

ANCCG Meeting

Monitoring Period
November 2022 – January 2023

Meeting: 13 March 2023

MARSHALL DAY 
Acoustics

NB: Glossary of terminology given in Appendix A



Aircraft Operations

Figure 1: Number of Aircraft Operations per Month

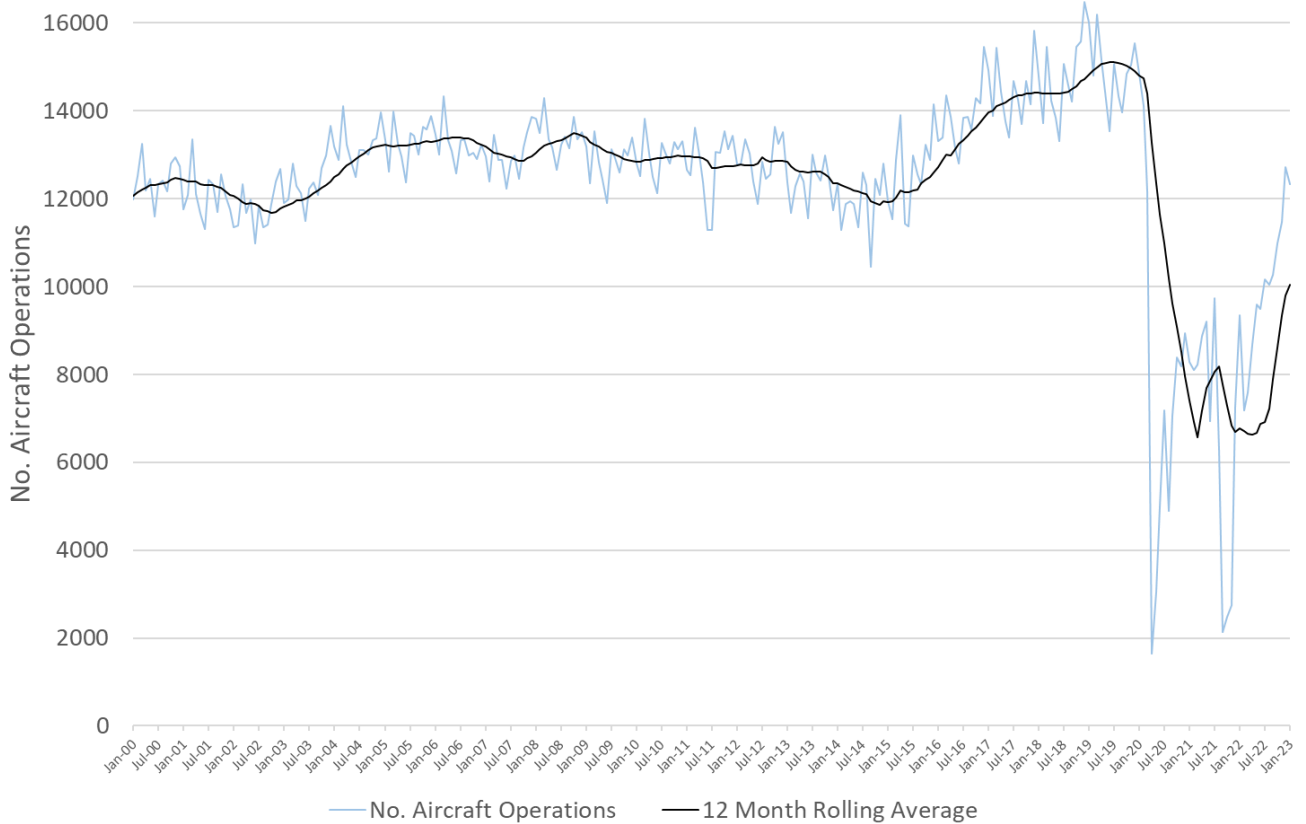


Figure 1 shows the number of aircraft operations per month since the year 2000 (blue line) and the 12-month rolling average (black line).

Aircraft operations have fluctuated over the years with dips in 2002, 2014 and more recently in 2020-2022 due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Between 2015 and 2020 aircraft operations increased steadily. However, the effect of the COVID-19 pandemic has greatly impacted the aircraft operations in the last two years.

The number of aircraft operations in the three-month period November 2022 to January 2023 has increased by 89% when compared to the same period last year, as the number of flight operations continue to return to pre-pandemic levels. Aircraft operations for this period in 2022 are down 22% from operations in the same period in 2019 (pre-pandemic). Daytime operations have decreased by 21% and night-time operations have decreased by 24% when compared to the same period in 2019.

And when compared to the same (pandemic affected) period last year, daytime operations have increased by 87% and night-time operations have increased by 98%.

Table 1: Summary of Aircraft Operations

Operation	Total	Day	Night
Arrivals	18,966	16,105	2,861
Departures	17,545	16,179	1,366
Circuit	24	22	2
Total	36,535	32,306	4,229

Table 2: Average Daily Aircraft Operations

Total	Day	Night
397	351	46

Table 1 shows a breakdown of aircraft operations in the three-month period November 2022 to January 2023.

Table 2 shows that there were on average 340 aircraft operations that occurred per day (24-hour period), 39 of these were at night-time.

The average daily aircraft operations generally ranged between 450 – 550 movements per day prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, with around 50 – 60 of those at night-time.

Figure 2: Aircraft Operations by Time

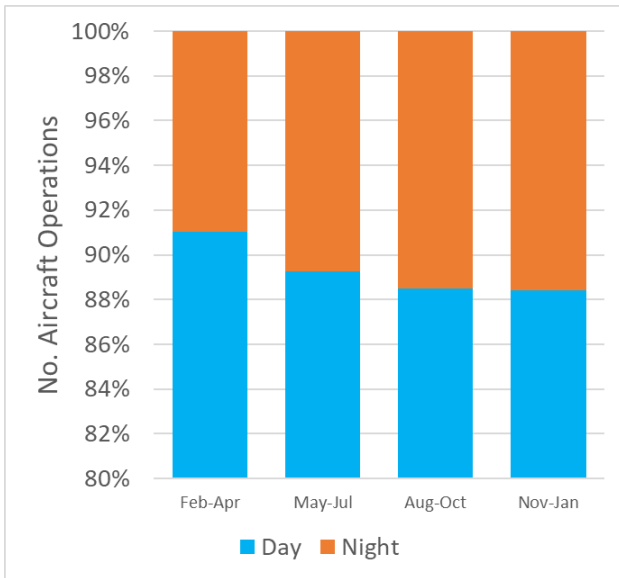


Figure 3: Aircraft Operations by Aircraft Type

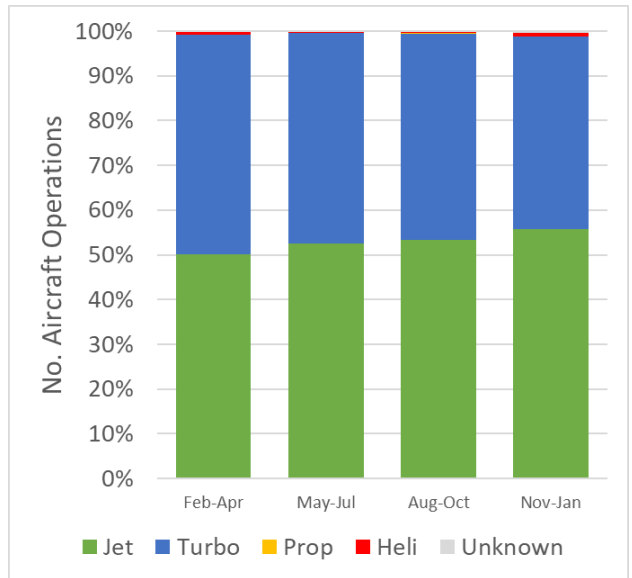


Figure 2 shows the breakdown of aircraft operations by time of day for this three-month period November 2022 to January 2023 and the three quarters preceding.

For this period 88% of aircraft operations occurred in the daytime between 7am and 10pm and 12% occurred at night-time.

This was similar to previous quarters.

Figure 3 shows the breakdown of aircraft operations by aircraft type in this three-month period and the three quarters preceding.

For this period 56% of aircraft operations were jets with 43% being turboprops.

Propeller and helicopter aircraft together made up less than 1% of the total aircraft operations during this period.

Figure 4: Aircraft Operations by Runway

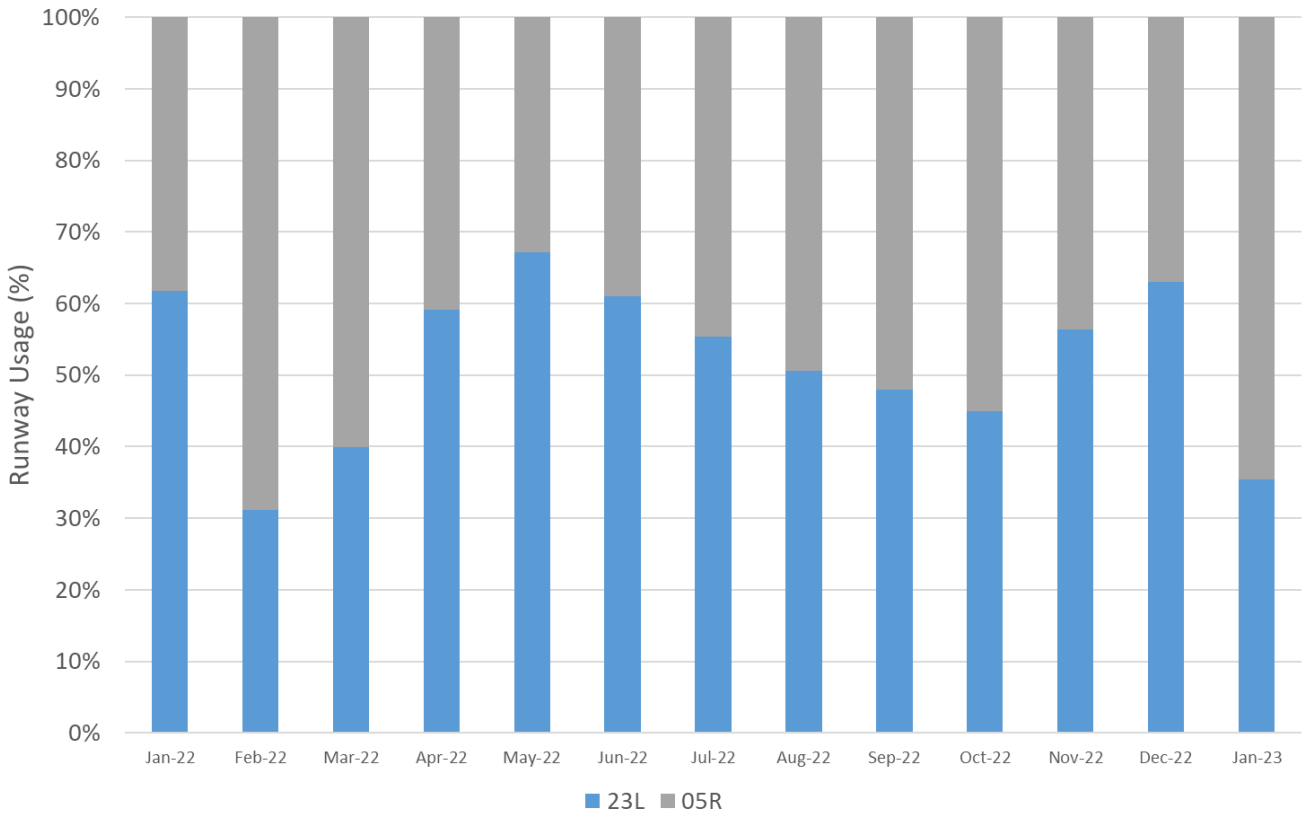


Figure 4 shows the percentage of aircraft operations that used each runway (23L and 05R) over the past 13 months.

Runway 23L is used when westerly winds prevail and Runway 05R is used when easterly winds prevail (refer glossary for explanation)

The historical average runway usage is approximately RW23L 70%/RW05R 30%

The runway usage in the three-month period November 2022 to January 2023 was RW23L 52%/RW05R 48%. In the last twelve months the runway usage was RW23L 51%/RW05R 49%

The runway use in the same quarter last year was RW23L 68%/RW05R 32%

Figure 5: Number of SMART Approaches per week

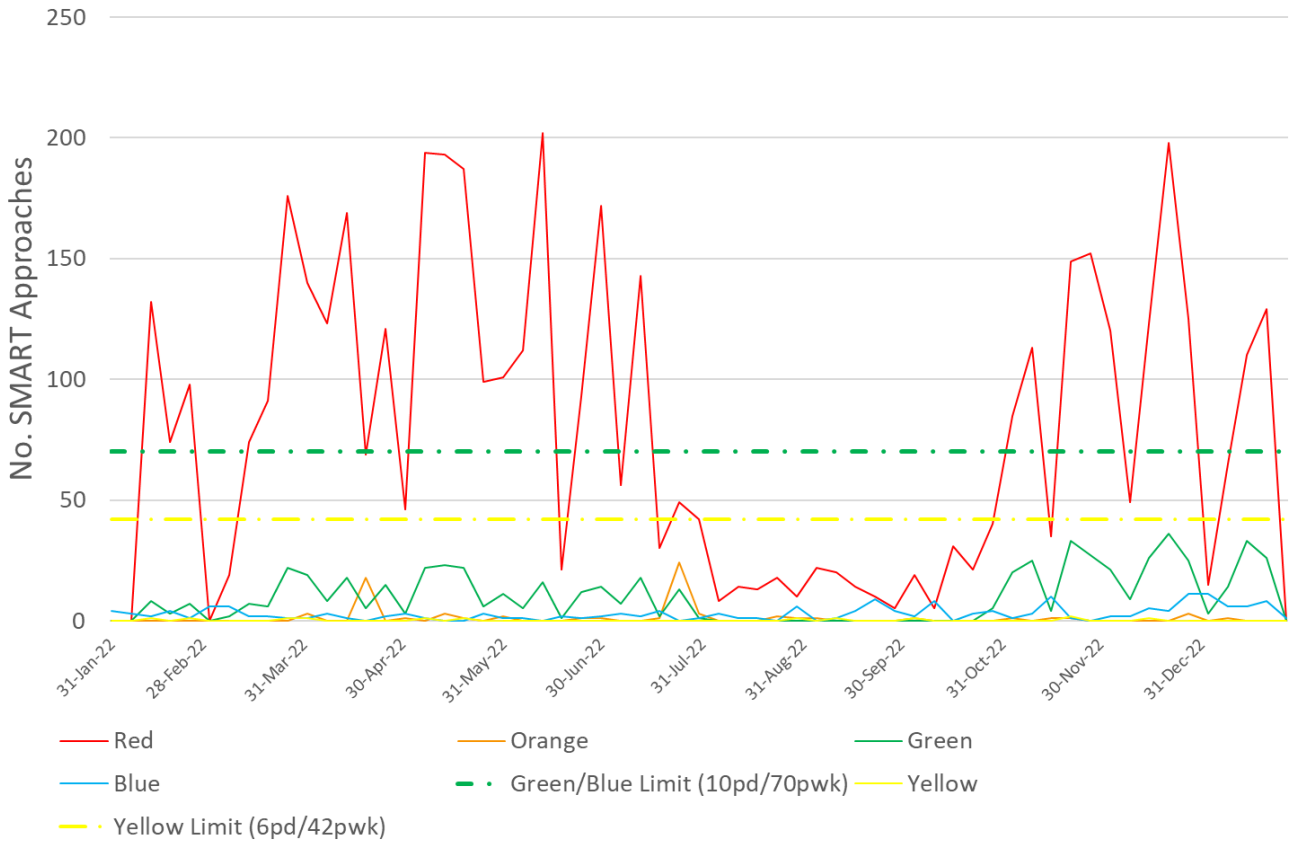


Figure 5 shows the number of SMART flights flown per week in the past 12 months. The SMART Approaches are named as follows:

- Blue X05A – International arrivals from the north on Runway 05R overflying Lynfield
- Green X23A - International arrivals from the north on Runway 23L overflying Highbrook
- Yellow U23 - International arrivals from the north on Runway 23L overflying Whitford
- Red – Domestic arrivals from the south on Runway 23L overflying Wattle Downs
- Orange S23 – Domestic arrivals from the south on Runway 23L overflying Clevedon

There is a limit of:

- 10 SMART approaches per day on the Green and Blue SMART approaches
- 6 per day on the Yellow SMART approach

These limits have been complied with over the past 12 months.

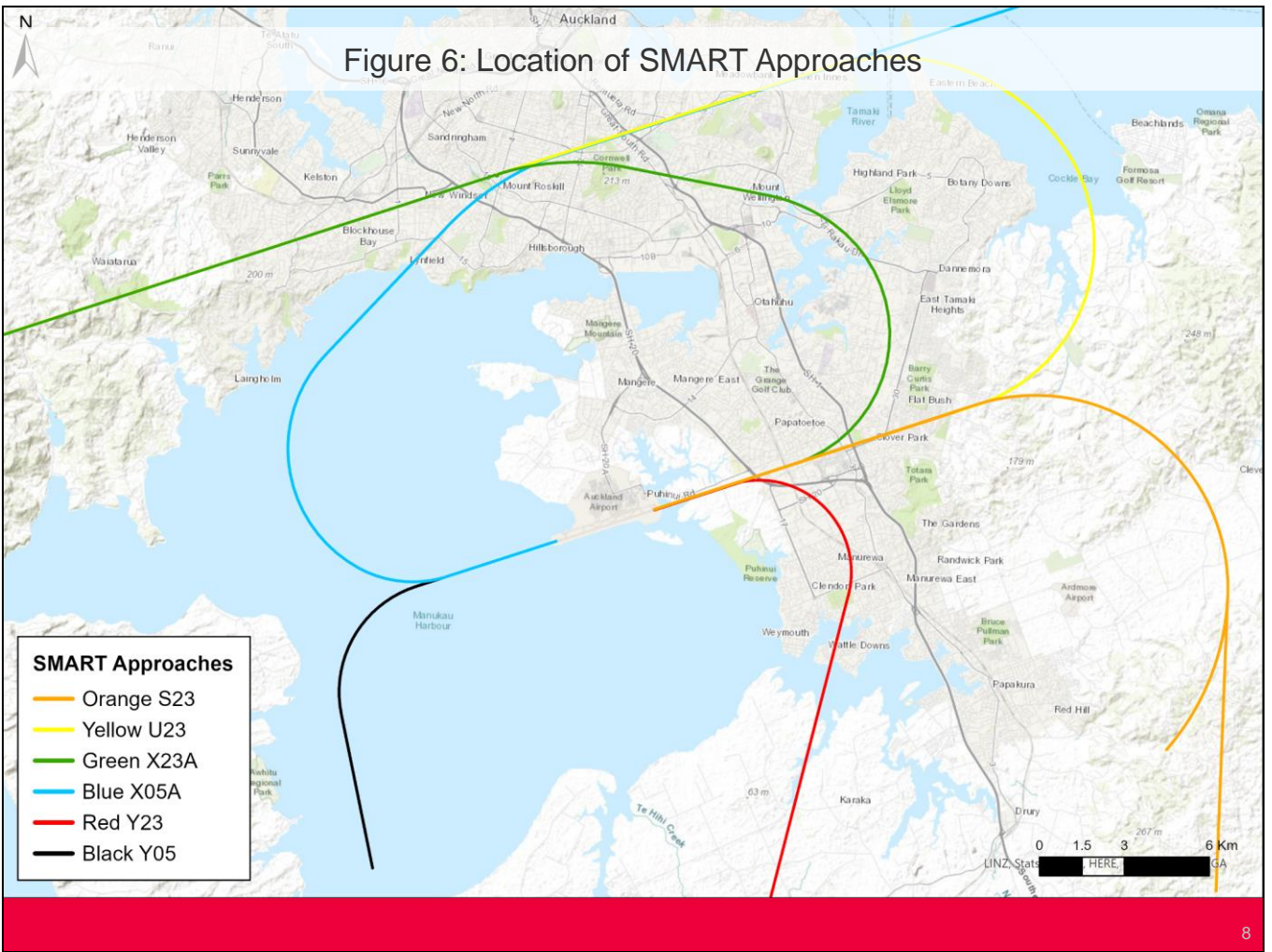


Figure 6 shows the location of the SMART approach flight paths.



Flight Path Diagrams

Figure 7: Flight Paths for a Busy Runway 23L Day (7am-10pm)
100% Westerly Winds/Runway 23L

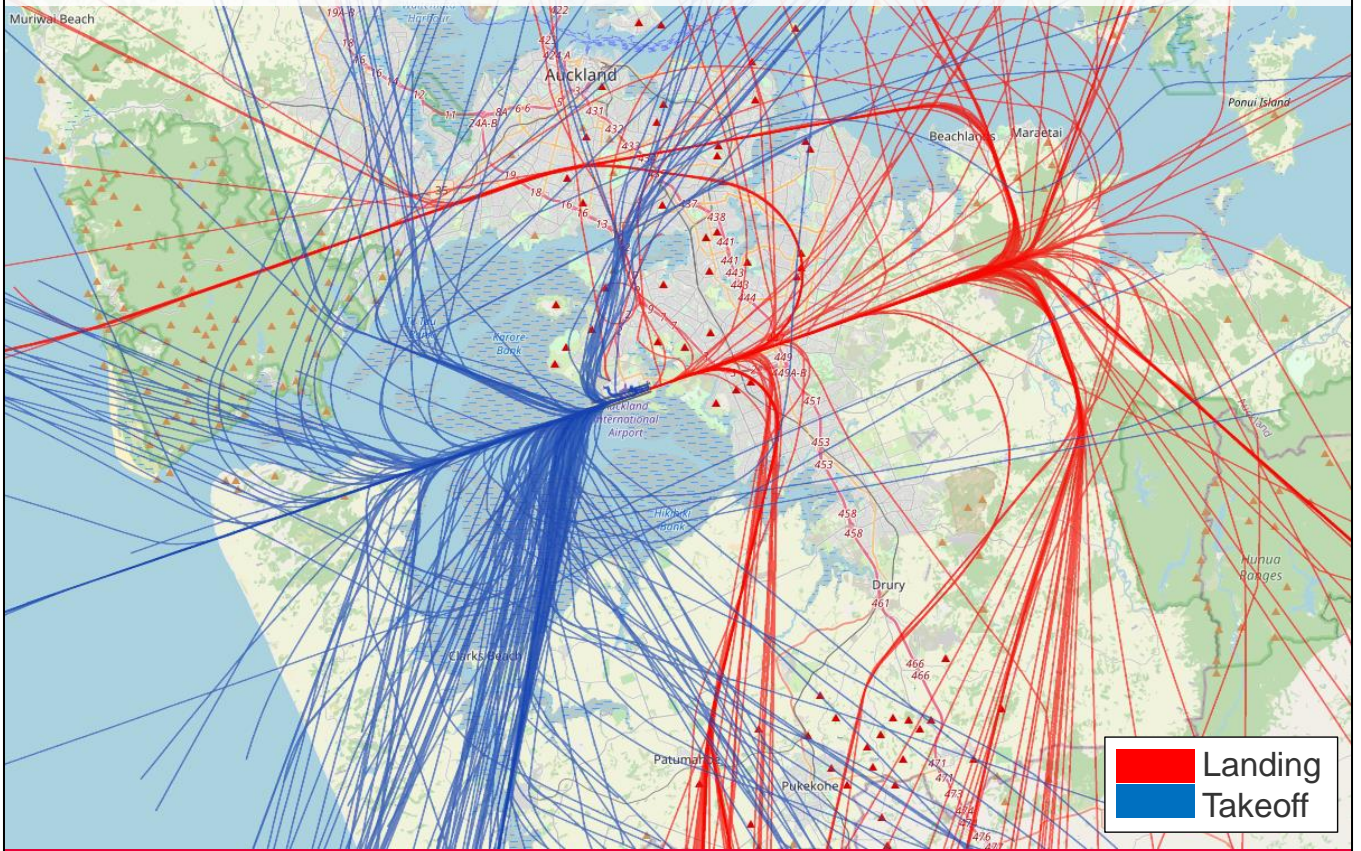


Figure 7 shows the daytime (7am-10pm) flight paths for Friday 30 December 2022, the busiest day in the three-month period November 2022 to January 2023 when Runway 23L was primarily in use.

The red lines indicate arrivals and the blue lines indicate departures.

The runway usage in this 24-hour period was Runway 23L (westerly) 100%.

There were 410 daytime Runway 23L flights on this day.

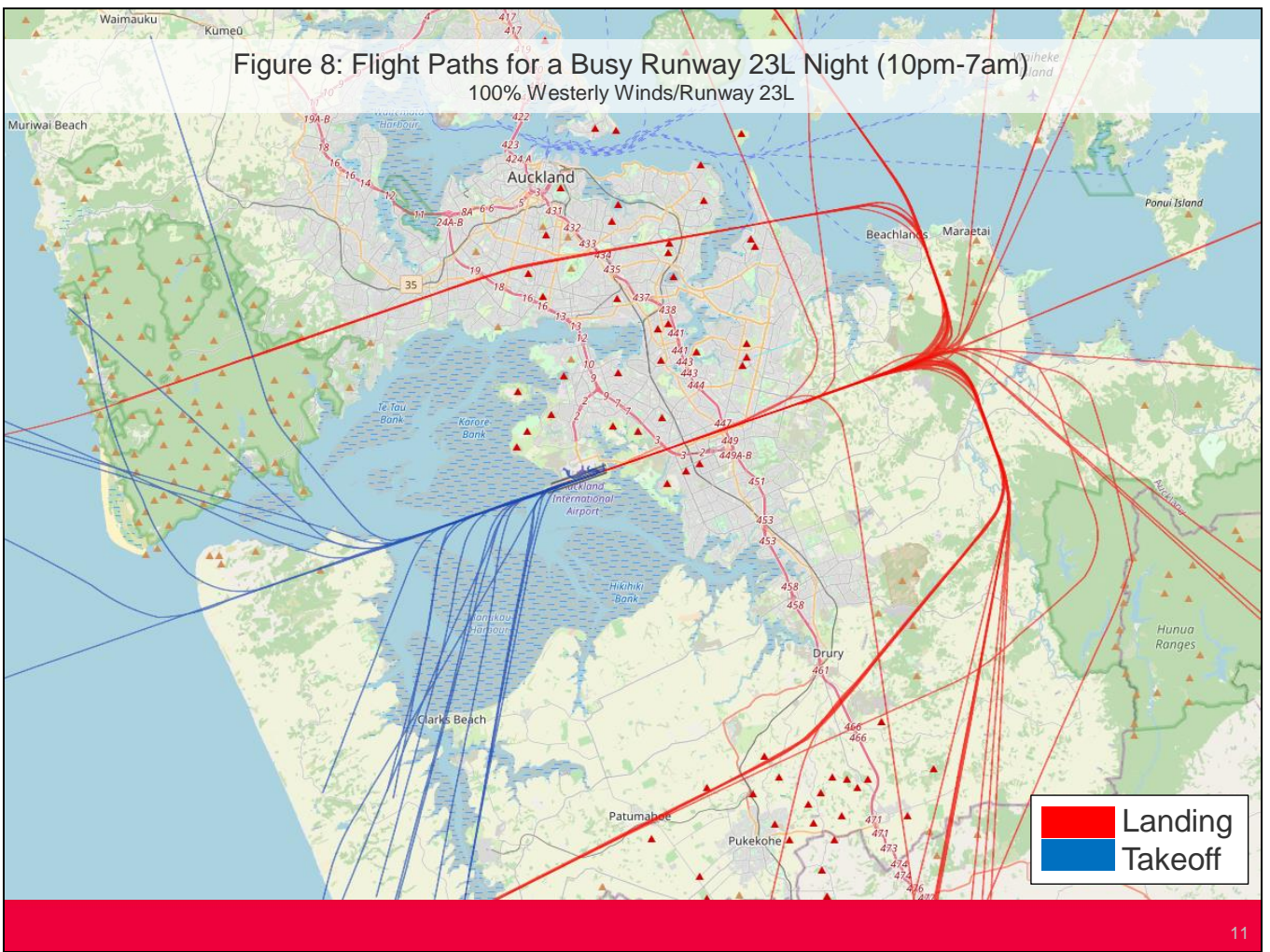


Figure 8 shows the night-time (10pm-7am) flight paths for Friday 30 December 2022, the busiest day in the three-month period November 2022 to January 2023 when Runway 23L was primarily in use.

The red lines indicate arrivals and the blue lines indicate departures.

The runway usage in this 24-hour period was Runway 23L (westerly) 100%.

There were 66 night-time Runway 23L flights on this night.

Figure 9: Flight Paths for a Busy Runway 05R Day (7am-10pm)
100% Easterly Winds/Runway 05R

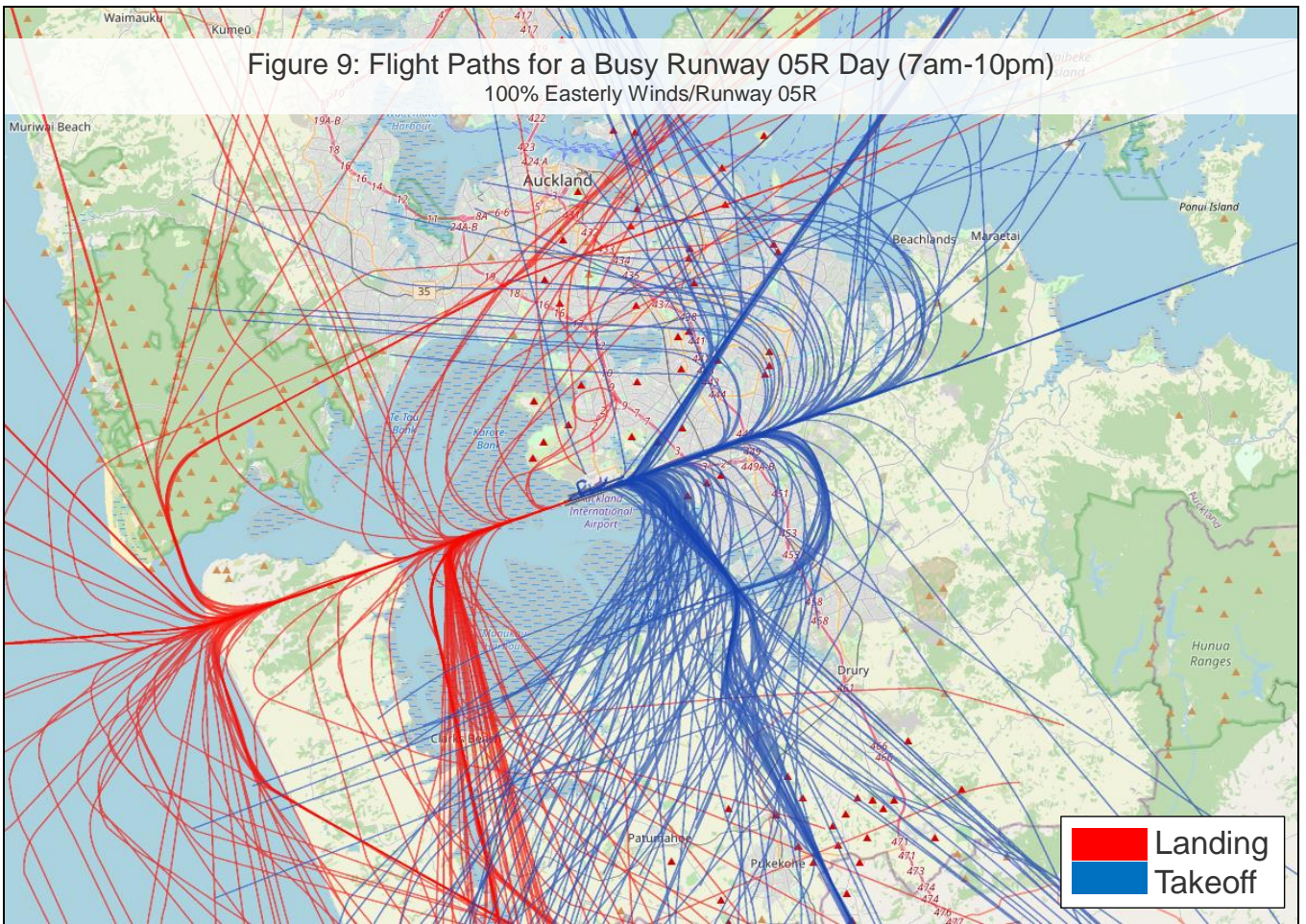


Figure 9 shows the daytime (7am-10pm) flight paths for Thursday 26 January 2023, the busiest day in the three-month period November 2022 to January 2023 when Runway 05R was primarily in use.

The red lines indicate arrivals and the blue lines indicate departures.

The runway usage in this 24 hour period was Runway 05R (easterly) 100%.

There were 394 daytime Runway 05R flights on this day.

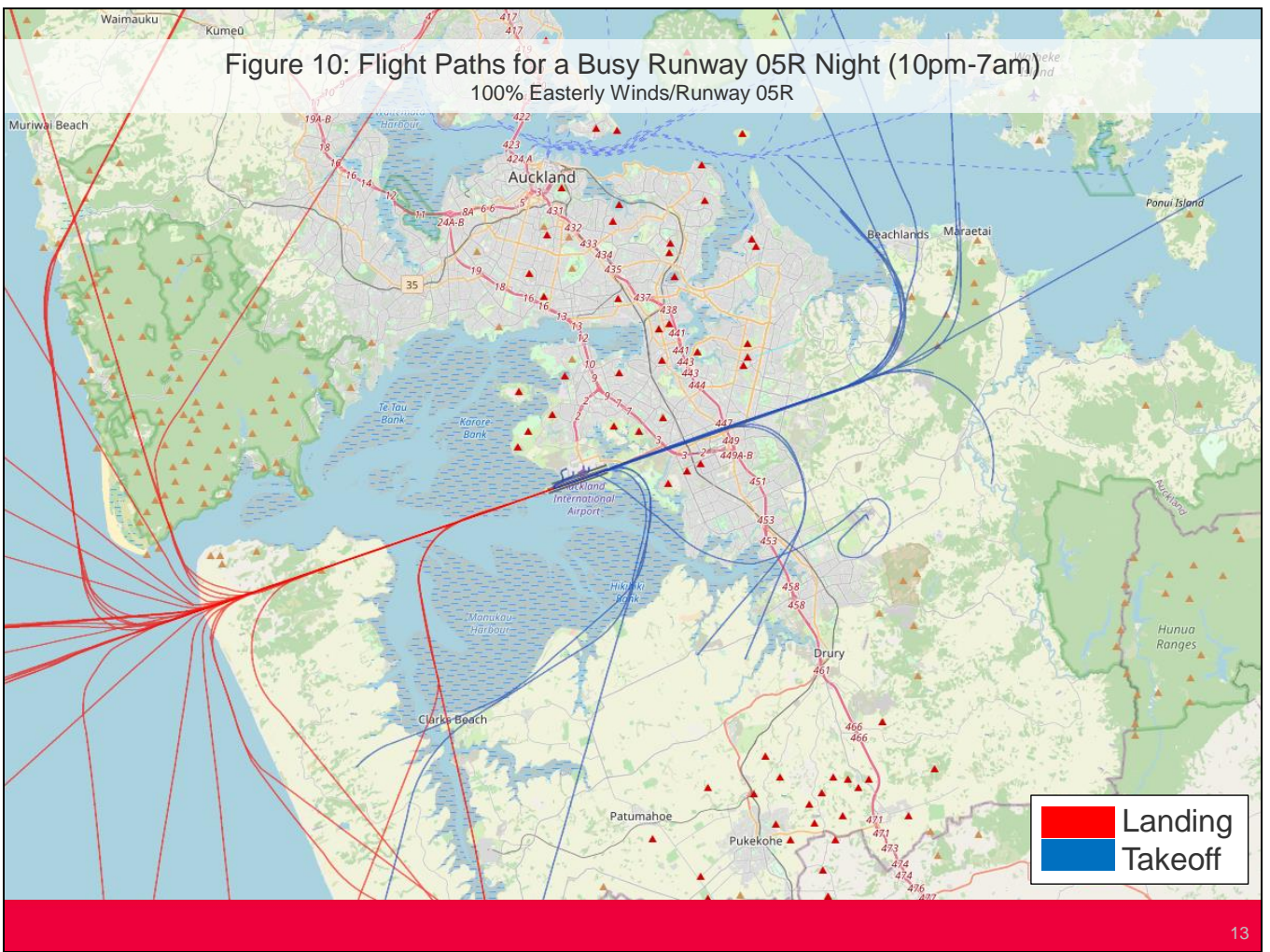


Figure 10 shows the night-time (10pm-7am) flight paths for Thursday 26 January 2023, the busiest day in the three-month period November 2022 to January 2023 when Runway 05R was primarily in use.

The red lines indicate arrivals and the blue lines indicate departures.

The runway usage in this 24-hour period was Runway 05R (easterly) 100%.

There were 50 night-time Runway 05R flights on this night.

Noise Complaints



Figure 11: Number of Aircraft Noise Complaints per Month

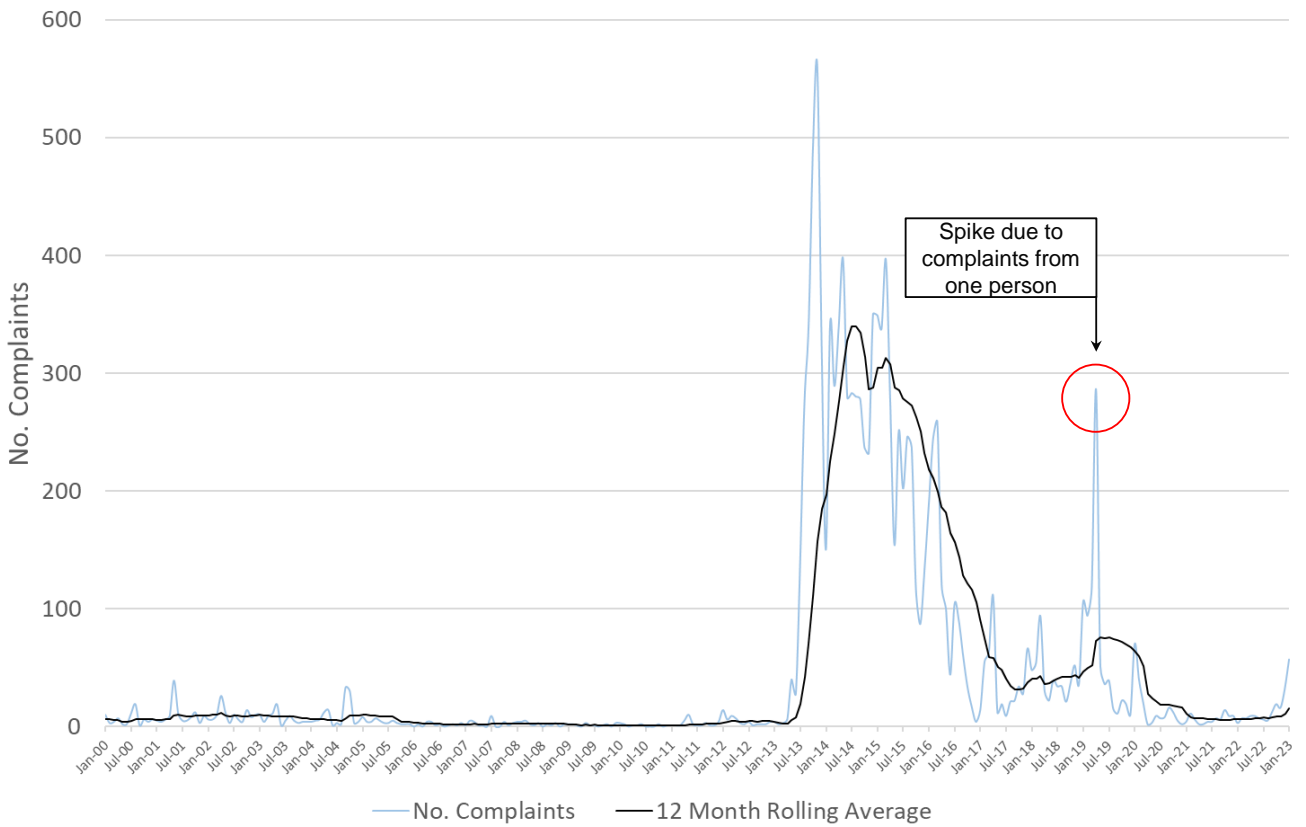


Figure 11 shows the total number of aircraft noise complaints made per month since the year 2000 (blue line) and the 12-month rolling average (black line).

Aircraft noise complaints were low up until 2013 when the number of complaints increased from about 2 per month to a peak of 560 in Aug 2013 and have decreased steadily since then.

This increase in complaints coincided with the 2012/13 SMART trials where community awareness to noise was heightened.

The number of noise complaints in the three-month period November 2022 to January 2023 has increased from 21 to 105 when compared to the same period last year.

This quarter there were two main complainants who made a shared total of 68 complaints, greatly increasing the total number. These complainants live in East Tamaki and East Tamaki Heights and are primarily affected by flights departing on Runway 05R in easterly conditions. A portion of these departing flights turn North or West and pass above the complainants' residences at around 5000-6000 feet.

Table 3: Summary of Noise Complaints

	Nov	Dec	Jan	Nov-Jan	Aug-Oct	May-Jul	Feb-Apr
Number of Complaints	16	32	57	105	36	22	23
<i>Specific</i>	10	29	52	91	23	18	14
<i>Generic</i>	5	3	3	11	10	2	5
<i>Question</i>	1	0	2	3	3	2	4
Number of People Complaining	6	9	9	17	15	5	8

Table 3 shows a breakdown of the noise complaints in the three-month period November 2022 to January 2023 with the previous three quarters shown for reference.

A particular person may have made several complaints over time. These individual complaints could have been regarding one specific aircraft operation or a more general complaint which does not reference a specific aircraft operation.

There are two types of general complaints: ‘generic’ and ‘question’. The first relates to people lodging a general complaint about aircraft noise rather than a specific event, the second relates to people enquiring to ask for information about aircraft noise or management of noise. We therefore refer to:

- The number of ‘complainants’ (no. of people who complain),
- The number of ‘generic’ noise complaints (e.g. “there was more aircraft noise last night”)
- The number of ‘question’ noise enquiries (e.g. “can you tell me more about how noise is managed at the airport”)
- The number of ‘specific’ event complaints (e.g. “the 6:25pm flight was noisy”)

There were a total of 105 complaints in this three-month period, 87% related to specific aircraft events, 10% were generic complaints and 3% were question enquiries.

The two main complainants this quarter are in East Tāmaki and East Tāmaki Heights. The person in East Tāmaki made 22% (23) and East Tāmaki Heights made 43% (45) of this quarter’s total complaints.

AIAL have been in contact with these complainants and have asked to meet virtually to further understand their complaints. If suitable, a noise monitor will be deployed in East Tāmaki.

Figure 13: Number of Noise Complaints by Area

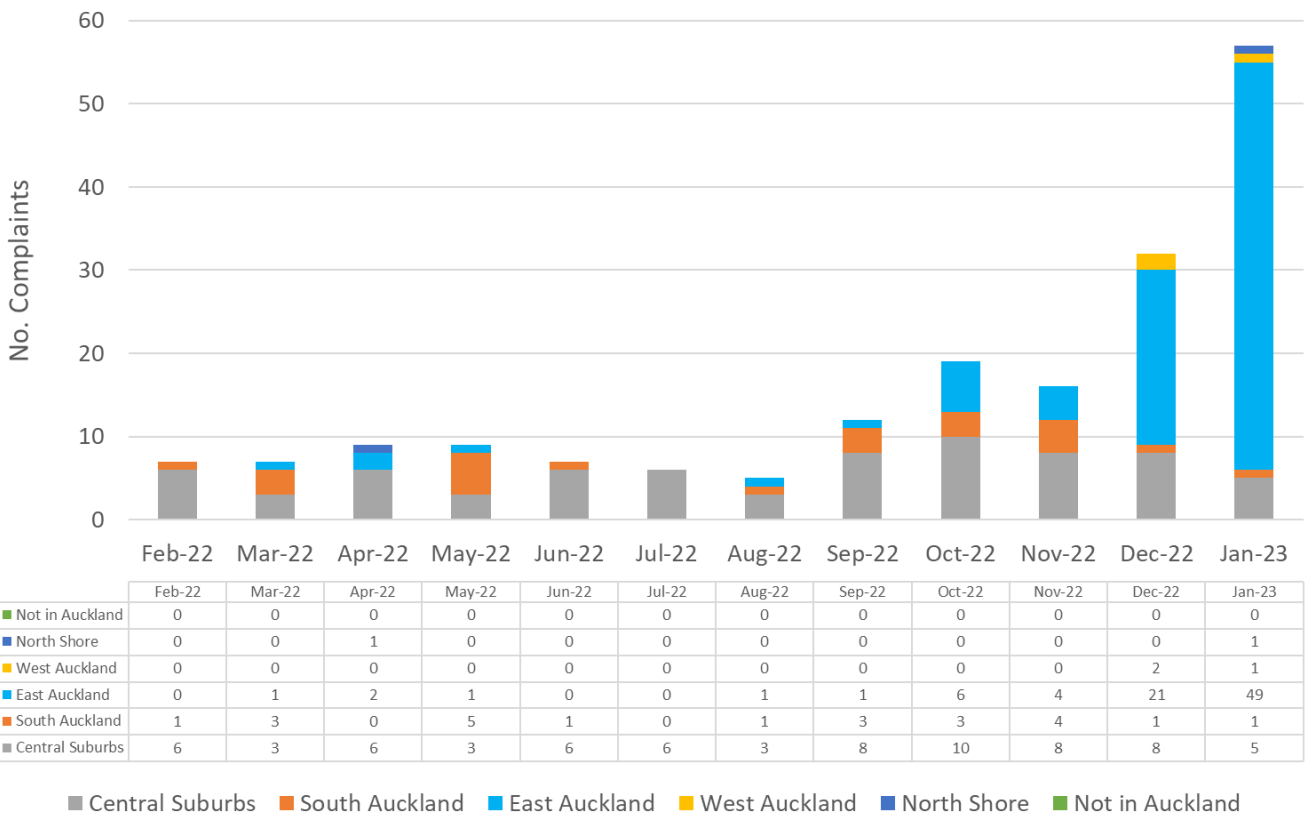


Figure 13 shows the number of complaints made by people residing in different areas of Auckland over the past 12 months.

East Auckland had the most complaints at 74 in the three-month period November 2022 to January 2023. This is linked to the increased Runway 05R usage this period, with departing flights that turn North or West passing over East Auckland.

A list of which suburbs fall into each area is provided in Appendix C.

Figure 14: Noise Complaints by Time

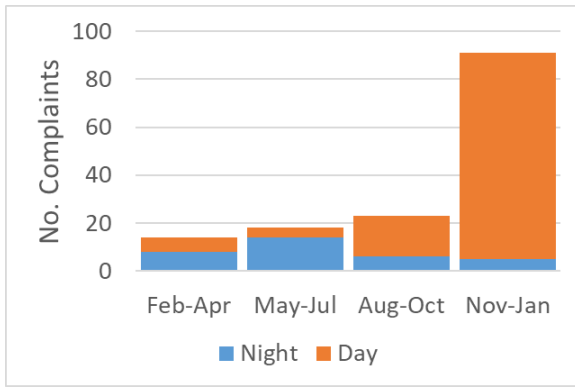


Figure 15: Noise Complaints by Runway

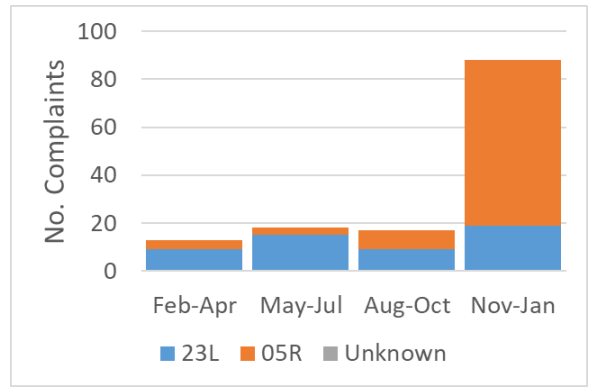


Figure 16: Noise Complaints by Aircraft

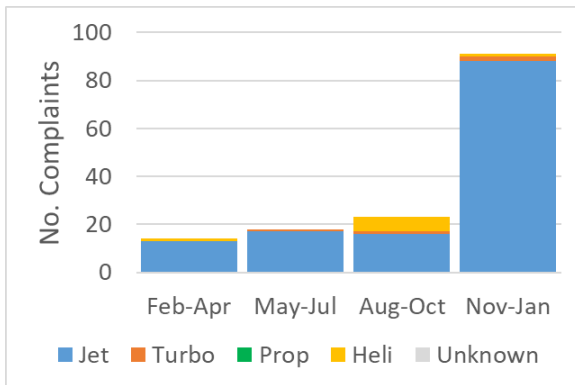
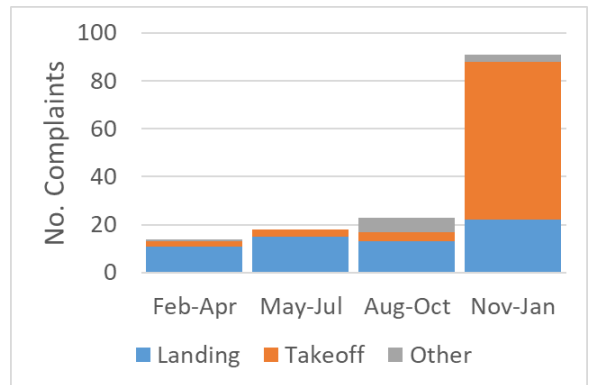


Figure 17: Noise Complaints by Operation



Figures 14-17 show a breakdown of the 'specific' aircraft noise complaints made in the three-month period November 2022 to January 2023 and the three quarters preceding.

As mentioned earlier two people in East Auckland made a shared total of 68 complaints, thus the large jump in complaints this quarter.

The increase of complaints in this quarter compared to the previous quarters may be due to the change of change in flight volume. Residents may have become accustomed to the lower number of flights during the COVID-19 travel restrictions, so are more sensitive to the increased flight volume as the number of flights continue to return to pre-pandemic levels. Another reason may be the increased use of Runway 05R compared to Runway 23L as seen in Figure 4 or later in Figure 19.

Figure 18: Specific Noise Complaints by Destination

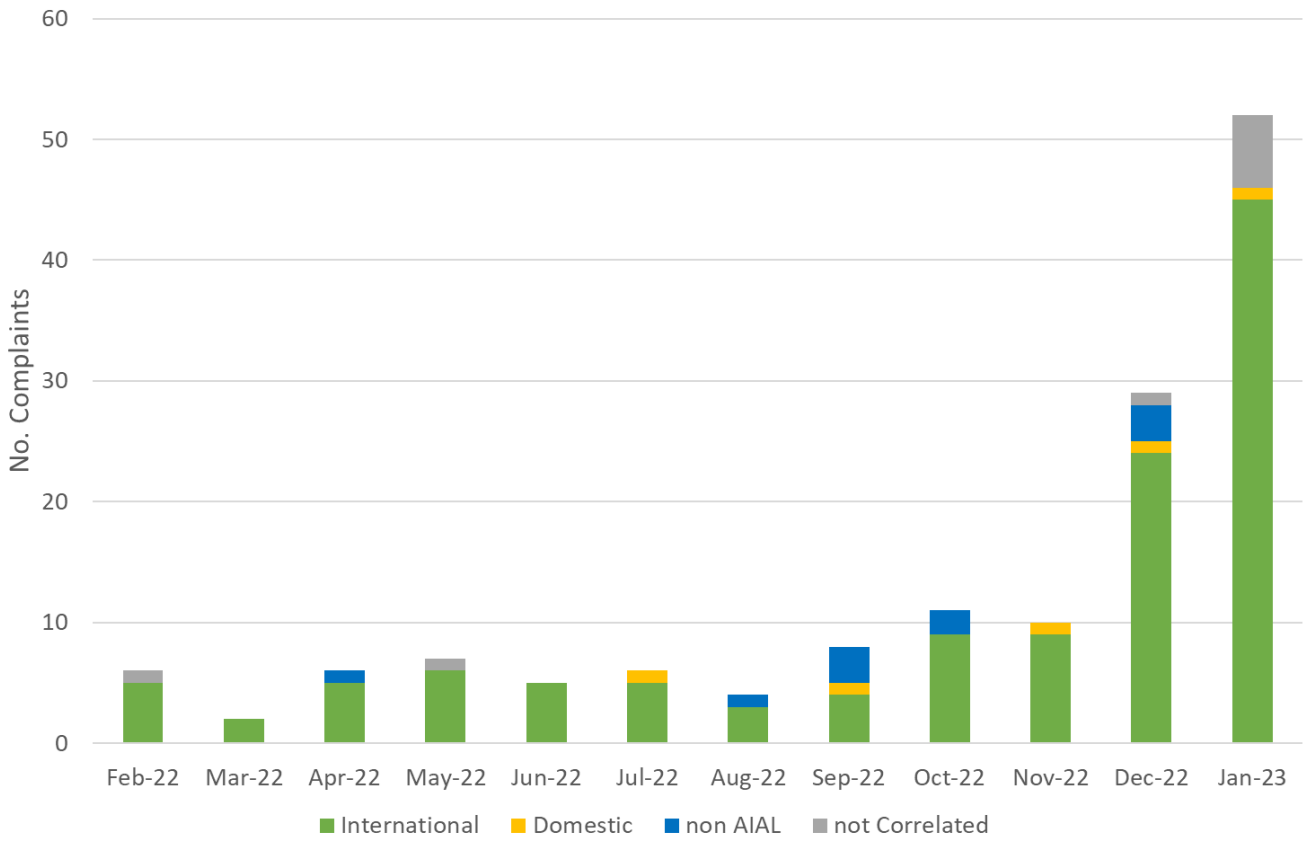


Figure 18 shows the number of specific aircraft complaints made about international and domestic flights over the past 12 months.

Figure 19: Specific Noise Complaints vs Usage of Runway 05R

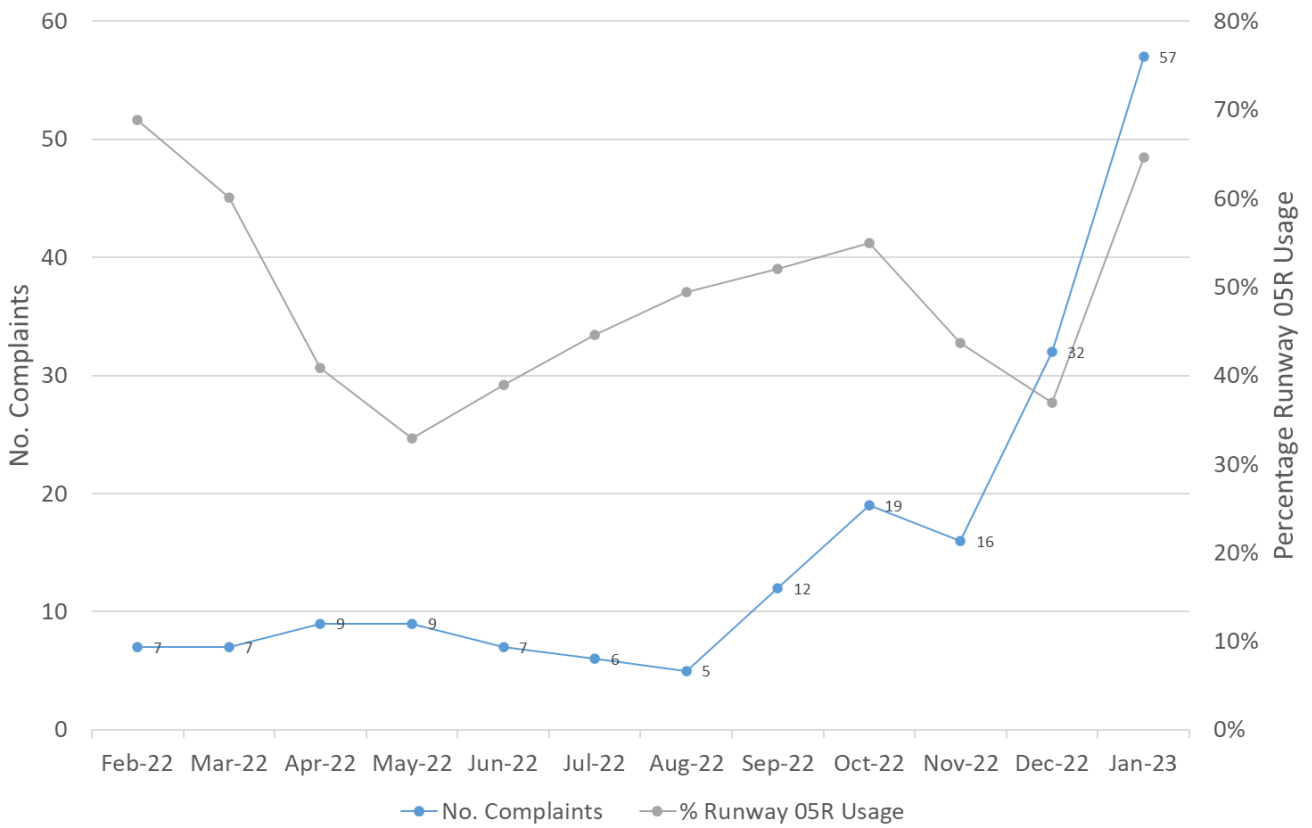


Figure 19 shows the number of specific noise complaints per month received in the past 12 months compared to the usage of Runway 05R.

Usage of Runway 05R is associated with easterly winds which cause departing aircraft to depart to the east over-populated areas instead of over the Manukau Harbour (as occurs in the predominant westerly winds).

Departing aircraft are generally louder than arriving aircraft.

There is normally a low correlation between runway usage and the number of complaints. For the East Tamaki complainants, there is a higher degree of runway usage correlation.

Figure 20: Specific Complaints by Hour vs Aircraft Operations by Hour

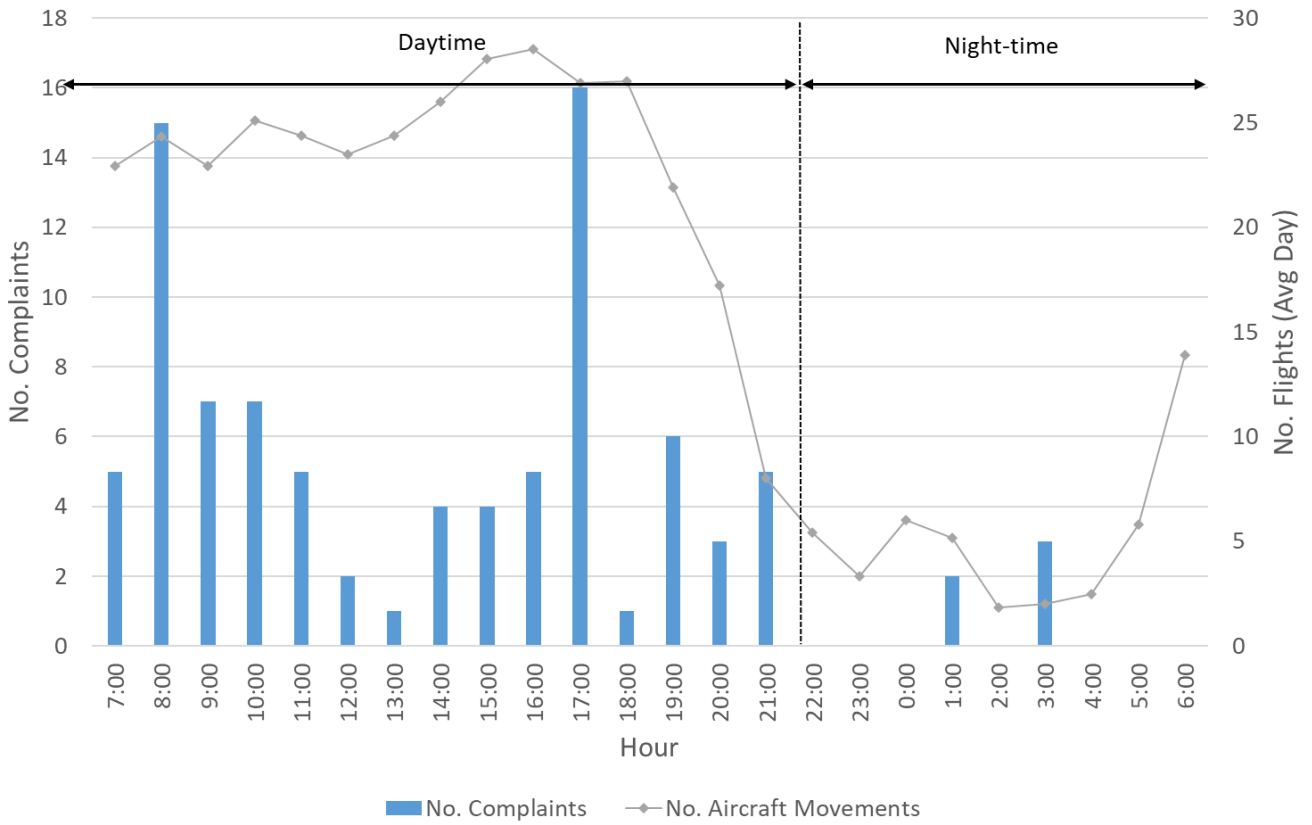


Figure 20 shows the number of specific aircraft noise complaints and the number of aircraft operations per hour.

The blue bars show the number of complaints that related to an aircraft operation in each hour of the day in the three-month period November 2022 to January 2023.

The gray line shows the average daily aircraft operations that occurred in each hour of the day during this period.

Figure 21: Noise Complaints by Type

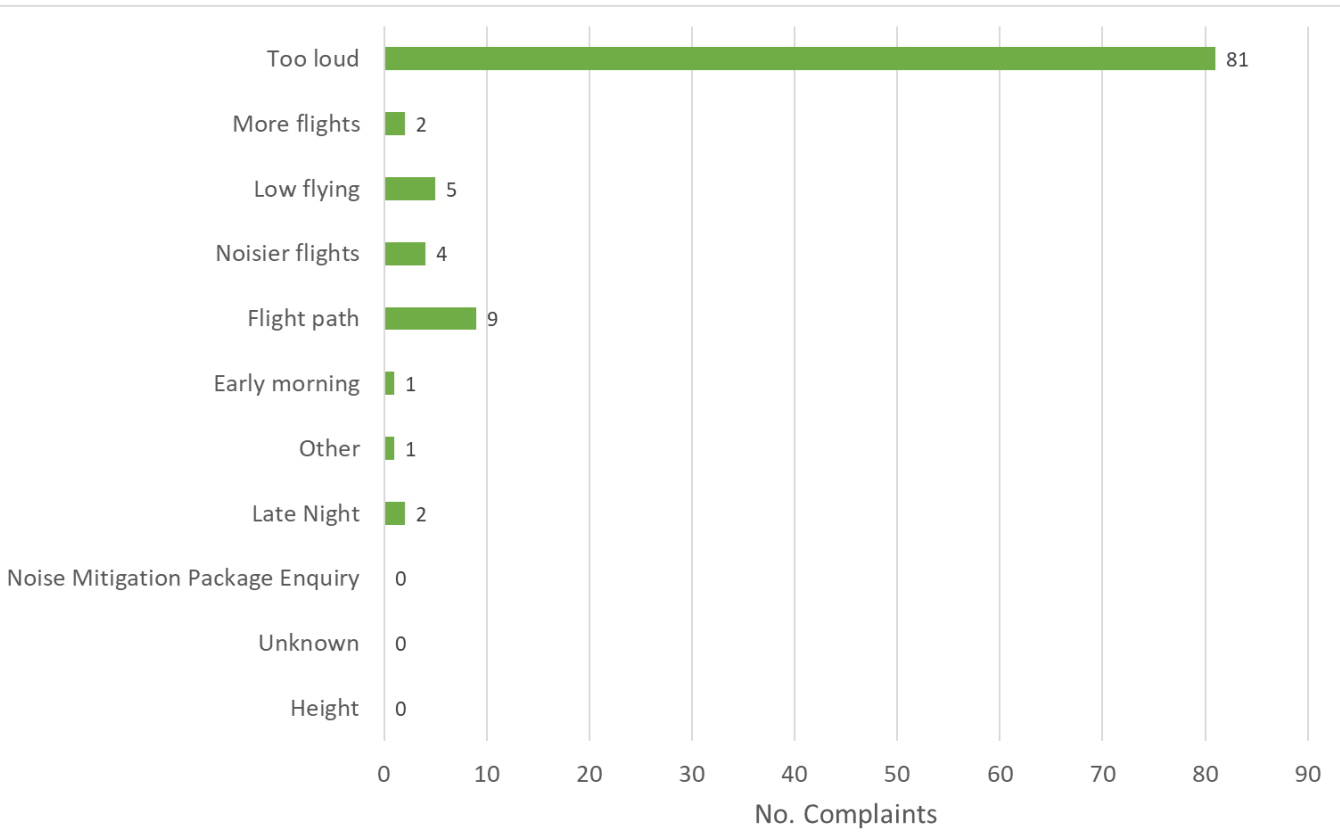


Figure 21 shows the reason for each noise complaint in the three-month period November 2022 to January 2023. This includes all complaints (generic, question and specific). A full description of each cause is given in Appendix B.

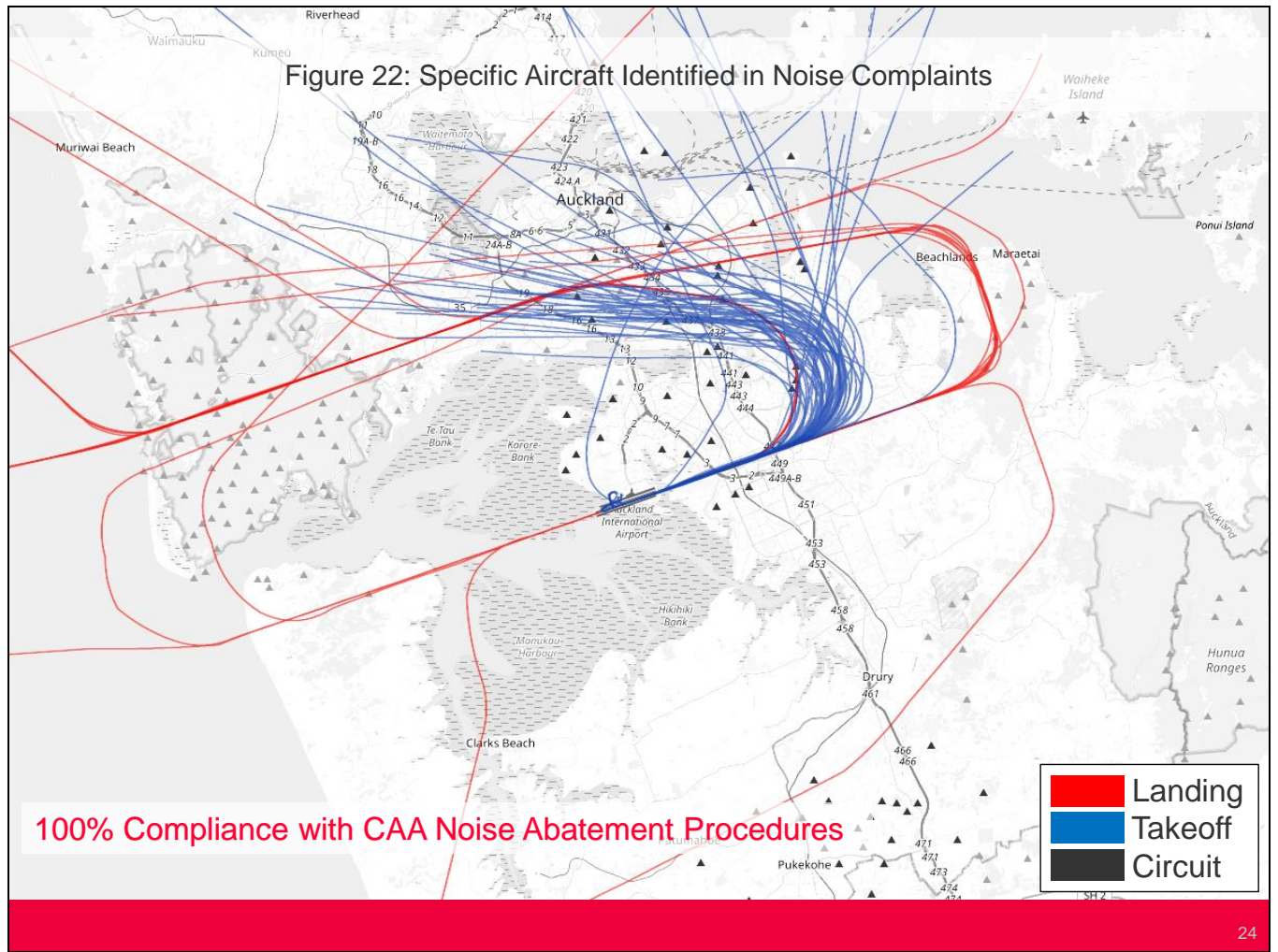


Figure 22 shows the flight paths for specific aircraft from Auckland Airport identified in noise complaints for the three-month period November 2022 to January 2023.

The red lines indicate arrivals, the blue lines indicate departures.

These Auckland Airport aircraft events have been reviewed by the Airport and all of them complied with the Civil Aviation Authority Noise Abatement Procedures.

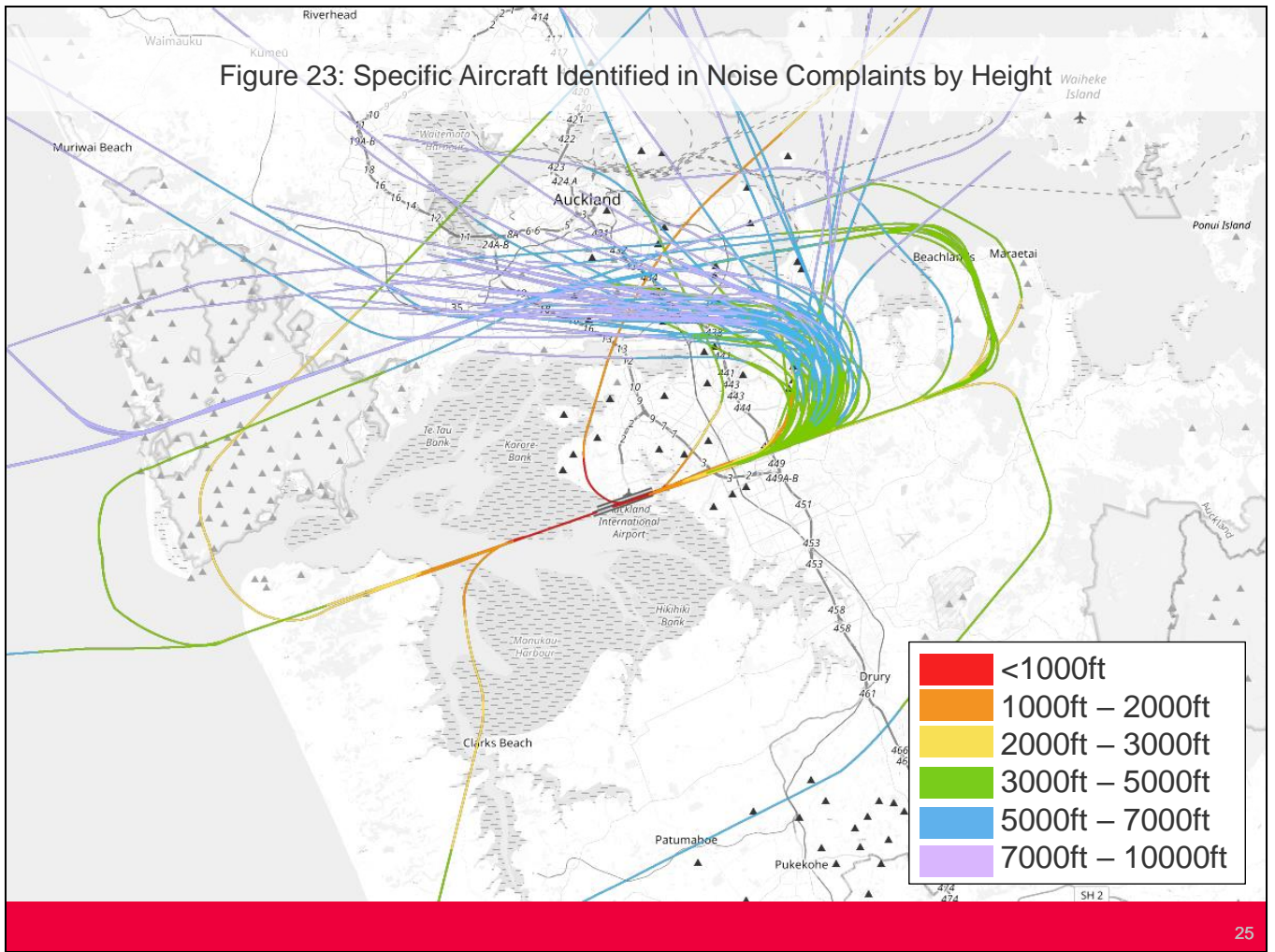


Figure 23 shows the flight paths for specific aircraft from Auckland Airport identified in noise complaints for the three-month period November 2022 to January 2023.

The flight paths are shown in terms of altitude.

A photograph of a noise monitoring station. A tall, white, cylindrical pole stands in the center. At the top of the pole is a small black sensor. A thin wire hangs from the top of the pole. Below the main pole, there are several smaller sensors and equipment mounted on a horizontal arm. In the background, a white airplane is flying in a cloudy sky. The ground is visible at the bottom, showing some greenery and buildings.

Noise Monitoring

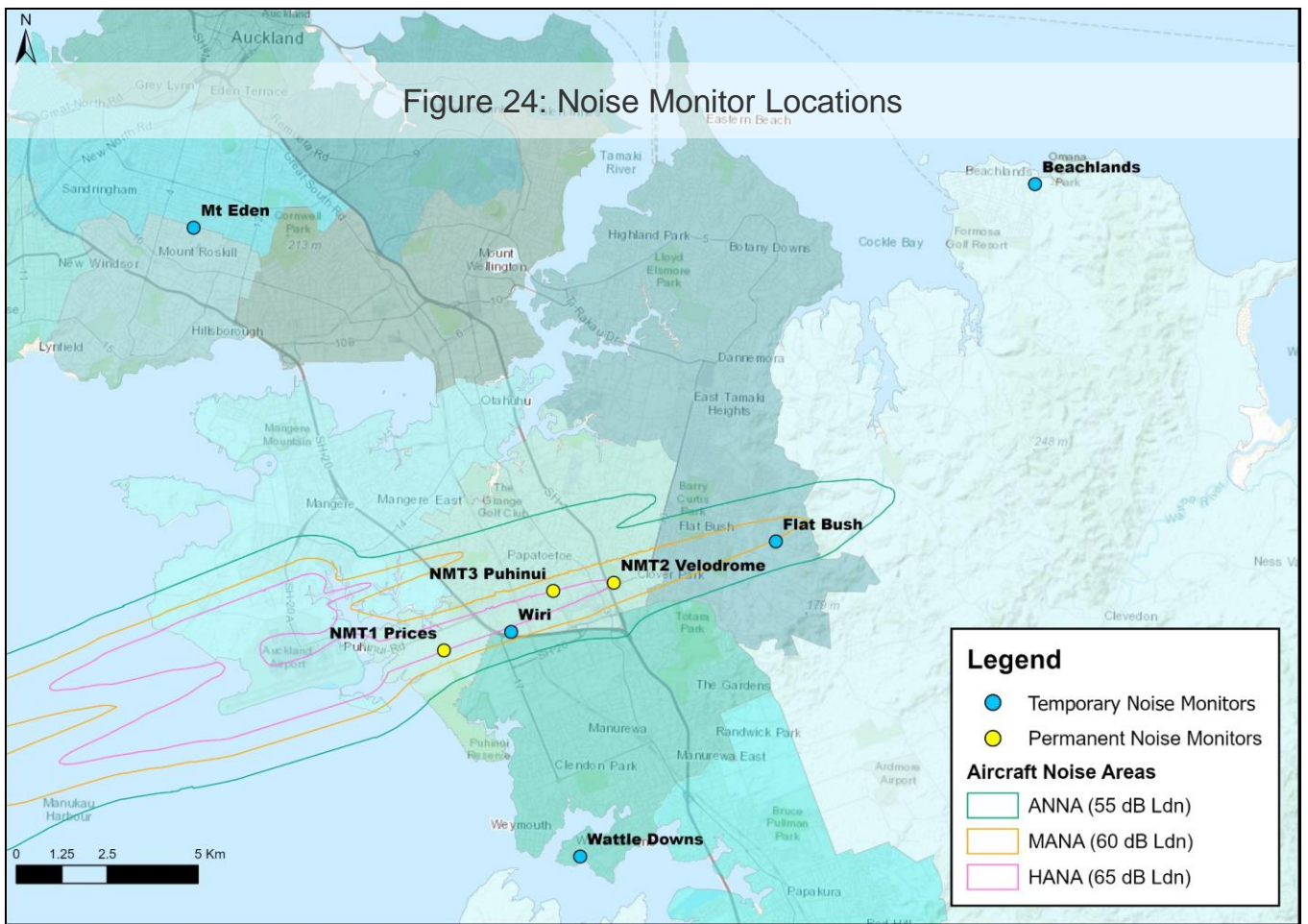


Figure 24 shows the location of Auckland Airport’s three permanent and five temporary noise monitors.

The map includes the site of the new Flat Bush monitor on the MANA contour (installed in December), which was relocated from Clevedon.

We are potentially planning to redeploying the Mt Wellington noise monitor in East Tāmaki to measure once again monitor movements on the Green SMART approach. This will also be placed near this quarter’s main complainants to measure the noise levels in East Tāmaki.

All of the permanent noise monitors are located on the outer boundary of the HANA which is set at 65 dB L_{dn} for future aircraft operations.

Table 4: Noise Monitor Maintenance Work

Beachlands	4/11/2022	– Noise monitor installed in this new location
Clevedon	18/11/2022	– NMT equipment removed from this location
Flat Bush	20/12/2022	– Noise monitor installed in this new location

Table 4 summarises any replacement, repair, or maintenance work undertaken on the noise monitors for the three-month period November 2022 to January 2023. The three permanent noise monitors and the two temporary monitors at Wiri and Flat Bush (previously Clevedon) are owned by Casper, who administer any works on these monitors as required. Marshall Day Acoustics carries out work on our three temporary monitors at Mt Eden, Beachlands (previously Whitford), and Wattle Downs.

The permanent Casper monitors at Velodrome and Puhinui school and the temporary Casper monitor at Wiri required no maintenance work this quarter.

On 4 November, the MDA Beachlands monitor was installed successfully (previously located in Whitford).

The Casper Clevedon monitor was dismantled on 18 November and on 20 December was successfully relocated to Flat Bush, along the MANA contour.

During this three-month period there was no active maintenance work required for the Casper Wiri monitor, or the MDA monitors in Mt Eden and Wattle Downs.

Figure 25: Measured 365 Day Rolling Noise Exposure (L_{dn}) – Permanent Monitors

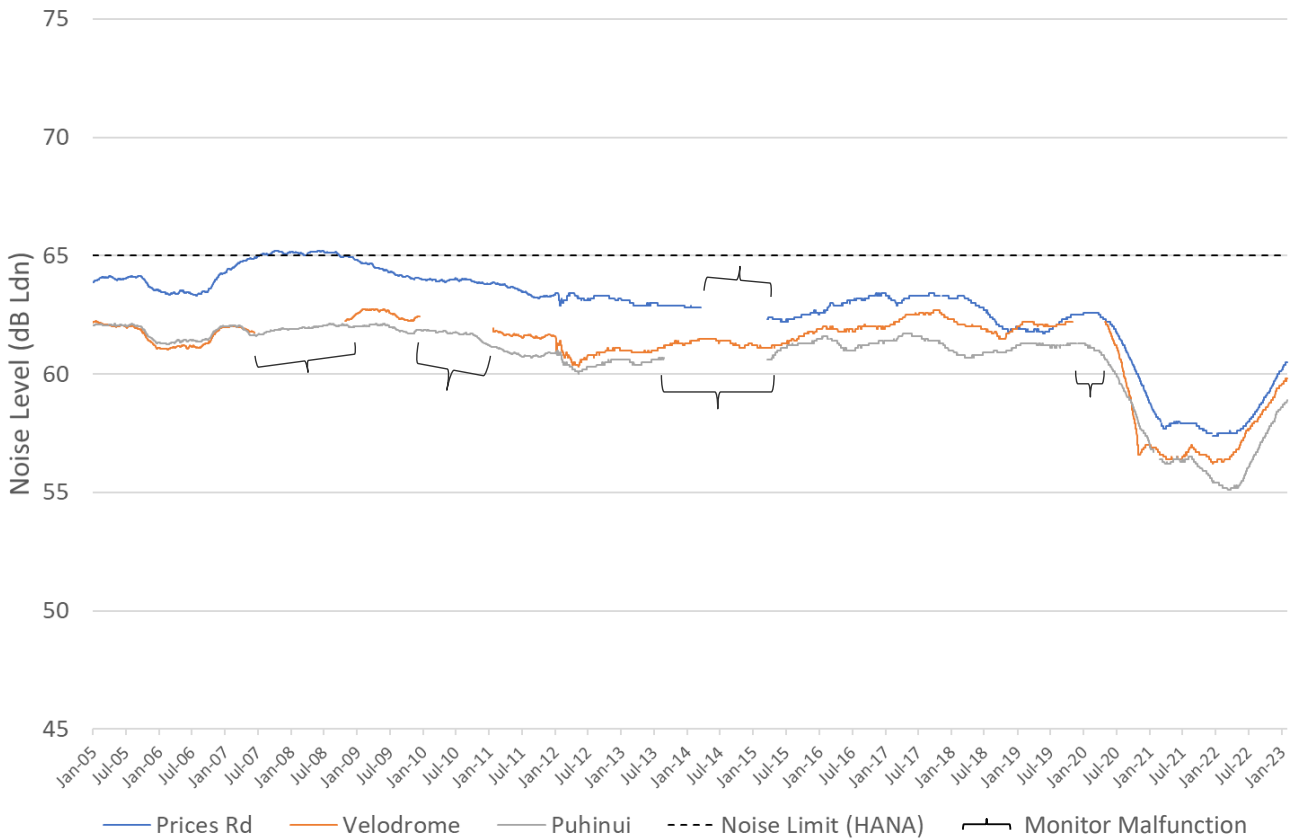


Figure 25 shows the rolling 365-day Noise Exposure (L_{dn}) at the permanent noise monitors since January 2005.

The noise limit in the District Plan is 65 dB L_{dn} (rolling 365 day) at the boundary of the HANA.

The rolling 365-day L_{dn} is the average L_{dn} noise level over 365 days calculated each day, and is the overall average L_{dn} for the 365 days preceding and including the day of the calculation.

For example the point for 31 December 2020 represents the average L_{dn} noise level from 1 January 2020 to 31 December 2020.

The rolling 365-day L_{dn} was below the 65 dB L_{dn} noise limit in the three-month period November 2022 to January 2023.

The noise levels in the three-month period have increased by 2.9 dB at Prices Rd, 3.2 dB at Velodrome and 3.0 dB at Puhinui when compared to the same quarter last year.

A change in noise level of 1 to 2 dB is generally imperceptible to the human ear, while a change of 3 to 4 dB is just perceptible to discernible, and a change of 5 to 8 dB is noticeable to appreciable.

Table 5: Measured Noise Exposure (L_{dn}) for each Financial Year – Permanent Monitors

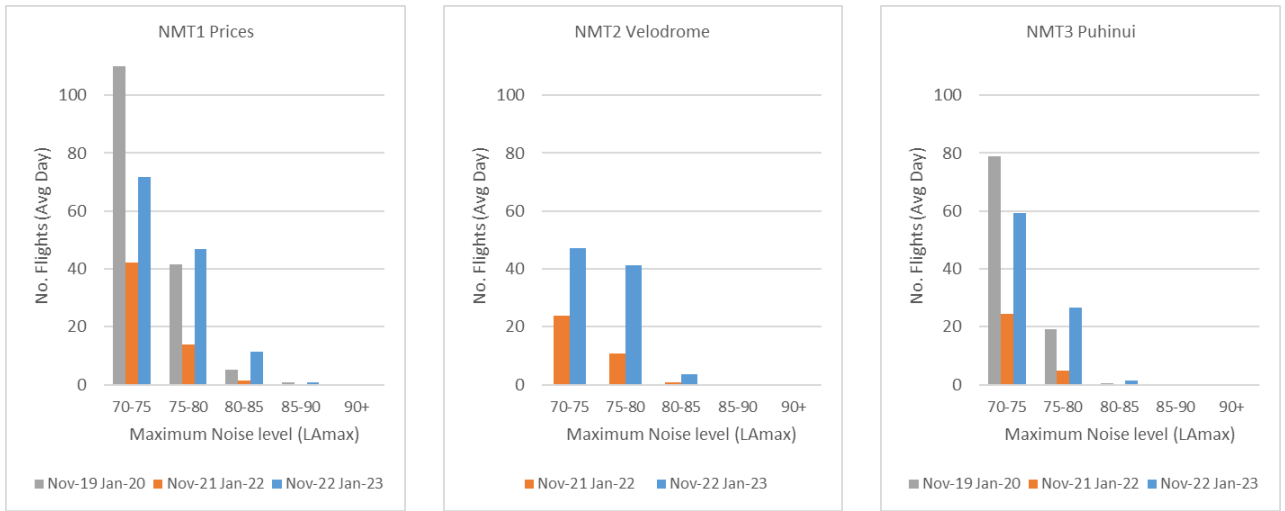
Financial Year	Prices Rd	Velodrome	Puhinui
FY09 (Jul-08 to Jun-09)	64.3	62.6	62.0
FY10 (Jul-09 to Jun-10)	64.0	62.4	61.8
FY11 (Jul-10 to Jun-11)	63.5	61.6	60.7
FY12 (Jul-11 to Jun-12)	63.1	60.8	60.3
FY13 (Jul-12 to Jun-13)	63.0	61.0	60.6
FY14 (Jul-13 to Jun-14)	63.6	61.4	60.3
FY15 (Jul-14 to Jun-15)	62.2	61.3	61.1
FY16 (Jul-15 to Jun-16)	63.1	61.9	61.0
FY17 (Jul-16 to Jun-17)	63.3	62.5	61.6
FY18 (Jul-17 to Jun-18)	62.8	61.9	60.9
FY19 (Jul-18 to Jun-19)	61.9	62.0	61.2
FY20 (Jul-19 to Jun-20)	61.8	61.2	60.0
FY21 (Jul-20 to Jun-21)	57.9	56.5	56.4
FY22 (Jul-21 to Jun-22)	58.0	57.7	56.0

Table 5 shows the Noise Exposure (L_{dn}) at the permanent noise monitors for each financial year (1 Jul – 30 June) since 2008

The noise limit in the District Plan is 65 dB L_{dn} (rolling 365 day) at the boundary of the HANA.

There was a decrease of 0.4 decibels at Puhinui and an increase of 0.1 and 1.2 decibels at Prices Rd and Velodrome respectively from FY21 to FY22.

Figure 26: Number of Aircraft Noise Events in Each Noise Band
Permanent Monitors (L_{Amax} – Maximum Noise Level)



NB: Aircraft noise events over 70-75 L_{Amax} start to become disturbing inside houses with windows open as they have the potential to interfere with watching tv, talking etc.



Figure 26 shows the average daily number of aircraft that overflowed each permanent noise monitor in each noise band in the three-month period November 2022 to January 2023 (blue bars), the same quarter last year (orange bars), and the same quarter from 2019 pre-pandemic (grey bars). Note the Velodrome monitor was being replaced during this quarter in 2019, and so there is no 2019 data to compare for it.

L_{Amax} is the maximum noise level experienced as an aircraft overflies a monitor.

The permanent noise monitors received 87-131 events above 70 L_{Amax} during this three-month period. The same quarter last year saw 29-58 events, and the same quarter in 2019 (pre-COVID) saw 98-168 events.

Table 6: Correlation of Aircraft Operations with Captured Noise Events
Permanent Monitors

	NMT1 Prices	NMT2 Velodrome	NMT3 Puhinui
Total Aircraft Operations	15,890	10,083	10,971
No. Aircraft Operations Captured by Monitors	13,980	9,165	10,707
Correlation	88%	91%	98%

NB: Generally a correlation of >80% is considered reasonable. The aircraft that are missed are generally lower noise level events and will not have any effect on the overall noise level.

All monitors show a correlation above 80% this quarter.



Table 6 shows the number of aircraft that flew in the vicinity of each permanent noise monitor and the number of aircraft noise events that were correlated with an aircraft flyover in the three-month period November 2022 to January 2023.

Generally a noise monitor is unable to pick up every noise event due to ambient noise, inclement weather or other factors.

This table shows how well each noise monitor is performing in correlating aircraft noise events.

Table 7: Temporary Noise Monitor Summary of Measured Aircraft Events Since Deployment

	Date Deployed	Days Deployed	Measured L_{dn}	Average L_{Amax}
Mt Eden	1-Apr-15	2863	38	62
Wiri	4-Aug-17	2101	58	75
Wattle Downs	23-Dec-17	1866	46	67
Beachlands	4-Nov-22	89	43	63
Flat Bush	20-Dec-22	43	57	69

Table 7 gives a summary of the measured noise levels at each temporary noise monitor since deployment (up until 31 January 2023).

The measured L_{dn} for aircraft noise ranges from 38-46 dB L_{dn} across all the temporary monitor locations, except for the noise monitors in Wiri (58 dB L_{dn}) and Flat Bush (57 dB L_{dn}).

New Zealand Standard NZS 6805 states that areas exposed to noise levels below 55 dB L_{dn} are suitable for residential development. The noise levels measured at the temporary noise monitors are 9-17 dB below the 55 dB L_{dn} New Zealand Standard, except for the noise monitors in Wiri and Flat Bush.

The noise levels measured at the Flat Bush and Wiri noise monitors are 2-3 dB above the NZS 6805 guideline which is why they are located on and within the Moderate Aircraft Noise Area. The future aircraft noise level allowed for at these sites is 60 and 62-63 dB L_{dn} respectively. Both monitors are currently comfortably below these future noise levels.

Note, the Flat Bush and Beachlands noise monitors have only been deployed this quarter, so their levels are not yet fully representative of the noise experienced.

The average L_{Amax} ranges from 62-69 dB L_{Amax} across the various monitors except for the noise monitor in Wiri where the average is 75 dB L_{Amax} .

The average L_{Amax} is calculated by averaging the maximum noise level from all of the individual aircraft noise events during the full monitoring period (i.e. since the monitor has been deployed).

The L_{Amax} differs for each aircraft operation depending on the aircraft type, type of operation etc.

Aircraft noise events over 70-75 L_{Amax} start to become disturbing inside houses with windows open as they have the potential to interfere with watching tv, talking etc.

Mt Eden and Beachlands recorded less than one flyover above 70 dB L_{Amax} per day, and Wiri, Wattle Downs and Flat Bush which recorded 52, 11 and 18 respectively.

Figure 27: Measured Monthly Noise Exposure (L_{dn}) – Central Suburbs Temporary Monitors

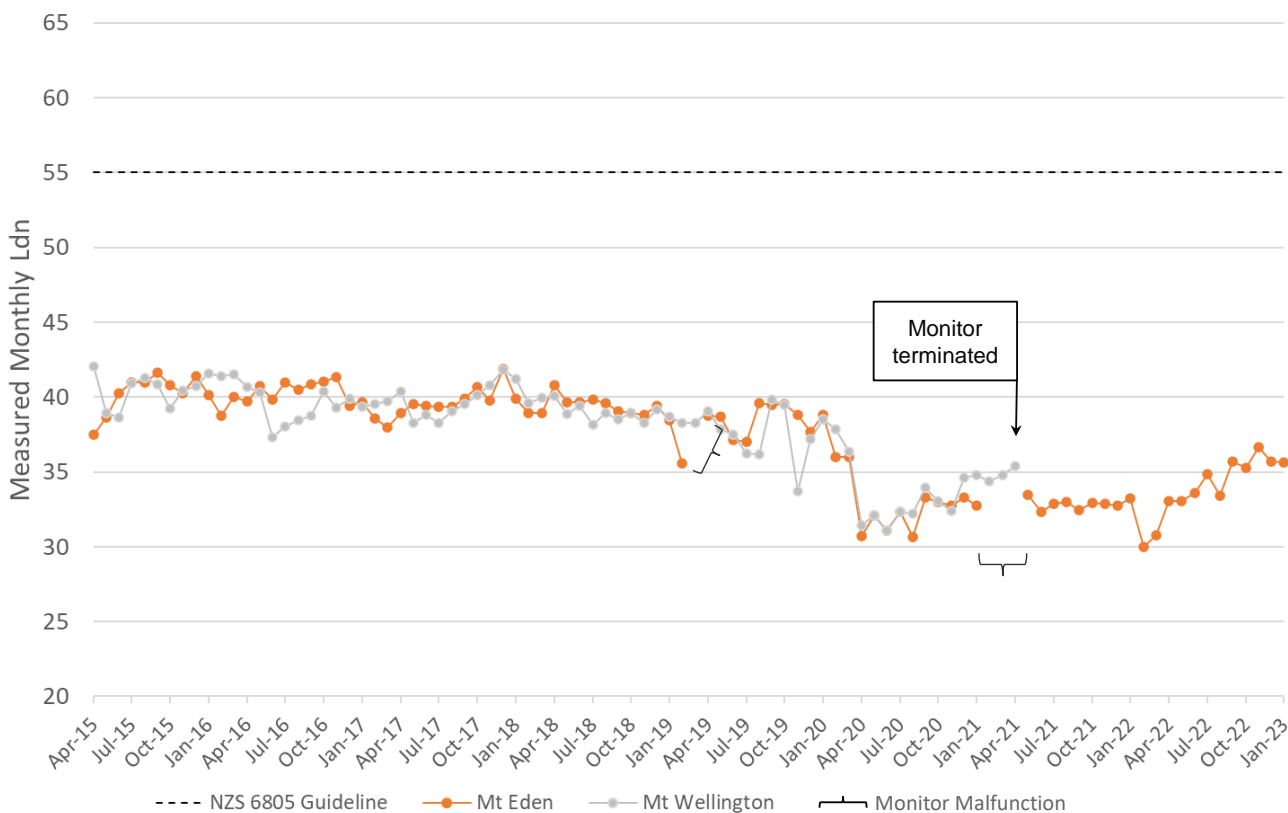


Figure 27 shows the monthly Noise Exposure (L_{dn}) trends for aircraft noise at the temporary noise monitor in the Central Suburbs since its deployment.

The L_{dn} fluctuates month on month by 5 dB at the Mt Eden noise monitor depending on aircraft operations, wind direction and other factors. This 5dB variation is consistent prior and during the COVID-19 pandemic.

There are no notable trends in the data, besides a recent increase in L_{dn} after the COVID-19 restrictions were relaxed.

The measured L_{dn} for aircraft noise ranges from 30-42 dB L_{dn} per month at the Mt Eden monitor.

New Zealand Standard NZS 6805 states that areas exposed to noise levels below 55 dB L_{dn} are suitable for residential development.

The noise levels measured at this monitor in the Central Suburbs is 13-25 dB below this level.

The quarterly L_{dn} at this logger has increased by 3 dB when compared to the same quarter last year.

We note that the Mt Wellington monitor is no longer deployed, but the data captured is included for reference.

Figure 28: Measured Monthly Noise Exposure (L_{dn}) – Eastern Suburbs Temporary Monitors

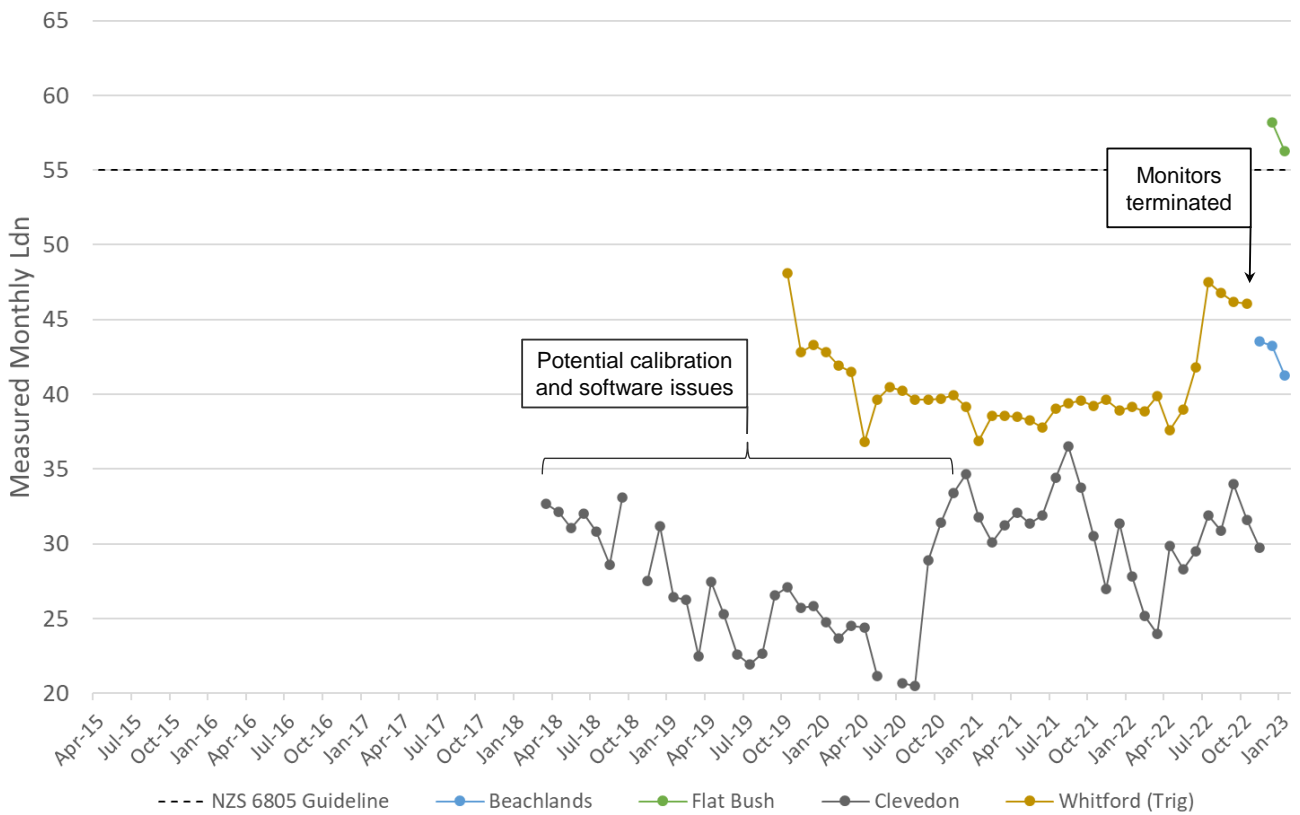


Figure 28 shows the monthly Noise Exposure (L_{dn}) trends for aircraft noise at the temporary noise monitors in East Auckland since their deployment.

The L_{dn} fluctuates month on month by 5-10 dB at each noise monitor depending on aircraft operations, wind direction and other factors.

There are no significant trends in the data.

The measured L_{dn} for aircraft noise ranges from 41-58 dB L_{dn} per month across the Eastern Suburb monitor locations.

New Zealand Standard NZS 6805 states that areas exposed to noise levels below 55 dB L_{dn} are suitable for residential development.

The noise level measured at the Beachlands noise monitor is 12 dB below this level. The noise level at the Flat Bush monitor is 2 dB above that level and is located on the Moderate Aircraft Noise Area contour that provides for noise levels between 60 dB and 65 dB L_{dn} .

Both the Beachlands and Flat Bush monitors are new this quarter so cannot be compared to last year.

The Whitford monitor and Clevedon monitors were terminated last quarter, but the data captured is included for reference.

Figure 29: Measured Monthly Noise Exposure (L_{dn}) – Southern Suburbs Temporary Monitors

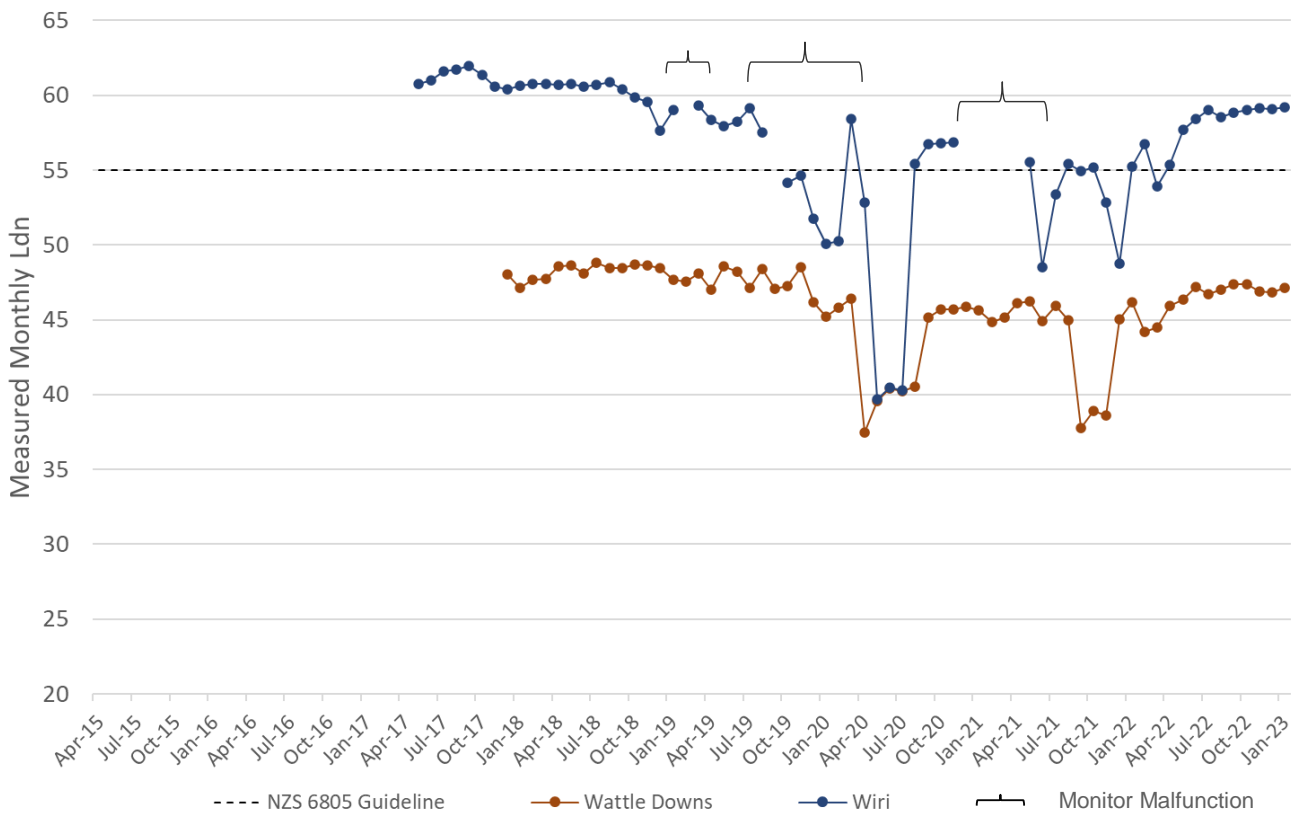


Figure 29 shows the monthly Noise Exposure (L_{dn}) trends for aircraft noise at the temporary noise monitors in South Auckland since their deployment.

The L_{dn} fluctuates month on month by around 5-10 dB at each noise monitor depending on aircraft operations, wind direction and other factors.

There are no significant trends in the data, besides the recent reduction in L_{dn} due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

There were likely hardware and software issues with the Wiri monitor from July 2019 to March 2020, as such this data may not be reliably used.

The measured L_{dn} for aircraft noise ranges from 37-62 dB L_{dn} per month across the Southern Suburb monitor locations.

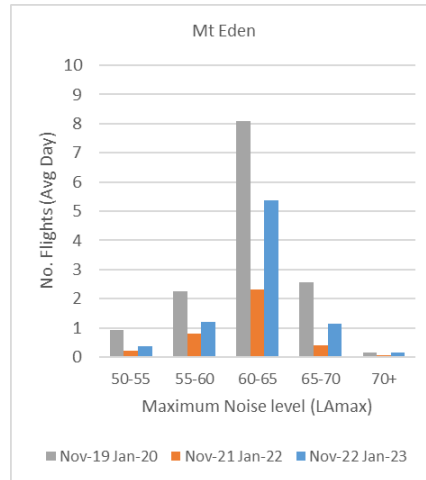
New Zealand Standard NZS 6805 states that areas exposed to noise levels below 55 dB L_{dn} are suitable for residential development.

The noise level measured at the Wattle Downs noise monitor is 9 dB below this level.

This noise level measured at the Wiri noise monitor is typically above this level, which is why this location is within the Moderate Aircraft Noise Area.

The quarterly L_{dn} has increased by 2 dB at Wattle Downs and increased by 4 dB at Wiri when compared to the same quarter last year.

Figure 30: Number of Aircraft Noise Events in Each Noise Band
 Central Suburbs Monitors (L_{Amax} – Maximum Noise Level)



NB: Aircraft noise events over 70-75 L_{Amax} start to become disturbing inside houses with windows open as they have the potential to interfere with watching tv, talking etc.

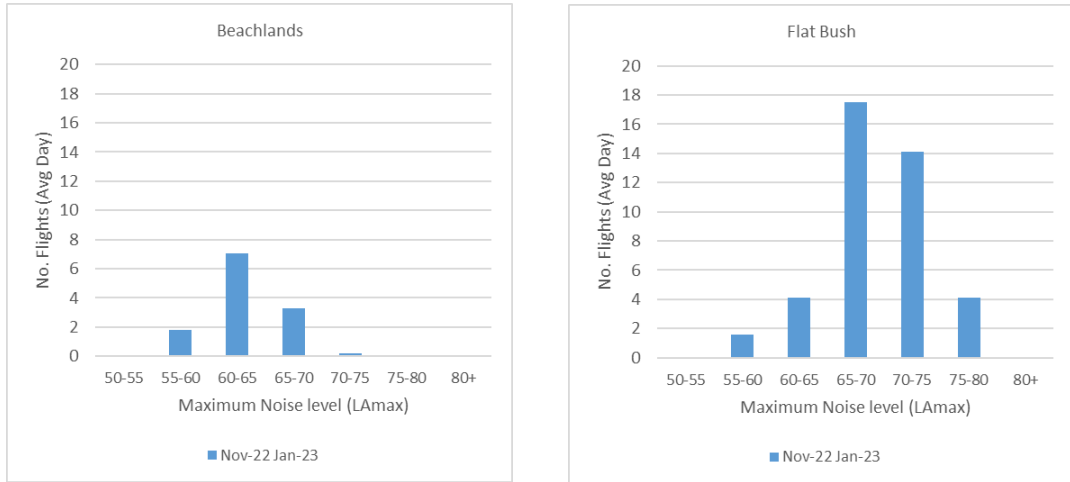
Figure 30 shows the average daily number of aircraft that overflowed the Mt Eden noise monitor in each noise band in the three-month period November 2022 to January 2023 (blue bars), the same quarter last year (orange bars), and the same quarter from 2019 (grey bars).

We note that the Mt Wellington monitor is no longer deployed, so Mt Eden is the only active monitor in the Central Suburbs.

L_{Amax} is the maximum noise level experienced as an aircraft overflies a monitor.

This noise monitor received less than one event above 70 L_{Amax} per day.

Figure 31: Number of Aircraft Noise Events in Each Noise Band
Eastern Suburbs Monitors (L_{Amax} – Maximum Noise Level)



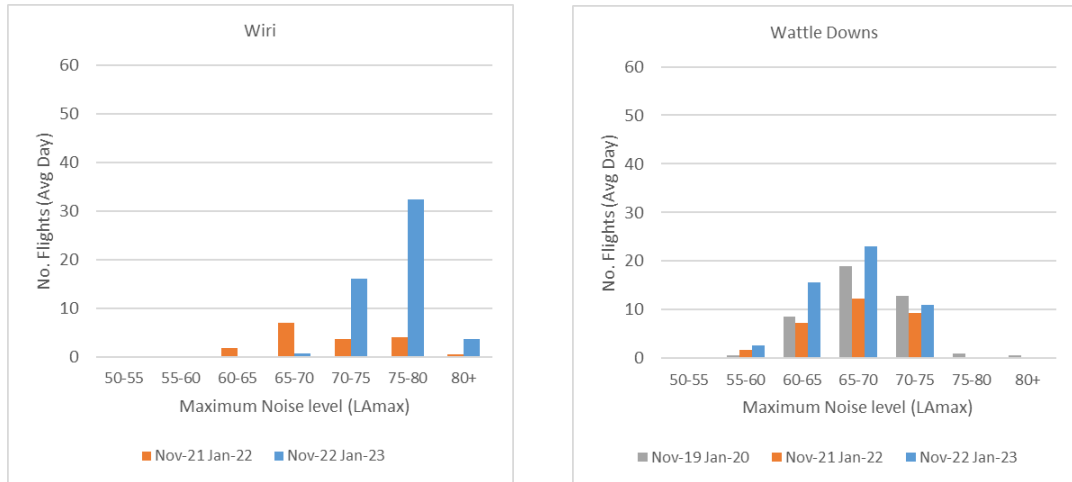
NB: Aircraft noise events over 70-75 L_{Amax} start to become disturbing inside houses with windows open as they have the potential to interfere with watching tv, talking etc.

Figure 31 shows the average daily number of aircraft that overflowed each of the Eastern Suburbs temporary noise monitors in each noise band in the three-month period November 2022 to January 2023. These monitors are both new this quarter so have no data from previous years for comparison.

L_{Amax} is the maximum noise level experienced as an aircraft overflies a monitor.

The Flat Bush monitor recorded approximately 18 events above 70 L_{Amax} per day and the Beachlands monitor received less than one event.

Figure 32: Number of Aircraft Noise Events in Each Noise Band
Southern Suburbs Monitors (L_{Amax} – Maximum Noise Level)



NB: Aircraft noise events over 70-75 L_{Amax} start to become disturbing inside houses with windows open as they have the potential to interfere with watching tv, talking etc.

Figure 32 shows the average daily number of aircraft that overflowed the Southern Suburbs temporary noise monitors in each noise band in the three-month period November 2022 to January 2023 (blue bars), the same quarter last year (orange bars), and for Wattle Downs the same quarter from 2019 pre-pandemic (grey bars). Wiri data from the same quarter in 2019 pre-pandemic was compromised due to hardware and software issues so has been excluded.

L_{Amax} is the maximum noise level experienced as an aircraft overflies a monitor.

The Wiri and Wattle Downs monitors recorded approximately 52 and 11 flyovers per day above 70 dB L_{Amax} respectively.



Engine Testing

Figure 33: Engine Testing Compliance Locations

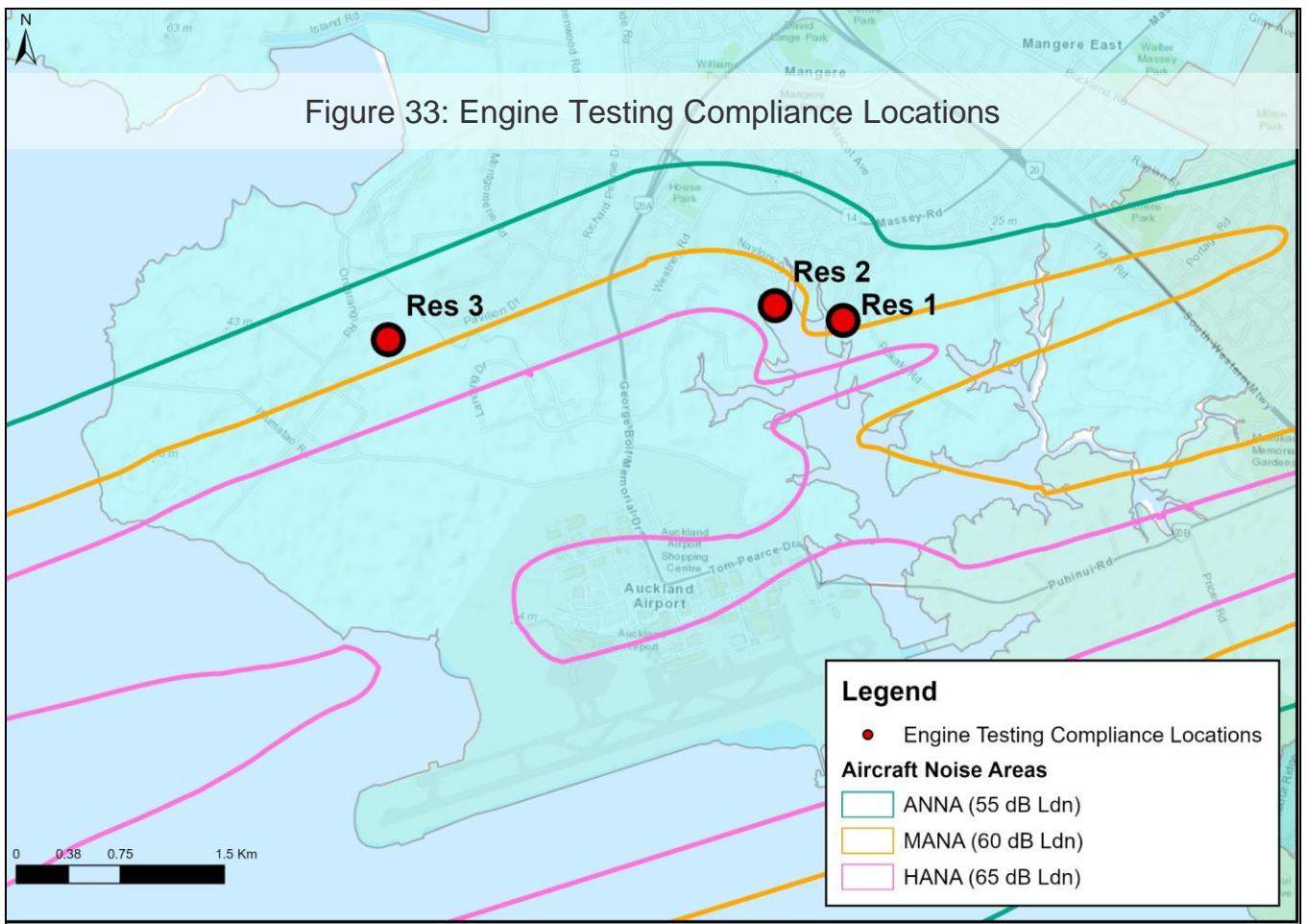


Figure 33 shows the three locations where compliance with the engine testing noise rule is calculated.

Figure 34: Engine Testing Summary

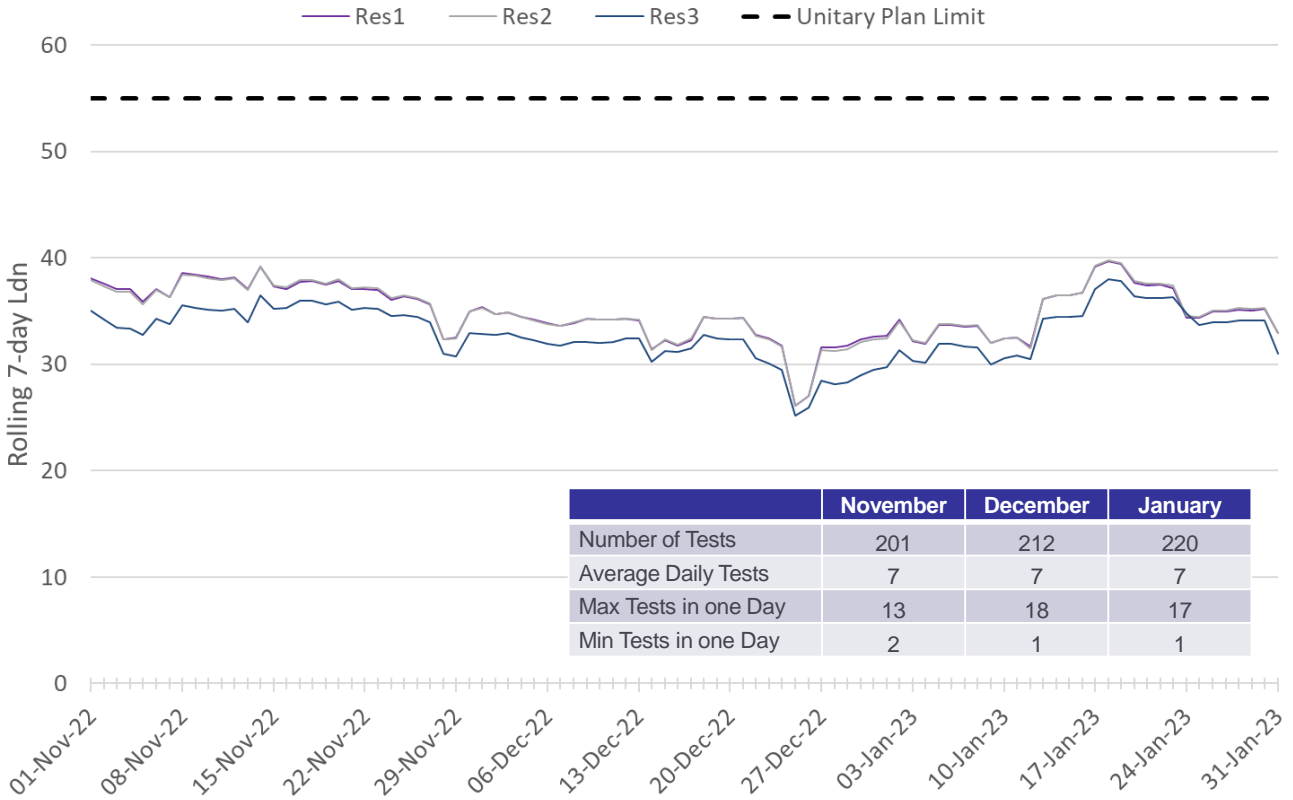


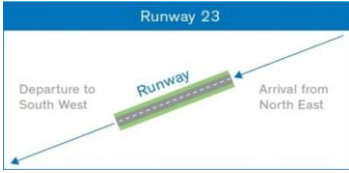
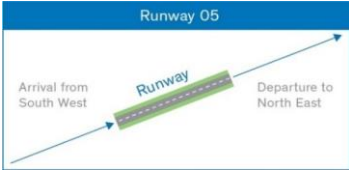
Figure 34 shows the rolling 7-day average noise level for engine testing activity at the airport in the three-month period November 2022 to January 2023.

The District Plan noise limit for engine testing activity is 55 dB L_{dn} (7 day rolling).

The engine testing noise levels were compliant with this noise limit.

The Table insert shows the average, maximum, and minimum (above zero) number of engine tests performed on an average day in each month along with the total number of tests completed in each month.

Appendix A: Glossary of Terminology

Term	Definition
Daytime	The period from 7:00am to 10:00pm
Night-time	The Period from 10:00pm to 7:00am
Runway 23L/Runway 05R	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Occurs in Westerly Wind Conditions</p>  </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Occurs in Easterly Wind Conditions</p>  </div> </div>
Complaint Type	
“Specific” complaint	Complaints relating to a specific aircraft operation.
“Generic” complaint	Complaints that don’t relate to a specific aircraft operation but relate to noise in general.
“Question” enquiry	An enquiry to find out more information about noise related topics.
“Aircraft” Noise	Noise that is from aircraft operations only.
“Ambient” Noise	The total noise that is from general ambient noise sources (cars, wind etc.). Includes noise from aircraft operations.
A-weighting	The process by which noise levels are corrected to account for the non-linear frequency response of the human ear.
L _{dn} – Noise Exposure	The average A-weighted noise level over a day/month/year with a 10 dB penalty applied to the night-time (10pm – 7am).
L _{Amax} – Maximum Noise Level	The highest A-weighted noise level which occurs during an aircraft operation.
ANNA	Aircraft Noise Notification Area – Set at 55-60 dB L _{dn}
MANA	Moderate Aircraft Noise Area – Set at 60-65 dB L _{dn}
HANA	High Aircraft Noise Area – Set at 65+ dB L _{dn}

Appendix B: Noise Complaint Type

Cause	Description
Low flying	Aircraft flying at a low altitude
Too loud	Aircraft making too much noise
Early morning	Aircraft flying in the early morning
Late night	Aircraft flying late at night or overnight
Height	Aircraft flying higher or lower than usual
More flights	More aircraft operations than usual
Noisier flights	Aircraft are noisier than usual
Flight path	Aircraft flying on a different flight path than usual
Other	The disturbance is different from those listed
Unknown	Cause not stated
Noise Mitigation Package Enquiry	Enquiry relating to the Noise Mitigation Packages

Appendix C: Suburbs by Area

Suburb	Area	Suburb	Area	Suburb	Area	Suburb	Area
Alfriston	South Auckland	Grafton	Central Suburbs	Mount Eden	Central Suburbs	Rothesay Bay	North Shore
Anawhata	West Auckland	Greenhithe	North Shore	Mount Roskill	Central Suburbs	Royal Oak	Central Suburbs
Arkles Bay	North Shore	Greenlane	Central Suburbs	Mount Wellington	Central Suburbs	Saint Andrews	Central Suburbs
Auckland	Central Suburbs	Grey Lynn	Central Suburbs	Muriwai	West Auckland	Saint Heliers	Central Suburbs
Auckland Central	Central Suburbs	Gulf Harbour	North Shore	Newmarket	Central Suburbs	Saint Johns	Central Suburbs
Avondale	West Auckland	Half Moon Bay	East Auckland	Northcote Point	North Shore	Saint Marys Bay	Central Suburbs
Beachlands	East Auckland	Hauraki	North Shore	Northcross	North Shore	Sandringham	Central Suburbs
Birkdale	North Shore	Henderson	West Auckland	Northpark	South Auckland	Shamrock Park	East Auckland
Birkenhead	North Shore	Henderson Valley	West Auckland	One Tree Hill	Central Suburbs	Shelly Park	South Auckland
Blockhouse Bay	West Auckland	Herne Bay	Central Suburbs	Onehunga	Central Suburbs	Silverdale	North Shore
Botany Downs	East Auckland	Howick	East Auckland	Oneroa	Central Suburbs	Snells Beach	North Shore
Bucklands Beach	East Auckland	Huntly	Not in Auckland	Onewhero	Not in Auckland	Somerville	South Auckland
Chatswood	North Shore	Hunua	South Auckland	Orakei	Central Suburbs	Stanley Point	North Shore
Clendon Park	South Auckland	Karaka	South Auckland	Oratia	West Auckland	Sunnyhills	East Auckland
Clevedon	South Auckland	Kohimarama	Central Suburbs	Otahuhu	South Auckland	Takanini	South Auckland
Clover Park	South Auckland	Laingholm	West Auckland	Otara	South Auckland	Te Atatu South	West Auckland
Coatesville	North Shore	Long Bay	North Shore	Pakuranga	East Auckland	Titirangi	West Auckland
Cockle Bay	East Auckland	Lynfield	Central Suburbs	Pakuranga Heights	East Auckland	Totara Heights	South Auckland
Cornwallis	West Auckland	Mangere	South Auckland	Panmure	Central Suburbs	Totara Vale	South Auckland
Drury	South Auckland	Mangere Bridge	South Auckland	Papakura	South Auckland	Waiheke Island	Central Suburbs
East Tāmaki	East Auckland	Mangere East	South Auckland	Papatoetoe	South Auckland	Waitakere	West Auckland
East Tamaki Heights	East Auckland	Manukau	South Auckland	Parnell	Central Suburbs	Waiuku	South Auckland
Ellerslie	Central Suburbs	Manukau Heads	South Auckland	Patumahoe	South Auckland	Wattle Downs	South Auckland
Epsom	Central Suburbs	Manurewa	South Auckland	Point Chevalier	Central Suburbs	Westmere	Central Suburbs
Farm Cove	East Auckland	Massey	West Auckland	Point England	Central Suburbs	Weymouth	South Auckland
Flat Bush	East Auckland	Meadowbank	Central Suburbs	Pollok	South Auckland	Whanganui	Not in Auckland
Forrest Hill	North Shore	Mellons Bay	East Auckland	Ponsonby	Central Suburbs	Whangaparaoa	North Shore
Glendowie	Central Suburbs	Milford	North Shore	Randwick Park	South Auckland	Whangaripo	North Shore
Glenfield	North Shore	Mission Bay	Central Suburbs	Ranui	West Auckland	Whitford	East Auckland
Goodwood Heights	South Auckland	Mount Albert	Central Suburbs	Remuera	Central Suburbs	Wiri	South Auckland