

# 1.1 Introduction to Principal Designers toolkit

This toolkit is a sequel to 'CDM 2015 – a Practical Guide (PG) for Architects and Designers' and must be read in full knowledge of its principles and proposals. References to CDM – PG will be made in the text.

The RIBA Code of Conduct to which all architects should comply requires every designer to aspire to, healthy design and creative safety, as well as comply with their statutory duties under CDM 2015.

There is also an ethical and moral requirement for all designers to take these issues into consideration whilst designing. The RIBA toolkit is an essential guide to that which is expected, and needs to be achieved by Principal Designers with everyone in the project team working together on Architectural Projects. It has become clear that the health and safety aspirations and methods may be totally differently addressed on engineering or maintenance projects. Please work with the RIBA to ensure we all adopt the good habits outlined in this toolkit.

This toolkit highlights 'significant design risks' and 'CDM issues' as well as the construction based processes that relate to them.

A careful balance needs to be considered between design alterations to avoid or minimise the risks and/or an adoption of construction related measures to control the risks. This is the principle

of proportionality that is required in CDM 2015, and requires project team collaboration to decide what is an acceptable or tolerable risk solution for their issue or project. (Ref – CDM – PG – Pg 23-25).

Every Designer & Principal Designer should check their designs regularly, at all work stages, to ensure that they are meeting the required project safety strategy standards and take corrective action (sfar) to meet these standards. This toolkit should be used during day to day design activities to alert the design team to safety strategies required in their designs for construction projects.

Project teams should carry out safety reviews looking for instances of acceptable or unacceptable CDM standards and take corrective action as appropriate if required. Reference should be made to the Hazard Awareness Risk Identification Checklist in CDM PG pgs 101-120.

If you find instances of what seems likely to cause poor construction practice or unacceptable risk and cannot be resolved immediately, identify these on drawings or notes for future review and communication within the team. These should not include routine trade risks but primarily significant (design) risks as identified in the CDM HSE 153 Glossary.

All project teams should ensure their designs comply to these visual standards. If every project is maintained to these standards we should help to

minimise the risk of personal injury, serious accidents and damage to the environment from occurring

(The cross and tick will be used throughout this handbook to show you what is correct/ acceptable and what is incorrect/unacceptable.)



Unacceptable



Acceptable