

Safety Assessment

Report: 03-06-2025 08:23:11



Note: Report location: Lat: 51.28027, Lon: 0.47961.

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The image shows a construction site with a crane truck lifting a portable building. While the image doesn't give a complete picture of all safety aspects, there are several potential hazards in relation to UK construction law.

Safety Implications and UK Construction Law Violations (potential):

- **Working at Heights (COSHH):** A worker is on a ladder positioned against the building being lifted. This is a significant hazard. UK legislation (e.g., Work at Height Regulations 2005) mandates assessing such work and implementing safe systems of work. The ladder's placement, stability, and the worker's safety harness/equipment are all potentially non-compliant. There's no visible evidence that the working at height assessment and risk mitigation is in place for the operation, or the appropriate safe access is planned or being used.
- **Crane Operation (Lifting Operations and Lifting Equipment Regulations 1998):** While the crane appears functional, the operation might be unsafe without proper planning and assessment of the load and worksite conditions. The load capacity of the crane and the weight and centre of gravity of the portable building are crucial for compliance and safety. There's a potential risk if the lift isn't well-planned or if the crane's load capacity is exceeded.
- **Site Traffic Management (Construction Design Management Regulations 2007):** The area around the crane truck and the elevated ladder has a significant risk of tripping hazards (uneven ground). Vehicle movement must be regulated to avoid danger. The visibility of the workers and the movement of heavy vehicles must be considered.
- **Competent Person:** The person operating the crane and the worker on the ladder need to be competent and hold the proper certifications. This aspect is not directly visible but needs to be factored in as part of the risk assessment.
- **Personal Protective Equipment (PPE):** While the worker on the ladder is wearing a high-visibility vest (PPE), it's crucial to verify that the correct type and fit of harness, hard hats, and other protective gear required by the work are in use.
- **Ground Conditions:** The uneven ground and exposed soil create a tripping hazard and potentially impact the stability of the crane operation.

Detailed Remedial Actions:

- **Working at Heights:**

- **Risk Assessment:** Carry out a thorough work at height risk assessment in accordance with the Work at Height Regulations 2005.
- **Safe Systems of Work:** Implement a safe system of work, encompassing planning the work, providing appropriate means of access (not ladders), considering worker positioning, and ensuring safe and stable working platforms.
- **Competent Person:** Ensure the worker on the ladder is competent to work at height and has the appropriate training.
- **Ladders:** Use a suitable and well-maintained ladder, ideally not used as a work platform. The ladder needs to be positioned to ensure stability to an appropriate supporting structure, not simply on the ground.
- **Fall Arrest Equipment:** The worker should wear a suitable fall arrest harness.

- **Crane Operation:**

- **Lifting Operations and Lifting Equipment Regulations 1998 (LOLER) compliance:** Ensure the crane is adequately maintained, tested, and supervised by a competent person. Obtain a LOLER certificate. A thorough pre-use inspection and assessment must be documented.
- **Load Assessment:** Employ a certified weighing and load calculation/lift plan to ensure the lifting capacity is sufficient. The load's centre of gravity must be understood and accounted for.
- **Site Survey:** Perform a detailed site survey to assess the stability and conditions (ground, structures, etc.) supporting the operation. Check for obstructions or hazards.
- **Crane Operator Certification:** Ensure the crane operator possesses a valid and appropriate UK lifting crane licence.

- **Site Traffic Management:**

- **Barriers:** Implement appropriate signage and barriers to clearly delineate traffic zones and prevent pedestrian traffic from entering areas of potential risk.
- **Traffic Control:** Employ traffic control measures, possibly a traffic marshal, to manage vehicle movements around the crane.
- **Safe Routes:** Ensure safe access and egress routes for workers.

- **General:**

- **Competent Person:** Ensure that a competent person (e.g., site supervisor) is responsible for overseeing the entire operation and ensuring compliance.
- **PPE:** Verify that all workers are using appropriate PPE, including, but not limited to, high-visibility vests, safety helmets, appropriate footwear, and safety harnesses as required.

Critical Note: This assessment is based on the image alone. A full and proper risk assessment by a competent person on site is essential for legally compliant safety measures in this operation. The provided image does not show sufficient detail to give a full and detailed assessment; these are just *possible* safety implications.