

# Safety Inspection Report

Playing Field Inspection

## St Cleer Pavilion Playing Field & Goals

St Cleer Parish Council

29 April 2026



# Safety Inspection Report

## Playing Field Inspection

Site name: **St Cleer Pavilion Playing Field & Goals**

Date of inspection: **29 April 2026**

Inspector: **Bill Slater**



Boundaries - Mixed

Innate risk score:  
 3

Description	Tasks	Risk score
Loose in ground.	Repair.	 8

Shelter - Youth Shelter

Innate risk score:  
 4

Description	Tasks	Risk score
No Findings		

Pathways

Innate risk score:  
 4

Description	Tasks	Risk score
No Findings		

Litter Bin

Innate risk score:  
 2

Description	Tasks	Risk score
Timber is decayed.	Check on a routine basis.	 3

Signage - Info

Innate risk score:  
 2

Description	Tasks	Risk score
No Findings		

## Wheeled Sport - Grind Rail

Innate risk score:


 13

Description	Tasks	Risk score
No Findings		

## Wheeled Sport - Facility

Innate risk score:

 12

Description	Tasks	Risk score
Surface is uneven.	No reasonably practicable action is identified.	 4

## Goal Post - Football - Full Size - Portable

Innate risk score:

 8

Description	Tasks	Risk score
No Findings		

## Goal Post - Football - 9-A-Side - Portable

Innate risk score:


 8

Description	Tasks	Risk score
Item has corrosion.	Treat and repair.	 6

## Football Goal - Type 1 - Large - Socketed

Innate risk score:

 8

Description	Tasks	Risk score
Paintwork is in poor condition.	De-scale back to good base material and coat with lead free paint, using appropriate precautions. Repairs may be necessary where corrosion is severe.	 3

## Football Pitch - Small (Beyond Trees)

Innate risk score:

 8

Description	Tasks	Risk score
No Findings		

## Football Pitches - Large x 2

Innate risk score:

 8

Description	Tasks	Risk score
No Findings		

Goal Post - Football - 5-a-Side

Innate risk score:  
 8

Description	Tasks	Risk score
No Findings		

## How to read your report

The assets on site are categorised as **Ancillary Items** or **Play Items**, and listed under those headings.

Each item is listed in the style shown in the image below, which contains labels to aid interpretation as follows:

- 1) The name of the asset
- 2) The manufacturer of the asset, if known,
- 3) The innate or default risk score of the asset, assuming it has no faults and complies with standards,
- 4) The actual risk score of the asset at the time of inspection, being the highest of the finding risks or the innate risk,
- 5) A statement about whether the item complies with the appropriate standards, including the names of those standards,
- 6) Details about findings, if any, including what is wrong (Description), what to do about it (Tasks), notes to aid understanding (Notes), and photograph(s) of the issue.

**Primary Items**

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**Sample Asset Name**

Manufactured by Manufacturer Name

asset image here

**Risk level:**  
Low  
Potential risk score reduction: 1  
Remedial tasks: 1

**Standards:**  
EN 1176-1:2017, EN 1176-2:2017  
The item and its surfacing (where applicable) meet with the requirements of the relevant standards.

**Finding**

**Description**  
Item is rusting in places.

**Tasks**  
Replace.

**Note**  
Two of the frame washers are rusting.

**Finding Photos**

asset image here      asset image here

Surface: Grass

Inspection SI0000142594. Report produced on 16/12/2019 at 12:11:07

# Shelter - Youth Shelter



Innate risk level

Actual risk level

4

4

Risk level:

Low

✓

Risk score as low as possible

✓

No remedial tasks

# Boundaries - Mixed



Innate risk level

Actual risk level

3

8

Risk level:

Medium

Potential risk score reduction:

5

Remedial tasks:

1

## Maintenance Finding

Description

Loose in ground.

Tasks

Repair.

Note

Damaged and rotting posts on rope boundary between large pitches.

Risk level:

Medium

Risk score:

8

### Finding Photos





# Litter Bin



Innate risk level

Actual risk level

2

3

Risk level:

Very low

Potential risk score reduction:

1

Remedial tasks:

1

## Maintenance Finding

### Description

Timber is decayed.

### Tasks

Check on a routine basis.

Risk level:

Very low

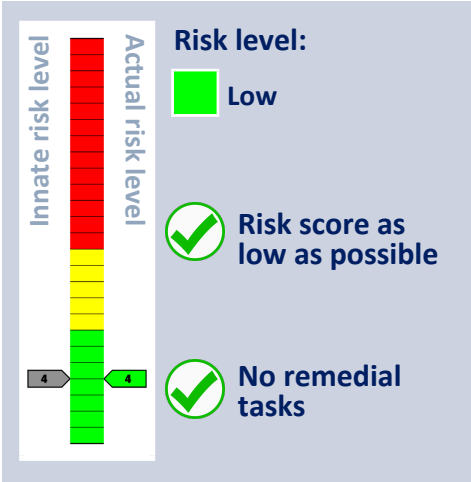
Risk score:

3

### Finding Photos



# Pathways



# Signage - Info



## Goal Post - Football - Full Size - Portable

**Manufactured by Sabre**

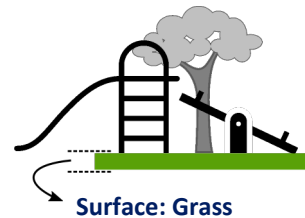
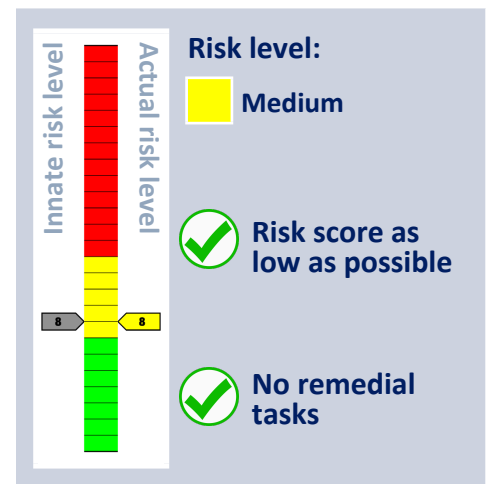


### Standards:



EN 748:2013, BS 8461:2005+A1:2009

The item and its surfacing (where applicable) meet with the requirements of the relevant standards.





# Goal Post - Football - 9-A-Side - Portable

Manufactured by Sabre



Innate risk level

Actual risk level

8

6

Risk level:

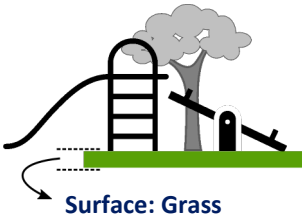
Medium

✓

Risk score as low as possible

Remedial tasks:

1



## Standards:

BS 8461:2005+A1:2009, EN 16579:2018  
The item and its surfacing (where applicable) meet with the requirements of the relevant standards.

## Maintenance Finding

### Description

Item has corrosion.

### Tasks

Treat and repair.

Risk level:

Low

Risk score:

6

## Finding Photos







# Football Goal - Type 1 - Large - Socketed

Manufactured by Mark Harrod



Innate risk level

Actual risk level

8

8

Risk level:

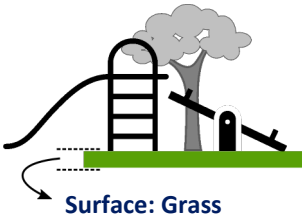
Medium

✓

Risk score as low as possible

Remedial tasks:

1



Standards:

✓

EN 748:2013, BS 8461:2005+A1:2009  
The item and its surfacing (where applicable) meet with the requirements of the relevant standards.

## Maintenance Finding

Description

Paintwork is in poor condition.

Tasks

De-scale back to good base material and coat with lead free paint, using appropriate precautions. Repairs may be necessary where corrosion is severe.

Risk level:

Very low

Risk score:

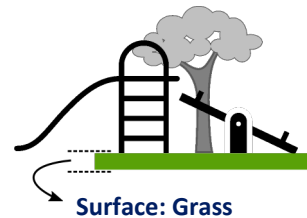
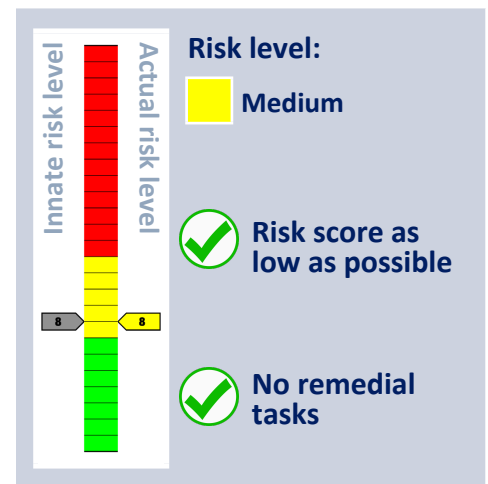
3

Finding Photos



## Football Pitch - Small (Beyond Trees)

**Manufactured by Local**



### Standards:



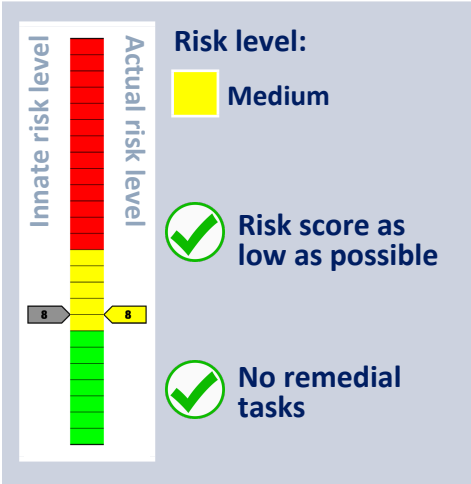
None

There are no standards applicable for this unit, but the safety requirements and principles of other standards have been used to ensure the unit is suitably safe.



# Football Pitches - Large x 2

Manufactured by Local

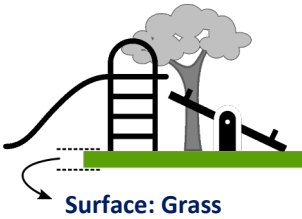


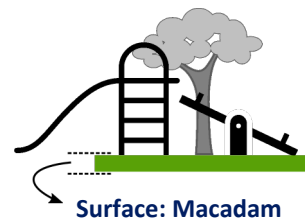
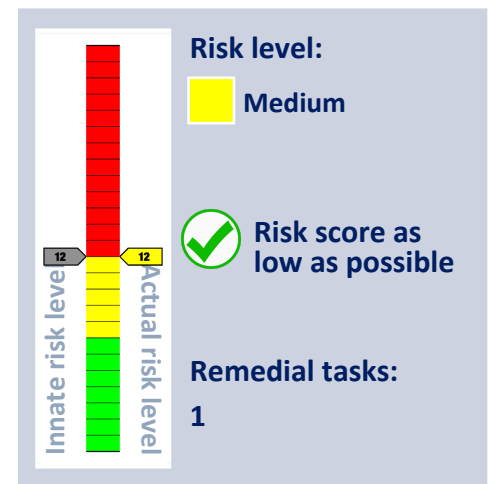
## Standards:



None

There are no standards applicable for this unit, but the safety requirements and principles of other standards have been used to ensure the unit is suitably safe.





The item and its surfacing (where applicable) meet with the requirements of the relevant standards.

## Maintenance Finding

Surface is uneven.

No reasonably practicable action is identified.

Uneven where ramps used to be.

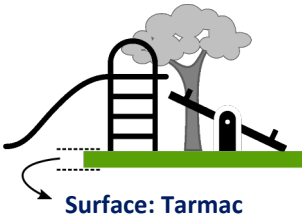
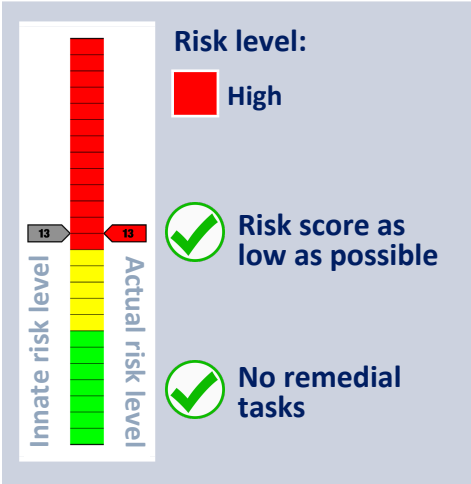


## Finding Photos



# Wheeled Sport - Grind Rail

Manufactured by Rhino Ramps



**Standards:**

EN 14974:2019

The item and its surfacing (where applicable) meet with the requirements of the relevant standards.

# Goal Post - Football - 5-a-Side

**Manufactured by Mark Harrod**

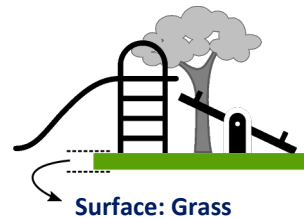
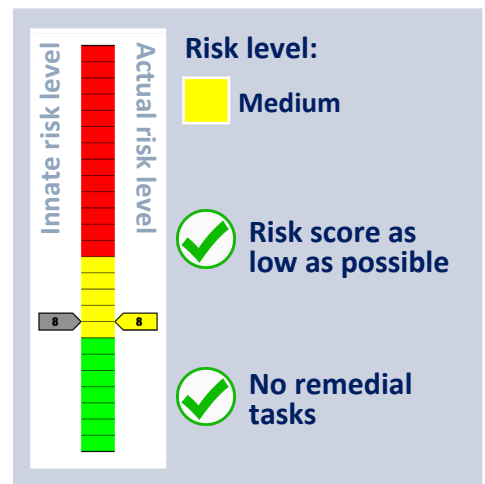


### Standards:



BS 8461:2005+A1:2009, EN 16579:2018

The item and its surfacing (where applicable) meet with the requirements of the relevant standards.



## General Notes

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The risk scores are calculated by plotting the likelihood of harm against the severity of the injury sustained. The likelihood is given a score of 1 to 5, and the severity is given a score of 1 to 5. In doing this a matrix is produced which gives a numerical assessment of the risk on a score of 1 to 25, and a judgement is made as to which risks are low, which are medium and which are high. Risk scores may be adjusted in the light of experience and therefore may not be exactly as per the table. For example, a score of 7 may be noted.

Risks are calculated in this way:

1. An assessment of the likelihood of harm taking place is made using the numbers 1 to 5, by following these descriptions:
  - a. 1 = Rare
  - b. 2 = Unlikely
  - c. 3 = Moderate
  - d. 4 = Likely
  - e. 5 = Certain
2. An assessment of the severity of the injury sustained is made using the numbers 1 to 5, by following these descriptions:
  - a. 1 = Insignificant
  - b. 2 = Minor
  - c. 3 = Moderate
  - d. 4 = Major
  - e. 5 = Catastrophic
3. The two numbers are multiplied to give a risk score on a scale of 1 to 25.
4. Scores of 1 to 7 inclusive are considered to be low risk and are considered to be tolerable where this is the innate risk of the item, but where remedial works are identified these should be undertaken,
5. Scores of 8 to 12 are considered to be medium risk and some control measures may be identified to reduce the risks to low, tolerable levels,
6. Score of 13 and above are considered to be high risk and urgent action is considered to be necessary to reduce the risks to tolerable levels.

## General Notes

It is important to note that where an outcome is catastrophic, but for which the likelihood is rare this will present a score of  $1 \times 5 = 5$  = low risk. Similarly, a certain event for which the consequence is insignificant will present a score of  $5 \times 1 = 5$  = low risk. It is important to consider likelihood and consequence, and not just one of the factors in isolation.

The multiplication of the factors into a risk matrix is given here in Table 1, with a judgement made as to risk scoring indicated by colour.

Green = LOW risk, Amber = MEDIUM risk, Red = HIGH risk.

Table 1 – Risk Score Matrix

L i k e l i h o o d	Severity					
		1 Insignifi- cant	2 Minor	3 Moderate	4 Major	5 Catastro- phic
	1 = Rare	1 LOW	2 LOW	3 LOW	4 LOW	5 LOW
	2 = Unlikely	2 LOW	4 LOW	6 LOW	8 MEDIUM	10 MEDIUM
	3 = Moderate	3 LOW	6 LOW	9 MEDIUM	12 MEDIUM	15 HIGH
	4 = Likely	4 LOW	8 MEDIUM	12 MEDIUM	16 HIGH	20 HIGH
	5 = Certain	5 LOW	10 MEDIUM	15 HIGH	20 HIGH	25 HIGH



## General Notes

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Equipment has been assessed for compliance with the appropriate standards, which are listed next to each item where applicable. Compliance with these standards is not mandatory in law, but it is useful to know whether items comply or not. If we think a change is needed, then this is noted in our report. Non-compliance does not necessarily mean that a change is needed. Compliance with standards is not always a clear-cut thing. Some interpretation can be needed, and our interpretation may differ from the interpretation of others. In some cases, we may decide not to note non-compliance in cases where we think it may mislead or be unhelpful so to do.

Exposure to acceptable levels of risk and challenge is essential to children's development and allows them to exercise their right to play. Therefore, it can be judged that levels of risk above low risk can be acceptable. The risk scores shown allow the operator to make a judgement after first considering the benefit of the activity to which the risk score relates. Similarly, sporting activities present risks to participants, but the benefit of the activity needs to be considered when determining if the default or innate risks are acceptable to the site owner.

There may be cases where we report issues that are not the site owner's responsibility. It is not necessarily possible for us to determine who owns what, and in any case we need to bring all risks to your attention if they can affect the safety of the site's users.

Our report shows the findings at the time of inspection. Subsequent events may affect the condition of the site. We have inspected without dismantling or destruction and so some aspects of the relevant standards may not be testable on site.

Where timbers are set into the ground it is not always possible to determine levels of decay. The owner should ensure they conduct appropriate inspections to identify decay before it becomes a problem.

Each inspection requires the inspector to gain access to all publicly accessible (reasonably accessible to lawful occupants) spaces within the facility. Each part is sampled, usually starting at the main entrance and working around the perimeter, before moving to the interior of the site. Hazards and features are noted and an assessment of the risks to users is given, both the innate risk and the risk of any defects or non-compliances. The term hazard is used to identify items that do not necessarily require remedial action.

Some elements may be identified by names other than those given by the site owner. The photographs should aid identification.

For all features and hazards due consideration has been given to the location, probable intensity of use and resultant resources likely to be available to ensure adequate maintenance and upkeep of facilities, when calculating the risks.



## General Notes

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The calculated levels of risk are based upon several factors. In broad terms, the risk score is calculated by multiplying the likelihood of an adverse event taking place by the severity of its outcome. For sites where water is present factors that feed into the calculation include: likely type of users at risk (e.g. are they children?), hinterland activity that may attract users to the site (e.g. is a playground situated near the water's edge?), edge protection measures (e.g. are there plants that prevent access to the water?), ease of access and egress to the water (e.g. does a gently sloping bank allow easy egress from the water?), nature of the water (e.g. is the water deep, fast flowing?).

Where sports are concerned the nature of the sport is taken into consideration as well as the condition of the playing surfaces.





# EN 16579 Notes – Summary of Requirements

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## Introduction

The standard EN 16579:2018 was published in January 2018 and covers portable and permanent socketed playing field goals used for competition, training or recreational play, including indoors and outdoors. It specifies the functional and safety requirements and test methods for all types of permanent goals, apart from those covered by other standards (including EN 748 (full size football), EN 749 (handball), EN 750 (hockey), EN 1270 (basketball), EN 15312 (free access multi sports), EN 16664 (lightweight goals), inflatable goals, children's toy goals).

With the introduction of new standards, it is inevitable that some older units will be non-compliant. The standards are not mandatory in law, nor retrospective in action, but non-compliances should be noted, and action taken where the risk justifies it.

## General Requirements

Goals should be used as complete units, but nets are optional.

They are classified into Category A (football/hockey type) and Category B (Rugby type), with many sub-categories based on size, weight and portability.

The units must be made of suitable materials, to ensure the goal remains fit for purpose throughout its lifetime.

## Strength and Stability Requirements

Goals must meet stability and strength tests. These include vertical and horizontal loading to test for strength and stability.

## Entrapments

Goals must be free of crushing and shearing hazards between parts during use, transportation and storage. The entrapment requirements and test methods are similar to those for children's playground equipment.

## Net and Net Fixings

The net fixings must be suitably strong and must not create entrapments. Metal cup hooks and metal spring cup hooks must not be used, as they present a risk to fingers and hands.

Net sizes are specified, with maxima of 100 mm for football and 45 mm for hockey.

## Instructions and Marking

The manufacturer should provide instructions for the correct and safe assembly, installation, transportation, storage and maintenance of the goals and any associated anchoring systems.

Warning labels must be attached to goals. They should include information on checks, security, no climbing and the weight of the goal.

## Inspection and Maintenance

The manufacturer should provide information on how often to inspect the goals, and what to inspect for.

A routine visual check should be undertaken before each use, to check for things such as damage to the frame, lack of anchoring, damaged fittings and nets, any incorrect additions.

An operational inspection should be carried out at least every 6 months or more often if the manufacturer recommends it. This should include more stringent tests.

An annual main inspection should be carried out.

If any defect is found which requires stability and strength testing, then the goal must be taken out of use until such testing is done.

We can provide strength and stability testing for goals at economic rates.



## EN 14974 Notes – Summary of Requirements

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### General

No substances hazardous to health shall be present. Timber to be protected against rotting. Metals to be weather resistant. Skateparks to be separated from playgrounds. All external accessible edges rounded off (min. 3mm radius) No gaps exceeding 5 mm between ramps and the ground. Structures shall be firmly fixed to prevent displacement. All tube ends shall be blanked off.

There shall be no stairs or ladders to platforms. Free fall height shall not exceed 1500 mm, except where otherwise allowed. The ground shall be correctly level.

### Rolling Surfaces

Rolling surfaces shall be even and closed. Mounting parts shall not project. Differences in height (e.g. due to misalignment of edges) shall not exceed the thickness of the material and shall not exceed 3 mm. Laminate materials shall not delaminate. Width of joints shall not exceed 5 mm. Surfaces shall be free draining.

### Grinding surfaces

Shall be wear resistant.

### Barriers

Shall be at least 1200 mm high. No horizontal openings greater than 89 mm. Shall not induce anyone to climb. The distance between the underside of the barrier and the top of the platform shall not exceed 60 mm. Barrier ends must be rounded off or chamfered.

### Copings

Minimum diameter of 40 mm. Ends shall be sealed. Multiple piece construction – there shall be no gaps or change of levels. Pool copings can have gaps up to 5 mm wide, but they must be level. Copings in parallel must not have a gap between them > 8 mm. Coping projection shall be between 5 mm and 20 mm (upwards and forwards), except pool copings which can differ.

### Kerbs & Ledges

Adjacent rolling surfaces shall be at least 1200 mm wide. The side faces and structure below the grinding surface shall be closed. Safety zone is at least 2000mm.

### Rails

Height maximum 1000 mm. Square or rectangular rails width and height minimum is 40 mm. Square rail free ends width minimum is 60 mm. Rectangular rail free end minimum is 50 mm wide and 60 mm high. Circular rail diameter minimum is 40 mm. Circular rail free ends diameter minimum is 60 mm. All rail ends shall be sealed. End edges shall be rounded 3 mm minimum. Ground plates shall not stick out more than 100 mm.

### Jump Ramps

Maximum height 1000 mm. Minimum width 1200 mm. Minimum radius (if applicable) 1800 mm. Maximum bank inclination (if applicable) 40 degrees. Safety zone is at least 2000mm to sides and front, and at least 5000mm beyond the jump.



### Platform Bank (Flat Bank)

Where height is  $\leq 1000$  mm no barrier is needed. See table for dimensions:

A bank higher than 1000 mm without a platform shall have a barrier. Safety zone is at least 2000mm.

Height (mm)	Width (mm)	Platform depth (mm)
$\leq 1000$	Min. 1200	Min. 1200
> 1000 to 1500	Min 2400	
> 1500 to 3000	Min 3600	

### Platform Transition (Quarter Pipe)

Where height is  $\leq 1000$  mm no barrier is needed. See table for dimensions:

Copings must meet the requirements for copings. Safety zone is at least 2000mm.

Height (mm)	Width (mm)	Platform depth (mm)	Radius (mm)
$\leq 1000$	Min. 1200	Min. 1200	Min 1800
> 1000 to 1500	Min 2400		
> 1500 to 3000	Min 3600		

### Spine Ramp

See table for dimensions:

Ridge shall be minimum of 40 mm and maximum of 140 mm wide (except for spines consisting of two flat banks) Copings must meet the requirements for copings. Safety zone is at least 2000mm.

Height (mm)	Width (mm)	Radius of transitions	Angle of bank
$\leq 1000$	Min. 1200	Min. 1800	Max 40 degrees
> 1000 to 1250	Min 2400		
> 1250 to 1500	Min 3600		

### Wall Ramp

See table for dimensions:

Safety zone is at least 2000mm.

Structure	Radius (r) mm	Width mm	Height (wall) mm	Height (ramp) mm
Wall ramp with transition	Min 1000 Max 2000	Min 2400	Min 2000	R $\pm$ 5%
	> 2000 to 3000	Min 3600	$\geq$ radius	
Wall ramp with bank	-	Min 2400	Min 1500	Max 1500
		Min 3600		Min 1500 Max 2500

### Pyramid Bank

Height shall not exceed 1500mm. Length of upper quadrilateral edge shall be at least 100mm. Fully sided pyramids do not have height limitations. All surfaces must be closed. Safety zone is at least 2000mm.

## EN 14974 Notes – Summary of Requirements

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### **Stair**

Vertical sections must be closed. Grind rails and kerbs shall not be installed over stairs higher than 1000mm. Safety zone is at least 2000mm.

### **Pipe**

Has a platform at each end. Platforms shall only be accessible via the rolling surface (i.e. no steps or climbing holds) Platforms shall have barriers. Copings must be fitted. Safety zone is at least 2000mm

### **Fun Box**

Where the fun box is fully sided with rolling surfaces there are no height restrictions. If the fun box is accessible from at least three sides any rails shall project no more than 300mm into the table. Distance between the ends of the rail and the opposite table edge shall be at least 1200mm. Distance between rails/kerbs/ledges etc. shall be at least 1500mm. Any vertical surfaces of open corners shall be closed. Safety zone is at least 2000mm.

### **Safety Zones**

Shall be clear of obstacles.

### **Marking**

Structure should be marked with (at least):

- Name of manufacturer
- Year of manufacture
- Number and date of the standard (EN 14974:2019)





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Playsafety Ltd  
78 Shrivenham Hundred Business Park  
Watchfield  
SWINDON  
SN6 8TY  
+44 (0)1793 317470

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