



BSI Standards Publication

Temporary works

Part 1: Management procedures for the control of
temporary works – Code of practice

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Foreword

Publishing information

This British Standard is published by BSI Standards Limited, under licence from The British Standards Institution, and came into effect on 31 December 2024. It was prepared by Subcommittee B/514/26, *Falsework*, under the authority of Technical Committee B/514, *Access and support equipment*. A list of organizations represented on these committees can be obtained on request to the committee manager.

Supersession

This part of BS 5975, together with BS 5975-2:2024, supersedes [BS 5975:2019](#), which is withdrawn.

Information about this document

[BS 5975:2019](#) has been split into two parts, with Section 1 and Section 2 being published as BS 5975-1:2024, *Management procedures for the control of temporary works – Code of practice*, and Section 3 being published as a separate part, BS 5975-2:2024, *Falsework: Design and implementation – Code of practice*.

In this part, the principles of the procedures set out in Section 1 of [BS 5975:2019](#) have not been changed other than to make it a standalone document and make minor changes to the text.

The European standard on falsework [BS EN 12812](#) does not provide guidance on procedures necessary for the successful management of work on site. The recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Falsework (the Bragg Report [1]) in respect of the temporary works coordinator (TWC) have not been included in [BS EN 12812](#).

Following a revision of [BS EN 12812](#), BS 5975 was revised in 2008, and the principal change introduced by that revision, relevant to Part 1, was the adoption of the term “temporary works coordinator” to reflect the need for procedural controls of all temporary works and to recognize that the majority of contractors already control temporary works in this manner.

Users of this British Standard are reminded that it might be necessary to apprise third parties, with whom they are not in contractual relations, of certain provisions in this code of practice.

This publication can be withdrawn, revised, partially superseded or superseded. Information regarding the status of this publication can be found in the Standards Catalogue on the BSI website at knowledge.bsigroup.com, or by contacting the Customer Services team.

Where websites and webpages have been cited, they are provided for ease of reference and are correct at the time of publication. The location of a webpage or website, or its contents, cannot be guaranteed.

Use of this document

As a code of practice, this British Standard takes the form of recommendations and guidance. It is not to be quoted as if it were a specification. Users are expected to ensure that claims of compliance are not misleading.

Users may substitute any of the recommendations in this British Standard with practices of equivalent or better outcome. Any user claiming compliance with this British Standard is expected to be able to justify any course of action that deviates from its recommendations.

It has been assumed in the preparation of this British Standard that the execution of its provisions will be entrusted to appropriately qualified and experienced people, for whose use it has been produced.

Presentational conventions

The provisions of this standard are presented in roman (i.e. upright) type. Its recommendations are expressed in sentences in which the principal auxiliary verb is “should”.

Commentary, explanation and general informative material is presented in smaller italic type, and does not constitute a normative element.

Where words have alternative spellings, the preferred spelling of *The Shorter Oxford English Dictionary* is used (e.g. “organization” rather than “organisation”).

The word “should” is used to express recommendations of this standard. The word “may” is used in the text to express permissibility, e.g. as an alternative to the primary recommendation of the clause. The word “can” is used to express possibility, e.g. a consequence of an action or an event.

Notes and commentaries are provided throughout the text of this standard. Notes give references and additional information that are important but do not form part of the recommendations. Commentaries give background information.

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Compliance with a British Standard cannot confer immunity from legal obligations.

Introduction

BS 5975 was first published in 1982 as one document. It reflected the recommendations of the Bragg Report [1] and used, as the main reference document during the drafting stages, the report on falsework by the Joint Committee of the Concrete Society and the Institution of Structural Engineers [2]. These two reports were published in the 1970s following a number of significant collapses and an apparent lack of authoritative guidance.

Based on these documents recommendations were given on the actions to be taken and possible ways of allocating the duties to individuals.

At the time of publication of the Bragg Report [1] the construction industry was very different from the industry today. Health and safety legislation was just beginning to bring improvements on sites. There was little subcontracting of construction work and most trades were carried out by the main contractor's operatives.

Today very little construction work is carried out by the main contractor, now known as the principal contractor (PC), and in relation to health and safety legislation, the Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015 (CDM) [3] recognize the various contractors and subcontractors which might be on site. The CDM Regulations require whoever appoints the PC, contractor or subcontractor to check that the organization is competent to do the work. The organizations which are appointed are also required to plan, manage and monitor their own work.

This philosophy was taken into account during the revision of BS 5975, Clause 1 to Clause 14, in 2019, to keep it aligned with health and safety legislation, and allow the contractors and subcontractors to plan, manage and monitor their own work if they have the necessary skills, knowledge, experience and organizational capability. The PC has overall responsibility for work on site and in keeping with the recommendations in the Bragg Report [1], the PC's temporary works coordinator (PC's TWC) has overall responsibility for all temporary works on the site, including those of contractors appointed by the client. With this in mind, roles specific to other organizations, such as clients, designers, contractors and subcontractors, and other roles have been introduced whilst ensuring responsibility is traceable from the PC's TWC to the PC's temporary works designated individual (DI) to the PC's board of directors.

The Bragg Report [1] made recommendations about courses on civil engineering, which B/514/26, the subcommittee responsible for this British Standard, believe to be as relevant today as when they were written.

Section 1 General

1 Scope

This part of BS 5975 gives recommendations and guidance on the procedural controls to be applied to all aspects of temporary works in the construction industry.

It gives recommendations in relation to training and education, and for procedures to ensure that temporary works are conceived, designed, specified, constructed, used and dismantled in a safe and controlled manner suitable for all construction projects. These procedures include clauses relating to all roles involved in temporary works: clients, permanent works designers, temporary works designers, contractors (including construction management organizations), suppliers and manufacturers.

Construction sites and methods adopted for controlling the temporary works vary. This part of BS 5975 recognizes that the extent of control measures required is greater on the larger or more complex projects, as can be encountered on major infrastructure projects, power stations, airports, etc.

This part of BS 5975 is intended for use by all types of organizations, from small contractors using temporary works to very large organizations and/or utilities. The approach adopted in [Section 2](#) is “organization focused” so the procedures for each organization are separated, which involves some duplication of text.

NOTE 1 The term “organization” includes clients, designers, permanent works designers, temporary works designers, principal designers, contractors, principal contractors, subcontractors, specialist contractors, third-party contractors and suppliers/manufacturers.

Additional client-specific procedures might be required on major infrastructure projects.

Recommendations for the design, as opposed to managing the design, are given in BS 5975-2:2024.

NOTE 2 BS 5975-2:2024 gives guidance necessary for the design of a safe system of falsework. Some clauses might be relevant and applicable to the design of other temporary works.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes provisions, or limits the application, of this document¹⁾. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

BS 5975-2:2024, *Temporary works – Part 2: Falsework: Design and implementation – Code of practice*

3 Terms, definitions and abbreviated terms

3.1 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this part of BS 5975, the terms and definitions given in BS 5975-2:2024 and the following apply.

3.1.1 asset

permanent structure, building, wall, tunnel, rail track, waterway, road, cutting or earthwork which provides support to a structure, rail track, waterway, road or other construction

¹⁾ Documents that are referred to solely in an informative manner are listed in the Bibliography.

3.1.2 back-propping

propping installed at levels below the slab that supports the falsework in order to distribute the load on the uppermost slab to suitable supports, such as lower slabs or the foundations

3.1.3 bracing

component placed diagonally with respect to the vertical or horizontal members of a structure to afford stability

3.1.4 camber

internal curvature of a beam or formwork, either formed initially to compensate for subsequent deflection under load, or produced as a permanent effect for aesthetic reasons

3.1.5 characteristic strength

strength at which members tested would fail, normally associated with a confidence limit that 95% would fail above the value stated

3.1.6 checklist

document that lists the elements of an inspection or test, that is endorsed to show that the item of work has satisfied that inspection or test or that the operation has been witnessed

3.1.7 client

organization or person for which/whom a construction project is carried out

3.1.8 competent person

individual or organization with the necessary skills, knowledge and experience (and organizational capability) of the specific tasks to be undertaken and the risks which the work entails, to enable them to carry out their duties in relation to the project, to recognize their limitations, and to take appropriate action in order to prevent harm to those carrying out construction work or those affected by the work

3.1.9 component

part of the temporary works structure used and identifiable as a distinct unit

3.1.10 contractor

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

NOTE 1 Anyone who directly employs or engages construction workers or manages construction is a contractor. Contractors include principal contractors, subcontractors, individuals, sole traders, self-employed workers, or businesses that carry out, manage or control construction work as part of their business. This also includes companies that use their own workforce to perform construction work on their own premises. The duties on contractors apply whether the workers under their control are employees, self-employed or agency workers.

NOTE 2 Where contractors are involved in design work, including for temporary works, they also have duties as designers under the CDM Regulations 2015 [3].

3.1.11 design certificate

certificate issued by the designer to indicate that the design is satisfactory and conforms to the design brief and, where provided, the design statement

3.1.12 design statement

document prepared by the designer outlining the means by which the design is to be developed, the assumptions, method of analysis and other controls

NOTE The design statement can include the potential of the temporary works to affect operational infrastructure.

3.1.13 designated individual (DI)

senior person within an organization with responsibility for establishing, implementing and maintaining a procedure for the control of temporary works for that organization

3.1.14 domestic client

client for whom a project is being carried out which is not in the course or furtherance of a business of that client

NOTE Local authorities, housing associations, charities, landlords and other businesses might own domestic properties, but they are not considered to be a domestic client for the purposes of the CDM Regulations 2015 [3]. If the work is in connection with a business attached to domestic premises, such as a shop, the client is not a domestic client.

3.1.15 falsework

temporary structure used to support a permanent structure while it is not self-supporting

3.1.16 formwork

structure, usually temporary, but in some cases wholly or partly permanent, used to contain poured concrete to mould it to the required dimensions until it is able to support itself

NOTE Formwork consists primarily of face-contact material and the bearers that directly support the face-contact material.

3.1.17 frame

principal panel unit of a prefabricated falsework structure formed from aluminium or steel sections

NOTE A frame can include connecting components.

3.1.18 hold point

stage in the temporary works process where no further progress is to be made until the necessary permit or action has been completed

3.1.19 implementation plan

document(s) including the method statement, task-specific risk assessment, inspection and test plan (ITP), checklists and other certification

3.1.20 inspection and test plan (ITP)

document that prescribes the design output to be used to produce an item of work, gives the sequence of activities, and hold points where works stops for an inspection or test to take place to verify that the item of work conforms to the design output so that work can continue

NOTE An ITP can refer to checklists to detail and evidence the inspection or test. A permit can be used to release the hold point and allow work to continue.

3.1.21 lacing

generally horizontal members, used in conjunction with bracing, that connect together and reduce the unrestrained length of compression members

3.1.22 managing subcontractor

subcontractor who manages their own temporary works procedures with the permission of the principal contractor's DI

3.1.23 permissible stress

stress that can be sustained safely by a structural material for the particular condition of service or loading

3.1.24 permit

certificate issued to release a hold point and allow the next activity to take place

NOTE Examples include permit to load and permit to take out of use.

3.1.25 prop

compression member used as a temporary support

3.1.26 sub-consultant

individual or organization appointed by a consultant or designer to provide technical advice, including advice on methodology, and/or design in a specialist area of temporary or permanent works

3.1.27 subcontractor

contractor employed by another contractor to carry out or manage construction work

NOTE See also 3.1.10 contractor.

3.1.28 temporary works coordinator (TWC)

competent person with responsibility for the coordination of all activities related to the temporary works

3.1.29 temporary works supervisor (TWS)

competent person who is responsible to and assists the temporary works coordinator

3.1.30 third party

party, independent of the project, whose procedures are to be followed, and approvals obtained, for temporary works proposals affecting their assets, users or their land ownership

NOTE An example of a third party would be a highway authority affected by a new rail structure over their asset, required as part of the client's project.

3.1.31 top restraint

method by which stability of falsework is provided by the surrounding permanent works or specifically-designed temporary works

3.1.32 tower

tall composite structure, used principally to carry vertical loading

3.2 Abbreviated terms

For the purposes of this part of BS 5975, the following abbreviated terms apply.

AIP	Approval in principle
BIM	Building information modelling
CDM	Construction Design and Management
CPD	Continuing professional development
DI	Designated individual
HAZOP	Hazard and operability study
HSE	Health and Safety Executive
M&E	Mechanical and electrical
PC	Principal contractor
PC's TWC	Principal contractor's temporary works coordinator
PC's TWS	Principal contractor's temporary works supervisor
PD	Principal designer
PWD	Permanent works designer
RAMS	Risk assessment and method statement
TW	Temporary works
TWC	Temporary works coordinator
TWD	Temporary works designer
TWDC	Temporary works design checker
TWS	Temporary works supervisor

4 Overview of temporary works procedures and training

4.1 Overview of procedures

4.1.1 General

- 4.1.1.1** Temporary works can be described as providing an “engineered solution” that is used to support or protect either an existing structure or the permanent works during construction, or to support an item of plant or equipment, or the vertical sides or side-slopes of an excavation during construction operations on site or to provide access. It is used to control stability, strength, deflection, fatigue, geotechnical effects and hydraulic effects within defined limits.

This description of temporary works includes, but is not limited to:

- supporting or protecting either an existing structure or the works during construction, transportation, modification or demolition;
- providing stability to the permanent structure during construction, pre-weakening or demolition (e.g. propping, shoring and facade retention);
- securing a site, or providing access to a site or workplace on site, or segregation of pedestrians and vehicles (e.g. hoarding, haul roads, fencing and stairs);
- supporting or restraining plant, materials or equipment, including stability of waterborne craft;

- e) provision of earthworks or slopes to an excavation, or supports to the side or roof of an excavation, or supports or diversions to watercourses during construction operations;
- f) providing a safe platform for work activity on land or water (e.g. jetty, scaffolding, edge protection or towers);
- g) providing measures to control noise, dust, debris, fume, air quality, groundwater or any site discharges during construction or demolition (e.g. screens, bunds, de-watering and demolition debris);
- h) providing protection or support to services; and
- i) facilitating testing (e.g. pressure testing pipes, pile testing and pre-demolition floor load capacity testing).

4.1.1.2 The temporary works could be removed or left in place (hence becoming sacrificial) after the completion of the permanent works, but in the latter case would not necessarily contribute to the strength of the permanent works.

4.1.1.3 When a project has, or might be anticipated to have, temporary works, these temporary works should be managed in accordance with [Clause 5](#).

NOTE The purpose of the procedures is to manage and control an organization's involvement both within their own organization and when they are employing others or working with other organizations to carry out temporary works roles.

4.1.1.4 To cater for the wide range of knowledge, skills, experience and qualifications which are encountered, this document is drafted in the broadest terms to allow appropriate persons to be appointed. Whilst it is not necessary for individuals to have formal engineering qualifications, they should possess suitable skills, knowledge, training and experience for the types of work being carried out.

4.1.1.5 One of the main aims of the procedure and the method of work adopted should be to minimize the chance of errors being made, and to maximize the chance of errors being discovered if they are made. There should be effective communication of information and requirements between all levels of the construction organizations involved, whether they are concerned primarily with the permanent works or the temporary works. An effective system of checking, both for the design and its implementation, should also be implemented.

4.1.1.6 Procedures should be put in place to manage potential problems in temporary works which can arise at interfaces, such as:

- a) between areas within one PC's site managed by different people or organizations, controlled by appointing a lead person;
- b) at the boundary between two PCs' sites or handover of a site between two PCs; or
- c) between the design of the main temporary works and the design of additional items of temporary works by another designer, controlled by a lead designer.

4.1.1.7 Work on site should be directed, supervised and checked to verify that the temporary works are constructed safely in accordance with the agreed design and sequence using materials of agreed quality, and that only when all checks have proved satisfactory are the temporary works used/loaded, and then taken out of use/unloaded in accordance with an agreed procedure (see [5.1.4](#)).

4.1.1.8 One person should take overall responsibility for managing the temporary works, taking into account the following.

- a) All organizations have a duty to manage and control their work (see [4.1.1.9](#)).
- b) The contractor is responsible for building the permanent works, and that includes any associated temporary works in order to construct the project.

For very large or technically complex sites, this should be managed in accordance with [4.1.4.6](#).

4.1.1.9 The duty under [4.1.1.8a](#)) should be managed by the appointment of a “senior person”, defined by the term “designated individual” (DI), who is appointed to prepare and manage the organization’s procedures.

4.1.1.10 A temporary works coordinator (TWC) should be appointed with overall responsibility for managing the temporary works on a site, or in the case of a large construction project, a carefully defined section of a site. This person should be appointed by the principal contractor and should be referred to as the “PC’s TWC”.

NOTE The TWC can, if necessary, delegate certain day-to-day activities, such as site inspection, to a temporary works supervisor (TWS). The principle that one person is to be appointed with overall responsibility for managing the temporary works on a site (see [4.1.1.8](#)) was first established in the Bragg Report [1].

4.1.1.11 Where a TWC is appointed by another contractor to manage their own temporary works, this individual should be accountable to both their DI and the PC’s TWC.

NOTE The term “contractor” is taken to mean subcontractor employed by the PC or a contractor employed directly by the client (see [3.1.7](#)) or a third party (see [3.1.30](#)).

4.1.1.12 Many of the duties of the DI, PC’s TWC, TWC and TWS detailed in this document are activities already carried out “as routine” by competent persons in the construction team. The activities of these individuals should be formalized in company procedures to ensure the temporary works are managed in a controlled manner.

NOTE In larger organizations and/or on larger sites, with significant temporary works, is it more likely that specific staff are employed exclusively in the role of DI or TWC.

4.1.2 Control measures

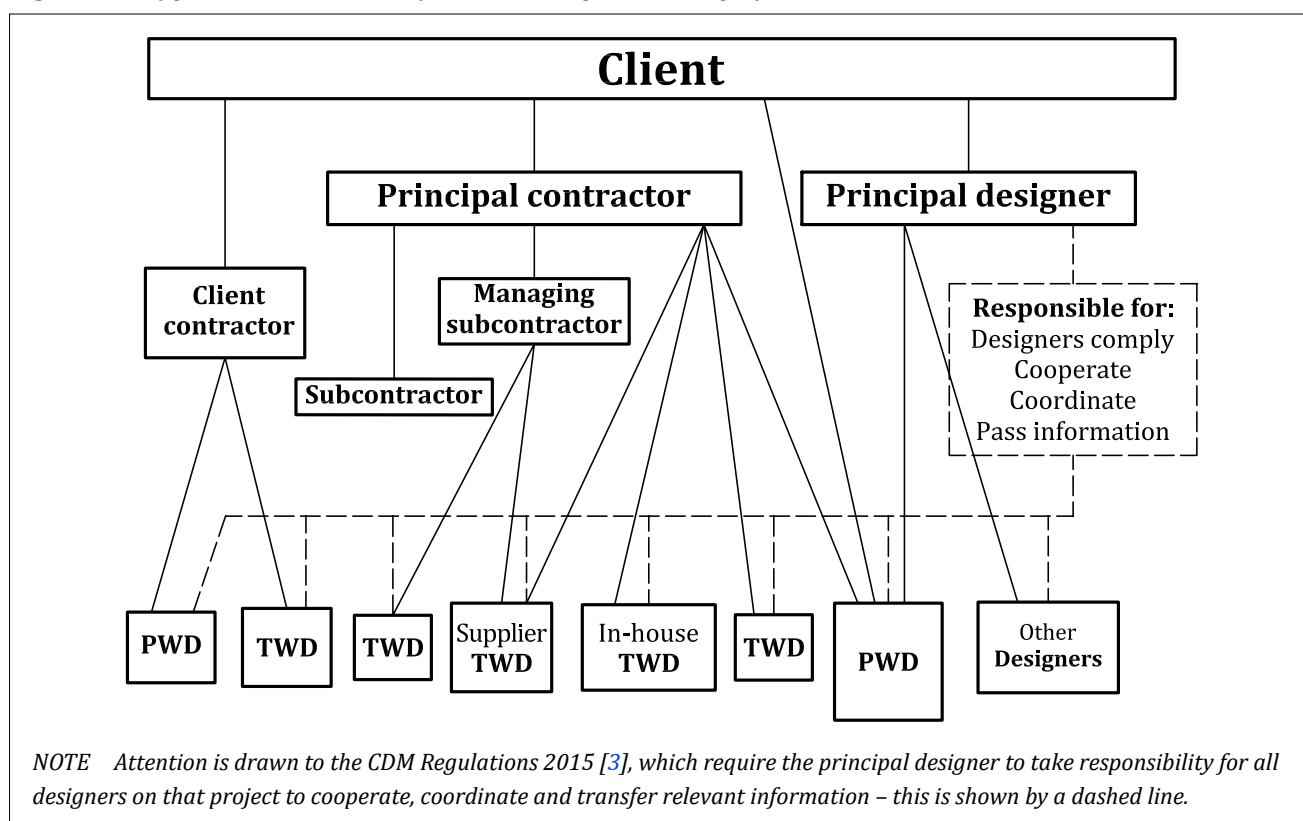
Control measures should be used to provide safety for all temporary works; a summary of these are given in a) to t).

- a) Every organization that has an involvement with temporary works should appoint a senior person to prepare, maintain and implement the organization’s procedure for the control of temporary works. This person, usually reporting to the board of directors, is referred to as the DI (see [5.1.2.1](#)).
- b) Where there is only a single contractor on a site, the contractor should appoint a TWC responsible for all temporary works on that site [see [8.2.3d](#)].
- c) Where several contractors are on a project/site, the PC should have a TWC (PC’s TWC) responsible for all temporary works on the project. On particularly large or complex sites more than one PC’s TWC may be appointed (see [8.3.2.5](#), Commentary on [8.4](#), [8.5.1.6](#), [10.2.2.1](#) and [10.3.2.6](#)).
- d) The PC’s TWC should be appointed by the PC’s DI (see [8.3.2.1](#)).
- e) The PC’s TWC should be employed by the PC either as an employee, or be an employee of an organization contracted to provide the services of a TWC on behalf of the PC for all the temporary works on the site/project area (see [8.3.2.1](#)).
- f) Each PC’s TWC should be responsible for a distinct, well-defined area of work (see [8.3.2.5](#)).

- g) Where necessary, the PC's TWC may be responsible for several projects if the level of temporary works on each project does not warrant a full-time TWC (see [4.1.4.4](#)).
- h) If there are multiple PC's TWCs on a site, one should take the role of lead PC's TWC (see [8.3.2.5](#)).
- i) A subcontractor to the PC or another contractor (such as a client's contractor) who is contracted to manage their own temporary works and are working within a PC's TWC's area of responsibility should appoint a TWC (see [8.3.3](#)).
- j) The TWC should report to the relevant PC's TWC for the area in which they operate (see [8.5.1.4](#), [10.2.4.1](#), [10.3.2.1](#) and [10.3.2.6](#)).
- k) The TWC should be appointed by the contracted organization's DI (see [8.3.3.1](#) and [8.5.1.3](#)).
- l) Where there is more than one PC's TWC and/or TWC, the limits of responsibility, interfaces and boundaries should be recorded (see [8.1.1](#), [8.1.3](#) and [8.3.2.5](#)).
- m) The PC's TWC and TWC should have the same level of management training. Their technical and practical knowledge should be commensurate with the complexity of the work (see [4.2](#), [8.3.2.2](#) and [8.3.3.2](#)).
- n) Where required, the PC and contractor may appoint temporary works supervisors (TWSs) who report to their TWC (see [8.3.4.1](#)).
- o) The organization's DI may delegate the appointment of a TWS to an individual who has the necessary skill, knowledge and experience, for example, a contract or project manager or their TWC for the project. The appointment of the TWS should be approved by the DI of the organization for whom the TWS works (see [8.3.4.3](#) and [8.3.4.4](#)).
- p) Except for very low-risk temporary works, a design brief should be prepared for the temporary works by the site team and issued by the TWC to the temporary works designer (TWD) (see [10.2.3](#), [10.3.3](#) and [12.2](#)).
- q) Where the category of design check has not been specified, the TWD, in consultation with the relevant TWC, should confirm the category and prepare the necessary design output [see [7.1.4a](#)], [7.4.1.3](#) and [12.7](#)].
- r) The temporary works designer checker (TWDC) should carry out the design check of the temporary works, in certain categories without reference to the TWD's calculations, before issuing a certificate confirming the design is satisfactory (see [12.7.3](#)).
- s) The site team should construct the temporary works in accordance with the certified design (see [10.2.3](#), [10.3.3](#) and [13.1](#)).
- t) The TWC or TWS, as appropriate, should issue a permit to proceed confirming that the temporary works have been erected in accordance with the certified design and any agreed revisions (see [10.2.3](#), [10.3.3](#) and [11.3](#)).

4.1.3 Organizations involved in temporary works

- 4.1.3.1 There are many combinations of organizations that can be involved in temporary works. They can include clients, management contractors, contractors, subcontractors, utility authorities, service suppliers (M&E), equipment suppliers, consultants and specialist contractors. Each have different contractual arrangements from project to project but the over-arching principle is that the PC's TWC should have overall responsibility on site.
- 4.1.3.2 The framework of contractual relationships should be taken into account when planning the management of temporary works; an overview of likely contractual relationships between clients, contractors and designers, including both permanent work designers (PWDs) and TWDs, is shown in [Figure 1](#). [Figure 1](#) also demonstrates the typical links showing how the designers should cooperate, even when not in a contractual relationship (shown as dashed).

Figure 1 — Typical contractual interfaces between parties on a project

4.1.4 Responsibilities where a contractor coordinates the temporary works

4.1.4.1 General

The various ways in which the control measures (see 4.1.2) are likely to be implemented on different projects of varying complexity are shown as lines of responsibility in Figure 2. In all the cases the sole contractor or principal contractor should manage and coordinate the temporary works on the project themselves.

4.1.4.2 Small contracts

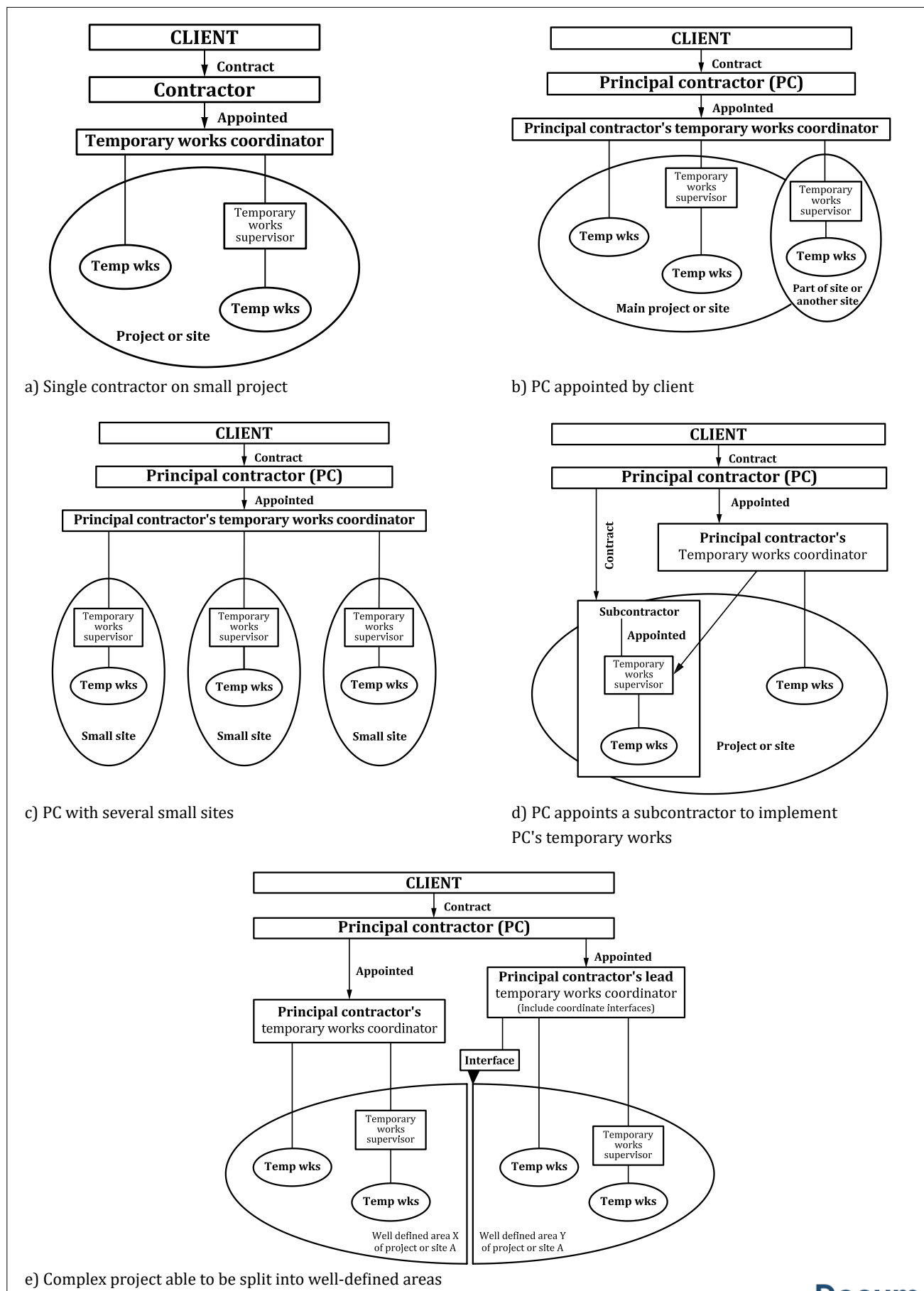
COMMENTARY ON 4.1.4.2

Small contracts, including domestic client projects, often have only one contractor. This is shown in Figure 2a) and applies to the majority of small organizations, including builders and scaffolding providers.

The contractor should have a company director responsible for the contractor's technical work. This person is effectively the DI and their duties should include control of any temporary works. In very small companies the same person might also take on the TWC role.

The temporary works should be managed by a TWC and the site should have a supervisor, who may be trade-based, handling the day-to-day site temporary works.

Figure 2 — Lines of responsibilities where a single contractor or a principal contractor (PC) is coordinating the temporary works



4.1.4.3 Projects with more than one contractor

If there is more than one contractor, one should be appointed as the PC with responsibility for the site and all the construction on it, regardless of who carries it out (see 4.1.1.8). The temporary works should be managed by the PC's TWC.

NOTE Depending on the size or accessibility of the site, the temporary works may be controlled either directly by the PC's TWC or by responsible TWSs [see Figure 2b]]. If the site is large, or there is another site in the local area, then other TWCs/TWSs may be incorporated into the TW control process. The arrangement shown in Figure 2b) is common to many construction sites operating with their own staff.

4.1.4.4 PC with several sites

Small contractors, such as local house builders and many utility companies, operate with multiple small sites, often with only a few operatives to each site. The PC's TWC should cover the group of sites, and may be based in a regional office. The day-to-day control should be left to the responsible TWS on each site.

NOTE This arrangement shown at Figure 2c) is common practice with utility organizations and small building companies.

4.1.4.5 PC appoints a subcontractor

COMMENTARY ON 4.1.4.5

Where the PC appoints a subcontractor to provide the labour, and possibly also the equipment to be used for the temporary works, but retains the management role for the temporary works, the contractual relationship changes. This is shown in Figure 2d).

The subcontractor should manage their own work [see 4.1.1.8a)] and should appoint a TWS(s) to assume day-to-day responsibility. The subcontractor's TWSs should report to the PC's TWC on all temporary works matters.

The management, design and control of the temporary works, should remain with the PC's TWC.

4.1.4.6 Splitting large/complex projects

COMMENTARY ON 4.1.4.6

While 4.1.1.8 recommends that one person has ultimate control of the temporary works, this document accepts flexibility for particularly technically or logistically complex projects. It would be unrealistic to give individual responsibility for knowing all that was going on to one person for a major project.

A project or site can be split into more than one well-defined area and a PC's TWC can be appointed for each area, e.g. a length of motorway or railway [see Figure 2e)].

Each individual PC's TWC should be responsible for all the temporary works in the area allocated, irrespective of which organization carries out the temporary works in that area (see 8.3.2.5).

The principle remains that only one PC's TWC should be responsible for a specific area at any one time. The interfaces should be clearly established and a lead PC's TWC should be appointed to manage the interfaces between the areas.

NOTE It is extremely rare that a building project would justify more than one PC's TWC.

4.1.5 Responsibilities where a contractor other than the PC coordinates their own temporary works

4.1.5.1 General

COMMENTARY ON 4.1.5.1

Certain specialist subcontractors, such as reinforced concrete frame contractors, ground workers or demolition contractors, have the experience, competence and management capability to organize their temporary works, often including specialist temporary works design facilities. They can, therefore, be deemed competent to coordinate their temporary works.

The PC's DI should confirm that the contractor's procedure for the control of temporary works is satisfactory.

The contractor should appoint a TWC with a responsibility to the PC's TWC. They should also coordinate their temporary works with or through the PC's TWC to ensure no temporary works are affected adversely by any other temporary works or plant or other adjacent activities. Where necessary, the contractors should also appoint their own TWS(s) to manage the day-to-day site activities.

NOTE The lines of responsibility are shown in [Figure 3](#). The relationships between the PC and contractor (i.e. a PC-appointed subcontractor or a client-appointed contractor), including the roles of PC's TWC and TWC are summarized in [Figure 4](#).

Figure 3 — Lines of responsibility where either a PC's appointed subcontractor or a client's contractor coordinate their own temporary works

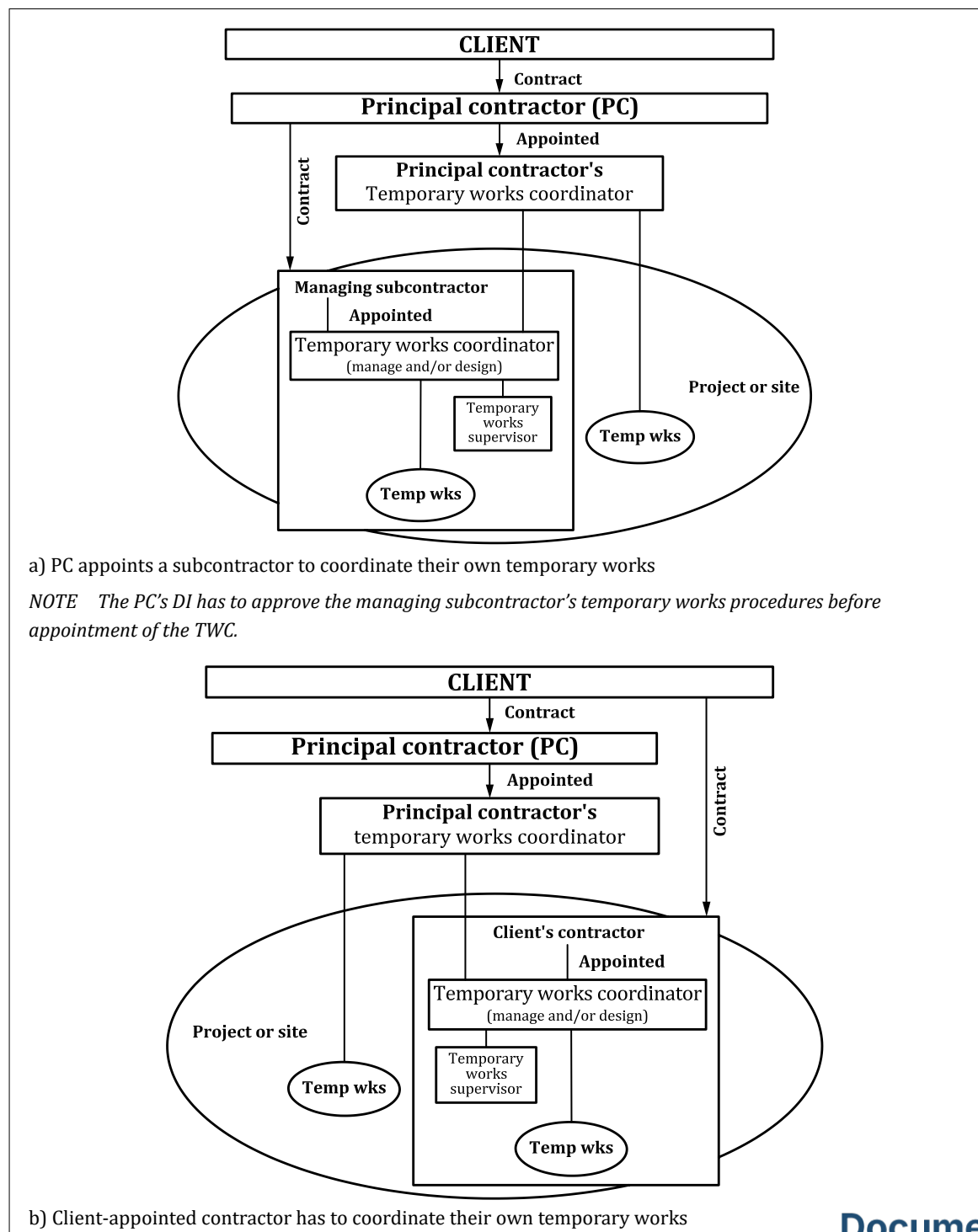


Figure 4 — Schematic representation of relationships between PC and contractor (client-appointed or subcontractor) including PC's TWC and contractor's TWC

