

# CDM 2015 and the Principal Designer

**London Building Control**  
13 Woodstock Street, Mayfair, London, W1C 2AG

Tel: 0207 099 3636  
[info@londonbuildingcontrol.co.uk](mailto:info@londonbuildingcontrol.co.uk)  
[www.londonbuildingcontrol.co.uk](http://www.londonbuildingcontrol.co.uk)



# Introduction

## Who we are



London Building Control Ltd are one of the largest Corporate Approved Inspectors. LBC work to industry codes and building control performance standards to ensure our building control process provides added value - reducing unnecessary bureaucracy, delays and costs for our clients. With offices in London, Manchester, Welwyn Garden City, Chichester and Exeter we offer a high-level service for commercial, public sector and residential projects.

Tel: 0207 099 3636 \* [info@londonbuildingcontrol.co.uk](mailto:info@londonbuildingcontrol.co.uk) \* [www.londonbuildingcontrol.co.uk](http://www.londonbuildingcontrol.co.uk)



## Our Professional Team



The expertise of our professional team spans all sectors of construction from domestic work through to complex multi-million-pound developments throughout England and Wales. We offer a professional service, fast and efficient, as an alternative to those traditionally provided by Local Authority Building Control. Over many years London Building Control has built strong working relationships with building design professionals who offer innovative and practical design solutions in areas such as fire engineering, energy and acoustic assessors.

Our clients are important to us, so we take the time to listen to their needs and align our experience and expertise to ensure they are met. LBC's surveying team provide advice on all areas of compliance within Building Regulations. We provide pre-application advice and assistance to design teams throughout the process to ensure building regulation compliance.

Tel: 0207 099 3636 \* [info@londonbuildingcontrol.co.uk](mailto:info@londonbuildingcontrol.co.uk) \* [www.londonbuildingcontrol.co.uk](http://www.londonbuildingcontrol.co.uk)





## Nick Southall MRICS, MIFireE

A Chartered Surveyor specialising for many years in Building Control, Nick, currently administers and advises upon requirements for a variety of projects, ranging from domestic through to the multi million pound commercial sector and regeneration schemes, which include multi-storey offices, residential apartments, retail, office, public buildings, hospitals and schools. Previous large scale projects have also included a Fire safety and Accessibility review, report and supervision for an update of a complete University Campus. In addition, Nick provides regular training sessions specialising in Fire Safety and Accessibility to a variety of audiences.

Tel: 0207 099 3636 \* [info@londonbuildingcontrol.co.uk](mailto:info@londonbuildingcontrol.co.uk) \* [www.londonbuildingcontrol.co.uk](http://www.londonbuildingcontrol.co.uk)





## What we will look at in this briefing

- 2007 to 2015 changes in Dutyholder responsibilities
- The reasons for such a robust procedure?
- The Domestic and Commercial clients duties
- Who is the Principal Designer?
- What does the Principal Designer need to do?
- Pre construction information and what should be in the Pci pack.
- SKEOC checklists





Statute

## 2015 Changes

- Model risk assessment management is now embedded in standard practice in the more organised part of the industry . The ACoP is replaced by a simpler legal framework and a suite of sector specific guidance docs.
- Removal of the independent CDM Co-ordinator role and placing Design Phase health & safety co-ordination with the Principal Designer





## Statute

- Removal of the Appendix 4 Competence Assessment criteria
- The placing of construction phase co-ordination duties with the Principal Contractor
- Full application of CDM Regulations to all projects with more than one contractor on site (including domestic projects)
- Anticipated that notifiable projects under the changes will reduce by half.





Guidance

## Why do we have such stringent procedures?

- High levels of fatal injuries
- Major injuries
- Incidents of ill-health

Tel: 0207 099 3636 \* [info@londonbuildingcontrol.co.uk](mailto:info@londonbuildingcontrol.co.uk) \* [www.londonbuildingcontrol.co.uk](http://www.londonbuildingcontrol.co.uk)

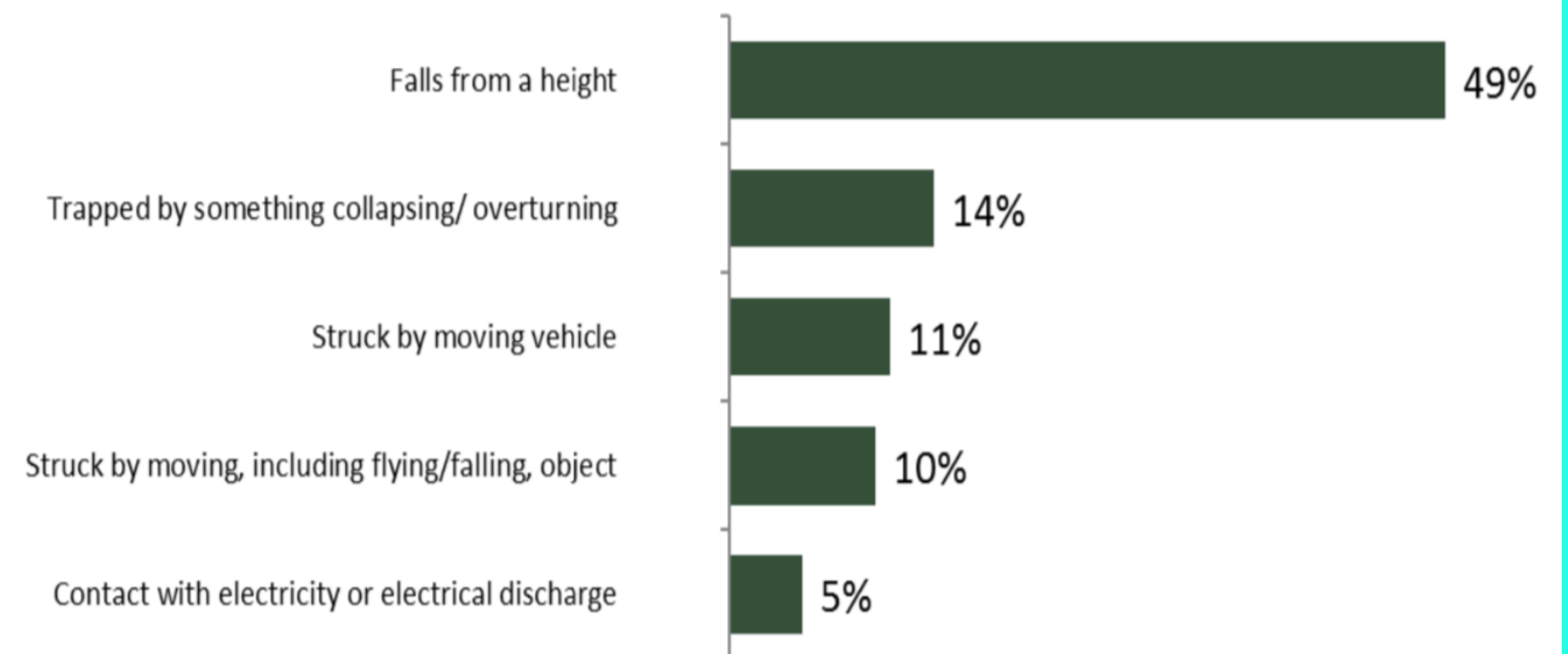




**30** fatal injuries  
to workers in  
2018/19p

This is the similar  
to the annual  
average number of  
36 fatalities for  
2014/15-2018/19

Source:  
RIDDOR, 2018/19

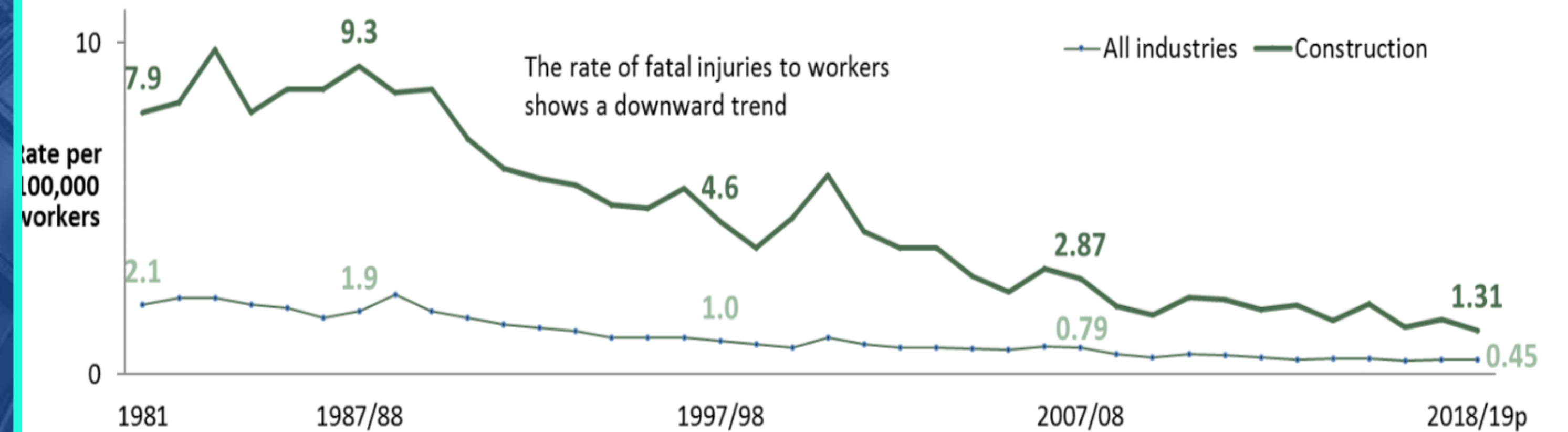


Source: RIDDOR, 2014/15-2018/19. Accident kinds are shown for the top five causes of fatal injuries.





## Changes over time



Source: NADOR and RIDDOR, 1981 to 2018/19



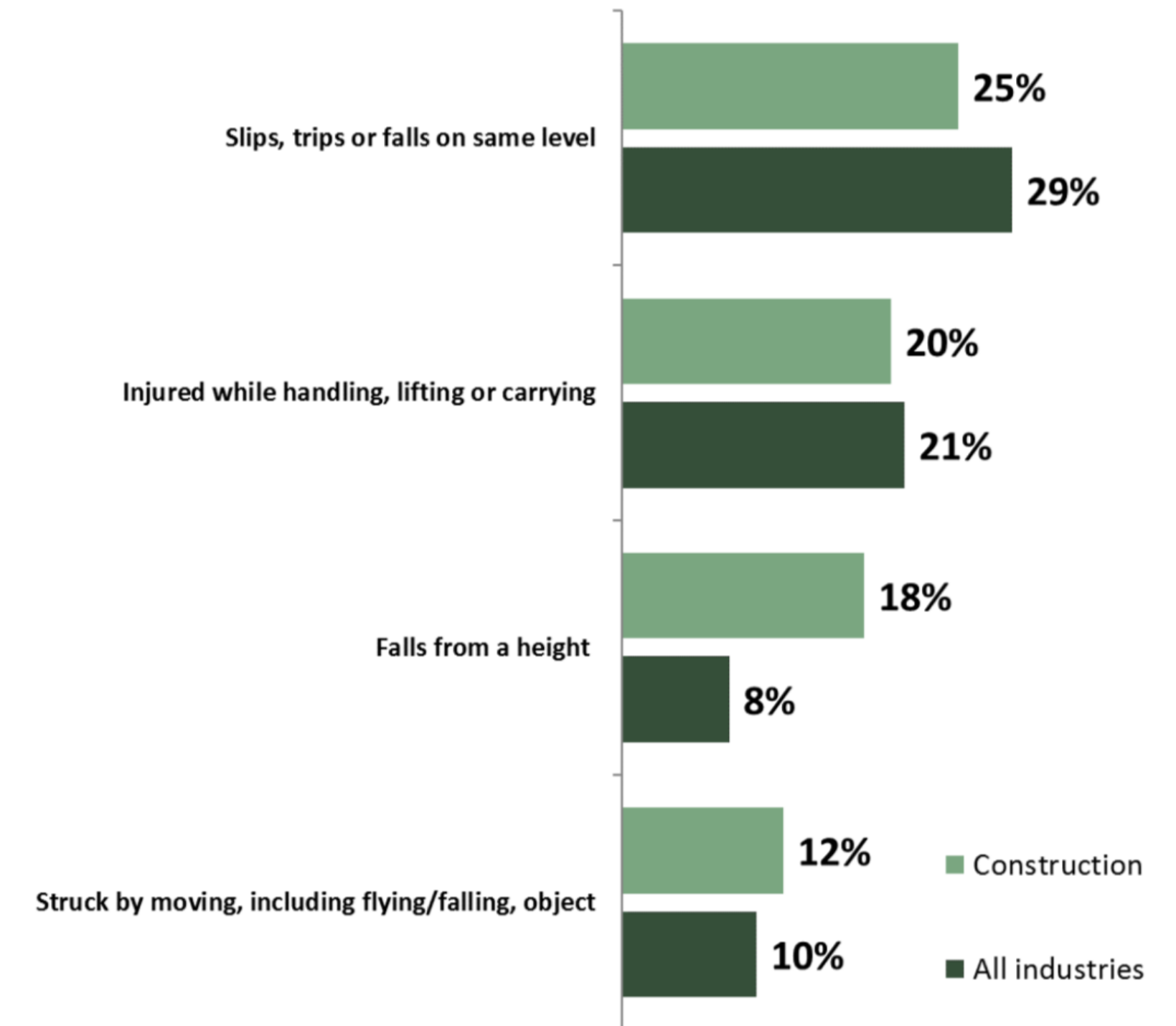


**54,000**

non-fatal injuries to  
workers each year

The rate of self-  
reported non-fatal  
injury to workers  
shows a downward  
trend

*Source:* LFS, estimated  
annual average  
2016/17-2018/19.

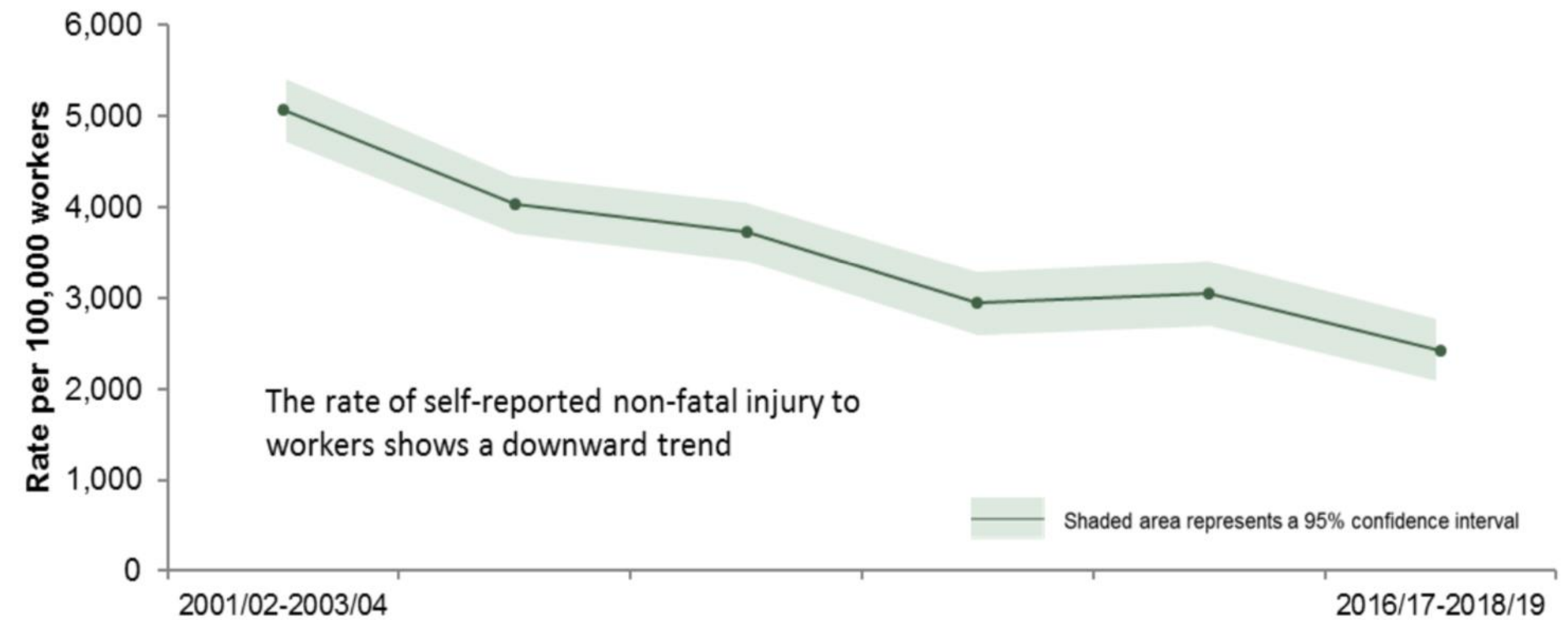


*Source:* Non-fatal injuries reported under RIDDOR 2016/17-2018/19. RIDDOR is used here as the LFS is not able to provide a breakdown to this level of detail. Accident kinds are shown that account for 10% or more of injuries.





## Changes over time



Source: LFS. grouped by 3 years. estimate annual average 2000/01 – 2018/19





## What do the Regulations require us to do?

- Consider foreseeable risk
- Eliminate and reduce any risks
- Co-operate and talk to each other
- Make checks on competence
- Provide reference information for any future works





## Three stages of activity

- Pre Construction information
- The Construction Phase plan
- The Health and Safety file





# Pre Construction Information

The PCi Report should include information on:

- Excavations
- Contaminants (i.e. asbestos/ground issues)
- Confined working spaces
- Fire detection and fire resistance during the work





- Escape routes
- Plans and details of existing services/survey results
- Temperature and weather protection
- Stability of structures
- Sequencing of construction
- Details of future maintenance measures





# The Construction Phase plan

## Includes information on:

- How the site will be managed
- Site security
- Site inductions
- Adequate lighting and other working conditions





- Selection of sub contractors
- Site training and staff training/qualification details
- Intended welfare facilities
- H&S procedures
- Traffic routes and circulation separation
- Arrangements for controlling significant site risks





# The Health and Safety File

- Residual hazards that remain
- The Key structural principles- (SWLs and substantial bracing and stored energy members)
- Hazardous materials





- Cleaning and maintenance of structure
- Information on the removal, lifting or dismantling of plant
- Location and marking of significant services
- As built drawings





## Who is a designer?

- Wide definition under the regulations
- Someone who designs or specifies or instructs others to do so
- Drawings, calculations, bills of quantities, detailing





- **Written or verbal**

- **Includes:**

Architects

Engineers

M&E

Interiors

Landscape

Temporary works

Quantity Surveyors

D&B Contractors





## Who can be the Principal Designer?

It does not necessarily need to be the Lead Designer or the Architect but it should be somebody who provides an element of design in the project.

- **No appointment?**  
Then normally the first designer on board is the default position.
- **Project managers as Principal designer?**  
Possibly if they bring some design role to the works.



## Duties of Designers



- Make sure Clients are aware of duties
- H&S competent?
- Co-ordinate
- Co-operate
- Provide information for H&S file
- Avoid foreseeable risk





# Duties of Designers

Eliminate hazards (as far as reasonably practicable) during:

- Construction
- Maintenance
- Cleaning
- Demolition
- Reduce remaining risks





# Duties of the Principal Designer

Assist the Client with checking the Skills, Knowledge, Experience and Organisational Capability of the Duty holders. SKEOCS

Tel: 0207 099 3636 \* [info@londonbuildingcontrol.co.uk](mailto:info@londonbuildingcontrol.co.uk) \* [www.londonbuildingcontrol.co.uk](http://www.londonbuildingcontrol.co.uk)



# Principal Designer

## Technical considerations at pre construction



- Flag up H&S items that are unusual on the site, in existing buildings and in the design. The PC can then plan and suitably price to include for satisfactorily dealing with these matters.
- Remember that generic health and safety procedures, site rules, RAMS procedures and COSHH provisions will be in the Principal contractors CPP. No need to duplicate.





## Principal Designer to consider and identify measures for the following:

- 1) Deep sewers or filled ground requiring deep excavations
- 2) Poor existing structure
- 3) Known ground contaminants
- 4) Elements of the design that will present an out of the ordinary level of risk





- 5) Overhead or underground service cable positions that are known about
- 6) Residents / occupants remaining in situ during the works
- 7) Requirements for fire safety during construction
- 8) Site and adjacent areas circulation and logistic provisions
- 9) Asbestos presence





## Guidance documents available

- Procedural and Technical
- HSE website
- CITB
- New set of guides for Duty Holders

Tel: 0207 099 3636 \* [info@londonbuildingcontrol.co.uk](mailto:info@londonbuildingcontrol.co.uk) \* [www.londonbuildingcontrol.co.uk](http://www.londonbuildingcontrol.co.uk)





Health and Safety  
Executive

# Managing health and safety in construction

Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015

Guidance on Regulations



**L153**  
**Published 2015**

The Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015 (CDM 2015) came into force on 6 April 2015, replacing CDM 2007. This publication provides guidance on the legal requirements for CDM 2015 and is available to help anyone with duties under the Regulations. It describes:

- the law that applies to the whole construction process on all construction projects, from concept to completion; and
- what each dutyholder must or should do to comply with the law to ensure projects are carried out in a way that secures health and safety.

Tel: 0207 099 3636 \* [info@londonbuildingcontrol.co.uk](mailto:info@londonbuildingcontrol.co.uk) \* [www.londonbuildingcontrol.co.uk](http://www.londonbuildingcontrol.co.uk)



ISO9001 Certified







# CITB guides to help Duty holders

- Individual guides for the five duty holders under CDM and one for site workers



Tel: 0207 099 3636 \* [info@londonbuildingcontrol.co.uk](mailto:info@londonbuildingcontrol.co.uk) \* [www.londonbuildingcontrol.co.uk](http://www.londonbuildingcontrol.co.uk)



ISO9001 Certified







## Red lists

**Hazardous procedures, products and processes that should be eliminated from the project where possible.**

- Lack of adequate pre-construction information (e.g. asbestos surveys, details of geology, obstructions, services, ground contamination and so on).
- Hand-scabbling of concrete (e.g. 'stop ends').
- Demolition by hand-held breakers of the top sections of concrete piles (pile cropping techniques are available).
- Specification of fragile roof lights and roofing assemblies.
- Processes giving rise to large quantities of dust (e.g. dry cutting, blasting and so on).
- On-site spraying of harmful substances.
- Specification of structural steelwork which is not purposely designed to accommodate safety nets.
- Designing roof mounted services that require access (for maintenance and so on), without provision for safe access (e.g. barriers).
- Glazing that cannot be accessed safely. All glazing should be anticipated as requiring cleaning replacement, so a safe system of access is essential.
- Entrances, floors, ramps, stairs and escalators not specifically designed to avoid slips and trips during use and maintenance, including taking into account the effect of rain water and spillages.
- Design of environments involving adverse lighting, noise, vibration, temperature, wetness, humidity and draughts or chemical and/or biological conditions during use and maintenance operations.
- Designs of structures that do not allow for fire containment during construction.

Tel: 0207 099 3636 \* [info@londonbuildingcontrol.co.uk](mailto:info@londonbuildingcontrol.co.uk) \* [www.londonbuildingcontrol.co.uk](http://www.londonbuildingcontrol.co.uk)



ISO9001 Certified







## Amber lists

Products, processes and procedures to be eliminated or reduced as far as possible and only specified or allowed if unavoidable. Including amber items would always lead to the provision of information to the principal contractor.

- Internal manholes and inspection chambers in circulation areas.
- External manholes in heavily used vehicle access zones.
- Specification of 'lip' details (i.e. trip hazards) at the tops of pre-cast concrete staircases.
- Specification of small steps (e.g. risers) in external paved areas.
- Specification of heavy building blocks (e.g. those weighing more than 20kgs).
- Large and heavy glass panels.
- Chasing out concrete, brick or blockwork walls or floors for the installation of services.
- Specification of heavy lintels (slim metal or hollow concrete lintels are better alternatives).
- Specification of solvent-based paints and thinners, or isocyanates, particularly for use in confined areas.
- Specification of curtain wall or panel system without provision for the tying or raking of scaffolds.
- Specification of blockwork wall more than 3.5 metres high using retarded mortar mixes.
- Site traffic routes that do not allow for one-way systems and/or vehicular traffic segregated from site personnel
- Site layout that does not allow adequate room for delivery and/or storage of materials, including site specific components.
- Heavy construction components which cannot be handled using mechanical lifting devices (because of access restrictions/floor loading and so on).
- On-site welding, in particular for new structures.
- Use of large piling rigs and cranes near live railways and overhead electric power lines or where proximity to obstructions prevents guarding of rigs.

Tel: 0207 099 3636 \* [info@londonbuildingcontrol.co.uk](mailto:info@londonbuildingcontrol.co.uk) \* [www.londonbuildingcontrol.co.uk](http://www.londonbuildingcontrol.co.uk)



ISO9001 Certified







## Green lists

Products, processes and procedures to be positively encouraged.

- Adequate access for construction vehicles to minimise reversing requirements (one-way systems and turning radii).
- Provision of adequate access and headroom for maintenance in plant room, and adequate provision for replacing heavy components.
- Thoughtful location of mechanical and electrical equipment, light fittings, security devices and so on to facilitate access, and placed away from crowded areas.
- Specification of concrete products with pre-cast fixings to avoid drilling.
- Specification of half board sizes for plasterboard sheets to make handling easier.
- Early installation of permanent means of access, and prefabricated staircases with hand rails.
- Provision of edge protection at permanent works where there is a foreseeable risk of falls after handover.
- Practical and safe methods of window cleaning (e.g. from the inside).
- Appointment of a temporary works co-ordinator (BS 5975)
- Off-site timber treatment if PPA- and CCA-based preservatives are used (boron or copper salts can be used for cut ends on site).
- Off-site fabrication and prefabricated elements to minimise on site hazards.
- Encourage the use of engineering controls to minimise the use of personal protective equipment.

Tel: 0207 099 3636 \* [info@londonbuildingcontrol.co.uk](mailto:info@londonbuildingcontrol.co.uk) \* [www.londonbuildingcontrol.co.uk](http://www.londonbuildingcontrol.co.uk)



ISO9001 Certified

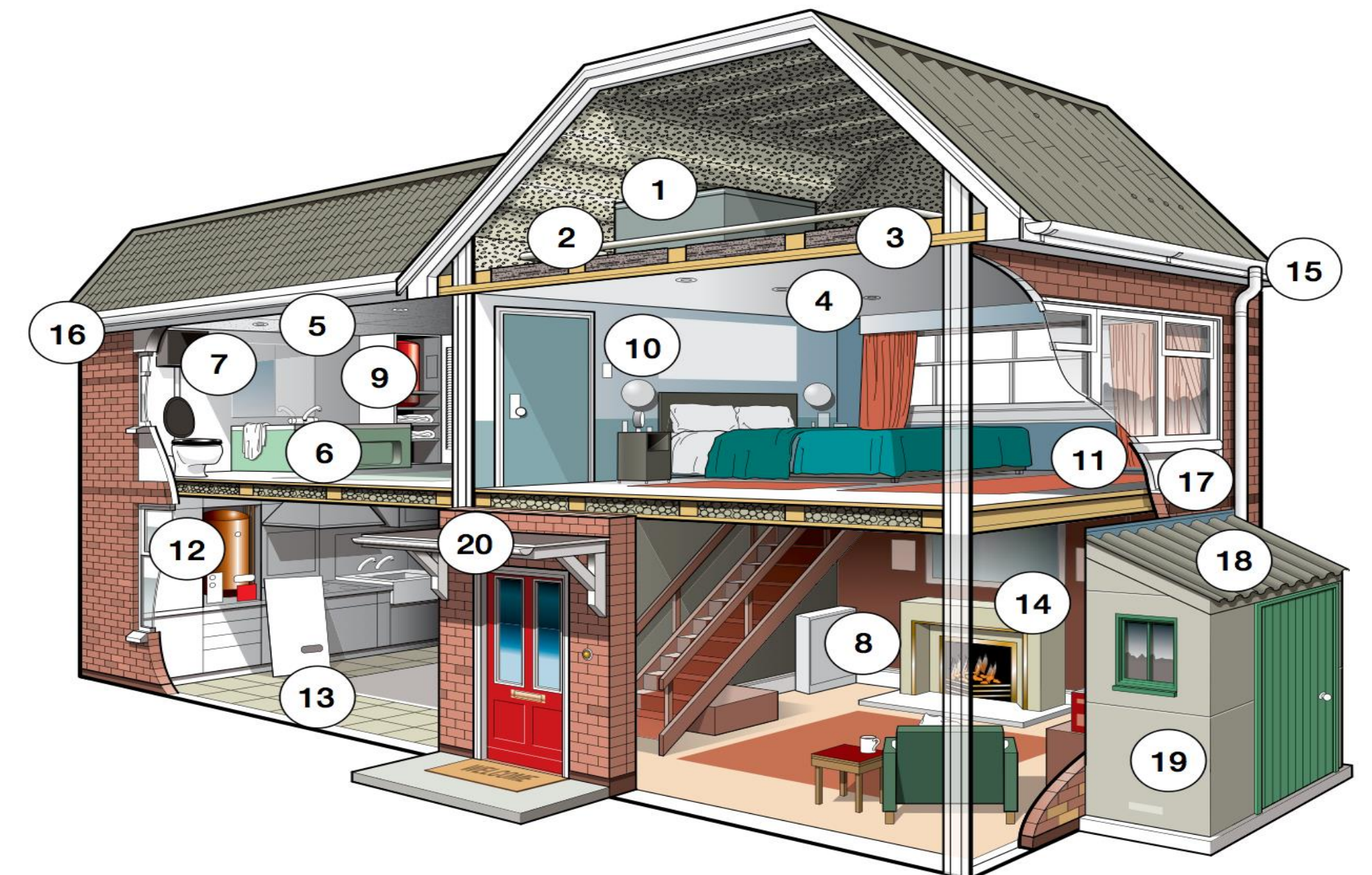




# Domestic



## Asbestos: **Where it hides**







## DOMESTIC KEY

- 1) Asbestos cement water tank
- 2) Pipe lagging
- 3) Loose fill insulation
- 4) Textured decorative coating on walls and ceilings e.g. Artex
- 5) Asbestos insulating board ceiling tiles
- 6) Asbestos insulating board bath panel





- 7) Toilet seat and cistern
- 8) Asbestos insulating board behind fuse box
- 9) Asbestos insulating board airing cupboard and / or sprayed insulation coating on boiler and hot water tank
- 10) Asbestos insulating board partition walls
- 9 Asbestos insulating board airing cupboard and / or sprayed insulation coating on boiler and hot water tank
- 11) Asbestos insulating board partition walls

Tel: 0207 099 3636 \* [info@londonbuildingcontrol.co.uk](mailto:info@londonbuildingcontrol.co.uk) \* [www.londonbuildingcontrol.co.uk](http://www.londonbuildingcontrol.co.uk)



ISO9001 Certified







- 12) Asbestos insulating board around boilers, storage heaters and warm air systems
- 13) Vinyl floor tiles
- 14) Asbestos insulating board behind fire
- 15) Asbestos cement gutters and downpipes
- 16) Soffits - asbestos insulating board or asbestos cement

Tel: 0207 099 3636 \* [info@londonbuildingcontrol.co.uk](mailto:info@londonbuildingcontrol.co.uk) \* [www.londonbuildingcontrol.co.uk](http://www.londonbuildingcontrol.co.uk)



ISO9001 Certified







- 17) Asbestos insulating board exterior window panel
- 18) Asbestos cement roof
- 19) Asbestos cement panels
- 20) Roofing felt

Tel: 0207 099 3636 \* [info@londonbuildingcontrol.co.uk](mailto:info@londonbuildingcontrol.co.uk) \* [www.londonbuildingcontrol.co.uk](http://www.londonbuildingcontrol.co.uk)



ISO9001 Certified

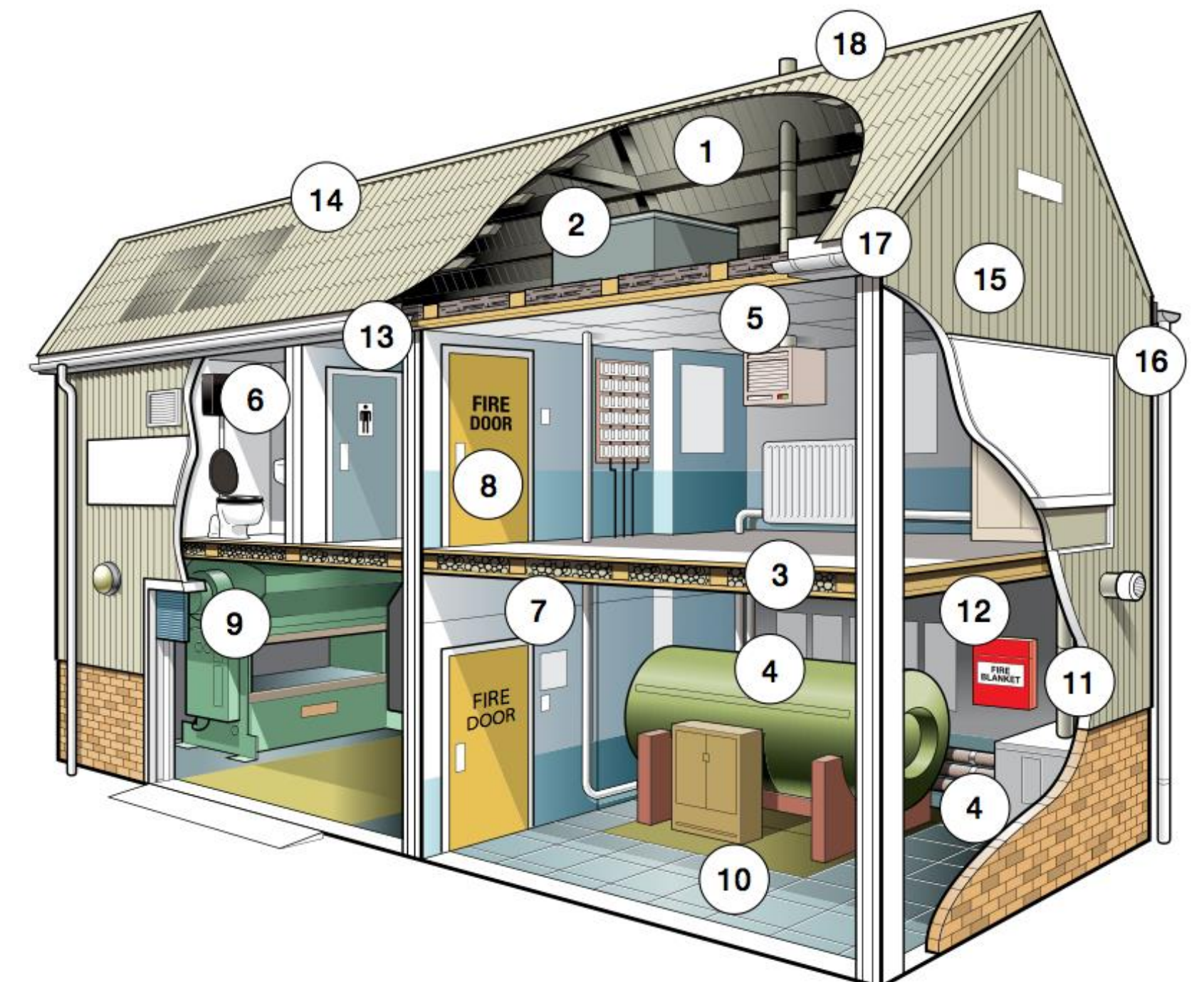




# Commercial



## Asbestos: **Where it hides**







## COMMERCIAL KEY

- 1) Sprayed coatings on ceilings, walls, beams and columns
- 2) Asbestos cement water tank
- 3) Loose fill insulation
- 4) Lagging on boilers and pipes
- 5) Asbestos insulating board ceiling tiles
- 6) Toilet seat and cistern





- 7) Asbestos insulating board partition walls
- 8) Asbestos insulating board in fire doors
- 9) Asbestos rope seals, gaskets and paper
- 10) Vinyl floor tiles
- 11) Asbestos insulating board around boilers, storage heaters and warm air systems
- 12) Textiles e.g. fire blankets





- 13) Textured decorative coating on walls and ceilings e.g. Artex
- 14) Asbestos cement roof
- 15) Asbestos cement panels
- 16) Asbestos cement gutters and downpipes
- 17) Soffits - asbestos insulating board or asbestos cement
- 18) Asbestos cement flue





# a1

## asbestos essentials

### Non-licensed tasks

This information will help employers and the self-employed to comply with the Control of Asbestos Regulations 2012.

It is also useful for trade union and employee safety representatives.

Asbestos fibres can cause lung cancer and lung diseases.

The sheet covers the points you need to follow to reduce exposure to an adequate level.

It can act as a risk assessment for asbestos if it matches what you plan to do.

Follow all the points, or use equally effective measures.

Only carry out this work if you are properly trained and have the right equipment.

### Main points

- Asbestos fibres can kill.
- Keep exposures low using all the controls in this sheet.
- Also follow sheet a0 and equipment and method (em) sheets; see 'Essential Information'.



## Drilling holes in asbestos insulating board (AIB)

### What this sheet covers

This sheet describes good practice when you need to drill into AIB to attach fittings, or to pass through cables or pipework.

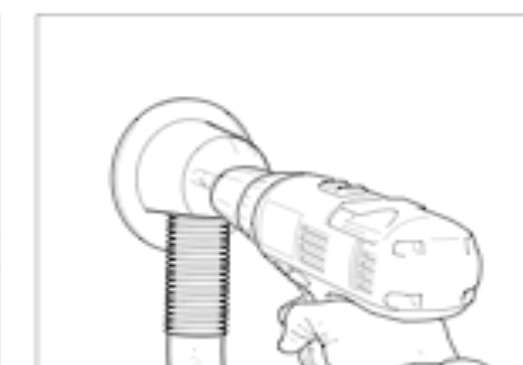
This sheet is **NOT** appropriate if work lasts more than one hour per week for a worker, or two hours in total for two or more workers; use an HSE-licensed contractor for such work.

### Preparing the work area

- Ensure safe access.
- Restrict access - minimise the number of people present.
- Close doors. Use tape and notices to warn others.
- If feasible, also restrict general access to the rear of the AIB.
- If this is not possible, warn the building owner that this area is contaminated.
- Ensure adequate lighting.

### Equipment

- 500-gauge polythene sheeting and duct tape;
- warning tape and notices;
- Class H vacuum cleaner (BS 8620) - see sheet em4;
- drill - manual or powered, set at the lowest speed;
- drill bit, or hole cutter for holes greater than 20 mm diameter;
- plastic enclosure for vacuum cleaner nozzle, to extract around the drill bit;
- masking tape;
- thick paste, eg wallpaper paste or shaving foam, or a proprietary device to contain drilling debris;
- permanent sealant;
- plastic or metal sleeve to protect hole edges;
- bucket of water and rags;



Drill through paste or foam or use a plastic cowl and a Class H vacuum cleaner. A hand drill creates less dust. If you have to use an electric drill, put it on the slowest setting.





# Fire Safety during construction

## What do we need to consider and why?

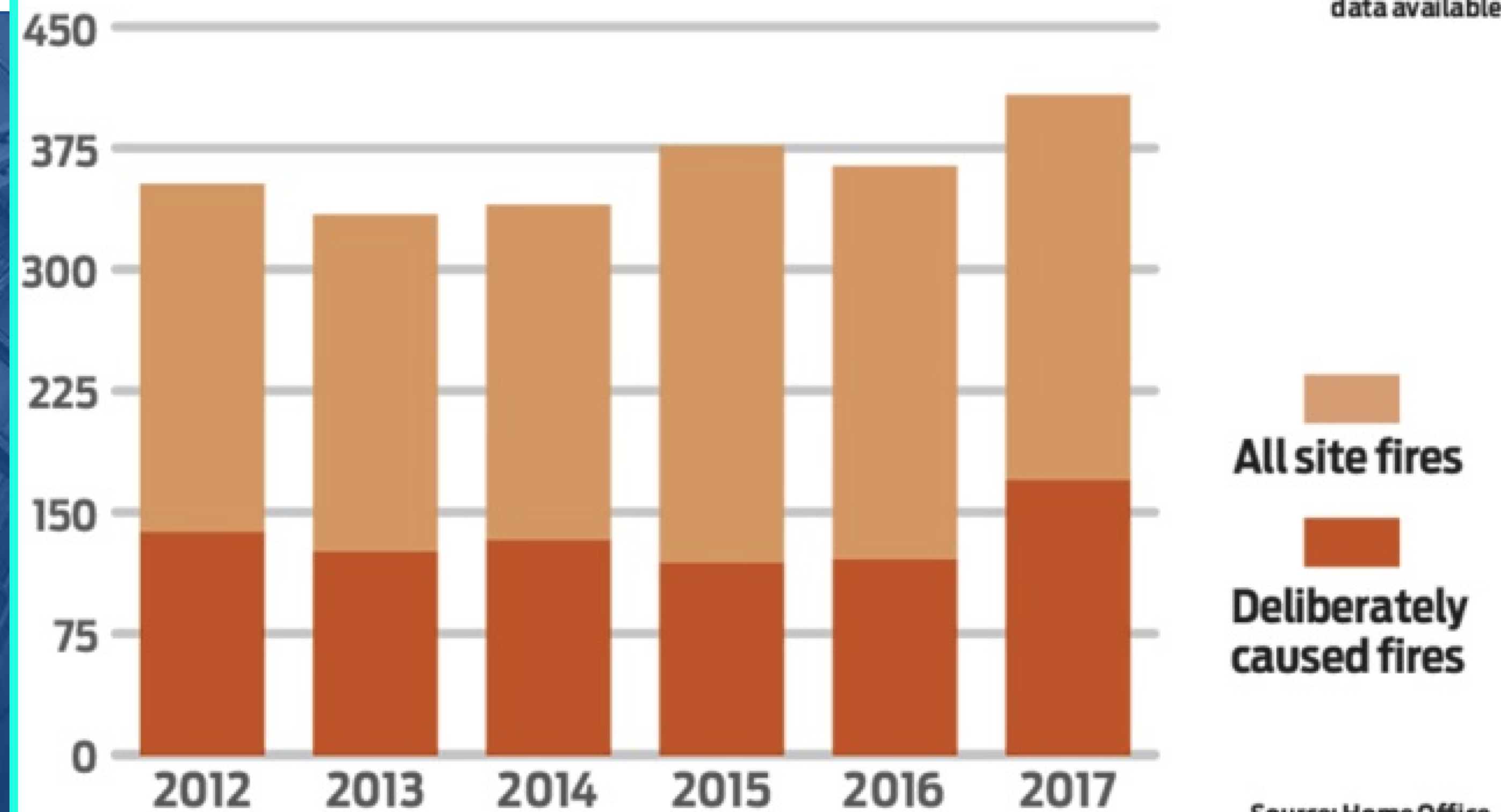
Tel: 0207 099 3636 \* [info@londonbuildingcontrol.co.uk](mailto:info@londonbuildingcontrol.co.uk) \* [www.londonbuildingcontrol.co.uk](http://www.londonbuildingcontrol.co.uk)





## All construction site fires (and proportion of deliberately caused fires)

\*2017 is the last full-year data available



Source: Home Office

Tel: 0207 099 3636 \* [info@londonbuildingcontrol.co.uk](mailto:info@londonbuildingcontrol.co.uk) \* [www.londonbuildingcontrol.co.uk](http://www.londonbuildingcontrol.co.uk)



ISO9001 Certified







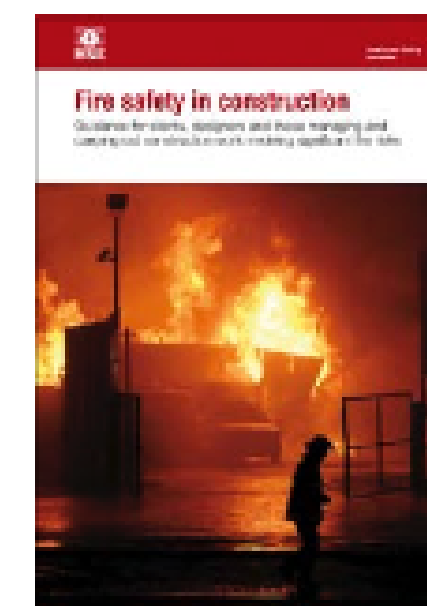
# HSG 168



Health and Safety  
Executive

## Fire safety in construction

Guidance for clients, designers and those managing and carrying out construction work involving significant fire risks



This is a free-to-download, web-friendly version of HSG168 (Second edition, published 2010). This version has been adapted for online use from HSE's current printed version.

You can buy the book at [www.hsebooks.co.uk](http://www.hsebooks.co.uk) and most good bookshops.

ISBN 978 0 7176 6945 3  
Price £10.95

Although the construction industry's performance has improved over the past decade, the rates of death, serious injury and ill health for construction site workers are still too high. When construction activities are not adequately controlled, children and other members of the public can also be killed or injured, and property adjacent to construction sites be put at risk – for example, from a site fire large enough to spread off-site.

The guidance will be extremely useful to all those who have a role in the development, management and application of fire safety standards on construction sites, ie clients, designers, contractors and CDM co-ordinators. It will also support those with legal responsibilities under the Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2007, the Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005 and the Fire (Scotland) Act 2005, while assisting site managers in the day-to-day management of fire risks on site.

Tel: 0207 099 3636 \* [info@londonbuildingcontrol.co.uk](mailto:info@londonbuildingcontrol.co.uk) \* [www.londonbuildingcontrol.co.uk](http://www.londonbuildingcontrol.co.uk)



ISO9001 Certified







# Fire safety during construction

- **Travels Distances** - Maximum Distances depend on enclosed or semi exposed structure and classification of fire load (H-M-L)  
Guides have variations
- **Building Categories**
- **The Suitable measures to apply in order to contain a fire and protect life**
- **Alternative Guides**  
UKTFA 16 steps guide to Fire safety  
Insurers and industry JCP - Fire prevention on construction sites





# Fire safety during construction

Identify the hazards

Identify people at risk

Evaluate, remove, reduce and protect from risk

Consider:

- escape routes and fire exits
- fire-fighting equipment





- fire detection
- raising the alarm
- making emergency plans
- limiting the spread of fire (compartmentation)

*Note: Partly built timber frame particularly vulnerable*

*Note: Insurers will be looking at what's been applied*





# STA- Timber Frame Fire safety during construction. The 16 steps.



16 Steps to fire safety  
Promoting good practice on construction sites  
Version 4.3 October 2017



Tel: 0207 099 3636 \* [info@londonbuildingcontrol.co.uk](mailto:info@londonbuildingcontrol.co.uk) \* [www.londonbuildingcontrol.co.uk](http://www.londonbuildingcontrol.co.uk)



ISO9001 Certified







# STA - design guide to Fire separating distance during construction



## Design guide to separating distances during construction

For timber frame buildings  
Version 3.3 October 2017



Tel: 0207 099 3636 \* [info@londonbuildingcontrol.co.uk](mailto:info@londonbuildingcontrol.co.uk) \* [www.londonbuildingcontrol.co.uk](http://www.londonbuildingcontrol.co.uk)



ISO9001 Certified







# STA Guidance

Structural Timber Association - Designers Guide to Fire Safety

STRUCTURAL  
TIMBER ASSOCIATION  
*Building offsite solutions in timber*

CDM2015  
PRINCIPLES IN PRACTICE

Open panel

CLT

Closed panel

SIP

Pre insulated

Please refer to the documents at [www.structuraltimber.co.uk/library/video](http://www.structuraltimber.co.uk/library/video)

1:40 / 15:49

Scroll for details

Tel: 0207 099 3636 \* [info@londonbuildingcontrol.co.uk](mailto:info@londonbuildingcontrol.co.uk) \* [www.londonbuildingcontrol.co.uk](http://www.londonbuildingcontrol.co.uk)



ISO9001 Certified







STA Design guide to fire separating distances during construction.

Categories of structural frames in terms of robustness against fire spread during the construction process. The STA have frame categories so that the choice of structural frame building system at the design phase can be determined appropriate for the site fire risk assessment.

Tel: 0207 099 3636 \* [info@londonbuildingcontrol.co.uk](mailto:info@londonbuildingcontrol.co.uk) \* [www.londonbuildingcontrol.co.uk](http://www.londonbuildingcontrol.co.uk)



ISO9001 Certified







- **Category A - Standard timber building system.** Walls, floors and flat roofs. *Standard Open panel*
- **Category B - Reduced Fire Spread .** Walls, floors and flat roofs. *FR treated timber, sheathing, decking and can be pre insulated.*
- **Category C - Fire spread resistant ,** Walls floors and flat roofs. *Fire Spread resistant A1/A2 non combustibility classification.*

Tel: 0207 099 3636 \* [info@londonbuildingcontrol.co.uk](mailto:info@londonbuildingcontrol.co.uk) \* [www.londonbuildingcontrol.co.uk](http://www.londonbuildingcontrol.co.uk)



ISO9001 Certified







- **Category CLT - Walls floor and Flat roofs. Cross laminated timber**

*Note :Category C2 requirements where frame types are within 5m of the boundary.*

Tel: 0207 099 3636 \* [info@londonbuildingcontrol.co.uk](mailto:info@londonbuildingcontrol.co.uk) \* [www.londonbuildingcontrol.co.uk](http://www.londonbuildingcontrol.co.uk)



ISO9001 Certified







## Case Example 1- A two storey domestic terraced dwelling

Works- Loft conversion and GF timber frame extension where owners remain in situ.

### *Suggested provisions*

- Maintain smoke detection for night periods
- Scaffold not to obstruct existing upper floor escape windows
- Doors maintained onto stair for night periods if no suitable escape windows
- Timber frame onto boundary to follow STA guidance

Tel: 0207 099 3636 \* [info@londonbuildingcontrol.co.uk](mailto:info@londonbuildingcontrol.co.uk) \* [www.londonbuildingcontrol.co.uk](http://www.londonbuildingcontrol.co.uk)



ISO9001 Certified







**Case Example 2** - A 5 storey new build timber frame infill office building.

Works - New Build

HSG 168 profile assessment – **Normal Risk** (if fire treated timber framing and rated sheathing Category B or C)

**Semi open initially therefore** (max travel distances 18 m single and 100m two directional)

Tel: 0207 099 3636 \* [info@londonbuildingcontrol.co.uk](mailto:info@londonbuildingcontrol.co.uk) \* [www.londonbuildingcontrol.co.uk](http://www.londonbuildingcontrol.co.uk)



ISO9001 Certified







## *Suggested provisions*

- Main internal stair protected and also a scaffold stair alternative (no unprotected openings within 1.8m)
- Hot works supervised including cooling off period
- Active fire precautions -Automatic alarm, visual beacon, sounders and call points. Fire extinguisher points at every other floor level and covered by emergency lighting
- 60 minute horizontal compartmentation at regular intervals. More than 600m<sup>2</sup>? then Site safe registration
- Timber frame onto boundary to follow STA guidance Category C2 if within 5 metres of the boundary. Effectively Category C1 but incl all openings temporarily fire stopped.

Tel: 0207 099 3636 \* [info@londonbuildingcontrol.co.uk](mailto:info@londonbuildingcontrol.co.uk) \* [www.londonbuildingcontrol.co.uk](http://www.londonbuildingcontrol.co.uk)



ISO9001 Certified







**Case Example 3** - A historic four storey masonry and timber frame existing Hotel with extensive timber framing in places.

Works - Undergoing a complete internal refurbishment and new timber frame wall linings throughout. Not client occupied during the works.

HSG 168 profile assessment - **High Risk Enclosed** (Max travel distance for site personnel to be 12m single direction/60 metres two directional).

Tel: 0207 099 3636 \* [info@londonbuildingcontrol.co.uk](mailto:info@londonbuildingcontrol.co.uk) \* [www.londonbuildingcontrol.co.uk](http://www.londonbuildingcontrol.co.uk)



ISO9001 Certified







## *Suggested provisions*

- At least one stair to be maintained and available for construction personnel as a protected stair to final exit and within travel distance allowance. Scaffold stair (no unprotected openings within 1.8m) if protected internal is not achievable
- Hot working PTW supervised including cooling off period
- Active fire precaution- Automatic alarm, visual beacon, sounders and call points. Fire fighting points at every other floor level and provisions covered by emergency lighting
- Exposed timber frame onto boundary to follow STA guidance

Tel: 0207 099 3636 \* [info@londonbuildingcontrol.co.uk](mailto:info@londonbuildingcontrol.co.uk) \* [www.londonbuildingcontrol.co.uk](http://www.londonbuildingcontrol.co.uk)



ISO9001 Certified







**Case Example 4** - An existing three storey Residential Care Home - Masonry construction and Residents to remain in situ.

Works – GF extension and layout alterations.

HSG 168 profile assessment– **Normal Risk**

**Enclosed** therefore max travel distances 18 m single and 45m two directional for site construction personnel and visitors and 9m single and 18m two directional for occupants maintained.

Tel: 0207 099 3636 \* [info@londonbuildingcontrol.co.uk](mailto:info@londonbuildingcontrol.co.uk) \* [www.londonbuildingcontrol.co.uk](http://www.londonbuildingcontrol.co.uk)



ISO9001 Certified







## ***Suggested potential provisions***

- Develop a suitable temporary Fire Strategy for existing occupied areas
- Maintain L1 smoke detection system
- Maintain good Compartmentation
- Maintain or provide protected escape routes and progressive horizontal evacuation compartmentation
- Involve local Fire Service for agreement on interim fire safety plan

Tel: 0207 099 3636 \* [info@londonbuildingcontrol.co.uk](mailto:info@londonbuildingcontrol.co.uk) \* [www.londonbuildingcontrol.co.uk](http://www.londonbuildingcontrol.co.uk)



ISO9001 Certified





## Contractors – Smaller projects



- Small builders are defined as domestic and small business project contractors.
- HSE Busy builders sheets are very useful. These provide simple guidance that can be referred to on how to run and provide a safe site with good welfare facilities. *This could be referred to by the Principal Designer in the construction information pack.*
- **Definition of small builders** – *Private domestic projects. Extensions, repairs and refurbishments and smaller business projects (fewer than 30 days of construction work) and where site safety responsibilities are shared.*





## Welfare facilities

What you need to know as a busy builder

**Pushed for time running a busy building site? These are the essential health and safety top tips you should follow, even if you don't directly employ the people working on your site.**

You should provide:

- clean and working toilets;
- washbasins with hot and cold running water;
- soap and towels;
- sinks large enough to wash face, hands and forearms;
- somewhere to change, dry and store clothing;
- drinking water, and cups if needed; and
- a rest area to sit, make hot drinks and eat food.

You must also keep your welfare facilities warm and well ventilated, with lighting if necessary.

This is just a summary – you can find out what else you need to know about health and safety by visiting [www.hse.gov.uk/construction/index.htm](http://www.hse.gov.uk/construction/index.htm)

### What can happen if health and safety is ignored?

*At an inspection, a company was found not to have provided welfare facilities at a construction site and was served with an improvement notice. The company failed to provide the facilities within the timescale and was prosecuted. The company received a £2000 fine for not complying with the notice, a £5000 fine for not providing the welfare facilities, and had to pay prosecution costs of £1272.*

See over for examples of good practice...





# Construction Phase Plan (CDM 2015)

## What you need to know as a busy builder

Under the Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015 (CDM 2015) a **construction phase plan** is required for every construction project. This does not need to be complicated.

If you are working for a domestic client, you will be in control of the project if you are the only contractor or the principal contractor.

You will be responsible for:

- preparing a plan;
- organising the work; and
- working together with others to ensure health and safety.

You could be a builder, plumber or other tradesman, doing small-scale routine work such as:

- installing a kitchen or bathroom;
- structural alterations, eg chimney breast removal;
- roofing work, including dormer windows;
- extension or loft conversion.

A **simple plan** before the work starts is usually enough to show that you have thought about health and safety.

If the job will last longer than 500 person days or 30 working days (with more than 20 people working at the same time) it will need to be notified to HSE and it is likely to be too complex for this simple plan format.

The list of essential points below will help you to **plan** and **organise** the job, and **work together** with others involved to make sure that the work is carried out without risks to health and safety. It will also help you to comply with CDM 2015. You can use the blank template on page 2 to record your plan.

### Plan

Make a note of the key dates, eg:

- when you'll start and finish;
- when services will be connected/disconnected;
- build stages, such as groundwork or fitout.

You will need to find out information from the client about the property, eg:

- where the services and isolation points are;
- access restriction to the property;
- if there is any asbestos present.

### Working together

It may be useful to record the details of anybody else working on the job, including specialist companies and labourers.

Explain how you will communicate with others (eg via a daily update), provide information about the job, coordinate your work with theirs and keep them updated of any changes, eg:

- to site rules;
- to health and safety information;
- what you will do if the plan or materials change or if there are any delays;
- who will be making the key decisions about how the work is to be done.

### Organise

- Identify the main dangers on site and how you will control them, eg:
  - the need for scaffolding if working at height;
  - how structures and excavations will be supported to prevent collapse;
  - how you will prevent exposure to asbestos and building dust;
- how you will keep the site safe and secure for your client, their family and members of the public.
- Make sure that there are toilet, washing and rest facilities.
- Name the person responsible for ensuring the job runs safely.
- Explain how supervision will be provided.

If you are unsure about how you can make your site safer, see [www.hse.gov.uk/construction](http://www.hse.gov.uk/construction) for more information and to download other Busy Builder sheets. See [www.citb.co.uk](http://www.citb.co.uk) for a free smartphone app CDM wizard.





## Notifiable projects

- Lasts longer than 30 working days and more than 20 workers simultaneously on site at any point

OR

- Project exceeds 500 person days

Examples

(50 personnel – 10 day project)

(5 personnel – 100 day project)

The effect should be less notifiable projects





## Only one contractor (simple projects)

*Footnotes 1: All to contribute to a safe project*

	<i>Pre construction information</i>	<i>CPP</i>	<i>H&amp;S File</i>
<b>Client</b>	<b>YES<sub>1</sub></b>	<b>NO</b>	<b>NO</b>
<b>Designer</b>	<b>YES<sub>1</sub></b>	<b>NO</b>	<b>NO</b>
<b>Contractor</b>	<b>YES<sub>1</sub></b>	<b>YES</b>	<b>NO</b>





## More than one contractor (larger projects)

### Footnotes:

1. Known issues and investigation results to be supplied to designer and any existing H&S file.
2. Designer to prepare
3. Depends on whether designers appointment continues to the end of the project.

	Pre construction information	CPP	H&S File
Client	YES <sub>1</sub>	NO	NO
Principal Designer	YES <sub>2</sub>	NO	YES <sub>3</sub>
Principal Contractor	NO	YES	YES <sub>3</sub>



# The Sharing of Information

Provide it to the right people at the right time



## How?

- Notes on a drawing
- Written information
- Suggested working methods
- Suggested sequencing
- Residual risk registers
- Residual risk drawings
- Signage

Tel: 0207 099 3636 \* [info@londonbuildingcontrol.co.uk](mailto:info@londonbuildingcontrol.co.uk) \* [www.londonbuildingcontrol.co.uk](http://www.londonbuildingcontrol.co.uk)





## Duty holder Competencies

- No longer stated – now split into component parts
- Knowledge, skills, training, experience (and organisational capability for companies) to be demonstrated

*There is guidance on how to assess suitability.*

*Assessing organisational capability – pas 91 PQQs includes standard H&S questions also a helpful self assessment.*





# Competency of Dutyholders

- Knowledge
- Qualifications
- Training plan
- Professional memberships
- Understanding the process
- Contributions to the process
- Recognition of risk





## Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015



### Skills, Knowledge, Experience and Organisational capability

**Designer: INSERT architects ltd**

Date- 7th September 2015

Please supply a comprehensive response to the attached questions adapted from PAS 91 . Health and Safety for Designers- Questions C4 -Q15 to Q17.

The amount of information and details supplied needs only to be proportionate to the complexity and size of the project.

#### H&S skills

**Q1: Please state the level of qualification of team members working on this project**

*Example text*

For most projects the lead supervising Designer dealing with CDM Regulations is a Corporate Member of the Royal Institution of British Architects or a Member of the Chartered Institute of Architectural Technologists or a Member of the Institution of Chartered Engineers. British Institute of Interior Design or similar *Delete as appropriate see PAS 91 list if necessary*

**Q2: What are the supervisory arrangements for other design team members who are not fully qualified or do not hold corporate member status?**

#### H&S Knowledge

**Q1: Where do you source your information and guidance regarding Health and Safety issues?**

**Q2: Does your organisation have a staff development programme in Health and Safety?**

*Example Text*

Our individual Designers have access to courses and resources that extend their knowledge in the field of Health and Safety

*Examples of:*

In house training, Health and Safety courses and qualifications, CPD event hours.

#### H&S Experience

**Q1: How do you ensure that hazards are identified and either eliminated or any remaining residual risks are managed with reference to buildability, maintainability and use?**

*Example text*

We have demonstrated over a *insert* year period an ability to provide effective designs with suitable control measures on Health and Safety considerations.

Provision has been made in our design process for identifying risk and eliminating those risks as far as practicable at an early stage. As part of our design review suitable consideration is given to reducing risks with controllable measures through design risk management procedures where risk cannot be totally eliminated.

*Example of a significant project and any health and safety lessons learnt*

**Q2: Do you check review and where necessary improve your H&S performance.?**

*Example text*

Ongoing system of monitoring ?, H&S procedures project design reviews during and at post construction?

Tel: 0207 099 3636 \* info@londonbuildingcontrol.co.uk \* www.londonbuildingcontrol.co.uk



ISO9001 Certified







PAS 91:2013

# Construction prequalification questionnaires



 HM Government



Tel: 0207 099 3636 \* [info@londonbuildingcontrol.co.uk](mailto:info@londonbuildingcontrol.co.uk) \* [www.londonbuildingcontrol.co.uk](http://www.londonbuildingcontrol.co.uk)



the mark of  
properly  
professionalism  
worldwide



INDUSTRY  
PARTNER

ISO9001 Certified





## Q&A Guidance from the HSE

### Q5. Is independent health and safety advice prohibited under CDM 2015?



- a) No. One of the main drivers for the change in CDM, is to remove the cost and bureaucracy of dutyholders ‘contracting out’ their responsibilities to a third party and to ensure that those who actually control and lead construction projects are accountable for doing so – in short those who create the risk are responsible for managing it.





As has always been the case, some dutyholders may feel that they do require independent health and safety advice to supplement their own SKE. Specialist advice is not prohibited by CDM 2015. Indeed the procurement of specialist expertise to support the delivery of quality construction projects may be both necessary and effective, particularly in the short term while further expertise is developed within organisations.





## Q&A Guidance from the HSE

*The law does not allow the PD to delegate their responsibilities elsewhere. The HSE expects that the adviser's role is to provide a temporary mechanism of support for the PD while the necessary skills and knowledge are developed.*





Please send any questions to:

[nick@londonbuildingcontrol.co.uk](mailto:nick@londonbuildingcontrol.co.uk)

Tel: 0207 099 3636 \* [info@londonbuildingcontrol.co.uk](mailto:info@londonbuildingcontrol.co.uk) \* [www.londonbuildingcontrol.co.uk](http://www.londonbuildingcontrol.co.uk)



# Thank you for listening



INDUSTRY  
PARTNER



## Head Office:

London Building Control,  
13 Woodstock Street, Mayfair,  
London, W1C 2AG

Tel: 0207 099 3636  
[www.londonbuildingcontrol.co.uk](http://www.londonbuildingcontrol.co.uk)  
[info@londonbuildingcontrol.co.uk](mailto:info@londonbuildingcontrol.co.uk)

## Offices also in:

Chichester: 01243 882990  
Manchester: 0161 660 0806  
Welwyn Garden City: 01707 248611  
Exeter: 01392 240770