



Scaffold fixing and repair method

Fixings to masonry: Where fixings are made to stone or brickwork it is necessary to check that the masonry is adequate beforehand. Such a fixing to a facade could dislodge a stone or an area of brick thus endangering the safety of the scaffold and damaging the historic fabric. All fixings made to the wall of an historic structure must be of stainless steel or plastic sleeve. Fixing holes to be in mortar joints where possible

Scaffolding to building interfaces: However well constructed, scaffolding is always likely to move slightly and a tube end rubbing on a wall face can easily cause permanent scarring. All points of contact or near contact between scaffolding and historic buildings should be protected in some way. All tube ends that either touch a wall or are within 25mm of it should have plastic end caps. All standards should sit on timber sole plates to spread the load and floors beneath should be protected with polythene sheet, old carpet or similar materials to prevent damage.

Repair fixing hole's to masonry: When scaffold is ready to be dismantled, a qualified restorer to be on hand while the scaffold strip progresses. The restorer will use an approved lime mortar colour mix to fill in the holes made by the scaffold fixings.