



The National Lottery and Sport

Building on Success





Introduction

1. The National Lottery has made a huge contribution to sport in England over the last 10 years. It has delivered £2bn investment in sport, enhancing opportunities for everyone to get involved in sport, and improving prospects for success in the international sporting arena. Lottery investment in sport has also delivered far-reaching improvements in health, regeneration and community development – sport is a major driver for social and economic change. Lottery investment in sport ranges from an elderly victim of heart disease making their first visit to a fitness centre via a GP referral scheme, through to Dame Kelly Holmes winning double gold medal in the Athens Olympics; from the development of a village skateboard park, designed and managed by the young people who use the site, through to the development of the facilities to stage the 2002 Commonwealth Games in Manchester which will provide a continuing legacy of facilities for use by the people of Manchester.
2. All aspects of our sporting life have benefited. The Lottery has funded the places where people play sport; it has supported the people who make sport happen – coaches, volunteers, youth workers and many others; it has helped fund a national website providing people with up-to-date information on where they can play sport; it has supported talented and elite athletes to perform at the highest levels; and it has provided the catalyst for drawing significant funding into sport from a variety of partners, who recognise the major contribution that sport and physical activity can make to the physical, social and economic well-being of communities and the individuals within them.
3. This report summarises what has been achieved for and through sport with National Lottery funding; it summarises the lessons learned and applied to the distribution of Lottery Funds; and it identifies future needs. The report demonstrates the significant achievements of the last decade, and it describes the considerable future benefits that continued National Lottery funding for sport will provide.

The National Lottery and Sport: a Decade of Achievement

Achievements

4. Since 1995, Sport England has made awards of over £2bn to more than 4700 projects. A fantastic legacy has been created from the 'playground to the podium', providing opportunities for children and young people taking their first tentative steps into sports participation, through to talented athletes striving to win Olympic gold. The National Lottery has created:
 - Over 100 swimming pools, including 8 new 50m pools.
 - Over 100 sports halls, 100 new athletics tracks, over 150 artificial turf pitches, and nearly 200 new playing fields
 - Over 3,000 single and multi-sport club projects
 - Over 150 inclusive fitness projects improving facilities for people with disabilities
 - The 38 site, nationwide network of state of the art facilities for performance sport, the English Institute of Sport, including facilities at Bath University, Loughborough University, Manchester, Sheffield and Bisham Abbey
 - The 2002 Manchester Commonwealth Games, the largest multi-sport games ever held in the UK, creating a legacy of facilities and opportunities to get involved in sport.
 - Wembley Stadium, the best stadium in the world, due to open in 2006

- A substantial programme of improvements at major cricket, rugby union and rugby league venues across the country
- The best ever performance for Team GB at an Olympic Games in 80 years, with 10th place in the medal table at Sydney 2000, sustained at Athens 2004



Small Heath school in the West Midlands

Funding Programmes

5. We have used Lottery Funding over the last 10 years to ensure that:
 - There is a balanced approach to investment 'from the street to the stadium', providing opportunities for people to start and stay in sport, and developing the framework for achieving sporting success.
 - There is a focus on people who find it less easy to get involved in sport.
 - There is a balanced approach, supporting both the places where people can play sport, and the people who can help make it happen.
 - The opportunities created will carry on after the Lottery award has come to an end.
6. Attached at Annex A is a list of all the major funding programmes we have run over the last 10 years, the number of projects supported, the total grants awarded and the total costs of the projects.

Improving the Built Environment

7. The impact of the **Community Capital** programme has been hugely important across the sport sector, creating new and improved facilities and funding the purchase of sports equipment. Over £1.4b has



been awarded to more than 3650 projects: small projects for local communities and traditional sports clubs, through to larger, multi sport facilities and multi-regional projects, and a number of significant national projects providing either major facilities, such as Wembley or umbrella projects such as the Outdoor Basketball Initiative and Project Oarsome.



Wembley Stadium



Debenham Village Skateboard park in Cambridgeshire was awarded £15,000 - 60% of the total cost. This project overcame the need for a local by-law to ban skateboarding in the local streets. The project was designed primarily by the young people who use the park, engendering a sense of ownership. Anti social behaviour is not an issue and the users effectively self-manage the site, developing skills that they may not otherwise have done. A local youth offending centre also assesses the site, and staff believe that behaviour of their charges has improved as a result of the ethos that the young people at the park have developed.

This project is a good example of how a relatively small level of funding can have a variety of positive spin offs for the local community.

Woolfardisworthy Sports and Community Hall in Devon was awarded £885,706 (83% of the total cost). The hall is the focus of the local community, providing a base for a range of sporting opportunities and essential community services. There has been a 690% increase in usage for sporting activities since the hall has been completed, with the largest growth being in the engagement of young people in activities.

Where previously there was no structured junior football, junior membership now stands at 70 in a village of less than 1000 inhabitants, and the number of qualified coaches has increased from 2 to 7. Where previously there was no tennis on offer, there are now 30 adults, 20 juniors and 1 qualified coach. Taster sports have also been introduced in basketball, badminton, table tennis and tag rugby.

Significantly, the facility has been developed on environmentally sound principles where the running costs are a quarter of the costs categorised as 'good' using industry standards. This saving is reflected in lower user charges that assist participation rates.



8. These projects have collectively generated a 150% increase in usage across the range of participants who have accessed the facilities, and also helped drive up the provision of coaching at the facilities – a key factor in encouraging participants to sustain their involvement as well as helping them to improve their levels of performance.

Addressing Deprivation

9. On the Community side, we introduced funding programmes to target the needs of disadvantaged communities, including groups that participate less than average, and to reflect the fact that these groups and communities were also often the ones who found it most difficult to develop bids and obtain funding. 12 **Sport Action Zones (SAZs)** have been established in some of the most socially and economically disadvantaged areas of the country. Each zone received initial funding for the 5-year appointment of an SAZ Manager. The SAZ managers consulted with the local community to produce Action Plans for sport based on what local people said they wanted to be available.
10. Subsequently, we created the **SAZ Magnet Fund** to give each zone sufficient resources to help bring in investment from other funders. As well as using this funding to pump-prime projects, some Zones also used this funding to create local “community chests” for small-scale applications from community groups. In all, just short of £8m has been allocated to SAZs to fund both the zone managers and their work and projects within those zones.
11. In 2000, we introduced the **Active Communities Development Fund (ACDF)**. The fund was a national fund, set up to address the lower levels of participation in sport amongst four priority groups – black and ethnic minority communities, disabled people, low income households and women and girls. A key aspect of this fund was to search out partners new to sport and work with these groups and communities to promote sporting activities alongside their existing work. Many of the recipients of the funding involved themselves in the sporting world, or indeed more generally in the setting up and running of projects, for the first time. Over 180 projects have received over £12m funding.



<p>Community Futures Fund Cornwall, received Sport Action Zone magnet funding of £50k, a 12% contribution to a total funding pot in partnership with Objective one partnership for Cornwall, Cornwall County Council, Job Centre plus, and the Voluntary Sector forum. The Futures Fund provides small grants to assist in the development of skills for employment. Sport is recognised as being important in developing self-confidence, personal skills and teamwork, skills that are top of the shopping list for employers. Gwellheans Fitter Futures project utilises sport to provide drug and alcohol abusers with an alternative way to channel their energy. It is a small project targeting 20 people, providing gym and outdoor opportunities. Initial evaluation indicates that this project is making a real difference, generating sustained gym usage, development of personal skills, and confidence.</p>	<p>The Boscombe Community Sports Outreach Worker, hosted by Bournemouth Borough Council Leisure Services department with funding from ACDF, has organised residential activity camps and away-days offered to 'at risk' participants aged 13 – 16 from the Littledown Youth Centre. The camps and awaydays help expanding participants' perceptions of what is available to them, in an area where teenagers' expectations are low. While mainstream sports are offered throughout the year at the Centre, these school holiday trips have included ice-skating, horse riding, a trip to the Playstation BMX and skate park in London, paintballing, ski-bobbing, abseiling and kayaking, and three multi-activity residential camps. A four-day trip to the New Forest which featured outdoor teambuilding exercises was seen as being particularly successful in terms of increasing integration, trust and communication between participants, while breaking down gender barriers, and improving overall confidence of the attendees.</p>
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Achieving Success in the International Arena

Complementing our investment into the community, we also developed a range of funding programmes to support all aspects of the identification and development of talented and elite athletes, including disabled athletes. This has combined support for athletes in terms of providing top of the range training and competition facilities, access to a full portfolio of world-class support services, and personal funding to allow athletes to train and compete as full-time athletes.

12. In 1997 we introduced our **World Class** funding programme. This directed funding to National Governing Bodies to support the recruitment and development of world-class coaches, attendance at international competitions, and the provision of a range of athlete preparation and support services. Crucially, funding was also made available to provide athletes with financial support to ensure they can train and perform to the highest levels within their sport, by removing some of the financial pressures that can prevent them from achieving their full potential. This funding has helped athletes to cover basic living costs, along with personal equipment costs, training costs and education and career development costs. Since the introduction of the programme, over £236m has been awarded across 40 sports. (Annex B)

- Sport England has invested £120million to create arguably, the most comprehensive performance sport network in the world, and additionally, the legacy created by the 2002 Manchester Commonwealth Games has boosted this



Caversham Lake

At the **Manchester 2002 Commonwealth Games**, Team England surpassed expectation with a medal tally of 54 Golds out of a total of 165. This represented an increase of 18 Gold and 29 medals in total compared to Kuala Lumpur in 1998, and reduced the Gold medal gap between Australia and England from 44 to 28.

In addition to those athletes who had benefited from Sport England's and UK Sport's main elite funding programmes, Sport England provided additional lottery funding of £3.5m that was targeted at individual sports and athletes specifically for the Commonwealth Games. This additional funding contributed to 19 of the Gold medal performances and 57 of the overall medals won.

Creating a sporting infrastructure

13. Over the first ten years of the Lottery's life we have funded a number of other programmes, helping to build the sporting infrastructure.
 - £82m has been awarded under our **Active Sports** programme, which has helped introduce young people to a number of sports and developed talent pathways for those youngsters who want to continue in these sports and improve their levels of performance. As part of this programme we have helped fund the annual youth games, held across county and wider areas, and in August 2000 the hugely successful Millennium Youth Games held in Southampton. At that event, the largest youth sporting event in the world, over 6,500 youngsters between the ages of 13 and 15 took part in a range of sports, engaging in friendly but serious competition. The Active Sports programme has now evolved into the County Sports Partnerships, a structure of partnerships across every county in the country, who will be crucial in working with a range of local agencies to help bring sport into the wider community, with a particular early focus on helping bridge the move from school sport to community sport, to try to reduce the number of youngsters who drop out of sport when they leave school.
 - Sport England led the development and establishment of the **School Sport Co-ordinator programme**. We contributed £57m to the programme, which helped establish partnerships between clusters of secondary and primary schools to help share expertise in sport and to release teacher time to focus on the delivery of high quality sport in schools, and to develop out of school hours sport and create school-club links.



- The **Football Youth Development** programme helped support the establishment and running of Academies at Football League and FA Conference clubs, to improve player development for 9-19 year olds -hopefully ending in the signing of a professional contract with a club. Just under £20m has been awarded to 79 clubs.
- The **Safer Sports Grounds** initiative has awarded over £11m to help fund ground improvements to protect the safety of spectators at over 170 stadia across the country in the sports of rugby union, rugby league and cricket.
- To date, nearly £4m has been awarded under the **Community Athletics Refurbishment programme**, to help with the improvement to a number of community-based athletics tracks across England.

Partnerships with other Distributors

14. A growing feature of the Lottery has been the development of joint programmes between Lottery distributors. These joint programmes have allowed distributors to combine their funding where they have shared interest with the express aim of achieving a greater impact than they would have possible if acting on their own.
15. The longest running of these joint programmes is the **Awards for All (A4A)** programme. Sport England has contributed £80m to this small grant, easy-access programme, in partnership with the Millennium Commission, Arts Council of England, Heritage Lottery Fund, the Community Fund and the New Opportunities Fund (the latter two now in the process of merging as the Big Lottery Fund). Close to 22,000 small-scale projects with a sport focus have benefited from awards of up to £5,000. Thanks to focused promotion and support activities many of these projects are from groups who have never accessed funding before, and some of these groups have used their participation in A4A to develop their ability and confidence to move on to develop larger projects.
16. **Space for Sport and Arts (SSA)** is a programme that has targeted 65 of the most deprived Local Education Authorities (LEAs) in the country to develop modern sport and arts facilities (spaces) in primary schools. From Cumbria to Cornwall and Newcastle to Lambeth, the programme will assist in raising educational standards and improve educational facilities in 270 schools, help to link those schools more closely to their communities, and promote opportunities to participate in sport and arts in communities that suffer multiple deprivation. SSA is a £134m programme, comprising of £79 million from the Department for Culture Media and Sports and DfES, with lottery funding of £55 million from three lottery distributors, Sport England (£25m), The Arts Council of England (£5m) and New Opportunities Fund (£25m).
17. **Active England** is a £108.5m jointly funded programme created by Sport England (£31m) and the Big Lottery Fund (£71.5m). The programme has made Awards to 246 national and regional projects to provide new or improved sporting facilities and physical activity projects in local communities across England. The majority of projects will be open and operational by 31 December 2005. The programme has encouraged innovative community projects to be developed, promoting and enabling healthy exercise to take place all over the country. These projects have included finding new ways of attracting older people, supporting family activities with childcare and non-sporting provision and making better use of rural and urban spaces.



Sport England Lottery Fund: Investing in all areas of the country, and all sections of society

18. We have achieved a national spread combined with targeting funding at need. Our funding has benefited every region, county, and local authority in the country.

Community Funding by region

Region	Total grants	Award Amount	% regional share of grants	% regional share of total population
East Midlands	459	£128,842,954	8.4%	8.5%
Eastern	538	£140,686,419	9.2%	11.0%
London	365	£203,159,609	13.2%	14.6%
North East	241	£110,887,075	7.2%	5.1%
North West	636	£194,104,656	12.6%	13.7%
South East	826	£259,178,411	16.9%	16.3%
South West	687	£212,759,974	13.9%	10.0%
West Midlands	395	£118,438,390	7.7%	10.7%
Yorkshire	539	£166,704,721	10.9%	10.1%
Multi regional	42	£26,322,917	NA	NA
National	44	£319,088,333	NA	NA
Total	4775	£1,880,173,459	NA	NA

19. Within the objective of achieving an appropriate share of funding across all parts of the country, we have increasingly targeted funding at the most deprived areas and communities, and groups that participate less in sport and physical activity than the national average. Initially we introduced the **Priority Areas Initiative** as part of our Community Capital programme. This initiative targeted funding at projects benefiting those people who lived in the 20% most deprived wards in the country. Under this programme, these projects were able to access funding at a greater share of the overall project cost than was allowed for other projects. Close to 30% of all community capital funding has been awarded to projects in these areas (and that figure increases to nearly 36% when the national awards are excluded) with the figure in certain regions significantly higher. In addition, those awards have on average, represented nearly 73% of the total cost of the project when the normal maximum was 65% and the actual figure across all awards just under 52%. (Annex C).
20. We have continued this approach as we have introduced subsequent funding programmes; the Sport Action Zones and Active Communities Development Fund programmes focused both on areas of deprivation and addressing the needs of other priority groups – black and ethnic communities, women and girls and people with disabilities. The School Sport Co-ordinator funding was also targeted at schools drawing their pupils from areas of deprivation. Similarly Space for Sport and Arts and Active England have targeted areas of deprivation.



<p>Bradford SAZ: Horton Grange Women’s Physical Activity Project Organised by the Council for Mosques, the 3-year project offers affordable weekly fitness and health sessions aimed at increasing participation and improving health in University Ward. Other partners include the Horton Grange Partnership, Grange Interlink Community Association and Farnham & Grange Road Primary Schools. There are links with Bradford City Primary Care Trust through referrals for exercise.</p> <p>Many of the women are Asian, and cultural and religious barriers often mean they have little experience of physical activity. The project uses a local and familiar community facility as a venue and provides bilingual trainers. Activities range from active sessions for the younger women to less active and more social activities for elderly and overweight participants.</p> <p>The SAZ has brought together the whole Council, not just those involved in sports provision, to engage in joint work across all community agendas, especially regeneration.</p> <p>The project embraces healthy living, physical activity, sport and training and employment opportunities and the women have enjoyed the weight loss programme and walking sessions</p>	<p>Street League</p> <p>This charity was formed in 1991 to develop, via football, a mechanism for assisting rough sleepers. Initially based in London, the project has since expanded into Leicester and Glasgow. The original awards of £236k from Sport England were for outreach workers to support the lifestyle project development and strategic development. Funding of £250k was gained from the Football Foundation, £75k from LDA, £77k from Glimmer of Hope, and £44k from the Homeless Directorate along with a range of commercial and charitable donations.</p> <p>The programme works by engaging the rough sleepers at a hostel level and organising them into teams, with structured practice schedules culminating in 6 monthly match finals events. The structured nature of the programme allows a range of health and social worker to engage the rough sleepers on a regular basis. On each 6-month cycle 550 rough sleepers are involved.</p> <p>The players receive credits for attendance and effort, which allows them to purchase the likes of football kit and mobile phone credits, while a national rough sleepers team has competed in Germany and Brazil. An international network has been developed utilising the web and such exchanges.</p> <p>The Lifestyle Development Scheme is the ‘final step’ on the project’s achievement pathway, offering Street League players supported access to personal development work, education and skills training, work placement and employment opportunities. The LDS is designed as an exit route from the overall programme, so providing a full package of rehabilitation and eventual re-integration into the community for all players and participants in the scheme. Around 5% of the rough sleepers graduate into this programme on each cycle, with 83% going onto training or employment</p>
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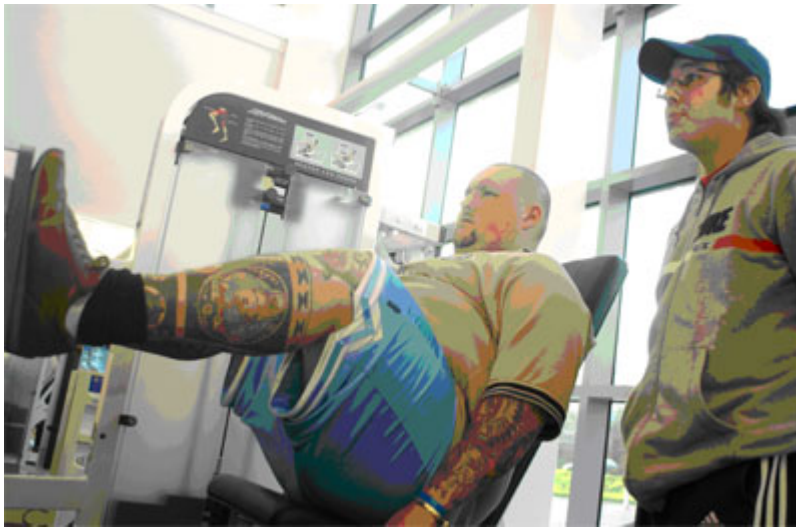
21. We will continue with, and strengthen, this approach to our distribution of Sport England Lottery funds for community sport. We have delegated the vast majority of our funding for community sport to Regional Sports Boards, on a formula that reflects both the population of the region and the incidence of social deprivation. Regional Sports Boards use this funding to increase participation generally, but with a specific focus on widening access by targeting the communities and groups who are most under-represented in sports participation – those from social classes D and E, from black and ethnic communities, women and girls and the disabled. The Boards have developed regional plans and regional priorities through consultation and continuing engagement with the local communities in their area, and with their local and regional partners, and collectively will identify what projects are best placed to achieve these priorities.

Sport England Lottery Fund – Encouraging others to invest in Sport

22. The Lottery investment from Sport England has been successful in attracting significant levels of additional funding to sport throughout the country. This funding has ranged from project specific funding from a range of partners – local government, sports clubs and national governing bodies, the voluntary sector agencies, regeneration partners and many others – through to national partners such as national government and other lottery distributors. It has also included funding “in kind” where partners have provided facilities, accommodation, and staff free of charge. And it has included ongoing funding to support facilities and activities after the lottery award has ended.
23. We have always sought to maximise the amount of additional funding we can generate. But we have recognised also the need to ensure that a focus on attracting partnership funding must not be at the expense of funding innovative and “risky” projects, or funding projects that address significant social need and where partnership funding may not always be readily available. In total, Sport England’s lottery investment to date of just under £1.8 billion into community sport has generated partnership funding of £1.7 billion, even including those programmes and projects focusing on areas of deprivation or on new and risky projects. When funding in kind and ongoing running costs vital to sustain these projects beyond the duration of the Lottery award is factored in, it is clear that the Lottery has been massively successful in attracting significant levels of additional funding. But it is clear also that continuing Lottery funding for sport is essential if we are to secure this funding in the future, in order to meet the nation’s aspirations for sport and physical activity.

Sport England Lottery Funding - social and economic impact

24. Increasingly we have sought to allocate investment in ways that will achieve the maximum impact across a range of social and economic outcomes.
25. Lottery investment has helped provide ways of alleviating problems related to physical, mental and emotional health and well-being; disengagement from communities and problems of crime and disorder that can often arise from that disengagement; issues around educational attainment and skills development; and economic regeneration.



The Braunstone project in the East Mids



<p>Epping Forest District Council and Nacro Community Sport and Leisure Project is a programme supported by ACDF funding and a wide range of partners for young people aged 8-25 years of age who have been excluded from mainstream education and provisions. One aim was to reduce vandalism, petty theft and anti-social behaviour and fear of crime. The project runs multi-sport and football sessions incorporating a healthy living programme in the warm-ups. It has recruited and trained local people as volunteers on the project, to encourage young people to participate and feel proud of their community and to use their leisure time more constructively. The qualifications offered have proved influential in increasing their chances of obtaining employment. Statistics from the Crime Reduction Co-ordinator demonstrate significant reductions in youth nuisance and youth criminal damage in the localities since the project's inception.</p>	<p>Inclusive Fitness Initiative (IFI)</p> <p>IFI aims to improve access to fitness facilities for disabled people and to increase participation in health & fitness activities by disabled people.</p> <p>The project provides specialist equipment and, importantly, trained and accredited staff in Local Authority Leisure Centres.</p> <p>After an initial pilot of 30 the project has been extended to cover 180 sites nationwide with a total investment of £6m.</p> <p>The impact of the project can be measured effectively by looking at what is achieved at an individual level. One example is Geoff, a haemorrhagic stroke suffer who accesses the IFI equipped Thrybergh sports centre in Newcastle. A year ago Geoff could complete 2 minutes on a treadmill at 0.7 mph and 2x2 minutes on a recumbent bike at no resistance. A year later his capacity has improved to 15-20 minutes on the treadmill at 1.2 mph and 1% incline and 35 minutes on the bike. But the real change is to his quality of life, which is enhanced by dispensing with the sticks to assist his mobility in the home.</p>
<p>The 2002 Manchester Commonwealth Games provided a unique stimulus for regeneration, development and improvement in economic and social conditions for residents. The investment of over £100 million into the development of world-class sports facilities in the heart of the area, the thousands of jobs generated as a consequence, the millions of visitors to the area in perpetuity, and the fundamental shift in image and perception of the area, have had a transforming effect.</p> <p><i>"The Games gave Manchester a positive city image. Not only have business opportunities increased substantially but some of the City's key institutions such as Manchester University have seen a significant rise in applications. Since the Games, all the main areas of expected economic benefit have been reinforced, and the forecast assessments of impact remain robust. This is excellent news and means our long term strategy for the city remains on track."</i> (Sir Howard Bernstein, Chief executive of Manchester City Council.)</p>	<p>The Get Ahead Project (GAP), Blyth, Northumberland:</p> <p>Initially established with 3 main partners: Blyth Community College, Bliss Mediation (a substance misuse charity) and Escape Family Support, this ACDF supported project now involves a wide range of organisations (e.g. the Northern Rock fund one of the four staff.) The project targets disadvantaged children and those at risk of offending, focusing mainly on those who have been excluded from school (whether by the school itself, or by self-exclusion) or those on part-time timetables. It offers interesting and exciting outdoor activities, with an educational programme running in parallel. Before any activity can be done, a set amount of educational work has to be completed. Life skills such as budgeting and social skills are also developed. Many of the participants come from chaotic home lives and many do not have the basic skills of social interaction – however, through working on activities as part of a group these skills can be developed.</p>



Lessons Learned

26. The last 10 years of Lottery funding at Sport England, with over 4,000 projects funded, have provided valuable insights into the best way to maximise the impact of Lottery funding. The key lessons learned are as follows:
- The need for investment in both people and places. Without investment in people (coaches, volunteers, the workforce), as well as facilities, sport will not achieve its full potential. Since 1998, when revenue funding was permitted for the first time, Sport England has sought to strike a balance between capital and revenue funding based on local needs and priorities for sport.
 - Sustainability: the need to ensure that projects have a long-term future. The key factor in achieving sustainable projects is the development of partnerships with applicants and groups at local and community level.
 - Decision Making: the need for decisions to be made as close to the applicant as possible, to ensure that funding reflects local needs and local priorities. The establishment of Regional Sports Boards in 2003 has facilitated better, quicker decisions, and improved partnership with applicants.
 - Knowledge and Advice Bank: with funding for 4,000 projects, and across the sporting spectrum from playground to performance sport, Sport England has developed a substantial bank of knowledge and experience to help support projects to succeed and improve.

Sport England Lottery Funding: The Future

The Plan is in Place

27. There has been a substantial impact over the last 10 years. The impact in the next ten years could be even greater. In 2003/04, Sport England implemented a major modernisation programme, which has resulted in:
- A new vision for sport in England – to make England an active and successful sporting nation. This vision is supported by over 90% of the stakeholders in sport – a united focus on delivering real and lasting change for and through sport.
 - A focus on helping people to start, stay and succeed in sport, with twin aims to increase participation in sport by 1% per year over the next ten years; and to support success in the international sporting arena?
 - A new approach to delivery: investment in national sport through partnership with 30 priority sports; and investment in community sport through 9 Regional Sports Boards, established in 2003 to provide the lead for sport in each region and to 'connect' sport to wider social issues of health, education and skills, community development and economic vitality.
 - A new approach to investment, with the objective of securing partnership funding of £2 for every £1 invested, thus ensuring that Lottery funds go further and achieve more.



28. The strategy and investment priorities are in place, and the momentum created by the decision of the International Olympic Committee to hold the 2012 Olympic Games in London provides a new focus to achieve the active and successful goals defined by sport.

Demand Continues to Grow

29. The demands for investment continue to outpace the supply of funds. Funding for the National Governing Bodies of Sport for the period 2005-2009 was over-subscribed, with bids of £72m against available funds of £48m. These plans are the major vehicle for investment in priorities for increasing participation in sport and improving the performance of national teams and athletes for the 'Beijing' Olympic cycle to 2008.
30. The Active England programme, a £108.5m investment programme developed in 2004, was over-subscribed by ten to one, with the result that some excellent projects could not be funded.

Investment Priorities have been defined by Sport for Sport

31. Sport now has a clear set of priorities for investment, backed by stakeholders across the sector, and implemented through plans drawn up by Regional Sports Boards and National Governing Bodies. These priorities include:
 - Investing in People: investment in clubs, coaches, volunteers and the workforce to ensure that the right people are in the right place to provide opportunities for people to play sport and to receive coaching and tuition to improve their performance.
 - Investing in Facilities: improving and extending access to sports facilities, ensuring that virtually everyone has access to quality sports facilities within 20 minutes of home.
 - Marketing sport: promoting the benefits of sport, educating and persuading people to get involved.

Sport England: Fit for Purpose

32. Sport England also has a clear focus on ensuring the effective and efficient discharge of our responsibilities as a Lottery distributor. Our modernisation programme has resulted in:
 - A significant reduction in the operating costs of the Sport England Lottery Fund, ensuring funds are re-directed from the back office to the front line. The modernisation programme ensured that an additional £40m has been made available for investment in sport over the five years to 2009.
 - A substantial improvement in decision making times on grant applications, from 90% of grant decisions made in 16 weeks in 2002, to 8 weeks in 2005.
 - Greater devolution of funding to Regional Sports Boards, ensuring that local decisions are made on local priorities to achieve the vision for sport. In their first year, RSBs improved partnership funding levels from £1 for every £1 invested to £1.80 for every £1 invested, with a target of £2 for every £1 over the period 2005 to 2008.



- Improved cross distributor partnerships with significant success in the management and delivery of cross distributor programmes such as the Green Paces Programme, Spaces for Sport and Arts and Active England.

Sport in England: Fit for 2012 – and beyond

33. The National Lottery has a key part to play in turning vision into reality. National Lottery investment into sport is a catalyst for change, and has a key part to play in making England an active and successful sporting nation:

- Delivering a fantastic Olympic Games in London in 2012.
- Establishing a sustainable delivery system for sport, with the capacity to develop the right clubs, coaches, volunteers and workforce for everyone who wants to start, stay, and succeed in sport.
- Ensuring that nearly everyone has access to quality facilities close to home.
- Promoting the benefits of sport and healthy lifestyles, and achieving community, education and social outcomes through sport.
- Providing the best quality environment for performance sport, creating the framework for success on the international sporting stage



Funding by Programme Area		Annex A
Programme Name	Data	Grand Total
Active Communities Development Fund A revenue intervention designed to increase & sustain lifelong participation in sport & physical activity and to promote continuous improvement in the development of sporting opportunities and services at a local level targeting 4 priority groups.	Grants	182
	Award	£12,250,135
	Project Cost	£23,216,500
Active England A programme to create and support sustainable innovative multi-activity environments in areas of social, sport, and health deprivation. The programme aims to increase participation in community sport and physical activity among all sections of society, but particularly those sections, that are typically under-represented.	Grants	242
	Award	£97,025,704
	Project Cost	£225,936,631
Active Sports A co-ordinated England wide sports development programme aimed at helping children & young people to improve their skills and abilities to their chosen level in 9 sports.	Grants	73
	Award	£82,322,647
	Project Cost	£117,156,661
Community Athletics Refurbishment Programme A funding programme investing £5 million to upgrade and refurbish community athletics facilities in England. The investment has helped secure the future of many athletics tracks as well as attract new participants into the sport.	Grants	57
	Award	£3,819,604
	Project Cost	£8,772,548
Community Projects Capital Fund The programme aim is to support local community projects that actively promote participation in sport and physical activity through funding for new and improved sports facilities.	Grants	3662
	Award	£1,423,793,525
	Project Cost	£2,771,918,448
Community Investment Fund Investment allocated through 9 Regional Sports Boards for interventions aiming to increase community participation in sport and physical activity.	Grants	29
	Award	£2,811,772
	Project Cost	£6,385,659
English Institute of Sport A network of performance sports facilities, which provide a world-class training environment for top-class athletes, as well as a range of services for those athletes.	Grants	48
	Award	£162,683,691
	Project Cost	£204,257,436
Football Youth Development A partnership of 5 funders with the aim to improve player development from the age of nine up to senior at professional football clubs, by providing a higher standard of coaching to an increased number of players.	Grants	79
	Award	£19,857,898
	Project Cost	£78,370,414
Safer Sports Grounds A programme designed to assist the three sports of cricket, rugby union and rugby league to ensure their grounds and stadia meet current safety standards for spectators.	Grants	172
	Award	£11,292,753
	Project Cost	£47,731,900
School Sport Coordinators Programme to establish a nationwide network of coordinators in schools to promote better links between primary and secondary school sport, and between schools and local clubs. Now mainstreamed by Department for Education and Skills.	Grants	142
	Award	£57,057,062
	Project Cost	£62,758,678
Sport Action Zones 12 Area based interventions seeking innovative ways to improve sporting provision and access in areas of high social, economic and sporting deprivation.	Grants	77
	Award	£7,782,596
	Project Cost	£13,577,952
Awards for All A joint lottery distributor small grants scheme aimed at local communities. Aims are to extend access & participation, increase skill & creativity and improve the quality of life by providing small, light-touch awards.	Grants	21961
	Award	£80,000,345
World Class Investment to support National Governing Bodies and Athletes to deliver medal success in major international competitions.	Award	£236,679,512
Spaces for Sports and Arts A capital and revenue intervention, which is creating new combined sport and arts facilities at primary school sites in highly deprived areas. The facilities will provide opportunities for curricular, extra curricular and community arts and sports activities.	Grants	369
	Award	£131,393,705
	Project Cost	£150,000,000
Green Spaces Help for communities to gain access to playing fields, green spaces, school playgrounds and community play areas.	Grants	650
	Award	£28,500,000
	Project Cost	£41,200,000



World Class Funding by Sport

Annex B

Sport	Total award	Sport	Total award	Sport	Total award
Angling	£28,300	Ice Skating	£2,106,505	Shooting	£544,323
Athletics	£19,600,308	Judo	£7,218,282	Skiing	£18,206
Badminton	£17,903,641	Karate	£2,600,270	Squash	£8,836,303
Bobsleigh	£687,341	Lacrosse	£140,000	Swimming & Diving	£16,393,253
Bowls	£775,458	Modern Pentathlon	£2,538,478	Table Tennis	£6,313,702
Boxing	£7,580,796	Mountaineering	£70,000	Lawn tennis	£500,000
Canoeing	£8,149,763	Multi Sports	£10,673,604	Tenpin Bowling	£32,588
Cricket	£6,862,528	Netball	£9,258,470	Triathlon	£3,334,486
Cycling	£12,770,467	Orienteering	£1,723,476	Trampolining	£469,000
Equestrian	£2,485,180	Rugby League	£5,437,347	Volleyball	£125,000
Association Football	£500,000	Rugby Union	£13,512,908	Weightlifting	£562,214
Golf	£3,280,112	Rowing	£16,457,638	Wrestling	£335,306
Gymnastics	£9,981,411	Sailing & Yachting	£14,169,392	Water Skiing	£592,289
Hockey	£22,111,167	Shooting	£544,323	Grand Total	£236,679,512

Annex C

Community Capital awards granted under the Priority Area Initiative programme

Region	Total Awards (Value)	Total PAI Awards (Value)	PAI awards as % of total awards	Total Project Cost (PAI awards)	PAI awards as % of total project cost	No. of awards within PAI areas
EAST MIDLANDS	£69,669,505	£21,717,995	31.2%	£27,308,687	79.5%	50
EASTERN	£111,571,992	£27,009,219	24.2%	£35,599,034	75.9%	33
LONDON	£157,975,010	£93,072,661	58.9%	£128,965,601	72.2%	66
NORTH EAST	£83,784,127	£51,951,326	62.0%	£71,053,487	73.1%	55
NORTH WEST	£152,784,545	£62,045,545	40.6%	£87,333,326	71.0%	117
SOUTH EAST	£184,391,969	£22,609,483	12.3%	£32,114,957	70.4%	56
SOUTH WEST	£134,997,347	£44,898,435	33.3%	£60,559,493	74.1%	117
WEST MIDLANDS	£83,660,221	£29,594,883	35.4%	£37,976,083	77.9%	55
YORKSHIRE	£110,933,855	£42,276,372	38.1%	£61,940,775	68.3%	91
NATIONAL	£312,611,644	£944,550	0.3%	£1,453,750	65.0%	1
Total	£1,414,117,982	£396,120,469	28.0%	£544,305,193	72.8%	641