



Research into the Construction (Design & Management) Regulations - The Client Voice

A research project by Pye Tait Consulting on behalf of the Construction Clients' Group and the British Property Federation

Technical Annex

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About this Annex

This document is the **Technical Annex** to the 'main report'.

The Technical Annex contains additional secondary findings, a compendium of literal responses from the survey, further detail relating to the methodology and the questionnaires used, as well as a list of 'Frequent Clients' who participated in the survey.¹

The main report (available separately) presents the objectives of the research and the methodology used in summary form, as well as presenting the most important 'key' findings.

¹ The findings designated as 'key' and 'secondary' were defined by the CCG following a review of the draft edition of the report.

1. Purpose of the Research

The latest iteration of the Construction (Design and Management) Regulations (CDM) came into force on 6th April 2007. The Regulations seek to improve the health and safety situation across projects defined as 'Construction' within Part 1 of the Regulations. For all projects meeting a set of specific criteria they impose a set of duties upon the construction client as well as other 'duty holders', including: coordinator, designer, principal contractor, contractor and worker.

The Health & Safety Executive (HSE) is currently engaged in a consultation process on the CDM Regulations that is designed to elicit feedback from all types of organisations that are required to comply with the regulations, as well as from organisations that have a representative role across the construction sector.

The Construction Clients' Group (CCG) - established by Constructing Excellence, in conjunction with the British Property Federation (BPF) - decided in the early part of 2009 to carry out a complementary survey focussing specifically on the 'clients' of construction projects.

The 'client' is defined in the Regulations as a person who in the course or furtherance of a business –

- a. Seeks or accepts the services of another which may be used in the carrying out of a project for him; or
- b. Carries out a project himself²

The CCG wished to ensure that the views of a representative selection of construction clients be heard and taken into account during the HSE research. Its survey was aimed, therefore, mainly at the businesses that are usually not represented in such nationally focussed research – specifically the small to medium sized companies across a variety of sectors that are subject to the Health & Safety at Work Act 1974 and, potentially, to the CDM Regulations.

The object is both to give these businesses a voice in the forthcoming review process and to evaluate the scale of the task of informing and supporting them with the ultimate objective of improving and enhancing health and safety in all types of construction projects.

² The Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2007, p,3

2. Detailed Methodology

Background and caveats to the research

In 2008 the Construction Clients' Group (CCG) established an online survey through Pye Tait Consulting with the objective of encouraging - through industry meetings, conferences and other such gatherings - sufficient responses to provide data for submission to the HSE as representing clients' views on the CDM Regulations.

Unfortunately sufficient responses were not received and the CCG decided to accept Pye Tait Consulting's suggestion for a direct telephone survey supported by a small number of telephone interviews. The scale of the research and reporting was limited by the resources available to CCG and Pye Tait developed a methodology that would optimise the acquisition of data.

It was originally proposed by Pye Tait that up to ten deeper interviews should be undertaken with key 'stakeholders' - mainly the larger organisations connected with the sectors concerned (including for example, the British Retail Consortium and the British Property Federation). However, in initial discussions with CCG this aspect was rejected as probably duplicating the HSE research. A further consideration was that responses from these organisations might be considered to be secondary feedback and therefore of less force and impact than primary data direct from business organisations through the surveys.

Ultimately, three main routes were followed in order to conduct the research, during autumn 2009, and these are outlined below.

The Online Survey

Based on the original 2008 survey, this was a lengthy and detailed survey designed primarily to acquire feedback from organisations that were well aware of the CDM Regulations and that had a solid understanding of the ways in which they impacted upon their businesses.

Questions used for both the telephone and online surveys were approved by CCG following a short pilot phase.

The Telephone Survey

The telephone survey was based upon an original online survey that had been delivered in 2008. Nevertheless a small set of pilot interviews was carried out.

The pilot process established that the questionnaire remained accurate and effective for the larger clients but it also threw a spotlight on the fact that a large proportion of

companies that were contacted did not have the experience or knowledge of the CDM Regulations to complete the full questionnaire, while still being in a position to potentially fall under their terms.

It was felt that the information from this wider group of potential 'Clients' could be of significant value in any review of the Regulations. Therefore, the telephone script was altered slightly to lead with a single scoping question designed to establish whether the potential respondent possessed detailed understanding and knowledge of the Regulations – or – whether they fell into a category of organisations that had never encountered them but that either carried out, or might carry out, construction work that would fall under the terms of CDM (2007).

These two groups of organisations were named, for the sake of brevity, 'Experts' and 'Small Businesses'. The former consisted of generally larger companies that had already had experience of the regulations and could comment knowledgeably about their impact. The latter comprised a group of companies - far more numerous - who potentially came under the regulations terms but who had not yet had detailed experience of them.

Each telephone contact was asked a question designed to establish their position with respect to the CDM Regulations. If they had had specific experience of them, the contacts were asked to complete the full questionnaire (either on the telephone or more likely due to its complexity, online). If they had no direct experience of the CDM Regulations but were considering construction work that fell within their criteria, they were asked to complete a shorter questionnaire designed for the 'small businesses'.

The Email Effort

Pye Tait Consulting purchased a commercial email list of just under 3,000 potential contacts. These were selected not as 'representing the construction sector' but by size and type of company in order to acquire feedback wherever possible from organisations not directly concerned with construction.

To these were added contacts provided by Mr James Preston-Hood and Mr Ian Simms of the CCG.

The lists were used to send out a number of promotions and reminders during the course of the study in order to encourage participation. The text of all emails was cleared through CCG representatives before being used.

Research Implementation

By the end of December 2009 Pye Tait Consulting had acquired responses from 102 'Experts' and 333 'Small Businesses' for an overall total of 435 responses to the CCG CDM-Survey.

No quotas were set for this survey and no estimates of the general population have been attempted. This is because there is no reliable mechanism for calculating the characteristics (or any single characteristic) of the full population of organisations that might carry out qualifying construction work.

A scoping script was used for the initial stages of telephone contact (see section 4).

A total of around 3,500 telephone calls were eventually made the majority of which ended in the respondent refusing to take part in the survey.

A total of 783 telephone respondents (approximately one in five of those contacted) agreed to undertake the scoping process. Of these:

- 333 completed the 'small businesses' survey
- 26 completed the 'experts' survey (on the telephone) - these were added to the larger number that had completed the survey on-line
- 424 organisations (54%) stated that they had not completed any construction work in the past two years and did not intend to have any done in the forthcoming year or so.

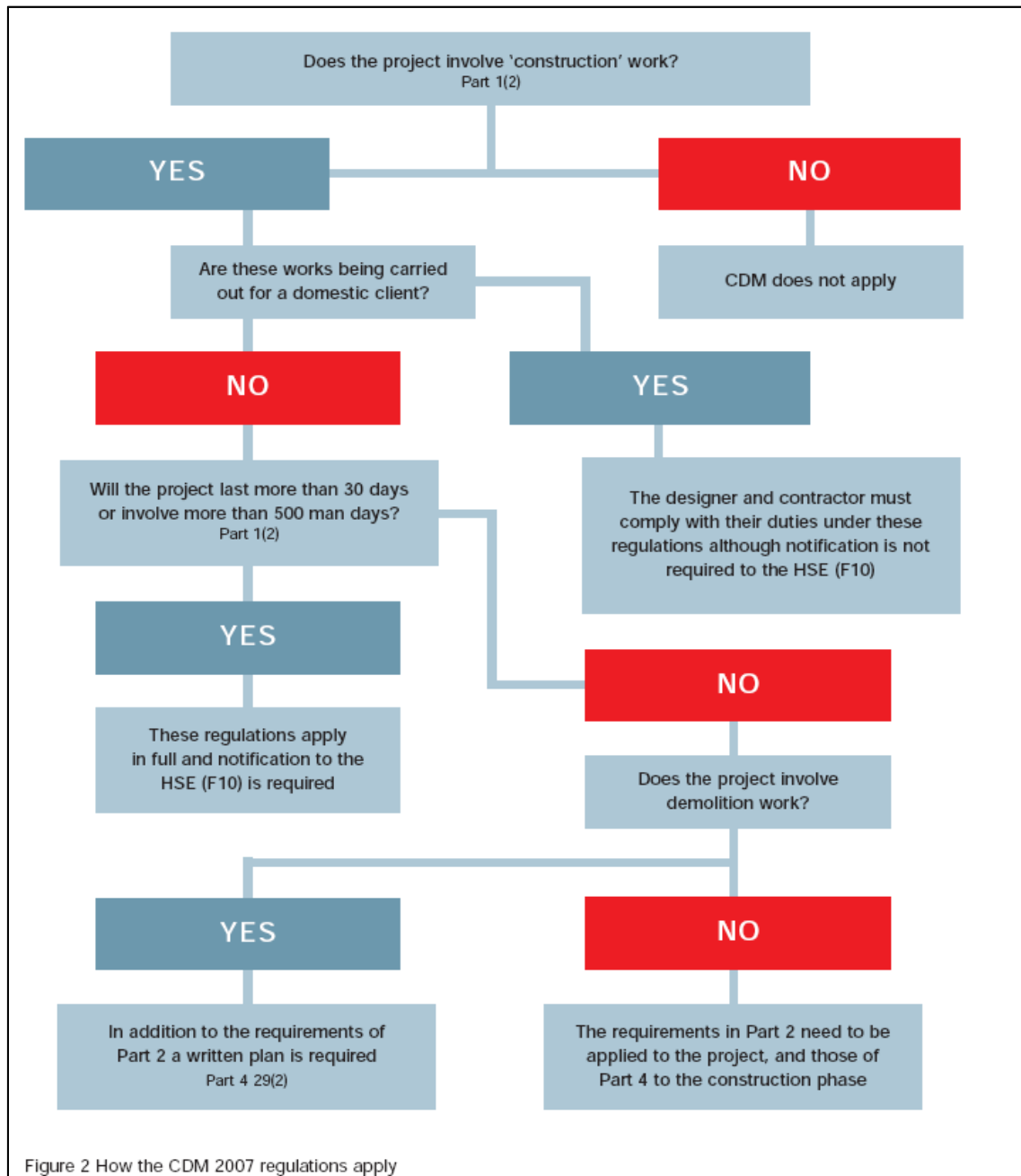
During the analysis phase of the research, 'experts' were re-named **Frequent Clients** and 'small businesses' were re-named **One-off and Infrequent Clients**. These terms have been carried forward into all elements of reporting in both the main report and the remainder of this annex.

The attention of the reader is also directed to the depth of information gathered by the experts and the small business elements of the research. A very high proportion of those contacted were willing to provide detailed written additions to the questionnaires - either online or to the telephone interviewers.

All of these 'literal' responses have been included within this Technical Annex (sections 4 and 5) and a very small selection have been extracted and included as examples in the main report itself. These sections contain a great deal of feedback that it has been impossible, without tedious duplication, to include in the main report. The reader is therefore invited to treat sections 4 and 5 as integral and potentially extremely valuable parts of the report.

3. Criteria for CDM 2007

The following diagram was used by interviewers to assist respondents in understanding the CDM process and to ensure the identification of ‘qualifying’ respondents; i.e. those who were already familiar with the CDM Regulation or who were in a position with regard to potential future work for the Regulations to apply to them.



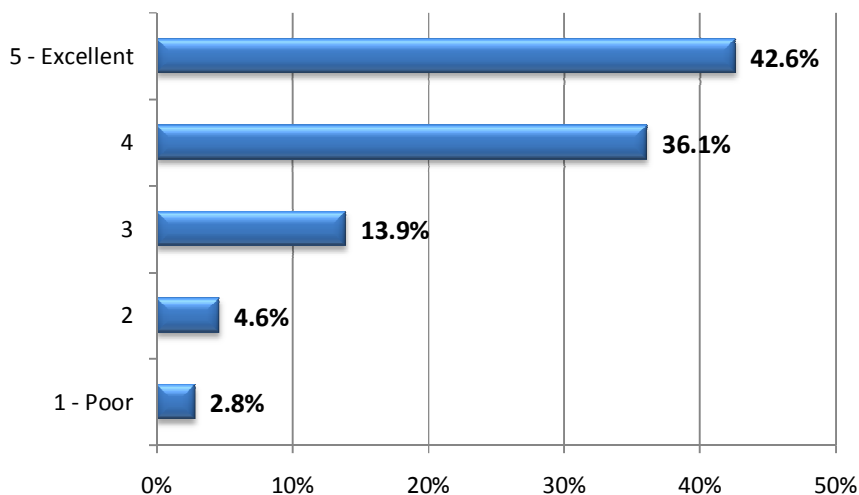
4. Secondary Findings (in addition to the main report)

The findings presented in this section supplement the ‘key’ findings presented in the main report.³ Unless otherwise stated, all findings within this section relate to ‘Frequent Clients’.

4.1 Understanding of CDM 2007

As Figure 1 illustrates, Frequent Client respondents are confident of their understanding of the CDM requirements. Almost 80% of this group rated their understanding of the CDM Regulations (2007) as being at either 4 or 5 on a five-point scale (from 1 being poor to 5 being excellent understanding).

Figure 1 – Clients’ level of understanding of CDM 2007



This high level of understanding has been garnered from a wide variety of sources as can be seen from Table 1. The Frequent Clients each provided an average of more than four different sources.

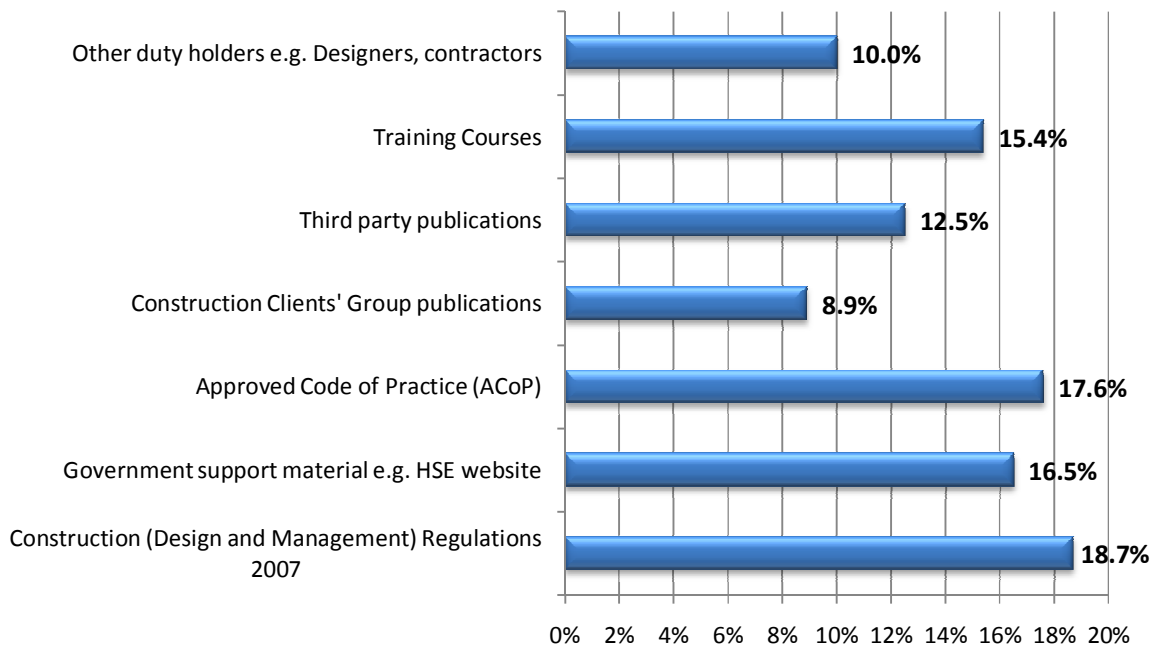
The most important sources of information in order of priority were the regulations themselves, the approved code of practice, and government support material (including the HSE website). However it should be noted that a number of sources were cited with almost equivalent weight.

³ The findings designated as ‘key’ and ‘secondary’ were defined by the CCG following a review of the draft edition of the report.

Table 1 – Clients' sources of understanding of CDM 2007

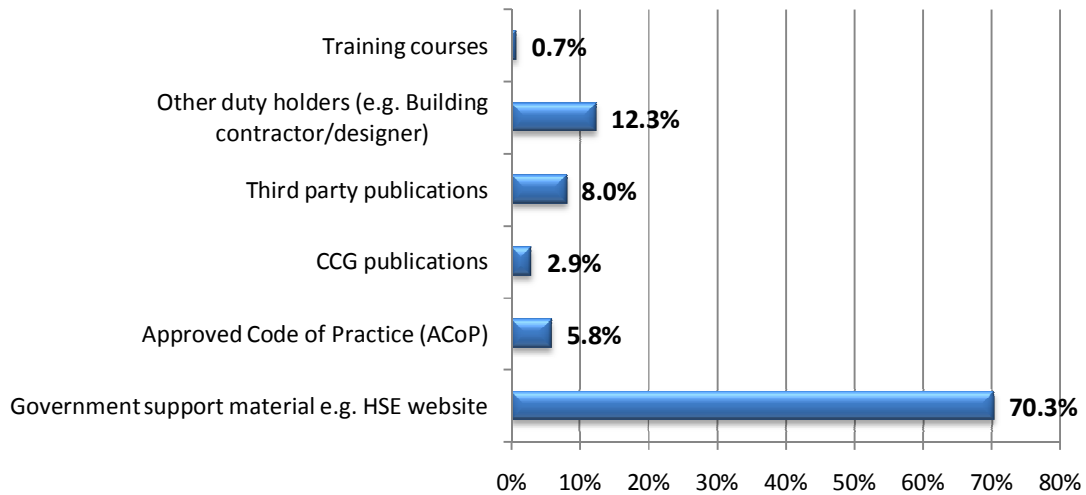
Base (Responses)	449	100.0%
Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2007	84	18.7%
Government support material e.g. HSE website	74	16.5%
Approved Code of Practice (ACoP)	79	17.6%
Construction Clients' Group publications	40	8.9%
Third party publications	56	12.5%
Training Courses	69	15.4%
Other duty holders e.g. Designers, contractors	45	10.0%
I have no knowledge or understanding of CDM Regulations (ensure no other boxes are ticked)	2	0.4%

Highlighted cells denote the largest proportionate response.

Figure 2 – Sources of understanding of CDM 2007 (Frequent Clients)

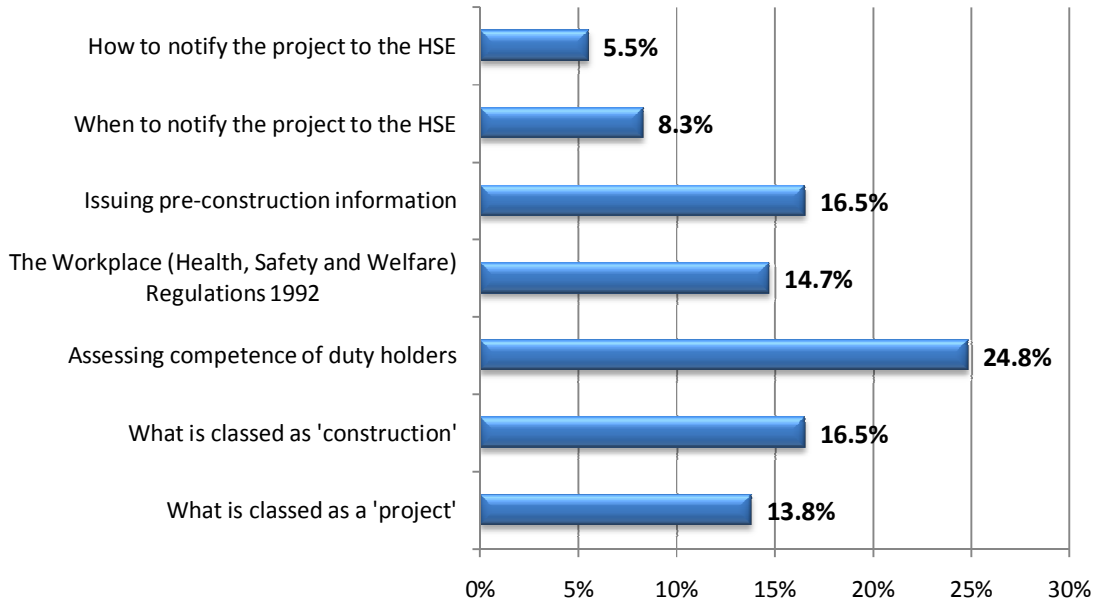
By way of contrast, almost two thirds of One-off and Infrequent Clients would go to government sources and websites to garner understanding about the Regulations, as can be seen from Figure 3.

Figure 3 – Sources of understanding of CDM 2007 (One-off and Infrequent Clients)



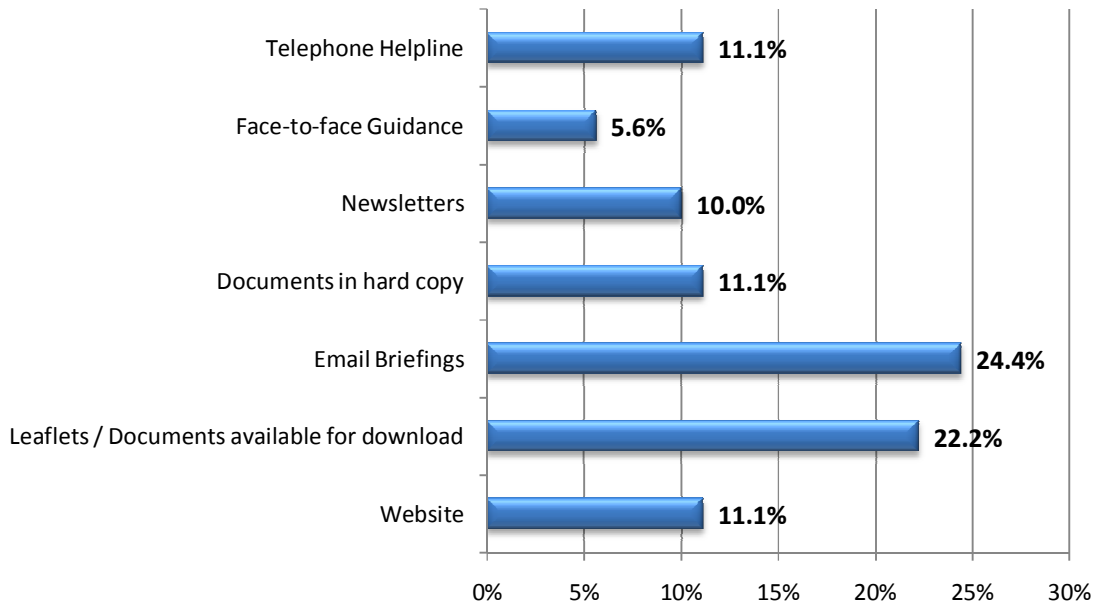
Small proportions of Frequent Client respondents would appreciate further information on specific aspects of the CDM process as illustrated in Figure 4. Around a quarter of responses to this question highlighted their need for further information and assistance on assessing the competence of duty holders while between a fifth and a sixth pointed to their need for information on the definition of construction, the issuing of pre-construction information, the Workplace Regulations 1992, and the definition of a project.

Figure 4 – Further information required by Clients in respect of CDM 2007



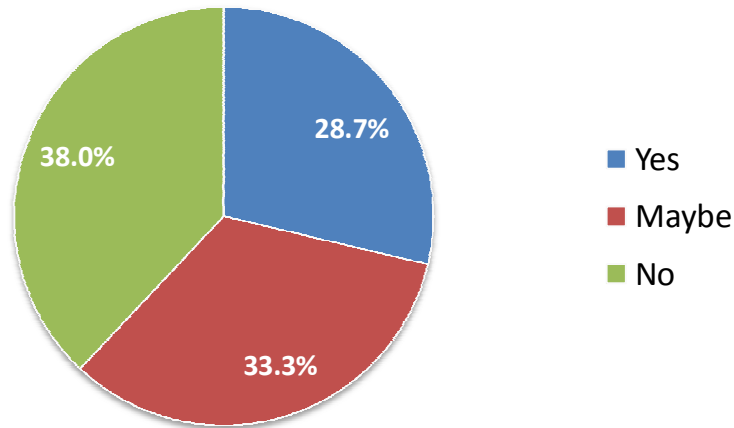
The most popular formats for additional information were through email briefings and leaflets or documents available for download. Very few respondents wished to receive the additional information in a face-to-face setting (Figure 5).

Figure 5 – Format for further information required by Clients in respect of CDM 2007



Courses were the least favoured approach and respondents were split as to whether they would wish to attend. A minority of 29% said that they definitely would, almost 40% gave the opposite response and around a third were undecided (Figure 6).

Figure 6 – Clients’ willingness to attend a course on CDM 2007



Of the factors that would impact on their ability to attend courses, all four of the factors listed were mentioned by between a fifth and a third of respondents.

In order of priority, the most important factor impacting on course attendance is the time requirement, followed closely by the distance to the venue (Table 2).

Respondents who answered the question on the distance they would be prepared to travel to courses were, on average, prepared to travel between about 50 and 100 miles. One respondent made the point that it is sometimes the case that a course in London is often more convenient regardless of the distance due to the higher frequency and speedier rail connections to most of the country.

Table 2 – Factors impacting on course attendance

Base (Responses)	168	100.0%
A need does not exist (ensure no other boxes ticked)	37	22.0%
Cost of travel	36	21.4%
Distance to the venue	46	27.4%
Time involved	49	29.2%

4.2 Maintaining Compliance with CDM 2007

Almost all respondents plan the allocation of sufficient time for the construction project by asking for estimates at the quotation stage (Figure 7).

In order to comply with the requirement to ensure that "construction work can be carried out so far as is reasonably practical without risk to the health and safety of any person", the most common way is to liaise with the designers/contractors and, in the case of almost 40% of responses, to perform checks to ensure that the requirements are met (Table 3).

Figure 7 – Planning for time allocation

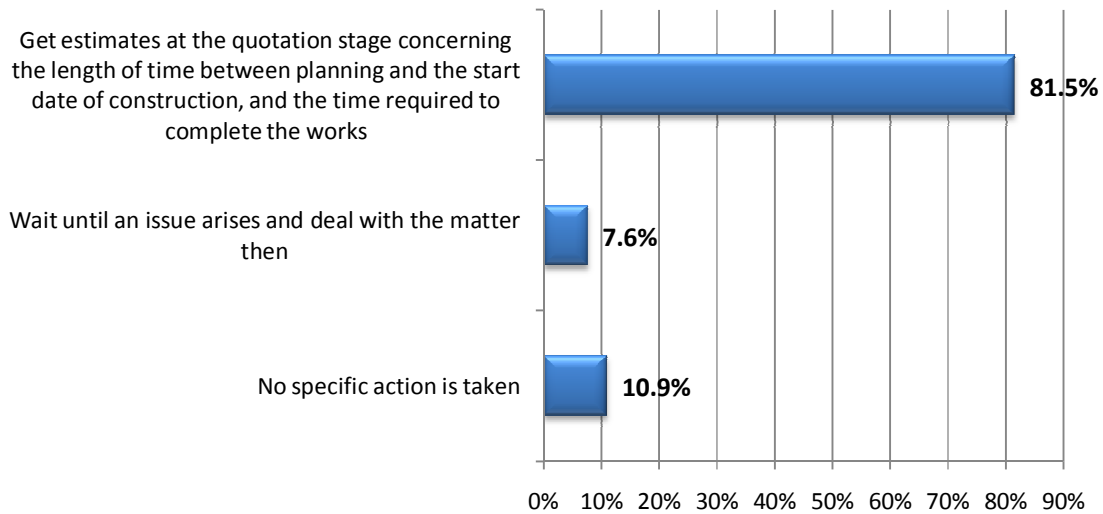
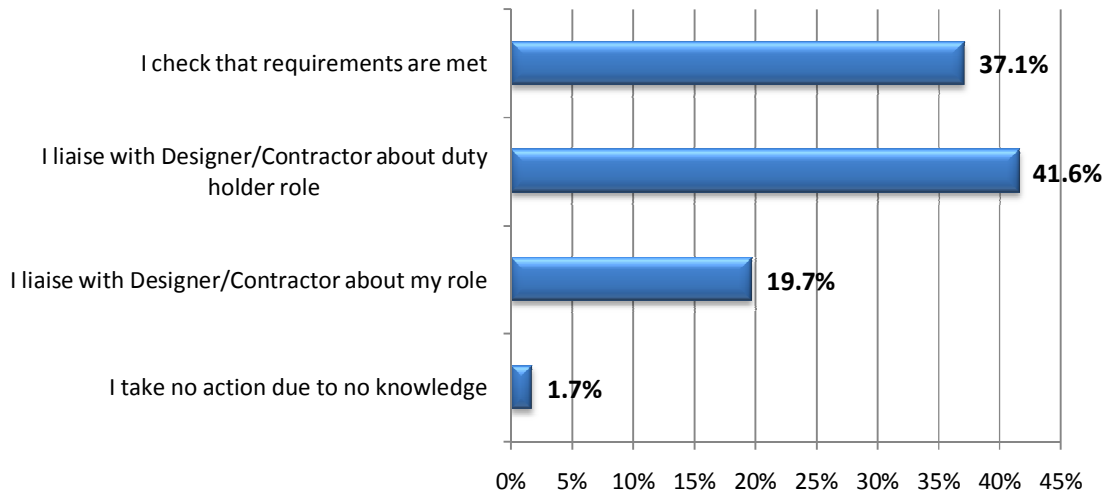


Table 3 – How Clients ensure compliance with CDM 2007

Base (Responses)	178	100.0%
I take no action due to no knowledge of what is required	3	1.7%
I liaise with the Designer/Contractor to discuss what is required of me	35	19.7%
I liaise with the Designer/Contractor to discuss what is required of all duty holders	74	41.6%
I perform checks to ensure requirements are met	66	37.1%

Figure 8 – How Clients ensure compliance with CDM 2007



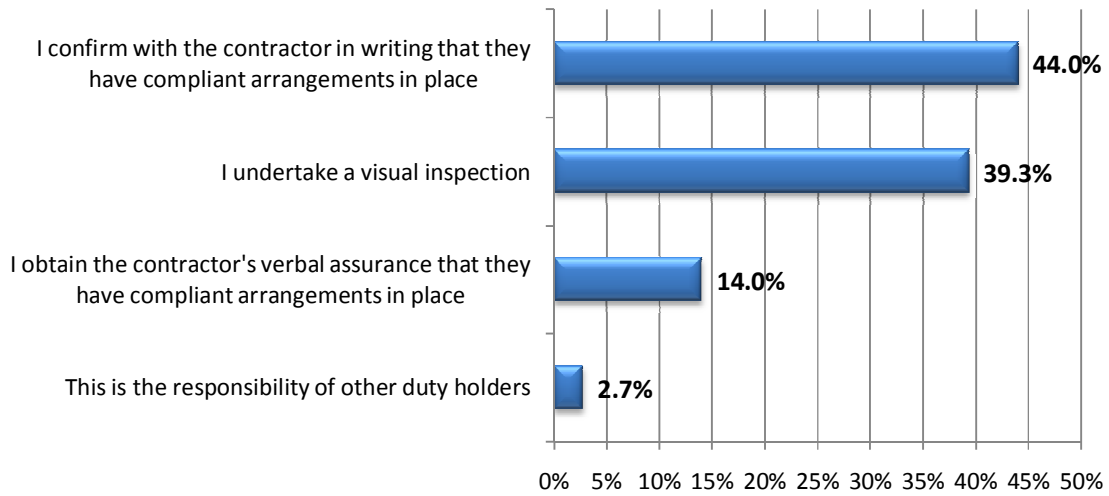
"I ensure that all known risks/hazards are communicated via the CDMC to the design team and contractors via the Pre-Construction Information Pack. CDMC check and assesses the Construction phase plan, and advises when the plan is adequately developed for me to authorise works to commence."

Similarly with the provision of welfare facilities such as toilets, almost 40% of responses indicate that the organisation undertakes a visual inspection while 44% confirm the provision in writing with the contractor.

Table 4 – How Clients ensure adequate welfare facilities are in place

Base (Responses)	150	100.0%
This is the responsibility of other duty holders	4	2.7%
I obtain the contractor's verbal assurance that they have compliant arrangements in place	21	14.0%
I undertake a visual inspection	59	39.3%
I confirm with the contractor in writing that they have compliant arrangements in place	66	44.0%

Figure 9 – How Clients ensure adequate welfare facilities are in place

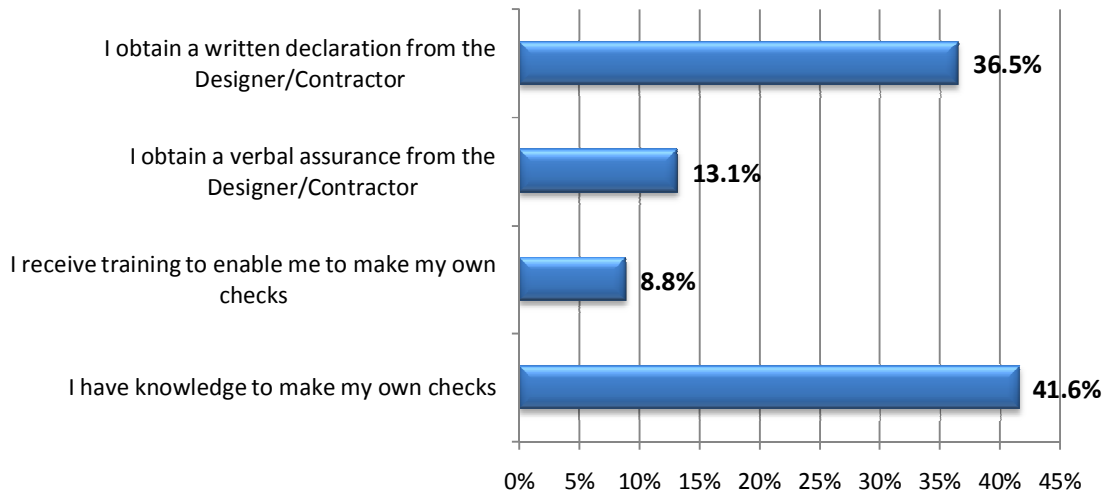


In order to ensure that the project complies with the Workplace (Health, Safety & Welfare) Regulations 1992, over 40% of responses indicated that the organisation makes its own checks while over a third obtain written confirmation from the designer/contractor that this is the case..

Table 5 – How Clients ensure compliance with Workplace Regulations

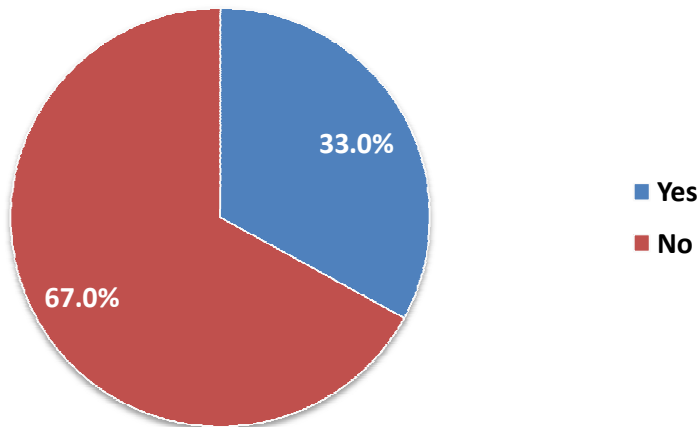
Base	137	100.0%
I make my own checks as I have the knowledge to do so	57	41.6%
I receive training to enable me to make my own checks	12	8.8%
I obtain a verbal assurance from the Designer/Contractor	18	13.1%
I obtain a written declaration from the Designer/Contractor	50	36.5%

Figure 10 – How Clients ensure compliance with Workplace Regulations



Around two thirds of respondents believe that the CDM Regulations should not be incorporated into the Building regulations. However a considerable minority of a third believe that they should be incorporated.

Figure 11 – Whether Clients think CDM should be incorporated into Building Regulations



"The CDM regulations are intrinsically Health & Safety based legislation whereas the Building Regulations relate to standards of materials and workmanship and have no relevance to safety issues during construction phases. Building Control officers could be classed as designers and need to have some external assessment of the safety implications of their input into Design Team issues; they tend not to have Health and Safety qualifications or experience of construction site safety."

"It needs to be integrated. Items the planners, architects do for building regs do not pick up designing out or reducing risks as CDM expects. This should be done as early as possible at the feasibility design stage not after concept when it is normally too late. Should be part of the F10 notification".

4.3 Notifiable Projects

Under Health and Safety Executive (HSE) Regulation 2.3, a 'notifiable' project is defined as one that is likely to last more than 30 days or involve more than 500 'man hours'.

A number of specific questions were asked with respect to such projects.

Around a third of respondents appoint a CDM Coordinator for all construction projects while around half appoint one only for notifiable projects (Figure 12).

Respondents were exactly split as to where such coordinators were sourced (Figure 13) as between in-house and professional organisations and again were almost similarly split as to the appointment of a Principal Contractor (Figure 14).

Figure 12 – Is a CDM Coordinator appointed?

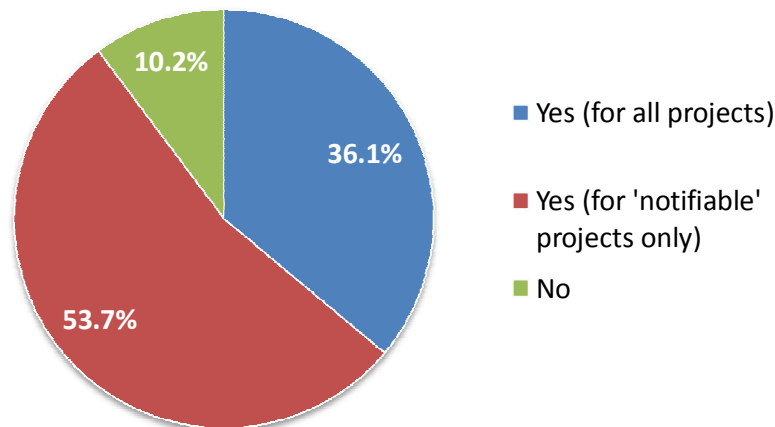


Figure 13 – Where is the CDM Coordinator sourced?

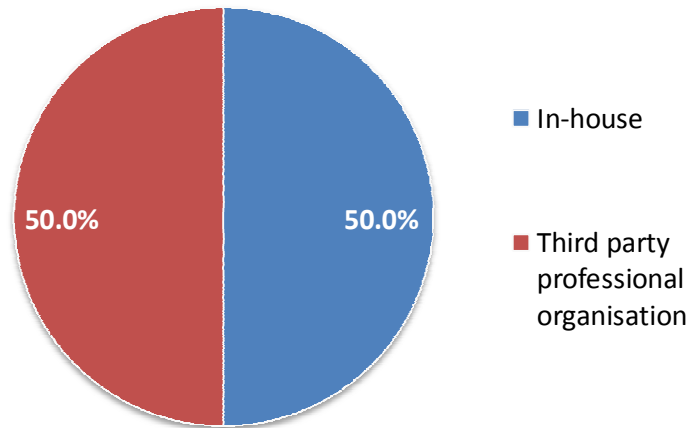
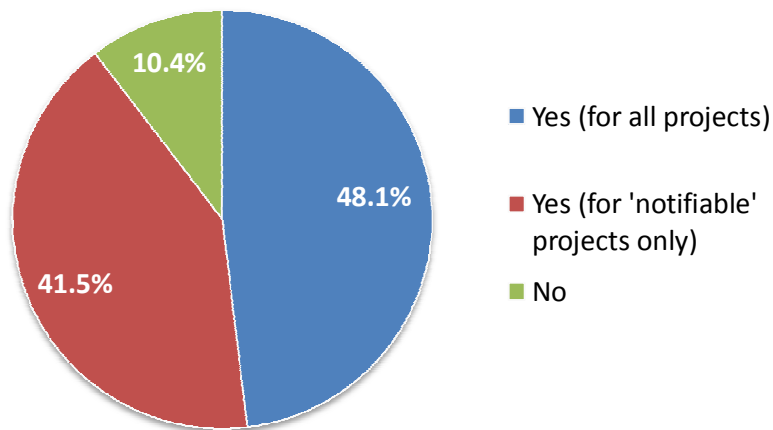
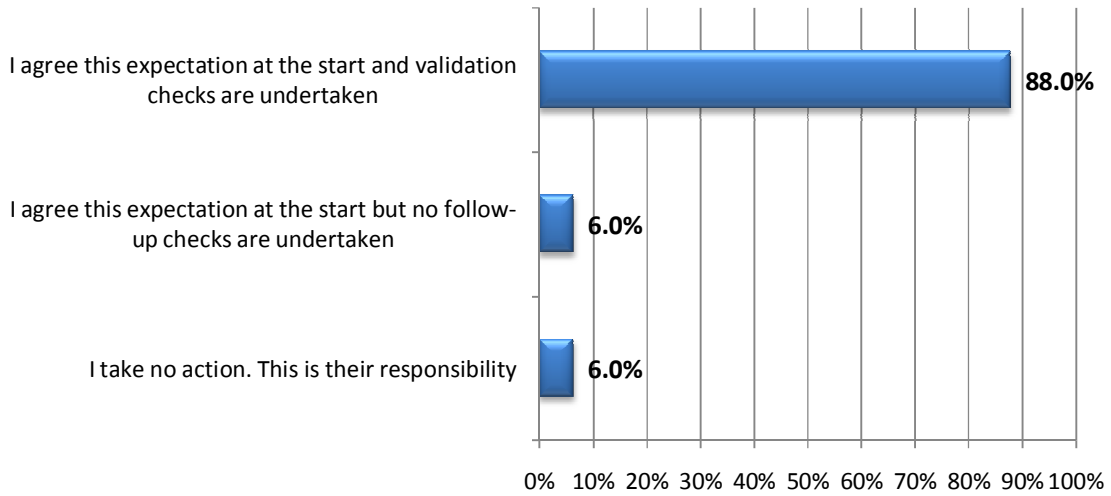


Figure 14 – In a Principal Contractor appointed?



When asked what steps they take to ensure that the Principal Contractor has put together a "construction phase plan" together with adequate welfare facilities almost 90% of the respondents said that they agree this at the start of the project and that they also carry out validation checks (Figure 15).

Figure 15 – How Clients ensure a Construction phase plan and welfare facilities are in place



Some 60% of respondents ensure that a Health & Safety file is completed for all projects while a third complete one for notifiable projects only (Figure 16).

As indicated in Table 6, most of the information appears to be stored in either electronic or hard copy formats with around 20% storing health & safety information in a specific health and safety file.

Figure 16 – Is a Health and Safety file completed?

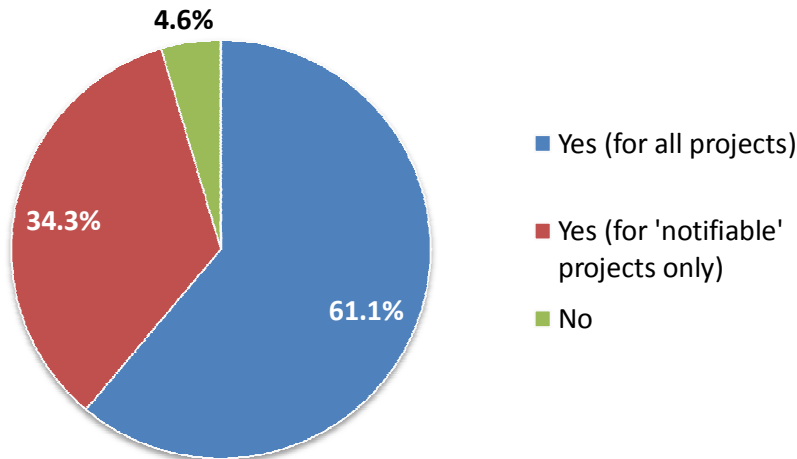


Table 6 – How Health & Safety information is stored and maintained

Base (Responses)	296	100.0%
No information is received	-	-
Information is received but not retained	1	0.3%
Information is received and retained but NOT separately from other records	12	4.1%
Information is received and stored in a specific 'Health and Safety file'	58	19.6%
Information is retained in a hard copy format	67	22.6%
Information is retained in an electronic format	71	24.0%
Information kept on site & readily accessible in future to maintenance staff and tenants	52	17.6%
Information is kept elsewhere and can be made available on request	35	11.8%

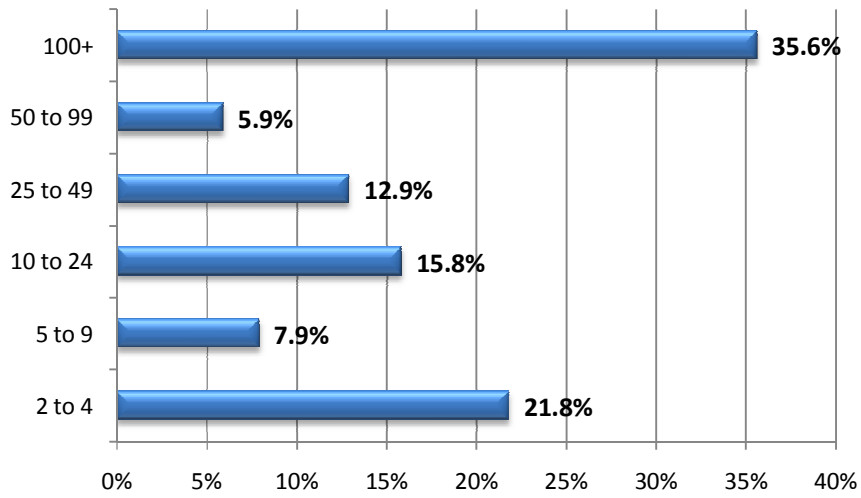
"We ask for hard copies and electronic copies of the health and safety file. The information that contractors provide is not always relevant, such as site attendance registers they seem to think more is better. I am particularly keen that Contractors provide information on items that cannot be verified at a later date, such as location and depth of hidden services, or any information for example that varies from the contract drawings. I am also keen that warranties and guarantees are issued for any plant or equipment installed. Copies of the health and safety file are held by our property team as they maintain our corporate buildings."

"There is a real mix here. Historically this is a nightmare area. I have not come across a single what I would term 'complete' H&S file from any of the 35 or so legacy assets that we manage/own. This is an area where we are looking to improve and ensure meets the requirements going forward."

4.3 Participation in Construction Activities

Almost 80% of Frequent Clients had commissioned more than four projects in the period between April 6th 2007 and April 5th 2008. In the same period 35% of them had commissioned over 100 "business use" construction activities (Figure 17).

Figure 17 – Number of construction projects commissioned



4. Literal Responses from One-off Clients

Responses have been segmented into two columns to preserve space.

Q7 What factors would prevent you from making enquiries about the regulations and how they would affect you? Other (please specify)

- 9 Not part of his job
- 13 Not his job
- 21 It is the responsibility of other contractors.
- 41 They would employ a third party and ensure that builders understand all regulations, ensuring that contractors are suitably qualified.
- 44 3rd party employed to deal with the H&S of contractors
- 47 They would rely on third party as it is something of which they have little experience.
- 49 Would hire somebody who has knowledge of the Regulations.
- 57 Hotel is a listed building, so Council & experts in charge of the regulations etc.
- 64 Would make enquiries with contractors but no more.
- 69 Already aware of CDM 2007 as they keep up to date with H&S.
- 86 Responsibility is given to Project Manager, company that assumes management of the contractors working on-site.
- 98 3rd party responsibility.
- 110 Head office would deal with it.
- 135 H&S Department deals with that sort of thing.
- 137 Would rely on experts
- 152 Others' responsibility
- 153 Others' responsibility
- 154 Third party responsibility
- 176 Easier to let the builder worry about it.
- 177 Always goes to a third party.
- 179 Too busy therefore would get a third party to help.
- 183 Not doing any building work
- 188 They undertake very little construction.

- 189 Assume that the third party would know about the regs, and therefore wouldn't concern himself with finding out about them.
- 200 They rent their property
- 211 Major works done by third party
- 220 H & S (Head office)
- 226 They are instructed by Head Office who do all the H&S research.
- 252 3rd party responsibility
- 260 Son is a builder
- 263 None
- 273 3rd party responsibility- governing council/federation of park owners) have an established structure in place to ensure compliance with the regulations.
- 286 Would rely on the contractors as has no time to do it himself
- 299 Too many regulations
- 304 Would ask her partner as he is a builder
- 321 3rd party responsibility
- 325 Family member is an H&S officer
- 331 Doesn't relate to their line of work.
- 333 Private firms deal with that side of construction.

Q9 Where would you go to obtain this information? Other (please specify)

- 5 Local Council
- 10 British Standards
- 11 Take advice
- 13 Family members
- 21 Go to the brewery for info.
- 26 online
- 28 Husband
- 33 Google
- 35 Council
- 37 Council
- 40 Online most probably

47	Council planning department	209	Building regulations
52	Google	212	Council
68	Council.	216	Federation of Small Businesses, Visit Britain
70	Tourist Information & Local Council filter down details of relevant legislation to businesses where appropriate.	218	Partner knows about the regulations.
73	Internet	219	In-house head office.
76	Council	220	In-house trading standards
79	Internet	221	Experts from head office.
86	Employs a Project Manager to deal with it.	223	Basic guide on the internet
93	Council	225	Internet, leaflets etc
95	Google	226	Head Office support material
104	Business Link	227	Manuals & policy guidelines from Head Office.
105	His wife works in an H&S department.	228	Brother works in H&S department and helps with policies and guidelines.
106	Internet	229	From the contractors they employ to carry out the work.
109	Company guidance	233	Family members
111	Online	235	They would expect it to be contractor's obligation once monies have been exchanged.
112	Head office	237	Family members in building trade
132	Search on internet	246	Internet
135	Head Office	247	3rd party
136	Internet first of all	248	Internet
143	Internet	250	Internet
149	Internet	254	Council
151	Internet	257	Friends
166	Internet	260	Son advises on H&S regulations due to his profession.
168	Professional H&S organisation. They pay £300 per year for this company to come 4 times/year and carry out checks & advice.	268	Google
169	Library material	274	Local council
173	Property services	279	In-house
175	Head Office	280	Internal information covers most aspects of H&S
176	Council	281	Head office
178	Council planning department	282	In-house from head office.
181	Online	283	Head Office
183	The Board of Directors would have to deal with it.	284	In-house experts
184	Communities, museums associations-government officials who deal with such matters.	285	In-house
185	Respondent and the person contracted would source the information from booklets and published information.	286	Internet
197	Council	288	Council
198	Their H&S office.	300	Council
200	Internet	301	Husband
202	Local authority	305	Pembrokeshire Tourism Group (of which he is Director)
203	Boss-in-house	307	Local authority
207	Internet	308	Council offices
		310	Google

- 311 Friends
- 312 Internet
- 319 Employers website
- 324 Would find out somehow
- 325 Family member is H&S officer
- 329 Google

Q10 Who do you think the CDM Regulations should be aimed at? Other (please specify)

- 5 Doesn't understand what CDM is.
- 6 Everybody
- 8 None
- 22 Both- even if I was employing someone to do it, I would still make sure that everything is done under the law.
- 23 Contractors should be properly accredited
- 24 CDM Regulations are a waste of time and shouldn't be aimed at anyone.
- 27 H&S legislation should be guidelines- i.e. not aimed at anybody.
- 30 Should be a shared responsibility- but it is difficult to enforce. Manpower shortages etc
- 35 Doesn't know
- 70 Feels it is unfair that the client should take on all responsibility, e.g. if hazardous materials are involved then the specialist builder should have responsibility for that.
- 76 Need communication between the client and contractor- contractor should let client know what is required.
- 78 Shared responsibility
- 93 Whoever is carrying out the work
- 94 He would employ a professional to ensure that compliance is met.
- 95 It should be equal, though if external contractors are working the job you would expect them to take full responsibility for H&S.
- 97 Depends on the size of the organisation commissioning the work.
- 100 Shared.
- 114 Unsure
- 123 These things are a waste of time and cause unnecessary expense.
- 137 Whoever is liable, building contractors.
- 138 Nobody, as the regulations are very stupid.

- 154 Should be the contractor's duty to comply with the regulations, and the client's duty to check that the regulations are being adhered to.
- 155 Third party
- 165 The professionals
- 179 Not sure
- 181 Never heard of the regulations, so cannot answer.
- 184 Should be different regulations for both- different and complimentary to both parties.
- 188 Has never heard of the regulations but feels they should be aimed at those who carry out the work.
- 189 3rd party
- 197 Definitely not the client.
- 212 The persons hired to carry out the job
- 227 Should be more the contractors than the client.
- 228 Should be more the building contractor than the client.
- 236 If you pay a contractor to do a job and get a quote then you expect them to do the job and take care of everything.
- 239 Business should be aware.
- 242 Depends on the project and the specifics of the site
- 251 Everybody should take responsibility for themselves.
- 256 Should be a joint responsibility for all.
- 259 Both
- 264 Should be a joint responsibility- they expect the builders to have their own insurance in place.
- 267 Should be a joint responsibility.
- 268 Shared responsibility
- 269 Both parties.
- 274 Both parties should be responsible for H&S
- 284 The client first of all.
- 298 Depends on the size of the project and who is in overall control.
- 300 Joint responsibility
- 326 Doesn't know
- 327 Both parties have a responsibility to each other
- 332 They have more knowledge and experience.

Q11 Would you feel competent to abide by the CDM Regulations? Other (please specify)

- 1 You have no choice but to abide by the regulations.
- 11 Regulations are frustrating and don't really help. They prosecute the wrong people.
- 21 You are obliged to abide by the Regulations.
- 25 They put all construction work out to tender and in such cases assume all responsibilities fall under the contractor and that's what they are paying them for in their management of the project.
- 33 Unsure
- 43 Obligation to do so, wouldn't have any choice.
- 44 3rd party advises them on CDM etc.
- 52 Can't comment, she hasn't seen them.
- 78 Obligated to.
- 84 Can't comment as she hasn't seen them.
- 86 Respondent is not familiar with the regulations himself so couldn't comment specifically.
- 92 Depends on cost.
- 94 Respondent not interested in following the regulations himself and would therefore expect the contractors to assume all responsibilities.
- 95 Can't comment as hasn't seen them, though everyone is required to abide by them.
- 100 Can't comment as she hasn't seen them.
- 104 Provided that she knew what they were.
- 114 No choice but to abide by them.
- 115 Cannot say as hasn't seen them.
- 116 Hasn't seen them so can't comment.
- 161 As long as she knew where to get the information.
- 170 Doesn't know much about the regulations therefore cannot comment.
- 171 Doesn't know the finer details of the regulations but since they are government policy he will have to comply with them.
- 177 Feels he cannot comment.
- 178 Would need to have it explained
- 179 He is paid to be in charge of construction and to abide by the CDM regulations.
- 183 Couldn't fully understand the question.
- 188 Is not familiar with the regulations, therefore cannot comment.
- 197 Provided that they are within reasonable bounds.

- 216 Doesn't feel he can comment
- 229 Cannot comment as he is not familiar with the regulations.
- 235 Cannot comment as hasn't seen the regulations.
- 238 Cannot comment- question how businesses are informed about CDM regulations. They had a project 2 years ago with 30 workers- council officials, environmental health etc and yet at no point did anyone mention CDM 2007- why does this info not get through to businesses?
- 247 It is compulsory to abide by them.
- 293 Unsure- in her general experience it is hard to comply.
- 294 No choice but to comply.
- 299 Depends what they were (i.e. is unfamiliar with the regulations)
- 307 Hasn't seen them so can't comment
- 328 Doesn't know as he hasn't seen the regulations

Q12 If you answered 'No' to Q11, why would you not feel competent?

- 3 Lack of understanding of the Regulations making it impossible to feel competent.
- 4 Too much bureaucracy, too large a burden on small businesses, cannot understand technical terms. Does not want to have to research construction regulations as she is already too busy with the business.
- 5 It is a small shop and they don't do any major work.
- 10 "It's H&S gone mad"
- 17 The Regulations are too complex and not clear- researching them takes too much time.
- 24 Respondent felt strongly that CDM Regulations were 'red tape' from Brussels, a waste of time that cost the working man more money. "A help to no-one."
- 35 We take advice from contractors.
- 51 CDM Regulations are a 'minefield' and thought it would be hard to understand.
- 54 Not heard of them, no time to go through it- has own business to run- too much paperwork.
- 55 Not aware of the regulations. Contractors should understand and comply with regulations relating to their own area of work.
- 57 It's the contractor's job to deal with it.
- 58 Has never heard of the CDM Regulations.

- 62 Never heard of them.
- 64 Has never heard of the Regulations, not an area of experience.
- 66 You are responsible, but have no control- workers have control over their own environment, therefore responsibility should rest with those who are qualified and in a position to enforce the regulations.
- 80 Knows nothing about the regulations - not his area of expertise. Cannot be expected to keep 100% up to date on all laws.
- 82 Never heard of them.
- 85 Unaware of the regulations and what they stipulate.
- 93 He has little knowledge of the regulations.
- 103 Not enough knowledge. She is a beauty therapist, not a construction worker.
- 119 Not aware of the regulations . Wouldn't know where to go or who to speak to.
- 121 Has not heard of them- not her responsibility to check compliance with the regulations.
- 123 Respondent felt that the regulations are more 'rubbish' from EU law, that cause unnecessary expense, 'red tape' which causes problems for smaller businesses.
- 131 Is not aware of the regulations and wouldn't know where to look.
- 132 Inaccessible- technical details are confusing to the law person. Don't know where to find the regulations or what to look for.
- 134 Has never heard of them.
- 138 "I find the regulations appalling, because if I want to paint my fences I will not go to the council to ask for permission or advice about what brush to use, or what clothes to wear. I find CDM appalling and it is unacceptable they are using taxpayers' money to pay to you reinforce a policy that I don't accept."
- 153 It is not his responsibility to deal with this.
- 164 Doesn't know enough about the regulations or construction in general.
- 167 Feels that the regulations are ridiculous and involve too much paperwork.
- 172 Doesn't think they are relevant for small-scale jobs.
- 176 Doesn't know what the regulations are.
- 180 Unaware of the regulations.
- 182 Knows nothing of the regulations.
- 185 Construction is not something they do often.
- 186 Respondent would not feel competent as they do the business through contractors.
- 190 They hire outside help to deal with that side of business.
- 201 This is the first he has heard of the CDM regulations.
- 203 Does not know enough about the regulations.
- 204 Because the building contractor has the necessary experience and knowledge to deal with those things.
- 205 The builder should be competent to handle these situations as it is not in the client's area of experience.
- 225 Doesn't know what the CDM regulations are.
- 226 Not aware of the CDM regulations
- 232 Respondent has never heard of the regulations- one person cannot be expected to know their own business and someone else's.
- 245 Respondent has never heard of the CDM regulations, they are not within his area of expertise.
- 249 Feels let down by constant government legislation change.
- 252 Not aware of legislation, not within her area of expertise.
- 253 Doesn't know enough about the regulations.
- 255 Doesn't know enough about the regulations.
- 259 Is not aware of the regulations therefore unsure if she would feel competent.
- 261 Knows nothing about construction law.
- 264 The regulations are too many & too complex.
- 265 The regulations are inaccessible. If they were clearer and explained then there would be no problem.
- 275 He is unfamiliar with the regulations.
- 291 Wouldn't know where to start
- 295 Doesn't know anything about construction
- 296 Government legislation is never straightforward.
- 298 3rd party organisation is hired to ensure compliance with regulations.
- 316 Never heard of them
- 318 Unaware of the regulations.
- 319 Is not familiar with the regulations.

5. Literal Responses from Frequent Clients via the Online Survey

Responses have been segmented into two columns to preserve space.

Q7 Where a construction project is also for the benefit of an organisation other than your own (such as a joint venture) does your organisation typically elect to undertake the duty as 'client' for the purpose of the Regulations? If 'no' or 'sometimes,' please explain your reasons:

- 8 No particular reason, the contractors do it better.
- 11 Tend not to.
- 13 No joint ventures are undertaken.
- 14 For some of the projects, the Local Authority regulates and the respondent's company act as administrators.
- 16 Always if they are the lead on a project.
- 22 We have an in-house maintenance team, and contract the designers & labourers.
- 27 Depends on the individual project.
- 28 Cannot comment as they have not done so in the past.
- 29 Quite often not.
- 31 Never carried out this type of project.
- 35 This has never happened
- 37 Depends on who is leading the project (i.e. budget holder)
- 44 We offer a service as CDM C
- 46 Not applicable
- 48 no I am a consultant so I own no properties just provide advice and write articles on CDM
- 53 Within PPP projects a subsidiary company will be client
- 54 nobody wants accountability
- 58 depends on lease arrangements, managing agents etc
- 64 Always leave the Client duties with the Client(s) as defined under CDM ie those with a material influence on the works budget or project requirements must assume their own responsibilities.
- 67 No joint ventures

68 It depends on who has control of the premises during the project. If it is our organisation, we will take the 'Client' duty.

81 My Council will sometimes become involved with local health board and other public bodies (police) to operate from a 'one stop multi agency' public building delivering services such as local health provision, housing, library, police station. In this circumstance it is normally the body who owns the property who would act as client.

82 Declaration is not required. The organisation making the particular (Client) decision should be responsible for that decision. Partner organisations rarely relinquish control and I would not wish to be liable for their actions or omissions.

86 We do not undertake work for other external organisations at this time

90 Possibly on behalf of the landlord or where we own the property.

94 The type of funding through the joint venture will be used to decide who will act as client, unless there are specific project skills required. For example where the project is being funded via capital expenditure we will be the client.

96 This depends on the contract, whether it is developer led and whether AVDC will take control of any buildings on completion.

102 sub contract company

108 Rugby & Cricket Club & used by local schools

Q9 Where have you sourced your knowledge and understanding of CDM 2007? Other (please specify)

- 6 They appoint a CDM Co-ordinator
- 8 H&S dept, there are specialists who are trained
- 12 Training events, they have their own CDM Co-ordinator.
- 13 Previous employment
- 14 In-house expertise

- 15 CDM Co-ordinator in-house and 3rd party
- 16 On-line technical indexes
- 17 IOSH training course
- 19 Outside contractors.
- 27 Employ HSE advisers
- 28 H&S Advisers
- 29 H&S level 3 course. Previous experience in architecture.
- 30 Get advice from building services
- 33 I C S knowledge
- 34 Staff in-house experts
- 48 Talking with colleagues on IOSH forum
- 56 Association for Project Safety
- 59 Association for Project Safety
- 72 We undertake the role of CDM Coordinator, and provide training on the CDM Regulations to all duty holders.
- 82 design, management and site experience
- 112 HSE's Working Well Together initiatives
- 113 self education as the way a professional should do to undertake their CPD etc

Q11 Which area(s) of the regulations would you like more information on? Other (please specify)

- 22 General advice
- 23 All.
- 27 All of the above
- 33 All the above
- 48 How to deal with the plethora of nonsense sent out in questionnaires one of the areas HSE have caused an exponential increase in bureaucracy and no measureable increase in safety
- 51 Interpretation of the regulations
- 59 Advising Client officers on their duties, role and responsibilities
- 70 I work for a local authority where the overall LA is the client. However at operational level the budgets remain within each department. The request for the project comes from a specific department to the technical department in order to prepare designs and procure the project. The requesting/paying department does not want to undertake clients duties and as such the client at operational level ends up as someone at senior level within the technical department. This operational client has to consult with the budget

holder ie project originator within the requesting department through designs and construction phase. Is this a case Clients Agent resurfacing but without clear appointments? As a CDM-C I am one step away from the project originator/budget holder. The argument I'm faced with is that the local authority is client and it's all ok. It's sometimes difficult to identify the client within a local authority. Who is the client within a local authority? More clarification on this one please. Thanks

75 When we are renovating a Cottage is this something that the HSE are interested in? They are not worked on continuously & are spread over a few months due to other requirements. It seems quite onerous on the Company when you have to provide welfare facilities & the guys end up not using them. Can they be forced to use them?

102 contents of the com manual

Q12 In what format would you prefer this information? Other (please specify)

9 Hard copies by post.

Q15 Which of the following factors would impact on your ability to attend? Other (please specify)

- 16 If it were important they would attend.
- 27 None
- 35 Quality of speakers/tutors
- 56 Details of proposed course programme, CPD etc.
- 59 Cost of the course Duration and Timing of the course V61= V73=Pre-Construction information pack providing site rules, details of known hazards and risks, asbestos register copy of existing Health and Safety File and Manuals.
- 66 Cost of event
- 70 As we live on an island our needs are different to mainland authorities. So the speaker could come here or arrange it using video conferencing. This would allow more employees to attend including clients/budget holders.
- 75 I would need to get authorisation to be able to attend
- 76 As a Local Authority we have a lot of in house Clients and would find it far more beneficial

if we could arrange an in house venue. Or a joint venue with other Local Authorities

79 Cost of course

82 Content

86 I have been on two courses for the new Regulations...and am part of the Authorities CDM Core Group

94 I have both produced and delivered a number of courses on CDM.

108 Already do CPD and Competent in line with Appendix 5 of CDM ACoP

112 level of pitch & applicability (tailoring) to Government Clients & Designers

113 I teach the subject

117 Doubling up on CDM training as HA has its own training programme.

How far would you be prepared to travel (in miles)

15 within 50 miles.

23 10

33 40-50 miles

35 20

46 20

56 60

59 100

60 20

63 50

66 50

68 100

70 see comments above

72 50

75 25

79 30

80 50

82 50

89 50

90 London

101 20 MILIES

102 25

104 50

112 100

119 50

Q16 How do you assess the competence of duty holders (e.g. designers and contractors) prior to the commencement of work? (Regulation 4)

6 The CDM Co-ordinator assesses competence.

9 Own questionnaire/checklist- devised with H&S. Sent to designers and contractors before work even commissioned with them.

11 Routinely evaluate the competence of duty holders

12 Robust selection process

13 They only use trusted contractors.

15 Different for contractors and designers- for contractors, look at who they work for and carry out a risk assessment. For designers it is more difficult, depends on what they are satisfied with.

16 They only use ConstructionLine approved contractors OR Department of Health approved contractors.

17 Interview them

18 On the basis of competency and qualifications.

19 Previous performance

27 Ensure a good relationship with the duty holders.

28 Third party recommendation.

29 Qualified advice from third party.

30 Checking is carried out by others who are directly controlling the work.

31 Must be registered

33 Request in-house

41 Ask duty holders to show evidence and then check myself to see that they do and are what they say. Ongoing process - continual evaluation as part of wider quality system

56 The council maintains an approved contractors/consultants lists that checks amongst other things competence CHAS assessment of Contractors

59 CHAS assessment

64 Use of prequalified contractors and consultants. Questionnaires and references. In house QA procedures and training.

66 Internal procedures for our own duty holders, expanded for external

70 We have standing approved list for contractors and consultants. We also use PQQ to select contractors/consultants for tendering purposes.

- 75 We have used guys for a number of years & know the way that they work
- 80 Facilities Management staff, employed across a large region, are expected to do this. There is concern that it is not happening as required.
- 82 pre qualification, audit, formal quality assurance, procedures, mentoring.
- 88 Check CHAS register.
- 108 I believe the CHAS process is only does scratches the surface of the documentation let alone the actual capability, technical competence and resources within the organisation to be appointed or already working. It is also does acknowledge and pro
- 112 following guidance in ACoP
- 113 ad hoc calls to projects

Q17 If you ask duty holders to show evidence, or you make your own checks to ensure that they are competent, please provide details on the evidence you seek:-

- 7 Checks of background and work history
- 8 References preferably.
- 9 Normally they would come by recommendation first, then respondent would send them a questionnaire which would ask for references and previous work history, which would be followed up.
- 10 Stage 1 CDM competence questionnaire and internal training.
- 11 H&S Documents, specifications and references.
- 12 Qualifications, external consultancy, previous record, previous work history.
- 13 No evidence.
- 14 Check their references and background.
- 15 Generally speaking- 1) Quality Standard, 2) H&S, 3) Environmental Standard.
- 16 Check that the minimum standards are covered. Look at references and previous H&S record.
- 17 Check qualifications. Thorough interviews.
- 18 Ask for proof of competency, experience and references.
- 19 Documentary- records.
- 20 Health and safety records. Sign requirements and liability certificates.
- 21 Word of mouth. Portfolios
- 22 We have a contractors policy- they complete a form and sign it.
- 23 CDMC- third-party assessors within the trust.
- 24 Portfolio etc.
- 25 Approved contractors list.
- 26 Qualifications
- 27 Look at how long they have been trading, the number of reportable accidents and any training/certification they have.
- 28 Accreditation of any relevant bodies.
- 29 Liability assurance, references and company details.
- 30 Evidence of compatibility
- 31 Documentation
- 33 Qualifications and details of membership of any accreditation scheme.
- 34 Ask for proof & certificates. Otherwise the recruiting contractors do it.
- 35 Written evidence
- 37 Experience of similar size and type of project. Training is undertaken and CPD where relevant. Check HSE website for any actions taken against them in the case of contractors. Interview if appropriate.
- 38 STANDARD QUESTIONNAIRE INSURANCES QUALIFICATIONS POLICIES AND PROCEDURES EXPERIENCE REFERENCES
- 40 Professional CVs, Professional Memberships, References
- 41 Risk assessments and site specific method statements covering key business and significant risk activities. Forget the policies they mean nothing to the guys in the trenches.
- 42 I ask for current certification of membership of relevant professional bodies and proof of CPD and qualifications for duty holders.
- 43 The suppliers have to meet minimum standards using the Acop Appendix 4, our own standards and basic pre-qualification standards for general business needs
- 44 Competence of Staff | Competence of the business
- 46 H&S information on similar projects capability of similar projects any investigations under way by HSE
- 47 Relevant experience, qualifications of staff and Q&A procedures.
- 48 Training References

- 49 Membership of professional bodies
previous experience current projects they are
working on references our market knowledge
- 50 CHAS compliance, HSE notifications,
References, Capabilities.
- 51 As detailed under the AcOP
- 52 Certification, references, previous
experience, HSE notification checks, CHAS etc.
- 53 According to CDM ACOP , Appendix 4
- 54 as per CHAS and my own comprehensive
appraisal sheets/system
- 55 Principal Contractors' Health & Safety
Policies Designers' Qualifications & Training
Records Undertaking of Client training to ensure
their understanding of duties under CDM
- 56 Ask Duty Holders to provide evidence and
follow up references. Check against appendix 4 of
the regulations.
- 58 training, knowledge, experience, accidents
stats, enforcement action, provision of competent
advice, structure of SMS
- 59 Evidence of work on similar projects with
emphasis on their role and compliance with the
CDM Regulations V65=At the initial project briefing
agree the initial time scales required. This would
be updated at the end of Feasibility and when
tender documents are issued
- 60 CHAS Assessment Previous in House
Contract Assessments
- 61 proven competence on other projects,
previous work with the client, qualifications of
managers supervising the works, training of staff
and certification from trade or regulatory body for
works to be undertaken, have they done this type
of work previously check with other clients
- 63 I enclose a competence questionnaire with
all tender documents asking for various items of
information about the qualifications, relevant
experience etc
- 64 As per CDM ACOP appendix suggested
requirements.
- 65 V53=Organisational and Individual
competence, based on experience, qualifications
and CPD
- 66 As defined in ACoP
- 67 Formal Competence checks based on the
Appendix in the ACOP
- 68 We require duty holders to provide
evidence in accordance with Appendix 4 to the
Approved Code of Practice to the CDM 2007
regulations V65=We usually use a lead designer for
all but the smallest projects. We expect the lead
designer to help us to plan suitable time and
resources for the project.
- 70 CSCS/CPCS and any other cards that are
affiliated to CSCS. Others such as asbestos
removal; show license to remove asbestos also
divers registration with HSE etc. Each contractor
would be assessed within their own specialist
areas. The other system that's in operation is The
Public Contracts Scotland "The Portal", to ensure
that competency criteria's are met. We already use
Constructionline as a basis for assessing
contractors and consultants and we are taking
CHAS as an indicator on PQQ's. In terms of H&S,
Constructionline is of no value without a CHAS
assessment.
- 71 Chas, Constructionline, Insurances, Second
Stage Checks, Contractor Monitoring
- 72 Portfolio, references, etc.
- 74 we use our own questionnaire to satisfy
ourselves that the contractor is competent to do
the works involved. We also ask contractors to
tender that we have previously used on other
schemes, so we are satisfied to their competence
from a practical view point.
- 75 We ask for insurance cover, Risk
assessments, method statements, other jobs that
they have worked on & who they were for, ask for
certification. I speak to other companies that have
used them to ask what they are like.
- 76 We would ask the duty holder to provide
evidence of similar project work they have worked
on, qualifications, training , etc
- 79 Company H&S arrangements, training
records, insurances, Check for HSE notices,
membership of CHAS. Examples of Risk
Assessments, Method Statements, Construction
Phase plans. Site inspections.
- 80 Details of personnel to be used - including
CV's. A suitable Safety Management System
Details of experience - past works/clients
Resources available Staff training information
Monitoring information Enforcement history
Information as to how they are actually going to
carry out the work/role on the specific project.
- 81 Training courses attended, experience on
past projects, membership of related professional
organisation
- 82 as per the cdm acop appendix
- 83 Evidence of satisfactory completion of
similar projects
- 85 CHAS & Internal Contractor Competency
assessments

- 86 Experience of duty holder Qualifications of duty holder Track record of company Employee structure chart indicates adequate resources in all areas
- 87 Health and safety policy, questionnaires, references, record of prosecutions and enforcing actions, accident records, qualifications of staff, past experience.
- 88 Always ask for references ,can also check HSE web site for details relating to contractors past history.
- 89 They complete an assessment form and provide evidence as support
- 90 Use Appendix 4 of ACoP
- 91 CDM ACoP appendix 4
- 92 Qualifications, experience questionnaire
- 93 Size of company. Appropriate experience. Qualifications. Availability of H&S advice. H&S record. Evidence of method statements / risk assessments. Membership of trade / professional bodies. Training records. H&S policy and monitoring procedure. Internal communications. NB my own checks are limited to work undertaken for us only. Concerned about smaller contractors more than the large contractors.
- 94 Those in appendix 4 of the ACoP, in addition we ask those providing professional service without any design responsibilities to make a declaration of resource.
- 95 PQQ AND VETTING PRIOR TO BEING ON SELECT LIST
- 96 We ask for information such as: H&S Policy Samples of Risk Assessment Method Statements Minutes/Actions of H&S Committee Meetings Site H&S Reports Accident Record How they assess and manage sub contractors
- 98 Certificates, qualifications, references evidence of training, tool box talks, hse prosecutions data base and so on
- 99 Past work, experience, Third party accreditation
- 104 Health & Safety Policy Copy of Method Statements & Risk Assessments Previous Contracts Accident Statistics
- 105 Certification of individuals and business experience
- 107 Part of the Highways Agency pre-qualification process requires tenderers to provide evidence of their Health and Safety systems, these are also assessed by third party audits.
- 108 Check in house or external H&S adviser competence. Responsibilities and input from this Adviser to the board. Set objectives & targets, together with management programme. Training programme. How they monitor and check performance of their teams and subcontractors. How do they encourage positive behaviour and report and deal with near misses/hits.
- 109 insurance, accident register, type of schemes undertaken, training of staff management structure competence to undertake works, previous usage and knowledge of contractors
10. Have any RIDDOR reportable incidents and formal notices that have been issued or legal proceedings been taken against your organisation by the Hea
- 112 Evidence of company's H&S management system & commitment to training & continuous improvement. Evidence of knowledge qualification & experience & professional membership. Evidence of previous similar project involvement and previous clients. May follow-up with previous clients. Commitment to CPD and suitability of all above to project in question.
- 113 real proof that all areas of CDM AND the other applicable laws are adhered to real proof that people are individually competent
- 114 I use the CDMC to assist in drawing up the Pre Qualification Questionnaire and scoring system which required duty holders to evidence against. This would be based on the competence requirements in the ACOP.
- 115 AS per the ACOP and project specific \ previous jobs
- 117 1. CDMC competence check - Qualification, experience, and engineering design knowledge. 2. Tender stage submission and assessment (contract award etc)policy, Method statements, management arrangements. 3. Supply Chain H&S Assessments (Pre-Quall generic) 4. Several construction phase H&S performance audits and inspections to ensure competence and adequate management arrangements remain in place for the duration of the contract. 5. Utilise CDMC. 6. References. 7. Previous H&S performance statistics (AFR) 8. etc
- 118 We have a number of Pre-qualification questionnaires for different duty holders. We carry out site visits and visit them in their offices if appropriate. We check online to see if there are any notices or actions against individuals or companies. We are also signed up to the Achilles certification scheme as a Client and are seeking to influence the creation of a Consultants and service providers section to that system.

119 CHAS or equal or equivalent registration. Appropriate professional qualifications as outlined in ACOP

Q19 Please explain why you think pre-qualification schemes are not useful:-

- 9 They might be useful but the respondent does not use them.
- 13 Not used.
- 31 Don't know
- 47 Have no knowledge of schemes
- 48 It is what happens on site that matters not documents created to look right
- 71 Tend to be undertaken as desktop exercises that are largely completed by professionals. Operatives often fail to get the information or procedures at a site level. i.e. documents are getting better and better but the standards are not.
- 72 The number available are excessive and not all are recognised by individual clients or professionals. duplicating information, INCONISTENT assessment requirements based on individual preferences.
- 74 We have had mixed feedback regarding the schemes and how they verify the competency of contractors and whether the checks and audits that the schemes maintain are sufficient. there is little consistency across the industry, with clients asking for membership of various schemes it does have a cost implication for contractor when they have to join a number of different schemes.
- 82 seems difficult to reconcile effectively with local government procurement regulations. Could not insist on tenderers being a member of a scheme apparently.
- 83 Most prequalification schemes seem to exist for the sole purpose of providing income for the service provider. Evidence of the ability to complete a questionnaire does not prove that a specific task can be undertaken
- 105 It is thought the cost for administering this will increase, and it cannot be confirmed as to whether this will bring added value in improving the H&S process.
- 109 someone else's judgement not mine
- 110 they may not be specific to the industry that we work in. Every project is unique. It's the specific individuals that matter.

Q20 How do you work with other duty holders involved with the project to manage risks? (Regulation 5)

- 8 Duty manager is responsible for any H&S issue.
- 11 H&S officer within the council does it.
- 13 Small project- all work together
- 14 Regular meetings with the duty holders.
- 15 Individual risk assessment
- 16 If they are leading the project then all parties sign up to the Risk Register.
- 17 Project Management meetings.
- 18 Mainly generic risk assessment carried out by the manager.
- 22 It depends on the project- a single day's work doesn't require that kind of hassle and formalities. But they carry out risk assessments and meetings for small projects.
- 23 H&S files the plans
- 25 Project manager holds regular meetings
- 27 Contractors are responsible.
- 29 Regular project meetings
- 49 we hold regular projects meetings with the full team including the CDM Coordinator Regular reports from all parties Risk workshops
- 53 We have CDM reviews and populate a Risk Register
- 54 I get myself involved as I am not usually asked to comment etc as people see H&S as stopping not starting progress & the want minimal CDM compliance
- 56 All designers produce an hazard inventory for the project
- 59 CDM/Health and Safety is an agenda item on all design team meetings and site progress meetings V69=Check the Construction Phase plan to see what facilities the contractor is providing and when. check at site meetings.
- 63 We appoint competent principal contractors and designers, and hold regular meetings.
- 70 Erratic to say the least. It happens on some projects but more often than not it doesn't. There has been a slight improvement since 2007CDM but a lot of room for improvement.
- 80 Due the size of the organisation and perceptions as regards personal liability, a senior person is named as the 'Client' and other staff are deemed 'to be carrying out the Client role'.

94 The CDM Coordinator is the appointed as the responsible person with regards to coordinate design risks, as such we require them to implement a CDM Risk Register for each project.

112 We do a certain amount of specification depending on customer/end user brief

113 I work ad hoc as people do not want me involved

Q21 How do you co-ordinate your normal business activities around the construction project? (Regulation 6)

12 Local manager discusses with the contractors.

15 Addressed at the project planning stage.

17 They hold very frequent meetings.

18 Normally closed H&S consultation running between the client and the contractor.

22 Assume that they have been briefed beforehand.

28 They have renovated one or two rooms but there was no need for a special project.

29 Meetings

34 Depends on the activity- e.g. if it is knocking down a wall in the premises, it is usually done on weekends and we don't need to compensate for the entire staff.

56 Rules are laid out in the Pre-Construction Information Pack and discussed at the Pre-Site meeting.

59 Daily face to face communication between the site construction manager and the site operations manager on all sites where the client remains in occupation whilst construction works are being carried out

64 Pre start meeting with thorough agenda to cover site operations and issues for health and safety is the key tool. Also preconstruction information issue and checking of construction phase plans to show understanding has been reached

82 formal meetings

93 Discussions with operational managers take place but not necessarily regularly on all projects. It depends on the operational impact and complexity. Regular discussions also take place between engineering and operational staff at a senior level.

94 Segregation of the construction works is essential, shared areas must be managed but

there should also be careful consideration of the implications of Regulation 25 when setting out site rules for shared areas.

113 most muddle through as against organise themselves

118 All of the above. We also carry out joint tours of sites both construction and operational assets.

Q22 Does your organisation take on multiple duties other than that of 'Client'?

11 Yes, they have staff who facilitate construction, contract surveyors

18 Yes, CDM-trained manager.

19 One man does it all.

22 Would have to be a major piece of work.

34 We source all the staff in-house.

44 Independent on site H&S Inspections Act for the Client as CDMC

48 Advice

51 Only provide the CDM C service and not the client role

56 Maintenance managers Health and Safety Officers

70 We as a Local Authority have our own internal contractor. We also do design and CDM-C

72 NB - We are not a client organisation.

80 This happens on a project before a contractor/SPV is contractually engaged

112 Some parts of MOD take on PC or worker role (e.g. on some US Visiting Forces sites where work is completed in house by MOD civilians), but Defence Estates does not

118 Sister companies take on the Principal Contractor and CDM-C roles too.

Q23 Did this change as a direct result of CDM 2007?

Q24 Please state your reasons for this change:

9 CDM Regulations have changed the emphasis for clients- don't see the previous role as possible, they now feel the need to employ fully competent personnel.

12 Scale of the project is important.

16 Rather than doing things in-house they are more likely to contract experts

18 Estate agents were not competent, so the manager had to force the CDM course in order to manage the project himself.

22 I believe more understanding of the regulations has encouraged us to source the workers and contractors in-house.

23 Used to all be done in-house- designers & contractors- framework of CDM professionals.

26 Cannot comment as was not with the company prior to 2007.

27 Because the law had changed.

42 Company policy to bring management of duty in house as responsibility of Client could no longer be transferred.

48 Loads more paperwork

50 CMBC appointed a CDM Coordinator to act on their behalf

61 clients role is separated to ensure that the programme is not affected by undue pressure from joint decision making and that the contractor has the right to set an appropriate pace for the works after time for design and risk assessment has taken place

63 Due to the number of projects a qualified and experienced CDM Co-ordinator was appointed from outside the organisation.

66 More awareness of the need for Client responsibility, designers risk assessments and the CDM-C rather than a loose planning supervisor role

79 Employing a "in-house" CDMC allows for greater control and is more cost effective

83 More clients are becoming aware of the risks to H&S and their own exposure to prosecution. As a result we find more clients wishing to engage professional help to help mitigate their exposure

89 We realised that we carry out several duties, and that those duty holders need to be aware of the regulations

92 The authority decided there was a need for an internal CDM Co-ordinator

98 The client/budget holder became more aware of their individual responsibilities also corporate manslaughter made them more aware.

112 Under previous legislation Defence Estates were deemed 'Client's Agent' on behalf of the US Visiting Forces Client - as determined by HSE & MOD legal team. However now USVF cannot be subject to UK Regulation as HSE have no realistic

enforcement powers over them as a sovereign nation, even though they're in the UK, therefore MOD through DE takes on the Client role. Waters are difficult where USVF specify, which under UK roles makes them a Designer and where their fiscal year does not concur with UKs, making it difficult to allow sufficient time for mobilisation of a contractor.

Q25 How do you plan the allocation of sufficient time and resources for the construction project?

6 Pre-construction plan.

8 Headquarters do a pre-planning and then manage the project

9 Battle between commercial interests and planning. They try and emphasise to the commercial teams that it is important to dedicate sufficient time to the planning stage.

11 Employ professionals- estimate how long the project will last.

12 They set a time plan which they follow for the development of the project.

15 This is the hardest area to cover. Firstly it is necessary to get the finance in place. Normally they know the project duration but not necessarily how to plan it.

17 Thorough pre-planning.

18 We don't really get involved- H&S manager discusses this with the CDM Co-ordinator.

22 Pre-planning stage.

28 A schedule is drawn up.

29 Daily tasks assessment.

30 Put a project plan together prior to putting the project out for tender.

44 We Are proactive - working with the client to plan and prepare a safe site environment

51 CDM C role

56 Project planning with realistic design and construction programme agreed at the start of the design phase. programme managed as the design develops.

59 At the initial project briefing agree the initial time scales required. This would be updated at the end of Feasibility and when tender documents are issued

60 Make decisions at planning stages as for the requirements and ensure that at quotation stage those requirements are met before allowing construction to progress

- 63 Estimate from experience of previous projects.
- 64 Always programme projects from design stage onwards and update as progress toward construction.
- 68 We usually use a lead designer for all but the smallest projects. We expect the lead designer to help us to plan suitable time and resources for the project.
- 70 Ask the contractor at first progress meeting when he can take site possession.
- 82 From inception we create and refine programmes through lead designers, project managers or property adviser and with contractor input
- 87 Estimate the time required through experience of our designers.
- 88 By ensuring you allocate sufficient time every time ,this is down to experience .
- 91 contractor in same office as designers so contractors involved during design
- 93 Major schemes undertaken under framework arrangements, which allow contractor involvement from a very early stage. Programme planning includes an allowance for this for traditionally tendered schemes.
- 94 Resources can only be measured in the negative, it's essential as part of the pre-planning stage a clear program of works is produced and that the contractor is both consulted and asked to advise as to whether times allocated are sufficient. This is then recorded.
- 105 Allocation of resource and sufficient time are reviewed regularly to ensure the project is being delivered correctly.
- 110 undertaken in-house estimates
- 112 With USVF, often the customer dictates the project start date, but in periods of elevated threat levels, merely getting the Contractors vetted access can see significant timeline slippage.
- 115 Past experience
- 118 This is a very difficult area as it is completely dependent on the situation. Particularly with the time element. Sometimes we have to fit in with time requirements that are not ideal and to do this we have to allocate extra resources in other areas.

Q26 What action do you take to ensure that 'construction work can be carried out so far as is reasonably practical without risk to

health and safety of any person'? (Regulation 9.1a) Other (please specify)

- 6 The CDM Co-ordinator liaises with the appropriate people.
- 8 We monitor it at the beginning of the project and do regular checks during.
- 11 H&S on the agenda
- 12 CDM Co-ordinators make checks that are comprehensive and a construction plan is put together.
- 13 Good working relationship
- 14 Risk assessment at the tender stage
- 16 Use all previous information regarding building and previous contracts (underground services etc).
- 18 We ask the appropriate departments of the company and ensure all sites are ok. We have our own policy.
- 22 Regular checks
- 23 Standard preliminary risk notification.
- 25 Project manager carries out checks on-site and advises contractors.
- 28 Risk assessment
- 29 Leave down to the coordinators and clients.
- 30 H&S plan
- 44 We Ensure that the CPHSP is prepared and remains a current document for the site
- 48 Oh really who thought up this question. You would have to ask face to face for this one. I could talk for England on this subject
- 49 we use the services of the CDMC to assist
- 54 reality on site monitoring is undertaken
- 55 seek advice from CDM Coordinator
- 56 CDMC Provides advice and guidance to the client officers
- 59 I ensure that all known risks/hazards are communicated via the CDMC to the design team and contractors via the Pre-Construction Information Pack V79= V80=CDM C check and assesses the Construction phase plan, and advises when the plan is adequately developed for me to authorise works to commence
- 60 Ensure that the Contractors Construction Phase Plan addresses all foreseeable issues raised prior to construction
- 63 I attend as many site meetings as possible to keep abreast of progress and site health and safety matters. Approve the construction phase health and safety plan, and ensure that it is being followed.

- 64 Random audits. Use of selected contractors. Design reviews etc etc
- 75 Risk assessments & method statements are put in place for the larger jobs
- 80 Numerous small works and maintenance activities are carried out throughout the region. Reliance is placed on the contractor to manage these.
- 93 Liaison with operational colleagues as appropriate.
- 94 The focus must always be the end product, it's important to ensure those with duties during the construction phase are adequately managing risks, its equally important to ensure that risks are not avoided and left to be managed during life-cycle. High risk construction activities that deliver low risk life-cycle activities are fine - they just need to have suitable resources provided for their management.
- 112 Periodic joint site monitoring with Contractor's H&S team
- 118 We are a very proactive Client. We have set Minimum Global Requirements both for operations and design and we are seeking to ensure that all assets/developments meet these requirements. We implement them through the Employers Requirements in the contracts with all duty holders.

**Q27 What steps do you take to ensure that the contractor has welfare facilities in place before work starts? (Regulation 9.1b)
Other (please specify)**

- 8 Don't do checks because these things are always in place.
- 9 It is dealt with at the pre-contact stage and worked into the terms of agreement.
- 11 Spot checks
- 14 Make their checks before work starts
- 15 Expected as part of the tender package-term of the contract.
- 17 Order them to be checked well before the start.
- 18 This is part of the CDM Co-ordination, usually carried out by checks.
- 19 It is arranged within the contract.
- 25 (Project Manager undertakes a visual inspection)
- 30 Part of the CDM briefing
- 33 Pre-contract meeting on-site
- 38 CHECKS ARE CARRIED OUT SOON AFTER STARTING ON SITE
- 41 Forms part of CDM Plan.
- 44 As an independent Advisor we inspect and ensure that the standards are up to the requirements of the Plan
- 51 Visually confirm that Schedule 2 has been meet
- 54 reality on site monitoring is undertaken
- 55 CDM Coordinator ensures written confirmation prior to allowing start on site
- 56 Minimum requirements specified in Pre-Construction information Pack. Contractor confirms in Construction phase plan what facilities will be provided and use. periodic site checks and site meeting item.
- 59 Check the Construction Phase plan to see what facilities the contractor is providing and when. check at site meetings.
- 60 require the contractor to provide details of Welfare within his Cons Phase Plan
- 64 Construction phase plan. Random site audits.
- 72 Request minimum standards as part of information pack and tender documentation.
- 75 We provide the welfare facilities for our own workforce & the contractors use them
- 80 In line with the previous response, no specific action is taken on this point.
- 82 up front specification of exact provision (in construction phase plan). Percentage audits of actual provision.
- 91 details of planned welfare in construction phase plan
- 93 NB visual inspections not carried out on all sites. Sometimes contractors use our facilities.
- 94 We also ensure these are a separate item in the tender documentation and also check that the sum allocated isn't just 'included'. It's important to understand what facilities are being provided and that these are suitable for the envisaged works (as advised by the CDM-C). We also require a welfare strategy for the project and part of the SHE reporting is against this. Finally when carrying our fit-out and refurbishment activities we seek their advise as to the suitability of welfare available rather than dictate what is available (Reg. 25).
- 105 The contractor cannot commence any works until we are satisfied the correct welfare facilities are on site.

112 Where MOD does not make welfare facilities available to the PC, We seek assurance of the CDM C and then in all cases the Client representative gives permission in writing for construction work to commence

114 Part of the agreement to start on site requires the contractor to confirm that they have all welfare arrangements on site before starting. We would also expect to see these.

118 We agree exactly what is going to be provided before we sign off the development to start at the pre-construction start meeting. We have minimum requirements that covers this.

Q28 How do you ensure that the project complies with the Workplace (Health, Safety and Welfare) Regulations 1992? (Regulation 9.1c) Other (please specify)

6 Again, done by the constructor.

8 Head office gets the work done and tracks the process

11 Spot checks- observation on-site. Accident history

12 Mainly carried out by the CDM co-ordinator

14 Make their own checks before work starts

16 Inspection

22 We stipulate our requirements and they sign the relevant forms.

23 Contractual

25 Pre-intended documents, Risk Assessment.

28 Carry out spot checks.

44 We are involved with the Construction Phase as advisors. As CDMC we obtain a declaration from the Designer

54 this is a big gap in the CDM regs

55 I employ competent designers and seek advice from the CDM Coordinator

56 Provision discussed and agreed at design team meetings

64 Mostly covered by building regulations approval. Use of in-house and partner designers with good training levels.

66 Most of the work we carry out is not defined as a Workplace (public highway), but where it is we obtain a declaration

68 We provide the Designers with our design guides and standards, and also expect the designers/CDM coordinators to confirm that the designs produced for each project are suitable.

75 I check the CDM Folder to make sure all is in place

80 For notifiable works, the CDM-C provides this information, for others reliance is placed on the contractor as previously stated.

82 Through designer training, supervision, mentoring processes (internally) or external designer selection processes.

94 There are also additional requirements within each of the designers and contractors contracts to ensure alignment of civil and criminal duties.

105 I also receive monthly H&S updates from my professional team.

112 I accompany the Contractor's H&S team on monitoring tours/visits

115 In house contractors and via Email

117 The above regulations do not relate to construction projects as the Construction Health and Safety at Work Regulations have now been absorbed into CDM07.

118 We agree prior to the signing of contracts what standards are required and then check to ensure that these are met throughout the life of the project.

119 This is mainly the responsibility of a competent designer but discussions take place between the designer and ourselves at an early stage in the design process.

Q30 What 'pre-construction information' do you usually provide to contractors?

7 Construction Health and Safety Regulations

9 Pre-contractual documents- including details of building, location and potential hazards. Type 3 Asbestos survey etc.

10 Pre-construction phase plan & site inducing.

11 H&S policy

12 Client company's H&S policy.

14 Information about general company policies is provided at an early stage before work commences.

15 Any plans or reports. They identify shortcomings and ask for it to be dealt with in the tender itself.

17 CDM regulations, company policy

18 Our own H&S policy, company policy.

- 19 Documented information- copies of reports etc.
- 20 Whatever is required.
- 21 H&S, method statements, whatever is necessary.
- 22 The company H&S policy.
- 23 A H&S plan, hospital-specific information etc.
- 25 Company guidelines, H&S policy.
- 26 Company policy and H&S guidelines.
- 27 Documented information.
- 28 Hold a meeting before work starts- provide them with the company's safety policy etc.
- 30 Depends on the project. Normally a site brief, hazard and safety regulations and planning constraints (as they are a land-owning organisation).
- 33 Usually a pre-start pack: site boundaries, H&S Risk Assessment, any other location-specific information.
- 34 H&S policy of the company, but they already know it as they are part of our company anyway.
- 37 Information is supplied in accordance with that recommended in the ACOP and as recommended by APS.
- 38 AS PER THE ACOP
- 40 Geological surveys, underground service prints, project safety plan including risk assessments, designs
- 41 Information pack regarding any significant risks that cannot be designed out, any relevant information regarding existing structures, asbestos survey info, environmental survey inc flora and fauna considerations, site survey inc. buried services/contaminated ground, estimates of vehicle movements on and around the site, Significant adjacent structures, archaeological survey info(if applicable), etc - ANYTHING SIGNIFICANT THAT MAY AFFECT THE WORKS.
- 42 Site plans and drawings, any H & S file available, asbestos register. I also ask the contractor what else they require.
- 43 We follow the requirements as set out in the Acop and our CDM policy - eg, ASBESTOS, services locations etc
- 44 The information as required in the ACOP L144
- 45 Full pre-construction H&S Plan prepared by the CDM Coordinator which is compiled from standard checklist of the information available relative to the project / Property / Site.
- 46 access information services need for permit to work adjacent properties to construction area
- 47 Details of the site and any background information that may be considered relevant. Provide copies of any agreements with LA and others.
- 48 I don't provide it that is another's responsibility
- 49 All information be it desk top or intrusive and any surveys that we or the design team and others may have carried out. These could include ground topography, asbestos, built record drgs, OM manuals, design team info etc. Environmental Impact surveys etc we may have carried out for planning etc CDMC and the design team assist in all this
- 50 I provide a comprehensive pre tender information pack, this is followed by team meetings prior to commencement on site and during the construction phase.
- 51 As per the guidelines of the CDM Regs 2007
- 52 Pre Construction information pack including all foreseeable risks and potential hazards for the project.
- 53 surveys , h&s files , o&m manuals ,residual risks, unusual materials , unusual sequences, logistics of site , site restrictions , site rules
- 54 as much as poss to include asbestos , services and similar
- 55 Designers' Risk Assessments Asbestos Surveys Existing Services information Geotechnical Surveys & Reports /Desktop studies Existing Health & Safety Files Site Working Restrictions (if applicable) Details of any other known hazards
- 56 Existing Health and Safety File, existing drawings, reports, asbestos register, contamination reports, existing and previous use of site/buildings. Restrictions on access, working hours etc. Details of permit to work requirements etc.
- 58 Existing h&s file, plus any other identified surveys
- 59 Pre-Construction information pack providing site rules, details of known hazards and risks, asbestos register copy of existing Health and Safety File and Manuals.
- 60 A fully prepared Pre-Construction Information Pack is put together as per the requirements of the ACoP and is included with the tender documents. Assurances from the successful contractor that he has seen and understood the

contents of the pack are obtained and minuted in pre start meetings.

- 61 site history, asbestos register, plans of existing and previous building, service location, pollution risk , ground contamination
- 63 As listed in the ACoP, and any other relevant information that I feel will be of help.
- 64 existing drawings, utility drawings, asbestos surveys, soil surveys, topographical surveys, site usage information, others if relevant.
- 65 A comprehensive information pack of known hazards and risks that our properties and use of the properties present. I will also include a range of control measures appropriate to the control of these risks. This will include the removal of all asbestos prior to works commencing.
- 66 2 forms, PCI for non-notifiable in the format of a checklist for ALL orders, more detail in the form of a written document for notifiable. Stats info and all other info included with both types
- 67 Previous H&S File Surveys : Land & Asbestos Coordinated Services Information Geo-Environmental Surveys Any other information relevant to the site held in our archive
- 68 We have a range of site specific information such as Asbestos registers, and a Site Log Book.
- 70 Gen Disc Location Plan Exist Service drawings Asbestos information Contaminated Soil information Significant design hazards Communication requirements Any site/management conditions that needs adhered to
- 71 Services, Asbestos, Management Arrangements, Drawings, etc
- 72 previous H&S Files, inspection reports (asbestos, ground, structural. etc.) Known hazard schedules, design requirements (sequencing) , unique elements of design a competent contractor may not be aware of. Previous use neighbouring hazards and the interface required.
- 74 This will depend on the type size and complexity of the project in hand, but the information provided is based on appendix 2 of the ACoP. We hold service drawings, type 2 asbestos register, for all our buildings, so this is provided as a matter of course and I usually outline our fire procedures.
- 75 Site inductions can be carried out. Risk assessments & method statements & hazard identification are carried out
- 76 We use the pre construction information format that is in the ACOP as a base line and add

- any necessary information such as asbestos surveys, etc
- 78 risk assessments, coshh, working at heights, manual handling. method statement.
- 79 All that we judge as relevant, based on guidance from the Association For Project Safety
- 81 Results of pre-construction surveys, e.g. ground investigation, asbestos, Perceived risks associated with design and build hazards. Details and potential hazards associated existing environment
- 82 Relevant material from our record drawings, (and health and safety files where available.) From our type 2 asbestos surveys. Site specific type 3 surveys provided or procured through contractor. From designer - incorporated onto drawings or risk assessments. Structural, soil, contamination surveys and reports where relevant. From property adviser's knowledge of the premises. Utility returns where relevant. Details of building occupancy and access.
- 83 A pre construction information pack containing as much information on existing usage as well as identified major risks due to construction techniques. Also outline site specific information and clients requirements
- 86 Pre-tender Information Pack sent out with tender documentation and updated as required
- 87 Surveys - asbestos, site investigation, site services, existing or previous site usage, watercourses, vermin issues and the like, access requirements, clients considerations, transport requirements, on-site restrictions, design assumptions, significant risks and suggested control measures, information on designer risk assessments.
- 88 Everything deemed necessary ie old surveys ,previous use of building/land any relevant drawings available or building file ,results of asbestos surveys if existing building or ground/soil surveys if new build. Also it is often useful to talk to local residents etc.
- 89 two forms - basic PCI for all non-notifiable works - "checklist" type form, and more detailed information for notifiable. PLUS any information on drawing etc
- 90 As per the ACoP and as defined in our procedures.
- 91 appendix 2 plus surveys, etc
- 92 I provide a pre-construction information pack which includes a risk register identifying all site risks and associated risks connected to the project as well as site plans, F10 and information

on what is expected of the contractor throughout the project.

93 Record drawings. Operating manuals. Procedures. Specific operational site information (asbestos, hazards, permit to work requirements, workplace category eg confined spaces). Ground conditions information when available. Outcome of design risk assessments.

94 We have a check list of information we should supply, in addition we also ask the design team and contractors to advise us on any additional information they may require! There are the standard items, existing H&S File, O&M Manuals etc, we also like to review accident and incident information for the areas being refurbished to identify opportunity to design out existing inherent risks.

95 PRE TENDER HEALTH AND SAFETY INFORMATION PACKAGE FOR EACH SCHEME

96 PRE- CONSTRUCTION INFORMATION 1
Description of Project 1.1 Project Title and Address 1.2 Project Description 1.3 Construction Start Date 1.4 Construction Completion Date 1.5 Minimum Mobilisation Time 1.6 Client 1.7 Designer 1.8 CDM Co-ordinator 1.9 Other Consultants 2 Site Management Requirements 2.1 General 2.2 Adjacent Land Use 2.3 Access 2.4 'No-go' Areas 2.5 Vehicle Movement Restrictions including Overhead Gantries or Cable

98 Various local conditions, surveys, service plans relevant asbestos surveys, guidance notes. legislation up date local knowledge contact details previous project information and so on. All information is as specific at that moment in time.

99 Detailed HSE Plans

100 Historical information about the site/building. Plans, services etc.

102 method statement together with coshh information and risk assessment

104 Identification of services Existing ground conditions other works affected by or affecting the contract

107 The works information, supplied to contractors at tender, consists of site layout and limitations to working hours.

108 Relevant existing information, including commissioning of detailed surveys (i.e. asbestos type 3, structural to services etc). Existing and expected site standards and rules to be adopted.

109 water and power routes ,asbestos control and location, service runs ,risks not obvious to the general look round, anything specific about the site ,risk or task to be undertaken

110 extracted data from HSFs and new data from designers

111 Pre-tender Health & safety plan

112 General MOD HS&E site hazards, requirements, arrangements & restrictions, Points of Contact, security & emergency arrangements, details of MOD's safety Rules & Procedures for high risk activities, 4Cs, then information specific to the project, e.g. Indication of known hazards, asbestos & legionella info, as built drawings & plans together with Customer design brief

113 as much as each job requires

115 As per Acop and Site specific items

117 Tender Documents Drawings Specification Standards Scope and brief Health and Safety Pack Service drawings Asbestos management plans. Existing H&S File(s) etc

118 All available information on the site including surveys above and below ground. Knowledge of existing services/buildings. Access egress issues surrounding land use, information on any known risks/hazards. As much info as is available on the construction project. including the Global Minimum Requirements that affect both how they will construct and design standards that are to be met in the case of a design and build contract. Resourcing requirements including ti

119 All relevant existing information plus any additional requirements.

Q32 If you answered Yes to question 30, where do you usually source the CDM co-ordinator? Other (please specify)

15 Increasingly in-house

17 3rd party consultancy firm (Perry Scott Nash)

38 BOTH THE ABOVE

66 Both depending on available resource and type of work involved

80 The Prime Contractor is contracted to provide this service.

94 Professional membership is part of the assessment, individuals are selected on project experience - the type of work/site and they must have design experience.

112 May request contractor to also undertake CDM C role if capable

114 It will depend on the complexity and competence requirements for the project. Larger

projects usually require us to appoint from external sources.

118 Mostly in-house but we do use some external organisations. The in-house company is a sister company and independently run, it does not sit under the same CEO or line management at all.

Q34 What steps do you take to ensure that the Principal Contractor has put together a 'construction phase plan' and adequate 'welfare facilities'? (Regulation 16) Other (please specify)

- 9 They ask the safety co-ordinator to review and check
- 12 CDM does it
- 14 Before work starts we do our own checks
- 17 Order what they have done through planning.
- 18 The CDM Co-ordinator carries out checks.
- 30 The Project Manager carries out checks.
- 34 Visual checks, i have to see the project
- 47 Look to CDM coordinator to work with PC to agree phase plan and confirm that welfare is all in place before construction starts.
- 49 regular site meetings are held to ensure. Also, CDMC is asked to reports on this
- 55 The CDM Coordinator obtains, checks and confirms adequacy of Construction Phase Plan
- 56 Checked and accepted by the CDMC prior to client officer authorising construction works to commence on site. Agenda item on site meetings
- 59 CDM C check and assesses the Construction phase plan, and advises when the plan is adequately developed for me to authorise works to commence
- 63 I ask for the plan to be available for approval before start on site.
- 66 Again our internal procedures do not allow work to commence without a CPP in place for notifiable
- 80 Reliance is placed on CDM-C advice.
- 88 The P.C. is informed at tender stage that until a C.P.P.is received & accepted no works will be undertaken this includes the provision of welfare facilities.
- 89 Works are not permitted to commence until a CPP is in place on notifiable works. sites are audited to ensure welfare is available
- 94 The welfare has been addressed earlier in this survey, the construction phase plan will be

checked by the CDM-C who will advise us on the documents adequacy to address the project risks! Only then do we give written notification to start works.

- 98 pre start site checks where possible.
- 112 assurance is also sought from the CDM C
- 114 We agree at the start and ask the CDMC to check the adequacy
- 115 CDM checks and confirms
- 118 WE have to agree the Construction Phase Health and Safety plan is adequate in our eyes and our CDM-C's eyes before we sign off the development to start. We constantly monitor the contractor throughout the contract for compliance to the agreed standard

Q36 How do you store and maintain Health and Safety information at the end of the project? Other (please specify)

- 15 Information is provided to the individual sites. A technical file is kept at Head Office for smaller projects.
- 22 It depends on the work- if it is important and notifiable we store it, if not then there is no need.
- 30 Stored in an H&S file on-site.
- 34 Kept in a safe.
- 37 Health and Safety Files are stored and retained as part of a Building Manual
- 38 HARD COPY KEPT ON SITE AND ONE ELECTRONIC COPY IN THE OFFICE FILES.
- 56 The health and Safety file is maintained by the CDM Unit on an internet accessible data base, all client officers have access via passwords to there property. Ai Solutions CDM Toolkit
- 59 The Council uses the Ai Solutions Toolkit CS Enterprise version to provide internet access to all client officers, designers and contractors to the Structures H&S File with O&M manuals
- 63 We keep 2 copies, one on site and one centrally
- 64 System under development
- 66 This is a difficult one for us. Okay for fixed structures like bridges, but the highway is a large asset that is able to be altered and changed by many different authorities such as stat undertakers. They have no obligation to update the HSF under any regs

68 We aim to keep significant information on site, and full records in electronic database files.

70 Many projects this information is difficult to obtain from the PC. The PC gets his completion certificate and he is away.

74 We ask for hard copies and electronic copies of the health and safety file. The information that contractors provide is not always relevant, such as site attendance registers they seem to think more is better. I am particularly keen that Contractors provide information on items that cannot be verified at a later date, such as location and depth of hidden services, or any information for example that varies from the contract drawings. I am also keen that warranties and guarantees are issued for any plant or equipment installed. Copies of the health and safety file are held by our property team as they maintain our corporate buildings.

82 Variety of processes ongoing requiring rationalisation.

86 Electronic copies more recently

89 Getting there - because of the nature of our "building" (the highway) the H&SF is a bit of an issue at the moment

93 Generally transferred to corporate systems - GIS, record drawings system, document management system.

94 We hold two versions, a live version is maintained on the site - a static version is also held for insurance purposes.

104 As a contractor we supply hard copy of as built information drawings, materials, O&M Manuals and residual risks

112 H&S file is incorporated with facility Operations & Maintenance File

118 There is a real mix here. Historically this is a nightmare area. I have not come across a single what I would term complete H&S file from any of the 35 or so legacy assets that we manage/own. This is an area where we are looking to improve and ensure meets our requirements going forward.

Q37 Do you think that CDM Regulations should be incorporated into Building Regulations?

Q38 Please explain your answer to question 37:-

6 Don't know

7 It would make it less complex

8 They are different and it is better that they stay as two different sets of regulations.

9 Unsure

10 Works OK as it is.

11 Not something directly within his experience but supposes that it would make it easier to manage.

12 It makes sense.

13 Better co-ordination, work more smoothly

14 Less admin and more construction-orientated.

15 It would cause confusion as Building Regulations change on a regular basis.

16 Makes no difference as it is a regulations in its own right. Does not matter which other regulations it is incorporated into, you still have to comply.

17 It should stay under H&S, not the building regulations.

18 Perhaps it would be a good idea if the project is small, but for larger projects it is better to keep them separate.

19 There would be too great a burden on the client

20 The building regulations are stringent enough.

21 Best left as it is, would be too expensive otherwise.

22 Cannot comment because not very familiar with the regulations.

23 It could set us back because it is overly bureaucratic. But on the other hand it does highlight H&S issues.

24 Close affinity is vital between the two.

25 They are different sets of regulations and should be kept separate.

26 More inclusive- would make the regulations easier to follow and abide by.

27 Gut feeling

28 More inclusive, without complexities

29 There is no need.

30 It wouldn't make any difference.

31 Ease of access to regulations

32 Would make it more streamlined- there is too much building legislation as it is.

33 Better to keep them separate and do things properly- there would be complications between domestic & commercial projects.

34 Not qualified enough to answer

36 Making the client responsible for the safety of other people's employees is confusing and potentially dangerous. The responsibility for the safety of any construction work should lie ONLY with the contractor.

37 This is a very specialist area and requires control by people who understand this process. Unless Building Control functions are to employ such specialists control of this should remain with the HSE.

38 KEEP THE TWO SEPARATE TO ENSURE CLARITY.

41 Pointless to do so as most building control organisations not h&s aware to sufficient extent.

42 This will help reinforce the need to follow them and that they are followed.

43 We agree with the proposals made by the CCG

44 Building Inspectors have too much to consider with the building Specification. In the vast majority of cases the B.I. does not have specific H&S training Knowledge or experience to maintain a safe site - This will lead to a rise in injuries etc.

46 B Regs relate to H&S of completed construction CDM relates to design and construction, taking into account safety by design eg B Regs go into CDM not CDM into B regs. Design does include design life, maintenance and H&S file of value to changes. B Regs fixed at point in time. CDM H&S file is live document

47 CDM is more to do with how things should be done and who is responsible ensuring it is done. Building regs should focus on what is required from the physical output.

48 It needs to be in one document as it has only just become the one ACOP for all construction work. Don't mess up things again. I never see Building regs books on site !!!

49 Could dilute the purpose of the regs. Could become bureaucratic. why have a CDMC if you use Bld Regs

50 CDM should be a stand alone,

51 They are two separate requirements

52 The regs are a single reference point and should not be mingled into other regulations.

54 BR's are the centre. If things are left out here they are left out everywhere -time and again BR's are complied with but the compliance misses out other law especially H&S and Env areas

55 Building Regulations are designed specifically to deal with construction statutory requirements & are covered by civil law. CDM

Regulations are better suited to the Health & Safety Legislation and is enforceable under Criminal Law

56 I believe that the Building Regulations should include a requirement for the Details of the CDMC to be included on the application form. No CDMC and the application cannot progress (Excluding Domestic) Building Control Officers should when carrying out site inspections ensure that the Principal Contractor is fulfilling his duties, and work with environmental health / HSE with regards the issue of improvement notices etc.

58 The aims of the 2 sets of regs are different but some integration may be possible

59 I believe that the building control officers should be given a legal duty to check on compliance and be able to prosecute for failure to comply with the regulations, even though no accident has occurred and no injuries have been sustained. There could be a requirement in Building Regulation submissions to Name the CDMC appointed to the project prior to the application being accepted for vetting.

60 The CDM regulations are intrinsically Health & Safety based legislation whereas the Building Regulations relate to standards of materials and workmanship and have no relevance to safety issues during construction phases. Building Control officers could be classed as designers and need to have some external assessment of the safety implications of their input into Design Team issues they tend not to have Health and Safety qualifications or experience of construction site safety.

61 good method of linking all together to provide joined up thinking but doubt BC would want to take on this aspect of the job

63 Yes and no, some of them could be incorporated, perhaps.

64 Building regs inspectors already under-resourced and do not, for example, ensure building log books (required under part L)are provided so unlikely to ensure health and safety files are provided. Not clear what they could do unless they were better resourced and trained - then could be a very effective policing facility.

66 Doesn't apply to us!

67 This would only add a further layer of complication CDM should be seen as a separate and important piece of legislation and should not be viewed as an 'Appendix' to something else

68 Only insofar as reference is made in Approved Documents. Clients could be made to

make a declaration that they have complied with their duties.

70 CDM is about the safety in design and the process. It has to be looked at in association with other activities. Build Regs are different in that they are defined dimensions and is more the nuts and bolts rather than the car as a whole and how its maintained and driven. In addition to that its hard enough to follow all H&S statute regulation for one CDM-C than also to add Build Regs to it. Too big a task

71 This would detract from the regulations

72 Too many designers are STILL unaware of the duties, and client too eager to leave the issues to someone else. The role of CDMC is still seen as a disruption to 'what we have always done' and rogue clients are too eager to pass responsibility.

74 This depends upon how this would work, but I can't see that building control officers have the time, knowledge or experience to enforce the CDM regs.

75 I think it would be another way of ensuring that nothing or less can slip through the net as I know there are a lot of people out there that do not comply with some of the legislation. This might stop some accidents from happening

76 CDM regulations apply to all forms of construction projects some of which are not applicable to the building regulations. e.g. coastal defence works

77 Most Building Regulations relate to new build projects. Building control officers have great difficulty in relating and applying B/REGS to refurbishment projects. Perhaps Building Regulation should be fully incorporated into the CDM Regs.

79 Things work well as they are

80 I believe that the Building Regulations are a separate entity, applying to structures etc. CDM applies to the process. Combining the two does not appear to be feasible.

81 No I think they have a significant part to play in the reduction of risk within the construction industry. My view is that if they were incorporated into the likes of building regulations their impact would lessen.

82 Some aspects could be but others could not effectively be managed this way. Building control would require beefing up significantly to manage workload. On the plus side it could increase compliance with some aspects.

83 It would enable Building Inspectors (who clients are normally aware have to be appointed) to ensure all arrangements are in place. There are

not enough HSE inspectors to keep an eye on all construction sites.

86 There are several items within Building Regulations that are not policed ie. safety glass on replacement windows, mainly due to the complexity. I would only agree on domestic sites, where a CDM Co-ordinator would not be employed

87 They are separate though linked entities, the CDM regs need to remain as clearly defined health and safety legislation to maintain the current impetus and focus to reduce accidents, and incidents of ill health on site.

88 The regs were devised to eliminate paperwork & red tape not increase it.

89 Not from my point of view as we don't work to the BR

90 It will raise the awareness within the industry and assist in the focus of implementing CDM.

91 statutory undertakers exempt (Building Act 1984)

93 Not really given sufficient thought to this because many of our construction projects do not require Building Regulation approval.

94 There is a good argument both for and against and I suppose the third question is to what extent? Building control are in the ideal position to both ensure, where appropriate, that CDM has been considered and the appropriate appointments are in place. I don't think Building control could supervise or check beyond this? So yes they would be a great gate keeper for notifiable projects but that is about it.

95 UNNECESSARY OVER COMPLICATION

96 Not at present - Some CDM Projects would not come under the scope of Building Regulations, such as a surface car park, highway repair, process plant say in an oil refinery. Basically CDM has a far larger scope than Building Regulations although there is overlap.

98 Over complicates my role in the project too technical

99 Not applicable to our site investigation work

100 As there are often inconsistencies between the two and harmonisation would make sense.

102 then responsibilities can be seen alongside requirements

104 Many construction projects in the Civil Engineering field are not subject to Building Regs but do need to be covered by CDM therefore the two regs must be independent. However the BR

could contain a clause requiring the compliance with CDM to be a part of the planning process.

105 Having the CDM Regulations separate, provides emphasis that they should be considered independently.

106 I'm not hands on enough to answer this but I think this would be another robust control

108 It needs to be integrated .Items the planners, architects do for building regs do not pick up designing out or reducing risks as CDM expects. This should be done as early as possible at the feasibility design stage not after concept when it is normally too late. Should be part of the F10 notification as was raised with Stephen Wright of the HSE at the last consultation review of CDM.

109 good building practice would encourage this

112 Building Regs tend to specify Standards, whereas CDM explains duties. A compound item of legislation will deter people from using it's guidance if they cannot quickly & easily find what information & guidance they need in relation to their work

113 the only way you get most people to adhere to H&S is to make them adhere and if somebody wants a building etc they will have to adhere to H&S otherwise there will be little effort made

114 Contractors tend to be more conversant with and relate to Building regulations on a regular basis, it also provides a tool for formal approval of works which would mean that requirements of the CDM regs, such as the Health and Safety File would become a requirement of the Regs.

115 Different skill sets are required

117 I do not believe it is necessary as CDM07 (ACOP) can stand on its own. What is needed is a better understanding of the function of local Authorities' personal and better understanding to how the Building Regulations work and qualify minimum standards.

118 Why do that. There are some elements that could be i.e. the H&S file and this could then be ensured to a certain standard as it would be required before you could get Building Regs sign off. But other than that I do not think it would work as well. Design requirements could be included but as these are so diverse within the different sectors it would be quite difficult. The Building Regulations could start to include best practice that has developed from the introduction of the CDM regs. e.g. elimination of Cat Ladders and the introduction of structural floors in service risers etc.

119 The CDM regs cover a broad range of requirements well beyond the Building Regulations. It would be illogical to incorporate the Building Regs and not the numerous other regulations and standards that are also encompassed.

Q39 Do you think that pre-construction arrangements should be checked by the local authority (e.g. Environmental Health Officers/Building Control Officers) before planning permission is granted?

Q40 Please explain your answer to question 39:-

7 Environmental issues are taken into consideration

8 So as not to have problems during the course of the work or afterwards.

9 It would take too long and nothing would get done.

10 Local authority is involved

11 Because of the timing involved it would be better to have it checked by the council

12 Would make it too complex and lengthy.

13 No opinion

14 Get them more involved in the projects.

15 It is not their responsibility.

16 They haven't enough staff to do what they should be doing- wouldn't get done if this had to be done up front.

17 HSE are fine. Local Authority regulations are too complex and not sensible.

18 I would imagine so, as we are following the rules set by the local authority it is a good idea to have them checked first.

19 H&S should be tightened up.

20 Depends on the contract.

21 They are responsible for regulations now. Best left as it is.

22 Don't know.

23 Definitely not- this would slow the project down.

24 It would take far too long.

25 H&S regulations are complex and would make the project even heavier.

26 Yes, so as to avoid further complications.

27 Doubts that it would improve efficiency.

- 28 Depends on the needs and the size of construction taking place.
- 30 Working with local authorities is our priority because of the land development issues.
- 31 Assumed that they already were.
- 32 It prevents confusion when building.
- 33 Things change during the project so checking pre-planning permission would not be sensible.
- 34 Less hassle after the work is completed. Rights & wrongs will not be left to be revealed until after the work is done.
- 37 Again this is a specialist area and is better checked by a health and safety specialist. Our authority uses in-house safety advisors to review such matters with the CDM Co-ordinator when projects are 'notifiable'. If they are not notifiable they are checked by just the in-house health and safety advisor.
- 38 DEFINATELY, TO ENSURE ALL PROJECTS ARE COMLIENT
- 41 As above
- 42 This will help ensure that the correct arrangements are made and that duty holders are following procedures.
- 43 Will deal with non notifiable sites, and cow boys and those who have little contact with the HSE and more contact with local authority building control etc
- 44 No this will become an onerous task that will delay and frustrate all parties
- 46 Sufficient regulation within CDM to not need time involvement of these officers. Design is required for Planning, but construction phase not needed to be controlled by planners as not final result
- 48 Good idea. they are paid already to do something very confrontational ! I think this could be a brilliant idea as long as HSE alone are allowed to write the rules
- 49 as above
- 50 Obviously it would only be a section in a CPH&S plan but at least it would be documented, actual arrangements cannot be checked until site commences long after planning approval....
- 51 If the CDM C is competent there is no need. Are you suggesting that the CDM C should be the BC Officer
- 54 if the council does not check who will?
- 55 These organisations do not have the appropriate levels of Health & Safety knowledge
- 56 It would just provided another level of bureaucracy, and gain little. Employ competent CDMC's who are members of a recognised organisation in accordance with Appendix 5. Building control could check this as part of my answer to Q38
- 59 See Question 37 - If the checks stated are in place and the Building Control officers have enforcement powers, the duty holders will be adequately policed to ensure a rise in standards and compliance. The CDM regulations need to be managed by construction H&S professionals not general H&S professionals
- 60 EHOs and Building Control Officers do not have the necessary construction safety qualifications or experience to make judgements on Health and Safety issues. Most, in my experience, are unaware of the full requirements of the CDM Regulations. As a CDM Co-ordinator for a council I regularly advise the EH and Building Control on Health & Safety issues relating to their and our work
- 61 delays at present with the existing system is unacceptable this would give all parties another excuse to delay granting permission in reasonable time- would say yes if a simple format could be adopted for simple jobs otherwise would go the way of access statements etc.
- 63 It would cause too many delays, and pre-construction arrangements are will not always be available at the pre-planning stage
- 64 Could have a checking role but should be linked to building control approval, not planning due to timing issues.
- 66 Planning authorities have to do!!
- 67 This would introduce an important hurdle that 'all' projects would have to clear before being able to proceed. It would stop a number of projects from 'slipping under the radar,
- 68 It would probably be too early to check pre-construction arrangements at the Planning Stage. However, Planning authorities could probably identify the larger (notifiable) projects and require the applicants to declare that they have appointed a CDM coordinator.
- 70 If there are clear guidelines to follow in terms of welfare facilities and the CDM-C is there to advise the client I cannot understand what benefit it would have to bring in Building Control Officers. Environmental Health (for welfare facilities) could be made aware of the project and the length of time just in the same way HSE are and they have enforcing powers to close the site. That would be good for us as we have a

permanent Env Officer in the council and it would help to focus contractors minds on their welfare facilities.

71 I would question the benefits that this would bring in terms of the cost to both the authority and the time implications.

72 When planning is given the design team has generally been appointed (usually excluding the CDMC), any subsequent alterations to design to remove or reduce risk from the project is reluctant. need to be re designed, re-costed, re-tendered. Also, the planning authority SHOULD also take responsibility, an example of which is seen in a recent residential development of approximately 65 flats for student use. The designs were well progressed prior to our appointment as CDMC, as such, juliet balconies were included in the scheme. We requested these are removed as they posed a potential safety risk to the prospective residents (students), particularly following use of alcohol, or other recreational substances. they would be an attraction to a resident to sit on whilst having a cigarette or just relaxing during warmer weather. hazard increased if alcohol included in the equation. unfortunately, the planners would not consider an amendment to the design by removing these juliet balconies as they were deemed a valuable part of the design. a full re-submission would be required, adding substantial delay and costs to the project. the client agreed to keep the juliet balconies.

74 I think that this would place an impossible burden on LAs to check and presumably approve pre construction information on schemes where they have had no detailed involvement in the design process, and the range of expertise that they would be required to have would prove impossible

75 Again I think that it would be another way of ensuring that less can slip through the net & this might stop some accidents from happening

76 I am a CDM Co-ordinator who works for a Local Authority

77 Not all projects require Planning Permission. For Example Refurbishment!

79 Too time consuming for EHO's / BCO's.

80 The information should be readily available and this would help reinforce CDM implementation.

81 I consider such checking arrangements would be of no benefit and only lead to more confusion and red tape

83 I think this would slow down the construction procurement process to an unacceptable degree

86 It is unlikely that the Environmental Officers/Building Control Officers would have the required knowledge on health and safety and it may take them away from their main task in hand

87 Parties under the CDM regulations have clear duties and should have the necessary competences to carry out any checks. Any checks carried out by local authorities will take away some of the responsibilities currently levied under the regs.

88 Not suitably qualified , you require a mixture of both ie a suitably qualified CDM c who can respond straight away to a contractor if he/she has refused to accept the contractors C.P.P & give them immediate advice on what is needed to get the C.P.P. accepted. The above (Q39) have a history in all regions of delaying & complicating the construction process.

89 There would be far too many to check!

90 Possible but do they have the level of competency?

91 as above

93 The CDM regulations allocate responsibilities clearly. Many schemes we undertake do not require planning permission (water mains etc). Local authority wouldn't understand individual business requirements. This could increase bureaucracy.

94 This is in complete contradiction to the HSWA, I also think this would be an insurance nightmare for local authorities. They do not have the competence or resources to deliver these services. There would be no business benefit at all!

95 UNNECESSARY OVER COMPLICATION

96 Planning permission can be granted up to 5 years before a scheme starts. In many cases you will not know who the contractor is. You can also get planning permission for something on someone else's land. Additionally previous conditions can change, such as surrounding land use, that would affect how a project is done. See also note about differences in Q38

98 to try and identify more unforeseen

99 Too much unknown at this early stage

100 This would ensure consistency of design and build

102 to ensure that the project complies with local legislation etc

104 There are already too many 'experts' trying to dictate how a contract should be run. Adding to the bureaucracy will only delay works, add to the cost and have no effect whatever on the eventual safety of the operatives on site. Despite the current initiatives Clients still want contracts to start immediately without giving contractors sufficient time to prepare their programme and establishment, and still want the lowest price regardless of competency sometimes.

105 I do not think local authorities are equipped to undertake such works - by passing this responsibility to the Local Authority, individuals / business entities directly involved may resolve themselves of responsibility.

106 we don't need this when we have professional advisors appoint. It would just introduce more un-necessary bureaucracy and certainly cost.

107 Third party audits should be wider spread to increase the professional approach to construction projects.

108 No they are currently not competent to check this adequate. I have first hand recent experience of seeing how they deal with rogue house builders on site. Even with robust training they would need mentoring for the first month before being let loose to jobs worth's or never seen again.

109 ensure it has been done as well as notification

112 Without detailed site knowledge, reviewing a mere paperwork exercise is of no benefit and will only sustain the poor reputation H&s legislation already has - not to mention these departments are already swamped with work and LAs are burdening some of the deepest resource cuts for many years. The planning process is already seen as divisive and subject to biased influences - to increase this would add nothing to the risk reduction ideology CDM is supposed to be in place for

113 the only way you get most people to adhere to H&S is to make them adhere and if somebody wants a building etc they will have to adhere to H&S otherwise there will be little effort made the problem with your examples is that those indicated do not generally know enough about H&S to competently carry out the function. Competent H&S advisers should be used

114 We have for to long treated Health and Safety as an addition to construction. My experience of recent project work is that this continues to be the case. Health and safety requirements should be integrated as part of the

overall approval process that exists already and not separate to. It is a waste of resource and time to separate them out. It also continues to be the case that because this separate health and Safety system exists issues fall between the cracks and are largely picked up to late at cost and risk to the project team.

115 Different skill sets are required

117 For small works yes but larger projects no. Local authorities do not have the expertise, resource/competence and I would not wish to see the role of the HSE diminished by local Authority substitution other than to see greater control of the small/domestic DIY activities/home improvements.

118 This would not improve things in my opinion and would slow up the whole process. What we would end up with is a lowering of standards in the majority of cases as to set national standards they would almost certainly be quite low and would certainly be lower than what most contractors would normally expect to provide. This may lead to a lowering of the overall standard. This would only work if the standard set was of best practice level and this is probably not sustainable for smaller contractors or projects.

119 Unnecessary bureaucracy.

Q41 In your opinion, do you consider that CDM 2007 has led to a reduction in the level of Health and Safety risks during construction projects?

Q42 Please explain your answer to question 41:-

- 7 There is now more awareness
- 8 Don't know really.
- 9 Yes but it is hard to judge statistically.
- 10 Health & Safety at work covers it already
- 11 Respondent feels that in practice it hasn't, does not really see the impact.
- 12 No particular reason
- 13 Focusses attention onto H&S issues.
- 14 Fewer accidents
- 16 Builders are dangerous.
- 17 Accident rates dropped.
- 18 Would hope that it has.
- 19 Slight reduction- increased awareness of H&S at the present time.
- 20 N/A

- 21 Much fewer accidents now.
- 22 Don't know.
- 23 Yes but only marginally.
- 25 In the long-term yes it has.
- 26 People do the CDM course thinking that it will reduce risks, but it has more to do with alertness and common sense.
- 27 There is no evidence
- 28 Not enough information about the regulations.
- 30 Don't know enough to give a qualified response.
- 31 No idea.
- 32 The company already complies with the H&S at work act.
- 33 Yes in terms of general H&S awareness, but some builders on some sites will always do stupid things and there is no way to change that.
- 34 Don't know enough to comment
- 35 Standard H&S regs are sufficient - CDM takes it too far and adds another level of rules to an already complex system
- 36 Because h&S is monitored so closely anyway, this just adds an unnecessary layer of confusion and burdens clients with responsibilities for which they are really not prepared or suitable - no matter what training courses you want to send them on.
- 37 It's mere requirement has raised awareness of health and safety by all concerned in the construction process.
- 38 NO DIFFERENCE AT ALL. LARGER ORGANISATIONS STILL TRY TO IMPLEMENT CDM, SMALLER "BACK STREET" ORGANISATIONS STILL DO NOTHING TO IMPLEMENT CDM.
- 42 the inability to transfer responsibility has forced better compliance. BUT there is still a big lack of understanding around the whole issue. Especially in smaller firms.
- 43 No statistical or other evidence has been produced to demonstrate this
- 44 The Lead time given by the Client is STILL TOO SHORT - therefore planning is compromised and often the client has not understood the conditions required for GOOD SITE WELFARE or site set-up space
- 46 Better communication beware making it a paper exercise
- 47 The risks that cause most H&S issues in my experience are not a function of design. More accidents result from operator error of failure to follow approved method statements.
- 48 This again is too broad a question I think it is a Hawthorn effect
- 49 Difficult to say. We are used to using major contractors and designers who I think gave such considerations before the regs. What has changed is that perhaps more thought has gone to the end user/occupier.
- 50 Sites are taking safety more seriously with the introduction of the new regs, more people are culpable if anything goes wrong so they pay attention to H&S issues.
- 51 The APS registration has given a bench mark to the industry which was not in place with the Planning Supervisor role.
- 52 Better facilities and a general increase of awareness for all involved in the construction process has led to better site safety, the trends cannot be analysed until the regs have been in force for a little while longer to see the true benefit.
- 54 because of no enforcement of clients
- 55 Designers' awareness of the duties of their ability to reduce risk through improved design in consultation with the CDM Coordinator have reduced construction risks. Clients' responsibilities require consideration of adequate resources both time & money in order to ensure appropriate safety standards are maintained
- 56 Major construction clients, designers and construction companies are in the main taking their duties seriously. Small one of clients, often employ incompetent contractors due to ignorance of the regulations and standards required
- 58 better than under 1994 regs
- 59 It is to easy for small companies and contractors to avoid their responsibilities as there are far to few enforcement officers. Most Major Clients and Major contractors do lead the way in ensuring compliance but for smaller projects cost and urgency are the major drivers
- 60 The level of accidents and injuries on construction sites has remained at the same levels since the introduction of the new regulations, and the CDM Co-ordinators have no power to ensure that risks are being properly addressed once the Principal Contractor has started the Construction works on site
- 61 makes people think before they act and puts the burden on the client to provide adequate information at the start of the project
- 63 Where the client is aware of the CDM Regulations they now know that they are ultimately responsible for health and safety, and

are more likely to employ competent duty holders than cheap cowboys.

64 Those that ignored the spirit of the old regs ignore the spirit of the new regs. Having said that the re-launch at least raised the profile for a while.

66 Well for us it has made us more aware of the risk!

67 The 'converted' always put great emphasis on health & safety, the cowboys still take little notice. CDM 2007 has made things clearer but has not improved compliance or enforcement

68 CDM 2007 places a great deal of responsibility on the Client. It will inevitably make the Client take more interest in the safety standards on their projects.

70 I feel that we are still doing catch up on CDM 1994. Defining the client within a LA is important so that the operational duties are carried out on behalf of the council as a whole. I feel the CDM-C role needs to be clearer and with more powers. He is still only an advisor to the client who seems to be elusive in a council. I'm afraid until a CDM-C role has more teeth then it ain't going to happen. I also feel that the CDM-C to be competent should have a wider knowledge of Health and Safety and not just being able to understand the CDM Regs. Along with the CDM Regs the APS should also insist on a NEBOSH Const Cert as a minimum. I know of CDM-Cs who have RMaPS ie passed their exams of being competent but haven't a clue about the other main 20 regulations that need to be considered when working on a construction site. So more power to the CDM-C and more H&Q qualifications to make him competent.

72 Still administered incorrectly, with late appointments and ill advised designers. limited or no resources allocated to the project, and self preservation is still the primary driver.

74 I suspect that the CDM regs are largely ignored for small and medium size schemes, and that many designers do not fully apply the regs to their work. If you look at the number of serious accidents the majority are still linked to falls from height, excavations, and transport. Until the CDM regs are effectively applied across the whole of the industry it will never have the impact required.

75 I think it probably has but don't have any proof. I feel we work fairly safely & always try to do so.

76 It has focused the designers to look at their designs and in some cases design out risks. There are some risks that cannot be designed out buildings will still have roofs and people will work

at height but we all need to explore new methods of constructing buildings to reduce the risk of falls from height.

77 Initially maybe, but the recession has probably nullified any gains

78 generally companies will take risks and pay finds to get the job finished to save penalty clauses which run much higher than any other costs.

79 Has made contractors more aware of their responsibilities in terms of H&S. However this doesn't always translate to suitable working practices out on site

80 The risks have remained the same, but there has been a change in bureaucracy. I have omitted confidence that the enhanced CDM-C role has been implemented as intended.

81 I have no seen any evidence of any significant reduction since their introduction

82 Has not made much difference to compliance. Cowboys are still out there. Those who try and do things properly are penalised by cost.

83 Clients seem to be more aware of the need for controlled site safety than before, and more aware of the requirement for specialist help

86 We feel that the enforced pre-planning that we require on both notifiable and non-notifiable schemes has led to better methods of work...better ideas...more complete resources.

87 More responsibility on the client and greater input from the CDMC (as compared with the Planning Supervisor) has led to a tightening up of the overall management of health and safety on sites.

88 Our own incidents rate speak for themselves.

89 It has raised awareness within our organisation

90 Yes because it has raised the profile and put greater focus on the client. Unfortunately CDM C's are still to interested in paperwork

91 H&S better integrated designers reduce risk

92 No because i still believe that for the majority of projects CDM is still a ticking boxes exercise and the CDM Co-ordinator still does not do enough site visits to make sure the contractor is working in conjunction with the information laid out in his plan

93 From my experience the requirement for the client to assess competency of appointees has brought the requirements of the regulations to the attention of smaller contractors. As a result they

have to meet criteria to work on our schemes thus reducing risks.

94 CDM has delivered benefits to the industry, if you look at sites in 1994 and now there is a significant shift, CDM 2007 brought the regulations up to date and change takes time.

95 IMPROVED PLANNING

96 Neutral

98 Certainly the message for adequate welfare provision has hit home but other documentation can still be difficult to get

99 It may well have given the impression that all significant risks are considered at an early stage and dealt with, but paper copies do not always translate into actions on site.

100 Duty holders are generally more aware of their responsibilities as CDM 2007 makes these responsibilities much clearer.

104 Whilst the regulations since their introduction in 1995 has improved safety awareness with contractors I do not feel that Clients and Designers have really taken on board their obligations. Far too many PCI packs read like an idiots guide to the regulations telling contractors what their obligations are but totally ignoring what they as designers and Clients should be doing, providing and informing to minimise risk.

105 People have become more focused and more aware to H&S risks.

108 To some extent only. But not fully. As smaller clients and contractors are doing what they want to do. Corner cutting. As for designers - there is no clout or sufficient case law and / or substance to get designers to take their responsibility seriously. Should be mandatory for a risk register to prove they have documented the residual risks have been identified and ideally avoided or lastly reduced. Also the need to change control such as integrated gateway processes to ensure the CDM-C has been informed and consulted during any significant design change during the project.

109 has encourage a joined up thinking process but much too much paperwork is produced to little effect

112 The risks I observe on construction sites and post handover to users are exactly the same as they were 10 years ago. Until the ethos of a contractor doing as little as possible for as much as possible is broken , and the Client allowing sufficient time for a job to be done properly, or specifically realising that he is actually 'Designing' and therefore has specific responsibilities and the CDM C organisations/individuals acknowledging

that they can't actually do a good job unless they visit site several times and speak to the customer/client/designer/PC etc then risks will remain unchanged.

113 no real enforcement

114 My experience is that there is still some work to be done between the working relationships of the designer and the CDMC. This is critical to the successful safe construction process on site.

115 Help to bring notifiable contractors up to the same standard of safety Designs are starting to get there

117 CDM is a fundamental building block and under recent revision given strength and meaning to the project team.

118 I have not seen any lessening of standards in the areas of my work. I cannot comment in general. We are driving standards up and demand high levels of compliance, therefore we do not use the regulations to set standards anymore we use our own Global Minimum Requirements and Local Regional standards.

119 Has led to a greater awareness and identification of risk.

Q43 In your opinion, do you consider that CDM 2007 is sufficiently generic/flexible to support all types and sizes of project?

Q44 Please explain your answer to question 43:-

7 He is not sure if it's needed for minor works

8 Not for all projects.

9 Not initially but now yes.

11 Not really for all the projects, perhaps for longer projects.

12 It is very much targeted to large scale developments, not smaller sized projects.

13 More usually applied to larger projects.

14 It supports both large and small-scale projects.

15 Where it falls down is that it is too complex for small organisations (e.g. 3/4 man-bands). Makes things difficult for them.

17 Both small and large-scale projects which they have done have been supported by CDM 2007.

18 Don't know really.

- 19 It is easier to understand and can be widely applied.
- 20 N/A
- 22 Suppose so, but there is no need to apply it to small, non-notifiable projects.
- 25 The cost involved is prohibitively high for small-scale projects as well as larger ones.
- 27 Yes, for this size of project.
- 28 Cannot comment as he is not familiar enough
- 29 Depends on the size of the project- not really suitable for smaller ones.
- 30 Don't know enough to give a qualified response.
- 31 No idea.
- 32 It doesn't really make a difference.
- 34 Yes, as far as our projects are concerned.
- 35 It is flexible but places too much onus on clients who shouldn't need to know.
- 36 We should have ONE set of H&S regulations for construction - not several layers within at least two different acts and regulations.
- 37 Project documentation can easily be tailored to suit a particular situation.
- 38 YES, THEY CAN BE APPLIED TO ANY SIZE PROJECT
- 43 Too complex for those whose day to day work does not involve construction
- 44 Yes when ALL ARE EDUCATED and willing to be compliant
- 46 no further comment
- 48 Its an improvement on the past for what is a moving target The main nonsense in it is the competency assessment it is awful !! no sense of proportionality
- 50 Covers all construction no hard lines plenty of grey.
- 51 No a PCI document is a blank document which requires a CDM C to advise the client if all surveys are in place or if additional surveys are required. No two jobs are the same and will all have some areas which are bespoke to a specific project.
- 52 self explanatory really they are not written to fit a specific project scale or complexity.
- 54 I have experience of building new nuclear power stations to the average shop front and the same management system is used so it can be done!
- 55 Health & Safety risks exist for all sizes and values of work. The Regulations are sufficiently flexible to enable their application to all construction situations.
- 56 They can easily be interpreted to cover all types of construction work, unfortunately a large number of clients, consultants and contractors do not consider the regulation requirements on non notifiable project. Requirements need to be tightened to ensure the involvement of the CDMC throughout the Design phase as a full member of the design team. There needs to be more policing of the Principal Contractor during the Construction Phase
- 59 Competent CDMC interpreters and understands the regulations, problems arise were clients try to find ways of avoiding the regulations or making them non notifiable by breaking them into small not notifiable projects without consideration of the interfaces
- 60 All projects are covered by the requirements of CDM but on non notifiable projects there is no requirement on a designer or contractor to prove he has taken account of all Health and Safety issues prior to work starting other than a duty written within the regulations.
- 61 small jobs domestic size need a simple check list system with pick up points to make the risk aspects of the job jump out at all stages of the project to protect the worker
- 63 The problem is that not enough smaller contractors/first time clients are aware of the regulations, and also designers of small projects would require educating. (some domestic clients do their own design, or expect their chosen contractor to design)
- 64 Tries to do too much, the acop in particular. should be cut right back with reference to other overlapping h&s legislation. If there were a few key targets then these could be hit effectively rather than the current overload of good intentions. Creating still a culture of paperwork.
- 66 The health and safety file issue is a big problem for us. Items such as PCI and CPP and designing out risk are good points that have highlighted to us where we needed to pick up
- 68 CDM 2007 covers all construction work, but further guidance is required to explain this to Clients
- 70 I think its geared towards the 30 day rule when CDM-Cs are appointed. They then try and deal with the coordination of the H&S aspects of it. I would like to see it being more specific for the smaller maintenance jobs that go undetected and the H&S aspects are not addressed. It can be too generic in terms of definitions. I mentioned clients

and local authorities already, The CDM-C powers are still at an advisor level. The advice provided can easily be ignored.

72 Still work to be done for PFI /PPP - as the client is responsible for appointing the CDMC, there is potentially a conflict of interest, as there can only be one CDMC for the project. I.e. until the SPV is appointed, say there are 3 tendering consortiums - who acts as the CDMC? would one consortium be concerned with losing a competitive advantage as the principal of the regs would be to SHARE information?

74 The CDM regs is only the framework, what you put into it will depend on the scheme and the commitment of the Client and their team.

75 I feel that the small renovations that we do that it is a bit much providing Welfare facilities when the guys end up just sitting in their vans.

76 I think they are but people need to embrace the regulations, they do not mean that you have to produce reams of paper what you have to do is manage the work no matter what size it is (the Health and Safety at work act 1974 does exactly the same).

77 Refurbishment projects seem to lack any specific guidance

79 Provides a good basic framework for managing a project.

80 The approach taken for non-notifiable projects covers the management approach for smaller projects/works activities in the same way that the requirement for planning and preparation applies to notifiable projects/works activities. My only real criticism is the use of the word 'project' which appears to give an impression of 'large' projects as opposed to individual works activities.

81 Yes, In comparison to the old CDM 94 I consider the Regulations to be more user friendly, understandable and manageable to small to medium sized contractors

82 if anything too broad and generic leaving too much wiggle room.

83 It covers appointments and outlines duties of specified duty holders, this is all that is required. By incorporating CHSAW it gives a single reference point for anyone who is unsure of what others should be doing.

86 We can adjust the requirements for information according to the size and complexity of the scheme and the inherent risks involved ie. installing cavity wall insulation may not have the same intensity of risk as replacing windows on a high rise block

87 The requirement to assess competences should ensure that the duty to make suitable appointments is met. Following the ACOPS should also ensure that through co-operation, co-ordination and communication, the right information is passed to the right person at the right time no matter what the size or scope of the project.

88 If your pre-con info. format is robust & well developed then you should be able to use it on all types of projects. Ours currently range from small refurb. works up to 30m demo/re-build.

89 Doesn't fit to our works - small pot hole repairs on the highway are our "bread and butter"

90 Better regs

93 The regulations have been written sufficiently generically. My only concern is with how we have interpreted some of the requirements.

94 There are numerous contract routes, funding options, procurement routes, clients, buildings, the list goes on and on. Rather than the academic looking for the 5% where these regulations don't work while not even noticing the fundamentals is not helpful to anyone! Lets focus on the 95% of projects where these regulations do work and try getting it right on site! Far greater impact could be made on health and safety on construction sites through better procurement and risk management, rather than cheapest price, fragmented supply chain and being risk adverse!

95 EASILY ADAPTABLE TO ANY PROJECT

96 The scope is too big however. Consider a small refurbishment involving a rewire and decoration where the tradesmen may not be familiar with larger CDM notifiable schemes

98 this depends on how flexible you are and need to judge risk properly

100 The underlying principals easily apply to all projects.

104 The suggested layout for H&S Plans in appendix 3 of the ACoP is very comprehensive. The amount of detail provided under each heading will vary depending on the size and complexity of a contract. Whilst much of the content will be repetitive (generic)for works of similar nature it can be extended for contracts with larger issues. The same applies for appendix 2

105 It is clear as a process and is applicable to all projects - especially for consultation to ensure successful delivery of a project.

108 Again it does address non-notifiable projects where a uneducated non-construction client needs competent advice to ensure that the

designer and contractor are doing what they should be doing. Also information is collected and provided for the maintenance and building (H&S file - only on notifiable?). Either added to the existing H&S file or one is developed. Sub contractors who are carrying out design is not adequately covered. Also how the CDM-C is out of the loop with dealing sub contractor designers!

112 The legislation is sufficiently flexible, however The guidance on competence especially in relation to selecting designers is poor, and for CDM C can now be more refined with better examples to prevent overkill of competence requirements for what may be a simple low-risk activity.

113 I can run a project of any size with the system I have designed via the CDM regs and I have used it on power stations refurb to building a house

115 Nothing to say it is flexible

117 Under the new revision I believe this is the case.

118 Same as answer above.

119 Principles underpin all construction activities.

Q45 In your opinion, what has been the impact of CDM 2007 within the following areas of your Organisation:- (Admin and costs)

Q46 Please explain your answer to question 44:-

7 Cost is involved with training and hiring a co-ordinator. Not sure about administration

10 Paperwork has increased

11 Having to pay has increased costs. Administration has increased also.

12 Costs have increased because of the training. Administration/paperwork has also increased.

13 It involves more paperwork.

14 They were complying with the regulations before as well.

16 It has streamlined things.

17 We were following all H&S regulations prior to CDM 2007.

18 It has helped us to improve the organisation, it has also increased the costs, because of the time spent on inductions etc.

19 There is more paperwork and forms to be filled out, and time is money!

22 Doesn't feel he can comment.

23 Become less effective because Risk Assessments no longer assessed by CDMC, so are no longer as important within the industry. Thinks that the Contractor's Method Statement is the most important thing and there are no CDM checks for CDM 2007.

25 Both have increased.

26 Both administration and costs have increased- especially the costs related to training.

27 Now more paperwork involved. Costs have stayed the same.

34 We have not noticed any change in the cost.

35 Just horrendous - why are the clients expected to manage the safety of other contractors' staff and systems?

37 The need for greater awareness (due to prosecutions)of health and safety has generated more processes and requirements upon contractors who may previously have ignored them. This in turn has generated the need for more regular specialist training (at a cost). Professions involved in the construction industry identify CDM as a core element of any annual training requiring people to seek (and pay for) more update courses.

38 DON'T SEE ANY CHANGE BETWEEN THE OLD AND NEW REGS AT ALL IN REALITY. JUST A LITTLE TRANSFERRING OF DUTIES.

43 More effort has gone into 'system' paperwork, CDM co-ordinator fees have risen, extra training

44 The costs are being carried by the Main Contractor and the clients have not thought about the cost to the contractor of keeping lives safe while at work

46 More work than risk assessments which were the major tool. Costs in use of CDM C

48 I spend hours doing bureaucracy that has nothing to do with helping people to work safely. Added to that is the awful CSCS test Here is an extract from a recent article on chemicals in construction : Providing guidance Currently the average worker is unlikely to receive anything more than a passing introduction to the hazards of chemicals used. One scheme which is now very popular is the Construction Skills Certification Scheme (CSCS). This scheme has been operating for some time. There are now over 1 million workers who have been awarded a card, which follows successful completion of an on screen

multi choice question paper. For the normal worker there are 15 sections of questions, of which one section is devoted to hazardous materials. This section provides a bank of 22 questions which a candidate should commit to memory in order to pass the test. 8 of these questions are regarding identifying the meaning of pictogram hazard symbols used in labelling. 3 further questions are about asbestos and 2 more are concerned with the safe disposal of substances. Of the remaining 9 there are 4 which advise the worker about the reason for the regulations and what you should do with the COSHH assessment. The CSCS test fails to ensure card holders are aware of even very basic chemical safety procedures. For example adding a concentrate which has to be diluted into a container which has had the water added first.

49 Extra time required to record compliance Costs for employing CDMC

51 The level of administration has increased with the responsibilities the CDM Regulations 2007 place on all duty holders. Prior to the economic crash fees were higher for the same value job. Due to the increased standard required of a CDM C and the increase in the role and responsibility

52 there are subtle differences between different areas and the changes imposed by the regulations, I find CDM-C's are spending more time doing their role than Planning Supervisors did, which must pay dividends to the completion of a safer working environment for those who actually do the work... Senior managers, contracts managers etc employed by contractors are more aware of their responsibilities and are better qualified in H&S as a result of the changes in CDM 07 which will impact on site safety.

54 the more lip service given the less cost or no change - as said before more client enforcement should help as properly done costs can go down as proven on many a job but not enough clients are willing to try a proper route

55 Appointment of the CDM Coordinator is a legal requirement and carries a not insignificant fee. These costs may be offset by a reduction of the risk in future claims / time loss as a result of accidents.

56 Greater involvement of CDMC in the design phase. Operation and maintenance of Computer data base for management of CDM Regulations Management and updating of the Health and Safety File

59 As Duties for duty holders have developed and been clarified the time involved in ensuring compliance has increased and therefore the cost

of some project has increased. There have been savings on some projects due to early consideration of the requirements and early appointment of the CDMC into the design team

60 CDM 1994 made significant changes to admin and costs and these have been constant (allowing for inflation) within the CDM Unit since their introduction. CDM 2007 only altered duty levels on holders but the basic administration of the projects has remained at a constant level.

63 prior to the new regulations the council architects acted as planning supervisors, but since the introduction of the new role of CDM Co-ordinator, and the greater emphasis on competence, they appointed a qualified CDM-C from outside.

64 Where CDM 1994 was applied correctly not much change to CDM 07

66 Staff now have forms to complete to show compliance. But this hasn't cost any more

67 We were already fully compliant with good systems and procedures in place.

68 Once the Client realises the implications of CDM 2007, the Client will either behave more cautiously or provide more resource for its projects.

70 I work as a CDM-C and work internally when I'm asked to join the design team. I'm not privy to the charges applied for my services

72 Greater number of pre-qualification questionnaires required, additional assessments, etc. the increase in cost is welcomed, as we are required to provide suitable resources to the project, however, the client organisations are still used to the old 'post box' approach adopted by the old Planning Supervisor. Clients, designers, Principal Contractors and contractors are still not sure of what information is required. after all, how BIG is a FILE? perception and history dictates that a FILE must be at least one leaver arch or similar...otherwise, its just a letter or drawing. The level of incompetence by professionals is alarming.

74 Difficult question to answer, this hasn't made a lot of difference from the 94 regs, the 2007 regs i think are clearer and define roles and responsibilities much better. I think that there is still a lot of confusion between the two regs and it has been a difficult transition from the 94 regs.

75 I feel that these regulations are more for the larger sites & not the small scale sites that we are dealing with although I am not saying that we shouldn't be doing anything.

77 No change due to the failure to implement the CDM Regs

79 Slight increase in administration, but justified in terms of giving greater control on projects. Couldn't say on costs.

80 I have no visibility of costs so cannot comment, but the administration has certainly increased, particularly in our implementation of the Client role and the 'person carrying out the Client role' on behalf of a more senior person.

81 I have seen no evidence of increased administration or costs

82 Requirements are a re-emphasis of the previous edition, not a wholesale change.

86 We have the same duty holders within the organisation....so costs are not increased greatly, although there are some additional costs on the competency checks and the checks we do on the non-notifiable schemes ie. risk assessments and method statements

87 More onus has been placed on the role of CDMC increasing the time required and therefore the cost to the organisation. There has also been a requirement for staff training and ongoing development to ensure that we as an organisation comply with regulations.

88 Self explanatory.

89 We now have a set of formal procedures in place that require someone to complete the forms - there is not physical costs associated with this but the resource is diverted from elsewhere!

93 The requirement for assessing competency has added a significant administrative burden. Costs associated with this increase in admin have been incurred (but not greatly so).

94 Do you mean question 45? You get what you pay for! Bureaucracy is not the fault of CDM but those who don't understand these regulations! Most paper work is for PI or other insurance needs - this is a poor question and as such your results will not be valid!

95 MORE INVOLVEMENT AND BETTER CLIENT ENGAGEMENT

96 We have changed how we do things and did put training in place. However, on balance the overall effects to our organisation have not changed

98 We have employed extra persons use consultants and have invested in training

99 Far from reducing the need to prove competence through PQQs or Approved Lists, too many companies appear rely on reams of often duplicated paperwork, and are unwilling (or for

some reason unable?)to accept the supposedly national standards of far more comprehensive third party accreditations (ie OHSAS 18001, CHAS etc). Is this not another example of 'if I have not seen it with my own eyes' it cannot be true? Regrettably yes!! And not what the new CDM set out to do at all. But there we are.....

104 I assume you mean Q45. Clients are asking for more tender submissions with large questionnaires for competency which appear to be judged on their presentation appearance rather than content. Often require multiple copies and repeat the request for every tender despite the fact that we have worked with them for years. Also often get requests for multiple copies of the H&S Plan to distribute to various parties despite being told it is a live document which develops as the work proceeds and is held on site.

105 We have always appointed a Planning Supervisor role - this forms part of the role.

108 Resource time to try be proactive and engaged to meet the requirements is critical. However time and time again - is the Client prepared to pay for it. Unfortunately the facts are they want the cheapest. Particularly developers and County Councils who have concept of life cycle and someone in their eyes inherits (new landlord, tenant and/ or FM or Maintenance Contractor) that risk and cost that should have been designed out.

112 Our supply chain was very quick to do a gap analysis between CDM C and PS duties to arrive at the conclusion that our long term framework contracts needed additional financial input to accommodate these changes. from the Client's side we still do exactly the same amount of paperwork as we ever did to ensure there is the appropriate audit trail for use of public finances. It's all very well the guidance telling us the only information required is an F10 & pre-construction Information, but when it all goes wrong, the auditors, investigators and judge all want to see other paperwork/records - its no defence to say the ACoP doesn't require that!

113 any extra costs should be saved if the risk assessments are undertaken properly and good ideas found therein are used

114 In my experience the CDMC rather than being heavily involved provided reasons why all duty holders have responsibility to comply and therefore there was little management and coordination involved, as the client we found ourselves asking where design risk assessments were etc.

115 I assume you mean question 45 if you were doing the old regs right what the change ?

117 There have been no more or no less controlling procedures or documents as a result of CDM other than updates and enhancement. Overall HA maintains consistency against is construction spend/budget 2b+ and if anything is reducing cost though lean initiatives.

118 See answer to questions above.

119 Increased focus on Client responsibilities has increased the overall number of staff taking on Client responsibilities on behalf of the County Council.

Q49 Do you have any final comments regarding the CDM Regulations and their impact on your Organisation that you would like to be passed to the Construction Clients' Group?

6 I do know about CDM 2007, but since I do not personally deal with the management of the project I am unable to answer questions that are not within the limits of my competence.

11 His answers are personal and subjective, rather than those of the council.

13 Difficult for people who haven't got a construction background as they don't know where to look.

19 There is more awareness for the clients-one-man struggle to tell bosses of increased cost. Has lead to more general awareness of H&S.

22 (Some answers in this response were on behalf of the H&S manager, some were his own based on what he has seen and experienced in the organisation. Thus many parts of the survey he didn't feel qualified to answer.)

27 Need to guard against bureaucracy, and make sure that the regulations make projects safe in reality rather than just safe on paper.

31 It is beneficial to larger organisations but not to smaller businesses.

35 We think very carefully these days about any construction project and try to break it down so that we don't exceed the full requirements. Some of our seniors are very worried about their liability and exposure in areas that they know almost nothing about - ie the world of construction. All they want is to run a furniture company and they have enough problems with excessive H&S rules in that area alone.

36 Yes. They should be abolished or integrated into a general set of regulations for contractors. Large clients may be able to cope with CDM but it is just silly to expect small and medium-sized companies to take on a role. The responsibility should lie with the contractor.

37 No.

38 CONSTRUCTION SITE MONITORING INSPECTIONS SHOULD BE A CLIENT DUTY. ALL SITES SHOULD BE INSPECTED TO ENSURE THAT CONTRATORS ARE ADHERING TO AGREED STANDARDS, WITH PENALTIES IMPOSED FOR POOR STANDARDS. THIS IN MY OPINION AND EXPERIENCE IS THE ONLY REAL THING THAT WILL IMPROVE SITE H&S.

41 NA

43 none

44 Due the lack of time Client's are prepared to give Contractors to prepare and Plan, the quality of planning is poor and the supporting documentation is poor - The Contractors need to be given a chance to put things in order.

48 The regulations have failed to make less paperwork required. They have a hawthorne effect however. I admire the efforts of HSE staff to make them effective on the ground. They should put architects who get it wrong behind bars or sentence them to work on site for months experiencing the problems they create ! They just dont seem to have sufficient understanding of the construction process.

51 Changes I would recommend to the CDM Regs 2007. 1) The Principal Contractor is responsible for the production and delivery of the H&S File at practical completion. This would ensure that the client receives the H&S File when required. The CDM C would be required to approve the content of the H&S File. 2) The CDM C should undertake site audits at regular intervals during the construction period. This would provide the client and the principle Contractor an independent report. Thus on site health and safety would improve and assist the HSE inspectors who cannot inspect all notifiable sites.

54 after working in many countries from multimillion £ jobs to installing a window it is apparent that the client has the most influence and unless the client is educated things will not change hence the enforcers etc need to concentrate on clients especially councils and similar

55 As a CDM Coordinator, parts of this questionnaire would be better responded to by the Client section of my organisation, however I

have based my answers on my perception of Client knowledge

56 To ensure that all construction work is carried out to highest standards, and that unacceptable risk are correctly managed, the regulations need to address the operation of the regulations, to ensure the correct competent appointments are made and the appointees have the authority to fulfil their duties. What can the client or other duty holders do if they feel that parties to the project are not competent?

60 The CDM regulations do need to address the issue of compliance at site level of the parties to a project. The requirements on competence of a CDM-C are that he is a qualified Construction Safety professional but do not require or allow him to have any input into the Safety systems in place once construction starts. In my opinion the biggest failing of the regulations are that so much emphasis is placed at the design phase on the construction safety issues and this is then completely left in the hands of a Contractor during construction who can, if he wishes, disregard any information given to him pre start and carry out the works with no regard to what he has stated in the Construction Phase Plan and no form of recourse from the duty holders to ensure they follow the agreed course of safety actions. For example, A contractor states in his Construction Phase Plan that his welfare will be fully installed as required by the CDM Regs and the schedule at the start of works on site, it is then observed on site 2 weeks post start that he has no toilet facility, what action can the design team, Client, CDM-C take to ensure the provision of the facilities other than contacting the enforcing authorities to try to ensure correct the provision is provided on site. If the Principal Contractor wishes he can exclude the Client, Designers and CDM-C from the site until handover with no recourse provided within the regulations to ensure that the PC is adhering to the safety requirements of all the regulations.

61 simple systems make safe sites, massive reams of paper are no use to a site worker, make it clear make it simple, have staff onsite to monitor safety and prevent accidents being allowed to happen, workers will often cut corners even if they have been trained not to do the job in that way. Bring back clerk of works with a safety brief as well as a quality brief

63 no

66 Unfortunately, it has had an impact here, but this is not always the case. Many people I talk to say that we are seem to be alone in having

formal procedures in place. For LA's to have this for this type of work seems to be uncommon!!

68 CDM 2007 place considerable duties on Clients. In large well informed Clients this is quite clear to in house professionals. I can, however, be quite difficult to communicate this both upwards and downwards.

70 Client definition within a local authority so that client duties are addressed. Remains ambiguous at Director and Chief Ex level. If this was resolved then the pressure to comply would be from the top down rather than from the bottom up.

71 The need to ensure Management Arrangements should extend for the duration of the project from feasibility right through to completion / handover. The CDM - C role should extend through the construction phase with onsite monitoring and where a significant risk to health & safety is noted they should be obliged to formally report it to the Client / Enforcement Body.

76 As a CDM Co-ordinator I believe that one of the biggest problems is getting the Client to understand their duties e.g allowing sufficient time etc for projects to be designed etc. It may be beneficial if all notifiable projects were audited by an independent body

77 Thanks for your free published guidance on duty-holders

79 Overall a largely positive impact. Has provided a framework for managing construction projects. Has introduced a training requirement for various members of staff, which should have longer term benefits for the organisation. Has shaped our general approach to undertaking construction work. Has provided "challenges" in terms of contractor selection and management.

81 The gathering all project information for development of the Health and Safety File still remains tedious and onerous. Many principal contractors do not consider this to be a priority issue resulting in increased time, resources and effort having to be taken by way of threats to withhold financial retainers, completion certificates, etc. Once developed and handed over to the client I have seen evidence of such Files gathering dust and even being mislaid. I am sure many duty holders and in particular CDM-Cs would like to see some form change in respect of the requirement to provide project information in its current format

82 Better clarity required. Regs have too many goals to be truly effective. Better enforcement required to drive up standards.

83 As an independent CDM-C I find it frustrating that architects still seem to be the preferred option in this role. It is my opinion that this role should be independent to allow all safety aspects to be covered, especially since the incorporation of CHSAW.

86 We are gratified that most contractors are taking their responsibilities seriously....not just a copying exercise and pre-planning is becoming the norm. It is also encouraging that our own Directors are getting involved and understanding their responsibilities and it is not just a paper exercise to them

87 The regulations have had a positive effect on all aspects of our construction projects and have to a degree made the whole process from initial conception through to project completion more efficient due to the emphasis on co-operation and co-ordination of activities and the flow of information.

88 Better publicity of these & any new regs. in general .The CDM regs have brought improvements to all concerned ,I think more should be done to inform the end user & the public in general of what is going right.

89 Q47 - not sure how the regulation have improved the competency or co-operation, it just make more emphasis on it being a requirement. Until there are more prosecutions / HSE inspections we don't actually know if what we are doing is what is needed!!

92 I just think that there is a need for the CDMC to make more site visits and play a more pr-active stance on their projects, however the CDMC charges a minimal charge for his work and if they have the same amount of projects going at once like myself (48) then they will struggle to get out. That part of the regulations really need to change in my view

94 CDM is like any other piece of H&S legislation - they are completely reliant on people, there are those who see all health and safety with negative eyes. The parents, wives, children, friends of over 300 dead construction workers since CDM was introduced know the benefits of H&S. Those thousands of construction workers who go home each year and never return to work know the benefits of H&S. This is an industry that uses people like a commodity! Subbies - self-employed, foreign labour, where are the apprentices? Those staff who are PAYE with pensions, on-going training, employment rights? Will any changes to CDM address these issues? Are we really committed to change or just hiding behind words and blaming legislation for the

industries failures!! If we go more prescriptive there will be far more bureaucracy and costs - wouldn't this be better spent on people in the industry?

95 TOO MANY CONTRACTORS PRODUCING GENERIC CONSTRUCTION PHASE HEALTH AND SAFETY PLANS RATHER THAN ONES TAYLORED TO SPECIFIC PROJECTS-UNLESS PERESSURE IS APPLIED FROM FIRST LIAISON WITH PRINCIPAL CONTRACTOR

96 NO- note that this survey was completed with our Principal Engineer Beryl Kemplen. We also feel that the classifications on page 1 did not suit a Local Authority whose main work is the provision of local government services.

98 Risk perception is very inconsistent from overkill to blissful ignorance

99 See my answer to question 46. I will not repeat it again!

104 I am getting the feeling of late that many CDMC's are inexperienced youngsters who try to prove themselves by highlighting grammatical errors and unimportant content in a H&S Plan but not understanding the construction process itself. Clients need to allow much more time for a contractor to appoint staff, establish procurement and methods particularly if the CDMC wants to approve everything before work starts. One often feels that the competency submission is a waste of time as this is ignored by CDMC's when a contract is won and they want to check every MS etc.

108 Hope the points made about non-notifiable projects. Competence of some CDM Coordinators out there. Also on designers still believing its the contractors and someone's problem. Issue on subcontractors who carry out design and the CDM-C is out of the loop. The matter with CDM-C competence is also the matter of resources! Resources seems to be missed out of the CDM 2007 that was well documented within the CDM 1994. This requires to raised with capability based upon previous performance records.

113 the day to day operations and the construction operations have a knowledge and input 'gap' which IOSH lost the opportunity to fill e.g. when the builders have gone the end users have to pick up the pieces There is not nearly enough consideration at the planning/building stages of real day to day H&S and professional H&S advisers should be involved [and written into the regs more clearly!] as I have yet to come across a CDMC who fully incorporates day to day with the design and build - I am not undermining such people [I am one!] it's just that the regs have

missed out the need for a H&S adviser to be part of the team and CDMC's have only one set of arms!

114 Everyone now has duties and responsibilities but this almost seems like an excuse for the CDMC to absolve themselves of the responsibility for properly managing the process and more importantly monitoring and checking. In this respect I would like to see the CDMC more involved in not only coordination but having responsibility for the action planning and checking. There is now a 'hands off' approach to information which they believe is not health and safety related such as operating manuals and building materials specs, but all of these things are part of the safe operation of the building, onward sale for safe use and at the end of life its demolition. The CDMC does not agree with this however, and as such I believe information can be missed that may fall between both.

118 I believe that the CDM Regulations have on the whole been quite successful. It is actually organisations like the CCG which should be more active in getting Clients to join their ranks and encourage more examples of best practice. Clients are the single most important element in the CDM chain. We can ensure that CDM is the absolute minimum and drive standards up to where we see world class standards across our assets and developments.

119 The CDM Regulations fail to involve the CDMC in the construction phase of projects. There is a need for greater clarification of the CDMC's role.

6. List of 'Frequent Client' Respondents

A&C Associates	English National Opera
Affinity Sutton	Essex County Council
Ambassador Theatre Group	Evans
Anglian Water	FKI Logistex Ltd
Arup	Futuremost Limited
Autoglass	Grosvenor
Aylesbury Vale District Council	Hammerson UK Properties plc
BBS	Hansen Transmissions
Beyond Zero Ltd	Highways Agency
Blackpool Council	Homes in Sedgemoor
Bovis Lend Lease Consulting	House of Fraser
Bradford Metropolitan District Council	Housing Association <i>(this was the name inserted in the online survey)</i>
Bristol Water plc	J. Breheny Contractors Ltd
British Land	Legal & General Investment Management
Buccleuch Building Services	Leicestershire County Council
Buccleuch Estates Ltd	Lend Lease Europe
Calderdale MBC	LU
Camping and Caravanning Club	M D T Builders (Auto)
Caravan Club	National Construction College
Carillion	NBC
Chatsworth Settlement Trustees	NHS Estates and Regeneration Dept. SW Lond and St. George's National Health Trust.
Cherwell District Council	North East Lincolnshire Council
Chesterfield Borough Council	Persimmon Homes
City of Bradford Metropolitan District Council	Pinsent Masons
CLP	Plus dane group
Cohens Group	Powys County Council
Comhairle nan Eilean Siar Council	Royal Mail Group Ltd
Coombe Country Park	SEGRO
Co-op Group	Segue Designs
Corporate Occupier Solutions	SGN
Corporate Property	Southern Testing
County Tyres and Exhaust	SQE Ltd
Crystal Martin International	Stockport Council
Daniel Thwaites Brewery	Suffolk County Council
Defence Estates (MOD)	Superdrug Plc
Devon County Council	SW Mental Health NHS (5 London Boroughs)
Dudley MBC - DACHS	Teignbridge District Council
Durham County Council	Tesco Express
Ealing Council	The Star Inn at Harome Ltd
East Ayrshire Council	The Windmill Entertainment
East Riding of Yorkshire Council	
EBSG Ltd	

Thomas Auld and Sons
Thorntons
Tramway Museum Society
University of Leeds
Urban Design
Viscom Aberdeen
Warwickshire County Council
Watts Group Plc
Wickes Building Support
Wrexham County BC

7. Survey Questionnaire – One-off Clients

Q1a Name -

Q1b Job Title -

Q1c Company Name -

Q1d Daytime Telephone -

Q1e Email -

Q2 Location

- England
- Wales
- Scotland
- Northern Ireland

Q3 Industry sub-sector

- Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry (01)
- Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles, Motorcycles and Personal and Household Goods (50 & 52)
- Hotels and Restaurants (55)
- Other Community, Social and Personal Service Activities (92 and 93)

Q4 Roughly how many employees are there on your current premises (Do not prompt)

- 0-9 employees
- 10-49
- 50-249
- 250+

Q5 Roughly how many properties does your organisation control?

- 1
- 2-4
- 5-9
- 10

Q6 If you wanted to arrange construction work, which of the following would you be more likely to do? :-

- Rely on the building contractor/other third party organisation to deal with and ensure full compliance with the regulations [go to Q7]
- Make enquiries about any regulations that may affect my role in the process
[go to Q8]

Q7 What factors would prevent you from making enquiries about the regulations and how they would affect you? (Tick all that apply)

- I'd never heard of them up to now
- The CDM regulations (specifically) are too complex
- Too busy running the business/lack of time
- Other (please specify) _____

Q8 If you decided to undertake construction work, would you know where to source information about the regulations and how they affect you?

- Yes [go to Q9]
- No [go to Q10]

Q9 Where would you go to obtain this information (do not prompt and tick all that apply)

- Government support material e.g. HSE website
- Approved Code of Practice (ACoP)
- CCG publications
- Third party publications
- Other duty holders (e.g. Building contractor/designer)
- Training courses
- Other (please specify) _____

Q10 Who do you think the CDM Regulations should be aimed at? (Prompt and tick all that apply)

- The client
- The building contractor
- Other (please specify) _____

(Do not prompt but tick all that apply if respondent mentions them)

- CDM Co-ordinator
- Designer
- Principal Contractor
- Contractors
- Other duty holders (workers etc)

Q11 Would you feel competent to abide by the CDM Regulations?

- Yes
- No [go to Q12]
- Other (please specify) _____

Q12 If you answered 'No' to Q11, why would you not feel competent?

That's it – thank you very much for your time. Under the Market Research Code of Conduct, the information and views you provided will be treated anonymously by Pye Tait Consulting. The information will be used to produce a report which will be submitted to the Construction Clients' Group, and the report will **NOT** identify individual respondents.

If you have any queries please call Adrian Smith at Pye Tait Consulting on 01423 509433.

Thanks again.

8. Survey Questionnaire – Frequent Clients

Q1a Name -

Q1b Job Title -

Q1c Company Name -

Q1d Daytime Telephone -

Q1e Email -

Q2 Location

- England
- Wales
- Scotland
- Northern Ireland

Q3 Industry sub-sector

Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry
Fishing
Mining And Quarrying
Manufacturing
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply
Construction
Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles, Motorcycles and Personal and Household Goods
Hotels and Restaurants
Transport, Storage and Communication
Financial Intermediation
Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities
Public Administration and Defence; Compulsory Social Security
Education
Health and Social Work
Other Community, Social and Personal Service Activities

[If not convenient interviewer to take contact number and time to call back OR ask if they would like the link to the online survey so they can fill it in during their own time]

<http://www.pyetait.com/surveyzone/cdm-ccg.asp>

Q4 Roughly how many employees are there on your current premises (Do not prompt)

- 0-9 employees
- 10-49
- 50-249
- 250+

Q9 Where would you source your knowledge and understanding of CDM 2007? (Do not prompt/Tick all that apply)

- Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2007
- Government support material e.g. HSE website
- Approved Code of Practice (ACoP)
- Construction Clients' Group publications
- Third party publications
- Training Courses
- Other duty holders e.g. Designers, contractors
- I have no knowledge or understanding of CDM Regulations (ensure no other responses are ticked)
- Other (please specify) _____

Q10 Would you like further advice on CDM 2007?

- Yes [Go to Q11]
- No [Go to Q13]

Q11 Which area(s) of the regulations would you like more information on? (Tick all that apply)

- What is classed as a 'project'
- What is classed as 'construction'
- Assessing competence of duty holders
- The Workplace (Health, Safety and Welfare) Regulations 1992
- Issuing pre-construction information
- When to notify the project to the HSE
- How to notify the project to the HSE
- Other (please specify) _____

Q12 In what format would you prefer this information? (Do not prompt unless asked/Tick all that apply)

- Website
- Leaflets / Documents available for download
- Email Briefings
- Documents in hard copy
- Newsletters
- Face-to-face Guidance
- Telephone Helpline
- Course / Workshop
- Other (please specify) _____

Q13 If a course was organised to assist you with your understanding of your CDM obligations, would you be interested in attending?

- Yes [Go to Q14]
- Maybe [Go to Q14]
- No [Go to Q15]

Q14 How many people in your organisation do you think would benefit from such a training course? (Do not prompt)

- 1-5
- 6-10
- 11-25
- 26+

Q15 Which of the following factors would impact on your ability to attend? (Tick all that apply)

- A need does not exist (ensure no other boxes ticked)

- Cost of travel
- Distance to the venue
- Time involved
- Other (please specify) _____

How far would you be prepared to travel? (In miles) _____

Q16 How do you assess the competence of duty holders (e.g. designers and contractors) prior to the commencement of work? (Do not prompt unless asked/Tick all that apply)

- I take no action unless duty holders advise me they are not competent
[Go to Q18]
- I ask duty holders to verbally confirm they are competent
[Go to Q18]
- I ask duty holders to show evidence that they are competent
[Go to Q17]
- I make my own checks
[Go to Q17]
- I gain a third party professional assessment
[Go to Q18]
- Other (please specify) _____
[Go to Q18]

Q17 If you ask duty holders to show evidence, or you make your own checks to ensure that they are competent, please provide details on the evidence you seek:-

Q18 If used, do you believe that H&S pre-qualification schemes are a cost-effective way of assessing competence?

- Yes [Go to Q20]
 No [Go to Q19]
 Sometimes [Go to Q20]

Q19 Please explain why you think pre-qualification schemes are not useful:-

Q20 How do you work with other duty holders involved with the project to manage risks? (Tick all that apply)

- We appoint one person from within our organisation to act as 'client representative'
 Other duty holders manage all the project risks
 We hold regular meetings / updates on progress
 We conduct joint risk assessments
 Other (please specify) _____

Q21 How do you co-ordinate your normal business activities around the construction project? (Tick all that apply)

- Issues are addressed as and when they are raised by duty holders
 Regular discussions take place between the building contractors and the managers in control of our business operations on site
 All duty holders are made aware in advance of any activities that may affect construction work
 All duty holders are made aware in advance of any activities that may affect health and safety on site.
 Other (please specify) _____

Q22 Does your organisation take on multiple duties other than that of 'Client'? (Do not prompt unless asked/Tick all that apply)

- No (ensure no other boxes ticked)
 CDM Co-ordinator
 Designer
 Principal Contractor
 Contractor
 Worker
 Other(s) (please specify) _____

Q23 Did this change as a direct result of CDM 2007?

- Yes [Go to Q24]
 No [Go to Q25]

Q24 Please state your reasons for this change:-

Q25 How do you plan the allocation of sufficient time and resources for the construction project?

- No specific action is taken
- Wait until an issue arises and deal with the matter then
- Get estimates at the quotation stage concerning the length of time between planning and the start date of construction, and the time required to complete the works
- Other (please specify) _____

Q26 What action do you take to ensure that 'construction work can be carried out so far as is reasonably practical without risk to health and safety of any person'? (Tick all that apply)

- I take no action due to no knowledge of what is required
- I liaise with the Designer / Contractor to discuss what is required of me
- I liaise with the Designer / Contractor to discuss what is required of all duty holders
- I perform checks to ensure requirements are met
- Other (please specify) _____

Q27 What steps do you take to ensure that the contractor has welfare facilities in place (e.g. toilets) before work starts? (Tick all that apply)

- This is the responsibility of other duty holders so no action taken
- I obtain the contractor's verbal assurance that they have compliant arrangements in place
- I undertake a visual inspection
- I confirm with the contractor in writing that they have compliant arrangements in place
- Other (please specify) _____

Q28 How do you ensure that the project complies with the Workplace (Health, Safety and Welfare) Regulations 1992? (Tick all that apply)

- I make my own checks as I have the knowledge to do so
- I receive training to enable me to make my own checks
- I obtain a verbal assurance from the Designer / Contractor
- I obtain a written declaration from the Designer / Contractor
- Other (please specify) _____

- Q29** What action do you take to ensure contractors have relevant 'pre-construction information' before work starts?
- I take no action due to insufficient knowledge of what information is required [Go to Q31]
 - I expect contractors to source this for themselves [Go to Q31]
 - I ask contractors what information they require [Go to Q30]
 - I provide information up front that I think contractors will require [Go to Q30]

- Q30** What 'pre-construction information' do you usually provide to contractors?

Questions 31-34, apply to projects that must be notified to the Health and Safety Executive (HSE). (Regulation 2.3). A 'notifiable' project is defined as a project that is likely to last more than 30 days or involve more than 500 'man hours'.

- Q31** Do you appoint a CDM co-ordinator?
- Yes (for all projects) [Go to Q32]
 - Yes (for 'notifiable' projects only) [Go to Q32]
 - No [Go to Q33]

- Q32** If you answered Yes to question 30, where do you usually source the CDM co-ordinator? (Tick all that apply)
- In-house
 - Third party professional organisation
 - Other (please specify) _____

- Q33** Do you appoint a Principal Contractor?
- Yes (for all projects) [Go to Q34]
 - Yes (for 'notifiable' projects only) [Go to Q34]
 - No [Go to Q35]

- Q34** What steps do you take to ensure that the Principal Contractor has put together a 'construction phase plan' and adequate 'welfare facilities'?
- I take no action. This is their responsibility
 - I agree this expectation at the start but no follow-up checks are undertaken
 - I agree this expectation at the start and validation checks are undertaken
 - Other (please specify) _____

- Q35** Do you ensure that a Health and Safety file is completed?
- Yes (for all projects) [Go to Q36]
 - Yes (for 'notifiable' projects only) [Go to Q36]
 - No [Go to Q37]

Q36 How do you store and maintain Health and Safety information at the end of the project? (Tick all that apply)

- No information is received
- Information is received but not retained
- Information is received and retained but NOT separately from other records
- Information is received and stored in a specific 'Health and Safety file'
- Information is retained in a hard copy format

- Information is retained in an electronic format

- Information is kept on site and readily accessible in future to maintenance staff and tenants
- Information is kept elsewhere and can be made available on request
- Other (please specify) _____

Q37 Do you think that CDM Regulations should be incorporated into Building Regulations?

- Yes
- No

Q38 Please explain your answer to question 37:-

Q39 Do you think that pre-construction arrangements should be checked by the local authority (e.g. Environmental Health Officers/Building Control Officers) before planning permission is granted?

- Yes
- No

Q40 Please explain your answer to question 39:-

Q41 In your opinion, do you consider that CDM 2007 has led to a reduction in the level of Health and Safety risks during construction projects?

- Yes
- No

Q42 Please explain your answer to question 41:-

Q43 In your opinion, do you consider that CDM 2007 is sufficiently generic/flexible to support all types and sizes of project?

- Yes
- No

Q44 Please explain your answer to question 43:-

Q45 In your opinion, what has been the impact of CDM 2007 within the following areas of your Organisation:-

Increased No Change Decreased Don't Know

Admin:

Costs:

Q46 Please explain your answer to question 45:-

Q47 On a scale of 1 to 5 - with 1 being strongly disagree and 5 being strongly agree - to what extent do you think that CDM 2007 delivers a positive impact in the following areas?

	1 - Strongly Disagree	2	3	4	5 – Strongly Agree
Competence among all duty holders	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Co-operation between all duty holders	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Co-ordination of all duty holders	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
The role of the 'Client'	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Q48 Which of the following statements is true to the best of your knowledge:-

- The regulations have encouraged my organisation's involvement in construction project
- The regulations have discouraged my organisation's involvement in construction project
- The regulations have not changed my organisation's involvement in construction projects

Q49 Do you have any final comments regarding the CDM Regulations and their impact on your Organisation that you would like to be passed to the Construction Clients' Group?

That's it – thank you very much for your time. Under the Market Research Code of Conduct, the information and views you provided will be treated anonymously by Pye Tait Consulting. The information will be used to produce a report which will be submitted to the Construction Clients' Group later in the year, and the report will **NOT** identify any individual respondents.

If you have any queries please call Adrian Smith at Pye Tait Consulting on 01423 509433.

Thanks again.