

EXHIBIT LIST

Reference No: HOL/10024

Petitioner: Buckinghamshire Standard Pack

Published to Collaboration Area: Tuesday 18-Oct-2016

Page 1 of 9

No	Exhibit Name	Page
1	P3710_Code of Construction Practice	2 - 4
2	P3711_Enforcement of the Code of Construction Practice	5 - 9

Code of Construction Practice (CoCP)

- Provides effective planning, management and control during construction to control potential impacts upon people, businesses and the environment.
- Provides the mechanisms to engage with the local community and their representatives throughout construction – **community liaison plans**.
- Provides for tailor made **Local Environmental Management Plans** which will set out site-specific controls. These will be developed by engaging with local communities, local authorities and other stakeholders.

CoCP: Implementation

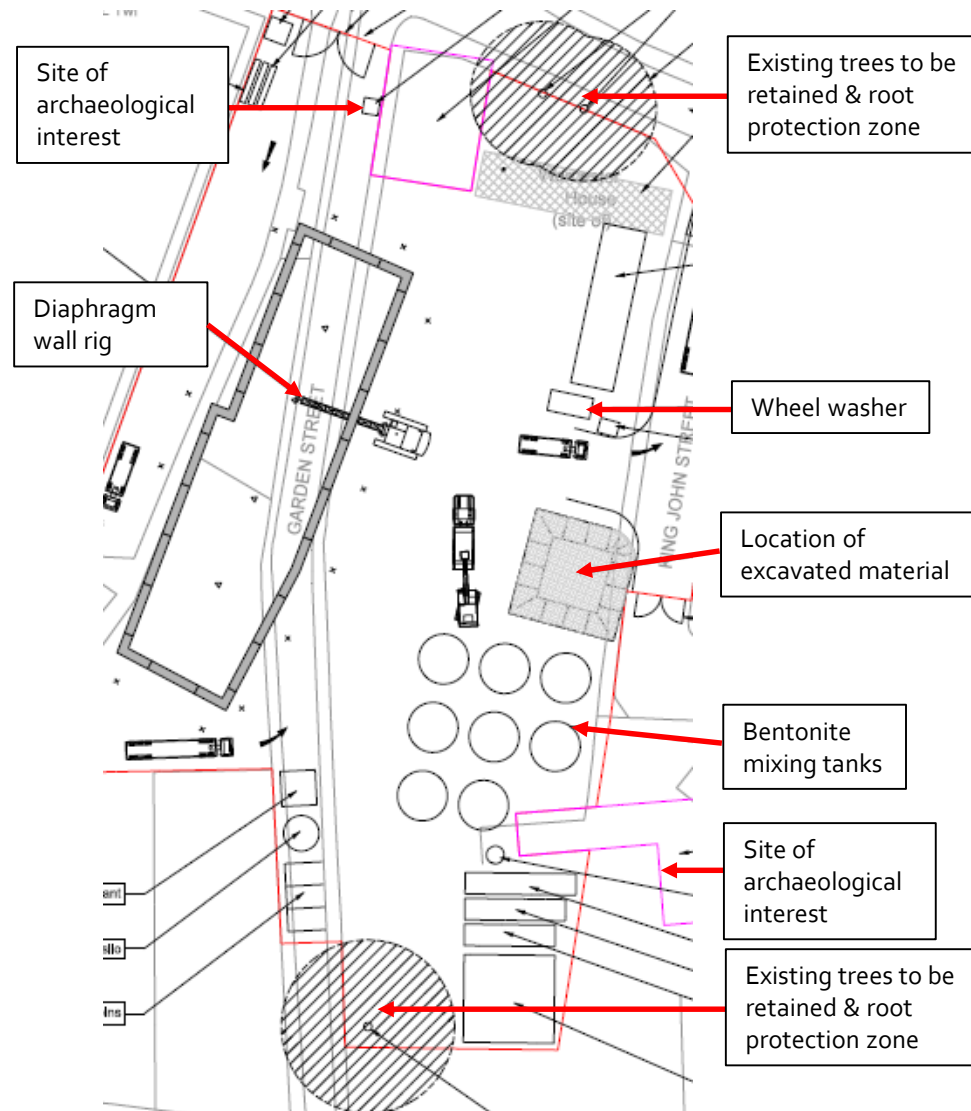
General Requirements

- To reduce the likelihood of incident or nuisance
- Typical measures include:
 - Considerate Constructor practice
 - Good site management practice
 - Core working hours (IP D4)
 - Noise and air quality controls
 - Pollution incident control measures
 - Small claims procedure
 - Contractor qualifications and experience

Both general provisions and site-specific measures for each of the following areas:

- Agriculture, forestry and soils management
- Air quality
- Cultural heritage
- Ecology
- Ground settlement
- Land quality
- Landscape and visual
- Noise and vibration
- Traffic and transport
- Water resources and flood risk

Implementation of CoCP: General requirements: Construction site layout



Enforcement of CoCP

CoCPs are a tried and tested tool for managing the impacts of major projects on the environment and local communities. Since their introduction for the Jubilee Line extension in the 1990s, CoCPs have been used successfully on a wide range of major infrastructure schemes.

The provisions of the CoCP will be written into all HS2 construction contracts. We will put measures in place to monitor the effectiveness of the CoCP and establish a process for handling complaints, with an independent arbitration service provided by the Construction Commissioner.

To ensure compliance with the environmental mitigation set out in the CoCP the nominated undertaker will develop an environmental management system (EMS) in accordance with BS EN ISO 14001 the International Standard for Environmental Management Systems, full details of which are available from the International Organization for Standardization.

(For more information see HS2 Info Paper D3: Code of Construction Practice and G3: Construction Commissioner)

Securing compliance with the CoCP

- **Step 1 – Report to the Nominated Undertaker for remedial action by the contractor.** The nominated undertaker will secure the necessary corrective action from the contractor through contractual arrangements.
- **Step 2 – Report to the Construction Commissioner.** If the complaint cannot be resolved through the nominated undertaker, the complainant can refer it to the independent construction commissioner.
- **Step 3 - Report to the Secretary of State:** If still dissatisfied, the complaint can be reported to the Department for Transport, which can direct the nominated undertaker to implement corrective action.
- **Step 4 - Report to Parliament:** If dissatisfied with the Department for Transport's response, the issue can be reported - to the Speaker in the House of Commons or if it relates to an undertaking given to or accepted by the House of Lords Select Committee then to the Chairman of Committees in the House of Lords under Standing Order 130.

Impacts on Healthcare Resources

During the construction phase in rural areas, temporary workers will reside in the vicinity of the proposed scheme.

It is considered likely that the majority of these workers who live outside of the area will continue to be registered with their existing general practitioner (GP) rather than registering with a GP in the local area. Those workers who may choose to relocate to the area and register with a GP will be accommodated within the existing healthcare funding systems, which allocates funds to local health authorities on the basis of population size.

The Code of Construction Practice (CoCP) sets out measures for the provision of occupational healthcare for on-site workers. “The nominated undertaker will ensure there is provision for either access to on-site or nearsite occupational healthcare in relevant locations, which may include occupational health nurses and doctors.” (CoCP Section 5.10)

The extent and intensity of effects arising from the potential additional burden on local GPs and other services is considered likely to be low or negligible. (*Environmental Statement, Health Impact Assessment Report, Section 5.8.7*)

Impact on Emergency Services

The construction of the Proposed Scheme will result in road closures and diversions and increased traffic flows in the vicinity of emergency services in one location in Buckinghamshire: Stoke Mandeville Hospital Accident and Emergency department on Mandeville Road near Aylesbury.

HS2 Ltd is working with emergency services to ensure that emergency response times are not adversely affected by construction traffic, road closures and diversions. This will include consideration of strategies for temporary and permanent traffic arrangements and construction routes, to minimise any potential effects. ***(Environmental Statement, Health Impact Assessment Report, Section 5.8.7)***

The CoCP includes various measures to ensure that contractors are prepared for emergencies at construction sites. These include a route wide traffic management plan (RTMP), which has been prepared in consultation with relevant Highway Authorities and Emergency Services, and local traffic management plans (LTMP). Draft LTMPs will also be consulted on with the relevant highway authorities, emergency services and other key stakeholders in accordance with the CoCP.

(For more information see Info Paper E13: Management of Traffic During Construction)

Construction Worksite Security

Construction worksites will be under the control of a lead contractor, which has a statutory duty to prevent unauthorised access to the site.

Lead contractors will carry out site-specific assessments of the security and trespass risk at each site and implement appropriate control measures. For example these may include:

- high perimeter fencing or hoarding where necessary for site security and public safety, placed so that Public Rights of Way (PRoW) are maintained, or appropriately diverted;
- lighting at site perimeters;
- adequate security guards and patrols;
- CCTV and infrared surveillance and alarm systems where required;
- communications initiatives for local schools to warn of dangers, and involving schools in responses to incidents involving their pupils;
- consultation with neighbours on site security matters;
- consultation with local crime prevention officers on security proposals for each site, with a regular liaison appointed to review the security measures and responses to incidents;
- immobilisation of plant out of hours, removing or securing hazardous materials from site, securing fuel storage containers and preventing unauthorised use of scaffolding to gain access to restricted areas and neighbouring properties.

Further measures will be included in Local Environmental Management Plans as appropriate.
(CoCP Section 5.5 & HS2 Info Paper D10: Worksite Security)