Paul Bussey

Chair of CONIAC KPWC Working Group

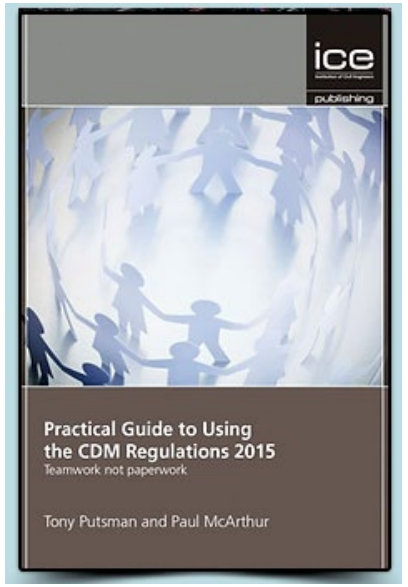
ICE + RIBA →

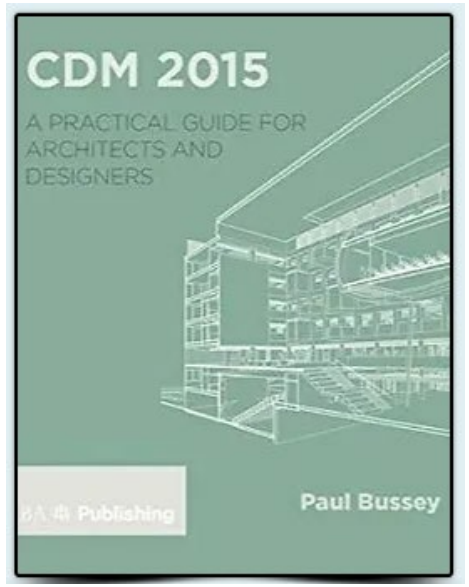
Construction Industry Advisory Committee (CONIAC)

Keeping Pace with Change Working Group

Anticipating and tackling new health and safety challenges

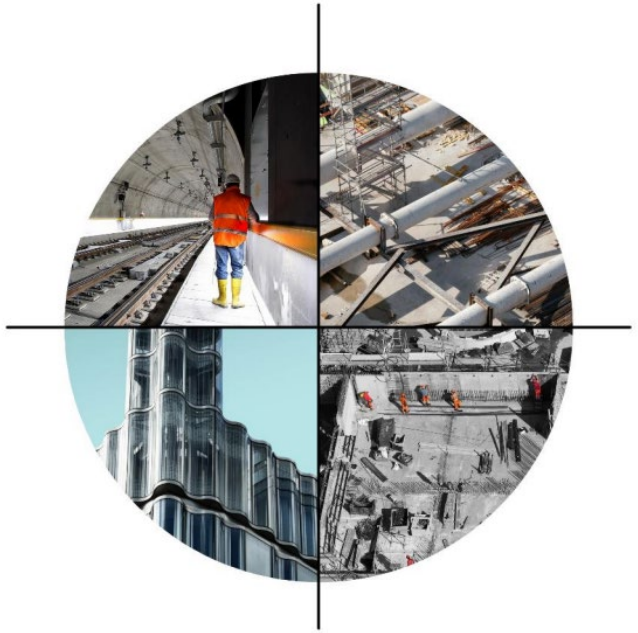
#HelpGBWorkWell





CDM 2015 - an inter-institutional report

'From Compliance to Consultation & Collaboration'



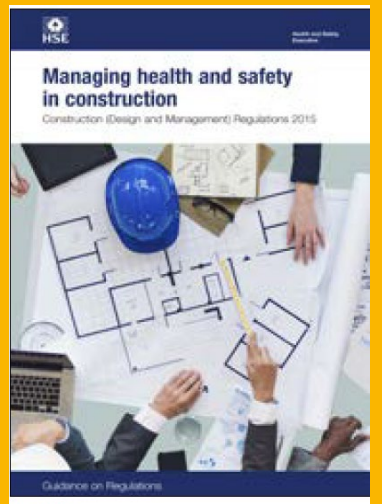
CDM 20-20 Vision - changing the culture

Plus CIAT, CECA, CIC, and others

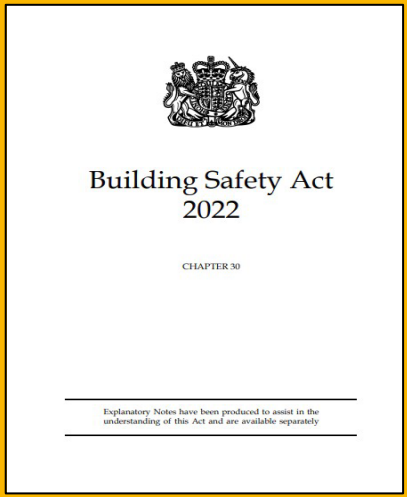
BSR CONFERENCE 2023

CONSTRUCTION HEALTH & SAFETY

- What do CDM and Building Safety regime look like side by side?
- What are the big overlaps?
- Where does the industry need clarity?
- What will happen next?



L153
Published 2015



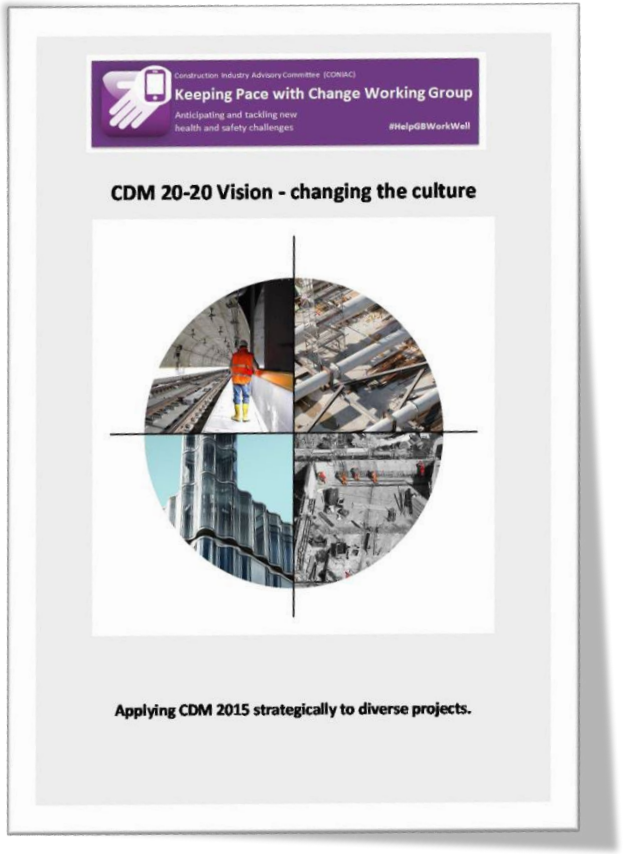
RIBA Architecture.com

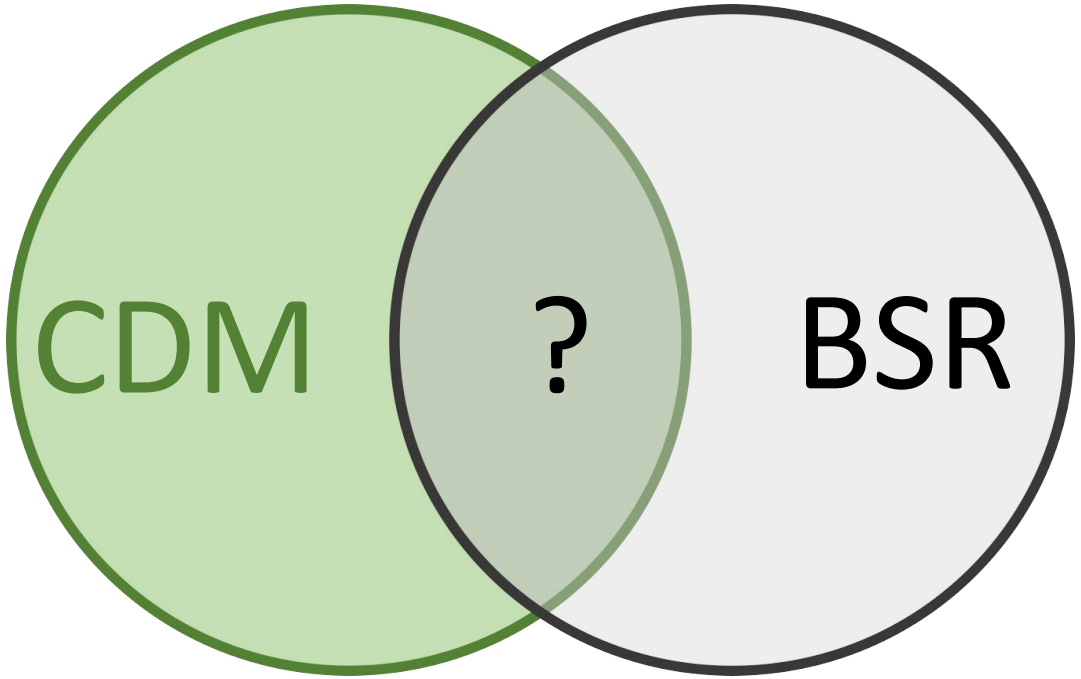
BSR & CDM information management

BSR CONFERENCE 2023

A safe project - CDM

Building safety regime: a building that meets the functional requirements





CDM Case studies & FAQ's

BSA New procedures

Principal Designer duties

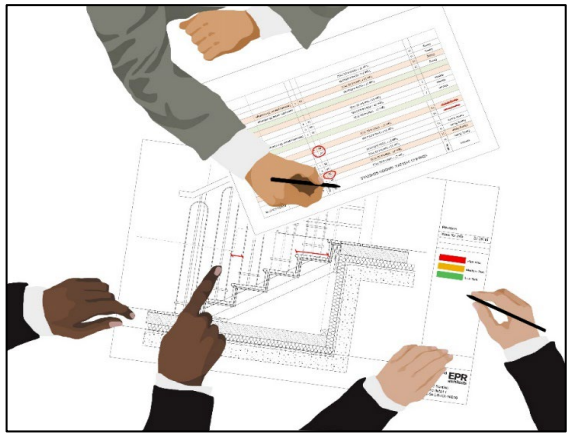
BSR CONFERENCE 2023

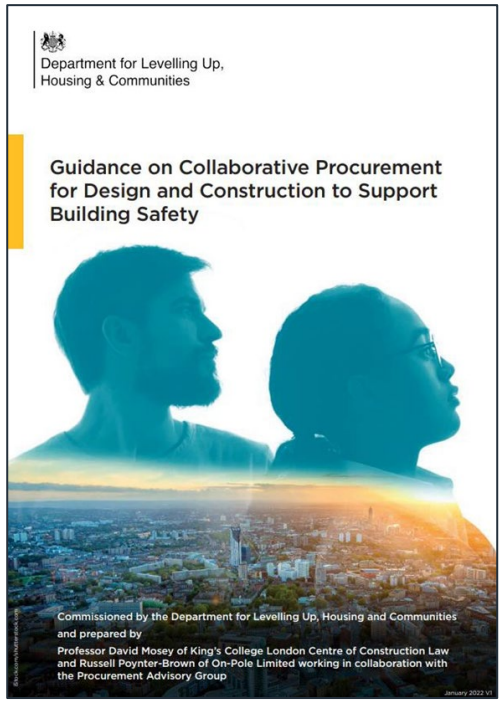
Further focus required

- The need for more designer-led design risk management
- Appointing the right people at the right time with the right resources is necessary to ensure the PD role can be done properly
- The current understanding of the PD role is not always sufficient
- Some PDs are not empowered or given the authority to undertake the role and may not be 'in control' of the pre-construction phase
- Contracts and procurement routes influence how the PD role is undertaken

HSE

working well together

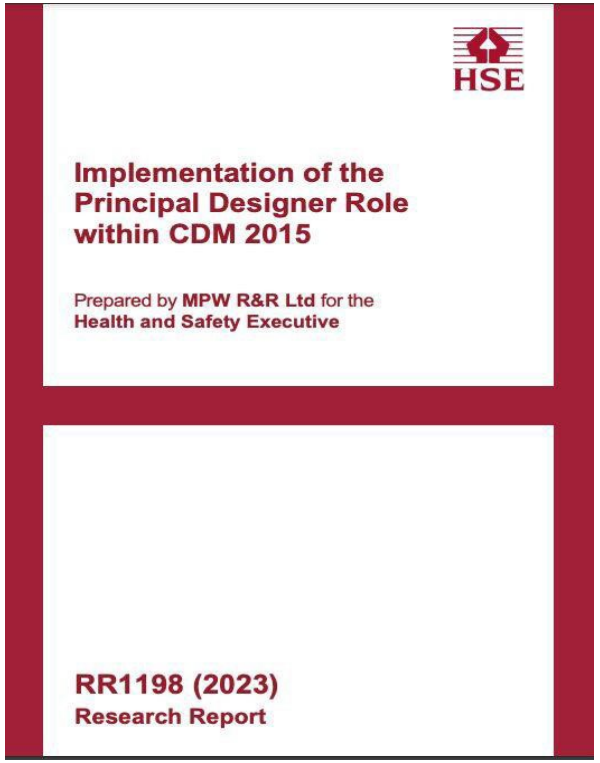




Principal Designer duties

Further focus required- RR1198

- Some organisations are more willing to undertake the PD role than others WHY?
- The PD is perceived by some to be a low value role
- Not all with PD duties have integrated the PD role within their organisation
- PDs' interaction with temporary works needs to increase
- The potential value of BIM is only being realised on some projects. What about small non-BIM projects



'...are suitable fire extinguishers provided?'

CDM RISK MANAGEMENT REGISTER

(Format, Example & Risk Assessment Guidance)

Ref No	LBS Ref	Sub – Category/ Activity	Risk/Hazard Description	Inherent			Risk Owner	Risk Review Date	MCA type	Control Action	Residual			Residual Risk Owner	Assumptions	Notes
				P	Im	S					P	Im	S			
HNS - TCR 002	TCR	Bored Piling	Bored piling for the Astoria Ticket Hall is over the existing ticket hall which limits pile penetration increasing the risk of wall movement leading to failure	M (3)	H (4)	12 H	MM	12/11/03	Reduce	Provide additional propping. Introduce a monitoring regime to provide early warning i.e. effectively use the observational method	L (2)	H (4)	8 M	Designer /Contractor		

Probability Score (likelihood)	Impact Score (Severity)				
	1	2	3	4	5
5					
4				HIGH	
3		MEDIUM			
2	LOW				
1					

Impact Rating Guidance (Severity)

Score	Descriptor		Indicative outcome (health / safety related incident)
1	VL	Very Low Improbable	• Minor injuries / inconveniences (no long term effects at all) Operatives can continue to work
2	L	Low Remote	• Minor injuries (not long term though) • Operative requires first aid treatment • Operative Stops work
3	M	Medium Occasional	• Injury or illness incurred which results in a reportable/lost time absence from work.
4	H	High Probable	• Major injury or illness with long term effects • Long absence from work
5	VH	Very High Frequent	• Fatality

Probability Rating Guidance (Likelihood)

Score	Descriptor		Description
5	VH	Very High Frequent	• Expect it to happen, will occur often and with some certainty.
4	H	High Probable	• More likely to happen than not, it would be a common occurrence.
3	M	Medium Occasional	• It would not be a surprise occurrence or an unusual event it would not be common though.
2	L	Low Remote	• Unlikely to happen but not impossible would be an unusual event.
1	VL	Very Low Improbable	• Highly unlikely to occur and would be a total surprise.

"Risk lurks in the spreadsheet" HSE

Contractor/Engineering Hazard Elimination Log / Register

Not suitable for Design Stage Risk Management of Architectural projects

May be suitable for Construction Risk Management?

May be suitable on Engineering projects ?

CDM Design Hazard Log: Project 'X'

PART A - HAZARD ELIMINATION/REDUCTION												PART B - TRANSFER OF INFORMATION				PART C - CONTRACTOR IMPLEMENTATION			
A	B	C	D	E	F			G	H			I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P
Ref	Specific Location/Activity	Phase	Author - Name & Company	Potential Hazards	Initial Risk Rating L	S	R	Action by Designer to Eliminate/Reduce Risk Rating	Residual Risk Rating L	S	R	Information provided about the residual hazards - Drawing/Document	Design Manager responsible - Name	Designer/Constructor Discussion Date & Comments	Status Active/ Closed	Construction Manager responsible - Name	Control Measures required	External Review of Control Measures? Y/N (by whom)	Control Measures identified in:
STRUCTURES																			
S.1	S01 piers	C,M,D	TAN (Jacobs)	Working in proximity to live traffic	4	5	20	S01 crosses several major roads and impossible to configure within alignment constraints to avoid constructing near live traffic. Risk cannot be eliminated or significantly reduced. Position piers as far away from live traffic as possible. Single span	3	5	15	Note on drawing - method statement required to cover particular issues relating to the complexity of the existing slip roads and A282 underneath and requirements for temporary road closures for pier construction.	Tim Nicholson	17/05/06 & 21/05/06	Active	M Bell	Works to be carried out with lane closures in accordance with Costain TM phases. Provide proteced safety zone with barriers		
S.2	S01 Working in A2 c.r. adjacent to live traffic	C,M,D	TAN (Jacobs)	Working in proximity to live traffic	4	5	20	S01 crosses several major roads and impossible to configure within alignment constraints to avoid constructing near live traffic. Cannot be eliminated and therefore no mitigation available to designer.	4	5	20	Note on drawing - method statement required to address the particular difficulty of working in an island site	Tim Nicholson	17/05/06 & 21/05/06	Active	M Bell	Works to be carried out with lane closures in accordance with Costain TM phases. Provide proteced safety zone with barriers		
S.3	Pier bearing installation, maintenance & replacement (S01, S04, S10(N) & S10(S)	M	TAN (Jacobs)	Working in proximity to live traffic. Working at height	5	5	25	Design as integral bridges without bearings considered but structure too long for this. No alternative mitigation available to designer in this respect.	5	5	25	Note on drawing - method statement required addressing handling and installing of heavy components at height with restrictive clearances. Log in H&S file.	Tim Nicholson	17/05/06 & 25/05/06 Residual risks to be noted in H&S plan - barriesrs & TM required	Active	M Bell	Provide protected safety zone with tvcbs to mitigate traffic risk.		
S.4	Inspecting joints and bearings at abutments (S01, S04, S10(N) & S10(S)	M	TAN (Jacobs)	Working at height.	3	5	15	Provide enclosed abutment galleries	2	2	4	RRR <6 - no further action required	Tim Nicholson	17/05/06 & 21/05/06	Closed	M Bell			
S.5	Painting of steelwork (S01, S04, S10(N) & S10(S)	C,M	TAN (Jacobs)	Working at height.	3	5	15	Use weathering steel	1	5	5	RRR <6 - no further action required	Tim Nicholson	17/05/06 & 21/05/06	Closed	M Bell			
S.6	Concrete impregnation	C	TAN (Jacobs)	Use of potentially toxic substance (silane)	4	2	8	Apply for Departure from Standards to use less toxic substance (Pavix) or to use concrete additive.	4	1	4	RRR <6 - no further action required	Tim Nicholson	17/05/06 & 21/05/06	Closed	M Bell			
S.7	Parapet installation (S01, S04, S10(N) & S10(S)	C	TAN (Jacobs)	Working at height, debris falls	3	5	15	No mitigation available to designer at installation stage.	3	5	15	Note on drawing - method statement required to address the particular dufficulty of providing temporary edge protection while installing the permanent edge protection at the same location. Log in H&S file - maintenance wpork on the outside of the parpap	Tim Nicholson	17/05/06 & 21/05/06	Active	M Bell	Cantilever formwork left in position until parapet installation complete		
S.7a	Parapet maintenance (S01, S04, S10(N) & S10(S)	M	TAN (Jacobs)	Working at height, debris falls	3	5	15	Use aluminium panel to minimise maintenance	1	5	5	RRR <6 - no further action required.	Tim Nicholson	17/05/06 & 31/05/06 Residual risks to be noted in H&S plan	Closed	M Bell			
S.8	Placing deck formwork (S01, S04, S10(N) & S10(S)	C	TAN (Jacobs)	Working at height.	5	5	25	No mitigation available to designer.	3	5	15	Note on drawing - method statement required. Consider placing deck formwork at ground level and lifting into place with beams. Otherwise special precautions e.g.netting, harnesses, will be required to ensure safety of operatives while working on bare st	Tim Nicholson	17/05/06 & 21/05/06	Active	M Bell	Permanent formwork placed where possible at ground level and lifted into place with main steel.		
S.9	Placing deck formwork (S01, S04, S10(N) & S10(S)	C	TAN (Jacobs)	Debris falling onto motorway and construction site	5	5	25	No mitigation available to designer	3	5	15	Note on drawing - method statement required - see above - but addressing containment of materials by use of netting or similar.	Tim Nicholson	17/05/06 & 21/05/06	Active	M Bell	Any formwork erected at height to be carried out wijt lane closures in place or area beneath enclosed		
S.10	Site splicing of steelwork (S01, S04, S10(N) & S10(S)	C	TAN (Jacobs)	Working at height.	3	5	15	Minimise number of splice positions.	2	5	10	Note on drawing - method statement required to address handling of heavy components at height.	Tim Nicholson	17/05/06 & 21/05/06	Active	M Bell	All work at height to be carried out wijt lane closures in place or area beneath enclosed		

3241_344 Oxford Street_Design Risk Registe

Is this Co-ordination and simplification of CDM ???

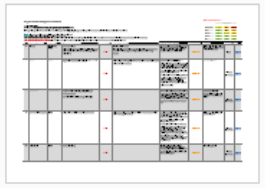
LIKELIHOOD	CONSEQUENCE		
	1- Minor	2- Medium	3- Serious
A- Almost Certain	Moderate	High	Critical
B- Likely	Low	High	High
C- Possible	Low	Moderate	High
D- Unlikely	Low	Low	Moderate
E- Rare	Low	Low	Low

This design risk register has been produced to assist the design team in highlighting the significant design and construction risks. The risk status column identifies risks as:

[1] **Open**- Designers are still developing the design to eliminate/mitigate the risk.
[2] **Closed**. Risk has been eliminated and no further action is required.
[3] **Closed Residual Construction Hazard** the designers have done as much as they can to mitigate the risk, however there still remains a construction risk for the principal contractor and trade contractors.
[4] **Closed Residual Hazards for the H&S File** there still remains a risk post completion that the building management team/future contractors need to be made aware of.

No.	Works Element/Package	Identified by	Hazard/Design Consideration	Initial Risk Level	Design Control Measures	Contractor Control Measures	Risk Re-Evaluation	Comments	Risk Owner	Risk Status
68	Soft Strip Works	AHMM	Openable window design	Moderate	Window design to be developed. Consider restrictors to prevent danger from falling.	Contractor to survey and investigate the condition of all structural elements affected by construction. Any elements that are found to have a risk of failure during construction are to be repaired or replaced prior to demolition.	Low	Monitor during works.	Principal Contractor	[1] Open
69	Soft Strip Works	AHMM	Installation of lifts	Moderate	Ensure provision of correct installation equipment. Method statements and risk assessment with thorough planning should be undertaken.	Contractor to survey and investigate the condition of all structural elements affected by construction. Any elements that are found to have a risk of failure during construction are to be repaired or replaced prior to demolition.	Low	Monitor during works.	Principal Contractor	[1] Open
70	Soft Strip Works	AHMM	Façade access and maintenance	Moderate	Refer to Diagrams detailing the strategy for access and maintenance.	Principal Contractor to compile method statement, a sequence of construction, temporary works drawings and calculations.	Moderate	Monitor during works.	Principal Contractor	[1] Open
71	Soft Strip Works	AHMM	Fire Brigade Accessibility	Moderate	Formal approval from Building Control / Fire brigade. Right to maintain access through gates 24hrs. Refer to Fire Strategy Report.	Contractor to take appropriate measures to control risk and prepare method statements for management of these works.	Moderate	Monitor during works.	Principal Contractor	[1] Open
72	Soft Strip Works	AHMM	Window Cleaning via terraces	Moderate	Window cleaning to terrace windows will be carried out via reach and wash system either by landlord or cleaning contractor accessed from terrace balconies.	Contractor to take appropriate measures to control risk and prepare method statements for management of these works.	Moderate	Monitor during works.	Principal Contractor	[1] Open
73	Soft Strip Works	AHMM	Window Cleaning at high levels	Moderate	Windows at high level will be cleaned using a long reach water fed pole from ground floor where possible. Clearance zones with barriers and signage will need to be placed to alter and divert ongoing pedestrian and vehicular traffic during the cleaning process. Strategy to be further developed and may require a BMU cradle.	Contractor to take appropriate measures to control risk and prepare method statements for management of these works.	Moderate	Monitor during works.	Principal Contractor	[1] Open
74	Soft Strip Works	AHMM	Edge protection at terraces	Moderate	Suitable temporary edge protection to be provided during cleaning works to the facades along the terraces to eliminate the risk of fall.	Principal Contractor to compile method statement, sequence of construction.	Moderate	Monitor during works.	Principal Contractor	[1] Open
75	Soft Strip Works	AHMM	Riser - Risk of Fall	Moderate	Riser strategy to be reviewed at next step to eliminate fall when in use and or maintenance.	The Principal Contractor is to ensure they remain vigilant when carrying out works	Moderate	Monitor during works.	Principal Contractor	[1] Open
76	Soft Strip Works	AHMM	Plant design	Moderate	Plant circulation and means of escape to be considered. Weight of plant and loading on structure to be considered.	Principal Contractor to compile method statement, sequence of construction.	Low	Monitor during works.	Principal Contractor	[1] Open
77	Soft Strip Works	AHMM	Planting design	Moderate	Weight of proposed trees to be considered in structural appraisal, along with tree installation methodology.	The Principal Contractor is to ensure they remain vigilant when carrying out works.	Low	Monitor during works.	Principal Contractor	[1] Open
78	Soft Strip Works	AHMM	PV Replacement + Maintenance	Moderate	Access is required, edge protection is provided. PVs to be brought to L9 via goods lift.	Principal Contractor to ensure they review any existing information. Principal Contractor to compile a method statement and a sequence of construction.	Low	Monitor during works.	Principal Contractor	[1] Open

Is this Co-ordination or More Unnecessary Documentation?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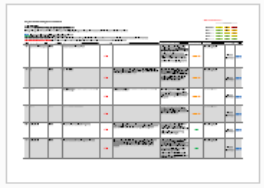
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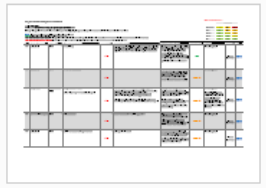
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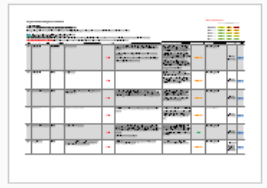
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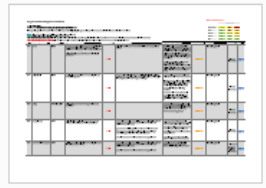
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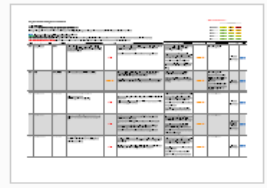
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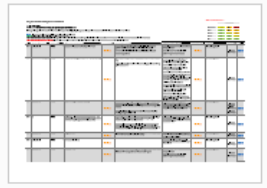
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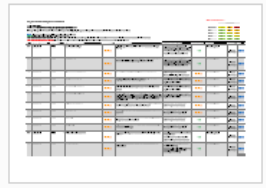
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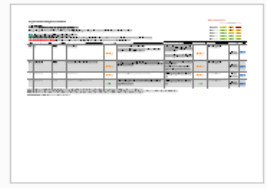

13

Or an Illusion of Safety !!!!!

Design Risk Management by CDM & BSA Toolkit

Project Name

Stage Number

Part 1 of 2

Version No, DD Month YYYY

What is the project about?

Project Scope

Introduction

'Gateway West' is a mixed-use scheme located in Surrey. The site is located at the western end of the high street, and will act as a catalyst for the regeneration of the town centre and the local area.

The site also presents a strong opportunity for place-making by creating a new destination and upgraded public spaces for both visitors and residents.

The proposals will not only enhance the quality of the existing site, but provide a wide range of services to the wider local community such as retail, leisure, residential and student accommodation.

Clear and comprehensive explanation of the project scope

Workstages, gateways competent team

1.0 Project CDM Strategy Brief (CDM1)

DRM1

CDM Strategy Brief	Team Responses to Project Leader	Comments - Contact details, Notes, Dates Reviews etc.	●
Project Details			
Description of project / outline scope of works.			
Address/location/environment of site.			
Client Brief / Outline CDM Scope			
Operational requirements (e.g.any existing activities to remain e.g. Occupation, Manufacture etc)			
H&S expectations of client (if above Statutory requirements)			
H&S file -format & index (if different to Appendix 4 L153) of future file			
Project Timescales (what are the key stages and how long will th			
RIBA Stage 0 - Strategic Definition			
RIBA Stage 1 - Preparation and Brief			
RIBA Stage 2 - Concept Design			
RIBA Stage 3 - Developed Design			
RIBA Stage 4 - Technical Design			
RIBA Stage 5 - Construction			
RIBA Stage 6 - Handover & Close Out			
RIBA Stage 7 – In Use			
Commission/ handover/ H & S File			
Clarify at which of the above stages are you starting the CDM/Principal Designer process			
Is there any pre-existing CDM Analysis, risk register, H&S file or relevant information & where?			
Strategic Risks (what are the significant or unusual site H&S risks			
Work involving Particular Risks - Refer to L153-Schedule 3 (eg: offsite manufacture, large PC panels, working over water etc). See Appendix A			

CDM Strategy Brief	Team Responses to Project Leader	Comments - Contact details, Notes, Dates Reviews etc.
Strategic Design Intent and associated risks (e.g. Major temporary works, Sta-	(Project specific brief comments eg. Atrium essential, Public use of roof, Building over	(Any significant suggestions, recommendations, actions.)

● – Information required / awaiting

Project: 00000 Name of Project		
Team Consultees	Client	
Others	PM	
	Int. Des	

Allford Hall Monaghan Morris Ltd Architects, www.ahmm.co.uk
Morelands, 5-23 Old Street, London EC1V 9HL T: 020 7251 5261

2.0 Site Investigation and Surveys Data Tracker (CDM2)

DRM2

Ref	Item	Action Owner/Notes	Status
1	Ordnance Survey (Accuracy ± 400mm Urban Areas)		
2	Historical Maps		
3	Existing Record Drawings from Client		
4	Drawings (List of Drawings or refer to a Schedule of Drawings)		
5	Existing Health & Safety File (CDM) from Client (Buildings completed or altered since 1995)		
6	Services/Utilities/Statutory Authorities (Location and Capacities) possible diversions and or need for new infrastructure e.g. sub-station. *(Gas/water/electricity/ Sewers/Telephone/ Cables/ Drainage condition)* Note: PAS 128:2014 Survey Type A		
7	PTAL (Public Transport Accessibility Level) Rating		
8	Other Town Planning Applications		
9	Asbestos (Demolition/ ground)		
10	Aerial Photographs		
11	Historic Photographs		
12	Underground Features (Tunnel/Mining/Fracking)		
13	Boundaries / Land Ownership		
14	Land Registry Plan		
15	Ownership Deeds/Easements /Covenants		
16	Rights of Way		
17	Party Wall Matters		
18	Rights of Light		
19	Listed Building – Historic England Listing Description		
20	Local Development Framework		
21	Land Use Zones		
22	Conservation Areas		
23	View Corridors to Landmarks		
24	Height Restrictions		
25	National Parks		

Ref	Item	Action Owner/Notes	Status
26	Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (ANOB)		
27	Green Belt		
28	Refuse Collection Strategy		

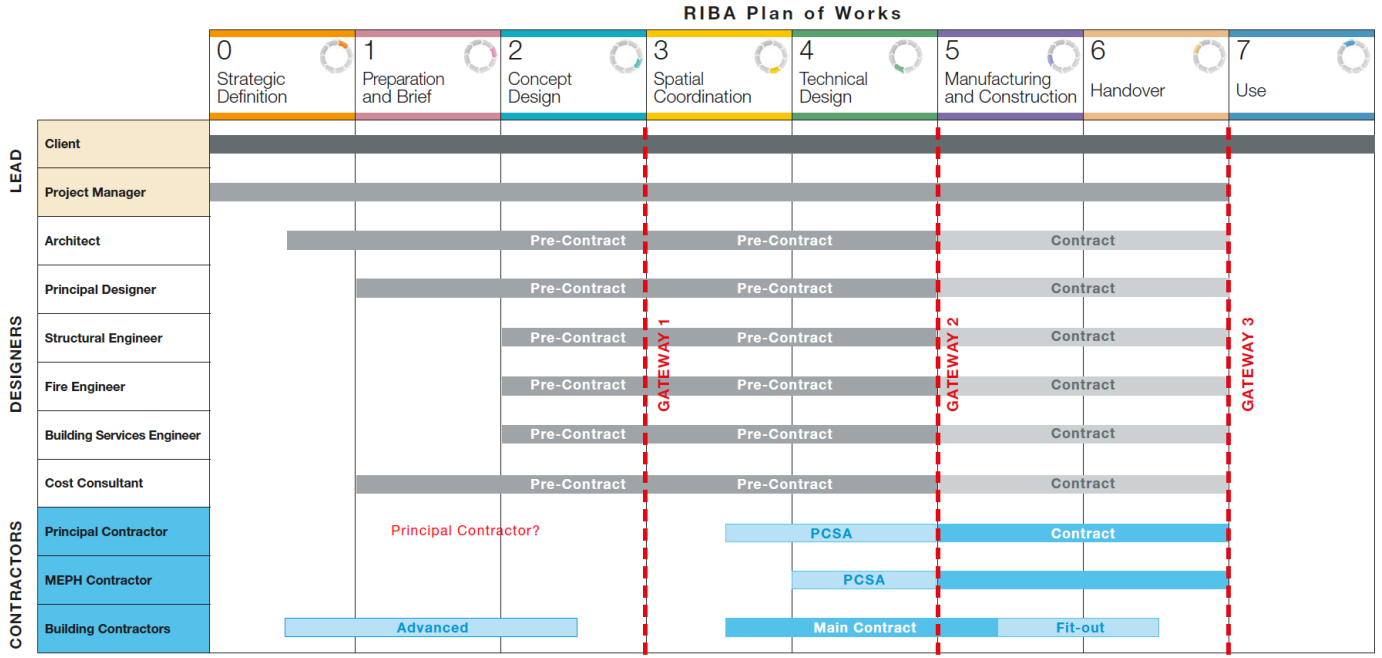
Status Key
Information required
Requested surveys
Information received

Note - This survey tracker is for reference purposes only and should r
consultants for advising the client of surveys required to carry out their
* This list is not necessarily comprehensive

Project: 00000 Name of Project			**Date:** XX Month Year	
Team Consultees	Client		Architect	
Others	PM		P. Designer	
	Int. Des		Fire Eng.	

1.0 Project CDM Strategy Brief - Project Team Timeline (CDM1a)

DRM1a



NOTE:-All stakeholders, appointment and contract periods to be adjusted to suit the project strategy.

Project: 00000 Name of Project			**Date:** XX Month Year		**Design Stage:** Workstage (Name)		**Revision No:** 123			
Team Consultees	Client		Architect		Struct. Engineer		Services Eng.		P. Contractor	
Others	PM		P. Designer		Facade		Cost Consultant		Facade Access	
	Int. Des		Fire Eng.		Acoustic		Lighting Design		Others	

All Legislation Applicable

3.0 Schedule of Significant CDM Issues (CDM3)

DRM4

Significant Risk/ Issue No.	Significant CDM Issues/ Description of Significant Risk * Generic issues to be avoided	Mitigation, Control Measures or further information 'So far as in reasonably practicable' (SFARP)	Design Issues Owner & Status (Not tolerable / Ongoing / Tolerable)	H&S file ✓
1.0	**Site Environs and Site Establishment Strategy** (incl. local features, transport corridors, pedestrian flow, welfare provisions, vehicular access, site storage, unloading, cranage etc)			
2.0	**Site Enabling Strategy** (incl. demolitions, de-contamination, remediation, temp. works etc.)			
3.0	**Existing Building and Services Strategy** (incl. above and below ground features, adjoining properties, party wall issues etc)			
4.0	**Structural Works Strategy** (incl. permanent, temporary & demolition requirements)			
5.0	**Heavy Component Movement Strategy** (incl. large, heavy and awkward components, method of vertical and horizontal movement for delivery storage & placement)			
6.0	**Off-site & On-site manufacturing and assembly strategy** (incl. prefabricated, modular, hand installed etc)			

All Key Structural issues

* **Significant risks** not necessarily those that involve the greatest risks, but those (including hea

Project: 00000 Name of Project			Date: XX Month Year	
Team Consultees	Client		Architect	
Others	PM		P. Designer	
	Int. Des		Fire Eng.	

Significant CDM Issue Management

Executive Summary of significant Issues

3.0 Schedule of Significant CDM Issues (CDM3) • Project: 00000 • XX Month Year

Significant Risk/ Issue No.	Significant CDM Issues/ Description of Significant Risk * Generic issues to be avoided	Mitigation, Control Measures or further information 'So far as in reasonably practicable' (SFARP)	Design Issues Owner & Status (Not tolerable / Ongoing / Tolerable)	H&S file ✓
7.0	**Safe working at height strategies** (e.g. significant roof access, high ceilings, etc.)			
8.0	**Health Strategy** (eg: excessive, dust, MSD, HAV, noise minimisation etc.)			
9.0	**Plant & Services design and installation strategy** (e.g. location and construction issues)			
10.0	**Plant Replacement strategy** (e.g. future access issues)			
11.0	**Plant, plantrooms services + riser access and Maintenance strategy**			
12.0	**Facade access, window cleaning and glass replacement strategy**			
13.0	**Phasing strategy** (e.g. site, construction, occupation, etc.)			
14.0	**Miscellaneous issues** (e.g. landscaping, wellbeing, Workplace Regulations etc.)			
15.0	Quality Control- Client monitoring, Clerk of Works, 3rd Party Certification			
16.0	Fire Strategy (incl. Building Regs, Compartmentation & Fire Stopping)			

Other Building Regs issues also relate to other sections

Key Quality Control & Fire Issues + ?

* **Significant risks** not necessarily those that involve the greatest risks, but those (including health risks) that are not likely to be obvious, are unusual, or likely to be difficult to manage effectively (Ref. CDM 2015 L153).

Project: 00000 Name of Project			Date: XX Month Year		Design Stage: Workstage (Name)		Revision No: 123			
Team Consultees	Client		Architect		Struct. Engineer		Services Eng.		P. Contractor	
Others	PM		P. Designer		Facade		Cost Consultant		Facade Access	
	Int. Des		Fire Eng.		Acoustic		Lighting Design		Others	

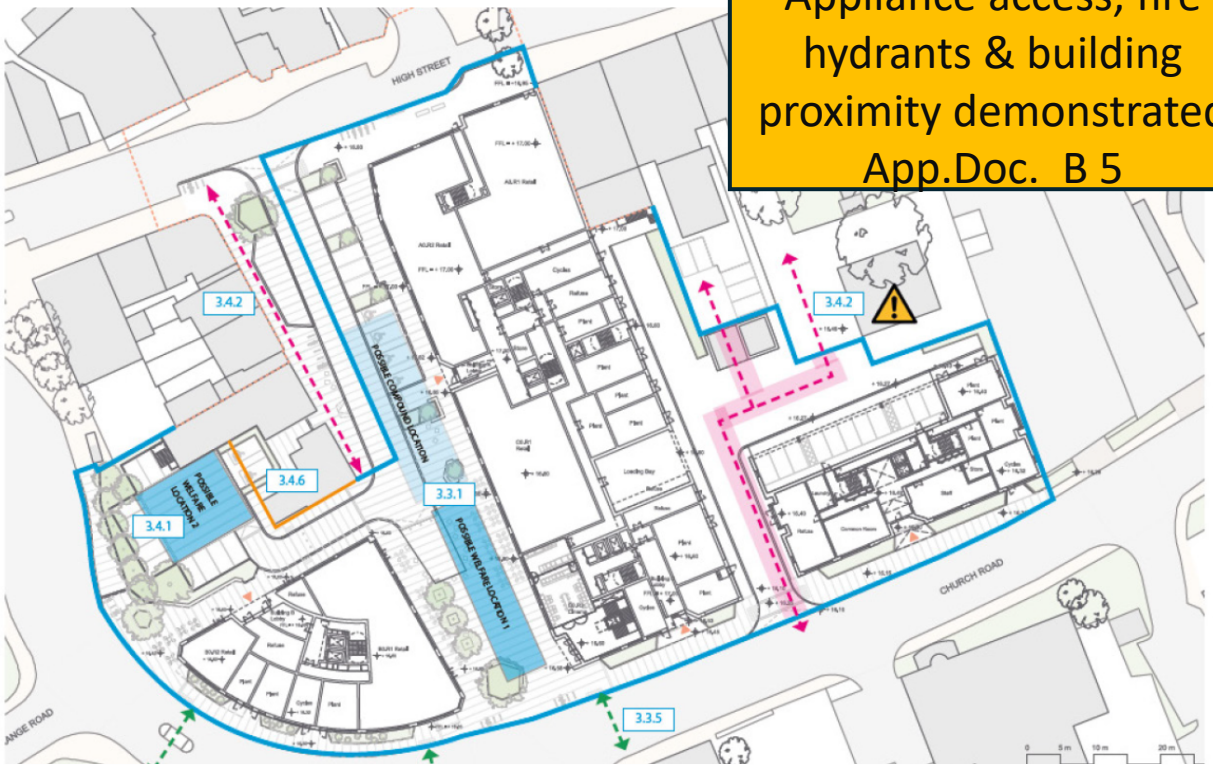
Detailed Significant CDM & BRegs Issues Analysis & Options

4.0 CDM Analysis and Option Matrix (CDM4)

DRM4

Significant CDM Risk* Issues Ref No:	Significant CDM Issues identified visually 1. **Eliminate or avoid Risks** (during early design stages) **SFARP** (so far as reasonably practicable). 2. **Reduce or minimise Risks** (during all design stages and include a safety system of work) **ALARP** (as low as reasonably practicable). 3. **Provide further information** with the design e.g. Residual Risks, Specialist Design Issues, Client F 4. **Track action owner and status**	Design Control Methods Brief comments, Guidance for future Actions etc	Design Risk Owner& Status Not tolerable Ongoing Tolerable	H&S file
1.0	**Site Environs and Site Establishment Strategy**			

Site layout with Fire Appliance access, fire hydrants & building proximity demonstrated App.Doc. B 5

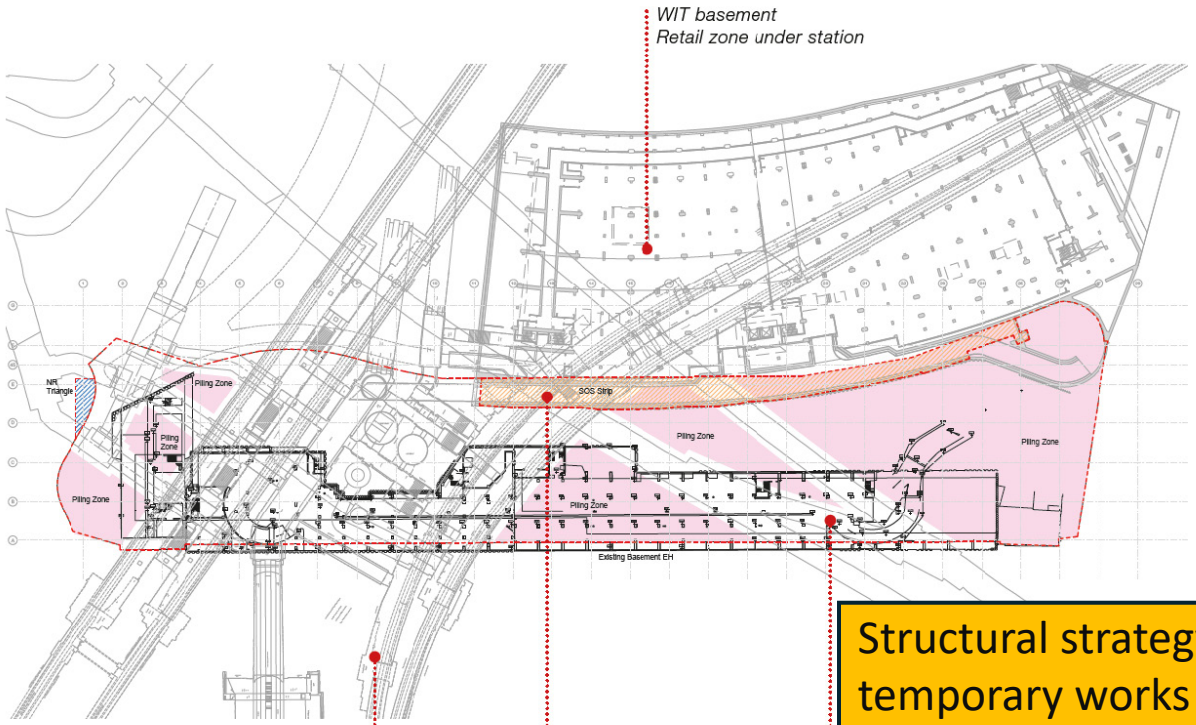


1.1.a **Site compound and welfare location** positioning of welfare facilities be required by the contractor ng main building and land-be works.	Client		
1.1.b **Access to surrounding perties** ess during works will need e maintained. Hoarding line to be positioned to enable safe access, and escape from, surrounding properties. High end chinese shop moving into the west of site. strategy to be agreed with leaseholders	Client		
1.1.c **Temporary escape Routes** to be maintained across site for escape from surrounding properties. Design team to consider fire safety requirements.	Client		

KEY
- Denotes indicative hoarding line arround listed building.
- Compound possible location
- Welfare possible location
- Denotes indicative hoarding line.
- Existing pedestrian crossing points.
- Vehicular/Pedestrian routes to be maintained during works.
- Proposed pedestrian/vehicular routes within hoarding boundary.
- Proposed addtional pedestrian routes.

Project: 00000 Name of Project			**Date:** XX Month Year		**Design Stage:** Workstage (Name)		**Revision No:** 123				
Team Consultees	Client		Architect		Struct. Engineer		Services Eng.		P. Contractor		
Others	PM		P. Designer		Facade		Cost Consultant		Facade Access		
	Int. Des		Fire Eng.		Acoustic		Lighting Design		Others		

Significant CDM Risk* Issues Ref No:	**Significant CDM Issues identified visually** **1. Eliminate or avoid Risks** (during early design stages) **SFARP** (so far as reasonably practicable). **2. Reduce or minimise Risks** (during all design stages and include a safety system of work) **ALARP** (as low as reasonably practicable). **3. Provide further information** with the design e.g. Residual Risks, Specialist Design Issues, Client FM input etc. **4. Track action owner and status**	**Design Control Methods** Brief comments, Guidance for future Actions etc	**Design Risk Owner& Status** Not tolerable / Ongoing / Tolerable	**H&S file**
4.0	**Structural Works Strategy** (incl. permanent, temporary & demolition requirements)			



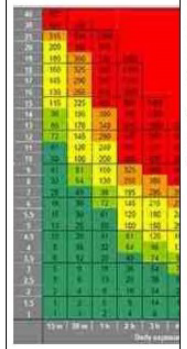
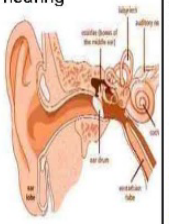
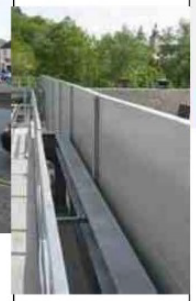
Structural strategy & temporary works principles App.Doc. A

4.1.a Due to underground constrains piling is only possible in very few specific locations on site.	Note	
4.2.b Piling in a close proximity to LUL assests.		
4.3.c North portion of the existing basement to be retained. New raft on top of existing raft. Survey of the existing basement required. Survey received.		
4.4.d North portion of the existing basement to be retained. New raft on top of existing raft. Survey of the existing basement required. Survey received.		
4.4.e Test pile required to prove the methodology to LUL.		

Project: 00000 Name of Project			**Date:** XX Month Year		**Design Stage:** Workstage (Name)		**Revision No:** 123			
Team Consultees	Client		Architect		Struct. Engineer		Services Eng.		P. Contractor	
Others	PM		P. Designer		Facade		Cost Consultant		Facade Access	
	Int. Des		Fire Eng.		Acoustic		Lighting Design		Others	

Expect Contractors to demonstrate Construction Risk Management Preferences (DRM7)

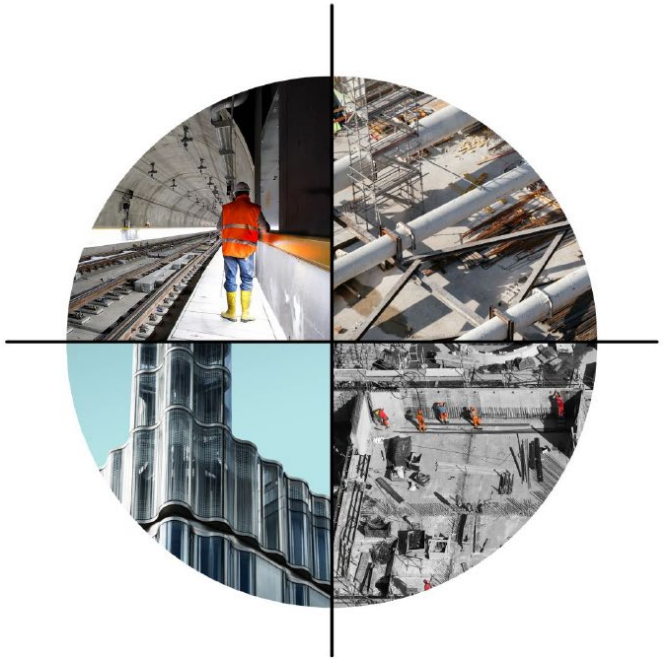
Work Stage :- Working Draft	Project:- **Reducing ill Health in Paving Roads and Highway Works**						Date:- August 2012	
Construction Matrix	Zero-HARM - Hazard Awareness & Risk Management						Breaking out & Demolition	
Description of Source	**HAZARD**	**SIGNIFICANT RISKS**	**PERSONS AT RISK**	**REDUCE/AVOID or MINIMIZE RISKS** (During all early/design stages)		**INFORMATION** To be provided with the design	**CONTROLS** Management Systems	**OTHER SPECIALIST GUIDANCE & COMMENTS**

Activity	Cause or Harm	Type of Risk	Individual or multiple	Design methods	Mechanisation	Containment, suppression, etc	Specialist Design & client input	Site Control	References
Hard surface breaking with hand held equipment 	Vibration 	White finger 	Individual Operator 	Use non hand held tools 	Use hydraulic drilling equipment Use hydraulic nibbling equipment 	Gloves Shock absorbent equipment New equipment 	Exposure time graphs 	Monitor task durations. Issue gloves. Site inductions. Proof of competency. Vibration monitoring on equipment 	Exposure points system and ready-reckoner  Advice for employers on the Control of Vibration at Work Regulations  http://www.hse.gov.uk/vibration/hav/vibrationcalc.htm
	Noise 	Damage to hearing 	Individual and general public 	Noise monitoring 	Noise screens 	Ear protection 	Acceptable levels	Noise meter 	Protect your hearing  Is your workplace noisy  Noise at work – advise for employees 

Case Studies & Guidance

Construction Industry Advisory Committee (CONIAC)
Keeping Pace with Change Working Group
Anticipating and tackling new health and safety challenges
#HelpGBWorkWell

CDM 20-20 Vision - changing the culture



Applying CDM 2015 strategically to diverse projects.

Construction Industry Advisory Committee (CONIAC)
Keeping Pace With Change Working Group

December 2020

Contents page

https://www.coniac.org.uk/uploads/resources/DRM-GUIDANCE-NOTES.pdf?v=1675287292

Small Simple Domestic Project

Case study 1a – Small Domestic- the Sunbury Extension

Project description

Mr and Mrs W. wanted to improve their home to provide a large kitchen/dining area by knocking the existing kitchen and dining room into one and extending the back of the house by 3 metres. The existing integral garage was to be converted into a playroom for their children. The house was to remain occupied throughout the construction period.

Project value - Less than £100K

Key duty holders

As they were having building work carried out on their own home, Mr and Mrs W were not legally responsible for discharging the client duties under CDM 2015.
During stages 2/3, the architectural designer had the duties of the designer and principal designer.
From stage 4 onwards, the builder had the principal designer and principal contractor duties, as well as the client duties.

Plan of work stage	0 – 1	2 - 3	4 – 5	6 – 7
Role				
Client				
Architectural Designer (Principal Designer & Designer)				
Structural Design (Designer)				
Contractor (Principal Contractor)				
Contractor (Principal Designer)				
Contractor (Client duties)				

NB: See appendix 2, for explanation of the plan of work stages.

Management arrangements

Stage 0/1

Mr and Mrs W discussed their requirements with a recommended architectural designer.

Stage 2/3

The architectural designer was employed to draw up the plans for the scheme, which had to be submitted for planning approval. During the lengthy design and planning approval process Mr and Mrs W. interviewed several prospective builders. After a tendering process involving three contractors, they selected HBS to carry out the work.

Stage 4/5

The architectural designer had minimal involvement during the construction phase but was available for consultation if design issues needed further consideration.

- Although HBS carried out most of the work with their own workforce, they employed subcontractors for some of the work (eg, electrical, floor finishes.)
- Minor structural works were carried out by the builder with design checks carried out by a consultant structural engineer.
- The fitted kitchen was designed and supplied by a kitchen manufacturer but installed by HBS.

Design problems encountered when installing the kitchen units were resolved by HBS.

HBS carried out both the principal designer and principal contractor duties and effectively took on the client duties as well. Apart from the Construction Phase Plan produced using the CITB wizard app. there was no specific CDM documentation generated.

Significant Risks

None – works were considered to be normal practice by the contractor.

Health & Safety File

On completion of the works an architectural drawing was marked up by the contractor showing below ground services including electrical, gas supply and drainage.
Also, a separate architectural drawing was marked up by the contractor showing structural elements including the new supporting beams.

Summary

Although Mr and Mrs W had no legal responsibility under CDM 2015 (other than to make principal designer and contractor appointments in writing), they took a keen interest in the safety, health and welfare issues arising from the execution of the works by HBS, including the provision of suitable toilet facilities and the possible presence of asbestos.
Prior to the building contractor taking on the job, the architectural designer could be viewed as having principal designer duties, but as the only designer there was little to do in this function, over and above what they would do as a designer.

The project was not notifiable to the HSE as it did not exceed the five-hundred-person days limit.

Brick Paving- Silica Dust on Sites- Identify & Help prevent Silicosis

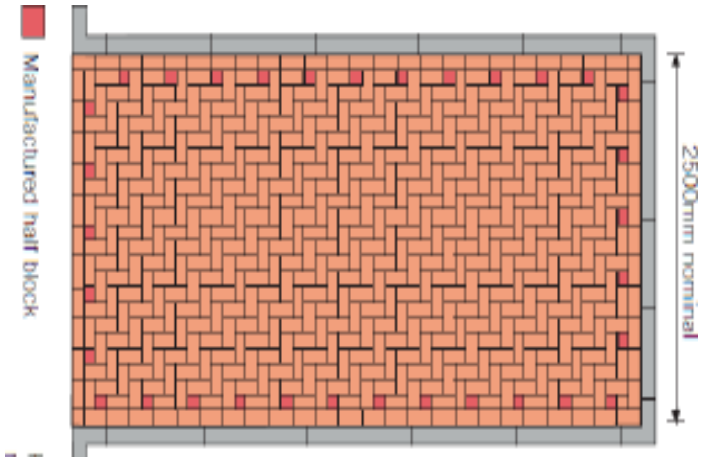
If offsite cutting not possible

Use a Block splitter

Or better

use a cut-off saw & water spray

CONCEPT- brick paving



ELIMINATE the Risk of Silica Dust being produced not the material

SIGNIFICANT RISK

Incorrect block cutting produces Silica Dust

Minimise cut blocks by design layout sfarp but some cutting is inevitable

If still not sure see
HSE Research Report RR878

Significant Health Hazard Control Matrix DRM 7

Potential to cause harm

Other Guidance

Type of Design/Material

Design Method e.g. Herringbone

Health issue MSD

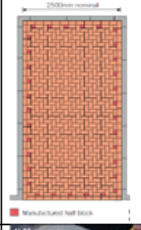
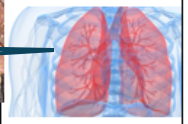
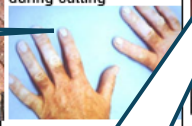
Health issue Respiratory

Health issue HAV White Finger

Other guidance HSE reports, etc

Additional Control Methods

QR-Code links to further guidance

Project:- < Insert name >							RIBA Work Stage :- <Insert >	Date:- < Insert>
	Designer's health hazard awareness chart				Contractor's risk management proposals chart			Other Guidance
Ref. No	HAZARD- Material, hazardous activity, location , etc	SIGNIFICANT RISKS Non-Generic but Trade & Project Specific Risks	PERSONS AT RISK	ELIMINATE or AVOID risks SFARP Mitigation	REDUCE or MINIMIZE risks ALARP by :- (During all design stages) Prioritised safe systems of work options available to resolve		INFORMATION To be provided with the design	OTHER SPECIALIST GUIDANCE & COMMENTS Health Issues , Busy Builder
Ref.	Material or Activity	Type of Significant Risk	Individual or multiple	Do not use Or minimise risk	Mitigation method option - 1	Mitigation method option -2	Other Project Documentation	Further Information
1.0.	BLOCK PAVIORS 	Generic /Trade specific risks are those that should be mitigated by trained and experienced tradesmen	Many people can be affected by dust & noise whether operatives, supervisors, visitors , neighbours, the environment	*To eliminate may not be a viable option* X	Use of collaborative contractor and designer skills to achieve visual intent with minimisation of harmful potential	*Use of designer skills to achieve visual intent with minimisation of harmful potential*	*Use of designer skills to achieve visual intent with minimisation of harmful potential*	*Refer to :- Project drawings cross referenced Specification Cost Plan*	*HSE -or other reports* Signage, Specialist Design 
1.1		Musculo-Skeletal injuries during laying 	Operatives, 	*Minimise manual handling of large packs of blocks. Use mechanization* X	Reducing size or complexity of units or elements 	Encourage Mechanisation by using large units 	Hand Mechanisation 	Access, size of project and duration for mechanisation will dictate the methods chosen. Small refurbishments may not justify the use of large plant.	
1.2		Respiratory Risks during cutting 	Operatives Other workers Site staff Neighbours Public	*Minimise cut blocks in paving pattern* X		Ensure Water suppression used 	Use Containment, suppression, etc 	On site availability of suitable cutting equipment and containment to cutting areas is essential	
1.3		Hand arm vibration during cutting 	Ope ves 	*Reduce the need for cutting. Cannot eliminate.* X	Use Special Blocks	Use block splitter 		*(insert)*	

Collaborative Team	Client		Architect		Struct. Eng		Services Eng	
Others	P.Cont.		PDes.		Trade Cont.		Cost Consultant	

Who is at Risk?

Can risks be eliminated?

How can the risk be controlled?

Designer Input

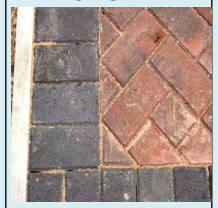
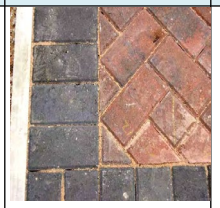
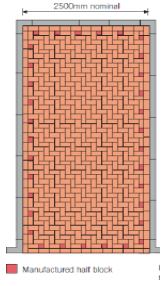
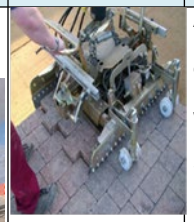
Contractor Input

PD & PC Input

Is it just for Mobile?

Actually, no… We can build store Apps for most platforms, and then there's the web.

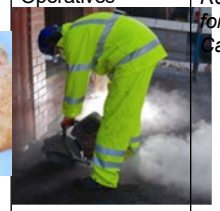
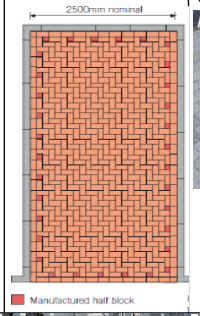
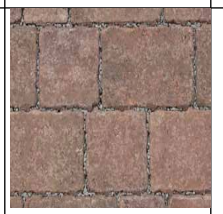
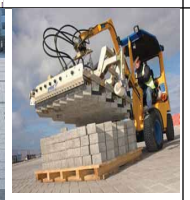
tso
a Williams Lea company

Designer's health hazard awareness matrix					Contractor's risk management matrix				Other Guidance
Project:- < *Insert name* >							RIBA Work Stage :- <*Insert* >		Date:- < *Insert*>
Ref. No	**HAZARD- Material, hazardous activity, location , etc**	**SIGNIFICANT RISKS Non-Generic but Trade & Project Specific Risks**	**PERSONS AT RISK**	**ELIMINATE or AVOID risks SFARP Mitigation**	**REDUCE or MINIMIZE risks ALARP by :-** (During all design stages) Prioritised safe systems of work options available to resolve			**INFORMATION** To be provided with the design	**OTHER SPECIALIST GUIDANCE & COMMENTS** Health Issues , **Busy Builder, Further References**
Ref.	Material or Activity	Type of Significant Risk	Individual or multiple	Do not use 0r minimise risk	Mitigation method option - 1	Mitigation method option -2	Mitigation method option –3	Other Project Documentation	Further Information
1.0.	***BLOCK PAVIORS*** 	Generic /Trade specific risks are those that should be mitigated by trained and experienced tradesmen	Many people can be affected by dust & noise whether operatives, supervisors, visitors , neighbours, the environment	*To eliminate may not be a viable option* X	Use of designer skills to achieve visual intent with minimisation of harmful potential	*Use of designer skills to achieve visual intent with minimisation of harmful potential*	*Use of designer skills to achieve visual intent with minimisation of harmful potential*	*Refer to :- Project drawings cross referenced Specification Cost Plan*	*HSE Research Report RR878 -Respiratory issue report*  Signage Specialist Design or client input Climatic conditions Costs/ Benefits
1.1		Musculo-Skeletal injuries during laying 	Operatives, 	*Minimise manual handling of large packs of blocks. Use mechanistion* X	Reducing size or complexity of units or elements 	Encourage Mechanisation by using large units  *Climatic conditions or space issues may prevent*		Access, size of project and duration for mechanisation will dictate the methods chosen. Small refurbishments may not justify the use of large plant.	*HSE Research Report* 
1.2		Respiratory Risks during cutting 	Operatives Other workers Site staff Neighbours Public	*Minimise cut blocks in paving pattern* X	 Use mechanical cutting techniques	Ensure Water suppression used 	Use Containment, suppression, etc 	On site availability of suitable cutting equipment and containment to cutting areas is essential	*HSE Research Report RR878 -Respiratory issue report* 

Team Sign -off status	Client		Architect		Struct. Eng		Services Eng		
Others	P.Cont.		PDes.		Trade Cont.		Cost Consultant		

CDM 7
Now
DRM 7

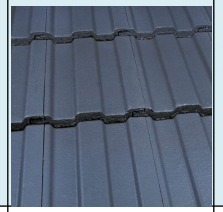
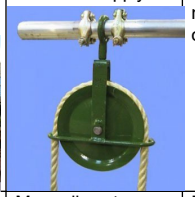
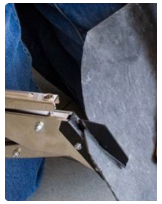
Block
Paviors

Designer's health hazard awareness matrix					Contractor's risk management matrix				Other Guidance
Project:- < *Insert name* >							RIBA Work Stage :- <*Insert* >		Date:- < *Insert*>
Ref. No	**HAZARD- Material, hazardous activity, location , etc**	**SIGNIFICANT RISKS Non-Generic but Trade & Project Specific Risks**	**PERSONS AT RISK**	**ELIMINATE or AVOID risks SFARP Mitigation**	**REDUCE or MINIMIZE risks ALARP by :-** (During all design stages) Prioritised safe systems of work options available to resolve			**INFORMATION** To be provided with the design	**OTHER SPECIALIST GUIDANCE & COMMENTS** Health Issues , **Busy Builder, Further References**
Ref.	Material or Activity	Type of Significant Risk	Individual or multiple	Do not use 0r minimise risk	Mitigation method option - 1	Mitigation method option -2	Mitigation method option –3	Other Project Documentation	Further Information
1.3		Hand arm vibration during cutting 	Operatives 	*Reduce the need for cutting. Cannot eliminate.* X	Use Special Blocks 	Use block splitter 		*(insert)*	*HSE Research Document etc*
1.4			 Operatives	se different locks with Less utting in rthogonal layout	 Avoid cutting	 Use mechanisation	 Vacuum extraction	Face fitting masks 	
2.0	Pile Cropping								
2.1	Trimming pile caps safely to the correct length 	Musculo-Skeletal , Hearing and HAV injuries during cutting with hand tools 	Operatives 	Elliott Method 	Recepieux Method 	Mr.Cropper equipment 	Skanska Cementation system 	Contractor and team to agree preferred method of pile cropping. Cost, access and availability will be major factors to consider.	www.elliott-europe.com www.recepieux.com www.mrcropper.co.uk http://www.hse.gov.uk/vibration/hav/campaign/construction/pilecrop.pdf

Team Sign -off status	Client		Architect		Struct. Eng		Services Eng		
Others	P.Cont.		PDes.		Trade Cont.		Cost Consultant		

Other Blocks

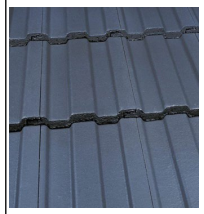
Pile Cropping

Designer's health hazard awareness matrix					Contractor's risk management matrix				Other Guidance
Project:- *< Insert name >*							RIBA Work Stage :- *<Insert >*		Date:- *< Insert>*
Ref. No	**HAZARD- Material, hazardous activity, location , etc**	**SIGNIFICANT RISKS Non-Generic but Trade & Project Specific Risks**	**PERSONS AT RISK**	**ELIMINATE or AVOID risks SFARP Mitigation**	**REDUCE or MINIMIZE risks ALARP by :-** (During all design stages) Prioritised safe systems of work options available to resolve			**INFORMATION** To be provided with the design	**OTHER SPECIALIST GUIDANCE & COMMENTS** Health Issues , **Busy Builder, Further References**
Ref.	Material or Activity	Type of Significant Risk	Individual or multiple	Do not use 0r minimise risk	Mitigation method option - 1	Mitigation method option -2	Mitigation method option –3	Other Project Documentation	Further Information
1.0	Large concrete interlocking roof tiles	that produce silica dust when cut.							
EG.		Generic /Trade specific risks are those that should be mitigated by trained and experienced tradesmen	Many people can be affected by dust & noise whether operatives, supervisors, visitors, neighbours, the environment	*This may not be a viable option* X	Use of designer skills to achieve visual intent with minimisation of harmful potential	*Use of designer skills to achieve visual intent with minimisation of harmful potential*	*Use of designer skills to achieve visual intent with minimisation of harmful potential*	*Refer to: Project drawings cross referenced Specification Cost Plan*	*HSE Research Report RR878 - Respiratory issue report* Signage Specialist Design or client input Climatic conditions Costs/ Benefits
1.1		Musculo-Skeletal injuries during moving and handling of roof tiles 	Operatives	X	Utilising a forklift truck and loading bay eliminate the need to manually move the roof tiles from ground to roof level 	Roof tile bump/elevator allows tiles to be mechanically moved to the scaffold platform. Tiles should be split into smaller manageable piles. 	Gin wheel and rope is labour intensive and should only be selected where access or there is lack of an electrical supply. 	Access, size of project and duration for mechanisation will dictate the method chosen. Small refurbishments may not justify the use of large plant.	HSG33 – *Health & Safety in Roof Work* National Federation of Roofing Contractors - Helpdesk@nfrc.co.uk 
1.2		Respiratory Risks during cutting roof tiles 	Operatives; Other workers; Site staff; Neighbours; Members of the ›lic.	Natural slates are traditionally cut by hand or non-mechanical means thus removing the risk of silca dust. 	Slates to be cut with a guillotine. 	Manually cut using handheld slate cutter. 	Manually cut slates using traditional cutting tools 	M-Class Rated Industrial Vacuum Cleaner required to clean up slate waste from cuts. 	HSG33 – *Health & Safety in Roof Work* National Federation of Roofing Contractors - Helpdesk@nfrc.co.uk 

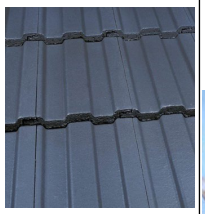
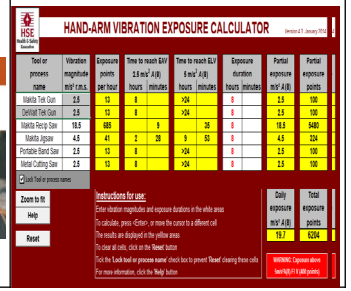
Moving Roofing Tiles

Team Sign -off status	Client		Architect		Struct. Eng		Services Eng		
Others	P.Cont.		PDes.		Trade Cont.		Cost Consultant		

Cutting Roofing Tiles

Designer's health hazard awareness matrix					Contractor's risk management matrix				Other Guidance
Project:- < *Insert name* >							RIBA Work Stage :- <*Insert* >		Date:- < *Insert*>
Ref. No	**HAZARD- Material, hazardous activity, location , etc**	**SIGNIFICANT RISKS Non-Generic but Trade & Project Specific Risks**	**PERSONS AT RISK**	**ELIMINATE or AVOID risks SFARP Mitigation**	**REDUCE or MINIMIZE risks ALARP by :-** (During all design stages) Prioritised safe systems of work options available to resolve			**INFORMATION** To be provided with the design	**OTHER SPECIALIST GUIDANCE & COMMENTS** Health Issues , **Busy Builder, Further References**
Ref.	Material or Activity	Type of Significant Risk	Individual or multiple	Do not use 0r minimise risk	Mitigation method option - 1	Mitigation method option -2	Mitigation method option –3	Other Project Documentation	Further Information
1.3		Respiratory Risks during cutting roof tiles 	Operatives; Other workers; Site staff; Neighbours; Members of the 'ublic.	Select plain roof tiles that can be cut by non-mechanical means thus removing the risk of silca dust. These can be either clay or concrete roof tiles. 	Minimise cuts by design; i.e. minimise dormer windows, valley's, hips within the roof structure design. 	Cut roof tiles using tile cutting nibbler designed for cutting clay plain roof tiles. 	Manually cut roof tiles using a scribe and a handheld tile nibbler. 	M-Class Rated Industrial Vacuum Cleaner required to clean up roof tile waste from cuts. 	HSG33 – *Health & Safety in Roof Work* National Federation of Roofing Contractors - Helpdesk@nfrc.co.uk 
1.4		Respiratory Risks during cutting roof tiles 	Operatives; Other workers; Site staff; Neighbours; Members of the Public.	X	Dry cut tile saw which collects 99.5% of the silica dust created by cutting the roof tile 	Incorporating a jig to hold the roof tile secure, safely allows the tile to be cut, using the cut off machine (disc-cutter) and the suppression of silica dust whilst cutting 	RPE **must** be worn when cutting roof tiles mechanically. Disposable masks meeting the APF of 20 are marked FFP3. The changeable filters used in combination with a reusable mask are marked P3. 	On site availability of suitable cutting equipment and containment to cutting areas is essential. 	*HSE Research Report RR878 - Respiratory issue report* HSG33 – *Health & Safety in Roof Work* National Federation of Roofing Contractors - Helpdesk@nfrc.co.uk 

Team Sign -off status	Client		Architect		Struct. Eng		Services Eng		
Others	P.Cont.		PDes.		Trade Cont.		Cost Consultant		

Designer's health hazard awareness matrix					Contractor's risk management matrix				Other Guidance
Project:- < *Insert name* >							RIBA Work Stage :- <*Insert* >		Date:- < *Insert*>
Ref. No	**HAZARD- Material, hazardous activity, location , etc**	**SIGNIFICANT RISKS Non-Generic but Trade & Project Specific Risks**	**PERSONS AT RISK**	**ELIMINATE or AVOID risks SFARP Mitigation**	**REDUCE or MINIMIZE risks ALARP by :-** (During all design stages) Prioritised safe systems of work options available to resolve			**INFORMATION** To be provided with the design	**OTHER SPECIALIST GUIDANCE & COMMENTS** Health Issues , **Busy Builder, Further References**
Ref.	Material or Activity	Type of Significant Risk	Individual or multiple	Do not use 0r minimise risk	Mitigation method option - 1	Mitigation method option -2	Mitigation method option –3	Other Project Documentation	Further Information
1.5		Hand Arm Vibration (HAV) during cutting roof tiles. 	Operatives	X	Use bench saw to cut tiles. 	Manual cut tiles. Note: labour Intensive; does not provide a clean cut; tiles can fracture easily. 	Health surveillance required. 	HSE - Hand-arm vibration at work guidance. 	HSE HAV's Calculator 

MORE CAN BE ADDED WHERE "SIGNIFICANT"

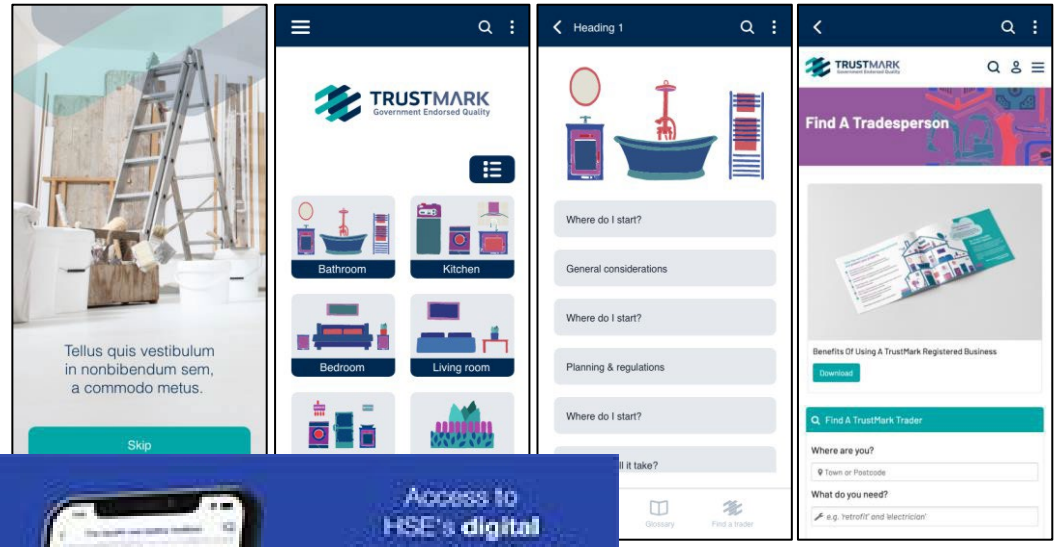
Team Sign -off status	Client		Architect		Struct. Eng		Services Eng		
Others	P.Cont.		PDes.		Trade Cont.		Cost Consultant		

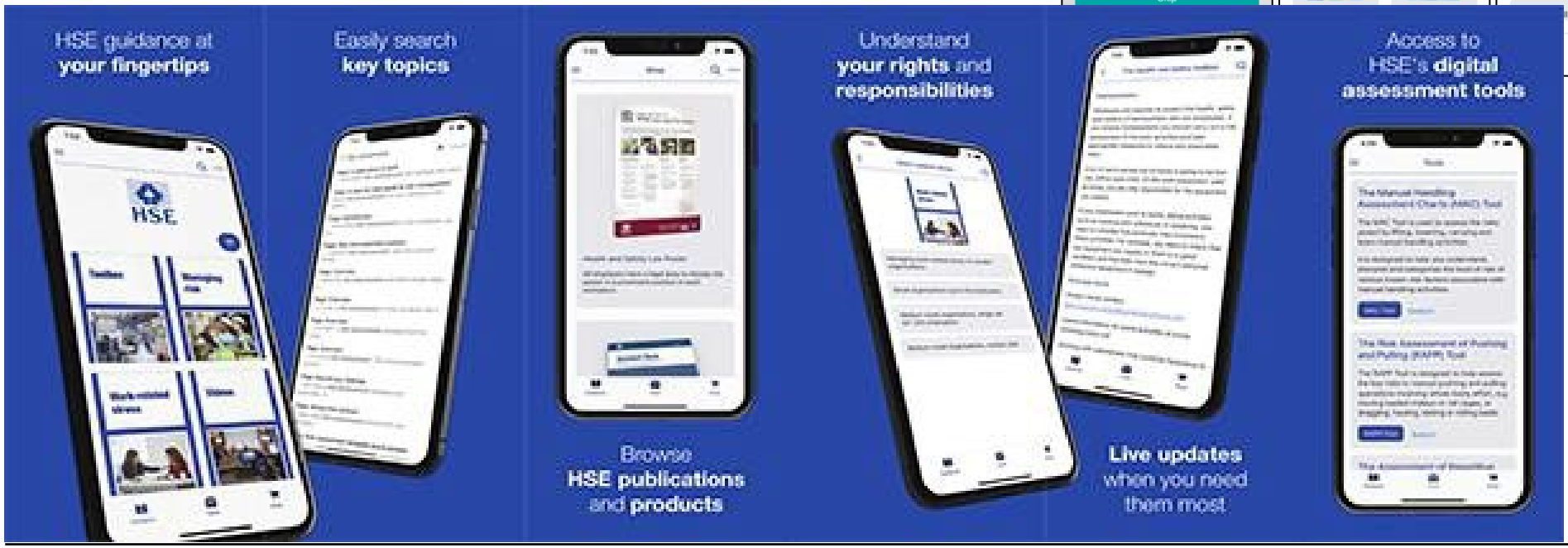
DRM 7 for All Operatives

Website in your pocket

TSO's has developed apps for HSE and Trustmark.

And TSO is developing an app for the Maritime and Coastguard Agency (MCA) and A welcome to the UK app for the Home Office that are due for release in the next 3-6 months.



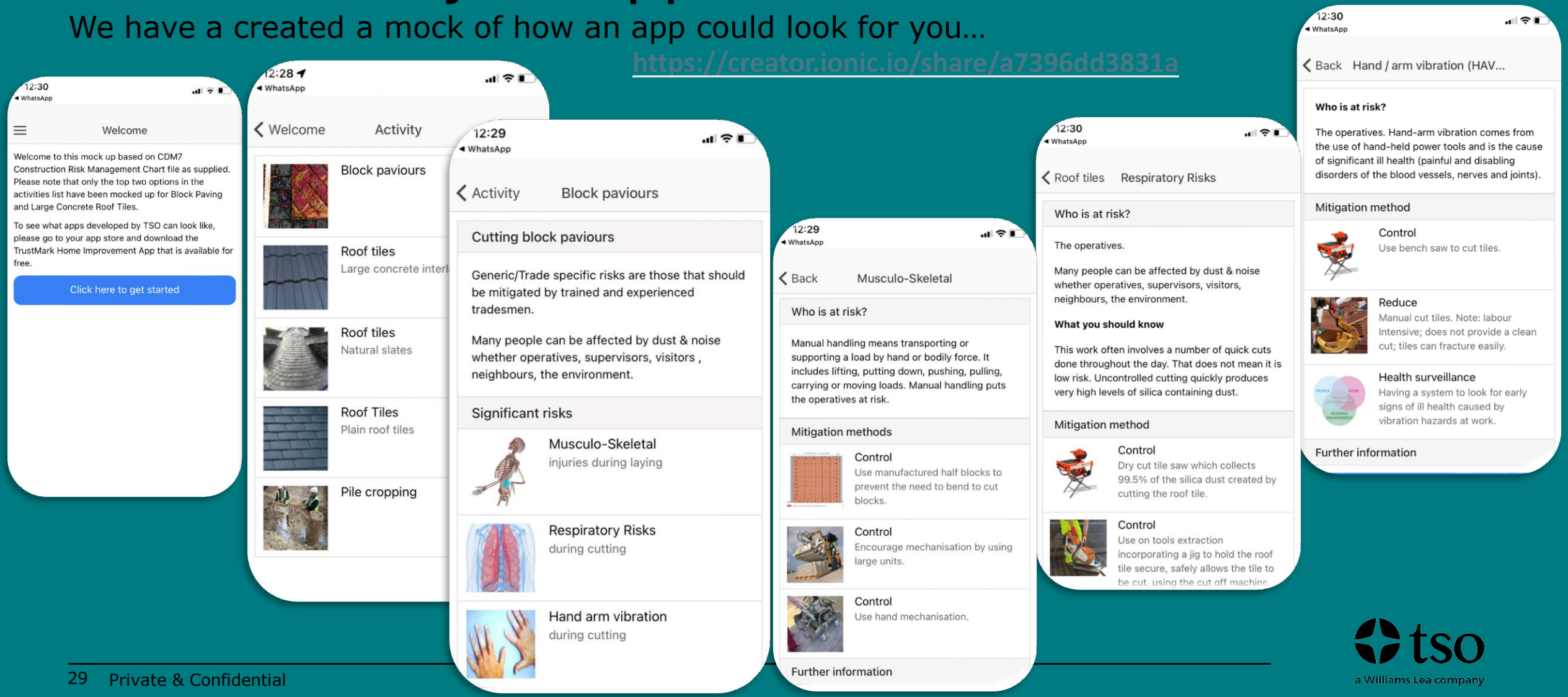


tso
a Williams Lea company

What could your App look like?

We have a created a mock of how an app could look for you…

https://creator.ionic.io/share/a7396dd3831a



iOS Android

12:34 PM 100%
Welcome

Welcome to this mock up based on CDM7 Construction Risk Management Chart file as supplied. Please note that only the top two options in the activities list have been mocked up for Block Paving and Large Concrete Roof Tiles.

To see what apps developed by TSO can look like, please go to your app store and download the TrustMark Home Improvement App that is available for free

Click here to get started

iOS Android

'"<welcome 12:34PM 100%
Activity


Block paviours


Roof tiles
Large concrete interlocking


Roof tiles
Natural slates


Roof Tiles
Plain roof tiles


Pile cropping

iOS Android

12:34 PM 100%
Activity Block paviours

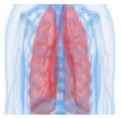
Cutting block paviou1rs

Generic/Trade specific risks are those that should be mitigated by trained and experienced tradesmen.

Many people can be affected by dust & noise whether operatives, supervisors, visitors, neighbours, the environment.

Significant risks


Musculo-Skeletal
injuries during laying


Respiratory Risks
during cutting


Hand arm vibmtion
during cutting

12:30
WhatsApp

(Roof tiles Respiratory Risks

Who is at risk?

The operatives.

Many people can be affected by dust & noise whether operatives, supervisors, visitors, neighbours, the environment.

What you should know

This work often involves a number of quick cuts done throughout the day. That does not mean it is low risk. Uncontrolled cutting quickly produces very high levels of silica containing dust.

Mitigation method

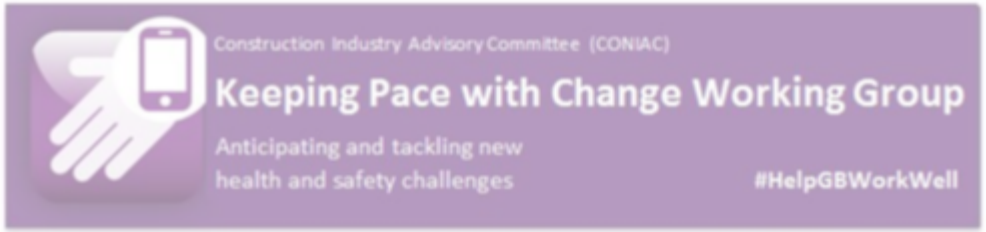

Control
Dry cut tile saw which collects 99.5% of the silica dust created by cutting the roof tile.


Control
Use on tools extraction incorporating a jig to hold the roof tile secure, safely allows the tile to be cut u ina the cut off machin"

CONIAC Working Groups Project Tracker

Task & Finish Group Actions Key

Leader	L
Helper	H
Trialist	T



No.	PROJECT TITLE	PRIORITISATION DISCUSSION PROPOSALS	LEAD	Project owner, description, notes, etc	Final version for further Industry sharing Draft for review by HSE → Draft for further review by all delegates	% Done
1	Design Risk Management (DRM) CDM Toolkit Templates 1-4- Updating to include BSAct	Final version for Industry sharing.	TP & GM	Tony Putsman /PB.. DRM 1-4 Toolkit Posted on website & available for general use. All delegates to promote..https://www.coniac.org.uk/uploads/resources/DRM-GUIDANCE-NOTES.pdf?v=1675287292 (Also on DIOHAS website) Now Including Building Safety Act implications, into Toolkit to cover both CDM & BRegs		95%
2.	Toolkit DRM 7- Safety & Health Matrix- Renaming :- "Residual Risk Management Tool" or "Risk Transfer Tool"	**Ready for HSE Review but no response to date?**	PBu	Paul Bussey - Health issues DRM 7 .TSO . Wireframes. £30K?HS Presentation updated on DIOHAS . issued to committee..Jacqui Day(CITB)& Brian Hume could help to find funding. Library back up to be provided by Trade Bodies, IOSH, etc.Tom Peacock of Jincom invited to contribute.Visual information https://www.diohas.org/s/TSO-CONIAC-Health-Risk-App-Development-230420-ynym.pdf		65%
9	Health and Safety File DRM 5	**HSE Review?**	PBu	Paul Bussey- Draft prepared & in-use by AHMM. Circulated 16/02/23 . Awaiting HSE .https://www.diohas.org/s/KPWC-HS-FILE-CDM-05-V6-230421-sybp.docx		95%
24	DRM/CDM Brief & Long projects	**HSE Review?**	PBu	Paul Bussey- CDM Design Risk Management information for brief & long term projects https://www.diohas.org/s/24-DRMCDMBriefDRMCDMLongv2230904.docx		**50%**
18	**RR 1198 Implementation of the PD role;- This includes all issues required to be addressed by Principal Designers under CDM 2015. Priority issues below b) to f)**	**1st Priority Project 18a**	TP & PB	**Tony Putsman lead. & Paul Bussey /to begin discussions about "Future Focus " issues . Copies circulated. Google "rr1198" for weblink. To be discussed at next meeting. M.Webster. http://mpwrandr.co.uk/implementation-of-the-cdm-2015-principal-designer-role/ https://www.diohas.org/s/18-Project-RR1198-PD-Implementation-Review-mandate-2023_0714.docx**		**50%**
14	Temporary Works integration with PD-	**1st Priority Project 18b**	TP & PBu	Tony Putsman/Paul Bussey- Domestic project accident submitted to CROSS. Final outcomes to be captured & learning posted on website.TP. I StructE paper PBa? Part of Project 18		50%
17	"Significant & Critical Risks, & Dutyholder roles"	**1st Priority Project 18c**	PB	Paul Bussey/Gary Mees/Tony Putsman to develop a document to clarify DRM 3&4 Toolkit . Integral with Project 18		10%
22	Safe Working at Height- Façade access (replaces Project 16)	**1st Priority Project 18c**	PB	Paper posted on DIOHAS. MRW overlap to be discussed. Jan Andreson HSE? https://www.diohas.org/s/Safe-Working-at-Height-Facade-Access-Myth-230802.docx		50%
23	Myth-busters in CDM	**1st Priority Project 18e**	PBu	Proportionality and Practicability paper posted. PB https://www.diohas.org/s/Mythbusters-Revisited-Proportionality-230729.docx		20%
29	Plan, Manage, Monitor & Coordinate? & Control?	**1st Priority Project 18f**	PBu	Paul Bussey/Chris Lucas – What does Design-Led Risk Management entail? Brief discussion.Tony Putsman/Mike Webster Project 18 overlap		0%

PROPORTIONATE AND PRACTICABLE CDM

DIOHAS

DIOHAS

The Designers' Initiative on Health and Safety (DIOHAS) is a group of representatives from major architectural practices, other construction disciplines and the Health & Safety Executive (HSE).

We meet every 6 weeks to develop and disseminate best practice in relation to construction health & safety, particularly with regards to the designers' role under the CDM Regulations.

Please see **HERE** for our mission statement.

UPCOMING MEETING

2020 MEETING DATES

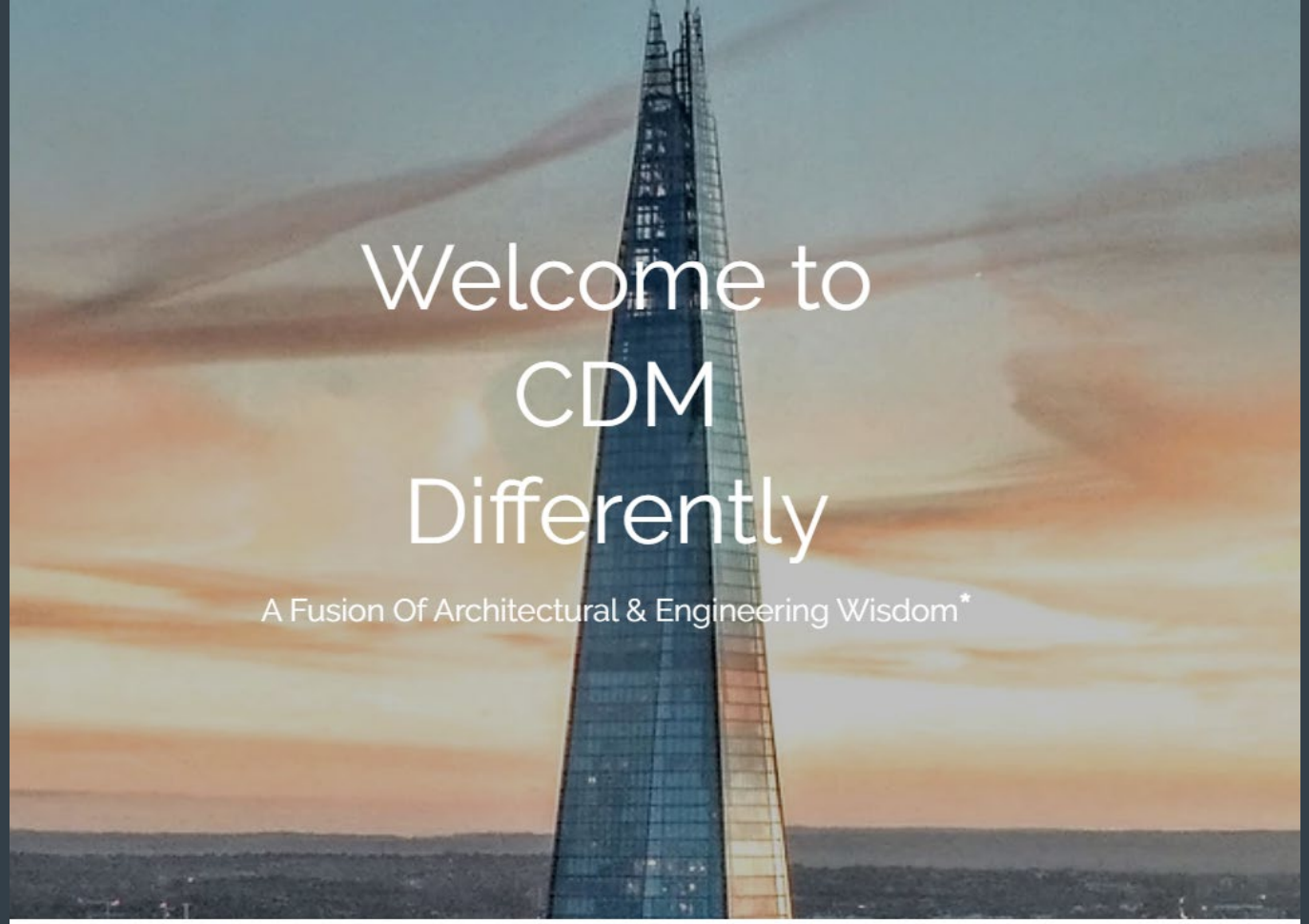
Time: 16:30 - 18:00
Venue: Allford Hall Monaghan Morris
Chair: Paul Bussey

www.diohas.org

For Design Risk Management

Detailed guidance

RIBA Architecture.com



Designing & Constructing Differently....

CDM Differently is a CDM Guidance Information Hub For Both Architectural & Engineering Professionals Within The Construction Industry.

www.cdmdifferently.com

For Design Risk Management understanding

RIBA
Architecture.com