

## Appendix 1 - National Strategic Context

Document name	Organisation / Partnership	Aim / Objective	Key points influencing current project
<b>Sport England Strategy 2008 – 2011</b>	<b>Sport England</b>	<p>The new Strategy aims to address the fundamental challenges facing sport, and particularly community sport, in England.</p> <p>Key areas of the Strategy include:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A seamless pathway from school to community to elite participation</li> <li>• National Governing Bodies will be at the heart of delivery and funded via a simple single-pot</li> <li>• More frontline coaching – deployed expertly</li> <li>• The particular English passion for volunteering will be maximized</li> <li>• A modern network of sports clubs will be the centerpiece of people’s sporting experiences</li> <li>• Creating opportunities for all</li> <li>• A simplified way of working that will reduce bureaucracy and release more funding into frontline delivery</li> <li>• A clear set of measurable achievements to pursue and deliver</li> </ul>	<p>Sport England will focus on the creation of a world leading community sport system which will ensure that:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A substantial – and growing – number of people from across the community play sport</li> <li>• Talented people from all backgrounds are identified early, nurtured and have the opportunity to progress to the elite level; and</li> <li>• Everyone who plays sport has a quality experience and is able to fulfil their potential</li> </ul>
<b>Physical Education and Sport Strategy for Young People (PESSYP) 2008</b>	<b>DCSF/ DCSF</b>	<p>The new Strategy launched in January 2008 expresses the Government’s commitment to improve quantity and quality of PE and sport undertaken by young people aged 5-16 year olds, which went live in April 2003.</p> <p>Within the Strategy there are key roles for the infrastructure of specialist sports colleges, school sport</p>	<p>The new PE and Sport Strategy for Young People has ten work strands as follows:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Club Links</li> <li>• Coaching</li> <li>• Competition</li> <li>• Continuing Professional Development</li> </ul>

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		<p>partnerships, national governing bodies, county sports partnerships and other community providers to ensure 5-16 year olds have access to two hours PE and three hours beyond the curriculum and 16-19 year olds have three hours of sport outside of the curriculum.</p> <p>The development of the Extended Activity Programme (Sport Unlimited) will help to deliver the above provision and access</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Disability</li> <li>• Extending Activities</li> <li>• Gifted and Talented</li> <li>• Infrastructure</li> <li>• Leadership and Volunteering</li> <li>• Swimming</li> </ul>
<p><b>Game Plan (2002)</b></p>	<p><b>DCMS</b></p>	<p>This major review of sport in England concluded that 'sport is underachieving' and there is a significant lack of participation from disadvantaged groups.</p> <p>The resulting objectives were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To increase the percentage from 30% to 70% of the population undertaking 30 minutes of physical activity 5 times a week by 2020</li> <li>• British and English teams and individuals to sustain rankings within the top five, particularly in the more popular sports</li> </ul>	<p>Game Plan called for the cross-government Activity Co ordination Team (ACT) to be set up to join up policy-making and investment at a national level. ACT is responsible for co-ordinating activity through nine regional government departments and national agencies.</p> <p>As a result of these objectives, there has been significant research in participation e.g. Active People Survey, to enable resources to be better targeted at under represented groups</p>
<p><b>Framework for Sport in England (2003)</b></p>	<p><b>Sport England</b></p>	<p>In response to Game Plan, this report provides the strategic direction and policy priorities that unite sport in its commitment to make England the most active and successful sporting nation in the world by 2020.</p>	<p>The report identifies how many people play sport in each of the nine regions and highlights 7 drivers for participation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ageing population</li> <li>• Time Pressures</li> <li>• Well-being and Obesity</li> <li>• Levels of Investment</li> <li>• Utilising Education</li> </ul>

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Variations in Access</li> <li>• Volunteers and Professionals</li> </ul>
<b>Everyday Sport Campaign</b>	<b>Sport England</b>	Everyday Sport is the first major initiative in Sport England's long-term plan to increase participation in sport and physical activity by 3% in the next 3 years.	The Everyday Sport campaign highlights opportunities to encourage people to build physical activity and sport into their everyday lives, helping in the battle against obesity and contributing to the countdown to London 2012.
<b>Choosing Health: Executive Summary 2004</b>	<b>Department of Health</b>	This paper details the Government's new approach to public health. It aspires to offer support and assistance to people who wish to improve their health and highlights areas of important change.	<p>Key changes include Physical Activity where action will be under the areas of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Health in the Consumer Society</li> <li>• Children and Young People – starting on the right path</li> <li>• Work ad Health</li> </ul>
<b>Public Sports and Recreation Services: making them fit for the future June 2006</b>	<b>Audit Commission / Sport England</b>	<p>A study was conducted aimed at examining how local authorities in England are managing their approach to providing their public sports and recreation facilities and attempts to improve access and value for money.</p> <p>Observations are made on strategic planning of sport and recreation services, operational management options and success of options appraisals.</p>	<p>It was recommended that Councils should improve the strategic planning of sports and recreation provision and increase overall efficiency by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assessing current and future sports and recreation needs,</li> <li>• Forming partnerships to aid the planning,</li> <li>• Procurement and delivery of services,</li> <li>• Appraise the options for delivery and test the market to ensure that the best value option is identified,</li> <li>• And improve the collection, analysis and use of performance information.</li> </ul>

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<b>A Sporting Future for All, 2000</b>	<b>DCMS / DfES</b>	<p>A Sporting Future for All highlights the potential Further and Higher Education has to build on the Government's school sport strategy by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sustaining participation and supporting talent development for young people beyond school</li> <li>• Maximising the contribution of facilities and human capital to sport and the wider community</li> <li>• Playing a crucial part in the development and quality assurance of a new coaching, leadership and volunteer workforce</li> </ul>	<p>The report acknowledges that the transition period between school and HE is one of the points at which many talented performers stop participating in sport. In the UK it is suggested as many as 70% of young athletes identified as talented will drop out of performance sport between the ages of 16 and 21.</p> <p>The report highlights the YST Gifted &amp; Talented programme as having potential to extend to include Further and Higher Education and that the improved links will provide a seamless pathway of support for the UL's most talented sportsmen and women.</p>
<b>Shaping Places Through Sport, 2008</b>	<b>Sport England / DCMS</b>	<p>Shaping Places through sport consists of a series of five guides that demonstrate the relationship between sport and the wider outcomes of safer, stronger, healthier, and more vibrant communities, supported by additional sources of evidence, relevant research and case studies.</p> <p>The key outcomes are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Participation in sport increased and sustained and sporting talent nurtured</li> <li>• Better quality sporting experiences and the pride in communities that successful local participants and teams can generate</li> <li>• Improved health and reduced health inequalities</li> <li>• Strong, sustainable and cohesive communities</li> <li>• Improved life chances for children and young people</li> <li>• Increased skills, employment and economic prosperity</li> <li>• Reduced anti-social behaviour and fear of crime.</li> </ul>	<p>The five guides are designed to help people and partnerships plan and prioritise need in local communities and begin to understand the power of sport as a positive tool to help realise their places' potential to deliver their goals and outcomes. The five themes are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Building Communities</li> <li>• Healthier Communities</li> <li>• Transforming Lives</li> <li>• Creating Safer Communities</li> <li>• Increased Prosperity</li> </ul>

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<p><b>2012 London Olympic Games Legacy</b></p>	<p><b>The London Organising Committee for the Olympic Games and Paralympic Games (LOCOG)</b></p>	<p>The London Organising Committee for the Olympic Games and Paralympic Games (LOCOG) who are responsible for preparing to stage the 2012 Games have identified the need to inspire people to join in a Games that will leave a lasting legacy; and that every local authority has a valuable contribution to make and much to gain.</p>	<p>LOCOG has stated that London 2012 has the potential to deliver a wide range of benefits, including the ability for local authorities to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase participation in sport and encourage people to lead healthier lives</li> <li>• Inspire people of all ages and communities to volunteer before, during and after the games;</li> <li>• Help people take part in local cultural events as part of the cultural olympiad;</li> <li>• Generate tourism and boost the local economy through games related contracts;</li> <li>• Strengthen a sense of belonging through community events and especially reach out to young people; and</li> <li>• Act as catalyst for achieving progress against council's existing targets and priorities</li> </ul>