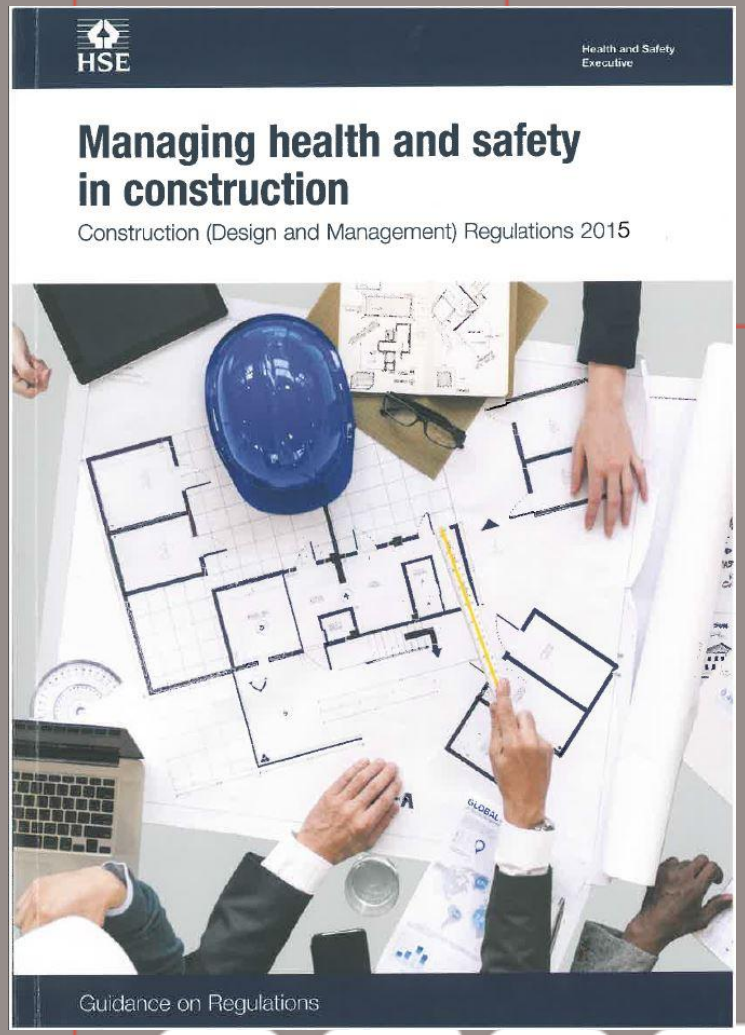
C. D. M 2015

Designers and Principal Designers

10-minute (short talk)

Remember!

The Construction Design Management Regulations (CDM) 2015 apply to all works which includes domestic works.



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Appointment of Principal Designer (and Principal Contractor)

- Under CDM 2007, a CDM Co-ordinator or Principal Contractor need only be appointed by the Client when the project was notifiable.
- Under CDM 2015, a Principal Designer and Principal Contractor must be appointed for ANY construction activity when there is likely to be more than one contractor at any one time.
- If the Client fails to appoint either a Principal Designer or Principal Contractor under these circumstances, then the Client will by default, assume both roles.
- However: The Client may be unaware of their duties and we are responsible for telling them what their responsibilities are.

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Principal Designer Duties

- “a designer with control over the pre-construction phase as principal designer”
- Under CDM 2015 the role of the CDM Co-ordinator does not exist and the duties they held are transferred to the Principal Designer.
- Unlike CDM 2007 Regulations when the CDM Co-ordinator for ONLY notifiable projects, CDM 2015 states that a Principal Designer must be appointed for any construction project regardless of duration.

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Principal Designer Duties cont…

- Your role as the Principal Designer is to plan, manage and monitor the co-ordination of the pre-construction phase, including any preparatory work carried out for the project. You MUST

- Assist the Client in identifying, obtaining and collating the pre-construction information.
- Provide pre-construction information to designers, principal contractor and contractors.
- Ensure that designers comply with their duties and co-operator with each other.
- Liaise with the Principal Contractor for the duration of your appointment
- Prepare the Health and Safety File

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Designers duties

- Understand and be aware of significant risks that workers and users can be exposed to, and how these can arise from their design decisions
- Have the right skills, knowledge and experience, and be adequately resources to address the health and safety issues likely to be involved in the design.
- Check that clients are aware of their duties
- Co-operate with others who have responsibilities, in particular the principal designer
- Take into account the general principals of prevention when carrying out their design work
- Provide information about the risks arising from their design
- Co-ordinate their work with that of others to improve the way in which risks are managed and controlled

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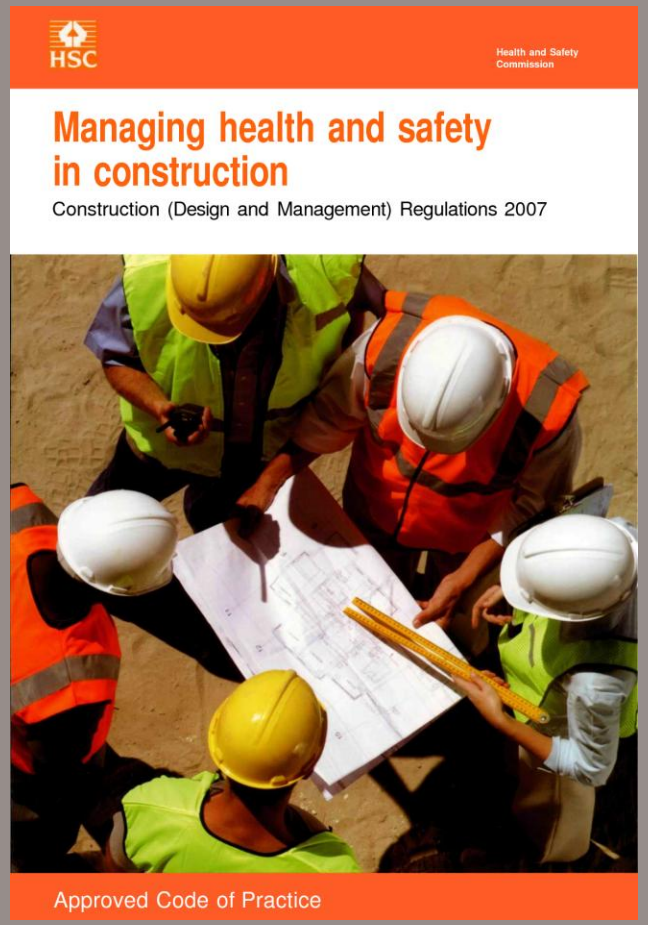
Regulation 2 (CDM 2007)



- Paragraph 116; Designers therefore include:
- (b) anyone who specifies or alters a design, or who specifies the use of a particular method of work or material, such as a design manager, quantity surveyor who insists on specific material or a client who stipulates a particular layout for a new building;
- (i) those determining how buildings and structures are altered, for example during refurbishment, where this has the potential for partial or complete collapse.

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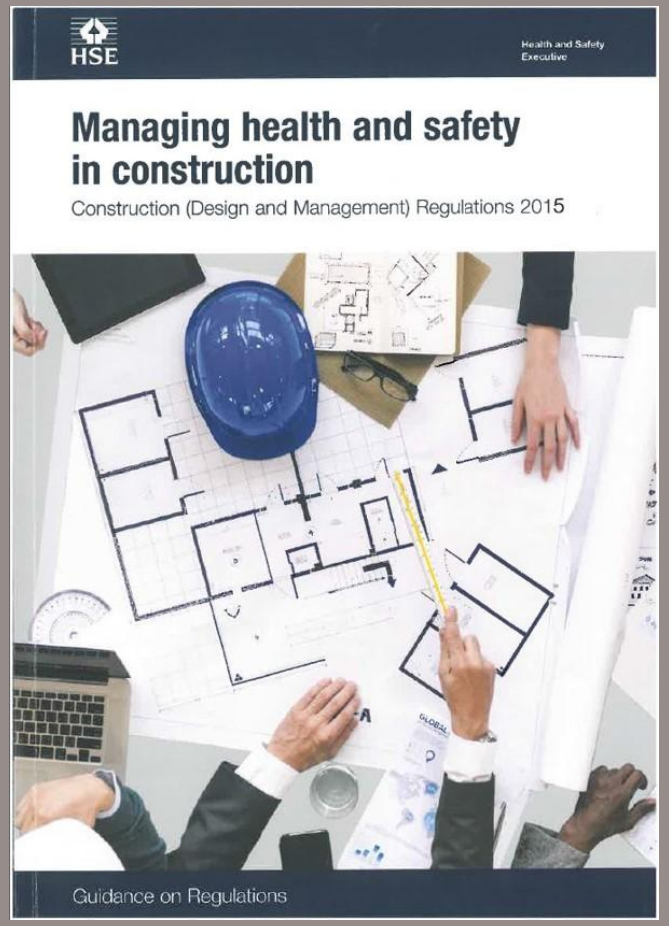
Regulation 9 (CDM 2015)



- Paragraph 72; A designer is an organisation or individual, who:
- (a) prepares or modifies a design for a construction project (including the design of temporary works); or
- (b) arranges for, or instructs someone else to do so.

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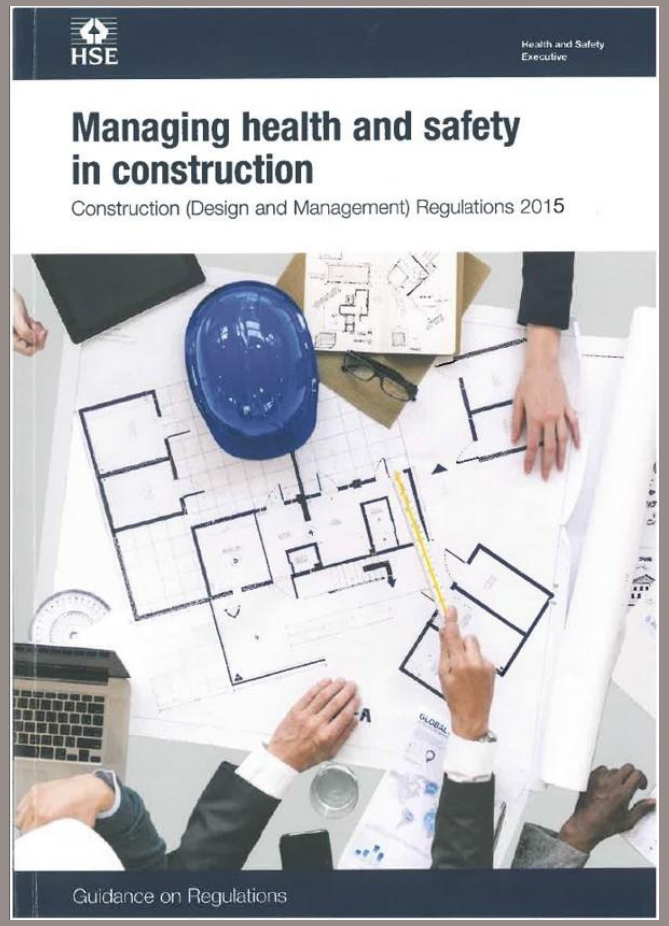
Regulation 9 (CDM 2015)



- The term ‘design’ includes drawings, design details, specifications, bills of quantity and calculations prepared for the purpose of a design. Designers include architects, architectural technologists, consulting engineers, quantity surveyors, interior designers, temporary work engineers, chartered surveyors, technicians or anyone who specifies or alters a design.

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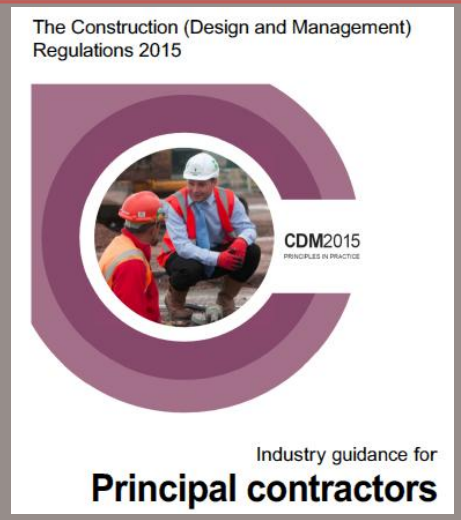
CDM 2015- Guidance

- There are guidance notes available for the following from the Construction Industry Training Board.

- Client
- Principal Contractor
- Principal Designer
- Designer
- Contractor
- Worker



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General Principals of Prevention

Annex D The general principles of prevention

You, as designer, must take into account the general principles of prevention when preparing or modifying a design.

	General principles of prevention	Examples of applying them in practice
A	Avoiding risks by asking if you can get rid of the problem (or hazard) altogether.	Move air conditioning plant on a roof to ground level, so that work at height is not required for either installation or maintenance. Position a door away from a traffic route. Design a roof with a high parapet to eliminate the risk of falls.
B	Evaluating the risks that cannot be avoided.	Work out whether the effort and expense of installing a fixed access system is appropriate if an area is only occasionally reached and the work can be done using a MEWP.
C	Combating the risks at source.	Arrange for services to be isolated and diverted to where they will be away from the work area.
D	Adapting the work to the individual, especially the design of workplaces, the type of work equipment and the choice of working and production methods, with a view, in particular, to reducing the health effects of monotonous work and work at a predetermined rate.	Provide workstations at an appropriate height. Position lighting so it can be accessed easily for maintenance, such as by positioning bulkhead lights on landings and not halfway down staircases.
E	Adapting to technical progress: consider new techniques or technologies.	Specify self-cleaning glass. Prefabricate elements off site.
F	Replacing the dangerous with the non-dangerous or the less dangerous.	Switch to using a paving block that is lighter in weight. Substitute solvent-based products with water-based equivalents. Recycle tyre kerbs instead of using heavy concrete ones.
G	Developing a coherent overall prevention policy which covers technology, organisation of work, working conditions, social relationships and the influence of factors relating to the working environment. Set standards.	Specify that all blocks should be cut using block splitter techniques rather than mechanical cutting, which produces large amounts of harmful silica dust.
H	Giving collective protective measures priority over individual protective measures, and making provisions so that the work can be organised to reduce exposure to hazards.	Make provision for traffic routes so that barriers can be provided between pedestrians and traffic. Provide fixed edge protection (barriers) rather than running lines.
I	Giving appropriate instructions to employees.	Provide information on drawings or instructions, such as intended sequencing.

THIS IS THE END OF THE PRESENTATION…

Any questions?

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