APEENDIX 1

Details of how the safety of highway users and vulnerable pedestrians will be managed :

Protecting pedestrians and vulnerable highway users during construction works is a critical responsibility. Below are the measures typically implemented to ensure their safety:

1. **Physical Barriers and Separation Temporary Fencing:**

Install sturdy fencing to separate the worksite from areas accessible to the public. Concrete or Water-Filled Barriers: Use barriers to protect pedestrians from vehicles and construction activities. Covered Walkways: Erect temporary covered walkways in high-risk areas to protect pedestrians from falling debris.

2. **Clear Signage and Wayfinding Warning Signs:**

Post clear warning signs indicating construction activities ahead, including visual cues for non-English speakers. Detour Information: Provide well-marked detour routes for pedestrians and cyclists. Accessibility Notices: Ensure signs indicate accessible routes for individuals with disabilities.

3. **Traffic Management Traffic Controllers:**

Deploy flaggers or traffic marshals to guide pedestrians and manage vehicle flow. Temporary Traffic Lights: Install pedestrian signals where necessary, particularly at crossings near the construction zone. Reduced Speed Limits: Enforce lower speed limits around the site to minimize risks.

4. **Dedicated Pedestrian Routes Safe Pathways:**

Designate and maintain clean, clear, and accessible pedestrian pathways. Lighting: Ensure adequate lighting for these routes during nighttime operations. Anti-Slip Surfaces: Use non-slip materials to prevent falls, especially in wet conditions.

5. **Access for Vulnerable Users Wheelchair Accessibility:**

Ensure temporary pathways accommodate wheelchairs and strollers. Crossing Guards: Place personnel at crossings to assist the elderly, children, and people with disabilities.

6. **Public Communication Notifications:**

Inform the community in advance about construction schedules and potential disruptions. Hotline or Support Desk: Set up a contact point for reporting safety concerns.

7. **Worker Training and Site Monitoring Training:**

Train construction workers on pedestrian safety protocols. Regular Inspections: Conduct frequent safety inspections to ensure all measures are in place and effective.

8. **Minimizing Disruptions Off-Peak Work Hours:**

Schedule disruptive activities during off-peak hours to minimize exposure. Dust and Noise Control: Use suppression techniques to reduce environmental nuisances.

9. **Emergency Response Plans Quick Access:**

Maintain clear paths for emergency services. Incident Reporting: Have procedures in place for managing accidents or safety breaches. By implementing these measures, construction activities can coexist with safe and accessible pathways for pedestrians and other vulnerable highway users.

Details of how access to neighbouring properties will be maintained:

Here's a detailed plan on how this can be achieved:

1. Communication with Neighbours

Advance Notice: Inform neighbouring property owners and tenants about the construction schedule, including start and end dates, and any potential disruptions.

Regular Updates: Maintain open communication to address concerns and update them on the project's progress and any changes.

2. Designated Access Routes

Temporary Pathways: If construction activities block existing paths, create clearly marked and safe temporary pathways.

Signage: Install visible signs directing neighbours to alternate access routes.

Barrier-Free Access: Ensure that temporary routes accommodate all users, including individuals with mobility challenges.

3. Construction Site Management

Restricted Work Zones: Clearly delineate the construction zone to keep work contained and reduce the impact on neighbours.

Secure Fencing: Use fencing to ensure construction activities don't encroach on neighbouring properties.

Dedicated Entry Points for Construction: Restrict construction vehicles and personnel to specific entry points to avoid congestion near neighbouring properties.

4. Noise and Dust Control

Noise Mitigation: Schedule noisy activities during permissible hours and notify neighbours in advance.

Dust Suppression: Use water spraying, tarps, and other dust control methods to minimize debris affecting nearby areas.

5. Traffic and Parking Management

Minimize Construction Traffic: Schedule deliveries during off-peak hours to reduce road congestion.

Preserve Neighbouring Parking: Ensure that workers and construction vehicles do not block or use neighbouring property parking spaces.

6. Emergency Access

Always ensure that emergency vehicles have unimpeded access to all properties.

Collaborate with local authorities to maintain open emergency access routes.

7. Complaint Resolution Mechanism

Point of Contact: Assign a liaison officer to address complaints or concerns from neighbors promptly.

Feedback System: Set up a channel for neighbors to provide feedback or report issues.

8. Post-Construction Repairs

Commit to repairing any accidental damage to neighboring properties, driveways, or pathways caused during construction.

By adhering to these measures, construction work can proceed smoothly while maintaining positive relations with neighbors and ensuring minimal inconvenience.

Details of how any trees and street furniture (i.e. lighting columns, communications cabinets, bollards, etc.) are to be protected during the works :

Here's a comprehensive plan for their protection:

1. Tree Protection

- **a. Pre-Construction Assessment**

Survey: Identify and document all trees near the construction site, noting their species, size, condition, and root zones. Tree Protection Plan: Develop a plan in collaboration with an arborist or tree specialist.

- **b. Physical Barriers**

Protective Fencing: Install durable fencing (e.g., metal or wooden hoarding) around the tree's critical root zone (CRZ), typically 1 meter from the trunk for every 10 cm of trunk diameter.

Ground Protection: Place heavy-duty ground protection mats to prevent soil compaction in the root zone.

- **c. Prohibited Activities Near Trees**

No Storage or Equipment: Prohibit storing materials, parking vehicles, or using machinery within the root zone.

Avoid Root Damage: Use manual excavation near roots instead of heavy machinery.

- **d. Watering and Maintenance**

Ensure adequate watering for trees during construction if soil disturbance impacts natural water flow.

Regularly inspect trees for signs of stress or damage and consult a specialist if issues arise.

2. Street Furniture Protection

- **a. Survey and Documentation**

Inventory: List all street furniture, including lighting columns, communication cabinets, bollards, benches, and signage.

Condition Report: Record their pre-construction condition to address disputes over potential damage.

- **b. Protective Measures**

Barriers and Covers: Use padded or rubberized covers and barriers around items to prevent accidental damage.

Temporary Relocation: For items like removable bollards or light poles, consider relocating them temporarily if they obstruct construction work.

Clear Marking: Use high-visibility tape or markings around street furniture to ensure construction workers are aware of their locations.

- **c. Restricted Activities**

Avoid leaning construction materials or equipment against street furniture.

Prohibit drilling, cutting, or other construction actions near communication cabinets or utility poles unless explicitly required.

3. Ongoing Monitoring

Assign a site manager to regularly inspect the condition of trees and street furniture throughout the project.

Adjust protective measures as needed based on site activity or environmental changes.

4. Post-Construction Restitution

Damage Repairs: Commit to repairing or replacing any damaged street furniture or trees.

Tree Replanting: If trees are severely impacted or removed, ensure appropriate replanting as per local authority guidelines.

5. Compliance with Local Regulations

Follow local ordinances and guidelines for tree and street furniture protection.

Obtain any necessary permits if adjustments or temporary relocations are required.

By implementing these measures, the site can remain safe, functional, and respectful of existing public and environmental assets.