

CDM 2015 and CDM(NI) 2016: The main differences...

This paper is an assessment and interpretation of the differences between the GB and the NI versions of the recently enacted Construction (Design and Management) Regulations¹ [2015 for GB and 2016 for NI]. It is not presented as a definitive legal position. In the main the general duties and the requirements on key duty-holders are the same in both jurisdictions. The details of the main differences are shown in the following list and the table below:

1. The names of the regulations are slightly different as is the date of operation.
2. The NI related regulations and the equivalent regulations for GB are referred to in the respective pieces of legislation.
3. NI has a definition for “designated area” while GB doesn’t.
4. NI defines the “Executive” as meaning the Health and Safety Executive for Northern Ireland. GB also uses the term “Executive” but doesn’t define it.
5. NI denies the term “territorial sea” which GB doesn’t.
6. The Application of the Regulations (Regulation 3) differ.
7. GB regulations use the term “must” whereas the NI regulations use the term “shall”. There has been much debate about the correct use of each of these terms in UK and elsewhere² but essentially in this instance they can be taken to have the same intent. If you wish to explore this further you could start by reading Office of the [UK] Parliamentary Counsel drafting guidance: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/drafting-bills-for-parliament> .
8. In GB Regulation 6 has additional requirements for notification, relating to the rail network and nuclear new build, which are included in the NI version.
9. Regulation 21 “Explosives” in the GB version is not included in the NI version. This has a knock on effect on the numbering from Regulation 21 onwards.
10. The NI version has a regulation [35] on “Civic liability” which is not in the GB version. This regulation inclusion in NI version puts the numbering of regulations from 36 onwards back in sync.
11. Regulation 36, “Enforcement in respect of fire”, differs in the two documents to reflect that there are distinct regulatory requirements in this area in the various jurisdictions that make up the UK.
12. There is an additional regulation in GB version [Regulation 39] which legislates for a review process. There isn’t a similar requirement in NI regulations.
13. NI’s regulations have an additional schedule [Schedule 1], which relates to premises and activities within the territorial sea or a designated area (See NI Regulation 3). Not relevant in the GB version.
14. As a result of NI’s additional Schedule the remaining schedule numbering is out of sync, however in the main schedules relation to notification, minimum welfare facilities, work involving particular risks [hazards] and transitional arrangements³ are largely the same.



Prepared by Dr Ciaran McAleenan CEng MICE
Partner at Expert Ease International
ciaran@expertease.ie
www.expertease.ie
11th August 2016

¹ The complete text for both sets of regulations is available from <http://www.legislation.gov.uk>

² In USA for example Federal guidelines deem “shall” to be an obsolete word in legal drafting, using “must” where there is an obligation to do something and “must not” for a prohibition. Refer to the following website for additional information: <http://www.plainlanguage.gov/howto/guidelines/FederalPLGuidelines/writeMust.cfm>.

³ Note: That the period for the transitional arrangements in the GB regulations has passed. The NI transitional arrangements run until 1st August 2017.

CDM 2015 and CDM(NI) 2016: The main differences...

Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015	Construction (Design and Management) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2016
<p>Citation and commencement</p> <p>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(1).</p>	<p>Citation and commencement</p> <p>1. These Regulations may be cited as the Construction (Design and Management) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2016 and shall come into operation on 1st August 2016.</p>
<p>Interpretation</p> <p>2.—(1) In these Regulations—</p> <p>“the 1974 Act” means the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974;</p> <p>“the 2007 Regulations” means the Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2007(1);</p> <p>“the Management Regulations” means the Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999(2);</p> <p>“business” means a trade, business or other undertaking (whether for profit or not);</p> <p>“client” means any person for whom a project is carried out;</p> <p>“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;</p> <p>“construction phase plan” means a plan drawn up under regulations 12 or 15;</p> <p>“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;</p> <p>“construction work” means the carrying out of any building, civil engineering or engineering construction work and includes—</p> <p>(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;</p> <p>(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;</p> <p>(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;</p> <p>(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;</p>	<p>Interpretation</p> <p>2.—(1) In these Regulations—</p> <p>“the 1978 Order” means the Health and Safety at Work (Northern Ireland) Order 1978;</p> <p>“the 2007 Regulations” means the Construction (Design and Management) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2007(1);</p> <p>“the Management Regulations” means the Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2000(2);</p> <p>“business” means a trade, business or other undertaking (whether for profit or not);</p> <p>“client” means any person for whom a project is carried out;</p> <p>“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;</p> <p>“construction phase plan” means a plan drawn up under regulations 12 or 15;</p> <p>“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;</p> <p>“construction work” means the carrying out of any building, civil engineering or engineering construction work and includes—</p> <p>(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;</p> <p>(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;</p> <p>(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;</p> <p>(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;</p>

CDM 2015 and CDM(NI) 2016: The main differences...

<p>(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;</p> <p>“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;</p> <p>“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;</p> <p>“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—</p> <p>(a) prepares or modifies a design; or</p> <p>(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;</p> <p>“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;</p> <p>“excavation” includes any earthwork, trench, well, shaft, tunnel or underground working;</p> <p>“the general principles of prevention” means the general principles of prevention specified in Schedule 1 to the Management Regulations;</p> <p>“health and safety file” means a file prepared under regulation 12(5);</p> <p>“inspector for the Executive” means an inspector within the meaning given in section 53(1) of the 1974 Act(3);</p> <p>“loading bay” means any facility for loading or unloading;</p> <p>“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;</p> <p>“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—</p> <p>(a) information about—</p> <p>(i) the project;</p> <p>(ii) planning and management of the project;</p>	<p>(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;</p> <p>“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;</p> <p>“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;</p> <p>“designated area” means any area designated by Order under section 1(7) of the Continental Shelf Act 1964(3) and “within a designated area” includes over and under it;</p> <p>“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—</p> <p>(a) prepares or modifies a design; or</p> <p>(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;</p> <p>“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;</p> <p>“excavation” includes any earthwork, trench, well, shaft, tunnel or underground working;</p> <p>“the Executive” means the Health and Safety Executive for Northern Ireland;</p> <p>“the general principles of prevention” means the general principles of prevention specified in Schedule 1 to the Management Regulations;</p> <p>“health and safety file” means a file prepared under regulation 12(5);</p> <p>“inspector for the Executive” means an inspector within the meaning given in Article 2(2) of the 1978 Order;</p> <p>“loading bay” means any facility for loading or unloading;</p> <p>“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;</p> <p>“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—</p> <p>(a) information about—</p> <p>(i) the project;</p> <p>(ii) planning and management of the project;</p>
--	--

CDM 2015 and CDM(NI) 2016: The main differences...

<p>(iii) health and safety hazards, including design and construction hazards and how they will be addressed; and</p> <p>(b) information in any existing health and safety file;</p> <p>“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;</p> <p>“principal contractor” means the contractor appointed under regulation 5(1)(b) to perform the specified duties in regulations 12 to 14;</p> <p>“principal designer” means the designer appointed under regulation 5(1)(a) to perform the specified duties in regulations 11 and 12;</p> <p>“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;</p> <p>“site rules” means rules which are drawn up for a particular construction site and are necessary for health or safety purposes;</p> <p>“structure” means—</p> <p>(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;</p> <p>(b) any structure similar to anything specified in paragraph (a);</p> <p>(c) any formwork, falsework, scaffold or other structure designed or used to provide support or means of access during construction work,</p> <p>and any reference to a structure includes part of a structure;</p> <p>“traffic route” means a route for pedestrian traffic or for vehicles and includes any doorway, gateway, loading bay or ramp;</p> <p>“vehicle” includes any mobile work equipment;</p> <p>“work equipment” means any machinery, appliance, apparatus, tool or installation for use at work (whether exclusively or not);</p> <p>“working day” means any day on which construction work takes place;</p> <p>“workplace” means a workplace within the meaning of regulation 2(1) of the Workplace (Health, Safety and Welfare) Regulations 1992(4) other than a construction site.</p> <p>(2) Any reference in these Regulations to a plan, rule, document, report or copy includes a copy or electronic version which is—</p> <p>(a) capable of being retrieved or reproduced when required; and</p> <p>(b) secure from loss or unauthorised interference.</p>	<p>(iii) health and safety hazards, including design and construction hazards and how they will be addressed; and</p> <p>(b) information in any existing health and safety file;</p> <p>“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;</p> <p>“principal contractor” means the contractor appointed under regulation 5(1)(b) to perform the specified duties in regulations 12 to 14;</p> <p>“principal designer” means the designer appointed under regulation 5(1)(a) to perform the specified duties in regulations 11 and 12;</p> <p>“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;</p> <p>“site rules” means rules which are drawn up for a particular construction site and are necessary for health or safety purposes;</p> <p>“structure” means—</p> <p>(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;</p> <p>(b) any structure similar to anything specified in paragraph (a);</p> <p>(c) any formwork, falsework, scaffold or other structure designed or used to provide support or means of access during construction work,</p> <p>and any reference to a structure includes part of a structure;</p> <p>“territorial sea” means the territorial sea of the United Kingdom adjacent to Northern Ireland and “within the territorial sea” includes on, over and under it;</p> <p>“traffic route” means a route for pedestrian traffic or for vehicles and includes any doorway, gateway, loading bay or ramp;</p> <p>“vehicle” includes any mobile work equipment;</p> <p>“work equipment” means any machinery, appliance, apparatus, tool or installation for use at work (whether exclusively or not);</p> <p>“working day” means any day on which construction work takes place; and</p> <p>“workplace” means a workplace within the meaning of regulation 2(1) of the Workplace (Health, Safety and Welfare) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1993(4) other than a construction site.</p> <p>(2) Any reference in these Regulations to a plan, rule, document, report or copy includes a copy or electronic version which is—</p> <p>(a) capable of being retrieved or reproduced when required; and</p> <p>(b) secure from loss or unauthorised interference.</p>
---	---

CDM 2015 and CDM(NI) 2016: The main differences...

<p>Application in and outside Great Britain</p> <p>3. These Regulations apply—</p> <p>(a) in Great Britain; and</p> <p>(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(1).</p>	<p>Application within the territorial sea or a designated area</p> <p>3. Within the territorial sea or a designated area these Regulations shall apply only to and in relation to the premises and activities to which paragraphs 7 and 9(1)(a) of Schedule 1 apply.</p>
<p>Client duties in relation to managing projects</p> <p>4.—(1) A client must make suitable arrangements for managing a project, including the allocation of sufficient time and other resources.</p> <p>(2) Arrangements are suitable if they ensure that—</p> <p>(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</p> <p>(b) the facilities required by Schedule 2 are provided in respect of any person carrying out construction work.</p> <p>(3) A client must ensure that these arrangements are maintained and reviewed throughout the project.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(5) A client must ensure that—</p> <p>(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</p> <p>(b) the principal designer prepares a health and safety file for the project, which—</p> <p>(i) complies with the requirements of regulation 12(5);</p> <p>(ii) is revised from time to time as appropriate to incorporate any relevant new information; and</p> <p>(iii) is kept available for inspection by any person who may need it to comply with any relevant legal requirements.</p> <p>(6) A client must take reasonable steps to ensure that—</p> <p>(a) the principal designer complies with any other principal designer duties in regulations 11 and 12; and</p> <p>(b) the principal contractor complies with any other principal contractor duties in regulations 12 to 14.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(8) Where there is more than one client in relation to a project—</p> <p>(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</p>	<p>Client duties in relation to managing projects</p> <p>4.—(1) A client shall make suitable arrangements for managing a project, including the allocation of sufficient time and other resources.</p> <p>(2) Arrangements are suitable if they ensure that—</p> <p>(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</p> <p>(b) the facilities required by Schedule 3 are provided in respect of any person carrying out construction work.</p> <p>(3) A client shall ensure that these arrangements are maintained and reviewed throughout the project.</p> <p>(4) A client shall provide pre-construction information as soon as practicable to every designer and contractor appointed, or being considered for appointment, to the project.</p> <p>(5) A client shall ensure that—</p> <p>(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</p> <p>(b) the principal designer prepares a health and safety file for the project, which—</p> <p>(i) complies with the requirements of regulation 12(5);</p> <p>(ii) is revised from time to time as appropriate to incorporate any relevant new information; and</p> <p>(iii) is kept available for inspection by any person who may need it to comply with any relevant legal requirements.</p> <p>(6) A client shall take reasonable steps to ensure that—</p> <p>(a) the principal designer complies with any other principal designer duties in regulations 11 and 12; and</p> <p>(b) the principal contractor complies with any other principal contractor duties in regulations 12 to 14.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(8) Where there is more than one client in relation to a project—</p> <p>(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</p>

CDM 2015 and CDM(NI) 2016: The main differences...

<p>(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;</p> <p>(c) the duties in the following provisions are owed by all clients—</p> <p>(i) regulation 8(4); and</p> <p>(ii) paragraph (4) and regulation 8(6) to the extent that those duties relate to information in the possession of the client.</p>	<p>(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;</p> <p>(c) the duties in the following provisions are owed by all clients—</p> <p>(i) regulation 8(4); and</p> <p>(ii) paragraph (4) and regulation 8(6) to the extent that those duties relate to information in the possession of the client.</p>
<p>Appointment of the principal designer and the principal contractor</p> <p>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—</p> <p>(a) a designer with control over the pre-construction phase as principal designer; and</p> <p>(b) a contractor as principal contractor.</p> <p>(2) The appointments must be made as soon as is practicable, and, in any event, before the construction phase begins.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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.</p>	<p>Appointment of the principal designer and the principal contractor</p> <p>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 shall appoint in writing—</p> <p>(a) a designer with control over the pre-construction phase as principal designer; and</p> <p>(b) a contractor as principal contractor.</p> <p>(2) The appointments shall be made as soon as practicable, and, in any event, before the construction phase begins.</p> <p>(3) If the client fails to appoint a principal designer, the client shall fulfil the duties of the principal designer in regulations 11 and 12.</p> <p>(4) If the client fails to appoint a principal contractor, the client shall fulfil the duties of the principal contractor in regulations 12 to 14.</p>
<p>Notification</p> <p>6.—(1) A project is notifiable if the construction work on a construction site is scheduled to—</p> <p>(a) last longer than 30 working days and have more than 20 workers working simultaneously at any point in the project; or</p> <p>(b) exceed 500 person days.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(3) The notice must—</p> <p>(a) contain the particulars specified in Schedule 1;</p> <p>(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</p> <p>(c) if necessary, be periodically updated.</p> <p>(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(1), the client must give notice to the Office of Rail Regulation instead of the Executive.</p> <p>(5) Where a project includes construction work on premises which are or are on—</p> <p>(a) a GB nuclear site (within the meaning given in section 68 of the Energy Act 2013(2));</p> <p>(b) an authorised defence site (within the meaning given in regulation 2(1) of the Health and Safety (Enforcing Authority) Regulations 1998(3)); or</p> <p>(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.</p>	<p>Notification</p> <p>6.—(1) A project is notifiable if the construction work on a construction site is scheduled to—</p> <p>(a) last longer than 30 working days and have more than 20 workers working simultaneously at any point in the project; or</p> <p>(b) exceed 500 person days.</p> <p>(2) Where a project is notifiable, the client shall give notice in writing to the Executive as soon as is practicable before the construction phase begins.</p> <p>(3) The notice shall—</p> <p>(a) contain the particulars specified in Schedule 2;</p> <p>(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</p> <p>(c) if necessary, be periodically updated.</p>

CDM 2015 and CDM(NI) 2016: The main differences...

<p>Application to domestic clients</p> <p>7.—(1) Where the client is a domestic client the duties in regulations 4(1) to (7) and 6 must be carried out by—</p> <p>(a) the contractor for a project where there is only one contractor;</p> <p>(b) the principal contractor for a project where there is more than one contractor; or</p> <p>(c) the principal designer where there is a written agreement that the principal designer will fulfil those duties.</p> <p>(2) If a domestic client fails to make the appointments required by regulation 5—</p> <p>(a) the designer in control of the pre-construction phase of the project is the principal designer;</p> <p>(b) the contractor in control of the construction phase of the project is the principal contractor.</p> <p>(3) Regulation 5(3) and (4) does not apply to a domestic client.</p>	<p>Application to domestic clients</p> <p>7.—(1) Where the client is a domestic client the duties in regulations 4(1) to (7) and 6 shall be carried out by—</p> <p>(a) the contractor for a project where there is only one contractor;</p> <p>(b) the principal contractor for a project where there is more than one contractor; or</p> <p>(c) the principal designer where there is written agreement that the principal designer will fulfil those duties.</p> <p>(2) If a domestic client fails to make appointments required by regulation 5—</p> <p>(a) the designer in control of the pre-construction phase of the project is the principal designer;</p> <p>(b) the contractor in control of the construction phase of the project is the principal contractor.</p> <p>(3) Regulation 5(3) and (4) does not apply to a domestic client.</p>
<p>General duties</p> <p>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.</p> <p>(2) A designer or contractor must not accept an appointment to a project unless they fulfil the conditions in paragraph (1).</p> <p>(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).</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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).</p>	<p>General duties</p> <p>8.—(1) A designer (including a principal designer) or contractor (including a principal contractor) appointed to work on a project shall 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.</p> <p>(2) A designer or contractor shall not accept an appointment to a project unless they fulfil the conditions in paragraph (1).</p> <p>(3) A person who is responsible for appointing a designer or contractor to carry out work on a project shall take reasonable steps to satisfy themselves that the designer or contractor fulfils the conditions in paragraph (1).</p> <p>(4) A person with a duty or function under these Regulations shall 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.</p> <p>(5) A person working on a project under the control of another shall 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.</p> <p>(6) Any person who is required by these Regulations to provide information or instruction shall ensure the information or instruction is comprehensible and provided as soon as is practicable.</p> <p>(7) To the extent that they are applicable to a domestic client, the duties in paragraphs (3), (4) and (6) shall be carried out by the person specified in regulation 7(1).</p>
<p>Duties of designers</p> <p>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.</p> <p>(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—</p> <p>(a) carrying out or liable to be affected by construction work;</p>	<p>Duties of designers</p> <p>9.—(1) A designer shall 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.</p> <p>(2) When preparing or modifying a design the designer shall 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—</p> <p>(a) carrying out or liable to be affected by construction work;</p>

CDM 2015 and CDM(NI) 2016: The main differences...

<p>(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.</p>	<p>(b) maintaining or cleaning a structure; or (c) using a structure designed as a workplace. (3) If it is not possible to eliminate the risks, the designer shall, 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 shall 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.</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>Designs prepared or modified outside Northern Ireland 10.—(1) Where a design is prepared or modified outside Northern Ireland for use in construction work to which these Regulations apply— (a) the person who commissions it, if established within Northern Ireland; or (b) if that person is not so established, the client for the project, shall ensure that regulation 9 is complied with. (2) This regulation does not apply to a domestic client.</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>Duties of a principal designer in relation to health and safety at the pre-construction phase 11.—(1) The principal designer shall 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 duty 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 shall 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 shall 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 shall ensure all designers comply with their duties in regulation 9.</p>

CDM 2015 and CDM(NI) 2016: The main differences...

<p>(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.</p> <p>(6) The principal designer must—</p> <p>(a) assist the client in the provision of the pre-construction information required by regulation 4(4); and</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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.</p>	<p>(5) In fulfilling the duty to coordinate health and safety matters in paragraph (1), the principal designer shall ensure that all persons working in relation to the pre-construction phase cooperate with the client, the principal designer and each other.</p> <p>(6) The principal designer shall—</p> <p>(a) assist the client in the provision of the pre-construction information required by regulation 4(4); and</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(7) The principal designer shall 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.</p>
<p>Construction phase plan and health and safety file</p> <p>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.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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—</p> <p>(a) pre-construction information obtained from the client;</p> <p>(b) any information obtained from designers under regulation 9(3)(b).</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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.</p>	<p>Construction phase plan and health and safety file</p> <p>12.—(1) During the pre-construction phase, and before setting up a construction site, the principal contractor shall draw up a construction phase plan, or make arrangements for a construction phase plan to be drawn up.</p> <p>(2) The construction phase plan shall 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, shall include specific measures concerning work which falls within one or more of the categories set out in Schedule 4.</p> <p>(3) The principal designer shall 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—</p> <p>(a) pre-construction information obtained from the client;</p> <p>(b) any information obtained from designers under regulation 9(3)(b).</p> <p>(4) Throughout the project the principal contractor shall 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.</p> <p>(5) During the pre-construction phase, the principal designer shall prepare a health and safety file appropriate to the characteristics of the project which shall 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.</p> <p>(6) The principal designer shall 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.</p>

CDM 2015 and CDM(NI) 2016: The main differences...

<p>(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.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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.</p>	<p>(7) During the project, the principal contractor shall 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.</p> <p>(8) If the principal designer's appointment concludes before the end of the project, the principal designer shall pass the health and safety file to the principal contractor.</p> <p>(9) Where the health and safety file is passed to the principal contractor under paragraph (8), the principal contractor shall 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.</p> <p>(10) At the end of the project, the principal designer, or where there is no principal designer the principal contractor, shall pass the health and safety file to the client.</p>
<p>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.</p> <p>(2) In fulfilling the duties in paragraph (1), and in particular when—</p> <p>(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</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(3) The principal contractor must—</p> <p>(a) organise cooperation between contractors (including successive contractors on the same construction site);</p> <p>(b) coordinate implementation by the contractors of applicable legal requirements for health and safety; and</p> <p>(c) ensure that employers and, if necessary for the protection of workers, self-employed persons—</p> <p>(i) apply the general principles of prevention in a consistent manner, and in particular when complying with the provisions of Part 4; and</p> <p>(ii) where required, follow the construction phase plan.</p> <p>(4) The principal contractor must ensure that—</p> <p>(a) a suitable site induction is provided;</p> <p>(b) the necessary steps are taken to prevent access by unauthorised persons to the construction site; and</p> <p>(c) facilities that comply with the requirements of Schedule 2 are provided throughout the construction phase.</p> <p>(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</p>	<p>Duties of a principal contractor in relation to health and safety at the construction phase 13.—(1) The principal contractor shall 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.</p> <p>(2) In fulfilling the duties in paragraph (1), and in particular when—</p> <p>(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</p> <p>(b) estimating the period of time required to complete the work or work stages, the principal contractor shall take into account the general principles of prevention.</p> <p>(3) The principal contractor shall—</p> <p>(a) organise cooperation between contractors (including successive contractors on the same construction site);</p> <p>(b) coordinate implementation by the contractors of applicable legal requirements for health and safety; and</p> <p>(c) ensure that employers and, if necessary for the protection of workers, self-employed persons—</p> <p>(i) apply the general principles of prevention in a consistent manner, and in particular when complying with the provisions of Part 4; and</p> <p>(ii) where required, follow the construction phase plan.</p> <p>(4) The principal contractor shall ensure that—</p> <p>(a) a suitable site induction is provided;</p> <p>(b) the necessary steps are taken to prevent access by unauthorised persons to the construction site; and</p> <p>(c) facilities that comply with the requirements of Schedule 3 are provided throughout the construction phase.</p> <p>(5) The principal contractor shall liaise with the principal designer for the duration of the principal designer's appointment and share with the principal designer information relevant to</p>

CDM 2015 and CDM(NI) 2016: The main differences...

<p>the planning, management and monitoring of the pre-construction phase and the coordination of health and safety matters during the pre-construction phase.</p>	<p>the planning, management and monitoring of the pre-construction phase and the coordination of health and safety matters during the pre-construction phase.</p>
<p>Principal contractor's duties to consult and engage with workers</p> <p>14. The principal contractor must—</p> <p>(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;</p> <p>(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;</p> <p>(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—</p> <p>(i) the disclosure of which would be against the interests of national security;</p> <p>(ii) which the principal contractor could not disclose without contravening a prohibition imposed by or under an enactment;</p> <p>(iii) relating specifically to an individual, unless that individual has consented to its being disclosed;</p> <p>(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;</p> <p>(v) obtained by the principal contractor for the purpose of bringing, prosecuting or defending any legal proceedings.</p>	<p>Principal contractor's duties to consult and engage with workers</p> <p>14. The principal contractor shall—</p> <p>(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;</p> <p>(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;</p> <p>(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 relates to the health, safety or welfare of workers at the site, except any information—</p> <p>(i) the disclosure of which would be against the interests of national security;</p> <p>(ii) which the principal contractor could not disclose without contravening a prohibition imposed by or under an enactment;</p> <p>(iii) relating specifically to an individual, unless that individual has consented to its being disclosed;</p> <p>(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;</p> <p>(v) obtained by the principal contractor for the purpose of bringing, prosecuting or defending any legal proceedings.</p>
<p>Duties of contractors</p> <p>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.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(3) Where there is more than one contractor working on a project, a contractor must comply with—</p> <p>(a) any directions given by the principal designer or the principal contractor; and</p> <p>(b) the parts of the construction phase plan that are relevant to that contractor's work on the project.</p> <p>(4) If there is only one contractor working on the project, the contractor must take account of the general principles of prevention when—</p>	<p>Duties of contractors</p> <p>15.—(1) A contractor shall 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.</p> <p>(2) A contractor shall 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.</p> <p>(3) Where there is more than one contractor working on a project, a contractor shall comply with—</p> <p>(a) any directions given by the principal designer or the principal contractor; and</p> <p>(b) the parts of the construction phase plan that are relevant to that contractor's work on the project.</p> <p>(4) If there is only one contractor working on the project, the contractor shall take account of the general principals of prevention when—</p>

CDM 2015 and CDM(NI) 2016: The main differences...

<p>(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.</p>	<p>(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 shall 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 shall fulfil the requirements of regulation 12(2). (7) A contractor shall 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 shall 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 shall 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 the 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 shall 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 shall ensure, so far as is reasonably practicable, that the requirements of Schedule 3 are complied with so far as they affect the contractor or any worker under that contractor's control.</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>Application of Part 4 16.—(1) This Part applies only to a construction site. (2) A contractor carrying out construction work shall 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 shall comply with the requirements of this Part so far as they relate to matters within the client's control.</p>

CDM 2015 and CDM(NI) 2016: The main differences...

<p>Safe places of construction work</p> <p>17.—(1) There must, so far as is reasonably practicable, be suitable and sufficient safe access to and egress from—</p> <p>(a) every construction site to every other place provided for the use of any person whilst at work; and</p> <p>(b) every place construction work is being carried out to every other place to which workers have access within a construction site.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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).</p> <p>(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.</p>	<p>Safe places of construction work</p> <p>17.—(1) There shall, so far as is reasonably practicable, be suitable and sufficient safe access to and egress from—</p> <p>(a) every construction site to every other place provided for the use of any person whilst at work; and</p> <p>(b) every place construction work is being carried out to every other place to which workers have access within a construction site.</p> <p>(2) A construction site shall be, so far as is reasonably practicable, made and kept safe for, and without risks to, the health of a person at work there.</p> <p>(3) Action shall 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).</p> <p>(4) A construction site shall, 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.</p>
<p>Good order and site security</p> <p>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.</p> <p>(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—</p> <p>(a) have its perimeter identified by suitable signs and be arranged so that its extent is readily identifiable; or</p> <p>(b) be fenced off.</p> <p>(3) No timber or other material with projecting nails (or similar sharp object) must—</p> <p>(a) be used in any construction work; or</p> <p>(b) be allowed to remain in any place, if the nails (or similar sharp object) may be a source of danger to any person.</p>	<p>Good order and site security</p> <p>18.—(1) Each part of a construction site shall, so far as is reasonably practicable, be kept in good order and those parts in which construction work is being carried out shall be kept in a reasonable state of cleanliness.</p> <p>(2) Where necessary in the interests of health and safety, a construction site shall, so far as is reasonably practicable, and in accordance with the level of risk posed, comply with either or both of the following—</p> <p>(a) have its perimeter identified by suitable signs and be arranged so that its extent is readily identifiable; or</p> <p>(b) be fenced off.</p> <p>(3) No timber or other material with projecting nails (or similar sharp object) shall—</p> <p>(a) be used in any construction work; or</p> <p>(b) be allowed to remain in any place, if the nails (or similar sharp object) may be a source of danger to any person.</p>
<p>Stability of structures</p> <p>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—</p> <p>(a) may become unstable; or</p> <p>(b) is in a temporary state of weakness or instability.</p> <p>(2) Any buttress, temporary support or temporary structure must—</p> <p>(a) be of such design and installed and maintained so as to withstand any foreseeable loads which may be imposed on it; and</p> <p>(b) only be used for the purposes for which it was designed and installed and is maintained.</p>	<p>Stability of structures</p> <p>19.—(1) All practicable steps shall 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—</p> <p>(a) may become unstable; or</p> <p>(b) is in a temporary state of weakness or instability.</p> <p>(2) Any buttress, temporary support or temporary structure shall—</p> <p>(a) be of such design and installed and maintained so as to withstand any foreseeable loads which may be imposed on it; and</p> <p>(b) only be used for the purposes for which it was designed and installed and is maintained.</p>

CDM 2015 and CDM(NI) 2016: The main differences...

<p>(3) A structure must not be so loaded as to render it unsafe to any person.</p>	<p>(3) A structure shall not be so loaded as to render it unsafe to any person.</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>Demolition or dismantling 20.—(1) The demolition or dismantling of a structure shall 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 shall be recorded in writing before the demolition or dismantling work begins.</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">MISSING in CDM(NI) 2016</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>Excavations 21.—(1) All practicable steps shall 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 shall be taken to prevent any person, work equipment, or any accumulation of material from falling into any excavation. (3) Suitable and sufficient steps shall 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 shall 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 23(1)), construction work shall not be carried out in the excavation until the matter has been satisfactorily remedied.</p>

CDM 2015 and CDM(NI) 2016: The main differences...

<p>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.</p>	<p>Cofferdams and caissons 22.—(1) A cofferdam or caisson shall 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 shall 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 23(1)), construction work shall not be carried out in the cofferdam or caisson until the matter has been satisfactorily remedied.</p>
<p>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).</p>	<p>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 shall— (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 shall 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 shall ensure the person who carries out the inspection complies with the requirements of paragraph (1).</p>

CDM 2015 and CDM(NI) 2016: The main differences...

<p>(3) The person on whose behalf the inspection was carried out must—</p> <p>(a) keep the report or a copy of it available for inspection by an inspector for the Executive—</p> <p>(i) at the site where the inspection was carried out until the construction work is completed; and</p> <p>(ii) after that for 3 months; and</p> <p>(b) send to the inspector such extracts from or copies of the report as the inspector may from time to time require.</p> <p>(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.</p>	<p>(3) The person on whose behalf the inspection was carried out shall—</p> <p>(a) keep the report or a copy of it available for inspection by an inspector for the Executive—</p> <p>(i) at the site where the inspection was carried out until the construction work is completed; and</p> <p>(ii) after that for 3 months; and</p> <p>(b) send to the inspector such extracts from or copies of the report as the inspector may from time to time require.</p> <p>(4) 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.</p>
<p>Energy distribution installations</p> <p>25.—(1) Where necessary to prevent danger, energy distribution installations must be suitably located, periodically checked and clearly indicated.</p> <p>(2) Where there is a risk to construction work from overhead electric power cables—</p> <p>(a) they must be directed away from the area of risk; or</p> <p>(b) the power must be isolated and, where necessary, earthed.</p> <p>(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—</p> <p>(a) barriers suitable for excluding work equipment which is not needed;</p> <p>(b) suspended protections where vehicles need to pass beneath the cables; or</p> <p>(c) measures providing an equivalent level of safety.</p> <p>(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.</p>	<p>Energy distribution installations</p> <p>24.—(1) Where necessary to prevent danger, energy distribution installations shall be suitably located, periodically checked and clearly indicated.</p> <p>(2) Where there is a risk to construction work from overhead electric power cables—</p> <p>(a) they shall be directed away from the area of risk; or</p> <p>(b) the power shall be isolated and, where necessary, earthed.</p> <p>(3) If it is not reasonably practicable to comply with paragraph 2(a) or (b), suitable warning notices shall be provided together with one or more of the following—</p> <p>(a) barriers suitable for excluding work equipment which is not needed;</p> <p>(b) suspended protections where vehicles need to pass beneath the cables; or</p> <p>(c) measures providing an equivalent level of safety.</p> <p>(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, shall 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.</p>
<p>Prevention of drowning</p> <p>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—</p> <p>(a) prevent, so far as is reasonably practicable, the person falling;</p> <p>(b) minimise the risk of drowning in the event of a fall; and</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(3) Any vessel used to convey any person by water to or from a place of work must not be overcrowded or overloaded.</p>	<p>Prevention of drowning</p> <p>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 shall be taken to—</p> <p>(a) prevent, so far as is reasonably practicable, the person falling;</p> <p>(b) minimise the risk of drowning in the event of a fall; and</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(2) Suitable and sufficient steps shall be taken to ensure the safe transport of any person conveyed by water to or from a place of work.</p> <p>(3) Any vessel used to convey any person by water to or from a place of work shall not be overcrowded or overloaded.</p>
<p>Traffic routes</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Traffic routes</p> <p>26.—(1) A construction site shall be organised in such a way that, so far as is reasonably practicable, pedestrians and vehicles can move without risks to health or safety.</p>

CDM 2015 and CDM(NI) 2016: The main differences...

<p>(2) Traffic routes must be suitable for the persons or vehicles using them, sufficient in number, in suitable positions and of sufficient size.</p> <p>(3) A traffic route does not satisfy paragraph (2) unless suitable and sufficient steps are taken to ensure that—</p> <p>(a) pedestrians or vehicles may use it without causing danger to the health or safety of persons near it;</p> <p>(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;</p> <p>(c) there is sufficient separation between vehicles and pedestrians to ensure safety or, where this is not reasonably practicable—</p> <p>(i) other means for the protection of pedestrians are provided; and</p> <p>(ii) effective arrangements are used for warning any person liable to be crushed or trapped by any vehicle of its approach;</p> <p>(d) any loading bay has at least one exit for the exclusive use of pedestrians; and</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(4) Each traffic route must be—</p> <p>(a) indicated by suitable signs where necessary for reasons of health or safety;</p> <p>(b) regularly checked; and</p> <p>(c) properly maintained.</p> <p>(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.</p>	<p>(2) Traffic routes shall be suitable for the persons or vehicles using them, sufficient in number, in suitable positions and of sufficient size.</p> <p>(3) A traffic route does not satisfy paragraph (2) unless suitable and sufficient steps are taken to ensure that—</p> <p>(a) pedestrians or vehicles may use it without causing danger to the health or safety of persons near it;</p> <p>(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;</p> <p>(c) there is sufficient separation between vehicles and pedestrians to ensure safety or, where this is not reasonably practicable—</p> <p>(i) other means for the protection of pedestrians are provided; and</p> <p>(ii) effective arrangements are used for warning any person liable to be crushed or trapped by any vehicle of its approach;</p> <p>(d) any loading bay has at least one exit for the exclusive use of pedestrians; and</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(4) Each traffic route shall be—</p> <p>(a) indicated by suitable signs where necessary for reasons of health or safety;</p> <p>(b) regularly checked; and</p> <p>(c) properly maintained.</p> <p>(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.</p>
--	--

CDM 2015 and CDM(NI) 2016: The main differences...

<p>Vehicles</p> <p>28.—(1) Suitable and sufficient steps must be taken to prevent or control the unintended movement of any vehicle.</p> <p>(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—</p> <p>(a) the driver or operator of the vehicle; or</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(3) A vehicle being used for the purposes of construction work must, when being driven, operated or towed, be—</p> <p>(a) driven, operated or towed in such a manner as is safe in the circumstances; and</p> <p>(b) loaded in such a way that it can be driven, operated or towed safely.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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.</p>	<p>Vehicles</p> <p>27.—(1) Suitable and sufficient steps shall be taken to prevent or control the unintended movement of any vehicle.</p> <p>(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 shall be taken by either or both—</p> <p>(a) the driver or operator of the vehicle; or</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(3) A vehicle being used for the purposes of construction work shall, when being driven, operated or towed, be—</p> <p>(a) driven, operated or towed in such a manner as is safe in the circumstances; and</p> <p>(b) loaded in such a way that it can be driven, operated or towed safely.</p> <p>(4) A person shall 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.</p> <p>(5) A person shall 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.</p> <p>(6) Suitable and sufficient measures shall 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.</p>
<p>Prevention of risk from fire, flooding or asphyxiation</p> <p>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—</p> <p>(a) fire or explosion;</p> <p>(b) flooding; or</p> <p>(c) any substance liable to cause asphyxiation.</p>	<p>Prevention of risk from fire, flooding or asphyxiation</p> <p>28. Suitable and sufficient steps shall 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—</p> <p>(a) fire or explosion;</p> <p>(b) flooding; or</p> <p>(c) any substance liable to cause asphyxiation.</p>
<p>Emergency procedures</p> <p>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.</p> <p>(2) In making arrangements under paragraph (1), account must be taken of—</p> <p>(a) the type of work for which the construction site is being used;</p> <p>(b) the characteristics and size of the construction site and the number and location of places of work on that site;</p> <p>(c) the work equipment being used;</p>	<p>Emergency procedures</p> <p>29.—(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 shall be made and, where necessary, implemented, and those arrangements shall include procedures for any necessary evacuation of the site or any part of it.</p> <p>(2) In making arrangements under paragraph (1), account shall be taken of—</p> <p>(a) the type of work for which the construction site is being used;</p> <p>(b) the characteristics and size of the construction site and the number and location of places of work on that site;</p> <p>(c) the work equipment being used;</p>

CDM 2015 and CDM(NI) 2016: The main differences...

<p>(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.</p> <p>(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.</p>	<p>(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.</p> <p>(3) Where arrangements are made under paragraph (1), suitable and sufficient steps shall 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</p>
<p>Emergency routes and exits</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Emergency routes and exits</p> <p>30.—(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 shall be provided to enable any person to reach a place of safety quickly in the event of danger. (2) The matters in regulation 29(2) shall be taken into account when making provision under paragraph (1). (3) An emergency route or exit shall lead as directly as possible to an identified safe area. (4) An emergency route or exit and any traffic route giving access to it shall 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 shall be indicated by suitable signs.</p>
<p>Fire detection and fire-fighting</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Fire detection and fire-fighting</p> <p>31.—(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 shall be provided and located in suitable places. (2) The matters in regulation 29(2) shall be taken into account when making provision under paragraph (1). (3) Fire-fighting equipment or fire detection and alarm systems shall be examined and tested at suitable intervals and properly maintained. (4) Fire-fighting equipment which is not designed to come into use automatically shall be easily accessible. (5) Each person at work on a construction site shall, 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 shall not carry out work unless suitably instructed. (7) Fire-fighting equipment shall be indicated by suitable signs.</p>
<p>Fresh air</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Fresh air</p> <p>32.—(1) Suitable and sufficient steps shall 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.</p>

CDM 2015 and CDM(NI) 2016: The main differences...

<p>(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.</p>	<p>(2) Any plant used for the purpose of complying with paragraph (1) shall, where necessary for reasons of health or safety, include an effective device to give visible or audible warning of any failure of the plant.</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>Temperature and weather protection 33.—(1) Suitable and sufficient steps shall 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 shall, 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.</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>Lighting 34.—(1) Each construction site and approach and traffic route to that site shall be provided with suitable and sufficient lighting, which shall be, so far as is reasonably practicable, by natural light. (2) The colour of any artificial lighting provided shall 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 shall 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.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">MISSING in CDM 2015</p>	<p>Civil Liability 35. Breach of a duty imposed by the preceding provisions of these Regulations, other than those imposed by regulations 4(2)(b), 4(5), 13(4)(b) and (c), 15(10) and (11), and 16(2) and (3), 17 to 34 and Schedule 3, shall not confer a right of action in any civil proceedings insofar as that duty applies for the protection of a person who is not an employee of the person on whom the duty is placed.</p>
<p>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(1) 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(2) in respect of premises to which Part 3 of that Act applies.</p>	<p>Enforcement in respect of fire 36.—(1) Subject to paragraph (2), the Northern Ireland Fire and Rescue Service Board, within the meaning of the Fire and Rescue Services (Northern Ireland) Order 2006(1), shall be 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 the construction work or any activity arising from such work as regards regulations 29 and 30, in so far as those regulations relate to fire, and regulation 31. (2) Paragraph (1) shall not apply in respect of any premises of a description specified in Part 1 of Schedule 1 to the Fire Certificates (Special Premises) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1991(2).</p>
<p>Transitional and saving provisions 37. Schedule 4, which makes transitional and saving provisions, has effect.</p>	<p>Transitional and saving provisions 37. Schedule 5, which makes transitional and savings provisions, has effect.</p>

CDM 2015 and CDM(NI) 2016: The main differences...

<p>Revocation and consequential amendments 38.—(1) The 2007 Regulations are revoked. (2) The amendments in Schedule 5 have effect.</p>	<p>Revocations and consequential amendments 38.—(1) The 2007 Regulations are revoked. (2) The amendments in Schedule 6 have effect.</p>
<p>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(1) 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.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">MISSING in CDM(NI) 2016</p>
<p>Signed by authority of the Secretary of State for Work and Pensions <div style="text-align: right;"><i>Freud</i> Parliamentary Under Secretary of State Department of Work and Pensions 22nd January 2015</div></p>	<p>Sealed with the Official Seal of the Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment on 11th March 2016. <div style="text-align: right;"><i>Jackie Kerr</i> A senior officer of the Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment</div></p>
<p style="text-align: center;">MISSING in CDM 2015</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">SCHEDULE 1 Premises and activities within the territorial sea or a designated area Interpretation 1.—(1) In this Schedule— “activity” includes a diving project and standing a vessel by; “diving project” has the meaning assigned to it by regulation 2(1) of the Diving at Work Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2005(1) save that it includes an activity in which a person takes part as a diver wearing an atmospheric pressure suit and without breathing in air or other gas at a pressure greater than atmospheric pressure; “offshore installation” shall be construed in accordance with paragraph 2(2) and (3);</p>

CDM 2015 and CDM(NI) 2016: The main differences...

	<p>“supplementary unit” means a fixed or floating structure, other than a vessel, for providing energy, information or substances to an offshore installation;</p> <p>“vessel” includes a hovercraft and any floating structure which is capable of being navigated.</p> <p>(2) For the purposes of this Schedule, any structures and devices on top of a well shall be treated as forming part of the well.</p> <p>(3) Any reference in this Schedule to premises and activities includes a reference to any person, article or substance on those premises or engaged in, or, as the case may be, used or for use in connection with any such activity, but does not include a reference to an aircraft which is airborne.</p> <p>Offshore installations</p> <p>2.—(1) This paragraph shall apply within the territorial sea or a designated area to and in relation to—</p> <p>(a) any offshore installation and any activity on it;</p> <p>(b) any activity in connection with, or any activity immediately preparatory to an activity in connection with, an offshore installation, whether carried on from the installation itself, in or from a vessel or in any manner, other than an activity falling within sub-paragraph (4);</p> <p>(c) a diving project involving—</p> <p>(i) the survey and preparation of the sea bed for an offshore installation;</p> <p>(ii) the survey and restoration of the sea bed consequent on the removal of an offshore installation.</p> <p>(2) Subject to sub-paragraph (3), in this Schedule, “offshore installation” means a structure which is, or is to be, or has been, used while standing or stationed in water, or on the foreshore or other land intermittently covered with water—</p> <p>(a) for the exploitation, or exploration with a view to exploitation, of mineral resources by means of a well;</p> <p>(b) for undertaking activities falling within paragraph 6(2);</p> <p>(c) for the conveyance of things by means of a pipe;</p> <p>(d) for undertaking activities that involve mechanically entering the pressure containment boundary of a well: or</p> <p>(e) primarily for the provision of accommodation for persons who work on or from a structure falling within any of the provisions of heads (a) to (d), together with any supplementary unit which is ordinarily connected to it, and all the connections.</p> <p>(3) Any reference in sub-paragraph (2) to a structure or supplementary unit does not include—</p> <p>(a) a structure which is connected with dry land by a permanent structure providing access at all times and for all purposes;</p> <p>(b) a well;</p> <p>(c) a mobile structure which has been taken out of use and is not yet being moved with a view to its being used for any of the purposes specified in sub-paragraph (2);</p>
--	--

CDM 2015 and CDM(NI) 2016: The main differences...

	<p>(d) any part of a pipeline; and</p> <p>(e) a structure falling within paragraph 8(c).</p> <p>(4) Subject to sub-paragraph (5), the following activities fall within this paragraph—</p> <p>(a) transporting, towing or navigating an installation;</p> <p>(b) any of the following activities carried on in or from a vessel—</p> <p>(i) giving assistance in the event of an emergency;</p> <p>(ii) training in relation to the giving of assistance in the event of an emergency;</p> <p>(iii) testing equipment for use in giving assistance in the event of an emergency.</p> <p>(iv) putting or maintaining a vessel on stand-by ready for an activity referred to in any of sub-heads (i) to (iii).</p> <p>(5) Sub-paragraph (4)(b) does not apply in respect of a vessel in or from which an activity is carried on in connection with, or any activity that is immediately preparatory to an activity in connection with, an offshore installation other than an activity falling within sub-paragraph 4(b).</p> <p>Wells</p> <p>3.—(1) Subject to sub-paragraph (2), this paragraph applies within the territorial sea or a designated area to and in relation to—</p> <p>(a) a well and any activity in connection with it; and</p> <p>(b) an activity which is immediately preparatory to any activity in head (a).</p> <p>(2) Sub-paragraph (1) includes keeping a vessel on station for the purpose of working on a well but otherwise does not include navigation or an activity connected with navigation.</p> <p>Pipelines</p> <p>4.—(1) This paragraph applies within the territorial sea or a designated area to and in relation to—</p> <p>(a) any pipeline;</p> <p>(b) any pipeline works;</p> <p>(c) the following activities in connection with pipeline works—</p> <p>(i) the loading, unloading, fuelling or provisioning of a vessel;</p> <p>(ii) the loading, unloading, fuelling, repair and maintenance of an aircraft on a vessel, being in either case a vessel which is engaged in pipeline works; or</p> <p>(iii) the moving, supporting, laying or retrieving of anchors attached to a pipe-laying vessel including the supervision of those activities and giving of instruction in connection with them.</p> <p>(2) In this paragraph—</p> <p>“pipeline” means a pipe or system of pipes for the conveyance of any thing, together with—</p> <p>(a) any apparatus for inducing or facilitating the flow of any thing through, or through part of, the pipe or system;</p> <p>(b) any apparatus for treating or cooling any thing which is to flow through, or through part of, the pipe or system;</p> <p>(c) valves, valve chambers and similar works which are annexed to, or incorporated in the course of, the pipe or system;</p>
--	--

CDM 2015 and CDM(NI) 2016: The main differences...

	<p>(d) apparatus for supplying energy for the operation of any such apparatus or works as are mentioned in heads (a) to (c);</p> <p>(e) apparatus for the transmission of information for the operation of the pipe or system;</p> <p>(f) apparatus for the cathodic protection of the pipe or system; and</p> <p>(g) a structure used or to be used solely for the support of a part of the pipe or system; but not including a pipeline of which no initial or terminal point is situated in the United Kingdom, within the territorial sea adjacent to the United Kingdom, or within a designated area;</p> <p>"pipeline works" means—</p> <p>(a) assembling or placing a pipeline or length of pipeline including the provision of internal or external protection for it;</p> <p>(b) inspecting, testing, maintaining, adjusting, repairing, altering or renewing a pipeline or length of pipeline;</p> <p>(c) changing the position of or dismantling or removing a pipeline or length of pipeline;</p> <p>(d) opening the bed of the sea for the purposes of the works mentioned in heads (a) to (c), and tunnelling or boring for those purposes;</p> <p>(e) any activities incidental to the activities described in heads (a) to (d);</p> <p>(f) a diving project in connection with any of the works mentioned in heads (a) to (e) or for the purpose of determining whether a place is suitable as part of the site of a proposed pipeline and the carrying out of surveying operations for settling the route of a proposed pipeline.</p> <p>Mines</p> <p>5.—(1) This paragraph applies to and in relation to a mine within the territorial sea, and any activity in connection with it, while it is being worked.</p> <p>(2) In this paragraph "mine" has the same meaning as in the Mines Act (Northern Ireland) 1969(2).</p> <p>Gas Importation and Storage</p> <p>6.—(1) Subject to sub-paragraph (3), this paragraph applies within the territorial sea to and in relation to any activities connected with or immediately preparatory to the activities set out in sub-paragraph (2).</p> <p>(2) The activities are—</p> <p>(a) the unloading of gas to an installation or pipeline;</p> <p>(b) the storage of gas, whether temporary or permanent, in or under the shore or bed of any water;</p> <p>(c) the conversion of any natural feature for the purpose of storing gas, whether temporarily or permanently;</p> <p>(d) the recovery of gas stored;</p> <p>(e) exploration with a view to, or in connection with, the carrying on of activities within heads (a) to (d).</p> <p>(3) Sub-paragraph (1) does not apply to an activity falling within sub-paragraph (2) if the provisions of this Schedule apply to or in relation to that activity by virtue of paragraph 2(1).</p>
--	---

CDM 2015 and CDM(NI) 2016: The main differences...

	<p>(4) In this paragraph— “gas” means any substance which is gaseous at a temperature of 15°C and a pressure of 101.325 kPa (1013.25 mb); and “installation” includes any floating structure or device maintained on a station by whatever means.</p> <p>(5) For the purposes of sub-paragraphs (2) and (4), references to gas include any substance which consists wholly or mainly of gas.</p> <p>Production of Energy from Water or Wind</p> <p>7.—(1) This paragraph applies within the territorial sea to and in relation to any energy structure or activities connected with or preparatory to—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) the exploitation of those areas for the production of energy from water or wind,(b) the exploration of such areas with a view to, or in connection with, the production of energy from water or wind, or(c) the operation of a cable for transmitting electricity from an energy structure. <p>(2) In this paragraph “energy structure” means a fixed or floating structure or machine, other than a vessel, which is, or is to be, or has been, used for producing energy from water or wind.</p> <p>Underground Coal Gasification</p> <p>8. This paragraph applies within the territorial sea or a designated area to and in relation to—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) underground coal gasification and any activity in connection with it;(b) any activity which is immediately preparatory to any activity in sub-paragraph (a); and(c) any fixed or floating structure which is, or is to be, or has been, used in connection with the carrying on of activities within sub-paragraphs (a) and (b). <p>Other activities</p> <p>9.—(1) Subject to sub-paragraph (2), this paragraph applies within the territorial sea to and in relation to—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) the construction, reconstruction, alteration, repair, maintenance, cleaning, use, operation, demolition and dismantling of any building, or other structure, not being in any case a vessel, or any preparation for any such activity;(b) the transfer of people or goods between a vessel or aircraft and a structure (including a building) mentioned in head (a);(c) the loading, unloading, fuelling or provisioning of a vessel;(d) a diving project;(e) the laying, installation, inspection, maintenance, operation, recovery or repair of a cable;(f) the construction, reconstruction, finishing, refitting, repair, maintenance, cleaning or breaking up of a vessel except when carried out by the master or any officer or member of the crew of that vessel;(g) the maintaining on a station of a vessel which would be an offshore installation were it not a structure to which paragraph 2(3)(c) applies;
--	---

CDM 2015 and CDM(NI) 2016: The main differences...

	<p>(h) the transfer of people or goods between a vessel or aircraft and a structure mentioned in head (g).</p> <p>(2) This paragraph does not apply—</p> <p>(a) to a case where paragraph 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 or 8 applies; or</p> <p>(b) to vessels which are registered outside the United Kingdom and are on passage through the territorial sea.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">SCHEDULE 1</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Particulars to be notified under regulation 6</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p style="text-align: center;">SCHEDULE 2</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Particulars to be notified under regulation 6</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 district council 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.
<p style="text-align: center;">SCHEDULE 2</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Minimum welfare facilities required for construction sites</p> <p>Sanitary conveniences</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p style="text-align: center;">SCHEDULE 3</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Minimum welfare facilities required for construction sites</p> <p>Sanitary conveniences</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.—(1) Suitable and sufficient sanitary conveniences shall be provided or made available at readily accessible places. (2) So far as is reasonably practicable, rooms containing sanitary conveniences shall be adequately ventilated and lit. (3) So far as is reasonably practicable, sanitary conveniences and the rooms containing them shall be kept in a clean and orderly condition. (4) Separate rooms containing sanitary conveniences shall 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.

CDM 2015 and CDM(NI) 2016: The main differences...

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**—

Washing facilities

- 2.—(1) Suitable and sufficient washing facilities, including showers if required by the nature of the work or for health reasons, **shall**, so far as is reasonably practicable, be provided or made available at readily accessible places.
- (2) Washing facilities **shall** 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 **shall** include—
- (a) a supply of clean hot and cold, or warm, water (which **shall** 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 **shall** be sufficiently ventilated and lit.
- (5) Washing facilities and the rooms containing them **shall** be kept in a clean and orderly condition.
- (6) Subject to sub-paragraph (7), separate washing facilities **shall** be provided for men and women, except where they are provided in a room the door of which is capable of being secured from the 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 **shall** 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 **shall** 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 **shall** 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 **shall** 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 **shall** be separate changing rooms for, or separate use of rooms by, men and women.
- (3) Changing rooms **shall**—

CDM 2015 and CDM(NI) 2016: The main differences...

<p>(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.</p>	<p>(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 shall, 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 shall be provided or made available at readily accessible places. (2) Rest rooms and rest areas shall— (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.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">SCHEDULE 3</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Work involving particular risks</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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(1). 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. 	<p style="text-align: center;">SCHEDULE 4</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Work involving particular risks</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 ionising radiation requiring the designation of controlled or supervised areas under regulation 16 of the Ionising Radiations Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2000(1). 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 assembly or dismantling of heavy prefabricated components.

CDM 2015 and CDM(NI) 2016: The main differences...

SCHEDULE 4 Transitional and saving provisions	SCHEDULE 5 Transitional and saving provisions
<p>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.</p> <p>2. These Regulations apply to a relevant project with the modifications specified in this Schedule.</p> <p>Projects with no existing CDM co-ordinator or principal contractor</p> <p>3.—(1) This paragraph modifies the application of these Regulations in relation to a relevant project where, immediately before 6th April 2015—</p> <p>(a) no CDM co-ordinator or principal contractor is appointed for the project under the 2007 Regulations;</p> <p>(b) there is more than one contractor, or it is reasonably foreseeable that more than one contractor will be working on the project; and</p> <p>(c) the construction phase has started.</p> <p>(2) Regulation 5 does not apply to the project.</p> <p>(3) The client may appoint in writing a designer as principal designer.</p> <p>(4) The client must appoint in writing a contractor as principal contractor as soon as is practicable after 6th April 2015.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(7) If the client does not appoint a principal designer, the principal contractor must—</p> <p>(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</p> <p>(b) ensure that the health and safety file is reviewed, updated and revised from time to time under regulation 12(6).</p> <p>(8) If the client does not appoint a principal designer—</p> <p>(a) the references to the principal designer in regulations 4(5)(b) and 9(3)(b) are treated as references to the principal contractor;</p> <p>(b) the client duty in regulation 4(6)(a) does not apply; and</p> <p>(c) the principal contractor duties in regulation 12(7) and 13(5) do not apply.</p>	<p>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 1st August 2016.</p> <p>2. These Regulations apply to a relevant project with the modifications specified in this Schedule.</p> <p>Projects with no existing CDM co-ordinator or principal contractor</p> <p>3.—(1) This paragraph modifies the application of these Regulations in relation to a relevant project where, immediately before 1st August 2016—</p> <p>(a) no CDM co-ordinator or principal contractor is appointed for the project under the 2007 Regulations;</p> <p>(b) there is more than one contractor, or it is reasonably foreseeable that more than one contractor will be working on the project; and</p> <p>(c) the construction phase has started.</p> <p>(2) Regulation 5 does not apply to the project.</p> <p>(3) The client may appoint in writing a designer as principal designer.</p> <p>(4) The client shall appoint in writing a contractor as principal contractor as soon as is practicable after 1st August 2016.</p> <p>(5) The principal contractor shall 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 1st August 2016 and the requirement that the plan shall be drawn up during the pre-construction phase and before setting up a construction site is disapplied.</p> <p>(6) The client, other than a domestic client, shall ensure that the principal contractor complies with sub-paragraph (5) and the client duty in regulation 4(5)(a) is disapplied.</p> <p>(7) If the client does not appoint a principal designer, the principal contractor shall—</p> <p>(a) prepare a health and safety file under regulation 12(5) as soon as is practicable after 1st August 2016 and the requirement for the file to be prepared during the pre-construction phase is disapplied; and</p> <p>(b) ensure that the health and safety file is reviewed, updated and revised from time to time under regulation 12(6).</p> <p>(8) If the client does not appoint a principal designer—</p> <p>(a) the references to the principal designer in regulations 4(5)(b) and 9(3)(b) are treated as references to the principal contractor;</p> <p>(b) the client duty in regulation 4(6)(a) does not apply; and</p> <p>(c) the principal contractor duties in regulations 12(7) and 13(5) do not apply.</p>

CDM 2015 and CDM(NI) 2016: The main differences...

(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 sub-paragraph (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;

(9) Where a client, other than a domestic client, fails to appoint a principal contractor under sub-paragraph (4) the client **shall** 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 **1st August 2016**, 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 **shall** appoint in writing a principal designer for the project before **1st August 2017** 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 sub-paragraph (2)—

(a) the CDM co-ordinator **shall** 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 **shall**—

(a) cooperate with any 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;

CDM 2015 and CDM(NI) 2016: The main differences...

<p>(ii) the information which the principal contractor needs to prepare the construction phase plan; and</p> <p>(iii) any design development which may affect planning and management of the construction work;</p> <p>(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;</p> <p>(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;</p> <p>(g) take all reasonable steps to ensure that designers comply with their duties under regulation 9 of these Regulations;</p> <p>(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;</p> <p>(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;</p> <p>(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;</p> <p>(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;</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>Duties disapplied pending appointment of principal designer</p> <p>6.—(1) The duties in regulation 5(1)(a) and (3) do not apply to a project referred to in paragraph 4(1).</p> <p>(2) The following duties do not apply to a project referred to in paragraph 4(1) until the principal designer is appointed—</p> <p>(a) the duties in regulation 4(5)(b) and (6)(a);</p> <p>(b) the duties of the principal designer in regulations 11 and 12(3), (5), (6), (8) and (10).</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>Projects with only one contractor</p>	<p>(ii) the information which the principal contractor needs to prepare the construction phase plan; and</p> <p>(iii) any design development which may affect planning and management of the construction work;</p> <p>(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;</p> <p>(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;</p> <p>(g) take all reasonable steps to ensure that designers comply with their duties under regulation 9 of these Regulations;</p> <p>(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;</p> <p>(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;</p> <p>(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;</p> <p>(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;</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(2) The CDM co-ordinator shall 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.</p> <p>Duties disapplied pending appointment of principal designer</p> <p>6.—(1) The duties in regulations 5(1)(a) and (3) do not apply to a project referred to in paragraph 4(1).</p> <p>(2) The following duties do not apply to a project referred to in paragraph 4(1) until the principal designer is appointed—</p> <p>(a) the duties in regulation 4(5)(b) and (6)(a);</p> <p>(b) the duties of the principal designer in regulations 11 and 12(3), (5), (6), (8) and (10).</p> <p>(3) If a client fails to make the appointment required by paragraph 4(3) the client shall fulfil the duties of a principal designer in regulations 11 and 12 on and after 1st August 2017.</p> <p>Projects with only one contractor</p>
--	--

CDM 2015 and CDM(NI) 2016: The main differences...

<p>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.</p> <p>Savings</p> <p>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.</p> <p>(2) For the purposes of these Regulations, on and after 6th April 2015—</p> <p>(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;</p> <p>(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;</p> <p>(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;</p> <p>(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.</p>	<p>7. Where a relevant project has only one contractor and the construction phase has started, the contractor shall 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 1st August 2016 and the requirement that the plan shall be drawn up prior to setting up a construction site is disapplied.</p> <p>Savings</p> <p>8.—(1) Where, immediately before 1st August 2016 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 1st August 2016 as having been appointed under regulation 5(1)(b) of these Regulations.</p> <p>(2) For the purposes of these Regulations, on and after 1st August 2016—</p> <p>(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;</p> <p>(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;</p> <p>(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;</p> <p>(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.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Schedule 5 Amendments</p> <p>http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2015/51/schedule/5/made</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">SCHEDULE 6 Amendments</p> <p>http://www.legislation.gov.uk/nisr/2016/146/schedule/6/made</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">EXPLANATORY NOTE <i>(This note is not part of the Regulations)</i></p> <p>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).</p> <p>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,</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">EXPLANATORY NOTE <i>(This note is not part of the Regulations)</i></p> <p>1. These Regulations revoke and re-enact, with modifications, the Construction (Design and Management) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2007 (S.R. 2007 No. 291) (the “2007 Regulations”). They implement in Northern Ireland the requirements of Directive 92/57/EEC (O.J. 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 (Northern Ireland) 2005 (S.R. 2005 No. 279) and the Workplace (Health, Safety and Welfare) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1993 (S.R. 1993 No. 37).</p>

CDM 2015 and CDM(NI) 2016: The main differences...

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

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 the general provisions including **civil liability**.

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 5.

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 more a 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 5 provides transitional provisions for existing projects. Where an existing project has a CDM co-ordinator, a principal designer must be appointed within **twelve** months of the

CDM 2015 and CDM(NI) 2016: The main differences...

<p>Schedule 4). During the interim period the existing CDM co-ordinator must fulfil the duties in paragraph 5 of Schedule 4.</p> <p>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).</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>date these Regulations come into operation unless the project ends before that date (<i>paragraph 4 of Schedule 5</i>). During the interim period the existing CDM co-ordinator must fulfil the duties in paragraph 5 of Schedule 5.</p> <p>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 (<i>paragraph 8 of Schedule 5</i>).</p> <p>7. In Great Britain the corresponding Regulations are the Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015 (S.I. 2015/51). The Great Britain Health and Safety Executive has prepared a full impact assessment in relation to those Regulations. A copy of that assessment together with a Northern Ireland supplement prepared by the Health and Safety Executive for Northern Ireland is held at the offices of that Executive at 83 Ladas Drive, Belfast, BT6 9FR, from where a copy may be obtained on request. A copy of the transposition note in relation to the implementation of the Directive set out in paragraph 1 can also be obtained from the same address. Copies of both these documents are annexed to the Explanatory Memorandum which is available alongside these Regulations at www.legislation.gov.uk.</p> <p>8. A person who contravenes the Regulations is guilty of an offence under Article 31 of the Health and Safety at Work (Northern Ireland) Order 1978 and is liable—</p> <p>(a) on summary conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or a fine not exceeding £20,000, or both; or</p> <p>(b) on conviction on indictment to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, or a fine, or both.</p>
--	--