RISK ASSESSMENT AND METHOD STATEMENT (RAMS)

Business name

Document: RAMS-001 Rev 1
Prepared: 9 Nov 2026
Review by: 9 Dec 2026
Highest risk after controls: Medium

1. BUSINESS AND JOB DETAILS

Job	Fence installation	**Start date**	9 Nov 2026
Working hours	7:00 am to 3:30 pm	**Trade**	Landscaping

2. WORK INVOLVING PARTICULAR RISKS (CDM 2015 SCHEDULE 3)

	Risk of burial under earthfalls, engulfment in swampland or falling from a height, made worse by the work, processes or site		Work on wells, underground earthworks and tunnels
YES	Chemical or biological substances that are a particular danger, or that need health monitoring by law		Divers with a system of air supply
	Ionising radiation needing controlled or supervised areas		Work in caissons with a compressed air atmosphere
	Work near high voltage power lines		Use of explosives
	Risk of drowning		Assembling or dismantling heavy prefabricated components

3. RISK ASSESSMENT

#	Activity / step	Hazards	Who might be harmed and how	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
1	Get utility plans and agree the boundary with neighbours	Hitting underground services Public entering the work area Rules: HSE HSG47 Avoiding danger from underground services; CDM Regulations 2015	Workers, Public, Children. How: Digging, drilling or driving pegs hits a buried power cable, gas pipe or water main, causing electrocution, explosion or flooding. Members of the public, including children, walk into the site and are hit by plant or falling objects, or fall into holes.	**Very high (15) Possible / Fatal**	1.1 Keep machine buckets well clear of marked services and use a spotter. [Isolate] 1.2 Do a CAT and Genny scan before digging and mark services on the ground. [Control (engineering)] 1.3 Hand dig trial holes to find services before machine digging (safe digging practice). [Control (engineering)] 1.4 Get utility plans before digging and check them against what you see on site. [Control (procedures)] 1.5 Keep plans or locate tickets on site and check them again if the work area grows. [Control (procedures)] 1.6 If you hit a service, stop, get everyone clear, and call the owner and emergency services. [Control (procedures)] 1.7 Wear safety boots, gloves and hi-vis when digging. [PPE] 1.8 Fence off the site with secure temporary fencing and lock the gates when you leave. [Isolate] 1.9 Give pedestrians a safe, marked path around the work, with ramps for prams and wheelchairs. [Isolate] 1.10 Use hoarding, covered walkways or catch fans where work is above public areas. [Control (engineering)] 1.11 Put signs at each entry: site name, contact number and "No	**Medium (5) Very unlikely / Fatal**	Site supervisor

#	Activity / step	Hazards	Who might be harmed and how	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
					unauthorised entry". [Control (procedures)] 1.12 Make the site safe at the end of each day: cover holes, lower plant, remove ladders and lock tools away. [Control (procedures)] 1.13 Use a spotter when moving plant or materials across public paths. [Control (procedures)]		
2	Check old fencing for asbestos before removal	Disturbing asbestos Rules: Control of Asbestos Regulations 2012	Workers, Occupants, Public. How: Buildings built before 2000 may contain asbestos. Drilling, cutting or breaking it releases fibres that cause cancer years later.	**Very high (15) Possible / Fatal**	2.1 Before work on any building built before 2000, check the refurbishment and demolition asbestos survey for the work area (HSE HSG264). If there is none, presume asbestos is present or have it sampled before you start. [Eliminate] 2.2 Seal off the work area and keep everyone else out. [Isolate] 2.3 If asbestos must be disturbed, keep it wet, use hand tools not power tools, and clean up with an H-class vacuum. [Control (engineering)] 2.4 Most asbestos insulation, coatings and insulating board need a licensed contractor. Notifiable non-licensed work is notified to HSE before it starts. Other work needs trained workers and controls. [Control (procedures)] 2.5 Stop work straight away if you find suspect asbestos. Do not touch it and tell your supervisor. [Control (procedures)] 2.6 Wear a fit-tested FFP3 mask (or better) and disposable type 5 coveralls. [PPE]	**Medium (5) Very unlikely / Fatal**	Site supervisor
3	Dig post holes and cover open holes	Falling through a floor opening or void Being hit by mobile plant Rules: Work at Height Regulations 2005; CDM Regulations 2015 and PUWER 1998	Workers, Visitors, Public. How: A worker steps into an open hole, stairwell, lift shaft or penetration and falls to the level below. Excavators, loaders, telehandlers and trucks run over or crush workers, especially when reversing or slewing.	**Very high (15) Possible / Fatal**	3.1 Cover every hole and penetration with a fixed, secured cover marked "HOLE" or "DANGER". [Isolate] 3.2 Put guardrails with toe boards around stairwells, lift shafts, voids and open edges. [Isolate] 3.3 Install stairs early and fit temporary handrails as soon as they go in. [Control (engineering)] 3.4 Never remove a cover or guardrail without approval. Put it back straight away. [Control (procedures)] 3.5 Inspect covers and barriers daily and after other trades have been through. [Control (procedures)] 3.6 Keep lighting good enough to see openings, especially on lower floors and in the evening. [Control (procedures)] 3.7 Use a harness clipped to a rated anchor when working right next to an open void. [PPE] 3.8 Separate people and plant with barriers, exclusion zones and marked walkways. [Isolate] 3.9 Use plant with working reversing alarms, cameras and lights. [Control (engineering)] 3.10 Have a traffic management plan showing plant routes, loading areas and pedestrian paths. [Control (procedures)] 3.11 Use a spotter when reversing or working near people. [Control (procedures)] 3.12 Make eye contact with the operator before going near. Stay out of the swing radius. [Control (procedures)]	**Medium (5) Very unlikely / Fatal**	Site supervisor

#	Activity / step	Hazards	Who might be harmed and how	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
					3.13 Operators hold a CPCS, NPORS or equal card for the plant they use. [Control (procedures)] 3.14 Do a pre-start check on each machine every day and record it. [Control (procedures)] 3.15 Wear hi-vis clothing and a hard hat. [PPE]		
4	Set posts in concrete	Wet concrete and cement burns Lifting and carrying heavy loads Rules: Manual Handling Operations Regulations 1992	Workers. How: Wet concrete, mortar and cement burn skin and eyes. Burns can be deep and are often not felt until later. Lifting, carrying, pushing or twisting with heavy or awkward loads strains the back, shoulders or knees.	**High (12) Likely / Lost time injury**	4.1 Use long-handled tools and pumps to cut down contact. [Control (engineering)] 4.2 Wash concrete off skin straight away with clean water. [Control (procedures)] 4.3 Have clean water and eye wash where concrete or mortar is mixed and used. [Control (procedures)] 4.4 Do a COSHH assessment for cement, lime and mortar, and check hands regularly for early signs of dermatitis. [Control (procedures)] 4.5 Wear waterproof gloves, long sleeves and waterproof boots with trousers worn over the top. [PPE] 4.6 Wear safety glasses or goggles to stop splashes. [PPE] 4.7 Plan to avoid carrying: have materials delivered, and old items picked up, as close as possible to where they are used. [Eliminate] 4.8 Use lighter or smaller loads: order smaller bags and shorter lengths, and drain or break down old items before moving them. [Reduce / substitute] 4.9 Use trolleys, pallet jacks, hoists, vacuum lifters or plant instead of carrying by hand. [Control (engineering)] 4.10 Use a two-person lift for anything heavy, long or awkward. Plan the route first and clear it. [Control (procedures)] 4.11 Keep the load close, back straight and no twisting. Turn with your feet. [Control (procedures)] 4.12 Rotate tasks and take breaks on long lifting jobs. [Control (procedures)] 4.13 Wear gloves for grip and safety boots to protect your feet. [PPE]	**Medium (6) Unlikely / Lost time injury**	Site supervisor
5	Fix rails and sheets, watching sharp edges	Cuts from sharp edges Injury from power tools Saw cuts and kickback Rules: Provision and Use of Work Equipment Regulations 1998 (PUWER)	Workers, People nearby. How: Sheet metal, glass, blades, cable tray and offcuts cut hands and arms. Drills, saws, routers and sanders kick back, catch clothing or throw debris, causing cuts, broken bones and eye injuries.	**High (12) Possible / Major injury**	5.1 Deburr or cover sharp edges, and fit edge protectors on exposed sheet metal. [Control (engineering)] 5.2 Use knives with retractable or self-retracting blades. [Control (engineering)] 5.3 Cut away from your body and keep your other hand clear. [Control (procedures)] 5.4 Put used blades in a blade bin or sharps container. [Control (procedures)] 5.5 Use two people to handle large sheets of metal or glass. [Control (procedures)] 5.6 Keep all guards fitted and working. Never tie back or remove a guard. [Control (engineering)] 5.7 Clamp or secure the work piece. Do not hold it by hand. [Control	**Medium (8) Unlikely / Major injury**	Site supervisor

#	Activity / step	Hazards	Who might be harmed and how	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
					(engineering)] 5.8 Only trained, competent people use power tools, following the maker's instructions. [Control (procedures)] 5.9 Check tools before use. Unplug or remove the battery before changing blades or bits. [Control (procedures)] 5.10 No loose clothing, jewellery or long hair near spinning parts. [Control (procedures)] 5.11 Keep blade guards fitted and working, and use the riving knife on table saws. [Control (engineering)] 5.12 Use push sticks and clamps, and support long pieces so they do not pinch the blade. [Control (engineering)] 5.13 Use a sharp, undamaged blade made for the material. [Control (procedures)] 5.14 Stand to one side of the blade line, out of the kickback path. [Control (procedures)] 5.15 Let the blade stop fully before reaching in or putting the saw down. [Control (procedures)]		
6	Clean up	Poor housekeeping and waste Sun exposure (UV)	Workers, Visitors. How: Rubbish, offcuts and materials left lying around cause trips, cuts and fires, and block exits. Long hours in the sun cause sunburn, eye damage and skin cancer.	**High (12) Likely / Lost time injury**	6.1 Order materials to size and send packaging back where you can. [Eliminate] 6.2 Put skips and waste chutes close to the work. [Control (engineering)] 6.3 Clean as you go, and do a full clean up at the end of each day. [Control (procedures)] 6.4 Keep exits, stairs and walkways clear at all times. [Control (procedures)] 6.5 Stack materials neatly on level ground, away from edges. [Control (procedures)] 6.6 Use a registered waste carrier and keep waste transfer notes for at least 2 years. Keep hazardous waste such as asbestos separate, with consignment notes (special waste in Scotland). [Control (procedures)] 6.7 Wear gloves when handling waste. [PPE] 6.8 Plan outdoor work for early morning or late afternoon when UV is lower. [Eliminate] 6.9 Put shade covers over fixed work areas. [Control (engineering)] 6.10 Check the UV index each day. Use sun protection when it is 3 or higher. [Control (procedures)] 6.11 Check your skin regularly and see a doctor about any new or changing spots. [Control (procedures)] 6.12 Wear a broad-brim hat or hard hat brim, long sleeves, sunglasses and SPF 30 or higher sunscreen, reapplied every 2 hours. [PPE]	**Medium (6) Unlikely / Lost time injury**	Site supervisor

Risk key: risk = likelihood x consequence on a 5 x 5 matrix. Low, Medium, High, Very high. Work must not start while the risk after controls is high or above. Controls are listed in order of the hierarchy of control (eric-pd): Eliminate, Reduce / substitute, Isolate, Control (engineering), Control (procedures), PPE.

4. METHOD STATEMENT: SEQUENCE OF WORK

Step	What we will do	How it is done safely
1	Get utility plans and agree the boundary with neighbours	Keep machine buckets well clear of marked services and use a spotter. Do a CAT and Genny scan before digging and mark services on the ground. Hand dig trial holes to find services before machine digging (safe digging practice).
2	Check old fencing for asbestos before removal	Before work on any building built before 2000, check the refurbishment and demolition asbestos survey for the work area (HSE HSG264). If there is none, presume asbestos is present or have it sampled before you start. Seal off the work area and keep everyone else out. If asbestos must be disturbed, keep it wet, use hand tools not power tools, and clean up with an H-class vacuum.
3	Dig post holes and cover open holes	Cover every hole and penetration with a fixed, secured cover marked "HOLE" or "DANGER". Put guardrails with toe boards around stairwells, lift shafts, voids and open edges. Install stairs early and fit temporary handrails as soon as they go in.
4	Set posts in concrete	Use long-handled tools and pumps to cut down contact. Wash concrete off skin straight away with clean water. Have clean water and eye wash where concrete or mortar is mixed and used.
5	Fix rails and sheets, watching sharp edges	Deburr or cover sharp edges, and fit edge protectors on exposed sheet metal. Use knives with retractable or self-retracting blades. Cut away from your body and keep your other hand clear.
6	Clean up	Order materials to size and send packaging back where you can. Put skips and waste chutes close to the work. Clean as you go, and do a full clean up at the end of each day.

5. PPE AND PERMITS

Required PPE	Permits and plans
Safety boots Safety glasses Cut-resistant gloves Ear defenders Sun protection (sunscreen and neck cover) Hi-vis vest Half-mask respirator (P3 filters) Coveralls Rigger gloves Safety helmet Chemical-resistant gloves Safety goggles Knee pads FFP3 dust mask	None required

6. PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Plant / equipment	Licence or training needed	Inspection needed	Rego / ID	Last inspected	Certificate / report
Excavator (360)	CPCS or NPORS excavator card	Daily pre-use checks and PUWER inspection; if used to lift loads, LOLER thorough examination every 12 months and its lifting accessories every 6 months			

Plant / equipment	Licence or training needed	Inspection needed	Rego / ID	Last inspected	Certificate / report
Cement mixer		User check before each use; formal visual inspection and PAT testing at intervals set by risk (110V on site)			
Circular saw		User check before each use; formal visual inspection and PAT testing at intervals set by risk (110V on site)			
Power drill		User check before each use; formal visual inspection and PAT testing at intervals set by risk (110V on site)			
Hand tools					

7. CREW COMPETENCY, TICKETS AND LICENCES

Crew listed at sign-on below, with ticket and licence numbers.

8. EMERGENCY ARRANGEMENTS

Emergency number	999	**First aid kit**	In the work vehicle
Fire extinguisher	In the work vehicle	**Alarm and evacuation**	Shout "Fire" or "Stop" and use the site alarm. Stop work, make the area safe and go to the assembly point. Do not go back in until the supervisor says it is safe.
Reporting incidents	Report reportable incidents to HSE under RIDDOR 2013 (hse.gov.uk/riddor).		

9. SITE ARRANGEMENTS

Welfare	Toilets, drinking water, hand washing and a break area on site	**Security and access**	Work area fenced or kept locked when unattended. Tools and materials secured. Public kept out.
Environmental and waste	Waste goes in a skip or the van and is taken away by a registered waste carrier, with waste transfer notes kept (duty of care). Hazardous waste such as asbestos is kept separate and consigned correctly. Dust and noise kept to a minimum. No run-off into drains.		

10. MONITORING, REVIEW AND LEGAL BASIS

The supervisor checks the controls at the start of each shift and during the work. Stop work and review this RAMS if the work, the crew or the site conditions change, after any incident or near miss, or if the principal contractor asks.

Legal basis: Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999 and the Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015. Employers must assess the risks of their work and record the significant findings (required where you employ 5 or more people). On CDM projects, contractors give their RAMS to the principal contractor before starting, and brief the workers on it.

Keep this RAMS, every revision and the signed briefing register with the site file for the length of the job, and keep a copy in your records afterwards.

11. REVISION HISTORY

Rev	Date	By	What changed
1	9 Nov 2026		First issue

12. APPROVAL AND BRIEFING REGISTER

	Name	Signature	Date	
Prepared by				
Approved by				
Supervisor				
Principal contractor review				Accepted for use: Yes / No

By signing below, each person confirms this RAMS was explained to them in a site briefing, they understand it and will follow it, and they will stop work and tell the supervisor if anything changes.

Name	Role / company	Tickets / licences	Inducted	Signature	Date

Name	Role / company	Tickets / licences	Inducted	Signature	Date