
STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

2007 No. 320

HEALTH AND SAFETY

The Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2007

<i>Made</i>	- - - -	<i>7th February 2007</i>
<i>Laid before Parliament</i>		<i>15th February 2007</i>
<i>Coming into force</i>	- -	<i>6 April 2007</i>

The Secretary of State makes the following Regulations in the exercise of the powers conferred upon him by sections 15(1), (2), (3)(a) and (c), 5(a), (6)(a) and (b), (8) and (9), 47(2) and (3), 80(1) and (2) and 82(3)(a) of, and paragraphs 1(1) and (2), 6, 7, 8(1), 9 to 12, 14, 15(1), 16, 18, 20 and 21 of Schedule 3 to, the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974(a) (“the 1974 Act”).

In doing so he gives effect without modifications to proposals submitted to him by the Health and Safety Commission under section 11(2)(d) of the 1974 Act after the carrying out by the said Commission of consultations in accordance with section 50(3) of that Act, and it appearing expedient to him after consulting such bodies as appear to him to be appropriate in accordance with section 80(4) of that Act(b).

PART 1

INTRODUCTION

Citation and commencement

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2007 and shall come into force on 6th April 2007.

Interpretation

2.—(1) In these Regulations, unless the context otherwise requires—

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- (a) 1974 c.37; sections 11(2), 15(1) and 50(3) were amended by the Employment Protection Act 1975 c.71, Schedule 15, paragraphs 4, 6 and 16(3) respectively.
- (b) As regards Scotland, see also section 57(1) of the Scotland Act 1998 (1998 c.46) which provides that, despite the transfer to the Scottish Ministers by virtue of that Act of functions in relation to observing and implementing obligations under Community law, any function of a Minister of the Crown in relation to any matter shall continue to be exercisable by him as regards Scotland for the purposes specified in section 2(2) of the European Communities Act 1972 (1972 c.68).

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

“client” means a person who in the course or furtherance of a business—

- (a) seeks or accepts the services of another which may be used in the carrying out of a project for him; or
- (b) carries out a project himself;

“CDM co-ordinator” means the person appointed as the CDM co-ordinator under regulation 14(1);

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

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

“construction phase plan” means a document recording the health and safety arrangements, site rules and any special measures for construction work;

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

- (a) the construction, alteration, conversion, fitting out, commissioning, renovation, repair, upkeep, redecoration or other maintenance (including cleaning which involves the use of water or an abrasive at high pressure or the use of corrosive or toxic substances), de-commissioning, demolition or dismantling of a structure;
- (b) the preparation for an intended structure, including site clearance, exploration, investigation (but not site survey) and excavation, and the clearance or preparation of the site or structure for use or occupation at its conclusion;
- (c) the assembly on site of prefabricated elements to form a structure or the disassembly on site of prefabricated elements which, immediately before such disassembly, formed a structure;
- (d) the removal of a structure or of any product or waste resulting from demolition or dismantling of a structure or from disassembly of prefabricated elements which immediately before such disassembly formed such a structure; and
- (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 activities preparatory thereto carried out at a place where such exploration or extraction is carried out;

“contractor” means any person (including a client, principal contractor or other person referred to in these Regulations) who, in the course or furtherance of a business, carries out or manages construction work;

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

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

- (a) prepares or modifies a design; or
- (b) arranges for or instructs any person under his 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 his control;

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

“the Executive” means the Health and Safety Executive;

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

“health and safety file”—

(a) means the record referred to in regulation 20(2)(e); and

(b) includes a health and safety file prepared under regulation 14(d) of the Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 1994(d);

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

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

“pre-construction information” means the information described in regulation 10 and, where the project is notifiable, regulation 15.

“principal contractor” means the person appointed as the principal contractor under regulation 14(2);

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

“site rules” means the rules described in regulation 22(1)(d);

“structure” means—

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

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

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

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

“vehicle” includes any mobile work equipment;

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

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

“writing” includes writing which is kept in electronic form and which can be printed.

(2) Any reference in these Regulations to a plan, rules, document, report or copy includes a plan, rules, document, report or copy which is kept in a form—

(a) in which it is capable of being reproduced as a printed copy when required; and

(b) which is secure from loss or unauthorised interference.

(3) For the purposes of these Regulations, a project is notifiable if the construction phase is likely to involve more than—

(a) 30 days; or

(b) 500 person days,

of construction work.

Application

3.—(1) These Regulations shall apply—

(a) in Great Britain; and

(b) outside Great Britain as sections 1 to 59 and 80 to 82 of the 1974 Act apply by virtue of article 8(1)(a) of the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974 (Application outside Great Britain) Order 2001(f).

(2) Subject to the following paragraphs of this regulation, these Regulations shall apply to and in relation to construction work.

(3) The duties under Part 3 shall apply only where a project—

(a) is notifiable; and

(b) is carried out for or on behalf of, or by, a client.

(4) Part 4 shall apply only in relation to a construction site.

(5) Regulations 9(1)(b), 13(7), 22(1)(c), and Schedule 2 shall apply only in relation to persons at work who are carrying out construction work.

PART 2

GENERAL MANAGEMENT DUTIES APPLYING TO CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

Competence

4.—(1) No person on whom these Regulations place a duty shall—

(a) appoint or engage a CDM co-ordinator, designer, principal contractor or contractor unless he has taken reasonable steps to ensure that the person to be appointed or engaged is competent;

(b) accept such an appointment or engagement unless he is competent;

(c) arrange for or instruct a worker to carry out or manage design or construction work unless the worker is—

(i) competent, or

(ii) under the supervision of a competent person.

(2) Any reference in this regulation to a person being competent shall extend only to his being competent to—

(a) perform any requirement; and

(b) avoid contravening any prohibition,

imposed on him by or under any of the relevant statutory provisions.

Co-operation

5.—(1) Every person concerned in a project on whom a duty is placed by these Regulations, including paragraph (2), shall—

- (a) seek the co-operation of any other person concerned in any project involving construction work at the same or an adjoining site so far as is necessary to enable himself to perform any duty or function under these Regulations; and
- (b) co-operate with any other person concerned in any project involving construction work at the same or an adjoining site so far as is necessary to enable that person to perform any duty or function under these Regulations.

(2) Every person concerned in a project who is working under the control of another person shall report to that person anything which he is aware is likely to endanger the health or safety of himself or others.

Co-ordination

6. All persons concerned in a project on whom a duty is placed by these Regulations shall co-ordinate their activities with one another in a manner which ensures, so far as is reasonably practicable, the health and safety of persons—

- (a) carrying out the construction work; and
- (b) affected by the construction work.

General principles of prevention

7.—(1) Every person on whom a duty is placed by these Regulations in relation to the design, planning and preparation of a project shall take account of the general principles of prevention in the performance of those duties during all the stages of the project.

(2) Every person on whom a duty is placed by these Regulations in relation to the construction phase of a project shall ensure so far as is reasonably practicable that the general principles of prevention are applied in the carrying out of the construction work.

Election by clients

8. Where there is more than one client in relation to a project, if one or more of such clients elect in writing to be treated for the purposes of these Regulations as the only client or clients, no other client who has agreed in writing to such election shall be subject after such election and consent to any duty owed by a client under these Regulations save the duties in regulations 5(1)(b), 10(1), 15 and 17(1) insofar as those duties relate to information in his possession.

Client's duty in relation to arrangements for managing projects

9.—(1) Every client shall take reasonable steps to ensure that the arrangements made for managing the project (including the allocation of sufficient time and other resources) by persons with a duty under these Regulations (including the client himself) are suitable to ensure that—

- (a) the construction work can be carried out so far as is reasonably practicable without risk to the health and safety of any person;
- (b) the requirements of Schedule 2 are complied with in respect of any person carrying out the construction work; and
- (c) any structure designed for use as a workplace has been designed taking account of the provisions of the Workplace (Health, Safety and Welfare) Regulations 1992 which relate to the design of, and materials used in, the structure.

(2) The client shall take reasonable steps to ensure that the arrangements referred to in paragraph (1) are maintained and reviewed throughout the project.

Client's duty in relation to information

10.—(1) Every client shall ensure that

- (a) every person designing the structure; and
- (b) every contractor who has been or may be appointed by the client,

is promptly provided with pre-construction information in accordance with paragraph (2).

(2) The pre-construction information shall consist of all the information in the client's possession (or which is reasonably obtainable), including—

- (a) any information about or affecting the site or the construction work;
- (b) any information concerning the proposed use of the structure as a workplace;
- (c) the minimum amount of time before the construction phase which will be allowed to the contractors appointed by the client for planning and preparation for construction work; and
- (d) any information in any existing health and safety file,

which is relevant to the person to whom the client provides it for the purposes specified in paragraph (3).

(3) The purposes referred to in paragraph (2) are—

- (a) to ensure so far as is reasonably practicable the health and safety of persons—
 - (i) engaged in the construction work,
 - (ii) liable to be affected by the way in which it is carried out, and
 - (iii) who will use the structure as a workplace; and
- (b) without prejudice to sub-paragraph (a), to assist the persons to whom information is provided under this regulation—
 - (i) to perform their duties under these Regulations, and
 - (ii) to determine the resources referred to in regulation 9(1) which they are to allocate for managing the project.

Duties of designers

11.—(1) No designer shall commence work in relation to a project unless any client for the project is aware of his duties under these Regulations.

(2) The duties in paragraphs (3) and (4) shall be performed so far as is reasonably practicable, taking due account of other relevant design considerations.

(3) Every designer shall in preparing or modifying a design which may be used in construction work in Great Britain avoid foreseeable risks to the health and safety of any person—

- (a) carrying out construction work;
- (b) liable to be affected by such construction work;
- (c) cleaning any window or any transparent or translucent wall, ceiling or roof in or on a structure;
- (d) maintaining the permanent fixtures and fittings of a structure; or
- (e) using a structure designed as a workplace.

(4) In discharging the duty in paragraph (3), the designer shall—

- (a) eliminate hazards which may give rise to risks; and
- (b) reduce risks from any remaining hazards,

and in so doing shall give collective measures priority over individual measures.

(5) In designing any structure for use as a workplace the designer shall take account of the provisions of the Workplace (Health, Safety and Welfare) Regulations 1992 which relate to the design of, and materials used in, the structure.

(6) The designer shall take all reasonable steps to provide with his design sufficient information about aspects of the design of the structure or its construction or maintenance as will adequately assist—

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

to comply with their duties under these Regulations.

Designs prepared or modified outside Great Britain

12. 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 he is established within Great Britain; or
- (b) if that person is not so established, any client for the project,

shall ensure that regulation 11 is complied with.

Duties of contractors

13.—(1) No contractor shall carry out construction work in relation to a project unless any client for the project is aware of his duties under these Regulations.

(2) Every contractor shall plan, manage and monitor construction work carried out by him or under his control in a way which ensures that, so far as is reasonably practicable, it is carried out without risks to health and safety.

(3) Every contractor shall ensure that any contractor whom he appoints or engages in his turn in connection with a project is informed of the minimum amount of time which will be allowed to him for planning and preparation before he begins construction work.

(4) Every contractor shall provide every worker carrying out the construction work under his control with any information and training which he needs for the particular work to be carried out safely and without risk to health, including—

- (a) suitable site induction, where not provided by any principal contractor;
- (b) information on the risks to their health and safety—
 - (i) identified by his risk assessment under regulation 3 of the Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999, or
 - (ii) arising out of the conduct by another contractor of his undertaking and of which he is or ought reasonably to be aware;
- (c) the measures which have been identified by the contractor in consequence of the risk assessment as the measures he needs to take to comply with the requirements and prohibitions imposed upon him by or under the relevant statutory provisions;
- (d) any site rules;

(e) the procedures to be followed in the event of serious and imminent danger to such workers;
and

(f) the identity of the persons nominated to implement those procedures.

(5) Without prejudice to paragraph (4), every contractor shall in the case of any of his employees provide those employees with any health and safety training which he is required to provide to them in respect of the construction work by virtue of regulation 13(2)(b) of the Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999.

(6) No contractor shall begin work on a construction site unless reasonable steps have been taken to prevent access by unauthorised persons to that site.

(7) Every contractor shall ensure, so far as is reasonably practicable, that the requirements of Schedule 2 are complied with throughout the construction phase in respect of any person at work who is under his control.

PART 3

ADDITIONAL DUTIES WHERE PROJECT IS NOTIFIABLE

Appointments by the client where a project is notifiable

14.—(1) Where a project is notifiable, the client shall appoint a person (“the CDM co-ordinator”) to perform the duties specified in regulations 20 and 21 as soon as is practicable after initial design work or other preparation for construction work has begun.

(2) After appointing a CDM co-ordinator under paragraph (1), the client shall appoint a person (“the principal contractor”) to perform the duties specified in regulations 22 to 24 as soon as is practicable after the client knows enough about the project to be able to select a suitable person for such appointment.

(3) The client shall ensure that appointments under paragraphs (1) and (2) are changed or renewed as necessary to ensure that there is at all times until the end of the construction phase a CDM co-ordinator and principal contractor.

(4) The client shall—

(a) be deemed for the purposes of these Regulations, save paragraphs (1) and (2) and regulations 18(1) and 19(1)(a) to have been appointed as the CDM co-ordinator or principal contractor, or both, for any period for which no person (including himself) has been so appointed; and

(b) accordingly be subject to the duties imposed by regulations 20 and 21 on a CDM co-ordinator or, as the case may be, the duties imposed by regulations 22 to 24 on a principal contractor, or both sets of duties.

(5) Any reference in this regulation to appointment is to appointment in writing.

Client’s duty in relation to information where a project is notifiable

15. Where the project is notifiable, the client shall promptly provide the CDM co-ordinator with pre-construction information consisting of—

(a) all the information described in regulation 10(2) to be provided to any person in pursuance of regulation 10(1);

(b) any further information as described in regulation 10(2) in the client’s possession (or which is reasonably obtainable) which is relevant to the CDM co-ordinator for the purposes specified in regulation 10(3), including the minimum amount of time before

the construction phase which will be allowed to the principal contractor for planning and preparation for construction work.

The client's duty in relation to the start of the construction phase where a project is notifiable

16. Where the project is notifiable, the client shall ensure that the construction phase does not start unless—

- (a) the principal contractor has prepared a construction phase plan which complies with regulations 23(1)(a) and 23(2); and
- (b) he is satisfied that the requirements of regulation 22(1)(c) (provision of welfare facilities) will be complied with during the construction phase.

The client's duty in relation to the health and safety file

17.—(1) The client shall ensure that the CDM co-ordinator is provided with all the health and safety information in the client's possession (or which is reasonably obtainable) relating to the project which is likely to be needed for inclusion in the health and safety file, including information specified in regulation 4(9)(c) of the Control of Asbestos Regulations 2006(g).

(2) Where a single health and safety file relates to more than one project, site or structure, or where it includes other related information, the client shall ensure that the information relating to each site or structure can be easily identified.

(3) The client shall take reasonable steps to ensure that after the construction phase the information in the health and safety file—

- (a) is kept available for inspection by any person who may need it to comply with the relevant statutory provisions; and
- (b) is revised as often as may be appropriate to incorporate any relevant new information.

(4) It shall be sufficient compliance with paragraph (3)(a) by a client who disposes of his entire interest in the structure if he delivers the health and safety file to the person who acquires his interest in it and ensures that he is aware of the nature and purpose of the file.

Additional duties of designers

18.—(1) Where a project is notifiable, no designer shall commence work (other than initial design work) in relation to the project unless a CDM co-ordinator has been appointed for the project.

(2) The designer shall take all reasonable steps to provide with his design sufficient information about aspects of the design of the structure or its construction or maintenance as will adequately assist the CDM co-ordinator to comply with his duties under these Regulations, including his duties in relation to the health and safety file.

Additional duties of contractors

19.—(1) Where a project is notifiable, no contractor shall carry out construction work in relation to the project unless—

- (a) he has been provided with the names of the CDM co-ordinator and principal contractor;
- (b) he has been given access to such part of the construction phase plan as is relevant to the work to be performed by him, containing sufficient detail in relation to such work; and

(g) [S.I. 2006/2739](#).

- (c) notice of the project has been given to the Executive, or as the case may be the Office of Rail Regulation, under regulation 21.
- (2) Every contractor shall—
 - (a) promptly provide the principal contractor with any information (including any relevant part of any risk assessment in his possession or control) which—
 - (i) might affect the health or safety of any person carrying out the construction work or of any person who may be affected by it,
 - (ii) might justify a review of the construction phase plan, or
 - (iii) has been identified for inclusion in the health and safety file in pursuance of regulation 22(1)(j);
 - (b) promptly identify any contractor whom he appoints or engages in his turn in connection with the project to the principal contractor;
 - (c) comply with—
 - (i) any directions of the principal contractor given to him under regulation 22(1)(e), and
 - (ii) any site rules;
 - (d) promptly provide the principal contractor with the information in relation to any death, injury, condition or dangerous occurrence which the contractor is required to notify or report under the Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations 1995(h).
- (3) Every contractor shall—
 - (a) in complying with his duty under regulation 13(2) take all reasonable steps to ensure that the construction work is carried out in accordance with the construction phase plan;
 - (b) take appropriate action to ensure health and safety where it is not possible to comply with the construction phase plan in any particular case; and
 - (c) notify the principal contractor of any significant finding which requires the construction phase plan to be altered or added to.

General duties of CDM co-ordinators

- 20.**—(1) The CDM co-ordinator shall—
- (a) give suitable and sufficient advice and assistance to the client on undertaking the measures he needs to take to comply with these Regulations during the project (including, in particular, assisting the client in complying with regulations 9 and 16);
 - (b) ensure that suitable arrangements are made and implemented for the co-ordination of health and safety measures during planning and preparation for the construction phase, including facilitating—
 - (i) co-operation and co-ordination between persons concerned in the project in pursuance of regulations 5 and 6, and
 - (ii) the application of the general principles of prevention in pursuance of regulation 7; and
 - (c) liaise with the principal contractor regarding—
 - (i) the contents of the health and safety file,
 - (ii) the information which the principal contractor needs to prepare the construction phase plan, and
 - (iii) any design development which may affect planning and management of the construction work.

- (2) Without prejudice to paragraph (1) the CDM co-ordinator shall—
- (a) take all reasonable steps to identify and collect the pre-construction information;
 - (b) promptly provide in a convenient form to—
 - (i) every person designing the structure, and
 - (ii) every contractor who has been or may be appointed by the client (including the principal contractor),such of the pre-construction information in his possession as is relevant to each;
 - (c) take all reasonable steps to ensure that designers comply with their duties under regulations 11 and 18(2);
 - (d) take all reasonable steps to ensure co-operation between designers and the principal contractor during the construction phase in relation to any design or change to a design;
 - (e) prepare, where none exists, and otherwise review and update a record (“the health and safety file”) containing information relating to the project which is likely to be needed during any subsequent construction work to ensure the health and safety of any person, including the information provided in pursuance of regulations 17(1), 18(2) and 22(1)(j); and
 - (f) at the end of the construction phase, pass the health and safety file to the client.

Notification of project by the CDM co-ordinator

21.—(1) The CDM co-ordinator shall as soon as is practicable after his appointment ensure that notice is given to the Executive containing such of the particulars specified in Schedule 1 as are available.

(2) Where any particulars specified in Schedule 1 have not been notified under paragraph (1) because a principal contractor has not yet been appointed, notice of such particulars shall be given to the Executive as soon as is practicable after the appointment of the principal contractor, and in any event before the start of the construction work.

(3) Any notice under paragraph (1) or (2) shall be signed by or on behalf of the client or, if sent by electronic means, shall otherwise show that he has approved it.

(4) Insofar as the project includes construction work of a description for which the Office of Rail Regulation is made the enforcing authority by regulation 3(1) of the Health and Safety (Enforcing Authority for Railways and Other Guided Transport Systems) Regulations 2006(i), paragraphs (1) and (2) shall have effect as if any reference to the Executive were a reference to the Office of Rail Regulation.

Duties of the principal contractor

22.—(1) The principal contractor for a project shall—

- (a) plan, manage and monitor the construction phase in a way which ensures that, so far as is reasonably practicable, it is carried out without risks to health or safety, including facilitating—
 - (i) co-operation and co-ordination between persons concerned in the project in pursuance of regulations 5 and 6, and
 - (ii) the application of the general principles of prevention in pursuance of regulation 7;
- (b) liaise with the CDM co-ordinator in performing his duties in regulation 20(2)(d) during the construction phase in relation to any design or change to a design;

(i) [S.I. 2006/557](#), to which there are amendments not relevant to these Regulations.

- (c) ensure that welfare facilities sufficient to comply with the requirements of Schedule 2 are provided throughout the construction phase;
 - (d) where necessary for health and safety, draw up rules which are appropriate to the construction site and the activities on it (referred to in these Regulations as “site rules”);
 - (e) give reasonable directions to any contractor so far as is necessary to enable the principal contractor to comply with his duties under these Regulations;
 - (f) ensure that every contractor is informed of the minimum amount of time which will be allowed to him for planning and preparation before he begins construction work;
 - (g) where necessary, consult a contractor before finalising such part of the construction phase plan as is relevant to the work to be performed by him;
 - (h) ensure that every contractor is given, before he begins construction work and in sufficient time to enable him to prepare properly for that work, access to such part of the construction phase plan as is relevant to the work to be performed by him;
 - (i) ensure that every contractor is given, before he begins construction work and in sufficient time to enable him to prepare properly for that work, such further information as he needs—
 - (i) to comply punctually with the duty under regulation 13(7), and
 - (ii) to carry out the work to be performed by him without risk, so far as is reasonably practicable, to the health and safety of any person;
 - (j) identify to each contractor the information relating to the contractor’s activity which is likely to be required by the CDM co-ordinator for inclusion in the health and safety file in pursuance of regulation 20(2)(e) and ensure that such information is promptly provided to the CDM co-ordinator;
 - (k) ensure that the particulars required to be in the notice given under regulation 21 are displayed in a readable condition in a position where they can be read by any worker engaged in the construction work; and
 - (l) take reasonable steps to prevent access by unauthorised persons to the construction site.
- (2) The principal contractor shall take all reasonable steps to ensure that every worker carrying out the construction work is provided with—
- (a) a suitable site induction;
 - (b) the information and training referred to in regulation 13(4) by a contractor on whom a duty is placed by that regulation; and
 - (c) any further information and training which he needs for the particular work to be carried out without undue risk to health or safety.

The principal contractor’s duty in relation to the construction phase plan

23.—(1) The principal contractor shall—

- (a) before the start of the construction phase, prepare a construction phase plan which is sufficient to ensure that the construction phase is planned, managed and monitored in a way which enables the construction work to be started so far as is reasonably practicable without risk to health or safety, paying adequate regard to the information provided by the designer under regulations 11(6) and 18(2) and the pre-construction information provided under regulation 20(2)(b);
- (b) from time to time and as often as may be appropriate throughout the project update, review, revise and refine the construction phase plan so that it continues to be sufficient to ensure that the construction phase is planned, managed and monitored in a way which enables

the construction work to be carried out so far as is reasonably practicable without risk to health or safety; and

- (c) arrange for the construction phase plan to be implemented in a way which will ensure so far as is reasonably practicable the health and safety of all persons carrying out the construction work and all persons who may be affected by the work.

(2) The principal contractor shall take all reasonable steps to ensure that the construction phase plan identifies the risks to health and safety arising from the construction work (including the risks specific to the particular type of construction work concerned) and includes suitable and sufficient measures to address such risks, including any site rules.

The principal contractor's duty in relation to co-operation and consultation with workers

24. The principal contractor shall—

- (a) make and maintain arrangements which will enable him and the workers engaged in the construction work to co-operate effectively in promoting and developing measures to ensure the health, safety and welfare of the workers and in checking the effectiveness of such measures;
- (b) consult those workers or their representatives in good time on matters connected with the project which may affect their health, safety or welfare, so far as they or their representatives are not so consulted on those matters by any employer of theirs;
- (c) ensure that such 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 him, which relates to the planning and management of the project, or which otherwise may affect their health, safety or welfare at the site, except any information—
 - (i) the disclosure of which would be against the interests of national security,
 - (ii) which he could not disclose without contravening a prohibition imposed by or under an enactment,
 - (iii) relating specifically to an individual, unless he has consented to its being disclosed,
 - (iv) the disclosure of which would, for reasons other than its effect on health, safety or welfare at work, cause substantial injury to his undertaking or, where the information was supplied to him by some other person, to the undertaking of that other person, or
 - (v) obtained by him for the purpose of bringing, prosecuting or defending any legal proceedings.

PART 4

DUTIES RELATING TO HEALTH AND SAFETY ON CONSTRUCTION SITES

Application of Regulations 26 to 44

25.—(1) Every contractor carrying out construction work shall comply with the requirements of regulations 26 to 44 insofar as they affect him or any person carrying out construction work under his control or relate to matters within his control.

(2) Every person (other than a contractor carrying out construction work) who controls the way in which any construction work is carried out by a person at work shall comply with the requirements of regulations 26 to 44 insofar as they relate to matters which are within his control.

(3) Every person at work on construction work under the control of another person shall report to that person any defect which he is aware may endanger the health and safety of himself or another person.

(4) Paragraphs (1) and (2) shall not apply to regulation 33, which expressly says on whom the duties in that regulation are imposed.

Safe places of work

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

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

(3) Suitable and sufficient steps shall be taken to ensure, so far as is reasonably practicable, that no person uses access or egress, or gains access to any place, which does not comply with the requirements of paragraph (1) or (2) respectively.

(4) Every place of work shall, so far as is reasonably practicable, have sufficient working space and be so arranged that it is suitable for any person who is working or who is likely to work there, taking account of any necessary work equipment present.

Good order and site security

27.—(1) Every part of a construction site shall, so far as is reasonably practicable, be kept in good order and every part of a construction site which is used as a place of work shall be kept in a reasonable state of cleanliness.

(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, either—

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

or both.

(3) No timber or other material with projecting nails (or similar sharp object) shall—

- (a) be used in any work; or
- (b) be allowed to remain in any place,

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

Stability of structures

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

(2) Any buttress, temporary support or temporary structure must be of such design and so installed and maintained as to withstand any foreseeable loads which may be imposed on it, and must only be used for the purposes for which it is so designed, installed and maintained.

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

Demolition or dismantling

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

Explosives

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

(2) Without prejudice to paragraph (1), an explosive charge shall 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 thereby.

Excavations

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

- (a) any excavation or part of an excavation does not collapse;
- (b) no material from a side or roof of, or adjacent to, any excavation is dislodged or falls; and
- (c) no person is buried or trapped in an excavation by material which is dislodged or falls.

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

(3) Without prejudice to paragraphs (1) and (2), 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 pursuant to paragraph (1) unless—

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

(5) Where the person who carried out the inspection has under regulation 33(1)(a) informed the person on whose behalf the inspection was carried out of any matter about which he is not satisfied, work shall not be carried out in the excavation until the matters have been satisfactorily remedied.

Cofferdams and caissons

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

(3) Where the person who carried out the inspection has under regulation 33(1)(a) informed the person on whose behalf the inspection was carried out of any matter about which he is not satisfied, work shall not be carried out in the cofferdam or caisson until the matters have been satisfactorily remedied.

Reports of inspections

33.—(1) Subject to paragraph (5), the person who carries out an inspection under regulation 31 or 32 shall, before the end of the shift within which the inspection is completed—

- (a) where he is not satisfied that the construction work can be carried out safely at the place inspected, inform the person for whom the inspection was carried out of any matters about which he is not satisfied; and
- (b) prepare a report which shall include the particulars set out in Schedule 3.

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

(3) Where the person owing a duty under paragraph (1) or (2) is an employee or works under the control of another, his employer or, as the case may be, the person under whose control he works shall ensure that he performs the duty.

(4) The person on whose behalf the inspection was carried out shall—

- (a) keep the report or a copy of it available for inspection by an inspector appointed under section 19 of the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974(j)—
 - (i) at the site of the place of work in respect of which the inspection was carried out until that work is completed, and
 - (ii) after that for 3 months,

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

(5) Nothing in this regulation shall require as regards an inspection carried out on a place of work for the purposes of regulations 31(4)(a)(i) and 32(2)(a)(i), the preparation of more than one report within a period of 7 days

Energy distribution installations

34.—(1) Where necessary to prevent danger, energy distribution installations shall be suitably located, checked and clearly indicated.

(2) Where there is a risk from electric power cables—

- (a) they shall be directed away from the area of risk; or
- (b) the power shall be isolated and, where necessary, earthed; or

- (c) if it is not reasonably practicable to comply with paragraph (a) or (b), suitable warning notices and—
 - (i) barriers suitable for excluding work equipment which is not needed, or
 - (ii) where vehicles need to pass beneath the cables, suspended protections, or
 - (iii) in either case, measures providing an equivalent level of safety,shall be provided or (in the case of measures) taken.

(3) No construction work which is liable to create a risk to health or safety from an underground service, or from damage to or disturbance of it, shall be carried out unless suitable and sufficient steps (including any steps required by this regulation) have been taken to prevent such risk, so far as is reasonably practicable.

Prevention of drowning

35.—(1) Where in the course of construction work any person is liable to fall into water or other liquid with a risk of drowning, suitable and sufficient steps shall be taken—

- (a) to prevent, so far as is reasonably practicable, such person from so falling;
- (b) to minimise the risk of drowning in the event of such a fall; and
- (c) to ensure that suitable rescue equipment is provided, maintained and, when necessary, used so that such person may be promptly rescued in the event of such a fall.

(2) Suitable and sufficient steps shall be taken to ensure the safe transport of any person conveyed by water to or from any place of work.

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

Traffic routes

36.—(1) Every construction site shall be organised in such a way that, so far as is reasonably practicable, pedestrians and vehicles can move safely and without risks to health.

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

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

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

(4) Every traffic route shall be—

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

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

Vehicles

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

(2) Suitable and sufficient steps shall be taken to ensure that, where any person may be endangered by the movement of any vehicle, the person having effective control of the vehicle shall give warning to any person who is liable to be at risk from the movement of the vehicle.

(3) Any vehicle being used for the purposes of construction work shall when being driven, operated or towed—

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

(4) No person shall 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 thereon provided for that purpose.

(5) No person shall 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 such person.

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

Prevention of risk from fire etc.

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

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

Emergency procedures

39.—(1) Where necessary in the interests of the health and safety of any person on a construction site, there shall be prepared and, where necessary, implemented suitable and sufficient arrangements for dealing with any foreseeable emergency, which arrangements shall include procedures for any necessary evacuation of the site or any part thereof.

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

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

- (e) the physical and chemical properties of any substances or materials on or likely to be on the site.
- (3) Where arrangements are prepared pursuant to paragraph (1), suitable and sufficient steps shall be taken to ensure that—
 - (a) every person to whom the arrangements extend is familiar with those arrangements; and
 - (b) the arrangements are tested by being put into effect at suitable intervals.

Emergency routes and exits

40.—(1) Where necessary in the interests of the health and safety of any 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) An emergency route or exit provided pursuant to paragraph (1) shall lead as directly as possible to an identified safe area.

(3) Any emergency route or exit provided in accordance with paragraph (1), and any traffic route giving access thereto, shall be kept clear and free from obstruction and, where necessary, provided with emergency lighting so that such emergency route or exit may be used at any time.

(4) In making provision under paragraph (1), account shall be taken of the matters in regulation 39(2).

(5) All emergency routes or exits shall be indicated by suitable signs.

Fire detection and fire-fighting

41.—(1) Where necessary in the interests of the health and safety of any person at work on a construction site there shall be provided suitable and sufficient—

- (a) fire-fighting equipment; and
- (b) fire detection and alarm systems,

which shall be suitably located.

(2) In making provision under paragraph (1), account shall be taken of the matters in regulation 39(2).

(3) Any fire-fighting equipment and any fire detection and alarm system provided under paragraph (1) shall be examined and tested at suitable intervals and properly maintained.

(4) Any fire-fighting equipment which is not designed to come into use automatically shall be easily accessible.

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

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

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

Fresh air

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

(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.

Temperature and weather protection

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

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

Lighting

44.—(1) Every place of work and approach thereto and every traffic route 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 and safety.

(3) Without prejudice to paragraph (1), suitable and sufficient secondary lighting shall be provided in any place where there would be a risk to the health or safety of any person in the event of failure of primary artificial lighting.

PART 5

GENERAL

Civil liability

45. Breach of a duty imposed by the preceding provisions of these Regulations, other than those imposed by regulations 9(1)(b), 13(6) and (7), 16, 22(1)(c) and (1), 25(1), (2) and (4), 26 to 44 and Schedule 2, 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.

Enforcement in respect of fire

46.—(1) Subject to paragraphs (2) and (3)—

- (a) in England and Wales the enforcing authority within the meaning of article 25 of the Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005(k); or
- (b) in Scotland the enforcing authority within the meaning of section 61 of the Fire (Scotland) Act 2005(l),

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 39 and 40, in so far as those regulations relate to fire, and regulation 41.

(2) In England and Wales paragraph (1) only applies in respect of premises to which the Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005 applies.

(3) In Scotland paragraph (1) only applies in respect of premises to which Part 3 of the Fire (Scotland) Act 2005 applies(m).

(m) Section 77(1) was amended and 77(1A) inserted by S.I. 2005/2060 article 2(1) and (6)(a) and (b); section 77A was inserted by S.I. 2005/2060 article 2(1) and (7); section 78(2) was amended by S.S.I. 2005/352 regulation 2 and S.I. 2005/2060 article 2(1) and (8)(a); section 78(3) was amended and 78(5A) inserted by S.I. 2005/2060 article 2(1) and (8)(b) and (c).

Transitional provisions

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

(2) Subject to paragraph (3), where the time specified in paragraph (1) or (2) of regulation 14 for the appointment of the CDM co-ordinator or the principal contractor occurred before the coming into force of these Regulations, the client shall appoint the CDM co-ordinator or, as the case may be, the principal contractor, as soon as is practicable.

(3) Where a client appoints any planning supervisor or principal contractor already appointed under regulation 6 of the Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 1994⁽ⁿ⁾ (referred to in this regulation as “the 1994 Regulations”) as the CDM co-ordinator or the principal contractor respectively pursuant to paragraph (2), regulation 4(1) shall have effect so that the client shall within twelve months of the coming into force of these Regulations take reasonable steps to ensure that any CDM co-ordinator or principal contractor so appointed is competent within the meaning of regulation 4(2).

(4) Any planning supervisor or principal contractor appointed under regulation 6 of the 1994 Regulations shall, in the absence of an express appointment by the client, be treated for the purposes of paragraph (2) as having been appointed as the CDM co-ordinator, or the principal contractor, respectively.

(5) Any person treated as having been appointed as the CDM co-ordinator or the principal contractor pursuant to paragraph (4) shall within twelve months of the coming into force of these Regulations take such steps as are necessary to ensure that he is competent within the meaning of regulation 4(2).

(6) Any agent appointed by a client under regulation 4 of the 1994 Regulations before the coming into force of these Regulations may, if requested by the client and if he himself consents, continue to act as the agent of that client and shall be subject to such requirements and prohibitions as are placed by these Regulations on that client, unless or until such time as such appointment is revoked by that client, or the project comes to an end, or five years elapse from the coming into force of these Regulations, whichever arises first.

(7) Where notice has been given under regulation 7 of the 1994 Regulations, the references in regulations 19(1)(c) and 22(1)(k) to notice under regulation 21 shall be construed as being to notice under that regulation.

Revocations and amendments

48.—(1) The revocations listed in Schedule 4 shall have effect.

(2) The amendments listed in Schedule 5 shall have effect.

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

7th February 2007

Bill McKenzie
Parliamentary Under Secretary of State,
Department for Work and Pensions

⁽ⁿ⁾ S.I. 1994/3140, amended by S.I. 2006/557; there are other amending instruments but none is relevant.

SCHEDULE 1

Regulation 21(1), (2) and (4)

PARTICULARS TO BE NOTIFIED TO THE EXECUTIVE (or Office of Rail Regulation)

1. Date of forwarding.
2. Exact address of the construction site.
3. The name of the local authority where the site is located.
4. A brief description of the project and the construction work which it includes.
5. Contact details of the client (name, address, telephone number and any e-mail address).
6. Contact details of the CDM co-ordinator (name, address, telephone number and any e-mail address).
7. Contact details of the principal contractor (name, address, telephone number and any e-mail address).
8. Date planned for the start of the construction phase.
9. The time allowed by the client to the principal contractor referred to in regulation 15(b) for planning and preparation for construction work.
10. Planned duration of the construction phase.
11. Estimated maximum number of people at work on the construction site.
12. Planned number of contractors on the construction site.
13. Name and address of any contractor already appointed.
14. Name and address of any designer already engaged.
15. A declaration signed by or on behalf of the client that he is aware of his duties under these Regulations.

SCHEDULE 2

Regulations 9(1)(b), 13(7) and 22(1)(c)

WELFARE FACILITIES

Sanitary conveniences

1. Suitable and sufficient sanitary conveniences shall be provided or made available at readily accessible places. So far as is reasonably practicable, rooms containing sanitary conveniences shall be adequately ventilated and lit.
2. So far as is reasonably practicable, sanitary conveniences and the rooms containing them shall be kept in a clean and orderly condition.
3. 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.

Washing facilities

4. 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.

5. Washing facilities shall be provided—
 - (a) in the immediate vicinity of every sanitary convenience, whether or not provided elsewhere; and
 - (b) in the vicinity of any changing rooms required by paragraph 14 whether or not provided elsewhere.
6. 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.
7. Rooms containing washing facilities shall be sufficiently ventilated and lit.
8. Washing facilities and the rooms containing them shall be kept in a clean and orderly condition.
9. Subject to paragraph 10 below, separate washing facilities shall be provided for men and women, except where and so far as they are provided in a room the door of which is capable of being secured from inside and the facilities in each such room are intended to be used by only one person at a time.
10. Paragraph 9 above shall not apply to facilities which are provided for washing hands, forearms and face only.

Drinking water

11. An adequate supply of wholesome drinking water shall be provided or made available at readily accessible and suitable places.
12. Every supply of drinking water shall be conspicuously marked by an appropriate sign where necessary for reasons of health and safety.
13. Where a supply of drinking water is provided, there shall also be provided a sufficient number of suitable cups or other drinking vessels unless the supply of drinking water is in a jet from which persons can drink easily.

Changing rooms and lockers

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

- (c) their personal effects.

Facilities for rest

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

(2) Rest rooms and rest areas shall—

- (a) include suitable arrangements to protect non-smokers from discomfort caused by tobacco smoke;
- (b) 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;
- (c) where necessary, include suitable facilities for any person at work who is a pregnant woman or nursing mother to rest lying down;
- (d) include suitable arrangements to ensure that meals can be prepared and eaten;
- (e) include the means for boiling water; and
- (f) be maintained at an appropriate temperature.

SCHEDULE 3

Regulation 33(1)(b)

PARTICULARS TO BE INCLUDED IN A REPORT OF INSPECTION

1. Name and address of the person on whose behalf the inspection was carried out.
2. Location of the place of work inspected.
3. Description of the place of work or part of that place inspected (including any work equipment and materials).
4. Date and time of the inspection.
5. Details of any matter identified that could give rise to a risk to the health or safety of any person.
6. Details of any action taken as a result of any matter identified in paragraph 5 above.
7. Details of any further action considered necessary.
8. Name and position of the person making the report.

SCHEDULE 4

Regulation 48(1)

REVOCATION OF INSTRUMENTS

<i>Description of instrument</i>	<i>Reference</i>	<i>Extent of revocation</i>
The Construction (General Provisions) Regulations 1961	S.I. 1961/1580	The whole Regulations
The Health and Safety Information for Employees Regulations 1989	S.I. 1989/682	Regulation 8(3) and part III of the Schedule

The Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 1994	S.I. 1994/3140	The whole Regulations
The Construction (Health, Safety and Welfare) Regulations 1996	S.I. 1996/1592	The whole Regulations
The Health and Safety (Enforcing Authority) Regulations 1998	S.I. 1998/494	In Schedule 3, the entries relating to the Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 1994 and to the Construction (Health, Safety and Welfare) Regulations 1996
The Provision and Use of Work Equipment Regulations 1998	S.I. 1998/2306	In Schedule 4, the entry relating to the Construction (Health, Safety and Welfare) Regulations 1996
The Lifting Operations and Lifting Equipment Regulations 1998	S.I. 1998/2307	In Schedule 2, the entry relating to the Construction (Health, Safety and Welfare) Regulations 1996
The Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999	S.I. 1999/3242	Regulation 27 In Schedule 2, the entry relating to the Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 1994
The Construction (Design and Management)(Amendment) Regulations 2000	S.I. 2000/2380	The whole Regulations
The Fire and Rescue Services Act 2004 (Consequential Amendments)(England) Order 2004	S.I. 2004/3168	Article 37
The Work at Height Regulations 2005	S.I. 2005/735	In Schedule 8, the entry relating to the Construction (Health, Safety and Welfare) Regulations 1996
The Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005	S.I. 2005/1541	Schedule 3 paragraph 3
The Fire and Rescue Services Act 2004 (Consequential Amendments)(Wales) Order 2005	S.I. 2005/2929	Article 37
The Fire (Scotland) Act 2005 (Consequential Modifications and Amendments)(No.2) Order 2005	S.S.I. 2005/344	Schedule 1 Part 1 paragraph 18

The Fire (Scotland) Act 2005 (Consequential Modifications and Savings)(No.2) Order 2006	S.S.I. 2006/457	Schedule 1 paragraph 4
The Health and Safety (Enforcing Authority for Railways and Other Guided Transport Systems) Regulations 2006	S.I. 2006/557	Schedule paragraph 4

SCHEDULE 5

Regulation 48(2)

AMENDMENTS

<i>Description of instrument</i>	<i>Reference</i>	<i>Extent of amendment</i>
The Factories Act 1961	1961 c.34 , as amended by S.I. 1996/1592	In section 176(1) in the definitions “building operation” and “work of engineering construction” for “1994” substitute “2007”
The Fire (Scotland) Act 2005	2005 asp 5 , as amended by S.I. 2005/2060	For the words in section 61(9) (za)(iv) substitute “which are a workplace which is, or is on, a construction site (as defined in regulation 2(1) of the Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2007) and to which those Regulations apply (other than a construction site to which regulation 46(1) of those Regulations applies)”
The Construction (Head Protection) Regulations 1989	S.I. 1989/2209	For the words in regulation 2(1) substitute “Subject to paragraph (2) of this regulation, these Regulations shall apply to construction work within the meaning of regulation 2(1) of the Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2007”
The Workplace (Health Safety and Welfare) Regulations 1992	S.I. 1992/3004 , as amended by S.I. 1996/1592	For the words in regulation 3(1)(b) substitute “a workplace which is a construction site within the meaning of the Construction (Design and Management)

The Work in Compressed Air S.I. 1996/1656
Regulations 1996

Regulations 2007, and in which the only activity being undertaken is construction work within the meaning of those regulations, save that — (i) regulations 18 and 25A apply to such a workplace; and (ii) regulations 7(1A), 12, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19 and 26(1) apply to such a workplace which is indoors”

In regulation 2(1) for the words ““the 1996 Regulations” means the Construction (Health, Safety and Welfare) Regulations 1996” substitute ““the 2007 Regulations” means the Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2007”

In regulation 3(1) for “1994” substitute “2007” and for the words “is not excluded by regulation 3(2)” substitute “is carried out in the course of a project which is notifiable within the meaning of regulation 2(3)”

In regulation 5(3) for “1994” substitute “2007”

In regulation 13(2)(a) for the words “19, 20 and 25(3) of the 1996 Regulations” substitute “39, 40 and 44(3) of the 2007 Regulations”

In regulation 13(2)(d) for the words “20(1) of the 1996 Regulations” substitute “39(1) of the 2007 Regulations”

In regulation 14(1) for the words “21 of the 1996 Regulations” substitute “41 of the 2007 Regulations”

In regulation 18(a) for the words “regulation 22 of the 1996 Regulations” substitute

The Railway Safety (Miscellaneous Provisions) Regulations 1997	S.I. 1997/553	“Schedule 2 of the 2007 Regulations” In regulation 2(1) in the definition “construction work” for “1994” substitute “2007”
The Health and Safety (Enforcing Authority) Regulations 1998	S.I. 1998/494	In regulation 2(1) in the definitions “construction work” and “contractor” for “1994” substitute “2007” In Schedule 2 for the words in paragraph 4(a)(i) substitute “the project which includes the work is notifiable within the meaning of regulation 2(3) of the Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2007; or”
The Provision and Use of Work Equipment Regulations 1998	S.I. 1998/2306	In regulation 6(5)(e) for the words “regulation 29 of the Construction (Health, Safety and Welfare) Regulations 1996” substitute “regulations 31(4) or 32(2) of the Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2007”
The Gas Safety (Installation and Use) Regulations 1998	S.I. 1998/2451	In regulation 2(4)(d) for “1994” substitute “2007”
The Work at Height Regulations 2005	S.I. 2005/735	In regulation 2(1) in the definition “construction work” for the words “the Construction (Health, Safety and Welfare) Regulations 1996” substitute “the Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2007”
The Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005	S.I. 2005/1541	In article 25(b)(iv) for the words “the Construction (Health, Safety and Welfare) Regulations 1996” substitute “the Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2007” and for “33” substitute “46”
The Health and Safety (Enforcing Authority for Railways and Other	S.I. 2006/557	In regulation 2 in the definition “construction work” for “1994” substitute “2007”

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This note is not part of the Regulations)

1. These Regulations revoke and replace the Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 1994 ([S.I. 1994/3140](#)) (Parts 2 and 3) and revoke and re-enact, with modifications, the Construction (Health, Safety and Welfare) Regulations 1996 ([S.I. 1996/1592](#)) (Part 4). They implement in Great Britain the requirements of Directive [92/57/EEC](#) (OJ No L245, 26.8.92, p.6) (“the Directive”) on the implementation of minimum safety and health requirements at temporary or mobile construction sites (eighth individual Directive within the meaning of Article 16(1) of Directive [89/391/EEC](#)), except certain requirements which are implemented in the Work at Height Regulations 2005 ([S.I. 2005/735](#)). These Regulations do not apply the client’s duties in the Directive to persons who act otherwise than in the course or furtherance of a trade, business, or other undertaking (regulation 2(1)). They apply the client’s duties to make appointments and to ensure that a safety and health plan is drawn up only to projects that meet the threshold for notification to the Health and Safety Executive (or to the Office of Rail Regulation (regulation 21(4))).

2. Parts 2 and 3 set out duties in respect of the planning, management and monitoring of health, safety and welfare in construction projects and of the co-ordination of the performance of these duties by dutyholders. Duties applicable to all projects, including duties of clients, designers and contractors, are set out in Part 2. These include a duty on every person working under the control of another to report anything that he is aware is likely to endanger health or safety (regulation 5(2)).

3. Part 3 imposes additional duties on clients, designers and contractors (regulations 14 to 19) where the project is notifiable, defined as likely to involve more than 30 days or 500 person days of construction work (regulation 2(3)). These include the duty of the client to appoint a CDM co-ordinator and a principal contractor (regulation 14), whose particular duties are then set out (regulations 20 to 24).

4. The changes which Parts 2 and 3 make in comparison with the Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 1994 include the following—

- (a) All dutyholders under the Regulations are to co-operate with any other person at work on the same or any adjoining site in enabling one another to perform their duties (regulation 5).
- (b) All dutyholders under the Regulations are to co-ordinate their activities to ensure so far as is reasonably practicable the health and safety of persons carrying out or affected by the construction work (regulation 6).

- (c) All dutyholders under the Regulations are to take account of the general principles of prevention in Schedule 1 to the Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999 (S.I. 1999/3242) in the performance of their duties and in the carrying out of the construction work (regulation 7).
- (d) The client is under a duty to take reasonable steps to ensure that arrangements for managing the project that are suitable to ensure that construction work can be carried out so far as is reasonably practicable without risk to health and safety are made and maintained by dutyholders (regulation 9).
- (e) The threshold for notification of a construction project is now also the point at which duties including the making of appointments by the client and the duties of the persons so appointed arise (regulations 14 to 24).
- (f) The former appointment of a planning supervisor is now replaced by that of the CDM co-ordinator with enhanced duties, in particular in relation to assisting the client and to the co-ordination of health and safety measures (regulations 20 and 21).
- (g) The former duty of the planning supervisor to prepare a health and safety plan has been replaced by that of the principal contractor to prepare a construction phase plan (regulation 23).

5. Part 4 sets out duties applicable to all contractors or to others controlling the way in which construction work is carried out (regulation 25(1) and (2)) in respect of measures to be taken to ensure specified aspects of health and safety and to prevent danger from a number of specified hazards.

6. Civil liability is now restricted under these Regulations only in respect of the Part 2 and 3 duties, for which there is civil liability only to employees, except in respect of the duties concerning welfare facilities and to prevent access by any unauthorised person, and of the client's duty concerning the construction phase plan, for which liability is unrestricted (regulation 45).

7. A copy of the regulatory impact assessment prepared in respect of these Regulations can be obtained from the Health and Safety Executive, Economic Advisers Unit, Rose Court, 2 Southwark Bridge, London SE1 9HS. A copy of the transposition note in relation to implementation of the Directive can be obtained from the Health and Safety Executive, International Branch at the same address. Copies of both these documents have been placed in the Library of each House of Parliament.