



DRAFT CONSTRUCTION NOISE AND VIBRATION MANAGEMENT PLAN

BRYMER FARMS
127 BRYMER ROAD

PREPARED FOR
Brymer Farms Limited

DATE
10 August 2026

Draft construction noise and vibration management plan prepared by Styles Group for Brymer Farms Limited.

REVISION HISTORY

Rev:	Date:	Comment:	Version:	Prepared by:	Reviewed by:
1	10/08/26	Draft for lodgement. <i>This draft CNVMP is to be updated following further engagement with contractor prior to construction work and submitted for certification by Waikato District Council prior to commencement of construction.</i>	Draft	Martyn Chambers, MASNZ Senior Consultant Styles Group	Jon Styles, MASNZ Director and Principal Styles Group

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1.0 Introduction

Brymer Farms Limited has engaged Styles Group to prepare a draft Construction Noise and Vibration Management Plan (**CNVMP**) to enable the appropriate management of the construction noise and vibration effects associated with the Brymer Farms development at 127 Brymer Road (the **Site**).

This CNVMP sets out the measures that must be implemented to ensure appropriate management of noise and vibration effects during the construction period and to ensure noise and vibration generated from construction work complies with the Project Conditions.

This CNVMP has been prepared in accordance with the recommended project conditions and Appendix E of NZS 6803:1999 *Acoustics – Construction noise*.

This CNVMP is a 'living document' that will be updated as the works progress and if changes become necessary. It must be certified by Waikato District Council before construction work commences.

A glossary of the acoustical terms used in this document is provided as Appendix A.

2.0 Objectives of this CNVMP

The objectives of this CNVMP are:

1. To identify and require the adoption of the best practicable option to minimise construction noise and vibration effects at all receivers
2. Ensure compliance with the project noise and vibration conditions.
3. Set out the specific requirements for all construction work within 40m of any occupied building on another site
4. Set out the specific requirements for all construction work undertaken outside the hours of 7:30am- 6:00pm, Monday to Saturday.

3.0 Contacts

The contact for queries or complaints regarding the project, and the manager responsible for implementing this CNVMP is:

TBA

ph:

The consultant engaged to provide construction noise and vibration monitoring and advice is:

Styles Group Acoustics & Vibration Consultants ph: 09 308 9015

4.0 Amendments to this CNVMP

The CNVMP is a living document and it will be updated throughout the works if necessary to adapt to changing work methodologies or a changing receiving environment.

Any material updates to the certified CNVMP will be clearly marked using underlining for additional text and strikethrough for any deletions. Any amendments to a certified CNVMP will be provided to Waikato District Council for re-certification before being implemented.

All activities must be undertaken in accordance with the latest version of the certified CNVMP.

5.0 General requirements

A copy of this CNVMP will be kept at the work site for the duration of the project.

This CNVMP may be updated throughout the works with the approval of the Project Manager and in consultation with Waikato District Council.

All personnel will be informed about the need to reduce noise and vibration to a minimum and about the effects of excessive noise on the neighbouring sites. As part of their training, special attention will be given to:

- i. Proper selection, use and maintenance of tools and plant.
- ii. Positioning of machinery on site.
- iii. Avoidance of unnecessary noise.
- iv. Procedures for receiving, reporting and investigation of noise and vibration complaints.

6.0 Project conditions

The *recommended* conditions of consent controlling construction noise and vibration are reproduced in Appendix B.

Note: Appendix B must be updated to reflect the conditions of consent in the decision.

Sections 9.1 and 9.1 of this CNVMP provide guidance for interpretation of the construction noise and vibration limits, in accordance with the permitted working hours and receiving sites.

7.0 Permitted hours of construction work

Noisy construction works may only be undertaken from Monday to Saturday between 7:30 am and 6:00 pm only. There can be no works in the evening or on Sundays that are noisy at any receiver.

Quieter activities and internal works may occur outside these hours. Examples include light vehicle movements, works set well back from receivers, site meetings or necessary monitoring activities, such as for stormwater management.

If a contractor is unsure whether an activity qualifies as a quieter activity, they must carry it out during normal construction hours or seek advice before doing it outside those hours.

8.0 Management of construction noise

8.1 Construction noise limits

The construction noise limits for the project are set out in Table 1. The noise limits apply at 1 m from the façade, and 1.2 to 1.5 m above the relevant floor level, of any building not on the Site that is occupied during the works (the **Receivers**). The noise limits do not apply at buildings on the Site or at any other unoccupied buildings.

Table 1: Noise limits for construction work

Receiver	Time period	Noise limit L_{Aeq}	Noise limit L_{AFmax}
All receivers	7:30am- 6:00pm, Monday to Saturday	70 dB	85 dB
	At all other times	45 dB	75 dB

8.2 Management of construction noise levels

Table 2 lists the equipment that is proposed and typical for this type of project. Table 2 sets out minimum separation distances required for the equipment to comply with the daytime noise limits of 70 dB L_{Aeq} and 85 dB L_{AFmax} .

Table 2: Noise sources levels and minimum separation distances where a noise limit of 70 dB L_{Aeq} applies

Construction activity	Unmitigated L_{Aeq} noise level at 10 m	Unmitigated compliance distance	Mitigated compliance distance (based on 2 m noise barrier)	
			One story dwelling	Two story dwelling
Bored piling with a 20-t excavator	79 dB	38 m	12 m	21 m
Chainsaw works to remove trees (33% on-time)	77 dB	30 m	10 m	18 m
D6, D7, or D8 bulldozer working in small area	76 dB*	27 m	9 m	16 m

Construction activity	Unmitigated L_{Aeq} noise level at 10 m	Unmitigated compliance distance	Mitigated compliance distance (based on 2 m noise barrier)	
			One story dwelling	Two story dwelling
Vibratory compaction roller 15t – 20-t	76 dB*	27 m	9 m	16 m
Cut and fill, clearing, and loading trucks with a 40-t – 50-t excavator	72 dB	17 m	6 m	10 m
Cat 825 static compactor 30-t	72 dB*	17 m	6 m	10 m
Cut and fill, clearing, and loading trucks with a 20-t excavator	69 dB	12 m	4 m	7 m
Cat 815 static compactor 18-t	69 dB*	12 m	4 m	7 m
Concrete pump and truck discharging	69 dB	12 m	4 m	7 m
Cut and fill, clearing, and loading trucks with a 12-t excavator	67 dB	10 m	3 m	6 m
Large generator	66 dB	9 m	3 m	5 m
Terrex TS14 30-t motor scraper	65 dB*	8 m	3 m	4 m
7,000 L watercart	65 dB	8 m	3 m	4 m
Grader	62 dB*	6 m	2 m	3 m
Idling delivery truck, dump truck, moxy, tractor	62 dB	6 m	2 m	3 m
Paving works (with all ancillary equipment operating)	75 dB	25 m	8 m	14 m

8.3 Specific mitigation requirements

This section sets out specific noise mitigation measures that must be followed for construction works that are within 40 m of an occupied dwelling on an adjacent site. **Error! Reference source not found.** identifies the parts of the site within the “Noise Control Zone”.

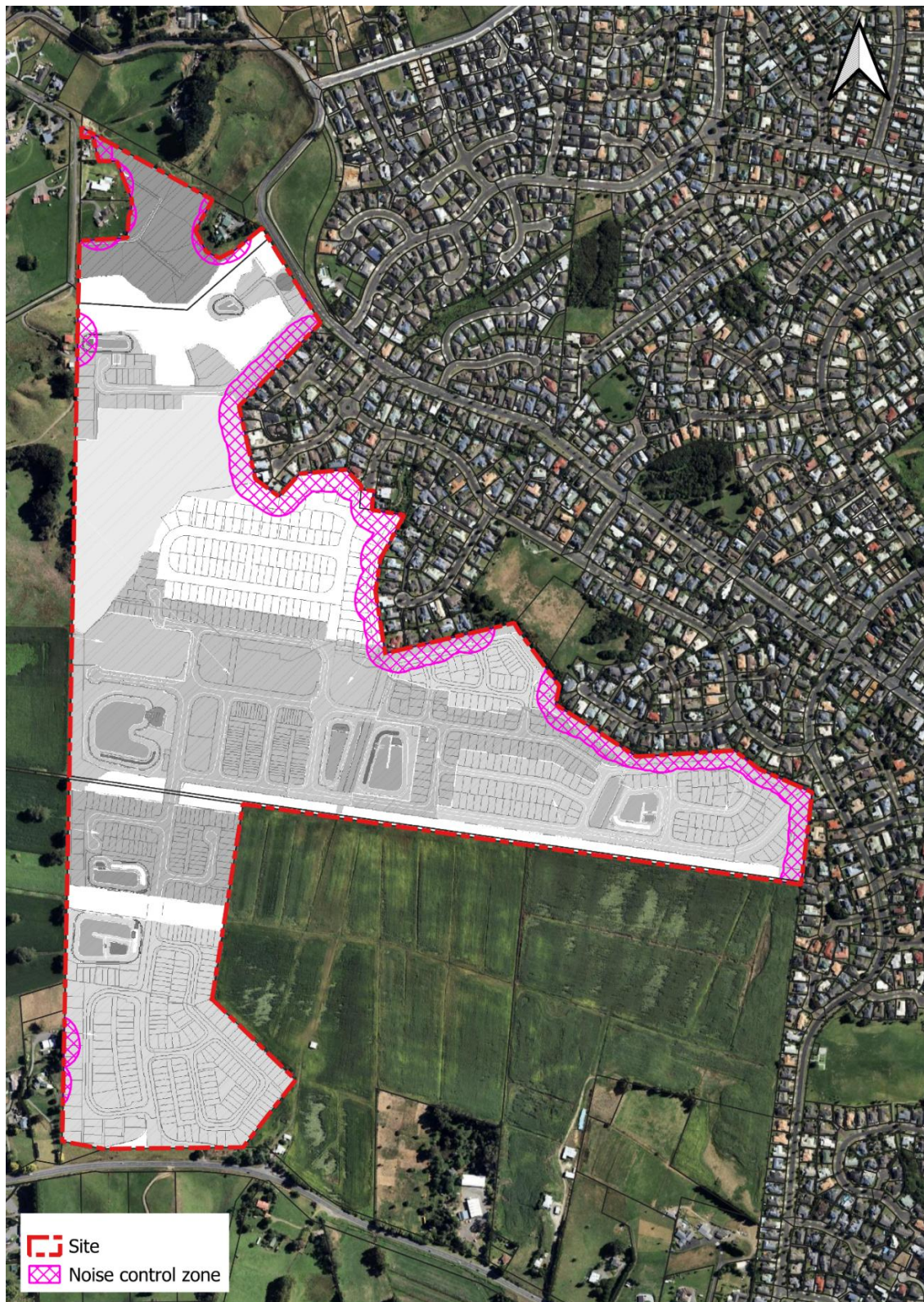


Figure 1 Construction works within the Noise Control Zone

8.4 Construction works within the Noise Control Zone

Before starting construction work within areas of the site that are subject to a Noise Control Zone, the contractor must follow these steps:

1. Identify the proposed construction activity and the equipment required.
2. Determine the shortest distance between the proposed work area and the nearest occupied dwelling.
3. Find the applicable compliance distance for the activity and equipment in Table 2.
4. Compare the actual distance with the compliance distance:
 - a. If the dwelling is outside the compliance distance, the activity may proceed without further noise mitigation.
 - b. If the dwelling is within the compliance distance, noise mitigation must be implemented before the activity begins.
5. Select one or more of the following mitigation measures:
 - a. Use smaller or quieter equipment. Check Table 2 to confirm that the revised equipment will comply.
 - b. Install a noise barrier in accordance with the guidance set out in Section 8.6 and use the mitigated compliance distance in Table 2 to confirm compliance. Position the barrier as close to the activity as practicable and ensure it blocks the line of sight between the equipment and the dwelling. Section 8.6 sets out the barrier requirements.
 - c. Use a combination of quieter equipment and a noise barrier to achieve the applicable compliance distance in Table 2.
 - d. Carry out the work while the dwelling is unoccupied. The construction noise limits do not apply when the dwelling is unoccupied.
 - e. Seek advice from Styles Group. Further assessment may include on-site noise measurements to determine whether an exceedance is likely.
6. Confirm that the selected mitigation measures are in place and that compliance has been demonstrated before commencing the activity.

8.5 The construction and use of the Harrogate Place haul road

This section sets out the measures required to ensure that the construction and use of the temporary site access road created at the southern end of Harrogate Place complies with the construction noise levels.

8.5.1 Haul road construction

The use of earthmoving and compaction equipment, particularly vibratory compaction rollers, may exceed the Project noise limits that apply at 9 and 12 Harrogate Place. Mitigation is likely to be required to achieve compliance.

The following mitigation measures are expected to be required as part of the construction of the haul road. These measures will be confirmed based on the final construction methodology.

Before construction begins, the contractor must install a noise barrier along the Site boundary adjoining these properties, as shown in Figure 2. The barrier must be at least 2.5 m high to provide screening for the two-storey dwelling at 12 Harrogate Place. The barrier must meet the specifications in Section 8.6.

Static compaction equipment should be used for works close to 9 and 12 Harrogate Place. If vibratory compaction or other noisy equipment is required, the contractor must follow the process in Section 8.4 before starting the activity. This may require smaller or quieter equipment, localised barriers, an increased separation distance, real-time noise and vibration monitoring and/ or advice from Styles Group.

If a fixed boundary barrier is impracticable, the contractor must use localised barriers in accordance with Section 8.6.1.



Figure 2 Noise barrier requirements for Harrogate Place haul road construction works

8.5.2 Heavy vehicles on Harrogate Place access road

Heavy vehicles using the temporary access route must comply with the construction noise limits in Section 8.0.

During normal construction hours, up to 40 heavy vehicle movements distributed over a day will comply¹ with the construction noise limits, provided that no other construction work occur on the access road at the same time.

¹ This is based on a maximum of 20 truck visits (where each visit includes one arrival and one departure) per day during the earthworks stage.

Heavy construction vehicles must not use the Harrogate Place access outside the normal construction hours of 7:30 am to 6:00 pm, Monday to Saturday.

Drivers must schedule their arrival to the Site so that they arrive at or after 7:30 am. Trucks must not queue, park or idle on Harrogate Place or nearby local roads while waiting to enter the Site.

Any truck that arrives early must wait at a suitable location away from residential properties.

8.6 Acoustic barriers

Acoustic barriers must be used where compliance with the construction noise limits in Table 2 cannot be achieved without other forms of mitigation.

The barriers must comprise of either fixed barriers located on the site boundary, or localised acoustic barriers around the specific noise-generating activity.

The barriers will need to be a minimum of 2m high and positioned to block line of sight between the receiving property, and the noise-generating aspects of the construction works.

The barriers must be constructed from solid timber with a surface mass of at least 7 kg/m², such as 12 mm plywood or proprietary construction noise barriers (scaffolding and acoustic blankets such as Echo Barrier², Soundbuffer³ or Hushtec⁴).

8.6.1 Localised / portable acoustic barrier specifications

- Localised acoustic barriers can be U-shaped and wrap around the noise source or in a straight line.
- If a U-shaped barrier is used it will need to be 3 m high, and at least 2 m x 3 m x 2 m wide. If proprietary flexible screens are used to line scaffolding, the barriers must have a mass of at least 6 kg/m² and there should be no gaps between the sheets.
- If a straight barrier is used it needs to be solid with no gaps and should block line-of-sight from the noisiest part of the plant/machinery to the receiver by as much as possible (including windows at upper-level facades).
- The acoustic barrier should extend past the noise source by a distance of 1.5 times the height of the plant/machinery. If possible, the screening should partially surround the noise source.

² <https://supplyforce.co.nz/echo-barrier>

³ <http://soundbuffer.co.nz>

⁴ <https://duraflex.co.nz/hushtec>

8.7 General noise mitigation measures

The contractor must take all practicable steps to reduce noise from works within the 40m noise control zone by implementing the mitigation measures listed below:

- The minimum separation distances identified in this CNVMP must be complied with at all times unless the noise levels can be made to comply with the relevant noise limits using other methods (e.g. screening).
- The quietest plant, machinery, and methods available will be used wherever practicable. This includes using plant that is no larger than necessary to complete the works.
- All construction equipment will be maintained to ensure it is not generating unnecessary noise.
- When machinery or plant is not required to be running, it should be switched off and not left idling for extended periods.
- Noisy plant and machinery should be strategically positioned on the site to reduce the effects on neighbours where practicable.
- All plant on site will utilise broadband reverse alarms in place of traditional pure tone 'beepers' where practicable.
- The tail gates of trucks will be closed with care and not slammed or allowed to fall closed.
- Material will not be dropped from height into empty trucks if it creates high noise levels. Softer materials will be loaded into trucks first, where possible.
- Tools and equipment will not be dropped on hard ground. Materials will not be dragged along the ground.
- Vehicle horns will not be used unless in the case of an emergency.
- Any radios or music played on site will be used quietly so they are inaudible at the nearest dwellings.
- Stationary equipment such as pumps and generators will be located as far from occupied dwellings as practicable.
- There will be no shouting or swearing on site. Communication over distance will be by radio or phone.
- Equipment generating excess or unnecessary noise will be stopped (where safe) and reported to the Site Manager.
- Any regular meetings held by the Site Supervisor will include discussions about any noise and vibration issues, and any complaints received.
- All workers on site shall be familiar with the provisions of this CNVMP and made aware of the potential impacts of noise on neighbours.

9.0 Management of vibration effects

The operation of tracked excavators, vibratory compaction rollers, and other heavy plant and vehicles on site have the potential to generate vibration that may be felt within the nearest dwellings. This section sets out the following measures must be observed when working within 20 m of any occupied dwelling, to ensure that vibration complies with the project conditions and does not cause unreasonable disturbance:

9.1 Project construction vibration limits

The applicable vibration limits for the project are set out in Table 3.

Table 3: Applicable vibration limits

Location	Limit
All buildings, at all times	DIN 4150 guideline values

All construction vibration will be measured and assessed in accordance with DIN 4150-3:1999

The DIN 4150-3:1999 Standard uses a three-tiered classification system for buildings according to their susceptibility to vibration damage, as follows:

- Line 1: Buildings used for commercial purposes, industrial buildings and buildings of similar design (Line 1);*
- Line 2: Dwellings and buildings of similar design and/or occupancy (Line 2);*
- Line 3: Structures that, because of their particular sensitivity to vibration, cannot be classified under lines 1 and 2 and are of great intrinsic value e.g. buildings listed buildings under preservation order (Line 3).*

The DIN Standard is specifically concerned with the structure of the building, not the effect of the vibration on the people within the building. Assessment is in terms of a reduction in 'serviceability' as defined in the DIN standard, which includes minor cosmetic damage such as cracked plaster.

The DIN standard frequency-dependant vibration limits for short-term vibration are reproduced overleaf in graphical form as

Figure 3.

Line 2 of the DIN criteria is very typically applied to residential dwellings unless the receiving structure is particularly sensitive to vibration. A suitably qualified structural expert should be consulted: where there are concerns about a building's susceptibility to vibration; or where the appropriate assessment classification under DIN 4150-3:1999 requires confirmation.

The DIN standard includes many other recommendations and prescribes more stringent limits for long-term vibration (which may induce fatigue or resonant movement). The DIN standard should therefore be referred to in full when being applied.

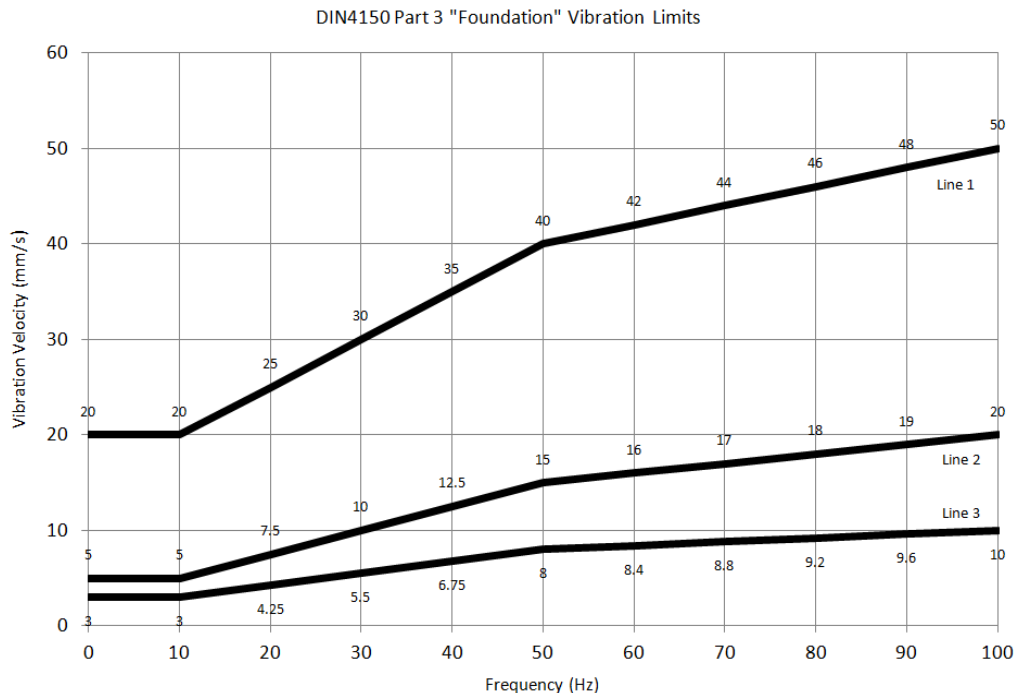


Figure 3: Curves for guideline values (short-term vibration) specified in DIN 4150-3:1999

9.2 Vibration mitigation measures within 20m of any occupied dwelling

The operation of tracked excavators, vibratory compaction rollers, and other heavy plant and vehicles on site has the potential to generate vibration that may be felt within the nearest dwellings.

The vibration received within the nearest dwellings will depend largely on the equipment used, the separation distance, the ground conditions, how the plant is operated, and the response of the receiving structure.

The following measures will be observed when working within 20 m of any occupied dwelling, to ensure that vibration complies with the project conditions and does not cause unreasonable disturbance:

- Workers will be informed of the need to reduce vibration effects at the nearest dwellings and the mitigation measures available to achieve this.
- Excavators and heavy vehicles will be driven slowly (fast movement across an uneven site can generate high vibration levels).
- The lightest plant practicable and available will be used for the works.

- Wheeled plant will be selected over tracked plant where practicable.
- Excavator operators will avoid banging buckets on the ground.
- Any vibratory compaction works necessary will be undertaken making passes parallel to the site boundary. The operator will not change direction or stop in the nearest part of the site to an occupied dwelling.

Equipment generating excessive or unnecessary vibration will be stopped (where safe) and reported to the Site Manager.

10.0 Community liaison and complaints

10.1 Community liaison

All receivers within 50 m of works must be informed of the following information by letter drop at least 10 working days before works commence on site:

- i. A brief overview of the works
- ii. The expected start date of works
- iii. The expected duration of the works
- iv. The days and hours of the week when works may be undertaken
- v. The approximate timing of the highest noise and vibration activities
- vi. The noise and vibration mitigation to be implemented
- vii. Contact details for the receipt of any noise or vibration complaints or concerns.

10.2 Complaints about noise and vibration

Any complaints received will be directed to the manager identified in Section 3.0. A register will be kept and maintained on site to record the details of any complaints, including:

- i. The time and date of the noise and/or vibration causing the complaint.
- ii. The nature of the noise and/or vibration and what it was caused by (if known).
- iii. The name and contact number of the complainant (if given).
- iv. The action taken in response to the complaint.
- v. Any corrective action measures taken in accordance with Section 12.0.

The complaints register must be made available to Waikato District Council on request.

11.0 Noise and vibration monitoring and reporting

This section sets out requirements for construction noise and vibration monitoring during the project.

Noise and vibration measurements will be performed:

- i. At the beginning of any activity within the mitigated (with barrier) setback distances specified in Table 2 to monitor compliance with the project noise limits.
- ii. If the noise or vibration from any activity on the site appears excessive in the opinion of the Site Manager or Waikato District Council.
- iii. Following the receipt of any reasonable construction noise or vibration complaint.
- iv. By a suitably qualified and experienced person (e.g., MASNZ) or any person trained by the project construction noise and vibration consultant.
- v. Using a sound level meter conforming to at least IEC651 Type 2 criteria, and in accordance with NZS 6803:1999 Acoustics - Construction Noise (noise only).
- vi. In accordance with DIN 4150-3:1999 Structural Vibration – Part 3 Effects of Vibration on Structures (vibration only).

A noise monitoring form is attached as Appendix C .

The results of any site and plant specific noise and vibration monitoring will be used to update this CNVMP to ensure that minimum compliance distances and mitigation measures are specifically tailored to the project.

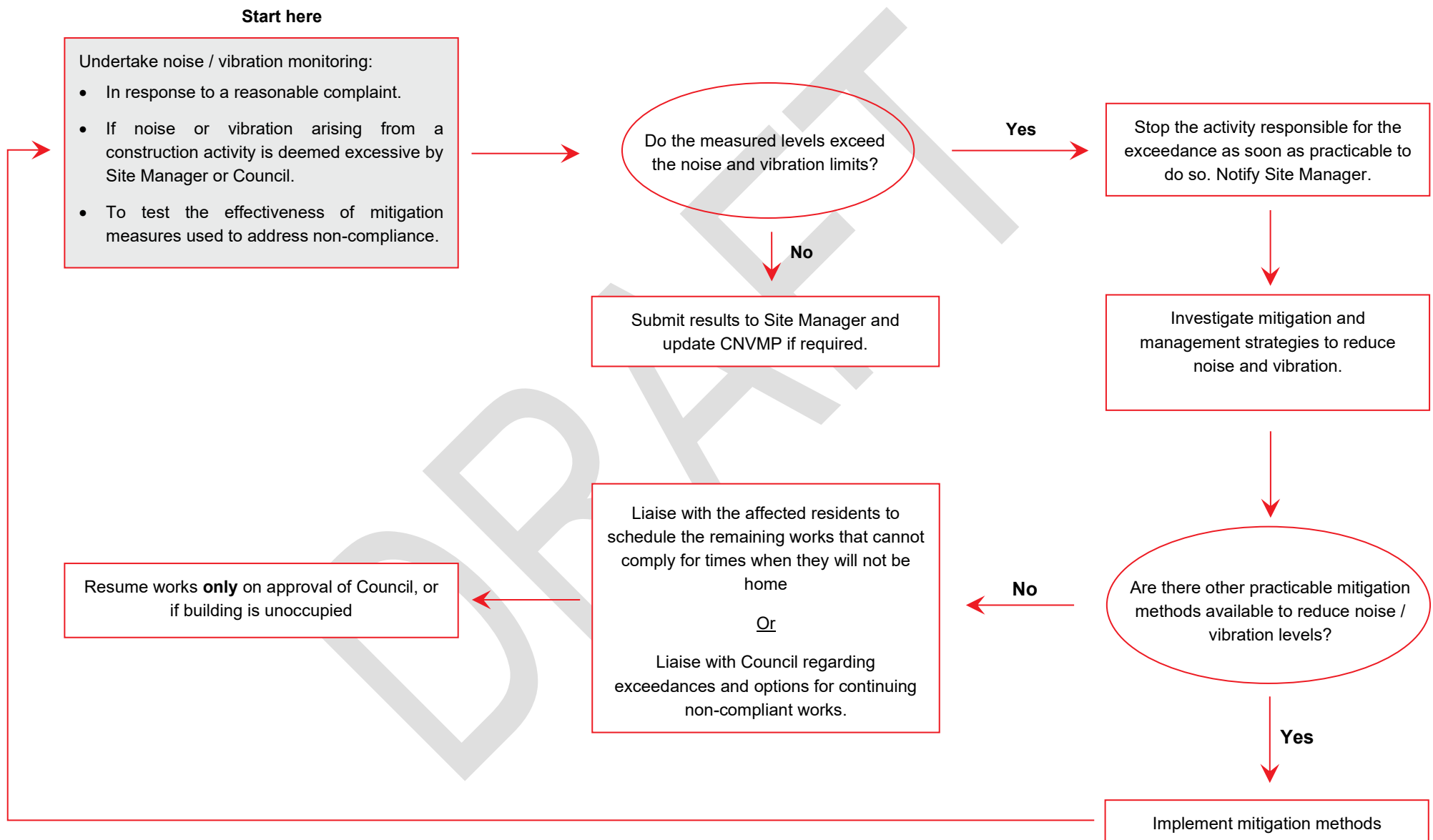
The results of all noise and vibration monitoring will be retained for the duration of the project and made available to Waikato District Council on request.

Any non-compliance with the noise limits identified through monitoring will be addressed by following the corrective action measures in Section 12.0 of this CNVMP.

12.0 Corrective action measures

The corrective action measures illustrated in Figure 4 will be followed if non-compliance with the project noise or vibration limits is identified through monitoring.

Figure 4: Process for corrective action measures



Appendix A Glossary of terms

Noise	A sound which serves little or no purpose for the exposed persons and is commonly described as 'unwanted sound'. The Resource Management Act definition of noise is "includes vibration".
dB (decibel)	The basic measurement unit of sound. The logarithmic unit used to describe the ratio between the measured sound pressure level and a reference level of 20 micropascals (0 dB).
A-weighting	A frequency filter applied to the full audio range (20 Hz to 20 kHz) to approximate the response of the human ear at lower sound pressure levels.
$L_{Aeq(t)}$ (dB)	The A-weighted equivalent sound pressure level with the same energy content as the measured varying acoustic signal over a sample period (t). The preferred metric for sound levels that vary over time because it takes into account the total sound energy over the time period of interest.
L_{AFmax} (dB)	The maximum A-weighted sound pressure level recorded during the measurement period using a fast time-weighting response.
NZS 6803:1999	N.Z. Standard NZS 6803:1999 <i>Acoustics – Construction noise</i>.
DIN 4150–3:1999	German Standard DIN 4150-3:1999 <i>Structural Vibration – Part 3: Effects of vibration on structures</i>. Typically adopted for the assessment of structure borne vibration in New Zealand.
PPV	Peak particle velocity, measured in mm/s. The standard metric for the measurement of ground borne vibration in New Zealand. The instantaneous maximum velocity reached by a vibrating element as it oscillates about its rest position.
CNVMP	Construction noise and vibration management plan. A document to help the contractor manage noise and vibration emissions during construction works.

Appendix B Consent conditions

These conditions are draft and must be updated to include the final consent conditions.

Timing of construction work	Construction work and heavy vehicle movements on the site may only take place between the hours of 7:30 am. and 6:00 pm, Monday to Saturday. No noisy works shall be undertaken on Sundays or public holidays. This condition does not preclude quiet works from taking place outside of standard construction hours, providing they comply with the permitted construction noise limits at these times (e.g., site meetings, interior fitouts planting or other works that are well-separated from neighbouring receivers) where they are authorised by the CNVMP.											
Construction noise limits	Construction noise levels generated from the Site shall comply with the following limits, when measured and assessed 1m from the façade of any occupied dwelling or building on any other site in accordance with NZS 6803:1999: <i>Acoustics – Construction Noise</i>: <table><tr><th rowspan="2">Time period</th><th colspan="2">Maximum noise levels</th></tr><tr><th>L_{Aeq}</th><th>L_{AFMax}</th></tr><tr><td>7:30am- 6:00pm, Monday to Saturday</td><td>70 dB</td><td>85 dB</td></tr><tr><td>All other times and on Public Holidays</td><td>45 dB</td><td>70 dB</td></tr></table>	Time period	Maximum noise levels		L _{Aeq}	L _{AFMax}	7:30am- 6:00pm, Monday to Saturday	70 dB	85 dB	All other times and on Public Holidays	45 dB	70 dB
Time period	Maximum noise levels											
	L _{Aeq}	L _{AFMax}										
7:30am- 6:00pm, Monday to Saturday	70 dB	85 dB										
All other times and on Public Holidays	45 dB	70 dB										
CNVMP	The consent holder must submit a Construction Noise and Vibration Management Plan (CNVMP) to Waikato District Council for certification. The CNVMP must be submitted a minimum of ten working days before starting any construction works authorised by this consent. The objectives of the CNVMP are: 1) To identify and require the adoption of the best practicable option to minimise construction noise and vibration effects at all receivers 2) Ensure compliance with the project noise and vibration conditions. 3) Set out the specific requirements for all construction work within 40m of any occupied building on another site 4) Set out the specific requirements for all construction work undertaken outside the hours of 7:30am- 6:00pm, Monday to Saturday. The CNVMP must address the requirements of Annex E of NZS 6803:1999 <i>Acoustics – Construction Noise</i> and the AAAC <i>Guideline for interpreting and applying NZS 6803 1999</i> as a minimum. Construction works must not begin until certification has been received in writing from Waikato District Council.											

	The CNVMP and any amendments must be prepared by a suitably qualified acoustics consultant (e.g. MASNZ). Amendments to a certified CNVMP that include changes to the construction methodology must be tracked and the revised CNVMP submitted to Waikato District Council for certification. All construction works on the site must be carried out in accordance with the certified CNVMP. A copy of the CNVMP must be kept on site during construction hours.
Notice of construction work	The consent holder must advise the occupants of all buildings within 50 m of the site boundary about the construction works at least five days before demolition or earthworks begin on site. The advice must be provided in writing and include the following information: i. An overview of the construction works including the duration of the project and the working hours on site ii. The approximate dates and duration of the noisiest activities on site iii. A contact name and phone number to advise of any sensitive times for high noise levels and for any questions or complaints regarding noise and vibration throughout the project.
Vibration	All construction works on the site must be designed and conducted to ensure that the construction vibration does not exceed the guideline vibration values set out in the German Standard DIN 4150-3:1999 <i>Structural vibration – Effects of vibration on structures</i> when measured from any building not on the construction site in accordance with the Standard.

Appendix C Noise monitoring form

DRAFT

Name:

Date:

Notes for noise monitoring

All sections of this form must be completed when undertaking construction noise measurements for the project. Please provide a sketch of the area, sound sources and measurement position on the rear of this form.

Measurements are to be undertaken at 1 m from the façade of the receiving building most exposed to the sound under investigation, and 1.2 m to 1.5 m above the relevant floor level. No adjustment to the measured level is to be made for reflected sound from the façade. Valid measurements cannot be undertaken in persistent rain or in wind speeds greater than 5 m/s.

Adjustments to the measured level may be required to correct for distance and façade reflections if measurements must be undertaken at a proxy location.

Sound source and instrumentation

Location of works	
Description of construction activity being monitored	
Measurement instrumentation (type and serial number)	
Date of most recent laboratory calibration	
Field calibration check (time and adjustment)	

Meteorological conditions

Cloud cover (octas)	
Rain	
Wind speed and direction	

Methodology

Location/orientation of microphone	
Height of microphone above ground and distance to facade of receiving building	
Distance between microphone and sound source	
Ground conditions between sound source and microphone	
Any barriers or objects between sound source and microphone	
Distance to any reflective surfaces other than receiving facade	
Extraneous noise sources	

Measurement results

Sample start time	Duration of sample	L _{Aeq} (dB)	L _{AFmax} (dB)	Sound source controlling the measured levels	Adjustments required for distance, facade correction or barriers

Do the measurements show full compliance with the project noise limits?

Yes: *The measurement results shall be used to update the site specific noise levels and construction separation distances within the CNVMP.*

No: *The CNVMP shall be referred to for the appropriate corrective action measures and further noise mitigation options*