





THE MODERN UNIVERSITY ESTATE

ENGINEERING AND ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE

ANNUAL CONFERENCE 2025 | 3 - 5 SEPTEMBER

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Gerry Morpeth, Co-ordinating Authorising Engineer











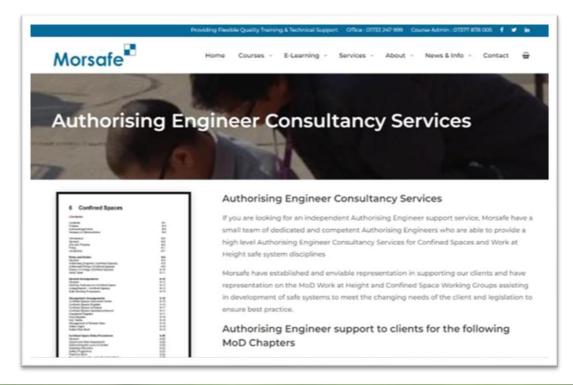
Morsafe Ltd was founded in 2004 and operate out of Peterborough, Cambridgeshire and work UK wide including several overseas locations







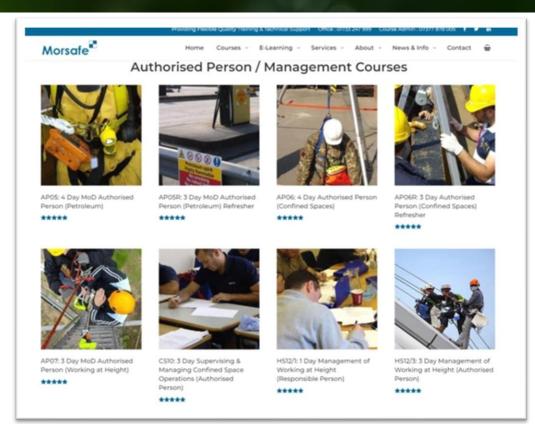
Morsafe is a specialist company providing its clients with a range of Authorising Engineer support in Confined Spaces and Working at Heights, coupled with delivering training in both these disciplines







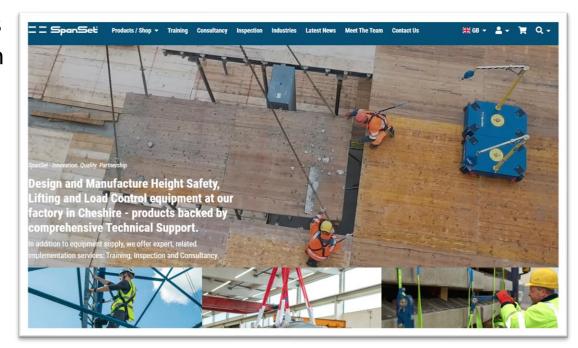
Our courses have been developed to enable clients to deliver Confined Space and Working at Height Safe Systems of Work on their Estate to meet legal and procedural compliance







In September 2004 Morsafe was acquired by SpanSet UK based in Middlewich, Cheshire which has now enhanced our capability to deliver a wider range of services including cutting edge height safety, lifting and loading equipment, enhanced training and additional training locations







Every year falls from height account for the highest number of fatalities and non-fatal injuries

Accident statistics from the HSE show on average each year:

- 40 Fatalities up 5
- 2,304 Non-fatal injuries
- 29 Struck by falling objects up 9

(now taken second place on fatal injuries away from struck by moving vehicles)







About 60% of injuries are as a result of falling from below head height







STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS 2005 No. 735 HEALTH AND SAFETY The Work at Height Regulations 2005 16th March 2005 Laid before Parliament 16th March 2005 ARRANGEMENT OF REGULATIONS Citation and commencement Application Organisation and planning 5. Competence Avoidance of risks from work at height Selection of work equipment for work at height Requirements for particular work equipment 9. Fraeile surfaces 10. Falling objects Inspection of work equipment 13. Inspection of places of work at height 14. Duties of persons at work 15. Exemption by the Health and Safety Executive 16. Exemption for the armed forces 17. Amendment of the Provision and Use of Work Equipment Regulations 1998 18. Repeal of section 24 of the Factories Act 1961 19 Respection of instruments SCHEDULE 1 REQUIREMENTS FOR EXISTING PLACES OF WORK AND MEANS OF ACCESS OR EGRESS AT HEIGHT REQUIREMENTS FOR GUARD-RAILS, TOE-BOARDS, BARRIERS AND SIMILAR COLLECTIVE MEANS OF PROTECTION

The WaH Regulations are cited as the Work at Height Regulations 2005 and came into force on 6th April 2005



What is Working at Height?





The Work at Height Regulations - Regulation 2

Work at height means work in any place where, if there were no precautions in place, a person could fall a distance liable to cause personal injury eg:

- Working on a ladder or a flat roof
- Could fall through a fragile surface
- Could fall into an opening in a floor or a hole in the ground









The Work at Height Regulations - Regulation 6

Can you AVOID working at height in the first place?

If NO, go to PREVENT

Can you PREVENT a fall from occurring?

If NO, go to MINIMISE

Do as much work as possible from the ground.

Some practical examples include:

- using extendable tools from ground level to remove the need to climb a ladder
- installing cables at ground level
 lowering a lighting mast to ground level
- ground level assembly of edge protection

You can do this by:

- using an existing place of work that is already safe, eg a nonfragile roof with a permanent perimeter guard rail or, if not
- using work equipment to prevent people from falling

Some practical examples of collective protection when using an existing place of work:

 a concrete flat roof with existing edge protection, or guarded mezzanine floor, or plant or machinery with fixed guard rails around it

Some practical examples of collective protection using work equipment to prevent a fall:

- mobile elevating work platforms (MEWPs) such as scissor lifts
- tower scaffolds
- scaffolds

An example of personal protection using work equipment to prevent a fall:

 using a work restraint (travel restriction) system that prevents a worker getting into a fall position Can you MINIMISE
the distance and/or
consequences of a fall?

If the risk of a person falling remains, you must take sufficient measures to minimise the distance and/or consequences of a fall.

Practical examples of collective protection using work equipment to minimise the distance and consequences of a fall:

 safety nets and soft landing systems, eg air bags, installed close to the level of the work

An example of personal protection used to minimise the distance and consequences of a fall:

- industrial rope access, eg working on a building facade
- fall-arrest system using a high anchor point





Regulations 6 - AVOID

Ensure that no work is carried out at height if it is safe and reasonably practicable to carry it out other than at height

All new works and, on an opportunity basis, all existing works shall, so far as is reasonably practicable by design, eliminate the need for personnel to work at

height (CDM Regs)











Regulations 6 - PREVENT FALLS

By the use of an existing safe place of work or means of access permanent collective protection









Regulations 6 - **PREVENT** FALLS

Or where this is not reasonably practicable, sufficient work equipment is to be provided, for preventing a fall occurring











Regulations 6 - MINIMISE (distance & consequence collective)

Where measures taken to prevent a fall do not eliminate the risk of a fall occurring, sufficient work equipment is to be provided to minimise the distance of a fall, or where it is not reasonably practicable to minimise the distance, the consequence of a fall is to be minimised









Regulations 6 - MINIMISE (distance & consequence individual)

Or by suitable personal Fall Protective Equipment (FPE) including Fall Arrest Blocks and Shock Absorber Lanyards









Regulations 14

If you are an employee or working under someone else's control you must:

- Report any safety hazard to them
- Use the equipment supplied (including safety devices) properly
- Follow any training and instructions (unless you think that would be unsafe - seek further instructions before continuing)









What are the most common causes of accidents when working at height?

Roof work is high risk with *falls from roofs* and through fragile roofs / material being the most common causes of workplace death and serious injury









How do you select the right equipment to use for a job?

When selecting equipment for work at height, employers must:

- Chose suitable equipment for the work
- Consider the working conditions
- Consider the nature, frequency & duration
- Consider the risks to the safety of everyone







How do you make sure the equipment itself is in good condition?

Where the safety of the work equipment depends on how it has been installed or assembled, an employer should ensure it is not used until it has been inspected in that position by a *competent person*













How do you make sure the equipment itself is in good condition?

You are required to keep a record of any inspection for types of

work equipment or Work Platform including:

- Portable ladders
- Fixed access ladders
- Guardrails
- Restraint systems
- MEWPs

- Mobile Scaffolds
- Anchor points
- WaH equipment
- Rescue equipment
- General Scaffolding

Hired equipment is accompanied by evidence of examination

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The Work at Height Regulations - Regulations 3

If you are an employer or **you control work at height** (for example if you are a contractor or a factory owner), the Regulations apply to you (Duty of Care)

They place duties on employers, the selfemployed, and any person who controls the work of others (e.g. *facilities managers* or *building owners* who may contract others to work at height)







How do you comply with these Regulations?

Employers and those in control of any work at height activity must make sure work is properly planned, supervised and carried out by *competent* people

This includes using the right type of equipment for working at height

*Competency - the ability to do something successfully or efficiently (given the correct training, knowledge, qualification, experience and skills attitude!)







A sensible approach is to be taken when considering precautions for work at height

There may be some low-risk situations where *common* sense tells you no particular precautions are necessary, and the law recognises this

There is a common misconception that ladders and stepladders are banned, but this is not the case as there are many situations where a ladder is the most suitable equipment for working at height

Common sense: the ability to reach intelligent conclusions?







How do you comply with these Regulations?

Low-risk, relatively straightforward tasks will require less effort when it comes to planning with employers and those in control first assessing the risks







How do you comply with these Regulations?

With *High-risk*, more complex tasks at height more effort when it comes to planning and control need to be put in place which may include for a robust Safe System of Work







Safe System of Work (SSoW)

A SSoW is a procedure, or set of procedures, that explains exactly how a work task should be carried out, to make it as safe as possible for the person completing it and those around them

It is a legal requirement for employers and must be put in place whenever a work task involves hazards that cannot be eliminated, thereby posing a risk to the safety of the employee







Task Risk Assessment

HSWA & MHSW Regs requires:

Employers and self-employed persons to assess risks to workers and any others who may be affected by their undertaking

A 'Safe System of Work' must start with a Comprehensive (Suitable and Sufficient) Risk Assessment







Task Risk Assessment

The HSE describes a 'Risk Assessment' as.....the identification of the 'Hazards and Risks' within an undertaking and the 'Identification of Suitable & Sufficient Control Methods' to Eliminate the Hazards and reduce the Risks posed







Task Risk Assessment

Hazard - "the potential to cause harm"



Risk - "the harm being realised"



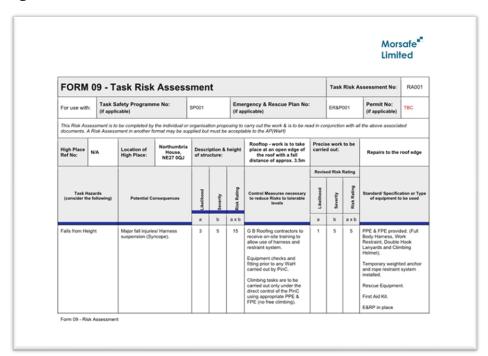




Risk Assessment

The risk assessment should be used to prioritise resources and identify existing controls and any further precautions required

Personnel are to be made aware of any hazards found in the risk assessment, particularly the working at height elements of the activity



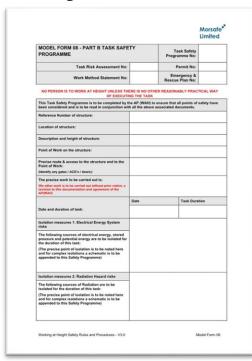




Safety Programme

The information from the Risk Assessment is developed into a Safety Programme

The Safety Programme includes details of site boundaries, methods of cordoning-off suitable areas around the high place, and any temporary signage that may be required



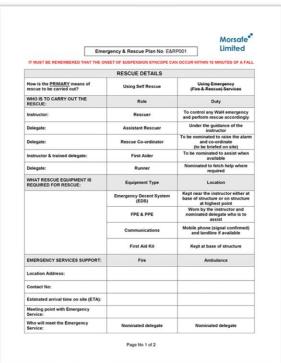
The sequence of how the work is to be carried out:			
Serial	Pre Climb:		
01	Instructor to obtain up to date weather forecast to confirm safe climbing conditions (site office).		
02	Risk Assessment, Method Statement & Emergency & Rescue Plan to be reviewed and signed (site office).		
03	Instructor's competency to be confirmed and evidence provided (site office).		
04	All to move to the structure and confirm all is safe and establish Safety Zone.		
05	Instructor to brief delegates on safety during climbing activities and any site limitations.		
06	Instructor to check effective communications are in place and confirm hand signals with delegates.		
07	Instructor to confirm availability of rescue and first aid equipment.		
80	Instructor to carry out visual inspection of the structure from ground level.		
09	Instructor to sign for Permit and Key to ACD.		
10	Delegates to carry out pre-use inspections of all climbing equipment to be used during Work at Height activity.		
	During the Climb:		
01	Instructor to demonstrate climbing techniques and use of equipment,		
02	Delegates to carry out climb under direction of the Instructor at all times.		
03	Delegates to use double hook method for climbing access/ egress of hooped ladders and platforms.		
04	Delegates must transition from hooped ladder sections to platforms maintaining at least 1 anchor point at all times.		
05	times. Instructor to continuously monitor that delegates are maintaining correct climbing techniques & safe working practice.		
06	Instructor to cease all Work at Height actives & report accordingly if any problems are encountered.		
07	Instructor to periodically check communications during Working at Height activities.		
	Post Climb		
01	Instructor to confirm that the Work at Height activity is completed & climbing has ceased.		
02	Anti-climb device to be re-fitted left secure.		
03	Confirm that the structure & surrounding area has been left in a safe condition.		
04	Instructor to report and injuries and equipment faults or incidents.		
05	Instructor to complete feedback on Permit & sign off as appropriate.		
06	Instructor to return ACD key.		





Emergency and Rescue Planning

- Plan for emergencies and rescue, e.g. agree a set procedure for evacuation
- Think about foreseeable situations
 (fire/thuderstorms) and make sure employees
 know the emergency procedures
- First aid arrangements
- Don't just rely entirely on the emergency services for rescue in your plan

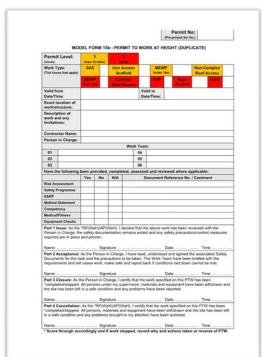






Permit to Work (PTW)

The Permit to Work should only be issued after all aspects of the need to work at height and safe access have been considered and proven necessary and that the permit issuer is satisfied that the RAMs, including the Emergency Plan are complete, that the equipment being used is fit for purpose and that the operatives are competent to carry out the work at height task







Training of Operatives Working at Height

Training standards must be appropriate to the task and to the individual's roles and responsibilities in order for the work (including access and egress to the place of work) to be carried out safely

All records of training should be retained with the supporting safety documentation with each permit issued as a package







Medical and Fitness Requirements

It is the employer's responsibility to ensure that operatives are medically and physically fit to carry out the work they have been engaged to complete and provide evidence of this on request

This can be in the form of a medical practitioner's assessment letter or in the form of a headed, signed letter / email from a manager of the employee naming the operatives in question



Evidence is to be retained with the PTW





Where can Morsafe Assist you in delivering a Working at Height Safe System of

Work?

Provision of a robust Working at Height Safe System of Work Procedure for implementation of site including supporting documents







Where can Morsafe Assist you in delivering a Working at Height Safe System of Work?

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Training of Designate Authorised Person (Working at Height) to enable delivery of the Safe System of Work Procedure on site







Where can Morsafe Assist you in delivering a Working at Height Safe System of Work?

Assessments of Designate Authorised Person (Working at Height) to enable delivery of the Safe System of Work Procedure on site







Where can Morsafe Assist you in delivering a Working at Height Safe System of

Work?

Site audits to ensure compliance with the legal and procedural requirements adopted and the continuous competency of Authorised Person (Working at Height)



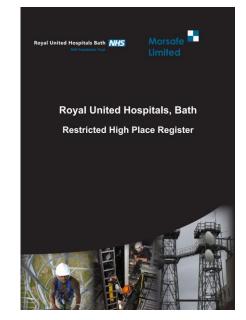




Where can Morsafe Assist you in delivering a Working at Height Safe System of

Work?

Site Assessments to develop a Register of fixed asset "High Places" to enable the Authorised Person (Working at Height) to implement access control processes





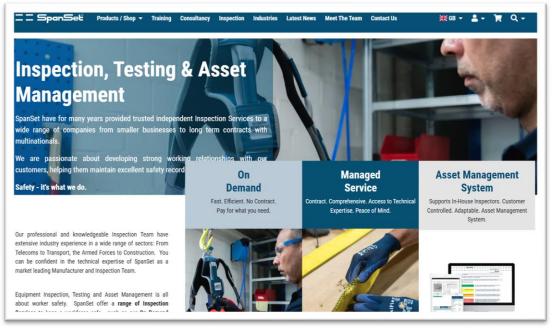




Where can Morsafe Assist you in delivering a Working at Height Safe System of

Work?

Inspections of fixed asset to ensure legal and manufacturers compliance standards



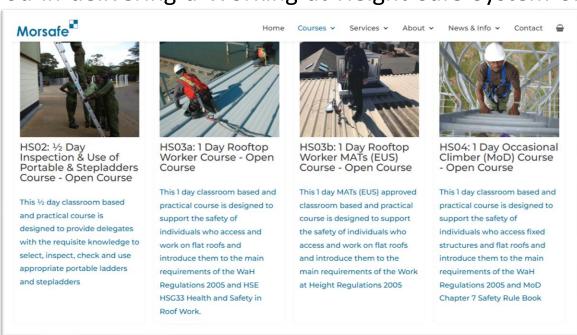




Where can Morsafe Assist you in delivering a Working at Height Safe System of

Work?

Provision of working at height and rescue training for Estates Staff or contractors



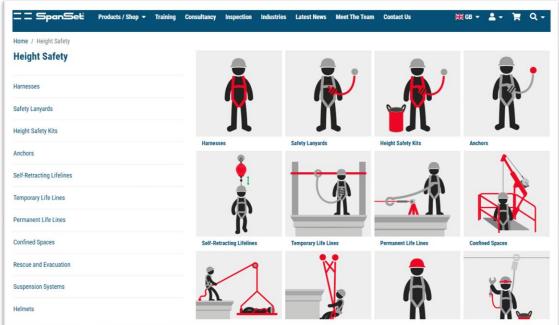




Where can Morsafe Assist you in delivering a Working at Height Safe System of

Work?

Provision of working at height and rescue equipment







Q&ATime