

Brought to you by























Uniting the Movement

Our vision is clear

We want everyone in England regardless of age, background or level of ability to feel able to engage in sport and physical activity.





Place Commitment

Delivering impact against our 4 key outcomes:

- Increasing Activity
- Decreasing Inactivity
- Tackling Inequality
- Providing positive experiences for children and young people



Evolving Our Approach



Conditions For Tackling Physical Inactivity

Integration of physical activity into sectors

Strengthening community & individual capacities

Tackling structural inequalities

Processes for identifying the barriers and enablers of physical activity
Organisational policies, processes and structures that enable place-based

Capacity and capability across the workforce, volunteers and in communities

Collaboration
Leadership
Community led Action

Cultures and practices for physical activity

Physical environments that enable physical activity

Cycles of learning and action

Positive Experiences for Children and Young People

We want every child and young person to experience the enjoyment and benefits that being active can bring. Their needs, expectations and safety should come first in the design and delivery of activity



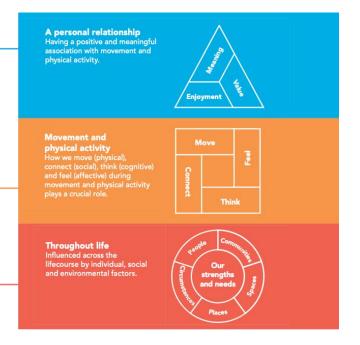


Drivers for Change

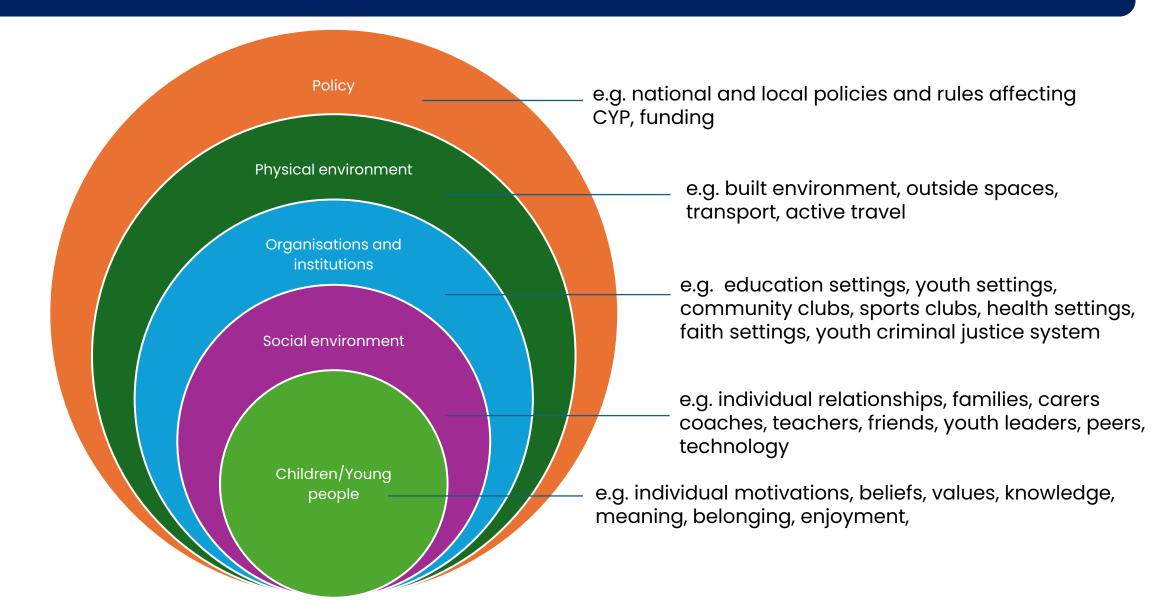


We need to understand the factors (positive & negative) that influence a young person's relationship with movement and physical activity

Physical literacy is our relationship with movement and physical activity throughout life.



We know that there are many parts of the 'system' that exert influence over children and young people's activity levels





A LUXURY GETAWAY

OYAGE HOTELS

N TURKEY



Chris Osuh Community affairs correspondent Fri 23 May 2025 07.00 BST

Share



Brought to you by























TRANSFORMING PHYSICAL ACTIVITY CULTURE IN SCHOOLS THROUGH A PLACE SENSITIVE WHOLE SCHOOL APPROACH

ALEX OGDEN











What is the current situation?



2-5
CHILDREN

In every classroom are likely to have diagnosable motor skill difficulties which often results in lower participation in physical activity.



4,000 hours of PE have been lost from the curriculum in state-funded secondary schools in 2022/23. **ONLY 1.6%**

Of packed lunches meet the Government's School Food Standards.

Physical inactivity costs the UK an estimated £7.4 billion each year (Everybody Active, Every Day governmental report).

82%

82% of 5-15 year olds do not consume the recommended five daily portions of fruit and vegetables.

900,000 CHILDREN

Living in poverty in England do not qualify for Free School Meals due to restrictive eligibility.



Almost four million children are not physically active for the recommended 60-plus minutes a day on average, according to Sport England (2022-23).

£7.4 BILLION

250,000

Eligible children are missing out on Free School meals due to the out-dated opt-in system.

X2

Children aged 4-10 years are consuming almost double their recommended daily sugar limits.

20%

Of households with children are experiencing food insecurity.

2.2 MILLION

5-16 year olds do not even get 30 mins of activity a day Sport England (2022-23). Children and young people from the least affluent families are the least likely to be active, with only 44% meeting the Chief Medical Officers' guidelines.



The Data Says...



... who we must target and where they are located...



Tension exists between education policy & health & wellbeing policy...

BUT



What is a whole-school approach?



One that supports organisational and cultural change for PA so that it is valued and prioritised throughout all areas of the school. This includes:

- physical activity embedded within school policy and practices
- the engagement of stakeholders across the whole school community
- supportive physical and cultural environments
- opportunities to be physically active across the whole school day and beyond



Policy

<u>Stakeholders</u>

Environments

<u>Opportunities</u>

Why this approach?









Organisational and cultural change

Co-designing a strategic framework



Daly-Smith et al. International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity (2020) 17:13 https://doi.org/10.1186/s12966-020-0917-z

International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity

RESEARCH

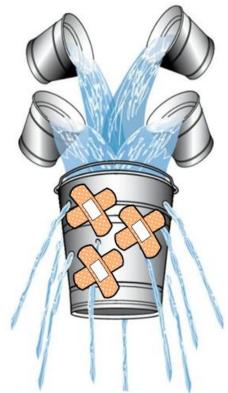
Open Access

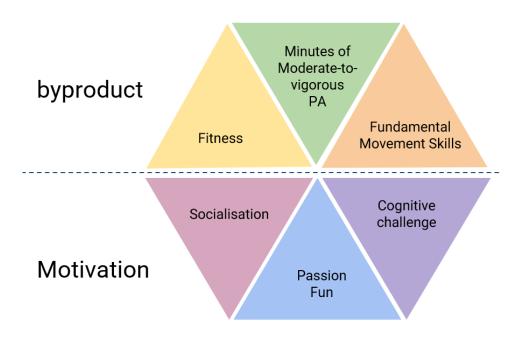
Using a multi-stakeholder experience-based design process to co-develop the Creating Active Schools Framework



Andy Daly-Smith^{1,2,3*} , Thomas Quarmby¹, Victoria S. J. Archbold¹, Nicola Corrigan⁴, Dan Wilson⁵, Geir K. Resaland², John B. Bartholomew⁶, Amika Singh^{7,8}, Hege E. Tjomsland², Lauren B. Sherar⁹, Anna Chalkley⁹, Ash C. Routen¹⁰, Darren Shickle¹¹, Daniel D. Bingham², Sally E. Barber³, Esther van Sluijs¹², Stuart J. Fairclough¹³ and Jim McKenna¹







P

Policy

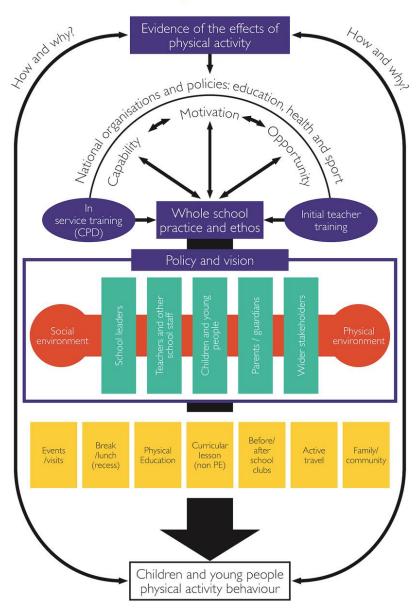
The cornerstone of the CAS framework is establishing whole-school practice and ethos for physical activity - the underlying sentiment that informs the beliefs, customs and practices around creating a physically active school.

S

Stakeholders

Stakeholders that influence physical activity behaviours in school (and beyond) are: school leaders, teachers and other school staff, children/young people, parents/guardians, and wider stakeholders (e.g. active school coordinators, public health specialists, local organisations and clubs).





E

Environments

The physical environment reflects the amount, variety (e.g. green space, playground, school hall) and quality of school spaces that impact on physical activity behaviours.



Opportunities

Combined, the environment and key stakeholders determine the implementation of physical activity across seven opportunities. The opportunities are determined by what the school can control (O1-4) and opportunities that the school can influence (O5-7). The opportunities with the greatest potential impact on whole-day physical activity reside closest to the framework midline.

CAS ANNUAL CYCLE

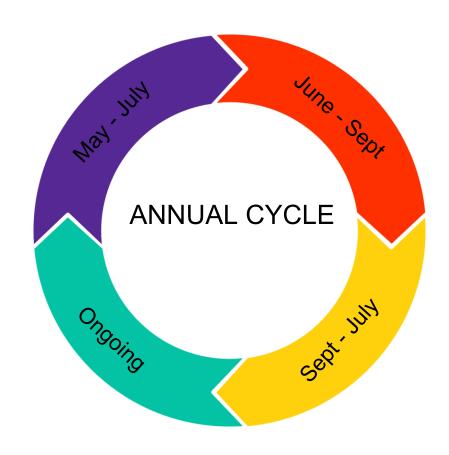


1. Review

In-school CAS lead uses online profiling tool to assess current whole-school PA provision against four areas: policy, environments, stakeholders and opportunities.

4. Monitoring & Evaluation

Schools evaluate the impact of chosen initiatives. These insights inform the next CAS profiling exercise, starting a new annual cycle.



2. Action Planning

In-school CAS lead completes CAS 'Planning for Change' using the APEASE criteria to identify evidence-informed PA initiatives.

3. Implementation

Champion support the implementation of school initiatives. Initiatives include: policy or environment changes, and training staff to support PA across CAS opportunities.

Creating Active Schools Core Team Research and Implementation Leads and National Co-ordinator

Locality-based partnerships CAS Champions



MULTI ACADEMY TRUST







National Support



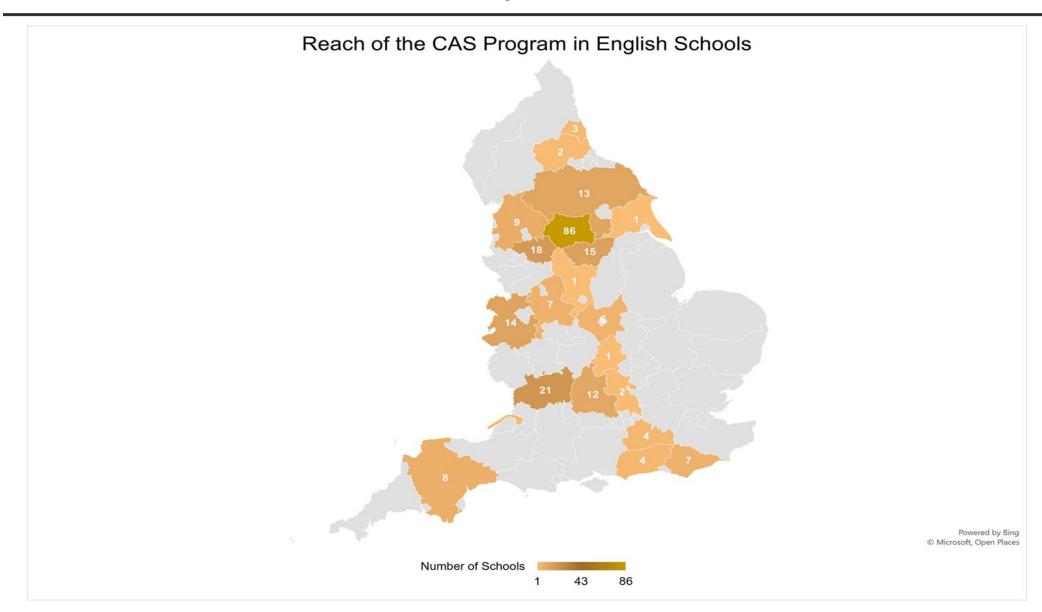






National Community of Practice



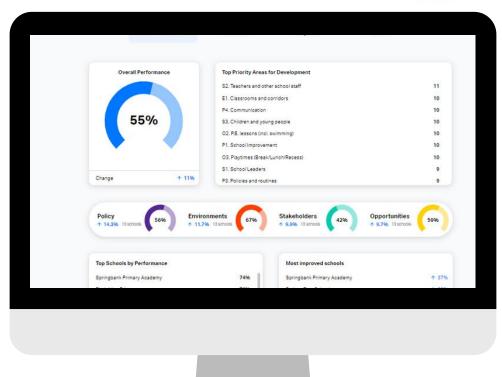


A CAS Digital Hub which supports implementation of whole school physical activity

We all know the most impactful and sustainable change is when **evidence** is used to **inform** decision making.

The CAS Digital Hub provides a way for schools and localities to gather insights that can inform change at the school level and at the pupil level.





Profile Action Plan Implementation Resources Impact

Evaluate

The Doncaster Locality Model





CAS National Team:

CAS Strategic Lead, National Manager and Research Team. Representatives from University of Bradford, Yorkshire Sport Foundation and the Bradford Institute for Health Research.

Doncaster CAS Locality Lead:

Get Doncaster Moving funding the implementation of CAS in schools & support of CAS Champions.

CAS Champions:

School based headteachers and middle leaders

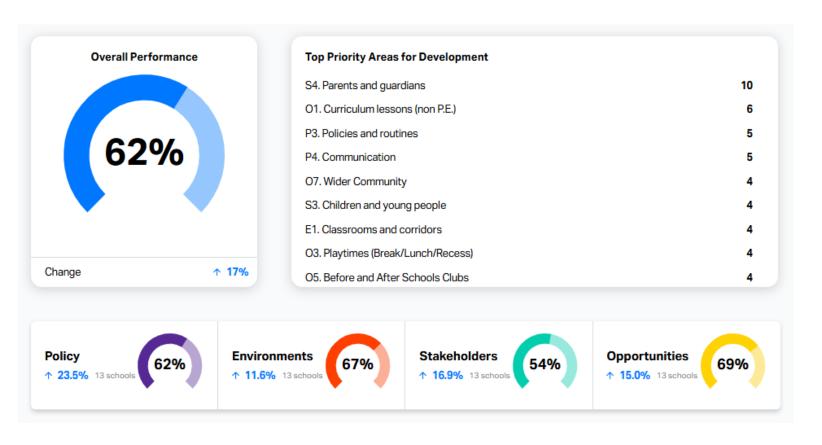
20 individual schools

Originally aligned with Doncaster Future Parks work

Doncaster Locality Data







'Parental engagement' is the 24/25 data informed priority project for Doncaster CAS schools

- 17% increase across the network
- 23.5% increase in positive policy changes which align physical activity with whole school improvement
- 11.6% increase in school environments being adapted to support children to move more
- 16.9% increase in schools creating behaviour change amongst school stakeholders to support CYP physical activity
- 15% increase in more sustainable and varied opportunities for children to be active across the school day



Implementation Case Study

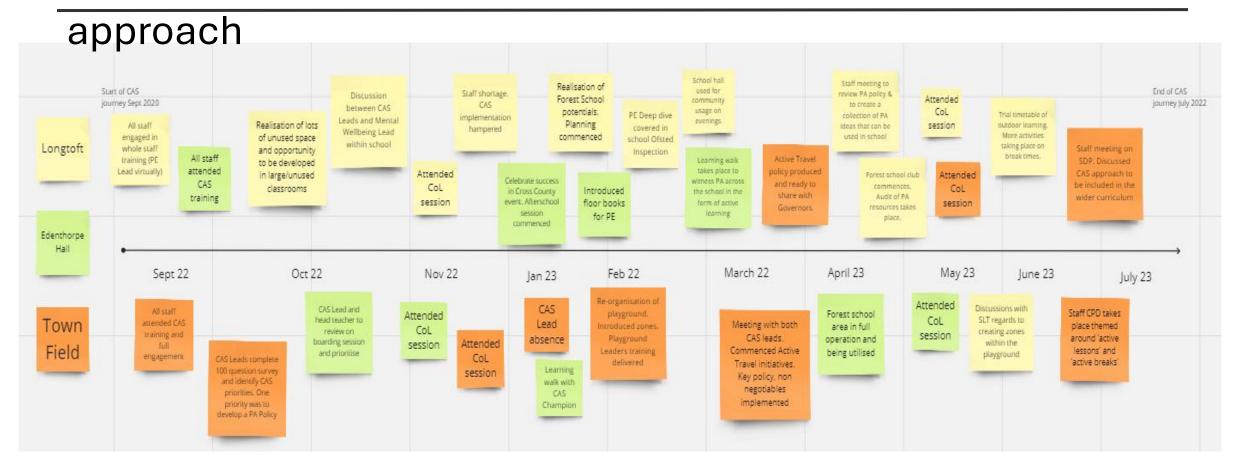


- Profile analysis data identified 'School Improvement, policies and Curriculum lessons' as key areas for development
- Physical Activity policy written and shared intent created including whole school expectation that pupils will sit for no longer than 45 minutes
- SLT expectation that staff specifically plan for active learning opportunities across the curriculum and link to Kagan strategies
- Regular and supportive year group observations by SLT
- CAS a standing agenda item at T & L governor meetings
- Declutter classroom spaces
- Placed resources in classrooms which children must move to collect
- Active Learning resource boxes in each class
- Active Learning displays
- Regular PAL staff CPD and forums to share learning
- Year group planning sessions and feedback
- Video presented by Sports Ambassadors showcasing the approach and shared to all parents and stakeholders
- Active at Home resources promoted
- AFL Different body moves to communicate to the teacher
- Answering questions in an active way
- Pupils working on the floor or writing on walls
- Drip fed active learning tasks into curriculum lessons



Using Ripple Effect Mapping (REM) to understand the effectiveness of a whole school

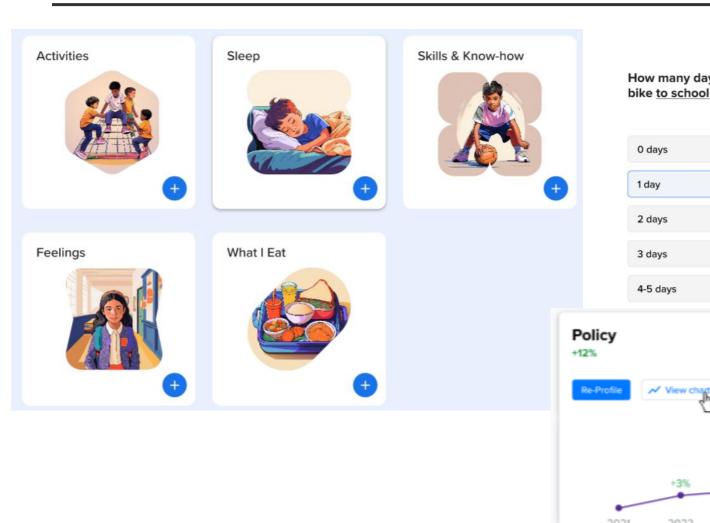


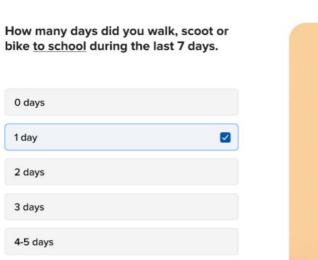


<u>Assessing the Impacts of Creating Active Schools on Organisational Culture for Physical Activity</u> (Helme et al)

Pupil Level Assessment Tool



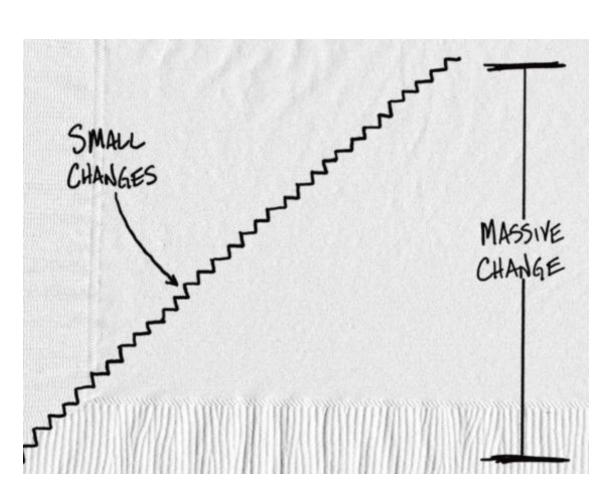


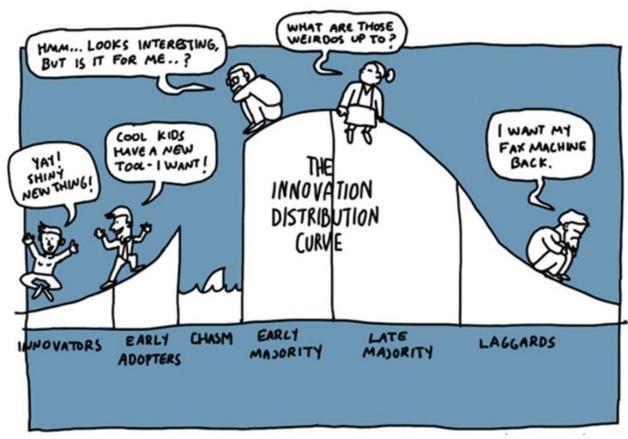




Continuous Improvement

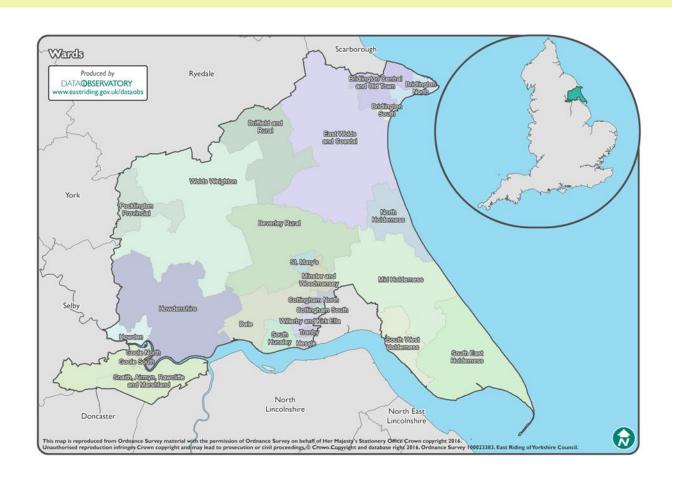








Rural isolation



Health outcomes

Condition	Southeast Holderness	East Riding
All Causes	Deterioration	Improvement
Cardiovascular Disease	Improvement	Improvement
Stroke	Improvement	Improvement
Chronic Heart Disease	Deterioration	Improvement
Respiratory Disease	Deterioration	Improvement
Liver Disease	Deterioration	Improvement

- East Riding is showing an improvement in all areas
- South-east Holderness is showing a deterioration in all but 2 areas between 2010-12 and 2020-22

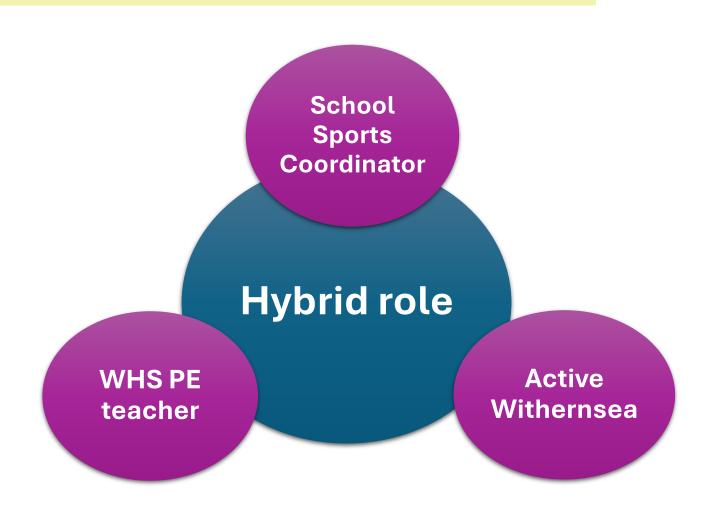
Social & cultural challenges

Many school & community opportunities not taken up

Low levels of physical activity

Poor engagement with established providers & programmes

Overcoming the challenges



Overcoming the challenges

Rising levels of physical activity

Intervention

Participation in national programmes

Clubs and enrichment

Enrichment coordinator

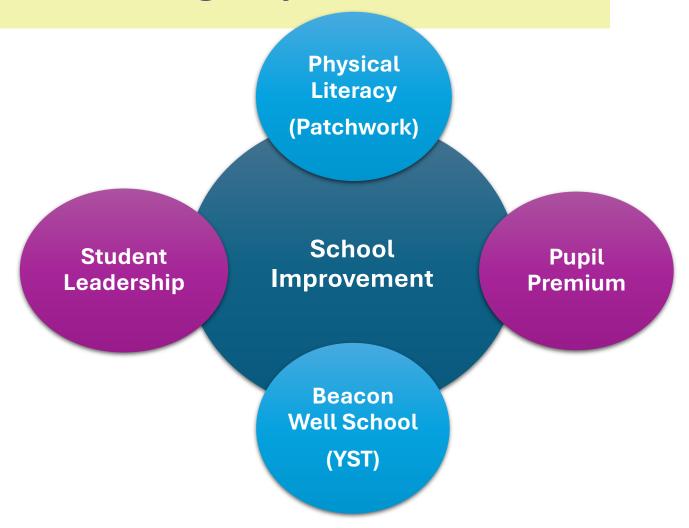
Community links

Sustained transition and primary school engagement

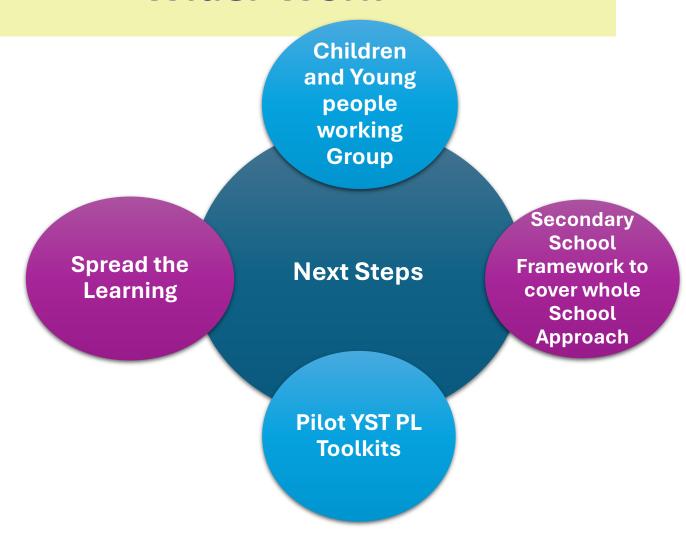
Board for Change Sustained programmes using community resources



Sustaining improvement



Wider Work





Brought to you by





















Play Sufficiency in Leeds

Karen Peck, Partnership Manager, Active Leeds

Karen.peck@leeds.gov.uk

















- Child Friendly City
- 12 Wishes

The CFL 12 wishes represent the voices of 80,000 children and young people in Leeds.

The Child Friendly Leeds ambition is for 'all children and young people to be able to express their views, feel heard and be involved in decisions that affect their lives'.

Leeds Youth Voice | Leeds.gov.uk



Benefits of playing:

- + Pleasure & enjoyment
- + Peer & place attachments
- + Physical activity
- + Emotion regulation
- + Coping mechanisms
- + Motivation
- + Self esteem
- + Growth mindset
- + Autonomy
- = Resilience & Wellbeing

Consequences of not playing:

- Depression
- Isolation & detachment
- Inactivity
- Frustration / anger
- Inability to cope (anxiety)
- Lack of motivation
- Low self esteem
- Fixed mindset
- Dependency
- = Vulnerability & Poor Health

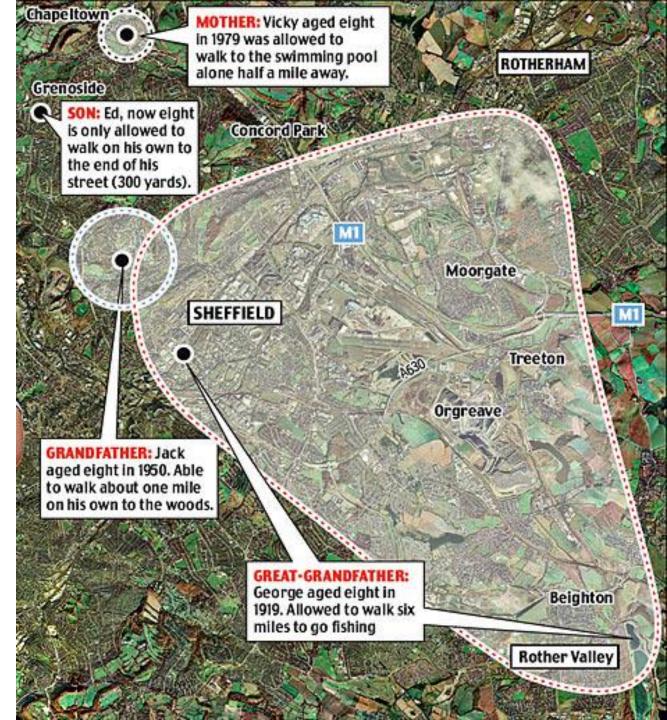


"The Committee strongly encourages States to consider introducing legislation to ensure the rights under article 31 for every child, together with a timetable for implementation. Such legislation should address the principle of sufficiency – all children should be given sufficient time and space to exercise these rights."

UNCRC (2013)

Generational shift

"I can play up to the end of my street"







Playful Anywhere

















MINI PLAYBOX

WWW.MINIPLAYBOX.FUN #MINIPLAYBOX











Play Sufficiency Methodology

A fundamental part of the assessment is conducting in-depth research with children, their carers and front line workers. Within this assessment over 50 hours has been spent listening to children's localised lived experiences of play across 6 priority neighbourhoods of Leeds, along with focus groups with carers and those that understand the communities.



Collating data on demographics public, spaces and service provision



Online satisfaction questionnaires for children and parents/ carers



Workshops with children and focus groups with parents and practitioners



Spatial audits in case study communities



Multi-agency workshops



Semistructured interviews with lead professionals



Policy analysis

The detailed evidence that has surfaced can be used to compare and contrast with current policy and practice across a broad range of professional domains; establishing how the work of the local authority and its partners influences the sufficiency of children's opportunities for play.

ONLINE SURVEYS

STUDENT WORKSHOPS

WORKSHOPS WITHIN
ALTERNATIVE
EDUCATION

PARENT & CARER FOCUS GROUPS

FRONTLINE &
PRACTITIONER FOCUS
GROUPS

597 year 5 156 year 9 140 parent/carer online surveys

10 Year 9 & 158 Year 5 students over 3 workshop sessions

4 Frontline practitioner focus groups Over 50
hours spent
listening to
children
about their
experiences
of play

6 Parent & Carer focus groups 27 students attending PRU & SILC education over 3 workshop sessions





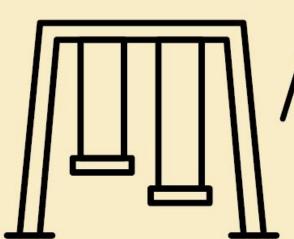
What did children suggest would make their opportunities for play better?

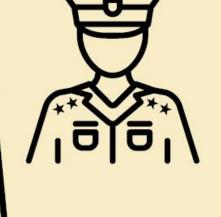




















What we found

Mental health Permissions to play '...And it does distract you from maybe a hard time and you might play to make you feel better'

'Because it makes you feel free, creative, happy, energised and 100% makes you happy'

'Play makes life amazing'

'All you see are signs that say 'don't do this, don't do that'

'My parents would not let me outside. They think it's not safe'

What we found

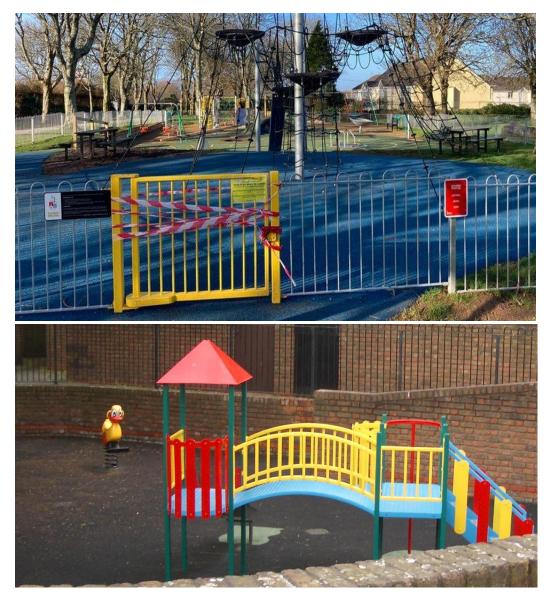
Streets
Nature
Spaces

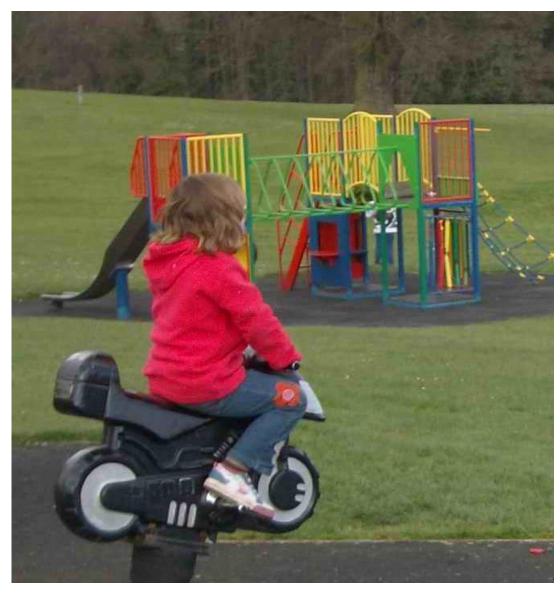
'Make sure that nature stays - we need trees. I want to make tree swings to play on'

'A bad street is one that has stuff that you can't play in...when its small. And a good one is when you have lots of objects to play with like bricks and walls – when it has interesting features'

'Around the streets...you see rubbish, see cars, some blocked and some with cars that they can get through...cars stop me from playing on some streets'

Play is more than just a playground...





What we found

Schools Friendships 'It's important because the less you enjoy yourself, the less friends you will have have. And nobody likes being lonely'



'It's super fun and I have very good friends, so I enjoy playing at school'

My son is in high school, he leaves the house at 8am and doesn't get home until 4.30pm. Once he's changed and eaten, it's dark. And there's homework due the next day. It's a full time job isn't it?! There's only Friday night youth club where he 'plays'"

Play Sufficiency Priorities

1: Facilitate the crossservice endorsement of Play Sufficiency and embed key principles within Leeds City Council departments.

2: Celebrate and enable parents and carers permissions, confidences and skills for play.

3: Grow a play workforce of adults whose work directly and indirectly impacts upon children and their play.

4: Facilitate sufficient time, space and attitudes towards play in educational settings.

5: Enable sufficient time, space, design and attitudes to play for children with protected characteristics.

6: Create streets that are safe, welcoming and encourage children's play.

7: Improve the variety of spaces available for play for all age groups within close proximity of children's homes (including informal and designated spaces).

8: Improve access to nature-based play environments.

9: Improve the perception of teenagers and improving their opportunities to play and hang out

Play sufficiency process

findings from research with children and parents

Children's lived experiences:

Play, leisure, recreation & community development services: e.g. playwork, community development, youth work, sports, arts and culture

Education, health, social care, & community safety services: e.g. schools, childcare, social services, public health and police

The built & natural environment: e.g. planning, housing, traffic & transport, public open space and unstaffed play provision



Cross-cutting areas of work:
policy development & strategic

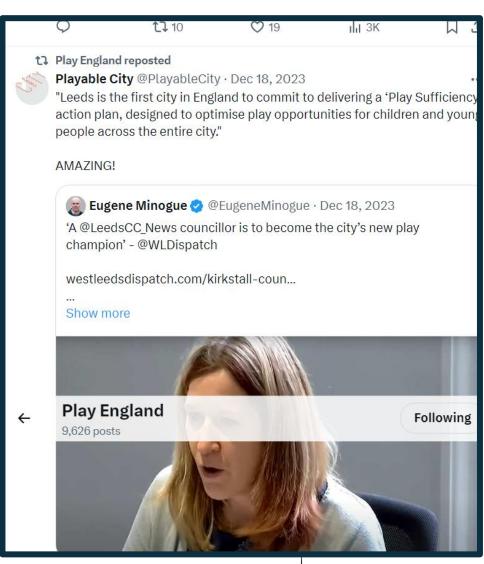
partnerships, workforce development and publicity & marketing



Prioritising play

- Play Sufficiency report Executive
 Board (December 2023) a turning point.
- Play Champion
- Play Sufficiency Partnership
- Play Sufficiency Action Plan













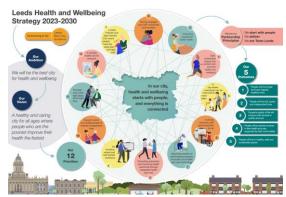


- Best City Ambition
- Health and Well Being Pillar
- My Health My School Survey 25,648 Children and Young People from more than 200 schools in Leeds completed the My Health, My School survey in 2022/23.
- Leeds Local Plan Update and Leeds Local Plan 2040
- Physical Activity Ambition
- Children and Young People's Plan
- Leeds Parks and Green Spaces Strategy 2023 -2032
- Child Poverty Strategy 2019 2022

'To realise this ambition, Team Leeds will focus on:

• ensuring children have the best start in life and enjoy a healthy, happy childhood, where their right to play and have fun is protected and they are free to express their views and feel heard'

Best City Ambition

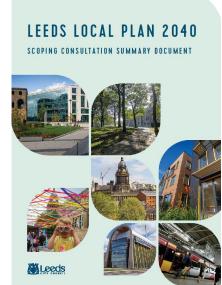












Play sufficiency as a lens

Account-ability

the ability to account for the ways in which we (directly & indirectly) impact on play

Response-ability

the ability to improve our (collective) responses as adults to children's right to play



LUDICOLOGY

Case study: Lincoln Green













Thank you

karen.peck@leeds.gov.uk









Comfort Break

Brought to you by























JU:MP

A Whole Systems Approach to Physical Activity for Children and

Young People in Bradford



JU:MP whole system Place-based Physical Activity



AIM

Step change in physical activity children aged 5 -14 years and their families in socioeconomically disadvantaged area



APPROACH

Whole systems, collaborative, asset-based, sustainable, behaviour change

Test and Learn Research
Programme



Outcomes

√Better health

✓Better skills/attainment

√Safe, clean, active communities

Our Collaborative



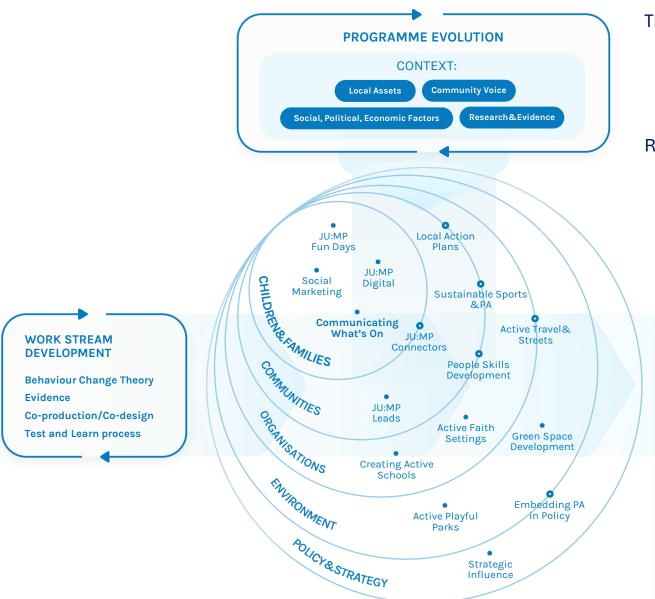












JUMP:

The first whole system intervention globally, designed to improve children's physically activity at a population level

Reached over 30,000 children living in some of the most deprived and ethnically diverse areas of Bradford between 2019-2024.

POPULATION LEVEL CHANGE

CHANGE

Individual behaviours
Community behaviours
Organisational behaviours
Environmental change
Policy change
Unexpected changes





STUDY DESIGN

CONTROL AREA JUMP AREA Baseline 20 Schools 17 Schools (September 2021-708 Children 694 Children March 2022) 24 month follow-up 16 Schools 17 Schools 581 Children (September 2023-517 Children March 2024)

36 month

follow-up

(September 2024-

March 2025)

- Accelerometers measured time spent in physical activity and sedentary time
- Other data including:
- BMI
- Social emotional and behavioural health
- Contextual physical activity data

16 schools

children

592

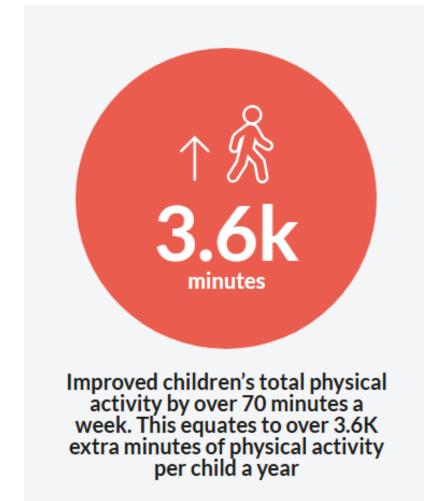
17 schools

children

501

RESULTS



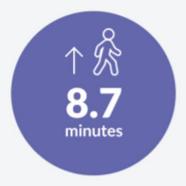


RESULTS



Our impact

Our control trial results show JU:MP's approach has



Improved children's total physical activity by 8.7 minutes a day



Increased moderate-to-vigorous physical activity by 5.7 minutes on weekdays



Reduced inactivity by over 22 minutes a day on weekends

Interpretation of findings



- Higher effectiveness that single or multi-component interventions
- Fostered behaviour change over the longer term, unlike other interventions which have struggled to maintain long term effects
- Interventions operating at the organisational level of the system may be responsible for the increased MVPA on week-days
- Interventions at the community and family level may be responsible for the reduction in sedentary time at the weekends
- New emerging evidence is pointing towards the importance of interventions at the environment level (e.g green space development and activation) for improving children's physical activity

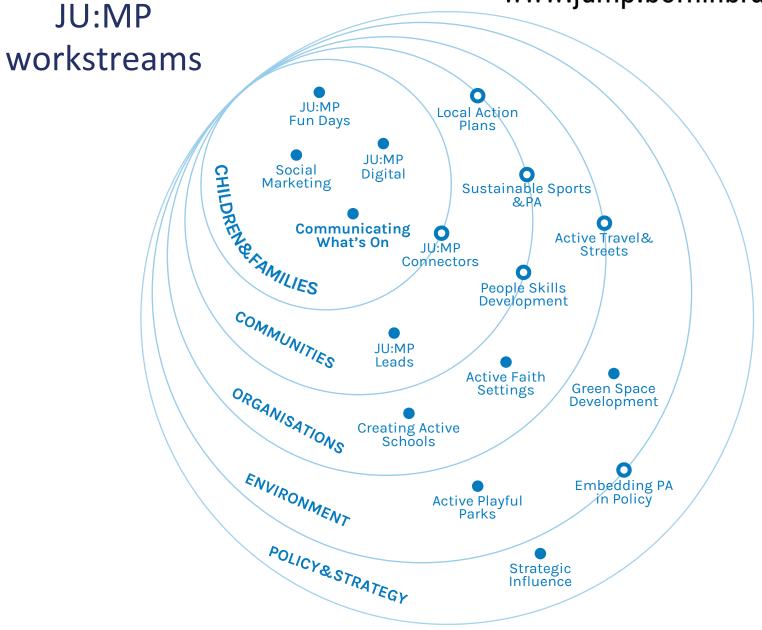
∮ @JoinUsMovePlay

Recommendations



- Provide a broad array of physical activity opportunities
- Ensure interventions are underpinned by theory and evidence
- Co-produce whole system strategy and interventions with children, families, communities, delivery partners and local system leaders, this strengthens interconnectedness across the system
- Embed learning cycles into delivery to ensure agile responses to delivery challenges and changes
- Ensure national level advocacy and funding for whole system approaches

www.jump.borninbradford.nhs.uk



Learning Series: Conditions for addressing physical inactivity inequalities

Integration of physical activity into sectors

Strengthening community & individual capacities

Tackling structural inequalities

Understanding the barriers and enablers of physical activity

Distributed and collective leadership

Collaboration across organisations

Capacity and capability across the workforce, volunteers and in communities

Facilitative processes and proportionate, representative governance

Co-production, local people-led initiatives (community power)

Focus on inequality and intersectionality

Cultures and social norms for wellbeing and physical activity

Physical environments that enable wellbeing and physical activity

Cycles of learning and action

Every Move Counts!

Bradford – the Active District: creating a place where it's easy for everyone to move and be active every day.



1.Active schools, children and young people

2. Neighbourhoods and Communities

3.Sport & active recreation





UNIVERSITY OF

4.Health and social care

5. Workplaces and workforce

6. Greenspace





7. Built environment

8. Active travel

9.Communications & campaigns

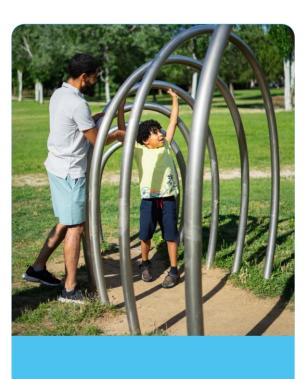


Community Engagement Manager - Ju:MP Connector - Social Marketing & Communications

Setting the scene with mapping and partnership building









ASSETS

Local Action Groups

Local community & Voluntary sectors

Local primary schools; Senior leader + frontline staff

Local faith settings

Local sports organisations

Friends of Parks group

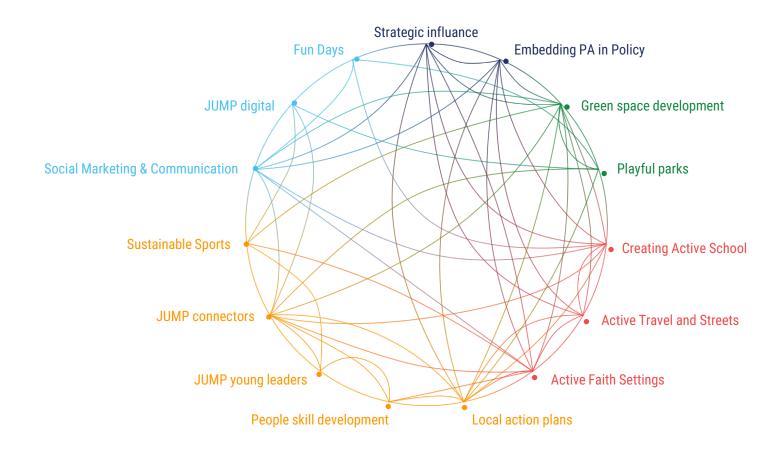
LOCAL AUTHORITY PARTNERS

- Ward officers
- Youth workers/managers
- Parks Officers
- Active Travel team
- Councillors

Members of community
and children's voice views fed in
by JU:MP team



Interconnections Across The System



JU:MP Connectors

- Build the skills, confidence and motivation of families to be active
- Family engagement in local greenspace and activities
- Build links, connecting schools, community and greenspaces.



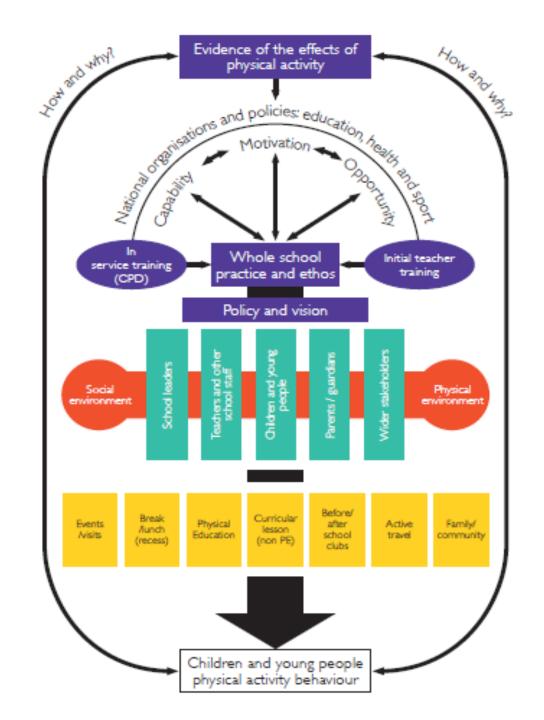
Creating Active Schools 56 schools

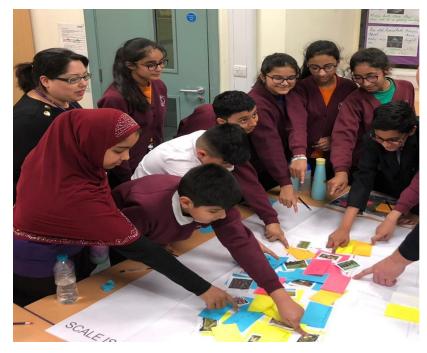
Policy

Environments

Stakeholders

Opportunities

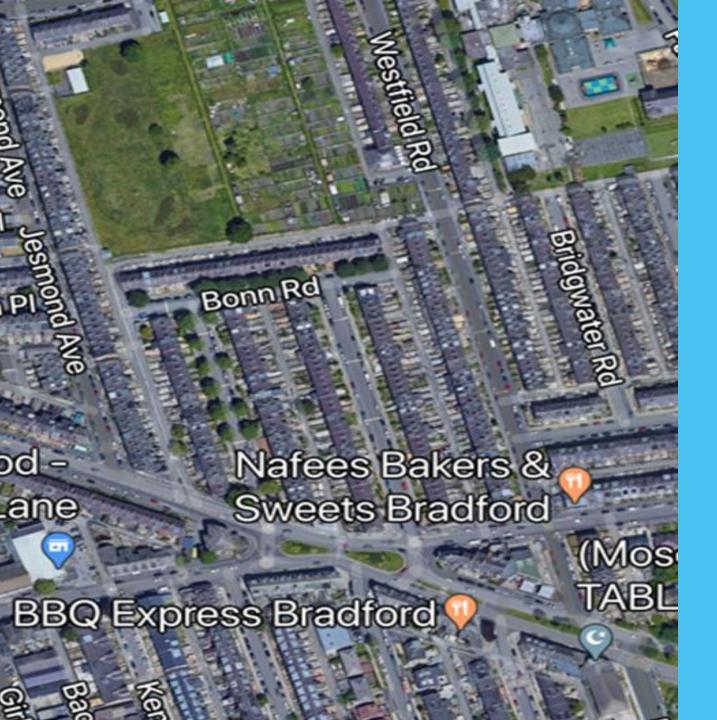








Community engagement And Co-design





Scotchman Road neighbourhood





Community vote!

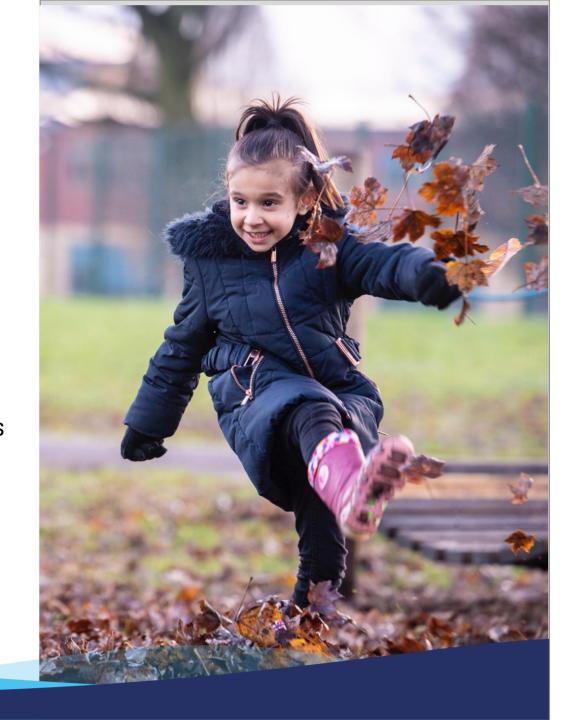




Activation of new green spaces

Approach Top Tips

- Face-to-face working key for onboarding and maintaining energy
- Having a physical project (e.g a park development) engaged partners and the community; the success was visible
- Creating and sustaining the relationships between the local system
- Creating the champions of tomorrow!





Discussion:

Considering the Framework...

- What work areas are strong in your place?
- What areas do you want to focus on more?
- Who are your system partners? Opportunities or challenges
- 10 mins discussion in 2/3s
- 10 mins feedback around tables



Lunch Break

Brought to you by























Open Space

Brought to you by

























How was the day? Tell us

Brought to you by



















