



Movement at Stoke Mandeville and is looked after by the National Paralympic Heritage Trust.

<https://www.wheelpower.org.uk/>

4. National Sporting Heritage Day takes place each year to celebrate and bring awareness about the fantastic sporting collections across the UK

<https://www.sportingheritage.org.uk/content/events/national-sporting-heritage-day/national-sporting-heritage-day-2021>

5. The Paralympic Heritage exhibition at Stoke Mandeville Hospital tells the story of the National Spinal Injuries Centre. From the life-changing advances in treatment developed by the tireless research of medical staff, to the inspirational tales of patients, to the early days of the Paralympic Games.

<https://www.paralymphicheritage.org.uk/nsic-display-the-national-spinal-injuries-centre>

6. Goalball dates back to 1946 – when it was devised as a simple rehabilitation/recreational exercise for blinded war veterans. It is now an established Paralympic sport that is played by thousands of teams around the world. Goalball UK are a registered charity and the National Governing Body for goalball in the UK.

<http://goalballuk.com/>

7. The Civil Service Sports Council highlights the achievements of past employees, including Commonwealth Games winner Carol Bryant, a disabled athlete and a telephonist, who won six golds – fencing, table tennis, discus, 60-metre dash, team medley, swimming and pentathlon.

8. The National Football Museum exists to explain how and why football has become ‘the people’s game’, a key part of England’s heritage and way of life. It's collection also includes stories and objects of disabled footballers.

<https://www.nationalfootballmuseum.com/collectionsnews/object-week-alistair-patrick-heseltons-headguard/>

