

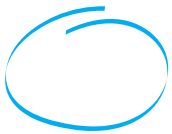
INCLUSIVITY CHECKLIST



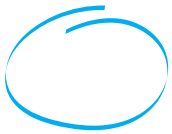
Ramps: Ramps should allow children to reach elevated play equipment and also include space for wheelchairs to turn around and have handrails on both sides, creating safer passage to raised playground components for children who are unable or do not want to use transfer systems.



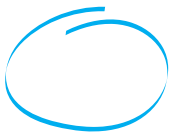
Ground-Level Activities: Activities that allow kids to enter/exit at the ground level, without needing to climb stairs or ladders. These areas offer independence for the youngest visitors who are just learning to walk, a safe space for those afraid of heights and easy access regardless of developmental or ability levels.



Diverse Swings: Offer several different swing set options: one for babies and their caregivers, one for ages 2-5 with the recognizable bucket seats, one for ages 5-12, one for big kids 12+ with higher weight limits and one with additional support and security.



Age-Appropriate Groupings: Separate areas with appropriately sized equipment for different age groups. Recommended age groups should be obvious from the design and scale, but signs posted in the area or on the equipment should give guidance.



Sensory Spaces: Children with autism spectrum disorder (ASD) or sensory processing disorder often feel over or under stimulated. The mix of both calmer areas and sensory-rich activities involving music, lights or spinning motions, helps keep kids engaged without feeling isolated.



Social Spaces: Playhouses, barns, spaceships or fortresses, give children the opportunity to interact and socialize with different ages and abilities. These structures have the power to create a sense of community and safer play with different groups.



Overall Accessibility: Playground accessible routes should be free of major debris, toys and other impediments that may impact maneuverability throughout the play area.

