

**COMMON STANDARD NO. 10  
HEALTH & SAFETY STANDARDS FOR PEDESTRIAN ACCESS ROUTES**

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## **APPENDIX 6**

### **INTRODUCTION**

Slips, trips and falls account for a large proportion of the accidents that occur at our workplace. We must therefore ensure that safe access is provided to all our places of work and is maintained to a high standard to reduce the number of unsafe conditions.

This DALCON SUPERPRIME Standard gives practical guidance on temporary or permanent footpaths and walkways and must be considered as part of a risk assessment approach. If, as a contractor, we have no direct control, this guidance will be considered best practice.

### **DALCON SUPERPRIME STANDARDS**

All footpaths or walkways to and around places of work under Dalcon Superprime control must meet the following performance standards:-

### **PLANNING**

- All main access routes should be pre planned to ensure all pedestrian access routes are segregated and protected from vehicular traffic or plant if possible.
- Crossing points over traffic routes must be planned and established to allow control with provision of choke points, barriers at the roadside, warning notices for pedestrians and vehicles, painted crossing points on the road and traffic calming measures considered when planning and designing crossing points and pedestrian routes through sites.
- The agreed access details and sketch plans will be formally recorded in the Traffic Management Plan and monitored and reviewed against this document.
- All pedestrian access routes must be clearly identified and delineated.
- Stair tower access should always be used in preference to ladders.
- Early consideration must be given to temporary power or supply routes and the potential use of battery operated tools to reduce cable trip hazards in walkways.

### **SIGNAGE**

- Signage comprising white pictograms on a green background must be securely fixed and clearly visible to define formal access routes.

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- The main entrance for the public must be clearly marked with consideration given to provision of direction arrows on long lengths of hoarding where the entry point is not obvious.
- Additional Dalcon Superprime yellow directional signage should be provided to direct visitors to reception, the offices and stores as applicable.
- All signage must be cleaned, maintained and remain visible at all times.

### **ENTRY CONTROL**

- Where we are in control of a premises or worksite, we have a responsibility to control access and deny entry to unauthorised persons. The extent of this control will be determined by the responsible manager.
- For non linear construction sites, the standard entry control is a gate and signing in book site via security.
- Gates to access roads or delivery areas will be monitored and policed to ensure unauthorised persons cannot access site by avoiding turnstile or security control.

### **WALKWAY SURFACING, STEPS & WIDTHS**

- Walkway surfaces will always be evenly formed with no trip hazards. Concrete or tarmac paths are the preferred options and they should have formed edges.
- Walkways made from fill, must be adequately compacted to give a plane surface with falls designed to shed water and avoid puddles or deterioration.
- The minimum clear width of a footpath should be 1.2m to allow two persons to walk side by side or to pass safely.
- Boards used on scaffold platforms or bridges will be free from warp, large knots or damage and secured in position. Where there is any overlap, a fillet piece should be installed to prevent tripping.
- Scaffold ramps with a gradient of 1 in 4 or greater must be fitted with stepping lathes or non slip surfaces with handrails.
- Formed steps within a walkway should be constructed with a rise of 190mm and 300mm treads with adequate handrails.
- Nosings to temporary steps in less well lit areas may be highlighted in a contrasting colour.

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### WALKWAY BARRIERS

- Walkways should be delineated where possible with solid rails or surfaces such as scaffold tubes, proprietary fencing panels, VCBs or hoarding.
- Where scaffolding is used, midrails should be provided to discourage persons from leaving the route at unauthorised points. Where scaffolding is used, putlog couplers should be used in preference to right angle couplers. Right angle couplers should have protective coverings;
- Use of road pins and netting is discouraged except when forming very transient access routes, due to high maintenance demands and untidy appearance.
- In large floor areas, preferred access routes may be designated by painted lines or hatching and clearly identified as walkways. These may not require additional physical barriers.
- Sufficient numbers of formal access points will be required within these barriers, to allow entry and exit.

### SECONDARY ACCESS

- Access down batters or into excavations must also be carefully planned. Where stair towers cannot be used, steps may be formed in the bank in concrete, scaffold or proprietary components.
- Access walkways across re bar mats must be provided, to gain access to as near the work location as is possible. The walkway should be constructed by providing a 1.2m wide platform from scaffold boards or staging. Trip hazards from lapping of the boards should be prevented by installing a fillet pieces.



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**RESTRICTED AREAS**

- Where access ways enter areas with potentially hazardous or overhead work, these areas must be designated as restricted to authorised workforce. Restricted areas must be clearly signed with scaffold or similar physical barrier. For short term only, use of barrier tape must be policed by a physical presence.
  
- Where existing access and escape routes are likely to be affected by restricted areas, these accesses must be re assessed and re planned to provide alternative safe access prior to work commencing.

**LIGHTING**

- All walkways accessed in hours of darkness must have adequate lighting.
- Emergency routes will require emergency lighting.
- Public walkways must have lighting levels agreed with the Local Authority
- All lighting leads should be ducted, wall or ceiling mounted to avoid trip hazard.

**DISABLED ACCESS**

- The requirement for disabled access, including wheelchairs, must be considered, particularly to offices and establishments.
- Disabled access may require special consideration and the provision of specialist equipment for escape.