FASET Bulletin No 19 (Revision 3)
Temporary Works

Summary
This FASET Technical Bulletin and supporting documentation provides guidance to Clients, Principal Contractors, Contractors, Temporary Works Coordinators, FASET Members and their Temporary Work Supervisors on the management of Temporary Works in accordance with the clauses laid down in BS 5975: 2008+A1: 2011.

Purpose
This Bulletin should be used as the basis to co-ordinate work activities in accordance with Construction Design and Management Regulations, Work at Height Regulations, Provision and Use of Work Equipment Regulations and support the requirement of BS 5975 in the Management of Temporary Works for FASET Members, their Clients and Project Temporary Works Coordinators.

Background
The nature of the works carried out by FASET Members involves a significant amount of work defined as ‘Temporary’ or has an element of ‘Temporary Works’ within its installation and use.

‘Temporary Works’ is a widely used in the construction industry for an “Engineered Solution” used to support or protect an existing structure or the permanent works during construction or to provide access.

Examples of ‘Temporary Works’ installed by FASET Members include, but not limited to:

- Safety Netting
- Edge Protection
- Demarcation Edge Protection
- Temporary Roof Access Stair-towers
- Decking Systems
- Roof Over Netting Systems
- Temporary Access Platforms
- MEWP Access Platforms

Temporary Works Management
The correct design and execution of temporary works is an essential element of risk prevention and mitigation.

BS 5975 provides recommendations and guidance on the procedural controls that certain duty holders are required to apply to all aspects of temporary works during the design, specification, construction and dismantling phases of the works.
Temporary Works Procedures
The Principal Contractor (PC) as defined by the CDM Regulations should be able to demonstrate that they have in place effective arrangements for controlling risk arising from the temporary work.

The PC is required to appoint a Temporary Works Coordinator (TWC) who can demonstrate they have the appropriate skills, knowledge, experience and training to:

- Ensure an adequate Temporary Works Brief is prepared
- Maintain a Temporary Works Register
- Ensure Temporary Work Designs are prepared and where necessary these Designs are Checked
- Ensure a Temporary Works Check Certificate is issued before the equipment is used
- Ensure Pre and In-use Inspections are carried out
- Check that the Temporary Works have been erected in accordance with the Design
- Confirm that the Permanent Works have adequate strength to support the temporary works
- Appoint and liaise with the Temporary Works Supervisor.

Temporary Works Supervisor (TWS)
To assist the TWC in determining the FASET Member TWS has sufficient skills, knowledge, experience and training to be appointed as TWS, FASET has developed a ‘FASET Temporary Works Supervisor’ training course.

This training is for its members to have an appointed individual who has successfully passed the FASET TWS Training course. On achievement of this, the individual will be awarded a certificate of competence as illustrated.

The FASET member will make the certificate available for the Project TWC upon request.

Temporary Works Register
It is not the FASET Members responsibility to develop, maintain or issue a Temporary Works Register as this is a defined duty of the Principal Contractor TWC. The FASET TWS will brief on the TWC’s requirement to maintain a register. The FASET TWS will work with the TWC to ensure sufficient information is provided for the register to be maintained.
FASET Temporary Work Design Brief
Whilst it is the duty of the TWC to ensure a Design Brief is prepared, it is often left to the FASET Member to prepare such a Brief.

These briefs are only available to FASET Members who employ a FASET ‘Temporary Works Supervisor’ as defined in the Temporary Works Supervisor section.

Example Briefs are available from the Members Area of the FASET Website.

Temporary Work Design
Temporary works designs are sometimes categorized to indicate the complexity/simplicity of the specific temporary works structure and the potential risk. See below for an example:

Solutions covered by standards, industry guidance & manufactures instructions,
- Safety Netting tied to robust structures & installed to BS 8411 & BS EN 1263-2 & FASET guidance
- Proprietary Barrier type Edge Protection Systems
- Platform Decking systems installed in accordance with manufacture installation guides.

Solutions that require a simple design or are classed as potentially medium risk temporary works include:
- Tube & Fitting / Beam designed temporary Edge Protection systems installed to class A roof pitches, designed and installed to BS EN 13374
- Stair Towers installed and tied to the structure
- Safety Netting tied to non-robust structures & installed to BS 8411 & BSEN 1263.2 & FASET guidance.

Solutions that require a more complex design or are classed as potentially medium risk temporary works include:
- Tube & Fitting / Beam designed Edge Protection systems installed to class B roof pitches & installed to BS EN 13374
- Buttress Stair Tower, freestanding to the structure.

Solutions for more complex or innovated designs or potentially high risk temporary works include:
- Tube & Fitting / Beam designed Edge Protection systems installed to Class C roof pitches & installed to BS EN 13374
- Over roof netting
- Walk on Net Systems
- Temporary Access Platforms

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In practice, even relatively simple temporary works may require careful consideration in their design construction inspection and loading.

**Design Checks**
Before erection commences, the temporary works design should be checked for:

- Design concept
- Strength and structure (including foundations and lateral stability)
- Compliance with the Design Brief

The design of the temporary works should be based on the agreed design brief. Any proposed alterations or modification of the design brief by the design should be referred to by the TWC.

Temporary Works shall be designed in accordance with sound engineering principles.

The preparation of design calculation, drawings and specification should be undertaken with similar rigor to the procedures applied to the design of the permanent works.

Temporary Work Designs include: manufactures and suppliers of proprietary temporary works equipment that are sometimes categorized to indicate the complexity or simplicity of the specific temporary works structure and the potential risk.

These Certificates (as illustrated above) are only available to FASET Members who can demonstrate they employ a FASET Trained ‘Temporary Works Supervisor’ as defined in the Temporary Works Supervisor section.

Example Briefs are available from the Members Area of the FASET Website.

**FASET Recommended Design Checkers Protocol**
The Design Check should be carried out by a competent person(s). The ability and independence of the Checker should be greater where the Temporary Works are more complex or where new ideas are incorporated.

See below for examples of Design Checkers and ability and independence of the Design Checker:

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**FASET**

**Fall Arrest Safety Equipment Training**

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**FASET**

**ROOF EDGE PROTECTION**
(safety notes attached)

**TEMPORARY WORKS BRIEF**

**COMPANY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Client</th>
<th>Project Name</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Temporary Work Scheme</td>
<td>Design Brief No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Responsibilities of the party)</td>
<td>(Prepared by TWC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Design Brief No.</td>
<td>Proprietor TW Design Category</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Description of Temporary Works:**

- To erect temporary Roof-Edge Protection in accordance with all legislation to the above project to protect the workers above.
- To erect the Roof-Edge Protection in accordance with the drawings provided.

**Temporary Works Supervisor:**

The Temporary Works Supervisor should be appointed in accordance with the requirements set out in the Design Brief.

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Scope</th>
<th>Comment</th>
<th>Ability &amp; Independence of checker</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>Restricted to standard solutions only, to ensure the site conditions do not conflict with the scope or limitations of the chosen standard solution.</td>
<td>This applies to the use of standard solutions, in accordance with the relevant British Standards, supplier’s technical literature or other reference publications. This would apply to the installation of safety netting using the British Standards tied to robust structures. - BS 8411 - BS EN 1263 :2. FASET Guidance &amp; Technical Bulletins Using standard solutions to secure the netting to the structure i.e. -Rope Ties -Net Claw -Grippa</td>
<td>The design proposed by the FASET TWS may be checked by another member of the Company’s Management Team.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Simple designs.</td>
<td>Such designs would be undertaken using simple methods of computer modelling &amp; analysis, and be in accordance with the relevant standards, supplier’s technical literature or other reference publications. This would apply to the installation of Edge Protection using the British Standards -BS 13374. Typically Class A roof pitches 0 - 10 Standard Stair Tower Installation to column &amp; sheeting rails. Tying safety netting to non-robust structures – i.e. cold rolled steel/Scaffolding works</td>
<td>The design proposed can be checked by member of the FASET Management Team who holds the relevant FASET Nets for Managers Certification; i.e. ● Safety Net Inspector ● Temporary Stair Tower Inspector ● Temporary Edge Protection Inspector.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Complex or involved designs.</td>
<td>Category 2 checks would include designs where there is a considerable degree of interpretation of loading. Typically, Class B roof pitches Edge Protection to Large Bays using multiple connection points to cold rolled steel work. Butters Tower Installation using kentledge.</td>
<td>The design proposed should be checked by a specialist Designer not involved in the original design. NB: this Designer may work for the same company as the person carrying out the design.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Very complex or innovative designs.</td>
<td>These designs include unusual designs or where significant departures from standards, novel methods of analysis or considerable exercise of engineering judgement are involved. Typically, Class C roof pitches</td>
<td>The design proposed should be checked by a specialist Designer not involved not employed by the original design organization.</td>
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