

Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP)



Hertfordshire Constabulary Headquarters, Stanborough Road,
AL8 6XF

Construction Environmental Management Plan Managing Environmental Risk



Hertfordshire Constabulary Headquarters, Stanborough Road, AL8 6XF

Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP)

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01-Introduction

This Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) outlines the proposed environmental management methodology for the Hertfordshire Constabulary Headquarters, project. This CEMP has been prepared by Willmott Dixon Construction on behalf of Hertfordshire Constabulary for the purpose of discharging planning condition no. 2.

The principal objective of this CEMP is to provide information on how Willmott Dixon (the Contractor) intend to avoid (where possible), minimise and control adverse environmental impacts associated with the development. Furthermore, this document aims to define good practice as well as specific actions to be implemented.

The CEMP sets out the methods and procedures that will be adopted with consideration to minimise the impact of the development on the Herts Constabulary workforce & operational teams, the local community and residents, businesses, the general public and environment. It will address the potential environmental impact of the construction and the methods to mitigate the specific environmental disturbances such as noise, vibration, dust and plant emissions.

1.1 Project Overview

The proposals are to replace some of the existing buildings (which are poor quality in terms of their design and materials and inefficient in terms of their layout and function) with two new office buildings (a new Headquarters Building and a 'Decant' Building in which headquarters staff would work while the existing building is demolished and replaced), a smaller Estates and Facilities building and a small new building and associated dog kennels for the police dog unit.

The development works will consist of the following:

1. Removal of asbestos and demolition of existing buildings.
2. Construction of the new buildings, generally steel and concrete frame construction.
3. Construction of new external landscaping works.



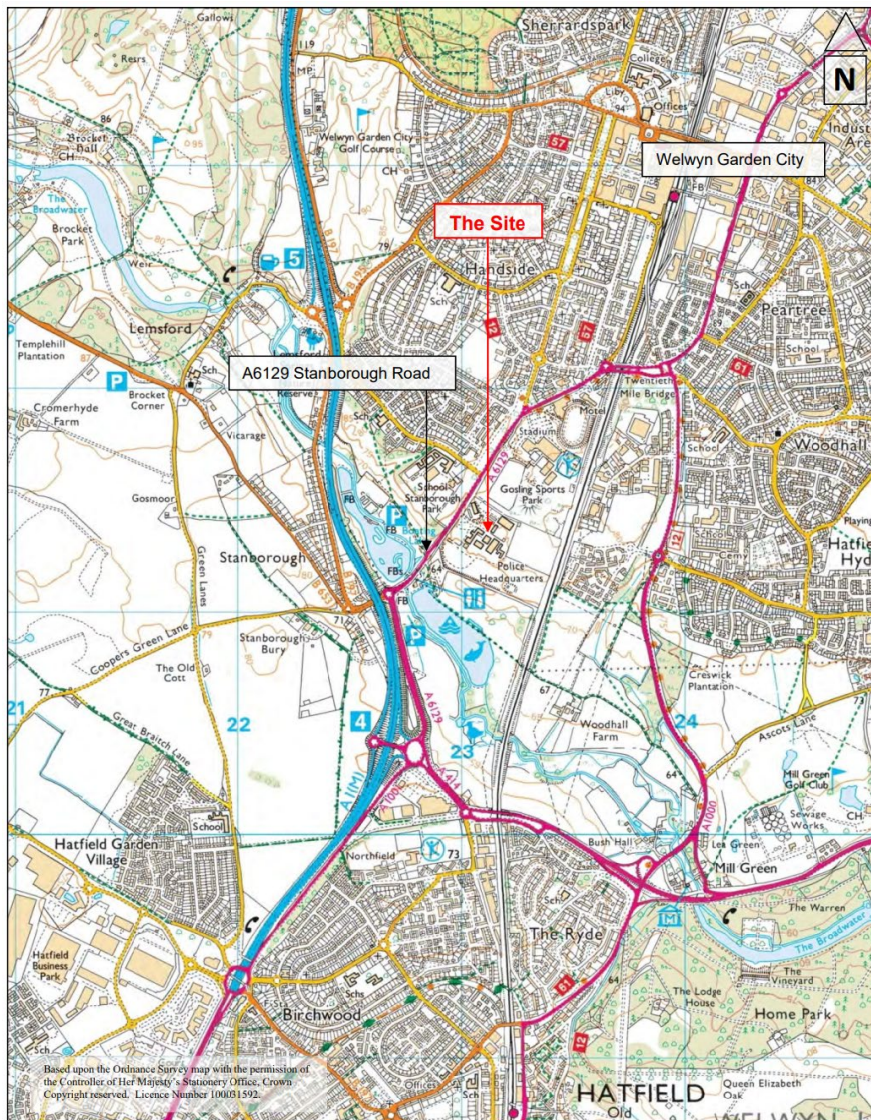
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The site location is shown on the diagram below. The site red line boundary is approximately 11.5 ha in area

Hertfordshire Constabulary Headquarters Location Map



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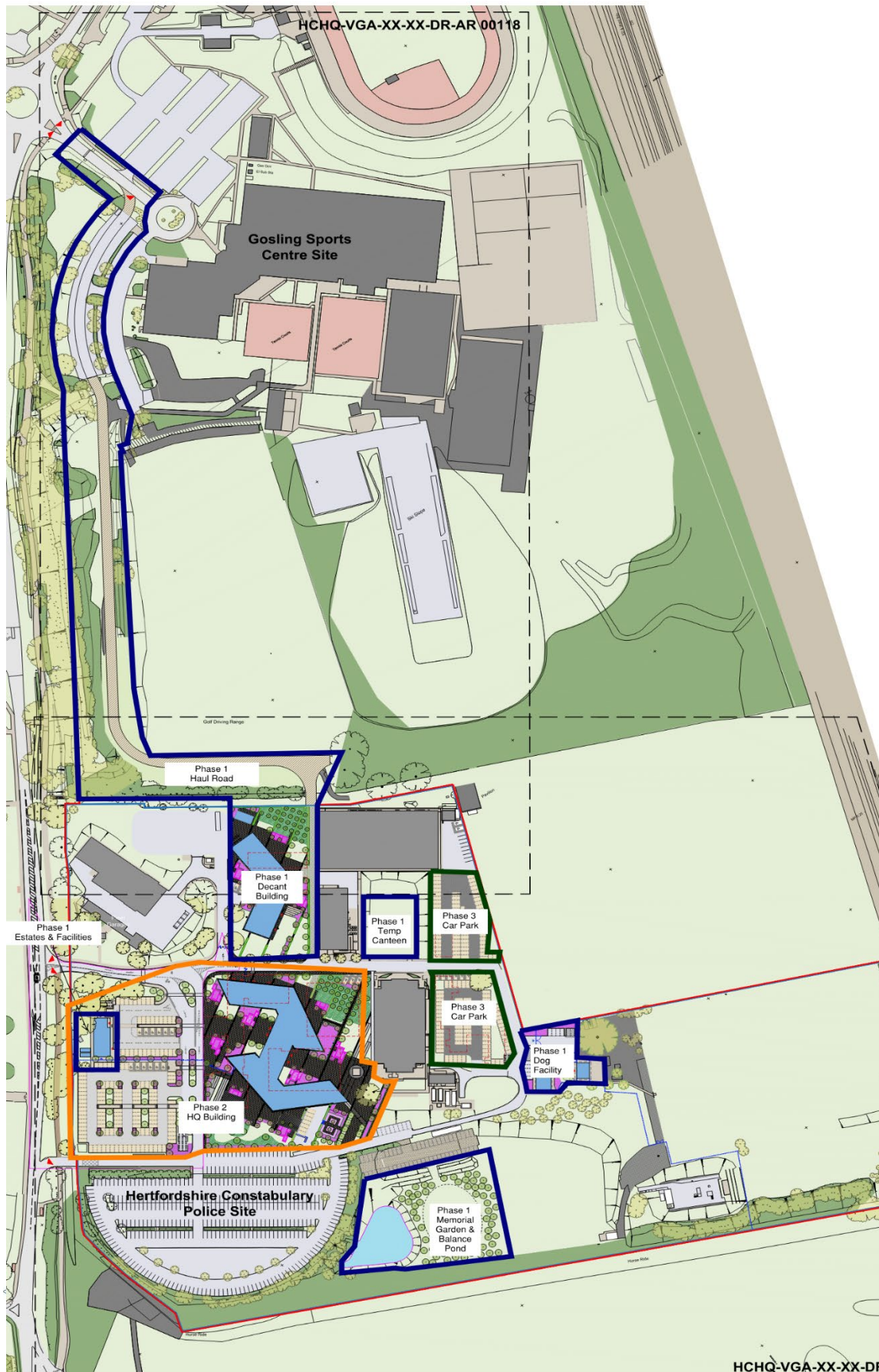


2.0 -Programme

The overall construction period from the start of enabling works to final completion is approximately 3 years. The project will be built in 3 phases, as per the phasing drawings below:



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3.0 -Site Logistics & Deliveries

3.1 Site Access

Please refer to separate Construction Traffic Management Plan document for detailed proposals for site access, deliveries and parking.

Vehicles will park and wait at the Gosling car park with their engines turned off whilst they await permission to enter the haul road and access the site.

Vehicle arrival timings will be staggered to reduce unnecessary congestion within the site and the need for vehicles to wait. Where possible, all vehicles will arrive and depart the site in backward gear. If it is necessary for a vehicle (or vehicles) to reverse into or out of the site (by virtue of its size), a banksman will control this activity at all times.

Banksmen will supervise all arrivals and departures of vehicles. All vehicles leaving the site will have their wheels cleaned as required to ensure that no deposits are left on the road and in extreme cases when there is a large volume of vehicles exiting the site and weather conditions prevail a road brush will be deployed. All vehicles leaving site will have their loads suitably sheeted and secured.

All our supply chain partners will fully comply with CLOCS and FORS. Willmott Dixon will record all vehicle movements to ensure that all the fleet arriving on site is complying with CLOCS and they have a silver certificate for the FORS as a minimum.

3.2 Hours of Operation

Construction activities are stipulated as part of a planning consent, between Mondays to Fridays 08.00 and 18.00 hours, and 08.00 to 13.00 hours on Saturdays, with no working activities on Sundays during any period. In the event of work being required out with these hours, e.g. abnormal load deliveries, commissioning works or emergency mitigation works, the Planning Authority will be notified prior to these works taking place, wherever possible and out of hours work application will be used in advance.

The construction site will operate between:

- Monday – Friday 08:00 – 18:00
- Saturday 08:00 – 13:00
- No Out of Hours, Sunday or Bank Holiday working (unless approved by the Council).



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4.0 -Summary of Environmental Risks

PROJECT DETAILS & DESCRIPTION

PROJECT summary based on Mi Risk and Preconstruction information				
Name	Hertfordshire Constabulary Headquarters			
Address	Hertfordshire Constabulary Headquarters, Stanborough Road, AL8 6XF			
Client	Hertfordshire Constabulary			
Timescale	Start Date	tbc	Estimated Completion Date	tbc
PROJECT DESCRIPTION				
<p>The new Headquarters Building would be four storeys in height, and five storeys as ground levels fall at its southern end, i.e. one storey overall taller than the main existing building. The new Decant Building would be three storeys in height - taller than the single storey buildings presently on that part of the site, but the same height as the existing CMD Building just to its east. The Headquarters Building would have a central glazed atrium with a timber dia-grid roof, flanked by stone clad office wings to either side. The intention is for the Decant and Headquarters Buildings to be read together as a high quality new public face to the wider headquarters site, facing the public access from Stanborough Road. There would also be a smaller Estates and Facilities Building in the western part of the site, within the reconfigured visitors' car parking area. This would be a low-key, single storey building which would serve as a temporary reception building during construction work and would then become a security and post room facility on completion of construction. The final permanent built element would be a small new single storey building and associated dog kennels for the police dog unit, as the existing facility would be displaced by the Decant Building.</p>				
SITE OVERVIEW				
The site is located:	<p>The site is located to the south of the Gosling Sports Centre, with an application boundary of approximately 11.5 hectares. At present the site is used as an operational police headquarters. The site falls within the area of Welwyn Hatfield Borough Council (WHBC) and is within the urban area of Welwyn Garden City - the settlement boundary runs along the south side of the wider headquarters site, well to the south of the area proposed for redevelopment within the</p>			



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site. The open space of Stanborough Park lies to the south of the wider headquarters site and is within the Green Belt.

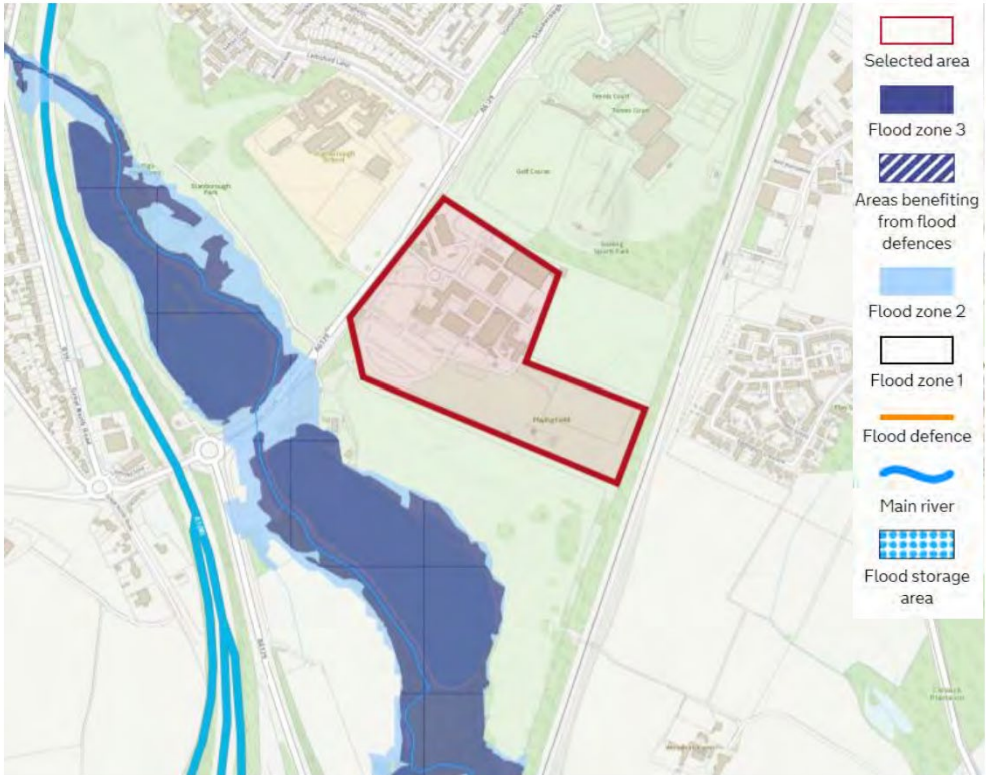
The site location is shown on the diagram below. The site red line boundary is approximately 11.5 ha in area.



<p>Geology:</p>	<p>According to the published records, the bedrock geology of the site comprises Cretaceous age Lewes Nodular Chalk and Seaford Chalk Formations (undifferentiated) which are then overlain by Quaternary sediments of the Kesgrave Catchment Subgroup.</p>
<p>Contaminated Land:</p>	<p>To be confirmed via site investigation</p>
<p>Groundwater:</p>	<p>Site investigation results indicate that it is unlikely that groundwater will be encountered during excavations. If groundwater is present and its pumped removal is required in order to progress construction activities the water will be stored in a nearby bunded area and will be allowed to percolate back into the natural ground. Should this approach not be</p>



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	<p>possible then a discharge licence application will be made to Thames Water to discharge ground water into the public sewer.</p>
<p>Watercourses & Flood Risk:</p>	<p>The site is situated within flood zone 1 and therefore doesn't require a sequential test. Risk from tidal, artificial and sewer sources is considered to be low. The risk from groundwater, however, is considered a low to medium risk. There are areas within the site that are at low to high risk of pluvial flooding, though the majority is considered to be at a very low risk. Further geological input and testing would be required to fully understand the implications.</p> 
<p>Biodiversity:</p>	<p>The site will benefit from a net Biodiversity gain.</p>
<p>Bats</p>	<p>As a result of the bat surveys undertaken during the active season for bats in 2021, it was found that the Site did not support roosting bats. There were, however, incidental occurrences of four common and widespread species recorded commuting through and foraging on the Site. No eco-supervision or further surveys are recommended however if demolition works are not undertaken within two years, i.e. by September 2023, it is recommended that updated surveys are undertaken in the bat survey season to confirm the absence of roosting bats. If any trees outside the site boundary and not previously assessed are to be felled or branches</p>



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	<p>removed they should be checked by a suitably qualified ecologist for potential to support bat roosts. The Site can be enhanced for bats through the creation and implementation of a sensitive lighting strategy, establishment of soft planting planted with species of benefit to biodiversity and bat boxes.</p>
Birds	<p>The Site has suitable habitat for common and widespread nesting bird species in the form of trees and ornamental shrubs. No potential for nesting birds was identified in any of the buildings in the Survey Area. The roofs of the buildings offer roosting potential for birds such as black-headed. Areas of suitable nesting habitat were considered to provide only very limited opportunities and given the abundance of similar habitats in the wider environment, the Site is considered to be of low value for nesting birds.</p> <p>To avoid killing and injury of nesting birds and damage/ destruction of active nests, clearance of suitable nesting habitat will be timed, wherever possible, to take place in autumn and winter in order to avoid the core nesting bird season (which extends from March to August inclusive). Where clearance works are to be carried out during the nesting season (i.e. March to August inclusive), an inspection of suitable building features and vegetation will be undertaken by a suitably qualified ecologist within 48 hours of its removal, to confirm the absence of active nests. Where active nests are identified, these will be retained in-situ within an appropriate buffer until the nest has been vacated.</p>
Trees:	<p>Some trees located on the site are retaining during the redevelopment, a detailed Arboricultural Method Statement will be required while working close to trees. It will include the specification for tree protection barriers, including revisions to barrier locations, a detailed schedule of tree works, method statements for works within RPAs, phasing of work (i.e. demolition and construction) & a scheme for auditing tree protection.</p> <p>The project will prioritise the safeguarding of retained trees via the use of protective barriers and the adoption of low impact construction methodologies, alongside arboricultural auditing where works are proposed in proximity to retained trees.</p>
Invasive Species	<p>Two invasive plant species (Wall Cotoneaster & Virginia Creeper) were identified within the Site during the ecological surveys. The attention of Estates Management Team has been drawn to the locations of these species and their removal is proposed as part of the estate maintenance regime. Invasive species are not considered further in this assessment</p>
Archaeology:	<p>None of the buildings on the site are listed. An programme of archaeological site investigations is underway.</p>
UXO	<p>1st Line Defence has assessed that there is a Medium Risk from German and anti-aircraft unexploded ordnance at the site of proposed works.</p>



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Refer to the project's Mi|Risk assessment that addresses the environmental aspects with detailed impacts mitigation plan and actions required to manage these items.



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5.0 Environmental Mitigation

5.1 Noise Control

Noise and vibration statutory nuisance are controlled under the Environmental Protection Act 1990. The Best Practicable Means (BPM), as defined in Section 72 of the Control of Pollution Act 1974, shall always be employed to reduce noise (including vibration) to a minimum, with reference to the general principles contained in British Standard BS5228: 2009+A1:2014 'Noise and Vibration Control on Construction and Open Sites'.

An acoustician was appointed to carry out an environmental noise assessment for the proposed Hertfordshire Constabulary Headquarters Project.

The project will apply for prior consent under Section 61 application of the Control of Pollution Act 1974 to Local Authority Environmental Pollution, Policy & Projects Team Public Protection. Noise will be monitored in accordance with discussions and agreement with EHO (Environmental Health Officer) of the council, for the construction phase of the project.

The contractor will install 1 Vibration Monitor & 2 Noise Dust and Vibration with wind speed and direction monitor on site. A regime of noise and vibration monitoring will be implemented with the purpose of recording noise and vibration levels, demonstrating that Best Practicable Means are adhered to, investigating complaints and generally assisting with the control of noise and vibration. A combination of unattended continuous real time monitoring will be implemented throughout the life of the project. The continuous noise monitoring equipment will incorporate an alert system which will provide instant notification to nominated personnel should the specified threshold values be exceeded. Moreover, allow suitable noise control measures to be decided upon and actioned, as appropriate. Noise and vibration monitoring results will be kept on record and be available on request.

Where practical, it is intended that noise monitoring will be undertaken externally at secure locations representative of the nearest most noise exposed sensitive receivers to each works phase, and which are likely to experience minimal interference from extraneous domestic and third-party commercial activity.

Other sources of noise within the area include operational police activities, traffic on local roads and pedestrian associated noise.

The potential noise disturbance from the site may result from vehicle movements, before works on site are commenced, all contractors should make available for inspection a method statement (in accordance with the principle described in BS 5228-1:2009+A1:2014: Code of practice for noise and vibration control on construction and



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open site) stating precisely the type of plant to be used and the proposed noise control methods. The contractors will also be required to comply with best practicable means as defined in Control of Pollution Act 1974. All activities will be guided by the Code of Practice and undertaken following consultation on noise management.

Where the measured noise levels are more than 3 dB (A) above the predicted noise levels or in the event of a complaint of noise an investigation shall be carried out to ascertain the cause of the exceedances or the complaint and to check that Best Practicable Means are being used to control the noise in accordance with the steps set out in the application for 'prior consent'. Noise levels shall be reduced further if it is reasonably practicable to do so.

Trigger levels for noise will be permitted after the planned background noise monitors have been operational for 1 week before the phase 1 work starts on site. Based on the background noise we will agree the noise action level with Welwyn Hatfield Borough Council (WHBC) EHO. The noise action level is in dB measured as a one-hour LAeq.

Background noise can be used in setting a working standard based on dB above the working daytime LA90. If these levels are ever exceeded, then current activities will be halted immediately, and the operations will be reviewed to ensure the noise levels are decreased before works continue.

WD will follow best practicable means to reduce the noise effect on the local community including the following:

- i. Materials will be handled with care e.g. material such as scaffolding, and steelwork will be placed rather than dropped.
- ii. Drop heights of materials from lorries and other plant will be kept to a minimum.
- iii. With regards to the piling of foundations, to ensure where possible, that noise and vibration effects during these works are minimized.
- iv. Fixed and semi-fixed ancillary plant such as generators, compressors and pumps liable to create noise and/or vibration whilst in operation will, as far as reasonably practicable, be located away from sensitive receptors. Sound reduced models with acoustic covers will be used wherever practicable.
- v. The use of barriers to absorb and/or deflect noise away from noise sensitive areas will be employed where required and reasonably practicable.
- vi. All plant used on site, paying attention to the integrity of silencers and acoustic enclosures will be maintained in good and efficient working order and operated such that noise emissions are minimized as far as reasonably practicable.
- vii. As far as reasonably practicable, any plant, equipment or items fitted with noise control equipment found to be defective should not be operated until repaired.
- viii. Where reasonably practicable, fixed items of construction plant should be electrically powered in preference to diesel or petrol driven.
- ix. Vehicles and mechanical plant, where reasonably practicable, will be fitted with effective exhaust silencers and will be maintained in good working order and operated in a manner such that noise emissions are controlled and limited as far as reasonably practicable.



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- x. Machines in intermittent use should be shut down or throttled down to a minimum during periods between works.
- xi. Risk Assessments and Method Statements (RAMS) from contractors will be scrutinised and authorized before work commences to ensure the requirements above are understood, factored into working methods and adhered to.

5.2 Vibration

Code of practice for noise and vibration control on construction and open site) stating precisely the type of plant to be used and the proposed noise control methods. The contractors will also be required to comply with best practicable means as defined in Control of Pollution Act 1974. All activities will be guided by the Code of Practice and undertaken following consultation on noise management.

In the case of vibration, measured vibration levels shall be compared with the criteria in BS 5228: 2009 part 2 (i.e. 1mms^{-1} PPV for potential disturbance in residential and using a suggested trigger criterion of 2mms^{-1} for commercial). Lower limits will be agreed with the Welwyn Hatfield Borough Council (WHBC) EHO if there is a risk that vibration levels may interfere with vibration sensitive equipment or other vibration sensitive objects.

Construction activities will be carried out in such a way that vibrations arising will not cause significant damage to adjacent structures. Project will use real time monitoring system 24/7 online real time reporting for vibration.

Site shall ensure that following measures are taken to:-

- i. Protect the residents, users of buildings close by and passers-by from nuisance or harm and
- ii. Protect buildings from physical damage.

Upon determining appropriate vibration levels, we shall consider:-

- i. Human exposure
- ii. Protection of structures

As per Code of practice for Construction we have vibration trigger limits as per follows

Vibrations levels on site will be set as

- 1mm/s for nearby occupied residential
- 3mm/s for occupied commercial premises
- 5mm/s for other unoccupied buildings



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Weekly summary reports will be issued to Hertfordshire Constabulary, Welwyn Hatfield Borough Council (WHBC) Environmental Pollution, Policy and Project team.

5.3 Dust & Air Quality

Management of Dust:

The main regulatory controls over dust are the 'statutory nuisance' provisions contained in the Environmental Protection Act 1990. Dust can give rise to a statutory nuisance if it is considered to be 'prejudicial to health or a nuisance'. The application of standard dust control measures included in the British Research Establishment guidance (Building Research Establishment, 2003) are normal working practice on all well managed construction sites in the UK. Standard measures will be applied to the construction areas within the Site as agreed with the local authority air quality/pollution control officer or Environmental Health Officer.

Dust control measures will include:

A dust monitoring system will be implemented on the Hertfordshire Constabulary Headquarters, project to ensure all site activities are within the limits set out by DEFRA and 190 ug/m³ site action level set by Local Authority.

Dust monitors will measure PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} will set as per the alert levels for Dust Monitors are set by Department of Environment Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) and the Environmental Agency (EA).

Action levels

- 190ug/m³ - Trigger level – Be Aware, take action as required to reduce levels
- 250ug/m³ - Action Level – Take action necessary to immediately reduce the dust levels
- 500ug/m³ - Stop works and re assess action needed to progress

Project will use real time monitoring system 24/7 online real time reporting for Dust. Weekly summary reports will be issued to Welwyn Hatfield Borough Council (WHBC) Environmental Pollution, Policy and Project team

WD Staff are trained in the control of dust and will ensure the site is monitored for levels of surface dust. Where dusts build up possible any dust producing activities are to be suppressed via a fine spray jet of water directed at the source of dust generation via a water bowser and spreader bar. The water run-off from this process will be



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absorbed by the excavation arising's and will not drain into the existing drainage system.

- i. Site will install real time dust monitor to measure and record dust PM10&PM2.5 on site.
- ii. Site will record all dust and air quality complaints, identifying cause(s), take appropriate measures to reduce emissions in a timely manner, and record the measures taken.
- iii. The access road into and out of the site will be monitored for excessive dust build up. Should surface dust build up the road will be swept.
- iv. The name and contact details of person(s) accountable for air quality and dust issues will be displayed on the site boundary. This may be the environment manager/engineer or the site manager.
- v. Avoid bonfires and burning of waste materials.
- vi. Machinery and dust generating activities to be located away from sensitive receptors where practicable.
- vii. physical barriers or screens installed to the site perimeter where appropriate to limit the dispersal of dust emissions, and
- viii. loose materials to be covered as soon as possible.

Dust nuisance generated during various activities during the course of the project. These activities include the following:

- Demolition
- Excavation
- Ground worker
- General builders work activities

5.4 Air Quality - Smoke, Fumes; Odour & CO2 Emission Monitoring

Monitoring of dust, odour and noise during the construction phase will act as precursors to any health impact, thereby enabling a monitoring regime that enables intervention before any manifest adverse health outcome.

It is recognised that a key concern for the local community and the surrounding areas will be any disturbance to air quality caused by traffic generated during the construction stages associated with Hertfordshire Constabulary Headquarters. In terms of the construction phase of the project, mitigation measures will be implemented as part of a construction traffic management plan.

WD site management team will be based on-site during the construction period to ensure all contractors and material suppliers are safely implementing the Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP).



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All sub-contractors, operatives and suppliers will be made aware of the Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP). It also lays out the Traffic Management Principles and areas of storage and construction vehicles.

All Willmott Dixon sites have developed software which calculates the CO2 emission for all deliveries and waste removal, fuel on site, water and electricity. Each month this is issued to regional head offices to collate company statistics. Project specific data will be issued upon each project meeting and within WD offices and canteen each month.

There is limited potential for odour generation and nuisance to occur during the construction phase. But WD site team will employ appropriate methods, including monitoring and contingencies, to control and minimise odour pollution if it arises. Site team will Prevent unacceptable odour releasing incidents or accidents by anticipating them and planning accordingly. Prevent unacceptable odour pollution ; Odour will be part of weekly inspection regime by site manager. Any such inspection will consider the odour sources identified coupled with the identification of any new sources. Any odour finding will be communicated to the construction manager so that any changes required to working practices or measures to control and mitigate odour may be implemented.

Where possible, the location of the complainant will be visited immediately to verify the nature of the odour. Where the source is confirmed to relate to the works, the construction manager will be contacted immediately to cease or modify the operation causing the odour until suitable mitigation measures are devised.

Create and maintain the online register of all site equipment for Local Authority review

In addition, the following traffic management principles should be observed:

- I. In circumstances to reduce vehicular movements, deliveries will be made direct to the work zone to mitigate double handling and double vehicular movements.
- II. Delivery vehicles whenever practical will avoid 'peak public traffic hours' to reduce traffic congestion and nuisance to the existing road and highway network.
- III. To avoid construction traffic congestion and nuisance to the surrounding area all suppliers and contractors will be made aware of traffic routes.
- IV. Site entrances will be maintained and kept clean and clear. There will be a road sweeper in operation when required and in line with the works activities to ensure no mud is left on the live highway as a direct result of the works.
- V. All materials will be loaded within the site compound/boundary of the working zone to minimise congestion.
- VI. For environmental and road safety all materials containers leaving site will be appropriately covered to avoid soiling of the roads and highway. Engines of all vehicles, mobile and fixed plant on site are not left running unnecessarily.
- VII. Using low emission vehicles and plant fitted with catalysts, diesel particulate filters or similar devices.



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- VIII. Plant will be well maintained, with routine servicing of plant and vehicles to be completed in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations and records maintained for the work undertaken.
- IX. Avoiding the use of diesel- or petrol-powered generators and using mains electricity or battery powered equipment where available.
- All commercial on road vehicles used in construction must meet the European Emission Standards pursuant to the EC Directive 98/69/EC (commonly known as Euro standards) of Euro IIIB during any works. Construction traffic coordinator will be employed during the construction period to monitor heavy goods vehicle deliveries and collections of construction materials to and from the site to ensure compliance so far as practicable by contractors with the above requirements.

5.5 Waste Management

Waste is managed in the most efficient way by encouraging re-use and re-cycling on-site and maximising segregation. Rubbish will not be allowed to accumulate and cause a fire hazard; all waste will be collected from site in skips. These shall be emptied regularly.

Though site waste management plans are no longer a legislative requirement, we continue to use them to help us create resource efficiency action plans for our construction projects.

We also have a 10-Point Sustainable Project Criteria including targets for construction waste volumes which we upload our waste monitoring data onto our Environmental Data System (EDS), and we use the system to report the waste generated on the project, and the quantity diverted from landfill through recycling and recovery can be reported. We also upload our anonymised data to the WRAP Construction Portal.

The site team will include a Waste Champion, and there will be a visiting Environmental Manager to audit operations and ensure procedures to minimise the environmental impact of operations. They will also review the site's energy and waste data.

Designing out waste

Waste is a consideration right at the very beginning of a project, so we use Building Information Modelling Management (BIMM) to avoid costly mistakes in time and resources. "Designing out Waste" workshops will be help with as the design progresses and we use an IMPACT tool which helps us undertake whole life analysis and whole life costing on different materials, so we select the right ones for the job.

Recycled content

We are working towards a 100% landfill diversion rate, so we recognise the need to 'close the loop' by specifying materials with higher recycled content, since this will support



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markets for the materials we and others send for recycling. This also helps to reduce the quantities of materials we send to landfill, and the amount of virgin materials we use.

Working with suppliers

We work with product suppliers to apply the waste hierarchy to the management of waste materials and encourage re-use ahead of recycling and recovery, for example making use of discarded furniture and the repair and repatriation of pallets. These initiatives are improving our management of waste and increasing diversion from landfill, as well as helping us reduce costs.

Where re-use is not possible, we work with suppliers to develop and identify take-back schemes, and we keep a comprehensive list of these for our site teams to use. The list and accompanying guidance help our design teams understand where 'closed loop' takeback schemes are available and gives our project teams an understanding of which products and materials they can send directly back to manufacturers. A suite of toolbox talks, posters and guidance notes are available within our Environmental Management System.

Our Environmental Data System allows us to identify waste streams that are still difficult to divert from landfill, and we work with manufacturers to trial alternatives and implement takeback schemes when no alternative has been identified.

Waste contractors

All our waste contractors must complete a pre-qualification questionnaire to assess that they meet our standards, before they can become approved and listed within our Supply Chain System. This asks that they report their performance in accordance with PAS 402 (a specification for performance reporting for waste management organisations) in accordance with our Sustainable Procurement Policy. We carry out a detailed on-site audit on their premises, so we can be sure that they have the right segregation capabilities and can meet our data return requirements. We check their documentation for duty of care compliance and view working conditions for their employees.

Contaminated Land

A desk study will identify the history of the site and surrounding land and any potential contaminants of concern. A walkover survey will also identify any potential on-site or off-site sources of contamination. Further to this any intrusive site investigation works can be undertaken as deemed appropriate. Any intrusive site investigation works will be sufficient to determine as far as is reasonably practicable the ground conditions and the nature and extent of any contamination within the substrate. The results of any investigation will then form the basis of a Remediation Method Statement, which will outline the proposals for mitigating the risks posed by any contamination identified at the site. A validation report will be completed following any remediation works.



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Should unexpected contamination be encountered then we will contact the local authority Environmental Health department to discuss and agree how to proceed.

5.6 Pest Control

We will ensure that the risk of infestation by pest or vermin is minimised by adequate arrangements for disposal of food waste or other material attractive to pests. If infestation occurs, we will take such action to deal with it as required by the Environmental Health Officer.

5.7 Drainage

Site drainage, including surface runoff will be discharged to sewers where reasonably practicable. Site drainage will meet the requirements for effluent and flood risk standards required by the sewerage undertaker.

During construction, protection measures to control the risk of pollution to surface water will be adopted. These will include:

- Any containers of contaminating substances on site will be leak proof and kept in a safe and secure building or compound from which they cannot leak, spill or be open to vandalism. The containers will be protected by temporary impermeable bunds with a capacity of 110% of the maximum stored volume.
- Areas for transfer of contaminating substances will be similarly protected.
- All refuelling, oiling and greasing will take place above drip trays or on an impermeable surface which provides protection to underground strata and watercourses and away from drains as far as reasonably practicable. Vehicles will not be left unattended during refuelling.
- All wash down of vehicles and equipment will take place in designated areas and wash water will be prevented from passing untreated into watercourses and will comply with EA's Pollution Prevention Guidance.

The Pollution Prevention Measures and good construction practices will ensure that any oils, hydrocarbons or hazardous materials stored on site will not leak onto the ground surface and thereby ensure that there is no pathway for contaminants to affect the water course.



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5.8 Emergency Plan

A set of standardised emergency response procedures will govern the management of environmental and emergency incidents. All WDC management will be required to adhere to and implement these procedures and ensure that site operatives are familiar with the emergency arrangements for the site. This will be generally communicated in the site induction but also at the weekly meetings and as the site progresses.

The emergency procedure will contain 24-hour emergency phone numbers and the method of notifying local authorities, statutory authorities and the emergency services should an incident occur.

Practice drills will be scheduled throughout the construction process for both environmental and emergency incidents.

is able to be passed to the procurement team. This will allow contractors with design responsibility time to carry out this work and aiding the smooth progress of the project into construction.

6.0 Liaison with Local Neighbourhood

As a member of the Considerate Contractors Scheme, we take the possible disruption to the surrounding stakeholders very seriously. The majority of the construction works will only impact on the operations and management teams located within the HQ site. It is proposed that a weekly update is given to the HQ Estates teams to allow them to liaise with other HQ teams.

Prior to us starting on site our Community Team along with our Project Manager, will develop a Community Liaison Plan within the plan will be a nominated liaison person to engage with Neighbours and to handle any complaints.

Once works start on site, there will be a notice board attached on our hoarding which will hold a copy of the site layout/contact details (both the site teams daytime telephone number & out of office number). At the school playing field access point is to the North of the site, there will be prominent signage so that the public may address the site team with any urgent queries.



Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP)

7.0 Site Surveys

Detailed information about the site ecology and environment has been explained above in Part A PLANNING AND PROCEDURES- Ecology & Environment.

- i.) Asbestos – Willmott Dixon Construction do not foresee any impacts from asbestos within the construction areas. If asbestos is found works will cease and a process of containing and removing will be prompted to Local Authority Council.
- ii.) Ecological (Bats) –No bat roosts were identified during the bat emergence/re-entry surveys, aerial tree climbs and bat box inspections. Roosting bats are considered to be absent from the Site although suitable roosting features are present. Habitats were considered to be of negligible importance. Habitats on Site have low potential to support roosting bats and are of negligible importance for breeding birds and foraging bats. No bat roosts were identified during the bat emergence/re-entry surveys or the subsequent aerial tree inspections and bat box inspections.
- iii.) Underground Services – A further underground services radar survey will be carried out of the site in its entirety prior to breaking ground. This will ensure Willmott Dixon and in turn our supply chain partners are aware of the location of any existing services in the area.

8.0 Demolition

Before the demolition work starts. The site team make an application for a section 80 Demolition Notice to the Local Authority Building Control team, 6 weeks before the demolition work starts. Once the project receives the section 81 Demolition Consent from building control, demolition work will start as per the Risk Assessment Method Statements issued by Demolition contractor. All necessary documents will be sent to building control to support the section 80 demolition notice.

A real time monitoring system will be installed all thorough start of the project to monitor and control Noise, Dust and Vibration from Demolition work on site.

Consideration will be given to reducing the impact of any Noisy works associated with the demolition by adopting a two hour on and two off strategy.

All demolition waste material will be transported off site immediately.

If demolition waste is stockpiled for re-use it will be sheeted to avoid dust production.

9.0 Sub-Structure/Superstructure works

Groundworks will commence with a site strip to the footprint of building and probing the ground to receive new piles to identify and remove any obstructions.



Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP)

All plant and equipment will have the appropriate mufflers or silencers of the type recommended by the manufacturer. All plant and equipment will be used for tasks for which it has been designed for. Shut down all plant and equipment in intermittent use in the intervening periods between works or throttle it down to a minimum.

10. Tower Crane

Tower Crane

10.1 Tower Crane Erection

The delivery and erection of the tower crane will be undertaken at the weekend to minimise risk to those working at the HQ site. These works will be pre-arranged with Welwyn & Hatfield Council.

The same procedure will be followed for the removal of the tower crane from the site.

