLAGINOS	Victor hinaudon	Ruph Tulks	NAME (please print)	
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8.1 DA 2017/312 - 2 - 12 Greenwood Place, Lennox Head.DOC

Andreas Wagner
Kirsten Michalek-Wagner
7 Cooloola Ave
Lennox Head, NSW 2478
Australia
Phone 0409 471086
andreas@coolplanetdesign.com.au

Date: 11th July 2017
To: The Ballina Council

Ref: Objection against the Development of a skate ramp outlined under DA 2017/312

Attn: David Tyler, Ballina Shire Council

DA NO: DA 2017/312

APPLICANT: Newton Denny Chapelle

PROPERTY: Lot: 1 DP: 609873, 2-12 Greenwood Place LENNOX HEAD

PROPOSAL: Construction and use of a private skateboard ramp facility

Dear David,

With this letter we would like to express our strongest objection against the development of a skate ramp as outlined under DA 2017/312.

We have, like most neighbours objected against the first DA in the different location on the property, which was closer to our own property. This was based on the fact that the vast majority of privately build skate ramps have being subsequently closed down due to noise disturbances, all throughout NSW.

Given that the "proposed" ramp has already been built without Council Approval in a slightly different location from where it was first rejected, the entire process of seeking approval at this stage has already severely been compromised by the proponents.

If the proponent really cared about the noise impact on us neighbours they would have carried out **real** sound modeling instead of a computer simulation. More importantly, the consultant has been paid for by the proponents, and therefore the independence and due process is compromised.

Furthermore, it is questionable that mere computer modeling can simulate accurately and completely the future noise patterns of this skate ramp. We all know skate ramps are not only used for skating, but are a place for kids and young adults to hang out, skate and party.

It is outright false to claim that noise is not travelling down to our house. In fact, we regularly close all windows and doors when our neighbours turn on their music.

Given that the Ballina Shire Council has made ample provisions for skating enthusiasts with a public skate park that is a mere 4 minutes walking distance away from the proposed ramp, we feel that this DA is not only out of place for the planning set out for our neighbourhood, but that it is completely unnecessary.

Sincerely,

Kirsten Michalek-Wagner

Andreas Wagner

Andreas Wagner

8.1 DA 2017/312 - 2 - 12 Greenwood Place, Lennox Head.DOC

Dear Councillors

Re: DA2017-312

It has come to our attention that this application seeks to gain approval for an illegally constructed skate ramp in a backyard in what is a residential area.

It seems to us that many in the community would like to pursue or practise their hobby or sport in the convenience of our own back yard but we cannot because of dangers and or inconvenience to our neighbours. There is no doubt that skateboarding down a ramp would cause undue and unwelcome noise intrusion into neighbouring households, A community funded skate ramp has been provided nearby.

We ask that you vote against approving the development because it is an inappropriate activity to be carried out in a residential area.

Yours faithfully

Trevor and Pam Reynolds

51 Silvergull Drive

BALLINA 2478 NSW