

Crediton Congregational Church

Seeking God, Serving people, Sharing hope

Crediton Congregational Church

Crediton Congregational
Building Risk Assessment



Risk Assessment Title:	Church Building	Reference:	CCC1
Original Author:	Nick Barton	Date of Assessment:	01/06/2026
Checked By:	Hannah Martin	Next Review Date:	01/06/2027

Analysing the risk

To help analyse risk, Crediton Congregational Church uses a matrix scoring system. Numerical scores are given to the severity and likelihood of risks and these scores are multiplied to get a rating for the risk. This means the risk rating is a measure of the likelihood that harm from a particular hazard will occur, considering the possible severity of such an occurrence.

$$\text{Risk} = \text{Severity} \times \text{Likelihood}$$

For the initial risk evaluation, consider the risks identified as the worst-case scenario before any controls are applied, then evaluate the risk when control measures are implemented.

RISK MATRIX							
LIKELIHOOD (L)=	LIKELY	5	SEVERITY (S) =	MULTIPLE FATAL	5	DEGREE OF RISK (DR) = (LIKELIHOOD X SEVERITY)	RESIDUAL RISK RATING (THE LEVEL OF RISK AFTER CONTROL MEASURES HAVE BEEN INTRODUCED)
	PROBABLE	4		FATAL	4		1-8 = LOW RISK
	POSSIBLE	3		MAJOR INJURY OR DISEASE	3		9-15 = MEDIUM RISK
	REMOTE	2		MINOR INJURY OR DISEASE	2		16-25 = HIGH RISK
	IMPROBABLE	1		VERY MINOR INJURY OR DISEASE	1		

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			FREQUENCY (Environment and Safety)				
CONSEQUENCES	Environment	Safety	Likely 5 Occurs repeatedly, Event expected	Probable 4 Not surprising, will occur several times	Possible 3 Could occur at some time	Remote 2 Unlikely to occur, although conceivable	Improbable 1 So unlikely that probability is close to zero
	Catastrophic 5 National importance, major breach of legislation	Multiple Fatal 5 More than one fatality	25	20	15	10	5
	Very Serious 4 Significant effects, serious breach of legislation	Fatal 4 One fatality	20	16	12	8	4
	Major 3 Significant effects, contained within site	Major Injury 3 RIDDOR notifiable, major injury or over 7 days absence	15	12	9	6	3
	Moderate 2 Effects contained mainly on site, likely to be short lived	Minor Injury 2 Any lost time injury with up to 3 days absence	10	8	6	4	1
	Minor 1 Small to negligible effects	V. Minor Injury 1 Any injury without any significant lost time	5	4	3	2	1

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Slips and Trips; - Worn or unfixed carpet edges, rugs or doormats - Trailing wires, cables or leads - Worn, damaged or uneven steps or stairs - Poor lighting - Variations in the level of floors (for example, ramps, steps) - Stage area - Smooth floor surfaces in Karis Hall, kitchen, Manse and toilets - Cleaning activity making floors slippery (wet mopping, use of polishes, etc.), - Wet or contaminated floors from poor maintenance (for example, leaking roofs), - Spillages of food or drink (particularly in kitchen areas), - Walk-in contaminant from adverse weather (for example, mud, rainwater, etc.) - Ice on front steps and on footpaths and car park	Impalement/cuts; Catastrophic bleed, Graze, Minor Bleeds Musculo-skeletal; Paralysis Head Injury; Concussion Skull fracture Hematoma	Staff, Volunteers, Congregation, Visitors	4	4	16	- Ensure carpets are in good condition and properly secured once a week or more if increased usage of facility. - Ensure lighting levels are adequate and suitable. - Close electrical floor ports on the stage to reduce trailing leads. - Fence off the stage when church is used for activities with young children. - Display a 'wet floor' warning sign during cleaning operations and keep it in place until the floor is dry. - Provide matting at main entrances to reduce slipping and increase friction for both wet and dry feet. - Clean up food spillages in the kitchen immediately. - Ensure welcome team are briefed to help anyone with disability or impairment especially during cold or incremental weather. - During cold weather ensure footpaths, car park and steps are gritted	2	2	4

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Stage height · Fall from height · Unprotected edge · Trips and slips near the edge · Emergency evacuation dangers	Impalement/cuts; Catastrophic bleed, Graze, Minor Bleeds Musculo-skeletal; Paralysis Head Injury; Concussion Skull fracture Hematoma	Staff, Volunteers, Congregation, Visitors	4	4	16	• The building regulations 2010 doc K Stage guarding is required where necessary to prevent falls over 600mm, our stage measure 580mm, so is ok at present. However, Children should be accompanied, and all users should be briefed on the unprotected edge. • Adequate lighting • Restricted access zone. • Good cable management and housekeeping • Stage Lift Installation for disabled, installation July 2026. • Bright edging to be installed behind piano	2	2	4

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Hygiene; · Fridge's lack of appropriate temperature which will cause bacteria on food. · Not washing hands after going to the toilet. · Bacteria on toys, potentially passing on illness · Cross-contamination is the spread of bacteria from one object to another, for example when raw food touches or drips onto cooked foods, utensils or surfaces.	Spread of Infectious Diseases: The spread of infectious diseases Pest Infestations: Poor cleanliness can attract pests such as rodents and flies. Allergies and Respiratory Issues: Dust, mold, and poor air quality due to inadequate cleaning can trigger allergies and respiratory issues. Reputational; Poor hygiene can create an unwelcoming atmosphere, negatively affecting the church's image.	Staff, Volunteers, Congregation, Visitors	4	3	12	• The cleaner should check the temperature of all fridges weekly and remove products that need to be consumed within a specific number of days after opening. • Display hand wash signs to remind staff and visitors of proper hand hygiene. • Clean and disinfect toys every term, or more frequently if necessary. • Prevent cross-contamination by keeping raw and cooked foods separate at all times. Use designated utensils, cutting boards, and storage containers for raw and cooked foods. Clean and sanitize all surfaces, utensils, and equipment thoroughly after contact with raw foods to prevent the spread of bacteria. Store raw food below cooked food in the refrigerator to prevent dripping. • Follow guidelines outlined by the Food Hygiene Standards Agency.	1	3	3

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Food preparation; Food poisoning Allergies Food hygiene Hot water	Spread of Infectious Diseases: The spread of infectious diseases Pest Infestations: Poor cleanliness can attract pests such as rodents and flies. Allergies and Respiratory Issues: Anaphylactic shock, mold, and poor air quality due to inadequate cleaning can trigger allergies and respiratory issues. Reputational; Poor hygiene can create an unwelcoming atmosphere, negatively affecting the church's image. Burn/scalding	Staff, Volunteers, Congregation, Visitors	4	3	12	Food Preparation: Use separate utensils and surfaces for raw and cooked foods to prevent cross-contamination. Ensure food is stored at proper temperatures. Allergies: Label all food clearly, store allergenic ingredients separately, and train staff on handling allergens. Food Hygiene: Regularly clean and sanitize equipment and surfaces; ensure handwashing and hygiene protocols. Hot Water/Burn Prevention: Use protective gloves, mark hot water sources, and train staff in safe handling. Infectious Disease Spread: Implement strict handwashing and hygiene policies. Staff with symptoms should not work. Pest Infestation: Maintain cleanliness, seal food containers, and conduct regular pest inspections. Respiratory Issues: Ensure proper ventilation and clean air filters to prevent mold and allergens. Regular kitchen users encouraged to do Level 2 Food Hygiene and Catering course as per Hygiene RA.	1	3	3

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Cleaning products; Cleaning products not locked away and coming into contact with children or vulnerable people.	Respiratory Issues: Products potentially exacerbating asthma and allergies Skin Irritation and Burns: Direct contact may lead to dermatitis or exacerbate existing skin conditions. Eye Irritation: Sprays and aerosols can cause eye irritation or damage if they come into direct contact with the eyes. Poisoning and Toxic Exposure: Accidental ingestion of cleaning products, especially by children, can lead to poisoning, which may cause nausea, vomiting, or even more severe health issues. Inhalation of toxic fumes: Headaches, dizziness	Staff, Volunteers, Congregation, Visitors	4	4	16	• Eco-Friendly Products: Where possible use non-toxic, biodegradable cleaning products free from harsh chemicals like bleach and ammonia to minimize health risks. • Proper Storage: Store cleaning products securely in a labeled, well-ventilated, and locked area out of reach of children and unauthorised personnel. • Labelling and COSHH: Keep products in original containers with intact labels and provide COSHH Data Sheets for all products. Ensure accessibility to staff and volunteers. • PPE: Provide and ensure the correct use of PPE, such as gloves, masks, and eye protection, for anyone handling cleaning products. • Ventilation: Clean in well-ventilated areas by opening windows or using fans to reduce fumes, especially when using stronger chemicals. • Emergency Preparedness: Ensure first aid kits are available, and staff are trained in emergency response for exposure to cleaning products.	1	3	3

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Hot Water; Burn, scalding, from hot taps kettle, water heaters.	Burns and Scalds: One of the most common dangers is burns or scalds from hot water. Even water at 120° F (49° C) can cause a serious burn in a matter of minutes, and at higher temperatures, burns can occur almost instantly.	Staff, Volunteers, Congregation, Visitors	4	4	16	For Hot Taps: Adjust Temperature Settings: Set the maximum temperature of your water heater to 120°F (49°C) or lower. This reduces the risk of scalding. Check Water Temperature: Test the water temperature when heating system is inspected. Label Hot Water: Use clear stickers to warn of potential risks. For Kettles: Use Kettles with Automatic Shut-Off: Kettles must have automatic shut-off feature when the water reaches boiling point. Keep Out of Reach: Place kettles out of reach of children or the vulnerable to prevent accidental tipping. Be Careful with Steam: Avoid placing your face or hands over the spout while pouring to prevent steam burns. For Water Heaters: Regular Maintenance: Ensure water heater is regularly serviced and maintained to check that it operates safely and efficiently. Label Hot Water: Use clear stickers to warn of potential risks.	1	3	3

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Heaters and boilers; Burns and fire hazard.	Fire Risk: Overheating or malfunctioning heaters can cause fires if they come into contact with flammable materials or are not properly maintained. Burns: Direct contact with hot surfaces or heated air can cause burns Carbon Monoxide Poisoning: Gas heaters, if not vented properly, can emit carbon monoxide, a dangerous and potentially lethal gas. Electric Shock: Faulty electrical components or improper use of electric heaters can result in electric shock.	Staff, Volunteers, Congregation, Visitors, Neighbours	4	4	16	Fire Risk: Regular Maintenance: Schedule regular inspections and servicing of heaters to ensure they are functioning correctly and safely. Safe Placement: Low Surface Temperature Radiators fitted. Keep heaters away from flammable materials such as paper, fabrics, and chemicals. Follow manufacturer guidelines for safe placement. Install Smoke Detectors: Ensure smoke detectors are installed and functioning in areas where heaters are used, check once a month. Burns: - Low Surface Temperature Radiators fitted Carbon Monoxide Poisoning: Proper Ventilation: Ensure gas boilers are properly vented to the outside to prevent the buildup of carbon monoxide. Carbon Monoxide Detectors: Place carbon monoxide detectors in areas where gas heaters are used and test them regularly. Regular Checks: Have gas heaters inspected annually by gas safe engineer to ensure they are properly vented and functioning. Electric Shock: Check Electrical Components: Regularly PAT inspect electrical heaters annually.	1	3	3

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Electricity; Shock, electrocution, burns and fire hazard.	Shock from Faulty or Damaged Wiring: Faulty or damaged wiring poses a risk of electric shock or burn. Faulty or Damaged Portable Equipment: Using faulty or damaged portable electrical equipment can lead to risk of electric shock or burn. Faulty Extension Cables or Adapters: Damaged extension cables or adapters can cause lead to risk of electric shock or burn. Overloaded Circuits: Overloading circuits by plugging inadequate maintain or misuse can lead to electrical fires or equipment failure.	Staff, Volunteers, Congregation, Visitors	4	4	16	• Inspection Schedule: Ensure fixed wiring is inspected and PAT tested every five years by a certified electrician and appliance every year and document. • Immediate Action: Promptly address any identified faults or damage to prevent the risk of electric shock or burns. • Volunteers, Congregation, Visitors, equipment: Users must visually inspect their own portable equipment before each use to ensure it is in good working condition. • Faulty Extension Cables or Adapters: Regular Inspections: Perform regular visual checks of extension cables and adapters for signs of damage. Replace any damaged cables or adapters immediately to prevent electric shock or burns. • Overloaded Circuits: Circuit Management: Avoid overloading circuits by adhering to recommended usage limits and ensuring proper maintenance. Monitoring: Regularly assess circuit loads and implement measures to prevent overloading and reduce the risk of electrical fires or equipment failure. • Stage Equipment: Isolating Switch: Ensure the stage is equipped with an isolating switch to allow for safe disconnection of power when necessary. Visual Checks: Conduct regular visual inspections of stage and sound desk cabling to identify and address any potential issues promptly. • Ensure that no flammable materials are in proximity to electrical equipment. If the appearance of the equipment is a concern, fire-retardant materials can be used, provided they do not obstruct the equipment's cooling mechanisms.	1	3	3

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Gas Explosion. Pipe work	Burns, Death, Disability, Reputational.	Staff, Volunteers, Congregation, Visitors	4	4	16	Gas safety check carried out annually.	1	3	3
Fire	Burns, Death, Disability, Reputational.	Staff, Volunteers, Congregation, Visitors	4	4	16	See separate fire risk assessment (completed annually)	1	3	3

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Legionnaires' disease People become infected by inhaling aerosols containing the bacteria from contaminated sources, such as artificial water systems like air conditioning units, cooling towers, whirlpool spas, and shower units	Main Effect: Severe pneumonia with lung inflammation. Symptoms: High fever, chills, cough, shortness of breath, chest pain, and muscle aches. Symptoms can worsen quickly. Respiratory Failure May lead to respiratory failure, requiring mechanical ventilation. Organ Dysfunction: Complications: Can affect other organs, causing issues like kidney failure or septic shock. Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome (ARDS): Fluid in the lungs causes severe breathing difficulties. Chronic Respiratory Problems: Possible long-term lung issues or reduced function.	Staff, Volunteers, Congregation, Visitors,	4	4	16	Control Measures for Hot Water Systems: Maintain Proper Water Temperature: Keep temperatures at or above 60°C (140°F). Ensure water at faucets is at least 50°C (122°F). Regular Temperature Monitoring: Frequently monitor and record temperatures at key points. System Maintenance, Cleaning and Disinfection: Regularly clean and disinfect tanks, pipes, and components. Legionella Testing: Every 2 years document and follow a maintenance schedule for temperature checks, disinfection, and inspections. Also check for scale, sediment, or corrosion.	1	3	3

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Asbestos: In insulation, lagging or fire protection In wall and roof linings In organ blowers and motor housings	Lung cancer Mesothelioma (a rare cancer of the lining of the lung) Asbestosis (a serious progressive lung disease) Increased risk of cancers of the lung, ovary, and larynx Accumulation of asbestos fibres in the lungs, leading to tissue inflammation and scarring	Staff, Volunteers, Congregation, Visitors,	4	4	16	Manse and church buildings: Asbestos survey completed every 12 months Monitor asbestos in identified areas: outside WCs, Foodbank roofing, and the organ blower room. Warning Signs: Clearly post warning signs in areas where asbestos is present to prevent disturbance. Asbestos Register: Maintain and update an asbestos register, Detailing locations and conditions of asbestos-containing materials (ACMs). Regular Monitoring: Regularly inspect ACMs for deterioration or damage as identified in surveys, ensuring immediate action if needed.	1	3	3
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Falls from Height When changing lightbulbs When cleaning or decorating When putting up decorations or displays Balcony Damaged ladders, step ladders or other access equipment	Impalement/cuts; Catastrophic bleed, Graze, Minor Bleeds Musculo-skeletal; Paralysis Head Injury; Concussion Skull fracture Hematoma	Staff, Volunteers, Congregation, Visitors	4	4	16	When working at height, ensure that the Work at Height regulations hierarchy of control is followed; Step-by-step guide to control risk of work at height - HSE 1. Avoid 2. Prevent 3. Minimise 4. Use ladders Inspect Ladders Before Use: - Ladders should always be in good condition. Regularly inspect them to confirm they are secure, undamaged, and stable. - Annually inspect ladders Replace Damaged Equipment: - Immediately replace the broken Manse step ladder to ensure that all equipment is safe for use. Signage to Improve Safety: - Install clear signage to remind adults to supervise children near the balcony. - Post warnings or instructions indicating that children should not climb on the guardrail. Fit Balcony Guardrail: - Install a guardrail on the balcony to prevent falls. - Ensure the guardrail meets safety standards for height and strength.	1	3	3

RISK MATRIX									
LIKELIHOOD (L) =	LIKELY	5	SEVERITY (S) =	MULTIPLE FATAL	5	DEGREE OF RISK (DR) = (LIKELIHOOD X SEVERITY)	RESIDUAL RISK RATING (THE LEVEL OF RISK AFTER CONTROL MEASURES HAVE BEEN INTRODUCED)		
	PROBABLE	4		FATAL	4				
	POSSIBLE	3		MAJOR INJURY OR DISEASE	3		1-8 = LOW RISK		
	REMOTE	2		MINOR INJURY OR DISEASE	2		9-15 = MEDIUM RISK		
	IMPROBABLE	1		VERY MINOR INJURY OR DISEASE	1		16-25 = HIGH RISK		

Risk Assessment Title:	Church Building	Reference:	CCC1
Original Author:	Nick Barton	Date of Assessment:	01/06/2026
Checked By:	Hannah Martin	Next Review Date:	01/06/2027

Hazard	Risk	Persons at Risk	Risk Level			Control Measures	Residual Risk		
			L	S	DR		L	S	DR
Kitchen Equipment Sharp knives Hot surfaces, kettles, coffee machines Cooking utensils	Impalement/cuts; Catastrophic bleed, Graze, Minor Bleeds Burns, Death, Reputational.	Staff, Volunteers, Congregation, Visitors	4	4	16	Restrict Access to Kitchen and Bar Areas: Clear signage should be placed at all entrances to the kitchen and Fishtank bar area, stating: "No children under 12 allowed". - Ensure signs are highly visible and positioned at both adult and child eye levels. Safe Storage of Sharp Knives: Knives should be stored in designated knife blocks, magnetic strips, or lockable drawers in the kitchen, downstairs servery, and Fishtank areas to reduce the risk of accidents. - Ensure everyone are aware of proper storage procedures and regularly check that knives are securely stored when not in use. Hot Surfaces and Appliances: - Clearly mark hot surfaces, such as ovens, stovetops, and coffee machines, with warning labels. - Ensure kettles, coffee machines, and other hot equipment are placed in areas that minimize the risk of accidental contact. Proper Handling and Storage of Cooking Utensils: - Ensure all cooking utensils, especially those used on hot surfaces, are stored in easily accessible, heat-safe containers. - Avoid leaving utensils on or near hot surfaces where they could cause burns or fall.	1	3	3

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			L	S	DR		L	S	DR
Toilets Very hot water in basin Disabled alarm pull cords Very old light switches and fittings in Manse toilet	Impalement/cuts; Catastrophic bleed, Graze, Minor Bleeds Burns, Death, Reputational	Staff, Volunteers, Congregation, Visitors	4	4	16	Hot Water Safety: - Install "Caution: Hot Water" notices above all washbasins to alert users to the risk of very hot water. Disabled Alarm Pull Cords: - Ensure disabled alarm pull cords (red) are not tied back and extend to the floor for easy access, particularly for individuals who may fall. Weekly Alarm Checks: - Conduct weekly checks on alarm switches in disabled toilets to ensure functionality. Upgrade Lighting: - Replace old light switches and fittings in the Manse toilet for improved safety and reliability. Supervision Policy: - Implement a policy to ensure no unaccompanied children are in the toilets to enhance safety.	1	3	3

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Hazard	Risk	Persons at Risk	Risk Level			Control Measures	Residual Risk		
			L	S	DR		L	S	DR
Glazing: Non-safety glass in doors, partitions or floors Large single glazed windows upstairs Rotted window frames	Impalement/cuts; Catastrophic bleed, Graze, Minor Bleeds Musculo-skeletal; Paralysis Head Injury; Concussion Skull fracture Hematoma	Staff, Volunteers, Congregation, Visitors	4	4	16	Safety Glass Installation: Ensure safety glass is used in all internal doors and entrance/exit doors to prevent shattering. Protection for Large Windows: Install wooden bars or restrictors across large upstairs single-glazed windows to prevent falls. Inspect and Repair Frames: Regularly inspect and repair rotted window frames and replace loose, broken, or missing glazing to maintain structural integrity. Periodic Safety Checks: Conduct regular safety inspections to identify glazing risks, such as non-safety glass or damaged frames, and take corrective action immediately.	1	3	3

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			L	S	DR		L	S	DR
Manual Handling Lifting or carrying · Bulky or unwieldy tables and chairs · Office equipment · Heavy audio visual or computer equipment General rubbish that may include breakages (for example, glass)	Impalement/cuts; Catastrophic bleed, Graze, Minor Bleeds Musculo-skeletal; Paralysis, slip disc. Strains, sprains, Head Injury; Concussion Skull fracture Hematoma	Staff, Volunteers, Congregation, Visitors	4	4	16	Consider; T – Task. Consider the manual handling activity itself, i.e. the lifting, lowering, carrying, pushing or pulling, and looking at how it may affect your health and safety. For example, does the task involve repetitive movements, strenuous movements, long distances, or uneven weight distribution? I – Individual. The person who will be carrying out the manual handling activity, i.e. you or another colleague. For example, how strong, fit or able is the person? Are they capable of manual handling alone? Do they need assistance? L – Load. Consider the object or person that is being moved, and looking at how this may affect health and safety. For example, is the load particularly heavy, bulky, hard to grasp or unstable? E – Environment. Consider the area in which the load is being moved, and looking at how this could make the manual handling task unsafe. For example, are there any space constraints? Is the floor slippery or uneven? Is there sufficient lighting? Are there any trip hazards? Volunteers and staff to watch; <u>T.I.L.E. Manual Handling Risk Assessment (youtube.com)</u> Food Lift LOLER and Service carried out 05/09/2025	1	3	3

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			L	S	DR		L	S	DR
Finger Traps Fingers trapped in doors or draws etc.	Impalement/cuts; Catastrophic bleed, Graze, Minor Bleeds Strains, sprains, Head Injury; Concussion Skull fracture Hematoma	Staff, Volunteers, Congregation, Visitors	4	4	16	Install Finger Guards: Fit finger guards on door hinges to prevent hands from getting trapped. Slow-Closing Mechanisms: Use door closers with controlled, slow-closing mechanisms to reduce trapping risks. Door Stops: Install door stops to prevent doors from slamming shut. Supervision: Ensure supervision in areas where children or vulnerable individuals are present.	1	3	3
Walls, Gates and Fences Damaged walls Damaged fences Overhanging trees and bushes	Impalement/cuts; Catastrophic bleed, Graze, Minor Bleeds Strains, sprains, Head Injury; Concussion Skull fracture Hematoma	Staff, Volunteers, Congregation, Visitors	4	4	16	Repair Stone Wall: Address the poor condition of the stone wall alongside Karis Hall/Belle View by repairing loose stonework and reinforcing the structure to ensure safety. Maintain Accessibility: Trim back overhanging bushes above the disabled access path to ensure clear passage and improve visibility. Regular Maintenance: Implement a routine maintenance schedule for the walls in the car park, garden, and front courtyard to keep them in good condition and prevent deterioration.	1	3	3

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			L	S	DR		L	S	DR

Car Park/Courtyard Moving vehicles Pedestrian access Lighting Front steps Unsupervised children Use by general public Ice	Impalement/cuts; Catastrophic bleed, Graze, Minor Bleeds Strains, sprains, Head Injury; Concussion Skull fracture Hematoma	Staff, Volunteers, Congregation, Visitors	4	4	16	Separate Access: Ensure pedestrian access to the courtyard is clearly separated from vehicle access to enhance safety. Use of Raised Planters: Install raised planters to create a physical barrier between vehicles and pedestrians wherever possible. Clear Markings: Maintain clearly marked footpaths and designated parking spaces to guide both pedestrians and drivers. Driver Awareness: Display signs to remind drivers to exercise caution around children, especially when reversing. Parental Responsibility: Communicate that parents are responsible for supervising their children's movements in the area. Lighting: Install movement-sensitive lighting to enhance visibility during low-light conditions. Winter Safety: Provide gritting salt for use on steps and footpaths to mitigate hazards from ice and snow. Extreme weather - staff or leaders to carry out site specific risk assessment assessing control measures in relation to slips and trips due to weather.	1	3	3
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Volunteers own work equipment. Defective or poorly maintained power tools (for example, lawnmowers, strimmers, etc.) Defective or poorly maintained hand tools (for example, garden shears, hammers, etc.)	Impalement/cuts; Catastrophic bleed, Graze, Minor Bleeds Strains, sprains, Head Injury; Concussion Skull fracture Hematoma. Electrocution, Burns.	Staff, Volunteers, Congregation, Visitors	4	4	16	All electrical equipment used on CCC premises to be annually PAT tested. All electrical equipment to use an RCD. All equipment to have checked under the guidance outlined in Provision and Use of Work Equipment Regulations 1998 (PUWER). Volunteers to carry out a site-specific risk assessment before carrying out any specific task.	1	3	3

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Acknowledgement

I acknowledge this risk assessment presented to me in this document. I am aware of the risks associated with these activity's. I am aware of the consequences of my actions if I fail to follow the procedures set in place.

Name	Signature	Role	Date

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