

Construction Design and Management Inspection Report

Project		Inspection Ref:	
Principal Contractor		Date of inspection	

This CDM inspection is designed to review the Principal Contractor’s Management of Health and Safety on the above site, through their Construction Phase Health and Safety Plan, and that they are discharging their duties in accordance with CDM Regulations 2015 – Regulations 12, 13, 14, Part 4 (Regulations 16-35) and Schedule 2 (Welfare facilities).

Item	Issues for consideration	CDM Requirements	Comments
1	Site security, signage, public safety.	<p>The principal contractor must ensure reasonable steps are taken to prevent unauthorised access onto the construction site. They should liaise with the contractors on site to physically define the site boundaries by using suitable barriers which take account of the nature of the site and its surrounding environment. The principal contractor should also take steps to ensure that only those authorised to access the site do so.</p> <p><i>CDM Regulation 13</i></p>	
2	Is there an established Construction Phase Health and Safety Plan on site that is being developed to reflect current construction work activities?	<p>During the pre-construction phase, and before setting up a construction site, the principal contractor must draw up a construction phase plan or make arrangements for a construction phase plan to be drawn up.</p> <p>The construction phase plan must set out the health and safety arrangements and site rules taking account, where necessary, of the industrial activities taken place on the construction site and, where applicable, must include specific measures concerning work set out in Schedule 3 of the CDM regulations.</p> <p><i>CDM Regulations 12</i></p>	
3	Statutory notices F10, HSE law poster, insurance, site rules, no smoking are being displayed.	Where a project is notifiable, the client must give notice in writing to the Executive as soon as is practicable before the construction phase begins.	

		<p>The notice must:</p> <p>a) contain the particulars specified in Schedule 1.</p> <p>b) be clearly displayed in the construction site office in a comprehensible form where it can be read by any worker engaged in the construction work</p> <p>c) if necessary, be periodically updated.</p> <p><i>CDM Regulation 6</i></p>	
4	<p>Fire safety plan, signage, alarms, fire points and wardens.</p> <p>Emergency services listed and displayed.</p> <p>Evacuation procedures in place with clearly defined emergency routes.</p>	<p>Where necessary in the interests of the health and safety of a person on a construction site, a sufficient number of suitable emergency routes and exits must be provided to enable any person to reach a place of safety quickly in the event of danger and emergency routes or exits must be indicated by suitable signs.</p> <p><i>CDM Regulations 30</i></p>	
5	<p>First aid provisions on site, first aider (appointed person) displayed.</p>	<p>The Principal Contractor must ensure that sufficient First Aid is provided that is commensurate to the possible risks that could arise during the work process.</p>	
6	<p>Accidents, incidents, near-miss reporting, records.</p>	<p>Contractors should provide their employees and workers under their control with the information and instructions they need to carry out their work without risk to health and safety. This must take into account the relevant accident and incident reporting arrangements.</p>	
7	<p>Is a site register maintained on site</p>	<p>The Principal Contractor must ensure reasonable steps are taken to prevent unauthorised access onto the construction site. They should liaise with the contractors on site to physically define the site boundaries by using suitable barriers which take account of the nature of the site and its surrounding environment.</p>	
8	<p>Are site safety inductions given to all contractors and recorded.</p>	<p>The Principal Contractor must ensure every site worker is given a suitable site induction. The induction should be site specific and highlight any particular risks (including those listed in Schedule 3) and control measures that those working on the project need to know about. Particular attention must be given to any works carried out at height i.e in a tower block</p>	
9	<p>Evidence of training for</p>	<p>A contractor must not employ or</p>	

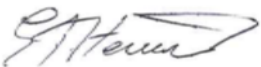
	operatives such as – CSCS, CPCS, CISRS, IPAF etc.	<p>appoint a person to work on a construction site unless that person has, or is in the process of obtaining, the necessary skills, knowledge, training and experience to carry out the task allocated to that person in a manner that secures the health and safety of any person working on the construction site.</p> <p><i>Regulation 15:7</i></p>	
10	Have RAMS supplied by the contractor been reviewed by the Principal Contractor and retained on site.	<p>Designers and contractors must be able to demonstrate they have the health and safety knowledge, skills and experience to carry out the work for which they are seeking appointment.</p> <p><i>Regulation 8</i></p>	
11	Are site audits, inspections and monitoring completed.	<p>Standards should be checked regularly given the rapidly changing nature of the construction site.</p> <p>Effective monitoring involves: using a mix of performance measures – both active and reactive in nature.</p> <p>i) routine checks of site access and work areas and plant and equipment, or health risk management to prevent harm.</p> <p>ii) investigating near-miss incidents and injuries as well as monitoring cases of ill health.</p> <p><i>“Guidance on monitoring”</i></p>	
12	Permit To Work systems in place, registers, certificates.	<p>A Permit to Work system is a formally documented safe system of work designed to prevent accidental injury to operators and damage to plant, premises and product where work with a foreseeably high level of risk is to be undertaken. Such a system is operated, for instance, where people may be entering confined spaces, using highly flammable substances or working on electrical systems.</p>	
13	Temporary works, falsework, design, inspection.	<p>Designers should liaise with any other designers, including the principal designer, so that work can be coordinated to establish how different aspects of designs interact and influence health and safety. This includes temporary and permanent works designers.</p> <p><i>“Cooperating with duty holders”.</i></p>	
14	Hazardous substances,	Where necessary in the interests of	

	COSHH assessments & data sheets, chemical storage, controls evident.	the health or safety of a person on a construction site, suitable and sufficient arrangements for dealing with any foreseeable emergency must be made and, where necessary, implemented, and those arrangements must include procedures for controlling the physical and chemical properties of any substances or materials hazardous to health.	
15	Asbestos, registers, surveys, management, controls, licenced removal, disposal and operative training	All hazardous waste is to be recorded and Waste Transfer Notes recorded.	
16	Is the Traffic Management Plan in place and regularly reviewed / updated, to reflect evolving site works and construction.	The CDM regulations require that traffic routes need to be designed so that pedestrians or vehicles may use it without causing danger to the health or safety of persons near it. <i>Regulation 27</i>	
17	Personal safety awareness, attitude.	The principal contractor is required to liaise with those involved to establish a common understanding of the health and safety standards expected and to gain their cooperation in meeting these standards. <i>Guidance 13</i>	
18	Plant, tools, records, training, inspection, maintenance.	To manage the construction phase, principal contractors must ensure that: ➤ The right plant, equipment and tools are provided to carry out the work involved. <i>Schedule 11</i>	
19	Welfare facilities adequate (HSE. Sheet No: 18)	The Principal Contractor has a duty to ensure that workers are provided with suitable welfare facilities for the duration of the construction work. <i>Schedule 11</i>	
20	Safe access and egress to all work areas.	There must, so far as is reasonably practicable, be suitable and sufficient safe access and egress from every area of the construction site to every other place provided for the use of any person whilst at work. <i>Regulation 17</i>	
21	Site housekeeping, possible slips and trips. Storage of materials.	Each part of the construction site must, so far as is reasonably practicable, be kept in good order and those parts in which construction work is being carried out must be	

		kept in a reasonable state of cleanliness. <i>Regulation 18</i>	
22	PPE – Hi-visibility coat/waistcoat, hard hat, safety footwear, for all operatives. Additional protection (i.e. ear protection) as required.	To manage the construction phase, principal contractors must ensure that: ➤ Effective, preventative and protective measures are put in place to control the risks. <i>Guidance 13</i>	
23	Scaffolding work – good access/ egress, ladders in good order, edge protection, nets, fall-arrest.	The underlying principle of the Work at Height Regulations is that working at height should be avoided wherever possible. If working at height cannot be avoided, prevention is better than mitigating the consequences of a fall. The Work at Height Regulations set out the measures that should be taken to prevent falls when working at height is unavoidable, together, these form the Hierarchy of Control Measures.	
24	Electrical safety – supply, cables and distribution.	Temporary electrical installations are required to be inspected every 6 months.	
25	Excavations, permits, shoring, inspections carried out/recorded, edge protection in place.	All practicable steps must be taken to ensure that no excavation or part of an excavation collapses; no material forming the walls or roof of, or adjacent to, any excavation is dislodged or falls; and that no person is buried or trapped in an excavation by material which is dislodged or falls. <i>Regulation 22</i>	
26	Waste Management, stored correctly, registered with L.A. (if required) hazardous materials labelled.	Construction and demolition waste (CDW) is one of the heaviest and most voluminous waste streams generated.	
27	Design matters	Where the range and nature of risks involved in the work warrants it, the management arrangements should include: “An expectation from the design team in terms of the steps that should be taken within reason to ensure their designs help manage foreseeable risks during the construction phase and when maintaining and using the building once it is built.”	

		<i>Guidance – “ Making suitable arrangements for managing a project.”</i>	
28	Compilation of Information for Health & Safety File	A client must ensure that the principal designer prepares a health and safety file for the project.	

Recommendations

Principal Designer			
Name:	G. T. Hewitt		
Signed:		Date:	