

## Temporary Works Procedural Control Examples of Construction Work Complying with the GPG

### Example 4: Site Fencing

#### Description

A construction site is to be fenced off from the public. The fencing needs to be stable during windy weather.

#### The Contractor

The Company is a small-medium sized Building Contractor and does not employ any engineers who are CPEng.

Key staff include:

- a) the Director/Owner  
(an experienced Building Contractor)
- b) his Site Engineer  
(who has a BE but is not CPEng)
- c) his Supervisor  
(who has 30 years' experience)
- d) other site crew  
(Carpenters, scaffolders, labourers etc.)

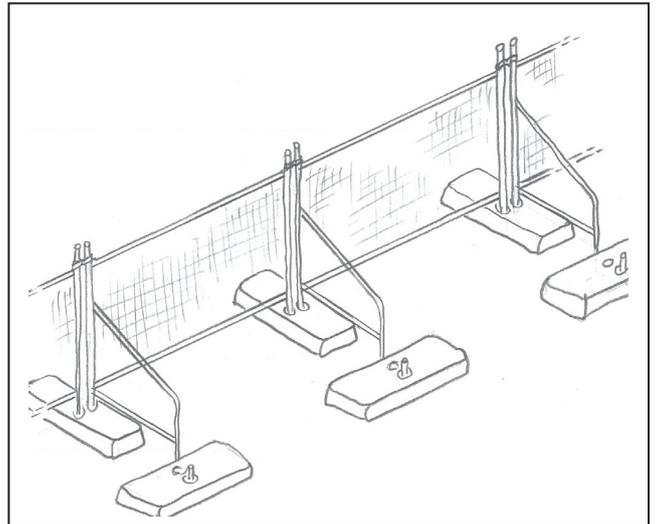
#### Roles and Designations

The Director has adopted the TW forum GPG as his procedure for all Temporary Works.

He is the "Designated Individual" (DI) as defined in the TW forum GPG.

He has briefed his key staff on how to follow the GPG, explaining the importance of good process. He has appointed his site engineer as TWC and his Supervisor as TWS and formalised this using the Appointment Letters in Appendix B of the GPG.

He considers that training his staff to be TWC's and TWS's involves coaching and mentoring so he maintains regular contact and makes site visits to observe their work.



#### Planning Stage

The Director has given this job to the Site Engineer (TWC) and Supervisor (TWS) to work on together.

1. The TWC knows that Site Fences are Temporary Works so enters it on a **TW Register** (see Appendix C in the GPG)
2. By comparing the task with Appendix E in the GPG, the TWC assesses it as **Category 0**.
3. The TWC obtains the Installation Guide from the hire company who is supplying the fencing materials.
4. The TWC assesses the risks together with the TWS. The site is sheltered and strong winds are rare but they have agreed that the fencing must be able to safely withstand winds up to 60 km/hr. If higher winds are forecast, they will shore up.
5. The TWC consults the manufacturers Installation Guide and finds that for 60 km/hr, a single brace and counterweight are required. (More counterweights can be added to increase the fence stability.)
6. The TWC notes that signs and shade cloth attached to the fencing will reduce its stability so these will not be attached (and this will be noted on the Safe Work Method Statement).
7. On the **TW Register**, the TWC enters "Manufacturer" as designer and himself as the checker since this is **Category 0**. Since this is a proprietary product with published data, the check will simply be a check that it is installed as prescribed. The TWC will inspect the fencing once it has been installed so this is noted as a "HOLD POINT". He updates the **TW Register**.

#### Execution Stage

1. The TWC briefs the TWS on site before work starts noting the "HOLD POINT" where he will inspect the fence erection.
2. The fencing is erected in accordance with the manufacturer's Installation Guide.
3. The TWC inspects fencing finding it satisfactory, issues a PTL and updates the **TW Register**.
4. Regular inspections are carried out by either the TWC or the TWS during the course of the work to make sure nothing has changed, moved or come loose. The TWC records the inspections along with any related information.

#### Abbreviations

**GPG** - Temporary Works Procedural Control Good Practice Guideline published by the Temporary Works forum New Zealand  
**DI** - Designated Individual  
**TWC** - Temporary Works Coordinator  
**TWS** - Temporary Works Supervisor  
**IFC** - Issued For Construction  
**PTL** - Permit to Load  
**PTU** - Permit to Unload  
**CPEng** - Chartered Professional Engineer  
**TW** - Temporary Works