

Chapter Ten:

CONSEQUENTIAL ISSUES TO BE AVOIDED

Noise transfer Noise can be transferred directly from any system to a neighboring property. Every site has its own characteristics and there is almost no guarantee against noise transfer. However, basic steps can be taken. The first is to avoid direct or indirect connection of the gate or operator onto a neighboring property or living accommodation through use of free standing supports. The next is to keep all contact points away from said property. (Free standing stops and locks). Avoid the use of shared foundations or fitting close to attached items (railings, walls, fencing etc.).



Local noise Local noise is more common at night when all sound is exaggerated. Therefore the location of the system and its type need to be considered carefully, especially near living accommodation. The vehicles using the system are also likely to make some noise, together with any communications product (Audio entry link system).



Immovable objects All sorts of immovable objects need to be considered when designing a system. Local trees with roots and branches in the way, high voltage underground cables or drains, gas pipes, street lighting cables and water mains are all commonly found. With this in mind our recommendation is to erect the support structures before completing the manufacture of the gates, in case size alterations are required.



Potential hazards It is wise to look forward and investigate if there are any plans to carry out local changes that may affect the performance of the system, for example, high-way alterations, re-landscaping or a new driveway etc.



Change of use Systems have found themselves problematic due to customers changing the ‘type of use’ an entrance was designed for. It is recommended that any potential change of use be discussed with the client and options given early on. A lot can often be done to accommodate a change of use when the right system layout, equipment, ducting and cables are allowed for.

