sportscotland Sustainabilty

Sustainability Report 2019-2020

Sport for life





1 Glenmore Lodge

Note on Conversion Factors

Emissions have been calculated using the UK Government GHG Conversion Factors, published by the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs 2019. The previous financial year's data has been calculated using the 2018 conversion factors. Following advice to public bodies under the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009.

Document Control

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Contents

Section 1	Introduction	Page 3
	Carbon Emission 2015 – 2020	Page 4
	2019 -20 Performance Summary	Page 5
Section 2	GHG Emissions Overview	Page 5
	Direct and Indirect Emissions	Page 6
	Carbon Management Plan	Page 7
Section 3	Energy Emissions	Page 7
	Water Emissions	Page 8
	Waste Management	Page 10
Section 4	Business Travel	Page 11
Section 5	Sustainable Procurement	Page 11
Section 6	Biodiversity	Page 15
	Adaptation	Page 16



2 Inverclyde

INTRODUCTION

As Scotland drives towards a low carbon economy, the Scottish Government had set world leading climate change targets; it aimed to reduce Scotland's carbon emissions by 80% by 2050, with an interim reduction of 42% by 2020. This interim target was met and exceeded (45.8%) and in 2019 new targets were set, and Scotland is now aiming for a reduction of 56% for 2020, 70% for 2030, 90% for 2040, with the aim of being net zero by 2045. These targets present Scotland with significant social and economic opportunities which is why Public Bodies are a key contributor to helping Scotland reduce emissions and build its resilience to a changing climate.

sportscotland is the national agency for sport, a non-departmental public body (NDPB), responsible through Ministers to the Scottish Parliament, to deliver an active Scotland where everyone benefits from sport.

OUR MISSION

to help the people of Scotland get the most from the sporting system.

In **our vision** for an active Scotland we will all find ways to be physically active every day.

- Keeping moving at home and at work.
- Taking an active approach to getting around.
- Choosing to be active in our leisure time. More of us will take part in sport because we see it being relevant to our lives.
- Being involved in ways that suit us.
- Meeting fewer barriers.
- Feeling more included.

We will all experience more of the benefits of sport. For some of us, by taking part, for others, through our communities.



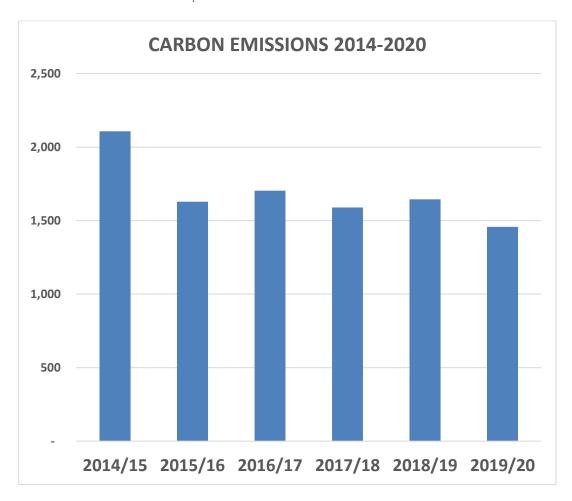
3 sportscotland Institute of Sport Stirling

As an NDPB, the Public Bodies Climate Change Duties – as part of the Climate Change (Scotland) Act, places duties on **sport**scotland to make a full contribution (and lead the way) to tackling climate change through:

- a) reducing carbon emissions,
- b) delivering programs for adaptation and
- c) act in a sustainable way through considering social, economic and environmental impacts of all activities.

Since the Climate Change Act Scotland 2009 was legislated. **sport**scotland has reduced its operational greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and has recorded a 35%* decline between 2014 to 2020, however this misses Scottish Government's initial target of 42% by 2020 by 7% and a further 25% reduction is required to meet Scotland's revised 2020 target of 56% reduction in carbon emissions.

*Data is missing and errors on previous years have been found a new baseline should be established and an audit of all reportable emissions should be carried out.



sportscotland only saw an overall carbon reduction of 11% for 2019 - 2020 on the previous year. Without dedicated resource to manage carbon for the entire estate, the significant reductions required to meet national targets will not be met.

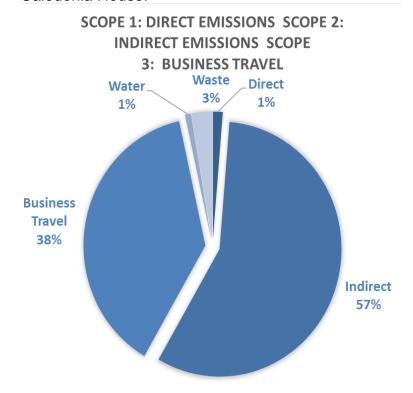
2018 - 19 Performance Summary

Total	Measurement
1,377 *	tCO2e
3,616,352	kWh
188	Tonnes
43%	Percentage
12,730	m3
£374,185	£
Not available	£
£60,076	£
£694,246	£
	1,377 * 3,616,352 188 43% 12,730 £374,185 Not available £60,076

^{*}Data is missing and errors on previous years have been found a new baseline should be established and an audit of all reportable emissions should be carried out.

GHG Emissions Overview

sportscotland Gross Emissions are measured against all business travel and our direct and indirect emissions from our core assets at Inverclyde, Cumbrae, Glenmore Lodge, Templeton (HQ Building), **sport**scotland Institute of Sport and Caledonia House.



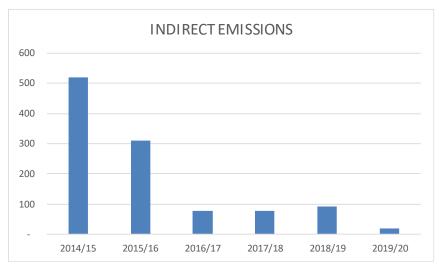
Over half of **sport**scotland emissions continue to come from indirect emissions brought in by sportscotland.

Direct Emissions previously were 5% of our Carbon Emissions and a lack of accurate data and missing data the recorded indirect emissions is only recorded as 1%. An audit of Direct emissions should be carried out and a new baseline established.

A continual increase in Business travel in a year with no major sporting events such as Commonwealth or Olympic Games, contributed significantly in the failing to reduce carbon emissions further.

2018-19 was the first year we included Waste and Water in our report albeit these areas are small monitoring water has seen leaks fixed and financial savings made.

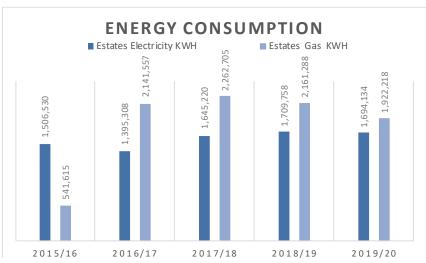
sportscotland has made a significant reduction in direct emissions of 80% since 2013/14. This reduction can be attributed to the closure of the old Inverclyde centre and the subsequent 2-year construction period of the new centre in Largs 2016/17 through to 2017/18, however an audit should be carried out as on Biomass Pellets are calculated and the CO2 emissions generated through combustion to produce KWH is not calculated. Also and audit of commercial vehicles should be carried out as mileage figures is not calculated for mopeds owned by Glenmore lodge or any vehicle owned and used at Inverclyde. It is suggested the true Direct Emissions will be significantly higher. This can be attributed to the Biomass Conversion factors increasing and becoming less carbon friendly as other forms of heating, true mileage of all vehicles owned by sportscotland and the Trust



Note: 2016 through to 2019 does not record the Carbon emission of the KWH generated by the Biomass boiler it only records the pellet tonnage. 2019, also is missing fuel consumption at National Centres and commercial fleet mileage.

Indirect emissions equate to 57% of sportscotland's overall emissions, which is higher than 2018-19 and includes only emissions from gas and electricity provided by another supplier. There has been only minimal reduction in KWH used for both Gas and Electricity

Awareness Campaigns on Switching off electrical items when not in use, turning radiators off during summer periods especially when opening windows, would see a significant impact on reducing consumption.



Scope 3 covers Business Travel which includes cars, air, bus and ferry which generates 38% of **sport**scotland emissions. Previous analysis of **sport**scotland's Business travel indicates travel usage can vary biannually depending on Commonwealth and Olympic games and the location of these events and lead in training camps for preparation. However there has been an 2% increase in the distance travelled on the previous year with a total of 3,280,238 km travelled. Expenditure on travel has increased 25% on the amount spent in 2014/15, and during 2019 - 20 sportscotland spent £693,913.34.



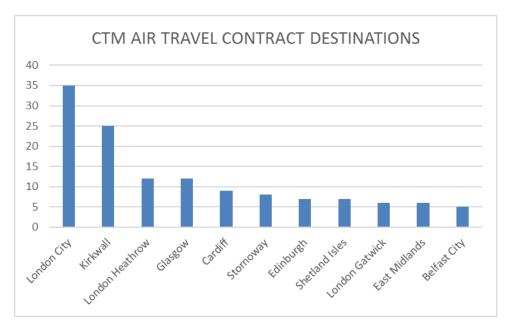
Travel is inevitably linked with sportscotland's aim to promote and support Scottish success in the sporting arena on the world stage and although carbon emission can be reduced it will never be eliminated, however there is significant scope to decrease domestic travel and mileage, which would reduce expenditure and carbon for **sports**cotland



^{*} Carbon emissions from car hire has not been calculated due to insufficient data

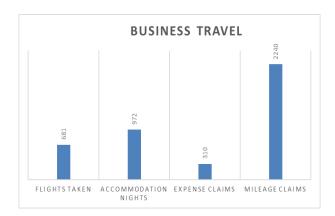
sportscotland travel for 2020-21 should be minimal due to the COVID 19 Pandemic and this would be a good opportunity for sportscotland to analyse their use of taxis, claims on expenses and domestic flights with 45.5% of flights going to London generating 38 tonnes CO2e where the equivalent train journey would have only generated 6 tonnes CO2e, a potential 78.82% saving in carbon emissions could be made with the benefit of active travel.

Most domestic flights left from Edinburgh Airport a total of 45% and 31% of domestic flights left from Glasgow Airport.

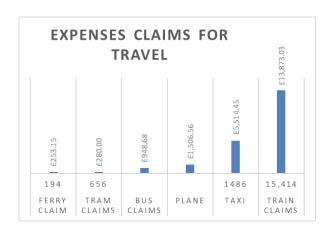


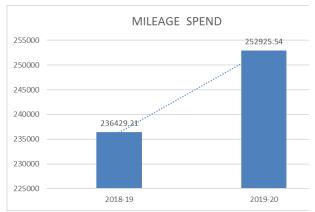


Business travel for **sport**scotland has been procured through the Scottish Government Framework however there are teams who book through other suppliers and claim travel back on expenses. Training has been provided on use of the procured service however monitoring of expenses should be considered and questioned why the service provider was not used. 146 claims for travel could have been booked using the provider were made through expenses. In total 310 claims were made on expenses. There were 681 flights taken, 972 nights of accommodation booked and 2240 claims for mileage were made during 2019- 20.

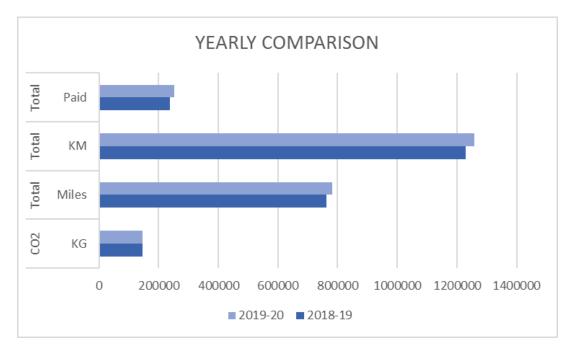








Mileage expense is increasing year on year, although the carbon emissions are relativly the same as there are 4 hybrid cars in the company lease scheme and 3 electirc and 2 hybrid cars in the grey fleet which claim the same mileage rate as petrol and diesel vehicles.



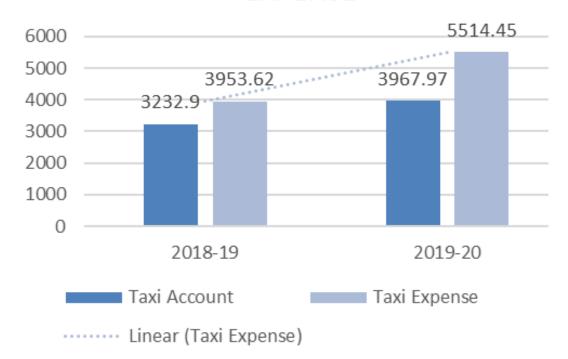
* Missing from this data is the mileage for the vehicles owned by sportscotland. There needs an audit of vehicles owned by sportscotland. As in previous years we are missing data and also have not included mileage data from mopeds that are used by Glenmore Lodge on kayaking trips.

The average efficiencies of the commercial lease fleet and grey fleet are reducing but consideration should be given to Scottish Government's ambitious plans that will see the phasing out of the sale of new diesel and petrol cars by 2032 which will mean any new commercial purchases for National Centres, new company lease vehicles will need to be electric.

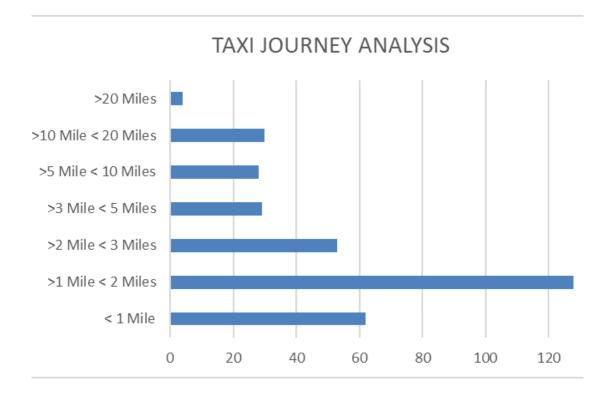


Taxi expense continue to increase year on year. There are two contracts in place, one for Glasgow and one for Edinburgh, however most taxi journeys are claimed on expenses which then makes it difficult to report on Carbon emissions. Data does indicate that spend is increasing year on year.

YEARLY COMPARISON OF TAXI FXPFNSF



There were 62 taxi journeys from Edinburgh and Glasgow that were less than a mile long and a further 128 taxi journeys that were less than two miles. Consideration should be considered around the use of taxis for an organisation that promotes being active. Data indicates that there were 19 journeys to destinations in Edinburgh that had tram stops. Those 19 taxi journeys cost £250 opposed to 19 Tram Journeys at £62. £ 212 saving and 53.6 miles 86.3 km 1.6 tonnes CO2e



Carbon Management Plan

A Carbon Management Plan created in 2015 sets our baseline from 2015 and was launched in November 2016 for a duration of 5 years. With the new national centre at Inverclyde now open fully and with recent recommendations from the UK's Committee on Climate Change on aiming to achieve a net-zero GHG target by 2050, a commitment that the UK made by signing the Paris Agreement, Scottish Government set a new target to be 'net-zero' by 2045, **sport**scotland should review the current carbon management plan and to set new targets with our intention to reduce greenhouse gas emissions through its operations in line with national targets to 2050 and begin to forecast their annual carbon budgets, as the new requirement will be for NDPB's going forward.

sportscotland's approach to carbon management should be focused through a series of three to five-year periods, aiming for a progressive decrease in carbon emissions, focusing attention in several key areas: (GHG) emissions, energy, waste management, business travel, water consumption, action on biodiversity, sustainable procurement and adaptation. The purpose of this reporting is to improve performance management in relation to sustainability, through greater accountability and transparency.

sportscotland should continue to publish a high-level sustainability report, after an independent audit to create a new baseline to establish a realist forecast of budget reduction to meet the Scottish Government Targets to net-zero by 2045 at the latest, with interim targets for reductions of at least 56% by 2020, 75% by 2030, 90% by 2040. in addition to submitting a Mandatory Public Sector Climate Change Duties Report via the Sustainable Scotland Network portal which will require the carbon budget reporting.

Energy

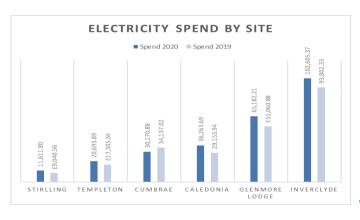
Energy use in our buildings represents over 61% of our overall carbon footprint. Across the **sport**scotland estate there has been a 4% increase in electricity consumption against the previous year, a 1% in natural gas from our baseline year and a resounding decreasing in other fuels (i.e. burning oil, LPG and gas oil) of 34% since our baseline year.

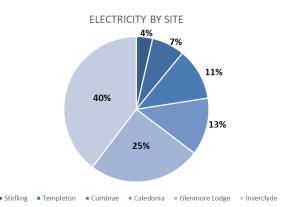
EN	NERGY	2014/5	2015/6	2016/7	2017/8	2018/9	2019/20	ANNUAL CHANGE	CHAN GE AGAIS NT BASE LINE
GHG	Electricity	843	696	575	578	484	434	-11%	-49%
Emissions	Natural Gas	101	91	394	416	397	353	12%	72%
tCO2e	Other	331	106	46	70	96		37%	-71%
Actual	Electricity	1,706,227	1,506,530	1,395,308	1,645,220	1,709,758	1,694,134	1%	1%
Consump	Natural Gas	541,615	514,973	2,141,557	2,262,705	2,161,288	1,922,218	-12%	72%
tion kWh	Other	126,721	64,966	26,459	18,766	43,913		58%	-34%
	Electricity	£155,700	£139,434	£124,461	£171,933	£239,411	£266,527	29%	47%
Financial	Natural Gas	£23,071	£27,940	£22,084	£44,348	£59,353	£68,088	26%	62%
Indicators	Other	£27,199	£39,384	£26,462	£37,896	£47,331		20%	43%

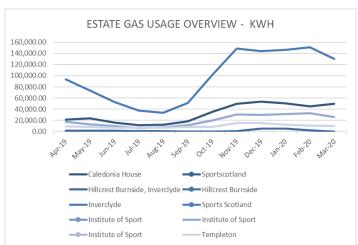
Graphical Analysis of Electricity and Gas

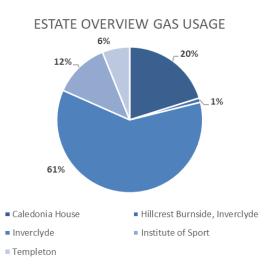
Energy consumption (kWh) from Electricity and Gas has increased year on year, however carbon reduction from both utilities have improved as the conversion factors continue to reduce year on year as the National Grid uses more renewable energy sources such as Wind.

Overall a 27% increase in energy expenditure across the estate on 2014/15 figures. With a 17% increase on the previous year's expenditure.



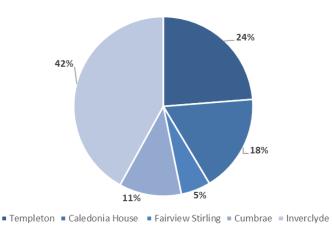






Water

WATER SPEND PER SITE



Emissions from water consumption are small for **sport**scotland but there are potential savings to be had by measuring and mointor water consumption and ensuring efficiencies are made through regular check for leaks.

WATER SPEND PER SITE					
Templeton	£14,272.00				
Caledonia House	£10,607.64				
Fairview Stirling	£3,215.29				
Cumbrae	£6,768.57				
Inverclyde	£25,212.46				
Total	£60,075.96				

Sanitation of freshwater attributes 4% of the UK's national CO2 emissions. Water represents 1% of **sport**scotland's overall carbon footprint and every litre of water from our tap needs energy to pump, clean, supply and treat. All that processing genrates carbon and energy costs which impacts on Scotland's Greenhouse Gas Emmissions.

WAT	TER .	2015/6	2016/7	2017/8	2018/9	2019/20	ANNUAL CHANGE	CHANGE AGAISNT BASELINE
Water Emissions tCO2e	Emissions	8	5	12	16	10.75	-33%	26%
	Supply	3	2	4	5.5	4.3	-22%	31%
	Waste	5	3	8	9.5	6.4	-33%	31%
Actual								
Consumptio n m3		7,495	4,455	11,499	16,123	12730	-21%	42%
Financial Indicators	Total Cost	£56,000	£53,493	£63,200	£59,485	£60,067	1%	7%
	Supply	£11,000	£6,348	£16,000	£19,560*	*		
	Waste	£45,000	£47,145	£47,200	£39,925*	*		

^{*} estimated figure some data may be missing, and unable to calculate for 2019 20 due to insufficient data



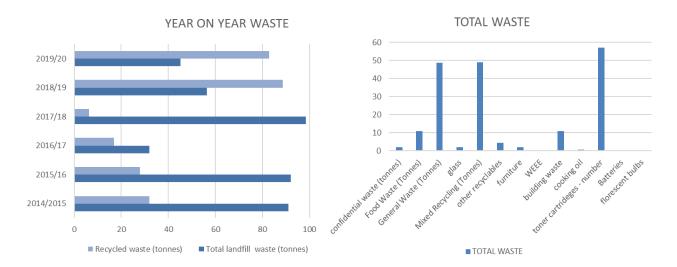
Improved meter readings and recent leakage surveys across the estate, repair, maintenance and replacement of faulty hardware saved 5 tonnes CO2e equivalent to 6,500 cubic metres.

Glemore Lodge has a private water supply system where river water is supplied from a catchment dam (weir), gravity feed to site and treated through a sand filter and water treatment plant comprising a water softener, a 5-micron filtration and UV disinfection.

Waste

Waste represents 2% of our carbon however that is only calculating the waste at 4 sites and does not include the waste our landlords or contractors dispose of, on **sport**scotland's behalf. Priority needs to be given to improving waste management, including appropriate segregation of recyclable material at site and improved data recording, with better assignment of total actual costs against each of our waste streams (i.e. landfill, recycling, combustion and composting). Factoring in the true cost of waste to our operations (e.g. out width cleaning and catering contracts, office use etc.) will improve accountability and increase action.

Recycling rate was 61% for the previous year and is currently 43%, but improved data recording is required.



There is area for improvement and awareness sessions are being planned. Currently the waste collection is provided through a cleaning contract and will be separated out to improve data gathering.

The forthcoming focus will be on Waste prevention through:

- Improved waste segregation
- Avoided contamination
- Increased recycling rates
- Reducing the amount of waste sent to landfill.
- Reusing and redistribution of unwanted materials and equipment
- Contribution to the circular economy
- Improved communications and influencing behavioral change through Climate Awareness Training and Climate Conversations.

Sustainable Procurement

sportscotland recognises the need to drive sustainable procurement in all its purchasing activities and fully endorses the Scottish Government "Sustainable Procurement Action Plan". **sport**scotland has a dedicated Sustainable Procurement Policy that aims to apply the principles set out in the Scottish Ministers' Sustainable Procurement Action Plan. In this respect, **sport**scotland will expect all tenderers to be able to show how they demonstrate sustainability in their operations.

Our Approach to procurement has an aim of minimising negative environmental impact.

Ensure environmental, including climate change and life cycle impact mapping, criteria are taken into account in the procurement of goods and services.

The implementation of a sustainability procurement policy which establish a range of both generic and specific sustainability criteria which apply to all purchases.

Sportscotland's sustainable public procurement aims to make the best use of public money, helping us to achieve our overarching purpose and strategic objectives to improve the social, environmental and economic wellbeing of Scotland

Biodiversity

sportscotland's national training centres provide an ideal training ground for professional athletes and sport enthusiasts alike. While their primary role is to develop the skills of instructors, coaches, leaders and national squads, the centres are located within special natural environments such as Cairngorm National Park.

Glenmore Lodge is an outdoor training centre with summer and winter training facilities set within 5.72 ha of the national park, while Inverclyde is an indoor and outdoor training centre set on 39.88 ha of grounds with a wooded hillside behind the Ayrshire seas.

Sportscotland's third centre provides a delivery centre for watersports on the idyllic island of Cumbrae, with beautiful beaches and access to seaside and marine environment.



Figure 4 Cumbrae



Figure 5Inverclyde Wildflower Planting

The National Centres provides opportunities for sportscotland to support biodiversity and identify areas of improvement with understanding through education focusing on the conservation of the natural environment.

Various courses currently are raising awareness to the wider public and encouraging participation through delivering training. To date there has been no formal capturing of this work.

These estates also provide opportunities for tree planting with over 100 trees planted in a random grouping of a woodland structure mix, with wildflowers as part of a continued development programme at Inverclyde National Centre site.

Adaptation

According to international climate studies there are nearly 400 extreme weather events occurring every year around the world, and there is growing evidence that the UK is becoming warmer and wetter which is leading to the flooding of green spaces and playgrounds that are so vital for the participation of an active Scotland and for practicing or play of sports such as football, cricket, golf or simply playing in a playground.

For organisers of spectator sports these changing weather patterns could soon present huge challenges. Climate change and the changing risks of extreme weather is already affecting sports across the world, with cancellations, changes to long established rules allowing short breaks in match play or shortened training sessions during heatwaves or adaptations of winter sports on dry options.

Future Actions

The organisation's policies will continue to deliver against the Government's carbon reduction targets through sustainable delivery of its business operations and by having a range of policies in place to minimise the negative impact on the environment. **sport**scotland will review the Carbon Management Plan and realign targets in line with Scotland's national ambition.

Some of the focused areas are that affect the **sport**scotland estate and operations are:

- low-carbon electricity
- efficient buildings and low-carbon heating
- electric vehicles off setting air travel
- carbon capture and storage
- diversion of biodegradable waste from landfill
- phase-out of fluorinated gases

To meet these commitments **sport**scotland will:

- Provide management oversight and review of environmental policies and performance and allocate resources for their effective direction and implementation.
- Set and monitor key objectives and targets for managing our environmental performance annually.
- Communicate internally and externally our environmental policy and performance on a regular basis and encourage feedback.
- Communicate the importance of environmental issues to our staff.
- Work together with staff, service partners, suppliers, landlords, etc, to promote improved environmental performance.
- Consider sustainability and environmental issues in the services and advice provided.
- Review its environmental policy periodically.