



monmouthshire
sir fynwy

This document provides guidance on what we expect to see from a scaffolding application.

Page:

1. This shows a typical scaffold with some common errors highlighted. This is NOT acceptable.
2. This shows a plan detailing all the dimensions and considerations that need to be made when planning a site layout.
3. This shows an example of a hand drawn plan that we would expect to receive.
4. This shows an example of a computer drawn plan that we would expect to receive.
5. This contain the full conditions and regulations. All documents referenced in this section are freely available online.



No Netting

No padding on uprights

Should be Black & Yellow padding

Less than 300mm therefore traffic separators needed

No upright pad

Obstruction of walkway

Failure to provide a right of way for pedestrians or provide the correct traffic management will result in traffic management being placed by the authority and the scaffold company charged daily for its use.

This may also result in the scaffold being taken down.

Future applications may also be affected by any non-provision.

1. A right of way must be maintained for pedestrians on the length of the footway affected.
2. A minimum 1.200m walkway width to be maintained.
3. Roadwork's and Road narrows signs approximately 20m (on both approaches in a safe location) in advance of the scaffold as shown in drawing. (When appropriate)
4. 610 Blue arrows either end of traffic separators. (When appropriate)
5. Red and white traffic separators to be used if (uprights are less than 300mm from the kerb face). (They will extend 1.00m either side of the scaffold)
6. Lamps to scaffold.
7. Netting to scaffold.
8. Padding and Black & Yellow tape to be used on all uprights.
9. Pads to be used underneath all uprights.
10. Particular attention must be paid to the safe erection and dismantling of scaffolding. For more details, please refer to the full conditions and regulations.

All documentation relating to the application must be received by the inspector no later than 5 working days prior to proposed erecting date

20.00m on approach

1.65m footway at this

6.00m carriageway at this point

1.00m either side of scaffold

1.2m minimum clear footway

5.50m carriageway at this point

1.00m either side of scaffold

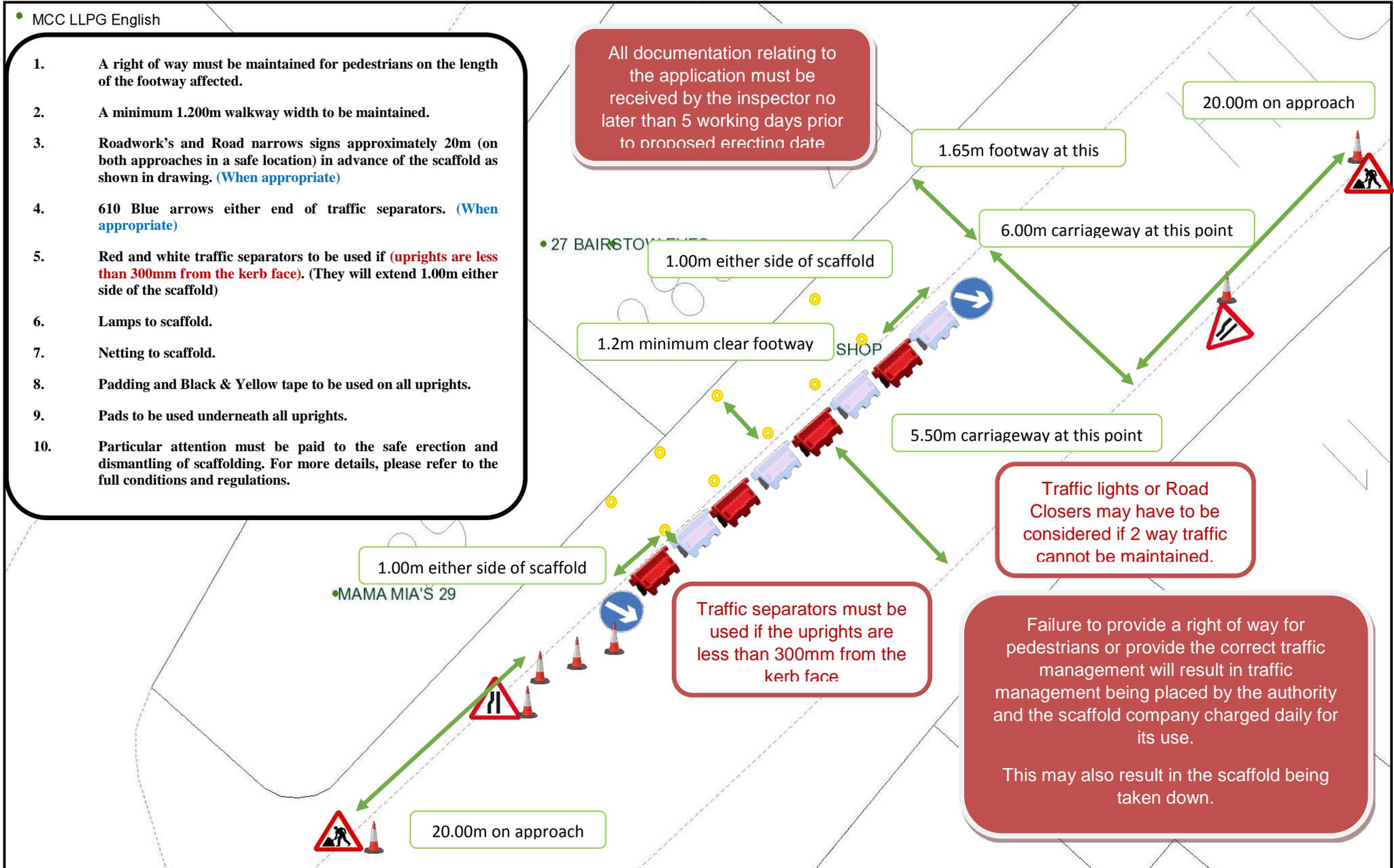
Traffic lights or Road Closers may have to be considered if 2 way traffic cannot be maintained.

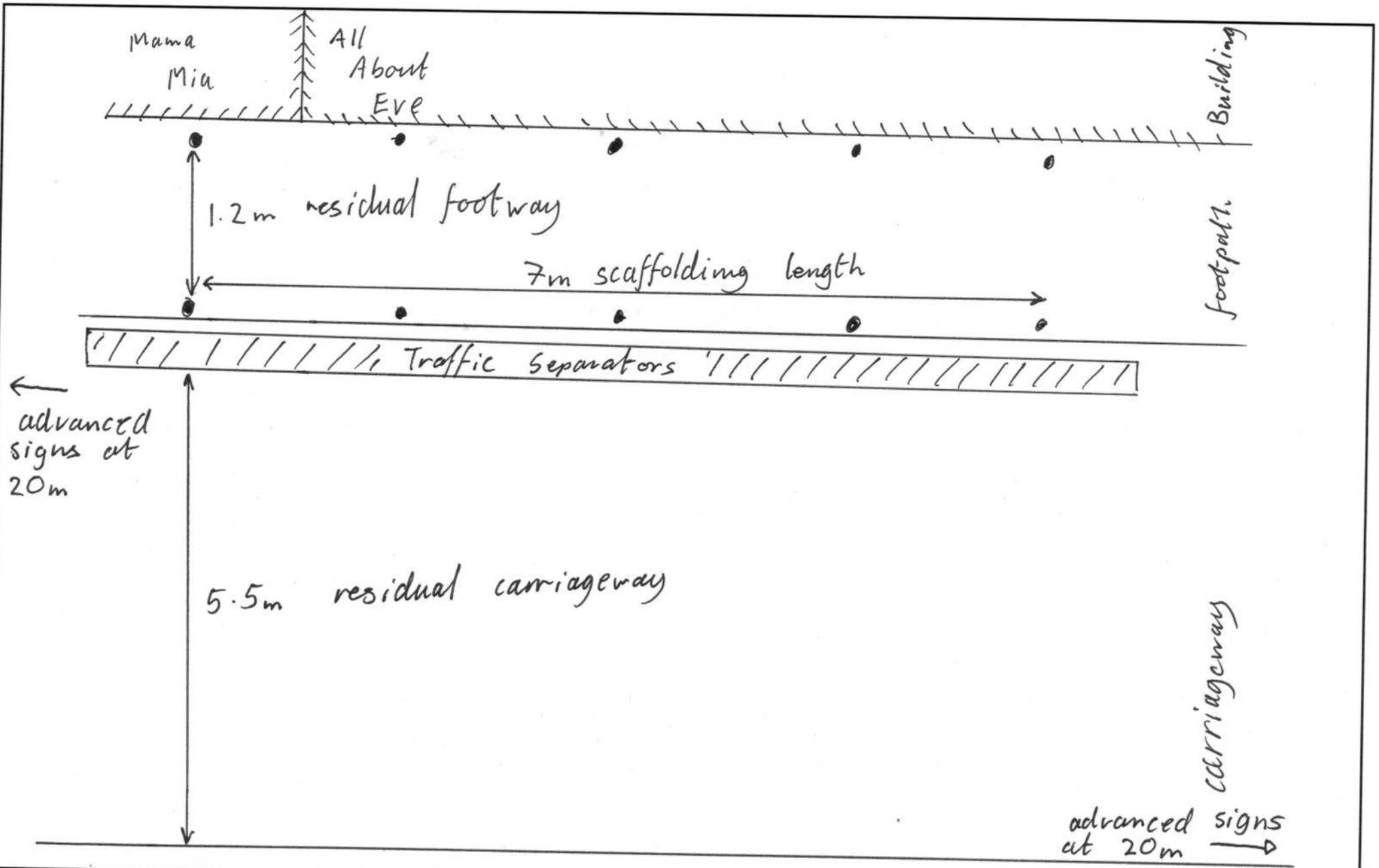
Traffic separators must be used if the uprights are less than 300mm from the kerb face

Failure to provide a right of way for pedestrians or provide the correct traffic management will result in traffic management being placed by the authority and the scaffold company charged daily for its use.

This may also result in the scaffold being taken down.

20.00m on approach





Monmouthshire County Council
 Innovation House, Wales 1
 Newport Road, Magor NP26 3DG
 UPRN: 10033359137
www.monmouthshire.gov.uk/maps

Scale: 1:148

Papersize: A4

Details:

All About Eve Scaffolding

Date: 13-5-2014

Centrex, y:





Conditions & Regulations

To Erect Scaffolding on the Public Highway

Highways Act 1980, Section 169

1. Monmouthshire County Council must be indemnified against all claims, howsoever caused or arising from, or attributed to the erection of the scaffolding and other works to be carried out and you should insure in respect of liability imposed by the condition.
2. All scaffolds must be erected by a competent person and must comply with the Construction (Health, Safety and Welfare) Regulations 1966.
3. All work associated with erecting or disassembling a scaffold on a Traffic Sensitive Street must be completed during the approved work times for that location in accordance with the companies own site specific risk assessment and . A full list of these locations is available on our website (<http://goo.gl/twTmLF>) or from a One Stop Shop.
4. The erection of scaffolding and any other work to be carried out on the public highway must comply with the scaffolding companies own risk assessments and method statements as well as the Traffic Signs Manual, Chapter 8 – 2006 (Parts 1 & 2), in particular the following sections:
 - (a) 2.3.10 Interference with Pedestrian Movement
 - (b) 2.5 Safety Clearances at Road Works
 - (c) 3.2.1 Traffic Signs – General
 - (d) 3.2.4 Road Narrows and Lane Restrictions
 - (e) 3.4.5 Road Danger Lamps
5. Base plates must always be used. The must be supported upon non-crushable material (Never use brick or concrete blocks).
6. Every scaffold must be inspected by a competent person at least every seven days. The results of this inspection must be entered in the appropriate register F91 (part 1). The responsibility of this inspection rests with the user.
7. Where the scaffolding is to be situated on a footway, adequate measures shall be taken to ensure the safe passage of pedestrians, particularly the visually impaired and disabled (Disabled Persons Act 1981 refers), by either of the following methods:
 - (a) Maintaining a free passageway under the scaffolding not less than 1.2 metres wide with minimum headroom of 2.5 metres and a minimum of 30cm from the kerb line. The first lift of the scaffolding must have the gap between the building and the scaffolding closed and must be double boarded with canvas or polythene between the boards wherever pedestrians are able to pass beneath. The uprights must be wrapped in foam padding and black and yellow striped markings.
 - (b) Maintaining a free passageway around the scaffolding or 1.5 metres wherever possible, but never less than 1.0 metre. A minimum carriageway width of 5.5 metres for two way traffic and 3 meters for one way should be maintained.

- (c) If these are not possible, the Coordination Manager must be consulted. Barriers and a safety zone must be provided in accordance with the Traffic Signs Operation Manual, Chapter 8 – 2006 (Parts 1 & 2).
8. No ledge or transom shall protrude beyond the standard in any place it might be a hazard.
 9. Adequate protection must be provided to all projections and sharp edges to a height of 2.1m.
 10. The working platform must be close boarded with toe boards and handrails.
 11. No material shall be allowed to fall onto the highway and any material taken down or to be used shall be placed so as not to obstruct vehicular or pedestrian movement, or cause damage to the highway. A separate licence is required for placing a builder's skip on a public highway (Traffic Signs Manual, Chapter 8, Appendix 2 and 3 refers).
 12. Whenever scaffolding is not in use, especially at night, measure must be taken to ensure that it is inaccessible.
 13. No manhole covers, or their like, are to be obstructed in any way, and access to statutory undertakers' apparatus must be maintained at all times.
 14. The scaffolding, including any barriers, shall be adequately lit at all times between half an hour after sunset and half an hour before sunrise, in accordance with the Traffic Signs Manual, Chapter 8 – 2006 (Parts 1 & 2).
 15. A copy of this licence must be given to the user of the scaffold and displayed on site. The responsibility of this action rests with the erecting company.
 16. Any non-compliance will result in the removal from the Monmouthshire County Council approved scaffolding list, with no further approvals being issued.