



HIGH SPEED TWO PHASE ONE INFORMATION PAPER

D10: WORKSITE SECURITY

This paper outlines the proposals for worksite security for Phase One of the HS2 project.

It will be of particular interest to those potentially affected by the Government's proposals for high speed rail.

This paper was prepared in relation to the promotion of the Bill for Phase One of the scheme which is now enacted. Although the contents were maintained and updated as considered appropriate during the passage of the Bill (including shortly prior to the enactment of the Bill in February 2017) the contents are now historic and are no longer maintained.

If you have any queries about this paper or about how it might apply to you, please contact the HS2 Helpdesk in the first instance.

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1. Introduction

- 1.1. High Speed Two (HS2) is the Government's proposal for a new, high speed north-south railway. The proposal is being taken forward in two phases: Phase One will connect London with Birmingham and the West Midlands and Phase Two will extend the route to Manchester, Leeds and beyond.
- 1.2. HS2 Ltd is the non-departmental public body responsible for developing and promoting these proposals. The company works to a Development Agreement made with the Secretary of State for Transport.
- 1.3. In November 2013, HS2 Ltd deposited a hybrid Bill¹ with Parliament to seek powers for the construction and operation of Phase One of HS2 (sometimes referred to as 'the Proposed Scheme'). The Bill is the culmination of nearly six years of work, including an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), the results of which were reported in an Environmental Statement (ES) submitted alongside the Bill. The Secretary of State has also published draft Environmental Minimum Requirements (EMRs), which set out the environmental and sustainability commitments that will be observed in the construction of the Proposed Scheme.
- 1.4. The Bill is being promoted through Parliament by the Secretary of State for Transport (the 'Promoter'). The Secretary of State will also appoint a body responsible for delivering the Proposed Scheme under the powers granted by the Bill.
- 1.5. This body is known as the 'nominated undertaker'. There may well be more than one nominated undertaker – for example, HS2 Ltd could become the nominated undertaker for the main railway works, while Network Rail could become the nominated undertaker for works to an existing station such as Euston. But whoever they are, all nominated undertakers will be bound by the obligations contained in the Bill and the policies established in the EMRs.
- 1.6. These information papers have been produced to explain the commitments made in the Bill and the EMRs and how they will be applied to the design and construction of the Proposed Scheme. They also provide information about the Proposed Scheme itself, the powers contained in the Bill and how particular decisions about the project have been reached.

¹The High Speed Rail (London – West Midlands) Bill, hereafter 'the Bill'.

2. Worksite security

- 2.1. This information paper describes the arrangements that will be in place for ensuring security at worksites required for the construction of the Proposed Scheme.
- 2.2. Worksite security is an important part of the construction of HS2. A secure workplace means we can ensure that the activities necessary to build the new railway are carried out safely and effectively. We can also enhance the safety of those working within the sites, deter crime and protect the wellbeing of those living or working nearby.
- 2.3. 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.
- 2.4. Contractors can prevent unauthorised access to sites in a number of ways, so you may see some of the following in place or occurring nearby:
 - 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; and
 - immobilisation of the plant out of hours, removing or securing hazardous materials, securing fuel storage containers and preventing unauthorised use of scaffolding to gain access to restricted areas and neighbouring properties.

3. Hoardings, fencing and screening

- 3.1. The perimeter of the worksites will be marked out either by hoardings, fences or specialist screens. As well as providing security, the perimeter will make the site as unobtrusive as possible to local surroundings and in some cases will act as a temporary noise barrier.
- 3.2. The following measures will be applied, as appropriate:

- keeping adequate fencing and hoardings in an acceptable condition to prevent unwanted access to the construction site, as well as providing noise attenuation and screening. This includes providing viewing points where appropriate;
 - painting the side of hoardings facing away from the site and keeping them free of graffiti or posters;
 - providing site information boards with out of hours contact details, a 24-hour telephone number, community information and information on the works programme at key locations;
 - displaying notices on site boundaries to warn of hazards on site such as deep excavations, construction access, etc.;
 - providing signage to indicate re-routed pedestrian/cycle paths;
 - providing information on routes to alternative community facilities;
 - displaying notices confirming that businesses whose access or view may be affected by construction works remain open and providing directions to them;
 - maintenance of the protective fencing (e.g. to 'Heras UK Fencing Systems' or equivalent standard) and/or specialist fencing (e.g. reptile fencing) used to protect environmentally sensitive features during construction; and
 - retaining existing walls, fences, hedges and earth banks for the purpose of screening, as far as reasonably practicable.
- 3.3. We will consider the character of the surrounding landscape and townscape when designing the hoardings around construction worksites and compounds. Ways in which the visual impact of hoardings can be reduced include:
- using of open mesh fencing where possible and appropriate in rural areas;
 - solid hoarding in urban areas;
 - use of artwork where appropriate; and
 - use of vegetation on hoardings in certain circumstances.
- 3.4. Where hoarding is required, it will be at least 2.4m high, but may be raised to 3.6m and possibly altered to enhance acoustic performance in specific locations. Further details will be included within the relevant Local Environmental Management Plans.
- 3.5. Temporary fences may be used in certain areas, such as for the short-term occupation of sites or at more remote locations.
- 3.6. Clear sight lines will be maintained around hoardings and fencing (with no hidden corners) to deter, as far as reasonably practicable, instances of anti-social

behaviour and crime and to ensure safety of vehicles. Footways of adequate width to handle pedestrian flows will be provided with signs to ensure safe access around the site boundary. Lighting will be installed near hoardings. Residents and businesses located close to hoardings will be consulted on their design, materials and construction to reduce impacts on the access to and visibility of their premises.

- 3.7. Hoarding and fencing in areas at risk of flooding will be permeable to floodwater, unless otherwise agreed with the relevant authorities. This will ensure that the fluvial floodplain and areas liable to other sources of flooding continue to store and convey floodwater effectively.
- 3.8. Fencing and hoarding will, as far as is reasonably practicable, not damage sensitive habitats, trees or hedgerows.

4. More information

- 4.1. More detail on the Bill and related documents can be found at: www.gov.uk/HS2