



Real sample output. This document was generated by Site Manager AI from a few lines of job detail, unedited. Your details, your project, your logo.

METHOD STATEMENT AND RISK ASSESSMENT

Erection of Tube-and-Fitting Access Scaffold to 10 Metres

Document Reference: MS/SCAF/2026/001 **Revision:** 1.0 **Date of Issue:** December 2026 **Works Location:** Two-Storey Residential Extension, Maidenhead, Berkshire **Principal Activity:** Erection of Tube-and-Fitting Access Scaffold to 10m **Prepared By:** Scaffold Supervisor / Competent Person **Approved By:** Contract Manager **Review Date:** Prior to commencement and following any significant change in conditions

DOCUMENT CONTROL

Section	Description
1	Project Information and Scope of Works
2	Legislation and Standards
3	Personnel, Competency and Supervision
4	Site Conditions and Environmental Considerations
5	Sequence of Operations
6	Plant, Equipment and Tools
7	Materials
8	Personal Protective Equipment
9	Risk Assessment
10	Emergency Procedures
11	Environmental Controls
12	Signatures and Acknowledgement

SECTION 1 – PROJECT INFORMATION AND SCOPE OF WORKS

1.1 Project Details

Item	Detail
Project Title	Tube-and-Fitting Access Scaffold – Residential Extension
Location	M Maidenhead, Berkshire
Structure Type	Two-storey residential extension (domestic premises)
Scaffold Type	Independent tied tube-and-fitting scaffold
Scaffold Height	10 metres above ground level
Number of Lifts	Approximately 4 working lifts at 2m centres
Anticipated Duration	1–2 days (erection); separate strike as required
Scaffold Classification	Class 2 (general access scaffold, 1.5 kN/m² distributed load)
Number of Operatives	2



Item	Detail
Month of Works	December 2026

1.2 Scope of Works

This method statement covers all activities associated with the erection of a tube-and-fitting independent tied access scaffold to a maximum height of 10 metres on a two-storey residential extension. The scope includes:

- Pre-commencement site inspection and ground assessment
- Safe delivery and unloading of scaffold materials using a telehandler and by hand
- Erection of the scaffold in sequential lifts with full guardrail and toe board protection at each level
- Installation of a brick guard (debris netting or containment mesh) at pavement level, covering the elevation facing the public footpath
- Provision of appropriate access (staircase or ladder access to each lift)
- Installation of all ties, bracing and supplementary support required to achieve a safe, stable structure
- Ongoing inspection and handover of the completed scaffold

The scaffold will serve as a working platform for bricklayers, renderers and other trades associated with the extension build. The structure shall be erected in compliance with TG20:21 guidance and all relevant statutory requirements.

The scope specifically excludes: internal scaffold arrangements, any work on adjacent properties, dismantling/striking of the scaffold (to be covered under a separate method statement), and any groundworks.

SECTION 2 — LEGISLATION, STANDARDS AND GUIDANCE

All works shall be carried out in full compliance with the following:

- **Work at Height Regulations 2005** (as amended)
- **Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015 (CDM 2015)**
- **Lifting Operations and Lifting Equipment Regulations 1998 (LOLER)**
- **Provision and Use of Work Equipment Regulations 1998 (PUWER)**
- **Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974**
- **Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999**
- **Manual Handling Operations Regulations 1992**
- **Personal Protective Equipment at Work Regulations 1992 (as amended 2022)**
- **BS EN 12811-1:2003** — Temporary works equipment, performance requirements and general design
- **NASC TG20:21** — Guide to Good Practice for Scaffolding with Tubes and Fittings
- **NASC SG4:22** — Preventing Falls in Scaffolding Operations
- **NASC SG6** — Loading and Unloading of Scaffolding Materials
- **NASC SG12** — Use of Debris Netting and Brick Guards
- **Highways Act 1980** — regarding use of, and protection adjacent to, the public highway
- **Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead** local authority requirements for scaffold on or adjacent to the public highway (licence obtained prior to commencement where required)

SECTION 3 — PERSONNEL, COMPETENCY AND SUPERVISION

3.1 Operatives

All operatives engaged on scaffold erection must hold a valid **CISRS card** at the appropriate grade for the work being undertaken:

Operative Role	Minimum CISRS Card Required
Scaffold Erector	Scaffolder (Blue Card) or above
Scaffold Supervisor / Chargehand	Advanced Scaffolder (Gold Card) or Supervisor Card

Both operatives assigned to this project hold current, valid CISRS cards which must be available on site for inspection at all times. Cards must be checked by the supervisor prior to work commencing.



3.2 Responsibilities

Scaffold Supervisor / Senior Operative:

- Overall responsibility for the safe erection of the scaffold
- Conduct and record pre-start briefing and toolbox talk
- Ensure compliance with this method statement at all times
- Carry out and record daily pre-use inspections
- Communicate with the client and neighbouring parties as required
- Complete the scaffold handover certificate upon completion

Second Operative:

- Assist with all erection activities under the direction of the supervisor
- Report any unsafe conditions, defects or near misses immediately
- Ensure materials are handled safely and in accordance with manual handling guidance

3.3 Supervision and Oversight

The works will be carried out under the direct supervision of the senior CISRS-carded operative on site at all times. A competent person from the scaffold company will carry out an inspection of the completed scaffold before handover and will record this using a scaffold inspection register. No member of the public or uninformed party is permitted within the scaffold working area or exclusion zone at any time.

SECTION 4 – SITE CONDITIONS AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS

4.1 Ground Conditions

- The ground beneath the majority of the scaffold footprint consists of **firm clay**, which is considered adequate to support scaffold loads when base plates and sole boards are used correctly.
- A **made-up area** exists in the vicinity of the old patio to the side/rear of the property. Ground in this zone may be less stable due to variable fill material. The following additional measures shall apply to any standards positioned over or near this area:
- Extended sole boards (minimum 225 x 225 x 35mm timber or larger as assessed) to spread the load
- More frequent visual checks during erection for any settlement or movement
- The supervisor will assess on the day whether any additional groundwork is required before scaffold standards are positioned
- If settlement or instability is detected, works will stop and an alternative footing solution (e.g. scaffold board spreader packing or increased sole board size) will be agreed before proceeding

4.2 Public Footpath

- A **public footpath runs along the front elevation** of the property. This introduces a significant public safety obligation.
- The following controls shall be in place before any scaffold erection begins:
- A **scaffold licence** (or licence to occupy the highway) from the Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead shall be in place prior to works commencing
- Temporary pedestrian barriers (Heras fencing or crowd control barriers) shall be positioned to create a minimum exclusion zone during loading and erection works
- Where the footpath cannot be safely maintained past the works, a **footpath diversion** or pedestrian management arrangement shall be in place as agreed with the local authority
- A **brick guard / debris containment net** shall be installed on the scaffold elevation facing the footpath as an early priority during erection, and certainly before any working activity takes place at height
- Scaffold lights or reflective markers shall be installed on any scaffold elements projecting over or close to the footpath, operational from dusk
- The scaffold supplier's insurance and third-party liability coverage shall be confirmed in writing before site commencement

4.3 Weather Conditions – December 2026

December working conditions in Maidenhead introduce specific weather-related hazards. The following measures shall be applied throughout the works:

- **Cold temperatures:** Risk of reduced manual dexterity, increased fatigue and cold stress. Operatives shall wear appropriate thermal PPE (see Section 8). Regular warm breaks shall be scheduled. No operative shall be required to continue working if they show signs of cold stress or hypothermia.



- **Wet conditions / rain:** Scaffold tubes and boards can become extremely slippery when wet. Anti-slip precautions include the use of non-slip scaffold boards where available, and a requirement to stop work if conditions become unsafe (e.g. ice forming on surfaces). Each morning and after rain, the supervisor will inspect access and working surfaces before use.
- **Frost and ice:** If overnight frost is forecast, the supervisor will inspect all boards and working surfaces at the start of the shift. Work at height will not commence until all icy surfaces are cleared or treated. Salt or grit may be applied to ground-level access areas.
- **Wind:** A **hand-held anemometer** shall be kept on site. Work at height shall be suspended if sustained wind speeds exceed **23 mph (Beaufort Scale 5, fresh breeze)** or gusts exceed this threshold for operations with materials or sheeting. Specific checks shall be made before handling long scaffold tubes or brick guards.
- **Reduced daylight:** Daylight hours in December are limited (approximately 8 hours). Adequate temporary **task lighting** shall be provided if work continues toward dusk. Works shall not continue in darkness unless adequate permanent artificial lighting is in place and inspected. The working day shall be planned with weather windows in mind, with the aim of completing the most critical height work during daylight.
- **Wet soil/clay:** The made-up ground area may become significantly softer in wet weather. Sole board sizing and footing assessment shall reflect conditions on the day.

SECTION 5 — SEQUENCE OF OPERATIONS

5.1 Pre-Commencement Activities

Before any scaffold erection begins, the following must be completed and documented:

1. **Pre-start meeting / briefing:** Both operatives attend a toolbox talk. This method statement and risk assessment is read, discussed and signed by all personnel before works begin.
2. **Document checks:** CISRS cards for both operatives verified. Highway licence confirmed. Insurance documents held. Designer / CDM notification checked where applicable.
3. **Site survey:** The supervisor walks the site to assess ground conditions (with specific attention to the made-up patio area), access routes for the telehandler, proximity to the footpath, overhead services (electricity cables, telecoms), and any existing hazards.
4. **Overhead services:** Confirm location of any overhead power lines or service cables. If any overhead lines are present within 6 metres of the scaffold, consult with the DNO (Distribution Network Operator) and follow NASC / HSE guidance on safe working distances. Assume all overhead cables are live until confirmed otherwise.
5. **Underground services:** Confirm that no underground services are present in areas where scaffold feet or any temporary anchoring may impose loads on the ground. Refer to utility drawings or use a CAT scanner as required.
6. **Exclusion zone:** Erect temporary pedestrian barriers (Heras fencing) to establish a safe exclusion zone around the loading and erection area, particularly adjacent to the public footpath. Erect appropriate warning signage.
7. **Access route:** Establish and mark a safe access route for the telehandler from the delivery point to the scaffold erection area. Check ground capacity and any overhead obstructions on the route.
8. **First aid:** Confirm first aid kit is on site and accessible. Confirm both operatives know the location of the nearest A&E (Wexham Park Hospital, Slough, approximately 4 miles) and have charged mobile phones.
9. **Permit to work (if applicable):** If any permit-to-work system is in operation by the principal contractor, ensure the permit is obtained before starting.

5.2 Delivery and Loading Out of Scaffold Materials

By Telehandler:

- The telehandler operator must hold a valid **CPCS or NPORS card** for the telehandler/rough terrain forklift. The machine must have a current **LOLER thorough examination certificate** (within the last 6 months).
- A **lift plan** for the telehandler operations shall be in place. This need not be a complex lift plan given the nature of the loads, but must address: load weights, ground conditions for machine stability, proximity to the public footpath, overhead restrictions, and exclusion zones during lifts.
- Scaffold materials will be delivered to site on a standard scaffold lorry or flatbed. The telehandler will be used to move bundled tubes from the delivery vehicle/unloading area to the immediate vicinity of the scaffold erection area.
- During any telehandler lift, a **banksman** shall be in position to communicate with the operator. The second operative can perform this role, provided they are competent to act as banksman (trained and briefed on the signalling system to be used — standard BS 7121 hand signals).
- No materials will be lifted over the public footpath while pedestrians are present unless a full road/footpath closure is in operation. Where possible, the telehandler will approach from the rear or side of the property.
- Bundled scaffold tubes shall be secured with appropriate slings or forks before lifting. Loads shall not be moved over people.
- After mechanical off-loading, materials shall be positioned close to the scaffold erection area on a firm, level surface. Do not stack materials in positions where they could roll onto the footpath or present a trip hazard to the operatives.

**By Hand:**

- Individual tubes, fittings, boards and accessories not suited to telehandler movement shall be loaded out by hand using manual handling techniques in line with HSE guidance.
- No single manual lift should exceed **25 kg** for a single operative without mechanical assistance or a two-person lift. Scaffold tubes (6 metre x 48.3mm OD steel) weigh approximately **16 kg each**, which is within individual handling limits but should be carried carefully given wet and cold conditions.
- Operatives shall be briefed on correct manual handling posture, particularly given the cold conditions which increase muscular injury risk.
- Materials shall not be stacked at height during loading out. Ground-level staging only.

5.3 Erection of Scaffold — Lift by Lift

The scaffold will be erected as an **independent tied scaffold** with putlog/ledger bay configuration appropriate to the extension geometry. The following describes the general lift sequence:

Lift 1 — Groundwork and First Lift (0 to approximately 2m)

1. **Mark out** the scaffold footprint on the ground, taking into account the extension wall face, working space requirements, and the made-up ground zone.
2. **Place sole boards** on the ground at each standard position. In the made-up ground area, use larger or doubled sole boards. Sole boards shall be a minimum 225mm wide, 35mm thick timber (or as assessed by the supervisor based on actual conditions).
3. **Insert base plates** (fixed or adjustable) onto the sole boards and set level. Adjustable base plates allow for any ground level variation.
4. **Erect standards** (vertical tubes) in base plates. Stagger joints in standards (inner and outer standards offset by at least 300mm, and adjacent standards offset by at least one lift height).
5. **Fix ledgers** (horizontal tubes running along the length of the scaffold) at approximately 2m above ground level, using right-angle couplers. The first lift ledger position establishes the working lift height.
6. **Fix transoms** (horizontal tubes running perpendicular, from inner to outer standard) at appropriate intervals (maximum 1.2–1.5m centres for Class 2 loading) using right-angle couplers.
7. **Check for level and plumb** using a spirit level before proceeding.
8. **Install scaffold boards** across the transoms to form the first working platform. Boards must be of adequate quality (no splits, rot or delamination), overhang transoms by a minimum of 50mm and a maximum of 4 times board thickness (i.e. maximum 150mm for 38mm boards), and be secured against displacement.
9. **Install inner guardrail** at approximately 1m above the working platform and a mid-rail at approximately 500mm (if required by risk assessment). Install **toe boards** (minimum 150mm high) to all open edges of the working platform.
10. **Install a temporary ladder** (or scaffold stair) to allow safe access to the first working platform. The ladder shall extend a minimum of 1 metre above the landing point and be secured against slipping at the top.
11. Before moving to Lift 2, install **rakers or temporary bracing** if the structure is not yet tied. The scaffold shall not be left unattended in an incomplete and unstable state.

Lift 2 (approximately 2m to 4m)

1. Working from the first lift platform (which is now guarded), erect additional standards above those on Lift 1, using sleeve couplers. Ensure joints are staggered as above.
2. Extend ledgers and transoms to the second lift height (~4m).
3. Install **ties to the building** at this level. Ties are critical to structural stability. The building wall (extension blockwork or brickwork) must be sufficiently built to accept ties — if not, alternative tying arrangements must be agreed with the supervisor and recorded. Tie spacings shall be per TG20:21 and the specific scaffold design — typically 4m vertically and 6m horizontally for a standard independent scaffold of this height.
4. Install scaffold boards, guardrails, mid-rails and toe boards to the second lift platform.
5. Confirm all fittings are tight and the structure is plumb and level before ascending.
6. Maintain the access ladder, extending it to this level.

Lift 3 (approximately 4m to 6m)

1. As above, extending standards (staggered joints), ledgers, transoms.
2. Continue tying to the building wall at this level. At this height the structure becomes more susceptible to wind loading and working stresses — all ties and bracing must be correctly torqued and inspected.
3. Install boards, guardrails, mid-rails and toe boards.
4. Install **diagonal bracing** (facade bracing and plan bracing) as required by TG20:21 for the bay width and height being achieved.
5. Maintain ladder access.

**Lift 4 (approximately 6m to 8m)**

1. Extend scaffold as before, installing all boards, guardrails, mid-rails and toe boards.
2. Additional ties to the building.
3. At this height, wind conditions are more significant — wind check with anemometer before commencing lift.
4. All fittings tightened using a **calibrated scaffold spanner**. Random torque checks carried out to confirm 50 Nm on right-angle and sleeve couplers.
5. Access extended.

Top Lift (approximately 8m to 10m)

1. The top working lift at 10m is erected as described above.
2. At this height, the top guardrail height shall be a minimum of **950mm** above the working platform surface (NASC SG4:22), with an intermediate guard rail and toe boards.
3. The **top handrail** shall be in place before any work is carried out from the top lift.
4. Final comprehensive check of all ties, bracing, fittings and boards across all lifts.
5. Supervisor confirms the scaffold is structurally complete and safe for handover.

5.4 Brick Guard / Debris Containment

- A **brick guard** (rigid weldmesh containment panel) or **debris netting** shall be installed on the scaffold elevation(s) facing the public footpath as a priority during erection, and at a minimum before the scaffold is handed over for use.
- Brick guards shall be fixed to the scaffold at each lift level on the footpath-facing elevation, secured with scaffold clips or proprietary fixings (not cable ties alone).
- Brick guards shall be maintained throughout the life of the scaffold, with any damage reported and repaired immediately.
- A **kick board** (toe board) at each level provides a second line of defence against small items rolling or falling from the platform edge.
- Signage to be fixed to the brick guard in a visible location: "**Scaffold — No unauthorised access**" and emergency contact number.

5.5 Final Inspection and Handover

1. On completion of erection, the senior operative / competent person carries out a thorough inspection of the entire scaffold.
2. The inspection checks: all boards are correctly laid and secured; all guardrails, mid-rails and toe boards are in place; all ties are correctly installed and tensioned; all couplers are tight; bracing is complete; access is safe and ladder is secured; the brick guard is fully installed on the footpath elevation.
3. A **scaffold handover certificate / inspection tag** is completed and attached to the scaffold at the access point.
4. The scaffold **inspection register** is started. The scaffold will be formally inspected:
 - Before first use
 - After any event likely to have affected its integrity (e.g. high winds, impact, heavy rain/frost)
 - At least every **7 days** during use
 - Each inspection to be recorded in writing.
1. Client / principal contractor is briefed on safe use of the scaffold, load limits (Class 2, 1.5 kN/m²), and the requirement not to modify or overload the scaffold without the scaffold contractor's agreement.

SECTION 6 — PLANT, EQUIPMENT AND TOOLS

Item	Purpose	Check Required
Telehandler (rough terrain)	Loading and moving bundled scaffold tubes	LOLER certificate (6-monthly), PUWER pre-use check, operator CPCS/NPORS card
Scaffold spanners (podger spanners)	Tightening all couplers	Condition check — no cracked or deformed heads
Spirit level	Checking plumb and level of standards	Calibration / condition check
Hand-held anemometer	Monitoring wind speed	Battery / function check
Tape measure	Checking bay widths, overhang, guardrail heights	Condition



Item	Purpose	Check Required
Extension ladders	Access during erection	Pre-use inspection — no missing rungs, feet in good condition, clean of mud/ice
Scaffold board trolley / barrow	Moving individual boards by hand	Condition check
Temporary Heras fencing and crowd barriers	Exclusion zone on footpath	Sufficient quantity with stable feet
Warning signs and barrier tape	Hazard demarcation	Legible, correctly worded
Task lighting (LED work lights)	Illumination in low-light conditions	Function check, cable integrity
First aid kit	Emergency use	Fully stocked, in-date
Fire extinguisher (CO ₂ or dry powder)	Emergency	In-date service label
Mobile phones (charged)	Communication and emergency contact	Charged at start of shift
Slings and lifting accessories	Telehandler lifts	LOLER examination, condition check

SECTION 7 — MATERIALS

Material	Specification	Notes
Scaffold tubes	48.3mm OD × 4mm wall, EN 10219 Grade S235 or S355 steel, galvanised or painted	Inspect for bends, cracks, excessive corrosion on delivery
Right-angle couplers	BS EN 74-1 compliant, swivel and fixed	Test: minimum 50 Nm torque capacity
Sleeve couplers	BS EN 74-1 compliant	For joining tubes end-to-end
Putlog/single couplers	BS EN 74-1	For transoms where appropriate
Adjustable base plates	Minimum 150 × 150mm base, adequate thread length for ground variation	Inspect for damage and thread integrity
Sole boards	Minimum 225mm × 35mm thick scaffold board sections or purpose-made timber pads	Check for rot, splitting and adequate length for load spread
Scaffold boards	EN 12811-1, grade SC3 or equivalent, 225mm × 38mm	Reject any with splits, rot, missing end hoops or excessive warp
Guardrail tubes	As standard tubes above	
Toe boards	Proprietary plastic or timber, minimum 150mm high	Secure fixing to standards
Brick guard / debris netting	Rigid galvanised weldmesh panels (SWM), 50mm × 50mm mesh maximum, or Class A debris net	Check for holes, damaged fixing points
Diagonal bracing tubes	Standard scaffold tube	
Ties (reveal pins, box ties, through ties)	Appropriate to structure — box ties preferred for blockwork extension walls	Install per TG20:21 tie schedule
Scaffold clips/fixings for brick guard	Proprietary scaffold clips or double couplers	Not cable ties alone
Reflective markers / scaffold lights	LED scaffold end-lights (battery or mains)	Compliant with highway requirements

SECTION 8 — PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

The following PPE is mandatory for all operatives engaged on this activity. PPE must be of an appropriate standard, CE/UKCA marked, and fit for purpose. Damaged or defective PPE must be replaced immediately.



PPE Item	Standard/Requirement	Notes
Safety helmet	EN 397, chinstrap fitted and worn	Chinstrap mandatory during erection at height
High-visibility vest or jacket	EN ISO 20471, Class 2 minimum	Class 3 if working adjacent to the public highway
Safety footwear	EN ISO 20345, S3 rating (steel toe cap, midsole, waterproof)	Ankle support is important on scaffold boards
Gloves	EN 388 cut and abrasion resistant work gloves; thermal lining for cold weather	Must allow adequate dexterity for coupler use
Safety harness and lanyard	EN 361 full-body harness, EN 354/355 lanyard with energy absorber	Required where a collective protection gap exists during erection (see notes below)
Thermal base layers	Not standards-based, but mandatory for December working	Moisture-wicking; avoid cotton close to skin
Waterproof outer layer	Hi-vis waterproof jacket and trousers	Must not impair mobility or grip
Eye protection	EN 166, safety glasses or goggles	Available on site; worn as required during cutting operations
Knee pads	EN 14404	Recommended for board-laying activities

Note on fall arrest harnesses: During the erection phase, there are necessarily periods when collective fall prevention measures (guardrails) are not yet in place. In these situations, operatives must use a full-body harness connected to a suitable anchor point. Given the tube-and-fitting nature of the scaffold, anchor points shall be pre-planned before each lift. Where no suitable anchor point is available, the work method must be adjusted so that operatives work within the protected areas of the scaffold already erected, or from the ladder with a three-point contact discipline. The supervisor shall identify the specific points in the sequence where harness use is required and brief the second operative accordingly before each lift.

SECTION 9 – RISK ASSESSMENT

9.1 Risk Rating Matrix

Likelihood	1 – Rare	2 – Unlikely	3 – Possible	4 – Likely	5 – Almost Certain
5 – Catastrophic	5	10	15	20	25
4 – Major	4	8	12	16	20
3 – Moderate	3	6	9	12	15
2 – Minor	2	4	6	8	10
1 – Negligible	1	2	3	4	5

Risk Levels: 1–5 Low | 6–12 Medium | 13–25 High (work stops until mitigated)

9.2 Risk Register

Ref	Hazard	Who is at Risk	Initial Risk (L × S)	Control Measures	Residual Risk (L × S)
R01	Fall from height during erection — leading edge / unguarded lift	Both operatives	3 × 5 = 15 HIGH	Full-body harness and lanyard worn when working beyond collective protection. Harness attached to suitable anchor (tube or bridging beam) pre-selected at start of each lift. Minimum three-point contact on ladders. Lifts built from the protected platform below where possible. Works not to proceed in winds exceeding 23 mph. Supervisor to confirm anchor point before operative advances.	2 × 5 = 10 MED
R02	Fall from height — completed scaffold platform (during use)	Operatives and subsequent scaffold users	2 × 5 = 10 MED	Guardrails (top and intermediate) and toe boards installed to every lift before the platform is used. Minimum guardrail height 950mm. Boards fully boarded with no gaps greater than 25mm. Scaffold inspected and tagged before handover. Handover certificate issued with loading and use conditions.	1 × 5 = 5 LOW



Ref	Hazard	Who is at Risk	Initial Risk (L × S)	Control Measures	Residual Risk (L × S)
R03	Falling objects onto public/operatives below — tools, tubes, fittings, boards	Public on footpath, operatives at lower levels	3 × 5 = 15 HIGH	Brick guard / debris containment net installed on footpath-facing elevation as early as possible in the erection sequence. Toe boards to all platform edges. Exclusion zone maintained around base of scaffold during erection. Tools tethered or kept in tool bags where practicable at height. No materials stored unsecured on platforms. Operatives below to be cleared before any overhead work commences. Hard hat worn at all times. Signage on barriers.	2 × 4 = 8 MED
R04	Scaffold instability / collapse — inadequate tying or overloading	Both operatives and any person in the vicinity	2 × 5 = 10 MED	Scaffold erected to TG20:21. Ties installed at correct vertical and horizontal spacings and into adequate structure. Sole boards and base plates to all standards. Made-up ground area given larger sole boards and monitored for settlement. Bracing installed at correct intervals. No overloading — Class 2 rated (1.5 kN/m ²). Scaffold not to be left in an incomplete, unbraced or untied state unattended. Completed scaffold not to be modified without scaffold contractor agreement.	1 × 5 = 5 LOW
R05	Ground instability — made-up patio area causing differential settlement	Both operatives	3 × 4 = 12 MED	Ground assessment prior to commencement. Extended/doubled sole boards in made-up ground zone. Visual monitoring of footing settlement during erection. If any settlement detected, works stop, footing reviewed, and remediated before proceeding. Avoid placing heavy concentrated loads (stacked materials) over unstable ground.	1 × 4 = 4 LOW
R06	Injury during telehandler operations — struck by load or machine	Both operatives, pedestrians on footpath	3 × 5 = 15 HIGH	Exclusion zone established before any lifts — no person within the lift radius. Banksman in direct communication with operator at all times. Operator holds valid CPC/NPORS card. Machine has current LOLER certificate. Lift plan in place. No lifts over the public footpath with pedestrians present. Pre-use machine check completed and recorded. Loads properly secured with rated slings or forks.	1 × 5 = 5 LOW
R07	Manual handling injury — tubes, boards and fittings	Both operatives	3 × 3 = 9 MED	Materials assessed for weight before handling (6m tube ≈ 16 kg, within single-person guideline). Two-person lifts for boards handled on slope or in awkward positions. Cold conditions increase injury risk — warm-up exercises, regular breaks and thermal gloves. Route cleared before carrying materials. Trolley/barrow used for board movement where possible. Avoid repetitive bending/twisting in cold and wet.	2 × 3 = 6 MED
R08	Slips, trips and falls at ground level — wet/icy/muddy conditions	Both operatives	4 × 3 = 12 MED	S3 waterproof steel toe-cap boots with anti-slip soles. Ground-level access paths kept clear of offcuts and loose material. Grit/salt applied to access routes if frost or ice present. Morning inspection of ground conditions before starting. Hoses/power cables routed safely and not across walkways. Boards placed as walkways across muddy areas where required.	2 × 3 = 6 MED
R09	Slips on wet scaffold boards during erection	Both operatives	3 × 4 = 12 MED	Anti-slip or textured boards used on working platforms where available. Platform insp	