



Protecting the Public

Safe People
Happy People
Sustainable Business

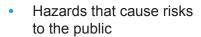
KEY MESSAGES

- Ensure that any areas where there is legitimate public access are kept safe.
- Ensure good management of visitors.
- Consider vulnerable groups who may need special attention.
- Ensure temporary works register for the site is current and temporary works are monitored.

1. Introduction

Bridges carry out a number of activities each year such as construction, tankering and deliveries. Hazards associated with these activities can cause risks not only to people working on our sites but also to the general public. In the UK every year, children and other members of the public are killed or injured by work activities that are not adequately controlled. The key issues for public safety are:







Management of site access



Vulnerable groups

There are many occasions, especially during network operations, where construction sites are exposed to high risk areas such as public highways. It is imperative that members of the public and the workforce are both provided with suitable protection. (Essential Standard 09 Street Works).

2. Control of Hazards Causing Risk to the Public

When establishing a site the following hazards must be considered, all of which have the potential to injure or harm the public:



Delivery and other site vehicles:

Make sure pedestrians cannot be struck by vehicles accessing the site. For example, make sure the footpath is not obstructed during deliveries



Storing or stacking materials:

Store materials in a fenced off area and away from the fence line



Excavations and openings:

Use covers and barriers to prevent people from falling into excavations and manholes



Falling objects:

Ensure that people are protected from falling objects, for example objects falling from vehicles or structures



Plant, machinery and equipment:

Immobilise and secure the keys of any plant, machinery or equipment on site



Slips, trips and falls:

Keep pedestrian areas free of trailing leads and other obstructions and protect any openings so they don't cause slips, trips or falls



Dust, noise and vibration:

Consider using alternative work methods such as a guillotine instead of disc cutters, or use water suppression



Temporary Works Register:

The Site must ensure it has an up to date temporary works register detailing all the current temporary works in place on the site and that the temporary works are inspected by a trained, competent and appointed person normally Temporary works supervisor (TWS) and findings logged in the register inspection document.

3. Managing Site Access

Visitors

Where work activities are taking place there will be planned and unplanned visitors. Follow these rules at all times to ensure their safety:



Take reasonable steps to prevent unauthorised access to the site



Provide authorised people with essential safety information and relevant site rules



Properly control authorised access to the site, for example all visitors should report their arrival



Do not allow visitors and workers to walk around unaccompanied, unless they are familiar with the site and its risks

Take extra precautions in high risk areas such as excavations to protect people working on site, visitors and anyone else who might get in.

4. Vulnerable Groups

Give special consideration to the elderly, children and people with certain disabilities. Children might find work areas to be exciting places to play. They must be kept out of the site and away from danger.

To ensure child safety, take the following steps:



Place barriers or covers over excavations and pits



Isolate and immobilise vehicles and plant and if possible, lock them in a compound



 Store building materials such as pipes, manhole rings and cement bags in a way that they can't topple or roll over



Remove access ladders from excavations and scaffolds



Lock hazardous substances away



Adequately secure the site when work for the day is finished