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Transportation Noise Assessment

Area 1, Lots 9001 & 9002 Rousset Road of Hesperia's Botannia Park Project, Mariginiup

Reference: 20115970-04A

Prepared for:
Hesperia

Reference: 20115970-04A

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12-Sep-25	A	Modifications to subdivision	Terry George	-

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1. INTRODUCTION

Lloyd George Acoustics was engaged by Hesperia to provide a transportation noise assessment in support of the Local Structure Plan (LSP) for the area of land referred to as Area 1 of Hesperia's Botania Park Project (*Transportation Noise Assessment, East Wanneroo Precinct 7, Mariginiup*; Reference: 20115970-02A, 13-Dec-23). This report now considers traffic noise impacts specific to Lots 9001 & 9002 Rousset Road, Mariginiup – refer *Figure 1-1* for locality and *Figure 1-2* for subdivision plan.

Figure 1-1: Locality Plan

To the east of the site is a transit corridor planned for some time in the future. The transit corridor will comprise potentially a four (4) lane road and possibly a bus transitway or light rail. Transport noise is assessed against *State Planning Policy No. 5.4 Road and Rail Noise* (SPP 5.4) being the subject of this report. Note that the noise impacts will be dealt with in a broad sense due to the unknowns at this stage.

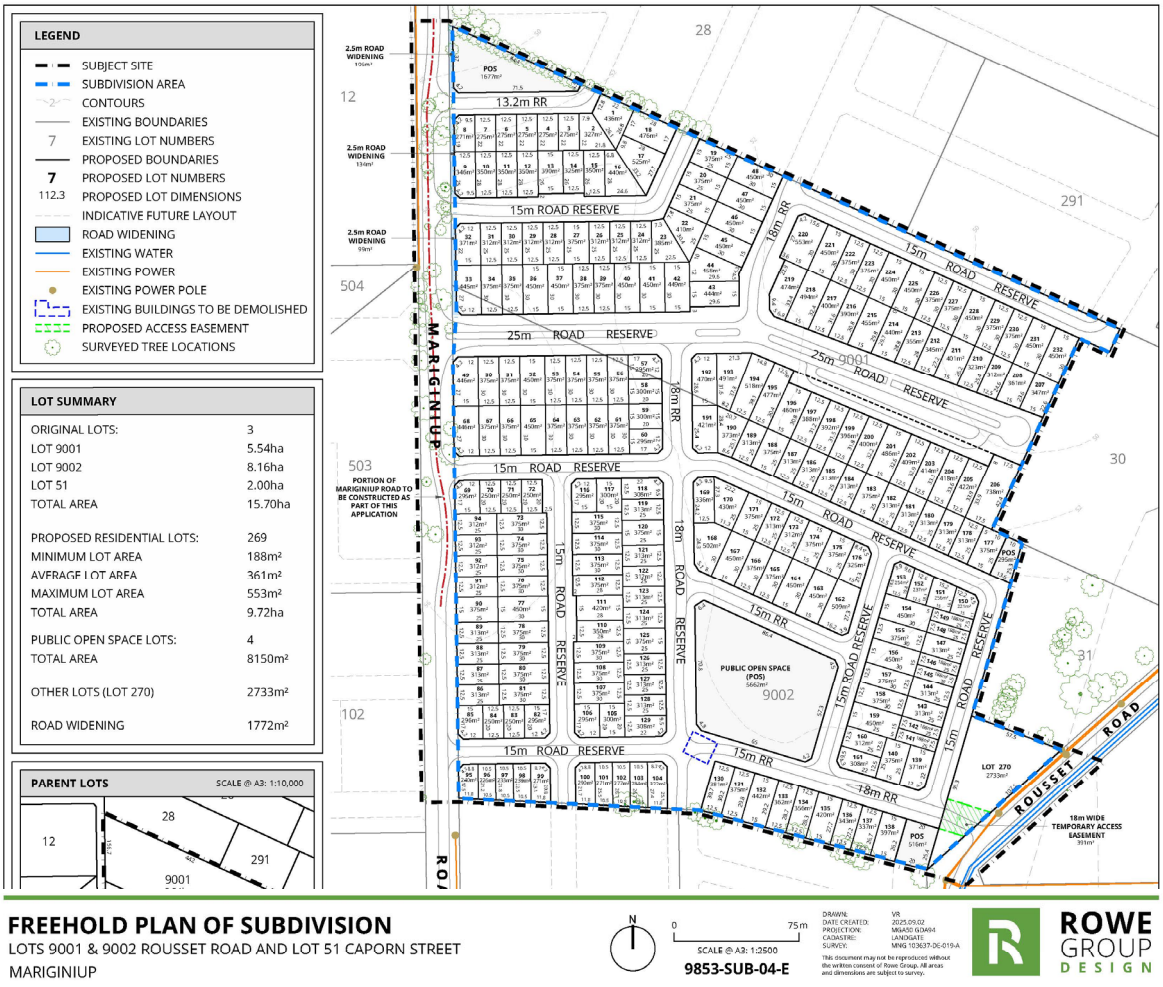

Figure 1-2: Subdivision Plan

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

2. CRITERIA

The criteria relevant to this project is provided in *State Planning Policy No. 5.4 Road and Rail Noise* (hereafter referred to as SPP 5.4) produced by the Western Australian Planning Commission (WAPC). SPP 5.4 is supported by the *Road and Rail Noise Guidelines* (the Guidelines) and the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage mapping. The objectives of SPP 5.4 are to:

- Protect the community from unreasonable levels of transport noise;
- Protect strategic and other significant freight transport corridors from incompatible urban encroachment;
- Ensure transport infrastructure and land-use can mutually exist within urban corridors;
- Ensure that noise impacts are addressed as early as possible in the planning process; and
- Encourage best practice noise mitigation design and construction standards.

Where a new transport corridor is provided, the applicable criteria are those of *Table 2-2*.

Table 2-1: Noise Targets for New Transport Corridor

Scenario	Outdoor Noise Target	
New Road / Railway	55 dB $L_{Aeq(Day)}$	50 dB $L_{Aeq(Night)}$

Notes:

- Day period is from 6am to 10pm and night period from 10pm to 6am.
- The outdoor noise target is to be measured at 1-metre from the most exposed, habitable[1] facade of a noise sensitive building.
- Outdoor targets are to be met at all outdoor areas as far as is reasonable and practicable to do so using the various noise mitigation measures outlined in the Guidelines. For example, it is likely unreasonable for a transport infrastructure provider to achieve the outdoor targets at more than 1 or 2 floors of an adjacent development with direct line of sight to the traffic.

Where new residences are to be provided adjacent an assessable transport corridor, *Table 2-2* provides the applicable criteria.

The application of SPP 5.4 is to consider anticipated traffic volumes for the next 20 years from when the noise assessment has been undertaken. In this case, the transport corridor may not exist.

It can be seen that where the transport provider achieves *Table 2-1*, the developer of residential land would not need to provide mitigation since the criteria are the same.

However, SPP 5.4 does encourage shared responsibility for such projects where neither exist and this has been considered in this assessment.

[1] *A habitable room is defined in State Planning Policy 3.1 as a room used for normal domestic activities that includes a bedroom, living room, lounge room, music room, sitting room, television room, kitchen, dining room, sewing room, study, playroom, sunroom, gymnasium, fully enclosed swimming pool or patio.*

Table 2-2: Noise Targets for Noise Sensitive Land-Use

Scenario	Outdoor Noise Target		Indoor Noise Target	
Noise-sensitive land-use and/or development	55 dB $L_{Aeq(Day)}$	50 dB $L_{Aeq(Night)}$	40 dB $L_{Aeq(Day)}$ (Living and Work Areas)	35 dB $L_{Aeq(Night)}$ (Bedrooms)

Notes:

- Day period is from 6am to 10pm and night period from 10pm to 6am.
- The outdoor noise target is to be measured at 1-metre from the most exposed, habitable[2] facade of a noise sensitive building.
- For all noise-sensitive land-use and/or development, indoor noise targets for other room usages may be reasonably drawn from Table 1 of Australian Standard/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 2107:2016 *Acoustics – Recommended Design Sound Levels and Reverberation Times for Building Interiors* (as amended) for each relevant time period.
- Outdoor targets are to be met at all outdoor areas as far as is reasonable and practicable to do so using the various noise mitigation measures outlined in the Guidelines.

[2] A habitable room is defined in State Planning Policy 3.1 as a room used for normal domestic activities that includes a bedroom, living room, lounge room, music room, sitting room, television room, kitchen, dining room, sewing room, study, playroom, sunroom, gymnasium, fully enclosed swimming pool or patio.

3. METHODOLOGY

The methodology used in this assessment is to assume the transport provider will mitigate noise to the ground floor of residences to a level equivalent to Exposure A (58 dB $L_{Aeq(Day)}$). For potential upper floors, the screening tables from the Guidelines are used - refer *Figure 3-1*.

Transport Corridor Classification		Number of lanes (both directions), including bus/priority lanes and entrance/exit ramps	Forecast noise exposure category based on lot distance(m) from edge of nearest main road carriageway (not entrance/exit ramps)																							
			adjacent	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120	130	140	150	175	200	225	250	275	300
Strategic freight/major traffic route • 500 or more Class 7-12 Austroads vehicles per day, or • 50,000+ vehicles per day		2 to 4 lanes	72	68	66	65	63	62	61	61	60	59	59	58	57	57	56	55	54	53	52	51	50
		5 to 6 lanes	74	70	68	66	65	64	63	62	61	61	60	59	59	58	58	57	56	55	54	53	52
		7 to 8 lanes	76	72	69	68	66	65	64	64	63	62	62	61	60	60	59	58	57	56	55	54	53
		9 to 10 lanes	77	73	70	69	67	66	65	65	64	63	63	62	61	61	60	59	58	57	56	55	54
		10 or more lanes	78	74	71	70	68	67	66	66	65	64	64	63	62	62	61	60	59	58	57	56	56
Other significant freight / traffic routes • Any actual or planned future State Administered Road • Local Government Roads Carrying 100 or more Class 7 – 12 Austroads vehicles/day • 25,000+ vehicles per days vehicles/day	Urban Region Scheme areas 60-80 km/hr	1 to 2 lanes	67	64	62	61	60	59	58	57	56	56	55	54	54	53	53	52	51	50	49	48	47
		3 to 6 lanes	69	66	64	63	62	61	60	59	58	58	57	56	56	55	55	54	53	52	51	50	49
	Urban Region Scheme areas 100+ km/hr	1 to 2 lanes	70	67	65	64	63	62	61	60	59	59	58	57	57	56	56	55	54	53	52	51	50
		3 to 6 lanes	74	70	68	66	65	64	63	62	61	61	60	60	59	59	58	57	56	55	54	53	52
	Rural areas 60-80 km/hr	1 to 2 lanes	62	59	57	56	55	54	53	52	51	51	50	49	49	48	48	46	45	44	43	42	41
		3 to 4 lanes	66	63	61	60	59	58	56	56	55	54	53	53	52	52	51	50	49	48	47	46	45
	Rural areas 100+ km/hr	1 to 2 lanes	67	64	62	61	60	59	58	57	56	55	54	54	53	53	52	51	50	49	48	47	46
		3 to 4 lanes	69	66	64	63	62	61	60	59	58	57	56	56	55	55	54	53	52	51	50	49	48

Forecast Excess Noise Level, dB	Exposure Category	Policy requirements for noise-sensitive land-use and/or development
0 or less	-	No further measures
1 to 3	A	Noise-sensitive land-use and/or development is acceptable, subject to: Mitigation measures in accordance with an approved noise management plan; or quiet house package as specified
–	*A+	
4 to 7	B	
–	*B+	
8 to 11	C	
–	*C+	
12 to 15	D	Noise-sensitive land-use and/or development is not recommended. There is no default quiet house option due to excessive forecast noise: professional design input is required in order to achieve compliance with relevant criteria. If noise-sensitive land-use and/or development is unavoidable, an approved noise management plan is required to demonstrate compliance with the noise target (see Table 1).
16 +	E	

* Assits to mitigate short term noise events from freight rail.

Railway Transport Corridor Classification		Forecast period average noise level and exposure category based on distance from nearest rail centreline (m)																		
		adjacent	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120	130	140	150	175	200
Passenger railways	Fremantle, Midland and Thornlie main lines only	68	64	62	60	59	58	56	56	55	54	53	52	52	51	51	49	48	
	All other metro passenger rail lines, and where multiple metro rail services share the same transport corridor	70	66	64	62	61	60	58	57	56	56	55	54	54	53	52	51	50	
Freight railways, up to 1 movement per hour		72	68	65	63*	62*	60*	59*	58*	57*	57*	56	55	55	54	53	52	51	

Figure 3-1: Noise Exposure Forecast Table from Guidelines

The above shows that road traffic noise is more critical than potential rail and therefore the Urban Region Scheme road with 3 to 6 lanes will be used.

4. RESULTS

The outcome is therefore as follows:

- The first row of exposed lots will be required to incorporate notifications on title and Quiet House A construction.
- Where a 2 storey dwelling is constructed, the upper floor is required to incorporate:
  - Package A if within 130 metres of the road edge;
  - Package B if within 80 metres of the road edges; and
  - Package C if within 40 metres of the road edge.
- The transport provider will be required to provide mitigation (e.g. noise walls) to minimise noise to Exposure A.

Appendix A provides the Quiet House Packages, as taken from the SPP 5.4 Guidelines. Alternatives to the provided Packages can be accepted if supported by a report from a suitably qualified acoustical consultant (member firm of the Association of Australasian Acoustical Consultants (AAAC)) once the specific house plans for the lot are available. In addition, each of these lots will require a notification on title in accordance with SPP 5.4.

The lots requiring notifications and packages are shown on *Figure 4-1* and *Figure 4-2* for ground floor and upper floor respectively.

Figure 4-1

Signs and symbols

- Road
- Subject Site
- Package A
- Package B
- Package C

N

Length Scale 1:3000

0 15 30 60 90 120 m

Transport Noise Assessment -
Lot 9001 & 9002 Rousset Road, Mariginiup

Noise Mitigation
Ground Floor Level

SoundPLAN v8.2
Screen Guidelines Table

12 September 2025

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Figure 4-2

Signs and symbols

- Road
- Subject Site
- Package A
- Package B
- Package C

N

Length Scale 1:3000

0 15 30 60 90 120 m

Transport Noise Assessment -
Lot 9001 & 9002 Rousset Road, Mariginiup

Noise Mitigation
First Floor Level

SoundPLAN v8.2
Screen Guidelines Table

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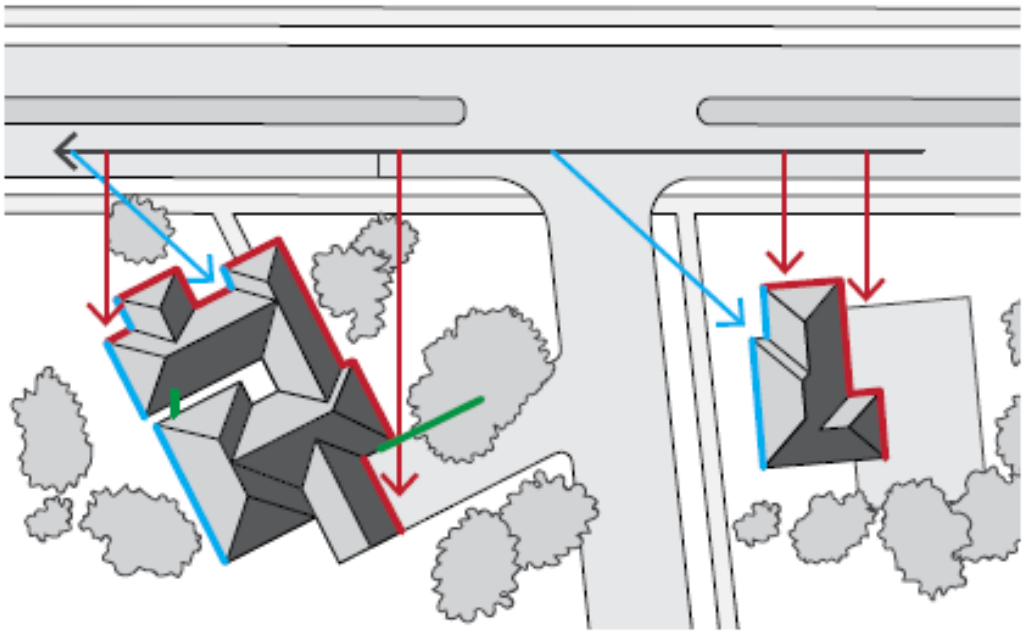
Appendix A – Quiet House Packages

The packages and information provided on the following pages are taken from *Road and Rail Noise Guidelines* (September 2019).

Where outdoor and indoor noise levels received by a noise-sensitive land-use and/or development exceed the policy's noise target, implementation of quiet house requirements is an acceptable solution.

With regards to the packages, the following definitions are provided:

- **Facing** the transport corridor (red): Any part of a building façade is 'facing' the transport corridor if any straight line drawn perpendicular (at a 90 degree angle) to its nearest road lane or railway line intersects that part of the façade without obstruction (ignoring any fence).
- **Side-on** to transport corridor (blue): Any part of a building façade that is not 'facing' is 'side-on' to the transport corridor if any straight line, at any angle, can be drawn from it to intersect the nearest road lane or railway line without obstruction (ignoring any fence).
- **Opposite** to transport corridor (green): Neither 'side on' nor 'facing', as defined above.



Quiet House Package A

56-58 dB $L_{Aeq(Day)}$ & 51-53 dB $L_{Aeq(Night)}$

Element	Orientation	Room	
		Bedroom	Indoor Living and Work Areas
External Windows	Facing	• Up to 40% floor area ($R_w + C_{tr} \geq 28$): – Sliding or double hung with minimum 10mm single or 6mm-12mm-10mm double insulated glazing; – Sealed awning or casement windows with minimum 6mm glass. • Up to 60% floor area ($R_w + C_{tr} \geq 31$): – Sealed awning or casement windows with minimum 6mm glass.	• Up to 40% floor area ($R_w + C_{tr} \geq 25$): – Sliding or double hung with minimum 6mm single or 6mm-12mm-6mm double insulated glazing; • Up to 60% floor area ($R_w + C_{tr} \geq 28$); • Up to 80% floor area ($R_w + C_{tr} \geq 31$).
	Side On	As above, except $R_w + C_{tr}$ values may be 3 dB less or max % area increased by 20%.	
	Opposite	No specific requirements	
External Doors	Facing	• Fully glazed hinged door with certified $R_w + C_{tr} \geq 28$ rated door and frame including seals and 6mm glass.	• Doors to achieve $R_w + C_{tr} \geq 25$: – 35mm Solid timber core hinged door and frame system certified to R_w 28 including seals; – Glazed sliding door with 10mm glass and weather seals.
	Side On	As above, except $R_w + C_{tr}$ values may be 3 dB less.	
	Opposite	No specific requirements	
External Walls	All	• $R_w + C_{tr} \geq 45$: – Two leaves of 90mm thick clay brick masonry with minimum 20mm cavity; or – Single leaf of 150mm brick masonry with 13mm cement render on each face; or – One row of 92mm studs at 600mm centres with: ▪ Resilient steel channels fixed to the outside of the studs; and ▪ 9.5mm hardboard or fibre cement sheeting or 11mm fibre cement weatherboards fixed to the outside; ▪ 75mm thick mineral wool insulation with a density of at least 11kg/m^3; and ▪ 2 x 16mm fire-rated plasterboard to inside.	
Roofs and Ceilings	All	• $R_w + C_{tr} \geq 35$: • Concrete or terracotta tile or metal sheet roof with sarking and at least 10mm plasterboard.	

Quiet House Package B

59-62 dB $L_{Aeq(Day)}$ & 54-57 dB $L_{Aeq(Night)}$

Element	Orientation	Room	
		Bedroom	Indoor Living and Work Areas
External Windows	Facing	• Up to 40% floor area ($R_w + C_{tr} \geq 31$): – Fixed sash, awning or casement with minimum 6mm glass or 6mm-12mm-6mm double insulated glazing. • Up to 60% floor area ($R_w + C_{tr} \geq 34$): – Fixed sash, awning or casement with minimum 10mm glass or 6mm-12mm-10mm double insulated glazing.	• Up to 40% floor area ($R_w + C_{tr} \geq 28$): – Sliding or double hung with 6mm-12mm-10mm double insulated glazing; – Sealed awning or casement windows with minimum 6mm glass. • Up to 60% floor area ($R_w + C_{tr} \geq 31$); • Up to 80% floor area ($R_w + C_{tr} \geq 34$).
	Side On	As above, except $R_w + C_{tr}$ values may be 3 dB less or max % area increased by 20%.	
	Opposite	As above, except $R_w + C_{tr}$ values may be 6 dB less or max % area increased by 20%.	
External Doors	Facing	• Fully glazed hinged door with certified $R_w + C_{tr} \geq 31$ rated door and frame including seals and 10mm glass.	• Doors to achieve $R_w + C_{tr} \geq 28$: – 40mm Solid timber core hinged door and frame system certified to R_w 32 including seals; – Fully glazed hinged door with certified $R_w + C_{tr} \geq 28$ rated door and frame including seals and 6mm glass.
	Side On	As above, except $R_w + C_{tr}$ values may be 3 dB less or max % area increased by 20%.	
	Opposite	As above, except $R_w + C_{tr}$ values may be 6 dB less or max % area increased by 20%.	
External Walls	All	• $R_w + C_{tr} \geq 50$: – Two leaves of 90mm thick clay brick masonry with minimum 50mm cavity between leaves and 25mm glasswool or polyester (24kg/m³). Resilient ties used where required to connect leaves. – Two leaves of 110mm clay brick masonry with minimum 50mm cavity between leaves and 25mm glasswool or polyester insulation (24kg/m³). – Single leaf of 220mm brick masonry with 13mm cement render on each face. – 150mm thick unlined concrete panel or 200mm thick concrete panel with one layer of 13mm plasterboard or 13mm cement render on each face. – Single leaf of 90mm clay brick masonry with: ▪ A row of 70mm x 35mm timber studs or 64mm steel studs at 600mm centres; ▪ A cavity of 25mm between leaves; ▪ 50mm glasswool or polyester insulation (11kg/m³) between studs; and ▪ One layer of 10mm plasterboard fixed to the inside face.	
Roofs and Ceilings	All	• $R_w + C_{tr} \geq 35$: – Concrete or terracotta tile or metal sheet roof with sarking and at least 10mm plasterboard ceiling with R3.0+ fibrous insulation.	

Quiet House Package C

63-66 dB $L_{Aeq(Day)}$ & 58-61 dB $L_{Aeq(Night)}$

Element	Orientation	Room	
		Bedroom	Indoor Living and Work Areas
External Windows	Facing	• Up to 20% floor area ($R_w + C_{tr} \geq 31$): – Fixed sash, awning or casement with minimum 6mm glass or 6mm-12mm-6mm double insulated glazing. • Up to 40% floor area ($R_w + C_{tr} \geq 34$): – Fixed sash, awning or casement with minimum 10mm glass or 6mm-12mm-10mm double insulated glazing.	• Up to 40% floor area ($R_w + C_{tr} \geq 31$): – Fixed sash, awning or casement with minimum 6mm glass or 6mm-12mm-6mm double insulated glazing. • Up to 60% floor area ($R_w + C_{tr} \geq 34$): – Fixed sash, awning or casement with minimum 10mm glass or 6mm-12mm-10mm double insulated glazing.
	Side On	As above, except $R_w + C_{tr}$ values may be 3 dB less or max % area increased by 20%.	
	Opposite	As above, except $R_w + C_{tr}$ values may be 6 dB less or max % area increased by 20%.	
External Doors	Facing	• Not recommended.	• Doors to achieve $R_w + C_{tr} \geq 30$: – Fully glazed hinged door with certified $R_w + C_{tr} \geq 31$ rated door and frame including seals and 10mm glass; – 40mm Solid timber core side hinged door, frame and seal system certified to R_w 32 including seals. Any glass inserts to be minimum 6mm.
	Side On	As above, except $R_w + C_{tr}$ values may be 3 dB less or max % area increased by 20%.	
	Opposite	As above, except $R_w + C_{tr}$ values may be 6 dB less or max % area increased by 20%.	
External Walls	All	• $R_w + C_{tr} \geq 50$: – Two leaves of 90mm thick clay brick masonry with minimum 50mm cavity between leaves and 25mm glasswool or polyester insulation (24kg/m³). Resilient ties used where required to connect leaves. – Two leaves of 110mm clay brick masonry with minimum 50mm cavity between leaves and 25mm glasswool or polyester insulation (24kg/m³). – Single leaf of 220mm brick masonry with 13mm cement render on each face. – 150mm thick unlined concrete panel or 200mm thick concrete panel with one layer of 13mm plasterboard or 13mm cement render on each face. – Single leaf of 90mm clay brick masonry with: ▪ A row of 70mm x 35mm timber studs or 64mm steel studs at 600mm centres; ▪ A cavity of 25mm between leaves; ▪ 50mm glasswool or polyester insulation (11kg/m³) between studs; and ▪ One layer of 10mm plasterboard fixed to the inside face.	
Roofs and Ceilings	All	• $R_w + C_{tr} \geq 40$: – Concrete or terracotta tile roof with sarking, or metal sheet roof with foil backed R2.0+ fibrous insulation between steel sheeting and roof battens; – R3.0+ insulation batts above ceiling; – 2 x 10mm plasterboard ceiling or 1 x 13mm sound-rated plasterboard affixed using steel furring channel to ceiling rafters.	

Mechanical Ventilation requirements

In implementing the acceptable treatment packages, fresh air requirements of the National Construction Code must be satisfied on the basis of windows closed. Whilst not the only solution, the most common is mechanical ventilation / air-conditioning is installed with the following considerations:

- Acoustically rated openings and ductwork to provide a minimum sound reduction performance of R_w 40 dB into sensitive spaces;
- Evaporative systems require attenuated ceiling air vents to allow closed windows;
- Refrigerant based systems need to be designed to achieve National Construction Code fresh air ventilation requirements;
- Openings such as eaves, vents and air inlets must be acoustically treated, closed or relocated to building sides facing away from the corridor where practicable.

Notification

Notifications on title advise prospective purchasers of the potential for noise impacts from major transport corridors and help with managing expectations.

The Notification is to state as follows:

This lot is in the vicinity of a transport corridor and is affected, or may in the future be affected, by road and rail transport noise. Road and rail transport noise levels may rise or fall over time depending on the type and volume of traffic.

Appendix B – 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.

- **L_{eq}**

The L_{eq} level represents the average noise energy during a measurement period.

- **L_1**

The L_1 level represents the noise level exceeded for 1 percent of the measurement period and is considered to represent the average of the maximum noise levels measured.

- **L_{10}**

The L_{10} level represents the noise level exceeded for 10 percent of the measurement period and is considered to represent the “intrusive” noise level.

- **L_{90}**

The L_{90} level represents the noise level exceeded for 90 percent of the measurement period and is considered to represent the “background” noise level.

- **$L_{Aeq(Day)}$**

The $L_{Aeq(Day)}$ level is the logarithmic average of the L_{Aeq} levels from 6.00am to 10.00pm.

- **$L_{Aeq(Night)}$**

The $L_{Aeq(Night)}$ level is the logarithmic average of the L_{Aeq} levels from 10.00pm to 6.00am.

- **$L_{A10,18hour}$**

The $L_{A10,18hour}$ level is the arithmetic average of the hourly L_{A10} levels between 6.00am and midnight.

- **$L_{Aeq,24hour}$**

The $L_{Aeq,24hour}$ level is the logarithmic average of the L_{Aeq} levels from over an entire day.

- **Noise-sensitive land use and/or development**

Land-uses or development occupied or designed for occupation or use for residential purposes (including dwellings, residential buildings or short-stay accommodation), caravan park, camping ground, educational establishment, child care premises, hospital, nursing home, corrective institution or place of worship.

- **R_w**

This is the weighted sound reduction index. It is a single number rating determined by moving a grading curve in integral steps against the laboratory measured transmission loss until the sum of the deficiencies at each one-third-octave band, between 100 Hz and 3.15 kHz, does not exceed 32 dB. The higher the R_w value, the better the acoustic performance.

- **C_{tr}**

This is a spectrum adaptation term for airborne noise and provides a correction to the R_w value to suit source sounds with significant low frequency content such as road traffic or home theatre systems. A wall that provides a relatively high level of low frequency attenuation (i.e. masonry) may have a value in the order of – 4 dB, whilst a wall with relatively poor attenuation at low frequencies (i.e. stud wall) may have a value in the order of -12 dB.

- **About the Term 'Reasonable'**

An assessment of reasonableness should demonstrate that efforts have been made to resolve conflicts without comprising on the need to protect noise-sensitive land-use activities. For example, have reasonable efforts been made to design, relocate or vegetate a proposed noise barrier to address community concerns about the noise barrier height? Whether a noise mitigation measure is reasonable might include consideration of:

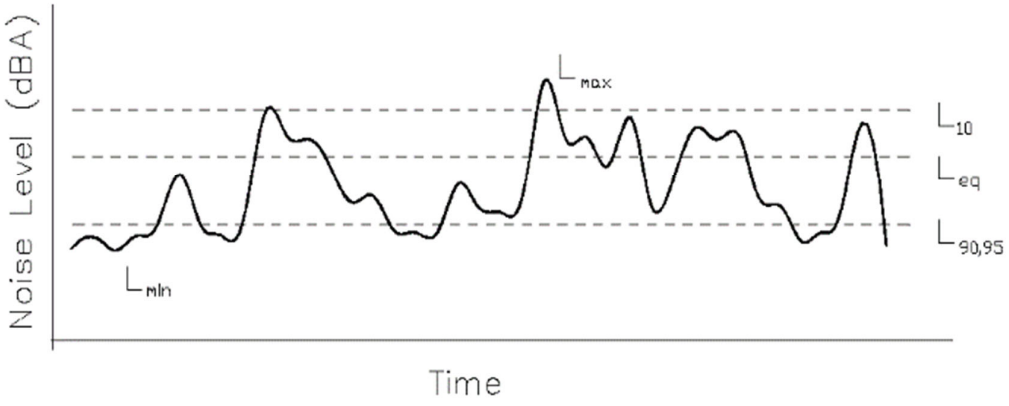
  - The noise reduction benefit provided;
  - The number of people protected;
  - The relative cost vs benefit of mitigation;
  - Road conditions (speed and road surface) significantly differ from noise forecast table assumptions;
  - Existing and future noise levels, including changes in noise levels;
  - Aesthetic amenity and visual impacts;
  - Compatibility with other planning policies;
  - Differences between metropolitan and regional situations and whether noise modelling requirements reflect the true nature of transport movements;
  - Ability and cost for mobilisation and retrieval of noise monitoring equipment in regional areas;
  - Differences between Greenfield and infill development;
  - Differences between freight routes and public transport routes and urban corridors;
  - The impact on the operational capacity of freight routes;
  - The benefits arising from the proposed development;
  - Existing or planned strategies to mitigate the noise at source.

- **About the Term 'Practicable'**

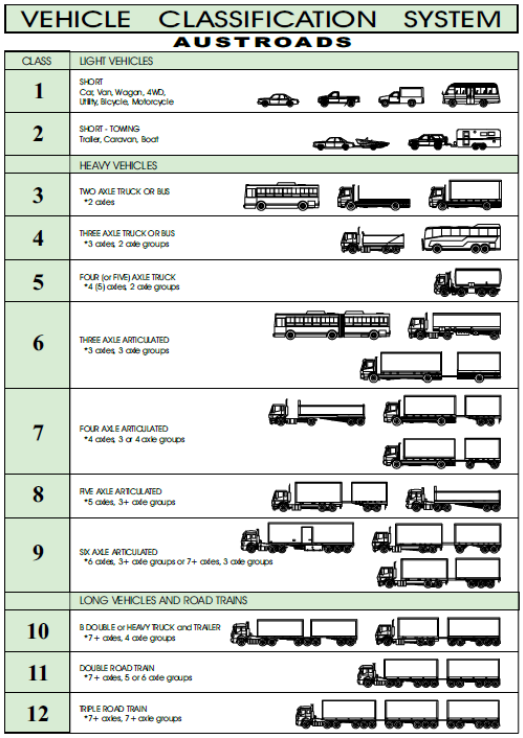
'Practicable' considerations for the purposes of the policy normally relate to the engineering aspects of the noise mitigation measures under evaluation. It is defined as "reasonably practicable having regard to, among other things, local conditions and circumstances (including costs) and to the current state of technical knowledge" (*Environmental Protection Act 1986*). These may include:

- Limitations of the different mitigation measures to reduce transport noise;
- Competing planning policies and strategies;
- Safety issues (such as impact on crash zones or restrictions on road vision);
- Topography and site constraints (such as space limitations);
- Engineering and drainage requirements;
- Access requirements (for driveways, pedestrian access and the like);
- Maintenance requirements;
- Bushfire resistance or BAL ratings;
- Suitability of the building for acoustic treatments.

- **Chart of Noise Level Descriptors**



- **Austroads Vehicle Class**



- **Typical Noise Levels**