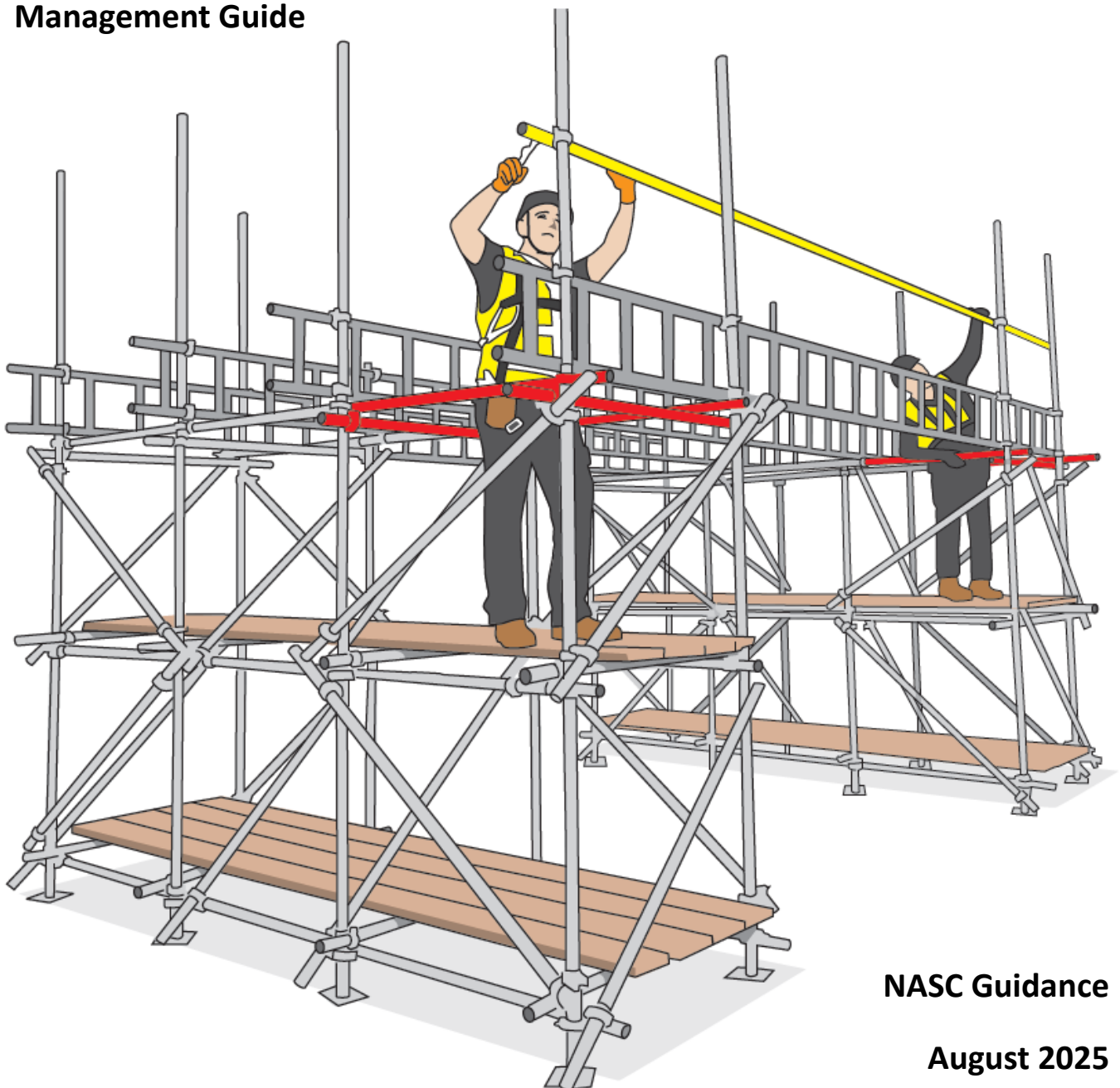


Guide to Appointing a Scaffolding Contractor

Management Guide



NASC Guidance

August 2025

“Early engagement in appointing a scaffolding contractor to your construction project has undoubtedly huge benefits, but choosing that right scaffolding contractor can be confusing, as most Clients / Principal Contractors simply rely on generic third-party SSIPs or similar accreditations. These accreditations have no relevance to the standards that specifically relate to scaffolding operations and the risks associated with it.

This is where the NASC’s “Guide to Appointing a Scaffolding Contractor” will assist you to adopt the correct standards that are up to date and relevant, and by incorporating the guide into your procurement process, it will help to reduce the risk your organisation faces in making sure your project gets off to a great start and remains compliant.”

*Wayne Connolly
NASC President*

NOTE: This document should be read in conjunction with NASC Health & Safety Guidance Note SG39 Guidance on Appointing a Scaffolding Contractor (Latest Edition).

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National Access & Scaffolding Confederation

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Website: <https://nasc.org.uk/>

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First published 2011

This guide has been prepared by the National Access and Scaffolding Confederation (NASC) to improve the quality of the scaffold structures erected on construction sites and other works of engineering maintenance in accordance with current legislation, guidance and protocol and to minimise the risk of accident or injury to operatives working on or near the scaffold and the general public. Users of this document should visit the NASC website regularly (<https://nasc.org.uk/>) to check for latest guidance revisions.

This document is intended for use by any undertaking that has responsibility for the management, use, monitoring and provision of scaffolding.

This document is formatted in a template style that will allow such businesses to easily adapt this format. We recognise that some businesses may have their own preferred method for distribution of the content and as such this document is deliberately in an editable format to allow for local variations of distribution, e.g. hard copy, digital, online software etc.

The guide has been written on the assumption that the execution of its provisions is entrusted to appropriately qualified and experienced people and that construction and supervision of scaffolds will be carried out by capable and experienced organisations.

NASC shall be under no liability of whatsoever kind however caused whether or not due to the negligence or wilful default of the NASC or their servants or agents arising out of or in connection with this document or any part thereof.

Amendments issued since publication:

Amd. No. 1 | 22.03.2012 | Comments: Additional UKCG branding added

Amd. No. 2 | 10.04.2012 | Clause 6.8.1 Proof load corrected to 1.25 to comply with TG4:11

Amd. No. 3 | 06.09.2014 | General overview including TG20:13 amendments.

Amd. No. 4 | 05.04.2016 | Revision 2016

Amd. No. 5 | 20.02.2019 | Revision 2019

Amd. No. 6 | 22.12.2020 | Revision 2020

Amd. No. 7 | 05.08.2025 | Revision 2025, including inclusion of TG30.

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1. Application

This specification identifies the minimum requirements and standards for all scaffolding and edge protection designed, erected, altered, inspected, used and / or dismantled.

This specification may be enhanced by an individual scaffolding contractor's specific scaffolding policy and branding.

Hoists, ladders, stepladders and podium steps are not included as part of this standard.

1.1. Tube and Fitting Scaffolding

This applies to traditional steel tube and fitting scaffolds and includes the use of "system type" proprietary components such as prefabricated transoms, extending transoms, steel and aluminium ladder beams and unit beams.

All such components must be used in strict accordance with the manufacturer's instructions, design drawing guidance, the TG20 Compliance Sheet and the information supplied to site upon request.

1.2. System Scaffolding

All types / brands of system scaffolding used on site, must conform to the relevant British and European Standards BS EN 12810 / 12811. The lead hand of a scaffolding gang using system scaffolding must have successfully completed the relevant CISRS System Scaffolding Product Training Scheme (SSPTS). Holders of CISRS Scaffolder or CISRS Trainee Scaffolder cards will be able, as a member of this gang to erect, alter or dismantle this equipment under the direct supervision of the CISRS SSPTS qualified operative.

It would be preferable for all operatives using system to undertake relevant system training. The makeup of the scaffolding gang should also be considered, i.e. the ratio of qualified advanced scaffolders / scaffolders to trainees / labourers dependent upon the size and complexities of the work undertaken.

All such components must be used in strict accordance with the manufacturer's instructions, design drawing guidance, the TG30 Compliance Sheet and the information supplied to site upon request.

See <https://cisrs.org.uk/> for the current list of system product training available.

1.3. Lightweight Mobile Towers

A nominated person is permitted to erect, inspect, use, move, alter and / or dismantle a lightweight mobile tower if they are competent and hold a recognised qualification that specifically includes mobile towers.

Mobile towers must be inspected as often as is necessary to ensure safety. Recommended best practice is that they are inspected and a report made by a competent person after assembly, or significant alteration, and before use.

Thereafter, they should be inspected as often as necessary but at least every 7 days, or after any event likely to have affected stability or structural integrity, such as adverse weather conditions or any alterations to the equipment. There is no need to inspect and report every time the mobile tower is moved at the same location.

Mobile Aluminium Tower Training for Scaffolders (MATS) is included in the following CISRS training courses:

- CISRS Trainee Scaffolder Part 1 Training – Tube & Fitting
- CISRS Trainee Scaffolder Part 2 Training – Tube & Fitting
- CISRS Trainee Scaffolder Part 1 Training – System Scaffold
- CISRS Trainee Scaffolder Part 2 Training – System Scaffold
- CISRS Advanced Scaffolder Training
- CISRS CPD Refresher Training

This negates the requirement for those operatives to carry out further 3rd party training, e.g. PASMA. The reverse of a CISRS card will show any relevant endorsements.

2. Regulations, Codes of Practice and Best Practice

All scaffolding works shall be carried out in accordance with the following regulations, codes of practice and industry best practice requirements:

- Health and Safety at Work etc Act 1974
- The Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999 – as amended
- The Work at Height Regulations 2005 – as amended
- The Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015
- BS EN 12811-1:2003 Temporary works equipment. Scaffolds. Performance requirements and general design
- BS EN 12810-1:2003 – Facade scaffolds made of prefabricated components. Product specifications
- NASC TG1 Temporary Edge Protection (Latest Edition)
- NASC TG20 Guide to Good Practice for Tube and Fitting Scaffolding (Latest edition)
- NASC TG30 Guide to Good Practice for System Scaffolding (Latest edition)
- NASC SG4 Preventing Falls in Scaffolding Operations (Latest Edition)
- NASC SG27 Guidance on temporary edge protection on open steelwork, roofs and slab edges (Class A and B surfaces)
- CISRS Training Handbook (Latest Edition), replacing the previous CAP609 booklet.
- **This is not an exhaustive list.**

3. Competence

3.1. Scaffolding Contractors

- 3.1.1. Should operate under auditable processes. They must have a recorded training scheme in place and be a full Contractor member of the NASC.
- 3.1.2. Must maintain current insurances of a minimum of £10 million for Employers Liability and £5 million for Public Liability.
- 3.1.3. Must be able to demonstrate that they have competent supervision (e.g. have attended a CISRS Scaffolding Supervisor and Manager training course and hold a CISRS Supervisor card or hold a CISRS Scaffolder / Advanced Scaffolder card plus an industry recognised supervisory qualification e.g. SSSTS, SMSTS).

- 3.1.4. A CISRS Scaffolder or CISRS Advanced Scaffolder is suitably qualified to lead scaffolding operations they are trained in (see CISRS Training Handbook) and to direct the practical operations on site.
- 3.1.5. They must employ competent scaffolders for the type of scaffolding to be undertaken on site as defined in item 3.2 below.
- 3.1.6. Management, supervisors and operatives must have received relevant training on TG20, TG30 and SG4 (Latest Editions).
- 3.1.7. The scaffolding contractor must have access to competent scaffold designers and TG20 (and TG30 where relevant). Refer to TG21 A Guide to Commissioning Scaffold Design (Latest Edition) and CG6 Scaffolding Design.
- 3.1.8. The scaffolding contractor must ensure that all deliveries of scaffolding materials are undertaken in a safe manner and consideration is given to the risk of falls from vehicles and as such this work is undertaken in line with NASC SG30 Management of Road Transport (Latest Edition).
- 3.1.9. All deliveries where powered lifting is used (e.g.: Lorry Loader, often termed HIAB) will require proof of operator competence and that the lifting equipment has a current certificate of test and thorough examination.

3.2. Scaffolding Operatives

3.2.1. Scaffolding Labourers

- 3.2.1.1. An in-date CISRS Scaffolding Labourer card must be held by operatives carrying out these duties.
- 3.2.1.2. Must have received manual handling training in accordance with NASC Guidance note SG6 Management of Manual Handling in the Scaffolding Industry (Latest Edition).
- 3.2.1.3. Must have attended a recognised 1-day training course covering an introduction to the industry and how to work safely prior to commencement of their duties. The CISRS COTS Course covers this requirement.

3.2.2. Trainee Scaffolder

- 3.2.2.1. Trainees must hold a current CISRS Trainee Scaffolder card (see appendix B).
- 3.2.2.2. They must have received SG4 and SG6 (Latest Editions) training and work in compliance with the guidance.
- 3.2.2.3. They must work under the direct supervision of either a CISRS Scaffolder or CISRS Advanced Scaffolder at all times.
- 3.2.2.4. An operative is considered a Trainee Scaffolder until they have completed all requisite training and assessment up to and including, CISRS Trainee Scaffolder Part 1 & 2, CISRS 1 Day Skills Test, NVQ Level 2 (SCQF5) Accessing Operations and Rigging - Scaffolding, HS&E Test and hold a CISRS Scaffolder Card, regardless of their time in the industry.

3.2.3. Scaffolder

- 3.2.3.1. The scaffolder must hold a current CISRS Scaffolder card (see appendix B).
- 3.2.3.2. They must have received SG4 and SG6 (Latest Editions) training and work in compliance with the guidance. They must also have received CISRS CPD / Scaffolder Refresher Training within the last 5 years (if it is more than 5 years since acquiring their CISRS Scaffolder card).
- 3.2.3.3. The lead hand of a scaffolding gang using system scaffolding must have successfully completed the relevant CISRS SSPTS, however it would be preferable for all operatives to undertake the relevant CISRS SSPTS.
- 3.2.3.4. Scaffolders can work on the following structures:
 - Independent tied scaffolding
 - Putlog scaffolding
 - Birdcage scaffolding
 - Mobile Tower (T / F or Aluminium)
 - Tower scaffolding (steel)
 - Truss-out scaffold
 - Scaffolds with beams
 - Protective fans
 - Pavement gantry
 - Loading bay
 - Roof saddle scaffold
 - Splay scaffold
 - Roof edge protection
 - Tie testing
 - They are entitled to work on advanced or complex design structures but only under the direct supervision of an Advanced Scaffolder.
 - **This is not an exhaustive list.**

3.2.4. Advanced Scaffolder

- 3.2.4.1. Must hold a current CISRS Advanced Scaffolder card (See appendix B).
- 3.2.4.2. They must have received SG4 and SG6 (Latest Editions) training and work in compliance with the guidance. They must also have received CISRS CPD / Scaffolder Refresher Training within the last 5 years (if it is more than 5 years since acquiring their CISRS Advanced Scaffolder card).
- 3.2.4.3. The lead hand of a scaffolding gang using system scaffolding must have successfully completed the relevant CISRS SSPTS, however it would be preferable for all operatives to undertake the relevant CISRS SSPTS. An advanced scaffolder can work on any tube and fitting steel scaffolding structure including the following:
 - Tubular drop scaffold from steelwork
 - Cantilever drop scaffold
 - 2 Cord Raking shore
 - 3 Cord Raking shore

- Dead shore
- Flying shore
- Temporary roof scaffold
- Stairways
- Ramps
- **This is not an exhaustive list.**

4. Scaffolders' Safety and Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

4.1. Scaffolding operatives are typically provided with the following minimum PPE to be worn at all times while working on site:

4.1.1. Safety helmet

4.1.2. Safety footwear

4.1.3. High Visibility top

4.1.4. Gloves

4.1.5. Fall arrest harnesses and lanyards, if trained, which must be used in accordance with the task specific risk assessment. This could be a single, double, retractable or fixed lanyard to suit the particular application (see the latest editions of SG4 Preventing falls in scaffolding operations and SG16 Management of Fall Protection Equipment, for further information).

4.1.6. Other PPE as required by the work task risk assessment or local site requirements.

4.2. Whenever harnesses are being used, rescue plan(s) in line with NASC SG19 A Guide to Formulating a Rescue Plan (Latest Edition) must be in place before commencement of work on site.

4.3. All scaffolding shall be erected in strict accordance with NASC SG4 (Latest Edition) and contractors shall adhere to recommended methods of work within the guidance.

4.4. All scaffolding materials must be passed from hand to hand or raised and lowered in a controlled manner (light line or gin wheel & rope, etc). The uncontrolled passing or dropping of any scaffolding materials is not permitted.

NOTE: SG6 Management of Manual handling in the Scaffolding Industry and SG9 Use, Inspection & Maintenance of Lifting Equipment and Accessories for Lifting in Scaffolding (Latest Editions) contains further guidance.

4.5. All lifting operations that include the use of lifting equipment must be undertaken within the scope of the Lifting Operations & Lifting Equipment Regulations (LOLER). NASC guidance on lifting equipment can be found in SG9 (Latest Edition).

5. Scaffolding Design

5.1. Once the Principal Contractor / Contractor has selected a scaffolding contractor, it is important that the scaffolding is erected to either a recognised configuration (e.g. to a TG20 compliance

sheet or for system scaffold, erected to the TG30 compliance sheet / manufacturer's user manual), or to a specific design with calculations.

- 5.2. For tube & fitting scaffolding, where additional design input is required (i.e. for those scaffolds that do not meet or do not fall within the scope of a TG20 Compliance Sheet – See Appendix D) the design with calculations shall be provided by a competent scaffold designer and the appropriate design standard followed. NASC guidance on this can be found in TG21 A Guide to Commissioning Scaffold Design (Latest Edition) and CG6 Scaffolding Design.
- 5.3. For system scaffolding, where additional design input is required (i.e. for system scaffolds that do not meet or do not fall within the scope of a TG30 Compliance Sheet – See Appendix E – or Manufacturer's system scaffolding manual) the design with calculations shall be provided by a competent scaffold designer and the appropriate design standard followed. NASC guidance on this can be found in TG21 A Guide to Commissioning Scaffold Design (Latest Edition) and CG6 Scaffolding Design.
- 5.4. Where design drawings are produced, they shall include an elevation of the scaffold with all tie positions marked on the drawing clearly stating the required tie classification light duty (3.5 kN), standard (6.1kN) or heavy duty (12.2kN).
- 5.5. A system for the management of design variations shall be in place.
- 5.6. All designers must consider and evaluate the risks involved in the erecting and dismantling of their proposals and design accordingly to eliminate risk and ensure safe buildability as part of their brief.
- 5.7. The scaffold should also be erected, modified and dismantled to a Safe System of Work (and please consult NASC Guidance: SG7 Risk Assessments & Method Statements (RAMS) (Latest Edition)).
- 5.8. All relevant documentation should be communicated to the scaffolding operatives and kept on site.
- 5.9. Copies of scaffold designs / TG20 Compliance Sheets / TG30 Compliance Sheets and tie testing records must be issued to the user / customer for acceptance and sign off and copies should be held on site.

6. Minimum Scaffold Requirements

The following minimum scaffold requirements shall be in place on all sites:

6.1. Scaffolding Tube

All scaffolding tube must be galvanised and comply with BS EN 39 type 4, or high tensile steel tube of BS EN 10210-1 and the NASC recommend that all tubes should be marked in such a way as to identify the scaffolding contractor which own it.

6.2. Scaffolding Boards

- 6.2.1. All timber scaffolding boards must comply with BS2482:2009. Other boards such as laminated veneer or plastic manufacture shall comply with the general requirements of TG20 / TG30.
- 6.2.2. Short boards (less than 2.4 metres long) should be secured to prevent displacement as should internal boards that are considered likely to be displaced accidentally. Boards that can potentially be exposed to high winds should also be secured to prevent displacement.
- 6.2.3. Other than at returns of scaffolds, lapped boards to be avoided so far as is reasonably practical.

6.3. Scaffolding Couplers (Fittings)

All scaffolding couplers (fittings) must comply with current UK industry standards. Refer to NASC guidance TG17 Identification of EN74-1 Couplers (Latest Edition) for information on this.

6.4. Brickguards, Sheeting and Debris Netting

In accordance with the contract specifications (which should include a suitable risk assessment by the Principal Contractor) scaffolds may require brickguards, sheeting or debris netting fitted and, if not TG20 or TG30 compliant, a design must be in place prior to erection. NASC guidance SG10 Use of Brickguards (Latest Edition) and TG27 Cladding of Scaffolding (due to be released), provide information on brickguards and sheeting / netting respectively.

6.5. Loading Bays

- 6.5.1. All scaffold loading bays (except where cranes are used) shall be fitted with scaffold loading bay gates that fully protect operatives from the exposed edge when in an open position and prevent falls of operatives and / or materials when in a closed position.
- 6.5.2. Scaffold loading bays to be provided with brickguards or similar protection to the perimeter.
- 6.5.3. Scaffold loading bays must have clear signage to provide users with clear information regarding safe working loads. It is recommended that this signage should be fitted at the eye level of the fork truck driver.

6.6. Access / Egress to Scaffolds

- 6.6.1. Safe access / egress to scaffolds must be provided in order to comply with The Work at Height Regulations 2005, HSE guidance, and NASC SG25 Access and Egress from Scaffolding, via Ladders and Stair Towers etc. (Latest Edition) with regard to the hierarchy as follows:

1	Staircases and lifts in permanent structures
2	Mechanical Hoists for larger projects and where available (with additional emergency access), including hoists under control of the

	scaffold contractor used for erection of scaffolding, then kept for other trades if required
3	Temporary staircase towers
4	Ladder access bays with single lift ladders
5	Ladder access bays with multiple lift ladders
6	Internal ladder access with protection (i.e. ladder trap hatch / handrails, etc.)
7	External ladder access using a safety gate / swing arm system
8	Other

6.6.2. It is the main duty holders, normally the Client, Principal Designer, Principal Contractor, or Contractor (e.g. builder) who are responsible for conducting the project risk assessment and determining the access requirements for a project. This should be recorded in the Client brief.

NASC recommends that scaffolding contractors promote the hierarchy of access and the preferential selection of temporary staircases to their customers, for example by reference to SG25. Full information should be provided to the scaffolding contractor at design and tender stage.

6.6.3. Considerations that Clients / Principal Contractors need to make regarding the assessment of suitable access and egress from scaffolds may include:

- Height and width of scaffold.
- Number of people using the scaffold at any one time.
- Duration of scaffold hire.
- Localised emergency requirements (fire, evacuation etc.)
- Type of work to be undertaken on scaffold (e.g. access to confined space entry work and asbestos removal enclosures whilst using full face respirators etc. requires a higher degree of assessment for access and egress).

6.7. Internal Edge Protection

Internal edge protection on scaffold platforms need to conform to NASC SG29 Internal Edge Protection on Scaffold Platforms (Latest Edition).

6.8. Scaffolding Ties

6.8.1. All concrete / masonry anchors that are used for the installation of scaffolding ties must be tested in accordance with NASC TG4 Anchorage Systems for Scaffolding (Latest Edition) (i.e. minimum of 3 per scaffold or 5% of total number of ties whichever is the greater) with a proof load of 1.25 times the required tensile load using a purpose made scaffolding tie tester. Records of tie test result must be maintained.

6.8.2. When working on domestic premises it is recommended that the occupier be informed prior to any drilling taking place for masonry anchors, or where it may be necessary to rake out brickwork joints to support a putlog scaffold.

6.9. Hop Up / Stage Brackets

6.9.1. Hop up / stage brackets shall be used in accordance with TG20, TG30 and NASC safety guidance: SG32 Provision of Extended and Telescopic Transoms and Board Brackets (Latest Edition).

7. Scaffold Handovers and Statutory Inspections

All scaffolds should display a “DO NOT USE” notice for restricting access to the scaffold until the scaffold has been inspected and handed over for use.

NOTE: Once the scaffold has been completed, it should be inspected and handed over to the scaffolding contractor’s customer in good order, together with any required paperwork such as:

- Scaffold design drawings with calculations and / or TG20 / TG30 compliance sheets, and / or system scaffolding user manual.
- Tie testing reports etc.

7.1. Scaffold Handover

When each scaffold is completed, the scaffolding contractor’s scaffolding inspector will inspect the scaffold for compliance with regulations, codes of practice and the relevant TG20 / TG30 Compliance Sheet or design and then complete a Scaffold Handover Certificate. This should conform to the current NASC guidance SG35 Handover of Scaffold Structures and First Scaffold Inspection as a minimum and ensure that the customer’s representative receives a copy.

Where applicable, the green insert of a tag type inspection system (if used) shall be completed and located at the access point of the scaffold, and the first entry made in the statutory scaffold inspection register by the competent person. The Handover Certificate is considered to be the first inspection.

7.2. Scaffold Inspection

Regular statutory inspections of the scaffolding shall take place at least every 7 days or after any event likely to have affected the scaffold’s stability and recorded in the scaffold register (See appendix C). The tag type system inserts (if used) will also be updated to record the inspection (where applicable).

NOTE: Any tag system is a supplementary check only and does not replace the statutory inspection and report as required within The Work at Height Regulations 2005.

NOTE: The responsibility for the 7-day inspection is that of the hirer / user and not the scaffolding contractor.

7.3. Inspector’s Competency

All initial and weekly scaffold inspections must be undertaken by a competent person who has attended a nationally recognised scaffold inspection training course (e.g. CISRS Scaffold Inspection Training Scheme (SITS) Basic or Advanced), alternatively a CISRS Scaffolder or Advanced card holder is

competent to inspect structures up to the grade of their card, i.e. CISRS Scaffolder Basic Structures, and Advanced Scaffolder all structures.



CISRS Basic and Advanced Scaffold Inspection Cards

Should the Principal Contractor not have in their employ a qualified inspector, they may instruct the scaffolding contractor to carry out this duty on their behalf. This should be by separate instruction to the main contract.

8. Risk Assessments and Method Statements

8.1. Each individual scaffold structure must have a job and site-specific risk assessment recorded in writing which is accepted by the customer that the scaffolding contractor is working for before work commences to erect, alter or dismantle a scaffold.

8.1.1. All Risk Assessments and Method Statements will be carried out in line with the scaffolding contractor's Health and Safety Policy which, as a minimum standard, shall follow the requirements and recommendations within NASC SG7 Risk Assessments and Method Statements (RAMS) (Latest Edition).

8.1.2. Risk Assessment and Method Statements must be communicated to operatives prior to the commencement of work. Each operative must sign the document to demonstrate that they have been briefed on the particular job. Copies of all Risk Assessments and Method Statements should be held, as a minimum, for the duration of the contract but the NASC would also recommend that it should be saved for 3 years to cover any insurance claims.

9. Client Information

An example of information required by the scaffolding contractor is shown in Appendix F.

Appendix A – List Of NASC Reference Guidance Referred to Within This Document

NOTE: Refer to NASC website at <https://nasc.org.uk/shop/> and <https://nasc.org.uk/blog/article/nasc-publishes-guidance-index/> for latest editions of the guidance listed below.

Health & Safety Guidance Notes

- SG4 Preventing Falls in Scaffolding Operations
- SG6 Management of Manual Handling in the Scaffolding Industry
- SG7 Risk Assessment & Method Statement (RAMS)
- SG9 Use, Inspection & Maintenance of Lifting Equipment and Accessories for Lifting in Scaffolding
- SG10 Use of Brickguards
- SG16 Management of Fall Protection Equipment
- SG19 A Guide to Formulating a Rescue Plan
- SG25 Access and Egress from Scaffolding, via Ladders and Stair Towers etc.
- SG29 Internal Edge Protection on Scaffold Platforms
- SG30 Management of Road Transport
- SG32 Provision of Extended and Telescopic Transoms and Board Brackets
- SG35 Handover of Scaffold Structures and First Scaffold Inspection
- SG39 Guidance on Appointing a Scaffolding Contractor

Technical Guidance Notes

- TG4 Anchorage Systems for Scaffolding
- TG17 Identification of EN74-1 Couplers
- TG20 A Guide to Good Practice for Tube and Fitting Scaffolding.
- TG21 A Guide to Commissioning Scaffold Design
- TG27 Cladding of Scaffolding
- TG30 A Guide to Good Practice for System Scaffolding

Competence Guidance Documents

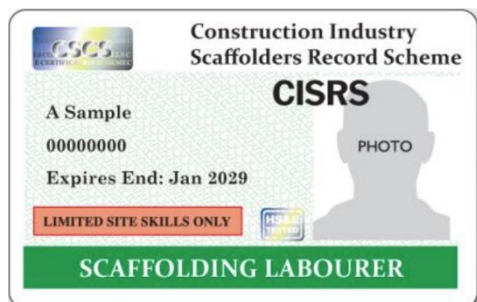
CISRS Training Handbook

Contract Guidance Documents

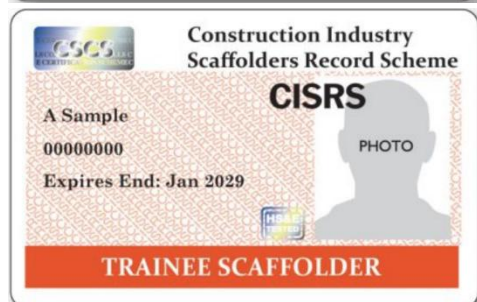
- CG6 Scaffolding Design
- CG11 Preparation of Schedule of Rates

Not an exhaustive list of guidance.

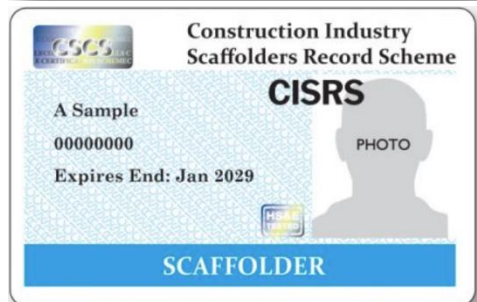
Appendix B – Example of CISRS Scaffolder Cards



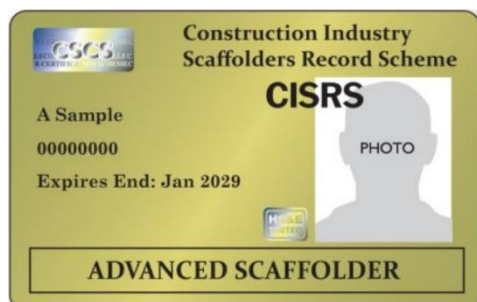
Only to work at ground level or on a fully boarded and double guard railed scaffold platform passing scaffolding equipment.



Work under the direct and immediate supervision of either a CISRS Scaffolder or Advanced Scaffolder at all times.

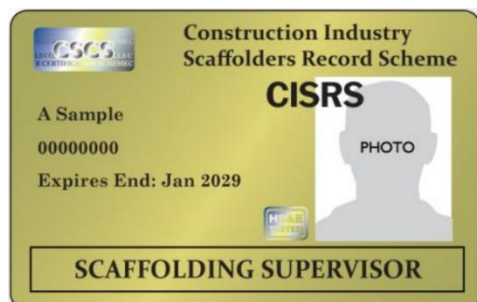


Have a CISRS Scaffolder card endorsed for tube and fitting scaffolding or system scaffolding to be used. Can work on scaffolds listed in Section 3.2.3.4 and any other scaffold not included on this list but only under the direct and immediate supervision of an Advanced Scaffolder.



Have a CISRS card endorsed for tube and fitting scaffolding or system scaffolding to be used.

Can work on any steel scaffolding structure.



Card is used to provide proof that the Scaffolding Supervisor is trained and competent to supervise and manage scaffolding.

Appendix C – Scaffold Inspection Report Sheet (Example)

Scaffold Inspection Report (in line with regulation 12 of The Work at Height Regulations 2005)						
Company Name & Address:						Sheet:
Site Address:						
No	Location and description of workplace inspected	Date & Time of inspection	Matters observed that give rise to any health and safety risks	Details of action taken at time of inspection	Details of any further action considered necessary	Name, signature & position of inspector

Appendix D – TG20 Compliance Sheets (Examples)

TG20:21 compliance sheet
A tied independent tube and fitting scaffold in accordance with TG20:21 chapters 06 and 07.

Sign-off

Contract no:
EXAMPLE - not to be used

Client:
EXAMPLE - not to be used

Site reference:
13 New Bridge Street, London,
Greater London, EC4V 6AF

Scaffold reference:

Company:
NASC

NASC membership no:
NASC member: 000000

Prepared by:
[Redacted]

Position:
[Redacted]

Date:
04/09/2024

Wind factor 20 Low	Maximum height 10 metres	Maximum boarded lifts 5	Maximum lift height 2 metres	Maximum bay length 2.4 metres	Maximum boards wide 5 + 1	Maximum loading 0.75 kN/m²	Tie load Very light duty 1.8 kN	Maximum leg load 11.0 kN
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NATIONAL ACCESS & SCAFFOLDING CONFEDERATION

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Page 1 of 2

TG20:21 compliance sheet
A tied independent tube and fitting scaffold in accordance with TG20:21 chapters 06 and 07.

Construction

- ✓ Constructed from type 4 galvanised steel tubes.
- ✓ Maximum 5 boarded lifts permitted.
- ✓ Maximum transom spacing: 1.2 metres.
- ✓ Facade braced every 6 bays per elevation.
- ✓ Ledger braced at alternate standards and end frames.
- ✓ Double guard rails and toe boards at boarded lifts.
- ✓ Single guard rails at unboarded lifts.
- ✓ Internal edge protection may be provided where required.
- ✗ May not be clad with sheeting or debris netting.

Loading

- ✓ One lift loaded to 0.75 kN/m² (load class 1, very light duty) plus one lift 50% loaded per facade.
- ✓ Maximum inside board loading 0.75 kN/m² at the working lift.
- ✓ Maximum leg load 11.0 kN, to be supplied to the client for foundation design.

Ties

- ✓ Tied at alternate lifts to TG20 tie pattern A with 1.8 kN (very light duty) ties.
- ✓ Tie tubes may be connected to the inner face of the scaffold. Additional sway resistance should be provided (TG20 section 7.9).
- ✗ The facade must not have significant openings.

Add-on features

- ✓ A gin wheel may be used to a maximum of 50 kg.
- ✗ No other add-on features are permitted without a TG20 compliance sheet or design advice.

Sign-off

Contract no:
EXAMPLE - not to be used

Client:
EXAMPLE - not to be used

Site reference:
13 New Bridge Street, London,
Greater London, EC4V 6AF

Scaffold reference:

Company:
NASC

NASC membership no:
NASC member: 000000

Prepared by:
[Redacted]

Position:
[Redacted]

Date:
04/09/2024

Wind factor 20 Low	Maximum height 10 metres	Maximum boarded lifts 5	Maximum lift height 2 metres	Maximum bay length 2.4 metres	Maximum boards wide 5 + 1	Maximum loading 0.75 kN/m²	Tie load Very light duty 1.8 kN	Maximum leg load 11.0 kN
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NATIONAL ACCESS & SCAFFOLDING CONFEDERATION

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Page 2 of 2

Appendix E – TG30 Compliance Sheets (Examples)

TG30:24 compliance sheet
A tied independent rosette system scaffold in accordance with TG30:24.

Sign-off

Contract no:
EXAMPLE - not to be used

Client:
EXAMPLE - not to be used

Site reference:
13 New Bridge St, 13 New Bridge Street, City of London, London, Greater London, EC4V 6AF

Scaffold reference:

Company:
NASC

NASC membership no:
NASC member: 000000

Prepared by:

Position:

Date:
08/01/2025

Wind factor 20 Low	Maximum height 10 metres	Maximum decked lifts 5	Maximum lift height 2 metres	Maximum bay length 2.57 metres	Maximum bay width 1.09 metres	Maximum loading 0.75 kN/m²	Tie load Very light duty 1.2 kN	Maximum leg load 7.7 kN
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Page 1 of 2

TG30:24 compliance sheet
A tied independent rosette system scaffold in accordance with TG30:24.

Construction

- ✓ Constructed from TG30 compliant rosette system scaffolding, to a maximum height of 10.0 m excluding the foot lift.
- ✓ Maximum 5 decked lifts permitted. A foot lift is required.
- ✓ Maximum 1.09 metres wide with a maximum 0.41 metre inner console platform.
- ✓ Integrated steel decks, or aluminium or composite decks subject to manufacturer guidance, to be used for the platforms.
- ✓ Tubular (O-type) or U-type transoms may be used.
- ✓ Facade braced 1 in every 5 bays per elevation, avoiding the end bays where possible. Plan braced in the facade braced bays at undecked lifts, excluding the foot lift. Ledger bracing may be omitted.
- ✓ Double guard rails or guard rail frames and toe boards at decked lifts. Single guard rails or guard rail frames at undecked lifts.
- ✓ Internal edge protection may be provided at lifts without inner console platforms.
- ✗ May not be clad with sheeting or debris netting.

Loading

- ✓ One lift loaded to 0.75 kN/m² (load class 1, very light duty) plus one lift 50% loaded per facade.
- ✓ Maximum inner console platform loading 0.75 kN/m² at the working lift.
- ✓ Maximum leg load 7.7 kN, to be supplied to the client for foundation design, considering vertical loading only.

Ties

- ✓ Tied to TG30 tie pattern 2 with 1.2 kN (very light duty) ties. The end standards should be tied at alternate lifts and the top lift should be tied at alternate standards.
- ✓ Tie tubes connected to the inner and outer faces of the scaffold at the end standards. They may be connected to the inner face at the remaining standards. Additional sway resistance should be provided.
- ✗ The facade must not have significant openings.

Add-on features

- ✓ A gin wheel may be used to a maximum of 50 kg.
- ✗ No other add-on features are permitted without a TG30 compliance sheet or design advice.

Sign-off

Contract no:
EXAMPLE - not to be used

Client:
EXAMPLE - not to be used

Site reference:
13 New Bridge St, 13 New Bridge Street, City of London, London, Greater London, EC4V 6AF

Scaffold reference:

Company:
NASC

NASC membership no:
NASC member: 000000

Prepared by:

Position:

Date:
08/01/2025

Wind factor 20 Low	Maximum height 10 metres	Maximum decked lifts 5	Maximum lift height 2 metres	Maximum bay length 2.57 metres	Maximum bay width 1.09 metres	Maximum loading 0.75 kN/m²	Tie load Very light duty 1.2 kN	Maximum leg load 7.7 kN
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Appendix F – Example for Customer Information (Tube and Fitting)

NOTES		Contractor:	
		Site:	
		Date:	Compiled By:
A	All scaffold structures must be TG20 Compliant or have design and calculations completed to prove their strength and stability.		
B	All operatives must be competent to carry out the works. CISRS qualified Scaffolder or Advanced for designed structures.		
C	Full information on the structure must be detailed below and must include what it is required for, such as brick and block work.		
D	Adaptions MUST be highlighted and shown as separate items.		
E	Additional ancillary items such as brick guards, extra guardrails etc. must be listed and highlighted separately.		
F	Width of platforms including numbers of boards on platform and inner must be stated clearly.		
G	Lift heights and number of boarded lifts must be stated clearly.		
H	Method of access i.e. Stair or Ladder must be stated for every scaffold. NB. Ladder access and some proprietary stars, are not suitable for emergency access and egress or rescue.		
I	Method of tying in must be stated for every Scaffold.		
J	Sequence of Erect and Dismantle must be stated for every scaffold, i.e. Progressive or One operation.		
K	Information on Logistics must be stated for every structure. i.e. storage, crane, fork lift etc.		
L	If Sheeting is required this must be stated separately and may impact on the design of the scaffold.		
M	It is the responsibility of the contractor to ensure the ground or base is suitable for the scaffold being constructed.		
N	Weekly hire period for each task must be stated.		
O	Any other instruction		

Appendix F – Customer Information (Continued)

SCAFFOLD SCHEDULE EXAMPLE

Item No	Description of Scaffold	Board Width	Length (m)	Height (m)	No of lifts	Lift height (m)	Boarded Lifts	Access Stair or Ladder	Hire Period
1									
e.g.	Independent Access scaffold for external brickwork.	5+1	50.00	9.00	6	1.500	1	Stair	10
	Include brick guards to all lifts.		50.00		6				10
2									
e.g.	Adapt items 1, to 4 number fully boarded 2m lifts for render work. NB. This will leave an inner gap of 225mm	5	50.00	8.00	4	2000	4	Stair	8