

Cricket Wales – Written evidence (NPS0031)

QUESTIONS

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?

Carrot & stick of public funding provision. Make it a non-negotiable in leisure trusts/LAs and NGBs funding contracts.

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.

Programmes such as Chance to Shine are compelling in themselves but are still only reaching a small % of all children in schools.

Virtual delivery and tech should balance and enhance F2F engagement by community coaches.

Incentivisation through marketing partnerships eg Disney should be encouraged. We should also re-think the notion of competition and elite pathway being the ultimate goal.

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.
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?
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?

Data capture generally in recreational sport is very poor. Mobile and wearable tech must have some solutions for our sector

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

Equality Standard for Sport to apply to all clubs, venues, leisure trusts and venues, not just NGBs.

Codes of conduct in individual sports.

Greater diversity in decision-making structures and disciplinary panels in sport.

Greater training, education and support for NGBs and volunteers

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

Better support from/information sharing by authorities, especially the police, with SG professionals in sport.

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.

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?

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

Yes, but unrealistic to expect it to solve every local problem in all sports.

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