BRISTOL CITY COUNCIL STREETSCAPE ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATION/LICENCE

STREETSCAPE ELECTRICAL LICENCE SPECIFICATION

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.0.1 The Highway Electrical Asset team have produced this document in order to ensure any electrical equipment being used on the highway is safe and correctly maintained as not to present a danger to the user or members of the public.

1.0.2 Electrical supplies can be very simple and/or complicated and for this reason alone the Highway Electrical Asset Team has made the decision to have two licences.

1.0.3 Prior to any licneces being issued the event organiser or representative(s) must ensure the installation meets with the criteria included within this Specification document.

1.0.4 **No** electrical supplies are permitted to be taken from any equipment/street furniture belonging to the Authoirity. Any supply taken from a Authority owned asset will be deemed as an illegal connection and theft of electricity.

1.1 Option A

Option A will be a licence issued for Small/ Simple electrical installations.

1.1.1 Small/simple form of temporary electrical system, as outlined in BS7909, is typically supplied from a single installed electrical system using 13A or 16A connectors (socket outlets), where the total power does not exceed 6kVA. The supply for these events is typically taken from an existing socket outlet, and is provided through the use of extension leads. These events require the minimum amount of planning and installation; however, the correct equipment type is to be selected for the purpose. Care should be taken in the routing of cables and the selection of equipment. It is also necessary to test and inspect the equipment before it is installed or used. The risks can be identified through a risk assessment.

1.2 Option B

Option B will be a licence issued for Large/Complex electrical installations.

1.2.1 Large/Complex events requiring in excess of 6kVA. The supply for these events requires more than a simple supply and as outlined in BS7909 – the complexity of the events require elements of planning, design, installation, initial inspection and testing and then on-going periodic testing and inspection to ensure safe operation. The design elements are outlined in BS7909, which also includes reference to BS7616.

1.3 Option B Plus

1.3.1 This is for schemes falling outside the scope of the Option A&B and is deemed by the Highway Electrical Asset Team as being over and above Option B and therefore requiring considerable time and recourses to issue a licence. For schemes deemed to fall outside Options A&B a bespoke licence fee will be created on request.

2.0 OUTLINING THE EVENT (BS7909 – 4.2)

The event manager should provide an outline of the type, size and aims of the event, where and when it is to be held and how it is to be managed. An event might require single or multiple, separate temporary electrical systems of varying complexity with more than one electrical environment.

The anticipated number of supplies and how they are to be provided, used and managed should be clarified at an early stage of the event planning.

The complexity increases with the number of electrical environments, each with its own electrical supply and associated temporary system supplying the units and facilities related to the event. These situations mean that protective bonding between temporary systems and electrical environments is required.

The person responsible for the electrical system should be sufficiently competent to manage its use and the complex demands.

BS7909 Code of practice for temporary electrical systems for entertainment and related purposes outlines the factors that should be considered in the selection and installation of temporary supplies.

All temporary electrical distribution should conform to BS7671 – the relevant edition that applies at the date of installation or set-up of the temporary supply.

3.0 SPECIFIC ELECTRICAL REQUIREMENTS

Supply of equipment for events

A simplified inspection and testing routine is permitted for temporary electrical systems set-up for events, where each of the following conditions are to be met:

1. Equipment should be supplied in the form of PAT tested complete stock items that can be plugged together at the location to form the temporary electrical system required.

2. Equipment should be delivered to the event in a safe and serviceable condition and within a valid period, having passed a formal inspection and test.

3. Evidence should be provided to show that the equipment has passed the formal inspection and test. The evidence should include relevant dates that show the period of validity. This evidence should be in the form of a 'Tested' label applied to the equipment or by printed or electronic certificate clearly referring to the equipment concerned.

4. Equipment should be suitable for use in the manner for which it is manufactured.

5. Mobile and transportation units with an electrical installation should be within a valid period having passed a formal inspection and test. Refer to BS7671 for the inspection and tests.

6. The name of the owner or supplier should be shown on the equipment.

If the conditions of 1 to 5 are not fulfilled, the equipment should be subjected to a formal inspection and test before use.

Routine Inspections of the completed installation work through the operational life of the temporary installation by a member of the Highway Electrical Asset Team from Bristol Council and will include a review of validity of the inspection and test certificate/s of the equipment, and an inspection of the suitability of the installation to ensure the installation is in a safe and compliant condition to operate, taking into account the criteria outlined in the design section of this document.

3.1 Small/Simple events and activities requiring up to 6kVA

Small/simple events and activities are those that require a maximum supply of 6kVA from a single-phase supply. The supply would usually be derived from 13A or 16A socket outlets.

Preferable and where practicable, CLASS II insulated equipment should be used to reduce the risk of electrical shock.

The criteria for planning a small/simple temporary electrical system is outlined in BS7909. The selection of the equipment types to be installed must be approved by the Highway Electrical Asset Team prior to installation and information must be presented with the application for the Electrical Licence.

The following criteria needs to fulfilled prior to any licence being issued:

1. It is recommended that a sketch/diagram is compiled reflecting the equipment layout, cable routes etc.

2. An agreement is sought from the owners or occupiers of the location indicating they are prepared to supply the power required. This should include specific use

of the sockets and any other equipment. Care should be taken to ensure that the temporary installation does not affect the operation of the permanent fixtures.

3. Check that the source of supply is safe and suitable to use; this should include a visual inspection of the socket outlets to be used, a polarity check and an assessment of the earth loop impedance. If the source fails the inspection, the polarity check, or the earth loop impedance check, it should not be used.

4. The location of the circuit protective devices for the source of supply used (the circuit breaker protecting the socket outlet) should be established and access to the protective device should be possible at all times.

5. Problems with the installed electrical system. If the system is deemed to be non-compliant it is expected that the system will be switched off and not used until the necessary remediation activities have been undertaken by a competent person. The costs for the remediation work and/or repairs shall be borne by the owner and/or occupier.

6. When removing the system. When the activity is complete the temporary electrical system should be dismantled in a safe manner. If required the equipment can be stored for future use. The costs of removal and storage shall be borne by the owner and/or occupier.

Any electrical inspections and planning of the electrical system must be carried out by a Competent Qualified Skilled Electrical Person, as per the definition in BS7671 and set out by the IET.

Routine Inspections of the completed installation work for small/simple events shall be undertaken through the operational life of the temporary installation by a member of the Highway Electrical Asset Team from Bristol Council and will include a review of validity of the inspection and test certificate/s of the equipment, and an inspection of the suitability of the installation to ensure the installation is in a safe and compliant condition to operate, taking into account the criteria outlined in the design section of this document.

3.2 Large/Complex events and activities in excess of 6kVA

1. The electrical requirements for these applications are more involved than running extension leads from socket outlets. These are complex and may even require multiple sources of supply. The interconnectivity of the supplies and earthing needs to be carefully considered.

2. As outlined in BS7909, the approach to the requirements for an electrical installation requiring a supply in excess of 6kVA is similar to that of a permanent installation and the full engineering process is to be followed, this will include drawings/sketches of the equipment layout and cable routing and supporting calculations.

3. The Council will assess any submission for approval against the criteria outlined in BS7909 and BS7671. It is recommended that the design process outlined in these documents is followed to avoid delays and rework.

4. Routine Inspections of the completed installation work through the operational life of the temporary installation by the Council representative will include a review of validity of the inspection and test certificate/s of the equipment, and an inspection of the suitability of the installation to ensure the installation is in a safe and compliant condition to operate, taking into account the criteria outlined in the design section of this document. The inspector will also review the original design document pack of the electrical installation to determine if any changes and/or modifications have been made. All changes/alterations/modifications require new approval and inspection and testing documentation.

Any electrical inspections and planning of the electrical system must be carried out by a Competent Qualified Skilled Electrical Person, as per the definition in BS7671 and set out by the IET.

3.3 Design Factors

3.3.1 The design of each temporary electrical system should meet the requirements of the event and take account of the supplies to be used and the conditions present at the location, including physical and environmental conditions and potentially hazardous sites.

3.3.2 The person designing the temporary electrical system should ensure all requirements are properly met and recorded. The design details and any special requirements including tests should be provided to the person responsible for the temporary electrical system.

3.3.3 The temporary electrical distribution should conform to the relevant requirements of BS 7671.

3.3.4 Supplies (BS7671 - 740.313.3) The source of supply should be verified as safe and suitable for use. The earthing arrangements of the supply should be identified so that the design can take account of any particular requirements that may be necessary. Refer to BS7909 and BS7671 for further guidance. Irrespective of the number of sources of supply, the line and neutral conductors from different sources shall not be interconnected.

3.3.5 Voltage (BS7671 - 740.313.1.1) The minimal supply voltage of temporary electrical installations in booths, stands or temporary structures shall not exceed 230/400V AC. If low voltage supplies other than 230/400V or 50Hz are required, they should be supplied by a transformer or separate generator.

3.3.6 Isolation (BS7671 - 740.537.2.1.1) Every separate temporary electrical

installation and each distribution circuit supplying outdoor installations shall be provided with its own readily accessible and properly identified means of isolation. The isolating device shall disconnect all live conductors (line and neutral conductors)

3.4 Wiring Systems

3.4.1 Cables (BS7671 - 740.521.1) Armoured cables or cables protected against mechanical damage shall be used wherever there is a risk of mechanical damage due to external influences. Mechanical protection shall be used in public areas and in areas where wiring systems are crossing roads or walkways. Joints shall not be used in cables except where necessary as a connection into a circuit. **(BS7671 - 740.526)**. Where strain can be transmitted to terminals the connection shall incorporate cable anchorage(s).

3.4.2 Wiring Systems Underground cables **(BS7671 - 708.521.7.2)** Underground distribution circuit shall, unless provided with additional mechanical protection, be buried at a minimum depth of 0.6m (sufficient depth) to avoid being damaged. Note, Permissions from the authority will be required for any excavations on Authority owned land or land subject to the Highways Act 1980.

3.4.3 Overhead cables (BS7671 - 708.521.7.3) Every overhead cable/conductor shall be insulated. Poles and supports for overhead wiring systems shall be located or protected so that they are unlikely to be damaged by any foreseeable movement of vehicles. Every overhead conductor shall be at a height above ground of not less than 6m in all areas subject to the movement of vehicles and 3.5m in all other areas.

3.4.4 Flexible cables (BS7671 - 717.52.1) Where the supply to a temporary structure or a mobile or transportable unit is provided by means of a plug and socket outlet, flexible cables in accordance with H07RN-F (BS EN 50525-2-21), or cables of equivalent design, having a minimum cross-sectional area of 2.5mm2 copper, shall be used for connecting the unit to the supply. The flexible cable shall enter the unit by an insulating inlet in such a way as to minimise the possibility of insulation damage or fault which may energise exposed-conductive parts of the temporary structure and/or unit.

3.5 Equipment

3.5.1 Equipment shall be selected for installation in outside locations shall have a minimum IP rating of IP44 in order to protect against water splashes and the ingress of very small objects **(BS7671 - 708.512.1.1 and 708.512.1.2).**

3.5.2 Equipment shall be protected against mechanical damage (impact severity AG3). At least one of the following shall be used to provide protection to equipment:

1. The position or location shall be selected to avoid damage by any reasonably foreseeable impact. Local or general mechanical protection shall be provided.

2. Equipment shall be installed that complies with a minimum degree of protection against mechanical impact of IK08 (refer to BS EN 62262).
3. The equipment shall be rated for operated in an ambient temperature range of: AA2 to AA4 (BS7671 refers) from -40 degrees C to +40 degrees C) and between relative humidity of AB2 to AB4 between 5% and 100% (BS7671 refers) **(BS7671 - 714.512.2.1).**

3.6 Lighting

3.6.1 Lighting in outdoor locations shall be provided with additional protection by an RCD having a rated residual operating current not exceeding 30mA and an operating time not exceeding 40ms at a residual current of 150mA. Devices selected shall disconnect all live parts. **(BS7671 - 714.411.3.3)**.

3.6.2 Every light fitting or decorative lighting chain shall be installed so as not to impair its ingress protection, and be securely attached to the structure or support intended to carry it. Its weight shall not be carried by the supply cable, unless it has been selected and erected for this purpose. **(BS7671 - 704.55.1.1)**.

3.6.3 Light fittings and decorative lighting chains mounted less than 2.5m (arm's reach) above floor level or otherwise accessible to accidental contact, shall be firmly fixed and so sited or guarded as to prevent risk of injury to persons or ignition of materials. Access to the fixed light source shall only be possible after removing a barrier or enclosure which shall require the use of a tool. **(BS7671 - 704.55.1.1)**.

3.6.4 Lighting chains shall use H05RN-F or H07RN-F cable or equivalent.

3.7 Socket Outlets

3.7.1 Each socket outlet and its enclosure shall comply with BS EN 60309-2 and meet the degree of protection of at least IP44 in accordance with BS EN 60529 **(BS7671 - 708.553.1.8)**.

3.7.2 Every socket outlet shall be individually protected by an RCD having a rated residual operating current not exceeding 30mA and an operating time not exceeding 40ms at a residual current of 150mA. Devices selected shall disconnect all live conductors **(BS7671 - 708.415.1)**.

3.7.3 Every socket outlet shall be individually protected by an overcurrent protective device. **(BS7671 - 708.533)**.

3.7.4 The current rating of socket outlets shall not be less than 16A **(BS7671 - 708.55.1.5).**

In order to avoid any hazard due to long connection cables, no more than 4 socket-outlets shall be grouped together in any one enclosure **(BS7671 - 708.55.1.3)**.

3.7.5 The lowest part of any socket outlet shall be placed at a height of between 0.5m and 1.5m from the ground/finished-floor-level except for socket outlets dedicated to lighting circuits. **(BS7671 - 708.55.1.6)**.

3.7.6 Socket outlets dedicated to lighting circuits placed out of arm's reach shall be marked or labelled according to their purpose **(BS7671 - 740.55.7)**.

3.8 Proximity to Non-Electrical Services (BS7671 - 717.528.3.4)

3.8.1 No electrical equipment, including wiring systems, except ELV equipment for gas supply control, shall be installed in any gas cylinder storage compartment.

3.8.2 ELV cables and electrical equipment may only be installed within the LPG cylinder compartment if the installation serves the operation of the gas cylinder or is for use within the compartment. Such electrical installations and components shall be constructed and installed so that they are not a potential source of ignition.

3.8.3 Where cables have to run through such a compartment, they shall be protected against mechanical damage by installation within a conduit system complying with the appropriate part of BS EN 61386 or within ducting system complying with the appropriate part of BS EN 50085 series. Where installed this conduit or ducting system shall be able to withstand mechanical impact equivalent to AG3 without visual physical damage.

3.9 Warning Signs

3.9.1 Where required warning signs related to the use of electricity should be provide e.g. where cables are routed overhead and the requirements of BS7671 for supplies.

3.10 Checks and Testing

3.10.1 Prior to any event being allowed to operate electrically, the Event Organiser must provide the Authority with the relevant information as detailed in the Specification document.

3.10.2 This information must be provided prior to any licence being agreed. The Event Organiser must liaise with The Highway Electrical Asset Team in order to avoid any delay in the Electrical Licence being issued.

3.10.3 Any electrical verification check and electrical testing must be carried out by a competent person, classed as an Electrician and Electrically Skilled under the IET definitions and a holder of the following electrical testing qualifications:

1. Electrical Inspection and Testing City & Guilds 2391

3.11 Records, results and Certificates (BS7909 - 9.3)

3.11.1 Initial verification: Persons carrying out the inspection and testing should record the results and prepare documentation as required. This should include a Completion Certificate and accompanying Schedule of Test Results – refer to annexure G of BS7909 for the format of the documentation to be submitted.

3.11.2 In-service inspection and testing: where a temporary system exists for an extended period routine regular inspections and testing should be implemented.

3.12 Visual Inspection (BS7909 Section 9.7)

3.12.1 The visual inspection should include the following checks:

1. The earthing arrangement of the supplies involved are as expected and according to the design;
2. Where an earth electrode is required, it is correctly deployed and connected;
3. Suitable means of switching and isolation are present;
4. The terminations of open tails are correct;
5. Single pole connectors are correctly connected for circuit function and fully mated;
6. Protective devices are in their correct circuit positions and of the correct rating;
7. Protective conductors, where required, are correctly connected;
8. All cables are correctly connected;
9. All cable runs are tidy and laid protected from damage;
10. Environmental factors do not cause connectors, distribution units and other electrical equipment to become hazardous;
11. Electrical equipment is positioned so that it does not create a hazard to any persons, animals or property;
12. Electrical equipment is secure against tampering or unauthorised operation;
13. The temporary electrical system follows the design and requirements of the event;
14. All covers and protective barriers are correctly in place;
15. Fire protection arrangement and barriers are not compromised;
16. Supplies of safety services are in accordance with the design;
17. Evidence is provided of formal inspection and test for all facilities brought to site that include installed electrical systems;
18. Evidence is provided of formal inspections and test for all facilities providers equipment.

Any faulty condition should be corrected and re-tested before proceeding or making use of the temporary supplies and equipment.

3.13 Electrical Tests (BS7909 Section 9.8)

3.13.1 System test on site shall take the following;

1. Earth electrode resistance (where applicable);
2. Phase sequence and polarity;
3. Earth loop impedance;
4. Prospective short circuit current
5. Operation of the test button of RCD's
6. Voltage drop

3.13.2 The results of the tests should be recorded – refer to BS7909 for the format of the certification relating to Temporary supplies.

3.14 Portable Appliance Testing

3.14.1 The Streetscape Electrical Licence has deemed the installations as being high risk due to the installation being outside and interacting with members of the public and therefore any portable equipment shall have a visual inspection and PAT test as shown in the table below and the frequencies shown below:

Risk Matrix Pat Testing by Business Category:

PAT Testing - Electrical Risk level by business environment

Environment	Risk Level	Why?
Offices, Shops and Hotels	Low	Electrical items are rarely moved and so are less likely to be damaged. There is very little specialist equipment on site.
Schools	Low-Medium	Electrical items are rarely moved and there is little specialist equipment, however the occupants (children) are more prone to accidents and causing damage
Hospitals	Low-Medium	There is a large amount of electrical equipment on site that is used frequently, often in a fast-paced environment, and is therefore more subject to wear & tear, damage or misuse
Industrial buildings such as factories, commercial kitchens and workshops	Medium	Occupants are often working to tight schedules and regularly use a wide variety of different types of appliance, meaning there is a greater chance of accidents and damage
Where equipment is used by the public such as gyms and arcades	High	It is considerably more difficult to monitor use of electrical appliances and so there is a vastly increased risk of human error
Construction Sites	Extremely High	The tough and sometimes chaotic environment of construction sites plus the frequent use of hand-held tools means they are exceptionally high risk environments

Frequency of Visual Inspections and PAT tests by equipment type in High Risk Environments:

High Risk Environments:

Appliance Category	Class 1		Class 2	
	Visual inspection	PAT test	Visual inspection	PAT test
Fixed	Annually	Not required	Annually	Not required
Stationary	Monthly	Annually	3 monthly	Annually
IT	Monthly	Annually	3 monthly	Annually
Moveable	Weekly	6 monthly	Monthly	Annually
Portable	Weekly	6 monthly	Monthly	Annually
Cables & Chargers	Weekly	6 monthly	Monthly	Annually
Handheld	Weekly	6 monthly	Monthly	Annually

3.14.2 PAT testing legislation was put into effect to ensure that all companies conform to the Health and Safety at Work Act of 1974, Electricity at Work Regulations of 1989, Provision and Use of Work Equipment regulations of 1998 and the Management of Health and Safety at Work regulations of 1999.

3.14.3 PAT testing is done to ensure that all electrical equipment that is classified as “portable” is deemed safe for use. The legislation deems that any competent person can perform it by using a PAT instrument or tester. The visual examination of each appliance in addition to the actual PAT test should be performed only by someone who is deemed competent.

3.14.4 PAT testing legislation states a competent person is someone who has experience or knowledge of being able to check and test appliances for safety purposes. Those with knowledge of electricity in general as well as anyone who has experience in electrical work can be deemed capable.

4.0 ELECTRICAL LICENCE REQUIREMENTS

4.1 All electrical equipment deployed on the highway will require a licence under the Highways Act 1980.

4.2 All elecrtrical equipment and installations must comply with this Specification document and the relevant codes of practices and laws relating to electrical installations, in particularly the following publications and laws must be adhered to:

1. Electriciaty At work Regulations
2. IET Wiring Regulations BS7671:2018
3. Health and Safety at Works Act 1974
4. Electricity Safety Quality and Continuity Regulations
5. Electricity at Work Regulations 1989

6. Code of Practice for Temporary Electrical Systems for Entertainment and related purposes, BS7909*

4.3 Due to the temporary nature of the installation this Specification document has been based around BS7909. It is recommended the Event organiser and their appointed competent person(s) are fully conversant with this code of practice prior to engaging or submitting and request for licences.

4.4 As detailed previously in the Specification document the licence will be split into two different typoes of licence, depending on the size and complexity of the scheme.

4.5 The majority of schemes will fall into the first category, **Option A**, however there may be larger events that will fall into the second category, **Option B**, which will require detailed planning and engagement with Authority.

4.6 Licence Fees

4.6.1 Licence fees have been calculated by assesing the time a Highway Electrical Asset Team Officer will need to spend assessing and inspectinmg a scheme. The fee is based on the Event Organser providing all the information requested in this Specification document being presented in a timely manner.

4.6.2 If the requirted information is not received or received but not adequate the cost of the licence will be increased in order to

Option A has a fee of £550 + VAT per scheme

Option B has a fee of £1100 + VAT per scheme

4.6.3 For Schemes deemed to be over and above Option B, following receipt of the scheme details, a bespoke quotation will be submitted to the Event Organiser as detailed in clause **1.3** of this Specification.

4.7 Electrical Licence Information

4.7.1 Electrical submissions must be addressed to the follwing:

Highway Electrical Asset Team
Compoliance Department
FAO Rory McGrath
100 Temple Street
Floor 2 (South)
PO Box 3176
Bristol, BS3 9FS

Email: lighting@bristol.gov.uk

4.7.2 Due to the current pandemic all submisions must be emailed to the above email address. The sender will then receive a email withing 5 working days confirm reciept.

4.7.3 The Highway Electrical Asset Team in normal working conditions will process licence application within six weeks, however this is subject to the quality and validity of the information being submitted and the size of the scheme.

4.7.4 Due to the current pandemic site visits will be limited and social distancing will be maintained at all time as well as track and trace. All site visits will be inline with current government guidance.

4.7.5 The submission will take on two sets of information, the first being the initial submission, which will require the following information before any scheme will be considered:

Initial Submission Requirements

1. Drawing of Installation- Showing equipment location, proposed cable routes, any proposed cable protection (such as cable matts/ramps to avoid trips and aflls), proposed power supply location.
2. Details of the proposed temporary electrical supplies, providing techncial details as per **Section 3** of this specification.
3. Specific Technical Details of the proposed electrical equipment being as per the requirements in **Section 3** of this Specificatioin.
4. A simple circuit chart showing the electrical equipment as per BS7671, regulation **514.9.1**.
5. In date, valid, “Electrical Test Certificate” showing the source of Electrical Supply (Usually the premises where the supply is taken from).
6. PAT Tests for trailing leads, plugs, sockets, fixed and portable equiopment, as applicable and as per **Section 3.14** and HSE Guidance 107.
7. Copies of competency relating to the competent person(s) being used to carry out the electrical works.
8. Specific method statements & risk asssestments

4.7.6 Option B will extra and more detailed information, such as cable calculations and schemeatic drawing as per BS7671. Please refer to the licence for a full list of required documentation.

4.7.7 Due to the possible complexity of Option B, the Highway Electrical Asset Team reserves the right to change the required information and request more detailed information if required.

4.7.8 It is recommended that for more complex installations early enaggement with the Highway Elecrical Asset Team via the email address lighting@bristol.gov.uk

4.7.9 If the information is incomplete, the application **will not** be considered or looked at

by the Highway Electrical Asset Team.

4.7.10 Continual submissions with missing or insufficient information will result in additional licence charges being levied against the event organiser.

4.7.11 Following reciept of the initial submission information, the Highway Electrical Asset Team will study the information for validity and conformity. If the information is deemed as not being sufficient a further request for the information will be made. If the information is deeemed as satisfactory, then the scheme will be given approval, subject the final submission reuirement detailed below, which can only be submitted with the installation in situ.

Final Submission Requirements (prior to hand over of licence)

1. Initial Electrical Verification.
2. In date, valid and in agreed format, Electrical Test Certification for Temporary/permanent installtion.
3. Joint site inspection with Event Organiser and Highway Electrical Asset Team prior to scheme going live.

4.7.12 Only after all the criteria has ben met and payment in full for the licence recived, will a licence be granted and the scheme allowed to open to the public.

4.7.13 If the event organsier has no licence in place for the scheme and the scheme is then made live to members of the public, the Authority reserves the right to have the equipment removed from the adoptable highway with immeadiate effect and subsequently recharge and costs the event organiser for the removal of the equipment.