Please note that use of the public highway for storage, site accommodation or welfare facilities is at the discretion of the Council and is generally not permitted. If you propose such use you must supply full justification, setting out why it is impossible to allocate space on-site. We prefer not to close footways but if this is unavoidable, you should submit a scaled plan of the proposed diversion route showing key dimensions.

a. Please provide justification of proposed occupation of the public highway.

We are not proposing to locate any welfare or accommodation on the public highway, these will be located within the curtilage of the site.

b. Please provide accurate scaled drawings of any highway works necessary to enable construction to take place (e.g., construction of temporary vehicular accesses, removal of street furniture etc). If these are attached, use the following space to reference their location in the appendices.

Not Applicable

25. Motor vehicle and/or cyclist diversions

Where applicable, please supply details of any diversion, disruption or other anticipated use of the public highway during the construction period. Please show locations of diversion signs on drawings or diagrams. If these are attached, use the following space to reference their location in the appendices.

We do not envisage other than for vehicle access to be using the public highway.

The project welfare has been located within the confines of the site and various relocations throughout the lifecycle of the project ensure this remains the case.

26. Scaffolding, hoarding, and associated pedestrian diversions

Pedestrians' safety must be maintained if diversions are put in place. Vulnerable footway users should also be considered. These include wheelchair users, the elderly, those with walking difficulties, young children, those with prams, the blind and partially sighted. Appropriate ramps must be used if cables, hoses, etc. are run across the footway.

Any work above ground floor level may require a covered walkway adjacent to the site. A licence must be obtained for scaffolding and gantries. The adjoining public highway must be kept clean and free from obstructions, and hoarding should not restrict access to adjoining properties, including fire escape routes. Lighting and signage should be used on temporary structures/skips/hoardings etc.

A secure hoarding will generally be required at the site boundary with a lockable access.

a. Where applicable, please provide details of any hoarding and/or scaffolding that intrudes onto the public highway, describing how pedestrian safety will be maintained through the diversion, including any proposed alternative routes. Please provide detailed, scale drawings that show hoarding lines, gantries, crane locations, scaffolding, pedestrian routes, parking bay suspensions, remaining road width

for vehicle movements, temporary vehicular accesses, ramps, barriers, signage, lighting etc. If these are attached, use the following space to reference their location in the appendices.

Refer to logistics plans for details of hoardings, vehicle gates and tower cranes.

b. Please provide details of any other temporary structures which would overhang/oversail the public highway (e.g., scaffolding, gantries, cranes etc.) If these are attached, use the following space to reference their location in the appendices.

Not applicable

27. Services

Please indicate if any changes to services are proposed to be carried out that would be linked to the site during the works (i.e., connections to public utilities and/or statutory undertakers' plant). Larger developments may require new utility services. If so, a strategy and programme for coordinating the connection of services will be required. If new utility services are required, please confirm which utility companies have been contacted (e.g., Thames Water, National Grid, EDF Energy, BT etc.) You must explore options for the utility companies to share the same excavations and traffic management proposals. Please supply details of your discussions.

The existing sub-station on Ossulston Street is to be used for temporary construction supply in the short term and be maintained until the permanent sub-station has been provided within the new building.

Environment

To answer these sections please refer to the relevant sections of **Camden's Minimum Requirements for Building Construction (CMRBC).**

28. Please list all noisy operations and the construction method used, and provide details of the times that each of these are due to be carried out.

Summary of Construction Activities and Sound Power Levels

Plant Item	Number of items at each workstage				SWL dBA	SWL Data Source Within BS5228	Estimated On-time (% of typical working day)
	1.Site Preparations/ Groundworks	2.Piling	3.Concreting Operations	4.General site activites			
Circular saw, bench mounted			3	3	112	C.4 71	10%
Compressor		2			103	C.3 19	20%
Compressor			2		100	D.6 19	20%
Compressor				2	102	D.7 9	20%
Concrete mixer		2	2		108	C.4 20	30%
Concrete pump, lorry mounted			2		109	D.5 16	30%
Diesel combined rig (rotary)		2			113	D.10 6	75%
Dumper	2	2	2		104	C.4 3	75%
Generator (power)	4	4	4	4	95	C.4 78	100%
Hand-held electric circular saw			2		112	C.4 73	10%
Hand-held electric circular saw				2	109	D.7 76	10%
Hand-held hammer		2	2	2	97	C.1 19	10%
Lorry	2	2	2	2	108	C.2 34	50%
Poker vibrator			2		106	C.4 34	20%
Power float			2		100	D.6 44	10%
Scaffold poles and clips				1	108	D.7 1	20%
Site fork lift truck			2	2	104	D.7 93	75%
Tipper lorry	2	2			113	D.3 112	75%
Tracked excavator	4				104	C.2 5	75%
Water bowser		2	2		109	C.6 37	10%
Water pump	2	2	2		106	C.6 41	10%
Wheeled crane			1	1	110	D.7 103	10%
Wheeled excavator/loader fitted with hydraulic rock breaker			1		106	D.8 12	10%

The equipment could operate at any time within the permitted construction hours (0800-1800 hrs weekdays and 0800-1300 hrs on Saturdays).

Schedule of Expected Construction Plant by Construction Phase

Construction Phase	Stripping out	Demolition / Enabling Works	Substructure Works construct basement	Superstructure, core and frame	Building envelope, cladding and roofing	MEP installation	Lift installation	Fit out	Landscaping	Commissioning
Tracked / wheeled 360 degree Excavators		✓	✓						✓	
Excavator mounted hydraulic breakers		✓	✓						✓	
Bulldozer		✓	✓						✓	✓
Water pump	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	
Dump Truck	✓	✓	✓						✓	
Vibratory Roller		✓	✓						✓	
Trucks (e.g., to remove soil)	✓	✓	✓						✓	
Wheel washing plant		✓	✓							
Articulated HGVs	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Piling rigs			✓							
Air compressors	✓	✓	✓	✓					✓	
Mobile craneage		✓	✓	✓	✓					
Tower cranes		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				
Formwork			✓	✓					✓	
Scaffold	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Diamond cutting tools / saws	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	
Hand/power tools	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Hoist		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Forklift	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Mobile Access Platform (Cherry picker)	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓		
Skips and skip trucks	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Mini Cranes / Manipulators	✓				✓		✓			
Crushers		✓								
Floodlights	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓		✓	
Generators		✓								
Hydraulic benders and cutters	✓	✓	✓	✓					✓	
Ready Mix Concrete trucks		✓	✓	✓					✓	
Concrete pumps and booms			✓	✓						
Temporary supports		✓	✓	✓						

29. Please confirm when the most recent noise survey was carried out (before any works were carried out) and provide a copy. If a noise survey has not taken place please indicate the date (before any works are being carried out) that the noise survey will be taking place and agree to provide a copy.

The most recent noise survey was undertaken in December 2020, to inform the noise assessment for the Environmental Impact Assessment. The methodology of the noise survey and the findings are reported in Appendix L, Volume 3, of the Environmental Statement.

30. Please provide predictions for noise and vibration levels throughout the proposed works.

To follow as noted in response to Q. 29.

31. Please provide details describing mitigation measures to be incorporated during the construction/demolition works to prevent noise and vibration disturbances from the activities on the site, including the actions to be taken in cases where these exceed the predicted levels.

All available measures will be implemented to reduce noise, vibration and dust emissions from construction activities wherever reasonably achievable. These measures have been developed in line with the guidance given in BS5228:2009 and 'Camden's Minimum Requirements for Building / Construction / Demolition Sites' Document and are considered to represent the Best Practical Means (as defined in Section 72 of the Control of Pollution Act 1974 and BS5228):

- Noise, vibration and dust emissions onsite will be carefully managed via real-time continuous monitoring systems throughout the works until otherwise agreed with the Local Planning Authority
- Continuous flight auger (CFA) piles will be used onsite. This technique will reduce noise and vibration emissions as far as practicable. The CFA piling is expected to take around 6 months to complete through the course of the Phase 1 and Phase 2 works.
- Secant piling to basement perimeter and potential impact with adjacent Francis Crick Institute (FCI) has been recognised and a detailed strategy that accommodates the operation of the vibration sensitive operations within the FCI will be implemented.
- In the event of complaints, the cause of the complaint(s) will be investigated immediately, including a review of the noise/vibration/dust monitoring results (if monitoring is being undertaken at the time) and the site activities that were being undertaken at the time. The results of the investigation will be sent to the Local Authority for review upon request.
- Site hoarding will be installed around all relevant parts of the site boundaries. This should provide around 5-10 dB of additional screening to ground floor rooms of nearby NSRs.

The following general noise and vibration mitigation measures will also be adopted for the works:

- NSRs will be informed of the construction works. They will also be provided with contact details for an appropriate member of the site management team who can be contacted in the event of noise, vibration or dust related concerns. Proactive and regular community liaison is a powerful tool for preventing construction noise, vibration and dust related issues. It is our experience that NSRs are less likely to complain about perceived noise, vibration and dust levels if informed of the works that will be carried out and the mitigation measures that are in place;
- Site personnel will be informed of the sensitivity of the site to noise due to the proximity of the surrounding noise-sensitive receptors and carefully managed to ensure that noise is kept to a minimum;
- Hoarding and fencing will be inspected regularly and repaired as necessary, access gates will be well maintained to minimise noise
- All hand-held and portable equipment will be electrically-powered where practicable;
- All plant and equipment will be maintained in good working order and operated in accordance with manufacturers recommendations;
- As far as reasonably practicable, sources of significant noise will be enclosed. The extent to which this can be done depends on the nature of the machine or process to be enclosed and their ventilation requirements;

- Excavator, dumper and lorry operators will avoid unnecessary revving of engines and all machinery will be switched off when not required;
- Stationary equipment and plant will be placed so as to provide a screening to other items of plant and located to provide minimum noise emissions in the direction of noise sensitive areas;
- Care will be taken when loading and unloading materials to limit impact noise. The movement of material with excavators and dumper trucks will be carried out slowly and carefully to limit impact noise. Material will be placed rather than dropped wherever feasible;
- Vehicles will not be permitted to queue on the road or pavement outside the site access;
- Vehicles parked within the site, outside working hours will have their engines switched off;
- Vehicle routes and traffic management plans will be arranged to avoid reversing operations where possible;
- Where practicable, activities which can produce significant levels of noise and or vibration will be arranged for times which are less likely to cause disturbance.
- Wherever feasible, noisy site activities will be carried out as far from NSRs as possible;
- Any compressors brought on to site will be silenced or sound reduced models, fitted with acoustic enclosures, where feasible.
- Pneumatic tools will be fitted with silencers or mufflers and will only be used when hydraulic equipment cannot be used;
- There will be no site noisy working during any anti-social hours, unless otherwise agreed by the relevant authorities;
- Vehicle reversing alarms (if used) should be set to the minimum required for safe and efficient operations;
- Modern, silenced and well-maintained plant will be used at all times, conforming to standards set out in the EU Directives;
- Routes and programming for the transport of construction materials, fill, personnel etc. will be carefully considered in order to minimise the overall noise impact generated by these movements;
- Hydraulic construction to be used in preference to percussive techniques where practical;
- Off-site pre-fabrication to be used, where practical;
- Loading and unloading of vehicles, dismantling of site equipment such as scaffolding or moving equipment or materials around site will be conducted in such a manner as to minimise noise generation. Where practical these will be conducted away from noise sensitive areas;
- Deviation from approved method statements to be permitted only with prior approval from the Principal Contractor and other relevant parties. This will be facilitated by formal review before any deviation is undertaken;
- All sub-contractors onsite will be made fully aware of the above requirements.

BS 5228 states that;

> All reasonably practicable means should be employed to ensure the protection of local communities and of people on construction sites, from detrimental effects of the noise generated by construction operations.

With the mitigation measures listed above, it is our view that noise and vibration emissions from the construction works will have been reduced as far as practicable and the proposed construction methods are therefore appropriate.

Real-time continuous noise, vibration and dust monitoring will be carried out during the construction phase of the development. It is understood that monitoring will be undertaken at up to four locations as identified in Section 35.

In terms of appropriate noise, vibration and dust triggers and action levels for the monitoring locations, it is recommended that the following limits are adopted as onsite levels at the monitoring positions for the Phase 1 and Phase 2 works, respectively.

Monitoring Equipment	Limit	Reference Periods
Dust	150 μg m^{-3} 15-minute mean for PM10 concentrations (trigger level) 250 μg m^{-3} 15-minute mean for PM10 concentrations for any consecutive periods (action level)[1]	0800-1800hrs Monday through Friday 0800-1300hrs on Saturdays
Noise	82 dBA LAeq,1hour (trigger level) 85 dBA LAeq,15minute for any consecutive periods (action level)[1]	0800-1800hrs Monday through Friday 0800-1300hrs on Saturdays
Vibration	2 mms^{-1} PPV (trigger level) 5 mms^{-1} PPV for any consecutive periods (action level)[1]	0800-1800hrs Monday through Friday 0800-1300hrs on Saturdays

[1]**NOTE** – Action levels have been nominated for consecutive periods as this would distinguish between isolated events which will occur from time to time on construction sites (i.e. site personnel working close to or knocking equipment or accidentally dropping material etc.) from activities which are prolonged and require site management to act upon to reduce construction emissions as far as reasonably practicable

The dust trigger and action levels above are based on the guidance given in Paragraph 6.4 of the Mayor of London Supplementary Planning Guidance document 'The Control of Dust and Emissions during Construction and Demolition'.

The noise trigger and action levels above are based on the guidance given Camden Minimum Requirements for Building / Construction / Demolition Sites document. The trigger level is equal to the highest predicted noise level at the worst affected receptor during the construction works, whereas the action level is +3dB higher than the trigger level.

The vibration limits are based on guidance given Camden Minimum Requirements for Building / Construction / Demolition Sites document and BS5228-2 guidance.

32. Please provide evidence that staff have been trained on BS 5228:2009

Evidence to be provided by Principal Contractor when appointed.

It will be a requirement of the project that the Contractor will be responsible to train all the relevant employees. All training records will be kept in an overall matrix of site personnel.

33. Please provide details on how dust nuisance arising from dusty activities, on site, will be prevented.

The major influences on air quality throughout the demolition and construction works associated with each phase are likely to be dust-generating activities and vehicles emissions, from plant and vehicles both on and around the site. The emphasis of the construction works would be to minimise the potential effects at source, through appropriate site management and control practices, including controls on vehicle movements.

Potentially, nuisance can be caused by the deposition of construction dust. Construction-derived dust effects cannot be easily quantified and therefore a more qualitative approach is employed to predict potential effects from these works. The emphasis of this approach lies in the minimisation of potential dust effects at source through appropriate environmental management controls relating to, at least, 'good practice' site management practices. This includes identification of good working practices and suitable mitigation measures to minimise the potential for dust emissions, and nuisance risk; and; the likely generation of construction vehicle movements.

Premises and occupants within 100m of a construction site are generally considered to experience the most significant effects from construction dust. Examples of dust-sensitive receptors are listed in the table below:

Dust Sensitive Receptors

High Sensitivity	*Medium Sensitivity*	*Low Sensitivity*
Hospitals and Clinics	Schools	Farms
Retirement Homes	Residential Areas	Light and Heavy
Hi-Tech Industries	Food Retailers	Outdoor Storage
Food Processing	Offices	

The proximity of sensitive receptors and their orientation in relation to the prevailing wind, in addition to the scale and duration of demolition and construction activities, will have a bearing on potential dust nuisance effects.

The works due to its size and construction duration may be classified as a Major Development and as a "High Risk" by the GLA "Control of Dust and Emissions from Construction and Demolition, Best Practice Guidance".

The construction works have the potential to effect local air quality conditions, as follows:

- Dust generated from construction activities;
- Emissions from construction plant e.g., piling rigs, compressors, excavators, concrete mixers and generators; and
- Emissions from vehicles (e.g., lorries, cars and vans) associated with the construction of the entire development, import of building materials and removal of waste materials, accessing and leaving the Site on the local road network.

The area surrounding the site is predominantly occupied by residential and commercial uses. Given the proximity of the residential properties to the site, it is likely that without mitigation, there would be the potential for at worst: local, temporary substantial adverse effects from construction activities at the closest properties within 10m of the Site; local, temporary moderate adverse effects at properties between 10m and 100m from the Site; and local, temporary minor adverse effects at receptors between 100m and 200m from the Site. As such, specific management controls would be required to reduce the potential for dust effects on these properties.

A range of environmental management controls will be developed, including the BRE guidance 'Controlling Particles, Vapour and Noise from Construction Sites 26', the LB Camden Codes of Construction, the GLA 'The Control of Dust and Emissions during Construction and Demolition SPG 8', relating to 'High' risk sites for the Works and the Institute of Air Quality Management (2016). Guidance on the Assessment of Dust from Demolition and Construction (Version 1.1). These measures will prevent and mitigate the release of dust entering the atmosphere and/or being deposited on nearby receptors and will include:

- Routine dust monitoring at sensitive residential locations with the results and effectiveness of controls reviewed at regular meetings. A safety method statement will outline the control measures necessary to minimise the risks to an acceptable level, and all statutory notices will be placed with the Health and Safety Executive (HSE);
- Damping down surfaces during dry weather (use of rain guns and mist system);
- Erection of appropriate hoarding and/or fencing to reduce dust dispersion & restrict public access.
- Sheeting of buildings, chutes, skips and vehicles removing demolition wastes;
- Building elevations which front public boundaries or are immediately adjacent to adjoining properties would be fully scaffolded and completely enclosed by sheeting to provide a dust and safety shield during the demolition process;
- Appropriate handling and storage of materials, especially stockpiled materials;
- Restriction of drop heights onto lorries and other equipment;
- Keeping vehicle wheels clean by use of hard-standings and local use of jet washers, limiting of vehicle speeds to 5 mph, avoidance of unnecessary idling of engines and routing of site traffic as far from residential and commercial properties as possible;
- Fitting all equipment (e.g., for cutting, grinding, crushing) with dust control measures such as water sprays wherever possible;
- Mains power is to be used on all small power applications such as hand tools, welders, etc. unless is not feasible to extend power the work location.
- Use of alternatives fuel source generators (solar/gas/hybrid) will be considered in the first instance with gas powered generators as a second choice. Diesel generators will be avoided if possible. The responsible parties will ensure that all plant and vehicles are well maintained so that exhaust emissions do not breach statutory emission limits;
- Switching off all plant when not in use;
- Ensuring that a road sweeper is available to clean mud and other debris from hard standing roads and footpaths.

Attention will be paid to operations which would inevitably have to take place close to the most sensitive surrounding properties (due to their proximity and orientation in relation to the Site) at the boundary of the Site.

Measures to control dust are routinely and successfully applied to construction projects throughout the UK and are proven to significantly reduce the potential for adverse nuisance dust effects associated with the various stages of construction work.

Following the employment of appropriate environmental management controls which are routinely and successfully applied throughout the UK, negligible to moderate adverse residual effects would likely arise from construction-related dust emissions from the enabling works.

Detailed mitigation measures to control construction traffic in relation to the Enabling Works will be discussed and agreed with London Borough of Camden to agree the most suitable access and haul routes for site traffic. The most effective mitigation will be achieved by ensuring that construction traffic does not pass along sensitive roads (residential roads, congested roads, via unsuitable junctions, etc.) where possible. The timing of large-scale vehicle movements to avoid peak hours on the local road network will also be beneficial.

It is anticipated that the effect of construction vehicles entering and leaving the site would be negligible, during peak construction periods, in the context of local background pollutant concentrations and existing local road traffic emissions.

For the source of water, to minimise dust the site's main will be utilised and extended as close as reason to the work face. In certain situations, it may be necessary to use bowsers to transport water around site.

34. Please provide details describing how any significant amounts of dirt or dust that may be spread onto the public highway will be prevented and/or cleaned.

Vehicles whilst on the site will predominately be restricted to concrete hardstanding and surfaced site roads. Vehicles that are required to move off these areas will be cleaned before exiting the work area so that mud and dust is not tracked onto the main roads. Therefore, the potential for distribution of dirt onto the highway is limited and no wheel washing facilities are therefore envisaged.

Should any spoil spill onto the highway during loading or offloading it will be manually picked up immediately, and road sweepers will be deployed as necessary to deal with any local issues.

35. Please provide details describing arrangements for monitoring of noise, vibration and dust levels, including instrumentation, locations of monitors and trigger levels where appropriate.

Noise, dust and vibrations monitoring will be undertaken prior to and during all the demolition and construction phases. A safety method statement will outline the control measures necessary to minimise the risks to acceptable agreed levels, and all statutory notices will be placed with the Health and Safety Executive (HSE).

The location of monitoring stations has not yet been defined but due to the proximity of the new basement to The Francis Crick Institute to the north and The British Library it is high likely that a series of monitoring stations will be stationed around the perimeter of the site to the each of the sensitive receptor boundaries.

The number of monitoring stations may vary once a technical assessment of the performance of the stations has been undertaken. High capacity sensor stations might provide extended coverage and the number of monitoring stations might then reduce, with the same level and accuracy of monitoring but this level of detail will be provided going forward.

36. Please confirm that an Air Quality Assessment and/or Dust Risk Assessment has been undertaken at planning application stage in line with the GLA policy The Control of Dust and Emissions During Demolition and Construction 2014 (SPG), and that the summary dust impact risk level (without mitigation) has been identified. The risk assessment must take account of proximity to all human receptors and sensitive receptors (e.g., schools, care homes etc.), as detailed in the SPG. **Please attach the risk assessment and mitigation checklist as an appendix**.

An air quality assessment was undertaken for the Proposed Development and is reported in the Environmental Statement.

For construction dust, it is anticipated the work associated with the Proposed Development would be high-risk based on the IAQM's Guidance on the Assessment from Demolition and Construction[1] and Greater London Authority (GLA) guidance[2].

As such, mitigation measures for high risk sites have been recommended. Specifically the GLA 'The Control of Dust and Emissions during Construction and Demolition SPG"

The GLA 'The Control of Dust and Emissions during Construction and Demolition SPG 8' recommended mitigation measures will be implemented and delivered on this site as described above. 60% of construction vehicles will be at least Euro compliant and where applicable LEV will be implemented.

37. Please confirm that all of the GLA's 'highly recommended' measures from the SPG document relative to the level of dust impact risk identified in question 36 have been addressed by completing the GLA mitigation measures checklist.

The GLA 'The Control of Dust and Emissions during Construction and Demolition SPG 8' recommended mitigation measures will be implemented and delivered on this site.

38. Please confirm the number of real-time dust monitors to be used on-site.

Note: real-time dust (PM_{10}) monitoring with MCERTS 'Indicative' monitoring equipment will be required for **all sites with a high OR medium dust impact risk level**. If the site is a 'high impact' site, 4 real time dust monitors will be required. If the site is a 'medium impact' site', 2 real time dust monitors will be required.

The dust monitoring must be in accordance with the SPG and IAQM guidance, and the proposed dust monitoring regime (including number of monitors, locations, equipment specification, and trigger levels) must be submitted to the Council for approval. Dust monitoring is required for the entire duration of the development and must be in place and operational **at least three months prior to the commencement of works on-site**. Monthly dust monitoring reports must be provided to the Council detailing activities during each monthly period, dust mitigation measures in place, monitoring data coverage, graphs of measured dust (PM_{10}) concentrations, any exceedances of the trigger levels, and explanation on the causes of any and all exceedances in addition to additional mitigation measures implemented to rectify these.

In accordance with Camden's Clean Air Action Plan, the monthly dust monitoring reports must also be made readily available and accessible online to members of the public soon after publication. Information on how to access the monthly dust monitoring reports should be advertised to the local community (e.g., presented on the site boundaries in full public view).

Inadequate dust monitoring or reporting, or failure to limit trigger level exceedances, will be indicative of poor air quality and dust management and will lead to enforcement action.

A meeting was held between Arup's Air Quality team and Camden Council on 3rd August 2021, the outcome of the meeting indicated baseline dust monitoring will be required before the commencement of the construction works.

It is also understood the monitoring period will be minimum of three months and this will be confirmed with Camden before implementation. In addition, the number of dust monitors will also be agreed with Camden in advance; with the site likely to be classified as high risk a minimum number of 4 monitors will be required, with the locations of these to be consistent before and during construction.

The site action level used will follow the criteria detailed in the IAQM (2018) Guidance on monitoring in the vicinity of demolition and construction sites.

Real time noise, dust and vibration monitoring will be undertaken during all the construction phases.

A safety method statement will outline the control measures necessary to minimise the risks to an acceptable level, and all statutory notices will be placed with the Health and Safety Executive (HSE).

39. Please provide details about how rodents, including rats, will be prevented from spreading out from the site. You are required to provide information about site inspections carried out and present copies of receipts (if work undertaken).

The control of pests in and around the site is a key responsibility when planning works and caring for the workforce and neighbours. A crucial factor in pest management is the investment in prevention and restriction of the opportunity for pests such rats and mice to thrive.

This will be achieved by eliminating food sources and nesting sites which can be achieved through good housekeeping and management generally.

A canteen area will be provided, and no food will be allowed to be consumed outside of this area, all rubbish will be collected regularly throughout the working day and disposed to prevent the attraction of rodents.

Prior to occupation of the site, it is proposed that a rodent/pest survey is carried out to establish the presence of any rodents such that appropriate action can be implemented.

40. Please confirm when an asbestos survey was carried out at the site and include the key findings.

Whilst it is unlikely due to the age of construction the structure would have involved the use of asbestos containing materials (ACMs), an asbestos survey will be carried out prior to strip out works commencing; the survey will be based upon building management plan which would identify any ACMs within building services etc.

41. Complaints often arise from the conduct of builders in an area. Please confirm steps being taken to minimise this e.g., provision of a suitable smoking area, tackling bad language and unnecessary shouting.

Smoking and/or vaping will not be permitted on the work site or within the welfare facilities.

A suitable area/shelter will therefore be set up in the open adjacent the site boundary for smokers. This will be screened from neighbours and regularly cleaned.

Given the location of the site and surrounding residential and commercial neighbours, the site induction will cover behavioural issues such bad language, shouting etc. and these will not be tolerated on site. For such behaviour, a penalty system will be in operation Verbal Warning, Yellow card and Red Card which will result in removal of the offender from site permanently.

Where appropriate any issues will be directed to the Community Liaison Representative appointed by the Contractor.