# PLAY BASICS

**BROUGHT TO YOU BY:** 

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North Carolina Zoo



## PRESENTER LINDA KINNEY

North Carolina Zoo

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<u>Note</u>: Pictures included within this presentation are courtesy of the NC ZOO and their play initiatives.



## PLAYFUL PEDAGOGY

A Playful Approach to Connecting with Nature

You can discover more about a person in an hour of play than a year of conversation

- Plato (427-347 BCE)





## THE VALUE OF PLAY

## What is Play?

- Freely Chosen
- Personally Directed
- Intrinsically Motivated





## THE VALUE OF PLAY

What is Play?



IDEAS

INSTINCTS

INTERESTS

Children and young people determine and control the content and intent of their play





#### THE VALUE OF PLAY

- Curiosity, Information-Seeking, and Eagerness
- Imagination and Creativity
- Risk-Taking, Problem-Solving, and Flexibility
- Attentiveness, Effort, and Persistence
- Language Learning
- Social Development







### PLAY AND RESILIENCE

- Emotion Regulation
- Pleasure & Promotion Of Positive Feelings
- Stress Response
- Attachment

Play Supports the Whole Child



## **PLAYING OUT**

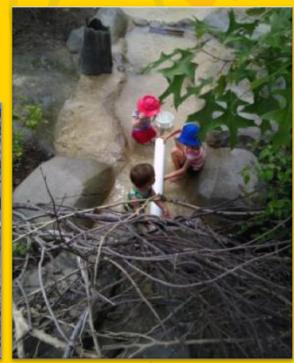


#### NATURAL ENVIRONMENTS

SUPPORT A WIDE RANGE OF PLAY

- Diverse, Dynamic and Flexible
- Develops A Sense of Place and Attachment
- Possibilities for Construction
- Stimulates Creativity
- Creates a Sense of Wonder
- Risk Taking & Object Manipulation
- Increase Level of Physical Activity







Children can access their sense of self
Exploring their interdependence and connectedness to the natural world

#### WHAT THE RESEARCH SAYS

- Early-Life Outdoor Experiences
- Restorative Benefits
- Adult Perceptions & Social Constructions
- Landscapes and Environmental Design
- Vitamin G
- Playful contact with materials, bodies and space

PLAYWORK PRINCIPLES SCRUTINY GROUP, CARDIFF 2005

Play workers follow a set of Playwork Principles that establish the professional and ethical framework for playwork

These principles describe what is unique about play and playwork, and provide the playwork perspective for working with children and young people

The Playing Child is at the Center



 All children and young people need to play. The impulse to play is innate. Play is a biological, psychological and social necessity and fundamental to the healthy development and well being of individuals and communities.



2. Play is a process that is freely chosen, personally directed and intrinsically motivated. That is, children and young people determine and control the content and intent of their play, by following their own instincts, ideas and interests, in their own way for their own reasons.



3. The prime focus and essence of playwork is to support and facilitate the play process and this should inform the development of play policy, strategy, training and education.



## A PLAYFUL NATURE

# Being open to moments of silliness and fun!

A playful teacher creates a 'what if' environment open to endless potential. (Power, 2011)



## A PLAYWORKER'S TOOLBOX









#### **TOOLS FOR PLAY**

#### **Affordance of Space**

- Look at ALL action possibilities
- Use both Large and Small spaces
- Action Possibilities are Relevant to the Individual









## **TOOLS FOR PLAY**

Open Ended

#### **Loose Parts**

Manipulatable

**Natural or Manufactured** 

Trash or treasure?









### **ACTIVE PLAY CONTINUUM**

## Structured Play

Unstructured Play

Mostly Adult-Lea

Ex. Football Game w/ coaches & refs

Adult may facilitate play through suggestions

Ex. "Who wants to go on a bug hunt?"

Adult provide materials with model of final product

Ex. Fort building

Adult provide just the materials & settings

Ex. Setting out a variety of loose parts for fort building in a wooded area

Adults provide access to a variety of settings

Ex. Sand, creek, hill, woods, open grassy areas Children decide it all

Ex. What to play, when to play, where to play, with whom to play

### **TOOLS FOR PLAY**

- Play Cues
- Being in the Present Moment
- Invitations to Play









# SUPPORTING OPPORTUNITIES FOR











#### RISK ASSESSMENT

## Different Elements of a risk assessment:

- Nature of the Activity
- Benefits of Activity
- Type of Injury/Harm
- Severity of Specific Injury/Harm
- Hazards
- Control Measures



## **DYNAMIC RISK ASSESSMENT**



#### ROLE OF THE PLAY FACILITATOR

## The overall goal for your event is to be: CHILD INITIATED, CHILD DIRECTED PLAY!!

- This means that as an adult volunteer your role will be a supportive one.
- Children should feel free to go wherever they want to play within your Play Daze outer boundary
- And free to take materials from one area to another.



#### ROLE OF THE PLAY FACILITATOR

It is fine to switch off with someone else so that you can experience different play areas

Decide on the "Rules of the Event" beforehand and keep them SIMPLE – ex: bathroom breaks, first aid...

Leave the area better than you found it

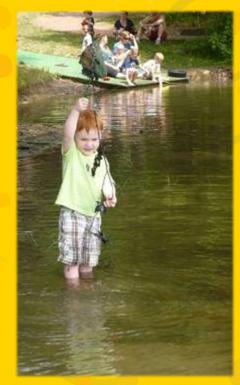




#### **PLAY MATTERS**

Play is an essential part of every child's life and is vital for their development.

Through play, children explore and connect with the world around them.







PLAY IS THE HIGHEST
EXPRESSION OF HUMAN
DEVELOPMENT IN CHILDHOOD, FOR IT
ALONE IS THE FREE EXPRESSION OF
WHAT IS IN A CHILD'S SOUL.

FRIEDRICH FROEBEL, 1782-1852



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