



Construction Code of Practice

February 2023

Please note: Should you wish to carry out construction works in our borough that deviate from this Code of Practice, please adhere to the Section 61 consent process, outlined in this Code.

Failure to do so could result in legal action.

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Section 1

Introduction

- 1.1 The London Borough of Hammersmith & Fulham is one of the ten most densely populated local authorities in the Country and has a significant number of construction sites. Works in the borough range in size from single dwelling refurbishments to the creation of a new town within Greater London, providing 26,500 new homes. The borough is also the location for some of the largest infrastructure projects within Europe.
- 1.2 Advances in technology has enabled a trend to homeworking becoming commonplace with the Covid-19 pandemic accelerating this change. With the borough's high population density and the significant levels of development, it has become a significant challenge to protect residents from the adverse impacts of construction whilst enabling regeneration of the borough to continue.
- 1.3 This Code of Practice provides advice to assist developers and contractors to ensure that construction works are undertaken using best practice to reduce the impacts on local communities. We believe local government has a role in supporting growth and that this Construction Code of Practice supports our [Industrial Strategy](#).
- 1.4 The Construction Code of Practice (the Code) is a policy of this local authority and will be attached to relevant planning approvals and building control applications.
- 1.5 Adherence to this Code demonstrates a positive attitude and commitment towards minimising environmental disturbance to sensitive receptors, such as residents, schools, hospitals, and businesses.
- 1.6 Prior agreement for works involving any deviation from this Code of Practice shall be sought from the Council before those works commence. (See Section 4 - S.61 Consents).
- 1.7 The Council may serve a legal notice imposing noise requirements (including vibration) specifying the way in which works are to be carried out. The person served with a notice is guilty of an offence under the relevant act if, without reasonable excuse, the requirement of the notice is contravened. Action taken regarding any contravention will be in accordance with the [Council's Enforcement Policy](#).
- 1.8 The Code is also intended to provide guidance to contractors in circumstances where there is no need to implement the formal procedure detailed in S.61 of the Control of Pollution Act 1974. It is also not intended to supersede any other published guidance. The contractor should always comply with statutory provisions.

Section 2

Scope

- 2.1 The purpose of this Code of Practice is to ensure that disturbances due to noise, vibration, dust, smoke and other pollutants arising from demolition and construction works on all building sites, including the public highway, are kept to an acceptable level without the imposition of unnecessary or unduly onerous restrictions on contractors.
- 2.2 It is also intended to provide guidance on the development of a Construction Logistics Plan (CLP), to ensure that the negative effects of vehicle movements are minimised and safety considerations, particularly relating to the safety of vulnerable road users, are addressed.
- 2.3 The formal requirement for CLPs will be undertaken through the planning process. This Code does not aim to replace this requirement, but to supplement it by providing clear, additional guidance to developers and contractors.
- 2.4 Certain sites, depending upon their location and sensitivity, will be expected to submit a CLP for formal planning approval for a development within the borough. This is decided by [Planning Policy](#). Where a CLP is requested as part of the planning process, failure to comply could lead to an enforcement notice being served on the development. Sites without a formal CLP should adhere to the principles within this Code. You can find more information about our Planning pre-application advice service at <https://www.lbhf.gov.uk/planning/planning-applications/planning-advice/planning-pre-application-advice>
- 2.5 This code also outlines emissions controls for Non-Road Mobile Machinery (NRMM), introduced by the Greater London Authority (GLA) to help mitigate the significant contribution by developments and their NRMM on poor air quality.
- 2.6 The term “construction works” in this Code applies to site activities; preparation, demolition, excavation, tunnelling works, building operations, structural alteration and maintenance and transportation of materials and spoil to, or from the site. Contact the Council for advice on their requirements for the demolition of buildings.
- 2.7 Although all contractors are expected to adopt the full provisions of the Code, it may not be appropriate to apply all the provisions to some smaller developments (e.g. Potential developments that would fall under Site Category 3, see the table in Section 3 for more details). All developers and contractors should adopt ‘*best practicable means*’ as defined in the [Control of Pollution Act 1974](#).
- 2.8 In addition, it is vital that sites consider the combined impact of other developments in the locality.

Section 3

Site Categorisation and impact

- 3.1 All sites must be assessed as being within Category 1, 2 or 3 prior to work starting, as per Table 1. Site category will determine the minimum extent of neighbour liaison, noise monitoring, and whether a S.61 Prior Consent is required
- 3.2 Developers and contractors must agree the site categorisation at the earliest possible stage with the Council's Noise and Nuisance Team:

noise@lbhf.gov.uk
020 8753 1081

See Table 1 for site categorisation criteria. In case of any disagreements the final decision on the category will be made by the Noise and Nuisance Team.

- 3.3 At the planning stage and prior to any work beginning on site, developers and contractors must familiarise themselves with the requirements of the Code including best practice and noise mitigation measures, community liaison and the borough's requirements regarding working hours. It is at this stage that consideration must be given to submitting an Application for Prior Consent (under s61 Control of Pollution Act 1974) to the Council for Category 1 sites - see Appendix A and online for further details.
- 3.4 The impacts of demolition and construction work must be considered as early as possible in any project. Developers must engage with the Council using this Code to ensure that construction impacts are minimised and that the requirements of the Code feed into their cost calculations
- 3.5 The scope of community liaison, noise mitigation and restriction of working hours will be dependent on the impact the project will have on neighbouring premises. The impact an individual site will have on neighbouring premises will be dependent on a number of factors including:
 - the nature of the works
 - the methods and techniques to be employed
 - the plant and equipment that will be used and level of noise they will produce
 - the duration of the proposed works
 - the number and proximity of neighbouring premises
 - the existing level of ambient noise
 - the number and type of construction sites operating in the vicinity

Table. 1: Site Categories

Site Category 1	
Scale/Nature of Project	CoPA 74 Requirements
Large or strategic proposals that involve the creation of 100 or more new or additional residential units or the creation/ change of use of 10,000 m ² or more floorspace. These are projects that will have impacts on the direct neighbourhood and on the wider community.	S.61 application must be submitted
Site Category 2	
Scale/Nature of Project	CoPA 74 Requirements
Developments involving the creation of 10 or more new build residential units, or buildings where the new build floorspace to be created is 1000 m ² or more, or any basement developments consisting of two or more levels. Level 2 projects may be 'upgraded' to Level 1 projects due to the sensitivity of the local environment, which can include proximity of noise sensitive receptors or cumulative impacts.	S.61 application should be considered. Where a S.61 application is not submitted, the Council will issue a S.60 notice
Site Category 3	
Scale/Nature of Project	CoPA 74 Requirements
All developments falling outside of the definitions of Level 1 and 2 projects or are a single level basement development. Level 3 projects may be 'upgraded' to Level 2 projects due to the sensitivity of the local environment, which can include proximity of noise sensitive receptors or cumulative impacts and the nature of the proposed works for example developments that involve significant high impact structural work and/or substantial refurbishments over a period of 12 months (or more)	S.61 application not required but the Council may issue a S.60 notice

- 3.6 For major refurbishments that do not include demolition or new construction but where they are of such a scale that the impacts are equivalent to those arising from a new build, e.g. where there is extensive demolition and rebuilding, significant new construction behind a retained façade etc. The 'Level' will follow on the size thresholds as outlined for Level 1, 2 and 3 projects above.
- 3.7 A mechanism exists to allow the Council to 'upgrade' a site from a lower to a higher level, particularly where:
- impacts on neighbouring users are expected to be high, or
 - in particularly sensitive areas, e.g., close proximity to noise sensitive receptors or those particularly sensitive to vibration.
 - nature of the proposed works for example developments that involve significant high impact structural work and/or substantial refurbishments over a period of 12 months (or more)
- 3.8 A decision to 'upgrade' a site will be taken during the planning application process prior to the signing of a contract with the Council. Note that sensitive receptors can include, but are not restricted to, schools, care homes, hospitals and GP surgeries, community facilities, and residential areas where there are higher than average levels of health indicators that could be exacerbated by construction and development, such as Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) or asthma prevalence.
- 3.9 Infrastructure projects will generally be expected to comply with the Code of Construction Practice, although mostly more stringent project-specific requirements will apply.

Section 4

S.61 Consents

- 4.1 Section 61 of the Control of Pollution Act 1974 allows developers and their building contractors to apply for 'Prior Consent' for noise generating activities during the construction phase of a development.
- 4.2 Guidance on how to apply for S.61 consent is available in Appendix A and online at the following link. The link also provides an S.61 application proforma to assist contractors in the S.61 process. S.61 applications must be submitted to the Council no later than 28 days prior to the commencement of the works.

[Construction site noise and dust pollution | LBHF](#)

- 4.4 It is recommended that developers or contractors contact officers at least 2 months before any works commence to allow for informal discussions or pre-application about the project. If consent is recommended it will normally specify the method of working, the hours of work, noise predictions and controls to be applied in accordance with 'best practicable means' as defined in Section 72 of Control of Pollution Act 1974.
- 4.5 Where developers or contractors require assistance in submitting a S.61 application, a pre-application advice service is available by contacting the NNT.
- 4.6 S.61 pre-application fees are shown in table 2 below and would include the cost of the Specialist Noise Officers carrying out site inspections/giving advice and the cost of a supervising officer monitoring any reports provided as part of this service.

Table. 2: S.61 Pre-application fees

Application Type	Officer time	Fee* (Link to current officer rates below)
Small Application: Up to one hour of advice regarding small construction programmes, the effect of which would have a minimal environmental impact on neighbouring properties for noise, vibration and dust. We would deal with the consent for methods of work, plant and equipment, layout of the site and scheduling of works.	Up to 1 hour	1 x hour rate for Principal Noise Officer
Medium Application: Up to 2 hours advice for medium construction programmes including a site visit by an Environmental Health Officer, and if required, a meeting and written report(s). Any time spent over 2 hours will be based on officer's hourly rate	Up to 2 hours	2 x hour rate for Principal Noise Officer
Large Application: Up to 4 hours advice for large construction programmes including multiple (if necessary) site visits by an Environmental Health Officer, meetings with Environmental Health Officers and written report(s). Any time spent over 4 hours will be based on officer's hourly rate	Up to 4 hours	4 x hour rate for Principal Noise Officer

* Link to be inserted to agreed officer rates

Section 5

Hours of Work

- 5.1 Noisy building works that can be heard at the site boundary must only be carried out between:
- 08.00 and 18.00 Monday to Friday**
08.00 and 13.00 on Saturday
Not at all on Sundays, bank holidays and public holidays
- 5.2 The collection of construction and demolition waste and the delivery of concrete are also defined as noisy work/site activities that will not be permitted other than during the permitted hours.
- 5.2 Noisy work can only take place outside these hours if agreed through a Control of Pollution Act 1974 Section 61 prior consent in special circumstances (for example, to meet traffic restrictions, in an emergency, in the interests of public safety or for engineering reasons).
- 5.3 In addition to the above permitted hours, further restrictions are placed on works deemed to be of 'High Impact Activities' in terms of the level of disturbance caused to neighbouring residents and businesses. This is to ensure that nearby occupiers have sufficient breaks from activities that can be extremely disruptive
- 5.4 Works that are defined as 'high impact activities' must generally only be carried out between:
- 09.00 to 12:00 and 14:00 to 17.30 Monday to Friday**
09.00 and 12.00 on Saturday
Not at all on Sundays, bank holidays and public holidays
- 5.5 There may be sites where, following discussion and agreement with the affected occupiers of neighbouring premises, high impact activities can take place throughout the normal permitted hours without restriction or with shorter breaks due to the individual circumstances of the occupiers. The process of establishing alternative or extended working hours for high impact work must begin at an early stage and must, when agreement cannot be reached, include liaison with the Council.
- 5.6 If it can be demonstrated that due to the distance to the nearest occupied premises, or through the use of noise mitigation measures and best practice, noise levels (both airborne and structure-borne) from 'high impact activities' can be kept below 70 decibels (LAeq,10hr), then restricted hours may not apply. Evidence will be required to be submitted to the Noise and Nuisance team for review prior to commencement in order to determine whether the restrictions will apply.

Section 6

Noise and Vibration

Plant and equipment

- 6.1 Noisy plant or equipment shall be situated as far as possible from noise sensitive buildings. Barriers (e.g. site huts, acoustic sheds or partitions) to reduce noise reaching noise sensitive buildings shall be employed where practicable. Old buildings around the site perimeter waiting to be demolished can provide effective noise screening.
- 6.2 Plant shall be maintained in good working order so that extraneous noise from mechanical vibration, creaking and squeaking is kept to a minimum.
- 6.3 Temporary electrical supplies for building sites should be used wherever possible and as early as possible. Where not feasible, evidence of this may be required by Council Officers.
- 6.4 Generators should only be used for emergencies or where mains power supply is not feasible. If use of a generator is unavoidable, these must comply with the London NRMM Low Emission Zone (see Section 4). Hybrid options should be considered to reduce engine running times. You should consult the local authority if you plan to use a generator continuously on a 24 hour basis.
- 6.5 Where practicable, emerging battery-powered, solar, hybrid and hydrogen technologies should be used in preference to diesel combustion engines, as they can significantly reduce both noise and air pollution arising from site.
- 6.6 Where practicable, equipment powered by mains electricity shall be used in preference to equipment powered by internal combustion engine or locally generated electricity
- 6.7 Vehicles and mechanical plant used for the purpose of the works shall be fitted with effective exhaust silencers, maintained in good and efficient working order and operated in such a manner as to minimise noise emissions. The contractor shall ensure that all plant complies with the relevant statutory requirements.
- 6.8 Machines in intermittent use should be shut down or throttled down to a minimum when not in use.
- 6.9 Compressors should be fitted with properly lined and sealed acoustic covers which should be kept closed whenever in use. Pneumatic percussive tools should be fitted with mufflers or silencers of the type recommended by the manufacturers.
- 6.10 Equipment which breaks concrete, brickwork or masonry by bending or bursting or “nibbling” shall be used in preference to percussive tools where practicable. Avoid the use of impact tools where the site is close to occupied premises.
- 6.11 Where practicable, rotary drills and bursters activated by hydraulic, chemical or electrical power shall be used for excavating hard or extrusive material.

- 6.12 Neither any part of the works nor any maintenance of plant shall be carried out in such a manner as to cause unnecessary noise or vibration except in the case of an emergency when the work is absolutely necessary for the saving of life or property or for the safety of the works.
- 6.13 Plant shall be maintained in good working order so that extraneous noise from mechanical vibration, creaking and squeaking is kept to a minimum.
- 6.14 Noise emitting machinery which is required to run continuously shall be housed in a suitable acoustic lined enclosure wherever practicable.

Piling

- 6.15 The noise sensitivity of the area should be considered when determining the method of piling to be used. The local authority should be consulted on the chosen method.
- 6.15 Recommended piling methods to be used within the borough include:
- Traditional augered piling
 - Continuous Flight Augered (CFA) piling
 - Secant piled walls and diaphragm walls
 - Rotary piling
- 6.16 Sheet piling should, wherever practicable, be carried out using hydraulically operated or vibratory hammers.
- 6.17 The use of conventional impact hammers should, wherever possible, be avoided.
- 6.18 Where surface contamination is present on site, appropriate piling techniques should be adopted.
- 6.19 The majority of piling techniques require the reduction and cropping of individual piles once they have been formed. Traditional pile reduction and cropping involves the use of percussive breakers to trim the concrete down to the required level, is an inherently noisy process. Much less disruptive methods are now available, and these must be integrated in at the design and planning stages of projects and then the approved details implemented so that disturbance to residents is minimised.
- 6.20 Non-percussive pile reduction techniques, which significantly reduce noise levels and which in many cases are quicker than traditional pile reduction carried out with percussive breakers, include hydraulic cropping, the 'Elliott' and 'Recipeux' methods shall be used. Contractors must demonstrate how they have used these methods in their Site Construction Management Plan to ensure that noise levels are reduced.

Monitoring

- 6.21 Dependent on the nature and works on the site the Local Authority may require monitoring of noise and vibration. These arrangements will need to be discussed and agreed prior to the commencement of any work carried out on site.

Section 7

Air Quality - Dust, Particulates (PM10, PM2.5) and NOx

- 7.1 The whole of the borough of Hammersmith and Fulham is an Air Quality management Area (AQMA) for the air pollutants Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂) and Particulates (PM₁₀).
- 7.2 Where required by the Council, an Air Quality Dust Management Plan (AQDMP) for each of the demolition and construction phases of the development shall be submitted to the Council for approval. The AQDMP shall include a Dust Risk Assessment (DRA) produced in accordance with IAQM guidance (See Guidance on the assessment of dust from construction, IAQM, 2016)). The AQDMP shall be produced in accordance with the councils AQDMP templates (A-D). Copies of the AQDMP templates can be obtained via request by e-mail to constructionairqualitymonitoring@lbhf.gov.uk
- 7.1 Burning of materials on site shall not be permitted.
- 7.2 Emphasis should be placed on using methods that do not cause unnecessary emissions (e.g., dust, smoke, NO_x and Particulates (PM₁₀, PM_{2.5})).
- 7.3 Dust pollution will be minimised during demolition by the complete screening, if practicable, of the building or structure to be demolished with debris screens or sheets.
- 7.4 A dust suppression system should be operated where necessary to minimise dust transfer into neighbouring premises. Wheel wash facilities should be provided on larger sites. Contact the local authority for their requirements.
- 7.5 Stockpiles of earth shall be damped down or otherwise suitably treated to prevent the emission of dust from the site. Stockpiles should be planned and sited to minimise the potential for dust generation. The handling of spoil should be kept to a minimum and when materials are deposited onto a stockpile it should be from the minimum possible height.
- 7.6 The contractor shall ensure that the area around the site, including the public highway, is regularly and adequately swept to prevent any accumulation of dust and dirt.
- 7.7 Where possible, skips and removal vehicles shall be properly sheeted when leaving the site. Watering of rubble chutes shall be undertaken where necessary to prevent dust emissions.
- 7.8 The contractor should take all necessary precautions to prevent smoke emissions or fumes from plant or stored fuel oils. In particular, measures should be taken to ensure that all plant is well maintained and not left running for long periods when not in use.

Asbestos

- 7.9 The contractor shall consult with the Health and Safety Executive when removing asbestos materials.

Crushing Machines

- 7.10 Reuse and recycling of materials on site or for neighbouring sites is encouraged where it can reduce the amount of logistics activity. Where this is planned it should be referenced in the Construction Logistics Plan.
- 7.11 Any plant used for the crushing of materials should be issued with an Environmental Permit by a local authority. All work should be carried out in accordance with the conditions of the Permit. Where plant is used to recycle materials, the appropriate Environmental Permit from the Environment Agency shall be obtained. The process operator should notify the local authority in whose area the process is proposed prior to operation.

Monitoring

- 7.12 The developer and contractor should monitor air quality where there is evidence of volatile or airborne hazardous materials or there is a risk of fumes or dust affecting the local area and take any necessary corrective action.
- 7.13 Continuous monitoring may be required on high-risk sites, and levels set whereby emission mitigation measures must be reviewed. Local Authorities may require access to this monitoring data. Where no formal limits have been set vigilance should be kept for high concentrations of airborne dust, and regular checks should be made of the surrounding area for signs of dust escaping site.
- 7.14 When problems with dust levels are identified they must be addressed immediately. Mitigations could include addressing the source, suppression, containment or modifying the method of working.
- 7.15 Detailed guidance on monitoring best practice can be found in the Control of Dust and Emissions during Construction and Demolition Supplementary Planning Guidance on the Mayor of London website, and the Institute of Air Quality Management (IAQM) website.

Section 8

Non-Road Mobile Machinery (NRMM)

Scope

- 8.1 Non-road mobile machinery (NRMM) is defined as any mobile machine or vehicle that is not intended for carrying passengers or goods on the road. Examples of non-road mobile machinery include, but are not limited to, generators, bulldozers, pumps, mobile cranes, forklifts, and other construction machinery.
- 8.2 NRMM of net power between 37kW and 560kW used in London will be required to meet the standards set out below.
- 8.3 Although the requirements do not apply to all sizes of machinery it is good practice to apply the same standard to all categories of NRMM. Stage V diesel machinery below 37kW is available, as well as electric, diesel hybrid and hydrogen alternatives.
- 8.4 Anti-idling principles should also be adopted for the air quality benefit, switching the engine off when the machine is not in use.
- 8.5 Alternatives to diesel-powered NRMM should be considered, including electric, hydrogen, and hybrid options.
- 8.6 To prevent unnecessary pollution, sites should be connected to mains or temporary power at the earliest opportunity to reduce the reliance on generators and other diesel machinery.

Requirements

- 8.7 NRMM used on major construction sites within Greater London are required to meet at least Stage IIIA of EU Directive 97/68/EC and NRMM on all sites within either the Central Activity Zone or Canary Wharf (CAZ/CW) are required to meet Stage IIIB.
- 8.8 All major development sites in Greater London and all sites within either the Central Activity Zone or Canary Wharf (CAZ/CW) must keep an inventory on site of all NRMM between 37kW and 560kW in use on site.
- 8.9 All developments must register their site, on or prior to commencement, on the Mayor of London NRMM Register here: <https://www.london.gov.uk/what-we-do/environment/pollution-and-air-quality/nrmm>. Machine details must also be uploaded to this register, prior to or upon their arrival.
- 8.10 Compliance with these standards is the responsibility of the Principal Contractor.
- 8.11 Further information on how to comply with these standards is available at <http://nrmm.london/>

- 8.12 Compliant equipment is not always readily available. In certain cases, older fleet can be retrofitted with additional exhaust filters to bring them into compliance. Any retrofitted emission abatement systems must have appropriate approval from the Energy Savings Trust and reduce both NOx and PM emissions to the required levels where possible. A full list of approved products is available here: <https://energysavingtrust.org.uk/service/non-road-mobile-machinery>
- 8.13 Where compliant equipment or retrofit are not possible, exemptions can be applied for through the NRMM Register. Exemption applications will often be required to include a written statement from the supplier detailing the reasons why compliant machinery cannot be provided. It is the supplier's responsibility to provide this justification, and the Principal Contractors responsibility to apply for the exemption.
- 8.14 Generators are only manufactured at Emission Stages II, IIIA and V. To be compliant with the NRMM Low Emission Zone you must therefore ask your suppliers for Stage V when bringing a generator to site. If you are unable to source a Stage V generator or equivalent retrofit, written justification must be provided by the supplier detailing the reasons why these options were not possible. If a Stage V generator is possible, it must be used. Cost is not an accepted justification for an exemption except in exceptional circumstances.
- 8.15 Exemptions are not guaranteed. Submitted evidence is reviewed on a case-by-case basis taking into account the nature of the request and supply at the time of the exemption request. It is advisable to check availability of compliant equipment with several suppliers.

Section 9

Site Logistics, Access, and Deliveries

Managing site traffic

- 9.1 Managing site traffic is an essential part of minimising the impact of a development on the local environment. If managed efficiently, it can also save on costs. When managing site traffic, you must aim to minimise:
- Local traffic disruption and congestion
 - Danger to other road users, particularly those that are vulnerable
 - Damage to road surfaces, kerbs, planted areas and public spaces
 - Air pollution and exhaust fumes
- 9.2 Larger developments should consider improving the local road infrastructure as part of the development with the above concerns in mind.
- 9.3 Many Local Authorities will now request a Construction Logistics Plan (CLP) approved prior to the commencement of works and normally forming part of the planning permission. This is a document that is used to plan traffic and transport to a site to ensure that the impact is kept to a minimum. These are more likely to be required in areas of high traffic density and where there have been identified air quality issues.
- 9.4 Where there is no formal requirement for a CLP, sites should adhere to the principles within this code as a demonstration of good practice.

Desktop survey

- 9.5 Preparations must take place before the commencement of work to ensure that developments make the most efficient use of the surrounding road infrastructure.
- 9.6 Before deciding on the vehicle routes to be used you must first understand the existing road infrastructure at the site location. This is like a risk assessment, but for traffic safety and congestion. You must consider:
- Surrounding road use
 - Pinch points
 - Traffic restrictions
 - Cycle lanes and Pedestrian walkways
 - Vulnerable road users
 - The proximity of schools, hospitals, places of worship, residents, and other sensitive receptors.
 - Parking restrictions

- 9.7 To make sure the logistical methods proposed in the CLP are suitable, you shall also need to understand what operations you will need to carry out on site. You need to know:
- What types and size of vehicles will need site access
 - The number and frequency of deliveries expected
 - Material storage necessities
 - Available space on site
 - Locations of cranes and major equipment associated with loading and unloading
 - Expected changes to the above throughout the course of the development
- 9.8 When planning the method of works, try to reduce the number of deliveries required to site. You can do this by:
- Recycling and reuse of materials on site
 - On-site storage facilities for equipment, tools and materials that would allow reduced trips by suppliers to the site
 - Common procurement or consolidated deliveries with other sites in the area
 - Large developments may already have a Construction Consolidation Centre set up at a centralised warehouse facility to amalgamate deliveries before transporting a full vehicle of mixed commodities to several sites.
 - Prefabrication of modules or structures where feasible.
 - Rail, marine and waterway options can reduce congestion on the road. However, these options can be more polluting than cleaner road-going engines. Methods should be chosen carefully with the overall environmental impact in mind.
- 9.9 Maps and diagrams are essential to clearly demonstrate to site operatives and the Local Authority the logistical arrangements in place. It is recommended that condensed versions are supplied to site operatives specific to the activities they carry out on site.
- 9.10 If local signage is erected, this should be in collaboration with the Local Authority. Arrangements should be made to ensure its' proper removal on completion of the works.

Site access and egress

- 9.11 In addition to the impacts in the immediate vicinity of site, knock-on effects beyond the site should be considered.
- 9.12 Locate site entrances, exits and loading points appropriately with haulage routes in mind.
- 9.13 Check that the chosen haulage routes are compatible with the vehicle types accessing the site.
- 9.14 Where vehicle queuing cannot be avoided, this should not take place in the road or parking in such a way that will block footpaths or cycle lanes or damage the public highway. Grass verges and kerbstones are especially prone to damage.
- 9.15 Consider whether there are areas that can be used as holding points on approach to the site. Such facilities enable delivery vehicles to wait safely and out of the way before being called over to deliver or collect materials.

Deliveries, collections, loading and unloading

- 9.16 Deliveries and collections should take place within the permitted hours for noisy works.
- 9.17 Delivery times should take into account any area-specific issues, such as commuter traffic, transport hubs and schools.
- 9.18 Where appropriate, use of a booking system to stagger deliveries can help avoid queuing and congestion. In order to be effective, there should be consequences for deliveries not adhering to the chosen booking system.
- 9.19 Employ appropriately trained traffic marshals and banksmen to implement all necessary safety precautions on site and at the recognised access, exit and vehicle holding points.
- 9.20 Wherever possible, ensure heavy-duty equipment required for loading and unloading (e.g. cranes, forklifts, telehandlers, etc.) is parked on site when not in use. Avoid parking heavy-duty equipment in the road or in such a way that it will block footpaths or cycle lanes or damage the public highway or grass verges.
- 9.21 Use of local suppliers should be considered to reduce the distance travelled by delivery vehicles. This can also help to speed up delivery times and feed into the local economy.
- 9.22 Sharing suppliers with surrounding sites is also considered good practice.

Supply chain management

- 9.23 The party responsible for control of logistical operations should be clear.
- 9.24 Various standards and tools are available to help developers and contractors demonstrate their commitment to good practice. For example:
 - Responsible contractors shall be expected to obtain Bronze membership of the Fleet Operators Recognition Scheme (FORS) as a minimum, in order to demonstrate that their suppliers are committed to safer and more efficient operations.
 - Transport for London (TfL) use the Standard for construction logistics: managing Work Related Road Risk (WRRR), which requires fleet operators to comply with FORS Silver standard.
 - Anti-idling toolkits are available through the London-wide Idling Action campaign.
- 9.25 All construction site road vehicles should comply with the London Low Emission Zone (LEZ) and Ultra Low Emission Zone (ULEZ) where these standards apply.
- 9.26 Zero emission technologies for delivery vehicles should be considered as they emerge, such as electric vans for smaller deliveries.

Staff travel plan

- 9.27 Sites should facilitate the use of low emission modes of transport and promote their use wherever possible.
- 9.29 Some sites may be required to create a formal staff travel plan to show how staff propose to travel to and from work. It must include specific measures as to how walking, cycling, public transport and car shares shall be promoted. This should also include an appropriate monitoring regime with set targets.
- 9.30 Public transport links to the site should be highlighted to staff. Consider signage and using tools such as isochrone maps. Large developments may create sufficient demand to justify the creation of new transport services. Consult Transport for London (TfL) if you feel this could be effective.
- 9.31 Staff-specific transport such as a minibus can be beneficial if transport links are far away or disrupted.
- 9.32 Bike sheds should be provided on site in a safe, secure location with adequate capacity for staff demand.

Monitoring Framework

- 9.33 Ongoing monitoring of the CLP is a requirement throughout the development and the data collection is the responsibility of each individual site.
- 9.34 Data should be collected on a continual basis to allow interim reporting.
- 9.35 It is recommended that a delivery booking and tracking system is used to provide detailed evidence about the number and type of delivery vehicles and the efficiency and accuracy of the deliveries carried. The booking-in system used on site will need to be maintained and be open to review by the Council and any other authority wishing to scrutinise it. It is important that a record of the vehicle movements to and from site for the full duration of the development is kept. If you are unsure of the type of information required please contact The Council prior to the submission of the actual CLP for approval.
- 9.36 Reporting should be at regular intervals as agreed by the local authority and backed up by agreed regular meetings.
- 9.37 Matters concerning transportation, deliveries and parking should be raised during consultation with neighbouring residents.

Section 10

Communications and Public Relations

- 10.1 Managing communications and neighbour relations is vital to all developments.
- 10.2 Neighbours surrounding sites are often subjected to additional noise, dust, fumes, and traffic movements. Often, unresolved disputes can escalate and in many cases play out in the public eye.
- 10.3 Before works commence, identify, and engage with those that your development is likely to impact. This includes any person or premises in the immediate vicinity of site, but most especially:
 - Vulnerable groups
 - Schools
 - Hospitals
 - Local businesses
 - Local representatives, including residents' associations and elected members
- 10.4 Introduce the development and those responsible for managing it, at the earliest stage possible, by letter, in person or by email.
- 10.5 Provide regular updates to neighbours on progress of the work. Give as much notice as possible before carrying out particularly impactful works such as breaking or piling, to allow those concerned to factor this into their household plans.
- 10.6 Ensure there is an effective complaints procedure for concerns to be flagged and an opportunity to resolve these early on. Sites are encouraged to have named contacts for handling complaints.
- 10.7 Where monitoring for noise or air quality is in place, results should be shared with key stakeholders.
- 10.8 Large developments are encouraged to have community events.

Appendix A

Section 61 Prior Consent application form and guidance

LONDON BOROUGH OF HAMMERSMITH AND FULHAM

Procedure and Guidance Note for Applications for Prior Consent for Works with regard to noise on Construction Sites under Section 61 of the Control of Pollution Act 1974

1.0 Introduction

Section 61 of the Control of Pollution Act 1974 allows developers and their building contractors to apply for 'Prior Consent' for noise generating activities during the construction phase of a development.

This proactive approach requires the assessment of the construction working methods that will be used to undertake the work and the prediction of likely construction noise levels at sensitive receptors. It is intended to manage the generation of construction noise using the 'best practicable means' available to complete the works.

This guidance document provides a template for submitting S.61 applications.

Developers and building contractors should familiarise themselves with both Section 60 and 61 of the Act before submitting an Application. No Prior Consent will be issued if construction, including demolition work (other than minor preparatory or enabling work agreed in advance), has already commenced. If works have started, then the Council is likely to serve S.60 notice setting out its own terms and conditions.

Any application must be submitted to the Council at least 28 days before any works commence. Applications can be submitted by hand by post or email.

2.0 Process

You should engage an acoustic consultant experienced in construction noise and vibration assessment and prediction to complete your S.61 application. Annex A provides a template which can be adapted for your project and sets out the information we would expect to receive.

You are advised to contact the Noise and Nuisance Team on 020 8753 1081 well in advance of the project commencement date. We can discuss the detail that you will be required to be submit as part of your application and answer any questions you may have.

Key considerations:

To assess the impact of noisy work baseline levels of ambient noise and vibration on the Site boundary should be established. This data may be available from work carried out for the planning application stage of the development. The measured noise and vibration data should include results for time periods during which the works will be carried out.

Predictions of construction noise should be calculated at 1.0m, free field, from the facades of the worst affected (generally the nearest) sensitive receptors, thus allowing for the worst case noise assessment scenario.

When considering your building programme, please be aware that:

Our normal permitted hours for noisy construction work are 08.00 to 18.00 Monday to Friday and 08.00 to 13.00 on Saturday and at no other time.

We recommend that you submit your application in draft format by hand email or post before the 28 day assessment period as above. This will enable the Officer dealing with your Application to send you a draft format of the Prior Consent Notice for your comment.

The address to send applications to is:

**Environmental Health Services
Noise and Nuisance Team
Hammersmith Town Hall
King Street
Hammersmith
London
W6 9JU**

ANNEX A – S61 APPLICATION TEMPLATE

PROJECT

CONTROL OF POLLUTION ACT 1974

APPLICATION FORM FOR SECTION 61 PRIOR CONSENT

Applicants reference	Application for Section 61 Consent for the works
Local Authority reference:	on site from to

To the London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham

WE HEREBY MAKE APPLICATION for prior consent in respect of works to be carried out on the
..... project, specified below, under Section 61 of the
Control of Pollution Act 1974

Signed.....

(Name of signatory and position).....

Date

Applicant and Registered Office address:

.....
.....
.....

Project Office for Correspondence and Site Office Postal address:

.....
.....

.....
Telephone No

Email address:

Section heading	<p><i>This column provides guidance on the type of information we would expect to receive.</i></p> <p><i>A summary should be provided in the table below, but the detail should be submitted in an appendix which matches the section heading number.</i></p>
1. Site address	<p><i>Address of location of proposed works</i></p>
2. Name and address of main contractor and contact names on Site	
3. Outline description of work and site layout plan	<p><i>Summary of works</i></p> <p><i>Detailed description and site layout plan to be attached as an appendix labelled to match the section number (in this case it would be appendix 3).</i></p>
4. Works programme	<p><i>Programme: time period required for S.61 Consent: from..... to.....</i></p> <p><i>Detailed programme attached as appendix : Include construction phase and dates; for instance:</i></p> <p><i>demolition.....from.....to.....</i></p> <p><i>piling mat.....from.....to.....</i></p> <p><i>piling.....from.....to.....</i></p> <p><i>Capping beam.....from.....to.....</i></p> <p><i>excavation.....from.....to.....</i></p> <p><i>...and so on.....</i></p>
5. Construction methods to be used in each stage of development	<p>This section should include the following information, the detail of which should be submitted in an appendix labelled to match the section number (appendix 5).</p> <p><i>Please note, the Appendix should explain the construction methods and methodology to be used... for example:</i></p> <p><i>If Secant Wall Piling is to be used:</i></p> <p><i>CFA & LDP rigs will install the secant wall piles around the perimeter of the project boundary. In general, female (primary) piles will be installed on the first 2 days of the week followed by 3 days installing the reinforced male (secondary) piles. The CFA piles are not cased which makes their installation quicker and quieter. They are purely rotary and not percussive. The LDP rig is used for better accuracy to provide the verticality required for the structural wall and to ensure that all the piles meet at the required depth. The LDP rig is the only suitable piece of plant for reaching over 20m in depth. The piles are 35m in depth. The pump and agitator are required on site to provide a continuous supply for the whole pile and prevent delays from concrete wagon deliveries. The pump is required to place concrete to the top of the rig and down the stem (approx 25m in height) to the toe of the pile. Using the CFA and LDP rigs in tandem halves the programme compared to just using LDP method.</i></p>

	<p><i>Pile Breakdown:</i> When piling, the top metre of pile is often contaminated concrete, i.e filled with earth, rubble and arisings and not compacted as much as it should be. Therefore the Structural Engineers insist on the tops of the piles being broken down. The top of the reinforcement cage that gets cast within the pile has foam around the bars to aid in the easy removal of this section of concrete. A bursting method is utilised that enables this top section of pile to be removed, relatively quietly using hydraulics. However, the bursting tool itself is not all that accurate and therefore final trimming of the pile will need to be done by hand held pneumatic breakers. The male piles, which are harder, will have a hydraulic pile cruncher used for the majority of the break down work.</p>
6. Hours of Work	<p>Monday – Friday 08.00 – 18.00 Saturday 08.00 – 13.00 There will be no work activity on Sundays or Bank Holidays or outside the periods above that will be audible at the site boundary.</p> <p>Works outside of these hours will require a dispensation or variation to an existing S.61 Consent which will be subject to a fee equal to 4 hours of a Principal Noise Officer rate (link to current rate below)</p> <p>* Link to be inserted to agreed officer rates</p>
7. Number, type and make of plant and machinery (including heavy vehicles) stating source Sound Power Levels	<p>The plant and equipment for the work activities must be included in Appendix 7. The works activities might be described as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Activity 1...demolition..... - Activity 2...piling mat..... - Activity 3...piling..... - Activity 4...pile break down... - Activity 5...capping beam..... - Activity 6..... - Activity 7..... - Activity 8..... - Etc. <p>Source-terms can be extracted from British Standard (BS) 5228-1:2009, Code of practice for noise and vibration control on construction and open sites – Part 1. Or from measured noise data.</p>
8. Predicted Noise Levels	<p>Appendix 8 should contain detailed construction noise calculations at sensitive facades. These should include the cumulative effects of noise from a number of activities taking place simultaneously at different locations on the site impacting on sensitive receptors.</p>
9. Proposed steps to minimise noise and vibration.	<p>Provide a summary of the proposed mitigation; appendix 9 should describe these in more detail.</p>
10. Monitoring regime	<p>The Council will expect noise levels to be measured and be continuously monitored at locations to be agreed. Also, during demolition, piling and excavation, vibration should be monitored in terms of PPV. Vibration monitoring may be required at other times as reasonably requested by the EHO Please provide further detail in Appendix 10</p>

<p>11. Dispensations (or derogation)</p>	<p><i>Should a change to the working methods be required which was not foreseen at the time of the original Section 61 application, and which would affect the predicted noise levels in the application, or for works required outside of the permitted hours, then a dispensation application will be required and submitted to LBHF. The dispensation application will set out the reasons for any changes and give the resulting/revised predicted noise levels and BPM measures as appropriate.</i></p> <p><i>Any works which would fall outside of the requirements of the Council's Construction Code of Practice (CoCP) (for example out of hours works) will require a dispensation to the S.61 Consent. For these dispensations a fee equal to 4 hours of a Principal Noise Officer rate (link to current rate below)</i></p> <p>* Link to be inserted to agreed officer rates</p>
<p>12. Variations</p>	<p><i>Where there are required changes of a minor nature which are not expected to affect the overall predicted noise levels presented in this application, then a variation must be sought. The variation mechanism will be invoked for typical situations such as: change in type or quantity of plant, approval of out of hour's deliveries and works, and change in works programme.</i></p> <p><i>Where any variation granted would include works that fall outside of the requirements of the Council's Construction Code of Practice (CoCP) (for example out of hours works) a fee equal to 4 hours of a Principal Noise Officer rate (link to current rate would be payable).</i></p> <p><i>A template variation application form will be attached to a served Notice</i></p>

Appendix B

Section 60 Notice Imposing Requirements (example copy)

LONDON BOROUGH OF HAMMERSMITH & FULHAM

CONTROL OF POLLUTION ACT 1974 - SECTION 60

CONTROL OF NOISE ON CONSTRUCTION SITES:

NOTICE IMPOSING REQUIREMENTS

To:

Notice Reference:

WHEREAS it appears to the COUNCIL OF THE LONDON BOROUGH OF HAMMERSMITH AND FULHAM that works to which section 60 of the Control of Pollution Act 1974 applies namely: the erection, construction, alteration, repair or maintenance of buildings, structures or roads carried out on the premises known as:

Site Address

NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN that the following requirements must be complied with in connection with the carrying out of such works:

The following requirements must be complied with from the date of service of this Notice:

1. All works and ancillary operations which are audible at the site boundary, or at such other place as may be agreed with the Council, shall be carried out only as follows between the hours of:
8:00am – 6pm, Monday to Friday
8:00am – 1pm Saturday
At no time on Sundays or Public/Bank Holidays
2. All demolition works, pile breaking-out, pile reduction work, and concrete break-out and removal, carried out using powered percussive equipment, shall only be carried out between **9.00am and 12:00pm, and 2:00pm and 5.30pm Monday to Friday, between 9:00am and 12:00pm Saturday and at no time on Sundays and Public/Bank Holidays.**
3. In the event that, to comply with Health and Safety requirements, engineering requirements, codes of safe working, traffic management requirements, building works and associated operations cannot be

carried out in compliance with any requirement in this Notice, then prior approval must be given by the Noise and Nuisance Team. Requests for a dispensation from any of the requirements of this Notice shall be made to the Council's Noise and Nuisance Team using the Application for a Dispensation from a Section 60 Notice Requirement(s) form, attached to this Notice. In the event of any unforeseen and precipitately-occurring circumstances (such as emergency works or late-running concrete pours caused by a third-party), where compliance with any requirement of this Notice may not be possible and completion of the Dispensation form is not practicable, the team shall be contacted on 0208 753 1081 (office hours) or 0208 748 8588 (out of office hours) quoting the case reference number so that a dispensation from a requirement of this Notice can be authorised verbally.

4. The best practicable means to reduce noise to a minimum, as defined in Section 72 of the Control of Pollution Act 1974, shall be employed at all times.
5. All plant and machinery in use, including mechanical plant for excavation, shall be properly silenced and maintained in accordance with the manufacturers' instructions and comply with the generic plant noise emissions in BS 5228-1:2009+A1 2014.
6. Diesel/petrol-powered electrical generators shall not be used on site unless it can be demonstrated that their use cannot reasonably be avoided and that a mains or temporary electrical power supply is not available.
7. Petrol/diesel-powered pneumatic compressors shall not be used on site unless the use of electrically powered alternative equipment is not practicable.
8. The recipient of this Notice will retain full control over and responsibility for subcontractors working on the site and shall make them fully aware of the requirements of this Section 60 Notice.
9. All personnel shall be instructed on Best Practicable Means ('BPM') measures to limit noise and vibration and the specific conditions arising from this Notice.

The following requirements must be complied with within 14-days from the date of service of this Notice:

10. Any petrol/diesel powered pneumatic compressors and electrical generators used shall be a 'Super/Ultra Silent' model, shall be housed, where practicable, within a suitable acoustic enclosure (see Sections B3 and B3, Appendix B, BS 5228-1:2009+A1 2014), and all compartments shall be closed when the equipment is in use.
11. A site board, accessible to the general public, shall be erected outside the site, which shall identify the main contractor's name and address, and site manager's name and contact telephone number. The board shall also explain to the general public the permitted hours stipulated for noisy operations audible at the site boundary.
12. The occupiers of adjoining premises shall be informed in writing of the following details of the works
 - a) the anticipated end date of the work
 - b) the nature of the project
 - c) the hours of work (as set out in conditions 1 and 2 of this Notice)
 - d) all operations that have potential to cause significant disturbance from noise and vibration
 - e) approximate start and end dates of potentially significant noisy works
 - f) outline details of noise and vibration mitigation steps that are to be used
 - g) contact names and numbers of appropriate project and site personnel: developer; project manager; site manager/foreman; community liaison manager (large projects)

13. A designated complaints/incidents logbook or register must be maintained at the site, available for inspection by an officer of the Noise and Nuisance Team. The logbook shall record:

- a) The nature of the complaint;
- b) The cause; and, where appropriate,
- c) The remedial action taken.

N.B. - The person served with this notice may appeal against the notice to a magistrates' court within 21 days from the date of service of the notice. (See notes enclosed)

IN the event of an appeal this notice shall NOT be suspended until the appeal has been abandoned or decided by the Court as, in the opinion of the Council, the noise to which this notice relates is likely to be of a limited duration such that suspension would render the notice of no practical effect

IF YOU CONTRAVENE without reasonable excuse any requirement of this notice you will be guilty of an offence against Part III of the Control of Pollution Act 1974 and on summary conviction will be liable to a fine not exceeding level 5 on the Standard Scale of fines *** together, in any case, with a further fine not exceeding £50 for each day on which the offence continues after conviction.

DATED:

**Noise and Nuisance Team
London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham
Town Hall, King Street
London, W6 9JU**

Signed

Environmental Health Officer
(The officer appointed for this purpose)

****Currently unlimited, subject to alteration by Order*

NOTES

The Control of Noise (Appeals) Regulations 1975 provide as follows:-

Appeals under section 60(7)

5. - (1) The provisions of this regulation shall apply to an appeal brought by any person under subsection (7) of section 60 (control of noise on construction sites) against a notice served upon him by a local authority under that section.

(2) The grounds on which a person served with such a notice may appeal under the said subsection (7) may include any of the following grounds which are appropriate in the circumstances of the particular case:-

- (a) that the notice is not justified by the terms of section 60;
- (b) that there has been some informality, defect or error in, or in connection with, the notice;
- (c) that the authority have refused unreasonably to accept compliance with alternative requirements, or that the requirements of the notice are otherwise unreasonable in character or extent, or are unnecessary;
- (d) that the time, or, where more than one time is specified, any of the times, within which the requirements of the notice are to be complied with is not reasonably sufficient for the purpose;
- (e) that the notice should have been served on some person instead of the appellant, being a person who is carrying out, or going to carry out, the works, or is responsible for, or has control over, the carrying out of the works;
- (f) that the notice might lawfully have been served on some person in addition to the appellant, being a person who is carrying out, or going to carry out, the works, or is responsible for, or has control over, the person carrying out of the works, and that it would have been equitable for it to have been so served;
- (g) that the authority have not had regard to some or all of the provisions of section 60(4).

(3) If and so far as an appeal is based on the ground of some informality, defect or error in, or in connection with, the notice, the court shall dismiss the appeal, if it is satisfied that the informality, defect or error was not a material one.

(4) Where the grounds upon which an appeal is brought include a ground specified in paragraph 2(e) or (f) above, the appellant shall serve a copy of his notice of appeal on any other person referred to, and in the case of any appeal to which this regulation applies he may serve a copy of his notice of appeal on any other person having an estate or interest in the premises in question.

(5) On the hearing of the appeal the court may -

- (a) quash the notice to which the appeal relates, or
- (b) vary the notice in favour of the appellant in such manner as it thinks fit, or
- (c) dismiss the appeal

and a notice which is varied under sub-paragraph(b) above shall be final and shall otherwise have effect, as so varied, as if it had been so made by the local authority.

Suspension of Notices

10. - (1) subject to paragraph (2) of this regulation, where an appeal is brought against a notice served under section 58, 60 or 66 and -

- (a) the noise to which the notice relates is noise caused in the course of the performance of some duty imposed by law on the appellant, or
- (b) compliance with the notice would involve any person in expenditure on the carrying out of works before the hearing of the appeal,

the notice shall be suspended until the appeal has been abandoned or decided by the court.

(2) A notice to which this regulation applies shall not be suspended if in the opinion of the local authority -

- (a) the noise to which the notice relates
 - (i) is injurious to health
 - (ii) is likely to be of a limited duration such that suspension of the notice would render the notice of no practical effect or,
- (b) the expenditure which would be incurred by any person in the carrying out of works in compliance with the notice before any appeal has been decided would not be disproportionate to the public benefit and the notice includes a statement that it shall have effect notwithstanding any appeal to a magistrates' court which has not been decided by the court.

(3) Save as provided in this regulation a notice under Part III of the Act shall not be suspended by reason only of the bringing of an appeal to a magistrates' court or the Secretary of State

Appendix C

Section 60 and 61 Dispensation application forms

London Borough Hammersmith and Fulham

Noise and Nuisance
Council Offices, Hammersmith Town Hall, King Street, London, W6 9JU
Tel: 0208 753 1081
Email: noise@lbhf.gov.uk
Web: www.lbhf.gov.uk



Application for a Dispensation from a Section 60/61 Notice requirement(s) Control of Pollution Act 1974, Section 60/61

This form should be emailed to noise@lbhf.gov.uk quoting the reference number:

Site address	
Section 60/61 case reference	
Date of works requiring dispensation	
Duration of works requiring dispensation	
Dispensation reference	

Description of works for which the Dispensation is being sought.

1) Brief description of proposed work	
2) State which requirement(s) of the Notice you require dispensation from	

3) State reasons why works cannot carried out in compliance with the S.60/S.61 Notice requirement(s) (e.g. health & safety, highways/traffic management, engineering requirements, TfL/LUL/NR requirements)	
4) Describe any changes to hours of working	
5) Describe BPM noise mitigation measures that will be in place, including any neighbouring liaison/notification	

	For:	Dispensation authorised by the London Borough Hammersmith and Fulham
Name:		
Position		
Signature:		
Date:		

NB. If the Council subsequently determines that the reasons for which this Dispensation have been authorised, as detailed in section 3 (above), are not justified and the works could have been reasonably carried out within the requirements of the Notice, the matter will be investigated as being a potential breach of the Notice. Further, if the BPM noise mitigation measures set out in section 5 (above) are not implemented, the matter will be investigated as being a potential breach of the Notice.

Appendix D

Section 61 Variation application form



S61 VARIATION APPLICATION

S61 document No.	
Date:	
Company:	
Principal Contact on Site:	
Site Name and Address	
Project Office Switchboard:	
Project Office email address:	
Description of works:	
Date of works requiring variation:	
Proposed Working hours:	
Company contact(s) for operation(s)	
State reasons why works cannot be done under terms of original consent:	
Plant and/or tools used	
Mitigation measures to minimise noise	

When and how residents are to be notified:	
---	--

For London Borough of Hammersmith & Fulham Environmental Health use:

Section 61 Variation Number: _____

Additional conditions required to the S61:

--

Name:

Signature:

Job Position:

Date:

Appendix E

Definitions

Within the code a number of terms are used, which are defined below.

Term:	Definition within this Code:
Airborne noise	Noise radiated directly from a source, such as a compressor, through the surrounding air.
ATL	Action Trigger Level - a prescribed noise or vibration level at which a review of working methods should be carried out. Used to monitor and manage on-site noise and vibration generation.
Ambient Noise level noise level	The totally encompassing noise in a given situation at a given time; usually composed of noise from many sources, near and far, but excluding the noise from the construction site in question.
BPM	Best Practicable Means as defined by S.72 of the Control of Pollution Act 1974.
BS5228	British Standard 5228-1:2009+A1:2014 (Part 1: Noise) and BS 5228-2:2009 (Part 2: Vibration) - Code of practice for noise and vibration control on construction and open sites.
Site Category	The categorisation within this Code that differentiates sites into three categories depending on the length and nature of the project and its likely impact (in terms of noise, vibration and dust), with Category 1 sites being of the highest potential impact and Category 3 the lowest. See Table 1 for further details.
CMS	Construction Method Statement generally required for basement development.
NNT	The Council's Noise and Nuisance Team within the Public Protection Directorate.
COPA	The Control of Pollution Act 1974.
CTMP	Construction Traffic Management Plan
The Council (Borough)	The London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham
High Impact Activities	Demolition, ground-breaking and excavation works using percussive equipment; percussive piling operations and percussive pile reduction and pile break-out works; percussive and grinding power tools on party

walls/floors of adjoining occupied properties; any other construction activity specified by an officer of the Council's Noise and Nuisance Team.

Term:	Definition within this Code:
LAeq, T	The continuous equivalent noise level of a time varying noise - the steady noise level which, over the period (T) in question, contains the same amount of (A-weighted) sound energy as the time varying noise, over the same period of time (T).
LAeq, 10hr	The continuous equivalent noise level during the borough's permitted hours: 8am to 6pm, Monday to Friday.
Large Sites	Large sites, as described in the Council's Local Plan, will generally be developments located in a commercial setting or of the size of an entire or substantial part of an urban block (an 'urban block' is generally bound by roads on all sides and can contain a mix of uses). They should be large enough to accommodate all the plant, equipment and vehicles associated with the development within the site and offer more opportunity to mitigate construction impacts on site.
Major Development	Development with 100 or more homes or 10,000 m ² or more floorspace.
Noisy works	Construction work that is audible at the site boundary.
Neighbouring Premises	Any occupied premises, outside or adjoining a site, used as a dwelling, place of worship, educational establishment, sensitive commercial premises or office, hospital or similar institution, or any other property likely to be adversely affected by an increase in noise level.
Permitted Hours	The hours during which noisy construction work, that are audible at the site boundary, may take place: 8am to 6pm, Monday to Friday and 8am to 1pm on Saturday.
Restricted Hours	The hours during which High Impact Activities, audible at the site boundary, may take place: 9am to 12-noon, and 2pm to 5.30pm, Monday to Friday and 9am to 12pm on Saturday.
S.60 Notice	A 'Notice Imposing Requirements', served by the Council using the powers contained in section 60(2) of the Control of Pollution Act 1974.
S.61 Prior Consent	'Prior Consent for Works on Construction Sites', issued by the Council following an application for a Consent by a developer or contractor, using the powers contained in section 61 of the Control of Pollution Act 1974.
Site boundary	The boundary line between a construction site and an adjoining neighbouring premises.

Structure-borne noise Noise which is emitted from a source via the structure