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*promoting the value of play*

### **Some quotes useful for SUBMISSION WRITING**

- I Play therefore I am
- Play is the work of the child
- Children learn through play
- The secret of a successful playground is in its continual development, it is never complete, never developed. It is the sort of terrain, vague but can be made into many things by children. (Greenman 1988 )
- A natural setting has the degree of complexity, plasticity and manipulability which allows a child to experience many developmentally significant play behaviours, such as role playing, cause-effect actions, constructive play.” (Kirkby, 1989)
- It is important that as they develop, children have access to an increasingly expanding territory, thereby ‘learning’ their physical and social environments, and developing independence, mastery and competence. This expansion of territory is often severely curtailed by several factors in today's suburban environment. Physical barriers, especially roads (but also parental fears) work to contain children to relatively small areas. (Moore, Robin, Childhood's Domain - Play and Place in Child Development Croom Heim 1986)
- Play is described as a spontaneous – creative – desired activity – carried out for its own sake and is entirely natural. (Joan Matheson)
- Play is vital for the development of children and an essential ingredient in mature adulthood. (Joan Matheson)
- Play is the most complete educational process of the mind ensuring that each individual achieves knowledge and wisdom. (Joan Matheson)
- A child's play is a way of exploring and experimenting whilst building up a relationship with the world and oneself, learning to learn, and to come to terms with their environment, and learning to cope with everyday life, master skills and above all to gain self confidence. (Joan Matheson)
- Where children are is where they play

- Children have all the potential and attributes necessary to develop their potential. It is up to us to see that they have the opportunity to do so.
- The young child learns through play
- The playground needs to be an effective learning environment where a variety of play is possible. (Gwenda Davey)
- Play is what children do in their free time, when not being directed by adults.
- Play is the main channel through which knowledge of the world flows (Hostler 1959)
- Play has the greatest value for the child when it is really free and his own (Isaacs 1968)
- *Play is freely chosen, personally driven and intrinsically motivated (Hughes)*
- The more variety and diversity in children's play the better for children's development
- Play is to the child work, thought, art and relaxation and cannot be pressed into any single formula. It exposes a child's relation to himself and to his environment and without adequate opportunity for play, normal and satisfactory emotional development is not possible (Lowenfield 1935)
- The right to play is the child's first claim on the community. Play is nature's training for life. No community can infringe that right without doing deep and enduring harm to the bodies and minds of it's citizens (Lloyd Georges 1926)
- The best things you can give a child are roots and wings (from Policy of Children and Culture of Hillerod, Denmark)
- Children do not need to be taught to play (Cathy Kiss)
- CHILDREN are the foundation of the world's future.
- CHILDREN have played at all times throughout history and in all cultures.
- PLAY, along with the basic needs of nutrition, health, shelter and education, is vital to develop the potential of all children.
- PLAY is communication and expression, combining thought and action; it gives satisfaction and a feeling of achievement.
- PLAY is instinctive, voluntary, and spontaneous.
- PLAY helps children develop physically, mentally, emotionally and socially.
- PLAY is a means of learning to live, not a mere passing of time.