



Guiseley School Revision Support

Subject: Cambridge Technical Sport Unit 3: Sports development

Topic	Notes	😊	😐	😞
1.1 Describe the roles and responsibilities of organisations involved in sport in the UK <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Department for Culture, Media and Sport ○ Department of Health ○ Department for Education • National Governing Bodies (e.g. Rugby Football Union (RFU), Badminton England, Rounders England, Lawn Tennis Association (LTA)) • National Disability Sports Organisations (NDSOs) • National Lottery • Sport England • UK Sport • Sport and Recreation Alliance • Active Partnerships • local councils • other organisations (e.g. Youth Sports Trust, Association for Physical Education (AfPE), Chartered Institute for the Management of Sport and Physical Activity (CIMSPA), Activity Alliance) 				
1.2 Roles and responsibilities of sports organisations in the UK: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sports development • setting of rules and regulations • organising competitions and tournaments • increasing participation • education • training coaches • providing funding (e.g. for facilities) 				
1.3 Describe the roles and responsibilities of international organisations which impact UK sport <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International Governing Bodies, Committees and Federations (FIFA, IOC) • European Governing Bodies, Committees and Federations (ECC, EBU etc) • The European Union (EU) 				
1.3 How the different organisations interact, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • within the UK • between UK and international organisations • positive and negative interactions 				
2.1 Describe what sports development is and how it develops: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • development of a sport • development of performance and participation • the use of sport for social benefit) 				



<p>Describe the sports development roles</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • coaches • leaders • sports development officers • PE teachers • officials 				
<p>2.2 The purpose of sports development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • increase participation (e.g. for particular target groups) • progression in sport (e.g. develop elite athletes) • promotion of values through sport (e.g. fair play, teamwork, tolerance and respect, inclusion, citizenship) • support social policy (e.g. anti-discrimination, crime reduction, health initiatives (e.g. obesity)) 				
<p>2.3 Describe the 4 levels of the sports development continuum and what support is needed at each stage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • foundation (e.g. developing fundamental skills) • participation (e.g. being able to take part in a sport or activity) • performance (e.g. opportunity to improve sporting ability) • excellence (e.g. development of performance excellence) 				
<p>2.4 Describe barrier to participation and ways to overcome these barriers for a range of target groups,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • male and female • disabled people • different ethnicities and cultures • different age groups, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • young children (e.g. 0-10 year-olds) • children/adolescents (e.g. 11-15 year-olds) • young adults (e.g. 16-24 year-olds) • adults (e.g. 25-50-year-olds) • Over 50-year-olds and retired people • physically inactive people 				
<p>3.1 Possible measures, i.e.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • levels of performance • levels of participation • impact on society 				
<p>3.2 Methods, i.e.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • for measuring performance, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o benchmarks and quality schemes (e.g. Clubmark) o self-assessment o external assessment • for measuring participation, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o surveys (e.g. Active People) o uptake of NGB schemes (e.g. SwimMark) • for measuring impact on society (e.g. against the policy or initiatives target such as obesity levels) 				
<p>3.3 Purpose of measurement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • demonstrate success • justify funding 				



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identify areas to improve • illustrate best practice 				
<p>4.1 Describe a range of methods of delivering sports development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • initiatives (e.g. Great British Tennis Weekend, SwimMark etc) • events <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ International (e.g. Olympic Games, World Championships/Cups, Wimbledon) ○ National (e.g. FA Cup, Twenty20 cricket, British Swimming Championships) ○ regional (e.g. regional NGB competition) ○ local (e.g. city/district competitions) 				
<p>4.2 Characteristics of sports development initiatives and events</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • purpose and aim (e.g. specific target areas, meeting social needs, Government initiatives, public awareness, fashion) • scale, i.e. o international o national o regional o local • organisations involved (e.g. international federation, NGB, local authority, voluntary sports clubs, partnerships) • funding and investment, i.e. o levels/amount of money o sources (e.g. government, NGB, sponsorship) • duration (e.g. 'one-off' event or a longer term initiative) • methods of promotion (e.g. TV advertising campaign, social media, local newspaper/radio) 				
<p>4.3 Advantages and disadvantages of sports development initiatives and events, i.e.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • cost (e.g. upfront cost, on-going investment, financial benefits/gain) • time (e.g. time to organise, time to carry out, time to see/measure results) • expertise/ability required (e.g. pool of talent available, ability required to plan and deliver as well as perform) • human resource (e.g. staff required, volunteers required, training needs) • levels of accountability (e.g. who is accountable, who are they accountable to?) • success measures (e.g. timescale, clarity of cause and effect) 				
<p>4.4 Describe the benefits of sports development to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to the sport (e.g. raise profile) • to the performer(s)/participant(s) (e.g. possible financial gains, provide coaching) • to the providing organisation(s) (e.g. enhance reputation, develop talent) • to society (e.g. improved public health, promote values) 				



Topic	Notes	😊	😐	😞

Resources to support revision: