

THE RISK-BENEFIT EQUATION

of challenging playgrounds





The risk-benefit equation of challenging playgrounds



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eing a parent represents a feeling of fundamental purpose in a person's life. However, from the minute your child is born, being a parent also entails a fundamental fear of losing what you love. This fear can result in over-protective behaviours that seek to clear the path of the child of any risk or even challenge. In helicopter parenting. When that sort of over-protectiveness occurs in the playground, it ends up being counterproductive to one of the very purposes of playgrounds, namely growing to master the world through physical play experiences.

A growing number of parents and grandparents seem to complaint that they find playgrounds too risky. Playground owners report a multitude of complaints and irrational fears from adults in playgrounds. Mostly they derive from a lack of knowledge of how playgrounds are safety certified. But they also derive from a lack of balance in the perception of what are real dangers in childhood and what is healthy risk taking.



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The benefits of risk taking in playgrounds

For a child to develop positively, risk taking is mandatory. Taking risk is a way to learn how to navigate the world securely, an important life skill that children only learn by doing. The thrill of risk taking is what motivates classic playground play: anything that responds to action and movements, that provides speed or height, will appeal massively to children, simply because it tickles the stomach. Thus, swings, swaying ropes, springers, spinners and bouncy climbing nets are immensely popular in playgrounds.

A growing body of scientific research states that good playgrounds are important for developing children's physical literacy, which eventually will make them navigate the world, and the playground, more confidently. Physically challenging play actions teach children to handle risk, but also how to handle stressful situations. In brief, playgrounds encourage and provide physical activity, social interaction and learning. More studies state that equipped playgrounds are, from a range of leisure offerings, the offering in which children are the most physically active.

The evident risks of physical inactivity

When talking of physical activity and safety risks of children, parents and decision makers should be made aware of the fact that there is, statistically, more threatening risks to child safety than wildly fun playgrounds: Far too many children do not meet the World Health Organisation's (WHO) minimum guidelines of 60 minutes of physical activity a day. In Singapore, according to the Singaporean Ministry of Health, the average physical activity level in secondary school children is below the minimum recommendation. This means























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that the average Singapore child is physically inactive. The cost, both on a personal and societal level, is immense. Physical inactivity in children is prone to harm their physical, social and even cognitive development. Research from the Lancet states that physical inactivity is one of four main contributors to premature death (the others are tobacco, alcohol and obesity).

Playgrounds: a safe answer to the mortal risk of physical inactivity

Challenging playgrounds are an evident answer to the physical inactivity of today's children. They encourage self-chosen, voluntary physical activity. They are among the activities that children themselves mention as their favourite pastime. The WHO in their Global Guidelines for Physical Activity for Health mentions play first, when describing what activities count as physical activity for the 5-18yearolds.

The good and challenging playground of course should be in compliance with the safety standards. The standards make it possible to plan for play in a challenging, yet safe, way. They provide designers with a framework within which we can create fun, challenging play. Ultimately, the safety standards ensure children and their parents the possibility of age appropriate, fun resorts for free play in a safe environment.

The research of the Danish Accident Analysis Statistics, headed by prof. Niels Dieter Rock, shows that children's accidents extremely rarely happen on play equipment. The home or the gym are much more predominant sources of children's accidents.

5 TIPS FOR SECURE RISKY PLAY:

- Use the possible fun features of the landscape in your design (eg. slopes, streams)
- Choose play equipment that is age appropriate and developed and tested with children
- Make sure that play equipment is certified to meet safety standards
- Make sure that the play area meets space and surfacing safety guidelines
- Choose robust, durable technical solutions for equipment that moves

Have playgrounds become too safe?

The debate on playground safety of the last decade has circled around the question of public playgrounds having become too

Prof. Sandseter from Norway made the headlines of international papers with her ph.d.-thesis claiming that children needed far more risk from physical play than at present, in their daily lives.















- The well-known contributor to the safety debate, prof. David Ball from England, has warmly advocated a riskbenefit approach to playgrounds, reminding readers that playgrounds statistically are more safe than any private home and that the purpose of playgrounds is to a large extend controlled risk taking
- The work of Mike Lanza around "playborhoods", heavily promotes dangerous play as beneficial to children's development into healthy adults

A look at the places that are called playgrounds in today's cities shows that in some cases, playgrounds have become boring: quite some schools and cities do not even want swings in their playgrounds, due to litigation. Some projects scare away from too wild activities, as they fear they will attract too many visitors and get neighbours complaining. Some projects even state that playgrounds should have no pre-made equipment - which is to say no thoroughly tested spinning, swinging or rocking equipment.

Even though innovative playground equipment offers especially older children the challenges and risks that make for thrilling play, park planners sometimes shy away from choosing these risky solutions in fear of litigation. City and playground planners fear parental complaints.

They thrill of play, make it stay

However, some decision makers take the brave choice of offering highly thrilling play areas, with height, speed and challenges for all ages.

Of course they choose equipment that has been tested with children, by professionals, to meet the ergonomic, play behavioral and safety demands. They harvest the benefits of having the most popular gathering points of their cities.



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To get to the root of the matter, the irrational fear of adults is what we need to approach. There is a public health task right there for park managers. It's an educational task, and a very important one. Because as long as adults are fearful of trusting the physical competences of the next generation, interesting playgrounds risk to be an extinct species. That will take the fun out of playgrounds. And it will most certainly bereave the children of the crucial physical development and health gained from play in age appropriate, challenging, well-planned playgrounds.