Direct the management of design development and processes in construction management



Overview

This unit is about managing projects and the team that deliver design solutions to meet the project brief. It recognises the paramount importance of health, safety and welfare requirements and environmental sustainability issues. It is about ensuring that coherence and consistency is maintained between all aspects of the production and installation design solution and concept.

You will need to take responsibility for ensuring that risk reduction measures comply with relevant health, safety and welfare regulations and guidelines.

Direct the management of design development and processes in construction management

Performance Identify and assess hazards, and identify risks criteria You must be able to: check that clients are made aware of the relevant health, safety and P1 welfare regulations and legal framework and their obligations in relation to them P2 collaborate with stakeholders to ensure the compliance of designs with relevant health, safety and welfare regulations and legal framework P3 ensure that hazards and their consequences arising from operations and individual activities are identified and prioritised ensure that hazards are assessed to identify the significance of risks on an iterative basis throughout the development process Make design choices to reduce health and safety risks You must be able to: ensure that identified hazards are eliminated and reduced whilst P5 developing and modifying designs and conflicting demands are taken into account ensure that community measures are given equal priority over project P6 measures when reducing risks P7 take responsibility for ensuring that the **risk** reduction **measures** comply with relevant health and safety regulations and guidelines ensure that the information needed by other people involved is P8 recorded in any design documentation so that they can comply with their duties under relevant health and safety regulations P9 promote the implementation of the risk reduction measures with other people involved P10 encourage a responsible culture of health, safety and welfare in design processes and decision making

Manage the design process

You must be able to:

- P11 agree with the **stakeholders** the purposes which will be served by production and installation design information appropriate to the **project stage**
- P12 choose a **format** for presenting the production and installation design information which meets the requirements of the **stakeholders**
- P13 identify which **parts of the overall project** require production and installation design information
- P14 ensure that the parts of the project design which interact with each other are identified and suitable ways to **maintain coherence and consistency** between all aspects of the production and installation design information are agreed
- P15 ensure that procedures are set up which will **maintain coherence and consistency** between the production and installation design solutions

Direct the management of design development and processes in construction management

and the overall development concept

P16 ensure that **techniques** are confirmed which are suitable for investigating, calculating, testing, developing and specifying the production and installation design which are consistent with best practice and conform to relevant codes and standards

Direct the management of design development and processes in construction management

Knowledge and understanding

You need to know and understand:

Identify and assess hazards, and identify risks

- K1 how to check that **clients** are made aware of the **relevant health**, **safety** and **welfare regulations and legal framework** and their obligations in relation to them (application)
- K2 how to collaborate with **stakeholders** to ensure the compliance of designs with **relevant health**, **safety and welfare regulations and legal framework** (application)
- K3 how to ensure that **hazards** and their **consequences** arising from **operations and individual activities** are identified and prioritised (application)
- K4 how to ensure that hazards are assessed to identify the significance of risks on an iterative basis throughout the development process (application)

Make design choices to reduce health and safety risks

You need to know and understand:

- K5 how to ensure that identified **hazards** are eliminated and reduced whilst **developing and modifying designs** and conflicting demands are taken into account (application)
- K6 how to ensure that community **measures** are given equal priority over project **measures** when reducing **risks** (application)
- K7 how and why to take responsibility for ensuring that the risk reduction measures comply with relevant health and safety regulations and guidelines (evaluation)
- K8 how to ensure that information needed by **other people involved** is recorded in any **design documentation** so that they can comply with their duties under **relevant health and safety regulations** (application)
- K9 how and why to promote the implementation of the risk reduction measures with **other people involved** (analysis)
- K10 how to encourage a responsible culture of health, safety and welfare in design processes and decision making (application)

Manage the design process

You need to know and understand:

- K11 how and why to agree with the stakeholders the purposes which will be served by production and installation design appropriate to the project stage (evaluation)
- K12 how and why to choose a **format** for presenting the production and installation design which meets the requirements of the **stakeholders** (evaluation)

- K13 what to identify as **parts of the overall project** which require production and installation design information (understanding)
- K14 how to ensure that the parts of the project design which interact with each other are identified and suitable ways to **maintain coherency and consistency** between all aspects of the production and installation design are agreed (application)
- K15 how to ensure that procedures are set up which will **maintain coherence and consistency** between the production and installation
 design solutions and the overall development concept (application)
- K16 how to ensure that **techniques** are confirmed which are suitable for investigating, calculating, testing, developing and specifying the production and installation design which are consistent with best practice and conform to relevant codes and standards (application)

Direct the management of design development and processes in construction management

Scope/range

Identify and assess hazards, and identify risks

- 1 Clients:
 - 1.1 customers
 - 1.2 owners
 - 1.3 users
 - 1.4 occupiers
- 2 Relevant health, safety and welfare regulations and legal framework:
 - 2.1 current health, safety and welfare regulations
 - 2.2 construction and building regulations
 - 2.3 international law, standards and practice
 - 2.4 contract and procurement
- 3 Stakeholders:
 - 3.1 CDM co-ordinator (or recognised body under the CDM code of practice)
 - 3.2 other designers
 - 3.3 advisors
 - 3.4 clients
 - 3.5 construction managers
 - 3.6 contractors and specialist contractors
- 4 Hazards:
 - 4.1 working at height
 - 4.2 slips, trips and falls (same height)
 - 4.3 debris
 - 4.4 falling or moving objects
 - 4.5 incorrect manual handling
 - 4.6 health issues
 - 4.7 power sources
 - 4.8 hazardous substances
 - 4.9 trapped by something collapsing or overturning
 - 4.10 confined spaces

	4.11	fire	
	4.12	obstructions	
	4.13	moving vehicles	
	4.14	water	
	4.15	lack of security/breaches	
	4.16	sector or context specific	
5	Consequences:		
	5.1	injuring people	
	5.2	causing ill health	
	5.3	damaging property	
	5.4	adversely affecting the natural and built environment	
	5.5	contravening legislative requirements	
	5.6	litigation and prosecution	
	5.7	causing adverse publicity/perception	
	5.8	working conditions and circumstances, buildability	
	5.9	alienating workforce/team members	
	5.10	economic and business factors (positive or negative)	
	5.11	language barriers	
6	Operations and individual activities during:		
	6.1	site establishment	
	6.2	constructing (infrastructure, structure, building fabric, prefabrication, finishes, services and equipment, landscape, temporary works)	
	6.3	using and operating plant and machinery	
	6.4	cleaning	
	6.5	maintaining	
	6.6	altering	
	6.7	demolition	
	6.8	commissioning and decommissioning	
	6.9	refurbishing	

Direct the management of design development and processes in construction management

- 6.10 proximity to existing services and obstructions
- 7 Assess:
 - 7.1 likelihood of occurrence
 - 7.2 severity of harm incurred
- 8 Significance of risks:
 - 8.1 common
 - 8.2 generic
 - 8.3 not obvious to a competent contractor or designer
 - 8.4 likely to be difficult to manage effectively

Make design choices to reduce health and safety risks

- 9 Hazards:
 - 9.1 working at height
 - 9.2 slips, trips and falls (same height)
 - 9.3 debris
 - 9.4 falling or moving objects
 - 9.5 incorrect manual handling
 - 9.6 health issues
 - 9.7 power sources
 - 9.8 hazardous substances
 - 9.9 trapped by something collapsing or overturning
 - 9.10 confined spaces
 - 9.11 fire
 - 9.12 obstructions
 - 9.13 moving vehicles
 - 9.14 water
 - 9.15 lack of security/breaches
 - 9.16 sector or context specific
- 10 Developing and modifying design:
 - 10.1 identifying project requirements

	10.2	planning			
	10.3	investigation			
	10.4	verifying competence and resources			
	10.5	analysis			
	10.6	identifying interactions			
	10.7	calculation			
	10.8	testing			
	10.9	selecting materials, components and systems			
	10.10	assessing costs & benefits (including life cycle)			
	10.11	detailing and specifying			
	10.12	assessing buildability			
11	Measures:				
	11.1	control at sources			
	11.2	cumulative protection			
	11.3	manage residual risks			
12	Risks:				
	12.1	common			
	12.2	generic			
	12.3	not obvious to a competent contractor or designer			
	12.4	likely to be difficult to manage effectively			
13	Relevant health and safety regulations and guidelines:				
	13.1	current health, safety and welfare regulations			
	13.2	construction and building regulations			
	13.3	international law, standards and practice			
	13.4	codes of practice			
	13.5	industry guides			
14	Other people involved:				
	14.1	contractors			
	14.2	cleaners			

Direct the management of design development and processes in construction management

- 14.3 maintainers
- 14.4 owners
- 14.5 users
- 15 Design documentation:
 - 15.1 drawings
 - 15.2 specifications
 - 15.3 models
 - 15.4 calculations
 - 15.5 health and safety plans and files

Manage the design process

- 16 Stakeholders:
 - 16.1 the client
 - 16.2 CDM Coordinator (or recognised body under the CDM code of practice)
 - 16.3 consultants
 - 16.4 potential contractors
 - 16.5 potential subcontractors and suppliers
 - 16.6 regulatory authorities
 - 16.7 facilities/asset maintenance managers
 - 16.8 users
 - 16.9 general public
 - 16.10 site visitors
- 17 Project Stages:
 - 17.1 Stage 4 (Design)
 - 17.2 Stage 5 (Build and Commission)
- 18 Format:
 - 18.1 in writing
 - 18.2 graphically
 - 18.3 electronically
- 19 Parts of the overall project design:

	19.1	location and size	
	19.2	assembly and construction/installation	
	19.3	components and systems	
	19.4	specification	
	19.5	environmental assessment objectives	
20	Mainta	nin coherence and consistency:	
	20.1	visual and spatial	
	20.2	functional performance	
	20.3	technical performance	
	20.4	quality	
	20.5	requirements of relevant legislation and codes	
	20.6	obsolescence/design life	
	20.7	cost	
	20.8	health and safety	
	20.9	environmental factors	
	20.10	sustainability	
	20.11	buildability/disassembly	
	20.12	maintenance/operation and use	
	20.13	value management	
	20.14	concurrent design and construction	
	20.15	minimise emissions and waste	
	20.16	energy use (U value calculations, Building Energy Assessment carbon rating)	
	20.17	protect archaeological and historically valuable resources	
	20.18	carbon footprint	
	20.19	grey water usage	
	20.20	risk/confidence in information	
21	Techniques:		
	21.1	data research	
	21.2	comparison with regulations	

21.3	specialist guidance and best practice
21.4	relevant previous solutions and feedback
21.5	computer modelling
21.6	Building Information Modelling
21.7	calculation
21.8	lifetime impact modelling

- 21.9 maintain risk register
- 21.10 performance dynamic modelling
- 21.11 comparison of costs of new and renewable energy

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