

ADVISORY PAPER

Construction (Design and Management)
Regulations 2015



This document provides an interpretation and understanding of the Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015 [CDM2015]. Extracts from the regulations will be used here as a reference, and although all the Parts and Sections of the regulations will be celebrated here, the full text of the CDM2015 is not reproduced. A copy can be downloaded from the HSE or from the PERSES website. PERSES clients have year-round access to advice and consultation on all aspects of CDM2015.

CONSTRUCTION (DESIGN AND MANAGEMENT) REGULATIONS 2015

CONTENTS

Introduction	3
Design, Management and Responsibilities	3
The Client	3
The Principal Designer.....	3
The Principal Contractor	4
Risk Management.....	4
Site Specific Risks	4
General Risks	4
Pre-Construction Information.....	5
Method Statements	5
Construction Phase Plan	5
Health and Safety File	5
The Regulations	6
Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015	6
PART 1 – Introduction	6
1. Citation and commencement	6
2. Interpretation	6
3. Application in and outside Great Britain	6
PART 2 – Client duties	6
4. Client duties in relation to managing projects	6
5. Appointment of the principal designer and the principal contractor	7
6. Notification.....	7
7. Application to domestic clients.....	7
Part 3 – Health and safety duties and roles	7
8. General duties	7
9. Duties of designers	7

10.	Designs prepared or modified outside Great Britain.....	7
11.	Duties of a principal designer in relation to health and safety at the pre-construction phase.....	8
12.	Construction phase plan and health and safety file	8
13.	Duties of a principal contractor in relation to health and safety at the construction phase.....	8
14.	Principal contractor's duties to consult and engage with workers	8
15.	Duties of contractors.....	8
Part 4 - General requirements for all construction sites		9
Part - 5 General		9
Schedule 1 - Particulars to be notified under regulation 6.....		9
Schedule 2 - Minimum welfare facilities required for construction sites.....		9
Schedule 3 - Work involving particular risks.....		9
Schedule 4 - Transitional and saving provisions.....		9
Schedule 5 – Amendments.....		9

Text of the Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015

CONSTRUCTION (DESIGN AND MANAGEMENT) REGULATIONS 2015

Introduction

One of the most important developments in the network of regulations that embrace and support the construction industry took place in April 2015 when the CDM 2007 Regulations were replaced by the CDM 2015 Regulations after a thorough and detailed review. Much of the spirit of the old regulations was maintained but there were two significant changes; the first is a clearly identifiable delineation of authority and responsibility for Health and Safety. The role of Principal Designer was pushed up front to support a strategy of shared responsibility among The Client, The Principal Contractor and The Principal Designer. This was a significant move that did far more than replace the role of CDM Coordinator, it tied the role of Principal Designer into the core of construction design and management duties. The second most significant change is less tangible and less defined but crucially important, and that is the encouragement of open dialogue between these key players and among the associated layers of Designers, Managers and Contractors.

Design, Management and Responsibilities

The Client

Duties incumbent are laid out for the Client in Part 2 of the regulations; a prominent position following Part 1, which is mainly the citation and interpretation notes, and occupying that entire Part before the regulations move on to describe other roles and duties. Right at the top of Part 2 in Paragraph 4, Section 1: **“A client must make suitable arrangements for managing a project, including the allocation of sufficient time and other resources.”** The key element in their role as Client is to, so far as is reasonably practicable, manage a project without risks to the health or safety of any person affected by the project. Then comes the matter of appointments of the other two key players, the Principal Designer and the Principal Contractor. These roles must be appointed and filled well in advance of the Construction Phase, and where they are not filled, the Client takes on all the duties and responsibilities of the roles. The Client must decide if the project is notifiable and if so, notify the Health and Safety Executive, seek and publish an F10 Certificate for the project. Some projects, notably domestic projects, have a slightly different relationship to the regulations than most projects; for detailed information see the downloadable PERSES advisory paper on the CDM2015 Regulations. An open and transparent network of communication and flow of information must be maintained with the Designers and Contractors.

The Principal Designer

The Principal Designer should be involved in the planning of a Project as early as possible since a key part of their role is to ensure that the Client is fully aware of their duties and responsibilities towards the Health, Safety and Welfare of all those included in or affected by the Project.

All Designers and Contractors must have the skills, knowledge and experience - and if they are an organisation, the organisational capability - necessary to fulfil the role that they are appointed to undertake.

The role of the Principal Designer is to engage the cooperation of the Client and Contractors to assess eliminate, reduce or control risks that are both general and site-specific in an open dialogue, and to ensure that these risks and the management of these risks is documented in the Health and Safety Files essential to the Project. This is an organic process that must be maintained throughout the duration of the Project and as such must take into account any design changes made to the Construction Phase Plan. Any significant and reportable incidents

occurring during the Construction Phase must be intimated to the Principal Designer by the Client or the Principal Contractor, so that any new risks may be managed appropriately.

Site work should not commence on a Project until the Principal Designer is content that Pre-Construction information has attended to, or is attending to, the inherent risks of the works, and that a compliant Construction Phase Plan has been prepared. In some instances, the Pre-Construction Phase and the Construction Phase may overlap but it is preferable to have the Pre-Construction Phase concluded before the Construction Phase begins.

It is the duty of the Principal Designer to monitor from time to time the progress of the Project as it relates to compliance and at the end of the Project to present a completed Health and Safety File to the Client.

The Principal Contractor

The role of the Principal Contractor is to plan, manage and monitor the Construction Phase of a Project, and, as far as is reasonably practicable, ensure that the works are carried out without risk to Health and Safety. The Principal Contractor in an open dialogue with the Principal Designer and the Client during the Pre-Construction Phase must prepare a Construction Phase Plan describing the details of the Project, the anticipated duration of the works and the stages of work as they take place either simultaneously or in succession. The Construction Phase Plan must include Risk Assessments and Method Statements for all and any identified risks, and the methods produced must be applied in practice.

It is the duty of the Principal Contractor and the Client to ensure the Health, Safety and Welfare of all those included in or affected by the Project.

The Principal Contractor must ensure that all Contractors are aware of details of the Construction Phase Plan, that they are competent, and that they work in compliance with the CDM2015 Regulations, maintaining general principles of prevention.

The Principal Contractor must instigate, manage and record appropriate site inductions. Any and all significant Health and Safety related incidents must be intimated to the Principal Designer, managed in an appropriate manner, and recorded in the Health and Safety File. Where an incident is deemed 'reportable', all steps should be taken to report the incident to the Health and Safety Executive as quickly and in as detailed a manner as possible.

On completion of a Project the Principal Contractor must pass the Health and Safety File to the Principal Designer so that they may review the documents and pass the File over to the Client.

Risk Management

Site Specific Risks

Considerable attention must be paid to the specific risks that are inherent in a project, or within a particular site, or that may develop through the process of a project as the site changes. All those identified risks along with general risks must be assessed, and where appropriate there should be detailed Method Statements for their management. The extent of these risks will be presented to the Principal Contractor by the Principal Designer in the form of Pre-Construction Information [PCI]. That information assists the Principal Contractor in their production of a Construction Phase Plan.

General Risks

Part 4 of CDM2015 deals with the general requirements for all construction sites, including: safe access to and egress from the site; good order and site security; the stability of structures; demolition and dismantling; the use of explosives; excavations; the use of cofferdams and caissons; reports of inspections; installations for energy distribution; prevention of drowning; traffic routes; vehicles in use; fire prevention and the risk of asphyxiation or flooding; emergency procedures; fresh air; temperature and weather protection; and, lighting.

Pre-Construction Information

Information provided by the Client, and often also by the Contractor, will form the basis of the PCI. It lays out the areas of concern for Health, Safety and Welfare within a project, advises the Client and the Principal Contractor of their responsibilities, and requests the production of Risk Assessments and Method Statements [RAMS] in those areas that are worth investigating. At this early stage of a project, the free and open flow of information between the key triangle of Client, Principal Designer, and Principal Contractor is crucial. This sense of open communication and productive relationships is one of the fundamental underlying themes of CDM2015. The sooner these three protagonists can begin the conversation about Health, Safety and Welfare concerns the better; proper planning and well considered judgements should not be left to the last minute.

Method Statements

The Principal Contractor must prepare RAMS that identify the risks, assess their severity, and their likelihood, and outline in detail the methods by which these risks can be eliminated, controlled or reduced. The completed RAMS will be delivered to the Principal Designer along with the Construction Phase Plan [CPP] for assessment and clearance before work begins on site. The CPP along with its associated documents and appendices is an organic document that from time to time must be reviewed and updated to take into account design changes and developments occurring during the construction phase. Keeping well prepared documentation throughout the life of the project is extremely important since the information will be added to the Health and Safety File, which may have a life well beyond the duration of the project; the purpose of which is to inform future work of a similar nature.

Construction Phase Plan

This is a living document that tracks and records the progress of a construction project. It, along with its accompanying documents must be made available at all times throughout the life of the project; in physical form or in a digital format. It can be helpful to have them available for download and inspection from a cloud storage resource, such as Dropbox. The CPP specifically deals with all Health and Safety issues related to a project, and although the author is the Principal Contractor, input from the Client and the Principal Designer is crucial to its utility and integrity. A CCP is required for all construction projects, but it need not be complicated; for instance, if the work is for a domestic client, or if it is small-scale routine work. The important thing is to demonstrate that you have considered the Health and Safety issues related to the project and have put in place the correct measures to manage any risks. A CPP must be considered, inscribed and distributed among the client, designers and contractors before work on site begins. There is flexibility in CDM2015 that allows for the Pre-Construction Phase to merge with the Construction Phase, but in most cases it is desirable to complete the Pre-Construction Phase before construction commences.

Health and Safety File

It is extremely important that we learn from the work we do, from the hazards we are confronted with, and from the analysis of the solutions we find; this is the purpose of the Health and Safety File. It is not concerned with the breadth of detail to be found in the project documents but is in place to ensure that future work of the same nature is well informed. Elements within the PCI and the CPP is a consideration of existing Health and Safety Files.

The Regulations

This section goes through each of the statutory instruments in CDM2015 and where appropriate offers a brief understanding of their purpose, merit and meaning; how they might be interpreted, and the relationship between the instruments. Text within this section is a commentary and should not be assumed to represent the regulations; the full text of the regulations can be found at the end of the document.

Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015

PART 1 – Introduction

1. Citation and commencement

The Parliamentary schedule.

2. Interpretation

The meaning of words and phrases used in the Regulations. This section is often overlooked by readers assuming it to be a simple reference to well-known terms, but in many instances the meaning attributed here to words and to phrases is extremely important and may offer clarity in understanding the purpose of the instruments put in place.

3. Application in and outside Great Britain

The geographical scope of the Regulations.

PART 2 – Client duties

4. Client duties in relation to managing projects

One of the most significant changes made in CDM2015 is the emphasis put on Client responsibilities towards the management of Health, Safety and Welfare in a project. It is incumbent upon the client to:

- 1) Put in place suitable arrangements to manage the project and to allocate sufficient time and resources for the project to proceed and be completed in accordance with CDM2015.
- 2) Ensure that the work can be carried out without risk to the Health and Safety of any and all persons affected by the works; and ensure that appropriate Welfare Facilities are provided for those carrying out the work.
- 3) Throughout the duration of a project, maintain and review these arrangements.
- 4) Provide Pre-Construction Information as early on as possible in the planning to all appointees; notably the Principal Designer and the Principal Contractor.
- 5) Ensure that the Principal Designer produces a Construction Phase Plan, and that the Principal Designer produces a Health and Safety File, and that these documents are made available throughout the duration of the project.
- 6) Take reasonable steps to ensure that the Principal Designer and the Principal Contractor comply with the regulations of CDM2015.
- 7) Pass on the Health and Safety File to any Client that replaces the incumbent.
- 8) Specify and coordinate responsibilities when there are multiple Clients on a project.

Since one of the duties of the Principal Designer is to advise the Client on Health, Safety and Welfare issues, it cannot be stressed enough that the early appointment of a Principal Designer is extremely beneficial to the planning of a project that proceeds in compliance with CDM2015.

5. Appointment of the principal designer and the principal contractor

In most cases it is advisable for a Client to appoint a Principal Designer but in instances where there is more than one Contractor, a Principal Designer must be appointed. If a Client does not appoint a Principal Designer or Principal Contractor, they carry the full burden of responsibility attached to those roles.

6. Notification

The Health and Safety Executive [HSE] must be notified if the Construction Phase of a project will last longer than 30 working days and have more than 20 workers working simultaneously, at any point in the project; or if the Construction Phase exceeds 500 person-days.

The HSE prefer you to complete the notification by using the online F10 form. The F10 form must be displayed in a prominent position at the construction site office.

There are some instances where other official bodies need to be notified; such as Rail, Defence and Nuclear sites.

7. Application to domestic clients

In short, the burden of responsibility to take on the roles of Principal Designer and Principal Contractor does not apply to a Domestic Client; these responsibilities default to either the Designer or to the Contractor on the project, or to both.

Part 3 – Health and safety duties and roles

8. General duties

All Designers and Contractors appointed to work on a project, as individuals or as organisations, must have the skills, experience, knowledge and organisational capacity to fulfil their role. The Client must be satisfied in this regard, and neither Designers nor Contractors should take on the role if they cannot fulfil its demands.

In this Section we can begin to see the importance placed in CDM2015 on cooperation and communication between the key players and among all those who are working on the project. Open and constructive communication amid a general sense of prevention should be considered as one of the most important contributing factors to maintaining high standards in the protection of the Health, Safety and Welfare of all those affected by the project.

9. Duties of designers

Designers must, at the outset, be satisfied that the Client is fully aware of their responsibilities and duties towards the Health, Safety and Welfare of all those working on or affected by the project. In the process of their work a Designer must take all reasonable measures to eliminate, reduce or control risk brought about by the work and must describe what those risks are and the methods to be employed in the management of those risks. This information needs to be passed on to the Principal Designer so that they may transmit the data to others on the project and include it in the Health and Safety File.

10. Designs prepared or modified outside Great Britain

Extending the reach of the provisions.

11. Duties of a principal designer in relation to health and safety at the pre-construction phase

The Principal Designer is duty bound to plan, manage and monitor the Pre-Construction Phase of a project; and, to ensure that all Designers comply with CDM2015. They must liaise with the Principal Contractor and share all planning, management and monitoring information relevant to the Construction Phase. Despite a common belief that the role of the Principal Designer ends when the Construction Phase begins, that is not the case; the role of the Principal Designer carries on through the project until its completion. It may be decided by a Client, however, that the role be taken on by themselves and the Principal Contractor during the Construction Phase.

12. Construction phase plan and health and safety file

During the Pre-Construction Phase, the Principal Contractor must prepare a Construction Phase Plan, which sets out the Health, Safety and Welfare arrangements, taking into account site specific rules, developed specifically for the project and those already in place on the site. The Client and the Principal Contractor assist in this process, underlining the need for open, free and transparent communication. The CPP is an organic document that develops as the project progresses and it is the duty of the Principal Contractor to, from time to time, or when necessary, review and update the plan. A similar process must be undertaken by the Principal Designer in the production and maintenance of the Health and Safety File.

At the end of a project the Principal Designer must pass the completed Health and Safety File to the Client. This duty must be fulfilled by whomever has taken on the role of Principal Designer; notably the Principal Contractor.

13. Duties of a principal contractor in relation to health and safety at the construction phase

The Principal Contractor is duty bound to plan, manage and monitor the Construction Phase of a project; and, to ensure that all Contractors work and behave in compliance with CDM2015. Taking into account the general principles of prevention, the Principal Contractor must organise and implement cooperation between all Contractors on the project and ensure that they are kept informed of any developments and changes being made to the CCP.

It is the duty of the Principal Contractor to maintain a secure site, and to perform induction sessions for all operatives and visitors to the site. The Principal Contractor must also ensure that appropriate Welfare Facilities are put in place in accordance with Schedule 2 of CDM2015; this duty is shared with the Client.

14. Principal contractor's duties to consult and engage with workers

This section underlines the need for good communication between Contractors on a site, and for the free flow of information between them. It notes some exceptions such as those relating to National Security or Individual privacy, for example.

15. Duties of contractors

Any Contractor on site who is not the Principal Contractor must comply with directions given by the Principal Designer or the Principal Contractor. If there is only one Contractor on the project, they assume the role of Principal Contractor and all that that involves.

All Contractors must employ project workers that have the necessary skills, experience and training required to work on site and maintain general principals of prevention in the protection of the Health, Safety and Welfare of themselves and others in the execution of their tasks. It is also the duty of all Contractors to have in place an appropriate chain of supervision for each worker.

All Contractors are also duty bound to ensure the free flow of information about site procedures such as induction, security, traffic management plans, and emergency procedures; and, must ensure that as these procedures develop throughout the life of the project these changes are made known to all concerned.

A Contractor should not begin work until they are satisfied that the site is secure from unauthorised visitors and that facilities noted in Schedule 2 have been put in place.

Part 4 - General requirements for all construction sites

This part of the regulations describes in great detail what is required by a site for it to operate within compliance of CDM2015. It is PERSES advice that all Clients, Contractors and Designers read and understand the contents of this part. PERSES clients have year-round access to advice and consultation on any aspect of CDM2015, whether general or site-specific.

Part - 5 General

This part is related to various legal provisions and governmental duties.

Schedule 1 - Particulars to be notified under regulation 6

Schedule 1 presents guidance for all of the data required in the notification of a project to the HSE. [F10]

Schedule 2 - Minimum welfare facilities required for construction sites

This Schedule describes in detail the statutory minimum for the Welfare Facilities required on construction sites. Again, PERSES clients have year-round access to advice and consultation on these matters.

Schedule 3 - Work involving particular risks

The type of work that must be considered as involving particular risks are listed here.

Schedule 4 - Transitional and saving provisions

This Schedule will in most cases today (2019) be irrelevant in that it describes procedures put in place for the transition into CDM2015 from the previous regulations.

Schedule 5 – Amendments

This Schedule notes the amendments that have been made to other relevant regulations.

2015 No. 51

HEALTH AND SAFETY

The Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015

Made - - - - 22nd January 2015

Laid before Parliament 29th January 2015

Coming into force - - 6th April 2015

The Secretary of State makes these Regulations in exercise of the powers conferred by sections 15(1), (2), (3)(a) and (c), (5)(a), (8) and (9), 80(1) and (2)(c) and 82(3)(a) of, and paragraphs 1(1) and (2), 6 to 12, 14, 15(1), 16, 18, 20 and 21 of Schedule 3 to, the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974(a) (“the 1974 Act”).

The Regulations give effect without modifications to proposals submitted to the Secretary of State by the Health and Safety Executive (“the Executive”) under section 11(3) of the 1974 Act(b).

Before submitting those proposals to the Secretary of State, the Executive consulted the bodies that appeared to it to be appropriate as required by section 50(3) of the 1974 Act(c).

It appears to the Secretary of State that the modifications to the instruments marked with an asterisk in the table in Schedule 5 are expedient for the purposes of section 80(1) of the 1974 Act. It also appears to the Secretary of State not to be appropriate to consult bodies in respect of those modifications for the purposes of section 80(4)(d) of the 1974 Act.

PART 1

Introduction

Citation and commencement

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015 and come into force on 6th April 2015 immediately after the Mines Regulations 2014(e).

-
- (a) 1974 c.37. Section 15(1) was substituted by paragraph 6 of Schedule 15 to the Employment Protection Act 1975 (c.71) and amended by S.I. 2002/794. Section 15(2) and (3)(c) was amended by paragraphs 1 and 5 of Schedule 12 to the Energy Act 2013 (c.32).
- (b) Section 11(3) was inserted by S.I. 2008/960.
- (c) Section 50(3) was amended by paragraph 16 of Schedule 15 to the Employment Protection Act 1975 (c.71), S.I. 2008/960, paragraphs 4 and 6 of Schedule 7 to the Health and Social Care Act 2012 (c.7), and by paragraphs 1 and 11(1) of Schedule 12 to the Energy Act 2013.
- (d) Section 80(4) was amended by S.I. 2002/794.
- (e) S.I. 2014/3248.

Interpretation

2.—(1) In these Regulations—

“the 1974 Act” means the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974;

“the 2007 Regulations” means the Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2007(a);

“the Management Regulations” means the Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999(b);

“business” means a trade, business or other undertaking (whether for profit or not);

“client” means any person for whom a project is carried out;

“construction phase” means the period of time beginning when construction work in a project starts and ending when construction work in that project is completed;

“construction phase plan” means a plan drawn up under regulations 12 or 15;

“construction site” includes any place where construction work is being carried out or to which the workers have access, but does not include a workplace within the site which is set aside for purposes other than construction work;

“construction work” means the carrying out of any building, civil engineering or engineering construction work and includes—

- (a) the construction, alteration, conversion, fitting out, commissioning, renovation, repair, upkeep, redecoration or other maintenance (including cleaning which involves the use of water or an abrasive at high pressure, or the use of corrosive or toxic substances), de-commissioning, demolition or dismantling of a structure;
- (b) the preparation for an intended structure, including site clearance, exploration, investigation (but not site survey) and excavation (but not pre-construction archaeological investigations), and the clearance or preparation of the site or structure for use or occupation at its conclusion;
- (c) the assembly on site of prefabricated elements to form a structure or the disassembly on site of the prefabricated elements which, immediately before such disassembly, formed a structure;
- (d) the removal of a structure, or of any product or waste resulting from demolition or dismantling of a structure, or from disassembly of prefabricated elements which immediately before such disassembly formed such a structure;
- (e) the installation, commissioning, maintenance, repair or removal of mechanical, electrical, gas, compressed air, hydraulic, telecommunications, computer or similar services which are normally fixed within or to a structure,

but does not include the exploration for, or extraction of, mineral resources, or preparatory activities carried out at a place where such exploration or extraction is carried out;

“contractor” means any person (including a non-domestic client) who, in the course or furtherance of a business, carries out, manages or controls construction work;

“design” includes drawings, design details, specifications and bills of quantities (including specification of articles or substances) relating to a structure, and calculations prepared for the purpose of a design;

“designer” means any person (including a client, contractor or other person referred to in these Regulations) who in the course or furtherance of a business—

- (a) prepares or modifies a design; or
- (b) arranges for, or instructs, any person under their control to do so,

(a) S.I. 2007/320, as amended by S.I. 2012/632, 2013/1471, 2013/1666 and 2014/469.

(b) S.I. 1999/3242, as amended by S.I. 2003/2457, 2007/320, 2010/93 and 2013/1667. S.I. 2005/1541 amends the instrument in relation to England and Wales and S.I. 2006/457 in relation to Scotland.

relating to a structure, or to a product or mechanical or electrical system intended for a particular structure, and a person is deemed to prepare a design where a design is prepared by a person under their control;

“domestic client” means a client for whom a project is being carried out which is not in the course or furtherance of a business of that client;

“excavation” includes any earthwork, trench, well, shaft, tunnel or underground working;

“the general principles of prevention” means the general principles of prevention specified in Schedule 1 to the Management Regulations;

“health and safety file” means a file prepared under regulation 12(5);

“inspector for the Executive” means an inspector within the meaning given in section 53(1) of the 1974 Act(a);

“loading bay” means any facility for loading or unloading;

“place of work” means any place which is used by any person at work for the purposes of construction work or for the purposes of any activity arising out of or in connection with construction work;

“pre-construction information” means information in the client’s possession or which is reasonably obtainable by or on behalf of the client, which is relevant to the construction work and is of an appropriate level of detail and proportionate to the risks involved, including—

(a) information about—

(i) the project;

(ii) planning and management of the project;

(iii) health and safety hazards, including design and construction hazards and how they will be addressed; and

(b) information in any existing health and safety file;

“pre-construction phase” means any period of time during which design or preparatory work is carried out for a project and may continue during the construction phase;

“principal contractor” means the contractor appointed under regulation 5(1)(b) to perform the specified duties in regulations 12 to 14;

“principal designer” means the designer appointed under regulation 5(1)(a) to perform the specified duties in regulations 11 and 12;

“project” means a project which includes or is intended to include construction work and includes all planning, design, management or other work involved in a project until the end of the construction phase;

“site rules” means rules which are drawn up for a particular construction site and are necessary for health or safety purposes;

“structure” means—

(a) any building, timber, masonry, metal or reinforced concrete structure, railway line or siding, tramway line, dock, harbour, inland navigation, tunnel, shaft, bridge, viaduct, waterworks, reservoir, pipe or pipeline, cable, aqueduct, sewer, sewage works, gasholder, road, airfield, sea defence works, river works, drainage works, earthworks, lagoon, dam, wall, caisson, mast, tower, pylon, underground tank, earth retaining structure or structure designed to preserve or alter any natural feature and fixed plant;

(b) any structure similar to anything specified in paragraph (a);

(c) any formwork, falsework, scaffold or other structure designed or used to provide support or means of access during construction work,

and any reference to a structure includes part of a structure;

(a) There are amendments to section 53(1) of the 1974 Act but none is relevant.

“traffic route” means a route for pedestrian traffic or for vehicles and includes any doorway, gateway, loading bay or ramp;

“vehicle” includes any mobile work equipment;

“work equipment” means any machinery, appliance, apparatus, tool or installation for use at work (whether exclusively or not);

“working day” means any day on which construction work takes place;

“workplace” means a workplace within the meaning of regulation 2(1) of the Workplace (Health, Safety and Welfare) Regulations 1992^(a) other than a construction site.

(2) Any reference in these Regulations to a plan, rule, document, report or copy includes a copy or electronic version which is—

- (a) capable of being retrieved or reproduced when required; and
- (b) secure from loss or unauthorised interference.

Application in and outside Great Britain

3. These Regulations apply—

- (a) in Great Britain; and
- (b) to premises and activities outside Great Britain to which sections 1 to 59 and 80 to 82 of the 1974 Act apply by virtue of articles 9 and 11(1)(a) of the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974 (Application outside Great Britain) Order 2013^(b).

PART 2

Client duties

Client duties in relation to managing projects

4.—(1) A client must make suitable arrangements for managing a project, including the allocation of sufficient time and other resources.

(2) Arrangements are suitable if they ensure that—

- (a) the construction work can be carried out, so far as is reasonably practicable, without risks to the health or safety of any person affected by the project; and
- (b) the facilities required by Schedule 2 are provided in respect of any person carrying out construction work.

(3) A client must ensure that these arrangements are maintained and reviewed throughout the project.

(4) A client must provide pre-construction information as soon as is practicable to every designer and contractor appointed, or being considered for appointment, to the project.

(5) A client must ensure that—

- (a) before the construction phase begins, a construction phase plan is drawn up by the contractor if there is only one contractor, or by the principal contractor; and
- (b) the principal designer prepares a health and safety file for the project, which—
 - (i) complies with the requirements of regulation 12(5);
 - (ii) is revised from time to time as appropriate to incorporate any relevant new information; and

^(a) S.I. 1992/3004; the definition of “workplace” in regulation 2(1) was amended by S.I. 2002/2174.

^(b) S.I. 2013/240.

- (iii) is kept available for inspection by any person who may need it to comply with any relevant legal requirements.
- (6) A client must take reasonable steps to ensure that—
 - (a) the principal designer complies with any other principal designer duties in regulations 11 and 12; and
 - (b) the principal contractor complies with any other principal contractor duties in regulations 12 to 14.
- (7) If a client disposes of the client's interest in the structure, the client complies with the duty in paragraph (5)(b)(iii) by providing the health and safety file to the person who acquires the client's interest in the structure and ensuring that that person is aware of the nature and purpose of the file.
- (8) Where there is more than one client in relation to a project—
 - (a) one or more of the clients may agree in writing to be treated for the purposes of these Regulations as the only client or clients; and
 - (b) except for the duties specified in sub-paragraph (c) only the client or clients agreed in paragraph (a) are subject to the duties owed by a client under these Regulations;
 - (c) the duties in the following provisions are owed by all clients—
 - (i) regulation 8(4); and
 - (ii) paragraph (4) and regulation 8(6) to the extent that those duties relate to information in the possession of the client.

Appointment of the principal designer and the principal contractor

- 5.—**(1) Where there is more than one contractor, or if it is reasonably foreseeable that more than one contractor will be working on a project at any time, the client must appoint in writing—
- (a) a designer with control over the pre-construction phase as principal designer; and
 - (b) a contractor as principal contractor.
- (2) The appointments must be made as soon as is practicable, and, in any event, before the construction phase begins.
- (3) If the client fails to appoint a principal designer, the client must fulfil the duties of the principal designer in regulation 11 and 12.
- (4) If the client fails to appoint a principal contractor, the client must fulfil the duties of the principal contractor in regulations 12 to 14.

Notification

- 6.—**(1) A project is notifiable if the construction work on a construction site is scheduled to—
- (a) last longer than 30 working days and have more than 20 workers working simultaneously at any point in the project; or
 - (b) exceed 500 person days.
- (2) 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.
- (3) The notice must—
- (a) contain the particulars specified in Schedule 1;
 - (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; and
 - (c) if necessary, be periodically updated.
- (4) Where a project includes construction work of a description for which the Office of Rail Regulation is the enforcing authority by virtue of regulation 3 of the Health and Safety

(Enforcing Authority for Railways and Other Guided Transport Systems) Regulations 2006^(a), the client must give notice to the Office of Rail Regulation instead of the Executive.

(5) Where a project includes construction work on premises which are or are on—

- (a) a GB nuclear site (within the meaning given in section 68 of the Energy Act 2013^(b));
- (b) an authorised defence site (within the meaning given in regulation 2(1) of the Health and Safety (Enforcing Authority) Regulations 1998^(c)); or
- (c) a new nuclear build site (within the meaning given in regulation 2A of those Regulations),

the client must give notice to the Office for Nuclear Regulation instead of the Executive.

Application to domestic clients

7.—(1) Where the client is a domestic client the duties in regulations 4(1) to (7) and 6 must be carried out by—

- (a) the contractor for a project where there is only one contractor;
- (b) the principal contractor for a project where there is more than one contractor; or
- (c) the principal designer where there is a written agreement that the principal designer will fulfil those duties.

(2) If a domestic client fails to make the appointments required by regulation 5—

- (a) the designer in control of the pre-construction phase of the project is the principal designer;
- (b) the contractor in control of the construction phase of the project is the principal contractor.

(3) Regulation 5(3) and (4) does not apply to a domestic client.

PART 3

Health and safety duties and roles

General duties

8.—(1) A designer (including a principal designer) or contractor (including a principal contractor) appointed to work on a project must have the skills, knowledge and experience, and, if they are an organisation, the organisational capability, necessary to fulfil the role that they are appointed to undertake, in a manner that secures the health and safety of any person affected by the project.

(2) A designer or contractor must not accept an appointment to a project unless they fulfil the conditions in paragraph (1).

(3) A person who is responsible for appointing a designer or contractor to carry out work on a project must take reasonable steps to satisfy themselves that the designer or contractor fulfils the conditions in paragraph (1).

(4) A person with a duty or function under these Regulations must cooperate with any other person working on or in relation to a project, at the same or an adjoining construction site, to the extent necessary to enable any person with a duty or function to fulfil that duty or function.

^(a) S.I. 2006/557. Regulation 3 was amended by S.I. 2007/1573 and 2014/469.

^(b) 2013 c.32.

^(c) S.I. 1998/494. The definition of “authorised defence site” was inserted into regulation 2(1), and new regulation 2A was inserted into the Regulations, by S.I. 2014/469.

(5) A person working on a project under the control of another must report to that person anything they are aware of in relation to the project which is likely to endanger their own health or safety or that of others.

(6) Any person who is required by these Regulations to provide information or instruction must ensure the information or instruction is comprehensible and provided as soon as is practicable.

(7) To the extent that they are applicable to a domestic client, the duties in paragraphs (3), (4) and (6) must be carried out by the person specified in regulation 7(1).

Duties of designers

9.—(1) A designer must not commence work in relation to a project unless satisfied that the client is aware of the duties owed by the client under these Regulations.

(2) When preparing or modifying a design the designer must take into account the general principles of prevention and any pre-construction information to eliminate, so far as is reasonably practicable, foreseeable risks to the health or safety of any person—

- (a) carrying out or liable to be affected by construction work;
- (b) maintaining or cleaning a structure; or
- (c) using a structure designed as a workplace.

(3) If it is not possible to eliminate these risks, the designer must, so far as is reasonably practicable—

- (a) take steps to reduce or, if that is not possible, control the risks through the subsequent design process;
- (b) provide information about those risks to the principal designer; and
- (c) ensure appropriate information is included in the health and safety file.

(4) A designer must take all reasonable steps to provide, with the design, sufficient information about the design, construction or maintenance of the structure, to adequately assist the client, other designers and contractors to comply with their duties under these Regulations.

Designs prepared or modified outside Great Britain

10.—(1) Where a design is prepared or modified outside Great Britain for use in construction work to which these Regulations apply—

- (a) the person who commissions it, if established within Great Britain; or
- (b) if that person is not so established, the client for the project,

must ensure that regulation 9 is complied with.

(2) This regulation does not apply to a domestic client.

Duties of a principal designer in relation to health and safety at the pre-construction phase

11.—(1) The principal designer must plan, manage and monitor the pre-construction phase and coordinate matters relating to health and safety during the pre-construction phase to ensure that, so far as is reasonably practicable, the project is carried out without risks to health or safety.

(2) In fulfilling the duties in paragraph (1), and in particular when—

- (a) design, technical and organisational aspects are being decided in order to plan the various items or stages of work which are to take place simultaneously or in succession; and
- (b) estimating the period of time required to complete such work or work stages,

the principal designer must take into account the general principles of prevention and, where relevant, the content of any construction phase plan and any health and safety file.

(3) In fulfilling the duties in paragraph (1), the principal designer must identify and eliminate or control, so far as is reasonably practicable, foreseeable risks to the health or safety of any person—

- (a) carrying out or liable to be affected by construction work;
- (b) maintaining or cleaning a structure; or
- (c) using a structure designed as a workplace.

(4) In fulfilling the duties in paragraph (1), the principal designer must ensure all designers comply with their duties in regulation 9.

(5) In fulfilling the duty to coordinate health and safety matters in paragraph (1), the principal designer must ensure that all persons working in relation to the pre-construction phase cooperate with the client, the principal designer and each other.

(6) The principal designer must—

- (a) assist the client in the provision of the pre-construction information required by regulation 4(4); and
- (b) so far as it is within the principal designer's control, provide pre-construction information, promptly and in a convenient form, to every designer and contractor appointed, or being considered for appointment, to the project.

(7) The principal designer must liaise with the principal contractor for the duration of the principal designer's appointment and share with the principal contractor information relevant to the planning, management and monitoring of the construction phase and the coordination of health and safety matters during the construction phase.

Construction phase plan and health and safety file

12.—(1) 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.

(2) The construction phase plan must set out the health and safety arrangements and site rules taking account, where necessary, of the industrial activities taking place on the construction site and, where applicable, must include specific measures concerning work which falls within one or more of the categories set out in Schedule 3.

(3) The principal designer must assist the principal contractor in preparing the construction phase plan by providing to the principal contractor all information the principal designer holds that is relevant to the construction phase plan including—

- (a) pre-construction information obtained from the client;
- (b) any information obtained from designers under regulation 9(3)(b).

(4) Throughout the project the principal contractor must ensure that the construction phase plan is appropriately reviewed, updated and revised from time to time so that it continues to be sufficient to ensure that construction work is carried out, so far as is reasonably practicable, without risks to health or safety.

(5) During the pre-construction phase, the principal designer must prepare a health and safety file appropriate to the characteristics of the project which must contain information relating to the project which is likely to be needed during any subsequent project to ensure the health and safety of any person.

(6) The principal designer must ensure that the health and safety file is appropriately reviewed, updated and revised from time to time to take account of the work and any changes that have occurred.

(7) During the project, the principal contractor must provide the principal designer with any information in the principal contractor's possession relevant to the health and safety file, for inclusion in the health and safety file.

(8) If the principal designer's appointment concludes before the end of the project, the principal designer must pass the health and safety file to the principal contractor.

(9) Where the health and safety file is passed to the principal contractor under paragraph (8), the principal contractor must ensure that the health and safety file is appropriately reviewed, updated and revised from time to time to take account of the work and any changes that have occurred.

(10) At the end of the project, the principal designer, or where there is no principal designer the principal contractor, must pass the health and safety file to the client.

Duties of a principal contractor in relation to health and safety at the construction phase

13.—(1) The principal contractor must plan, manage and monitor the construction phase and coordinate matters relating to health and safety during the construction phase to ensure that, so far as is reasonably practicable, construction work is carried out without risks to health or safety.

(2) In fulfilling the duties in paragraph (1), and in particular when—

- (a) design, technical and organisational aspects are being decided in order to plan the various items or stages of work which are to take place simultaneously or in succession; and
- (b) estimating the period of time required to complete the work or work stages,

the principal contractor must take into account the general principles of prevention.

(3) The principal contractor must—

- (a) organise cooperation between contractors (including successive contractors on the same construction site);
- (b) coordinate implementation by the contractors of applicable legal requirements for health and safety; and
- (c) ensure that employers and, if necessary for the protection of workers, self-employed persons—
 - (i) apply the general principles of prevention in a consistent manner, and in particular when complying with the provisions of Part 4; and
 - (ii) where required, follow the construction phase plan.

(4) The principal contractor must ensure that—

- (a) a suitable site induction is provided;
- (b) the necessary steps are taken to prevent access by unauthorised persons to the construction site; and
- (c) facilities that comply with the requirements of Schedule 2 are provided throughout the construction phase.

(5) The principal contractor must liaise with the principal designer for the duration of the principal designer's appointment and share with the principal designer information relevant to the planning, management and monitoring of the pre-construction phase and the coordination of health and safety matters during the pre-construction phase.

Principal contractor's duties to consult and engage with workers

14. The principal contractor must—

- (a) make and maintain arrangements which will enable the principal contractor and workers engaged in construction work to cooperate effectively in developing, promoting and checking the effectiveness of measures to ensure the health, safety and welfare of the workers;
- (b) consult those workers or their representatives in good time on matters connected with the project which may affect their health, safety or welfare, in so far as they or their representatives have not been similarly consulted by their employer;

- (c) ensure that those workers or their representatives can inspect and take copies of any information which the principal contractor has, or which these Regulations require to be provided to the principal contractor, which relate to the health, safety or welfare of workers at the site, except any information—
 - (i) the disclosure of which would be against the interests of national security;
 - (ii) which the principal contractor could not disclose without contravening a prohibition imposed by or under an enactment;
 - (iii) relating specifically to an individual, unless that individual has consented to its being disclosed;
 - (iv) the disclosure of which would, for reasons other than its effect on health, safety or welfare at work, cause substantial injury to the principal contractor's undertaking or, where the information was supplied to the principal contractor by another person, to the undertaking of that other person;
 - (v) obtained by the principal contractor for the purpose of bringing, prosecuting or defending any legal proceedings.

Duties of contractors

15.—(1) A contractor must not carry out construction work in relation to a project unless satisfied that the client is aware of the duties owed by the client under these Regulations.

(2) A contractor must plan, manage and monitor construction work carried out either by the contractor or by workers under the contractor's control, to ensure that, so far as is reasonably practicable, it is carried out without risks to health and safety.

(3) Where there is more than one contractor working on a project, a contractor must comply with—

- (a) any directions given by the principal designer or the principal contractor; and
- (b) the parts of the construction phase plan that are relevant to that contractor's work on the project.

(4) If there is only one contractor working on the project, the contractor must take account of the general principles of prevention when—

- (a) design, technical and organisational aspects are being decided in order to plan the various items or stages of work which are to take place simultaneously or in succession; and
- (b) estimating the period of time required to complete the work or work stages.

(5) If there is only one contractor working on the project, the contractor must draw up a construction phase plan, or make arrangements for a construction phase plan to be drawn up, as soon as is practicable prior to setting up a construction site.

(6) The construction phase plan must fulfil the requirements of regulation 12(2).

(7) A contractor must not employ or 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 tasks allocated to that person in a manner that secures the health and safety of any person working on the construction site.

(8) A contractor must provide each worker under their control with appropriate supervision, instructions and information so that construction work can be carried out, so far as is reasonably practicable, without risks to health and safety.

(9) The information provided must include—

- (a) a suitable site induction, where not already provided by the principal contractor;
- (b) the procedures to be followed in the event of serious and imminent danger to health and safety;
- (c) information on risks to health and safety—

- (i) identified by the risk assessment under regulation 3 of the Management Regulations;
or
 - (ii) arising out of the conduct of another contractor's undertaking and of which the contractor in control of the worker ought reasonably to be aware; and
 - (d) any other information necessary to enable the worker to comply with the relevant statutory provisions.
- (10) A contractor must not begin work on a construction site unless reasonable steps have been taken to prevent access by unauthorised persons to that site.
- (11) A contractor must ensure, so far as is reasonably practicable, that the requirements of Schedule 2 are complied with so far as they affect the contractor or any worker under that contractor's control.

PART 4

General requirements for all construction sites

Application of Part 4

- 16.**—(1) This Part applies only to a construction site.
- (2) A contractor carrying out construction work must comply with the requirements of this Part so far as they affect the contractor or any worker under the control of the contractor or relate to matters within the contractor's control.
- (3) A domestic client who controls the way in which any construction work is carried out by a person at work must comply with the requirements of this Part so far as they relate to matters within the client's control.

Safe places of construction work

- 17.**—(1) There must, so far as is reasonably practicable, be suitable and sufficient safe access to and egress from—
- (a) every construction site to every other place provided for the use of any person whilst at work; and
 - (b) every place construction work is being carried out to every other place to which workers have access within a construction site.
- (2) A construction site must be, so far as is reasonably practicable, made and kept safe for, and without risks to, the health of a person at work there.
- (3) Action must be taken to ensure, so far as is reasonably practicable, that no person uses access to or egress from or gains access to any construction site which does not comply with the requirements of paragraph (1) or (2).
- (4) A construction site must, so far as is reasonably practicable, have sufficient working space and be arranged so that it is suitable for any person who is working or who is likely to work there, taking account of any necessary work equipment likely to be used there.

Good order and site security

- 18.**—(1) Each part of a 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.
- (2) Where necessary in the interests of health and safety, a construction site must, so far as is reasonably practicable, and in accordance with the level of risk posed, comply with either or both of the following—

- (a) have its perimeter identified by suitable signs and be arranged so that its extent is readily identifiable; or
- (b) be fenced off.
- (3) No timber or other material with projecting nails (or similar sharp object) must—
 - (a) be used in any construction work; or
 - (b) be allowed to remain in any place,

if the nails (or similar sharp object) may be a source of danger to any person.

Stability of structures

19.—(1) All practicable steps must be taken, where necessary to prevent danger to any person, to ensure that any new or existing structure does not collapse if, due to the carrying out of construction work, it—

- (a) may become unstable; or
- (b) is in a temporary state of weakness or instability.
- (2) Any buttress, temporary support or temporary structure must—
 - (a) be of such design and installed and maintained so as to withstand any foreseeable loads which may be imposed on it; and
 - (b) only be used for the purposes for which it was designed and installed and is maintained.
- (3) A structure must not be so loaded as to render it unsafe to any person.

Demolition or dismantling

20.—(1) The demolition or dismantling of a structure must be planned and carried out in such a manner as to prevent danger or, where it is not practicable to prevent it, to reduce danger to as low a level as is reasonably practicable.

(2) The arrangements for carrying out such demolition or dismantling must be recorded in writing before the demolition or dismantling work begins.

Explosives

21.—(1) So far as is reasonably practicable, explosives must be stored, transported and used safely and securely.

(2) An explosive charge may be used or fired only if suitable and sufficient steps have been taken to ensure that no person is exposed to risk of injury from the explosion or from projected or flying material caused by the explosion.

Excavations

22.—(1) All practicable steps must be taken to prevent danger to any person, including, where necessary, the provision of supports or battering, to ensure that—

- (a) no excavation or part of an excavation collapses;
- (b) no material forming the walls or roof of, or adjacent to, any excavation is dislodged or falls; and
- (c) no person is buried or trapped in an excavation by material which is dislodged or falls.

(2) Suitable and sufficient steps must be taken to prevent any person, work equipment, or any accumulation of material from falling into any excavation.

(3) Suitable and sufficient steps must be taken, where necessary, to prevent any part of an excavation or ground adjacent to it from being overloaded by work equipment or material.

(4) Construction work must not be carried out in an excavation where any supports or battering have been provided in accordance with paragraph (1) unless—

- (a) the excavation and any work equipment and materials which may affect its safety have been inspected by a competent person—
 - (i) at the start of the shift in which the work is to be carried out;
 - (ii) after any event likely to have affected the strength or stability of the excavation; and
 - (iii) after any material unintentionally falls or is dislodged; and
- (b) the person who carried out the inspection is satisfied that construction work can be safely carried out there.

(5) Where the person carrying out an inspection informs the person on whose behalf the inspection is carried out of any matter about which they are not satisfied (under regulation 24(1)), construction work must not be carried out in the excavation until the matter has been satisfactorily remedied.

Cofferdams and caissons

23.—(1) A cofferdam or caisson must be—

- (a) of suitable design and construction;
- (b) appropriately equipped so that workers can gain shelter or escape if water or materials enter it; and
- (c) properly maintained.

(2) A cofferdam or caisson must not be used to carry out construction work unless—

- (a) the cofferdam or caisson and any work equipment and materials which may affect its safety have been inspected by a competent person—
 - (i) at the start of the shift in which the work is to be carried out; and
 - (ii) after any event likely to have affected the strength or stability of the cofferdam or caisson; and
- (b) the person who carried out the inspection is satisfied that construction work can be safely carried out there.

(3) Where the person carrying out an inspection informs the person on whose behalf the inspection is carried out of any matter about which they are not satisfied (under regulation 24(1)), construction work must not be carried out in the cofferdam or caisson until the matter has been satisfactorily remedied.

Reports of inspections

24.—(1) Where a person who carries out an inspection under regulation 22 or 23 is not satisfied that construction work can be carried out safely at the place inspected, that person must—

- (a) inform the person on whose behalf the inspection was carried out, before the end of the shift within which the inspection is completed, of the matters that could give rise to a risk to the safety of any person;
- (b) prepare a report, which must include—
 - (i) the name and address of the person on whose behalf the inspection was carried out;
 - (ii) the location of the place of construction work inspected;
 - (iii) a description of the place of construction work or part of that place inspected (including any work equipment and materials);
 - (iv) the date and time of the inspection;
 - (v) details of any matter identified that could give rise to a risk to the safety of any person;
 - (vi) details of any action taken as a result of any matter identified in sub-paragraph (v);
 - (vii) details of any further action considered necessary; and

- (viii) the name and position of the person making the report; and
- (c) provide the report, or a copy of it, to the person on whose behalf the inspection was carried out, within 24 hours of completing the inspection to which the report relates.
- (2) Where the person who carries out an inspection works under the control of another (whether as an employee or otherwise) the person in control must ensure the person who carries out the inspection complies with the requirements of paragraph (1).
- (3) The person on whose behalf the inspection was carried out must—
 - (a) keep the report or a copy of it available for inspection by an inspector for the Executive—
 - (i) at the site where the inspection was carried out until the construction work is completed; and
 - (ii) after that for 3 months; and
 - (b) send to the inspector such extracts from or copies of the report as the inspector may from time to time require.
- (4) This regulation does not require the preparation of more than one report where more than one inspection is carried out under regulation 22(4)(a)(i) or 23(2)(a)(i) within a 7 day period.

Energy distribution installations

- 25.—**(1) Where necessary to prevent danger, energy distribution installations must be suitably located, periodically checked and clearly indicated.
- (2) Where there is a risk to construction work from overhead electric power cables—
 - (a) they must be directed away from the area of risk; or
 - (b) the power must be isolated and, where necessary, earthed.
 - (3) If it is not reasonably practicable to comply with paragraph (2)(a) or (b), suitable warning notices must be provided together with one or more of the following—
 - (a) barriers suitable for excluding work equipment which is not needed;
 - (b) suspended protections where vehicles need to pass beneath the cables; or
 - (c) measures providing an equivalent level of safety.
 - (4) Construction work which is liable to create a risk to health or safety from an underground service, or from damage to or disturbance of it, must not be carried out unless suitable and sufficient steps (including any steps required by this regulation) have been taken to prevent the risk, so far as is reasonably practicable.

Prevention of drowning

- 26.—**(1) Where, in the course of construction work, a person is at risk of falling into water or other liquid with a risk of drowning, suitable and sufficient steps must be taken to—
- (a) prevent, so far as is reasonably practicable, the person falling;
 - (b) minimise the risk of drowning in the event of a fall; and
 - (c) ensure that suitable rescue equipment is provided, maintained and, when necessary, used so that a person may be promptly rescued in the event of a fall.
- (2) Suitable and sufficient steps must be taken to ensure the safe transport of any person conveyed by water to or from a place of work.
- (3) Any vessel used to convey any person by water to or from a place of work must not be overcrowded or overloaded.

Traffic routes

- 27.—**(1) A construction site must be organised in such a way that, so far as is reasonably practicable, pedestrians and vehicles can move without risks to health or safety.

(2) Traffic routes must be suitable for the persons or vehicles using them, sufficient in number, in suitable positions and of sufficient size.

(3) A traffic route does not satisfy paragraph (2) unless suitable and sufficient steps are taken to ensure that—

- (a) pedestrians or vehicles may use it without causing danger to the health or safety of persons near it;
- (b) any door or gate for pedestrians which leads onto a traffic route is sufficiently separated from that traffic route to enable pedestrians to see any approaching vehicle or plant from a place of safety;
- (c) there is sufficient separation between vehicles and pedestrians to ensure safety or, where this is not reasonably practicable—
 - (i) other means for the protection of pedestrians are provided; and
 - (ii) effective arrangements are used for warning any person liable to be crushed or trapped by any vehicle of its approach;
- (d) any loading bay has at least one exit for the exclusive use of pedestrians; and
- (e) where it is unsafe for pedestrians to use a gate intended primarily for vehicles, at least one door for pedestrians is provided in the immediate vicinity of the gate, is clearly marked and is kept free from obstruction.

(4) Each traffic route must be—

- (a) indicated by suitable signs where necessary for reasons of health or safety;
- (b) regularly checked; and
- (c) properly maintained.

(5) No vehicle is to be driven on a traffic route unless, so far as is reasonably practicable, that traffic route is free from obstruction and permits sufficient clearance.

Vehicles

28.—(1) Suitable and sufficient steps must be taken to prevent or control the unintended movement of any vehicle.

(2) Where a person may be endangered by the movement of a vehicle, suitable and sufficient steps to give warning to any person who is liable to be at risk from the movement of the vehicle must be taken by either or both—

- (a) the driver or operator of the vehicle; or
- (b) where another person is directing the driver or operator because, due to the nature of the vehicle or task, the driver or operator does not have full visibility, the person providing directions.

(3) A vehicle being used for the purposes of construction work must, when being driven, operated or towed, be—

- (a) driven, operated or towed in such a manner as is safe in the circumstances; and
- (b) loaded in such a way that it can be driven, operated or towed safely.

(4) A person must not ride, or be required or permitted to ride, on any vehicle being used for the purposes of construction work otherwise than in a safe place in that vehicle provided for that purpose.

(5) A person must not remain, or be required or permitted to remain, on any vehicle during the loading or unloading of any loose material unless a safe place of work is provided and maintained for that person.

(6) Suitable and sufficient measures must be taken to prevent a vehicle from falling into any excavation or pit, or into water, or overrunning the edge of any embankment or earthwork.

Prevention of risk from fire, flooding or asphyxiation

29. Suitable and sufficient steps must be taken to prevent, so far as is reasonably practicable, the risk of injury to a person during the carrying out of construction work arising from—

- (a) fire or explosion;
- (b) flooding; or
- (c) any substance liable to cause asphyxiation.

Emergency procedures

30.—(1) Where necessary in the interests of 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 any necessary evacuation of the site or any part of it.

(2) In making arrangements under paragraph (1), account must be taken of—

- (a) the type of work for which the construction site is being used;
- (b) the characteristics and size of the construction site and the number and location of places of work on that site;
- (c) the work equipment being used;
- (d) the number of persons likely to be present on the site at any one time; and
- (e) the physical and chemical properties of any substances or materials on, or likely to be on, the site.

(3) Where arrangements are made under paragraph (1), suitable and sufficient steps must be taken to ensure that—

- (a) each person to whom the arrangements extend is familiar with those arrangements; and
- (b) the arrangements are tested by being put into effect at suitable intervals.

Emergency routes and exits

31.—(1) Where necessary in the interests of the health or 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.

(2) The matters in regulation 30(2) must be taken into account when making provision under paragraph (1).

(3) An emergency route or exit must lead as directly as possible to an identified safe area.

(4) An emergency route or exit and any traffic route giving access to it must be kept clear and free from obstruction and, where necessary, provided with emergency lighting so that it may be used at any time.

(5) Each emergency route or exit must be indicated by suitable signs.

Fire detection and fire-fighting

32.—(1) Where necessary in the interests of the health or safety of a person on a construction site, suitable and sufficient fire-fighting equipment and fire detection and alarm systems must be provided and located in suitable places.

(2) The matters in regulation 30(2) must be taken into account when making provision under paragraph (1).

(3) Fire-fighting equipment or fire detection and alarm systems must be examined and tested at suitable intervals and properly maintained.

(4) Fire-fighting equipment which is not designed to come into use automatically must be easily accessible.

(5) Each person at work on a construction site must, so far as is reasonably practicable, be instructed in the correct use of fire-fighting equipment which it may be necessary for the person to use.

(6) Where a work activity may give rise to a particular risk of fire, a person must not carry out work unless suitably instructed.

(7) Fire-fighting equipment must be indicated by suitable signs.

Fresh air

33.—(1) Suitable and sufficient steps must be taken to ensure, so far as is reasonably practicable, that each construction site, or approach to a construction site, has sufficient fresh or purified air to ensure that the site or approach is safe and without risks to health or safety.

(2) Any plant used for the purpose of complying with paragraph (1) must, where necessary for reasons of health or safety, include an effective device to give visible or audible warning of any failure of the plant.

Temperature and weather protection

34.—(1) Suitable and sufficient steps must be taken to ensure, so far as is reasonably practicable, that during working hours the temperature at a construction site that is indoors is reasonable having regard to the purpose for which that place is used.

(2) Where necessary to ensure the health or safety of persons at work on a construction site that is outdoors, the construction site must, so far as is reasonably practicable, be arranged to provide protection from adverse weather, having regard to—

(a) the purpose for which the site is used; and

(b) any protective clothing or work equipment provided for the use of any person at work there.

Lighting

35.—(1) Each construction site and approach and traffic route to that site must be provided with suitable and sufficient lighting, which must be, so far as is reasonably practicable, by natural light.

(2) The colour of any artificial lighting provided must not adversely affect or change the perception of any sign or signal provided for the purposes of health or safety.

(3) Suitable and sufficient secondary lighting must be provided in any place where there would be a risk to the health or safety of a person in the event of the failure of primary artificial lighting.

PART 5

General

Enforcement in respect of fire

36. The enforcing authority for regulations 30 and 31 (so far as those regulations relate to fire) and regulation 32, in respect of a construction site which is contained within or forms part of premises occupied by persons other than those carrying out construction work, or any activity related to this work, is—

- (a) in England and Wales, the enforcing authority within the meaning of article 25 of the Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005^(a) in respect of premises to which that Order applies; or
- (b) in Scotland, the enforcing authority within the meaning of section 61 of the Fire (Scotland) Act 2005^(b) in respect of premises to which Part 3 of that Act applies.

Transitional and saving provisions

37. Schedule 4, which makes transitional and saving provisions, has effect.

Revocation and consequential amendments

- 38.—(1) The 2007 Regulations are revoked.
- (2) The amendments in Schedule 5 have effect.

Review

- 39.—(1) The Secretary of State must from time to time—
- (a) carry out a review of regulations 1 to 36;
 - (b) set out the conclusions of the review in a report; and
 - (c) publish the report.
- (2) In carrying out the review the Secretary of State must, so far as is reasonable, have regard to how Council Directive 92/57/EEC^(c) on the implementation of minimum safety and health requirements at temporary or mobile construction sites (which is implemented by means of regulations 1 to 36), is implemented in other Member States.
- (3) The report must in particular—
- (a) set out the objectives intended to be achieved by the regulatory system established by those regulations;
 - (b) assess the extent to which those objectives are achieved; and
 - (c) assess whether those objectives remain appropriate and, if so, the extent to which they could be achieved with a system that imposes less regulation.
- (4) The first report under this regulation must be published before the end of the period of five years beginning with the day on which these Regulations come into force.
- (5) Reports under this regulation are afterwards to be published at intervals not exceeding five years.

Signed by authority of the Secretary of State for Work and Pensions

22nd January 2015

Freud
Parliamentary Under Secretary of State
Department of Work and Pensions

(a) S.I. 2005/1541. Article 25 was amended by paragraphs 87 and 88 of Part 5 of Schedule 12 to the Energy Act 2013 (c.32).
 (b) 2005 asp 5. Section 61 was amended by section 103(1)(a)(i) and (ii) and (b) and Part 2 of Schedule 8 to the Police and Fire Reform (Scotland) Act 2012 (asp 8); paragraph 86 of Part 5 of Schedule 12 to the Energy Act 2013; S.I. 2005/2060 and S.I. 2008/960. Section 78 which sets out the meaning of “relevant premises” to which Part 3 of the legislation applies was amended by paragraph 23 of Part 1 of Schedule 6 and Schedule 7 to the Housing (Scotland) Act 2006 (asp 1); S.I. 2005/2060 and S.I. 2005/352, 2011/211, 2011/369 and 2012/332.
 (c) OJ No L 245, 26.8.1992, p6–22.

SCHEDULE 1

Regulation 6

Particulars to be notified under regulation 6

1. The date of forwarding the notice.
2. The address of the construction site or precise description of its location.
3. The name of the local authority where the construction site is located.
4. A brief description of the project and the construction work that it entails.
5. The following contact details of the client: name, address, telephone number and (if available) an email address.
6. The following contact details of the principal designer: name, address, telephone number and (if available) an email address.
7. The following contact details of the principal contractor: name, address, telephone number and (if available) an email address.
8. The date planned for the start of the construction phase.
9. The time allocated by the client under regulation 4(1) for the construction work.
10. The planned duration of the construction phase.
11. The estimated maximum number of people at work on the construction site.
12. The planned number of contractors on the construction site.
13. The name and address of any contractor already appointed.
14. The name and address of any designer already appointed.
15. A declaration signed by or on behalf of the client that the client is aware of the client duties under these Regulations.

SCHEDULE 2

Regulation 4(2)(b),
13(4)(c) and 15(11)

Minimum welfare facilities required for construction sites

Sanitary conveniences

1.—(1) Suitable and sufficient sanitary conveniences must be provided or made available at readily accessible places.

(2) So far as is reasonably practicable, rooms containing sanitary conveniences must be adequately ventilated and lit.

(3) So far as is reasonably practicable, sanitary conveniences and the rooms containing them must be kept in a clean and orderly condition.

(4) Separate rooms containing sanitary conveniences must be provided for men and women, except where and so far as each convenience is in a separate room, the door of which is capable of being secured from the inside.

Washing facilities

2.—(1) Suitable and sufficient washing facilities, including showers if required by the nature of the work or for health reasons, must, so far as is reasonably practicable, be provided or made available at readily accessible places.

- (2) Washing facilities must be provided—
 - (a) in the immediate vicinity of every sanitary convenience, whether or not also provided elsewhere; and
 - (b) in the vicinity of any changing rooms required by paragraph 4, whether or not provided elsewhere.
- (3) Washing facilities must include—
 - (a) a supply of clean hot and cold, or warm, water (which must be running water so far as is reasonably practicable);
 - (b) soap or other suitable means of cleaning; and
 - (c) towels or other suitable means of drying.
- (4) Rooms containing washing facilities must be sufficiently ventilated and lit.
- (5) Washing facilities and the rooms containing them must be kept in a clean and orderly condition.
- (6) Subject to sub-paragraph (7), separate washing facilities must be provided for men and women, except where they are provided in a room the door of which is capable of being secured from inside and the facilities in each room are intended to be used by only one person at a time.
- (7) Sub-paragraph (6) does not apply to facilities which are provided for washing hands, forearms and the face only.

Drinking water

- 3.**—(1) An adequate supply of wholesome drinking water must be provided or made available at readily accessible and suitable places.
- (2) Where necessary for reasons of health or safety, every supply of drinking water must be conspicuously marked by an appropriate sign.
 - (3) Where a supply of drinking water is provided, a sufficient number of suitable cups or other drinking vessels must also be provided, unless the supply of drinking water is in a jet from which persons can drink easily.

Changing rooms and lockers

- 4.**—(1) Suitable and sufficient changing rooms must be provided or made available at readily accessible places if a worker—
- (a) has to wear special clothing for the purposes of construction work; and
 - (b) cannot, for reasons of health or propriety, be expected to change elsewhere.
- (2) Where necessary for reasons of propriety, there must be separate changing rooms for, or separate use of rooms by, men and women.
- (3) Changing rooms must—
- (a) be provided with seating; and
 - (b) include, where necessary, facilities to enable a person to dry any special clothing and any personal clothing or effects.
- (4) Suitable and sufficient facilities must, where necessary, be provided or made available at readily accessible places to enable persons to lock away—
- (a) any special clothing which is not taken home;
 - (b) their own clothing which is not worn during working hours; and
 - (c) their personal effects.

Facilities for rest

5.—(1) Suitable and sufficient rest rooms or rest areas must be provided or made available at readily accessible places.

(2) Rest rooms and rest areas must—

- (a) be equipped with an adequate number of tables and adequate seating with backs for the number of persons at work likely to use them at any one time;
- (b) where necessary, include suitable facilities for any woman at work who is pregnant or who is a nursing mother to rest lying down;
- (c) include suitable arrangements to ensure that meals can be prepared and eaten;
- (d) include the means for boiling water; and
- (e) be maintained at an appropriate temperature.

SCHEDULE 3

Regulation 12(2)

Work involving particular risks

1. Work which puts workers at risk of burial under earthfalls, engulfment in swampland or falling from a height, where the risk is particularly aggravated by the nature of the work or processes used or by the environment at the place of work or site.

2. Work which puts workers at risk from chemical or biological substances constituting a particular danger to the health or safety of workers or involving a legal requirement for health monitoring.

3. Work with ionizing radiation requiring the designation of controlled or supervised areas under regulation 16 of the Ionising Radiations Regulations 1999^(a).

4. Work near high voltage power lines.

5. Work exposing workers to the risk of drowning.

6. Work on wells, underground earthworks and tunnels.

7. Work carried out by divers having a system of air supply.

8. Work carried out by workers in caissons with a compressed air atmosphere.

9. Work involving the use of explosives.

10. Work involving the assembly or dismantling of heavy prefabricated components.

SCHEDULE 4

Regulation 37

Transitional and saving provisions

1. In this Schedule—

“CDM co-ordinator” means a person appointed under regulation 14(1) of the 2007 Regulations;

“competent” means competent to perform any requirement and avoid contravening any prohibition imposed on a person by or under any of the relevant statutory provisions;

“relevant project” means a project which began before 6th April 2015.

(a) S.I. 1999/3232.

2. These Regulations apply to a relevant project with the modifications specified in this Schedule.

Projects with no existing CDM co-ordinator or principal contractor

3.—(1) This paragraph modifies the application of these Regulations in relation to a relevant project where, immediately before 6th April 2015—

- (a) no CDM co-ordinator or principal contractor is appointed for the project under the 2007 Regulations;
- (b) there is more than one contractor, or it is reasonably foreseeable that more than one contractor will be working on the project; and
- (c) the construction phase has started.

(2) Regulation 5 does not apply to the project.

(3) The client may appoint in writing a designer as principal designer.

(4) The client must appoint in writing a contractor as principal contractor as soon as is practicable after 6th April 2015.

(5) The principal contractor must draw up a construction phase plan or make arrangements for a construction phase plan to be drawn up under regulation 12(1) and (2) as soon as is practicable after 6th April 2015 and the requirement that the plan must be drawn up during the pre-construction phase and before setting up a construction site is disapplied.

(6) The client, other than a domestic client, must ensure that the principal contractor complies with sub-paragraph (5) and the client duty in regulation 4(5)(a) is disapplied.

(7) If the client does not appoint a principal designer, the principal contractor must—

- (a) prepare a health and safety file under regulation 12(5) as soon as is practicable after 6th April 2015 and the requirement for the file to be prepared during the pre-construction phase is disapplied; and
- (b) ensure that the health and safety file is reviewed, updated and revised from time to time under regulation 12(6).

(8) If the client does not appoint a principal designer—

- (a) the references to the principal designer in regulations 4(5)(b) and 9(3)(b) are treated as references to the principal contractor;
- (b) the client duty in regulation 4(6)(a) does not apply; and
- (c) the principal contractor duties in regulation 12(7) and 13(5) do not apply.

(9) Where a client, other than a domestic client, fails to appoint a principal contractor under sub-paragraph (4) the client must fulfil the duties of the principal contractor specified in these Regulations, as modified by this paragraph.

(10) Where the client is a domestic client—

- (a) regulation 7(2) does not apply; and
- (b) if the client fails to appoint a principal contractor under sub-paragraph (4) the principal contractor for the project is the contractor in control of the construction phase.

Projects with an existing CDM co-ordinator

4.—(1) This paragraph and paragraphs 5 and 6 apply where, immediately before 6th April 2015, there is a CDM co-ordinator appointed for a relevant project.

(2) Where this paragraph applies, the appointment of the CDM co-ordinator continues to have effect for the purposes of these Regulations until a principal designer is appointed or the project comes to an end.

(3) The client must appoint in writing a principal designer for the project before 6th October 2015 unless the project comes to an end on or before that date.

(4) Where the appointment of a CDM co-ordinator continues to have effect under subparagraph (2)—

- (a) the CDM co-ordinator must comply with the duties in paragraph 5;
- (b) the duties in regulations 9(3)(b) and 12(7) to provide information to the principal designer are treated as duties to provide information to the CDM co-ordinator; and
- (c) the duty in regulation 13(5) to liaise with the principal designer is treated as a duty to liaise with the CDM co-ordinator.

Duties of CDM co-ordinator during transitional period

5.—(1) The CDM co-ordinator must—

- (a) cooperate with any other person working on or in relation to a project at the same or an adjoining construction site, to the extent necessary to enable any person with a duty or function under these Regulations to fulfil that duty or function;
- (b) where the CDM co-ordinator works under the control of another, report to that person anything they are aware of in relation to the project which is likely to endanger their own health or safety or that of others;
- (c) ensure that suitable arrangements are made and implemented for the coordination of health and safety measures during the planning and preparation for the construction phase, including facilitating—
 - (i) cooperation and coordination between all persons working on the pre-construction phase of the project; and
 - (ii) the application of the general principles of prevention;
- (d) liaise with the principal contractor over—
 - (i) the content of the health and safety file;
 - (ii) the information which the principal contractor needs to prepare the construction phase plan; and
 - (iii) any design development which may affect planning and management of the construction work;
- (e) where no or partial pre-construction information has been supplied to the CDM co-ordinator by the client under regulation 10 of the 2007 Regulations, assist the client to comply with regulation 4(4) of these Regulations;
- (f) unless the information has already been provided under regulation 20(2)(b) of the 2007 Regulations, provide any pre-construction information that is in the possession or control of the CDM co-ordinator, promptly and in a convenient form, to every designer and contractor appointed, or being considered for appointment, to the project;
- (g) take all reasonable steps to ensure that designers comply with their duties under regulation 9 of these Regulations;
- (h) take all reasonable steps to ensure cooperation between designers and the principal contractor during the construction phase in relation to any design or change to a design;
- (i) if a health and safety file has not been prepared under regulation 20(2)(e) of the 2007 Regulations, prepare a health and safety file that complies with the requirements of regulation 12(5) of these Regulations;
- (j) review, update and revise the health and safety file from time to time to take account of the work and any changes that have occurred;
- (k) if the CDM co-ordinator's appointment continues to have effect immediately before the project ends, pass the health and safety file to the client at the end of the project;
- (l) if a principal designer is appointed, pass the health and safety file and all other relevant health and safety information in the CDM co-ordinator's possession to the principal designer, as soon as is practicable after the appointment.

(2) The CDM co-ordinator must not arrange for or instruct a worker to carry out or manage design or construction work unless the worker is competent or under the supervision of a competent person.

Duties disapplied pending appointment of principal designer

6.—(1) The duties in regulation 5(1)(a) and (3) do not apply to a project referred to in paragraph 4(1).

(2) The following duties do not apply to a project referred to in paragraph 4(1) until the principal designer is appointed—

- (a) the duties in regulation 4(5)(b) and (6)(a);
- (b) the duties of the principal designer in regulations 11 and 12(3), (5), (6), (8) and (10).

(3) If a client fails to make the appointment required by paragraph 4(3) the client must fulfil the duties of a principal designer in regulations 11 and 12 on and after 6th October 2015.

Projects with only one contractor

7. Where a relevant project has only one contractor and the construction phase has started, the contractor must draw up a construction phase plan, or make arrangements for a construction phase plan to be drawn up, under regulation 15(5) and (6) as soon as is practicable after 6th April 2015 and the requirement that the plan must be drawn up prior to setting up a construction site is disapplied.

Savings

8.—(1) Where, immediately before 6th April 2015 there is a principal contractor appointed for a relevant project under regulation 14(2) of the 2007 Regulations, for the purposes of these Regulations that principal contractor is treated on and after 6th April 2015 as having been appointed under regulation 5(1)(b) of these Regulations.

(2) For the purposes of these Regulations, on and after 6th April 2015—

- (a) a health and safety file prepared for a relevant project under regulation 20(2)(e) of the 2007 Regulations is treated as a health and safety file prepared under regulation 12(5) of these Regulations;
- (b) a construction phase plan drawn up for a relevant project under regulation 23 of the 2007 Regulations is treated as a construction phase plan drawn up under regulation 12(1) or 15(5) of these Regulations;
- (c) pre-construction information provided for a relevant project under regulation 10 of the 2007 Regulations is treated as pre-construction information provided under regulation 4(4) of these Regulations;
- (d) notice given for a relevant project under regulation 21 of the 2007 Regulations is treated as notice given under regulation 6 of these Regulations.

SCHEDULE 5

Regulation 38

Amendments

<i>Description of instrument</i>	<i>Reference</i>	<i>Extent of amendment</i>
Factories Act 1961	1961 c. 34 ^(a)	In section 176(1) in the definition of “building operation” and “work of engineering construction” for “2007 (S.I. 2007/320)”

		substitute “2015”.
Workplace (Health, Safety and Welfare) Regulations 1992	S.I. 1992/3004 ^(b)	In regulation 3(1)(b) for “2007” substitute “2015”.
Work in Compressed Air Regulations 1996	S.I. 1996/1656 ^(c)	<p>In regulation 2(1) in the definition of “the 2007 Regulations” substitute “2015” in both places it appears.</p> <p>In regulation 3(1) for “2007” substitute “2015” and for “2(3)” substitute “6(1)”.</p> <p>In regulation 5(3) for “2007” substitute “2015”.</p> <p>In regulation 13(2)(a) for “39, 40 and 44(3) of the 2007” substitute “30, 31 and 35(3) of the 2015”.</p> <p>In regulation 13(2)(d) for “39(1) of the 2007” substitute “30(1) of the 2015”.</p> <p>In regulation 14(1) for “41 of the 2007” substitute “32 of the 2015”.</p>
Railway Safety (Miscellaneous Provisions) Regulations 1997	S.I. 1997/553 ^(d)	In regulation 2(1) in the definition of “construction work” for “2007” substitute “2015”.
Health and Safety (Enforcing Authority) Regulations 1998	S.I. 1998/494 ^(e)	<p>In regulation 2(1) in the definition of “construction work” and “contractor” for “2007” substitute “2015”.</p> <p>In regulation 2A(5)(a) for “2007” substitute “2015”.</p> <p>In Schedule 2, paragraph 4(a)(i) for “2(3)” substitute “6(1)” and for “2007” substitute “2015”.</p>
Provision and Use of Work Equipment Regulations 1998	S.I. 1998/2306 ^(f)	In regulation 6(5)(e) for “31(4) or 32(2)” substitute “22(4) or 23(2)” and for “2007” substitute “2015”.
Gas Safety (Installation and Use) Regulations 1998	S.I. 1998/2451 ^(g)	In regulation 2(4)(d) for “2007” substitute “2015”.

Work at Height Regulations 2005	S.I. 2005/735 ^(h)	In regulation 2(1) in the definition of “construction work” for “2007” substitute “2015”.
Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005*	S.I. 2005/1541 ⁽ⁱ⁾	In article 25(2)(a) for “2007” substitute “2015” and for “46(1)” substitute “36”.
Health and Safety (Enforcing Authority for Railways and other Guided Transport Systems) Regulations 2006	S.I. 2006/557 ⁽ⁱ⁾	In regulation 2(1) in the definitions of “construction work” and “contractor” for “2007” substitute “2015”.
REACH Enforcement Regulations 2008*	S.I. 2008/2852	In paragraph 1(d)(i)(aa) of Part 3 of Schedule 3 for “2(3)” substitute “6(1)” and for “2007” substitute “2015”.
Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations 2013	S.I. 2013/1471	In regulation 2(1) in the definition of “construction site” for “2007” substitute “2015”.

^(a) As amended by S.I. 1996/1592 and S.I. 2007/320.

^(b) As amended by S.I. 2007/320 and S.I. 2014/3248 (the latter coming into force on 6th April 2015).

^(c) As amended by S.I. 2007/320.

^(d) As amended by S.I. 2007/320.

^(e) As amended by S.I. 2007/320 and S.I. 2014/469.

^(f) As amended by S.I. 2007/320.

^(g) As amended by S.I. 2007/320.

^(h) As amended by S.I. 2007/320.

⁽ⁱ⁾ Article 25(2) was inserted by Part 5 of Schedule 12 to the Energy Act 2013 (c.32).

^(j) As amended by S.I. 2007/320 and S.I. 2008/2323.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This note is not part of the Regulations)

1. These Regulations revoke and re-enact, with modifications, the Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2007 (S.I. 2007/320) (the “2007 Regulations”). They implement in Great Britain the requirements of Directive 92/57/EEC (OJ No L245, 26.8.92, p6) (“the Directive”) on the implementation of minimum safety and health requirements at temporary or mobile construction sites (eighth individual Directive within the meaning of Article 16(1) of Directive 89/391/EEC), except certain technical requirements in the annexes to the Directive which are implemented by other health and safety regulations relating to specific hazards or circumstances. These include the Work at Height Regulations 2005 (S.I. 2005/735) and the Workplace (Health, Safety and Welfare) Regulations 1992 (S.I. 1992/3004).

2. Part 2 sets out the client duties under the Regulations. Part 3 provides for various health and safety duties and roles, namely general duties, the duties of the principal designer, principal contractor, designers and contractors. Part 4 provides the general requirements for all construction sites which remain largely unchanged from the 2007 Regulations. Part 5 sets out general provisions including the requirement for a review of the Regulations by the Secretary of State.

3. The main changes from the 2007 Regulations are—

- (a) These Regulations apply to all clients of construction projects, whether or not a person is acting in the course or furtherance of a business (regulation 2(1)).
- (b) Pre-construction archaeological investigations are not included within the scope of the definition of construction work (regulation 2(1)).
- (c) The role of CDM co-ordinator has been removed and various duties have been recast including client duties (regulation 4) and general duties (regulation 8).
- (d) A client is required to appoint a principal designer as well as a principal contractor in any project where there is, or it is reasonably foreseeable that there will be, more than one contractor working on the project (regulation 5). Under the 2007 Regulations appointments for similar roles were required for notifiable projects.
- (e) The duty to notify now lies with a client and the threshold for notification is raised (regulation 6).
- (f) If a client is a domestic client, most of their duties will be carried out by the contractor, principal contractor, or principal designer (regulation 7).
- (g) The duties of the principal designer are set out in regulations 11 and 12.
- (h) Modified duties of the principal contractor are set out in regulation 12 to 14.
- (i) Modified duties of contractors are set out in regulation 15.
- (j) Transitional provisions are set out in Schedule 4.
- (k) The Secretary of State will carry out a review of the Regulations under the provisions of regulation 39.

4. The key changed role in these Regulations from the 2007 Regulations is that of the principal designer. This role fulfils the function of a safety and health coordinator for the project preparation stage as required by article 3.1 of the Directive which was previously carried out by the role of CDM co-ordinator. The principal designer has a more central role in the project than that of a CDM co-ordinator as they must be a designer with control over the pre-construction phase of the project (regulation 5(1)(a)). The pre-construction phase includes all design and preparation work for the construction project (regulation 2(1)). The principal designer is required to coordinate all health and safety matters relating to the pre-construction phase alongside the overall planning, management and monitoring of the pre-construction phase of the project (regulation 11(1)).

5. Schedule 4 provides transitional provisions for existing projects. Where an existing project has a CDM co-ordinator, a principal designer must be appointed within six months of the date these Regulations come into force unless the project ends before that date (paragraph 4 of Schedule 4). During the interim period the existing CDM co-ordinator must fulfil the duties in paragraph 5 of Schedule 4.

6. The principal contractor role fulfils the role of safety and health coordinator for the project execution stage as required by article 3.1 of the Directive. The core duties of the principal contractor have only minor modifications from those imposed under the 2007 Regulations and a principal contractor who has been appointed to an existing project under the 2007 Regulations will be treated as if they had been appointed as a principal contractor under these Regulations (paragraph 8 of Schedule 4).

7. A full impact assessment of the effect that these Regulations will have on the costs of business has been prepared. A copy of this document and the transposition note in relation to the implementation of the Directive have been placed in the Library of each House of Parliament and are annexed to the Explanatory Memorandum which is available alongside these Regulations at www.legislation.gov.uk.

£6.00

UK2015012318 01/2015 19585

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/id/uksi/2015/51>

ISBN 978-0-11-112781-0



9 780111 127810