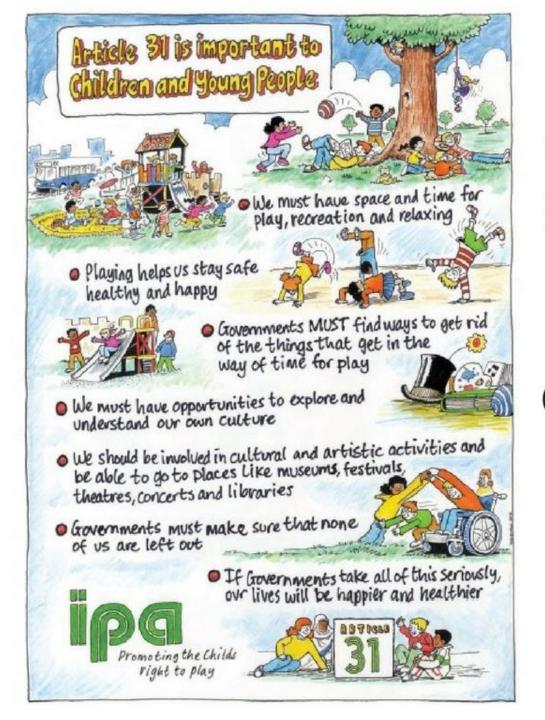


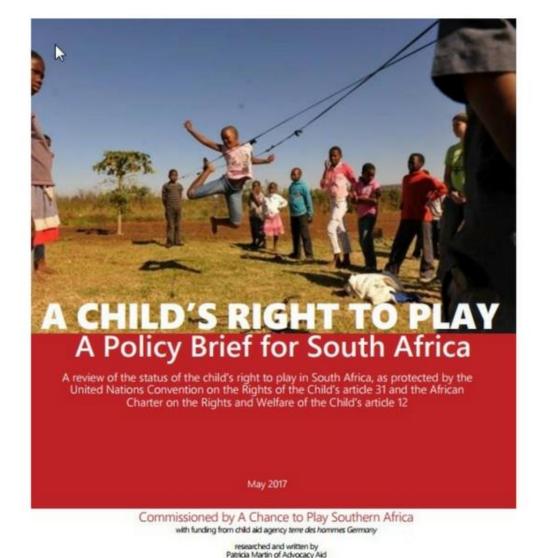
THE IMPORTANCE OF PLAY

IERM CONVENTION - 12 SEPT 2017

By Lizelle Wolmarans - Landscape Architect



United Nation's Convention on the Rights of the Child Article 31 -Promoting the Child's right to play



A Chance to Play Southern Africa

A Child's Right to
Play A Policy Brief for
South Africa

PLAY IS THE WORK OF CHILDREN. IT'S VERY SERIOUS STUFF.

QUOTEHD.COM

Bob Keeshan

American Entertainer







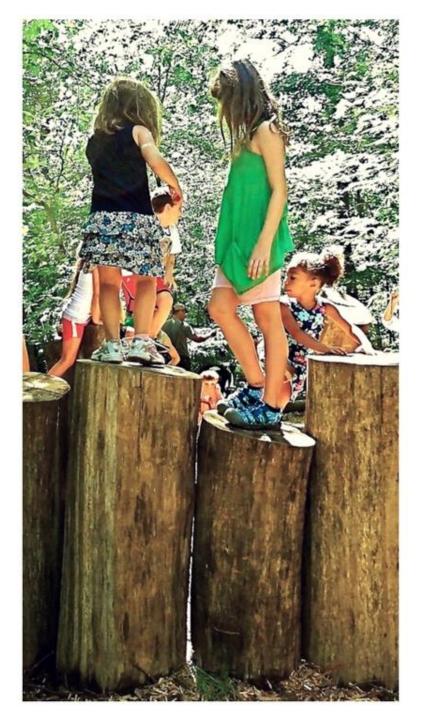




HOW ARE WE INHIBITING PLAY?

- 01. Organised sport
- 02. Full schedules
- 03. Academic performance
- 04. Concerns about safety
- 05. Adult intervention and control
- 06. Risk management
- 07. Limited recess/ free play time in

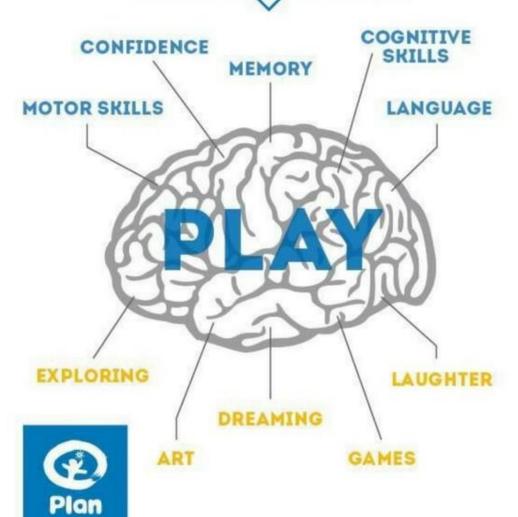
Schools



BENEFITS

- 01. Builds creativity and innovation
- 02. Develops motor and planning skills
- 03. Decision making skills
- 04. Independence
- 05. Social skills
- 06. Risk management
- 07. Self discovery
- 08. Happiness (prevents depression)

Phildren who play are happier and perform better in class





VS.



EFFECT OF DECLINE IN PLAY



- 01. Anxiety and depression
- 02. Increase suicide rates
- 03. Social and psychological disorders
- 04. ADHD
- 05. Lack of creative thinking
- 06. Sensory, motor and cognitive issues
- 07. Decline in empathy
- 08. Rise in narcissism



OUR ROLE AS PLAY SPACE PROVIDERS

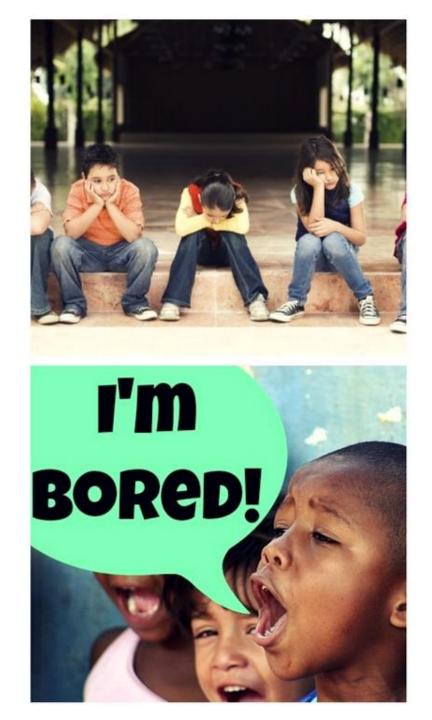
Designers, parents, teachers, municipalities, schools, etc.
need to understand what exactly children and teenagers need in order to
provide them with this critical requirement

WE TYPICALLY FOCUS ON:

- ROBUSTNESS
- VISUALLY ATTRACTIVENESS
- MAINTENANCE EFFICIENCY
- SAFETY
- PROVISION TO SMALL KIDS

WHAT WE GET:

- STERILE / TOO SAFE ENVIRONMENT
- LACK OF EXCITEMENT AND THRILL
- LACK OF PROVISION TO OLDER KIDS
- BOREDOM



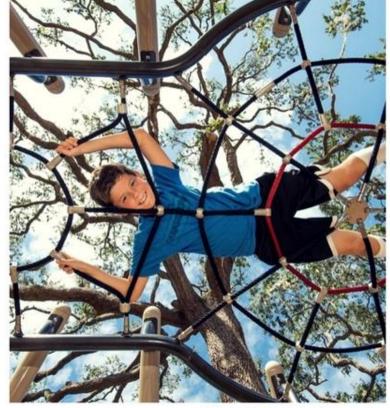
SUCCESSFUL PLAY SPACES







THE PRIMARY AIM OF DESIGNING A PLAY SPACE MUST BE TO OFFER CHILDREN A
RICH PLAY ENVIRONMENT WHERE THEY CAN HAVE A WIDE VARIETY OF PLAY
EXPERIENCES AND WHERE POSSIBLE, LEARN ABOUT THE NATURAL
ENVIRONMENT







ACTIVE

Successful play spaces offer movement and physical activity with space and features that allow a range of energetic and strength building play experiences.







SENSORY

Successful play spaces stimulate the five senses, maybe providing access to music and sound, different smells made by plants and leaves and different textures to touch.







INCLUSIVE

Successful play spaces are inclusive and are designed to provide opportunities for people of all ages and abilities.







SOCIAL INTERACTION

Successful play spaces are good places for social interactions allowing children to choose when to play alone or with others, to negotiate, cooperate, compete and resolve conflicts.





LOOSE ITEMS

Successful play spaces allow children to manipulate natural and fabricated materials, use tools, and have access to bits and pieces of all kinds.







CHALLENGING

Successful play spaces offer children challenge and activities that test the limits of their capabilities, including rough and tumble, sports and games, and opportunities to climb.

A CASE FOR PLAY

Access to education is often at the expense of access to play.

More play, and less "school" will lead to improved academic performance.

Playing is learning. At play, children learn the most important of life's lessons, the ones that cannot be taught in school. To learn these lessons well, children need lots of play — lots and lots of it, without interference from adults. - Prof Peter Gray

OUR CHALLENGE AS PLAY PROVIDERS

WE NEED TO UNDERSTAND WHAT CHILDREN NEED

- longer play periods
- outside play
- unstructured play
- risky play
- learning through play
- hanging upside down
- swinging movements
- imaginative play
- free play without scheduling and supervision
- less screen time, more hands-on play





THANK YOU!

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