

WORKING AT HEIGHT:

Organisations' policy & practices in relation to CDM15 & Design Risk Management within the working at height and scaffolding sector

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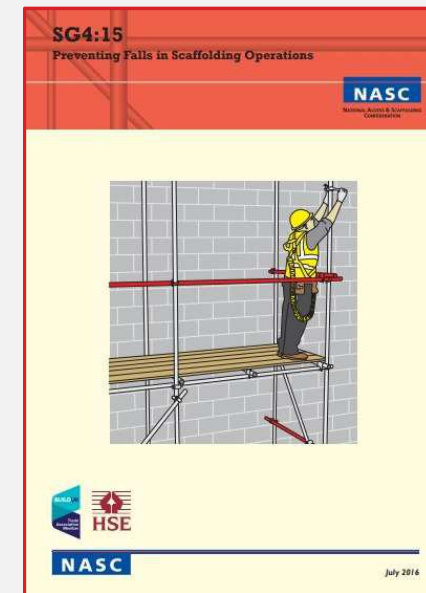


THE NASC

- The national trade body for access and scaffolding in the UK
- Established 1945 and representing 300 leading contracting firms, scaffolding suppliers and manufacturers
- Mission statement: to ensure the scaffolding and access industry maintains the highest practicable standards of workmanship and safety
- Benchmarking best practice for scaffolding
- Working closely with key organisations including HSE to meet and develop industry requirements

HOW IS THIS ACHIEVED?

- The Work at Height Regulations 2005 - Access and Scaffolding Industry develop guidance from
- Committees develop and review industry guidance, seen and supported by the HSE, which is used to regulate the Access & Scaffolding industry
- The guidance is reviewed every five years or sooner, if circumstances change – Legislation, HSE, BSI CONIAN, TWF, UEG and CEN etc.
- The industry's Bible is the SG4 Preventing Falls in Scaffolding Operations



WORK AT HEIGHT REGS '05

Organisation and planning 4:

- (1) Every employer shall ensure that work at height is —
- (a) properly planned;
- (b) appropriately supervised; and
- (c) carried out in a manner which is so far as is reasonably practicable safe, and that its planning includes the selection of work equipment in accordance with regulation 7



WORK AT HEIGHT REGS '05

Selection of work equipment for work at height 7:

- (1) Every employer, in selecting work equipment for use in work at height, shall
- (a) give collective protection measures priority over personal protection measures



HOW DOES THIS WORK?

- Contracting members are expected to implement and follow the SG4 and all other NASC industry guidance
- Members are audited every year by a 3rd party independent auditor
- The audit follows PAS 91 and SG4 and all other NASC guidance, including statutory legislation as the Bribery Act 2010 and the Modern Slavery Act 2018
- Members can be reported by their clients or general public if deemed to be working unsafely

FITTING WITHIN CDM 2015

- Access & Scaffolding contractors are seen to be working as sub-contractors to the Principal Contractor (PC)
- They are usually procured by the PC
- They carry out their responsibilities to the clients – key points
 - They are to advise the PC/clients on any safety related matter
 - Scaffold contractors are to assist the PC/client in their health and safety duties
 - PC/clients are to provide a detail scope and specification for the scaffold contractor to work to

DESIGN RISK MANAGEMENT

What generally happens now:

- Design Risk Management for scaffolding is left with the PC
- Could be via Temporary Works Coordinator or scaffold contractor
- Clients may directly employ a Temporary Works Coordinator



DESIGN RISK MANAGEMENT

To avoid this outcome



WHAT DOES FAILURE COST?



Cardiff December 2000
What does failure cost?

Cardiff December 2000

- 89 mph winds
- Should have been designed for 130 mph wind speed
- 91 of the required 300 anchor ties installed
- Top 6m of scaffold had no fixings
- Design changed on site without consultation with designer
- Principal contractor did not get design checked or check scaffold after installation



Cardiff December 2000

- Design changed on site
- No installation check
- No scaffold register
- No weekly inspections
- Took the Army 36 hours to make safe at a cost of £10M
- Railway closed for 5 days at a cost of £52M
- Cost Taylor Woodrow Construction a total of £65M
- Taylor Woodrow nearly went under - sold to Vinci
- Total HSE fines £320,000



A DIFFERENT APPROACH

- Consider including the role of Temporary Works Designer / Coordinator (BS 5795) within the CDM 2015 review
- Consider the Scaffold Contractor/Temporary Works Designer / Coordinator to be involved with the Design Team at the planning stage



A DIFFERENT APPROACH

- Benefits:
 - Use the knowledge and skill to develop a fit for purpose design for the life of the building /structure – reducing the need to work at height
 - Give valued advice for Pre-Planning of the project
 - Through to the construction phase and completion
 - Time and cost savings – due to scheduling of work at height equipment – HS2 Rail Link, St James Gardens.

A DIFFERENT APPROACH

- Example: HS2 Rail Project, St James Gardens, Euston Station, London.
 - Employing a Temporary Works Designer or use the skills of the scaffolding contractor
 - Assessing the design through to construction taking into account
 - Surrounding environment – Schools, roads movement of equipment
 - Design of the temporary structure – trial the structure before use
 - Reduce the need to work at height by 5,000 hours & manual handling by 5,000 hours
 - IOSH Magazine, August 2019

A DIFFERENT APPROACH

- HS2 Rail Project, St James Gardens, Euston Station, London.



GOOD SCAFFOLD DESIGNS

- Athlone House



GOOD SCAFFOLD DESIGNS

- Watford Shopping Centre



GOOD SCAFFOLD DESIGNS

- Big Ben



QUESTIONS