



CDM

2015

Roads and Landscape Services

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Aberdeenshire
COUNCIL



Today's Agenda:

- Background to CDM
- Influencing factors behind the move from 2007 – 2015 Regulations
- Key changes to CDM 2015 Regulations
- Implications for Local Authorities
- Discussion: overcoming the implications

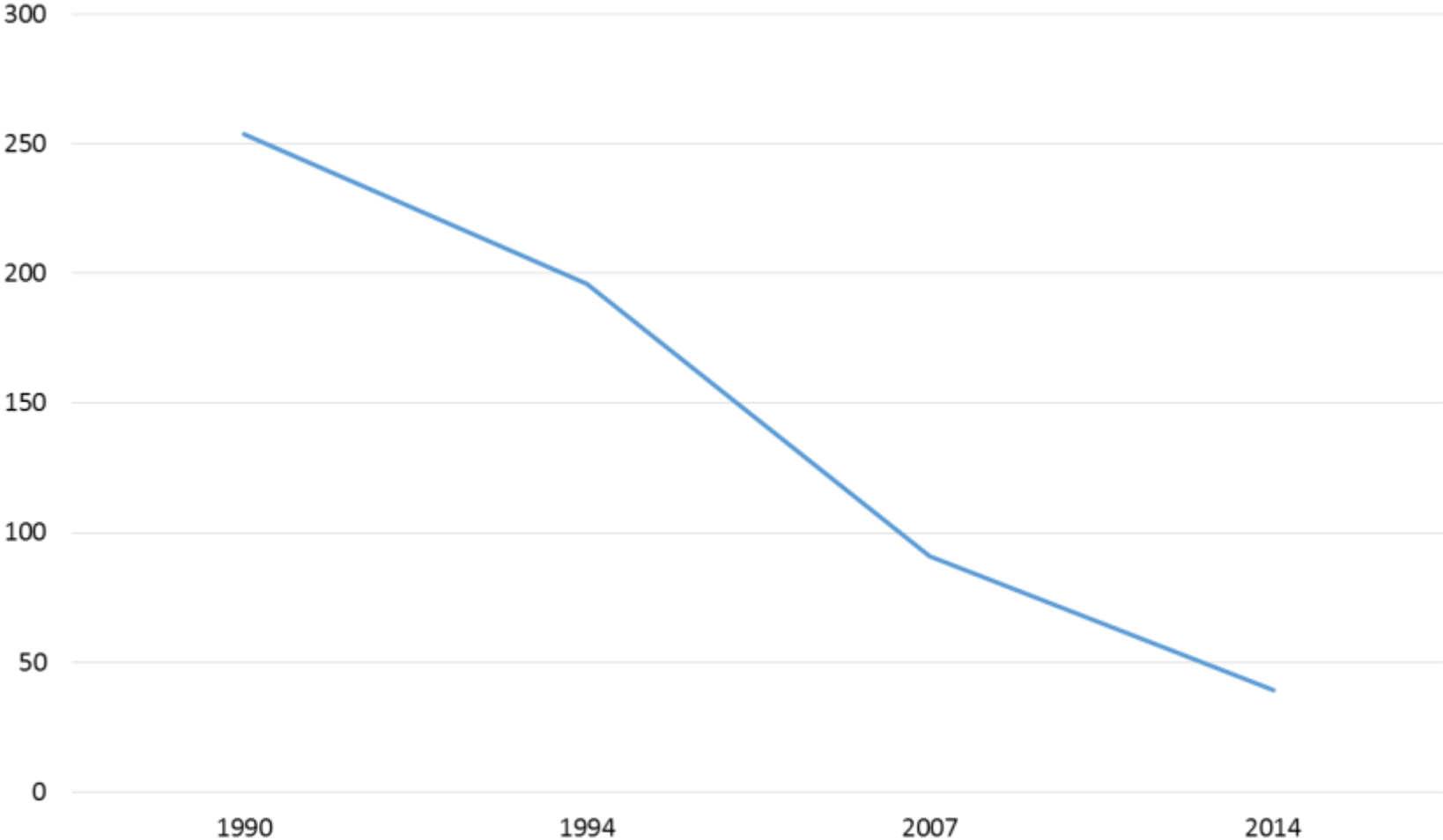
1994

2007

2015



The Effectiveness of CDM to date:



Why change something that is working?

- 70% of fatalities in 2014 occurred on projects involving less than 15 people.
- The structure of CDM 2007 placed the focus on mitigation of risk during the construction phase not the management environment.
- Additional requirements were only required in larger/ notifiable projects.



Drivers behind the revision - CDM 2015:

- Improve health and safety standards on small construction sites.
- Maintain and improve worker protection.
- Simplify the regulatory package.
- Reduce cost and bureaucracy.
- Implement the Temporary or Mobile Construction Sites Directive (TMCSA) EU Directive.

“to integrate Health and Safety into normal working practice creating a safer working environment within the construction industry.”

(Judith Hackitt – Chair of Board HSE)



Key Changes:

- Domestic client exemption -removed
- Simplified structure
- CDM – Coordinator removed
- Threshold for notification changed
- F10 Notification is standalone
- Client – greater responsibility
- Principal Designer role (PD) – introduced
- Construction phase plan required for ALL projects



Notification Threshold

In 2015 projects become notifiable if:

- The project **EXCEEDS 500** person days.
- Construction lasts longer than **30 days** AND has more than **20 workers** working **simultaneously** at any point in the project.
- It is the **Clients duty** to notify the HSE through form **F10**.



When to Appoint Principals

Regardless of the size/ complexity/ monetary value of a project the appointment of a Principal Designer and Principal Contractor is triggered when there is **MORE THAN ONE** contractor involved.

Who has duties under CDM 2015?

- The Client
- The Designer
- The Principal Designer
- The Contractor
- The Principal Contractor



What do duty holders need to do?

The CDM Regulations place responsibility for managing health and safety of a construction project on three main duty holders:

Client duties

- Client Brief;
 - Prepare the project brief,
- Pre-Construction Phase;
 - Make suitable arrangements for managing the project
 - Select the project team and formally appoint the duty holders
 - Provide information to help with design and construction planning
 - Notify the project to the HSE where required
 - Check that the Principal Designer is carrying out their duties

Client duties continued

- Construction Phase;
 - Ensure the Construction Phase Plan is in place
 - Ensure welfare facilities are in place
 - Ensure the management arrangements are working
 - Pre Check completion and handover arrangements
- Post Construction Phase;
 - Check that the Health & Safety File has been prepared
 - Maintain and make available the Health & Safety File

*“The change is less about **what** is done to co-ordinate information in the **pre-construction phase**, and more about **where** that role sits and **how** it is delivered.”*



Who is our Client?

Aberdeenshire Council Body Corporate.

How are the duties carried out?

Delegated Client duties to Service Managers or those with budget control.

Who can be the Principal Designer?

The PD must meet the following two criteria:

1. Be a designer as defined under CDM 2015 (have control over the design of a project).
2. They must have control over the pre-construction phase of the project e.g., be a pre-existing member of the design team.

Who is our Principal Designer?

- The Principal Engineer within each Service Manager's area.

How do PD ensure that duties are carried out?

- Through completion of task checklists integrated into the Quality system.



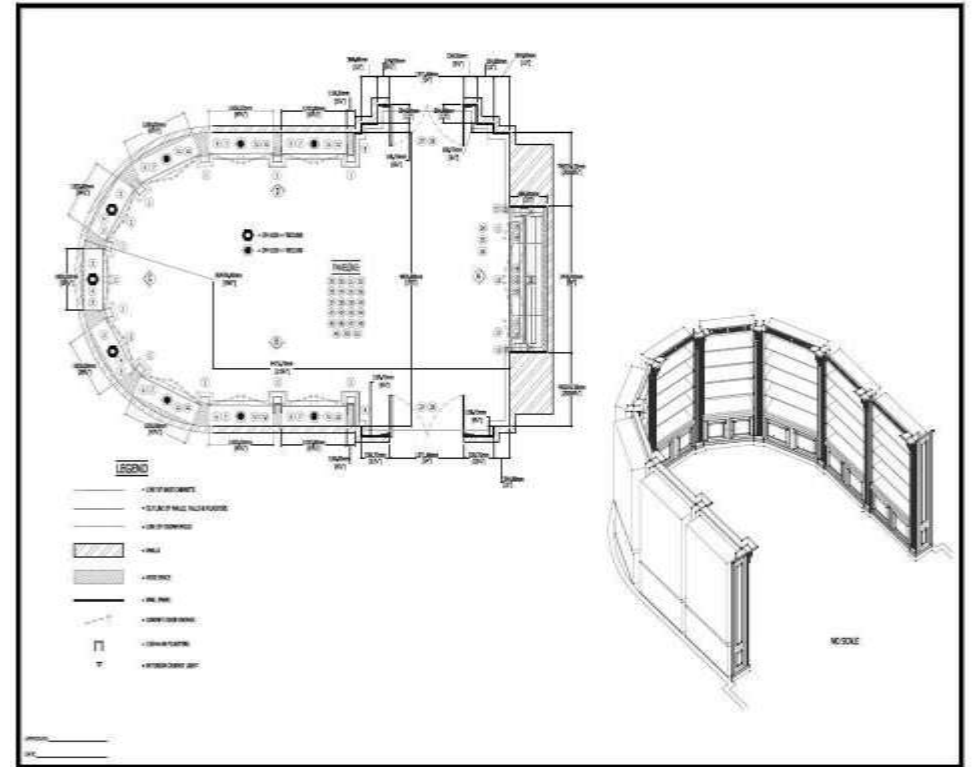
The Principal Designer

- Must plan, manage and monitor pre-construction phase of a project including all HS matters.
- Must **create** a Health and Safety File for each project.



The Principal Designer

- Must not commence work unless satisfied that the Client understands his duties.
- Reduce and control risk through application of Schedule 1 of MHSWR99 (Principles of Prevention).
- Provide information on risks to others involved in the project during each phase



The Principal Contractor

- Coordinate application of HS Legislation during construction.
- Organise cooperation of all contractors.
- Ensure site inductions are provided.
- Ensure site welfare facilities are provided.
- **Prepare** and **circulate** the **construction phase plan** to all involved.
- Ensure those working for you have the right skills, knowledge, training and experience.



Who is our Principal Contractor?

- The Senior Engineer within each Service Manager's area or externally appointed.



Competence

Getting the right people for the job

- Individuals
 - **Skills, knowledge, experience and training**
 - Not about card schemes
- Body corporate
 - **Organisational capability**
 - Policies, structures, safe systems in place



In Brief:

- ANY project with more than one contractor involved triggers the appointment of Principal Designer and Principal Contractor.
- EVERY project whether domestic or commercial must have a construction phase plan in place prior to construction.
- Construction phase plans must be proportionate the level of risk involved in each project.

Discussion Areas:

- How do you tackle routine maintenance that is defined as “construction”? (Pot-hole repair)
- How do you define a project? Is each individual site treated as it’s own project?