# Outside the [sand] box

SAFE, CREATIVE PLAYGROUNDS





### **OVERVIEW**

- What is Kidsafe?
- Risk and challenge
- Playground injuries
- Australian Standards for playgrounds ensuring compliance
- Best practice and innovation in nature playground design –
   outside the [sand] box



### What is Kidsafe?







To take a leadership role in child injury prevention through education, research, advocacy and strategic partnerships

'A Safer World for Kids'





Child Accident Prevention Foundation of Australia



### The 'R' word!

Challenges and hazards - both are RISKS

- CHALLENGE is something obvious to the child where he/she can determine their ability and decide whether to take that risk
- A HAZARD is something unseen or not obvious to the child that often results in injury



Image Source: SMH Jan 2004



# Playground injuries

- Approximately 6000 children 0-14 years were hospitalised as a result of falls from playground equipment in 2010-11.
- Bruises & sprains are the most common injury.
- Most serious injuries:
- Head, facial injuries & fractures
- 0 4 years of age: Head/Facial injuries
- 5 -14 years of age: Upper Limb injuries

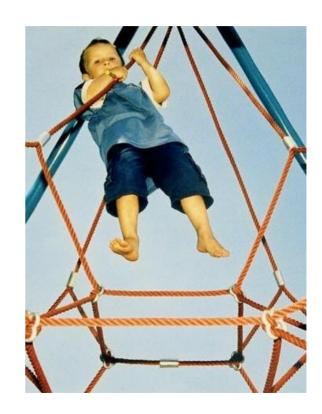
Source: AIHW: Pointer s (2013). Trends in hospitalised injury, Australia, 1990-00 to 2010-11. Injury research and statistics series no. 86 Cat. No INJCAT 162. Canberra: AIHW





# Types of equipment involved in injury

- Climbing Apparatus/Monkey Bars
- Trampoline
- Slides
- Swings
- Flying Fox
- Other





# Australian Standards for playgrounds

- Intention is to provide hazard-free environments
- Provide voluntary guidelines for best practice playgrounds with regards to:
  - Design
  - Installation
  - Inspection
  - Maintenance
  - Operation



## Relevant Australian Standards

AS 4685 Playground equipment and surfacing

- Part 0: Development, installation, inspection, maintenance and operation
- Part 1: General safety requirements and test methods
   Particular safety requirements and test methods for:
  - Part 2: Swings
  - Part 3: Slides
  - Part 4: Cableways

- Part 5: Carousels
- Part 6: Rocking Equipment
- Part 11: Spatial Networks



## Relevant Australian Standards

- AS 4422:2016 Playground surfacing - Specifications, requirements and test method
- AS 1428.1:2009 Design for access and mobility (Selected clauses)
- AS 8124.6:2014 Safety of toys Swings, slides for domestic use





## National Quality Standard

**Education and Care** 

At all times, reasonable precautions and adequate supervision ensure children are protected from harm and hazards (QA2 - 2.2.1)

Premises, furniture and equipment are safe, clean and well maintained

(QA3 - 3.1.2)

Revised National Quality Standard 1 Feb 2018





# National Quality Standard

**Education and Care** 

Outdoor and indoor spaces are organised and adapted to support every child's participation and to engage every child in quality experiences in both built and natural environments.

(QA3 - 3.2.1)

Revised National Quality Standard 1 Feb 2018





## Education and Care Services

National Regulation 2011

Must ensure that the education and care service premises and all equipment and furniture are safe, clean and in good repair.

Part 4.3 Physical Environment, 102 (1)





# Playgrounds of yesterday





# Playgrounds of yesterday





# Playgrounds of yesterday







# Key changes

#### AS 4422:2016:

- New definitions
- Testing

#### AS 4685.0:2017

- New definitions
- Surfacing
- Site selection
- Safety Management System
- Inspection
- New appendices





# New definition AS 4685:2017

#### risk assessment

The identification, evaluation, and estimation of the levels of risks involved in a situation and the likelihood of its occurrence, its comparison against benchmarks or standards, and determination of an acceptable level of risk.





# New definition AS 4685:2017

### risk benefit assessment

A tool to aid risk management that explicitly brings together consideration of the benefits as well as the risks of play in a single judgement.

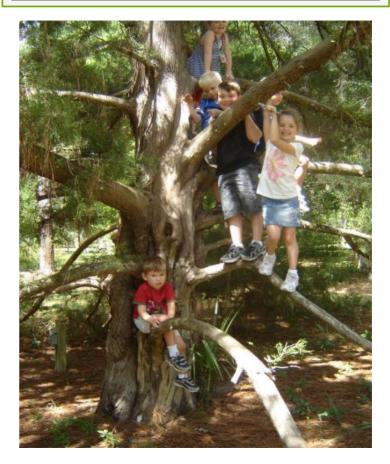




# New Definition AS 4685.0:2017

### nature play

The elements of a playground consisting of **natural**, **non-manufactured items** that are incorporated into the playground, including items such as logs, boulders, living plant materials, surfaces, changes of level and other landscape elements.

























## Benefits (Challenge) of nature play?

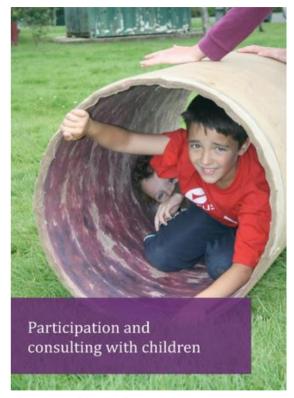
- Nature brings the best out of children
- Stops the vanishing freedom
- Increases resilience and ability to negotiate risks
- Social benefits
- Physical and mental benefits
- Promotes 'smartness'
- Improves self confidence
- Improves nutrition, reduces obesity
- Improves health and reduces illness
- Reduces stress





## Consultation

- Children
- Educators
- Parents
- Community
- Committee
- Landscape Architect/Designer
- Relevant departments



Resource: Play Wales

https://issuu.com/playwales/docs/participation a nd consulting with c?e=5305098/36520379



# Ensuring compliance – is your playground safe?

- Select equipment compliant with AS 4685
- Regular inspections
  - Routine
  - Operational
  - Comprehensive
- Regular maintenance
- Maintenance budget
- Rules of play
- Supervision plan



## Risk benefit assessment

Where the contents of AS 4685.1 do not apply directly to natural elements, a risk benefit assessment may be required to determine the suitability of such elements.

#### RISK-BENEFIT ASSESSMENT

Activity:	Tree Climbing		
Date of assessment:	9th December 2012		
Location:	School Grounds – Pre Primary Area		
Assessment undertaken			
by:			
Approved by:			
Signature:			
BENEFITS OF ACTIVITY:	o Building self confidence		
	<ul> <li>Upper body strength activity</li> </ul>	, , ,	
	o Physical motor skills		
	o Problem solving skills		
	o Learning about tree characteristics		
	o Spending time in nature reduces cortisol levels		
	o Children will learn strengths and limitations		
	Encourages scientific interests and discovery (bugs,		
	bark etc)		
	_ "		
Hazard	Precaution	Comment	
Dead Wood	Removes dead wood branches		
	when found		
	Inform children of the fragility of		
	dead wood – likely to break,		
Slippery Surfaces	encourage children to monitor.     Check condition of climbing		
Slippery Surfaces	surfaces prior to activity		
	Evaluate weather conditions		
	linked to hazard		
	Inform children of the hazards		
	and allow self-monitoring		
Fall Heights	Children self-assess abilities		
	<ul> <li>Children and staff monitor Landin</li> </ul>		
	surfaces for obstacles		
	<ul> <li>Staff support children when</li> </ul>		
	required/requested-hand held etc		
	<ul> <li>Use a marker as a height</li> </ul>		
	boundary.		
Protruding branches	<ul> <li>Children self-assess climbing</li> </ul>		
	location		
	<ul> <li>Change climbing location or</li> </ul>		
	remove branches if deemed too		
	high risk.		



# Loose parts play

- Child initiated
- Team building
- Engaging
- Promotes physical and cognitive development
- Less injuries

Hyndman, B. P., Benson, A. C., & Telford, A. (2014). A Guide for Educators to Move Beyond Conventional early childhood Playgrounds: The RE-AIM Evaluation of the Lunchtime Enjoyment Activity and Play (LEAP) Intervention. *Australian Journal of Teacher Education*, 39(1).



# Loose parts play







































































Inspection Services

Peace of Mind
Best Practice
Recommendations





# **Training**



Delivering Training on behalf of Kidsafe WA National Provider Number 52376

- AHCPGD505 Conduct comprehensive inspection of park facilities
- AHCPGD305 Conduct operational inspection of park facilities
- AHCPGD206 Conduct visual inspection of park facilities





# Kidsafe playground advisory services

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