Scaffolding
Specification

SCAFFOLDING

The Contractor shall provide, erect and maintain all necessary scaffolding for the proper completion of the works; take down on completion and make good all disturbed surfaces. Scaffolding is to be removed within 7 days of works completion. The Contractor is required where necessary to obtain all licenses and permits relating to scaffolding.

The Contractor will be expected to show due regard for the safety, convenience and well-being of the general public at large and, where appropriate, residents and visitors, and shall take all precautions necessary to achieve this. If, in the view of the Customer, the precautions are inadequate, the Customer will instruct the Contractor to take such further precautions as he feels necessary and these further precautions will be carried out at no extra cost to the Employer.

All scaffolds to be purpose designed to suit individual properties, site conditions, and topography of site etc. and for the safe execution of all works. All scaffolds to have purpose designed loading gantries [1]. The scaffolding shall be designed and erected so as to be unclimbable. Any ladders or other means of access to the scaffolding shall be removed at the end of each working day. All vertical standards to be fitted with padding and hazard tape. Signage shall be provided to all scaffolding.

The Contractor shall allow for providing any scaffolding with internal and external toe boards, safety screens, stop netting, scaffold boarding and fan protection or other approved means in order to both safely complete the works and to prevent debris etc. caused by the works from falling onto the Contractor's own work or workmen and the general public at large. The Contractor must ensure that no debris is allowed to escape from the immediate work area. Total integrity of the safety screens, stop netting, scaffold boarding etc., must be maintained at all times and must include sealing the individual components against each other and the face of the dwelling(s).

All scaffolding shall be designed to allow safe clearances around external flues in accordance with Gas Safety (Installation & Use) Regulations 1998. Wherever access is required either up to or into the dwelling(s), comprehensive protection shall be provided to allow unimpeded access for people to approach or enter dwelling(s) with complete safety at all times. Entrances shall be illuminated to the required lux level 24 hours each day by either natural or artificial lighting. Clearways shall also be maintained to allow unimpeded access to the dwelling(s) from the surrounding public thoroughfares.

[1] For the purpose of this tender, gantry scaffold is defined as an extension to the main scaffold to enable access to the road for deliveries and waste chutes.

SCAFFOLDING / ACCESS EQUIPMENT

Area	Performance Specification
Regulations and Performance Standards.	All scaffolding works shall be carried out in accordance with the following Regulations, Codes of Practice and industry best practice requirements: 1. The Health and Safety at Work etc Act 1974 2. The Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999 – as amended 3. The Work at Height Regulations 2005 – as amended 4. The Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015 5. BS EN 12811 2003 – Scaffolds performance requirements 6. BS EN 12810 2003 – Facade scaffolds made of prefabricated components 7. NASC TG20:13 – A Comprehensive Guide to Good Practice for Tube and Fitting Scaffolding 8. NASC SG4:15 – Preventing falls in scaffolding (Latest Edition) 9. CISRS CAP 609 General Information (Latest Edition) All scaffolding erected shall be purposed designed. All relevant local authority licenses and permits to be acquired by the Scaffold Contractor.
Scaffolding Type	**Tube and Fitting Scaffolding** This applies to traditional steel tube and fitting scaffolds and includes the use of "system type" components such as "Readylok or Easifix transoms", extending transoms, steel and aluminium ladder beams and unit beams. All such components must be used in strict accordance with the manufacturer's instructions, design drawing guidance, the TG20:13 Compliance Sheet and the information supplied to site upon request. **System Scaffolding**

	All types/brands of Systems Scaffolding used on site, must conform to the relevant British and European Standards BS EN 12810/12811. The lead hand of a scaffold gang using systems scaffolding must have successfully completed the relevant CISRS Systems product training. CISRS Scaffolders or Trainee operatives will be able, as a member of this gang to erect, alter or dismantle this equipment under the direct supervision of the CISRS systems qualified operative. It would be preferable for all operatives using systems to undertake System Training. The makeup of the scaffolding gang should also be considered. i.e. the ratio of qualified Advanced/Scaffolders to Trainee/Labourers dependent upon the size and complexities of the work undertaken. **Lightweight Mobile Tower** A nominated person is permitted to erect, inspect, use, move, alter and/or dismantle a lightweight Mobile Tower if they are competent and hold a recognised qualification that specifically includes mobile towers. Mobile towers must be inspected as often as is necessary to ensure safety. Recommended best practice is that they be inspected and a report made by a competent person after assembly, or significant alteration, and before use. Thereafter, they should be inspected as often as necessary but at least every 7 days, or after any event likely to have affected stability or structural integrity, such as adverse weather conditions. There is no need to inspect and report every time the mobile tower is moved at the same location. Mobile Access Tower training is now included in part 1,2 and Advanced CISRS training courses. It negates the requirement for those modules to carry out further 3rd party e.g. PASMA. See reverse of card for endorsement.

Fixings	Scaffolding may be fixed using either buttress tubes or masonry anchors. Masonry anchors must be tested in line with TG4:04, i.e. 3 in the first 20 and 5% afterwards.
Hire Time	As required
Light/ Standard/Heavy duty performance	General Purpose scaffold (Class 3 or 3i) for roofing projects. The safe working load must be a minimum of 2kn per square metre. All other projects are likely to require either Light Duty (Class 2) 1.5kn per square metre or General Purpose (Class 3) 2kn per square metre. All towers must be erected within the base to height ratio.
Boarding	Fully boarded scaffolding Top lift required for roofing works No gaps in the working platforms All gaps over doorways must be covered with plywood or equivalent No Gaps Permitted in any boarding. No gaps permitted between wall surface and the scaffolding, where gaps are unavoidable then an inside toe board must be provided.
Training and Competence	The main Contractors must ensure that all scaffolding is erected, altered and dismantled, under their supervision and by a competent work force. All scaffolders on their sites to hold the CISRS card (Construction Industry Scaffolders Record Scheme) or relevant system scaffold training certification. This also applies to Managers and Labourers. The Scaffold Contractor shall supply labour competent to erect and dismantle the designed scaffold. Will have undertaken training to SG4: current edition, where employees are working at height. Cards must be available at all times for inspection.

	The minimum scaffolder qualification for the lead hand is a CISRS Scaffolder Card. Part two attendance certificates will not be accepted.
Design	Where additional scaffolding design input is required (i.e. those scaffolds that do not meet or fall within the scope of a TG20 the design shall be provided by a competent scaffold designer and the appropriate design standard followed.
Brick-guards, Netting or Sheeting	All scaffolds that are loaded with bricks, roof tiles or other objects that can fall through the guardrails must incorporate brick-guards. Scaffolds needing netting or sheeting must follow the design list above.
Ladder Access	All scaffolds shave have fixed ladders and designated ladder access to working platforms, ladders shall not be erected pathways or door entrances, ladders shall be placed and secured in accordance with Working At Heights Regulations. All ladders shall be left inaccessible when not in use.
Safety Signs	Warning signs and safety signs shall be provided to all scaffolding. All signage to comply with Safety Signs and Signals Regulations 1996.
Handover and Inspections	When completed, scaffolds should be left in a condition suitable to perform the duty for which they were intended and they must comply with the requirements of the Statutory Regulations. The Site Manager should inspect scaffolds before being handed over. No use will be permitted until the Scaffolding Contractor has issued a completed handover certificate. Either the main Contractor or the Scaffold Contractor will ensure the scaffold is inspected at least every seven days to see that it remains compliant with the Statutory Regulations and should record their findings. Additional inspections will also be required after adverse weather conditions or in the event of any major

	alterations to the scaffold. The records of inspection must be kept at site or faxed to the main offices so records are in place. Inspection of designed scaffold should be by a competent person. A minimum of an Advanced Scaffolding Inspectors Certificate with a scaffolding background. Once the scope of work has been completed, in line with the design, where necessary, the Scaffolding Contractor MUST restrict access to the scaffold with signs as detailed in the Work at Height Regulations 2005 (best practice would be a red scafftag) until such time that the Principal Contractor has accepted the scaffolding as being complete. Upon acceptance, the Scaffolding Contractor must then issue a Hand Over Certificate and then remove the restriction or place a green tag in the insert. Either the main Contractor or the Scaffold Contractor will undertake the statutory weekly scaffold inspections in compliance with the Work at Height Regulations 12 and 13. They shall also complete a written report in line with Schedule 7. A guidance of when to inspect is included below: Site Managers who are responsible for scaffold supervision and inspection must be competent, and suitably trained. All scaffolds, must be inspected by or on behalf of the Principal Contractor:- Before being taken into use for the first time (Inspect and record once) After any substantial addition, dismantling or other alteration (Inspect and record once per day) After any event likely to have affected its strength or stability such as adverse weather or collision (Inspect and record immediately) At regular intervals, maximum of 7 days, since the last inspection (inspect & record weekly)

Scaffolders PPE	Safety Helmet Safety Boots with steel toe-cap Gloves Full body harness complete with rear dorsal ring. A 1.75m fixed length lanyard incorporating a shock absorber 55mm opening scaffold hook for one-handed operation or equivalent Hi Vis Vest NO SHORTS PERMITTED This is a minimum list and extra PPE may be needed for more technical jobs i.e. Asbestos Scaffold and Bridging Scaffolds.
Dismantle & Removal	Scaffolding must be removed from properties within 3 days of property completion.
Edge Protection	All roof edge protection must be in line with NASC Technical guidance, internal edge protection on scaffold platforms to conform to NASC SG29 (Latest Edition) "Internal Edge Protection on Scaffold Platforms".
Method Statements and Risk Assessments	The Scaffold Contractor must produce a Scaffolding Plan for each Project, which will include, as a minimum, the bullet points below, and communicate this plan to all operatives in the erection, alteration and dismantling phase. Copies of their CISRS cards / system scaffold training certificates Method Statement inclusive of erection and dismantling procedure. Risk Assessment for Scaffolding Emergency & Rescue Plan in case of a fall. Harness & Lanyards inspection records Manual Handling Risk Assessment Unloading and Loading of Wagons Risk Assessment. Ladder inspection records. All risk assessments and method statements must be communicated and recorded to all operatives prior to work commencing.

THE ABOVE LIST IS NOT EXHAUSTIVE.

The Contractor shall submit his proposals for the safety precautions as outlined above to the Customer prior to the Date of Possession. Acceptance of these proposals by the Customer will not relieve the Contractor of his overall responsibility for this aspect of the works.

If, in the view of the Customer, the precautions are inadequate, the Customer will instruct the Contractor to take such further precautions as he feels necessary and these further precautions will be carried out at no extra cost to the Employer.

PRICING DOCUMENT

With reference to the associated pricing document for this Lot, please note the following:

1. Gantry scaffold
For the purpose of this tender, gantry scaffold is defined as an extension to the main scaffold to enable access to the road for deliveries and waste chutes.

2. Scaffolding cantilever
For the purpose of this tender, scaffolding cantilever would be required where a scaffold is required to overhang an element. Typical applications could be (but are not limited to) an owner occupiers property when carrying out works to guttering or a secret gutter or the presence of a lean to bay.

3. Within the scaffolding schedules the 'Average Meters' refers to linear metres