

The Village

Education Program Teacher's Guide



The Village

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Step back in time; to a time before TV, air-conditioners and computers; to a time when bread was baked at home in a wood-fuelled oven, milk came directly from cows to the table, and horses pulled ploughs to cultivate the land.

See how the pioneers of this region transformed dry Mallee plains into lush citrus orchards and how the farmers combated drought, heat, rabbit plagues and devastating winds to produce some of the best cereal grain crops in the country.

Learn how the townsfolk lived, where they went to church and school, what they bought from the stores and the paddle-steamers that visited regularly, and how their grit and determination enabled them to survive in this harsh landscape.

The Village tells the stories of days gone by and of the hard-working pioneers who struggled to tame this inhospitable land and is displayed in over 45 buildings and exhibits.

EDUCATION PROGRAM BOOKINGS

Number of students: Maximum of 50

Duration: Approximately 2 hours of managed activities. Activity worksheets for around 3 hours of unguided activities are available.

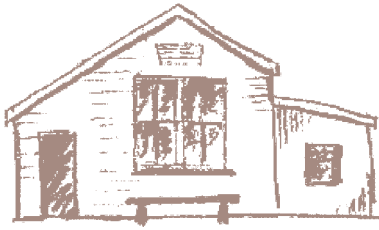
2015 Prices: \$7.50 per student, no GST. Teachers and support staff free.

Accompanying parents, carers and grandparents \$7.50.

Bookings: Available week days, subject to availability.

Send your requests via our enquiry form, located in the education section of our website. Our staff will reply as soon as possible to your enquires.

www.thevillageloxton.com.au



Teacher's Guide

We welcome you to the Village and hope that you and your class enjoy your visit, discovering life in the days of the 1890s to 1950s in Loxton.

At The Village, we aim to encourage teachers to use the museum as a resource to address curriculum learning outcomes.

The tables on the following pages outline the activities and resources that link to the Australian Curriculum (v4.1) for each year level.

In addition to the activities listed in the tables, there are more activities and worksheets that align with The Village's exhibits and themes which include:

- ~ **EARLY SETTLERS** - *How Loxton came to be and who lived here*
- ~ **BUILD IT UP** - *How Loxton developed into a township, what building materials were used*
- ~ **HOMES & LIVING** - *Everyday life for Loxton locals through the eras 1890 - 1950*
- ~ **DOWN ON THE FARM** - *People and tools that established Loxton's farming community*
- ~ **RIVER, RAIL & ROAD** - *Explores transport to, from and around Loxton 1890 - 1950*
- ~ **SCHOOL DAYS** - *Experience school work and play as it was in the early 1900s*
- ~ **GO TO TOWN** - *Discover the Main Street of the Village, the shops and occupations*

We offer a morning program of guided activities, suitable for groups, including a School assembly 1900s style, and Village staff demonstrating damper making, butter making and rope making, and washing with a wringer.

The afternoon session can be constructed with self-guided activities suitable to the year level of your group, with activities and resources listed in this guide. Allow at least 15 minutes per activity, with some 'exploring time' as well. Lots to see!

Contents

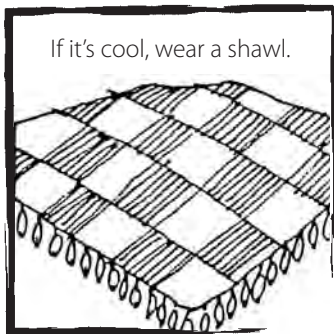
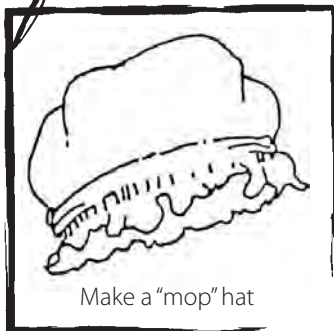
- Welcome and Program Outline
- Dressing up for the day
- Facilities Available
- Safety and Behaviour Management
- Guided Activities
- Self Guided Activities - List
- Sample Timetable
- Map of The Village
- Risk Assessment



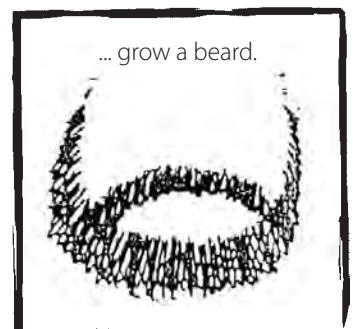
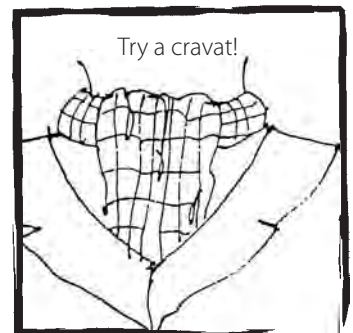
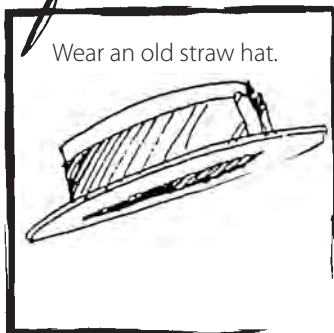
Prior to your visit to the Village, we encourage students and teachers to find pioneer style clothes to dress up in or make some pioneer hats/bonnets or other simple accessories to help them get a feel for the era of the 1890s - 1910s.

Simple ideas on how to create a Pioneer look include:

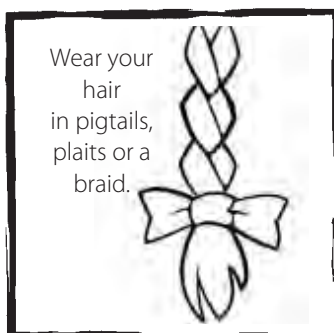
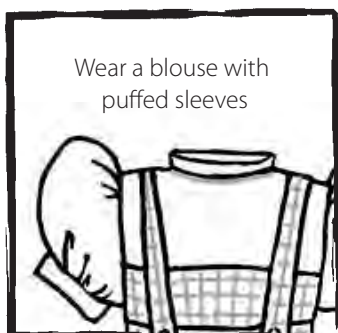
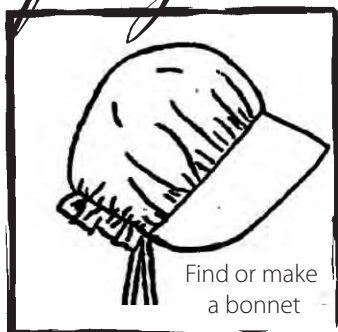
For Women...



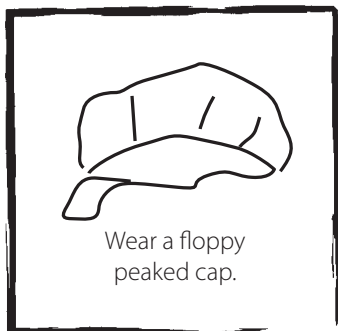
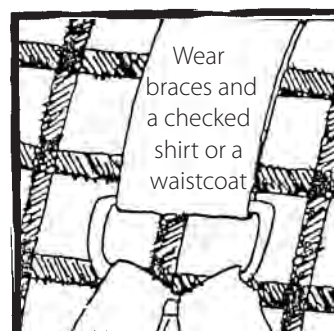
For Men...



For Girls...



For Boys...



FOOD AND FACILITIES

There is a grassy area along the riverside fence of the Village, which is an ideal place for your group to have lunch or a small, shaded picnic area is situated at the end of the implement shed (No. 10 on your Village Map), or behind the main entrance building (No 1. on the map).

Drinks and Ice-creams are available from the entrance building.

Toilets are at the opposite end of the Village to the entrance (Between No. 12 and No.14 on the map) and also behind the Entrance Building.

Rainwater is also available from the tap behind the bakery (at the back of No 5 on the map, opposite the implement shed). This is the ONLY SAFE drinking water.

Young children can play on the train, bikes and swings during the lunch break as long as there is adequate supervision by school staff. Please adhere to age limits placed on playground equipment.

SAFETY AND BEHAVIOUR MANAGEMENT NOTES AND GUIDELINES:

- Supervision of students and behaviour management remains the responsibility of the school class teacher while at the Loxton Historical Village.
- Children are only permitted to climb into the drivers section of the locomotive. Do not allow them to climb on the boiler or other parts of the train.
- Watch that fingers don't get caught in the hinges of the stocks by the Police Cell.
- Children are not permitted to climb on any other exhibits including the machinery and the large old mallee stump near the toilets.
- Children must not turn any handles or touch machinery exhibits (many of the old machines were not built according to current safety regulations and motors engines, cutting blades, cogs etc. were left exposed. Some of the machinery is rusted with age and therefore climbing is not safe)
- Students are not permitted near the site of the campfire without the Village Education Officer present.
- Students are asked to remain a reasonable distance away from Village pets (e.g. the sheep and kangaroo) and to refrain from feeding or chasing them.
- Safety instructions specific to activities are included in the individual Activity notes.
- Please refer to the Risk Assessment document to assist you in determining safety issues applicable to your group

Guided Activity Outline

The whole class meets by the flag pole in front of the School for 'Assembly' followed by a 15 minute introduction from the Village Education Officer, can include being seated inside the School building depending on class size.

The large group then divides into smaller groups, each departs to one of the activity locations. Each activity lasts 15 minutes, at the end of which the groups are to move onto their next activity. There will be a Village staff member to explain to and instruct students. Visiting Adult Group Leaders will need to refer to the programme notes and the information at the activity site to help them guide the students.

ACTIVITY: **Butter Making**

- Located on the side verandah of the Entrance Building

Groups will make enough butter for everyone to sample on the damper once cooked. A butterchurn is provided as a visual display only. A Village staff member will provide the demonstration.

ACTIVITY: **Damper Making**

- Located under the Thatched Shed

A Village staff member will instruct students how to make their own damper each, to be cooked together in the campfire by the Pine & Pug Hut. This is a good opportunity to compare the life style and cooking facilities of early settlers to our current labour saving kitchens.

ACTIVITY: **Washing Day**

- Located at the Pine & Pug Hut.
- Students will be made aware that electricity was unavailable, even as late as 1970 people still used wood stoves for cooking & hot water. Then discuss alternative energy: Fire power and People Power. Household tasks such as cooking, cleaning, washing up will be discussed and compared with the use of electrical items today. Students can then have a try at washing the clothes (provided) using the washboard, tub and wringer.

ACTIVITY: **Rope Making**

- Located in front of the Blacksmith's Shop (Number 8. on the Village Map)

Divide the group into two smaller groups, one at each end of the 'hand-turned' rope-making machine, with the Village Volunteer in the middle guiding the 'Y'. Students take turns winding the machine.

Once each small group has spent 15 minutes at each activity, re-group at the Entrance Building to taste the Damper and Butter made. This completes the morning of guided activities.

ACTIVITY: Butter Making

This activity is located on the side verandah of the Entrance Building .

A Village Volunteer will be available to guide the students through this activity with the assistance of the group's supervising adults.

Groups will make enough butter for everyone to sample on the damper.

A butterchurn is provided as a visual display only.

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Divide children into two groups and halve the cream.
 2. Using a bowl and egg beater, beat the cream until it turns into a lumpy consistency.
 3. Pour off buttermilk - used for cakes, scones, drinking.
 4. Pour cold water over butter to "wash out" remaining buttermilk. Drain off water.
 5. Sprinkle one pinch of salt on butter and knead or pat with butter pats into shape.
 6. Place butter in container and place in the cool safe in the Pug & Pine Hut until needed.
-

ACTIVITY: Damper Making

This activity is located near the Pug and Pine Hut.

A Village Volunteer will be available to guide the students through this activity with the assistance of the group's supervising adults. The following ingredients are supplied for this activity:

- 2kg of Self Raising Flour
- Golden Syrup

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Students can work in pairs - 1 bowl per pair
2. Estimate $\frac{1}{2}$ cups of flour and place in bowl.
3. Add one pinch of salt .
4. Mix to firm dough (like scone mixture) with water.
5. Collect camp oven from Pine & Pug Hut.
6. Place dough in camp oven. Do not press down.
7. Successive groups will cook theirs in one of 2 camp ovens - altogether.
Last group will place camp oven in coals with the lid on.
8. Place some coals on the lid (small shovel hanging on tree for this purpose).
9. Damper takes 30-40 minutes to cook.
10. Students are expected to clean table down at the finish.
11. A bucket of water will be available for students to wash their hands.

Learn

The Name 'Damper' is said to have come from the navigator William Dampier who, in the latter half of the seventeenth century, sailed south as far as the north-west coast of Australia. He found the land very inhospitable and lacking in food supply. It is thought that he made a "damper" out of flour, water and salt and cooked it in the ashes on a dying fire.

In the pioneer days, the damper was baked on the hot coals. Golden Syrup was a special treat and known as "Cockles Delight"

Talk

This is an ideal opportunity to discuss with students pioneer methods for cooking, washing and other household tasks.

ACTIVITY: Washing with the Washboard and Wringer

- This activity is located at the Pug & Pine Hut.

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Soap the garment
2. Stand behind the Washboard, which is leaning in the washtub, and rub the soaped area of the garment up and down the Washboard. When this area is cleaned soap and rub the next section of the garment until it is all clean.
3. Rinse garment
4. Place it between the rollers of the wringer. Buttons folded in so that they wouldn't break.
5. Gently guide the clothes between the rollers as the handle is slowly turned. Make sure that fingers are well away from the rollers as you guide the clothes between them.
6. As the garment begins to show through the other side of the roller grab it to prevent it from getting wrapped around the roller. Once you have the other end of the garment the handle of the wringer can then be turned a little faster.
7. Please do not touch the screw at the top of the wringer. This is used to push the rollers closer together and wring out more water...but we don't need to do this here.

SAFETY NOTES REGARDING THIS ACTIVITY:

Only one student operating the wringer at one time. Teacher must be attentive at all times when doing this activity to prevent fingers getting caught in the wringer. Communicate clearly with students telling them when to turn the handle slowly, and when to stop. If Student A is feeding the garment into the wringer and Student B is turning the handle on the wringer, Student A is the "Boss" and tells Student B when to turn, stop go slow etc. with teacher overseeing.

Learn

The first electric washing machines also had electrically driven wringers on top of them. The wringer is now replaced by electrical appliances such as spin dryers – They don't dry the clothes but they get rid of the excess water.

Washing would usually take all day then the ironing had to be done and all old fashioned fabrics usually needed ironing, there were no crease-proof synthetics materials.

People usually only washed once a week. They didn't change their clothes as often. Usually only had 2 or 3 sets of clothes each - Two sets of working clothes, night clothes and a good set for church and going out.

Since pioneers had large families (usually 6 to 10 children) there were plenty of clothes to wash. Usually the oldest daughters helped her mother with household chores.

Most of the clothes would have been washed in the same water – whites and cleaner, best clothes were washed first, then dirtier work clothes washed last. Water was very precious. Washing water would have been saved and put on the garden to water the vegetables.

Teacher's Guide

SELF GUIDED ACTIVITIES

Self guided activities allow the students to work at their own pace, undertaking preselected activities throughout The Village.

These activities may form part of your timetable (for larger groups), or students can undertake the activities after the managed activities are complete.

Assistance by teachers and supervising adults may be required to complete some of these activities, depending on the age of the students.

Transport:	Horses	Mechanical	River
Early Settlers:	Occupations	Buildings	Treasure Hunt
School Days:	Typical Day	Discipline	Games

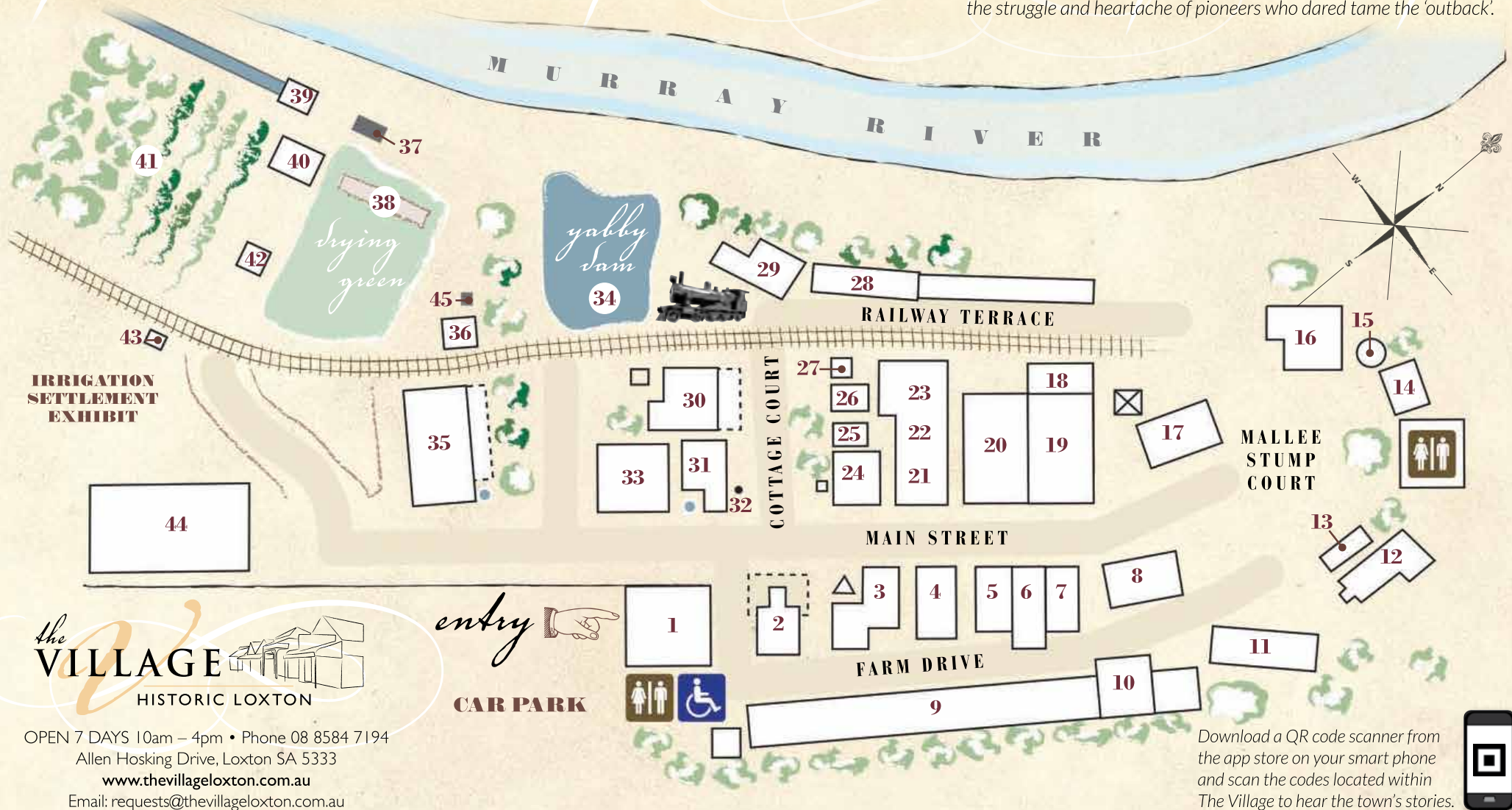
SAMPLE TIME TABLES

time	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4
10.15am	Welcome to your school day	Welcome to your school day	Welcome to your school day	Welcome to your school day
10.30am	Damper	Butter Making	Activity Sheets	Rope Making
10.45am	Butter Making	Damper	Old Fashion Games	Activity Sheets
11am	Life Without Electric-	Activity Sheets	Damper	Old Fashion Games
11.15am	Activity Sheets	Life Without Electric-	Butter Making	Damper
11.30am	Rope Making	Old Fashion Games	Life Without Electric-	Butter Making
11.45am	Old Fashion Games	Rope Making	Activity Sheets	Life Without Electric-

time	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4
10.15am	Welcome to your school day	Welcome to your school day	Welcome to your school day	Welcome to your school day
10.30am	Damper	Butter Making	Life Without Electric-ity	Rope Making
10.45am	Butter Making	Damper	Rope Making	Life Without Electric-ity
11am	Life Without Electric-	Rope Making	Damper	Butter Making
11.15am	Rope Making	Life Without Electric-ity	Butter Making	Damper

Experience a treasure trove of memories and exhibits from an era past...

The Village captures the development of a typical rural community with over 45 buildings and displays, each telling a unique story of the struggle and heartache of pioneers who dared tame the 'outback'.



the VILLAGE
HISTORIC LOXTON

OPEN 7 DAYS 10am – 4pm • Phone 08 8584 7194
Allen Hosking Drive, Loxton SA 5333
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Email: requests@thevillageloxton.com.au

Download a QR code scanner from the app store on your smart phone and scan the codes located within The Village to hear the town's stories.

- | | | | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|-------------------------------------|---|--|
| 1. ☐ Entrance Building | 7. Saddlery Shop | 13. Cellar | 19. Fire Station | 26. F & G Kroeger | 32. Flag | 39. Pump House |
| 2. ☐ Pioneer Memorial Chapel | 8. ☐ Blacksmith | 14. Stump Barn | 20. ☐ Garage | 27. Police Cell | 33. Museum Building | 40. Cutting Shed |
| 3. General Store | 9. Implement Shed | 15. Windmill, Tank and Trough | 21. ☐ Institute | 28. Stationary Motor Display | 34. Yabby Pond | 41. ☐ Irrigated Block |
| 4. Bank | 10. Carpenter's Workshop, Nitschke's Shoe Store | 16. Stable | 22. Dental Display | 29. Railway Station | 35. ☐ Nissen Hut | 42. Sulphur Box |
| 5. Bakery | 11. Thatched Shed | 17. ☐ Shearing Shed | 23. Solicitor's Rooms | 30. Cottage | 36. Railway Siding | 43. Myrla Phonebox |
| 6. Barber Shop | 12. ☐ The Settler's Hut | 18. Pump House | 24. Clarion Office | 31. ☐ School | 37. Lock Cranes | 44. Tractor Shed |
| | | | 25. Telephone Exchange | | 38. Drying Racks | 45. Pump and Motor |

1. Entrance Building

Constructed in 1976 by the Rotary Club of Loxton, this entry building was opened by the then Governor General, Sir John Kerr. Entry tickets, refreshments and souvenirs are available for purchase here.

2. Pioneer Memorial Chapel

This beautiful stone building was constructed in 1971 and the Loxton Ministers Fraternal assisted with the design. It is furnished with items from a number of churches throughout the district. Step into to experience church as it was in the early years.

3. General Store

This building began life in 1910 as the Alawoona General Store. Like most country stores in the early 1900s, the store owners also operated the Post Office and Post Master General's telephone exchange. The store offered a wide range of merchandise to cater for residents needs; anything from windmill parts to sewing needles were generally available. The building was moved to The Village in 1972.

4. Bank

This building was formerly the Geranium agency for the Lameroot branch of the Bank of Adelaide, and operated from 1909 to 1973. In August 1973, shortly after closing, the building was moved, intact to the Village. It is easy to imagine local farmers outside discussing their yearly crops whilst waiting to enter the bank.

5. Bakery

The bakery, constructed in 1977, is a replica of the original bake house in Loxton. Inside is an original farm oven from an old river homestead.

6. Barber Shop

Constructed in 1977, the barber shop displays hairdressing equipment and memorabilia from across South Australia.

7. Saddlery Shop

This building is a replica of Klingberg's Saddlery Shop which commenced business on East Terrace in 1909. Albert Klingberg of Tanunda rode his bike to Loxton to assess the viability of a saddlery business in the new town of Loxton and consequently established Klingberg's Saddlery and Harness Making shop. As the years progressed and farmers began using tractors instead of horses, the saddlery business declined until eventually closing in 1946. Aspects of saddle making can still be experienced within The Village replica today.

8. Blacksmith

This limestone building contains a comprehensive collection of blacksmithing tools used by local blacksmiths. At blacksmith stores, typical to The Village's example, equipment such as ploughs and stump pullers were made along with alterations and repairs to a range of equipment.

9. Implement Shed

The largest building in The Village, it displays many dry land farming machines and implements commonly used in farming throughout the district. Plane's, carriages and wagons are just a few of the items that can be viewed within this shed.

10. Carpenter's Workshop & Nitschke's Shoe Store.

Constructed of materials from numerous old buildings in Loxton, including the floor of the Loxton Institute, the carpentry shop features a home-made lathe built from tractor and machinery parts.

Before the advent of power tools.

This building also houses a shoe shop display, representing Nitschke's Shoe Store which operated in Loxton from 1929 to 1986. Alf Nitschke was a very experienced surgical boot maker and was widely known for making and selling high quality footwear.

11. Thatched Shed

Straw roofed sheds similar to this construction were commonly used for the housing of machinery, whilst also being an ideal storage solution for hay and stock feed.

12. The Settler's Hut

This building is a prime example of a typical Settler's Hut, commonly occupied during the late 1800s to early 1900s by farmers. Huts like this were constructed of pine slabs and pug, a mixture of sand, clay and straw. This example was the first building to be constructed within The Village and represents the original hut, which once stood mere metres from where The Village Settler's Hut now stands. The original hut was once occupied by William Charles Loxton of whom the town is named after.

13. Cellar

The cellar was built using stone from the original Loxton Hospital. Cellars were used to store perishable food items that required cooling before the days of refrigeration.

14. Stump Barn

Stump barns were an ingenious utilisation of Mallee stumps that had been cleared from farms. Stumps were stacked to form walls for sheds and provided inexpensive storage areas.

15. Windmill, Tank and Trough

Artesian bore water was in abundance in the Mallee and the wind provided an economical source of energy for pumping. These structures demonstrated the early settler's effective use of wind and water.

16. Stable

Pine and Mallee uprights from an old stable on a local property were utilised to construct this replica stable. With horse power the dominate transport and farming method, stables were very common constructions in the region during the early 1900s.

17. Shearing Shed

This building is a replica of some of the regions first shearing sheds, and is complete with a wool press, classing table and shearing equipment, including hand shears. This shed is still used for shearing demonstrations on most 'Village Alive Days'. One of the oldest Village exhibits, it is a true symbol of the Aussie way of life. Before the arrival of rail transport in Loxton, wool bales were transported to Adelaide by paddle steamers, where the wool was sold at auction and sent to buyers from across the world.

18. Pump House

Constructed of pine slabs taken from a house built in 1903, the pump house contains an old Blackstone engine, used to power a pump for pumping water when lack of summer winds stalled the windmills.

19. Fire Station

Contains one of the best exhibits of fire-fighting equipment outside the metropolitan area, and includes three restored implements, one of which is horse-drawn. At 12noon each day, The Village fire siren is sounded.

20. Garage

In typical 1920s style this garage was designed with the assistance of the Riverland Vintage and Classic Car Club. It is used by the club to maintain and display vintage cars, motorcycles, tools and items associated with the early days of the motor industry.

Inside you can view the working display of a Hudson Terraplane engine.

21. Institute

Country Institutes were the social and meeting hubs of small towns. The original Loxton Institute showed moving pictures, held school concerts, fetes, dances and balls. Church services were often held in Loxton's original Institute and the town library was for many years located within.

Local artist Jan Wagner painted a mural depicting a paddle steamer scene on the stage backdrop of The Village Institute.

22. Dental Display

Housing a range of old dental equipment, items within this display were generously provided by the South Australian Museum and the South Australian Dental Association.

23. Solicitor's Rooms

This room displays furnishings, books and records of Loxton's first solicitor Ernest Henry Hechler, who commenced his practice in the town during 1912 and continued until his death in 1973. He was a valued contributor to musical and other cultural activities in the town over many years.

24. Clarion Office

Loxton's first newspaper, 'The Clarion' was initially printed and published in 1925. However a victim of the depression, it closed in 1928. Inside view the old printing machines, early newspapers and photographs of the Loxton district.

25. Telephone Exchange

Originally from Paringa, this building contains a switchboard that was used at Moorook from 1935 until 1974. View the comprehensive display of telephones and equipment used many decades ago, before modern telephone technology, when telephone operators were accused of listening in to conversations and being the source of local gossip!

26. F & G Kroeger

Dedicated to Fredrick (Fritz) Gerhard Kroeger, a well-respected businessman in the town, this exhibit displays phonographs, radios and electrical equipment used in the early to mid 1900s. Fritz commenced business in 1930 selling various electrical goods.

27. Cell

Originally the Alawoona Police Station cell, this lock up was not built for comfort! Step inside and imagine the discomfort of a night within.

28. Stationary Motor Display

Within this display you can view numerous types of engines that were utilised by our early settlers.

29. Railway Station

The station was transported from Yinkanie (32 kilometres west of Loxton) in 1975 when the station closed. Beside it stands an old RX55 railway engine which was built in South Australia in 1911 and was moved to The Village in 1972. The railway engine was used to pull freight trains on the Adelaide to Loxton run.

30. Cottage

This cottage is an example of the progression of housing within the region. Cottages such as this replaced the old pine-and-pug huts, and had four main rooms 1 for entertaining, 2 bedrooms and a kitchen. Bathrooms and washhouses were often located outside. Constructed of timber and corrugated iron, its furnishings and fittings are typical of those seen in homes during the early 1900s.

31. School

This small country school building was originally the Bandon School which opened in 1931 and serviced both the Copeville and Alawoona communities. It closed in 1954 due to lack of students. The School building was dismantled and rebuilt at The Village in 1971 by village volunteers. It is fully furnished with desks, blackboards and other school equipment including the dreaded cane!

32. Flag

The flag which is raised and lowered each day is known as the Lower Murray Flag and originated as far back as 1850. It is flown on paddle steamers and other river vessels even to this day, in both South Australia and Victoria.

33. Museum Building

This old school building contains various exhibits including hospital equipment, a collection of lamps and photographic equipment.

34. Yabby Dam

This dam often fills with storm water and is a smart and inexpensive storage solution for excess water. Many dams similar to this once regularly held yabbies.

35. Nissen Hut

A corrugated iron hut displaying the 'make do' housing used by some of the 250 ex-servicemen in our region who were granted horticultural properties as part of the government's repatriation scheme after WWII. The Village Nissen Hut has been furnished to show the living conditions of the early 'blockies' and their families. Initially, huts like this did not have domestic water or electricity. Water had to be carted in tanks on block trolleys, pulled by horse or tractor.

36. Railway Siding

This siding from Veitch was originally used for the delivery of parcels and the collection of produce.

37. Lock Cranes

The restored, hand-operated crane and first motorised model were used at Lock 4 during its early operation.

38. Drying Racks

These racks, along with hot and cold dips were used for drying fruits, mostly grapes.

39. Pump House

This is typical of the 'block' pump house with water wheel and meter to measure water usage. The 30-metre open channel is an example of the original irrigation methods which are inefficient compared to today's alternatives.

40. Cutting Shed

The corrugated iron cutting shed was a busy, noisy place around Christmas time, when filled with people cutting stone fruit and removing stones by hand. These cutters were often local wives, children and neighbours looking to earn a little extra pocket money.

41. Irrigated Block

Planted with older-variety vines and an assortment of stone fruit trees and citrus, this block is typical to those allocated to ex-servicemen as part of the government's repatriation scheme after WWII. There were 250 'blockies' who settled on properties with their families between 1948 and 1956 in the Loxton Irrigation Area. With no infrastructure to make water available to individual blocks in the early years of irrigating, trees were hand watered whilst vines were commonly watered using hand dug furrows.

42. Sulphur Box

Sulphur boxes were an important element of the district's dried fruit industry. Many growers built their own solid brick sulphur houses similar to this one. Stone fruit such as apricots, peaches and pears were cut and de-stoned in the cutting shed and laid on wooden trays before being placed in the sulphur boxes. Sulphur was burnt in a shallow container beneath the trays. This process prevents the fruit from discolouring and losing flavour. Once removed from the sulphur boxes, the trays of fruit were laid out in the sun to dry.

43. Myrla Railway Phone Shed

Originally the Phone Shed at Myrla it was moved to The Village after its closure to demonstrate the importance of communications in years that rail dominated the country.

44. Tractor Shed

This shed houses a collection of tractors and implements dating back to the 1920s. Many of these have been restored by The Village Volunteers and are still operational. Allis-Chalmers, McCormick, Fordson and Vickers are a few of the machinery brands displayed inside.

45. Pump and Motor

The original pump and motor were used at the Loxton Irrigation and Pumping station to pump water to local residents and eventually to stand pipes for irrigating local fruit growing properties.

THE VILLAGE: RISK ASSESSMENT AND ACTION PLAN - EDUCATION PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Identified safety risk	Likelihood descriptor	Consequence descriptor	Risk level from matrix / priority	Action Plan (How to reduce this risk to an acceptable level)	Emergency Strategy (What we'll do if this risk becomes reality)
1. Crossing car park - child hit by car	Unlikely	Severe	Low	Teachers will ensure that the road is safe before crossing: children will be briefed on road safety prior to the walk. Teachers to carry mobile phones	Use mobile phones to call ambulance, notify Loxton Hospital, Loxton Police and parents of child(ren) involved
2. Windy day - hats blow off - children may chase their hat and be hit by a car	Common	Severe	High	Children will not be required to wear their hats, greatly reducing the risk.	As above
3. Unforeseen health issue - staff or student (ie. Anaphylaxis or Asthma)	Unlikely	Severe	Low	Medication for children with existing health issues will be carried in the medical bag. Backup medication for health concerns such as Asthma will be carried (ie. Ventolin)	As above
4. Children wandering away from the group	Unlikely	Severe	Low	Students will walk with adults (teacher & parents) as class groups. Teachers will be responsible for ensuring that their students walk within the group. Adults will walk at the front and rear of the group as a whole, and at the front and rear of class groups within the line	Stop and ensure remainder of children are together. Identify last time child was seen. Notify authorities if child is not found within a few minutes
5. Slips/Falls/ Trips	Common	Moderate	Med	Warn students and control movement. Students accompanied at all times. All children instructed not to climb on equipment or machinery etc. Written notes re: safety instructions and consideration to be given to all adult group leaders for each activity. Children not following these instructions will be removed from the activity and the school's behaviour management policy will be enacted	Assess using First Aid procedures, use mobile phones to call ambulance and/or parents of child(ren) involved as deemed necessary
6. Squashed/jammed fingers, etc. or clothing caught in moving parts of equipment e.g. hinges, handles and wheels	Possible	Moderate	Med	Students instructed that adults only are allowed to turn handles on implements etc. and only after all children are standing a minimum of 1m clear. Children not permitted to use stocks until a teacher is present to operate them - no children to operate stocks. All groups have close supervision by adult helpers. Written notes re: safety instructions and consideration to be given to all adult leaders for each activity. Children not following these instructions will be removed from the activity and the school's behaviour management policy will be enacted. Parent helpers will refer all such incidences to a teacher immediately	Use first aid kit, first aid trained person on site, mobile phone with organisers and teachers in charge - contact emergency services and parents as required