

An introduction to Outdoor Play and Learning (OPAL)

Supporting school improvement through play



AWARDS 2018 FINALIST





What is OPAL?

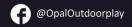
School Improvement, Teaching, Playwork

An award winning school improvement programme designed to support schools improve the quality of their playtimes.

Active School Programme Awards

2018 European Winners





'88% of teachers worldwide say that children are happier after playing outdoors.'

Muddy Hands Report, 2018

#OutdoorClassroomDay







Introduction: What is OPAL?

We combine:

School Improvement - Teaching - Playwork

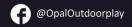
A strategic school improvement programme supporting school improvement through play

OPAL supports senior managers to create sustainable change in culture and practice

OPAL provides support through regular meetings spread over 12-24 months and over 100 resources









OPAL Versus Non-OPAL

Why Not?

- Fear
- Risk-Aversion
- Money
- Not valuing play
- Historic practice
- Lack of awareness

Non-OPAL

- Inside on wet days
- Not accessing all of the grounds
- Lack of play resources
- Risk-averse
- No Leadership
- Reactive

OPAL Impact

- Improved behaviour
- Increased learning time
- Happier children
- Outside in all weathers
- Risk and adventure
- Play Zones/resources/Loose parts
- Inclusive
- Key Responsibilities: Play Coordinator plus a Curricular Lead for Play





Time





Play makes up 20% of school life

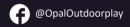
Per Year

- 231 hours
- 37 days
- 7.4 weeks

Primary Years

• 1.4 years





Childhood Trends

Rising childhood mental health disorders

Enfield Health and Wellbeing © 2020

- 1 in 8 children (12%) between 5 and 19 years are diagnosed with a mental health condition
- 5 15 years (5.8%)

has an emotional disorder including anxiety and depression (increased by 48% from 2004-2007)



Youngminds.org.uk New Figures Show A Rise In Young Peoples Mental Health Problems Since 2004



Play Memories Exercise

Were there any adults around?

What are your strongest memories of play at age 8 - 11?

Where were you?

Who were you with?

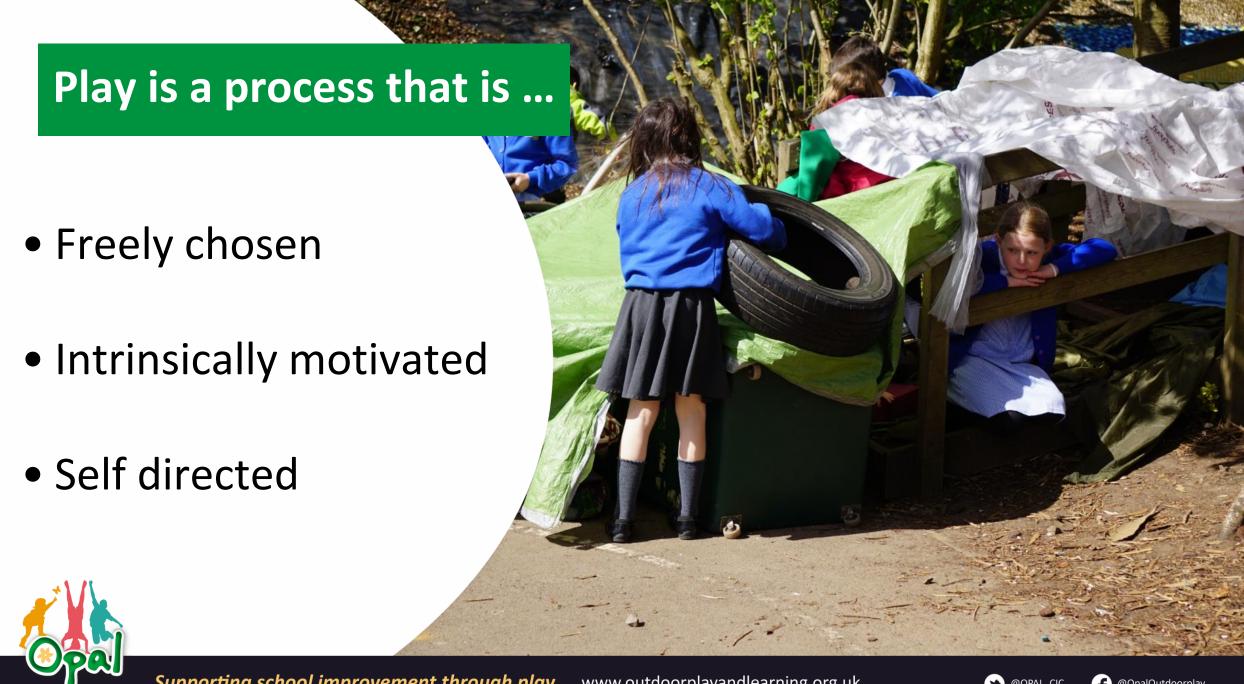
What were you doing?











Learning

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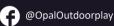
children e taught

Children need to PLAY to **CONSTRUCT KNOWLEDGE PROBLEMLEARN CREATE SOLVE PROCESS EMOTIONS** INTERNALISE EXPERIENCES **DISCOVER**CHALLENGE **BE HEALTHY THEMSELVES LAUGH & HAVE FUN** e things that **LEARN TO WORK IMAGINE TOGETHER LEARN TO LEAD EXPRESS EXPLORE SPEAK READ**









The benefits of play ...

- Strength and endurance
- Whole body coordination
- Emotional attachment
- Emotional and social skills
- Hand-eye coordination
- Thinking, reasoning, problem solving
- Early language development

- Communication skills
- Literacy
- Numeracy
- Artistic creativity
- Narrative skills
- Social and group work skills
- Understanding rules
- Discussion skills
- Mental representation

• Self-regulation:

the ability to be aware of and regulate one's own cognitive and emotional mental states and behaviour.









What is the role of adults in play?

Positive and negative aspects





Adult Intervention

Hinders

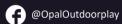
- Be careful
- You're going to hurt yourself
- That's too big for you
- Passes on own anxiety
- Distracts child from engaging in certain play types
- Adulterates play –gets over involved/excited
- Over competitive
- Allows child to always win
- Judgmental
- Risk-averse
- Dominating

Helpful

- Supportive
- Models behaviour
- Follows child's direction
- Provides resources
- Thinks about when to intervene
- Waits to be invited
- Observes
- Learns and Reflects



Awareness allows us to make the changes we need to support a child.





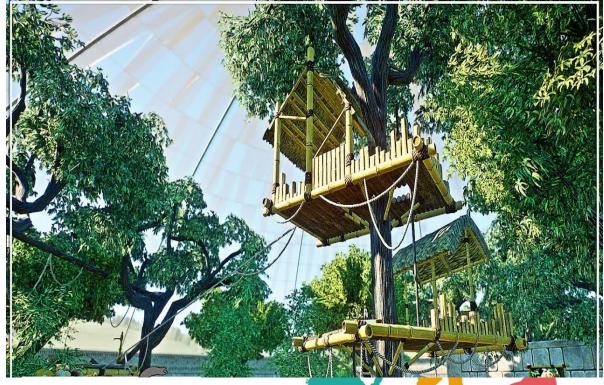
What has changed?



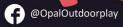










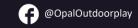








- Platinum OPAL schools have 10 minutes more teaching time per teacher per day
- Up to 80% less accidents and incidents
- Improved pupil enjoyment, happier children
- Increased physical activity
- Improved behaviour
- Inclusion for all





What's changed so far?

- Welly sheds
- Access to the forest at lunch time
- Resources!
- Tyres

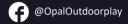
- outdoor giant games

- Pallets
- Cones
- Scooters
- Music
- Equipment

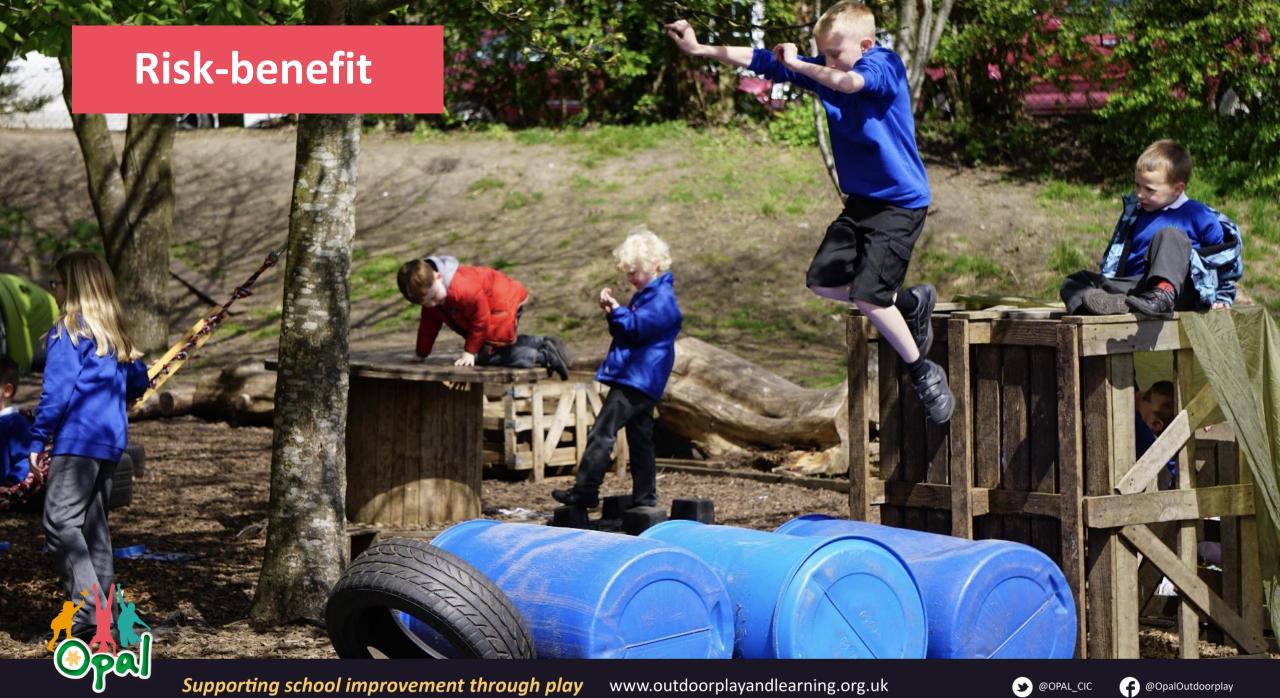
Access means all of the grounds all of the year



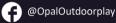














Children's Play and Leisure Promoting A Balanced Approach

September 2012

Health and Safety Executive

'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.'

Striking the right balance means:

- Weighing up risks and benefits.
- Focussing on and controlling the most serious risks.
- 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
- Ensuring that the benefits of play are experienced to the full







Risk Benefit Activity

Example: Tree climbing

Benefits	Risks	Risk Management
Upper Body Strength	Fall from height	Mark tree so children are aware of how high they are allowed to climb

- Den Building
- Tree Climbing

- Scooter Play
- Riding a bike

- Car Tyre Play
- Pallet play

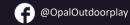


Sand pit

Boat model







Risks of 'Risk-free' play

Benefits of Risk In Play

- Scared to try
- All work and no play
- Boredom
- Listless, no learning
- Lack of control
- Unprepared for life ... now and in the future
- Incompetence

- Reduces risk of obesity
- Improves physical health and development, gross and fine motor skills
- Resilience and capacity
- Social skills
- Feelings of achievement, development of self-esteem, sense of self





Risk Benefit Assessments

OPAL's
5 Point
Approach
R.A.P.I.D

Assemblies

Policy

Inspection of equipment

Dynamic risk assessment









The Playwork Principles





Children's Play Policy

We have the right to:	We have the responsibility to:
have fun at playtimes	make sure that everyone has fun and our play does not stop this.
make our own decisions about our play and choose what we do.	 make sure our decisions don't affect others in a negative way.
choose who we play with and include others.	make sure that no one is left out of play or forced to do something they don't want to.
play with lots of different toys and have a well looked after environment.	take pride in, respect and look after our environment and toys.
explore be creative and take thoughtful risks.	 think about what we are doing and talk to a adult from the play team about the risks we are taking if they ask us to.

Journeys ... how can children travel?









Pallet houses, baking tins, wheelie bins ...

time to get creative!









Affordance – Scale - Generosity









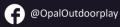
















Thank you for listening and for your contributions



