

CDM 2015 in DOMESTICS

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To which of these does CDM apply?

- Refurbishment of a kitchen (gas, electric, fixtures & fittings, decoration) for the owner/occupier under a fire insurance claim
- The construction of a new bungalow in the grounds of a house for the daughter of the owner
- Preparation of drawings to Planning stage for that property
- Emergency repair of a domestic boiler under a service agreement with a landlord
- Removal of asbestos insulation board from a cupboard in a house pre-occupation
- Diversion of an overhead cable ahead of roof-work on an occupied house
- Installation of cable TV and Broadband in an occupied property

What CDM duties apply to contractors?

Summary:

- Writing the Construction Phase Plan - when does this apply?
- Writing sufficient risk assessments (and method statements) – when does this apply?
- Engaging and controlling competent contractors
- Establishment of a safe site

Which of these is a 'domestic' situation?

- Refurbishment of a kitchen (gas, electric, fixtures & fittings, decoration) for the owner/occupier under a fire insurance claim
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How do the contractor's duties differ in a 'domestic' situation?

Summary:

- Writing the Construction Phase Plan - when does this apply?
- Writing sufficient risk assessments (and method statements) – when does this apply?
- Engaging and controlling competent contractors
- Establishment of a safe site
- And what about the F10?

What are the Client's duties under CDM?

Summary:

- Provision of resources
- Ensuring competent appointments are made – what appointments are these?
- Provision of information about the existing site
- Ensuring a Construction Phase Plan is in place before work starts
- Ensuring a safe site is maintained
- Ensuring the Health & Safety File is in place and held following completion

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- And what about the F10?

So...does CDM work in a 'domestic' situation?

On larger projects e.g. new build, extensions, alteration?

No reason why it shouldn't – BUT the domestic market is notoriously poor at adhering to CDM (most have no idea of their duties)

And what about a small kitchen or bathroom refurb?

Are there one or more contractors?

Who will write the Construction Phase Plan?

Who will organise a safe site?

In practice, few comply as they know nobody will check until there is an accident

BUT comply they must by law.....

So...does CDM work in a 'domestic' situation?

Part 4 of CDM covers what?

These regulations (16-35) have essentially been in place since 1996.
All other relevant regs e.g. work at height, etc have been in place for years
Therefore there is NO excuse for not establishing a safe site... But how many contractors in the domestic market know?

Regs 12 (1) and 15 (5) state what must in place before work starts?

The Construction Phase Plan (and don't forget those risk assessments!)
On larger projects, a full Plan is warranted; NO excuses!
But how can this be done quickly and simply for minor domestic work e.g. tiling, boiler repairs?

The CITB Wizard Ap.....

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Or similar e.g. the WHS template folder.....



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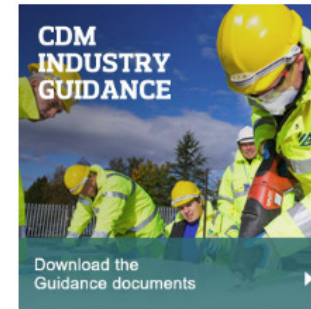
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CDM Wizard App Video



So...does CDM work in a 'domestic' situation?

The HSE stress (in L153) the Plan “should be easy to understand and as simple as possible” – as long as it somehow describes how adequate management and a safe site will be achieved (including welfare and emergency provision) that is sufficient.

It should be “proportionate, pragmatic and risk based”

A site-wide thorough risk assessment will normally suffice – but headed ‘Construction Phase Plan’

(and don't forget the Health & Safety File)

COMBINED CONSTRUCTION PHASE PLAN and HEALTH & SAFETY FILE FOR MINOR WORKS

Contracted work: *(what type of work is to be carried? Give a broad description)*

Contracted to: *(who is the Client?)*

Are you acting as Principal Designer (if so, the Health & Safety File section must be completed through the works)? *Yes/no*

Working with: *(name other parties who may be involved with this contract, such as project managers, other contractors, and the Principal Designer, if applicable)*

Start date: *(when will you begin the work?)*

Duration: *(what period does this Plan cover e.g. 12 months)*

Under the Construction (Design & Management) Regulations 2015, the planned works are subject to a Construction Phase Plan and a Health & Safety File

As the works are of a minor and/or brief nature, the Construction Phase Plan consists of the following sections only:

1. Generic risk assessment/s
2. Generic method statement/s *(delete if not applicable)*
3. Site-specific risk assessment/s
4. Site-specific method statement/s *(delete if not applicable)*
5. Other site-specific information *(e.g. asbestos survey, circuit drawings, etc)*

If a Health & Safety File is to be compiled (i.e. you are acting as Principal Designer), then please insert the following information:

6. Work instructions
7. Drawings & plans
8. Trade products used & maintenance / cleaning information
9. Other items that may be useful for future safety or product use

And why are the CPP and RAs necessary? Why must they still apply to the 'domestic' situation?

To ensure everyone:

- THINKS about what they are proposing to do
- CONSIDERS the consequences – doubly important in a public situation
- ORGANISES work for safety

And that includes DESIGNERS!!

Who is usually the first person contacted by the occupier for a house extension?

The Architect

What is the very FIRST duty of ANY designer?

- The ensure the Client is aware of his/her duties

In a domestic, this includes advising on:

- The appointment of *competent* contractors
- What information must be made available
- Assisting in ensuring that paperwork is in place and a safe site will be established

If that first CDM duty is not carried out by the Architect?

The entire CDM process falls at the first hurdle

And, in practice, this is exactly what happens in domestics.

Like contractors, designers in the domestic market have little knowledge of CDM, their duties and the consequences of non-compliance.

As a result, we have situation like this....



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Any Questions?