Health & wellbeing – inclusive cycling interventions

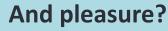
hello my name is...

Janet Paske

hello my name is...

Steve Rowberry

What is physical activity?







Sport



Lifestyle physical activity

Source: Cole, 2014

Miracle Cure!



Demand - Barriers = Participation



MAKING EVERY CONTACT COUNT



1 solution is an inclusive cycling hub



Why cycling rather than A. N. Other physical activity?



Freedom, independence, control.

How can occupational therapists use inclusive cycling?

REASONS FOR OCCUPATIONAL THERAPISTS TO CONSIDER CYCLING AS AN INTERVENTION

- can develop/ maintain motor, perceptual, cognitive and psychosocial skills
- once confident to cycle, enhances mental and physical wellbeing
- there are cycles for nearly everyone
- may be sustained independently

- aided by existing networks: to support graded cycle training;
 UK-wide there are over 50 accessible cycling hubs with a range of cycles
- contributes to the Making Every Contact Count (2017) health promotion agenda

"there is clearly an association between meaning and participation in cycling"

Feighan & Roberts (2017)

What goals might be achieved with inclusive cycling?

What goals might be achieved with cycling?



None of these require riding on the road



An inclusive cycling hub at an athletics track

Miles without Stiles in the South Downs National Park



Positive spin in south London - a project for people with dementia



Kevin, using his bike for transport. It's more convenient than a car.



Alton Cardiac Rehab cycle group. The retired GP leader has seen members increase their cycle usage into practical journeys.



Cycling in Brockwell Park – an inclusive cycling hub



Over to Steve.....

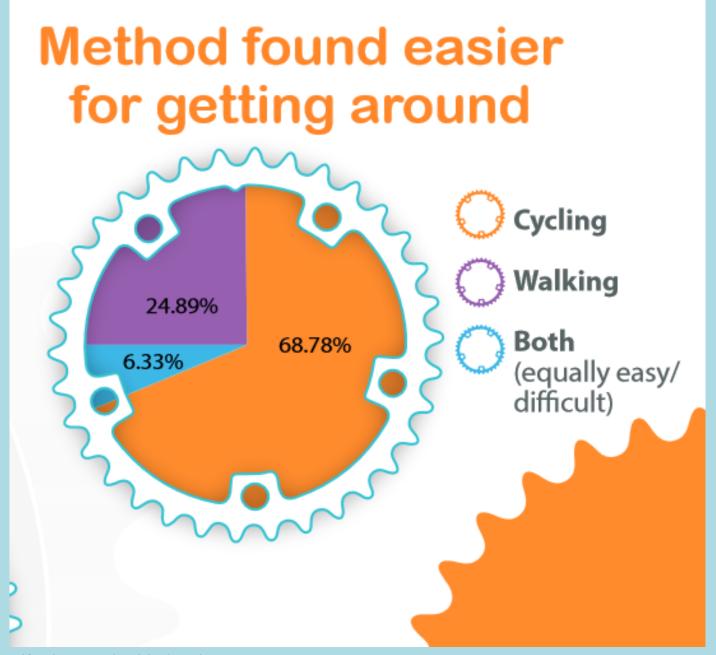


A voice for disabled cyclists

Disabled people do cycle



Sample: 221 self selecting disabled cyclists. Source: Wheels for Wellbeing (2017)



Sample: 221 self selecting disabled cyclists.

Source: Wheels for Wellbeing (2017)

The reality of cycling:

57.01% Experienced passers-by being positive Allowed to use cycle in pedestrianised area after explaining it was a mobility aid

16.74% None of these

Couldn't get cycle through Cycle to Work scheme because the preferred cycle was over the £1,000 limit

Unable to park or store non-cycle due to inadequate facilities

Encountered abuse/ disability hate whilst cycling

Asked to dismount cycle even when used as a mobility aid

Couldn't find any inclusive cycling opportunities in the area

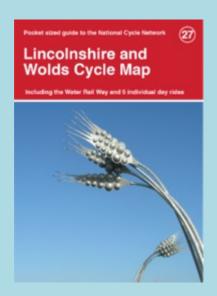


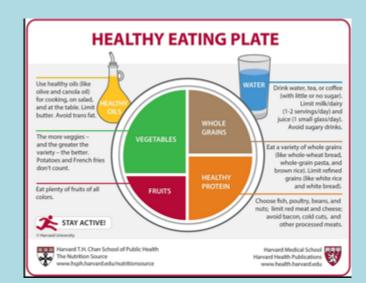
Sample: 221 self selecting disabled cyclists. Source: Wheels for Wellbeing (2017)

It's not just the cycling ...

















A short video of disabled cyclists from Wheels for Wellbeing

Help to find support near you

FIND AN ACCESSIBLE CYCLE HUB

Wheels for All cycling.org.uk/wheels-for-all/
CyclingUK Inclusive Cycling www.cyclinguk.org/ride/inclusive-cycling

ALSO, FOR PEOPLE WITH VISUAL IMPAIRMENTS

www.metroblindsport.org/sports/vision-impaired-tandem-cycling/



Various organisations provide adult and child cycle training across the UK, whether in groups or 1-1. Inclusive cycle training should be provided but only some will have access to non-standard cycles. bikeability.org.uk/find-a-course-provider/

FIND A GROUP TO RIDE WITH

All these groups are run by volunteers.

CyclingUK has many groups across the UK www.cyclinguk.org/local-groups
British Cycling organises rides for women www.letsride.co.uk/breeze
Also see campaign groups below

CYCLE ROUTES AND CYCLE MAPS

Sustrans has created the National Cycle Network of quiet routes. www.sustrans.org.uk/

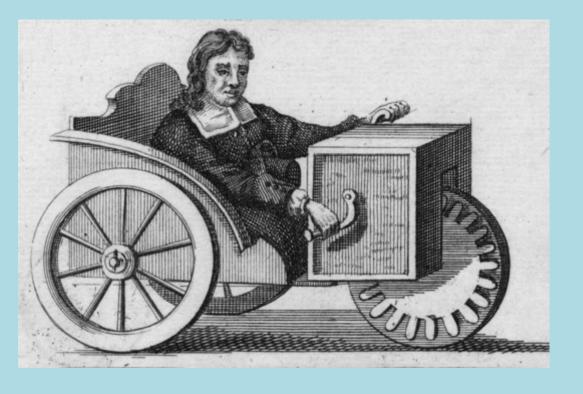
Local councils sometimes provide free cycle maps for their area.

LOCAL CYCLE CAMPAIGN GROUPS

A good way to meet people interested in cycling and get involved locally to campaign for a better deal for cyclists. These groups may also organise bike maintenance classes. www.cyclenation.org.uk/test-map







The first self-propelled wheelchair or the first handcycle?

Designed by Stephan Farffler in 1655. It precedes the creation of the first bicycle in the late 19th century.

References

Aldred, R., Elliott, B., Woodcock, J., & Goodman, A. (2017). Cycling provision separated from motor traffic: A systematic review exploring whether stated preferences vary by gender and age. *Transport Reviews*, 37(1), 29-55. 10.1080/01441647.2016.1200156 Retrieved from http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/01441647.2016.1200156

Buettner, L. L., & Fitzsimmons, S. (2002). AD-venture program: Therapeutic biking for the treatment of depression in long-term care residents with dementia. *American Journal of Alzheimer's Disease and Other Dementias*, 17(2), 121-127. 10.1177/153331750201700205 Retrieved from http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/153331750201700205

Clayton, W., Parkin, J., & Billington, C. (2017). Cycling and disability: A call for further research. *Journal of Transport & Health, 6,* 452-462. //doi.org/10.1016/j.jth.2017.01.013 Retrieved from http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2214140516302353

Cole, F.. (2014). Physical activity for mental health and wellbeing
. In Fieldhouse J., Bannigan, K. & W. Bryant, W. (Eds.), *Creek's occupational therapy and mental health* (5th ed.). Edinburgh: Elsevier Churchill Lygst.

Feighan, M., & Roberts, A. E. (2017). The value of cycling as a meaningful occupation . *British Journal of Occupational Therapy, vol. 80, 5: pp. 319-326*10.1177/0308022616679416

How to find out more

Experience an inclusive cycling hub: cycling.org.uk/wh eels-for-all/

Use my quick start factsheet

#inclusivecycling
#beyondthebicycle
@JanetPaske

Visit janetpaske.word press.com for slides & more

More interested?
Join my mailing
list: leave your
email on the
feedback sheet.