Submission Form

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address the full impact of this pro	osal. It will cause u	oposal and consider that the EIS is inadequate and does no ntold damage to the health of residents and to the fabric o Do not approve this project, reconsider the alternatives and
No Government Regulation of Noise		
 The EIS does not address the current projected increase f reassessment of noise levels 	om 29 to 41 moveme	ne real potential increase in rail freight traffic beyond the ints a day thereby avoiding the legislated need for a
 An independent study has sometimes is normal for reasons other to the same study showed that 	own current rail nois han noise. Noise freq highest noise levels _I	e levels result in some 2 to 3 sleep disturbances a night where a uency will increase with increased traffic and is unacceptable. beaks occurred between 10pm and 6am, seven days a week. ess factor which impairs health and wellbeing.
 The EIS does not address th 	known health issues	in the community resulting from increased rail freight namely culate matter, a known carcinogen.
 These private freight operat 	ors should be subjecte	ed to legislative controls which protect the community and be which would avoid the need for this third track.
Heritage		
 There has been inadequate Conservation Area (HCA). 	ssessment of the pro	ject's impact on the fabric of the Beecroft Cheltenham Heritago
 The plan given for Beecroft original 1895 platform locat side. The plan does not include: 	ed south of the preser de urgently needed li	ct is vague. The relationship to the trees, playground and nt station is not shown. A fourth track is shown on the eastern fts to allow disabled access at Beecroft Station.
		ith Hornsby Council but the impact on them has not been
adequately addressed. No a	borist's report is give	n for the trees which will be removed.
The proposed redevelopme proposed 13m high glass and	it of Cheitennam Stat	ion shows no regard for the HCA. The visual impact of the otally unacceptable in this HCA.
		of Aboriginal archaeology in the area.
No evaluation has been made	equate consideration a of the type of engir	neering structures and aesthetic finishes which are suitable and
compatible for a HCA. This is acceptable finish in a HCA.	ncludes retaining wall	s, embankments, revetments and culverts. Shotcrete is not an
Vegetation	to leaves the issue	est of the project on heritage houses and the fabric of the HCA
The EIS is relying on vegetat whilst deploting and failing:	on to lessen the impa	act of the project on heritage houses and the fabric of the HCA sh the vegetation in the rail corridor.
 Depletion of the vegetation 	has an impact on the	amenity of residents immediately adjacent to the corridor. act. A thicket 30m deep is needed to reduce noise by 1dB.
Reduction in Road Traffic		*
also increase. A study publis	hed to support anoth al transport task ever	e not substantiated. As total freight increases, road freight will er piece of public infrastructure states that 'rail is unlikely to n if major rail infrastructure upgrades occur'. (SKM report F3 to
 Rail freight is for long distar 	ce transport of goods	Road freight is for local transport and perishable goods. These impacts. Impose restrictions on private rail operators.
Signature(s) Kay Howa	(ash	4

fax 9228 6455 before Monday 5 November 2012.

Recld 25/10/12

Vegetation Will Not Screen the Impact

The EIS is relying on vegetation to lessen the impact of the project on heritage houses and the fabric of the HCA whilst at the same time depleting and failing to restore and replenish the vegetation in the rail corridor. Depletion of the vegetation will have an impact on the amenity of residents immediately adjacent to the corridor. Existing vegetation will not reduce the noise impact. A thicket 30m deep is needed to reduce noise by 1dB.

Ignoring our Health - No Government Control on Noise and Pollution

There is no Government agency responsible for noise and pollution in NSW. BCCT commissioned an independent acoustic report which found that 'noise impacts from existing rail movements have a significant adverse impact on the acoustic amenity of residences near the railway. The main impact is at night. Existing railway movements would typically cause around 2 to 3 awakenings per night whereas the typical number of awakenings at night for the general population for reasons other than noise is around 1 awakening'. It concluded 'the adverse effect on sleep is significant'. Sleep disturbance is a recognised stress and is known to impair health. Increased numbers of freight trains will increase the frequency of noise disturbances on top of 'an already unacceptable level'.

The EIS has not adequately considered any future potential increases in rail freight traffic above the current estimate of 41 movements a day. This is likely to occur with the ETTT and any further increase would require a total reassessment of the project.

The EIS lacks equity in not considering the high social costs of this project and integrity arising from inadequate assessment of noise impacts. Approval should be rejected on these two grounds alone.

Given the delays now associated with the Newcastle coal loader, there is also likely to be an increase in the number of coal trains through our suburbs taking coal to Port Kembla. The EIS does not address the known health issues in the community resulting from increased rail freight namely coal dust from uncovered wagons and diesel particulate matter, a known carcinogen.

These private freight operators should be subjected to legislative controls which protect the community. They should be forced to upgrade to modern high powered locomotives which would avoid the need for this third track.

It Will Not Reduce Road Freight on Pennant Hills Road

Claims that the project will reduce road freight are not substantiated. Rail freight is used for long distance freight of a non-perishable nature between ports and distribution centres - in our case, mostly between Melbourne or Sydney and Brisbane. Road freight is mainly for perishable goods and for shorter, more direct journeys between the distributors and end users. These cannot be made by rail. As total rail freight increases, road freight will also increase. A study published to support another piece of public infrastructure states that 'rail is unlikely to meet the future inter-regional transport task even if major rail infrastructure upgrades occur'. (SKM report F3 to Sydney Orbital Link Study, April (2004). The ETTT is not intended to arrest the growth in road freight and it cannot.

What You Can Do

If you missed the Information Sessions held on Weds 10 Oct at Cheltenham Recreation Club, 5 – 8pm and Sat 20 Oct at Beecroft Community Centre, 10am – 1pm, you can look at the EIS. It is available at Hornsby Council, Hornsby Library, Pennant Hills Library and Epping Library or on line at www.transport.nsw.gov.au (go to Development Assessment at bottom of page, click 'on exhibition', then on Main North Rail Line, Epping to Thornleigh Third Track). Most importantly, make a submission before 5 November.

Write your own submission or copy and sign the submission on the last page of this Bulletin and mail it to the address below. You may also drop it in to Ray White Beecroft by Thursday 1 November.

Submissions on close on Monday 5 November. They must include:

- 1. Your name and address
- 2. The proposal name Epping to Thornleigh Third Track Proposal
- 3. Application number SSI 5132
- 4. A statement whether you support of reject the proposals
- 5. Reasons why you support or reject the proposal.

Submissions are to be sent to: Director – Infrastructure Projects, Epping to Thornleigh Third Track Project – SSI 5132 NSW Department of Planning and Infrastructure, GPO Box 39, Sydney 2001 or by email to plan_comment@planning.nsw.gov.au or fax to 9228 6455

Copy your submission to the Minister for Planning and our local MPs Philip Ruddock and Greg Smith: office@hazzard.minister.nsw.gov.au; philip.ruddock@aph.gov.au; office@smith.minister.nsw.gov.au