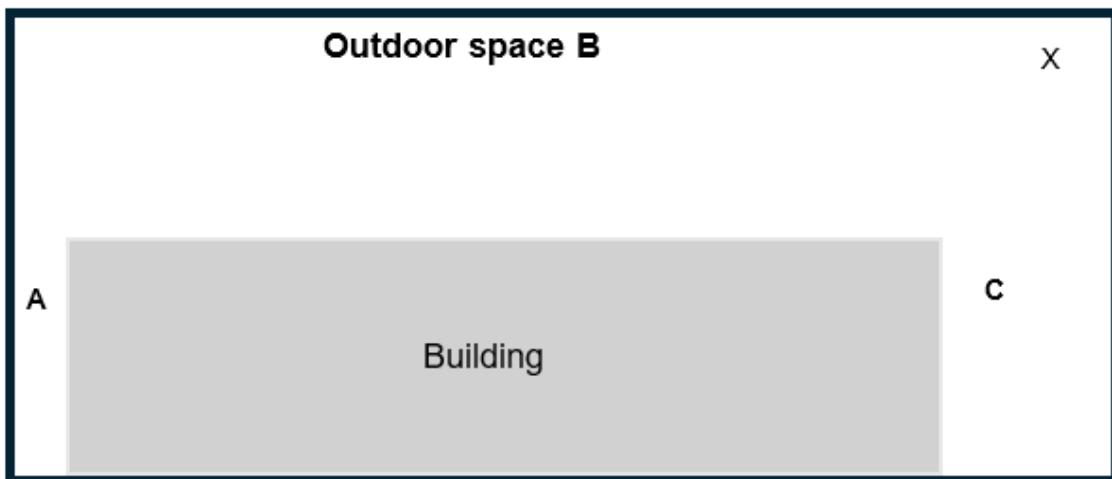


Example: a site plan and the impacts of design on supervision in an outdoor area.



Outdoor space A will be very difficult to supervise and is unlikely to be able to support outdoor experiences. Fencing outdoor space A off from space B is likely to be the best solution.

Outdoor space B is likely to be easy to supervise and support outdoor experiences.

Thoughtful positioning of activities can help support effective supervision. Adults are most likely to need to provide active supervision in areas where there are climbing facilities / swings or water. Adults likely to need to sit and engage with children in areas such as sandpits.

Outdoor space C will be difficult to supervise and is unlikely to be able to support many outdoor experiences. There are several options which might support supervision:

- fencing the area off. If there is direct access, fencing this area off from space B may provide a designated space for small group activities such as an infant / toddler space
- using the area for storage shed can prevent children's access, eliminating supervision concerns
- a convex mirror placed in corner X may increase the ability for adults to effectively supervise space B
- increase staffing. A special condition requiring additional staff to supervise may be applied.

[Education \(Early Childhood Services\) Regulations 2008 22 Classes of licence, conditions, and other matters](#)

For information on minimum square meters per child requirements refer to schedule 4 of the Education (Early Childhood Services) Regulations 2008.

[Education \(Early Childhood Services\) Regulations 2008 Schedule 4 Activity spaces \(minimum\)](#)