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	Scaffold erection	**Start date**	9 Nov 2026
Working hours	7:00 am to 3:30 pm	**Trade**	Scaffolding

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

YES	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
	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	Check the design, ground conditions and power lines before unloading	Contact with overhead power lines Scaffold collapse or fall from scaffold Rules: HSE GS6 Avoiding danger from overhead power lines; Work at Height Regulations 2005	Workers, Plant operators, Public, People below. How: A ladder, MEWP, crane, tipper or long length of material touches or gets close to an overhead line and electrocutes people. A scaffold that is badly built, overloaded or altered collapses or tips, or a worker falls from an unguarded platform.	**Very high (15) Possible / Fatal**	1.1 Ask the distribution network operator (DNO) to turn off, move or insulate the lines before work starts. [Eliminate] 1.2 Use non-conductive (fibreglass) ladders near any power lines. [Reduce / substitute] 1.3 Mark the safe distance with flags, tape or goal posts and keep all plant and people outside it. [Isolate] 1.4 Follow HSE GS6: barriers, goal posts under the lines and a permit for work near them. [Control (procedures)] 1.5 Use a dedicated spotter whenever plant moves or raises anything near lines. [Control (procedures)] 1.6 Treat all lines as live. If plant touches a line, stay in the cab and keep everyone well away. [Control (procedures)] 1.7 Scaffold is built, altered and taken down only by CISRS-carded scaffolders, to TG20 or a specific design. [Control (engineering)] 1.8 Fit guardrails, mid rails and toe boards on every working platform. [Control (engineering)] 1.9 Scaffold collapse or fall from scaffold: see step 9 for the full controls [Control (procedures)]	**Medium (5) Very unlikely / Fatal**	Site supervisor

#	Activity / step	Hazards	Who might be harmed and how	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
2	Set up an exclusion zone or hoarding and control traffic and the public. If the scaffold or hoarding is on the pavement or road, get a licence from the highway authority first (Highways Act 1980 s169 and s172) and light it at night	Public entering the work area Road traffic Falling tools and materials Rules: CDM Regulations 2015; Safety at Street Works and Road Works Code of Practice (Red Book); Work at Height Regulations 2005, regulation 10 (falling objects)	Public, Children, Workers, Road users, People below. How: Members of the public, including children, walk into the site and are hit by plant or falling objects, or fall into holes. Passing cars and trucks hit workers or plant working on or next to a road.	**Very high (15) Possible / Fatal**	2.1 Fence off the site with secure temporary fencing and lock the gates when you leave. [Isolate] 2.2 Give pedestrians a safe, marked path around the work, with ramps for prams and wheelchairs. [Isolate] 2.3 Use hoarding, covered walkways or catch fans where work is above public areas. [Control (engineering)] 2.4 Put signs at each entry: site name, contact number and "No unauthorised entry". [Control (procedures)] 2.5 Make the site safe at the end of each day: cover holes, lower plant, remove ladders and lock tools away. [Control (procedures)] 2.6 Do the work at low-traffic times, or close the road or lane with approval. [Eliminate] 2.7 Put solid barriers between the work and traffic where speeds are high, not just cones. [Isolate] 2.8 Use a truck-mounted attenuator or buffer vehicle on high speed roads. [Control (engineering)] 2.9 Set up signs and cones to Chapter 8 (Traffic Signs Manual) by trained operatives. [Control (procedures)] 2.10 Get a street works permit or licence from the highway authority before you start. [Control (procedures)] 2.11 Barricade and sign the drop zone under overhead work so nobody walks beneath. [Isolate] 2.12 Fit toe boards, kick plates and mesh screens on scaffolds and edges. [Control (engineering)] 2.13 Falling tools and materials: see step 6 for the full controls [Control (procedures)]	**Medium (8) Unlikely / Major injury**	Site supervisor
3	Unload and stack gear close to the work, lifting with a partner	Lifting and carrying heavy loads Road traffic Rules: Manual Handling Operations Regulations 1992; Safety at Street Works and Road Works Code of Practice (Red Book)	Workers, Road users, Public. How: Lifting, carrying, pushing or twisting with heavy or awkward loads strains the back, shoulders or knees. Passing cars and trucks hit workers or plant working on or next to a road.	**Very high (15) Possible / Fatal**	3.1 Plan to avoid carrying: have materials delivered, and old items picked up, as close as possible to where they are used. [Eliminate] 3.2 Use lighter or smaller loads: order smaller bags and shorter lengths, and drain or break down old items before moving them. [Reduce / substitute] 3.3 Use trolleys, pallet jacks, hoists, vacuum lifters or plant instead of carrying by hand. [Control (engineering)] 3.4 Use a two-person lift for anything heavy, long or awkward. Plan the route first and clear it. [Control (procedures)] 3.5 Keep the load close, back straight and no twisting. Turn with your feet. [Control (procedures)] 3.6 Rotate tasks and take breaks on long lifting jobs. [Control (procedures)] 3.7 Wear gloves for grip and safety boots to protect your feet. [PPE] 3.8 Park work vehicles to shield the work zone, with beacons on. [Control (procedures)] 3.9 Wear Class 2 or 3 hi-vis clothing (EN ISO 20471). [PPE] 3.10 Road traffic: see step 2 for the full controls [Control (procedures)]	**Medium (6) Unlikely / Lost time injury**	Site supervisor

#	Activity / step	Hazards	Who might be harmed and how	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
4	Set base plates and sole boards on firm, level ground	Scaffold collapse or fall from scaffold Rules: Work at Height Regulations 2005	Workers, Public, People below. How: A scaffold that is badly built, overloaded or altered collapses or tips, or a worker falls from an unguarded platform.	**Very high (15) Possible / Fatal**	4.1 Use mobile scaffolds only on firm, level ground with castors locked and outriggers fitted. Never move one with anyone on it. [Control (engineering)] 4.2 Mobile towers are built by PASMA-trained workers. [Control (procedures)] 4.3 Scaffold collapse or fall from scaffold: see step 9 for the full controls [Control (procedures)]	**Medium (5) Very unlikely / Fatal**	Site supervisor
5	Erect lift by lift to NASC SG4: fit advance guardrails before stepping onto each new lift, and clip a harness to a suitable anchor wherever collective protection is not yet in place	Falling from height Scaffold collapse or fall from scaffold Rules: Work at Height Regulations 2005	Workers, People below, Public. How: A worker falls from any height where a fall could cause injury, such as an edge, platform or opening. A scaffold that is badly built, overloaded or altered collapses or tips, or a worker falls from an unguarded platform.	**Very high (20) Likely / Fatal**	5.1 Do the work from the ground where you can, for example pre-assemble on the ground or use extension poles. [Eliminate] 5.2 Install guardrails or edge protection on all open edges before work starts. [Isolate] 5.3 Use a scaffold, mobile tower or MEWP instead of working off a ladder. [Control (engineering)] 5.4 Where edge protection is not practical, use a fall restraint or fall arrest system on a rated anchor point. [Control (engineering)] 5.5 Have a rescue plan so a worker hanging in a harness can be brought down within minutes. [Control (procedures)] 5.6 Wear a full body harness with a shock-absorbing lanyard, clipped on at all times when using fall arrest. [PPE] 5.7 Inspect the scaffold before first use, after any change or bad weather, and at least every 7 days. Record it on the tag and register. [Control (procedures)] 5.8 Do not overload platforms. Know the duty rating and keep material stacks over the standards. [Control (procedures)] 5.9 Scaffold collapse or fall from scaffold: see step 9 for the full controls [Control (procedures)]	**Medium (5) Very unlikely / Fatal**	Site supervisor
6	Pass components up by hand or with a rated gin wheel fixed to the maker's instructions, never throw them	Falling tools and materials Lifting and carrying heavy loads Rules: Work at Height Regulations 2005, regulation 10 (falling objects); Manual Handling Operations Regulations 1992	Workers, Public, People below. How: Tools, materials or debris fall from above and hit someone working or walking below. Lifting, carrying, pushing or twisting with heavy or awkward loads strains the back, shoulders or knees.	**High (12) Possible / Major injury**	6.1 Barricade and sign the drop zone under overhead work so nobody walks beneath. [Isolate] 6.2 Fit toe boards, kick plates and mesh screens on scaffolds and edges. [Control (engineering)] 6.3 Use catch fans, debris netting or covered walkways where people pass below. [Control (engineering)] 6.4 Tether hand tools when working at height. [Control (engineering)] 6.5 Keep platforms tidy. Do not stack materials near edges or above toe board height. [Control (procedures)] 6.6 Lower materials with a hoist, chute or rope. Never throw or drop anything down. [Control (procedures)] 6.7 Wear a hard hat anywhere objects could fall. [PPE] 6.8 Lifting and carrying heavy loads: see step 3 for the full controls [Control (procedures)]	**Medium (8) Unlikely / Major injury**	Site supervisor
7	Tie in to the building at the TG20 or design spacing as each lift	Scaffold collapse or fall from scaffold Strong wind and storms	Workers, Public, People below. How: A scaffold that is	**Very high (15) Possible / Fatal**	7.1 Never remove ties, braces, guardrails or boards. Only the scaffolder alters the scaffold. [Control (procedures)] 7.2 Wear a hard hat and safety boots on and around the scaffold.	**Medium (5) Very unlikely / Fatal**	Site supervisor

#	Activity / step	Hazards	Who might be harmed and how	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
	goes up, and have anchor ties pull tested (NASC TG4)	Rules: Work at Height Regulations 2005	badly built, overloaded or altered collapses or tips, or a worker falls from an unguarded platform. Wind blows sheets, panels and people off roofs and scaffolds, and storms and lightning make work at height and lifting unsafe.		[PPE] 7.3 Scaffold collapse or fall from scaffold: see step 9 for the full controls [Control (procedures)] 7.4 Check the forecast each morning and plan work at height and lifting around the weather. [Eliminate] 7.5 Tie down or weigh down loose sheets, panels, boards and rubbish at the end of each shift. [Control (engineering)] 7.6 Set wind limits for roof work, platforms and cranes, using the manufacturer's limits, and stop when they are reached. [Control (procedures)] 7.7 Stop work and get down in lightning. Wait 30 minutes after the last thunder before going back up. [Control (procedures)] 7.8 Check scaffold, fencing and edge protection after strong wind before anyone uses them. [Control (procedures)] 7.9 Do not carry large sheets on roofs in wind. [Control (procedures)] 7.10 Wear a hard hat with a chin strap at height in windy conditions. [PPE]		
8	Fit decks, guardrails, toe boards and ladder access	Falling from height Falling tools and materials Falling from a ladder Rules: Work at Height Regulations 2005; Work at Height Regulations 2005, regulation 10 (falling objects)	Workers, People below, Public. How: A worker falls from any height where a fall could cause injury, such as an edge, platform or opening. Tools, materials or debris fall from above and hit someone working or walking below.	**Very high (20) Likely / Fatal**	8.1 Falling from height: see step 5 for the full controls [Control (procedures)] 8.2 Falling tools and materials: see step 6 for the full controls [Control (procedures)] 8.3 Use a podium step, mobile tower or MEWP for longer jobs instead of a straight ladder. [Reduce / substitute] 8.4 Use EN 131 professional ladders in good condition. Remove any damaged ladder from site. [Control (engineering)] 8.5 Set extension ladders at a 4 to 1 angle on firm, level ground, tied or footed, and reaching 1 metre above the landing. [Control (engineering)] 8.6 Use ladders only for short, light work (about 30 minutes in one spot). Do not carry heavy or awkward loads up a ladder. [Control (procedures)] 8.7 Keep three points of contact and your belt buckle between the stiles. Do not overreach. [Control (procedures)]	**Medium (8) Unlikely / Major injury**	Site supervisor
9	Inspect, tag and hand over the scaffold with a written handover certificate stating its load class and permitted use. Record the inspection, and re-inspect at least every 7 days and after alteration or bad weather (Work at Height Regulations	Scaffold collapse or fall from scaffold Rules: Work at Height Regulations 2005	Workers, Public, People below. How: A scaffold that is badly built, overloaded or altered collapses or tips, or a worker falls from an unguarded platform.	**Very high (15) Possible / Fatal**	9.1 Scaffold is built, altered and taken down only by CISRS-carded scaffolders, to TG20 or a specific design. [Control (engineering)] 9.2 Fit guardrails, mid rails and toe boards on every working platform. [Control (engineering)] 9.3 Use mobile scaffolds only on firm, level ground with castors locked and outriggers fitted. Never move one with anyone on it. [Control (engineering)] 9.4 Mobile towers are built by PASMA-trained workers. [Control (procedures)] 9.5 Inspect the scaffold before first use, after any change or bad weather, and at least every 7 days. Record it on the tag and register. [Control (procedures)]	**Medium (5) Very unlikely / Fatal**	Site supervisor

#	Activity / step	Hazards	Who might be harmed and how	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
	2005 reg 12 and Schedule 7)				9.6 Do not overload platforms. Know the duty rating and keep material stacks over the standards. [Control (procedures)] 9.7 Never remove ties, braces, guardrails or boards. Only the scaffolder alters the scaffold. [Control (procedures)] 9.8 Wear a hard hat and safety boots on and around the scaffold. [PPE]		

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	Check the design, ground conditions and power lines before unloading	Ask the distribution network operator (DNO) to turn off, move or insulate the lines before work starts. Use non-conductive (fibreglass) ladders near any power lines. Mark the safe distance with flags, tape or goal posts and keep all plant and people outside it.
2	Set up an exclusion zone or hoarding and control traffic and the public. If the scaffold or hoarding is on the pavement or road, get a licence from the highway authority first (Highways Act 1980 s169 and s172) and light it at night	Fence off the site with secure temporary fencing and lock the gates when you leave. Give pedestrians a safe, marked path around the work, with ramps for prams and wheelchairs. Use hoarding, covered walkways or catch fans where work is above public areas.
3	Unload and stack gear close to the work, lifting with a partner	Plan to avoid carrying: have materials delivered, and old items picked up, as close as possible to where they are used. Use lighter or smaller loads: order smaller bags and shorter lengths, and drain or break down old items before moving them. Use trolleys, pallet jacks, hoists, vacuum lifters or plant instead of carrying by hand.
4	Set base plates and sole boards on firm, level ground	Use mobile scaffolds only on firm, level ground with castors locked and outriggers fitted. Never move one with anyone on it. Mobile towers are built by PASMA-trained workers. Scaffold collapse or fall from scaffold: see step 9 for the full controls
5	Erect lift by lift to NASC SG4: fit advance guardrails before stepping onto each new lift, and clip a harness to a suitable anchor wherever collective protection is not yet in place	Do the work from the ground where you can, for example pre-assemble on the ground or use extension poles. Install guardrails or edge protection on all open edges before work starts. Use a scaffold, mobile tower or MEWP instead of working off a ladder.
6	Pass components up by hand or with a rated gin wheel fixed to the maker's instructions, never throw them	Barricade and sign the drop zone under overhead work so nobody walks beneath. Fit toe boards, kick plates and mesh screens on scaffolds and edges. Use catch fans, debris netting or covered walkways where people pass below.
7	Tie in to the building at the TG20 or design spacing as each lift goes up, and have anchor ties pull tested (NASC TG4)	Never remove ties, braces, guardrails or boards. Only the scaffolder alters the scaffold. Wear a hard hat and safety boots on and around the scaffold. Scaffold collapse or fall from scaffold: see step 9 for the full controls
8	Fit decks, guardrails, toe boards and ladder access	Falling from height: see step 5 for the full controls Falling tools and materials: see step 6 for the full controls Use a podium step, mobile tower or MEWP for longer jobs instead of a straight ladder.
9	Inspect, tag and hand over the scaffold with a written	Scaffold is built, altered and taken down only by CISRS-carded scaffolders, to TG20 or a specific design. Fit guardrails, mid rails and

Step	What we will do	How it is done safely
	handover certificate stating its load class and permitted use. Record the inspection, and re-inspect at least every 7 days and after alteration or bad weather (Work at Height Regulations 2005 reg 12 and Schedule 7)	toe boards on every working platform. Use mobile scaffolds only on firm, level ground with castors locked and outriggers fitted. Never move one with anyone on it.

5. PPE AND PERMITS

Required PPE	Permits and plans
Safety boots Safety helmet Full body harness and lanyard Rigger gloves Hi-vis vest Safety glasses	Work at height permit

6. PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Plant / equipment	Licence or training needed	Inspection needed	Rego / ID	Last inspected	Certificate / report
Tube and fitting or system scaffold	CISRS scaffolder card to erect, alter or dismantle	Inspected by a competent person after assembly, after anything that could affect stability (such as high winds or alteration) and at least every 7 days where a fall of 2 m or more is possible; report within 24 hours (Work at Height Regulations 2005 reg 12, Schedule 7)			
Trailer					
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