

# A Legacy Framework for Glasgow's Sport & Physical Activity

# Foreword

## A Legacy Framework for Glasgow's Sport and Physical Activity

In 2018, Glasgow will host 3,000 of the best athletes in the world as we welcome the inaugural European Championships to Scotland. Around a quarter of a million spectators are expected to attend events spanning across six sports, taking place in 12 venues across Glasgow and the rest of the country.

The Championships will be the biggest sporting event held in Scotland since the Glasgow 2014 Commonwealth Games, and I want every person in our city to have the opportunity to be involved – whether that's as a volunteer, worker, or spectator. Some of you may even be lucky enough to be competitors!

Glasgow is one of the top five sporting cities in the world. With other events such as the TOTAL BWF Badminton World Championships and the 2019 European Indoor Athletics Championships on the horizon, we're well-known for our ability to produce incredible sporting events, and to bring thousands of spectators to the city.

But these events aren't just about the sport taking place in our world-class venues. These events should inspire our citizens to make the most of the opportunities Glasgow offers to help its citizens get active and stay active. That might be embracing the outdoor spaces which make our Dear Green Place so beautiful, or visiting one of our world-class sporting venues such as the Emirates Arena and Sir Chris Hoy Velodrome.

Working from and building on the 2014 Legacy Plan, I'm thrilled to introduce A Legacy Framework for Glasgow's Sport and Physical Activity.

Achieving the goals set out in this document will be the real success of Glasgow's sporting events.

I am confident that, together with partners, Glasgow can deliver the best possible Legacy for our city and its citizens.

**Councillor David McDonald**

**Depute Leader of Glasgow City Council and Chair of Glasgow Life**



## 1.0 Introduction

This Legacy Framework for Glasgow's Sport and Physical Activity has been developed in partnership with city and national stakeholders. These partners have collaborated to agree the high-level outcomes for Glasgow which will support the continued delivery of the 2014 Commonwealth Games Legacy Framework Strategy 2009-19.

This Framework is not intended to become a city strategy, rather a link into existing strategies and national policies. It seeks to support and encourage involvement in both sport and physical activity across Glasgow, recognising the preventative and early intervention opportunities which both provide. The Framework itself forms one part of a wider approach to supporting physical activity and sport. Additional outcomes have been articulated in:

- Glasgow's Strategic Plan for Cycling
- Glasgow's Play Strategy
- Open Space Strategy

## 2.0 Strategic Context

In 2014 Glasgow hosted the XXth Commonwealth Games, providing a unique opportunity for the city. The Games showcased our strengths as a host venue; drove the development of sports infrastructure; and gave us a platform from which to consolidate our efforts to improve participation in sport and physical activity. The bespoke legacy development programmes sparked an increased involvement of residents in sport and physical activity and the legacy framework has continued to support this.



The Glasgow 2018 European Championships provides a further opportunity to 'get more Glasgow residents physically active and participating in sport thereby contributing to the overall health of the population'.

The Active Scotland Outcomes Framework usefully defines physical activity as incorporating 'sport, recreational activity, active living, dance, play and exercise'. More specifically, sport is defined by the Council of Europe as 'all forms of physical activity which, through casual or organised participation, aim at expressing or improving physical fitness and mental wellbeing and forming social relationships, or obtaining results in competition at all levels'.

## 3.0 National Context

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The Scottish Government's Plan for Scotland (2016-17) makes a commitment to implement the Active Scotland Outcomes Framework. This seeks to ensure that:

- We encourage and enable the inactive to be more active;
- We encourage and enable the active to stay active throughout life;
- We develop physical confidence and competence from the earliest age;
- We improve our active infrastructure – people and place;
- We support wellbeing and resilience in communities through physical activity and sport; and
- We improve opportunities to participate, progress and achieve in sport.

The Framework sets out ambitions for sport and physical activity to support the nation to become more active. The Legacy Framework for Glasgow's Sport and Physical Activity will complement both this and **sportscotland's** contribution to supporting the development and increased accessibility to sport.

**sportscotland's** vision focusses on establishing a world-class strong sporting system which assists in the achievement of sporting outcomes. This includes resources which are maximised and aligned, improved environments for sporting activity, and strong enablers such as our sports leaders and deliverers, our places and our profile. **sportscotland** seeks to support these contributions through facilitating participation and progression specifically in sport, as only one of many elements of physical activity. Increasingly, **sportscotland** will focus its efforts on ensuring inclusivity within sport, in recognition of the barriers which prevent access to all. The inactive and under-represented, including teenage girls and older people, will feature strongly as part of this aligning with the agreed focus in Glasgow on identified groups.

Glasgow's tradition of working with third sector organisations, the voluntary sector and community sectors to deliver effective, targeted and inclusive access to sport is entirely in keeping with this refreshed approach. Glasgow's focus on supporting physical activity – in whatever form it takes, from a simple walk to facilitating participation in elite sport, will ensure that 'people are more active, more often' across all of our communities. This, in turn, will demonstrate how Glasgow will contribute to the specifics set out in the Active Scotland Outcomes Framework.

## 4.0 Glasgow's Progress as a Sports City

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Glasgow has contributed significantly to the world of sport. It is the birthplace of international football and home to Scotland's only professional basketball team, Glasgow Rocks. It introduced American football to the nation and, most recently, was named as the base for the first professional female Scottish team in the Netball Superleague, Sirens. It is also home to Scotland's most successful professional rugby team, Glasgow Warriors, and the equally successful Glasgow City Ladies Football Team.

The XXth Commonwealth Games showcased Glasgow to the world, but it was only one of many milestones in Glasgow's history of hosting high profile events. With a track record of four European football finals held at Hampden, World Cup Track Cycling in 2012 and 2016, World Gymnastics Championships and the IPC World Swimming Championships in 2015, Davis World Cup and Semi Finals in 2015 and 2016, Grand Prix Indoor Athletics 2016, and World Badminton Championships in 2017, Glasgow has been the choice of venue for a variety of sporting competitions. These events demonstrate Glasgow's passion for spectator sport, with the potential to inspire the participation of residents in sport and physical activity over time.

Looking further ahead, Glasgow will host the inaugural European Championships in 2018, the 2019 European Indoor Athletics Championships, the 2020 Men's World Curling Championships, and host one of the 2020 UEFA Euro Group Matches.

Since Glasgow was announced as the 2014 Commonwealth Games host in 2007, participation in sport and physical activities across the city has seen an increase. There are now over 6.4m annual attendances at sports facilities across the city - a 18.2% rise since 2009.

Within this, there are record numbers of young people involved in playing sport; 71,000 young people are members of Glasgow Young Scot and Kidz Card, and over 22,500 are junior sport club members.

The number of adults participating in sport and exercise (including walking) has increased from 65% to 71% since 2009, with walking increasing from 48% to 55%.



There has been a spectacular increase in participation in particular sports, demonstrating the impact which hosting major sporting events and supporting home-grown talent can have.

Since it opened in 2012, over 80,000 members of the public have taken part in Glasgow Sport's accreditation sessions on the Sir Chris Hoy Velodrome – and participation figures continue to increase year on year.

- Adult usages (16+) increased by 16% between 2014 and 2016
- Youth/junior usages increased by 2% in the same period
- Para-cycling usages increased by 189% in the same period

Glasgow Sport supports cycling clubs across the city – as well as various initiatives. Our partnership with British Cycling to deliver their women's led ride 'Breeze' programme in the city has seen an enormous growth following the Glasgow 2014 Commonwealth Games.

In 2014/15, the programme delivered six organised rides with 21 participants. In 2016/17, this increased to 124 rides and 658 participants. Across all British Cycling recreational programmes there were 13,006 participants in 2016/17.

Coinciding with recent investment in Glasgow's public tennis courts, and the Davis Cup ties hosted in the city in 2015 and 2016, attendances at public tennis courts have been steadily rising. Figures went from 30,500 in 2012/13 to 66,379 in 2016/2017.

Gymnastics is another example of a sport which has benefited from the inspirational impact of events and Scottish and Great British sporting success such as the 2015 FIG World Gymnastics Championships and the GB and Scottish medal success from gymnasts such as Max Whitlock, Claudia Fragapane and Daniel Purvis. Attendances at Glasgow Life's gymnastics pathways programmes have risen from 86,206 in

2015/16 to 114,423 in 2016/17 an increase of 32%, in part due to the successful launch of the Kelvin Hall Gymnastics Academy.

Memberships of Glasgow Club have increased year on year since 2009 when monitoring of XXth Commonwealth Games began – particularly junior memberships.

	2009	2016	Increase
Junior members of sports clubs	4,480	15,585	248%
Membership of the Glasgow Club	21,181	41,962	98%

Glasgow’s sporting reputation continues to evolve. It was named UK City of Sport in both 1995 and 1998, and was also European Capital of Sport in 2003. Now, in 2017, it is listed in the World’s Top Five Ultimate Sports Cities and won the Sport Tourism Category in the 2016 World Travel Market Global Sport Tourism Awards.

## 5.0 Glasgow’s Legacy Approach

Glasgow’s legacy approach needs to capitalise on the existing physical infrastructure, and build on momentum generated by high-profile sporting events such as the European Championships in 2018. Partners need to work collaboratively to deliver a shared city vision for sport and physical activity. We need to better articulate the contributions made by strategies which develop our physical spaces and greenspaces; our approach to informal activity such as play; our transport infrastructure; and specific sporting policies developed at a city or national level. We need to co-ordinate our service provision to ensure it is relevant, co-ordinated and accessible; geographically, financially and physically. We need to address the inequality of access and participation which continues to exist across our communities and we need to capture, and better build on, the civic pride and the spirit and dynamism of our volunteers.

## 6.0 Current Provision for Sport and Physical Activity in Glasgow

Building on this strong reputation is crucial to ensuring all residents can identify with, and benefit from, the opportunities which sport and physical activity bring. Significant work is already in place to support this level of involvement in Glasgow, including sport-specific developments undertaken in partnership with **sportscotland**, National Governing Bodies, regional partnerships and grassroots clubs to help grow participation. It also incorporates more targeted support on disability sports programmes and programmes for the currently inactive within local communities, in partnership with third sector organisations. Specific projects, such as Good Move and ParkLives, work directly with service users to ensure delivery is appropriate and fit for purpose.



### 6.1 Targeting the Inactive

Good Move is a range of targeted programmes funded by and delivered in partnership with NHS, Wheatley Group and Paths For All. The programme works with people who are experiencing or are at risk of poor health associated with inactivity, and supports and motivates them to live more active lives. It offers a choice of activities, including taster sessions, in local leisure and community centres. This provides a chance for those who take part to find activities they enjoy and to build up at a pace which suits them. In this regard Good Move is helping to achieve Scotland’s goal of helping the inactive become more active and thus improve the nation’s health.

Glasgow Sport also launched ParkLives at the end of June 2015 reaching just under 2,000 participants within the four-month pilot programme. Year two of ParkLives saw an increase of participation to over 6,000 attendees from April – September 2016 in a variety of free activity sessions. In addition, “Pop Up” parks across the city have helped to raise awareness of the programme and strive to engage with local communities regarding future activities.

## 6.2 Network of Facilities

Glasgow benefits from an extensive network of significant public sport and leisure facilities which includes 32 major indoor venues including the Emirates Arena and Sir Chris Hoy Velodrome, the newly-refurbished Kelvin Hall, and Tollcross International Swimming Centre. The city also boasts a network of outdoor sport venues including golf courses and pitches, as well as amenities located in community venues and public halls. Collectively these are harnessed to provide multiple options for residents who choose to be physically active.



## 6.3 Parks and Open Spaces

In addition to Glasgow’s sport and leisure facilities, one of the city’s best assets is its open spaces. Glasgow currently has 91 parks and another 1,000 hectares of woodland, providing great potential for increased sport and physical activity. Many of these open spaces currently provide the citizens of Glasgow with the opportunity to participate in organised team sports, running clubs and to make use of several open air gyms. However, they also provide space for citizens to enjoy walks (core paths plan), safe cycling routes, and families with access to play parks. Additionally, 24 hectares of allotments may also bring health benefits from working the land and social activity. Programmes like Stalled Spaces have also seen communities come together and engage in a way which could be a powerful catalyst for further physical activity. The significance of these spaces cannot be understated, promoting levels of activity across the city.

However, whilst many of Glasgow’s parks and open spaces offer great opportunities for activity, there is still work to be done in certain areas. To enhance our greenspaces and ensure they are fit for all, further initiatives should look to ensure both equity of access, and a recognised level of quality across all of the city’s parks and open spaces. In doing so, we will be making the most out of this valuable city asset, and ensuring all citizens have the option to pursue outdoor sports and physical activities. Looking to the future, citywide infrastructure developments (such as the current City Deal) are already actively planning and encouraging green pathways. These are designed to encourage active travel throughout the city by maximising the potential of open spaces and green infrastructure. By providing this opportunity, the city will be further enriching the potential to promote sport and physical activity.

## 6.4 Physical Education, Physical Activity and Sport



Glasgow is also harnessing the opportunities provided through our Education Services to champion sport and physical activity and raise the profile of its impact. This focusses not just on health and physical wellbeing, but also on skills development, learning and, ultimately, employability. Investments in sport-specific learning aimed at individuals with a particular talent or motivation, Schools of Sport, Dance, Rugby, Basketball and Football are complemented by more general support within mainstream education provision.

The integrated PEPAS (Physical Education, Physical Activity and Sport) strategic group (collaboration between Education Services, Glasgow Life and **sportscotland**), has enabled the development of a strategic approach to the management of physical education, physical activity and sport in schools and local communities. The group works in partnership to promote out of school hours activity in Primary, Secondary and Additional Support for Learning (ASL) establishments across Glasgow.

A key focus for the development of school sport is a strong leadership programme for pupils. Glasgow's Sports Leaders Programme is the biggest in the UK and builds capacity through the recruitment, retention and development of a network of over 1,700 Young Leaders, acting as active deliverers and volunteers within our schools and communities. Collaboration and partnership working is critical to the success of Active Schools, and partnerships operate between the coordinators, parents, school staff and pupils to provide opportunities which reflect young people's interests and connection to physical education and local community opportunities.

Beyond the school environment, Active Schools' coordinators and Sports Development Officers work with local sports clubs, community sport hubs, colleges and universities to provide pathways which support young people to progress in sport. In doing so, they contribute to the early intervention and health and wellbeing agenda, by developing vocational skills and widening achievement of the young people in the city. This also provides an opportunity to develop employment and careers within sport and leisure, supported by initiatives in the city such as Glasgow Sport's Coach Core.

Away from formal sports initiatives, schools are also exhibiting a potential to support and encourage everyday active living. Initiatives such as active travel to school, the Daily Mile, Bikeability sessions and Active Play are introducing physical activity from a young age, normalising and encouraging an active lifestyle.



## 6.5 Sports Clubs

Glasgow is fortunate to have outstanding clubs and third sector organisations within the city, offering a wide variety of sports and activities for all individuals, no matter their ability. The Sports Development and Physical Activity Team offers support to all voluntary sports clubs and organisations. This helps to strengthen the voluntary sports infrastructure, allowing clubs to grow and become sustainable, and increasing the overall number of members (especially children and young people). This, in turn, helps to create partnerships and capacity-building across a wide range of sports, and through Glasgow Sport's coach and volunteer programmes. Partnership between Glasgow Sport and some of the key third sector organisations in the city, where the sport offering is a vehicle for driving wider social outcomes are key.

Since 2012, 15 Community Sport Hubs (CSH) have been established across the city, comprising of 70 sports clubs and over 9,300 members. Through a local delivery approach, Glasgow Sport has supported the CSH to develop local plans which detail growth and development to enable the delivery of sport and physical activity opportunities across the city. The CSH focus on sustainable and community-led approaches which encourage partnership working to develop welcoming, safe and fun environments for sport. The city's CSH are focused on clubs around sport facilities, community centres, schools, parks or playing fields. In some cases, CSH may combine a number of these places within a local community, or it may simply centre on a single venue which hosts many clubs.

Drumchapel CSH is an example of a thriving Sports Hub. Established in 2012, the Hub brings together multiple sports venues allowing local clubs to share expertise and resources, and to jointly promote the activities they provide. Through the Hub's school links, table tennis and tennis are being delivered to every primary school in the area and clubs such as Argo Amateur Boxing Club have also created links with the schools.

## 7.0 Why is Sport and Physical Activity Important?

The city's rise in the sporting city global rankings is a direct result of long-term investment in world-class sports facilities over the past 25 years; its international and home-grown events programmes; and its commitment to increasing participation and securing a lasting legacy for future generations. Since 2009 alone, Glasgow City Council has spent £200million on new sporting facilities as part of a citywide £1billion investment in infrastructure. At the same time, the impact on the physical activity levels in Glasgow within the same timeframe has been significant:

- An increase of 6% in individuals who participated in sport and exercise (including walking)
- An increase of 2% for any sporting participation (excluding walking)
- An increase of 7% in walking for 30 minutes or more for recreational purposes



## 7.1 Impact on Health

Creating and protecting health is a challenge. Many aspects of our lives combine to create our health and wellbeing throughout the course of our lives, Our start in life, healthy schools, active and safe travel, access to green and open spaces and the role of leisure services all impact on our health. It is these social and economic factors which mean a boy born today in Jordanhill will have an average life expectancy of 81 years, yet the average male life expectancy age for men living in the Parkhead area of Glasgow is 59.

It is evident that our health and social care systems are struggling under the pressure of poor health and an aging population. Too many people are falling into a spiral of declining health, creating pressures on the NHS and reinforcing health inequalities in our society. Avoidable conditions are a strain on already limited resources which could be eased. Typical costs include: £38 per GP visit, £112 per A&E visit, £283 per ambulance journey to hospital, and £2,746 per inpatient stay in hospital. Prolonged inactivity is recognised as a significant risk-factor for a number of health conditions, including ischaemic heart disease, Type 2 Diabetes and some cancers.

Sport and physical activity is important because:

- The sustainability of the NHS depends on improving our ageing population's health
- A healthy working age population is necessary to maximise productivity, maximise tax revenues and reduce social security costs
- The benefits of physical activity on health and wellbeing are also linked to tackling mental health through social inclusion, citizenship and social health
- A significant burden of disease and suffering is avoidable, especially among the poorer population
- Future generation's health and prospects depend upon those of their parents and the sustainability of the environment and services we leave for them



Epidemiologist Professor Jerry Morris said, *"exercise is the best buy in Public Health"*. This is echoed by the former Chief Medical Officer for England, Professor Sir Liam Donaldson, who said, *"if a medication existed which had a similar effect, it would be regarded as a 'wonder drug' or 'miracle cure'"*.

National statistics now place physical inactivity behind blood pressure as the biggest cause of mortality, joint-second alongside smoking. It is estimated that improving the physical activity rates of Scotland's population would increase life expectancy by more than a year - and would help to prevent and treat more than 20 chronic diseases. With Glasgow's long-term health issues, improving physical activity has the potential to be truly transformational, not just in terms of health but also for the consequential impacts on ability to learn, work and contribute more effectively to the city. NHS Scotland currently equates the economic cost of physical inactivity to around £91m per annum nationally. With Glasgow's significant population size, improving physical activity would also provide the city with a significant economic benefit.

## 7.2 Impact on Learning and Employability

There are currently nearly 4,000 people participating in sports coaching training across Glasgow through initiatives such as Coach Core, which provides opportunities for young people to deliver sports coaching and events in local communities. Between 2014 and 2016, forty young people graduated from Glasgow Sport's Coach Core programme, with 100% going on to gain employment or moving into higher education. This is a small part of the estimated 5,000 coaches engaged in community sports clubs across the city.

Alongside the formal skills development, sport and physical activity provides abundant volunteering opportunities. Over 4,100 volunteers were involved in sports clubs this year – a record 110% increase on 2009.

Skills development through sport has a consequential impact on the city's economy as a result of a more qualified and healthier workforce. By improving employability, and indeed employment, sport has the ability to positively influence the economic growth of the city. Glasgow Sport, as part of Glasgow Life, employs over 1,000 employees, the majority of whom are under 30 years old.

## 7.3 Community Development

Just as important as formal impact measures, sport also plays a significant role in bringing together communities, and encouraging both individual and group participation.

Glasgow's third sector (comprising of community groups, voluntary organisations, charities, social enterprises, co-operatives and individual volunteers) is particularly strong, with a host of groups dedicated to promote participation in sport and physical activity. Often working in areas such as Easterhouse in Glasgow's East End where the traditional sporting club infrastructure is weak when compared to other areas in the city, the structure of these groups range from more formally funded initiatives with a raft of staff and volunteers, to individual community groups making small yet crucial steps to promote health and wellbeing, employability and self-esteem. This document looks to promote the work of these groups, and work with charitable and voluntary initiatives to improve outcomes. However, we also want to promote the level of participation in assisting these groups, encouraging a sense of citizenship and civic pride in Glasgow.



This can be demonstrated by the strength of volunteering across the city, both in clubs, local events and

tournaments, and to support high-profile offerings such as the Commonwealth Games. The success of the Host City Volunteer programme and the volunteering legacy is a clear demonstration of the pride our communities feel about Glasgow’s sporting profile. The inclusive nature of this, with 35% of event volunteers from the 20% most deprived communities, illustrates the collective experience which sport delivers.

## 8.0 Glasgow’s Challenge

The significant progress which has been made in supporting a growth in sport and physical activity still leaves many challenges. Too many of Glasgow’s residents regard sport and physical activity as not relevant to their lives or possible for them to engage in. Forty-eight per cent of the data zones within Glasgow are within the 20% most deprived data zones of Scotland. Whilst ongoing initiatives, such as “Thriving Places” and targeted activities by GCC Family and Community Planning Partners, are tackling these deprived data zones, sport will also play a significant part. For example, there are currently 66,700 Glasgow Club members, making Glasgow Club one of the main pathways into physical activity for people in Glasgow. Glasgow Club membership comprises 42% from households in the 20% most deprived SIMD areas, highlighting the reach of the Glasgow Club but also the scale of the ongoing challenge.

As a whole, Glasgow suffers from some of the worst health statistics in Scotland, many of which could be improved through physical activity or sport. Life expectancy in the city is the lowest in Scotland, for both men and women. In the most deprived 15% data zones, male life expectancy is a further seven years lower than Glasgow as a whole, while the corresponding statistic for women is four years. Obesity rates in the city have risen substantially with just under a quarter of adults in Glasgow meeting the criteria for classification as obese and two thirds defined as overweight. Twenty-four per cent of working-age adults have a disability, and mental wellbeing is consistently poorer than other Scottish cities.

## 8.1 Targeting the Least Active

Glasgow needs to focus on tackling some specific challenges. These will enable the city to become healthier and more active through better participation in sport and physical activity. Targets should be sought in activity uptake within ‘the everyday’ (walking, running, cycling,) and ‘the specialised’ (specific organised sport health and fitness activity), to help improve the quality of Glasgow’s health and wellbeing.

It will be essential to encourage those historically less likely to participate which include the following groups (of which Scottish/UK research has shown to have participation rates in sport and physical activity which are significantly below average):



- those with disabilities
- older people
- Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic communities
- people living in poverty
- teenage girls

Supporting those who are typically less active to get back into sport and physical activity will require services to be co-designed around citizens and communities. This should help create adequate provision, as well as a more tailored approach to services, by neighbourhood or age.

## 8.2 Early Years as a Priority

There is a further requirement to ensure disengagement with sport and physical activity is slowed or delayed as much as possible. To prevent this, early intervention strategies (such as Glasgow's Play Strategy) will be crucial to create an increase in engagement among young people from an early age to ensure activity levels. Several initiatives such as basketball Jump2it; early years gymnastics programmes; Bikeability; outdoor learning; and Active Schools programmes in primary schools are positive examples of programmes targeted at addressing this known issue.

Increasing participation among this age group is a necessary part of long-term prevention and is being assisted by Young Sports Leaders, focusing particularly on seeing a rise in the percentage of young people (including teenage girls) participating in activity outwith the school environment. To help measure this, Glasgow Schools Health and Wellbeing Survey along with Active Schools monitoring can be utilised to show the progress in levels of participation among young people.



## 8.3 Maximising Potential of the City's World-Class Sports Offering

More can be done to ensure we maximise the full potential benefits from the city's substantial world-class sports offering. This will be achieved through encouraging the promotion of city role models (athletes, sports teams) and influencing behaviour, helping Glasgow to maximise the wider impact of the available sports and physical activity provisions. For instance:

- Influencing urban design to provide local opportunities for cycling, walking, active play and kick-about
- Place-based approach to physical activity and sport
- Better public transport links with venues such as the Emirates Arena
- Wherever possible, adapting facilities to better promote inclusiveness and equalities

Not only will this help to improve the day-to-day approach to sports facilities and an increased active agenda, it will also enable Glasgow to maximise the legacy of high-profile events on participation. This will include several challenges to help make the most of events such as the Glasgow 2018 European Championships:

- A requirement to build on the legacy which high profile events provide – ensuring accessible pathways and the capacity to respond to the interest generated, learning lessons from the Commonwealth Games Legacy Plan
- Continuing to make best use of the world-class venues, encouraging large scale events and use by the local community
- Sustain a strong volunteering network of people proud to volunteer for Glasgow – 2,539 volunteers registered on the Glasgow Sport Volunteer Bureau since the 2014 Commonwealth Games
- Role models/inspiration, e.g. Glasgow Rocks players and their leadership of Jump2it in primary schools
- Legacy plans around events, e.g. come and try sessions and schools engagement in events.



## 9.0 What is our Legacy?

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In June 2016, key city and national stakeholders came together to consider the potential outcomes and objectives of A Legacy Framework for Glasgow's Sport and Physical Activity. Discussions were built on the progress made on legacy for the Commonwealth Games, and the following four outcomes were agreed;

1. Participation in sport and physical activity is increased and all Glasgow's citizens have the opportunity to be more active, more often
2. All Glasgow's citizens who want to fulfil their potential through/in sport and physical activity have the opportunity to do so
3. Our city's diverse communities/populations feel engaged and have influence over the provision of sport and physical activity in a) the city and b) their communities
4. A strong voluntary sport sector, and volunteering community, that is inspired, and empowered, to support the delivery of sport and physical activity opportunities across the city (including third sector organisations)

A fifth outcome was also agreed seeking to maximise, in particular, the European Championships taking place in 2018.

5. Create a sense of inspiration and civic pride from hosting the Glasgow 2018 European Championships and future major sporting events

Specific actions are being developed for each of these outcomes, alongside key targets, timescales and lead organisations.

## 10.0 Performance Monitoring and Evaluation

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An identified early action is the need to establish a sub-group of Glasgow's Sport and Active Legacy Group, made up of members from the organisations involved in the development of this Framework. This sub-group will be responsible for setting realistic targets and performance measures for increasing participation and engagement in sport and physical activity. This will require a full understanding of the current levels of participation, not just in organised sport, but also the less formal physical activity which takes place across the city.

The delivery of the targets within the Framework will be monitored by Glasgow's Sport and Active Legacy Group on a regular basis, with the evaluation being undertaken as part of the wider Glasgow 2018 Evaluation Framework.

