

L3 Lead Examiner Report 1901

January 2019

L3 Qualification in Sport

Unit 19: Development and
Provision of Sport and
Physical

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What is a grade boundary?

A grade boundary is where we set the level of achievement required to obtain a certain grade for the externally assessed unit. We set grade boundaries for each grade, at Distinction, Merit and Pass.

Setting grade boundaries

When we set grade boundaries, we look at the performance of every learner who took the external assessment. When we can see the full picture of performance, our experts are then able to decide where best to place the grade boundaries – this means that they decide what the lowest possible mark is for a particular grade.

When our experts set the grade boundaries, they make sure that learners receive grades which reflect their ability. Awarding grade boundaries is conducted to ensure learners achieve the grade they deserve to achieve, irrespective of variation in the external assessment.

Variations in external assessments

Each external assessment we set asks different questions and may assess different parts of the unit content outlined in the specification. It would be unfair to learners if we set the same grade boundaries for each assessment, because then it would not take accessibility into account.

Grade boundaries for this, and all other papers, are on the website via this link:

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31542H – Unit 19: Development and Provision of Sport and Physical Activity

Grade	Unclassified	Level 3			
		N	P	M	D
Boundary Mark	0	8	16	28	41

Introduction

This was the third examination series for Unit 19: Development and Provision of Sport and Physical Activity. This unit has some similar content to previous QCF units, Current Issues in Sport and Sports Development. This was the third time that these units have been combined, as well as being assessed externally through a task-based assessment. Overall, most learners appeared to be well prepared for this style of assessment. This was a new concept for some centres, and learners, with the pre-release material in Part A and Part B being on different scheduled dates and learner's having to use their research notes within the examination.

The task-based assessment followed the same format as the June 2019 paper, the sample assessment material as well as the additional sample assessment material. The task-based assessment was split into five open response questions with a total of 60 marks.

Question 1, a total of 10 marks, required learners to identify aims for their proposal linked to the case study – develop cycling and the existing 'Cycle to work' scheme. For question 2, a total of 5 marks, learners needed to give performance indicators which could be used to measure the aims identified in question 1. Question 3, a total of 15 marks, required learners to propose activities which they could use to meet the aims of their proposal identified in question 1. Question 4, a total of 5 marks, asked learners to provide resources they would need to complete their proposed activities from question 3. The final question, a total of 25 marks, required learners to analyse the relationship between their proposal for developing cycling and the existing 'Cycle to work' scheme and wider sports development concepts.

Introduction to the Overall Performance of the Unit

- Learners performed less well throughout the assessment than in the previous series and some learners had not been fully prepared for this task-based assessment. Learners did not access the case study, cycling and the cycle to work scheme, compared to the previous case study (Athletics).
- Question 1 set the focus for the assessment and if learners were unable to identify targeted and relevant aims they were not able to fully develop their proposal. The focus of the aims must link to the aims of sports development

and link to the case study to enable learners to justify their proposal and link it to the case study.

- Question 3 was answered well with learners showing a good range of appropriate activities which could be used to meet their chosen aims for the proposal.
- Question 5 worked particularly well and performed consistently as it allowed learners to apply their research to the case study to their 'proposal'. Learners were able to apply research evidence from other sports clubs national and international events as well as relevant health data and demonstrated their understanding of sports development.
- If appropriate, refer and link to the specification and/or sample assessment materials (SAMs) located on the BTEC First qualification webpage located [here](#).

Individual Questions

Tasks

The following section considers each question on the paper, providing examples of popular learner responses and a brief commentary of why the responses gained the marks they did. This section should be considered with the live external assessment and corresponding mark scheme.

Q1 – Provide and justify aims to meet your proposal.

For this task learners needed to identify targeted aims which demonstrate specific knowledge and understanding of sports development and its application to the case study - develop cycling and the existing 'Cycle to work' scheme. Learners were expected to provide a justification for the targeted aims which demonstrate specific relevance to the case study. Learners may have identified and a named scheme or initiative which is the theme for their aims. Learners were expected to provide evidence of current research (up to date and examples from the last 10 years) which has been applied and referenced to the case study and used in selection of the aims.

Good responses to this question included targeted aims which demonstrated specific knowledge and understanding of sports development and its application to the case study, developing cycling and the existing 'Cycle to work' scheme. There will also be a justification for the targeted aims which demonstrates specific links to the case study. There will be a named scheme or initiative which is the theme for the aims and these will link to the main aims of sports development, progression, inclusion and talent development. For example, increase participation in cycling, develop children along the continuum (sports development), create more activities for specific groups (older people, women, children). There will be evidence of current research (up to date and examples from the last 10 years) which has been applied and referenced to the case study and used in selection of the aims.

Learner's responses gained marks in one of the three mark bands:

Mark band 1: 1-4 marks

Mark band 2: 5-7 marks

Mark band 3: 8-10 marks

This response was placed in band and awarded 9 marks out of 10

1 Provide and justify aims to meet your proposal.

(10)

My first aim is to increase participation within cycling. Current data suggests that nationally, 11.9% of people cycle once per week, and 16.9% of people cycle per month. (cyclinguk.org). All over the age of 16. Also less than 4% of people currently cycle to school which is extremely low. By increasing participation within cycling, it will increase the amount of physical activity people are taking part in, as less than 5% of adults participate

a healthy weight. It will also strengthen cardiac and respiratory muscles. Also, by retaining participation, it will also link into my next aim which is to create more elite level athletes.

My next aim is to create elite level athletes. Current data suggests that participation within cycling increased by 150% due to ~~great~~ ~~brida~~ Great Britain over achieving in the 2012 London ~~of~~ ~~esp~~ Olympic games. Through an increase and retained participation, the chances of creating elite level athletes then

become higher as more people are practising the sport. Also by creating more elite level athletes it then creates more role models for people. This can then be the initiative for more people taking up the sport as they want to be like their role model. More elite level athletes can also inspire the local community. This is because having someone very successful in their local area makes them feel proud about where they live.

The next aim to meet my "proposal" is to increase community cohesion. Current data

Suggests that about 50% fewer women than men cycle twice a week or more. According to walking and cycling charity Sustrans, when it comes to cycling on roads the number drops again. By doing my aim, it will encourage both men and ~~even~~ women to cycle. By ~~also~~ developing the cycle to work scheme, it should bring men and women of all ages to start cycling so the number becomes closer together. Also by ~~to~~ cycling to work, people will make more friends in the local area, this means that they become more friendly and therefore they *

3

Page 1

Question 4:

- * Have a sense of belonging. This will also help reduce crime rates as the community is closer together.

My final aim is to generate funding. Current data suggests that Sport England can grant between £500 to £1000 for small charities. By having this money, it would help the club invest in marketing and facilities. Even though the club have some of their own facilities, they could invest in more which would encourage this cycle to work. Things such as more bike sheds around the main town will make it easier for

people to store their bikes whilst they are at work. Whereas before they may not have cycled due to no where to put their bike. Also more staff and recruitment for the club will be beneficial for people as they will be getting better training and more often which may persuade people to start cycling.

The response includes evidence of three targeted aims which have been justified and linked to the case study. The response demonstrates a specific knowledge of sports development in cycling by referring to increasing and retaining participation in cycling, create elite level cyclists, increase community cohesion (developing inclusivity and generate funding for the club the response includes evidence of current research being applied and referenced to the case study and the proposed aims, for example British Cycling stats, NHS inactivity data and Sport England charity data.

To achieve a higher mark the response could include aims which are more directly related to the aims of sports development – promoting inclusivity could be further linked to different groups in society and the need to overcome any barriers to participation. The learner had referred to community cohesion and health benefits of cycling – the response required knowledge of how to develop sport.

This response was placed in band 1 and awarded 3 marks out of 10

1 Provide and justify aims to meet your proposal.

(10)

One aim of my proposal to ~~increase~~ promote cycling in the area would be to increase participation in cycling using schemes or initiatives. Working towards the increase ~~of~~ participations of cycling would be a beneficial aim because it shows you the progress of where you started off to how many new participants your initiative has lived in, which can be measured weekly or ~~monthly~~ monthly. Key performance indicators were used to get income and measure how much money has been made for the club, based on

Specific ~~goals~~ targets after reviewing weekly or monthly. For example, an initiative that could be used could be basis bikes as they are easy to use and very accessible. Another scheme could perhaps be a cycle to work scheme. This scheme would promote cycling ~~across the~~ in the local ~~authority~~ area whilst limiting CO₂ and ~~the~~ improving air quality as more people begin to cycle. Reasons for participation could either be recreational, competitive or professional. Another aim could be to promote inclusivity, or progression, as well as

developing a scheme or club.

There are numerous barriers to participation such as Gender, Age, Socio-Economic, Ethnicity and disability which prevent people from participating in sport. However there are solutions

The response identifies one proposed aim: increasing participation in cycling, The response does identify the need to promote inclusivity and progression but does not include how these can be an aim for their proposal. The response does not include evidence of relevant research but does include reference to improving air quality and barriers to participation in cycling and the cycle to work scheme.

To achieve a higher mark the response should include more than one targeted aim and evidence of relevant research being applied to the case study and aims. There should also be a justification of the chosen aims with an explanation of why they are relevant to the case study.

Q2 – Provide appropriate performance indicators and link them to your proposal aims.

For this task learners will be able to identify relevant performance indicators which demonstrate specific linkage to the aims selected in question 1. There will be evidence of current research which has been applied and referenced to the case study and used in selection of the performance indicators.

Good examples will include reference to measuring the success of the scheme or initiative by reviewing the number of participants who joined and members who have joined the cycling club. This could be reviewed monthly to see whether people who joined the scheme are continuing and whether they have become members at the cycling club. Learners could explain how registers can be used to record the number of participants attending training sessions, how they can be monitored over different time periods. And how questionnaires and surveys could be issued to gain feedback about the popularity and appropriateness of club activities and the scheme or initiative.

Learner's responses gained marks in one of the two mark bands:

Mark band 1: 1-3 marks

Mark band 2: 4-5 marks

This response was placed in band 1 and awarded 3 marks out of 5

- 2 Provide appropriate performance indicators and link them to your proposal aims.

(5)

The first way I will measure my aims are by setting benchmarks. This will help because benchmarks give us a target to work towards which can easily be measured. Benchmarks will be set quarterly and annually, meaning that there will be short and long term goals. We then know progression is being made if we hit these set targets. An example would be after 3 months, have 20 more people signed on at the club and have increased going to work by 4% in the local area.

The next way I will measure my aims will be to carry out surveys. This will help as we can gather data from people in the local area before we develop our scheme. This will then give us ~~numbers~~ current data of the local area. An example could be that 4% of people cycle to work. After a period of time after carrying out the scheme we can then carry out the same survey and compare the data to see if we have made an impact.

The next way I will measure my aims is through the use of social media. ~~that~~ I can do this by setting up accounts on Facebook and Twitter. Then through the amount of mentions or followers I get, I can see how many people are taking part.

My final way to measure my aims is through the use of registers. This will help as they will give me exact numbers of participants which I can then easily track and see growth.

The response has four different and relevant methods to measure success/PI's. The response includes benchmarking, the use of surveys, registers and social media. All performance indicators are appropriate to the learner's aims and are linked to the case study. The information shows a sound knowledge of sports development.

To achieve a higher mark the response must include evidence of current research being applied and referenced to the case study and the chosen aims. This could be information about performance indicators used in other cycling/sports clubs or by other sports organisations to measure participation rates, membership numbers etc.

This response was placed in band 1 and awarded 1 marks out of 5

2 Provide appropriate performance indicators and link them to your proposal aims.

(5)

Key performance indicators are used to get money and measure how much income has been made based on specific goals after a review of the club. Some appropriate performance indicators would be a number of new members taking up participation in the specific sport, in this case cycling, the number and type of people taking up a new sport could allow clear insight in if there has been a successful increase in community cohesion, as well as the frequency of participation. The

number of developing positive attitudes as well as improvement in skill and performance in cycling would all be appropriate and link back to my proposal of increasing participation in cycling because if a person new to the sport develops a positive attitude about it, that could encourage them to focus on it more and lead to join a local cycling club.

The response describes rather than identifies different performance indicators which can be used to measure the successes at the cycling club – number and frequency of participants. The descriptions link to the proposed aim and to the case study. There is no evidence of research being applied.

To achieve a higher mark the response must include evidence of current research which is then applied and referenced to the case study and the proposed aims.

Q3 Provide and justify the activities you have chosen to meet the aims of your proposal.

For this task learners will be able to propose activities which demonstrate specific relevance to the aims selected in question 1, these will show an in-depth knowledge of sports development. Learners were expected to justify the proposed activities with relevance to the case study. The proposed activities will have an appropriate and realistic timeframe for carrying out and scheduling the proposed activities. There will be evidence of current research which has been applied and referenced to the case study and used in selection of the proposed activities. This could be in the form of events previously used in local athletics or sports clubs or other events used to develop sport.

Good responses will have included examples activities such as cycling sessions which allow kids to go for free so that everyone can attend, specialist coaching sessions, school links with local schools, links to the Bikeability scheme and Cycle to work scheme, advertising events on different media platforms.

Learner's responses gained marks in one of the four mark bands:

Mark band 1: 1-4 marks

Mark band 2: 5-8 marks

Mark band 3: 9-12 marks

Mark band 4: 13-15 marks

This response was placed in band 3 and awarded 10 marks out of 15

- 3 Provide and justify the activities you have chosen to meet the aims of your proposal.

(15)

My first activity I will hold will be using social media as a way to advertise the club. Platforms such as Twitter and Facebook are a great way to spread information quickly and it targets a very large target audience. A current app that is used is called Bike Club. This app gives people mapping routes of the local area and allows you to challenge your friends on specific routes to see who will get the best time. I could develop this further by creating a social media platform for this club so

everyone can post their scores and share their best routes that they have found. It will also be a great way for different people to ~~make~~ interact with each other and make friends.

This will meet my aim to increase participation as more people can see routes to cycle to work and see if others take their some route.

This will be priority number one as my aim will be to ~~finish~~ complete this in two weeks to start the growth of the club.

The next activity I will hold is my own variation of Bike Ability in schools. A current

scheme in schools is bike ability which is where they teach kids how to ride a bike safely and encourage cycling to school. By participating in this, we can target schools in the local area and teach them how to ride a bike. This will then increase the amount of kids cycling to school and better their health and wellbeing. This will be priority number two and I aim to complete this in 3 months.

My next activity I will hold is to create competitions. By doing this, it will further participation rates as more people will want to take part. Also, by creating competitions it will increase the chances of creating elite level athletes as some participants will stand out. This can then lead to national races. This will be priority number 3 and I aim to complete this within 9 months.

My final activity I will complete is to invest in infrastructure. ~~By doing~~ Colchester are currently investing money into cycle lanes which makes it safer for cyclists on the road.

Question 3:

* By investing in cycle lanes, it will increase the amount of people cycling to work or school as they will feel safer when cycling. Also, BMX tracks will be a good investment. This is because it will get people cycling outside of school hours. This then means they are likely wanting to also cycle before and after school so they can go straight to the BMX track with their friends. This will be priority number 4 as we will need the money and -
M

The response includes proposed activities which are linked to their aims and are all relevant to the case study. The activities include:

Using social media to advertise the cycling club, hold their own variation of Bikeability, create competitions and investing in cycling infrastructure.

The response includes provided justification for their selected activities and has shown evidence of some good knowledge of sport development. There is an indication of a timeframe for when activities will be carried out. There is some research present which describes an app called cycle club.

To achieve a higher mark the response could include more reference to research which helps to demonstrate their knowledge of sports development and provide examples of activities which have been used successfully in the past.

This response was placed in band 1 and awarded 1 marks out of 15

- 3 Provide and justify the activities you have chosen to meet the aims of your proposal.

(15)

~~Advertisements can be used to measure quality, time
can cost in sports, like Sports England.~~

Activities that I have chosen to meet the aims of my proposal consist of participation events, spectator events, promotional activities, social and charitable events as well as health and well being events.

A participation event would obviously look to increase the ~~per~~ number of people taking part in cycling, which is what the local authority councillor would be aiming to do because the more participants mean

The response is very basic, it includes participation and spectator events and promoting these events. The three different proposed activities meet the proposal aims but there is no evidence of research and there has been a very brief attempt at a rationale. The learner has shown very limited knowledge of sports development.

To achieve a higher mark the response must include evidence of current research being applied and referenced to the case study. There should also be reference to timeframes. This could be a list of activities in order of priority or on a timeline to

indicate when these would take place in their overall plan for proposed activities. The response must include a rationale/justification for the activities they have selected and how these link to their aims and the case study.

Q4 – Provide and justify the resources you would choose to complete your proposed activities.

For this task learners will be able to identify resources for the proposed activities selected in question 3. The resources will show specific relevance to the aims identified in question 1 and will show a deep understanding of sports development. Learners should justify their selection of resources which are realistic in the context of their proposed activities. There will be resources from all three types, physical, fiscal/financial and human. There will be evidence of current research which has been applied and referenced to the case study and used in selection of resources needed for the proposed activities.

Good responses will include examples of all three types of resources with examples which are relevant to the case study and the learners proposed activities eg Physical – facilities (changing rooms, toilets, cycle tracks), specific cycling equipment. Human – staff, coaches, volunteers, journalists and Fiscal/Financial – money for equipment/food/transport/prizes, sponsors, hiring equipment.

Learner's responses gained marks in one of the two mark bands:

Mark band 1: 1-3 marks

Mark band 2: 4-5 marks

This response was placed in band 2 and awarded 4 marks out of 5

Itself. Sport England can fund anywhere from £300 to £10,000 for small non-profit organisations.

My next resource I will need is ~~human~~ human resources. This resource is required as I'll need coaches to help train participants and also the kids for when they are learning to ride a bike. I will also need safeguarding officers as we will be working with kids under the age of 18.

The club is able to fund these ~~cost~~ coaches

My next resource I will need is physical resources. So we need bikes and safety equipment for when we teach kids how to ride a bike. We also need the bike sheds and facilities to help us store our equipment and give us an area to train.

My final resource I will need is social media. This resource is required as it will allow us to advertise our business to our target audience and make them aware of the scheme we are running.

The response shows that resources have been identified which are appropriate for their proposed activities, these are 'realistic' and are relevant to the context of their aims. There is an explanation as to why these resources are needed for the activities including and funding – money to pay for developing elite athletes and to pay for coaching (there is research referenced to an Essex Cricket scheme and a national lottery one), human – coaches, safe guarding officers and physical – bike sheds and safety equipment.

To achieve a higher mark the response should include further explanation and examples of the types of resources needed for the activities eg a breakdown of what is needed to run their activities.

This response was placed in band 1 and awarded 2 marks out of 5

With regards to human resources and employment opportunities, I would require voluntary workers to ensure all profits are collected and reinvested back into the company before I think about opening up to a public sector, with paid coaching, official and administrator roles up for grabs. Social networking commercialisation would also be ideal, because it is very popular and in high usage at the moment so there would be a high level of exposure to the cycling initiative.

My activities would be flyers, leaflets and promotional offers to increase sales as well as public awareness.

The response shows the resources required to carry out the different activities: physical – temporary facilities, changing rooms, hydration, food and advertisements, human – voluntary workers, coaches, officials, administrators. There is evidence of limited knowledge of sports development which is presented as an explanation for the resource type.

To achieve a higher mark the response should include evidence of research being applied and referenced to the case study. All the resources should be identified in terms of human, physical and financial, these should be justified in the context of the chosen proposed activities.

Q5 – Analyse the interrelationship between your proposal and wider sports development concepts.

For this task learners will focus on demonstrating an analysis of the interrelationship between their proposal and wider sports development concepts. Learners are expected to provide a justification which is relevant to sports development. Learners will provide relevant examples of the pro's and con's of their proposal and its impact locally and in a wider context. Evidence of research will be present and applied and referenced to the relationships. This will be in the form of quotes, data and statistics. There may be examples of schemes or initiatives relevant to developing cycling and cycling clubs or justifications for how other events, local, national and international, link to wider sports development and how they have impacted upon the development of cycling such as the impact of the Tour de France, the Olympics, role models such as Bradley Wiggins, Chris Froome and Geraint Thomas.

Good responses may include reference to health and social benefits which may include stats/data about the impact of cycling and physical activity on health, reduction of diseases and the benefits to mental health, community cohesion and bringing people together through cycling and the cycle to work scheme, regeneration which may include research examples from the London 2012 Olympics, Commonwealth Games and the Velodrome legacy in London, Glasgow and Manchester, crime reduction such as local cycling events and clubs aimed at keeping young people involved in sport, elite progression and development along the sports continuum including talent identification and examples of BMX, road cycling sports celebrities, jobs and examples of the different roles needed to run a successful cycling club, ethical sponsorship and the need for appropriate sponsors, this might include researched examples from national and international events such as the Tour de France, Cycling events and the Commonwealth Games and removing barriers to participation to promote inclusion and enable all to take part in cycling and physical activity.

Learner's responses gained marks in one of the five mark bands:

- Mark band 1: 1-5 marks
- Mark band 2: 6-10 marks
- Mark band 3: 11-15 marks
- Mark band 4: 16-20 marks
- Mark band 5: 21-25 marks

This response was placed in band 5 and awarded 22 marks out of 25

- 5 Analyse the interrelationship between your proposal and wider sports development concepts.

(25)

The first aim on my proposal is to increase participation. This links supports the the sport development concept of increasing participation.

Focusing on the subgroup of age, currently 11.9% of people cycle once per week, and 16.9% of people once per month. (Cycling). Sport England have recently invested £150 million into cycling facilities and equipment to allow people to have the opportunity to cycle. 'Transport for London' is a road scheme that has been put

Supports my proposal of increasing participation



15

Turn over ►

as due to the funding, it is going to attract more people to start cycling. This will then increase numbers of all age groups of taking part in physical activity.

locks which are now available so people can share their bikes close to work safely. Also the cycling routes that they have provided allows for safer journeys when travelling. This

Another aim on my proposal was to help improve the chances of more elite level athletes. This supports the sports development concept of supporting athletes through the continuum. UK Cycling increased their investment by 11% between the 2012 olympic games and the run up to the 2016 olympics. Now investing £30.6 million going into elite level funding. This is to try and increase the amount of elite level athletes. This is positive because it gives more people opportunity to become an elite level athlete through better training and equipment. My

An aim that was included in ~~my~~ my proposal was to retain participation which overall meant to increase health and wellbeing. Nationally, Halfords funded an extra £2 million pounds to bikeability to give an extra 25,000 kids a chance to get expert cycling training due to only 35% of children learned to cycle when they were in primary school. Locally, Clackon County High School have introduced the bikeability course into part of school life. From this they have created a bike policy where pupils who complete the course can now safely cycle to school every day, currently

128 pupils bring bikes to school. By increasing this number at primary schools, it will then increase the health and wellbeing of children, starting at a young age which will then help them in secondary school. This means that children will then be exceeding the minimum requirement of physical activity as they can then cycle to school or outside of school. This is positive as general health is on a decline so promoting physical activity in a fun way will help kids get involved in physical activity, and then also ~~retain~~ retain their activity. My proposal supports this

people's lives for good. This scheme has 5 outcomes, physical wellbeing, mental wellbeing, individual development, social and community development and economic development. A current initiative is being delivered in Colchester by Intelligent Health on behalf of Colchester Borough Council and Inweave Colchester called Beat the Street. This is where they aim to bring the community together by either walking or cycling to different points and then scanning a tag or card to say where you have been in the local area. Almost 14,000 took place

in 3 weeks. This is positive and as it is fun and a cheap way to get your community to all work towards a goal. This then allows people to know each other and make friends. Therefore making the community a better place. My proposal supports this as by having better community cohesion, it will increase the chances of people cycling to work or school together.

~~the~~
My final aim is to generate funding. Although not directly to a sport development concept it will allow the other concepts to be achieved.

Questions:

- * Increase the publicity access to cycling whilst in addition making it safer to participate. As a result it will have a knock on effect. It will increase physical wellbeing, reducing cardiovascular disease, lowering obesity rate and also make it more likely for people to cycle to work. Having increased participation will ultimately result in more elite level athletes, which again will bring national recognition, create role models and promote further participation. Finally, having more clubs, will create social benefits, enable people to mix with similar interests, but also bring the community together.

The response identifies several areas of sports development which link to their proposal and the interrelationship between the wider concepts. The response shows evidence of research through their knowledge of sports development with specific examples of concepts (health, community cohesion, investment) linked to each of the three aims of sports development, which includes links to cycling.org levels of participation, Transport for London and cycling schemes, Bike ability, Sport England and inclusivity, Colchester Borough Council initiatives, Boris Bikes and Tokyo 2020 funding. There is a good level of analysis, including increasing in participation in cycling and the cycle to work scheme, development along the sports continuum, retaining participation and inclusivity.

To achieve higher marks the response must include further analysis of the interrelationships between their proposal and wider sports development contexts. They could have included current cycling research such as reference to the Tour de France and how cycling has been influenced by this event and how future events have been scheduled to resemble it such as the Tour de Yorkshire.

This response was placed in band 2 and awarded 8 marks out of 25

- 5 Analyse the interrelationship between your proposal and wider sports development concepts.

(25)

There are some wider sport development concepts that link between my proposal and these concepts consist of Physical, Political, Environmental, Economic and Ethical and cultural factors.

The physical link between my proposal is increasing participation in cycling would be significantly improved facilities, road networks and transport links. There would be more free space on public transport however because more people would be cycling, there wouldn't be as much

as demand meaning less buses and trains would need to be deployed daily, causing less fuel emission on the streets. Road networks would run smoother and ~~have~~ the employees would be less stressed because they would have less to worry about if more people decided to take up cycling. Starting a private sector cycling club ~~would mean~~ could lead to a higher chance of profits, enabling you to improve the original local authority's facility in the local sector and upgrade it. ~~This~~ This means higher quality biking sessions and greater performance.

The political factor interlink would be the reduction of harmful carbon dioxide levels from the amount of

cars on the road. Air quality could be improved if more people cycle. A cycle to work scheme using easy accessible ~~bikes~~ Boris Bikes could help promote cycling because it saves you from having pay the original expensive cost of purchasing your own new bike whilst reducing the rates of cardiovascular cancer, Chronic respiratory disease and diabetes. This would lead to a severe reduction in NHS costs and allow the government to have that money free to implement more schemes and initiatives to increase participation in cycling.

The reduction of cars when substituted for cycling also has a positive effect on the environment due to less CO₂ emissions and pure air. This is also beneficial to the earth's ozone layer.

The Economic factor linked to cycling would be the reduction of NHS costs. People investing and spending money on cycling equipment. Lastly, spending money to access high quality cycling facilities e.g. The Velodrome or mountain bike tracks.

Lastly, Ethical and Global factors. The success of Team GB cycling team has seen an increase in cycling participation. All of these factors would increase

participation in sport cycling because the benefits of cycling outweigh the risks for both the government and the participants.

The response identifies six different areas of sports development which have been linked to the proposal. There is knowledge of the interrelationship between the wider sports development concepts of infrastructure (transport links), politics, environment, health, economy and ethical factors. There is evidence of research being applied to the relationships, such as Boris bikes, NHS costs, the success of Team GB. However, these areas have not all been fully developed and show some justifications have been attempted.

To achieve a higher mark the response should include evidence of current research being referenced (source, date) to the case study. There should be greater justification which refers to successful cycling events which have been used to develop the sport in the local area or nationally and how their proposal has been influenced by them.

Summary

Please make sure that all centres read the Administrative Support Guide document for BTEC National in Sport that can be found on the Pearson Website at; http://qualifications.pearson.com/content/dam/pdf/BTEC-Nationals/Sport/20161/external-assessment/2017_Sport_ASG_L3_U2.docx

Centres need to print off a Learner Record Sheet for each learner taking the task-based assessment and these should be submitted with their learner booklet.

Question 1 was not answered well by all learners. Learners should have focussed on the aims of sports development, increase participation, promote inclusivity and talent development – these three aims should have been the building blocks for learners aims in this activity/question. Aims were sometimes given which were a repeat of the information provided in the case study eg update facilities and attract new members. The aims should focus on SD and not it's affect for example, an aim could be to increase the number of young people participating in cycling – an affect of this aim might be to reduce obesity, to reduce obesity is not an explicit aim of SD.

Question 2 was not always answered well. Learners need to be able to identify relevant performance indicators and explain how these can be used to measure the performance of their proposals aims. They should include research which is current and referenced to the case study. This could be examples of KPI's (key performance indicators) used in their local sports clubs/leisure centres, examples of benchmarking and where data/stats can be found to make comparisons.

Question 5 was not always answered well, often theoretical information and research were presented but this was not linked to the case study. There should be more evidence of appropriate research which has been carried out in the 8 hours and applied to this activity. For example, learners should have researched local cycling and other sports clubs and the types of events they host and the impact of these locally and nationally, how trends in international events are followed and replicated by sports clubs eg the Tour de France and Tour de Yorkshire and its impact on sports participation, infrastructure, popularity of cycling and how at a local level sports clubs used the Tour de France to promote cycling, its development and participation.

Based on their performance on this paper, learners should:

- Use the assessment criteria in the mark scheme for each task to guide you and ensure you cover all the content needed for each activity.
- Read and understand Part A to enable you to make concise and useful notes to take into Part B.
- Research all areas of sports development which are relevant to the case study given in Part A, the named role (coach, sports leader etc), the sport and the scenario (sports club, community centre etc).
- When answering questions refer to your notes made with Part A and make sure that the content you use to is related to the case study.
- Provide evidence of research being applied and referenced to the case study. This should include quotes, statistics and data.

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