
S T A T U T O R Y I N S T R U M E N T S

2014 No.

HEALTH AND SAFETY

Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2014

<i>Made</i> - - - -	***
<i>Laid before Parliament</i>	***
<i>Coming into force</i> - -	***

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), 47(2) and (3), 80(1) and (2) and 82(3)(a) of, and paragraphs 1(1) and (2), 6, 7, 8(1), 9 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)

PART 1

Introduction

Citation and commencement

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 20xx and come into force on [date].

Interpretation

- 2.—(1) In these Regulations, unless the context otherwise requires –
- “the 1974 Act” means the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974;
 - “the 2007 Regulations” means the Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2007(d);

(a) 1974 c.37; section 15(1) was inserted by the Employment Protection Act 1975 (c.71), Schedule 15, paragraph 6; S.I. 2002/794 amended section 15(1) and section 47(2) was amended by 2013 c.24, section 69.

(b) Section 11(3) was inserted by S.I. 2008/960.

(c) Section 50(3) was amended by the Employment Protection Act 1975 (c.71), Schedule 15, paragraph 16(3); it was further amended by the Health and Social Care Act 2012 (c.7), Schedule 7, paragraph 6 and S.I. 2008/960.

(d) S.I. 2007/320, as amended by S I.2012/632.

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

“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 starting when construction work in a project starts and ending when construction work in that project is completed;

“construction phase plan” means a document recording the health and safety arrangements, site rules and special measures for construction work which, where applicable, includes specific measures concerning work which falls within one or more of the following categories;

- (a) 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 by or by the environment at the place of work or site;
- (b) work which puts workers at risk from chemical or biological substances constituting a particular danger to the safety and health of workers or involving a legal requirement for health monitoring;
- (c) work with ionizing radiation requiring the designation of controlled or supervised areas as defined in Article 20 of Directive 80/836/Euratom;
- (d) work near high voltage power lines;
- (e) work exposing workers to the risk of drowning;
- (f) work on wells, underground earthworks and tunnels;
- (g) work carried out by divers having a system of air supply;
- (h) work carried out by workers in caissons with a compressed-air atmosphere;
- (i) work involving the use of explosives;
- (j) work involving the assembly or dismantling of heavy prefabricated components;

“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 it 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,

(a) S.I. 1999/3242.

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 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,

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 Executive” means the Health and Safety Executive;

“the general principles of prevention” means the general principles of prevention specified in Schedule 1 to the Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999(a);

“health and safety file” means the record referred to in regulation 9(f);

“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, which is relevant to the work and is of an appropriate level of detail and proportionate to the risks involved, including information about—

(a) the project;

(b) planning and management of the project;

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

(d) 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;

“principal contractor” means the contractor appointed under regulation 6(1)(b) to perform the functions in regulations 12 and 13;

“principal designer” means the designer in control of the pre-construction phase appointed under regulation 6(1)(a) to perform the functions in regulation 9;

“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 and safety purposes;

“structure” means—

(a) S.I. 1999/3242.

- (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 pipe-line, 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, fixed plant and any structure similar to those listed; or
- (b) 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;

“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);

“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

3.—(1) 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 the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974 (Application outside Great Britain) Order 2013(b).

(2) Subject to paragraph 3, these Regulations apply to a project.

(3) Part 4 only applies in relation to a construction site.

Application to domestic clients

4.—(1) This regulation applies where the client is a domestic client.

(2) Subject to paragraph (3) the duties in regulations 5, 7 and 8, must be carried out by —

- (a) the contractor for a project where there is only one contractor; or
- (b) the principal contractor for a project where there is more than one contractor,

(3) Where there is a written agreement between the client and the principal designer that the principal designer will fulfil the duties in regulations 5, 7 and 8, the principal designer must fulfil those duties.

(4) 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 as soon as practicable—

- (a) a principal designer to carry out the responsibilities in regulation 9; and
- (b) a principal contractor to carry out the responsibilities in regulations 12 and 13.

(a) S.I.1992/3004, regulation 2(1) was amended by S.I 2002/2174, regulation 6(b); there are other amendments not relevant to these Regulations.

(b) S.I. 2013/240.

- (5) Where no appointment is made as required by paragraph (4)—
 - (a) the first designer appointed during the pre-construction phase is deemed to be appointed as the principal designer; and
 - (b) the first contractor appointed during the construction phase is deemed to be appointed as the principal contractor.
- (6) Regulation 6 does not apply to a domestic client.

PART 2

Client Duties

Client duties for managing projects

5.—(1) A client must make arrangements for managing a project (including the allocation of sufficient time and other resources) that are suitable for persons with a duty under these Regulations to ensure that—

- (a) construction work is carried out so far as is reasonably practicable without risk to the health and safety of any person;
 - (b) the requirements of Schedule 2 are complied with in respect of any person carrying out construction work.
- (2) A client must provide pre-construction information as soon as practicable to —
- (a) each designer involved in the design of a structure; and
 - (b) each contractor who is or might be engaged by the client in relation to a project.
- (3) A client must take reasonable steps to ensure that the arrangements referred to in paragraph (1) are maintained and reviewed throughout the project.
- (4) A client must ensure that—
- (a) the principal designer complies with the duties in regulation 9;
 - (b) the principal contractor complies with the duties in regulations 12 and 13;
 - (c) before the construction phase begins—
 - (i) if there is more than one contractor, the principal contractor, or
 - (ii) if there is only one contractor, the contractor

draws up a construction phase plan; and

- (d) the principal designer prepares an appropriate health and safety file for the project, which—
 - (i) includes information provided by the client as specified in regulation 4(9)(c) of the Control of Asbestos Regulations 2012(a);
 - (ii) is revised from time to time as appropriate to incorporate any relevant new information; and
 - (iii) is kept available for inspection by any person who may need it to comply with the relevant legal requirements.
- (5) If a client disposes of the client's interest in the structure, the client will comply with the duty in paragraph (4)(d)(iii) by providing the health and safety file to the person who acquires the client's interest in it and ensuring that that person is aware of the nature and purpose of the file.
- (6) Where there is more than one client in relation to a project—

(a) S.I. 2012/632.

- (a) one or more of the clients may elect in writing to be treated for the purposes of these Regulations as the only client or clients;
- (b) no client other than the client agreed in paragraph (a) will be subject to any duty owed by a client under these Regulations except for the duties in regulations 5(2), 5(4)(d) and 8(2), to the extent that those duties relate to information in the client's possession.

Appointment of the principal designer and the principal contractor

6.—(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 as soon as practicable—

- (a) a principal designer to carry out the responsibilities in regulation 9; and
- (b) a principal contractor to carry out the responsibilities in regulations 12 and 13.

(2) If an appointment in accordance with paragraphs (1) (a) or (b), or both is not made, the client must fulfil the unfulfilled role or roles.

Notification

7.—(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) Subject to paragraph (4), where a project is notifiable, the client must give notice 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; and
- (b) be clearly displayed on site in a comprehensible form where it can be read by any worker engaged in the construction work and, if necessary, 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 or Railways and Other Guided Transport Systems) Regulations 2006(a), the client must give notice under paragraph (2) to the Office of Rail Regulation instead of to the Executive.

PART 3

Health and safety duties and roles

General duties

8.—(1) Any person who is responsible for appointing a contractor to carry out work on a construction project must ensure so far as is reasonably practicable that the contractor—

- (a) has received the necessary information, instruction and training; and
- (b) has appropriate supervision,

to comply with the relevant statutory provisions and to secure the health, safety and welfare of persons affected by construction work.

(2) Any person on whom a duty is placed by these Regulations must co-operate with any other person in relation to a project at the same or an adjoining construction site so far as is necessary to enable that person to perform any duty or function under these Regulations.

(a) S.I. 2006/557 as amended by S.I.2007/1573.

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

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

Duties of a principal designer for health and safety at the pre-construction phase

9. A principal designer must plan, manage, monitor and coordinate the pre-construction phase of a project, taking into account the general principles of prevention to ensure —

- (a) that so far as is reasonably practicable, the project is carried out without risks to health or safety;
- (b) that assistance is provided to the client in the preparation of the pre-construction information required by regulation 5(2);
- (c) the identification, elimination, or control, so far as is reasonably practicable, of foreseeable risks to the health or safety of any person—
 - (i) carrying out or liable to be affected by construction work,
 - (ii) maintaining or cleaning a structure, or
 - (iii) using a structure designed as a workplace;
- (d) the cooperation of all persons working on the project;
- (e) designers comply with their duties in regulation 10;
- (f) the preparation and subsequent appropriate revision from time to time of a health and safety file which must contain information relating to the project which is likely to be needed during any subsequent construction work to ensure the health and safety of any person;
- (g) the prompt provision of pre-construction information in a convenient form to:
 - (i) every person designing the structure; and
 - (ii) every contractor who has been or may be appointed by the client; and
- (h) liaison with the principal contractor as appropriate for the duration of the project and in particular regarding any information which the principal contractor may need to prepare the construction phase plan or which may affect the planning and management of the construction work.

Duties of designers

10.—(1) A designer must not commence work in relation to a project unless satisfied that the client is aware of the client duties 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 and safety of any person—

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

(3) If it is not possible to eliminate the risks in accordance with paragraph (2), the designer must so far as is reasonably practicable—

- (i) take steps to reduce and control the risks through the subsequent design process;
- (ii) provide information about those risks to the principal designer; and
- (iii) ensure appropriate information is included in the health and safety file.

(4) The designer must take all reasonable steps to provide with the design sufficient information about aspects of the design of the structure or its construction or maintenance to adequately assist—

- (a) clients;
- (b) other designers; and
- (c) contractors,

to comply with their duties under these Regulations.

Designs prepared or modified outside Great Britain

11. 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 10 is complied with.

Duties of the principal contractor

12. The principal contractor must plan, manage, monitor and coordinate the construction phase taking into account the general principles of prevention to ensure that—

- (a) so far as is reasonably practicable, construction work is carried out without risks to health or safety;
- (b) a construction phase plan is drawn up, or arrangements are made for it to be drawn up as soon as practicable prior to setting up a construction site;
- (c) the construction phase plan is appropriately updated, reviewed 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 risk to health and safety;
- (d) there is coordination of the implementation of the relevant legal requirements for health and safety to 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 in particular when complying with the provisions of Part 4;
 - (ii) where required, follow the construction phase plan;
- (e) where necessary for health and safety, site rules are drawn up, which are appropriate to the construction site and the activities on it;
- (f) a suitable site induction is provided;
- (g) the necessary steps are taken to prevent access by unauthorised persons to the construction site;
- (h) welfare facilities that comply with the requirements of Schedule 2 are provided throughout the construction phase;
- (i) there is liaison with the principal designer as appropriate for the duration of the project and in particular regarding any information which the principal designer may need to prepare the health and safety file or which may affect the planning and management of the pre-construction phase;
- (j) the health and safety file is appropriately updated, reviewed and revised from time to time to take account of the work and any changes that have occurred.

Principal contractor's duties to consult and engage with workers

13. The principal contractor must—

- (a) make and maintain arrangements which will enable the principal contractor and workers engaged in construction work to co-operate effectively in promoting and developing measures to ensure the health, safety and welfare of the workers and in checking the effectiveness of the measures;
- (b) consult those workers or their representatives in good time on matters connected with the project which may affect their health, safety or welfare, so far as they or their representatives have not been similarly consulted by their employer;
- (c) ensure that 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 relates to the planning and management of the project, or which otherwise may affect their health, safety or welfare 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 some other person, to the undertaking of that person;
 - (v) obtained by the principal contractor for the purpose of bringing, prosecuting or defending any legal proceedings.

Duties of contractors

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

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

(3) If there is no principal contractor, a contractor must ensure that a construction phase plan is drawn up, or that arrangements are made for it to be drawn up as soon as practicable prior to setting up a construction site.

(4) Each contractor must provide any person employed by that contractor or working under the contractor's control on the construction site any information and instruction so that construction work can be carried out without risk to health and safety including —

- (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 their health and safety—
 - (i) identified by the risk assessment under regulation 3 of the Management Regulations(a), or
 - (ii) arising out of the conduct of another contractor's undertaking and of which that contractor is or ought reasonably to be aware.

(5) Without prejudice to any other information provided to contractors under these Regulations, each contractor must provide their employees with any health and safety training which is required in respect of the construction work by regulation 13(2)(b) of the Management Regulations.

(a) S.I. 1999/3242 as amended by S.I. 2003/2457, S.I. 2005/1541 and in relation to Scotland by S.S.I 2006/484.

(6) 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.

(7) Each 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 themselves or any person carrying out construction work under the contractor's control.

(8) Each contractor must comply with—

- (a) any directions given by the principal designer or the principal contractor; and
- (b) any site rules.

PART 4

General Requirements for all Construction Sites

Application of Regulations 16 - 34

15.—(1) Each contractor carrying out construction work must comply with the requirements of regulations 16 to 34, so far as they affect the contractor or any person carrying out construction work under the contractor's control, or relate to matters within the contractor's control.

(2) Each person (other than a contractor carrying out construction work) who controls the way in which any construction work is carried out by a person at work must comply with the requirements of regulations 16 to 34 so far as they relate to matters within that person's control.

(3) Each person at work on construction work under the control of another person must report to that person any defect which the person at work is aware may endanger their own health and safety or the health and safety of another.

(4) Paragraphs (1) and (2) do not apply to regulation 23.

Safe places of construction work

16.—(1) There must, so far as is reasonably practicable, be suitable and sufficient safe access and egress from every place of construction work and to and from every other place provided for the use of any person while at work, and which must be properly maintained.

(2) Each place of construction work must, so far as is reasonably practicable, be made and kept safe for and without risks to the health of any person at work there.

(3) Steps must be taken to ensure, so far as is reasonably practicable, that no person uses access or egress or gains access to any place of construction work which does not comply with the requirements of paragraph (1) or (2).

(4) Each place of construction work 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

17.—(1) Each part of a construction site must, so far as is reasonably practicable, be kept in good order and those parts which are used as a place of construction work 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—

- (a) have its perimeter identified by suitable signs and be arranged so that its extent is readily identifiable; or
- (b) be fenced off,
- (c) or both.

(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

18.—(1) All practicable steps must be taken, where necessary to prevent danger to any person, to ensure that any new or existing structure or any part of a structure which may become unstable or in a temporary state of weakness or instability due to the carrying out of construction work does not collapse.

(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) No part of a structure must be so loaded as to render it unsafe to any person.

Demolition or dismantling

19.—(1) The demolition or dismantling of a structure, or part 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

20.—(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 it.

Excavations

21.—(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 from a side 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 pursuant to paragraph (1) unless—

- (a) the excavation and any work equipment and materials which 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 carried out there safely.

(5) Where the person who carried out the inspection has under regulation 23(1)(a) informed the person on whose behalf the inspection was carried out of any matter about which they are not satisfied, construction work must not be carried out in the excavation until the matter has been satisfactorily remedied.

Cofferdams and caissons

22.—(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 may be used to carry out construction work only if—

- (a) the cofferdam or caisson and any work equipment and materials which 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 who carried out the inspection has under regulation 23(1)(a) informed the person on whose behalf the inspection was carried out of any matter about which they are not satisfied, construction work must not be carried out in the cofferdam or caisson until the matter has been satisfactorily remedied.

Reports of inspections

23.—(1) Where a person who carries out an inspection under regulation 21 or 22 is not satisfied that construction work can be carried out safely at the place inspected that person must—

- (a) inform the person for whom the inspection was carried out of the matters that could give rise to a risk to the safety of any person before the end of the shift within which the inspection is completed; and
- (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) the 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 paragraph (v);
 - (vii) the details of any further action considered necessary; and
 - (viii) the name and position of the person making the report.

(2) A person who prepares a report under paragraph (1) must, within 24 hours of completing the inspection to which the report relates, provide the report or a copy of it to the person on whose behalf the inspection was carried out.

(3) Where a person subject to the requirements in paragraphs (1) and (2) is an employee or works under the control of another, the employer, or as the case may be, the person under whose control that person works must ensure that person complies with the requirements.

(4) 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 appointed under section 19 of the 1974 Act—

(i) at the site where the inspection was carried out until the construction work is completed; and

(ii) after that for 3 months; and

send to the inspector such extracts from or copies of it as the inspector may from time to time require.

(5) This regulation does not require the preparation of more than one report where more than one inspection is carried out under regulation 21(4)(a)(i) or 22(2)(a)(i) within a 7 day period.

Energy distribution installations

24.—(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; or

(c) if it is not reasonably practicable to comply with paragraph (a) or (b), suitable warning notices and—

(i) barriers suitable for excluding work equipment which is not needed; or

(ii) where vehicles need to pass beneath the cables, suspended protections; and

(iii) in either case, measures providing an equivalent level of safety,

must be provided or taken.

(3) No 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, is to 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

25.—(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, such person from a fall;

(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 any place of construction work.

(3) Any vessel used to convey any person by water to or from a place of construction work must not be overcrowded or overloaded.

Traffic routes

26.—(1) Each 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 and 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 and 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, one or more doors 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 and 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

27.—(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, the person with effective control of the vehicle must take suitable and sufficient steps to give warning to any person who is liable to be at risk from the movement of the vehicle.

(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) No person may 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) No person may 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 so as 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 etc

28. 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

29.—(1) Where necessary in the interests of the health and safety of a person on a construction site, suitable and sufficient arrangements for dealing with any foreseeable emergency must be prepared 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 prepared 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

30.—(1) Where necessary in the interests of the health and safety of a person on a construction site, a sufficient number of suitable emergency routes and exits must be provided to enable any person to reach a place of safety quickly in the event of danger.

(2) An emergency route or exit provided under paragraph (1) must lead as directly as possible to an identified safe area.

(3) An emergency route or exit provided under paragraph (1), 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.

(4) The matters in paragraph 29(2) must be taken into account when making provision under paragraph (1).

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

Fire detection and fire-fighting

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

(2) The matters in paragraph 29(2) must be taken into account when making provision under paragraph (1).

(3) Fire-fighting equipment or fire detection and alarm systems provided under paragraph (1) 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 may be necessary for the person to use.

(6) Where 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

32.—(1) Suitable and sufficient steps must be taken to ensure, so far as is reasonably practicable, that every place of construction work or approach to that place of construction work has sufficient fresh or purified air to ensure that the place or approach is safe and without risks to health and safety.

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

Temperature and weather protection

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

(2) Where necessary to ensure the health and safety of persons at work any place of construction work that is outdoors must be arranged, so far as is reasonably practicable, having regard to the purpose for which that place is used and protective clothing or work equipment provided for the use of any person at work there, to provide protection from adverse weather.

Lighting

34.—(1) Each place of construction work and approach and traffic route to that place of work 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 and safety.

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

PART 5

General

Enforcement in respect of fire

35.—(1) As regards regulations 29 and 30 the enforcing authority in respect of a construction site which is contained within, or forms part of, premises which are occupied by persons other than those carrying out construction work or any activity related to this work, in so far as those regulations relate to fire are—

- (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.

(a) S.I. 2005/1541, as amended by S.I. 2007/320 and by regulation 37 of these Regulations.

(b) S.I. 2005 asp 5, as amended by S.I. 2005/2060, S.I. 2007/320, S.I. 2008/960, the Police and Fire Reform (Scotland) Act 2012 asp 8, sections 103(1)(a)(i), (ii) and (b), 128(2) and Schedule 8, Part 2 and by regulation 37 of these Regulations.

(2) As regards regulation 31, the enforcing authority is that set out in paragraphs (1)(a) or (b).

Transitional provisions

36.—(1) These Regulations apply in relation to a project which began before their coming into force, with the following modifications.

(2) Where a project began before the coming into force of these Regulations, the client must appoint the principal designer and, subject to paragraph (3), the principal contractor, as soon as is practicable.

(3) Where a principal contractor has already been appointed under regulation 14(2) of the 2007 Regulations, they will be treated as having been appointed under regulation 6(1)(b) of these Regulations and the person who engaged them must comply with regulation 8(1) of these Regulations.

(4) A health and safety file prepared under regulation 20(2)(e) of the 2007 Regulations is deemed to be a health and safety file prepared under regulation 9(f) of these Regulations.

(5) The construction phase plan prepared under regulation 23 of the 2007 Regulations is deemed to be a construction phase plan prepared under regulation 12(b) of these Regulations.

(6) The pre-construction information provided under regulation 10(2) of the 2007 Regulations is deemed to be pre-construction information under regulation 5(2) of these Regulations.

(7) Where notice has been given under regulation 21 of the 2007 Regulations it is deemed to be notice under regulation 7 of these Regulations.

Revocations, amendments and savings

37.—(1) The Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2007 are revoked.

(2) The amendments in Schedule 3 have effect.

Review

38.—(1) The Secretary of State must from time to time—

- (a) carry out a review of regulations 1 to 37;
- (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^(a) on the implementation of minimum safety and health requirements at temporary or mobile construction sites (which is implemented by means of regulations 1 to 34), 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 regulations 1 to 37 come into force.

(5) Reports under this regulation are afterwards to be published at intervals not exceeding five years.

(a) OJ No L 245, 26.8.1992, P 0006 - 0022

Signatory text

Address	<i>Name</i>
Date	Parliamentary Under Secretary of State Department for Work and Pensions

SCHEDULE 1

Regulation 7

Particulars to be notified to the Executive (or Office of Rail Regulation)

1. 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 allowed by the client to the principal contractor referred to in regulation 5(1) for planning and preparation for 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 engaged.
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 5(1)(b),
12(h) and 14(7)

Minimum health and safety requirements for construction sites

Welfare facilities

Sanitary conveniences

1. Suitable and sufficient sanitary conveniences must be provided or made available at readily accessible places. So far as is reasonably practicable, rooms containing sanitary conveniences must be adequately ventilated and lit.

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

3. 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

4. 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.

5. 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 14 whether or not provided elsewhere.

6. 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.

7. Rooms containing washing facilities must be sufficiently ventilated and lit.

8. Washing facilities and the rooms containing them must be kept in a clean and orderly condition.

9. Subject to paragraph 10, 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 such room are intended to be used by only one person at a time.

10. Paragraph 9 does not apply to facilities which are provided for washing hands, forearms and face only.

Drinking water

11. An adequate supply of wholesome drinking water must be provided or made available at readily accessible and suitable places.

12. Where necessary for reasons of health and safety every supply of drinking water must be conspicuously marked by an appropriate sign.

13. Where a supply of drinking water is provided, there shall also be provided a sufficient number of suitable cups or other drinking vessels unless the supply of drinking water is in a jet from which persons can drink easily.

Changing rooms and lockers

14.—(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,
- (c) being separate rooms for, or separate use of rooms by, men and women where necessary for reasons of propriety.

(2) 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.

(3) 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

15.—(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 37

Amendments

<i>Description of instrument</i>	<i>Reference</i>	<i>Extent of amendment</i>
The Factories Act 1961	1961 c 34 ^(a) ,	In section 176(1) in the definitions “building operation” and “work of engineering construction” for “Construction (Design and

		Management) Regulations 2007” substitute “Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2014”
The Workplace (Health Safety and Welfare) Regulations 1992	SI 1992/3004 ^(b)	For “Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2007” in regulation 3(1)(b) substitute “Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2014”
The Work in Compressed Air Regulations 1996	SI 1996/1656 ^(c)	In regulation 2(1) for the words “the 2007 Regulations means the “Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2007” substitute “the 2014 Regulations means the Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2014”
		In regulation 3(1) for “Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2007” substitute “Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2014” and for “regulation 2(3)” substitute “regulation 7(1)”
		In regulation 5(3) for “Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2007” substitute “Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2014”.
		In regulation 13(2)(a) for the words “39, 40 and 44(3) of the 2007 Regulations” substitute the words “29,30 and 34(3) of the 2014 Regulations”
		In regulation 13(2)(d) for the words “regulation 39(1) of the 2007 Regulations” substitute “regulation 29(1) of the 2014 Regulations”
		In regulation 14(1) for the words “41 of the 2007 Regulations” substitute “regulation 31 of the 2014 Regulations”

Railway Safety (Miscellaneous Provisions) Regulations 1997	SI 1997/553 ^(d)	In regulation 2(1) for the words “the Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2007” substitute “the Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2014”
Health and Safety (Enforcing) Authority Regulations 1998	SI 1998/494 ^(e)	In regulation 2(1) for the words “the Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2007” substitute “the Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2014”
Provision and Use of Work Equipment Regulations 1998	SI 1998/2306 ^(f)	In regulation 6(5)(e) for the words “regulation 31(4) or 32(2) of the Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2007” substitute “regulation 21(4) and 22(2) of the Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2014”
Gas Safety (Installation and Use) Regulations 1998	SI 1998/2451 ^(g)	In regulation 2(4)(d) for the words “regulation 2(1) of the Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2007” substitute “regulation 2(1) of the Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2014”
The Fire (Scotland) Act 2005	2005 asp 5 ^(h)	For “2007” in section 61(9)(za)(iv) for the words “Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2007 and to which those Regulations apply (other than a construction site to which regulation 46(1) of those Regulations applies” substitute “Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2014 and to which those Regulations apply (other than a construction site to which regulation 35(1) of those Regulations applies”
Work at Height Regulations 2005	SI 2005/735 ⁽ⁱ⁾	In regulation 2(1) for the words “Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2007” substitute “Construction

		(Design and Management) Regulations 2014
Regulatory Reform (Fire Scotland) Order 2005	SI 2005/1541 ⁽ⁱ⁾	In regulation 25(b)(iv) for the words “Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2007” substitute “Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2014”
Health and Safety (Enforcing Authority for Railways and other Guided Transport Systems) Regulations 2006	SI 2006/557 ^(k)	In regulation 2(1) for the words “Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2007” substitute “Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2014”
Health and Safety Enforcing Authority for Railways and other Guided Transport Systems) (Amendment) Regulations 2008	SI 2008/2323 ^(l)	In regulation 3(b) for the words “Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2007” substitute “Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2014”
REACH Enforcement Regulations 2008	SI 2008/2852	In paragraph 1(d)(i) of Part 3 of Schedule 3 to the Regulations, for the words “Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2007” substitute “Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2014
Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations 2013	SI 2013/1471	In regulation 2(1) for the words “Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2007” substitute the words “Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2014”

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

^(h) As amended by S.I. 2005/2060 and S.I. 2007/320.

⁽ⁱ⁾ As amended by S.I. 2007/320.

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

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

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

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 (SI 2007/320) (CDM Regulations 2007). 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 requirements which are implemented by the Work at Height Regulations 2005 (SI 2005/735).

2. Part 2 sets out the client duties under the Regulations. Part 3 provides for various health and duties and roles; 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 CDM Regulations 2007. Part 5 sets out the general provisions, enforcement in respect of fire, transitional provisions and the requirement for a review.

3. The main changes in comparison with the CDM Regulations 2007 include the following—

- (a) These Regulations apply to all clients, whether or not a person is acting in the course or furtherance of a business (regulation 2(1)).
- (b) If a client is a domestic client, the duties in regulations 5, 7 and 8 will be carried out by the contractor, or principal contractor depending on the number of contractors. If there is more than one contractor, the client can agree in writing for the principal designer to carry out the duties.
- (c) Pre-construction archaeological investigations are not included within the scope of the definition of construction work (regulation 2(1)).
- (d) Pre-construction information has now been defined in regulation 2(1) rather than in a Schedule.
- (e) The role of a CDM co-ordinator has been omitted and instead a new role of a principal designer has been created (regulation 2(1) and 9).
- (f) The client’s duty to appoint a principal designer or principal contractor is triggered where there is more than one contractor (regulation 6), rather than the previous threshold for notification under the CDM Regulations 2007.
- (g) The duties of the principal designer are provided for in regulation 9.
- (h) The duties of designers are retained in regulation 10.
- (i) The principal contractor’s duties are set out in regulation 12 and 13.
- (j) The duties of contractors remain largely the same as the CDM Regulations 2007 and are set out in regulation 14.
- (k) The notification requirement has been amended and is now provided for in regulation 7.
- (l) The requirement for the contents of inspection reports are now provided for in regulation 23 rather than a separate Schedule, (previously Schedule 3 of the CDM Regulations 2007 set out the requirements).
- (m) The Secretary of State will carry out a review of the Regulations in accordance with the provisions of regulation 38.

4. A full impact assessment of the effect that these Regulations will have on the costs of business is available from the Health and Safety Executive, Redgrave Court, Merton Road, Bootle, Merseyside, L20 7HS. A copy of the transposition note in relation to the implementation of the Directives set out in paragraph (1) can be obtained from the Health and Safety Executive, International Branch, also at the Redgrave Court address. Copies of both these documents 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.