









## **HEAD START BODY START PLAY SPACE ASSESSMENT:**

Self Assessment Tool for Head Start Centers Responding to HSBS Play Space Award RFP

The **Head Start Body Start Play Space Assessment** has been developed to assist Head Start center staff in assessing their current outdoor play spaces. Completion of the HSBS Play Space Assessment will provide information about the strengths and needs of the current play space leading to planning for enhancements or improvements which will increase physical activity for children. The assessment is divided into eleven (11) categories.

**Directions**: For each category in the left-hand column, consider the criteria stated representing full implementation of the stated category item. Then, in the middle column indicate on the Likert scale provided the extent to which your center's play space has implemented the criteria indicated for that category. Use the scale below for each response. Circle the number that best reflects your answer. Use the right hand column to make additional comments, such as strengths and areas for improvement. While notes are not required, they may be helpful to you as you complete the grant proposal.

## Implementation Scale:

Not at all	Somewhat	Partially	Mostly	Fully
1	2	3	4	5

HSBS PLAY SPACE ASSESSMENT FORM				
Category	Implementation Scale	Comments		
Key Features The play space comprises a variety of developmentally appropriate play areas/learning settings and materials made of manufactured and natural materials to promote a diverse range of experiences for children. All materials and equipment included in the play space are designed and/or selected for	1 2 3 4 5			

children in the age range that are using them. At least five (5) of the following		
are included in the play space: multipurpose, open space; anchored play		
equipment (i.e. climbing structure, swings, slides, springers/rocking toys);		
wheeled toys (i.e. tricycles, scooters, wagons, push toys, other); manipulative		
equipment (i.e. balls, jump ropes, hula hoops, other); water play features (i.e.		
hose/sprinkler, wading pool, stream, recirculating shallow water feature,		
other); music and movement/acoustic play area (i.e. marimbas, log drums,		
rain sticks, chimes, other); sand play area; balance beam/stepping stones;		
playhouse; flower or vegetable garden; loose parts for building; climbing tree;		
climbing/rolling mound; raised deck/stage; other.		
Movement Opportunities		
The key features of the existing site promote physical activity and movement.		
At least five (5) of the following listed activities are supported by the key	1 2 3 4 5	
features of the outdoor space in <u>each</u> of the identified categories: traveling		
actions (walking, skipping, hopping, climbing, jumping, crawling, sliding,		
marching, galloping, running, leaping); stabilizing actions (twisting, turning,		
squatting, swinging, swaying, pushing, pulling, stretching, bending, shaking,		
dodging, landing); and <i>manipulating actions</i> (throwing, catching, bouncing,		
tossing, rolling, kicking, trapping, opening, closing, striking, object handling).		
Key features of the play space provide opportunities for children to move at		
varying speeds with different degrees of force and to explore ways to control		
their movement, such as rocking, stepping, rolling and flight. They are able to		
move in a variety of directions (i.e. up, down, right, left, forward, backward,		
and sideways) and levels (i.e low, medium and high).		
Flexibility and Play		
The play space has a variety of features that can be changed and/or played		
with in many different ways. The flexibility of the play space offers a wide	1 2 3 4 5	
range of experiences for children. The play space supports children in being	. 2 0 . 0	
spontaneous, innovative, flexible, and creative. It supports children in solitary		
play as well as parallel and cooperative play. Children engage in functional		
play (gross motor activities/skills such as running, jumping, throwing, climbing,		
crawling, rolling, swinging, sliding, etc); construction play (building that		
incorporates cognition and gross and fine motor skills); and symbol play( role		
play or fantasy play).		
Shelter and Shade Structures		
Natural or artificial shade structures provide enough shade to accommodate	1 2 3 4 5	
the total number of children in the classroom. For example, shade might be		
provided by a combination of the following: shadows cast by the building,		
manufactured shade structures, trees, pergolas, umbrellas.		
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Natural Features						
The play space incorporates a variety of natural elements for children to play						
with such as trees, stumps, boulders, long grass, water, and pebbles. The	1 2	2 :	3 4	4	5	
landscape contains natural elements from three or more of the following						
categories: a variety of species of trees or shrubs; a variety of non-poisonous						
flowering plants; vines; topographic variation (i.e. mounds, terraces, slopes);						
and a variety of safe ground surfaces.						_
Welcoming Atmosphere						
The play space has a friendly, inviting atmosphere. The play space is clean,						
free of litter and kept in good repair. Outdoor toys, loose parts and supplies	1 2	2 :	3 4	4	5	
are appropriately stored and organized. At least two of the following						
decorative elements add visual and/or auditory interest and appeal to the play						
space: banner, chime, wind sock, statue, gazing ball, flag, cultural artifact, or						
decorative object (i.e. wreath, topiary, fence weaving, mural, mosaic, weather						
vane, pinwheel, whirligig, whimsical sign, garland, wood sculpture).						
Sensory Elements						
The play space provides opportunities for a variety of sensory experiences						
(i.e. touch/textures, smell, listening, looking, vestibular and proprioceptive	1 2	2 :	3 4	1	5	
input). For example, opportunities for vestibular stimulation are provided by at						
least two of the following: rolling; rocking; swinging; sliding; merry-go-round;						
gliders; and other. Opportunities for proprioceptive stimulation are provided by						
at least two of the following: climbing; crawling on/through; lifting; throwing;						
and other. At least two fragrant herbs are planted in different locations to						
enhance the multi-sensory experience of the play space.						
Accessibility and Inclusive Play						
All children are able to get to everything they want. Children across ages and						
abilities access and enjoy the play space and the opportunities it creates to						
participate with peers. This may include mixed-use play equipment (i.e. the	1 :	2 :	3 4	1	5	
addition of an accessible swing to a bay of swings) and/or free-standing		_	_	-		
accessible play equipment like slides, elevated sandboxes and spring riders.						
Opportunities are present for children's various levels of physical abilities with						
lesser and greater challenges provided (i.e. lower and higher climbing areas;						
tricycles with and without pedals). Surfacing of the play area and surrounding						
paths are accessible.						
Risk and Challenge						
The play space provides children with opportunities to do things that are						
exciting and adventurous. Components of the play space are characteristically						
open-ended, challenging children's physical, social and cognitive abilities by	1 2	2 :	3 4	1	5	
having the potential for engaging in increasingly more difficult and complex						

activities. Visual and textural variations suggest different ways for children to move from place to place (run quickly across open grassy space; jump from flat stone to flat stone; tiptoe from brick to brick). Opportunities are present for increasing challenge (i.e varying height apparatus, hills, and trees to climb; variety of surfaces for balancing such as beams, logs, stones, and stumps). Adventure is created by the inclusion of hiding places, jumping perches, looping trails, secret pathways, hidden hollows, and cozy nooks. The play space is safe and piques children's interest and creativity through the use of novelty such as inclusion of new materials (parachute, pool noodles, and beach ball) or by having familiar materials (i.e. doll carriage, scarves, or costumes) introduced into the outside setting.	
Surfacing The surface or ground under and around playground equipment is soft enough to cushion a fall (i.e. hardwood fiber/mulch, sand, pea gravel, and synthetic or rubber tiles and mats). The surface is well maintained, generally at a depth of 12 inches, is kept free of standing water and debris and not allowed to become compacted. Surfacing may vary throughout the play space to include a variety of textures and experiences for children as well as to provide an accessible pathway for all children.	1 2 3 4 5
Enclosures and Safety Features  The play space is enclosed by a fence at least four (4) feet tall and the fence has a safe gate closure with no entrapment spaces where children's heads can get stuck. Play equipment is free of protrusion and entanglement hazards (no bolts or pieces extend outside the structure and any ropes present are securely attached on both sides). No sharp edges or points are exposed that could cut the skin. No entrapment openings are present throughout the play space (generally all openings measure smaller than 3.5" and larger than 9") and sufficient space is maintained between play equipment (generally a minimum of 12 feet). Any elevated surfaces (generally those higher than 20") should have guardrails. The play space is free of trip hazards such as random stumps or exposed concrete. Storage sheds are available to maintain moveable and manipulative equipment. *Programs should consult CPSC guidelines and ASTM standards for playground safety.	1 2 3 4 5

Adapted from: Casey, T (2007). Environments for outdoor play: A practical guide to making space for children. London: Paul Chapman Publishing Company. And De Bord, K., Hestenes, L., Moore, R., Cosco, N., & McGinnis, J. (2005). POEMS: Preschool outdoor environment measurement scale. Lewisville, NC: Kaplan.