Barratt Redrow

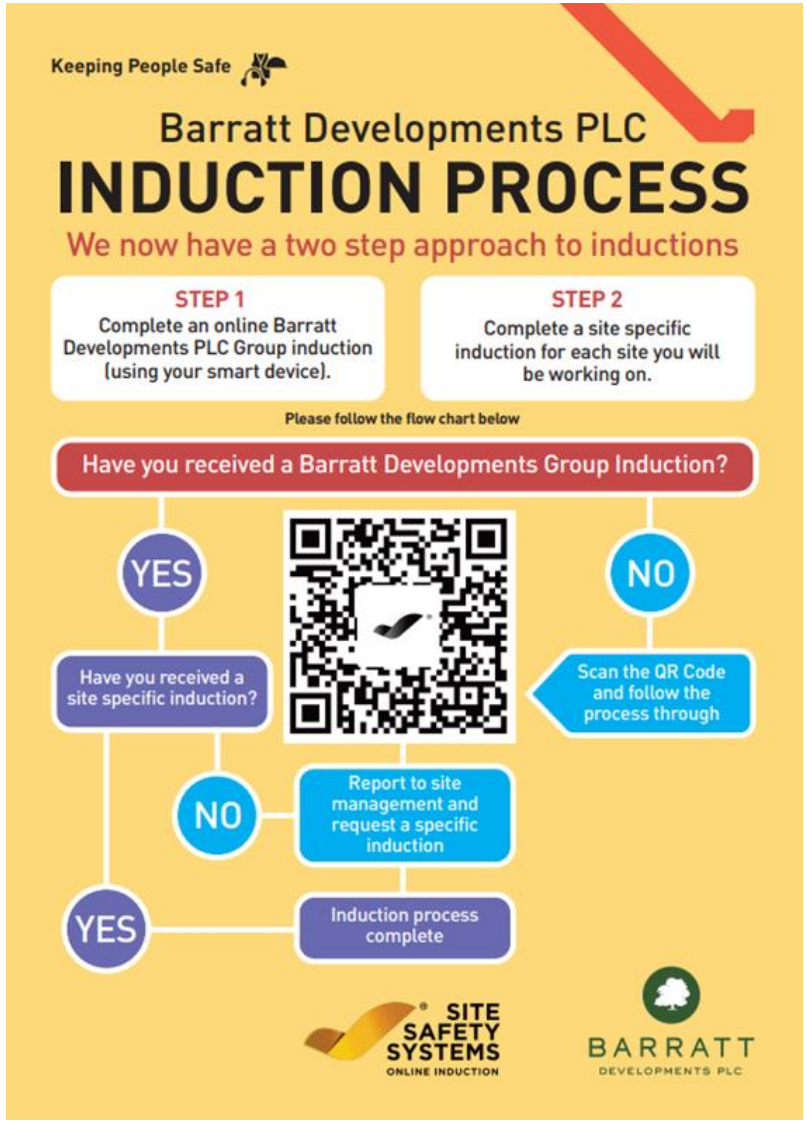
Scaffolders Briefing

Tube and Fitting

Developed in line with Scaffold Trade Specification Rev. U
Available on Docushare and Barratt Redrow Commercial Website.

March 2025

Inductions and Signing In - Out

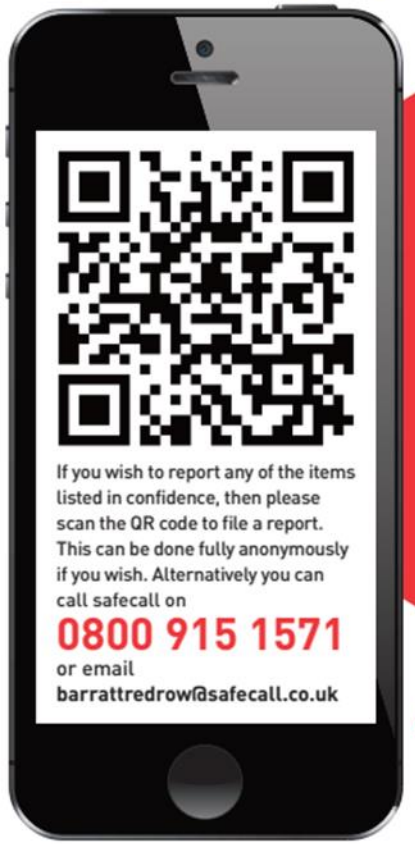


- Signing **IN** and **OUT** via new QR Code
- Only be available to persons who have completed the induction
- Contractor responsible for ensuring their employees use the new facility
- Reports from Induction Manager on number of persons signing in per day for a week / month available

Keeping People Safe

Speak *up*

We urge our colleagues and all those working on behalf of our business to report potential wrongdoing in the workplace.



If you wish to report any of the items listed in confidence, then please scan the QR code to file a report. This can be done fully anonymously if you wish. Alternatively you can call safecall on

0800 915 1571

or email

barrattredrow@safecall.co.uk

- Health and Safety
- Drug and Alcohol
- Modern Slavery
- Discrimination
- Corruption
- Security
- Dishonesty
- Harassment
- Bullying
- Fraud

Barratt Redrow

Keeping people safe

TAKE THE **5** STEPS TO SAFETY

5 Keep People Safe

4 Plan the Task

3 Evaluate the Risk

2 Take Time to Review

1 Stand Back

Scaffold Specification - Materials

As scaffolders you must ensure that all scaffold components are satisfactory for use and conform to the relevant British Standards (BS) and European Standards (EN).

Any component not fit for use must be reported to your employer and removed from site.

- All components for system scaffolds must comply with BS 12810:2003 and be able to withstand all loadings as described in the manufacturer's user guide.
- All scaffold tubes must be galvanised and comply with BS EN 39:2001
- All scaffold boards must meet the requirements of BS 2482:2009.
- All scaffold fittings must comply with BS EN 74-1:2005.
- All scaffold boards must be inspected to the standard of BS2482:2009.
- All ladders must meet the requirements of BS EN 131.
- All brick guards must comply with BS EN 12811-1.

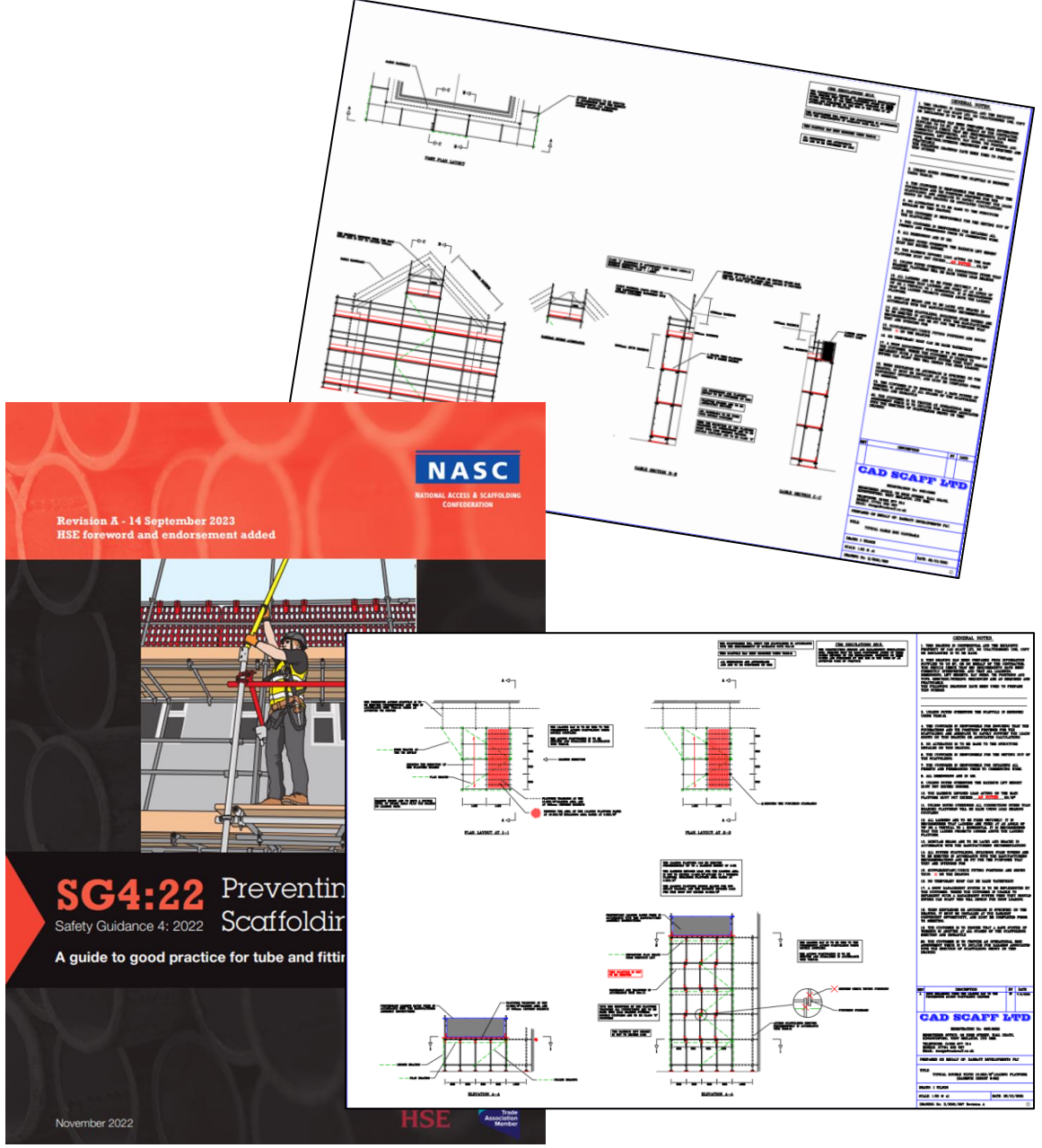
Scaffold Specification

All scaffold should be erected and dismantled in accordance with the latest SG4 requirements, and all operatives must be trained and briefed on this document.

All scaffold must be constructed in accordance with the relevant BS, EN, Construction (Design and Management) Regulations, Work at Height Regulations and NASC Technical Guidance notes, irrespective whether detailed with the specification.

All standard drawings can be found within the A-Site Portal on the site managers iPad.

Designs for non-standard scaffold must be available on site



Loading Bays

The design for a standard house building tube and fitting loading bay is for a structure capable of supporting 15kN/m2

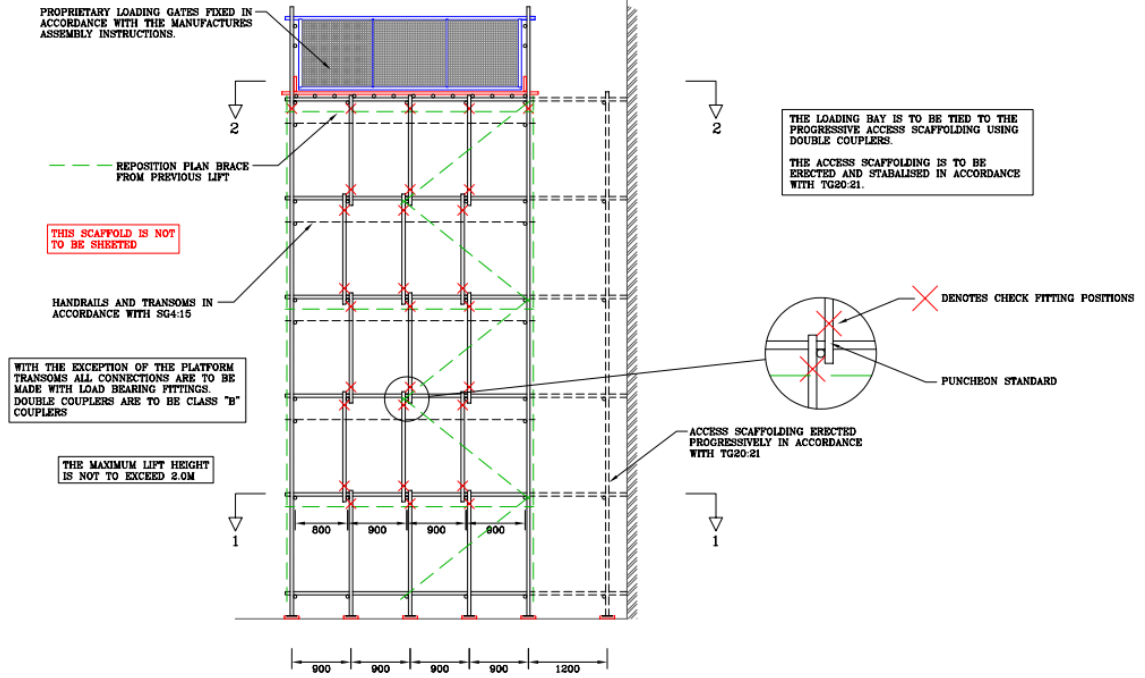
All loading bays must be fitted with guardrails, toe boards and brick guards

Sole boards must be placed beneath all base plates

Appropriate ‘load’ signage must be clearly displayed

Loading bays must be provided with a counterbalanced loading bay gate that protects operatives from the exposed edge when in an open position and prevent falls from operatives or materials when in a closed position.

Protection on the exposed edge must be a minimum of double guardrails.



Working Platforms

Standard working platforms must be set out either in a (4+2) or (5+1) configuration, with the inside boards securely clipped.

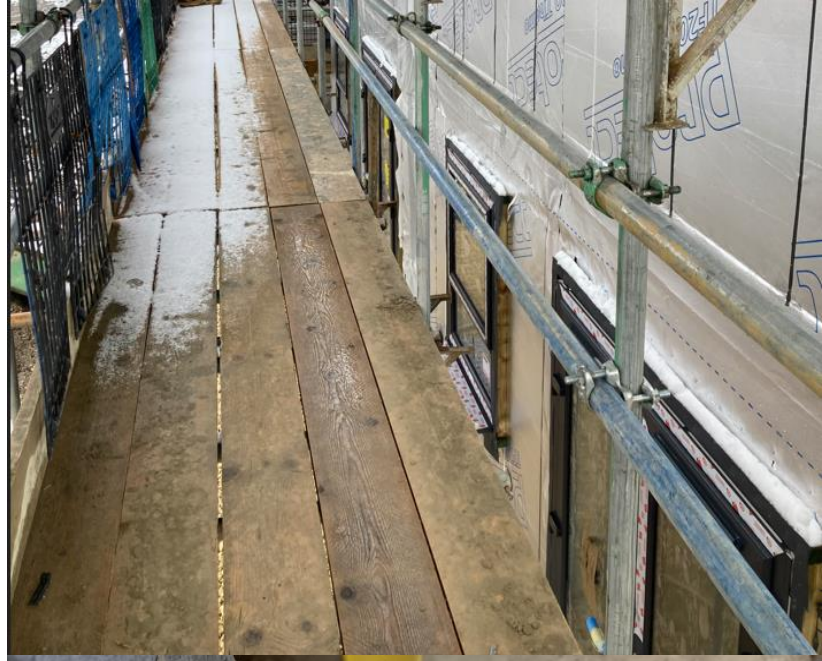
All working platforms must benefit from appropriate edge protection, which includes;

Top rail positioned 950mm from the working platform.

A mid/intermediate handrail, so the gap between it and the other means of fall protection does not exceed 470mm and is secured to every standard with load bearing fittings.

Reveals must boarded out so no trip hazards exist between the internal & external platforms. Ensure that the boards are sufficiently cut and fill the reveal.

These boards must also be securely clipped at each end to avoid movement.



Working Platforms

Toe boards, which must be suitable and sufficient to prevent the fall of any person, any material or object.

In all cases toe boards must be a minimum of 150mm in height from the working platform, secured to all standards with a minimum of two fixings to each toe board to prevent any movement.

Working platforms must be set as close as practicable to the structure and must be set no more than 100mm from the structure unless rendering or other work is required.

The top of internal standards should finish flush with the working platform or protrude a minimum of 1m and protected with appropriate caps.

Working Platforms

All table lifts must be fitted with a self closing gate as specified under external ladder protection.

Table lifts on gable ends must be constructed at a minimum of 2 metres headroom to provide access for roof tilers.

Where there is a fall greater than 1.5m from any area of the verge then gable handrails must be supplied.

The gable handrails are to be fitted within a minimum of 100mm from the verge and a maximum of 225mm.

The maximum distance from the top of fascia to working platform for access and fall protection for the roofers is a maximum 450mm.

Scaffold Boards

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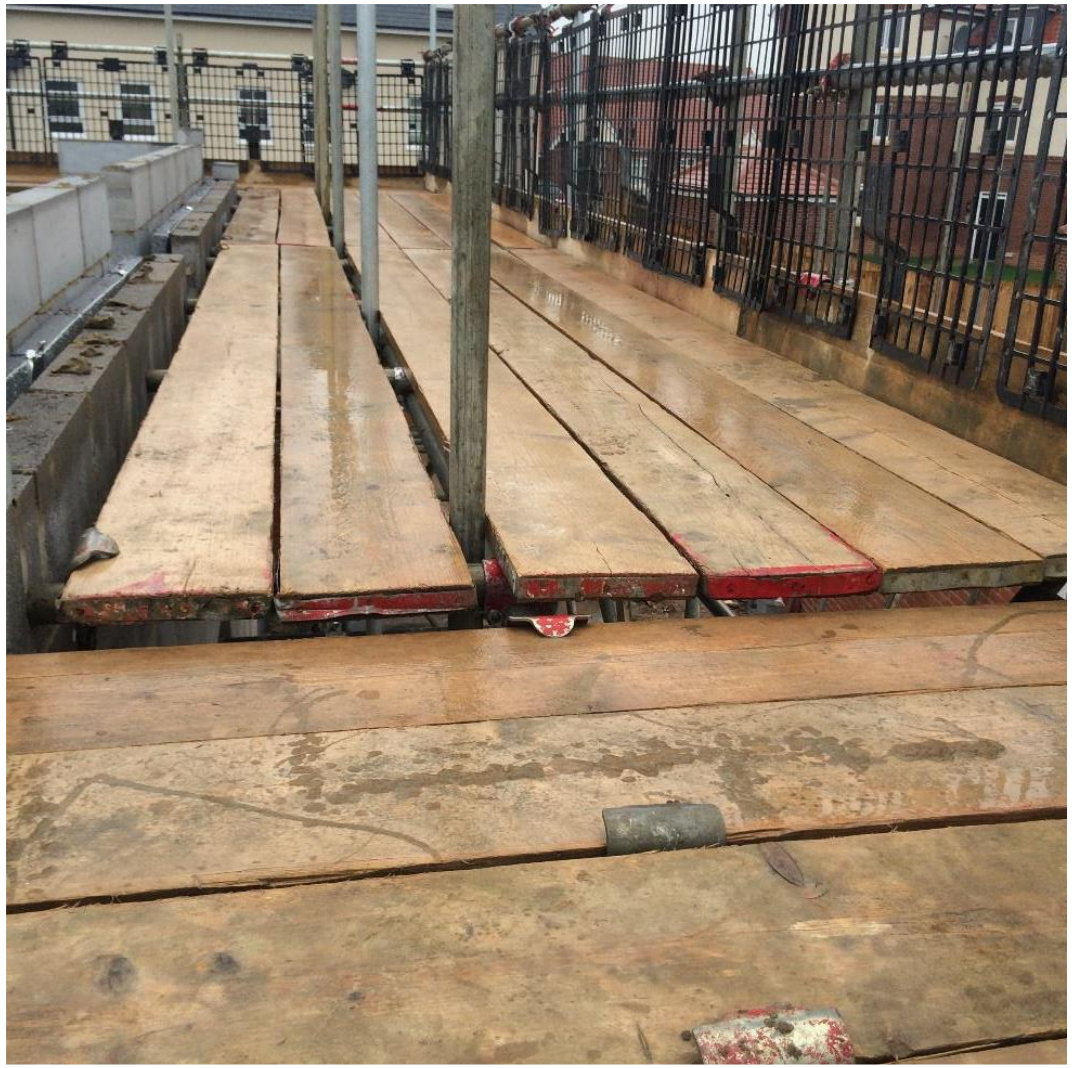
Boards for tube and fitting scaffolds must be 38mm x 225mm and banded at both ends
Bands must be fixed using nails or staples along the side or edge of the board.

Any board that has a split that is more than 12mm deep and 225mm in length must not be used. Splits of less than 225mm may be repaired using nail plates. Splits running across the face of a board are not permitted.

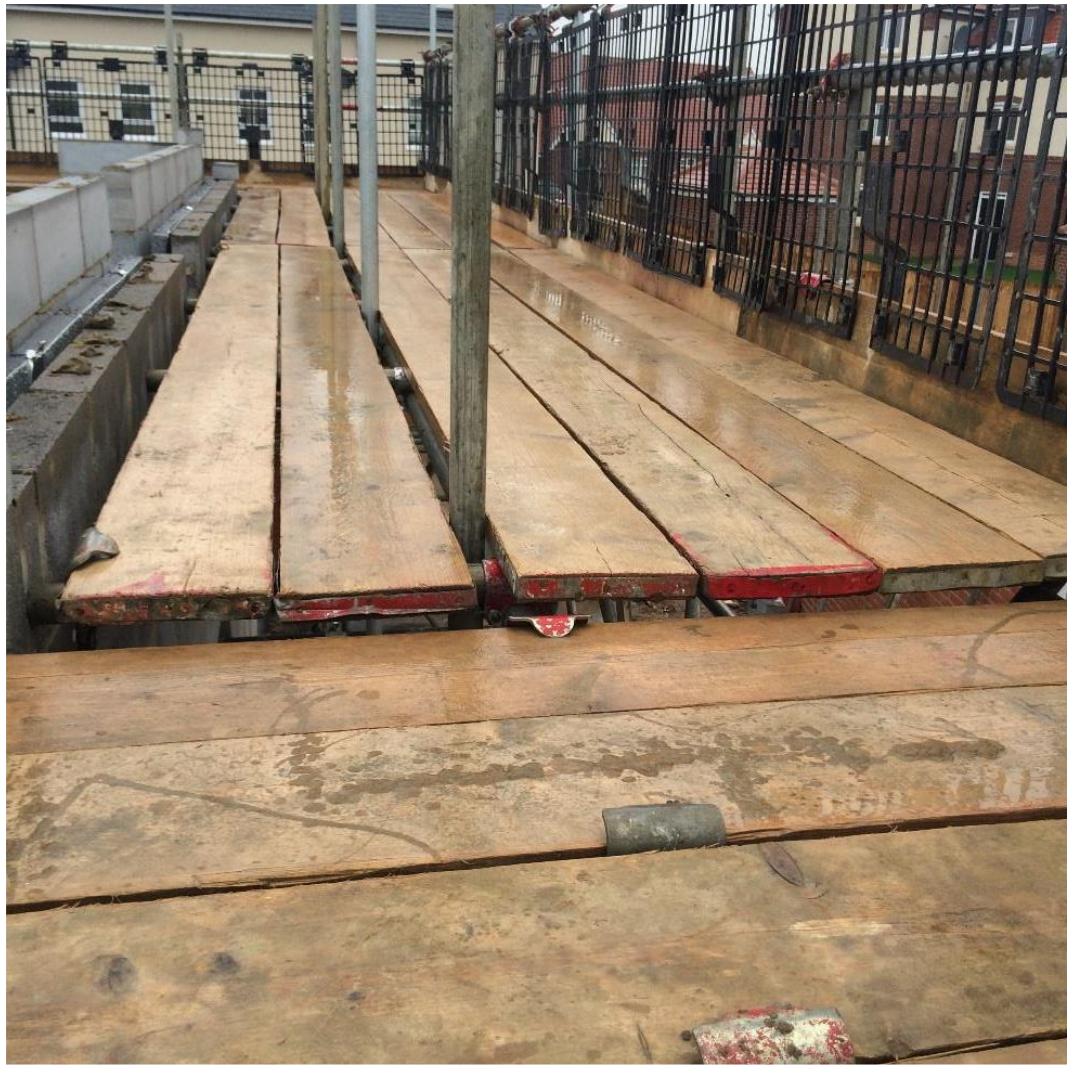
Short boards (less than 2.14 metres long) must be secured to prevent displacement.

Other than at returns of scaffolds, lapped boards must be avoided as far as reasonably practicable.



Scaffold Boards (cont)

The scaffold boards on the internal edge of the working platform must be secured to prevent them becoming dislodged at a minimum of two fittings must be provided as close as practicable at either end of the board.



Access Requirements

Access to working platforms can be provided by a ladder if the maximum height to a working/intermediate platform is a maximum of **4m.**

Self-closing gates should be installed to protect openings where ladder points are constructed at an open edge.

Ladder safety rail to be installed on all externally positioned ladders.

Ladders must be adequately secured and positioned at an angle of 75° and secured by a propriety clamp

Access Requirements

Ladders must be sat on a level 450mm X 450mm slab when not positioned on a level hardstanding base.

Proprietary/Scaffold staircases must be utilised on structure **6m** or above and be provided from the ground upwards.

All ladders, loading bays & designated plot entrances must be positioned as dictated on The Traffic Management Plan, displayed in the site office. Refer to this plan prior to setting out a plot.

Standards must be set out as not to obstruct doorways that are required for internal access. Always seek the site managers advice if you are unsure.

Scaffold Ties

Where scaffold design and stability calculations are required, these must be undertaken by a competent person.

Ties must only be removed/replaced/repositioned by the contractor in accordance with the design, with any movement recorded on the hand over certificates.

The contractor must ensure that the removal/repositioning of ties does not affect the structural stability of the scaffold.

If ties need to be removed, a revised design must be undertaken prior to removal.

All scaffold ties must be clearly labelled with a sign supplied by the scaffold contractor

Please see latest Barratt Redrow Trade Specification for full details on scaffold ties.

Waste Removal

Working platforms must be provided with a provision of removing waste; either by utilising waste chutes or constructing skip bays.

Where waste chutes are provided, a propriety hopper must be included at the top of the chute. Chutes must be provided from the second lift onwards.

Always seek the site managers advice on where to position waste chutes or skip bays.

Incomplete Working Platforms

Scaffolders / Scaffold Contractors must provide a system of identifying incomplete working platforms.

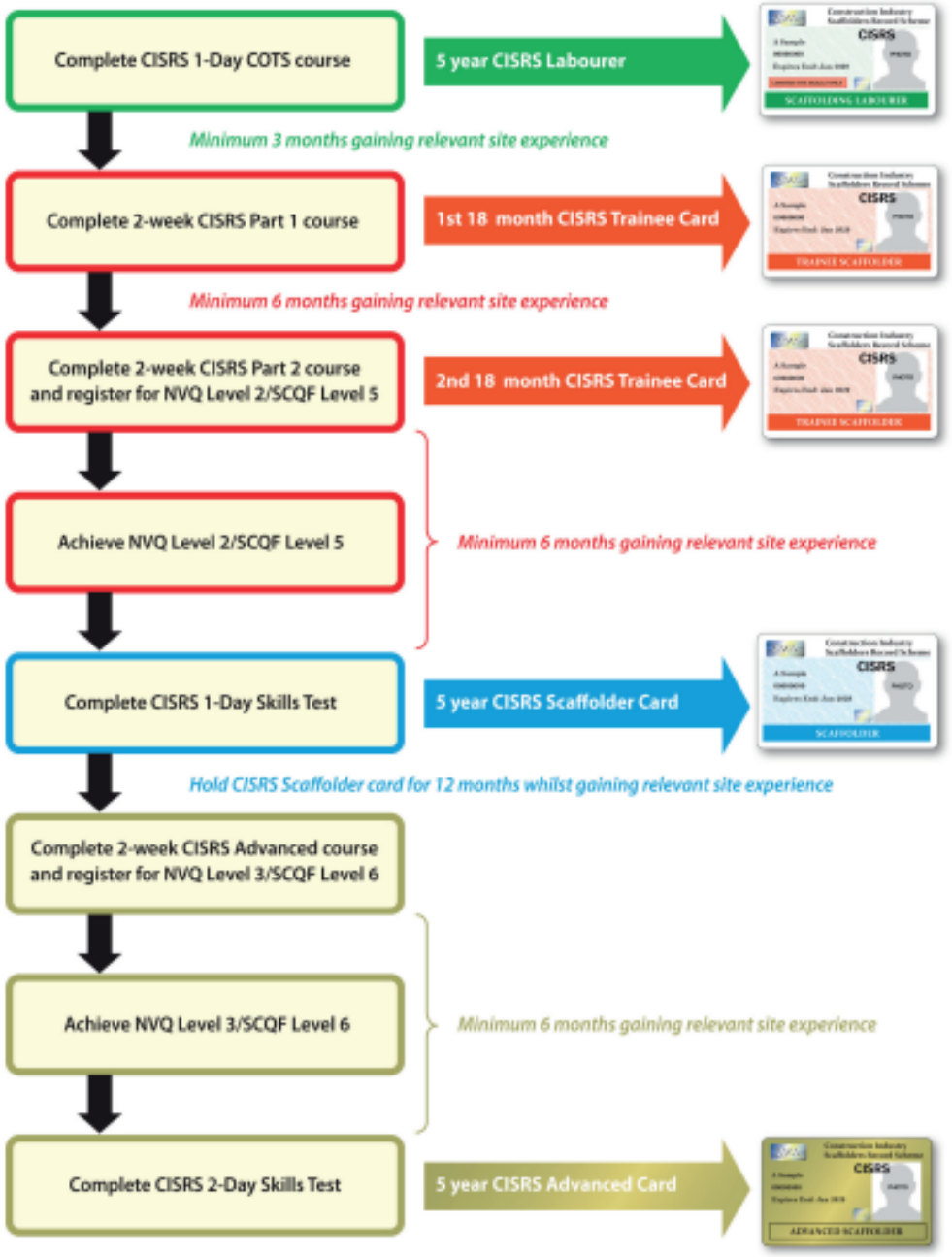
Where working platforms are deemed incomplete, access to the working platform must also be prohibited by the Contractor by removing the access point or providing a physical barrier e.g. ladder lock.

Signs warning that the scaffold is incomplete should be placed appropriately to warn of danger.

The Contractor must ensure that access to locations; being erected, modified or dismantled are controlled and this is to include protection to those at the base of the structure.

Contractor Supervision

- Supervisors MUST be suitably trained (SSSTS) and briefed on company SSOW
- Health and Safety No1 Priority and not to be compromised
- Scaffolders must be provided with Information, Instruction and Training
- Weekly Supervisor inspections
- Monthly SHE Professional site inspections
- Harness registers



Work Equipment – Impact Wrenches

The use of cordless impact wrenches for tightening fittings is acceptable, providing they have a maximum torque setting of 50Nm +/- 5%, to comply with BSEN 74

The wrench must not exceed a torque setting of 50Nm.

Scaffold operatives must ensure that all fittings are correctly tightened by hand, with the use of a scaffold spanner.

All impact wrenches must be appropriately tested and inspected in accordance with PUWER regulations and evidence of this provided to the Site Manager.

The Contractors safe system of work, for the works, must include an assessment of controls for noise and vibration where impact wrenches are used. All operatives must have evidence of appropriate training for all tools/equipment being used and have relevant certification.

PPE & Safety Harness

Scaffolding operatives must wear other appropriate personal protective equipment i.e. safety footwear, high visibility clothing, as defined by the site rules. They must also wear CE certified head protection with a 4-point chin strap

All scaffolding operatives must always wear a full safety harness when erecting, dismantling, modifying scaffold and be trained in its use. The harness must comply with EN361 have a back dorsal anchor point and be fully adjustable. The harness must have a shock absorber lanyard, and appropriate scaffold hook.

Harnesses must be thoroughly inspected at intervals not exceeding 3 months, by a competent person.

A weekly, recorded, visual inspection is also required by the operatives and evidence provided to the site management.

These inspections must be undertaken using the contractor's own management system.

Timber Frame

Example 2 storey plot:

- 3 movements of scaffolding + table lifts to gable ends
- Scaffolding to canopies/bay windows
- 1 x loading bay
- 1 x stair tower
- 1 x rubbish chute
- Gable handrails
- 4 x lift of hop up brackets: - x 2 for Oregon timber frame erectors. 1 set for ground floor construction and 1 set for fascia and soffit
- 2 x adaptations to scaffold lifts
- 2 sets of inside handrails
- Re-erect or adapt for render and/or cladding

Timber Frame

Telescopic transom units can be used, which allow the width of the inside board platform to be changed, or the platform to be removed, with the progress of the work

Inside-board brackets: The inside platform can be supported by inside-board brackets, informally known as ‘hop-up’ or ‘step-down’ brackets.

Inside – board brackets are the preferred option, which allow the inner platform to be raised above or lowered below the main platform level.

Assessment of stability of scaffolding (physical ties, outriggers, kentledge) required for each structure.

Housekeeping

Scaffold tubes must be transported on either a flatbed trailer, designed stillage's or pallet by the forklift or other lifting equipment. If tubes are to be transported on a designed stillage or pallet they must be appropriately secured by the Contractor. Where localised lifting is stipulated, this must be followed.

Scaffold components (fittings) must only be transported in stillage's provided by the contractor.

Scaffold boards must be transported on either, a flatbed trailer, designed stillage's or pallet by the forklift or other lifting equipment. If boards are to be transported on a designed stillage or pallet they must be appropriately secured, by the Contractor. Where localised lifting is stipulated, this must be followed.

The loading & offloading of materials from delivery vehicles must be in line with the guidance issued in Safety Alert No 59 – "Safe Loading and Unloading of Delivery Vehicles in terms of securing loads & work at height around delivery vehicles.

Scaffolders must ensure that their work areas are kept clear of excessive materials to avoid and reduce risk of slips, trips and falls.

Exclusion Zones

- All high-risk activities must be planned to ensure co-ordination with all site construction activities, site exclusion zones are essential to ensure everybody's safety to allow a high-risk activity to proceed, such as lifting, scaffold operations and areas of the site where plant is operating.
- Site Management Teams shall review the effectiveness of the exclusion zones before any work commences, during weekly and monthly SHE Tours or contractor site inspections.

Exclusion Zones – (cont.)

- All exclusion zones must be established using temporary heras fencing or yellow crowd barriers, with warning signs displayed to inform operatives not to enter the exclusion zone unless authorised.
- Pedestrian and vehicle routes likely to be affected by the provision of exclusion zones must be assessed in the review of the site traffic management plan and control measures introduced, as necessary.