



**PLANNING AUTHORITY
MINISTRY OF LAND USE AND HOUSING**

GUIDELINE FOR TEMPORARY HOARDING

Compiled by: **Mr. Ron Felix (P.A architect)**

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DEFINITION OF HOARDING

- A temporary wooden/metal fence around a building or structure under construction or repair adjacent to a road, highway or a public footpath.
- Fences or scaffolds erected on the ground to form a barrier between pedestrians and building sites and/or
- overhead protective structures that are required for the protection of adjoining public areas and persons on a construction site.

SOME MATERIALS USED FOR HOARDING

The predominant materials used for the installation of protective hoardings are:

- structural timber
- structural steel
- prefabricated steel
- iron sheets
- scaffolding

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

At the planning stage of any proposed building or civil engineering works, specific consideration should be given, by those responsible for the design and the construction, to the safety of the workers and the public who will subsequently be affected by the plant associated with the process of the erection of such structures.

The Planning Authority strongly recommends that:

- all construction sites located alongside roads should be fully barricaded by protective hoarding.
- hoardings should be able to protect not only public from dangers within the site but also act as barrier or security to prevent persons from trespassing into the site.

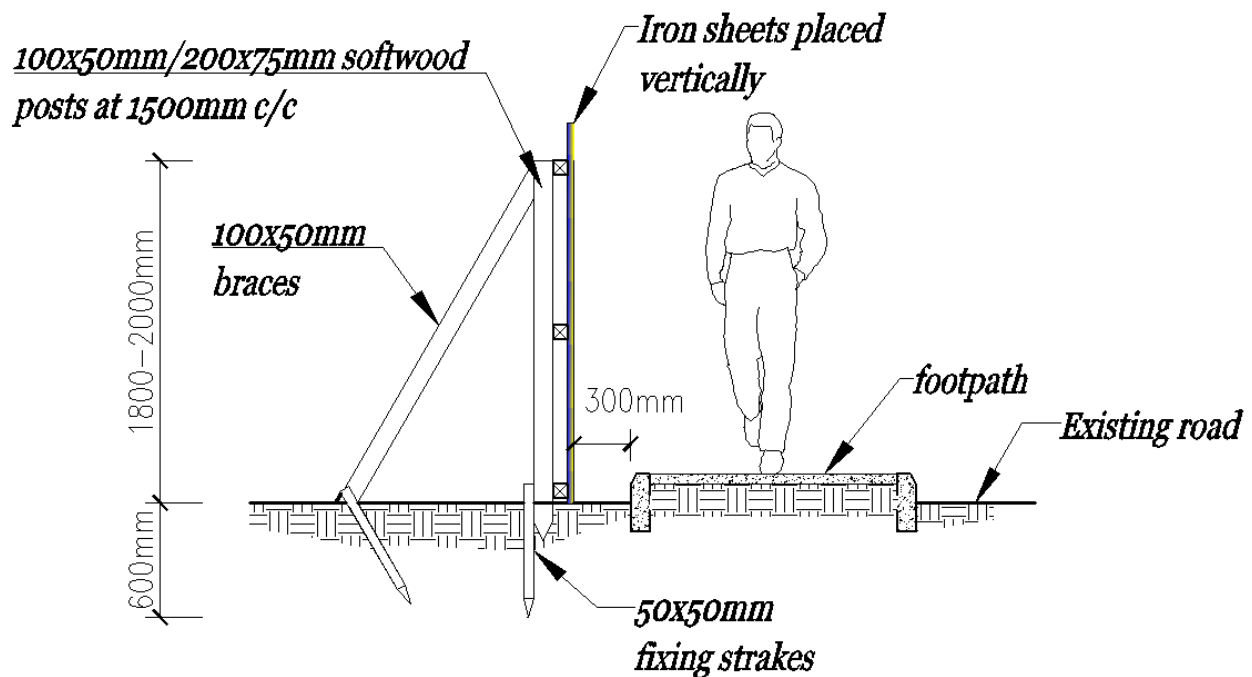
- unless specified otherwise, the contractor shall provide, erect and maintain a continuous metal hoarding around the entire contract boundary before the commencement of the works .
- hoardings shall be erected at not less than 300mm away from any permanent structure such as a footway, drain, pipeline etc.
- hoardings should not be higher than 2000mm high and continuous down to the ground. Any hoarding structure to be erected above the designated height shall be at the discretion of the Planning Authority.
- all hoarding structures are to be properly designed and constructed in accordance to the specification of the Planning Authority and should be maintained in good condition.
- there should be an adequate safety distance between the worksite and the hoarding.
- there should be a minimum of two entry points to a site.
- the contractor shall provide metal gates/doors for the main and side entrances.
- the metal gate at the main entrance (for vehicular traffic) shall be closed after working hours when construction activities have been stopped.
- a side entrance beside the main gate shall be provided for passage of workers and visitors.
- the hoarding shall be constructed in accordance with the standard drawings and detailing.
- On all sides exposed to the public, hoardings should be free of all hazards to the public i.e. nails, sharp edges and corners of metal sheets.
- if ground level bracing is necessary across the pedestrian way, an unobstructed close-boarded or sheet timber walking platform is to be provided. Where pedestrians will be required to use the carriageway

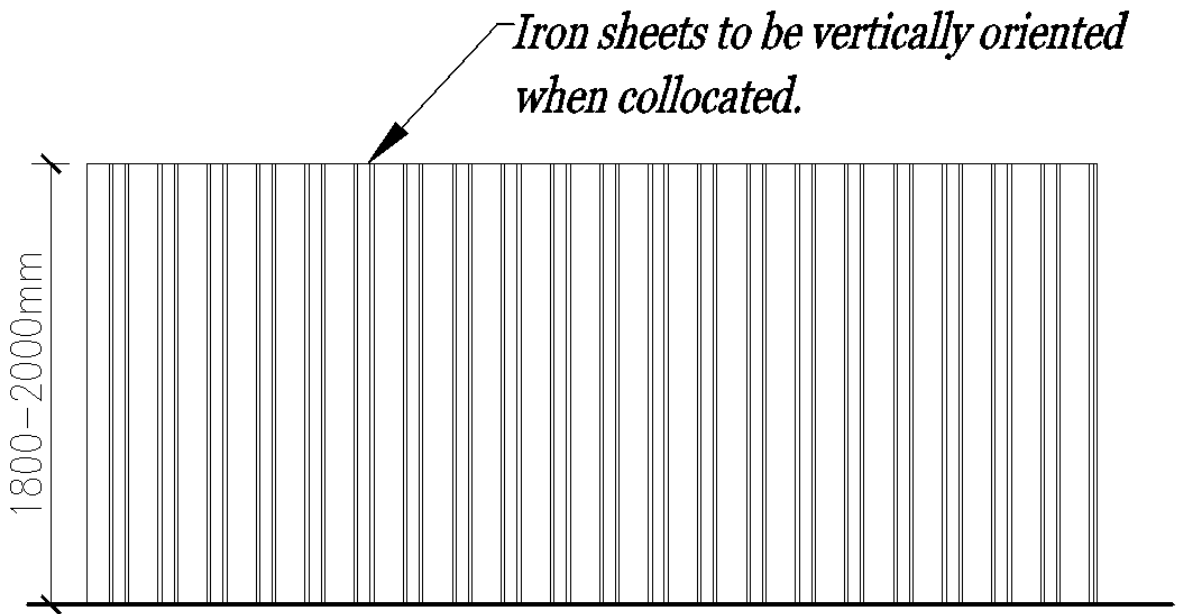
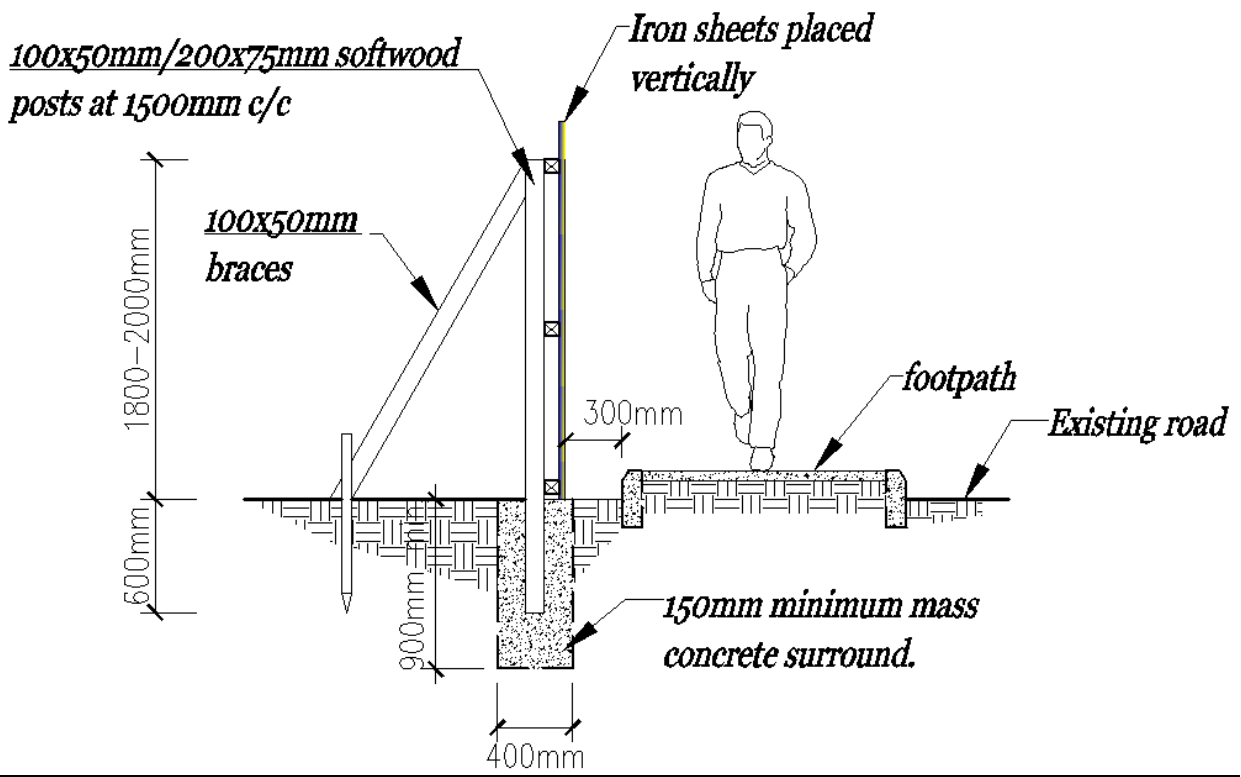
a public walkway of 1.3m minimum width must be provided and a 1.5m high barrier handrail of at least two evenly spaced horizontal members must be erected between the walkway and carriageway.

- there must be a clear passage continuously available for pedestrians under or through the scaffold with a minimum of 2.4m headroom. It must be at least 1.3m wide. All fittings lower than 2.6m must be adequately protected to prevent danger to pedestrians.
- Warning signs with the legend 'DANGER - MEN WORKING ABOVE' must be displayed at each end of the structure.

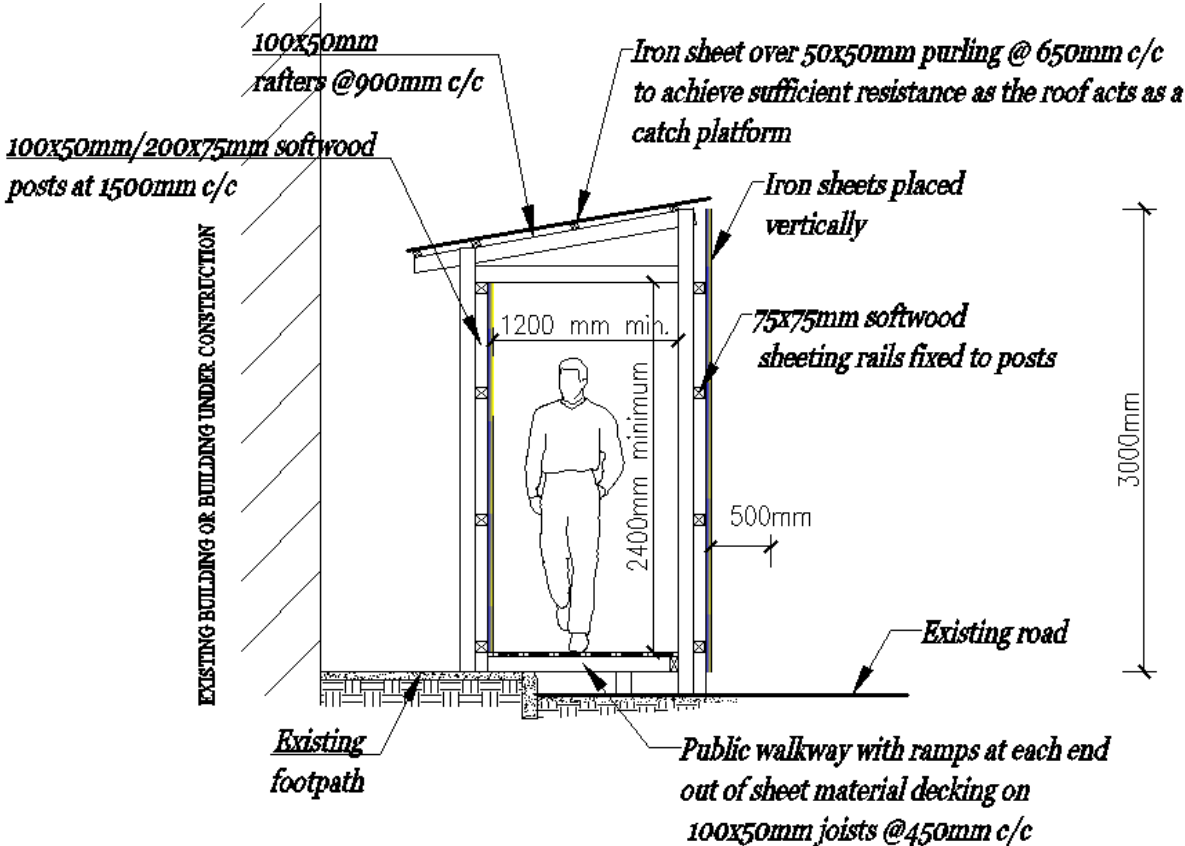
PROPER HOARDING DESIGNS

FREE-STANDING VERTICAL HOARDING





COVERED WALKWAY HOARDING



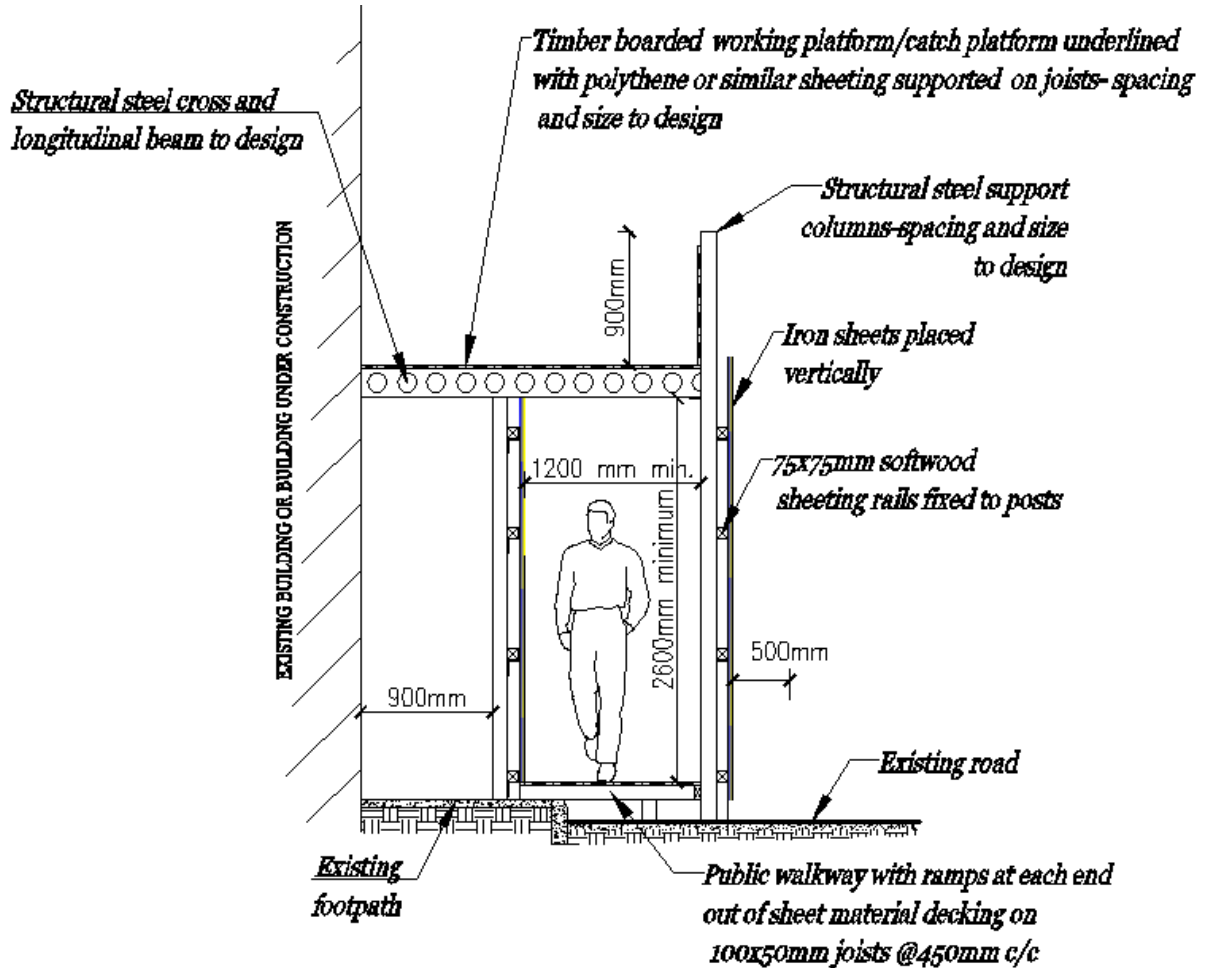
ADDITIONAL ELEMENTS/STRUCTURES TO HOARDINGS

Where hoarding structures alone are not enough to fully meet the safety requirements on construction sites, mostly structures higher than 3m, other elements or structures such as safety nets and catch platforms are added above the hoarding structure. These additional structures act as protective barriers against dust particles and the fall of other debris from the construction site. Safety nets are also a system to protect others who will also be working at great heights so as to minimise any potential fall.

SAFETY NETS

- Every safety net shall be attached to sufficient anchorages or supports outside and beyond the area of possible fall and supported at a height sufficient to prevent dropping to any surface or object.
- Where a scaffold is erected in an area where the construction activities may pose hazards to pedestrian or vehicular traffic in the form of falling objects, peripheral nets should be used to envelope the scaffold.
- Every safety net or combination of safety nets shall be of sufficient size, strength and must be provided to the area of possible fall.
- No safety net and peripheral net that is broken should be installed.
- Safety net, peripheral net and their supports shall be inspected daily after each installation.
- Every safety net shall comply with any relevant international standard.eg:
 - BSEN 1263-1 standard, whereby safety nets are to be made from polypropylene, a modern material which gives high energy absorption together durable use, with a mesh size of 100mm knot to knot. Safety nets are tested for a 100kg person falling 6m. They are installed using rope ties, complying with the BSEN 1263-1 standard.

CATCH PLATFORMS



- Catch platforms should be erected along the exterior faces of the exterior walls to prevent injury to the public below.
- Catch platforms may be constructed of material other than wood provided such material is of equal strength and does not otherwise lessen the security against falling material.
- All loose materials at elevated areas should be secured so as to prevent them from being blown off the structure by strong gusts of wind.

