



Play Policy

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Eastfield Primary Academy: OPAL Play Policy

1. Commitment

We undertake to refer to this Play Policy in all decisions that affect children's play. Our school is committed to providing the strategic and operational leadership needed to provide and maintain quality play provision for all of our children.

2. Rationale

We believe that all children need opportunities to play that allow them to explore, manipulate, experience, and affect their environment. We believe play provision should be welcoming and accessible to every child, irrespective of gender, sexual orientation, economic or social circumstances, ethnic or cultural background or origin, or individual abilities.

The OPAL Primary Programme rationale is that *"... better, more active and creative playtimes can mean happier and healthier children, and having happier, healthier, more active children usually results in a more positive attitude to learning in school, with more effective classroom lessons, less staff time spent resolving unnecessary behavioural problems, fewer playtime accidents, happier staff and a healthier attitude to life."*

Further, we believe that all children should be given the chance to shine. Our three drivers at Eastfield are **Pride, Collaboration** and **Understanding**; these underpin everything we do and plan for in our Academy.

Pride means that we are always proud of our families, our Academy, our work and ourselves; we strive to be the best we can be, in everything we do.

Collaboration means that we work together and learn with, and from each other. This is in every classroom, every group and as an Academy. Staff and children also have the opportunity to work with other Academies in our Trust to share best practice. What we can do in a team today, we can do on our own tomorrow!

Understanding means that we try to understand how other communities feel and compare this to our own.

At Eastfield Primary Academy, we believe that all individuals are nurtured to flourish, and our aim is for our young people to leave us as resilient and independent learners that have access to a toolkit of skills that they can adapt and use for the next stage in their education. OPAL supports our three drivers by ensuring that children can play collaboratively and have the opportunity to make sense of their learning and the world around them through play - children are encouraged to make the most of every minute in school!

3. Definition and value of play

Play is defined as a process that is intrinsically motivated, directed by the child and freely chosen by the child. Play has its own value and provides its own purpose. It may or may not involve equipment or other people.

We believe play has many benefits, including:

- ✓ Play is critical to children's health and wellbeing, and essential for their physical, emotional, social, spiritual, and intellectual development.
- ✓ Play enables children to explore the physical and social environment, as well as different concepts and ideas; supporting children's understanding of both the world around them and their learning in the classroom.
- ✓ Play enhances children's self-esteem and their understanding of others through freely chosen social interactions, within peer groups, with individuals, and within groups of different ages, abilities, interests, genders, ethnicities, and cultures, supporting collaboration in the classroom.
- ✓ Play requires ongoing communication and negotiation skills, enabling children to develop a balance between their right to act freely and their responsibilities to others.
- ✓ Play enables children to experience a wide range of emotions and develop their ability to cope with these, including sadness and happiness, rejection and acceptance, frustration and achievement, boredom and fascination, fear, and confidence.
- ✓ Play encourages self-confidence and the ability to make choices, problem solve and to be creative.
- ✓ Play maintains children's openness to learning, develops their capabilities and allows them to push the boundaries of what they can achieve.
- ✓ Play and exploration of materials allows children to take risks and manage risks in a controlled space, supporting children to understand the limits of their own capabilities, skills that can be transferred into the wider world and adulthood.
- ✓ Play encourages a sense of collective responsibility in caring for each other, the school grounds and the available materials and resources; everyone is part of the Eastfield family and the wider global community.
- ✓ Play offers the children the opportunity to be with other children in close proximity and to reduce the impact of COVID-19 on their physical, emotional and mental well-being.
- ✓ Play further enhances our outstanding Personal Development offer (Ofsted Nov, 2023).

4. Aims

In relation to play we aim to:

- ✓ Ensure play settings provide a varied, challenging and stimulating environment.
- ✓ Allow children to take risks and use a common-sense approach to the management of these risks and their benefits.
- ✓ Provide opportunities for children to develop their relationships with each other; **collaboration**.
- ✓ Enable children to develop respect for their surroundings and each other; **pride**.
- ✓ Aid children's physical, emotional, social, spiritual and intellectual development.
- ✓ Provide a range of environments that will encourage children to explore and play imaginatively.
- ✓ Provide a range of environments that will support children's learning across the curriculum and learning about the world around them; **understanding**.
- ✓ Promote independence and teamwork within children.
- ✓ Build emotional and physical resilience.

5. Rights

We recognise the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, which includes *'the right to play, recreation and leisure'* (Article 31) and the *'right of children to be listened to on matters important to them'* (Article 12). We acknowledge that we have a duty to take these rights seriously and listen to children's views on their play.

6. Benefit and risk

'Play is great for children's wellbeing and development. When planning and providing play opportunities, the goal is not to eliminate risk, but to weigh up the risks and benefits. No child will learn about risk if they are wrapped in cotton wool.'

Managing Risk in Play Provision: An Implementation Guide (Play Safety Forum, 2012)

We will use the Health and Safety Executive guidance document **'Children's Play and Leisure - Promoting a Balanced Approach'** (September 2012) as the principal value statement informing its approach to managing risk in play. In doing so, we will adopt a risk-benefit approach as detailed in *Managing Risk in Play Provision: An Implementation Guide* (Play Safety Forum, 2012).

Risk-taking is an essential feature of play provision and of all environments in which children legitimately spend time at play. Play provision aims to offer children the chance to encounter acceptable risks as part of a stimulating, challenging and managed play environment. As outlined in the play sector publication **'Best Play'**, play provision should aim to *'manage the balance between the need to offer risk and the need to keep children and young people safe from harm'*.

In addition to standard risk-benefit assessments the school will practice dynamic risk management with children, encouraging them to identify and manage risks in an environment where adults are present to support them.

We believe that children need to take and manage risks in a controlled space, where they can test and understand the limits of their own capabilities, developing a skill set that can be transferred into the wider world and adulthood. We recognise that the world is a changing place and that risks change, and we need to equip our children to manage risks independently, rather than being reckless or scared. Our aim is for our children (now and in the future), to understand the world around them and make sensible choices based on mitigating risk, having had experience of taking and managing risks through play at Eastfield.

Appendix 1: HSE Managing Risk Statement

7. Supervision

The law requires that children in school have supervision but for primary school playtimes there are no stated ratios. During the school day there should be one or more adults present outdoors. The school recognises OPAL's three models of supervision: Direct, Remote and Ranging. Except for new children in Reception, whose skills and orientation in the school environment need to be assessed, the school does not believe direct supervision is possible or beneficial. Supervisors will use ranging and remote supervision models, so that children

can quickly find an adult and adults can patrol large sites to gain an awareness of the kinds of play and levels of risk likely to be emerging.

At breaktimes and lunchtimes there are three members of staff outside supervising our children.

8. The adult's role in play

The school will help children maximise the benefits they can gain from play by the provision of trained staff who are informed by and work in accordance with the Playwork Principles. Staff will use and refer to these principles when appropriate interventions are needed, and ultimately will strive for facilitating an environment that nurtures children's self-directed play. Our Play Leaders will use the language of 'play' to support children's engagement.

The playworker's core function is to create an environment that will stimulate children's play and maximise their opportunities for a wide range of play experiences. A skilled and experienced playworker is capable of enriching the child's play experience both in terms of the design and resources of the physical environment and in terms of the attitudes and culture fostered within the play setting. Playworkers are a channel of access to new materials and tools, and they can act as a stimulus to children to explore and learn. They are also available to participate in the play if invited.

Adults at Eastfield Primary Academy will ensure that they follow the Play work Principles for Play (OPAL 2024) Appendix 2.

Adults will understand:

- The need for play
- The process for play
- Support the process for play
- Be an advocate for play
- Create spaces for play
- Learn and reflect on their practice of play
- Understand the impact of high-quality play

9. Equality and diversity

Through providing a rich play offer meeting every child's needs we will ensure all children, regardless of age, gender, race, disability or other special needs, can develop and thrive, build strong relationships and enjoy school.

10. Environment

We believe that a rich play setting should ensure that all children have access to stimulating environments that are free from unacceptable or unnecessary risks and thereby offer children the opportunity to explore for themselves through their freely chosen play.

We will strive to continually improve the quality and diversity of Eastfield's grounds to enhance play. We will use the document 'Best Play' to guide us on what a quality play environment should contain. www.freeplaynetwork.org.uk/pubs/bestplay.pdf

We maintain an overview of our environment by:

- ✓ Our Site Manager performs regular health and safety checks of the area.
- ✓ The OPAL working party and other staff will check for risks/ dangers when they are outside with the children. Any broken or equipment that is deemed to be a potential hazard will be disposed of immediately in the bin that is located on the playground area.
- ✓ Children will be made aware of possible hazards and help to manage those by alerting staff to them. Children will be encouraged to place any broken or equipment that is deemed to be a potential risk in the bin that is located on the playground area.
- ✓ The outdoor environment will be divided into zones to help Play Leaders supervise children and to keep a sensible risk/ benefit management system in place.

11. Clothing

We advise that all staff and children come prepared for outdoor/ all weathers play every day:

- ✓ Cold and wet weather - wellies should be worn by staff and children when walking on the school field. Children should also wear coats during cold weather. Children need to be responsible for managing their outdoor clothing independently. This includes being prepared, before they go outside to play.
- ✓ Hot weather - children will need sun cream and hats to protect themselves.

Part of outdoor play means children may get muddy. We will endeavour to reduce this as much as possible but free play means allowing our children to explore the areas they like. A uniform is designed to give children a sense of belonging but also a way to protect their 'good' clothes they wear at home.

We have a small stock of wellies and spare coats available for children to use, to ensure that all children have access to the outdoor environment during cold and wet weather.

12. First Aid

All Play Leaders, who are First Aid trained carry a waist bag, which contains basic First Aid equipment. There is also additional First Aid equipment stored in the Medical Room; wherever possible, all Play Leaders are First Aid trained.

Any head bumps must be reported to parents via a telephone call; this is completed by a member of the Office team. All First Aid incidents are recorded in the accident book and in Bromcom (MIS). A text message is sent to parents whenever a First Aid incident is recorded in the accident book.

13. Safeguarding

A rich play setting supports safeguarding through:

- ✓ helping children develop confidence working collaboratively.
- ✓ helping children advocate for their own rights.

- ✓ increasing children's social and emotional capabilities.
- ✓ helping children develop a love and enjoyment of the outdoors, a key foundation for caring for the environment and leading a healthy lifestyle.
- ✓ providing children with a skill set to make sensible choices independently based on mitigating risk rather than being reckless or scared throughout their life.



CHILDREN'S PLAY AND LEISURE – PROMOTING A BALANCED APPROACH

1. Health and safety laws and regulations are sometimes presented as a reason why certain play and leisure activities undertaken by children and young people should be discouraged. The reasons for this misunderstanding are many and varied. They include fears of litigation or criminal prosecution because even the most trivial risk has not been removed. There can be frustration with the amounts of paperwork involved, and misunderstanding about what needs to be done to control significant risks.
2. The purpose of this statement is to give clear messages which tackle these misunderstandings. In this statement, HSE makes clear that, as a regulator, it recognises the benefits of allowing children and young people of all ages and abilities to have challenging play opportunities.
3. HSE fully supports the provision of play for all children in a variety of environments. HSE understands and accepts that this means children will often be exposed to play environments which, whilst well-managed, carry a degree of risk and sometimes potential danger.
4. HSE wants to make sure that mistaken health and safety concerns do not create sterile play environments that lack challenge and so prevent children from expanding their learning and stretching their abilities.
5. This statement provides all those with a stake in encouraging children to play with a clear picture of HSE's perspective on these issues. HSE wants to encourage a focus on the sensible and proportionate control of real risks¹ and not on unnecessary paperwork. HSE's primary interest is in real risks arising from serious breaches of the law and our investigations are targeted at these issues.

Recognising the benefits of play

Key message: 'Play is great for children's well-being and development. When planning and providing play opportunities, the goal is not to eliminate risk, but to weigh up the risks and benefits. No child will learn about risk if they are wrapped in cotton wool'.

6. HSE fully recognises that play brings the world to life for children. It provides for an exploration and understanding of their abilities; helps them to learn and develop; and exposes them to the realities of the world in which they will live, which is a world not free from risk but rather one where risk is ever present. The opportunity for play develops a child's risk awareness and prepares them for their future lives.
7. Striking the right balance between protecting children from the most serious risks and allowing them to reap the benefits of play is not always easy. It is not about eliminating risk. Nor is it

¹ The Courts have made clear that when health and safety law refers to 'risks', it is not contemplating risks that are trivial or fanciful. It is not the purpose to impose burdens on employers that are wholly unreasonable (R v Chagot (2009) 2 All ER 660 [27])

about complicated methods of calculating risks or benefits. In essence, play is a safe and beneficial activity. Sensible adult judgements are all that is generally required to derive the best benefits to children whilst ensuring that they are not exposed to unnecessary risk. In making these judgements, industry standards such as EN 1176 offer bench marks that can help.

8. Striking the right balance *does* mean:

- Weighing up risks and benefits when designing and providing play opportunities and activities
- Focussing on and controlling the most serious risks, and those that are not beneficial to the play activity or foreseeable by the user
- Recognising that the introduction of risk might form part of play opportunities and activity
- Understanding that the purpose of risk control is not the elimination of all risk, and so accepting that the possibility of even serious or life-threatening injuries cannot be eliminated, though it should be managed
- Ensuring that the benefits of play are experienced to the full

9. Striking the right balance *does not* mean:

- All risks must be eliminated or continually reduced
- Every aspect of play provision must be set out in copious paperwork as part of a misguided security blanket
- Detailed assessments aimed at high-risk play activities are used for low-risk activities
- Ignoring risks that are not beneficial or integral to the play activity, such as those introduced through poor maintenance of equipment
- Mistakes and accidents will not happen

What parents and society should expect from play providers

Key message: 'Those providing play opportunities should focus on controlling the real risks, while securing or increasing the benefits – not on the paperwork'.

10. Play providers² should use their own judgement and expertise as well as, where appropriate, the judgement of others, to ensure that the assessments and controls proposed are proportionate to the risks involved.

11. They should communicate what these controls are, why they are necessary and so ensure everyone focuses on the important risks.

12. It is important that providers' arrangements ensure that:

- The beneficial aspects of play - and the exposure of children to a level of risk and challenge - are not unnecessarily reduced
- Assessment and judgement focuses on the real risks, not the trivial and fanciful
- Controls are proportionate and so reflect the level of risk

² Play providers include those managing or providing play facilities or activities in parks, green spaces, adventure playgrounds, holiday playschemes, schools, youth clubs, family entertainment centres and childcare provision.

13. To help with controlling risks sensibly and proportionately, the play sector has produced the publication *Managing Risk in Play Provision: Implementation Guide* which provides guidance on managing the risks in play. The approach in this guidance is that risks and benefits are considered alongside each other in a risk-benefit assessment. This includes an assessment of the risks which, while taking into account the benefits of the activity, ensures that any precautions are practicable and proportionate and reflect the level of risk. HSE supports this guidance, as a sensible approach to risk management.

If things go wrong

Key message: 'Accidents and mistakes happen during play – but fear of litigation and prosecution has been blown out of proportion.'

14. Play providers are expected to deal with risk responsibly, sensibly and proportionately. In practice, serious accidents of any kind are very unlikely. On the rare occasions when things go wrong, it is important to know how to respond to the incident properly and to conduct a balanced, transparent review.

15. In the case of the most serious failures of duty, prosecution rightly remains a possibility, and cannot be entirely ruled out. However, this possibility does not mean that play providers should eliminate even the most trivial of risks. Provided sensible and proportionate steps have been taken, it is highly unlikely there would be any breach of health and safety law involved, or that it would be in the public interest to bring a prosecution.

September 2012

The playwork principles

1. UNDERSTAND NEED

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

2. UNDERSTAND PROCESS

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. SUPPORT PROCESS

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.

4. ADVOCATE FOR PLAY

For playworkers, the play process takes precedence and playworkers act as advocates for play when engaging with adult led agendas.

5. CREATE SPACES

The role of the playworker is to support all children and young people in the creation of a space in which they can play.

6. LEARN AND REFLECT

The playworker's response to children and young people playing is based on a sound up to date knowledge of the play process, reflective practice.

7. UNDERSTAND ADULT IMPACT

Playworkers recognise their own impact on the play space and also the impact of children and young people's play on the playworker.

8. CHOOSE INTERVENTION STYLES

Playworkers choose an intervention style that enables children and young people to extend their play. All playworker interventions must balance risk with the developmental benefit and well-being of children.