

SILVER THOMAS HANLEY

**RESIDENTIAL AGED CARE
21 WRIGHT STREET
HIGHGATE**

ACOUSTIC REPORT

JUNE 2026

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ACOUSTIC REPORT

RESIDENTIAL AGED CARE
21 WRIGHT STREET, HIGHGATE

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FOR

SILVER THOMAS HANLEY

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Herring Storer Acoustics was commissioned to undertake a review of the proposed residential aged care development at 21 Wright Street, Highgate, with regards to compliance with Part F7 of the *National Construction Code 2022 (NCC)*, the *Environmental Protection (Noise) Regulations 1997*, *State Planning Policy 5.4*, and the Town of Vincent's *Policy 7.5.21 - Sound Attenuation*.

Part F7 of the NCC details the requirements for sound transmission and insulation within residential type buildings. The *Environmental Protection (Noise) Regulations 1997* details requirements for noise emission from a premises. State Planning Policy 5.4 provides requirements regarding noise ingress from major transport routes. Town of Vincent's *Policy 7.5.21* provides a framework for managing noise impacts in an area of mixed land uses.

The proposed development is a six storey residential aged care development located on the site of the existing Aegis residential aged care facility.

The report is based upon drawings provided for the Design Review Panel, revision C, dated February 2026.

2.0 CRITERIA

2.1 NCC PROVISIONS

For Class 2 or 3 buildings, the appropriate sections of Part F7 "Sound transmission and insulation" relating to the acoustic criteria are attached in Appendix B for information. Table 2.1 summarises the deemed to satisfy requirements of Part F7.

TABLE 2.1 – SUMMARY OF NCC REQUIREMENTS

Space of separation	Acoustic Rating	Discontinuous Construction Required
WALLS		
Wet to wet	$R_W + C_{tr}$ not less than 50 dB	NO
Living to living	$R_W + C_{tr}$ not less than 50 dB	NO
Wet to living	$R_W + C_{tr}$ not less than 50 dB	YES
Kitchens to living	$R_W + C_{tr}$ not less than 50 dB	YES
Unit to plantroom, stairway Public corridor / lobby or alike	R_W not less than 50 dB.	NO
Unit to Lift shaft	R_W not less than 50 dB.	YES
Unit to part of a different classification	R_W not less than 50 dB.	NO
FLOORS		
Between Sole Occupancy Units	$R_W + C_{tr}$ not less than 50 dB.	N/A
	$L_{n,w}$ not more than 55 dB is recommended	N/A
Separating a Sole Occupancy Units and a plant room, stairway, corridor, lobby or part of a different classification.	$R_W + C_{tr}$ not less than 50 dB.	N/A
	$L_{n,w}$ not more than 55 dB is recommended	N/A
SERVICE RISERS / STORM WATER DOWN PIPES		
to Habitable Rooms	$R_W + C_{tr}$ not less than 40 dB.	NO
to Non-Habitable Rooms	$R_W + C_{tr}$ not less than 25 dB	NO
DOORS		
Doors to Sole Occupancy Units	R_W not less than 30 dB	NO

Notes:

- 1 Where kitchens are part of an open living area, kitchens are considered to be part of the living area and in these cases discontinuous construction is required. This also includes cases where kitchens are back-to-back, however, discontinuous construction is only required on one side.
- 2 Wet areas include bathrooms, ensuites, sanitary compartments/powder rooms, laundries and kitchens.
- 3 For the purposes of this Part, discontinuous construction means a wall having a minimum 20 mm cavity between 2 separate leaves, and—
 - (a) for masonry, where wall ties are required to connect leaves, the ties are of the resilient type; and
 - (b) for other than masonry, there is no mechanical linkage between leaves except at the periphery.

2.2 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION (NOISE) REGULATIONS 1997

The *Environmental Protection (Noise) Regulations 1997* stipulate the allowable noise levels at any noise sensitive premises from other premises. The allowable or assigned noise levels for noise sensitive premises are determined by the calculation of an influencing factor, which is added to the baseline criteria set out in Table 1 of the Regulations. The baseline assigned noise levels are listed in Table 2.2. For commercial premises, the allowable or assigned noise levels are the same for all hours of the day. Table 2.2 also lists the assigned noise levels for commercial premises.

TABLE 2.2 – ASSIGNED NOISE LEVELS

Premises Receiving Noise	Time of Day	Assigned Level (dB)		
		L _A 10	L _A 1	L _A max
Noise sensitive premises within 15 metres of a dwelling	0700 - 1900 hours Monday to Saturday	45 + IF	55 + IF	65 + IF
	0900 - 1900 hours Sunday and Public Holidays	40 + IF	50 + IF	65 + IF
	1900 - 2200 hours all days	40 + IF	50 + IF	55 + IF
	2200 hours on any day to 0700 hours Monday to Saturday and 0900 hours Sunday and Public Holidays	35 + IF	45 + IF	55 + IF
Commercial premises	All hours	60	75	80

Note: The L_{A10} noise level is the noise that is exceeded for 10% of the time.
The L_{A1} noise level is the noise that is exceeded for 1% of the time.
The L_{Amax} noise level is the maximum noise level recorded.

It is a requirement that noise from the site be free of annoying characteristics (tonality, modulation and impulsiveness) at other premises, defined below as per Regulation 9.

“impulsiveness” means a variation in the emission of a noise where the difference between L_{Apeak} and L_{Amax Slow} is more than 15dB when determined for a single representative event;

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

Where the above characteristics are present and cannot be practicably removed, the following adjustments are made to the measured or predicted level at other premises.

TABLE 2.3 – ADJUSTMENTS FOR ANNOYING CHARACTERISTICS

Where tonality is present	Where modulation is present	Where impulsiveness is present
+ 5 dB	+ 5 dB	+ 10 dB

Where the noise emission is music, then any measured level is adjusted according to Table 2.4 below.

TABLE 2.4 – ADJUSTMENTS TO MEASURED MUSIC NOISE LEVELS

Where impulsiveness is not present	Where impulsiveness is present
+10 dB(A)	+15 dB(A)

2.3 ROAD AND RAIL NOISE

The Western Australian Planning Commission (WAPC) released on 6th September 2019 State Planning Policy 5.4 “Road and Rail Noise”. The requirements of State Planning Policy 5.4 are outlined below.

POLICY APPLICATION (Section 4)

When and where it applies (Section 4.1)

SPP 5.4 applies to the preparation and assessment of planning instruments, including region and local planning schemes; planning strategies, structure plans; subdivision and development proposals in Western Australia, where there is proposed:

- a) noise-sensitive land-use within the policy's trigger distance of a transport corridor as specified in **Table 1**;
- b) New or major upgrades of roads as specified in **Table 1** and maps (**Schedule 1,2 and 3**); or
- c) New railways or major upgrades of railways as specified in maps (**Schedule 1, 2 and 3**); or any other works that increase capacity for rail vehicle storage or movement and will result in an increased level of noise.

Policy trigger distances (Section 4.1.2)

Table 1 identifies the State's transport corridors and the trigger distances to which the policy applies.

The designation of land within the trigger distances outlined in **Table 1** should not be interpreted to imply that land is affected by noise and/or that areas outside the trigger distances are un-affected by noise.

Where any part of the lot is within the specified trigger distance, an assessment against the policy is required to determine the likely level of transport noise and management/ mitigation required. An initial screening assessment (**guidelines: Table 2: noise exposure forecast**) will determine if the lot is affected and to what extent."

TABLE 1: TRANSPORT CORRIDOR CLASSIFICATION AND TRIGGER DISTANCES

Transport corridor classification	Trigger distance	Distance measured from
Roads		
Strategic freight and major traffic routes Roads as defined by Perth and Peel Planning Frameworks and/or roads with either 500 or more Class 7 to 12 Austroads vehicles per day, and/or 50,000 per day traffic volume	300 metres	Road carriageway edge
Other significant freight/traffic routes These are generally any State administered road and/or local government road identified as being a future State administered road (red road) and other roads that meet the criteria of either >=23,000 daily traffic count (averaged equivalent to 25,000 vehicles passenger car units under region schemes)	200 metres	Road carriageway edge
Passenger railways		
	100 metres	Centreline of the closest track
Freight railways		
	200 metres	Centreline of the closest track

Proponents are advised to consult with the decision making authority as site specific conditions (significant differences in ground levels, extreme noise levels) may influence the noise mitigation measures required, that may extend beyond the trigger distance.

POLICY MEASURES (Section 6)

The policy applies a performance-based approach to the management and mitigation of transport noise. The policy measures and resultant noise mitigation will be influenced by the function of the transport corridor and the type and intensity of the land-use proposed. Where there is risk of future land-use conflict in close proximity to strategic freight routes, a precautionary approach should be applied. Planning should also consider other broader planning policies. This is to ensure a balanced approach takes into consideration reasonable and practical considerations.

Noise Targets (Section 6.1)

Table 2 sets out noise targets that are to be achieved by proposals under which the policy applies. Where exceeded, an assessment is required to determine the likely level of transport noise and management/mitigation required.

In the application of the noise targets the objective is to achieve:

- indoor noise levels as specified in **Table 2** in noise sensitive areas (for example, bedrooms and living rooms of houses, and school classrooms); and
- a reasonable degree of acoustic amenity for outdoor living areas on each residential lot. For non-residential noise-sensitive developments, for example schools and child care centres the design of outdoor areas should take into consideration the noise target.

It is recognised that in some instances, it may not be reasonable and/or practicable to meet the outdoor noise targets. Where transport noise is above the noise targets, measures are expected to be implemented that balance reasonable and practicable considerations with the need to achieve acceptable noise protection outcomes.

TABLE 2: NOISE TARGETS

Proposals	New/Upgrade	Noise Targets		
		Outdoor		Indoor
		Day ($L_{Aeq}(\text{Day})$ dB) (6 am-10 pm)	Night ($L_{Aeq}(\text{Night})$ dB) (10 pm-6 am)	(L_{Aeq} dB)
Noise-sensitive land-use and/or development	New noise sensitive land use and/or development within the trigger distance of an existing/proposed transport corridor	55	50	L_{Aeq} (Day) 40(Living and work areas) L_{Aeq} (Night) 35 (bedrooms)
Roads	New	55	50	N/A
	Upgrade	60	55	N/A
Railways	New	55	50	N/A
	Upgrade	60	55	N/A

Notes:

- The noise target is to be measured at one metre from the most exposed, habitable façade of the proposed building, which has the greatest exposure to the noise-source. A habitable room has the same meaning as defined in State Planning Policy 3.1 Residential Design Codes.
- 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.
- The 5dB difference in the criteria between new and upgrade infrastructure proposals acknowledges the challenges in achieving noise level reduction where existing infrastructure is surrounded by existing noise-sensitive development.
- Outdoor targets are to be met at all outdoor areas as far as is reasonable and practical 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.

Noise Exposure Forecast (Section 6.2)

*When it is determined that SPP 5.4 applies to a planning proposal as outlined in Section 4, proponents and/or decision makers are required to undertake a preliminary assessment using **Table 2: noise exposure forecast in the guidelines**. This will provide an estimate of the potential noise impacts on noise-sensitive land-use and/ or development within the trigger distance of a specified transport corridor. The outcomes of the initial assessment will determine whether:*

- *no further measures is required;*
- *noise-sensitive land-use and/or development is acceptable subject to deemed-to-comply mitigation measures; or*
- *noise-sensitive land-use and/or development is not recommended. Any noise-sensitive land-use and/ or development is subject to mitigation measures outlined in a noise management plan."*

2.4 TOWN OF VINCENT POLICY 7.5.21 - SOUND ATTENUATION

The following minimum standards shall be applied as the relevant reference criteria upon which the Acoustic Report is to be prepared.

a) Inbound Noise (Residential Development)

- i) Residential buildings are to be designed to achieve the following sound levels:
 - L_{eq} 35 dB(A) in sleeping areas (bedrooms); and
 - L_{eq} 40 dB(A) in living/work areas and other habitable rooms.

IMPORTANT NOTE: The L_{eq} level should not be unduly biased toward the lower frequencies of the octave band spectrum. If lower frequencies are dominant in sound levels taken during the sampling phase of reporting (between 31.50-125Hz), the Acoustic Consultant/Engineer shall discuss the findings with the City's Senior Environmental Health Officer or Manager Health Services in developing solutions.

- ii) Residential developments are to be constructed to meet the requirements of the National Construction Code Series 2012 Building Code of Australia Part F5 [Superseded by the NCC 2022 Part F7].

- iii) For all other developments, noise intrusion is to be controlled to achieve the indoor design sound levels for buildings as set out in Australian Standard AS/NZS2107: Acoustics - Recommended Design Sound Levels and Reverberation Times for Building Interiors.

b) Outbound Noise (All Developments)

- i) Noise emissions from all developments are to comply with the 'assigned levels' detailed in the Environmental Protection (Noise) Regulations 1997.

3.0 NCC REQUIREMENTS

3.1 WALL CONSTRUCTION

Acoustic requirements per the NCC for walls are summarised in Section 2.1.

3.2 FLOOR CONSTRUCTION

Floors separating apartments require an R_w+C_{tr} of not less than 50 dB and an $L_{n,w}$ of not more than 55 dB is recommended.

3.3 GENERAL BUILDING NOTES

S28C3 of the NCC (included in Appendix B) lists details regarding the installation of building elements separating SOUs.

4.0 NOISE EMISSIONS

Noise emissions from the development include noise from mechanical plant and from delivery vehicles.

4.1 RECEIVERS

The development is located in a residential area at the corner of Lincoln and Wright Streets. An illustration of the surrounding area is included in Figure 4.1.

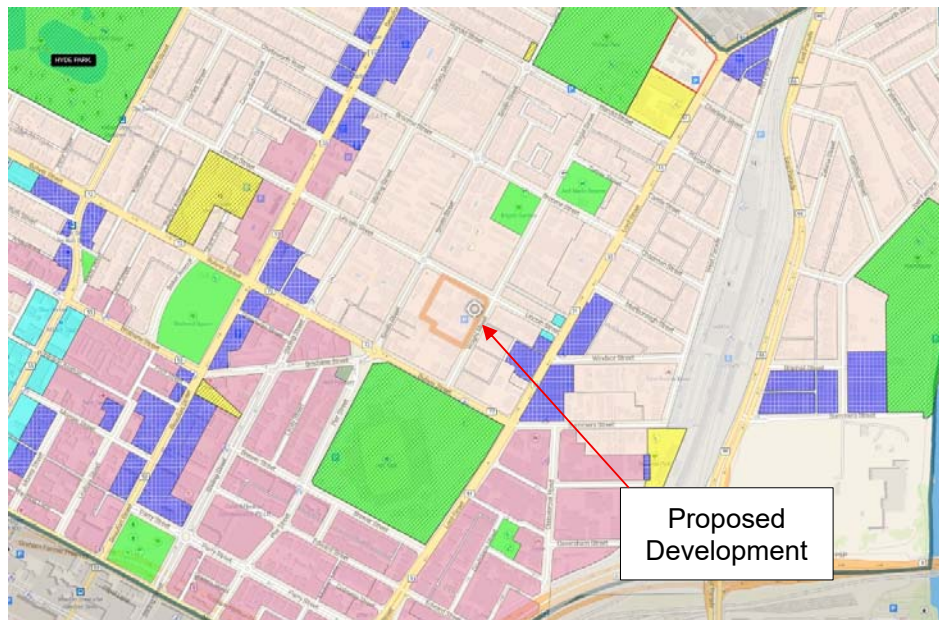


FIGURE 4.1 – SURROUNDING AREA

Nearby noise sensitive receivers are identified in Table 4.1 and illustrated in Figure 4.2. Where multiple premises are grouped together the highest noise levels received by any premises in a group are reported.

TABLE 4.1 – NOISE SENSITIVE RECEIVERS

Receiver	Description
R1	Apartments at 12 Smith Street
R2	Apartments at 34 Bulwer Street
R3	Residences across Wright Street
R4	Residences across Lincoln Street



FIGURE 4.2 – NOISE SENSITIVE RECEIVERS

The influencing factor for these nearby residences is calculated as follows:

TABLE 4.2 – INFLUENCING FACTOR CALCULATION

Component	Contribution	Influencing Factor (dB)
Commercial within 450m	20%	1
Major Road within 450m	Lord Street (20,300 vpd)	2
Total (rounded)		3

As such the assigned levels for these receivers is summarised in Table 4.3.

TABLE 4.3 - ASSIGNED OUTDOOR NOISE LEVEL

Premises Receiving Noise	Time of Day	Assigned Level (dB)		
		L _{A10}	L _{A1}	L _{Amax}
Noise sensitive premises within 15 metres of a dwelling	0700 - 1900 hours Monday to Saturday	48	58	68
	0900 - 1900 hours Sunday and Public Holidays	43	53	68
	1900 - 2200 hours all days	43	53	58
	2200 hours on any day to 0700 hours Monday to Saturday and 0900 hours Sunday and Public Holidays	38	48	58

Note: L_{A10} is the noise level exceeded for 10% of the time.
L_{A1} is the noise level exceeded for 1% of the time.
L_{Amax} is the maximum noise level.

4.2 NOISE EMISSIONS

The main source of noise associated with the apartments within the development is the mechanical services including air conditioners and car park exhaust ventilation as

well as noise from deliveries. Emissions from these sources will be required to comply with the requirements of the *Environmental Protection (Noise) Regulations 1997*.

As mechanical services can operate during the night period the critical assigned level is the night time period L_{A10} of 38 dB(A). These emissions are typically tonal in nature and hence carry a +5 adjustment to their assessable level. The design level for mechanical plant selections is therefore 33 dB(A) at the nearest residences. As mechanical plant is to be located on the roofs of the buildings within plant enclosures this criteria is not considered difficult to meet. A detailed assessment of mechanical plant noise should be undertaken once plant selections and locations are known.

The development features a loading dock on the western corner of the lot with access from Lincoln Street, overlooked by a multi-story residential building at 12 Smith Street. Noise emissions from truck movements within this space are assessed in Table 4.4, based on a truck sound power level of 85 dB(A), representing a medium sized delivery truck travelling slowly. Delivery truck movements are assessed against the L_{A1} assigned level.

TABLE 4.4 – LOADING BAY TRUCK MOVEMENT ASSESSMENT

Receiver	Assessable Level dB(A)	Period	L_{A1} Assigned Level dB(A)	Exceedance
R1	58	Day	58	Complies
		Evening/Sunday/PH	53	+5
		Night	48	+10
R2	46	Day	58	Complies
		Evening/Sunday/PH	53	Complies
		Night	48	Complies
R3	25	Day	58	Complies
		Evening/Sunday/PH	53	Complies
		Night	48	Complies
R4	46	Day	58	Complies
		Evening/Sunday/PH	53	Complies
		Night	48	Complies

Truck movements within the loading bay comply with the criteria during the day period from 7:00 am to 7:00 pm Monday through Saturday. Noise emissions from delivery trucks can be managed by limiting deliveries to the hours during which they comply.

5.0 NOISE INGRESS

Per State Planning Policy 5.4 and the Town of Vincent Policy the design levels for rooms in residences are 35 and 40 dB(A) for sleeping areas and living/working areas respectively.

5.1 TRAFFIC NOISE

The development is within the State Planning Policy 5.4 trigger distance of Lord Street. Traffic noise on Lord Street was measured on the 10th of June 2026 near Lincoln Street for approximately 15 minutes at 4:00 pm. This time period corresponds with peak traffic time. This measurement and the estimated night time $L_{Aeq,8h}$ based on the DEFRA *Method For Converting The Uk Road Traffic Noise Index $L_{A10,18h}$ To The EU Noise Indices For Road Noise Mapping* is summarised in Table 5.1.

TABLE 5.1 – ROAD NOISE MEASUREMENT dB(A)

L_{Aeq}	L_{A10}	$L_{Aeq,8h}$ (night)
72.1	75.5	64.2

5.2 CONSTRUCTION REQUIREMENTS

The façade design of the building is yet to be confirmed. Based on the above measurements a preliminary assessment of the noise received at the development has been undertaken. Table 5.2 summarises the modelling inputs.

TABLE 5.2 - NOISE MODELLING INPUT DATA

Parameter	Lord Street (Current) 2025	Lord Street (Future) 2045
Traffic Volumes	22,000 vpd*	32,700 vpd**
Percentage traffic 0600 – 2400 hours (Assumed)	94%	94%
Heavy Vehicles (%) (Assumed)	5.5%	5.5%
Speed (km/hr)	60 km/hr	60 km/hr
Road Surface	No change	

* Based on an assumed 2% per year growth in traffic from most recent MRWA traffic map observations

Predicted noise levels received at the façade of the development for future traffic volumes, including a +2.5 dB adjustment for façade reflection, are summarised in Table 5.4 below.

TABLE 5.3 – NOISE LEVELS RECEIVED dB(A)

Level	Façade			
	NW	SW	SE	NE
GF	35	52	53	49
1F	36	56	55	50
2F	37	57	57	51
3F	40	59	59	52
4F	43	60	61	53
5F	48	61	62	54

In order to meet the requirements of State Planning Policy 5.4 external walls must meet R_w+C_{tr} requirements as indicated in Table 5.4.

TABLE 5.4 – WALL R_w+C_{tr} REQUIREMENTS

Façade	Level	R_w+C_{tr} Requirement
Southeast	1 – 2	45
	3 – 5	50
Southwest	1 – 2	45

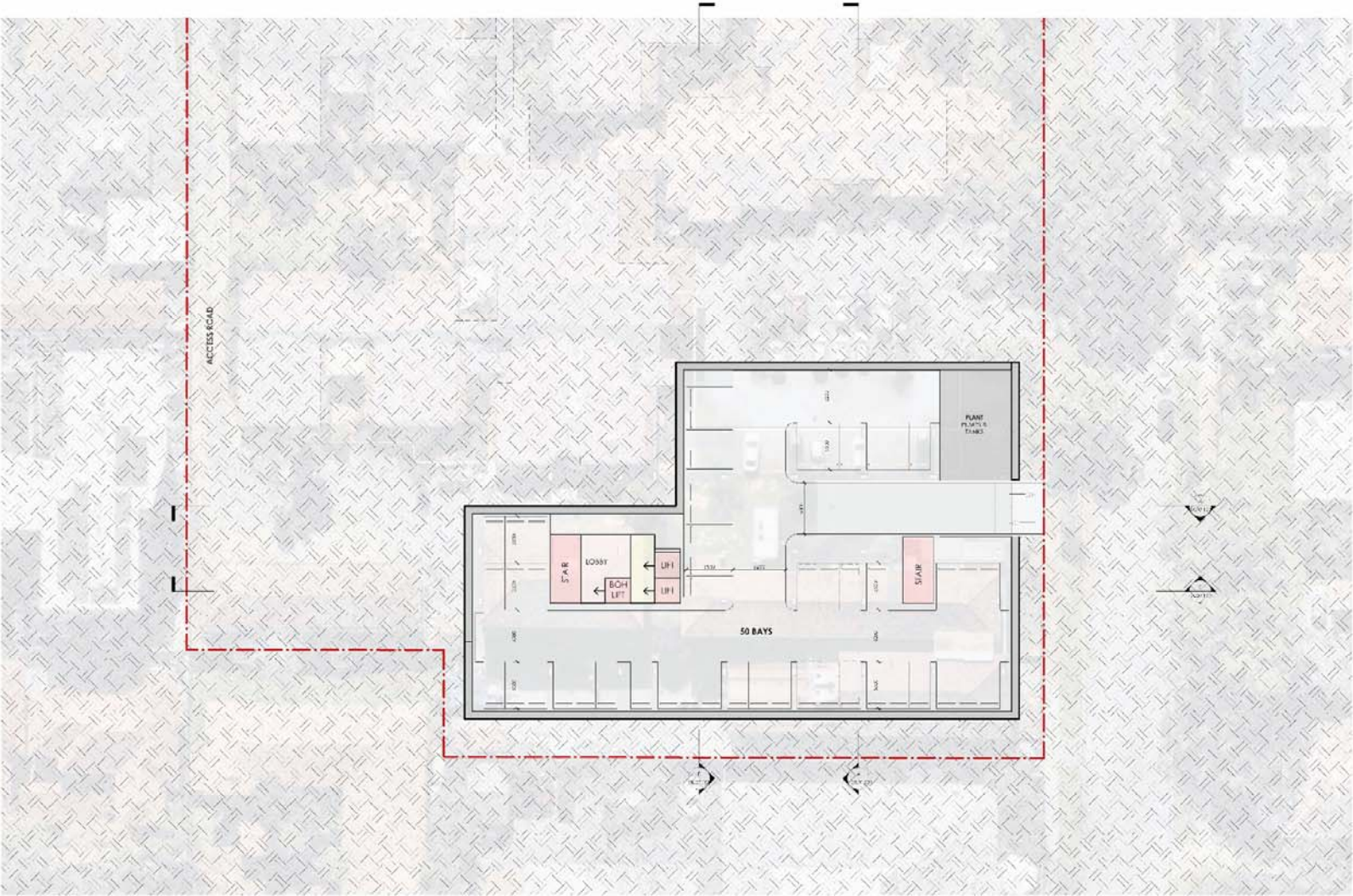
Glazing requirements to meet the target internal noise levels for bedrooms are listed in Table 5.5. R_w+C_{tr} 24 can be met with a 6.38mm – 6mm air gap – 5mm double glazing system or equivalent. Unlisted elements will meet the requirements with standard construction.

TABLE 5.5 – GLAZING R_w+C_{tr} REQUIREMENTS

Façade	Level	R_w+C_{tr} Requirement
Southwest	4 – 5	24

APPENDIX A

Drawings



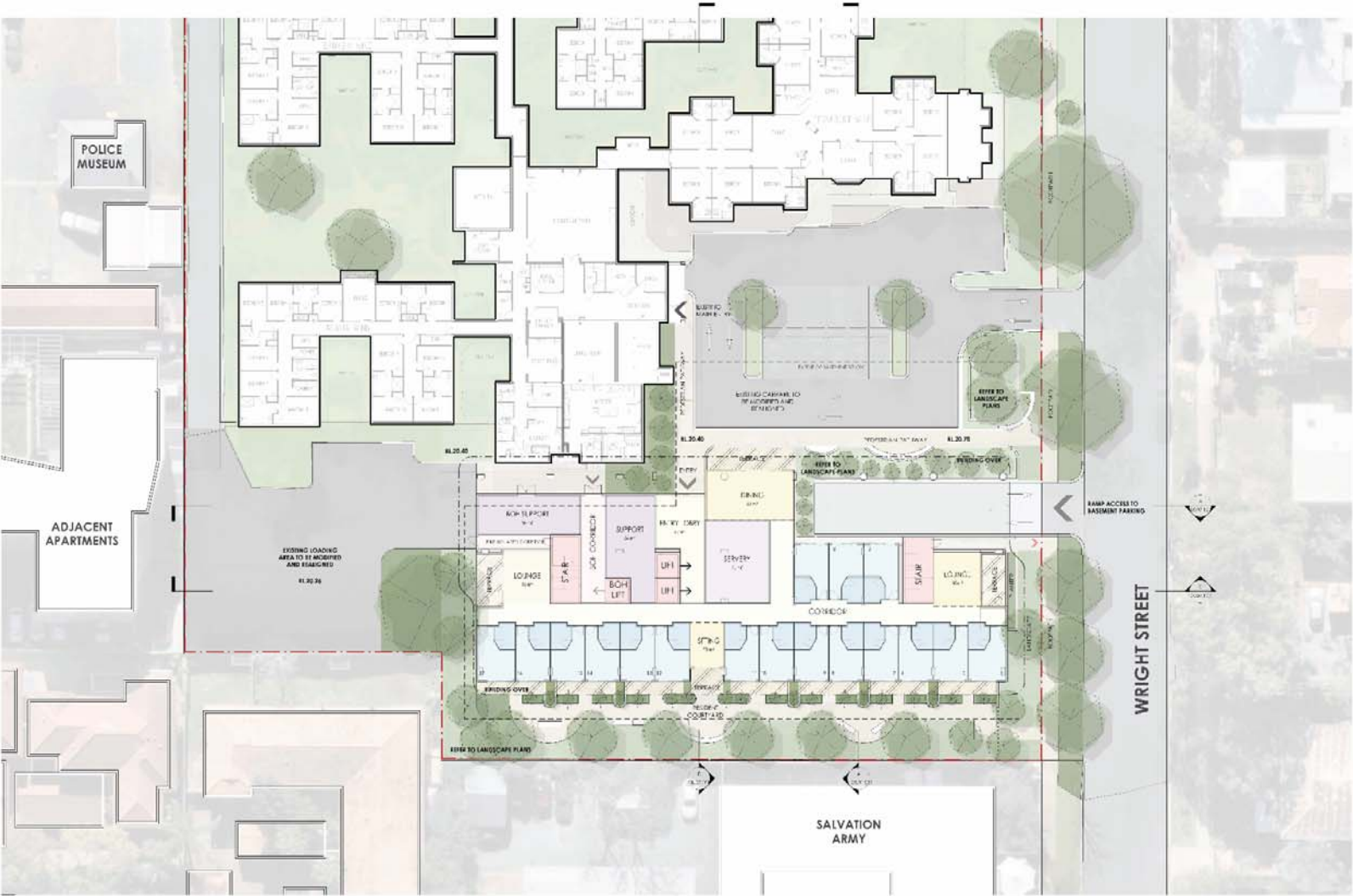
BASEMENT PLAN
AEGIS LINCOLN PARK

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DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION
WORK IN PROGRESS

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SHEET NO. 3426

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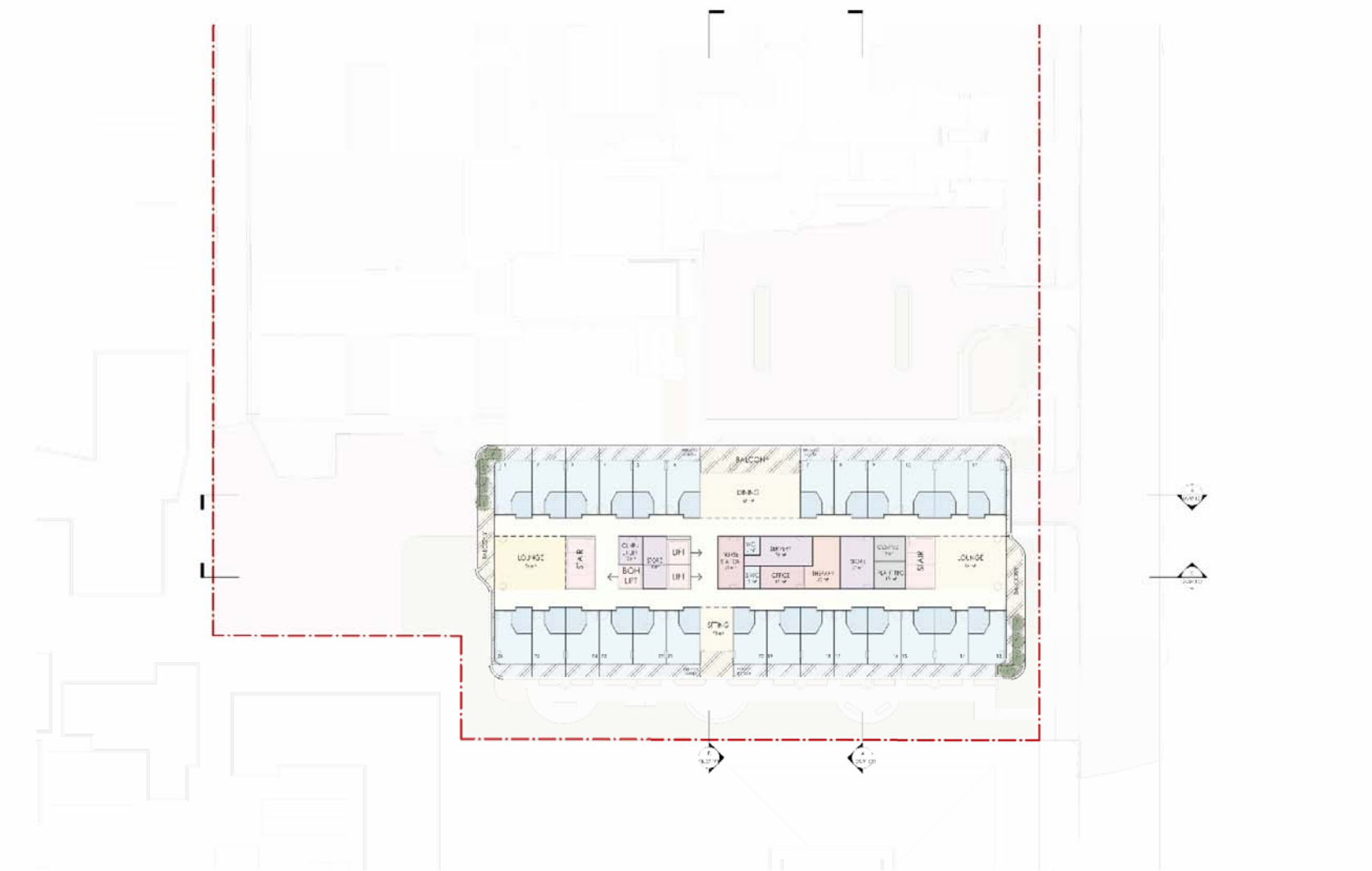
GROUND FLOOR PLAN
AEGIS LINCOLN PARK

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DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION
WORK IN PROGRESS

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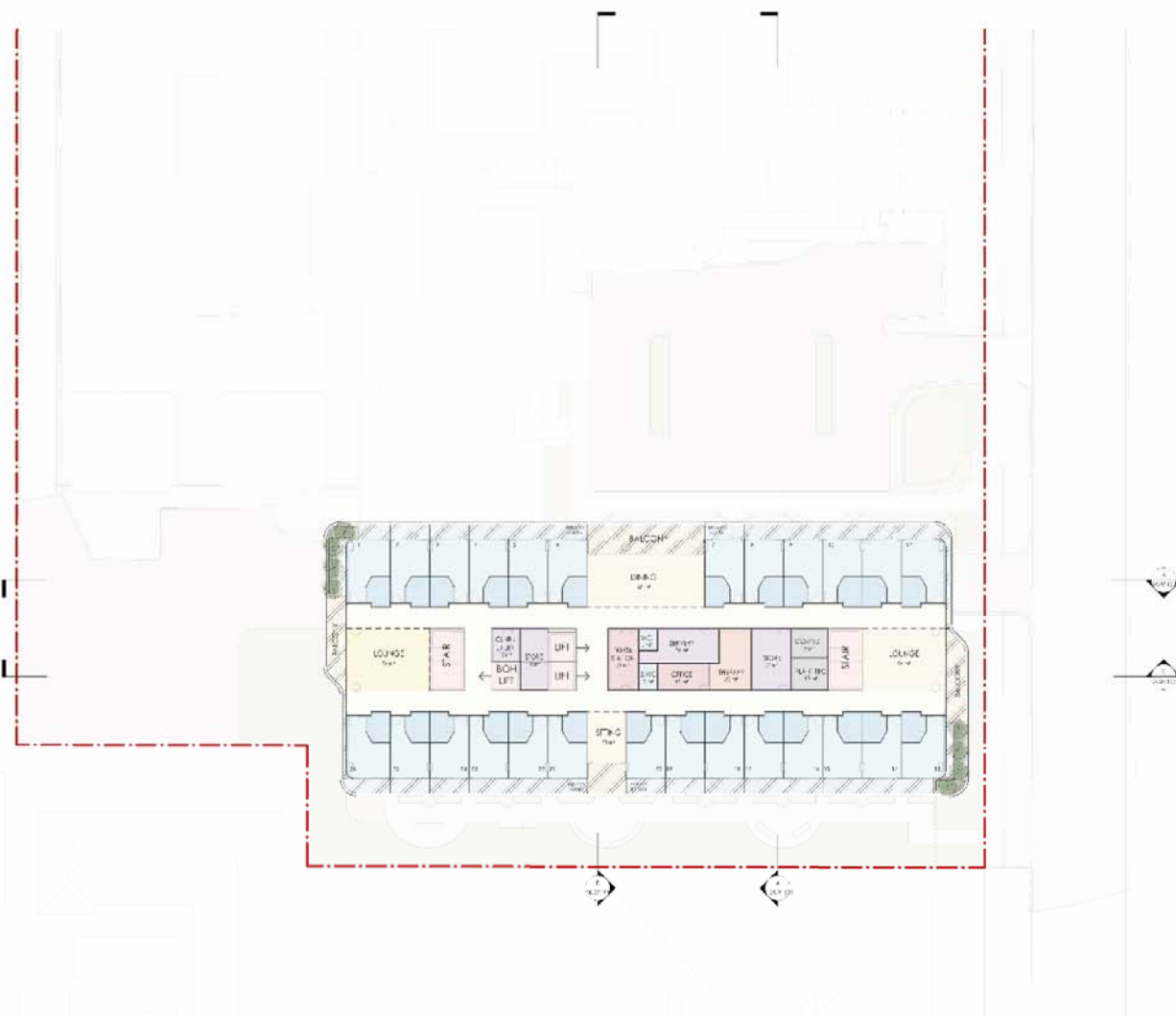
LEVEL 01 FLOOR PLAN
AEGIS LINCOLN PARK

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DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION
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SHEET 001 OF 001

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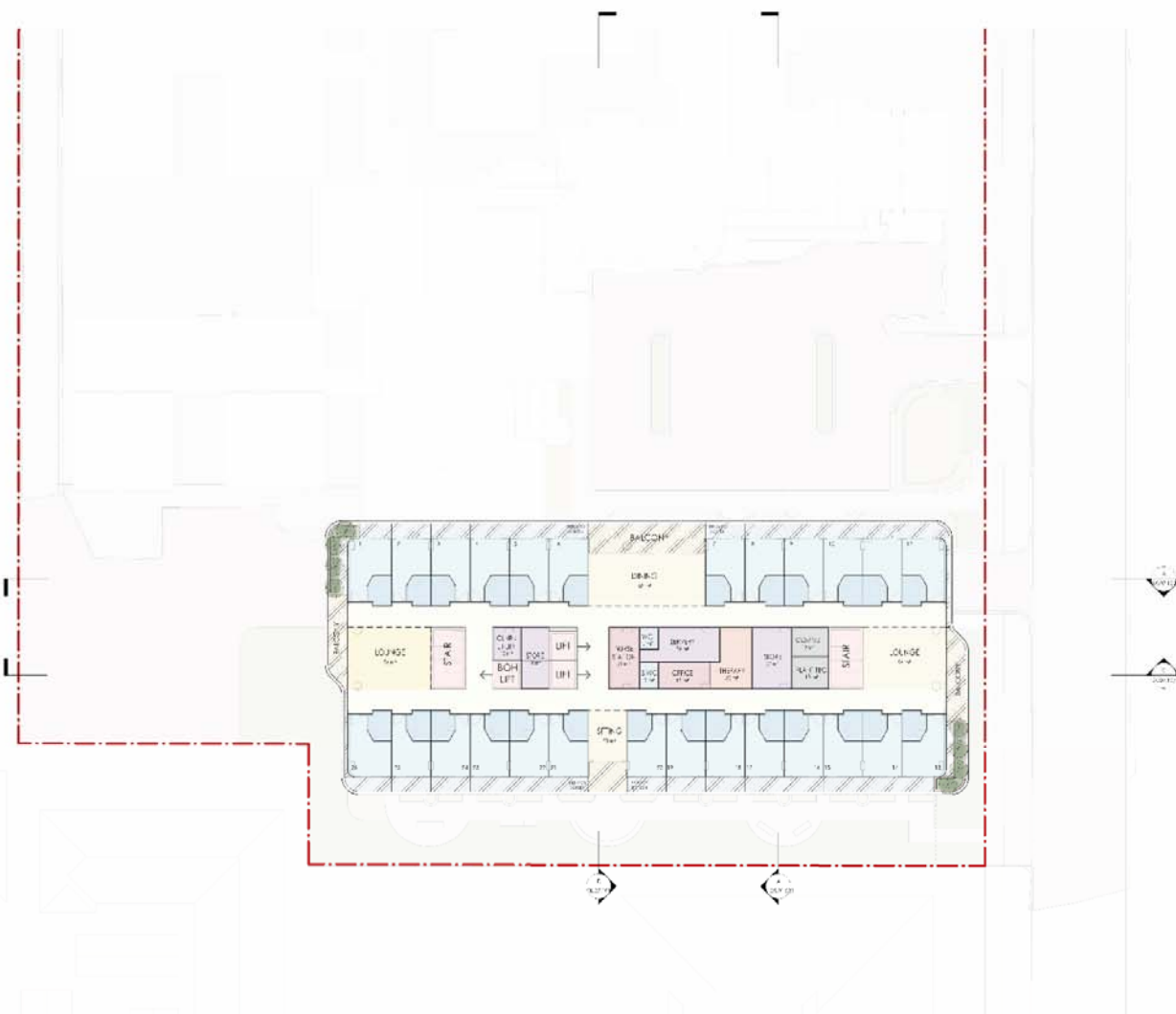


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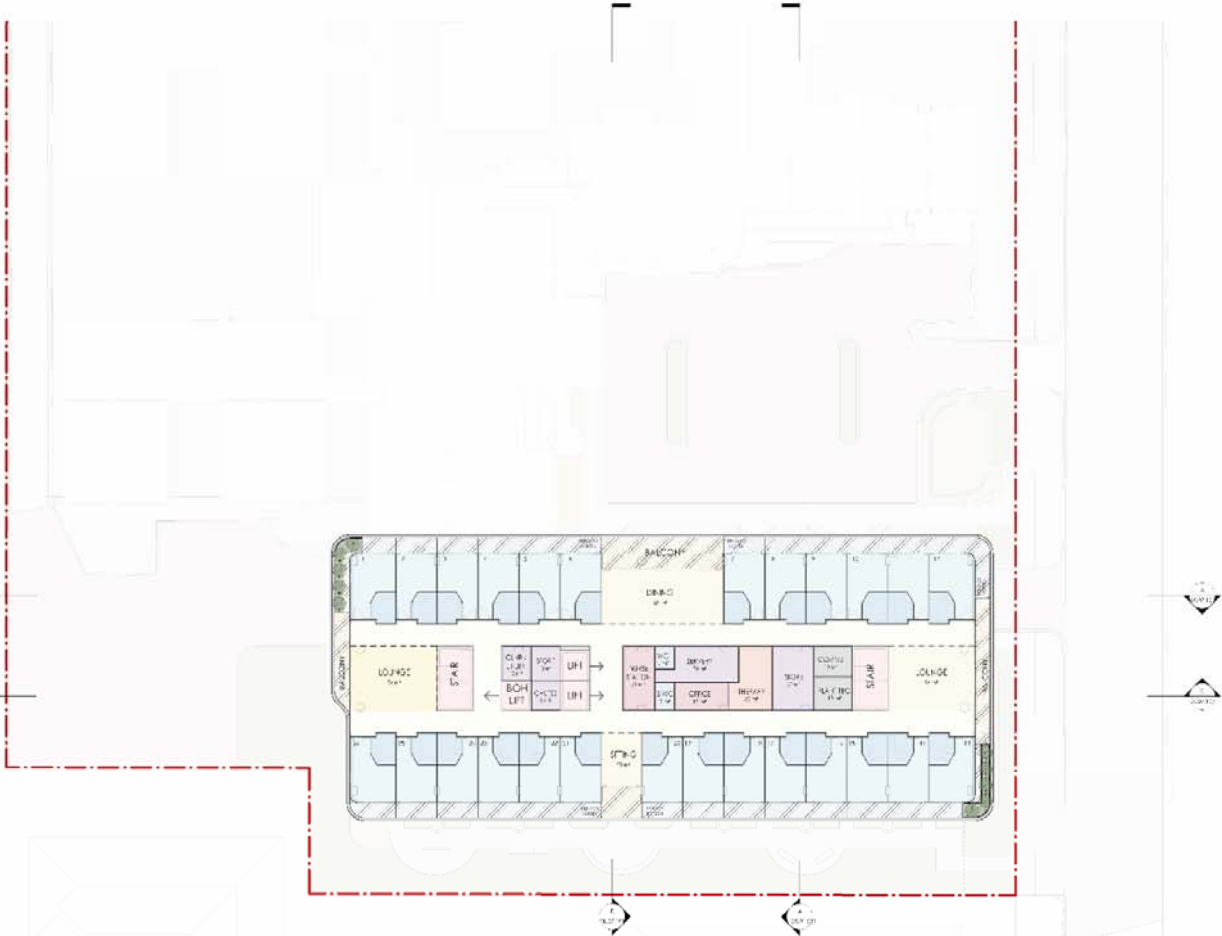




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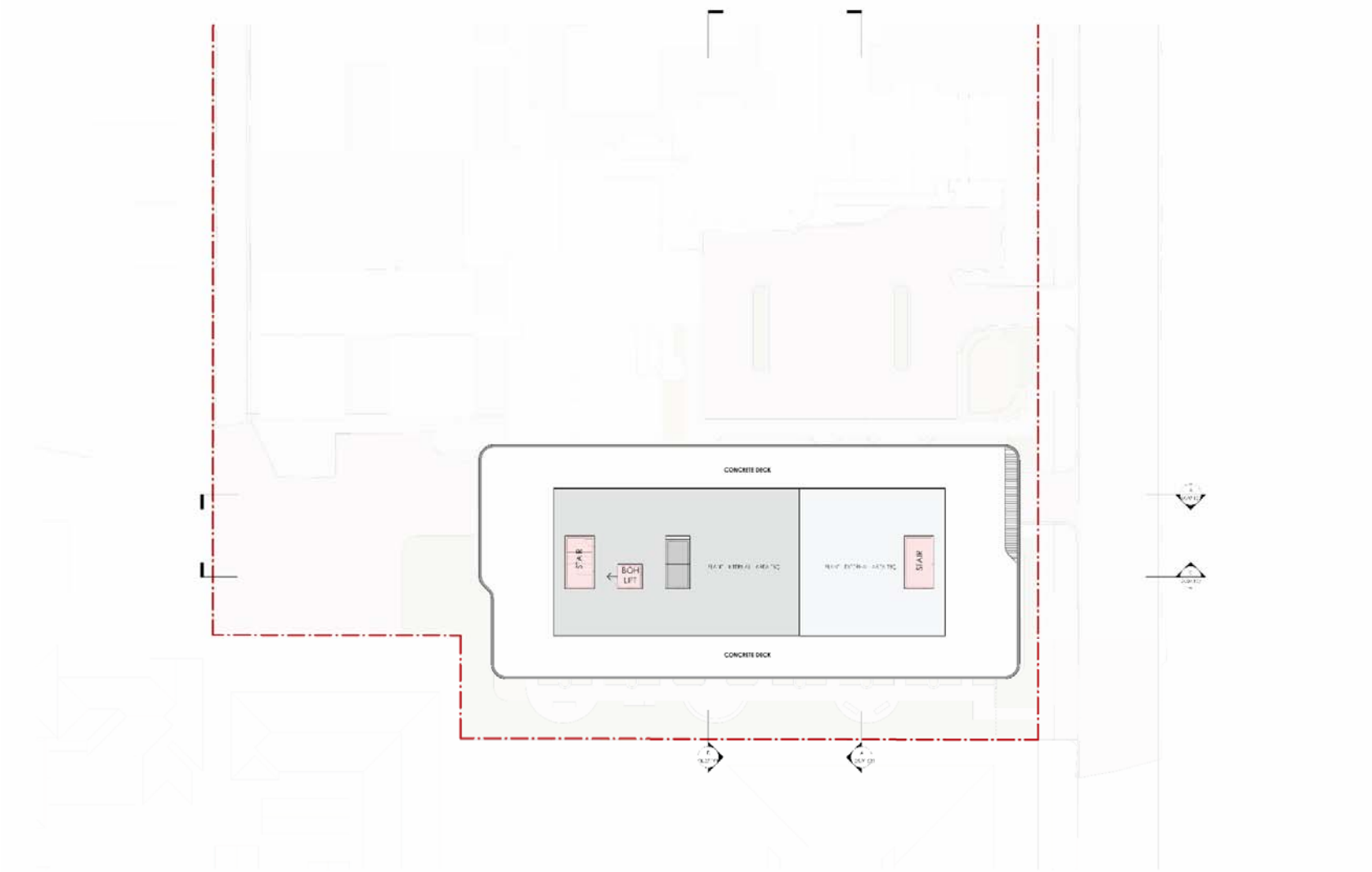
LEVEL 05 FLOOR PLAN
AEGIS LINCOLN PARK

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DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION
WORK IN PROGRESS

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SHEET 003 OF 003

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LEVEL 06 FLOOR PLAN
AEGIS LINCOLN PARK

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DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION
WORK IN PROGRESS

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APPENDIX B

Extract of Part F7 of NCC

WALLS

F7D6 Sound insulation rating of walls

- (1) *A wall in a Class 2 or 3 building must—(a) have an $R_w + C_{tr}$ (airborne) not less than 50, if it separates sole-occupancy units; and*
 - (a) *have an R_w (airborne) not less than 50, if it separates a sole-occupancy unit from a plant room, lift shaft, stairway, public corridor, public lobby or the like, or parts of a different classification; and*
 - (b) *comply with F7D4(2) if it separates—*
 - (i) *a bathroom, sanitary compartment, laundry or kitchen in one sole-occupancy unit from a habitable room (other than a kitchen) in an adjoining unit; or*
 - (ii) *a sole-occupancy unit from a plant room or lift shaft.*
- (2) *A door may be incorporated in a wall in a Class 2 or 3 building that separates a sole-occupancy unit from a stairway, public corridor, public lobby or the like, provided the door assembly has an R_w not less than 30.*
- (3) *A wall in a Class 9c building must have an R_w not less than 45 if it separates—*
 - (a) *sole-occupancy units; or*
 - (b) *a sole-occupancy unit from a kitchen, bathroom, sanitary compartment (not being an associated ensuite), laundry, plant room or utilities room.*
- (4) *In addition to (3), a wall separating a sole-occupancy unit in a Class 9c building from a kitchen or laundry must comply with F7D4(2).*
- (5) *Where a wall required to have sound insulation has a floor above, the wall must continue to—*
 - (a) *the underside of the floor above; or*
 - (b) *a ceiling that provides the sound insulation required for the wall.*
- (6) *Where a wall required to have sound insulation has a roof above, the wall must continue to—*
 - (a) *the underside of the roof above; or*
 - (b) *a ceiling that provides the sound insulation required for the wall.*

F7D4 Determination of impact sound insulation ratings

- (1) A floor in a building required to have an impact sound insulation rating must—
 - (a) have the required value for weighted normalised impact sound pressure level ($L_{n,w}$) determined in accordance with AS ISO 717.2 using results from laboratory measurements; or
 - (b) comply with Specification 28.
- (2) A wall in a building required to have an impact sound insulation rating must—
 - (a) for a Class 2 or 3 building be of discontinuous construction and
 - (b) for a Class 9c building, must—
 - (i) for other than masonry, be two or more separate leaves without rigid mechanical connection except at the periphery; or
 - (ii) be identical with a prototype that is no less resistant to the transmission of impact sound when tested in accordance with Specification 29 than a wall listed in S28C4 to S28C7.
- (3) For the purposes of this Part, discontinuous construction means a wall having a minimum 20 mm cavity between 2 separate leaves, and—
 - (a) for masonry, where wall ties are required to connect leaves, the ties are of the resilient type; and
 - (b) for other than masonry, there is no mechanical linkage between leaves except at the periphery.

FLOORS

F7D5 Sound insulation rating of floors

- (1) A floor in a Class 2 or 3 building must have an $R_w + C_{tr}$ (airborne) not less than 50 and an $L_{n,w}$ (impact) not more than 62 if it separates—
 - (a) sole-occupancy units; or
 - (b) a sole-occupancy unit from a plant room, lift shaft, stairway, public corridor, public lobby or the like, or parts of a different classification.

As recommended by the Association of Australian Acoustical Consultants, the design objective of an $L_{n,w}$ of 55 is recommended to be utilised for impact isolation between floors of apartments.

SOIL & WASTE PIPES

F7D7 Sound insulation rating of internal services

- (1) If a duct or soil, waste or water supply pipe, including a duct or pipe that is located in a wall or floor cavity, serves or passes through more than one sole-occupancy unit, the duct or pipe must be separated from the rooms of any sole-occupancy unit by construction with an $R_w + C_{tr}$ (airborne) not less than—
 - (a) 40 if the adjacent room is a habitable room (other than a kitchen); or
 - (b) 25 if the adjacent room is a kitchen or non-habitable room.
- (2) If a stormwater pipe passes through a sole-occupancy unit, it must be separated in accordance with (1)(a) and (b)

PUMPS

F7D8 Sound isolation of pumps

A flexible coupling must be used at the point of connection between the service pipes in a building and any circulating or other pump.

SOUND INSULATION FOR BUILDING ELEMENTS

S28C3 Construction Deemed-to-Satisfy

The forms of construction referred to in (1) [Acceptable forms for walls and floors - S28C4 through S28C10] must be installed as follows:

- a. *Masonry units must be laid with all joints filled solid, including those between the masonry and any adjoining construction.*
- b. *Joints between concrete slabs or panels and any adjoining construction must be filled solid.*
- c. *For sheeting materials—*
 - i. *if one layer is [required](#) on both sides of a wall, it must be fastened to the studs with joints staggered on opposite sides; and*
 - ii. *if two layers are [required](#), the second layer must be fastened over the first layer so that the joints do not coincide with those of the first layer; and*
 - iii. *joints between sheets or between sheets and any adjoining construction must be taped and filled solid.*
- d. *Timber or steel-framed construction — perimeter framing members must be securely fixed to the adjoining structure and—*
 - i. *bedded in resilient compound; or*
 - ii. *the joints must be caulked so that there are no voids between the framing members and the adjoining structure.*
- e. *Services must not be chased into concrete or masonry elements.*
- f. *A door or panel [required](#) to have a certain $R_w + C_{tr}$ that provides access to a duct, pipe or other service must—*
 - i. *not open into any [habitable room](#) (other than a kitchen); and*
 - ii. *be firmly fixed so as to overlap the frame or rebate of the frame by not less than 10 mm, be fitted with a sealing gasket along all edges and be constructed of—*
 1. *wood, particleboard or blockboard not less than 33 mm thick; or*
 2. *compressed fibre-reinforced cement sheeting not less than 9 mm thick; or*
 3. *other suitable material with a mass per unit area not less than 24.4 kg/m².*
- g. *A water supply pipe must—*
 - i. *only be installed in the [cavity](#) of discontinuous construction; and*
 - ii. *in the case of a pipe that serves only one [sole-occupancy unit](#), not be fixed to the wall leaf on the side adjoining any other [sole-occupancy unit](#) and have a clearance not less than 10 mm to the other wall leaf.*
- h. *Electrical outlets must be offset from each other—*
 - i. *in masonry walling, not less than 100 mm; and*
 - ii. *in timber or steel-framed walling, not less than 300 mm.*

APPENDIX C

TRAFFIC DATA



SITE 4404

Hourly Volume

Lord St (1300276)

2021/22
Monday to Friday

North of Bulwer St (SLK 0.66)

	All Vehicles			Heavy Vehicles				
	NB	SB	Both	NB	SB	Both	%	
00:00	64	35	99	1	0	1	1.0	
01:00	40	23	63	2	1	3	4.8	
02:00	28	18	46	2	2	4	8.7	
03:00	20	32	52	3	4	7	13.5	
04:00	32	65	97	3	6	9	9.3	
05:00	84	250	334	8	19	27	8.1	
06:00	194	619	813	20	34	54	6.6	
07:00	376	1243	1619	33	50	83	5.1	
08:00	454	1270	1724	38	69	107	6.2	
09:00	392	783	1175	36	50	86	7.3	
10:00	408	566	974	39	40	79	8.1	
11:00	459	524	983	38	42	80	8.1	
12:00	523	540	1063	34	39	73	6.9	
13:00	540	501	1041	40	36	76	7.3	
14:00	741	493	1234	52	35	87	7.1	
15:00	1075	530	1605	56	33	89	5.5	
16:00	1293	547	1840	51	26	77	4.2	
17:00	1205	571	1776	47	19	66	3.7	
18:00	748	474	1222	27	15	42	3.4	
19:00	453	325	778	11	11	22	2.8	
20:00	350	270	620	12	6	18	2.9	
21:00	347	210	557	9	6	15	2.7	
22:00	252	134	386	7	3	10	2.6	
23:00	151	84	235	6	2	8	3.4	
TOTAL	10229	10107	20336	575	548	1123	5.5	



Peak Statistics

AM	TIME	11:45	07:30	07:30	09:30	08:00	08:00
	VOL	511	1416	1851	42	69	107
PM	TIME	16:30	17:00	16:30	15:15	12:00	14:45
	VOL	1333	571	1889	58	39	94

