

The Green Paper identified three overall aims of a new Sport Strategy for Jersey:

- to encourage more Islanders to participate more frequently in more physical activity
- to inspire young people to make sport a habit for life
- to provide better support for our most talented athletes so that they can continue to be successful in national and international competitions.

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Foreword

A Green Paper consultation on the future of sport was launched in February 2013. It was the first attempt to collect islanders' view on the subject in well over a decade and the aim was to update the 2001 Sport Strategy and set a direction for the future.

The Green Paper was designed to stimulate debate. It made a case for the overall value of sport to our community and highlighted the health, economic and social benefits it brings. It also provided a factual overview of current facilities, funding and participation levels in the Island. Perhaps most importantly, it identified the major challenges faced by islanders who organise and take part in sport in Jersey. Four key questions were included to help focus on these issues.

All contributions were welcome, whether from sports clubs or individuals. I have been delighted by the variety of the responses but also the passion with which they have been expressed. Without doubt, sport is hugely important to a wide range of Jersey people, whether they compete for the Island or simply enjoy walking or cycling as a way to keep healthy. I would like to thank everyone who took the time to respond or attend a focus group meeting.

This report provides an overall summary of the responses received and points made. The Strategy that follows will provide a clear direction not only for sport in Jersey but also for physical activity in general over the next decade.

Deputy Roy Le Herissier
ESC Assistant Minister for Sport

Introduction

The consultation posed four key questions relating to the major challenges - strategic co-ordination, the provision and management of facilities and how best to develop sport in future. The questions provided a broad framework for discussion but respondents were also able to submit open comments of any length on any other issues.

The questions:

1. Do we need to make any changes?
2. Should there be a new co-ordinating organisation for sport?
3. Do we need a new model for sport development?
4. Do you think the States should continue to run sports facilities or should other options be explored?

Responses

A total of 532 responses were received in the three-month consultation period from 27 February to 31 May 2013.

490 were via an online survey on the States website or using a reply card with the same survey. As well as answering the four questions, 339 people made additional comments or suggestions in the space provided. ESC's social media pages on Facebook and Twitter were used to direct users to the survey on the States website and staff handed out reply cards at a number of sporting events.

Separate written submissions by post or email were also received from 42 contributors. The majority were on behalf of specific sports clubs or organisations and a number were from private individuals. All sporting clubs and organisations in the Island were invited to contribute.

Fourteen focus groups were organised on a variety of issues already highlighted by the sporting community as matters of concern. These meetings provided an opportunity for more in-depth discussions between interested parties. A summary of main points raised at these meetings is included in this report.

The full responses will be used during the formulation of a new Sport Strategy, which will be published later in 2013.

Executive summary

There is clear support for sport in Jersey. Whether or not respondents advocate change, the majority express strong opinions about the value of sport to the community. In particular, the positive impact on health - and the health budget – is emphasised as a major advantage of early and long-term involvement in sport or physical activity.

1. Do we need to make any changes?

Yes 76.5% **No 23.5%**

The survey results show strong support for changing the current structure of sport in the Island. The principal driver for this appears to be funding. Reductions in public funding are a major concern expressed in a high proportion of replies. Respondents feel the available funding is not distributed fairly or widely enough. Many comments call for increased funding and investment, public or private, as an overall concept but without details of where it should be targeted. There is a feeling sport is not receiving the support it deserves and change is required to address this, including the creation of a vision for sport and a long-term plan to implement a strategy.

2. Should there be a new co-ordinating organisation for sport?

Yes 64.2% **No 35.8%**

A body that could provide an independent 'voice' for sport is regarded, overall, as a necessary step, particularly if it achieves greater prominence for the sector, fulfills a co-ordinating role and is able to unite the various sporting bodies. Provisos include adequate funding, accountability and a minimum of bureaucracy. There is no clear consensus on the form a new body should take but the majority of respondents feel that over time it has been detrimental for sport to be part of ESC, which would always have to prioritise education. Responsibility for sport, if it remains in the public sector, might rest more appropriately with Health and Social Services, Economic Development or, to a lesser extent, Home Affairs, it was suggested.

3. Do we need a new model for sport development?

Yes 67.6% **No 32.4%**

Respondents feel that Development Officers have had a beneficial impact on the seven sports they assist. The work of the Community & School Sport Development team is also highlighted. However, respondents call for greater co-ordination and consistency across the sports development officers, particularly their work in schools. The service is seen as exclusive and respondents feel other sports should have equal access to support. A centre of excellence or sports institute is proposed as well as a plan for the future development of elite sport.

4. Do you think the States should continue to run sports facilities or should other options be explored?

Yes 69% **No 31%**

There is a clear desire for States-run facilities to remain under public sector management. The principal concern about privatisation relates to affordability. There is a strong perception that outsourcing results in price increases that exclude or deter a large number of islanders from participating in sport. The existing facilities, particularly Les Quennevais, the Active Card scheme and Exercise Referral, are perceived as well run and effective. However, there is concern that States facilities continue to be adequately maintained, improved and expanded where necessary. Several sports identify particular facilities issues including the need for artificial grass pitches, a learn-to-swim pool and a multi-use stadium or combined use of facilities.

Question 1

Do we need to make any changes?

Yes 76.5% No 23.5%

The consultation shows that the Island clearly values sport. Whether respondents are in favour of change or not, many refer to the positive impact of sport in the Island community. There is particular emphasis on the health benefits, both physical and mental, but also on the potential for alleviating the pressure on medical services and reducing the cost of providing them. It is argued that sports funding should therefore be regarded as an essential long-term investment for the Island.

There is some debate about the definition of sport. A future strategy will need to refer to both 'sport' and 'physical activity' in general to ensure it encompasses the full range of organised and informal participation. Respondents, both clubs and individuals, called for a clear direction to be set for sport, with a vision that emphasises quality and excellence at all levels and is strongly led.

Finance, particularly the reduction in States funding, is a major concern. Respondents believe sport does not receive the financial support it requires or deserves. One respondent calculated that States funding for sport has effectively fallen to 43% of what it was in 2002. He concludes that the increasing costs of health, social services and policing could be attributed to this. The situation is more complex; for example, over the same period, significant efficiencies have been achieved and more income is generated through sports facilities as the number of users has increased.

The sport sector is seen as a fragmented group, with pockets of expertise unevenly distributed between clubs purely by chance. The result is that some sports are more successful and organised than others. The inequality between sports is highlighted frequently in the survey. There is a significant amount of comment about the Jersey Rugby Club funding from Economic Development, and clear dissatisfaction that opportunities are not the same for all sports, many of which argue they are more in need of additional support if they are to thrive and improve.

There is also a desire for closer co-operation between sporting organisations and clubs in order to improve participation and performance across a wide range of sports and at all levels. The majority of answers are in favour of a much stronger representative body for sport, capable of giving it a higher profile both politically and in terms of fighting for funds. It is frequently suggested that sport should receive a financial contribution from Health and Social Services and/or Economic Development because of the clear links to wellbeing and tourism respectively. Home Affairs is also mentioned, because of the potential for sport to impact on social cohesion and community development.

Question 2

Should there be a new co-ordinating organisation for sport?

Yes 64.2% No 35.8%

There is support, overall, for a body with greater autonomy to represent sport. Many contributors feel that this should not be a States department or part of one, although strong links with government are seen as essential in order to secure funding.

The survey results show there is a lack of clarity about the current roles of the sporting bodies and organisations outside their membership.

While there is a mandate for a new co-ordinating organisation for sport, there is no clear consensus on the form it should take. Sport England and the Guernsey Sports Commission are cited as possible templates but concerns are expressed about several key operational aspects, in particular whether such a body would still receive States funding and how it could avoid a cumbersome administration and bureaucracy. Transparency and accountability issues will need to be addressed. Any new body needs to take account of Jersey's sporting heritage and unique circumstances.

There is positive backing for an independent body provided it has the capability and expertise to identify a deliverable 'vision for the future'. As well as being a liaison group between sports and the States, respondents suggest it could identify strategies and promotions to benefit sport and increase involvement in all sections of the community. The new vehicle could achieve a more 'joined-up approach' to sport generally and stronger representation externally. A variety of roles are suggested for a new body, such as travel co-ordination and development of shared resources, including the sports development officers. It could also be responsible for supporting smaller clubs and allocating funding. There is concern about any fundraising function and whether this might divert sponsorship from clubs that had already secured it.

A separate Ministry of Sport is also suggested to enable it to separate from ESC. The link to the Education department is seen by some respondents as detrimental and a reason for the reduction over time in funding. Sport will never take priority over schools and teachers and is therefore vulnerable if there is more funding pressure in future. A separate Sport Ministry is seen by respondents as unlikely but it is felt sport might benefit from a move to Health or Economic Development.

Question 3

Do we need a new model for sport development?

Yes 67.6% No 32.4%

Early introduction to physical activity is seen as essential for health and sporting participation later in life. Sport and physical education at school is cited as an essential first step. There is support for greater co-ordination between schools and for a wider variety of sports to be taught. There is recognition that some teachers at primary level would benefit from additional specialist support. In connection with this, there are comments about the role and use of school sports facilities, which many respondents feel have the capacity to be expanded.

The work of the Community and Schools Sport Development team is praised by respondents who describe it as 'superb' and 'invaluable'. There is clear support for the continuation and, if possible, expansion of this service.

The existing Sports Development Officers are regarded as successful by respondents, who support their work. There is an almost universal view that there should be more of these professionals and an expansion of their role if possible. There are currently seven Sports Development Officers, each of whom specialise in one particular sport. Some respondents feel that they are too 'exclusive' and the range of sports they help is too narrow. Other sports would like to access their expertise or have professional help to boost awareness of and progress in their sport.

A number of submissions focus on the development of elite sport. There are various suggestions for a centrally co-ordinated hub for high-performance athletes and these include a Sports Institute or Centre of Excellence, examples of which have been successful in other locations.

There is a strong message from respondents in favour of improved progression routes through sport to make it clear for participants how they might move from an introductory level to high performance programmes if they have the ability. This will require long-term planning by either a co-ordinating body or within sporting organisations, many of which are voluntary and might need assistance with drawing up a strategy for their future.

Question 4

Do you think the States should continue to run sports facilities?

Yes 69% No 31%

A high percentage of the responses are in favour of maintaining States ownership and management of existing sports facilities. The statistical result is supported by many comments in praise of the current services provided, particularly at Les Quennevais and through the Active card and Health Referral scheme. They are, for example, described as 'efficient', 'friendly', 'good value' and 'well run'. These comments are balanced by suggestions that the States facilities should not stand still - they should continue to innovate, explore new options and ensure they provide value for money.

Some respondents, particularly young people, feel the cost of sport is already high. There is a considerable amount of concern that affordability and access to facilities would be affected if facilities were to be privatised. The responses include two recurring suggestions. The first is for a Les Quennevais-type sport centre in the east of the Island and the second is to revisit the decision to close the Fort Regent swimming pool. Respondents are of the view that the Aquasplash pool has 'not replaced like-for-like'.

There is some appetite for individual sports to have more control over and responsibility for the venues they use – provided the clubs can demonstrate the ability to do so and are given sufficient support.

Many of the independent responses submitted separately to the survey raise issues relating to facilities, usually for a specific sport. Respondents make a variety of suggestions for rationalising existing facilities or developing new ones that could accommodate a variety of sports and involve shared use. Some areas, such as aquatic (swimming pool) facilities and artificial surface pitches, were addressed directly in focus groups. A number of gaps in the current provision are identified including a learn-to-swim pool, a gymnastics venue, athletics stadium, sea sports centre and artificial grass pitches.

In submissions that look at sport overall, there is a clear message that the Island needs a more co-ordinated, strategic approach to the provision of facilities where priorities for the whole Island can be identified.

Focus Groups

Fourteen focus group meetings were held as part of the consultation to enable interested parties to discuss specific issues in detail.

Topics

(in alphabetical order)

Aquatic facilities

Artificial Grass Pitches

Community & School Sport Development

Economic Development

Health

High Performance Sport

Multi-sports organisations and events

School PE & Sport

Sport Advisory Council

Sports Council

Sport Development

Sports Events

Staff feedback: Fort Regent

Staff feedback: Les Quennevais

The following pages summarise the main points raised in the group discussions.

Advisory Council for Sport and Leisure

The terms of reference for the Advisory Council are still in place but its role has been reduced in recent years. The financial restrictions have severely affected its ability to do a good job. The Council feel there is a need for change to reflect the evolving nature of sport in Jersey but also at a national and international level. There is now more pressure on organisations. The Council feel there should be a new co-ordinating organisation for sport with a minister to champion its cause. The States must remain a key stakeholder with a continuing financial commitment to ensure sustainability for sport. The Advisory Council propose a review of its terms of reference, particularly with regard to its role in facilities, advising ESC, festivals and events.

In the Council's view there should be a new model for sport development to remove inconsistencies and give assistance to minority sports. There are currently 62 affiliated sports in Jersey but only seven development officers. The tennis and hockey officers have not been replaced.

There is concern that running States facilities on a commercial basis could result in smaller clubs being unable to pay rent. The community and health benefits of physical activity should be recognised.

Aquatic Facilities

While Jersey has several swimming pools, both public and private, there are gaps in the current provision, principally because it is difficult for one pool to cater for a variety of different users. The most significant requirement is for a dedicated and learn-to-swim teaching pool for all ages that is designed to cater for beginners and nervous swimmers. Improved facilities are also needed for water polo, diving, lifesaving and competitive swimming. The question of a 50-metre pool was considered and is viewed as a 'nice to have', but the group generally feel this is not likely to happen in the current economic climate.

The provision of swimming in primary schools is seen as a key issue because of access to facilities, in terms of both travel and pool availability. By the end of KS2 children are expected to be able swim 25 metres. Central co-ordination of schools' swimming provision is necessary to include an audit of lessons provided and facilities used.

There is scope to create a group with representatives from all aquatic clubs and sporting officials to improve communication. A working party could examine the effective use of existing pools and a strategy for pool provision in future.

Artificial Grass Pitches (third generation)

All participants agreed that, in view of the significant benefits, at least one more artificial sporting surface is needed. A collaborative approach is essential to make the best use of the available resources to provide optimum use for the schools, sports and community.

Potential locations were considered. The Jersey Football Association favours Springfield and the Football Foundation would be prepared to fund 50% of the estimated £500,000 cost, with the proviso that the pitch is used predominantly for football, which has approximately 3,000 participants in about 120 teams but insufficient facilities for further expansion. The Jersey Rugby Club, which has an increasing membership, is looking at the possibility of installing a 3G pitch at its St Peter grounds. There is scope and desire to incorporate artificial pitches at a number of schools.

Existing publically available artificial pitches are at:

- Les Quennevais floodlit sand-based hockey
- Claremont Road sand-based hockey and tennis
- Springfield ball court
- Les Ormes five a side football
- Four courts at the Caesarean Tennis Club
- Plans are agreed to replace the artificial surface at Les Quennevais in 2014.

Community & School Sport Development (CSSD)

This service was identified as a need in the 2001 Sport Strategy to give disadvantaged young people opportunities to engage in sport as a way to reduce crime and anti-social behaviour. Although not definitive proof, the recent youth crime statistics indicate it has been highly effective in:

- Crime Prevention (eg. late night sports leagues)
- Community Development (eg. free holiday courses)
- Education (eg. PE lessons and after school clubs)

The service has a relatively small annual budget of £140,000, which includes sponsorship, and this means sustainable ongoing funding is an issue. In some areas there is a lack of volunteers and facilities. It is suggested that CSSD could apply for funding from other States Departments where there is a cross-over of work/aims. Better co-ordination with other agencies including police and youth service would be advantageous.

There is also a need for awareness-raising both within the States and more widely although a negative perception of young people by public and media sometimes makes this difficult. Some submissions suggested a rebranding would help make the service and its purpose more generally recognisable.

Economic Development

This group, which was attended by the Economic Development Minister, supported the creation of an independent co-ordinating body possibly to be called Sport Jersey, and offered their expertise to assist with its formation. The group was in favour of a dedicated web portal for all Jersey sport information and to act as the frontline for promotion of sport both in and off island. The development of a toolkit for organisers in sports clubs to assist with the creation of attracting travel packages was also supported. The group indicated that there was a possibility of a dedicated round of Tourism Development Fund financing to assist sport tourism. They also proposed the expansion of lottery profit distribution to include sport.

Health

States departments and sports clubs need to work together and deliver a simple, consistent message that all physical activity is beneficial not just organised sport. Our environment needs to make this possible by providing easy access. Walking and cycling should become more a part of the culture, for instance.

There is a large base of unmotivated people who are not active at all. A culture of inactivity is 'inherited' - children are unlikely to be active if their parents are not. We need to target people while they are still at school and make exercise a positive experience. Participants said the Exercise Referral scheme had many clients who had bad experiences of PE lessons. Behavioural change is difficult to achieve but the States could provide incentives for developing healthy habits.

Some Exercise Referral clients in the east struggle to get to town to access services. When a person's health status or confidence is low, they may often cite small barriers as problems and a reason not to exercise. Outreach services could be provided in the parish halls. School sports facilities could be made more accessible to the public. Exercise Referral could be extended to children, specifically targeting those with weight problems.

Possible five-year plan for sport and health

- More work with Transport & Technical Services to integrate with their travel strategy – more cycling and walking to work with tangible benchmarks to measure success.
- Extend the cycle network to the east in partnership with TTS.
- Every parish to have accessible community-based facilities
- Develop robust health recovery programmes
- Develop a sustainable health walks programme
- More communication between departments
- All schools to have healthy schools status
- Review financial support/incentives. In some jurisdictions swimming is fully subsidised. We have to do what is necessary to get people active.
- Continue to promote elite sport to provide inspiration and promote participation eg the rugby matches draw big crowds.

High Performance sport

Sport needs a champion in the States to push for funding, perhaps a share of the lottery money from Economic Development. Central co-ordination with shared aims is needed and this could improve access to services such as medical care, physiotherapists and nutritional advice, and make them affordable.

Jersey has a high number of elite athletes but the group felt this is due more to luck than design. Some sports have clear guidance from their national governing bodies and by the age of 17-18, talented athletes have usually moved to the UK in order to progress. We should be setting goals first and creating pathways to success from an early age. In general, athletes need to develop skills such as co-ordination and strength that cross all sports. Many individuals are not accessing the strength and conditioning programme and not receiving any States funding and should be. The social aspects of success in sport also need to be considered - 40% of Olympic medal winners are privately educated.

Jersey Rugby Club would be prepared to build an institute of sport and work with other sports so that they have access.

Multi-sports organisations and events

- Commonwealth Games & Commonwealth Youth Games every 4 years
- NatWest Island Games every 2 years
- Jeux Des Isles annually

The representatives agreed that the three organising bodies do not conflict. The main issues they face are management and funding. They feel that a sport champion is needed in the States and the Minister for ESC should set a vision for development of athletes. It is also the responsibility of sports to develop athletes although finding appropriately qualified coaches is a challenge. More development officers are needed and more communication with ESC. Members expressed reservations about how any new organising body would operate.

Funding for travel and accommodation will be an issue for the 2018 Commonwealth Games in the Gold Coast, Australia. Also, as the host island of Jeux Des Isles funds the 16 participating teams, financial support will be required if Jersey is to host these games in future.

Elite athletes need lottery funding. Jersey loses top athletes to the UK where they have access to competitions and funding. There is concern that the Jersey Rugby Club is diverting sponsorship from other sports because there were previously 22 sponsors of rugby but it now has 64.

A second meeting was held at the request of the organisations:

The three groups agreed there is benefit in meeting regularly to share ideas and good practice. The Commonwealth Games and Island Games associations aspire to increase the number of people who reach qualifying standards and represent Jersey in a competitive manner. Jeux des Isles aspire to support sports to have teams in future games.

School PE and sport

Basic physical literacy and fundamental movement skills (running, jumping, hitting, kicking, throwing and catching) are vital, not only for the broad population but for those who go on to elite sport. The right facilities, well-trained staff and adequate space are essential for effective physical education classes in schools. PE lessons also need to be seen as an important priority rather than an activity that is easy to cut if the school has other events or demands on its time.

The main issues include a lack of clarity about the purpose of sport in schools, the time consumed in travelling to venues and poor examples set by inactive parents. A student's access to sport can be affected by social factors. Some sports have a disproportionate number of participants from the fee-paying sector. There is concern from some people about the expectations of the PE curriculum. For example, it is unrealistic for all schools to provide the expected number of swimming lessons when there is only limited access to swimming pools.

While it is helpful for teachers to work alongside sports development officers, a more consistent approach is required. The hiring policy for ESC facilities could be reassessed as there is under use. There is also scope for more links between primary and secondary schools.

Sports Council

The creation of a new co-ordinating organisation for sport was the principal subject for discussion. The possible structure and scope of this organisation was discussed. While Jersey Finance was cited as a good template, concern was expressed about using the Guernsey Sports Commission as a model. Participants felt it was unclear from the Green Paper whether a new body would be accountable to the States of Jersey or independent, whether it would result in the abolition of the sports councils and how it would be funded. There were also questions about financial transparency, cost of administration and what would happen if the new organisation were not a success.

More realistic investment from the States of Jersey was called for. Members have always been concerned that sport would be overlooked once the Sport, Leisure and Recreation Committee had merged with Education. It was better when there was a separate States committee for sport. Investment levels are low in comparison to the economic and health benefits of sport (page 5 of the Green Paper was cited.) Home Affairs, Health, Social Security should be funding sport because of the benefits it contributes to them.

Points were raised about maintenance of facilities and issues faced by particular sports, including marine-based activities. The sea had not been identified as a 'facility' in the Green Paper.

Sport Development (Development of sport)

The seven sports with Development Officers have benefitted tremendously. However, the provision is limited and some sports are not supported. Sports receive varying degrees of support from their national governing bodies and this further increases the disparity between them. As a result, there is demand for the Development Officers to share best practice in programme reviews, business management, appraisals and a range of other areas to benefit more sports. There also needs to be a more consistent, co-ordinated use of development officers across the schools.

This group was also in favour of a co-ordinating body for sport, an overarching vision and shared goals and increased access to resources and funding. It felt that a sports foundation could ensure that all children get access to the right skills and can make choices at the right age. Cross sport co-ordination would help to provide valuable data about participation.

At school level it is important to embed strong core skills and this is more effective if there is an enthusiastic teacher. The group felt it had been advantageous for sport to be part of ESC because this has helped to provide access to schools. There was support for the plan to employ development officers to help in Key Stage 1 in certain schools over the next three years.

Sports Events

Participants agreed that there is a great deal of activity in this area but also a lack of co-ordination. A central calendar of events online would be beneficial as well as more advertising and an audit of sporting events to record and formally measure the number of visiting participants and spectators. Groups were asked to clarify why they staged events, how success was measured and what methods they used to attract participants. The principal motivation is development of a club's players and the opportunity to benchmark. 'Filling beds' was not a reason for holding events.

The meeting also discussed the barriers to events and identified travel cost, travel time availability of venues and lack of administrative support. Suggestions for improvement include co-ordination of travel bookings, more subsidies, and support with marketing, accommodation and evening entertainment.

Staff feedback: Les Quennevais Sport Centre

Staff feel sport is an 'easy target' for funding cuts because it is not publically defended. They are concerned about the impact of budget cuts on their own ability to train and develop but also the scope to upgrade equipment and buildings. New lighting and power saving measures have been installed at Les Quennevais and are driven by QUEST benchmarking requirements.

Staff receive positive customer feedback about Les Quennevais. Members of the public are proud of the facility and would like to extend the gym and spinning facilities.

Staff suggestions included more assistance for teachers with PE lessons as not enough sport is played in schools. There is a strong view that it is cheaper to promote exercise than treat the effects of poor health such as cardiovascular disease later. School sites should be more accessible to the public. There should also be more artificial playing surfaces and floodlighting, which would pay for themselves through low maintenance costs.

Staff feedback: Fort Regent

Staff believe that facilities are maintained to a fairly high standard. However, while there has been investment in gyms, outdoor courts have deteriorated. There was a rapid period of expansion of facilities about 15 years ago. Recently it has been more about consolidating what we have.

Staff suggestions included an all-weather surface, a new car park at Springfield, online booking for all facilities to counter negativity and take the pressure off customer services. There should also be more facilities in the east. Customers do complain about this.

One of the reasons that Exercise Referral is more successful here than in the UK is due to the fact people do not have to travel so far.

Both groups considered privatisation of States facilities

In their view government-run facilities tend to be cheaper and have longer opening hours. A private business is unlikely to be profitable without a subsidy. They recall that the original business case for Aquasplash indicated no subsidy would be required after a few years of operation. This has not been achieved.

Staff feel the question of privatisation was likely to recur. They suggested a privatisation to test the viability of the concept. Expressions of interest could be invited from clubs. For instance, Les Landes could be run by the Race Club or the Grainville grounds by cricket groups. They raised questions about the risks of handing over facilities to clubs that might not have the necessary business expertise to run them. ESC would have to assist in the event of any problems.

Fort Regent is regarded as a key development. Any decision on its future could pave the way for decisions to be made about other sites.

Other comments & suggestions

The online questionnaire and reply card included a section for other comments and suggestions. Some of these were made on behalf of clubs or groups, including the Jersey Petanque Association, Beeches Rugby Football Club and Commonwealth Games Association. The majority were from unnamed individuals and varied in length and complexity from one sentence to several hundred words.

Respondents were also welcome to submit ideas and proposals separately direct to the ESC department on any sport-related issue. Forty-two written or email responses were received in this way.

The submissions varied widely in length and topic but included some detailed research and in-depth proposals on a variety of issues. While they are not published in full in this summary document, the content will be used during the formulation of the Sport Strategy White Paper.

Contributors - Organisations

Commonwealth Games Association of Jersey
Elite Athletes
Fort Users Association
Health and Social Services Department
Jersey Air Rifle Club
Jersey Athletics Association
Jersey Basketball Association
Jersey Chamber of Commerce
Jersey Cycling Association
Jersey Football Association
Jersey Gymnastics Club
Jersey Pistol Association
Jersey Primary School Sport Association
Jersey Rugby Development Committee
Jersey Spartan Athletics Club
Jersey Special Gymnastics Club
Jersey Sports Association for the Disabled
Jersey Table Tennis Association
JTC Jersey Wanderers
Minister for Planning and Environment
St Catherine's Sailing Club
St Lawrence Football Club
Support The Fort Liaison Group
Swim Easy Jersey - Ken Sheehan
Tigers (Jersey) Swimming Club

Individuals

There were also 17 submissions from individuals. Some of these made general comments but others focussed on specific areas including athletics, volleyball, fishing, hockey, health, swimming, rugby, elite athletics, gymnastics, cycling and privatisation.