Murton Park Home Front
Risk Assessment

Task:	This assessment covers the activities undertaken within the Home Front area. Reference has been made to current HASPEV guidelines. School's visiting the site are required to conduct their own risk assessments taking into account the age, needs and capabilities of the children. Our staff work in conjunction with teachers to supervise activities and manage risks appropriately. Activities generally take place between 10.00 – 15.00. The general public also has access to these areas.			Ref:	Home Front
Persons Affected:	Events are generally held for Key stage 3 – 6 i.e., children who are 7 – 11 years and the area can be visited by the general public.	Length of activity:	Activities generally take place between 10.00 – 15.00.		

Hazard	Hazard Effect	Severity	Likelihood	Risk Rating	Current Control Measures	Additional Control Measures	Residual Risk
Manual handling activities including the movement of general items when moving and handling props and work items on site. .	Back strains from stooping and lifting. Foot fatigue from standing on cold hard floor for long periods of time. Sprains and strains. Items being dropped when handling. Foot impact/general foot injuries. Repetitive strains (WRULDs).	3	3	9	• Avoid handling where possible and use mechanical aids such as sack trolleys. • Help from other staff is available should it be needed – ensure a 2 man lift or a banksman is in place when handling larger sized items. • Safety footwear is worn to protect from impact wounds to feet. • Gloves are provided to help grip where required. • The job is varied, therefore repetitive lifting is not constant. • Workers have scheduled breaks throughout their day. • Handling aids – trolleys and pump trucks can be used to reduce manual handling. • Loads can be split into smaller items which are easier to handle.	• Manual handling training is provided. • Assessments to be carried out for activities where manual handling cannot be avoided and there is reasonably foreseeable significant risk.	3
Weather conditions Slipping & tripping hazards / extreme heat or cold,	Staff and visitors injured or made ill by site conditions	3	3	9	• Weather conditions are assessed by staff each day and appropriate action is taken to deal with adverse	• Appropriate footwear to be worn at all times.	6

inside and outside the buildings where there is wooden flooring, paths and footbridges could also become wet and slippery					conditions, including cancelling events if deemed necessary. • Water and sunscreen are provided in hot weather. • Paths and roads are gritted as and when needed. • No running is communicated throughout all staff, teachers, and children.	• Paths and walkways to be maintained. • Where the risk of slippery walkways increases due to the weather, the area is to be cordoned off. • No procedure in place on what to do in the event of adverse weather.	
Weather conditions Exposure to ultraviolet rays in sunlight	Reddening of the skin, blisters, with long term potentially leadings to a chance of developing skin cancer.			9	• Suitable clothing to be worn to ensure protection. This could be long sleeved tops and trousers, or ropes and other types of clothing. • Hats to worn where possible to protect the ears, and the back of the neck. • High factor sunscreen of at least SPF15 on any exposed skin. • Plenty of water available to avoid dehydration. • Regular skin checks of moles, and skin tags. Informing of GP if any chances occur.	• What information is communicated to ensure the children are kept safe?	6
Excess numbers of visitors Inadequate supervision / overcrowding	Increased risk of accidents and injuries when overcrowding starts to occur	3	2	6	• There is a limit of 34 children working in a single group or a maximum of four activity groups.		4
Supervision of children Inadequate supervision	Children becoming injured or causing damage when left unsupervised	4	3	12	• School group leaders and their assistants are responsible for supervising children at all times on site. • Murton Park provide a leader for the day who works in conjunction with school staff.		6
Fire safety Fire breaking out due to poorly maintained equipment or other	All people in area at risk of serious injury	5	3	15	• Staff carry out daily checks ensuring that exits from buildings are clear, adequate signage is in place and that any fire hazards are removed. • Fire extinguishers are provided, and these are regularly checked.	• Fire watch will need to be implemented to ensure the fire does not reignite	4

potential ignition sources being introduced such as the fire that occurs within the long house. (Open fire in hearth)					• Staff are trained in site fire procedures. • Briefings on fire procedures are given to visiting school staff. • Fire detection has been placed within the long house. This is tested weekly. • Firefighting equipment has been installed within the long house. (Water mist FE and Fire blanket). • The fire is monitored and kept to a manageable size by two members of staff. • Children are instructed to keep away from the fire. • Materials placed on fire are carefully checked.	after being put off. • Evidence of weekly testing is required.	
Movement from buses or minibuses by staff or school staff and children Other vehicles moving in area, or without warning	Serious or fatal injury if struck by a vehicle	4	4	16	• Buses are parked as near to the entrance to the site as possible, away from the general public car park. • The Murton Park day leader and school staff supervise children disembarking.	It was reported that occasionally, staff from the DVLR can ignore staff when the schools are disembarking from the buses. Communication needs to happen to ensure that no access can be gained whilst the individuals are coming off the bus.	4
General site Slips and trips	Children and adults injured in a fall	4	3	12	• Staff do daily site checks and deal with significant hazards. • Safety rules are communicated to school staff and children. • Children are always supervised.	• Appropriate footwear to be worn at all times. • Paths and walkways to be maintained. • Where the risk of slippery walkways increases due to the weather, the area is to be cordoned off.	4

Display items Items falling and striking children	Head or body injuries, depending on the item	3	3	9	• Barriers and 'Do not touch' signs are used where appropriate. • Children are always supervised. • Children are briefed on safety before the activity takes place.		4
First aid provision injuries requiring minor attention	Injuries exacerbated if inadequate provision	3	3	9	• There is adequate provision of first aid equipment and staff with first aid training. • First aid provision is covered in the pre-start briefing. • Nearest first aid kit is located within the main site building. First Aiders are aware where this is.		4
Introductory talk with cocoa and a biscuit	Food allergy / hot liquid ill health	3	3	9	• Allergy information is obtained in advance of trips and alternatives are offered if needed. • Drinks are cooled prior to issue.		4
Gas mask / air raid drill	Panic / Distress, upset children	3	3	9	• Drill is explained in advance, and no-one is forced to take part. • Activity is supervised. • Staff are briefed in advance.		4
	Unsterile gas masks, infections viral	3	3	9	• Gas masks are dummy masks and are cleaned with disinfectant after use.		4
Laundry	Hot water – scalding	3	3	9	• Water temperature is checked before activity commences.		4
	Use of soap – allergic reaction	3	3	9	• Allergy information is obtained in advance. • Bar soap is used.		4
	Use of posser/ dolly/ washboard / mangle - Cuts		3	9	• Safety procedures for use of equipment are communicated before activity starts and activities are supervised.		4
Butter churning	Impacts to hand	2	3	6	• Briefings are given before use and activity is supervised.		4
Baking	Allergies to ingredients	3	3	9	• Allergy information is obtained in advance.		4
	Oven burns	3	3	9	• Only staff have access to the oven.		4
Incendiary extinguishing	Fire / explosion	4	3	12	• A small, localised fire is created from a dummy bomb containing paraffin-soaked paper. • Activity is supervised and children are in groups of four with rest of group seated. • Children wear protective helmets and stay at a 4-metre safe distance. • There is no contact with the bomb or accelerant.		6

Tack cleaning	Allergic to soap	3	3	9	• Allergy information is obtained in advance. • Glycerine based saddle soap is used.		4
Use of play equipment at lunchtime	Slip, trips and fall injuries	3	3	9	• Equipment is inspected at start of each day. • Weather conditions are assessed, and equipment is removed from use if deemed unsafe. • Activity is supervised.		4
Out of bounds areas Various potential hazards that are fenced off.	Children injured and other pedestrians	3	3	9	• Children are instructed on site rules at the start of the day. • Areas where access is restricted are barriered off. • Children are constantly supervised. • Children are accompanied if requiring the toilet outside scheduled times.		4
Lunch time	Boisterous activity Injuring occurring	3	3	9	• Some degree of supervision is maintained.	• Permanent supervisor is required.	6
	Allergies Serious illness could happen	4	3	12	• Children bring their own packed lunches and schools manage pupils with significant allergies that could be affected by other pupils' food.		4
	Collapse of bench / table Injury from the collapsing equipment	3	3	9	• Condition of equipment is regularly checked. • Children are supervised.	• Evidence?	6
Leaving site Children wandering off	Distress / injury	3	2	6	• Children are briefed on the end of day procedures. • Supervisors constantly present.	• Any nominal roles taken throughout the day? This would ensure that all children are accounted for regularly.	4

The Health and Safety at Work Etc Act 1974 The Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999 The Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005 The Electricity at Work Regulations 1989 The Workplace (Health, Safety and Welfare) Regulations 1992	**The overall risk of the task is low to medium when all the control measures detailed above are implemented.**

The Manual Handling Operations Regulations 1992 Provision and Use of Work Equipment Regulations 1998	

Risk Scale

S = Severity (Nature of injury)
1. Minor injury – no time off work
2. Minor injury – time off work
3. Injury resulting in over 7 days off work
4. Specified injury
5. Fatality

L = Likelihood (Chance of injury occurring)
1. Rare
2. Unlikely
3. Possible
4. Likely
5. Definite

TR = Total Risk
Severity x Likelihood

Severity / Risk / Likelihood	1 – Minor injury, no time off	2 – Minor injury, time off	3 – Injury, 7 days off work	4 – Specified injury	5 – Fatality
1 – Rare	1	2	3	4	5
2 – Unlikely	2	4	6	8	10
3 – Possible	3	6	9	12	15
4 – Likely	4	8	12	16	20
5 – Definite	5	10	15	20	25

Assessor Name:	Bob Harvey	Date:	4th November 2026
Signature:	B Harvey		
Review Date:	November 2027	Or before if there is a significant change to the activity, legal requirement, organisation or following an accident meaning that the risk assessment is no longer valid.	