



HEMSA

Guidance Note - CDM 2007 Regulations

Applicability to Highway Lighting Design

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The Construction Design and Management Regulations 2007 (CDM2007) came into force on 6 April 2007, replacing the Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 1994 and the Construction (Health, Safety and Welfare) Regulations 1996. The bulk of CDM2007 has wide applicability to construction work generally.

The main aim of CDM2007 is to integrate health and safety into the management of the project and to encourage everyone involved to work together to:

- a) improve the planning and management of projects from the start;
- b) identify risks early on so that they can be eliminated or reduced at the design or planning stage and the remaining risks can be properly managed;
- c) target effort where it can do the most good in terms of health and safety; and
- d) discourage unnecessary bureaucracy.

The effort devoted to planning and managing health and safety should be in proportion to the risks and complexity associated with the project. When deciding what needs to be done to comply with CDM2007, the focus should be on action necessary to reduce and manage risks. Any paperwork produced should help with communication and risk management. Paperwork which adds little to the management of risk is a waste of effort, and can be a dangerous distraction from the real business of risk reduction and management.

Anyone who carries out design work as defined within CDM2007 (note: the definition is wide) needs to:

- make sure that they are competent and adequately resourced to address the health and safety issues likely to be involved in the design
- check that clients are aware of their duties
- When carrying out design work, avoid foreseeable risks to those involved in the construction and future use of the structure, and in doing so, they should eliminate hazards (so far as is reasonably practicable, taking account of other design considerations) and reduce risk associated with those hazards which remain
- provide adequate information about any significant risks associated with the design
- co-ordinate their work with that of others in order to improve the way in which risks are managed and controlled.

In carrying out these duties, designers need to consider the hazards and risks to those who:

- carry out construction work
- maintain the permanent fixtures and fittings;
- use a structure designed as a place of work;
- may be affected by such work, for example customers or the general public.

Some Highway Electrical Manufacturers and Suppliers regularly carry out designs as part of their service or as part of a bid process. Clients of such organisations rely on this service, which may be carried out at no cost to the client, to augment their own design service. This particularly applies to some highway lighting designs.

A highway lighting design includes the following general steps:

1. An outline design, often using CAD techniques, showing the designed lighting performance (against that specified) and the initial position of lighting units
2. A site survey to identify hazards (e.g. obstructions, overhead power lines, lack of vehicular access)
3. A detailed design, taking into account the hazards identified from site, amending the lighting design accordingly, and creating Hazard Elimination and Management Lists.

The steps may not always follow the sequence above (e.g. item 2 could be carried out before or in parallel with the computer-calculated lighting design – in which case step 1 might not be carried out).

Highway electrical manufacturers and suppliers, through **HEMSA**, are concerned that they meet the expectations of their customers, whilst simultaneously meeting the requirements of health and safety legislation, and in particular CDM2007.

To this end, the following procedure has been agreed by **HEMSA, following consultation with the HSE:**

1. In order to comply with their requirements under Regulation 11 of CDM2007, designers will draw the attention of their clients to their duties through reference to the CDM2007 ACoP and HSE leaflet INDG 411 – “Want construction work done safely? - A quick guide for clients on the Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2007”

2. Outline Design: When carrying out an outline design, and in order to meet their requirements under Regulation 11 of CDM2007, the designer will draw the client’s attention to the fact that the design has been prepared based on the information supplied by the client at the time of request (which for the avoidance of doubt might be no information on hazards and risks present). The client would then have to organise a site visit by a suitably competent person to ensure that hazards are identified and subsequently eliminated or reduced through the detailed design. In this instance, the **HEMSA member will state the basis of their design and include the hazards identified by the client, if any.**

3. Detailed Design (information supplied by the client): If specifically requested by the client, the **HEMSA member may agree to carry out a detailed design, based on information provided by the client (which may be from another designer). In this instance, the **HEMSA** member will state the basis of their**

design and include the hazards identified by others on their Hazard Elimination and Management List.

4. Detailed Design (information prepared by HEMSA member): If specifically requested by the client, the **HEMSA** member may agree to carry out a **detailed design**, including a site visit carried out under the **HEMSA** member's responsibility. In this instance, the **HEMSA** member will state the basis of their design and include the hazards identified, eliminated or reduced and the residual risks within their Hazard Elimination and Management List.

An appropriate note will be placed on relevant drawings prepared under items 2, 3, or 4 above referring to the **HEMSA** Guidance Note – CDM 2007 Regulations. Such a note should include the wording: "*This design has been prepared in accordance with the HEMSA Guidance Note – CDM2007 Regulations, Issue n, dated dd/mm/yy Procedure 2/3/4**".
(* delete that which is inapplicable)

(Note: A Hazard Elimination and Management List will typically include the following: Activity, Hazard, Persons at Risk, Design Measures taken to eliminate or reduce risk, Information provided about the residual hazards)

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