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4. ALL AREAS ARE GROSS AREAS, UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE

3. ANY DISCREPANCIES IN SCHEDULES SHOULD BE IDENTIFIED TO THE AUTHOR





## PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

RPD:LOT 81 ON SP300144COUNCIL:ROCKHAMPTON REGIONAL

## DEVELOPMENT ASSESSMENT

TOTAL SITE AREA LANDSCAPED AREA BUILDING SITE COVER (INCLUDES ALL ROOFED AREAS)

- 10,000m<sup>2</sup> - 2,943m<sup>2</sup> - 9.66%

## IMPERVIOUS AREAS

PRE-DEVELOPMENT POST-DEVELOPMENT

- 0m<sup>2</sup> - 7,038m<sup>2</sup>

# BUILDING AREAS

T1 - SERVICE STATION - 350m<sup>2</sup>

# EXTERNAL STRUCTURES

CAR FUEL FORECOURT<br/>(UNENCLOSED BUILDING FOOTPRINT)- 428m²TRUCK FUEL FORECOURT<br/>(UNENCLOSED BUILDING FOOTPRINT)- 158m²

T1 REFUSE ENCLOSURE -

– 30m²

# <u>CAR PARKING</u>

PARKING REQUIRED	-	14
PARKING PROVIDED	-	14
CAR REFUELING POSITIONS	-	8
TRUCK REFUELING POSITIONS	-	2
(DOUBLE SIDED REFUELING)		

## <u>NOTE</u>

- 1. ALL EXTERNAL MATERIALS & FINISHES SHOWN INDICATIVE ONLY AND SUBJECT TO FINAL TENANT STANDARDS
- 2. ALL DIMENSIONS MEASURED FROM FINISHED GROUND FLOOR LEVEL UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE
- 3. ALL SIGNAGE INCLUDING LOCATIONS AND HEIGHTS ARE SUBJECT TO A SEPARATE SIGNAGE
- APPLICATION AND APPROVAL BY LOCAL AUTHORITY
  LANDSCAPING IS SHOWN FOR "ARTIST IMPRESSION" PURPOSES ONLY. REFERENCE SHOULD BE MADE TO THE LANDSCAPE DRAWINGS PREPARE BY THE RELEVANT CONSULTANT.

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Date SEPT 2022 Approved By	Job Number - Drawing Number	DA01	Revision	
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# Traffic Impact Assessment Report

Proposed Parkhurst Service Station 1018 Bruce Highway (Lot 81 SP300144), Parkhurst, QLD

### **Prepared For: Pearl Energy**

Job No. 007-18-19 November 2022 Revision C

### ROCKHAMPTON REGIONAL COUNCIL APPROVED PLANS

These plans are approved subject to the current conditions of approval associated with

Development Permit No.: D/25-2020

Dated: 4 July 2023

ABN 69 958 286 371 P (07) 4921 1780 F (07) 4921 1790 E mail@mcmengineers.com

PO Box 2149 Wandal Q 4700 63 Charles Street North Rockhampton Q 4701

## Traffic Impact Assessment Report

Rev.	Description	Signature	Date
C	Updated for RRC and SARA RFI's	-	25.11.22
В	Change to Access	-	14.02.20
А	Final	-	31.10.19

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## Traffic Impact Assessment Report

Parkhurst Service Station, 1018 Bruce Highway (Lot 81 SP300144), Parkhurst QLD

### 1.0 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1. PROJECT BACKGROUND

Pearl Energy are proposing to establish a service station on part of the property at 1018 Bruce Highway (Lot 81 SP300144) in Parkhurst, Queensland. The service station is expected to cater for passing traffic on the adjacent section of the Bruce Highway, and provides refueling and parking facilities for both light and heavy vehicles.

### 1.2. SCOPE AND STUDY AREA

McMurtrie Consulting Engineers (MCE) have been commissioned by Pearl Energy to undertake a Traffic Impact Assessment (TIA) for the proposed Service Station, located at 1018 Bruce Highway (Lot 81 SP300144) in Parkhurst, Queensland.

This Traffic Impact Assessment (TIA) was carried out to determine the level of potential impacts of the Project on the operation of the surrounding road network. The outcomes of the TIA will be used in support of the Development Application which will be assessed by Department of Transport and Main Roads (TMR) and Rockhampton Regional Council (RRC).

The assessment methodology adopted for this TIA is summarised in the key tasks listed below.

- Broadly identify the existing transport infrastructure which is of relevance to the Project.
- Estimate traffic generation associated with the Project and the distribution of this development traffic on the identified road network.
- Assess the potential impact of the Project on the surrounding transport infrastructure.
- Identify potential mitigation and management strategies to be implemented to offset the impact of the proposed Project (if required).

As outlined above, the adopted methodology centers on establishing a background, "without development" traffic scenario for the identified transport routes and comparing this with a scenario including the Project-generated traffic, i.e. the "with development" scenario.

The process allows for the assessment of the traffic impacts of the Project in terms of road safety, access requirements, intersection operations, road link capacity, pavement and other transport infrastructure. Following this, if required, potential mitigation and/or management measures would be formulated to address the potential traffic impacts caused by the proposed Project.

Additionally, we have included further information to address the SARA and RRC Information Requests from March 2020 to provide swept paths and address minor traffic generation associated with an occasional vehicle accessing the exiting Rural Shed use on the balance lot to the North of the Service Station site.

### 1.2.1 STUDY AREA

As previously identified, the planned service station is proposed to be at 1018 Bruce Highway, Parkhurst, on the land parcel formally described as Lot 81 SP300144. The site is located within the area of the recently completed TMR roadworks project for the Rockhampton Northern Access Upgrade (RNAU) project, as shown in **Figure 1** below.



Figure 1 Study Area – 1018 Bruce Highway, Parkhurst Qld

[Source: Qld Globe]

### 2.0 EXISTING CONDITIONS

### 2.1. SURROUNDING ROAD NETWORK DETAILS

### 2.1.1 ROAD LINKS

### Bruce Highway (Rockhampton-St Lawrence) – 10F

The Bruce Highway links the east coast of Queensland running from Brisbane to Cairns. In the Parkhurst area the link is the primary north-south road transport route for both passenger and road freight vehicles within Central Queensland. At the time of the initial TIA submission the highway through Parkhurst was typically a two-way, two lane rural standard road with a posted speed limit of 70km/h, generally with direct access to properties fronting the route.

In the vicinity of the proposed development site, and with the completion of the RNAU works the section through Parkhurst is now a 4 lane divided urban highway standard permitting left in/left out access directly to the highway or via service roads, the speed limit on the Highway will be 70km/hr and the link is currently and approved 23m and 25m B-Double route.

Access to the highway for the proposed development will be from the southbound or against gazettal direction as indicated in **Figure 3** below.



#### Figure 3 Bruce Highway frontage post RNAU construction

### 2.2. TRAFFIC VOLUMES

### 2.2.1 ROAD LINK VOLUMES

The background traffic volumes for the relevant section of the state-controlled road network were established using the available 2020 AADT segment traffic count data provided by TMR (refer **Appendix A**) and the latest 2021 counts with a 50/50 directional split. Using these established traffic volumes for the relevant road link, the development year (2023) daily traffic volumes on the network were established assuming a 10 year growth rate of 3%. Noting that TMR shows a 10 year growth factor of 1.34.

A summary of the forecast background traffic volumes for each of the relevant road segments for the development year (2023) is provided in **Table 1** and refer to **Appendix A** for peak hourly counts.

	AA Segi	.DT nent	Base	Base	Base Year (2021) AADT 10 Yr.				10 Background AADT (2023) Vr.			
Site ID	Start	End	Data Year <mark>Ga</mark>	Car		A Con	0/ 1137	GR	Ga	az	A-0	Gaz
	(km)	(km)		Gaz % HV	A-Gaz	2 /0 11 V	%	Total	HV	Total	HV	
Bruce Highway – 10F												
60926	8.55	13.18	2021	6392	16.6	6392	16.6	3	6781	1126	6781	1126

#### Table 1 Forecast Future Background AADT Traffic Volumes

### 2.3. NETWORK PERFORMANCE

### 2.3.1 ROAD LINKS

Based on the daily traffic volumes identified in **Table 1** above, and following completion of the RNAU works, it is anticipated that all relevant sections of the Bruce Highway can be considered to be currently operating satisfactorily well under capacity, as the existing mid-block traffic volumes identified are considered well within the capacity of a two-way, four lane sealed urban road / highway.

### 2.4. ROAD SAFETY ISSUES

### 2.4.1 EXISTING SITE CONDITIONS

A site inspection of the existing traffic conditions on the relevant road network was undertaken by Chris Hewitt (RPEQ/Road Safety Auditor) on Friday 11 November 2022. No safety issues were identified.

### 2.4.2 ROAD CRASH HISTORY REVIEW

A review of the road crash history of the section of the Bruce Highway 500m either side of the proposed access point was undertaken using the road crash data available from the Queensland Globe database, with the assessment completed for the available data range (2002-2018).

The results of this assessment identified 5 crashes in the nominated extents within this timeframe, with the approximate location of the recorded crashes shown in **Figure 4** below, while a summary of the details of the road crash data is provided in **Table 2**.



Figure 4 Road Crash Locations - Bruce Highway / Proposed Site Access Intersection [Source: QLD Globe]

-Jane 4 more constructions - Trans medical and the bosen encourses methods and for the store of											
able 3 Summary of Road Crash History (2002-2018)											
Crash Ref. No. Crash Severity		Crash Type	DCA Description	Crash Description							
Bruce H	lighway										
194279	2009	Hospitalisation	Multi-Vehicle	Veh'S Manoeuvring: Leaving Driveway	Vehicle leaving driveway						
25506	2002	Hospitalisation	Multi-Vehicle	Veh'S Same Direction: Right Rear	Rear-end						
61114	2003	Hospitalisation	Multi-Vehicle	Veh'S Same Direction: Right Rear	Rear-end						
251512	2012	Hospitalisation	Single Vehicle	Off Path-Straight: Left Off Cway Hit Obj	Off carriageway on straight hit object						

Single Vehicle

Minor Injury

The results above indicate that no one traffic movement can be considered a specific safety risk, with only 5 crashes recorded along the section of the Bruce Highway in the vicinity of the proposed site over the last 16 years (2002-2018) and no recent accidents recorded in the past 7 years.

Off Path-Curve: Other

Other

2001

H

175307

Parkhurst Service Station | Traffic Impact Assessment 007-18-19

### 2.5. SITE ACCESS

As previously identified, access to the site will be via a left in/left out intersection to the southbound lanes.

The access intersection will need to cater for vehicles up to a B-Double size.

### 3.0 PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT DETAILS

### 3.1. OPERATIONAL DETAILS

The proposed development is a service station, which will occupy the southern portion of the subject site as shown in the site plan included as **Appendix B** and the extract provided as **Figure 5** below. The balance of the lot is to remain operating as per its existing use of a rural lot with a vacant shed under the proposed development. Traffic generation associated with the existing use is negligible and separate low-level access, contingent with the existing use, to this part of the lot has been provided by TMR as part of the RNAU works. Access to this existing use is less than 1 vehicle per week so is not included in any peak hour generation rates. In any case, further development of this lot will be referred to TMR and require separate traffic and access analysis and approvals.

The development will provide four 4 bowsers for cars (i.e. eight (8) refueling positions), and three (3) bowsers for heavy vehicles/trucks. Vehicular access is proposed via a left in/left out access intersection with the Bruce Highway, while the largest design vehicle anticipated to require access to the site is a 25m B double combination vehicle.

The proposed service station building has an area of 350m<sup>2</sup> GFA, with parking bays provided for cars parking in close proximity to the building and truck parking areas provided to the east of the main service station area.

The traffic elements of the proposed development are discussed further in the following sections.



Figure 5 Extract from Site Plan (Dwg. 22175 – DA01 Rev P1)

[Source: Verve Building Design Co.]

### 3.2. PROPOSED ACCESS AND PARKING

### 3.2.1. SITE ACCESS

As previously identified, vehicular access to the service station development is proposed to be provided via a left in/left out access intersection with the Bruce Highway catering for vehicles in the Southbound lanes.

### 3.2.2 INTERNAL SITE FACILITIES

In order to assess the adequacy of the internal traffic facilities, reference has been made to the Access, Parking and Transport Code within the Rockhampton Regional Council Planning Scheme, as well as the relevant Australian Standards.

Compliance with the requirements of these documents is discussed in the following sections.

### 3.2.2.1 CAR PARKING

Table 9.3.1.3.2 of RRC's Access, Parking and Transport Parking Code stipulates a car parking requirement of 1 space per 25m<sup>2</sup> GFA for the relevant shop area of a service station. Given the proposed service station includes approximately 350m<sup>2</sup> GFA of shop area, the recommended parking provision for the development is therefore 14 parking spaces (minimum).

As shown in the site plan (included within **Appendix B**), a total of 14 parking spaces are proposed on site, including 1 PWD Bay for Persons with Disabilities and an additional 9 truck parking bays at the rear of the service station shop area.

All parking spaces proposed for light vehicles (cars) are generally 5.4m long and 2.6m wide and are accessed by a parking aisle exceeding 6.6m width, which meets the requirements stipulated in AS2890.1 for short term, high turnover parking, while the provision of 1 PWD bay for the proposal aligns with the general PWD bay provision rate of between 1-2% of the overall parking bays on site.

### 3.2.2.2 QUEUING AND VEHICLE CIRCULATION

As shown in the Site Plan (refer **Appendix B**) the proposed site layout nominates one-way traffic flow (clockwise) for vehicles through the petrol pump lanes in the vicinity of the service station, with the vehicle access to the pump area located off the main access road. Vehicle swept paths have also been undertaken which confirm the ability of a B double combination to travel through the site as required, with a copy of the relevant swept paths for the proposal included for reference in **Appendix B and C**.

### 3.2.2.3 SERVICE VEHICLE ACCESS, CIRCULATION AND LOADING

RRC's Access, Parking and Transport Parking Code does not stipulate any specific requirement for servicing at service station developments. Notwithstanding this, a service vehicle bay is proposed to the east of the building.

Finally, it is also understood that the fuel tanker which is expected to be used for regular refueling of the service station tanks will be a B-Double configuration vehicle. The swept path for the proposed refueling activities on site is shown on Dwg. 18284 – TPO3 (refer **Appendix B**),and clearly indicates that the B-Double can comfortably access the proposed fuel fill points within the truck stop area.

### 4.0 DEVELOPMENT TRAFFIC

### 4.1. TRAFFIC GENERATION

As mentioned previously it is envisioned that the site will cater for south bound traffic only as there is no direct access to or from the site from the north bound lanes other than by convoluted means. In any case for heavy vehicles there is no close practical facility for a heavy vehicle to exit the site and continue north bound.

In order to determine the traffic generation of the proposed service development, reference has been made to the Traffic Generation Data—2006–2017 recently published on the Queensland Government website (<u>https://data.qld.gov.au/dataset/traffic-generation-data-2006-2018</u>) which includes the recorded weekday trip generation rates for 10 separate service stations locations in Queensland.

A summary of the relevant service station data is provided in **Table 4** below, which reveals an average trip generation rate of 29.32 trips / 100m<sup>2</sup> GFA for service stations which are less than 1,000m<sup>2</sup> GFA. Applying this rate to the identified service station tenancy area (350m<sup>2</sup> GFA) would equate to a peak hour trip generation for the proposed development site of 104 trips (entry and exit).

Year	Land use	Suburb	Variable Units	Variable Value	Start Date	End Date	Weekday Peak Hour Start	Weekday Peak Hour End	Weekday Peak Volume	Average Weekday Peak Hour Trip Generation Rate
	<b>*</b>		×	×	- / /	· - / /		×	•	
2009	Service Station	MORAYFIELD	GLFA	3521	9/05/2009	15/05/2009	13:30:00	14:30:00	584	16.59
2009	Service Station	BURPENGARY EAST	GLFA	3246	9/05/2009	15/05/2009	9:00:00	10:00:00	535	16.48
2009	Service Station	CARSELDINE	GLFA	1772	9/05/2009	15/05/2009	15:00:00	16:00:00	423	23.87
2009	Service Station	STAPYLTON	GLFA	2273	9/05/2009	15/05/2009	12:30:00	13:30:00	577	25.38
2009	Service Station	UPPER COOMERA	GLFA	2396	9/05/2009	15/05/2009	5:30:00	6:30:00	759	31.68
2009	Service Station	COLLEGE VIEW	GLFA	796	9/05/2009	15/05/2009	13:30:00	14:30:00	355	44.60
2011	Service Station	WOODRIDGE	GLFA	332	14/03/2011	20/03/2011	5:30:00	6:30:00	156	46.99
2011	Service Station	SUNNYBANK HILLS	GLFA	542	14/03/2011	20/03/2011	15:00:00	16:00:00	93	17.16
2011	Service Station	MACGREGOR	GLFA	529	23/03/2011	29/03/2011	14:45:00	15:45:00	117	22.12
2011	Service Station	ELANORA	GLFA	793	8/04/2011	14/04/2011	7:45:00	8:45:00	125	15.76
									AVERAGE	29.32

#### Table 4: Summary of Trip Generation Data (Service Stations)

 $Source: \ \underline{https://data.qld.gov.au/dataset/traffic-generation-data-2006-2018/resource/73079dc1-c34e-44cf-9e9a-8acb13591c1b}{Content of the second second$ 

It is considered that this calculated rate is more appropriate for the site than the standard trip generation rates recommended in the DTMR's *Road Planning and Design Manual (Chapter 3)* and the RTA *Guide to Traffic Engineering Developments* of 66 trips / 100m<sup>2</sup> GFA in the peak hour. This is because the adoption of this rate for the development would equate to a peak hour generation of 231 trips for the site, which is considered to be excessive when compared to the peak hourly traffic on the adjacent section of the Bruce Highway (peak approx. 914 vph). While the main use of the service station is expected to be "drop-in" trips by vehicles passing on the Highway, it is not considered reasonable to assume that almost 25% of the passing vehicles would utilise the service station development.

As such the adoption of the calculated rate from the Queensland Government's Traffic Generation Data—2006–2017 of 29.32 trips / 100m<sup>2</sup> for service stations under 1,000m<sup>2</sup> GFA is considered acceptable, and equates to a peak hour traffic generation of 104 trips during the AM and PM periods.

### 4.2. TRAFFIC DISTRIBUTION

Given the proposed development is a service station, it is anticipated that the vast majority of trips generated (if not all) will be undiverted "drop-in" trips undertaken by vehicles travelling past on the Bruce Highway.

However with a view to maintaining a conservative approach, it has been assumed that 20% of trips generated by the service station during the peak hours will be destination (i.e. new) trips, with a summary of the expected distribution of traffic from the development provided in **Table 5** below.

#### Table 5 Proposed Development Traffic Distribution

AM PEAK	PM PEAK
ARRIVAL / DEPARTURE SPLIT	
<ul><li> 50% traffic inbound to development; and</li><li> 50% traffic outbound from development.</li></ul>	<ul><li> 50% traffic inbound to development; and</li><li> 50% traffic outbound from development.</li></ul>
"NEW" TRIP DISTRIBUTION (20% Overall Tr	ips)
<ul> <li>INBOUND</li> <li>100% from Bruce Highway (North).</li> <li>OUTBOUND</li> <li>100% to Bruce Highway (South).</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>INBOUND</li> <li>100% from Bruce Highway (North).</li> <li>OUTBOUND</li> <li>100% to Bruce Highway (South).</li> </ul>
"DROP-IN" TRIP DISTRIBUTION (80% Overa	ll Trips)
<ul> <li>INBOUND</li> <li>100% from Bruce Highway (North).</li> <li>OUTBOUND</li> <li>100% to Bruce Highway (South).</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>INBOUND</li> <li>100% from Bruce Highway (North).</li> <li>OUTBOUND</li> <li>100% to Bruce Highway (South).</li> </ul>

### 4.3. DEVELOPMENT TRAFFIC VOLUMES ON THE NETWORK

Based on the information outlined above and the conservative assumptions applied, an estimate of the additional development traffic volumes at the key site access intersection of the Bruce Highway were established, with a summary of the resultant AM and PM peak hour development traffic volumes provided in **Figure 6** to **Figure 11** below, noting that 20% of the development traffic is assumed to be heavy vehicles.

The development year has been assumed as 2023 thus resulting in a 10 year design period of 2033.





Figure 10 Total Development Traffic Volumes AM Peak Figure 11 Total Development Traffic Volumes PM Peak

### 5.0 IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND MITIGATION

Based on the information provided above, it was determined that the critical elements of the surrounding road network in terms of the potential impact of the proposed service station development was the Bruce Highway access intersection.

Further details of the assessment of the impact of the development on road network is provided in the following sections.

### 5.1. WITH AND WITHOUT DEVELOPMENT TRAFFIC VOLUMES

### 5.1.1 ROAD LINK VOLUMES

As previously discussed, given the proposed development is a service station it is anticipated that the vast majority of trips generated by the proposed development will be undiverted drop-in trips.

Whilst the development is predicted to generate in the order of 104 vehicle trips (entry and exit) in the AM and PM peak hours, at least 80% of these trips are expected to be undiverted drop-in trips by vehicles travelling past the site on the Bruce Highway, which would have been on the road network even in the absence of the proposed development. Accordingly, the impact of the proposed development upon existing road link volumes is anticipated to be negligible.

### 5.2. ACCESS AND FRONTAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND MITIGATION

The proposed access locations were discussed at a meeting with TMR 13 November 2018, attended by Chris Murphy, Anton DeKlerk (TMR), Gideon Genade and Chris Hewitt along with representatives of the RNAU project team. At this meeting TMR indicated general acceptance of the proposed access locations.

The proposed site access ingress and egress will be provided as per **Figures 3 and 5** with an egress only point located approximately 290m downstream of the roundabout and an ingress/egress access point located approximately 200m downstream from the roundabout. Access visibility from both locations will be able to sight a vehicle leaving the roundabout thus comfortably achieving SISD of 181m for an 80 kph design speed.

Forecast through road and access volumes based on **Table 1** and **Figures 10 and 11**, the detailed hourly volumes from **Appendix A** and a compound growth rate of 3% are shown in **Figures 12 to 15** below for the opening year of 2023 and the 10 year design horizon of 2033. We have also assumed 50% of traffic will utilize the outside lane of the 2 southbound lanes.



Figure 12 Development Volumes AM Peak 2023 Figure 13 Development Volumes PM Peak 2023



Figure 14 Development Volumes AM Peak 2033

Figure 15 Development Volumes PM Peak 2033

A turn warrants assessment was undertaken for the current site access intersection with the Bruce Highway based on the forecast 2033 post development traffic volumes from the proposed Parkhurst Service Station as identified in **Figure 14** and **Figure 15** above. The assessment was completed using Figure 2.26b of Austroads Guide to Traffic Management Part 6: Intersections, Interchanges and Crossings, which depicts the turn warrants graph for design speeds between 70km/h and 100km/h.

The resultant graph from the assessment for the post development (2033) traffic conditions is provided in **Figure 16** below.



Figure 16 Turn Warrants Graph (70-100km/hr) – Post Development Traffic Volume Scenario (2030)

The results of the turn warrants assessment indicate that the recommended turn treatments at the intersection of the Bruce Highway for the post development traffic volume scenario was an AUL(s) treatment.

As such a functional layout plan for the upgrade works to the Bruce Highway / site access intersection proposed as part of the service station development has been developed. This layout (refer **Appendix C**) identifies the expected works required at the intersection including the provision of the required AUL(s) turn treatment. Swept paths for a B double combination have also been detailed as part of this plan. Please note that this layout is only functional/conceptual in nature being sufficient to approve an MCU/ROL – detailed design will of course need to follow and TMR will have the opportunity at that time to approve the detail.

### 5.3. PAVEMENT IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND MITIGATION

Given the proposed development is a service station on a major arterial road and is not expected to generate a significant number of new heavy vehicle movements under typical operation, no pavement mitigation works are deemed warranted or required as a result of the proposal.

### 6.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

### 6.1. SUMMARY OF IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES PROPOSED

### 6.1.1 INTERNAL FACILITIES

The traffic elements of the proposed plan of development have been designed generally in accordance with the requirements of AS2890 and the Access, Parking and Transport Code within the Rockhampton Regional Council Planning Scheme.

The proposed on-site parking provision a total of 14 parking spaces, including 1 PWD Bay for Persons with Disabilities and an additional 9 truck parking bays at the rear of the service station shop area is considered adequate to cater for the parking demand expected to be generated by the development.

In addition, the proposed shop and petrol tank servicing and refuse collection arrangements for the service station development can be considered adequate, with the swept paths of the largest vehicle entering the site shown to comfortably be able to enter the site.

Parkhurst Service Station | Traffic Impact Assessment



007-18-19

### 6.1.2 TRAFFIC IMPACTS

The turn warrants assessment undertaken based on the estimated post development traffic volumes (2033) indicated that the recommended turn treatments for the site access intersection of the Bruce Highway / site access was an AUL(s) treatment.

These works are proposed to be completed generally in accordance with the functional layout plan for the intersection provided in **Appendix C**, which identifies the required AUL(s) turn treatment and the minor widening works to the Bruce Highway (site access) approach to the intersection required to accommodate the vehicle swept path of a B double combination vehicle.

### 6.1.3 RECOMMENDATIONS

In light of the information provided above, it is concluded that conditional to the provision of the identified upgrade works to the Bruce Highway/site access intersection, the proposed development will have a negligible impact on the adjacent road network and can therefore be recommended to be approved from a traffic engineering perspective.

### 6.2. CERTIFICATION STATEMENT AND AUTHORISATION

A copy of the RPEQ certification and authorisation statement covering this assessment of the proposed Parkhurst Service Station development located at 1018 Bruce Highway (Lot 81 SP300144) is included for reference as **Appendix D**.

## APPENDIX A

TMR Traffic Data



SITE	60926
DESCRIPTION	140m
LOUGITURE	Paltry
LONGITUDE	150.51
LATTUDE	-23.29
THROUGH_DISTANCE	10.335
ROAD_SECTION_ID	10
ROAD_NAME	(ROCK ST LAV
THROUGH_DISTANCE_START	8.55
THROUGH_DISTANCE_END	13.18
AADT	12783
PC_CLASS_0A	83.4
PC_CLASS_0B	16.6
PC_CLASS_1A	83.4
PC_CLASS_1B	11.1
PC_CLASS_1C	2.41
PC_CLASS_1D	3.09
GROWTH_PC_1YR	0
GROWTH_PC_5YR	1.34
GROWTH_PC_10YR	1.34
PC_CLASS_2A	80.56
PC_CLASS_2B	2.84
PC_CLASS_2C	10.06
PC_CLASS_2D	0.83
PC_CLASS_2E	0.21
PC_CLASS_2F	0.31
PC_CLASS_2G	0.55
PC_CLASS_2H	0.28
PC_CLASS_2I	1.27
PC_CLASS_2J	3.06
PC_CLASS_2K	0.03
PC_CLASS_2L	0

× S of William Rd, Parkhurst 13 86 5 E HIGHWAY KHAMPTON -WRENCE)



Parkhurst



![](_page_24_Picture_0.jpeg)

24-Jun-2021 14:55

Area 404 - Fitzroy District Road Section 10F - BRUCE HIGHWAY (ROCKHAMPTON-ST LAWRENCE) Road Segment from 8.550km to 13.180km Segment Site 60926 Traffic Year 2020 Data Collection Year 2018

TARS

Page 2 of 2 (2 of 7)

![](_page_24_Figure_5.jpeg)

Document Set ID: 40150014 Version: 1, Version Date: 16/12/2022

![](_page_25_Picture_0.jpeg)

#### Traffic Analysis and Reporting System Report Notes for AADT Segment Report

![](_page_25_Picture_2.jpeg)

#### 24-Jun-2021 14:55

#### **AADT Segment Annual Volume Report**

Provides summary data for the selected AADT Segment of a Road Section. Summary data is presented as both directional information and a combined bi-directional figure. The data is then broken down by Traffic Class, when available. The report also includes maps displaying the location of both the AADT Segment and the traffic count site.

#### Annual Average Daily Traffic (AADT)

Annual Average Daily Traffic (AADT) is the number of vehicles passing a point on a road in a 24 hour period, averaged over a calendar year.

#### **AADT Segments**

The State declared road network is broken into Road Sections and then further broken down into AADT Segments. An AADT Segment is a sub-section of the declared road network where traffic volume is similar along the entire AADT Segment.

#### Area

For administration purposes the Department of Transport and Main Roads has divided Queensland into 12 Districts. The Area field in TSDM reports displays the District Name and Number.

District Name District	
Central West District	401
Darling Downs District	401
Far North District	402
Fitzrov District	404
Mackay/Whitsunday District	405
Metropolitian District	406
North Coast District	407
North West District	409
Northern District	408
South Coast District	410
South West District	411
Wide Bay/Burnett District	412

#### **AADT Values**

AADT values are displayed by direction of travel as:

- Traffic flow in gazettal direction Traffic flow against gazettal direction Traffic flow in both directions G
- В

#### **Data Collection Year**

Is the most recent year that data was collected at the data collection site.

#### **Please Note:**

- Due to location and/or departmental policy, some sites are not counted every year.

#### **Gazettal Direction**

Is the direction of the traffic flow. It can be easily recognised by referring to the name of the road eg. Road Section: 10A Brisbane -Gympie denotes that the gazettal direction is from Brisbane to Gympie.

#### Maps

Display the selected location from a range of viewing levels, the start and end position details for the AADT Segment and the location of the traffic count site.

#### **Road Section**

Is the Gazetted road from which the traffic data is collected. Each Road Section is given a code, allocated sequentially in Gazettal Direction. Larger roads are broken down into sections and identified by an ID code with a suffix for easier data collection and reporting (eg. 10A, 10B, 10C). Road Sections are then broken into AADT Segments which are determined by traffic volume.

#### Segment Site

Is the unique identifier for the traffic count site representing the traffic flow within the AADT Segment.

#### Site

The physical location of a traffic counting device. Sites are located at a specified Through Distance along a Road Section.

#### Site Description

The description of the physical location of the traffic counting device.

#### Start and End Point

The unique identifier for the Through Distance along a Road Section.

#### Vehicle Class

Traffic is categorised as per the Austroads Vehicle Classification scheme. Traffic classes are in the following hierarchical format:

#### **Volume or All Vehicles**

00 = 0A + 0B

**Light Vehicles** 

 $0A^{-} = 1A$  $1A^{-} = 2A + 2B$ 

#### **Heavy Vehicles**

- $\begin{array}{l} 0B &= 1B + 1C + 1D \\ 1B &= 2C + 2D + 2E \\ 1C &= 2F + 2G + 2H + 2I \\ 1C &= 2F + 2G + 2H + 2I \end{array}$
- = 2J + 2K + 2L 1D

The following classes are the categories

for which data can be captured:

- Volume
- 00 All vehicles

#### 2-Bin

- Light vehicles Heavy vehicles nΔ
- 0B

#### 4-Bin 1A

- Short vehicles Truck or bus 1B
- Articulated vehicles
- 1D Road train

#### 12-Bin

- Short 2 axle vehicles
- 2BShort vehicles towing 2C
- 2 axle truck or bus 2D 3 axle truck or bus
- 4 axle truck
- 2E 2F 3 axle articulated vehicle
- 4 axle articulated vehicle 2G
- 2H 2H 2I 5 axle articulated vehicle
- 6 axle articulated vehicle
- B double
- 2K 2L Double road train
- Triple road train

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![](_page_25_Picture_76.jpeg)

![](_page_26_Figure_0.jpeg)

![](_page_27_Picture_0.jpeg)

#### Traffic Analysis and Reporting System **Annual Volume Report**

### TARS

Page 2 of 3 (5 of 7)

Area	404 - Fitzroy District		0040		0.400/
Road Section	10F - BRUCE HIGHWAY (ROCKHAMPTON-ST LAWRENCE)	Year	2018	Growth last Year	6.10%
Site	60926 - 140m S of William Palfry Rd, Parkhurst	AADT	12,750	Growth last 5 Yrs	1.12%
Thru Dist	10.335	Avg Week Day	13,260	Growth last 10 Yrs	2.32%
Туре	C - Coverage	Avg Weekend Day	9,945		
Stream	TB - Bi-directional traffic flow				

![](_page_27_Figure_5.jpeg)

Year	AADT	1-Year Growth	5-Year Growth	10-Year Growth	Year	AADT	1-Year Growth	5-Year Growth	10-Year Growth
2018	12,750	6.10%	1.12%	2.32%	2003	9,125	1.07%	2.73%	
2017	12,017	2.09%	0.59%	1.81%	2002	9,028	1.09%	4.04%	
2016	11,771	-0.51%	1.29%	1.87%	2001	8,931	11.35%		
2015	11,831	-9.70%	1.87%	2.35%	2000	8,021	-7.39%		
2014	13,102	8.67%	6.13%	4.32%	1999	8,661	12.15%		
2013	12,057	11.89%	4.38%	3.37%	1998	7,723	8.38%		
2012	10,776	4.06%	1.74%	1.96%	1997	7,126			
2011	10,356	-6.14%	1.22%	1.60%	1996				
2010	11,034	11.54%	3.76%	3.00%	1995				
2009	9,892	-2.10%	1.58%	1.58%	1994				
2008	10,104	2.38%	2.58%	2.33%	1993				
2007	9,869	2.66%	2.25%	2.57%	1992				
2006	9,613	3.48%	1.78%		1991				
2005	9,290	4.65%	1.94%		1990				
2004	8,877	-2.72%	0.82%		1989				

![](_page_27_Figure_7.jpeg)

Document Set ID: 40150014 Version: 1, Version Date: 16/12/2022

### **TARS** Page 3 of 3 (6 of 7)

![](_page_28_Figure_3.jpeg)

![](_page_28_Figure_4.jpeg)

![](_page_28_Figure_5.jpeg)

January									
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15	16	17	18	19	20	21		12	
22	23	24	25	26	27	28		19	
29	30	31						26	
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	1	2	3	4	5	6			
7	8	9	10	11	12	13		4	

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14	15	16	17	18	19	20
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24	25	26	27	28	29	30		

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;	6	7	8	9	10	11	
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9	20	21	22	23	24	25	
6	27	28					

February

June								
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October									
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22	23	24	25	26	27	28			
29	30	31							

March										
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26	27	28	29	30	31					

July											
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23	24	25	26	27	28	29					

November											
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April										
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August										
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20	21	22	23	24	25	26				
27	28	29	30	31						

December											
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10	11	12	13	14	15	16					
17	18	19	20	21	22	23					
24	25	26	27	28	29	30					

Days on which traffic data was collected.

![](_page_29_Picture_0.jpeg)

#### Traffic Analysis and Reporting System **Report Notes for Annual Volume Report**

![](_page_29_Picture_2.jpeg)

#### 24-Jun-2021 14:55

#### Annual Volume Report

Displays AADT history with hourly, daily and weekly patterns by Stream in addition to annual data for AADT figures with 1 year, 5 year and 10 year growth rates.

#### Annual Average Daily Traffic (AADT)

Annual Average Daily Traffic (AADT) is the number of vehicles passing a point on a road in a 24 hour period, averaged over a calendar year.

#### AADT History

Displays the years when traffic data was collected at this count site.

#### Area

For administration purposes the Department of Transport and Main Roads has divided Queensland into 12 Districts. The Area field in TSDM reports displays the District Name and Number.

District Name District	
Central West District	401
Darling Downs District	402
Far North District	403
Fitzroy District	404
Mackay/Whitsunday District	405
Metropolitian District	406
North Coast District	407
North West District	409
Northern District	408
South Coast District	410
South West District	411
Wide Bay/Burnett District	412

#### Avg Week Day

Average daily traffic volume during the week days, Monday to Friday.

#### Avg Weekend Day

Average daily traffic volume during the weekend, Saturday and Sunday.

#### Calendar

Days on which traffic data was collected are highlighted in green.

#### **Gazettal Direction**

The Gazettal Direction is the direction of the traffic flow. It can be easily recognised by referring to the name of the road eg. Road Section: 10A Brisbane - Gympie denotes that the gazettal direction is from Brisbane to Gympie.

- G
- Traffic flowing in Gazettal Direction Traffic flowing against Gazettal Direction The combined traffic flow in both Directions A B

#### **Growth Percentage**

Represents the increase or decrease in AADT, using a exponential fit over the previous 1, 5 or 10 year period.

#### Hour, Day & Week Averages

The amount of traffic on the road network will vary depending on the time of day, the day of the week and the week of the year. The ebb and flow of traffic travelling through a site over a period of time forms a pattern. The Hour, Day and Week Averages are then used in the calculation of AADT.

#### **Road Section**

Is the Gazetted road from which the traffic data is collected. Each Road Section is given a code, allocated sequentially in Gazettal Direction. Larger roads are broken down into sections and identified by an ID code with a suffix for easier data collection and reporting (eg. 10A, 10B, 10C). Road Sections are then broken into AADT Segments which are determined by traffic volume.

#### Site

The unique identifier and description of the physical location of a traffic counting device. Sites are located at a Through Distance along a Road Section.

#### Stream

The lane in which the traffic is travelling in. This report provides data for the combined flow of traffic in both directions.

#### Thru Dist or TDist

The distance from the beginning of the Road Section, in kilometres.

#### Туре

There are two types of traffic counting sites, Permanent and Coverage. Permanent means the traffic counting device is in place 24/7. Coverage means the traffic counting device is in place for a specified period of time.

#### Year

Is the current year for the report. Where an AADT Year record is missing a traffic count has not been conducted, for that year.

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![](_page_29_Picture_45.jpeg)

## APPENDIX B

Site Layout Plan and Swept Paths

![](_page_31_Figure_0.jpeg)

						BY	DATE	CLIENT		PREPARE						
					REVIEWED	REVIEWED	REVIEWED	REVIEWED	REVIEWED	REVIEWED	)					
							_				McMurtrie Consulting	Engine				
											Momartine concarting	Linginio				
					RPEQ ENG			ENGINEERS PTY LTD. THE INFORMATION CONTAINED IS NOT TO BE DISCLOSED,		Address	63 Charles Street	Phone:				
								REPRODUCED OR COPIED IN WHOLE OR PART WITHOUT WRITTEN APPROVAL			NORTH ROCKHAMPTON QLD 4701	Mobile:				
										Postal:	PO BOX 2149, WANDAL QLD 4700	Fax:				
	DFT	DFT CHK	DES	DES CHK	RPEQ No:			SCALE: NTS	C McMurtrie & Associates Pty Ltd	E-mail:	mail@mcmengineers.com					
5			6				7 8			9						

![](_page_32_Figure_0.jpeg)

						BY	DATE	CLIENT		PREPARE						
_					REVIEWED	REVIEWED	REVIEWED	REVIEWED	REVIEWED							
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					RPEQ ENG			NOTE: THIS DRAWINGS IS SOLELY T ENGINEERS PTY LTD. THE INFORMA REPRODUCED OR COPIED IN WHOL EROM MCMURTRIF CONSULTING FN	HE PROPERTY OF McMURTRIE CONSULTING ITION CONTAINED IS NOT TO BE DISCLOSED, E OR PART WITHOUT WRITTEN APPROVAL GINEFRS PTY I TD	Address:	63 Charles Street NORTH ROCKHAMPTON QLD 4701	Phone: ( Mobile: 0				
	DFT	DFT CHK	DES	DES CHK	RPEQ No:			SCALE: NTS	C McMurtrie & Associates Pty Ltd	Postal: E-mail:	PO BOX 2149, WANDAL QLD 4700 mail@mcmengineers.com	Fax: (				
5					6			7	8		9					

### APPENDIX C

Bruce Highway / Site Access Intersection Upgrade Plan

![](_page_34_Figure_0.jpeg)

						BY	DATE	CLIENT		PREPARED		
					REVIEWED							
											McMurtrie Consulting	Engine
					RPEQ ENG			NOTE: THIS DRAWINGS IS SOLELY T ENGINEERS PTY LTD. THE INFORMA REPRODUCED OR COPIED IN WHOL FROM MCMURTRIE CONSULTING EN	HE PROPERTY OF McMURTRIE CONSULTING TION CONTAINED IS NOT TO BE DISCLOSED, E OR PART WITHOUT WRITTEN APPROVAL IGINEERS PTY LTD.	Address:	Address: 63 Charles Street NORTH ROCKHAMPTON QLD 4701	Phone: (0 Mobile: 04
	DFT	DFT CHK	DES	DES CHK	RPEQ No:			SCALE: NTS	C McMurtrie & Associates Pty Ltd	Postal: E-mail:	PO BOX 2149, WANDAL QLD 4700 mail@mcmengineers.com	Fax: (U
5					6			7	8		9	

### APPENDIX D

**RPEQ** Certification
#### **Certification of Traffic Impact Assessment Report**

#### **Registered Professional Engineer Queensland**

for

Project Title:	Parkhurst Service Station

As a professional engineer registered by the Board of Professional Engineers of Queensland pursuant to the *Professional Engineers Act 2002* as competent in my areas of nominated expertise, I understand and recognise:

- the significant role of engineering as a profession, and that
- the community has a legitimate expectation that my certification affixed to this engineering work can be trusted, and that
- I am responsible for ensuring its preparation has satisfied all necessary standards, conduct and contemporary practice.

As the responsible RPEQ, I certify:

- i) I am satisfied that all submitted components comprising this traffic impact assessment, listed in the following table, have been completed in accordance with the *Guide to Traffic Impact Assessment* published by the Queensland Department of Transport and Main Roads and using sound engineering principles, and
- ii) where specialised areas of work have not been under my direct supervision, I have reviewed the outcomes of the work and consider the work and its outcomes as suitable for the purposes of this traffic impact assessment, and that
- iii) the outcomes of this traffic impact assessment are a true reflection of results of assessment, and that
- iv) I believe the strategies recommended for mitigating impacts by this traffic impact assessment,
- v) embrace contemporary practice initiatives and will deliver the desired outcomes.

Name:	Chris Hewitt	RPEQ No:	5141
RPEQ Competencies:	Civil		
Signature:	adf:#	Date:	21 November 2022
Postal Address:	PO Box 2149 Wandal QLD 4700		
Email:	chris@mcmengineers.com		

Traffic impact assessment components to which this certification applies	✓
1. Introduction	
Background	$\checkmark$
Scope and study area	$\checkmark$
Pre-lodgement meeting notes	$\checkmark$
2. Existing Conditions	
Land use and zoning	$\checkmark$
Adjacent land uses / approvals	$\checkmark$
Surrounding road network details	$\checkmark$
Traffic volumes	$\checkmark$
Intersection and network performance	N/A
Road safety issues	$\checkmark$
Site access	$\checkmark$
Public transport (if applicable)	N/A
Active transport (if applicable)	N/A
Parking (if applicable)	N/A
Pavement (if applicable)	N/A
Transport infrastructure (if applicable)	N/A
3. Proposed Development Details	
Development site plan	$\checkmark$
Operational details (including year of opening of each stage and any relevant catchment / market analysis)	$\checkmark$
Proposed access and parking	$\checkmark$
4. Development Traffic	
Traffic generation (by development stage if relevant and considering light and heavy vehicle trips)	$\checkmark$
Trip distribution	✓
Development traffic volumes on the network	✓
5. Impact Assessment and Mitigation	
With and without development traffic volumes	✓
Construction traffic impact assessment and mitigation (if applicable)	N/A
Road safety impact assessment and mitigation	$\checkmark$
Access and frontage impact assessment and mitigation	✓
Intersection delay impact assessment and mitigation	N/A
Road link capacity assessment and mitigation	✓
Pavement impact assessment and mitigation	✓
Transport infrastructure impact assessment and mitigation	N/A
Other impacts assessment relevant to the specific development type / location (if applicable)	N/A
6. Conclusions and Recommendations	
Summary of impacts and mitigation measures proposed	$\checkmark$
Certification statement and authorisation	$\checkmark$



# 1018-1038 Bruce Highway, Parkhurst

Flood Impact Assessment & Stormwater Management Plan

### **ROCKHAMPTON REGIONAL COUNCIL**

### APPROVED PLANS

These plans are approved subject to the current conditions of approval associated with

### Development Permit No.: D/25-2020

Dated: 4 July 2023



### Contact Information

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Document Information			
Prepared for	Pearl Energy Pty Ltd		
Document Name	Flood Impact Assessment & Stormwater Management Plan		
Job Peterence	J20037		
Revision	R1v3		

DocumentHistory					
Revision	Date	Description of Revision.			
R1v1	25/11/2022	Draft	L. Allan	L. Allan	
R1v2	29/11/2022	For Submission	L. Allan	L. Allan	
R1v3	6/03/2023	RFI Response	L. Allan	L. Allan	RPEQ 17118 2023.03.06 18:28:53 +10'00'
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### Nomenclature

Abbreviation	Definition
AEP	Annual Exceedance Probability
AHD	Australian Height Datum
ALS	Aerial Laser Survey
ARI	Average Recurrence Interval
ARR	Australia Runoff and Rainfall
Council	Rockhampton Regional Council
DA	Development Application
FIA	Flood Impact Assessment
IR	Information Request
MCE	McMurtrie Consulting Engineers
MCU	Material Change of Use
RoG	Rain on Grid
SARA	State Assessment and Referral Agency
SGS	Sub Grid Sampling
SMP	Stormwater Management Plan
TMR	Queensland Department of Transport and Main Roads
WQO	Water Quality Objectives

In-line with the recent implementation of ARR (Ball, et al., 2019) design storm events are described in terms of AEP, the probability of a storm event magnitude exceeded in any given year as a percentage. This terminology was implemented to replace the ARI, of which is commonly misinterpreted, for example, that a 1 in 10 year ARI will occur exactly once in every ten years. The reference equivalency of standard design storm events are presented below:

AEP (%)	ARI (year)	Shorthand
63	1 in 1	Q1
39	1 in 2	Q2
18	1 in 5	Q5
10	1 in 9.49	Q10
5	1 in 20	Q20
2	1 in 50	Q50
1	1 in 100	Q100

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### 1 Introduction

MCE has been commissioned to conduct a FIA and SMP for the proposed development of 1018-1038 Yaamba Road, Parkhurst, described as Lot 81 SP300144 (the Site) to support a MCU DA for the Site.

The site has an area of 9.849 ha and has direct road access to Yaamba Road on the site's western boundary.

The site almost entirely falls west towards Yaamba Road from a ridgeline on the site's eastern boundary and as such is almost entirely its own catchment, with some external discharge entering the site from the north-west corner as overflow from the existing stormwater channel between Longford Court and Yaamba Road to the north of the site.

The site is predominately grassed open space, with several informal tracks and a single structure in the site's north-west corner.

It is proposed to construct a new fuel station on fill within the site's south-western corner, with the remainder of the site to be developed in the future. The development of the fuel station will include diversion channels around the eastern and southern sides of the fill pad, with the southernmost channel doubling as on-site detention.

The proposed fuel station will be accessed directly from Yaamba Road, as shown in the attached reference drawings. It is noted that the lot layout included in this FIA and SMP is preliminary and likely to change.

The site is not affected by regional Fitzroy River flooding, however is affected by local Ramsay Creek flooding.

Version 3 of this report was updated to include a response to SARA and Council IR's dated 23 and 27 January 2023 respectively.

### 2 Flood Assessment

### 2.1 Methodology

The Site is situated within Council's Ramsay Creek Flood Study (AECOM, 2017) model extents, as illustrated in Figure 1. This model was obtained from Council and used as the basis of this FIA.

Council provided two key scenarios for this model:

- E2b Existing This model is the existing (base) scenario assessed by AECOM (2017).
- D3b Rockhampton Northern Access Upgrade and associated Mitigation Works as per (AECOM, 2017).

Council confirmed that the D3b scenario should be used as the 'Existing/Base' scenario for this FIA.

MCE reviewed the model with respect to the Site and the proposed works and noted the following limitations that may affect the FIA:

- The Ramsay Creek model was modelled using TUFLOW (Version 2016-03-AE-DP) as a Rain-on-Grid (RoG) model;
- Considered a 3 m computational grid;
- Various 1d pipes were included, however not all pipes are based on surveyed data;
- Cut of map depth of 100 mm was applied to all cells;
- Rainfall and inflow data files were only provided for the 30, 45, 60, 90, 120 and 180 minute duration for the 1% AEP with 30, 60, 90 and 120 minute duration provided for the 2% AEP, 5% AEP, 10% AEP and 0.2% AEP with only the 120 minute duration provided for the 0.05% AEP; and
- The hydraulic model utilised lumped inflows from an XP-RAFTS model at two upstream locations, as shown on Figure 2.

### 2.1.1 Regional Flooding

The site is not affected by regional flooding from the Fitzroy River.

### 2.2 Model Revision

To rectify / reconcile these potential issues the following model changes were considered to conduct a robust FIA of the Site.

### 2.2.1 Hydrology

The hydrologic approach undertaken by (AECOM, 2017) was to define rainfall runoff within the study area through the application of rainfall directly onto the two dimensional hydraulic model, this method is known as Rain on Grid (RoG) using standard techniques from AR&R (Pilgrim, 1987) to determine rainfall intensities. Due to the size of the Ramsay Creek catchment, part of the upstream catchment was modelled using a conventional hydrologic model (XP-RAFTS) with lumped inflows applied to the upstream Ramsay Creek boundary within the hydraulic model.

Following discussions with Council, it was discovered that Council did not hold rainfall boundary files for all storm durations and AEP's.

IFD parameters required to determine rainfalls for events not previously modelled were sourced using a single set of parameters, derived at the location (150.500 E, 23.300 S) for Rockhampton, analogous to AECOM (2017).

It was decided to recreate the all rainfall boundary files for all AEP's from 63% to 1% for all standard durations from 5 minutes to 72 hours, including those that were already included in Council's model. This was determined due to minor rounding and significant figures differences between the original AECOM approach and the revised MCE approach.

It is noted that the XP-RAFTS model was not provided. With the site situated downstream of the lumped inflow locations, flows from these external sources may have an influence on flood levels at the site. As such, the AEP and storm durations assessed in this FIA are limited to those with available inflow files, as noted above.

Whilst the direct rainfall inflows were recreated for the 63%, 39% and 18% AEP, external inflows for these AEP's were based on the provided 10% AEP. This conservative approach was conducted as the 10% AEP external inflows do not affect the water levels within the site. Furthermore, a sensitivity assessment of the 63%, 39% and 18% AEP's using no external inflows was undertaken, confirming that these external inflows have no influence on the predicted water levels within or surrounding the site.

### 2.2.2 Sub Model

A sub-model of the TUFLOW hydraulic model was created due to:

- Curtailing the downstream extent of the model, as shown on Figure 2, is sufficiently downstream as to have no influence on flood levels at the Site; and to
- Provide a faster hydraulic model in order to rapidly conduct multiple design iterations efficiently

The sub-model included the following:

- The TUFLOW sub-model adopted the latest version (2020-10-AA) with the numerical scheme updated from 'Classic' to HPC including SGS;
- The sub-model maintained a 3 m computational grid resolution, however increased resolution was added using a 1 m SGS;
- The sub-model covers the entire local catchment upstream of the Site, and includes the external Ramsay Creek lumped inflows to ensure that all areas draining to the Site as overland and creek flow in the full model continues to do so in the same manner in the sub-model;
- Hydraulic roughness of the Site was updated to be reflective of the current existing site, based on current aerial imagery.
- Curtailed model simulation time such that flood levels peaked in all AEP and durations;
- Hydraulic results cut off depth removed;
- Hydraulic impact mapping blanking of results ± 10mm;
- Revised model boundaries adopted HQ downstream boundaries, analogues with the full model; and
- The sub-model shares a common upstream boundary with the full model, north-east of the site.

It is noted that curtailing the downstream extent of the model, as shown on Figure 2, is sufficiently downstream as to have no influence on flood levels at the Site.

### 2.3 Flood Impact Assessment

### 2.3.1 Proposed Development

As part of the development, it is proposed to incorporate fill pads grading from Yaamba Road generally east towards the rear of the proposed development. This runoff will be directed to a bio-retention basin and drainage channels, as shown on Figure 6 and within Appendix B. The fill pads are currently assumed to have a minimum 1% longitudinal fall.

Table 1 details the proposed channel dimensions, as shown on Figure 6. Figure 4 shows the topographic difference between the existing scenario and the purposed development of the Site, with Figure 5 illustrating the hydraulic roughness.

### TABLE 1: CHANNEL PROPERTIES

Channel (D			
East	0.5	3	1 in 4
South (Basin)	0.5	15	1 in 4
West (Table Drain)	0.5	4	1 in 4

The southern channel doubles as a detention basin providing attenuation of the increased runoff from the proposed development, with 4/0.6 m RCP culvert outlet directly to the table drain between the site and Yaamba Road. Hydraulic characteristics of the detention basin are included in Table 2 below.

The proposed site includes two driveways to access the site, each with a single 1.2 m x 0.9 m RCBC, as shown on Figure 6.

### TABLE 2: BASIN HYDRAULIC CHARACTERISTICS

A(5 <sup>p</sup> (%)				Volume (m³)
63	1.06	0.03	0.54	481
39	1.52	0.02	0.65	653
18	1.99	0.11	0.83	920
10	2.16	0.52	0.88	1009
5	2.26	1.27	0.96	1131
2	2.25	2.08	1.02	1244
1	2.25	2.50	1.07	1318

### 2.3.2 Results

It is noted that with direct rainfall and RoG hydraulic models all cells are wet, often with very low depths, making it difficult to properly convey hydraulic impacts within a FIA. For instance, if the topography of the underlying cell is changed (increased or decreased due to fill or cut), the flood depths may not necessarily change significantly, however the difference in flood level can appear to be significant even though the relative flood depth in both scenarios may be similar. It is for his reason that both flood level and depth impacts are used to demonstrate no adverse impacts.

Likewise, RoG hydraulic models, with all cells being wet often show disconnected 'pockets' of 'flooding, depending on the chosen cut off depth. This can sometimes also result in isolated hydraulic impacts that may or may not be correct, and may be considered numerical noise of no significance. For this reason, no cut-off depth was used in this FIA.

Appendix B contains consolidated flood level/depth difference figures along with velocity difference figures for all AEP's and generally show that the proposed site can occur without causing any actionable increase in flood levels external to the Site.

The proposed stormwater channels within the site are anticipated to be grass lined with vegetated batters.

# 3 Pollutant Impact Assessment

The proposed development exceeds 2,500m<sup>2</sup>, and as such, water quality assessment benchmarks set out in State Planning Policy (DILGP, July 2017) are applicable.

To ensure the development can comply with applicable WQO, a pollutant impact assessment was conducted using MUSIC (Version 6.3).

Lumped industrial pollutant generation parameters were implemented in accordance with the MUSIC Modelling Guidelines (WaterbyDesign, 2018) with sub-catchment properties listed in Table 3 below.

The Rockhampton AERO (Station Number 039083) meteorological data for the 10-year period from 1<sup>st</sup> January 1980 to 31<sup>st</sup> December 1989 with a 6-minute time step.

### TABLE 3: MUSIC CATCHMENT PROPERTIES

Land Use		
Industrial	0.701	90
East Open Space	0.286	0
West Open Space	0.027	0

### 3.1 Proposed Treatment Train

In order to achieve the applicable WQO, a bio-retention system is proposed, as detailed in Table 4.

### TABLE 4: PROPOSED TREATMENT TRAIN

Filter and surface area (m²)	100
Extended detention depth (m)	0.3
Filter depth (m)	0.5
Saturated hydraulic conductivity (mm/hour)	200
Total Nitrogen content of filter media (mg/kg)	400
Orthophosphate content of filter media (mg/kg)	40
Exfiltration rate (mm/hour)	0
Overflow weir (m)	2

It is noted that whilst this assessment only considered the sizing of an above ground bio-retention system. The proposed stormwater channels along the site's northern boundary and centrally located within the site will be vegetated and further contribute to the site's overall water quality treatment.

The bio retention basin location is indicatively shown on Figure 6. It is also noted that the lot layout shown is indicative and subject to change, however generally will not affect the outcomes of this assessment.

### 3.2 Results

Table 5 below presents the MUSIC results indicating compliance with applicable WQOs.

### TABLE 5: MUSIC RESULTS

Parameter			% Reduction	
Flow (ML/year)	4.5	4.3	5.3	-
Total Suspended Solids (kg/year)	831	117	85.9	85
Total Phosphorus (kg/year)	1.32	0.46	65.1	65
Total Nitrogen (kg/year)	9.72	4.64	52.2	45
Gross Pollutants (kg/year)	113	0	100	90

Whilst not explicitly sized or calculated in this SMP, the proposed Fuel and Service Station component of the site will incorporate a suitable oil/grease/petroleum separator and the Fuel Service area will be bunded to capture any spills and direct them to this underground device.

# 4 Erosion and Sediment Control

### 4.1 Construction Phase

During construction phase of the development, disturbances to the existing ground has the potential to increase sediment loads entering downstream drainage systems and watercourses. Table 6 details the key construction phase pollutants identified for this development.

### TABLE 6: CONSTRUCTION PHASE KEY POLLUTANTS

Pollutant		
Litter	Paper, construction packaging, food packaging, cement bags, material off cuts.	
Sediment	Exposed soils and stockpiles during earthworks and building works.	
Hydrocarbons	Fuel and oil spills, leaks from construction equipment and temporary car park areas	

ESC devices employed on the site shall be designed and constructed in accordance with Council's guidelines.

### PRE-CONSTRUCTION

- Stabilise site access on (Yaamba Road);
- Sediment fences to be located along the eastern and southern boundaries of the site and around all works;
- Protect the existing stormwater outlets along the site's western boundary;
- Where practical, minor diversion drains along the eastern and southern boundaries of the site may be utilised to divert clean water from around the construction site; and
- Educate site personnel to the site's erosion and sediment control requirements.

### CONSTRUCTION

- Maintain construction access/exit, sediment fencing, catch drains and all other existing controls as required;
- Progressively surface and revegetate finished areas as appropriate;
- During construction, all areas of exposed soils allowing dust generation are to be suitably treated. Treatments may include mulching the soil and watering;
- Road access is to be regularly cleaned to prevent the transmission of soil on vehicle wheels and eliminate any build-up of typical road dirt and tyre dusts from delivery vehicles;
- Provide and maintain adequate waste disposal facilities on the site to cater for all waste materials such as litter hydrocarbons, toxic materials, acids or alkaline substances; and
- The proposed bioretention/detention basin can be arranged as a sediment basin during construction to ensure appropriate erosion and sediment controls are met.

### 5 Response to Information Request

### 5.1 SARA IR

On 23 January 2023 issued an IR (ref 2301-32776 SRA). A response to this IR is included herein.

### STATE-CONTROLLED ROAD

#### Issuel

The Flood Impact Assessment and Stormwater Management Plan, prepared by McMuttie Consulting Engineers, dated 29 November 2022, reference J20037, revision R1v2, does not adequately details the stormwater quantity impacts of the development onto the state-controlled road network.

#### Action:

To demonstrate compliance with Performance Outcomes 8 to 12 of the State Development Assessment Provisions (SDAP) State code 1: Development in a state-controlled road environment, provide the following information:

1) Catchment plans, peak flows, impervious / pervious areas, time of concentrations in both pre-developed and post-developed scenarios.

2) Survey, earthworks and erosion and sediment control plans.

3) Additional details on the proposed detention basin including the volume, shape and size, outlet control mechanisms, cross sectional details, storage depth, freeboard allowances and so on.

It is noted that a Catchment plan was not previously provided as the hydraulic model used for this assessment is a Rain on Grid model, as used in the recent Yaamba Road upgrade by TMR. However, Figure 3 illustrates the local catchment extent, with hydraulic roughness land use illustrated on Figure 5.

Ground survey for the site is yet to be undertaken, and will be conducted prior to detailed design.

Erosion and sediment control plans will be prepared as part of detailed design, with preliminary details in Section 4.

The detention basin size and shape is illustrated on Figure 6, with basin volumes detailed in Section 2.3.1.

### 5.2 Council IR

On 27 January 2023 issued an IR (ref D/25-2020). A response to flooding and stormwater items of this IR is included herein.

### 1 STORMWATER MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS

Provide a complete stormwater quality assessment report including the MUSIC model assessment to support the application in accordance with State Planning Policy 2017 for Water Quality. Please also provide a digital copy of the MUSIC model to Council for review.

Section 3 of this report contains details of the MUSIC assessment. The MUSIC model will be provided with this response.

1.2 PROVIDE ADDITIONAL INFORMATION REGARDING SUPPLIED FLOOD REPORT

2.1 If is understood that Council supplied rainfall data, which did not include the more frequent events such as the Q2 (39% AEP) and Q5 (18% AEP) events. However, it is the Applicant's responsibility to also provide data for these more frequent events. Please provide the model outcomes for the more frequent events (39% AEP and 18% AEP) to satisfy this requirement.

As noted in Section 2.2.1 the rainfall files were created for the missing events (63%, 39% and 18% AEP) with results included in Appendices A and B for the existing and proposed scenarios respectively.

2 Confirm the fully developed upstream catchment scenario has been adopted within the RNAU flood model. Please also confirm that the final development site levels including cut/fill has been adopted for the RNAU flood model.

The RNAU model, as provided by Council, was adopted for this FIA.

1.2.3 Confirm the treeboard adopted for the proposed development.

Due to the nature of direct rainfall models, all grid cells are wet with some depth of water throughout the simulation. However, generally the fill pad has been lifted above the 1% AEP flood levels within the adjacent channels and drains. The fill pad itself has been provided a minimum grade of 1% to limited ponding depth across the proposed fill pad.

Further details of the fill pad, grading, batters and drainage infrastructure will be provided as part of the detailed design of the site.

1.2.4 Indicate the changes applied to the RNAU flood model to reflect the proposed development including changed-in model parameters.

Section 2.1, 2.2.1 and 2.2.2 summarise the changes made to the RNAU flood model.

1.2.5. Provide the full digital TUELOW model including the changes to Council for review and record

Model files will be included with this response.

1.2.6 Provide the appropriate Registered Professional Engineer of Queensland (RPEQ) certification/signature for the Flood report

This report has been prepared and authored by a RPEQ.

2.7 It is noted that some afflux will occur within the Yaamba Road reserve, which is a State controlled road. Please confirm whether applicant has engaged with the Department of Transport and Main Roads in this regard.

SARA have separately provided an IR for this site.

It is noted, however, that the afflux within the Yaamba Road reserve is contained to existing table drains that are collocated within the subject site and the road reserve.

### 1.3 PROVIDE DETENTION BASIN ENGINEERING DETAILS AS BELOW:

1.3.1 Volume: shape and size of the detention basin:

The detention basin is illustrated on Figure 6, with basin hydraulic characteristics detailed in Section 2.3.1.

5.2 Low flow and high flow discharges from the basin;

The detention basin is illustrated on Figure 6, with basin hydraulic characteristics detailed in Section 2.3.1.

#### 1.3.3 Cross section of the detention basin including outlets details:

The basin has a typical trapezoidal cross-sectional shape, with an 18 m base and 1:4 side batters. The basin has a longitudinal grade of 0.5% to promote free drainage.

The overflow weir is situated 0.8m above the invert of the outlet pipe (approximately 27.3 mAHD)

#### 1.3.4 Depth and freeboard details: and

The detention basin is illustrated on Figure 6, with basin hydraulic characteristics detailed in Section 2.3.1.

#### 1.3.5 How the flows from the processed development will be discharged to the detention basin.

It is anticipated that the proposed development will include an internal stormwater pipe network that will discharge frequent flows directly to the detention basin.

The fill pad itself will be graded towards the detention basin, with flows exceeding the pipe capacity discharging from the fill pad down a protected batter to the detention basin.

Specific details of this arrangement will be considered during detailed design.

4 Provide cut-off drain details and commentary regarding the detention basin's ability to accommodate the upstream developed catchment for the defined flood event. (1964EP)

As illustrated on Figure 3, the upstream catchment is entirely the balance of the site.

A small drain is proposed along the eastern boundary of the proposed development. This drain will allow flows from the future development of the balance of the site to be conveyed to the detention basin.

As the balance of the site is further developed, additional DA's will be required to assess the stormwater detention requirements of the balance of the site.

# 5 Demonstrate how the flows from developed upstream catchment will be accommodated within the development site

 Note: Council believes the proposed stormwater easement (Easement E) must be extended to the boundary of Yaamba Road to facilitate unrestricted flow through the site.

The future upstream catchment, as shown on Figure 3, is the balance of this site. As the balance of the site is further developed, additional DA's will be required to assess the stormwater detention requirements of the balance of the site.

#### The proposed detention basin/Bio Basin must be completely outside of the existing sewerage easement.

The location of existing underground services will be confirmed with ground survey, yet to be undertaken.

1.7 Confirm whether the fuel dispensing area will be drained into the stormwater detention basin or severage network.

Fuel dispensing areas (indicatively shown on Figure 6) will be pre-treated with oil-grease separators (such as SPEL Puraceptor or Ocean Protect ESK type devices) before discharge to the stormwater network.

### Conclusion & Qualifications 6

MCE has been commissioned to conduct a FIA and SMP for the proposed development of 1018-1038 Yaamba Road, Parkhurst, described as Lot 81 SP300144 (the Site) to support a MCU DA for the Site.

The analysis and overall approach was specifically catered for the particular project requirements, and may not be applicable beyond this scope. For this reason any other third parties are not authorised to utilise this report without further input and advice from MCE.

The report is based on the following information provided by others:

Ramsay Creek hydraulic model (AECOM, 2017) provided by Council.

The accuracy of the report is dependent upon the accuracy of this information.

Whilst this report accurately assesses catchment hydraulic performance, using industry standard theoretical modelling techniques and engineering practices, actual future observed catchment flows, levels and extent of inundation may vary from those predicted herein. It is for this reason that flood freeboards should be adopted.

DATE: 6/03/23 OUR REF: J20037 Document Set ID: 40425897

Version: 1, Version Date: 20/03/2023



### 7 References

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- AIDR. (2017). Australian Disaster Resilience Guideline 7-3 Flood Hazard. Australian Institute for Disaster Resilience, Commonwealth of Australia Attorney-General's Department. Australian Institute for Disaster Resilience, on behalf of the Australian Government Attorney-General's Department.
- Ball, J., Babister, M., Nathan, R., Weeks, W., Weinmann, E., Retallick, M., & Testoni, I. (Eds.). (2019). *Australian Rainfall and Runoff: A Guide to Flood Estimation*. Commonwealth of Australia (Geoscience Australia).

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- IPWEAQ. (2016). *Queensland Urban Drainage Manual Forth Edition*. Institute of Public Works Engineering Australasia, Queensland.
- Pilgrim, D. H. (Ed.). (1987). Australian Rainfall & Runoff A Guide to Flood Estimation Volume 1. The Institution of Engineers, Australia.

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Engineering reimagined.

### Reference Drawings

PROJECT: 1018-1038 Bruce Highway, Parkhurst DATE: 6/03/23, OUR REF: J20037 Document Set ID: 40425897 Version: 1, Version Date: 20/03/2023 .





Document Set ID: 40425897 Version: 1, Version Date: 20/03/2023

### Figures

- Figure 1 Site Location and Full Model Extents
- Figure 2 Sub-Model Extents
- Figure 3 Local Catchment
- Figure 4 Topography Difference
- Figure 5 Hydraulic Roughness and Land Use

### Figure 6 – Conceptual Stormwater Management Plan













24530DE

1422800N

N0012247

N0052272



# Appendix A: Existing Scenario Flood Maps

A-1: 63% AEP

- A-2: 39% AEP
- A-3: 18% AEP
- A-4: 10% AEP
- A-5: 5% AEP
- A-6: 2% AEP
- A-7: 1% AEP



















1422800N


1+53000%

N009ZZ%



1422800N



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NC082272











NCC92272



742280GN











## Appendix B: Proposed Scenario Flood Maps

B-1: 63% AEP

- B-2: 39% AEP
- B-3: 18% AEP
- B-4: 10% AEP
- B-5: 5% AEP
- B-6: 2% AEP
- B-7: 1% AEP















# Environmental Noise Assessment Proposed Service Station

1018 Yaamba Road

Parkhurst

Report 1376R1-R0

2 December 2022

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## 1 Introduction

RoadPro Acoustics was engaged by Pearl Investments (Aust) Pty Ltd to assess potential noise impacts from a proposed service station at a site at 1018 Yaamba Road, Parkhurst (the Site). The Site has previously been assessed and approved for a service station, however the current proposal is expanded and includes truckstop facilities. The site location is shown in **Figure 1**, and proposed site layout is shown in **Figure 2**. Plans are provided in **Appendix A**.



Figure 1: Site Location – 1018 Yaamba Road, Parkhurst



Figure 2: Site layout - 1018 Yaamba Road, Parkhurst

The proposal involves establishing a fuel retail outlet and truckstop at the Site with the following facilities:

- 8 x light vehicle fuel bowsers
- 4 x truck fuel bowsers
- Fuel shop
- 14 x light vehicle carparks
- 9 x truck bays
- Loading area
- Waste and services area
- Associated conveniences (air and water, bike racks etc)

This noise assessment has been carried out generally in accordance with the following:

- Environmental Protection (Noise) Policy 2019;
- Environmental Protection Act 1997;
- *Noise Measurement Manual*, Queensland Government Environmental Protection Agency, Version 4, August 2013; and
- Australian Standard AS1055.1–1997 Acoustics Description and measurement of environmental noise.

Information used for this assessment included:

- Development plans prepared by Verve;
- Queensland Globe and Google Earth imagery;
- Ausmap LIDAR spot heights; and
- Photographs and general information from a site visit and inspection.

## 2 Acoustic Terminology

The following is a brief explanation of the acoustic terminology used in this report.

#### 2.1 Sound (Noise) Level

Sound or noise consists of minute fluctuations in atmospheric pressure capable of evoking the sense of hearing. The human ear responds to changes in sound pressure over a very wide range. The loudest sound pressure to which the human ear responds is ten million times greater than the softest. The decibel (abbreviated as dB) scale reduces this ratio to a more manageable size by the use of logarithms.

The symbols "L" or "LA" are commonly used to represent Sound Pressure Level.

#### 2.2 "A" Weighted Sound Pressure Level - dB(A)

The overall level of a sound is usually expressed in terms of dB(A), which is measured using a sound level meter with an "A-weighting" filter. This is an electronic filter having a frequency response corresponding approximately to that of human hearing.

People's hearing is most sensitive to sounds at mid frequencies (500 Hz to 4000 Hz), and less sensitive at lower and higher frequencies. Thus, the level of a sound in dB(A) is a good measure of the loudness of that sound. Different sources having the same dB(A) level generally sound about equally as loud.

A change of 1 dB(A) or 2 dB(A) in the level of a sound is difficult for most people to detect, whilst a 3 dB(A) to 5 dB(A) change corresponds to small but noticeable change in loudness. A 10 dB(A) change corresponds to an approximate doubling or halving in loudness.

Table 1:	Typical Noise Levels
	i ypical Noise Levels

Sound Pressure Level (dB(A))	Typical Source	Subjective Evaluation
130	Threshold of pain	Intolerable
120	Heavy rock concert	Extremely
110	Grinding on steel	noisy
100	Loud car horn at 3 m	Very noisy
90	Construction site with pneumatic hammering	
80	Curbside of busy street	Loud
70	Loud radio or television	
60	Department store	Moderate to
50	General Office	quiet
40	Inside private office	Quiet to very
30	Inside bedroom	quiet
20	Unoccupied recording studio	Almost silent

#### 2.3 Statistical Sound (Noise) Levels

Sounds that vary in level over time, such as road traffic noise and most community noise, are commonly described in terms of the statistical exceedance levels  $L_{AN}$ , where  $L_{AN}$  is the A-weighted sound pressure level exceeded by N% of a given measurement period. For example, the  $L_{A1}$  is the noise level exceeded for 1% of the time, LA10 the noise exceeded for 10% of the time, and so on.

Of particular relevance are:

 $L_{A1}$  The noise level exceeded for 1% of the 15 minute interval.

 $L_{A10}$  The noise level exceed for 10% of the 15 minute interval. This is commonly referred to as the average maximum noise level.

 $L_{A90}$  The noise level exceeded for 90% of the sample period. This noise level is described as the average minimum background sound level (in the absence of the source under consideration), or simply the background level

 $L_{Aeq}$  is the A-weighted equivalent continuous sound pressure level (basically 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.

When dealing with numerous days of statistical noise data a method is required to determine the noise descriptors that are representative of a monitoring location for a particular time of day. The method of statistical accumulation provides an appropriate method of determining these noise descriptors.

This method accumulates each value for the days of monitoring and produces an estimate of the "repeatable minimum"  $L_{A90}$  noise level over the daytime and night-time measurement periods, as required by the Department of Environment and Heritage Protection. In addition, the method produces mean or "average" levels that are representative of the other descriptors that can be expected on a typical day at each particular site.

## **3** Background and Ambient Noise

Noise measurements were carried out at the site from Wednesday 18<sup>th</sup> September to Wednesday 25<sup>th</sup> September at the location shown in **Figure 3** and **Figure 4**. The location was selected as being representative of background noise levels for the nearest sensitive receivers.

The measurements were carried out using a Rion NL-22 (Serial number 1273964) recording "fast" response "A" frequency weighted sound levels at 15-minute intervals, with the microphone at a height of approximately 1.2 m. The instrument was checked for calibration prior to and post-measurement using a 94 dB acoustic signal at 1000 Hz, and drift in calibration remained within ±0.5 dB.

Weather conditions for the duration of the survey were monitored through the Bureau of Meteorology website and were generally suitable for noise monitoring throughout the measurement period.



Figure 3: Noise Logger Location "ML1" - 1018 Yaamba Road, Parkhurst



#### Figure 4: Noise Logger

Ambient noise at the Site is dominated by road traffic on Yaamba Road (Bruce Highway).

A summary of the logged data is provided in **Table 2**. The full dataset of the measurements is provided as charts in **Appendix B**.

Day	Period,T	L <sub>A90,T</sub>	L <sub>Aeq,T</sub>	L <sub>A10,T</sub>	L <sub>A1,T</sub>
	Day	46.9	54.7	57.1	62.5
Wednesday-18-Sep-19	Evening	41.1	54.3	58.0	63.4
	Night	27.6	54.3	58.9	63.6
	Day	47.0	54.9	57.4	62.1
Thursday-19-Sep-19	Evening	40.9	54.9	58.0	62.9
	Night	30.4	53.5	57.2	62.9
	Day	48.0	55.0	57.6	62.0
Friday-20-Sep-19	Evening	43.2	53.1	56.1	61.4
	Night	30.5	51.6	54.1	62.3
	Day	44.7	53.7	56.6	61.1
Saturday-21-Sep-19	Evening	40.4	52.2	55.0	62.0
	Night	24.6	50.2	52.7	61.1
	Day	43.7	53.9	54.9	59.9
Sunday-22-Sep-19	Evening	37.5	52.5	55.2	62.3
	Night	31.8	51.9	52.2	61.5
	Day	45.5	54.8	56.8	61.5
Monday-23-Sep-19	Evening	39.0	53.3	55.9	61.9
	Night	30.8	54.1	55.4	63.4
	Day	47.5	57.3	59.6	63.7
Tuesday-24-Sep-19	Evening	46.7	56.9	58.8	63.9
	Night	41.8	54.5	57.4	63.2
Wednesday-25-Sep-19	Day	47.0	55.6	58.2	63.6
	Day	47	55	57	62
overall RBL and averages	Evening	41	54	56	62
	Night	30	53	55	63

Table 2:	Logger noise i	measurement	results.	dB(A)
		neusurement	results,	

The following background noise levels are adopted for the Site for assessment purposes:

Day	47 dB(A)		
Evening	41 dB(A)		
Night	30 dB(A)		

#### 4 Noise Criteria

#### 4.1 Acoustic Quality Objectives - Residences

The *Environmental Protection (Noise) Policy 2019* (EPP(Noise)) is designed to achieve the object of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*. Relevant extracts are as follows:

The environmental values to be enhanced or protected under this policy are-

(a) the qualities of the acoustic environment that are conducive to protecting the health and biodiversity of ecosystems; and

(b) the qualities of the acoustic environment that are conducive to human health and wellbeing, including by ensuring a suitable acoustic environment for individuals to do any of the following—

(i) sleep;

(ii) study or learn;

(iii) be involved in recreation, including relaxation and conversation; and

(c) the qualities of the acoustic environment that are conducive to protecting the amenity of the community.

Acoustic Qualify Objectives are sp	pecified for residences as show	n in <b>Table 3</b> .
------------------------------------	---------------------------------	-----------------------

Table 3:	Environmental P	rotection (Noise)	Policy 2019 Acoustic	Quality Objectives

Sensitive	Time of day	Acoustic qu	uality objecti	Environmental value	
receptor		(measured	at the recept		
		L <sub>Aeq,adj,1hr</sub>	L <sub>A10,adj,1hr</sub>	L <sub>A1,adj,1hr</sub>	
Dwelling (for outdoors)	Daytime and evening	50	55	65	health and wellbeing
Dwelling (for indoors)	Daytime and evening	35	40	45	health and wellbeing
	Nighttime	30	35	40	health and wellbeing, in relation to the ability to sleep

In order to assess internal sound levels, a 7 dB(A) noise reduction (free-field) through partially opened windows as per the Queensland Ecoaccess Guideline *Planning for Noise Control* (2004) is assumed.

#### 4.2 Background Creep

The EPP(Noise) provides the following regarding *background* creep in **Section 9**. Note that the technical provisions for *background* creep for time-varying ( $L_{Aeq}$ ) and constant noise ( $L_{A90}$ ) have been removed from the EPP(Noise) as of 1 September 2019.

(2) To the extent it is reasonable to do so, noise must be dealt with in a way that ensures—

(a)the noise does not have any adverse effect, or potential adverse effect, on an environmental value under this policy; and

(b)background creep in an area or place is prevented or minimised.

The potential for an increase in background noise levels from this proposal is limited to noise from mechanical plant. The criteria specified in the *Environmental Protection Act 1994* is deemed to be appropriate for appropriate control of mechanical plant noise by the Queensland Government.

#### 4.3 Sleep Disturbance

Sleep disturbance criteria from discrete  $L_{AMax}$  noise events are not specifically addressed in any current QLD government policies. It is prudent to assess the potential for this to occur for commercial activities that will potentially operate 24-hours by limiting  $L_{AMax}$  noise levels to  $\leq$  60 dB(A).

#### 4.4 Mechanical Plant Noise

The *Environmental Protection Act 1994* specifies criteria for specific mechanical plant, summarised in **Table 5**.

Table 4:Summary of mechanical plant noise criteria from the Queensland Environmental<br/>Protection Act 1994

Plant	Time Period Start	Time Period Finish	Criterion
	7am	7pm	Background + 5 dB(A)
Pumps <sup>1</sup>	7pm	10pm	Background + 3 dB(A)
	10pm	7am	Inaudible
Air conditioning	7am	10pm	Background + 5 dB(A)
equipment	10pm	7am	Background + 3 dB(A)
	7am	10pm	Background + 5 dB(A)
Refrigeration plant <sup>2</sup>	10pm	7am	Background + 3 dB(A)

Notes:

<sup>1</sup>A pump means an electrical, mechanical or pneumatic pump; and includes a swimming pool pump and a spa blower. Examples — liquid pump, air pump, heat pump.

<sup>2</sup>Criteria for refrigeration plant applies to an occupier of premises at or for which there is plant or equipment for refrigeration (refrigeration equipment); or an owner of refrigeration equipment that is on or in a vehicle, other than a vehicle used or to be used on a railway. "Vehicle" includes a trailer.

Based on progressing interpretation of the above, noise from fuel bowser pumps is included in overall noise emission calculations rather than being assessed as a continuously running pump.

The site-specific criteria for mechanical plant noise considering the measured background noise levels are provided in **Table 6**.

 Table 5:
 Site-specific mechanical plant noise criteria from the Queensland Environmental Protection Act 1994

Plant	Time Period Start	Time Period Finish	Criterion	
	7am	6pm	47 + 5 = 52 dBA	
_	6pm	7pm	41 + 5 = 46 dBA	
Pumps	7pm	10pm	41 + 3 = 44 dBA	
	10pm	7am	30 -10 = 20 dBA <sup>1</sup>	
	7am	6pm	47 + 5 = 52 dBA	
Air conditioning	6pm	10pm	41 + 5 = 46 dBA	
equipment	10pm	7am	30 + 3 = 33 dBA	
	7am	6pm	47 + 5 = 52 dBA	
Refrigeration plant	6pm	10pm	41 + 5 = 46 dBA	
	10pm	7am	30 + 3 = 33 dBA	

Notes:

<sup>1</sup>A noise level 10 dB(A) or more below the ambient background noise level is generally adopted for design purposes to represent "inaudibility". Even though a noise level 10 dB(A) below the background noise level may not be imperceptible, the likelihood of disturbance being causes by the source is considered to be negligible.

## 5 **Predicted Noise Emission Levels**

#### 5.1 General Methodology

The site was modelled using the PEN3D noise modelling software package. The software allows the site to be modelled in 3-dimensional space and incorporates environmental noise calculation algorithms for point and mobile sources, and attenuation due to distance, barrier and terrain effects, and ground and atmospheric absorption. Weather conditions were assumed to be calm.

Terrain data was derived from LIDAR spot heights at 5 m grid intervals and converted to 0.5 m ground contours.

The nearest potentially affected receivers to the Site are:

- the caretakers' residence for the Casa Nostra motel resort,
- the Casa Nostra resort bungalows and
- The nearest residence in Bantry Street to the north-east of the Site.

A snapshot of the model scenario is shown in Figure 5.



Figure 5: Model scenario screenshot

#### 5.2 Mechanical Plant

Refrigeration and AC plant for the fuel shop building have been assumed to be in the services area, with sound power levels of 80 dB(A) and 90 dB(A) respectively.

Refrigerated truck trailers were assumed to be running in the truck stop area. 4 x refrigeration units running with sound power levels of 98 dB(A) each have been assumed.

The predicted noise plant noise levels without additional attenuation are shown in **Table 5**.

Table 6	Calculated	mechanical	plant	noise	levels,	L <sub>Aeq,adj</sub>	dB(A) –	no	additional
attenuation									

Receptor	Noise Level	(	Complies	
Casa Nostra Residence 2nd Floor	57	No	No	No
Casa Nostra Bungalow 1	59	No	No	No
Casa Nostra Bungalow 2	56	No	No	No
Casa Nostra Bungalow 3	54	No	No	No
Bantry Street	50	Yes	No	No

The results indicate that mechanical plant will require substantial noise attenuation treatment in order to operate throughout the night-time period. The dominant noise sources are truck trailer refrigeration units.

#### 5.3 Vehicles and Refuelling

Vehicle noise for carparking was modelled using the BayFIU method adapted for Australian conditions<sup>1</sup>. The  $L_{Aeq(1 hour)}$  sound power level for a single vehicle movement is 64 dB, and it was assumed a peak hour would have one vehicle stop and leave per car park on average. The method incorporates all noise such as door closures and engine starts. The  $L_{A10(1 hour)}$  and  $L_{A1(1 hour)}$  noise levels are approximately 2 dB(A) and 8 dB(A) greater than the  $L_{Aeq(1 hour)}$  respectively, implying that if the  $L_{Aeq(1 hour)}$  Acoustic Quality Objective is achieved, the  $L_{A10(1 hour)}$  and  $L_{A1(1 hour)}$  Acoustic Quality Objectives will also be achieved.

Vehicles travelling through the Site were modelled as moving point sources. Sound power spectra for vehicles<sup>2</sup> is shown in **Table 7**.

1/1 Octave Band Centre Frequency (Hz)								
	63	125	250	500	1000	2000	4000	8000
Light	63	72	73	77	78	78	75	69
Heavy	103	101	99	98	99	96	89	78

 Table 7:
 Vehicle sound power levels at low speeds, dB

 $L_{Aeq}$  noise levels from refuelling is a combination of sound from vehicle movements and operation of the bowser pump, including removal/replacement of the nozzle and replacement of fuel caps. The overall synthesized noise level for these activities is 66 dB  $L_{Aeq(1 hour)}$  per light vehicle refuelling, and 70 dB  $L_{Aeq(1 hour)}$  per truck refuelling.

The number of vehicles for a peak hour during each time period are shown in **Table 8**.

Time period	Total number of light vehicles	Number of vehicles using
		bowser
Day (peak)	100	100
Evening	75	50
Night	20	10

 Table 8
 Peak hour numbers of vehicles

Table 9	Calculated vehicle noise levels L <sub>Aeq,adj</sub> dB(A) – no additional attenuation
---------	--

Receptor	Noise Level			Complies		
	Day	Evening	Night	Day	Evening	Night
Casa Nostra Residence						
2nd Floor	45	44	42	Yes	No	No
Casa Nostra Bungalow 1	40	39	37	Yes	Yes	No
Casa Nostra Bungalow 2	37	36	34	Yes	Yes	Yes
Casa Nostra Bungalow 3	36	35	33	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bantry Street	36	35	33	Yes	Yes	Yes

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Laurence Nicol and Paul Johnson, Paper Number 39, Proceedings of ACOUSTICS 2011 (November 2011) "Prediction of parking area noise in Australian conditions" <sup>2</sup> Emanuel Hammer, Sebastian Egger, Tina Saurer and Erik Bühlmann, 23rd International Congress on Sound and Vibration (July 2016) "Traffic Noise Modelling at Lower Speeds"

Variable noise levels are expected to achieve the criterion at residences during the daytime and evening. However, the Site will require additional attenuation treatment in order to operate during night-time hours.

#### 5.4 Maximum Noise Level Events

Other noise sources expected include relatively infrequent events such as:

- Waste disposal / collection,
- Compressed air stations,
- Fuel deliveries, and
- Shop deliveries.

These sources will generally not be significant for overall  $L_{A1(1 \text{ hour})}$  noise levels but have potential to produce disturbing  $L_{AMax}$  noise events if they occur at night time.

It is not envisaged that fuel deliveries will occur during the night-time period.

Typical  $L_{AMax}$  noise levels from waste disposal are 100 dB(A), while delivery  $L_{AMax}$  noise levels are in the order of 88 dB(A). Predicted  $L_{AMax}$  noise levels from these activities are shown in **Table 10**.

Table 10Calculated waste and delivery noise levels LAMax,adj dB(A) – no additionalattenuation

Receptor	Noise Level	Complies
	(dB(A))	
Casa Nostra Residence 2nd Floor	56	Yes
Casa Nostra Bungalow 1	53	Yes
Casa Nostra Bungalow 2	50	Yes
Casa Nostra Bungalow 3	48	Yes
Bantry Street	45	Yes

The results indicate that the 60 dB  $L_{AMax,adj}$  criterion for the night-time period will be achieved at all residences.

## 6 Discussion of Results and Attenuation

#### 6.1 Noise Barriers

Noise barrier fences around the Site have been designed as shown in **Appendix C**. The noise barrier design is dictated by the refrigerated trailer noise levels expected and are 5.5m above carpark/driveway level.

Noise barrier fences are required to have the following properties:

- Have a minimum surface density of 12.5 kg/m<sup>2</sup>.
- Be completely free of gaps, including underneath the fence.

The noise barriers are significant in height, but can be made aesthetically acceptable using techniques including but not limited to:

- Articulation,
- Landscaping, and
- Using different coloured and / or transparent panels.

Some of these techniques are shown in Figure 6 to Figure 9.



Figure 6: 4.5m high acoustic barrier atop 1m high landscaped earth, Benaraby



Figure 7: 4.5m high acoustic barrier atop 1m high landscaped earth (foreground), Benaraby



Figure 8: 4.0m high landscaped acoustic barrier adjoining supermarket loading dock - Coolum



Figure 9: Acoustic barrier with clear panels adjoining service station - Rockhampton
## 6.2 Mechanical Plant

The resultant  $L_{Aeq(1 hour)}$  noise levels with the noise barriers as designed are shown in **Table 11**.

Table 11	Calculated mechanical plant (including mobile truck refrigeration) noise
levels L <sub>Aeq,adj</sub> dl	3(A) – with noise barrier attenuation

Receptor	Noise Level		Complies	
	(dB(A))	Day	Evening	Night
Casa Nostra Residence 2nd Floor	47	Yes	No	No
Casa Nostra Bungalow 1	45	Yes	Yes	No
Casa Nostra Bungalow 2	44	Yes	Yes	No
Casa Nostra Bungalow 3	42	Yes	Yes	No
Bantry Street	39	Yes	Yes	No

The calculated noise levels show that with the exception of a marginal exceedance at the  $2^{nd}$  floor level of the Casa Nostra manager's residence, the daytime and evening noise criterion for mechanical plant can be practically achieved. It is not considered that the 1 dB(A) exceedance of the criterion at a single residence is significant, as the calculation methodology is quite conservative.

It is not considered to be reasonably feasible to construct an acoustic barrier to the height required to achieve the night-time noise criterion. Therefore, it is recommended that prohibition signs are used within the Site warning that operation of mobile refrigeration plant is not permitted between 10 pm and 6 am. It is noted that while the night-time period technically ends at 7 am, background noise levels are already elevated well before 6 am, and the criterion as written in the *Environmental Protection Act 1994* will be achieved.

Fixed air conditioning and refrigeration plant noise levels will require further assessment during the detailed design stage of the project to ensure the nighttime noise criterion is achieved. Achieving the criteria with small commercial fixed plant is generally readily achievable, and the model indicates that the criteria will likely be achieved with the above noise barriers in place.

### 6.3 Vehicles and Refuelling

The resultant  $L_{Aeq(1 hour)}$  noise levels with the noise barriers as designed are shown in **Table 12**.

Receptor	Noise Level			Complies		
	Day	Evening	Night	Day	Evening	Night
Casa Nostra Residence						
2nd Floor	35	33	31	Yes	Yes	Yes
Casa Nostra Bungalow 1	29	27	24	Yes	Yes	Yes
Casa Nostra Bungalow 2	28	26	23	Yes	Yes	Yes
Casa Nostra Bungalow 3	27	25	22	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bantry Street	24	22	19	Yes	Yes	Yes

Table 12Calculated vehicle noise levels  $L_{Aeq,adj}$  dB(A) – with noise barrierattenuation

The results indicate that with the designed noise barriers, noise as a result of vehicle movements, carparking and refuelling will achieve the criteria for all time periods.

The predicted attenuated noise levels will achieve the indoor *Acoustic Quality Objectives*.

The timing of the noise produced relative to the background noise level is pertinent. Service station business is reliant on being located on major traffic routes, rather than attracting traffic to the business i.e. customers typically will use a service station as a matter of convenience, and as such the vehicle usage of a service station coincides generally with, and to a large extent is a product of, the dominant source of background noise. Mechanical plant aside, noise production from service stations tends to therefore have a natural coincidence with background noise.

#### 6.4 Maximum Noise Level Events

Calculations indicate that the  $L_{AMax}$  noise criterion for night-time will be achieved. However, it is suggested that waste collection and fuel delivery activities are limited to between 6:00 am and 9:00 pm for general amenity.

Delivery vehicles to the fuel shop and fast-food outlet can occur at any time.

Compressed air stations should have either adjustable audible signals, or no audible signals at all.

#### 6.5 Future Access via Easements

The designed noise barriers allow for access to the adjoining property at the northwest corner of the Site.

Future access via the south-eastern corner of the Site will necessitate removal of a portion of the noise barrier. While subject to detailed design, it is envisaged that deleting the southern-most truck park to construct a leg in the noise barrier would satisfactorily maintain the amenity of the adjacent motel units, as indicated in **Figure 10**.





Conceptual alternative barrier design for easement access

# 7 Conclusion and Summary of Recommendations

RoadPro Acoustics was engaged by Pearl Investments (Aust) Pty Ltd to assess potential noise emissions from a proposed service station and truck stop at 1018 Yaamba Road, Parkhurst.

Acoustic barriers are recommended at various locations within the Site as detailed in **Appendix C**, primarily to mitigate mobile refrigeration noise on truck trailers.

Refrigerated trailers must not be operated at the Site between 10 pm and 6 am.

Fixed mechanical plant should be further assessed during the detailed design stage of the project to ensure the noise criteria are achieved.

It was found that the Site design, with inclusion of the recommendations in this report, can achieve the Acoustic Quality Objectives and Background Creep criteria during the day, evening and night.

It is the view of RoadPro Acoustics that the Site is suitable for the proposed use, subject to the recommendations made in this report.

## Appendix A – Site Plans





2 December 2022









# Appendix B – Noise Charts







35

30

25

20 0:00

2:00

4:00

6:00

8:00

10:00

12:00

Time of Day

14:00

16:00

18:00

20:00

22:00

0:00







# Appendix C – Noise Barriers





IRRIGATION SYSTEM: Subject to budget considerations, it is proposed to install an efficient, water wise, fully automatic, underground and permanent irrigation system to deliver 32mm of water per week to all planting beds shown within the site. It is not proposed that this irrigation system will cover any existing grassed areas on the footpathroad reserve. Minimum system requirements as follows: dip irrigation (16mm 'Netafim' techline at 450mm cos and 50mm soil cover) to all planting beds within the development site: mainlines at 450mm cover, lateral lines at 300mm cover; single automatic Controller, of appropriate size, in a lockable and weatherproof meter box fixed to a wall in the Refuse enclosure or other nominated location; Council approved backflow/RPZV/filter located after the site water meter.

# PROPOSED SERVICE STATION DEVELOPMENT Landscape Concept Plan (DA) 1018 Bruce Highway, Parkhurst

dwg. no. LA-DA-CP-02 December 2022