

What characteristics does a young person need in order to be 'Ready to Learn?'

Implementing the Childhood Obesity Plan to develop healthy, active children

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Our Objective

Help you to explore ways to reduce sedentary behaviour and embed increased physical activity into the culture and structure of the school day



Improved behaviour and cognition leading to increased progress and achievement

Increased participation in daily physical activity and reduced sitting time



Improved physical, social and emotional wellbeing



Module One The Evidence and Bigger Picture





Exploring the relationship between physical activity and readiness to learn?

ACTIVE CHILDREN = STRONG STUDENTS

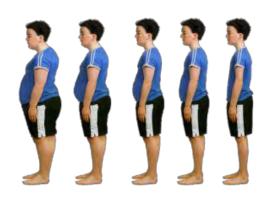
www.youtube.com/watch?v=8hxIFno8Fil



The social and political context



Childhood Obesity Plan













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Module Two

Creating an Active School – A Framework for Review

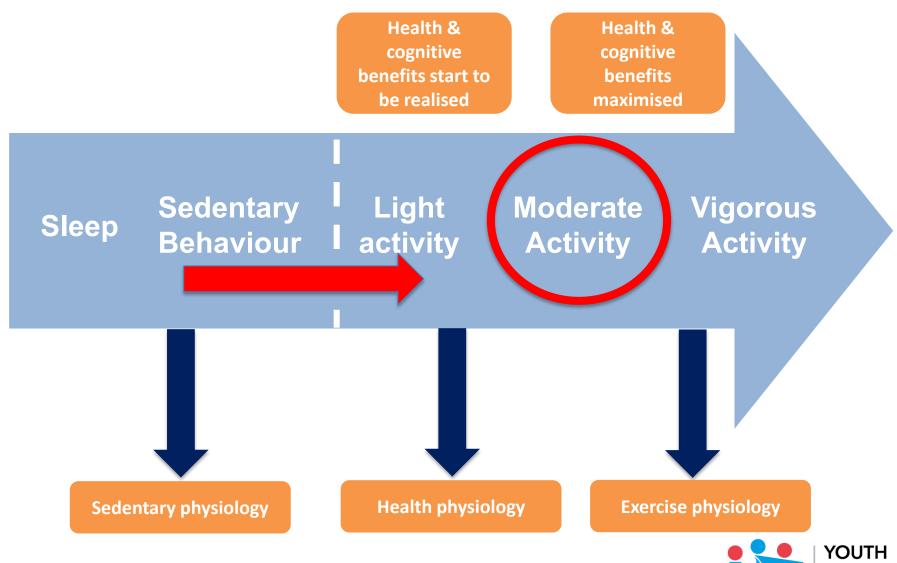




How active is your school?



A shift of focus.....



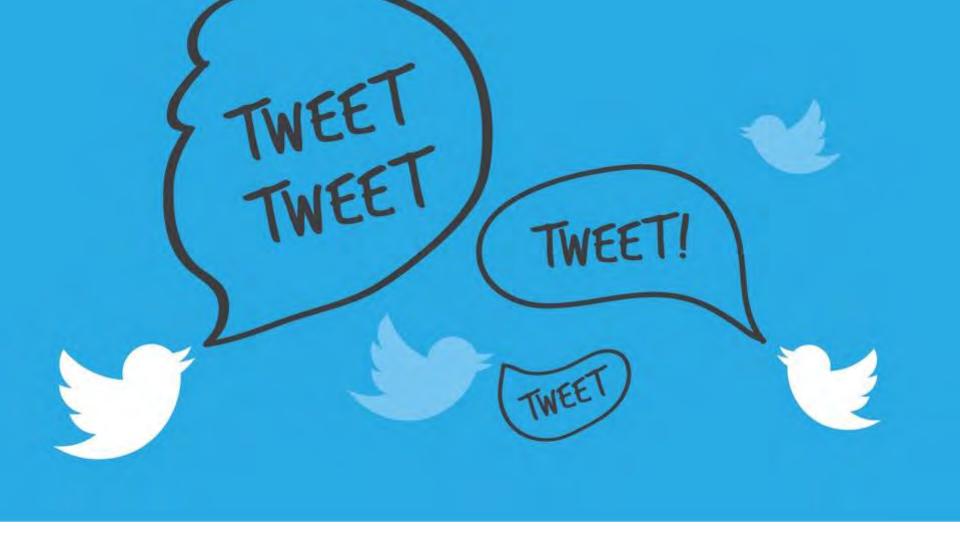


What works...



www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/469703/What works in schools and colleges to increas physical activity.pdf





#YSTActiveSchool



Action planning

Rate your current provision for each of the six elements.

What are your three priorities for the rest of this academic year?





Module Three Active Learning – Solutions



School environments provide a unique opportunity to ensure physical activity is available to a maximum number of children over lengthy periods of time

Bailey, R., Hillman, C., Arent, S. & Peitpas, A. (2013). "Physical Activity: An Underestimated Investment in Human Capital?" Journal of Physical Activity and Health, 10, 289-308

Teachers.... have the opportunity to integrate this into the overall education process

Telford, R.D., Cunningham, R.B., Fitzgerald, R., Olive, L.S., Prosser, L., Jiang, X., & Telford, R.M. (2012). Physical education, obesity and academic achievement: A 2 year longitudinal investigation of Australian elementary school children. Journal Information. 102(2)



So, why doesn't this happen everywhere already?

From YST research, we have found key reasons why schools may be reluctant to promote more physical activity in lessons



Time ...





Time ...





Space and equipment ...





The 'Break to Learn' continuum

Breaks

Opportunities to energise, calm down or improve core strength & posture

Routines

Regular ways of working that reduce sedentary behaviour

People

Ways of organising people & groups that reduce sedentary behaviour

Tasks

Opportunities to use tasks that increase physical activity & enhance learning

Embodiment

Moving a concept or idea from the abstract to the physical



Active School Planning Tool

	Timings	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri
Travel	07.30 - 8.15					
Playground	08.15 - 08.50					
Registration	08.50 - 9.00	Registration	Registration	Registration	Registration	Registration
Lesson 1	09.00 - 09.50	Guided reading	Guided reading	Guided reading	PE	French
Lesson 2	09.50 - 10.40	ICT	Art	Masic	PE	PSHE
Break	10.40 - 11.00					
Lesson 3	11.00 - 11.45	Active literacy	Active Numerocy	Numerocy	Active Nameracy	Numerocy
Lesson 4	11.45 - 12.30	PE	D&T	Forest School	History	Free Play
Lunchtime	12.30 - 1.15					
Lesson 4	1.15 - 2.30	Science	Active literacy	literacy	literacy	literacy
Break	2.30 - 2.40					
Lesson 5	2.40 - 3.20	Active Science	Опесь	Golden Time	Art	Awardo Assembly
After School	3.30 - 4.30					









Active pedagogy





Active curriculum





What changes will I make?

- What will I do differently in one lesson this week?
- What strategy will I share with a supportive colleague that we can both try this term?
- What do I want to see embedded across my school/year group/key stage by the end of this academic year?



Questions?

Thank you

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