



Managing Noise & Vibration Guidance

Our projects must take appropriate measures to control and limit noise emissions and vibration levels, at residential properties and other sensitive receptors in the vicinity of the project.

Best Practicable Means (BPM)

Best Practicable Means (BPM) of noise control must be applied during construction works to minimise noise (including vibration) at neighbouring residential properties and other sensitive receptors arising from construction activities.



Hybrid generator which runs on battery overnight



Acoustic quilt which can help reduce noise

Control measures to take on site include:

- Maintain good community relations
- Strict control of working hours
- Control of delivery areas and times
- Request white noise vehicle reversing alarms
- Select quiet and low vibration equipment (e.g. hybrid generators)
- Review construction methodology to consider quieter methods – e.g. vibro piling
- Location of equipment on site e.g. face rear of piling rig away from properties, generators away from residential properties etc.
- Turn off plant and equipment when not in use
- Ensure plant and vehicles are well maintained
- Enforce speed limits across site
- Reduce drop heights when loading vehicles
- Provide acoustic enclosures / fencing / soil bunds to reduce noise at sensitive receptors
- Regular noise monitoring

Community Relations

The maintenance of good community relations is vital. Experience shows that construction noise has the potential to cause disturbance but can be tolerated if prior warning and explanation has been given to residents.

Sites should carry out letter drops giving advice regarding the nature of construction works, the duration of the works and mitigation measures to be implemented. This can help to reduce people's reaction to noise and vibration.

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Monitoring

Monitoring should be undertaken and assessed periodically during construction. Monitoring helps to demonstrate that noise levels are being sufficiently controlled in order to protect residents from adverse noise and vibration levels.

Where it is identified that activities are likely to cause nuisance the activity must be stopped and the cause identified. Remedial steps must be taken to reduce noise and/or vibration, where possible.

Sites can carry out noise monitoring in-house if they so wish.

Refer to EMS standards – Emissions to Land & Air

Records of monitoring must be maintained.

Refer to EMS form [009](#) – Noise Monitoring

Vibration monitoring must be undertaken by an appropriate consultant.

Speak with the local Group Health, Safety & Environment Advisor for further guidance.

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