

## **Wilson's Endowed CE School – Written evidence (NPS0017)**

1. How can local delivery, including funding structures, of sport and recreation be improved to ensure that people of all ages and abilities are able to lead an active lifestyle? For example, how successfully do local authorities and other bodies such as Active Partnerships, Leisure Trusts, local sports clubs and charities work together, and how might coordination be improved?

***There needs to be a broader perspective across all regions that recognises the breadth of challenges faced by all communities. Likewise, this needs to embrace provision for those unable to access provision in large conurbations. Understandably, funding tends to targets projects that meet the needs of large groups. In turn this results in smaller communities (often rural) consistently missing out on this sort of provision.***

2. How can children and young people be encouraged to participate in sport and recreation both at school and outside school, and lead an active lifestyle? If possible, share examples of success stories and good practice, and challenges faced.

***As a headteacher in a rural school for over twenty years, I have been battling to access basic sports facilities for the children in this community. This has yet to be achieved. Charitable funding and winning a competition provided outdoor play equipment that now needs replacing. After school sports and PE are severely hampered due to no indoor sports provision within the community. No school hall, no access to a village hall results in limited PE and sporting opportunities for 140 children. A success is parents raising money to gain planning permission for a sports hall but the project is too big realise.***

3. How can adults of all ages and backgrounds, particularly those from under-represented groups, including women and girls, ethnic minorities, disabled people, older people, and those from less affluent backgrounds, be encouraged to lead more active lifestyles? If possible, share examples of success stories and good practice, and challenges faced.

***By having easily accessible facilities that are shared by the whole community, eg school sports facilities being open to community groups***

4. *Sporting Future: A New Strategy for an Active Nation*, the Government's 2015 sports strategy, outlines five outcome priorities: physical health, mental health, individual development, social and community development and economic development. Are these the right priorities and how successful has the government been in measuring and delivering these outcomes to date?

***Definitely the right priorities. Some funding in school has helped develop these priorities. Sadly, our context has had to use this funding to pay for coach companies to bus the pupils to sports' provision. A limited use of the funding which lacks a long term solution.***

5. Is government capturing an accurate picture of how people participate in sport and recreation activities in its data collection? How could this be improved?

***Analysis of provision and impact in smaller communities such as rural areas***

6. How can racism, homophobia, transphobia, misogyny and ableism in sport be tackled?

***Programmes run in school using role models from minority groups. Opportunities for young people to engage in competitive and non-competitive sports activities from different backgrounds. Creating celebration events in different locations – rural and urban***

7. What can be done to improve and implement effective duty of care and safeguarding standards for sports and recreation activities at all levels?

***Training and expectations are the same across providers eg sports clubs and schools working together***

8. What are the opportunities and challenges facing elite sports in the UK and what can be done to make national sports governing bodies more accountable? For example, accountability for representing and protecting their membership, promoting their sport and maximising participation.

***Providing aspirational programmes for young people of all abilities. Considering the well being of those young people who have been on elite programmes that then do not make the grade.***

9. What successful policy interventions have other countries used to encourage people of all ages, backgrounds and abilities to participate in sport and recreation, and lead more active lifestyles?

***Access to facilities in rural areas, investing in infrastructure for all communities***

10. Should there be a national plan for sport and recreation? Why/why not?

***Yes, so that all children and young people have equal access to facilities wherever they live***