9.3.9 Extractive industry code

9.3.9.1 Application

1. This code applies to assessing:
2. operational works for extracting gravel, rock, sand or soil from the place where it occurs naturally which is assessable development where this code is an applicable code identified in the assessment benchmarks column of a table of assessment for operational work (section 5.8) or an overlay (section 5.10); or
3. a material change of use if:
4. assessable development where this code is an applicable code identified in the assessment benchmarks column of table of assessment for a material change of use (section 5.5) or a neighbourhood plan (section 5.9); or
5. impact assessable development for an extractive industry or a use of a similar nature.
6. When using this code, reference should be made to section 1.5 and section 5.3.3.

Note—The following purpose, overall outcomes, performance outcomes and acceptable outcomes comprise the assessment benchmarks of this code.

Note—Where this code includes performance outcomes or acceptable outcomes that relate to:

* air quality assessment, guidance is provided in the Air quality planning scheme policy;
* biodiversity areas, guidance is provided in the Biodiversity areas planning scheme policy;
* noise impact assessment, guidance is provided in the Noise impact assessment planning scheme policy.

9.3.9.2 Purpose

1. The purpose of the Extractive industry code is to assess the suitability of development to which this code applies.
2. The purpose of the code will be achieved through the following overall outcomes:
3. Development facilitates the winning of economic extractive resources.
4. Development minimises impacts to the natural environment, in relation to both on-site operations and off-site activities, especially those connected with haulage.
5. Development provides adequately for ongoing site rehabilitation, habitat restoration and preparation for use after the development activity.

9.3.9.3 Performance outcomes and acceptable outcomes

Table 9.3.9.3.A—Performance outcomes and acceptable outcomes

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Performance outcomes | Acceptable outcomes |
| PO1Development ensures that the operation of the use and ongoing rehabilitation of the site is designed and implemented to:1. promote the efficient extraction of economic resources;
2. protect ecological features, significant flora and fauna species and significant native vegetation;
3. minimise potential adverse impacts on sensitive receiving environments and amenity to acceptable levels;
4. rehabilitate the site during and after operations to provide a land form and environmental amenity appropriate to the context of the location and intended future land use;
5. result in optimal future land use;
6. minimise the production of waste products and where suitable, re-use waste products as part of the rehabilitation of the site.

Note—The preparation of reports detailing the following can assist in demonstrating achievement of this performance outcome:* an ecological assessment in accordance with the Biodiversity areas planning scheme policy;
* survey drawings of the existing site and plans showing the proposed staging of extraction and rehabilitation and development in stages of on-site access, operational infrastructure, stockpiling areas, other storage and servicing areas and water management;
* geological and geotechnical information about the resource, and description and evaluation of alternatives considered for the exploitation of the resource;
* specification of all machinery, including vehicles, intended to be employed on the site;
* an evaluation of the need for the development, including markets and proposed rates of extraction;
* proposals including plans for progressive planting and site rehabilitation, including demonstration of visual impact over time;
* proposed methods of removing material or refuse from the site;
* an environmental management plan that addresses all issues relevant to the performance outcome.
 | AO1No acceptable outcome is prescribed. |
| PO2Development must achieve an acceptable standard of visual amenity, having regard to the characteristics of the site, the resource, rehabilitation and visual screening opportunities, quarry staging, design, the surrounding area and the desirable character of the locality.Note—The preparation of reports detailing the following can assist in demonstrating achievement of this performance outcome:* plans and information about existing vegetation, specifying what is to be retained;
* proposals for screening particular components of site operations, for example vehicle servicing;
* proposals for bunding, planting and any other measures aimed at achieving acceptable visual amenity;
* identification of all sensitive areas where the proposed development can be seen;
* evaluation of the impact on visual amenity of the proposed development over its life.
 | AO2No acceptable outcome is prescribed. |
| PO3Development ensures that the use of the site minimises impacts to the natural environment, including ecological features and significant native vegetation.Note—An ecological assessment report prepared in accordance with the Biodiversity areas planning scheme policy can assist in demonstrating achievement of this performance outcome. | AO3No acceptable outcome is prescribed. |
| PO4Development ensures that water from around and within the area of operation is managed so that it does not adversely affect the environmental values of groundwater and receiving surface waters.Note—The preparation of reports detailing information as required by the Stormwater code as well as information on likely impacts on groundwater quality, can assist in demonstrating achievement of this performance outcome. | AO4No acceptable outcome is prescribed. |
| PO5Development, including for a haulage route (including key resource area transport routes identified on the Extractive resources overlay map):1. avoids or minimises air emissions;
2. complies with the following criteria at a sensitive zone and at a sensitive use in a Rural zone:
3. air quality (planning) criteria in Table 9.3.9.3.B.

Note—An air quality impact report prepared in accordance with the Air quality planning scheme policy can assist in demonstrating achievement of this performance outcome. | AO5Development for an activity involving:1. blasting, drilling, crushing or screening, no acceptable outcome is prescribed;
2. extraction, stockpiling, loading or unloading of resources, the site boundary is located at least 500m from a sensitive zone or a sensitive use in the Rural zone;
3. transport of goods on paved or unpaved roads, the boundaries of designated transport routes are located at least 250m from sensitive zone or a sensitive use in the Rural zone.
 |
| PO6Development, including for a haulage route (including key resource area transport routes identified on the Extractive resources overlay map), achieves the Noise (planning) criteria in Table 9.3.9.3.C, low frequency noise criteria in Table 9.3.9.3.D and night time noise criteria in Table 9.3.9.3.E at sensitive zones and at a sensitive use in the Rural zone.Note—A noise impact assessment report prepared in accordance with the Noise impact assessment planning scheme policy can assist in demonstrating achievement of this performance outcome. | AO6No acceptable outcome is prescribed. |
| PO7Development achieves the ground borne vibration criteria in the following tables in a sensitive zone and at a sensitive use in the Rural zone:1. Table 9.3.9.3.F—Recommended intermittent vibration levels for cosmetic damage;
2. Table 9.3.9.3.G—Recommended blasting vibration levels for human comfort;
3. Table 9.3.9.3.H—Recommended levels for continuous and impulsive vibration acceleration for human comfort;
4. Table 9.3.9.3.I—Recommended vibration dose values for intermittent vibration for human comfort.

Note—A vibration impact assessment report prepared in accordance with the Noise impact assessment planning scheme policy can assist in demonstrating achievement of this performance outcome. | AO7Development does not cause ground borne vibration beyond the boundary of the site. |
| PO8Development ensures that the operation is designed and constructed to ensure efficient on-site manoeuvring and adequate off-street parking. | AO8No acceptable outcome is prescribed. |
| PO9Development ensures that any hazard or risk is within acceptable limits.Note—The preparation of reports detailing the following can assist in demonstrating achievement of this performance outcome:* public safety issues;
* impacts of blasting;
* pedestrian movement and safety;
* subsidence of land;
* restriction of access to the site.

Editor's note—Aspects of this PO relate to other legislation such as the *Mining and Quarrying Safety and Health Act 1999*. | AO9No acceptable outcome is prescribed. |
| PO10Development ensures that the transport of materials from the site minimises environmental, health and amenity impacts and does not reduce the operation of the major road network beyond acceptable limits.Note—The preparation of reports detailing the following can assist in demonstrating achievement of this performance outcome:* assessment of all transport options, including rail, road, conveyor, pipeline and waterborne transport;
* analysis of traffic movements predicted for the extractive industry;
* standards of roads proposed to be used;
* evaluation of alternative access possibilities;
* impacts on the movement system, including maintenance and safety issues.
 | AO10No acceptable outcome is prescribed. |

Table 9.3.9.3.B—Air quality (planning) criteria

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Pollutant | Averaging time | Health outcome protected | Criteria including background (µg/m3) | Criteria including background (ppm) |
| Nitrogen dioxide | 1 hour | Health and wellbeing | 250 | 0.12 |
| Annual | Health and wellbeing | 62 | 0.03 |
| Sulfur dioxide | 1 hour | Health and wellbeing | 570 | 0.2 |
| 24 hours | Health and wellbeing | 230 | 0.08 |
| Annual | Health and wellbeing | 57 | 0.02 |
| Particulate matter (PM) as total suspended particulates (TSP) | Annual | Health and wellbeing | 90 | - |
| PM less than 10 µm (PM10) | 24 hours | Health and wellbeing | 50 | - |
| PM less than 2.5 µm (PM2.5) | 24 hours | Health and wellbeing | 25 | - |
| Annual | Health and wellbeing | 8 | - |
| Carbon monoxide | 8 hour | Health and wellbeing | 11,000 | 9 |
| Dust deposition as insoluble solids | Annual | Protecting aesthetic environment | 4 g/m2/month | - |
| 1,3-butadiene | Annual | Health and wellbeing | 2.4 | 0.001 |
| Acetaldehyde | 1 hour | Odour | 42 | 0.023 |
| Ammonia | 1 hour | Health and wellbeing | 330 | 0.46 |
| Antimony and compounds | 1 hour | Health and wellbeing | 9 | - |
| Arsenic and compounds (as total metal content in PM10) | 1 hour | IARC Group 1 carcinogen (known human carcinogen) | 0.09 | - |
| Annual | Health and wellbeing | 6 ng/m3 | - |
| Benzene | Annual | Health and wellbeing | 10 | 0.003 |
| Benzo(a)pyrene (as marker for PAH) | Annual | Health and wellbeing | 0.3 ng/m3 | - |
| Beryllium and compounds | 1 hour | IARC Group 1 carcinogen (known human carcinogen) | 0.004 | - |
| Cadmium and compounds (as total metal content in PM10) | Annual | Health and wellbeing | 5 ng/m3 | - |
| Carbon disulfide | 1 hour | Odour | 183 | 0.0055 |
| 24 hours | Health and wellbeing | 110 | 0.032 |
| Chromium III compounds | 1 hour | Health and wellbeing | 9 | - |
| Chromium VI compounds | 1 hour | IARC Group 1 carcinogen (known human carcinogen) | 0.09 | - |
| Copper dusts and mists | 1 hour | Health and wellbeing | 18 | - |
| Copper fumes | 1 hour | Health and wellbeing | 3.7 | - |
| Cumene (isopropyl benzene) | 1 hour | Odour | 21 | 0.004 |
| Dioxins and furans (as TCDD TEF) | 1 hour | IARC Group 1 carcinogen (known human carcinogen) | 0.000002 | - |
| Ethylbenzene | 1 hour | Health and wellbeing | 8,000 | 1.8 |
| Formaldehyde | 1 hour | Protecting aesthetic environment | 96 | 0.07 |
| 24 hours | Health and wellbeing | 54 | 0.04 |
| Hydrogen chloride | 1 hour | Health and wellbeing | 140 | 0.09 |
| Hydrogen cyanide | 1 hour | USEPA extremely toxic | 200 | 0.18 |
| Hydrogen sulfide | 24 hours | Health and wellbeing | 160 | 0.11 |
| 1 hour | Odour | 6.5 | 0.0043 |
| Lead and compounds (as total metal content in TSP) | Annual | Health and wellbeing | 0.5 | - |
| Manganese and compounds (as total metal content in PM10) | Annual | Health and wellbeing | 0.16 | - |
| Mercury inorganic | 1 hour | Health and wellbeing | 1.8 | - |
| Annual | Health and wellbeing | 1.1 | - |
| Mercury organic | 1 hour | Health and wellbeing | 0.18 | - |
| Nickel and compounds (as total metal content in PM10) | Annual | Health and wellbeing | 0.02 | - |
| Sulfuric acid | 1 hour | Health and wellbeing | 18 | - |
| Toluene | 1 hour | Odour | 958 | 0.23 |
| 24 hours | Health and wellbeing | 4,100 | 1 |
| Annual | Health and wellbeing | 410 | 0.1 |
| Vanadium and compounds (as total metal content in PM10) | 24 hours | Health and wellbeing | 1.1 | - |
| Xylenes (as a total of ortho, meta and para isomers) | 24 hours | Health and wellbeing | 1,200 | 0.25 |
| Annual | Health and wellbeing | 950 | 0.2 |
| Zinc chloride fumes | 1 hour | Health and wellbeing | 18 | - |
| Zinc oxide fumes | 1 hour | Health and wellbeing | 90 | - |

Note—

* Criteria that are stated in µg/m3 are to be referenced to 0 degrees C.
* Criteria that are stated in ppm are to be expressed as volume/volume.
* Averaging times of 1 hour or less are to be presented using the 99.9th percentile concentration of the total site impact from dispersion modelling and background concentration for all pollutants in the above table, or the maximum concentration from dispersion modelling if no background concentration is available.
* Averaging times of greater than 1 hour are to be presented using the maximum concentration of the total site impact from dispersion modelling and background concentration.
* Dust deposition is the maximum allowable level from new and existing sources, calculated from annualised modelling data.
* Polycyclic aromatic compounds (PAH) are assessed as Benzo(a)pyrene equivalent using potency equivalency factors as listed in the Air quality planning scheme policy.
* Dioxins and furans are assessed as 2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzodioxin equivalent (TCDD) using toxic equivalency factors (TEF) as listed in the Air quality planning scheme policy.

Table 9.3.9.3.C—Noise (planning) criteria

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Criteria location | Intrusive noise criteriaDay, evening and night LAeq,adj, T are not greater than the RBL plus the value in this column for the relevant criteria location, where T equals:Day: 11hrEvening: 4hrNight: 9hr | Acoustic amenity criteriaDay, evening and night LAeq,adj, T are not greater than the values in the column below for the relevant time period and criteria location, where T equals:Day: 11hrEvening: 4hrNight: 9hr |
| Day | Evening | Night |
| Low density residential zone boundary | 3dB(A) | 55dB(A) | 45dB(A) | 40dB(A) |
| Low–medium density residential zone boundary | 3dB(A) | 55dB(A) | 45dB(A) | 40dB(A) |
| Medium density residential zone boundary | 3dB(A) | 55dB(A) | 50dB(A) | 45dB(A) |
| High density residential zone boundary | 3dB(A) | 55dB(A) | 50dB(A) | 50dB(A) |
| Character residential zone boundary | 3dB(A) | 50dB(A) | 45dB(A) | 40dB(A) |
| Tourist accommodation zone boundary | 3dB(A) | 55dB(A) | 50dB(A) | 50dB(A) |
| At a sensitive use in Principal centre zone | 5dB(A) | 60dB(A) | 55dB(A) | 50dB(A) |
| At a sensitive use in Major centre zone | 5dB(A) | 60dB(A) | 55dB(A) | 50dB(A) |
| At a sensitive use in District centre zone | 5dB(A) | 60dB(A) | 55dB(A) | 50dB(A) |
| At a sensitive use in Neighbourhood centre zone | 5dB(A) | 55dB(A) | 50dB(A) | 50dB(A) |
| At a sensitive use in Specialised centre zone | 5dB(A) | 55dB(A) | 50dB(A) | 50dB(A) |
| Emerging community zone boundary | 5dB(A) | 55dB(A) | 50dB(A) | 45dB(A) |
| Environmental management zone boundary | 0dB(A) | 40dB(A) | 40dB(A) | 40dB(A) |
| Conservation zone boundary | 0dB(A) | 40dB(A) | 40dB(A) | 40dB(A) |
| At a sensitive use in Mixed use zone | 5dB(A) | 60dB(A) | 55dB(A) | 50dB(A) |
| At a sensitive use in Rural zone | 5dB(A) | 55dB(A) | 50dB(A) | 45dB(A) |
| At a sensitive use in Rural residential zone | 5dB(A) | 50dB(A) | 45dB(A) | 40dB(A) |
| At a sensitive use in Township zone | 5dB(A) | 55dB(A) | 45dB(A) | 40dB(A) |

Note—

* LAeq,adj,T: The adjusted A-weighted equivalent continuous sound pressure level of the development during the time period T, where T is an 11-hour day (7am–6pm), 4-hour evening (6pm–10pm) and 9-hour night (10pm–7am), determined in accordance with the methodology described in the Noise impact assessment planning scheme policy.
* RBL: Rating background level determined in accordance with the methodology described in the Noise impact assessment planning scheme policy.
* dB(A): A-weighted decibels

Table 9.3.9.3.D—Low frequency noise criteria

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Criteria location | Day (7am–6pm) LCeq,adj,11hour is not greater than the following values at the relevant criteria location: | Evening (6pm–10pm) LCeq,adj,4hour is not greater than the following values at the relevant criteria location: | Night (10pm–7am) LCeq,adj,9hour is not greater than the following values at the relevant criteria location: |
| Low density residential zone boundary | 65dB(C) | 65dB(C) | 60dB(C) |
| Low–medium density residential zone boundary | 65dB(C) | 65dB(C) | 60dB(C) |
| Medium density residential zone boundary | 65dB(C) | 65dB(C) | 60dB(C) |
| High density residential zone boundary | 70dB(C) | 65dB(C) | 65dB(C) |
| Character residential zone boundary | 65dB(C) | 65dB(C) | 60dB(C) |
| Tourist accommodation zone boundary | 70dB(C) | 65dB(C) | 65dB(C) |
| At a sensitive use in Principal centre zone | 75dB(C) | 75dB(C) | 70dB(C) |
| At a sensitive use in Major centre zone | 75dB(C) | 75dB(C) | 70dB(C) |
| At a sensitive use in District centre zone | 70dB(C) | 65dB(C) | 65dB(C) |
| At a sensitive use in Neighbourhood centre zone | 70dB(C) | 65dB(C) | 65dB(C) |
| At a sensitive use in Specialised centre zone | 75dB(C) | 75dB(C) | 70dB(C) |
| Emerging community zone boundary | 65dB(C) | 65dB(C) | 60dB(C) |
| Environmental management zone boundary | 65dB(C) | 65dB(C) | 65dB(C) |
| Conservation zone boundary | 65dB(C) | 65dB(C) | 65dB(C) |
| At a sensitive use in Mixed use zone | 75dB(C) | 75dB(C) | 70dB(C) |
| At a sensitive use in Rural zone | 70dB(C) | 65dB(C) | 65dB(C) |
| At a sensitive use in Rural residential zone | 65dB(C) | 65dB(C) | 60dB(C) |
| At a sensitive use in Township zone | 70dB(C) | 65dB(C) | 65dB(C) |

Note—

* LCeq,adj,T: The adjusted C-weighted equivalent continuous sound pressure level of the development during the time period T, where T is an 11-hour day (7am–6pm), 4-hour evening (6pm–10pm) and 9-hour night (10pm–7am) determined in accordance with the methodology described in the Noise impact assessment planning scheme policy.
* dB(C): C-weighted decibels

Table 9.3.9.3.E—Night time noise criteria

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Criteria location | Where the existing LAeq,9hr Night at the criteria location is: | Average of the highest 15 single LAmax events over a given night (10pm-7am) period is not greater than the following values at the relevant criteria location: | The absolute highest single LAmax event over a given night (10pm-7am) period is not greater than the following values at the relevant criteria location: |
| At the zone boundary of:* Low density residential zone
* Low–medium residential zone
* Medium density residential zone
* High density residential zone
* Character residential zone
* Tourist accommodation zone
* Emerging community zone
 | < 45dB(A) | 50dB(A) | 55dB(A) |
| 45 to 60dB(A) | LAeq,9hr Night + 5 dB(A) | LAeq,9hr Night + 10dB(A) |
| > 60dB(A) | 65dB(A) | 70dB(A) |
| External to a sensitive use located in a:* Principal centre zone
* Major centre zone
* District centre zone
* Neighbourhood centre zone
* Specialised centre zone
* Mixed use zone
* Rural zone
* Rural residential zone
* Township zone
 | Not applicable | 65dB(A) | 70dB(A) |

Note—

* LAmax: The A-weighted maximum sound pressure level determined in accordance with the methodology described in the Noise impact assessment planning scheme policy.
* LAeq,9hr: The A-weighted equivalent continuous sound pressure level of the development during the night-time period 10pm to 7am, determined in accordance with the methodology described in the Noise impact assessment planning scheme policy.
* Night: 10pm to 7am
* dB(A): A-weighted decibels

Table 9.3.9.3.F—Recommended intermittent vibration levels for cosmetic damage

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type of building | Peak particle velocity (mm/s) |
| Reinforced or framed structures; industrial and heavy commercial buildings | 50 mm/s at 4Hz and above |
| Unreinforced or light framed structures; residential or light commercial building type buildings | Below 4Hz | 4Hz to 15Hz | 15Hz and above |
| 0.6 mm/s | 15 mm/s at 4Hz increasing to 20 mm/s at 15Hz | 20 mm/s at 15Hz increasing to 50 mm/s at 40Hz and above |

Table 9.3.9.3.G—Recommended blasting vibration levels for human comfort

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Type of building | Type of blasting operations | Peak component particle velocity (mm/s) |
| Residences, schools, educational institutions and places of worship | Operation blasting lasting for more than 12 months or 20 blasts or more | 5 mm/s for 95% blasts per year 10 mm/s maximum unless agreement is reached with the occupier that a higher limit may apply |
| Residences, schools, educational institutions and places of worship | Operation blasting lasting for less than 12 months or less than 20 blasts | 10 mm/s maximum unless agreement is reached with the occupier that a higher limit may apply |
| Industry or commercial premises | All blasting | 25 mm/s maximum unless agreement is reached with the occupier that a higher limit may apply. For sites containing equipment sensitive to vibration, the vibration should be kept below manufacturer’s specifications or levels that do not adversely affect the equipment operation. |

Table 9.3.9.3.H—Recommended levels for continuous and impulsive vibration acceleration (m/s2) 1–80 Hz for human comfort

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Location | Assessment Period(1) | Preferred values(3) | Maximum values(3) |
| Continuous vibration |  | z-axis | x and y axes | z-axis | x and y axes |
| Critical areas(2) | Day or night | 0.005 m/s2 | 0.0036 m/s2 | 0.01 m/s2 | 0.0072 m/s2 |
| Residences | Day | 0.01 m/s2 | 0.0071 m/s2 | 0.02 m/s2 | 0.014 m/s2 |
| Night | 0.007 m/s2 | 0.005 m/s2 | 0.014 m/s2 | 0.01 m/s2 |
| Offices, schools, educational institutions and places of worship | Day or night | 0.02 m/s2 | 0.014 m/s2 | 0.04 m/s2 | 0.028 m/s2 |
| Workshops | Day or night | 0.04 m/s2 | 0.029 m/s2 | 0.08 m/s2 | 0.058 m/s2 |
| Impulsive vibration |
| Critical areas | Day or night | 0.005 m/s2 | 0.0036 m/s2 | 0.01 m/s2 | 0.0072 m/s2 |
| Residences | Day | 0.3 m/s2 | 0.21 m/s2 | 0.6 m/s2 | 0.42 m/s2 |
| Night | 0.1 m/s2 | 0.071 m/s2 | 0.2 m/s2 | 0.14 m/s2 |
| Offices, schools, educational institutions and places of worship | Day or night | 0.64 m/s2 | 0.46 m/s2 | 1.28 m/s2 | 0.92 m/s2 |
| Workshops | Day or night | 0.64 m/s2 | 0.46 m/s2 | 1.28 m/s2 | 0.92 m/s2 |

(1) Day is 7am to 10pm and night is 10pm to 7am.

(2) Examples include hospital operating theatres and precision laboratories where sensitive operations are occurring.

(3)Situations exist where vibration above the preferred values can be acceptable, particularly for temporary or short-term events. Further guidance is given in the Noise impact assessment planning scheme policy.

Table 9.3.9.3.I—Recommended vibration dose values for intermittent vibration (m/s1.75) for human comfort

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Location | Daytime(1) | Night time(1) |
| Preferred value | Maximum value | Preferred value(3) | Maximum value(3) |
| Critical areas(2) | 0.1 m/s1.75 | 0.2 m/s1.75 | 0.1 m/s1.75 | 0.2 m/s1.75 |
| Residences | 0.2 m/s1.75 | 0.4 m/s1.75 | 0.13 m/s1.75 | 0.26 m/s1.75 |
| Offices, schools, educational institutions and places of worship | 0.4 m/s1.75 | 0.8 m/s1.75 | 0.4 m/s1.75 | 0.8 m/s1.75 |
| Workshops | 0.8 m/s1.75 | 1.6 m/s1.75 | 0.8 m/s1.75 | 1.6 m/s1.75 |

(1)Day is 7am to 10pm and night is 10pm to 7am.

(2)Examples include hospital operating theatres and precision laboratories where sensitive operations are occurring.

(3)Situations exist where vibration above the preferred values can be acceptable, particularly for temporary or short-term events. Further guidance is given in the Noise impact assessment planning scheme policy.