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COMMUNITY LEISURE UK

Carbon Footprinting Fundamentals During a Climate Emergency

WORKSHOP 1

03 October 2022

Introductions



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About Community Leisure



Community Leisure recently launched their Environmental Sustainability Strategy, focussing on three main commitments:

1. Reduce our carbon emissions and restore our environmental impact where reduction is not possible.
2. **Encourage dialogue amongst the membership about how climate change affects them and the changes that are needed to ensure environmentally sustainable operations.**
3. Raise awareness of the need to include the public leisure and culture sector in climate change investments and decarbonisation efforts.

Recently published the new guide on Becoming More Environmentally Sustainable, developed in partnership with Sports England Club Matters and BASIS

Today's Structure

Section 1, The Climate Emergency

14:00 – 14:40	Net Zero in Context
14:40 – 14:55	Carbon Footprinting Foundations
14:55 – 15:05	Comfort break

Section 2, Carbon Footprinting Basics

15:05 – 15:35	Emissions Reporting
15:35 – 15:50	Organisational Net Zero Pathway
15:50 – 16:00	Q&A

Workshop Information



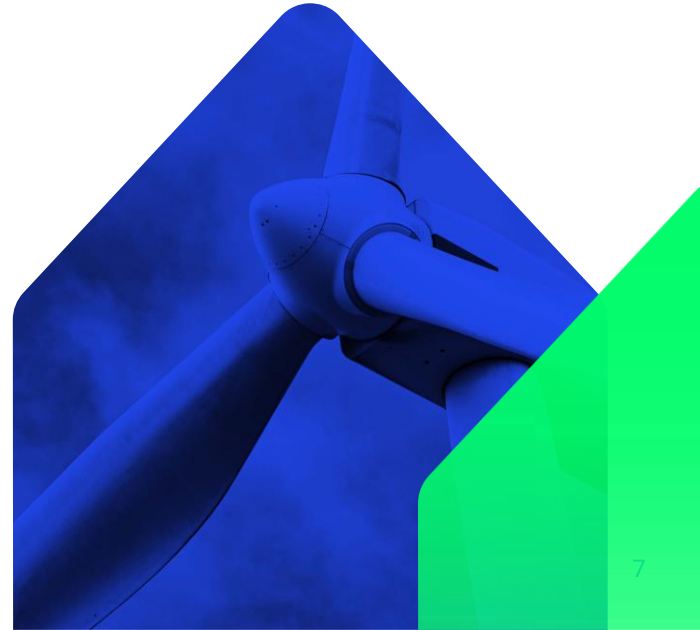
- Today's session is being recorded and will be circulated after the session.
- Please post any **questions in the Teams chat (these can be anonymous)**, like questions that you want us to prioritise.
- If we don't answer your question in the workshop, we'll circulate responses after the session.
- Please fill out the feedback form after the session.

Who we are



We are a trusted, expert guide to Net Zero, bringing purpose led, vital expertise from the climate change frontline. We have been pioneering decarbonisation for more than 20 years for businesses, governments and organisations around the world.

We draw on the experience of over 300 experts internationally, accelerating progress and providing solutions to this existential crisis. We have supported over 3,000 organisations in 50 countries with their climate action planning, collaborating with 150+ partners in setting science-based targets, and supporting cities across 5 continents on the journey to Net Zero.



OUR MISSION

**To accelerate the move to
a decarbonised future.**



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Why does climate change matter to you?

① Start presenting to display the poll results on this slide.

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**Who's on the call today?
(select multiple if they
apply)**

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Workshop 1

Net Zero in Context

Recent News

US Senate passes landmark \$430bn climate change, tax and drug pricing bill to lower global warming emissions

Democrats say the Inflation Reduction Act will tackle climate change and high drug costs for the elderly. Republicans submitted more than two dozen amendments in an attempt to derail the bill, which they argue would fail to tackle inflation.

China suspends climate talks with US

Move comes after Beijing announced sanctions on top US Democrat Nancy Pelosi.

Press release

Global coal demand is set to return to its all-time high in 2022



COP26 closes with 'compromise' deal on climate, but it's not enough, says UN chief

The Impacts (so far)

Pakistan floods: One third of country is under water - minister

By Leo Sands
BBC News

© 30 August

“The new normal’: how Europe is being hit by a climate-driven drought crisis

Water shortages across the continent, from France through Italy, Spain and beyond, are creating a critical situation

- [Europe's worst ever drought in pictures](#)

Nearly \$2tn of damage inflicted on other countries by US emissions

Research puts US ahead of China, Russia, India and Brazil in terms of global damage as climate expert says numbers ‘very stark’

U.K. Heat Wave: Britain Sets New Record on a Second Day of Scorching Temperatures

Britain recorded a temperature of 40.3 degrees Celsius (104.5 Fahrenheit), the highest ever in the United Kingdom if confirmed. Fires broke out in parts of London, but evening thunderstorms brought a respite.



Ourense, Spain
Photograph: Carmelo Alen/AFP/Getty Images



Galicia, Spain
Photograph: Brais Lorenzo/EPA



London, UK
Photograph: Johnny Armstead/Rex/Shutterstock



Les Brenets, Switzerland
Photograph: Fabrice Coffrini/AFP/Getty Images

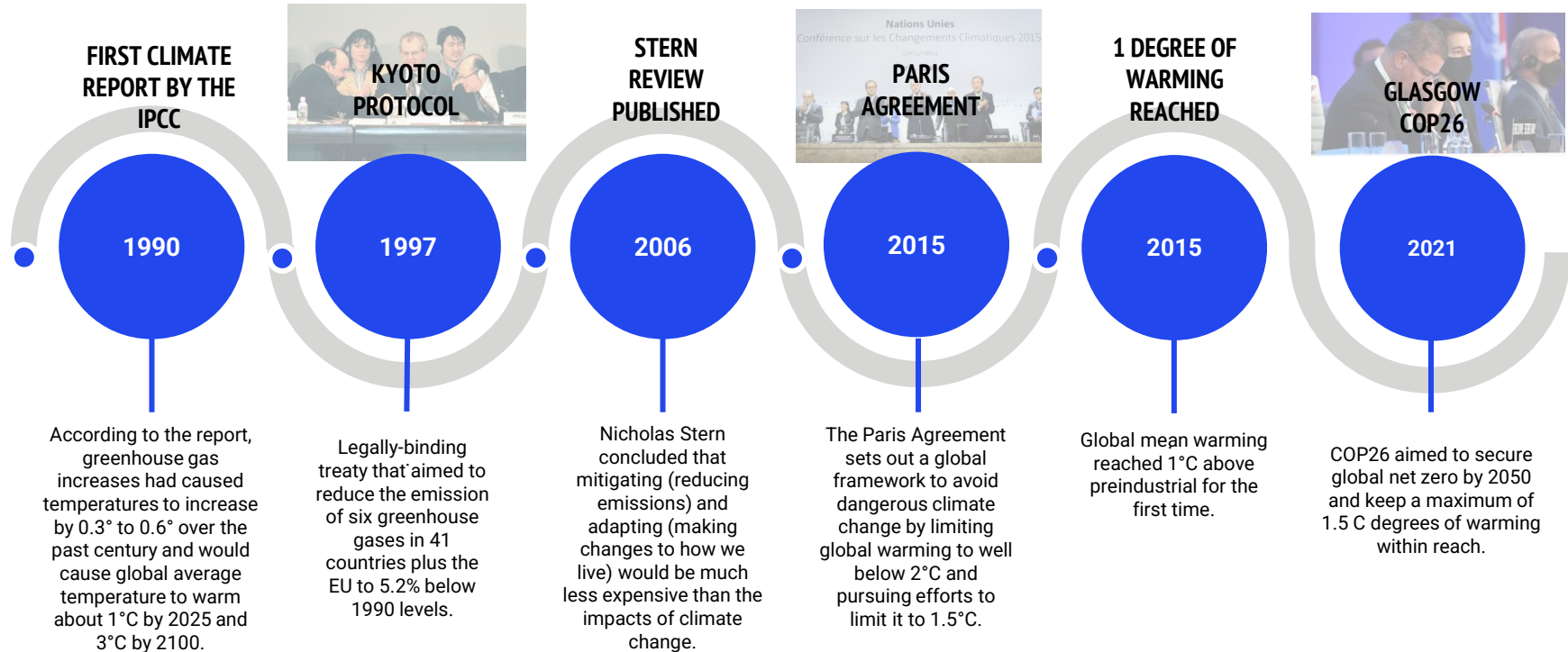
Section Aims

1. Impacts of climate change and the causes – the history, the science, and the future
2. Definitions of 'net zero' & 'carbon neutral'
3. Political context in England, Wales and Scotland

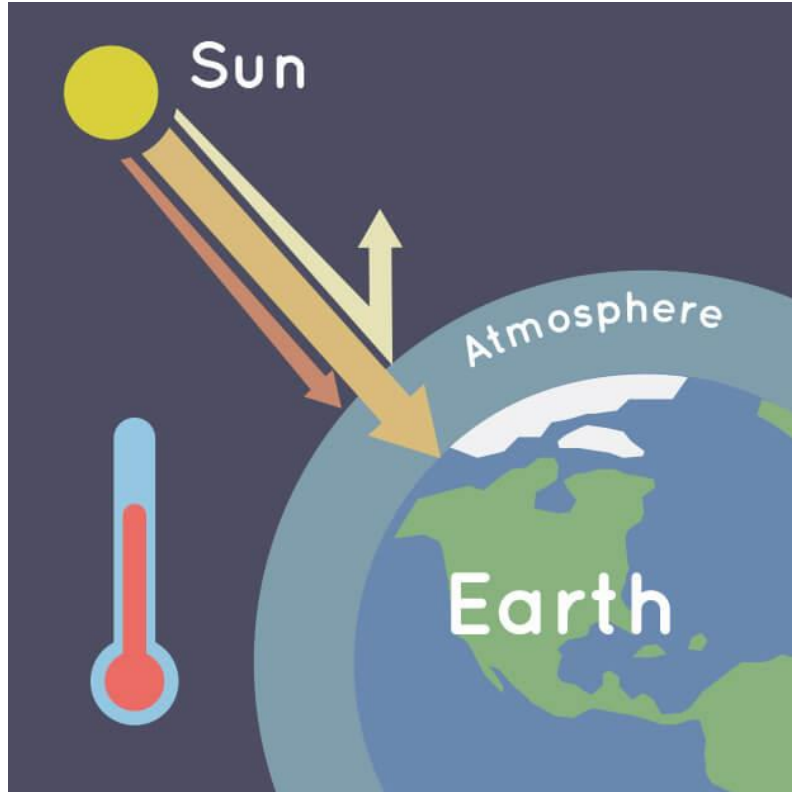
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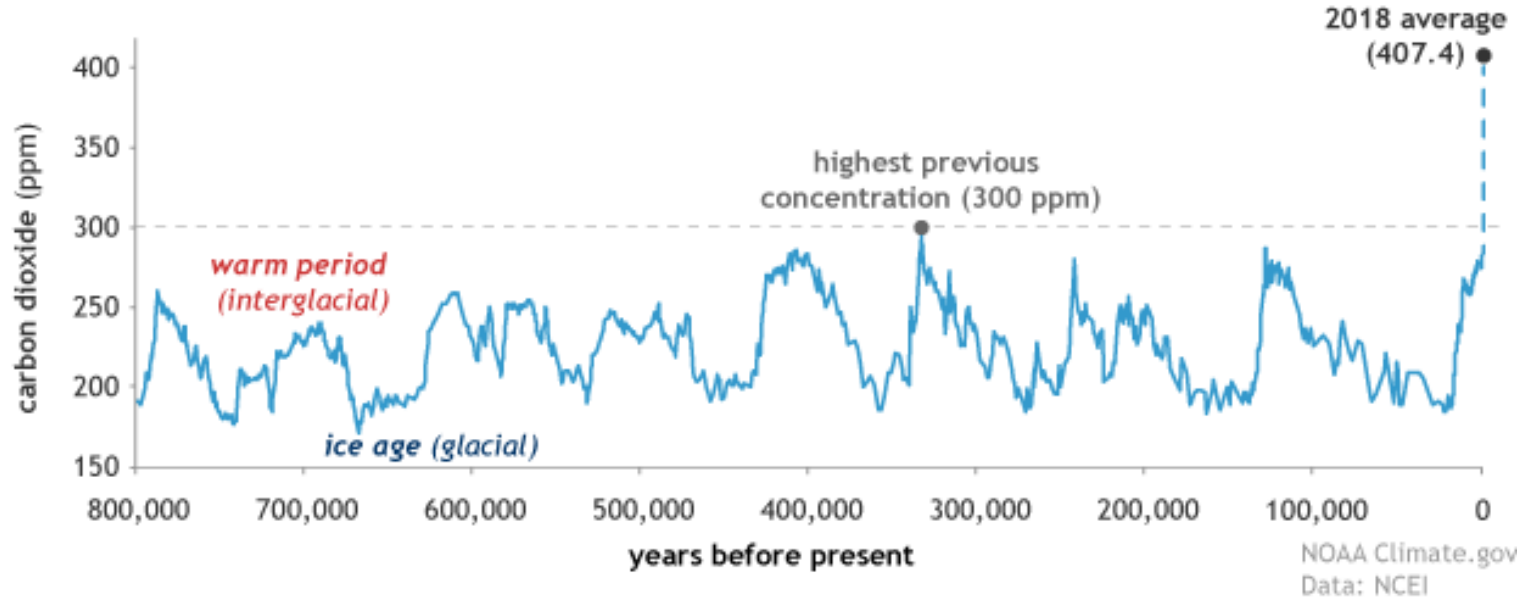
A History of Climate Change Research (post-1990)



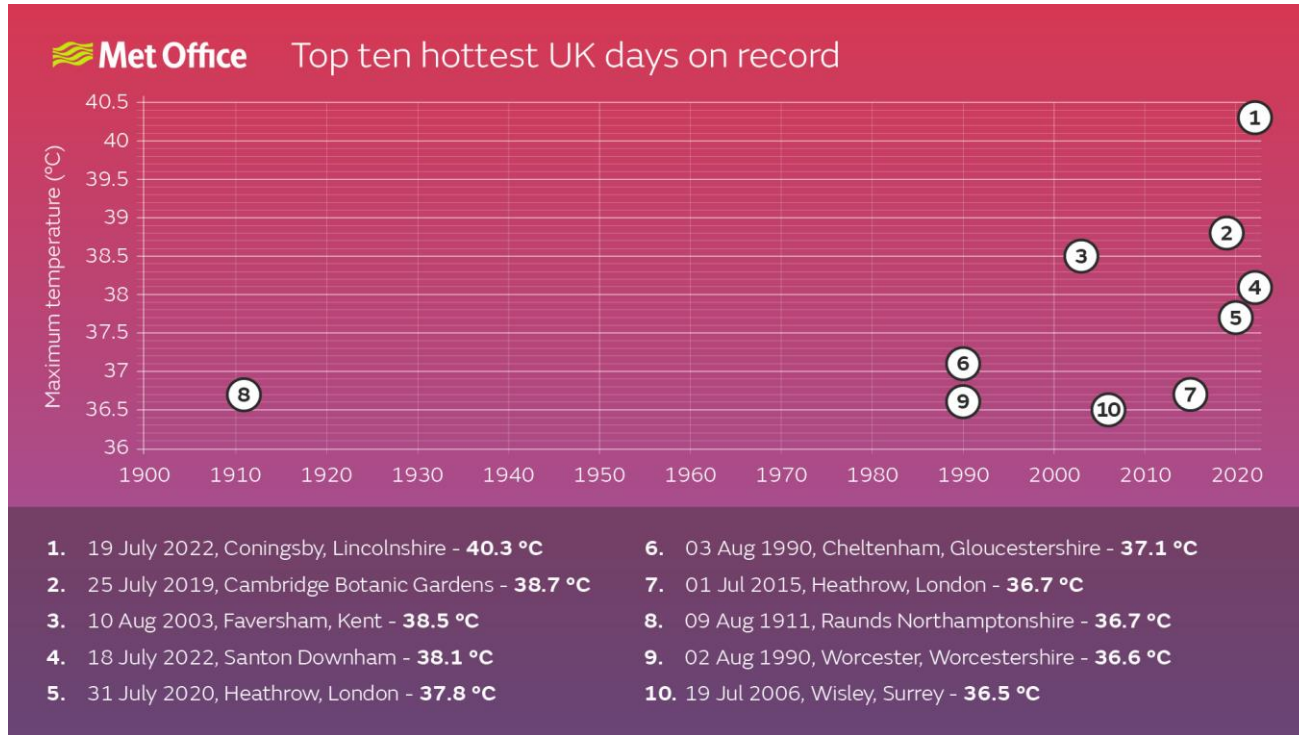
The Greenhouse Gas Effect



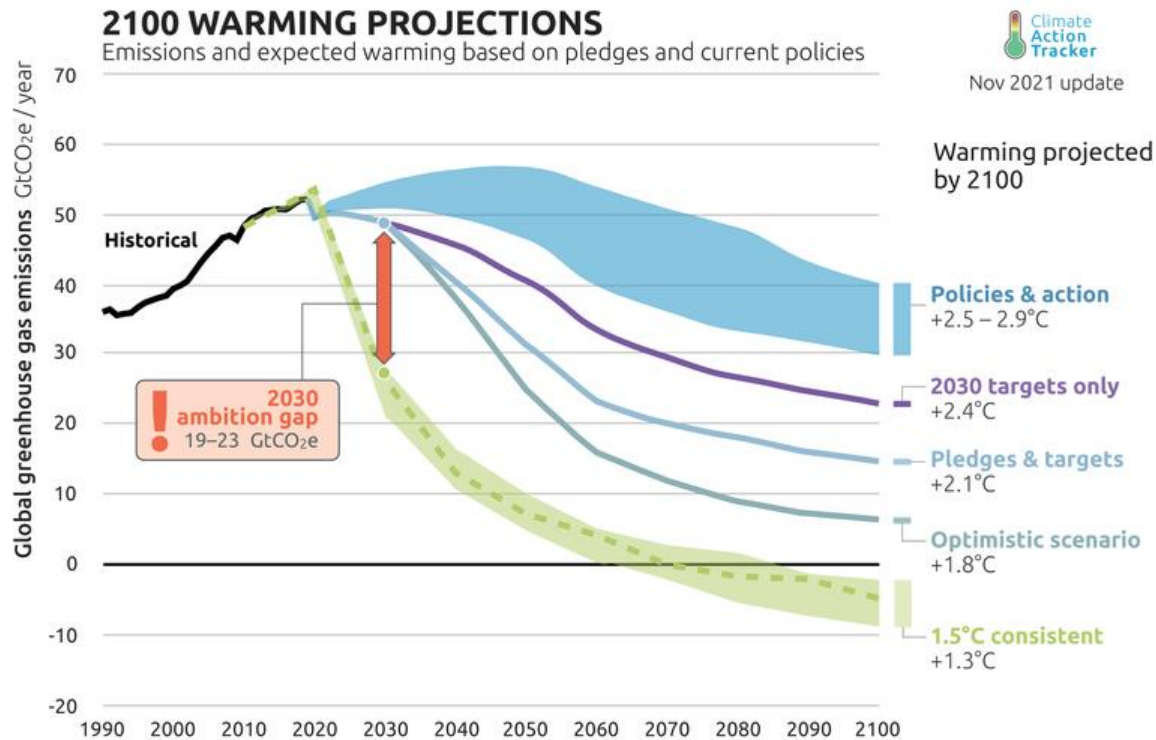
Carbon Dioxide Levels for the Past 800,000 years



UK Temperature Records

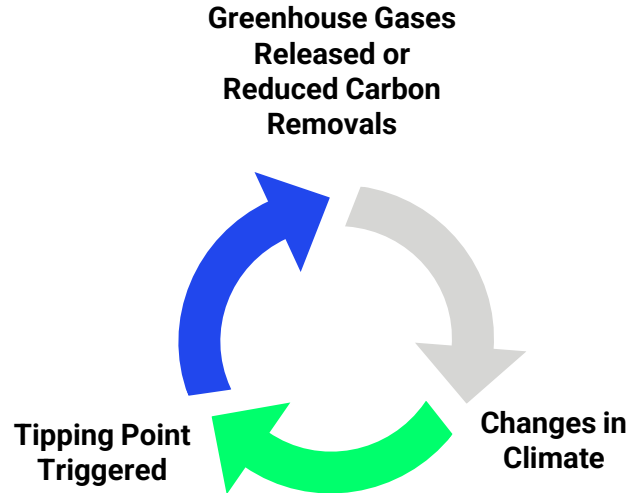


Progress to Date



Climate Tipping Points

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) introduced the idea of tipping points two decades ago



Global Cascade



A. Amazon rainforest
Frequent droughts

B. Arctic sea ice
Reduction in area

C. Atlantic circulation
In slowdown since 1950s

D. Boreal forest
Fires and pests changing

F. Coral reefs
Large-scale die-offs

G. Greenland ice sheet
Ice loss accelerating

H. Permafrost
Thawing

I. West Antarctic ice sheet
Ice loss accelerating

J. Wilkes Basin, East Antarctica
Ice loss accelerating

The difference between global warming of 1.5°C and 2°C is vast



Global population exposed to severe heat at least once every 5 years

	1.5°C	2.0°C	Impact Difference
Global population exposed to severe heat at least once every 5 years	14%	37%	<u>2.6x</u> worse
Number of ice-free arctic summers	At least 1 every 100 years	At least 1 every 10 years	<u>10x</u> worse
Further decline in coral reefs	70-90%	99%	Up to <u>41%</u> worse
Decline in marine fisheries	1.5M tonnes	3M tonnes	<u>2x</u> worse



Number of ice-free arctic summers




Further decline in coral reefs




Decline in marine fisheries


Health Benefits of Tackling Climate Change




Active Transport




Less cardiovascular disease




Better mental health




Lower rates of obesity




Local Fruit & Vegetables




Less cardiovascular disease




Lower rates of cancer




Lower rates of obesity




Less Meat Consumed




Less cardiovascular disease




Lower rates of cancer




Lower rates of obesity




Low Emission Vehicles



Less cardiovascular disease



Lower rates of cancer



Less respiratory disease

Section Aims

1. Impacts of climate change and the causes – the history, the science, and the future
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Three Targets to Consider...



Science-based target



Carbon neutrality

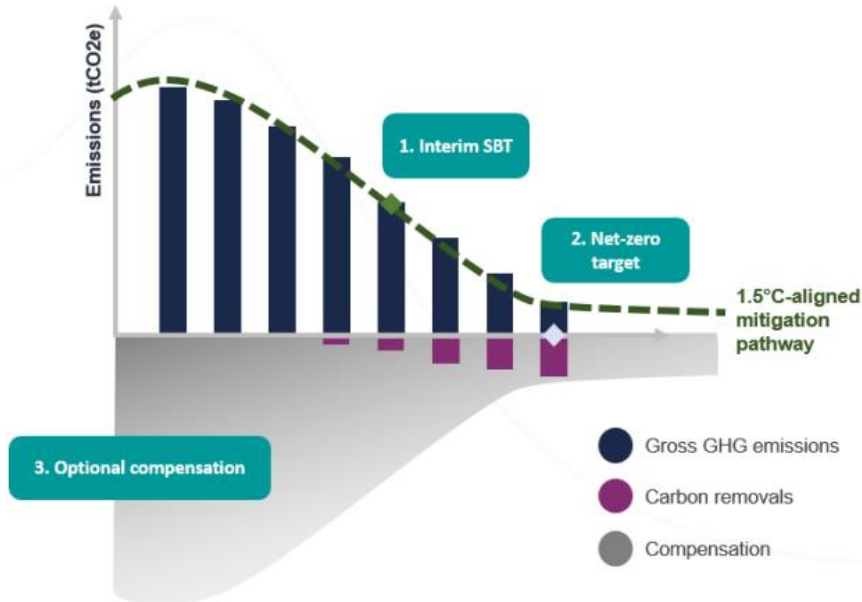


Net-zero



Science-Based Targets

- Aligned to the 2015 Paris Agreement - targets are considered “science-based” if they are reach the level of decarbonisation required to keep global temperature increase below 2 °C
- Two levels of ambition: 1.5 °C and ‘well below’ 2 °C (1.75 °C)



Companies must reduce scope 1,2 and 3 emissions aligned to a 1.5°C pathway

The end goal is a balance between emissions and removals (using greenhouse gas removal offsets)



Carbon Neutrality



Defined by PAS 2060 standard (the only recognised international standard for carbon neutrality):

*A carbon neutral company will **measure its carbon footprint**, and develop and **implement a Carbon Management Plan** (including a reduction target). Residual emissions will be **offset by high quality, certified carbon credits**.*



No net release of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere



Net-zero



No net-zero claims until long-term targets are met: A company is only considered to have reached net-zero when it has **achieved its long-term science-based target**. Most companies are required to have long-term targets with emission reductions of at **least 90-95% by 2050**. At that point, a company **must use carbon removals to neutralize any limited emissions** that cannot yet be eliminated.



Net-zero



DECLARE A
CLIMATE
EMERGENCY



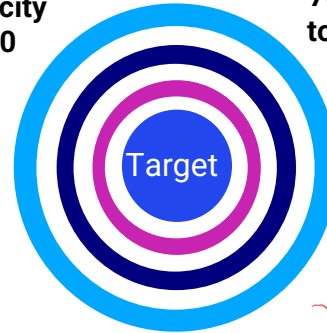
**85% of Councils have
declared a climate
emergency**

GREATER
LONDON
AUTHORITY

**Net zero city
by 2050**

• EDINBURGH •
THE CITY OF EDINBURGH COUNCIL

**Net zero city
by 2030**



C40
CITIES

**700+ cities pledged
to reach net zero by
2050**

Newcastle
City Council

**Net zero city
by 2030**



MANCHESTER
CITY COUNCIL

**Zero carbon city
by 2038**



CARDIFF
CAERDYDD

**Net zero city
by 2030**

Target Summary

	SBTi	Carbon Neutral	Net Zero
Definition	Developed in line with the scale of reductions required to keep global warming below 1.5°C from pre-industrial levels.	No net release of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere.	Reduce your emissions, achieving your SBTi and offsetting no more than 10% of residual emissions
Scopes	Scopes 1 and 2 mandatory, scope 3 optional in some cases	Scope 1 and 2 with scope 3 encouraged	All scopes
Offsets	Do not count towards targets	Yes, high quality required for PAS 2060	Only residual emissions with permanent removal and storage
Relevant Standard	<i>SBTi</i>	<i>PAS 2060</i>	<i>SBTi's Net-Zero Standard, Carbon Trust Route to Net Zero Standard</i>

Section Aims

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National Targets



HM Government

- Net Zero by 2050, enshrined in law through The Climate Change Act 2008
- 68% reduction, compared with 1990, by 2030

Targets rated “Almost Sufficient” by the Climate Action Tracker



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

- Net Zero by 2050
- 63% reduction, compared with 1990, by 2030
- Net Zero by 2030 target for the public sector



Scottish Government
Riaghaltas na h-Alba
gov.scot

- Net Zero by 2045, enshrined in law through Climate Change (Emissions Reduction Targets) (Scotland) Act 2019
- 75% reduction, compared with 1990, by 2030

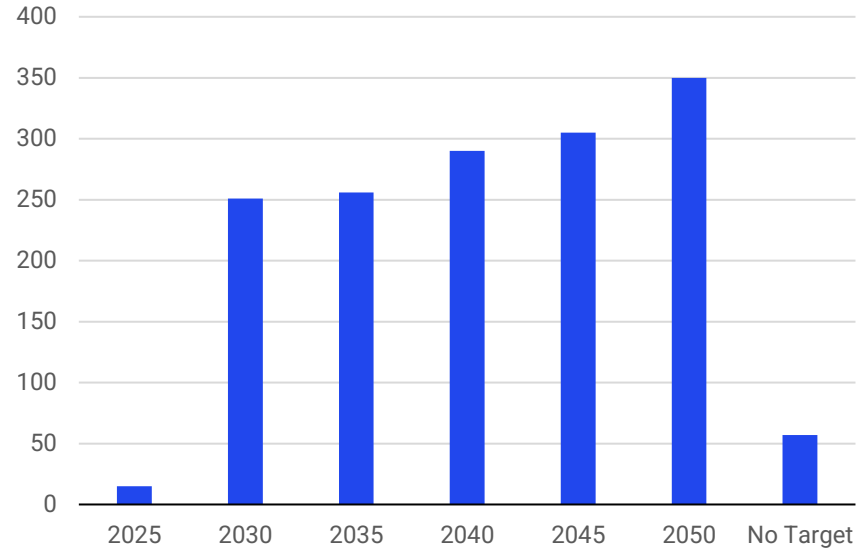
Council Targets

Tracking the UK's journey towards carbon zero

What's happening in your area?

Your postcode or council name

Locate me automatically



Requirements for Different Bodies

Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting Guidelines (SECR)

- Does not include public bodies but might include leisure bodies over a certain size
- Recommends that other companies report on their emissions voluntarily

Energy Saving Opportunities Scheme (ESOS)

- Across the United Kingdom
- Large Companies (250 staff)
- Auditing every 4 years
- Evolving to be more stringent – reporting, target setting and action plan.

Welsh Government Public Sector Reporting

- Leisure and Culture operational emissions included within Local Authority (LA) emissions boundary if you operate services on behalf
- Should already be reporting your emissions if this applies
- Wales Only

Mandatory Disclosures on the Horizon?

Support Public Sector

*"To ensure we are on track to reach net zero, emissions from the public sector should be **reported and monitored** on a consistent and coherent basis. We will **provide guidance** to make clear the government's expectations in this regard."*¹



Lack of
Climate
Action

Mandate Public Sector

*"We **will also legislate** to enable us to require the reporting of public sector emissions on a consistent and coherent basis if this is not done on a voluntary basis, and, if insufficient progress is made on reducing emissions in the public sector, to require that all public sector organisations are working toward and **reporting against a legally-binding target** to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions."*¹



Workshop 1

Foundations for Carbon Footprinting

What is Carbon Footprinting?

A carbon footprint enables you to understand your key sources of emissions across your entire organisation, making it easier to develop targeted measures to mitigate emissions going forward.

”

A carbon footprint measures the total greenhouse gas emissions caused directly and indirectly by a person, organisation, event or product.

Why Carbon Footprinting?

There are numerous benefits provided by carbon footprinting internally and externally, as shown below.

Internal drivers

To reduce cost

Energy savings, material savings, waste reduction, optimise supply chain, Identify areas for improved efficiency savings

To manage future risk

Future supply, costs, demand, legislation.



External drivers

To comply

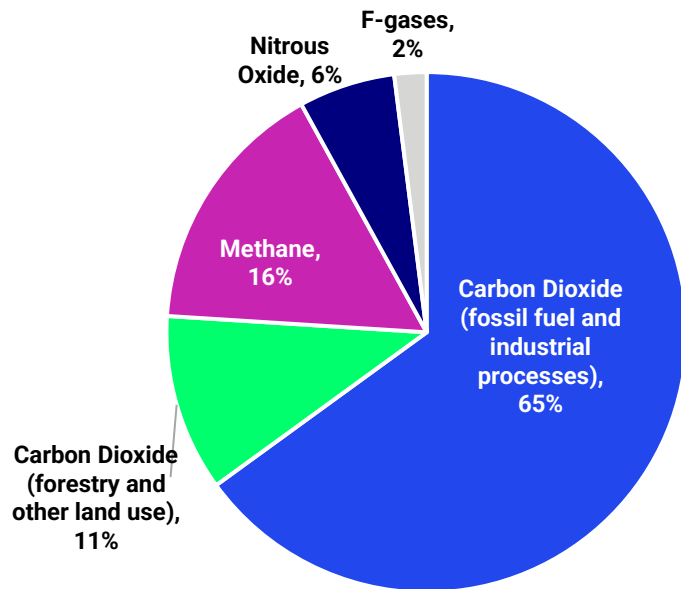
Compliance with existing legislation, local and national schemes.

To influence

To involve customers, communities, suppliers and local authorities in recognising your efforts in sustainability.

What is a Greenhouse Gas?

Greenhouse Warming by Gas (Global)¹



Emissions by Sector (UK)²



1 - Global Greenhouse Gas Emissions Data, <https://www.epa.gov/ghgemissions/global-greenhouse-gas-emissions-data>

2 - Final UK greenhouse gas emissions national statistics: 1990 to 2020, <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/final-uk-greenhouse-gas-emissions-national-statistics-1990-to-2020>

What is CO₂e?

- Greenhouse gases vary wildly in their global warming potential.
- To account for this, all greenhouse gases are standardised into CO₂e which allows all emissions to be considered.

For example:

Methane GWP = 25

4kg Methane = 100 kgCO₂e

Sulphur hexafluoride GWP = 22,800

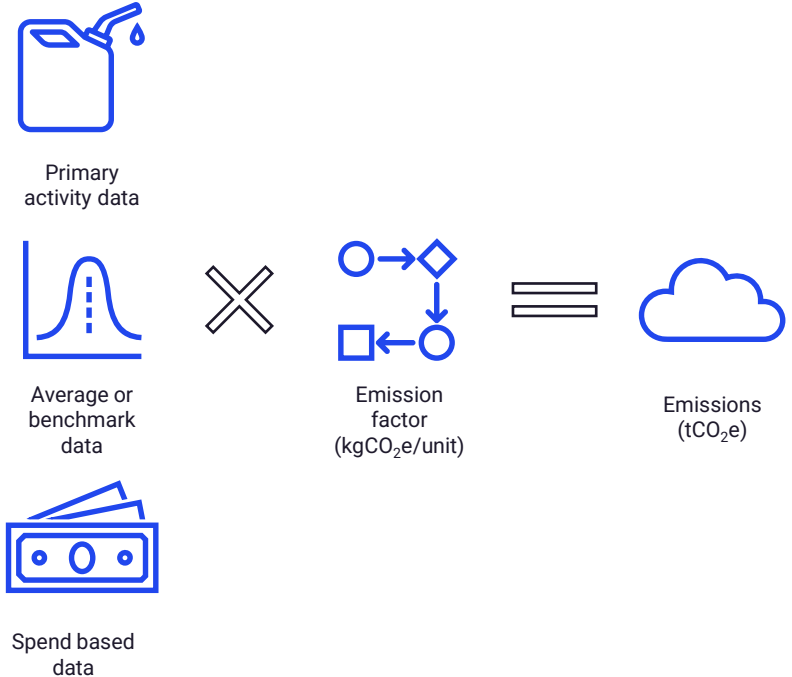
**1kg Sulphur hexafluoride = 22,800kgCO₂e
= 22.8 tCO₂e**

Greenhouse Gas	Global Warming Potential (GWP)
Carbon dioxide (CO ₂)	1
Methane (CH ₄)	25
Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O)	298
Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)	124 - 14,800
Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)	7,390 – 12,200
Sulphur hexafluoride (SF ₆)	22,800
Nitrogen trifluoride (NF ₃)	17,200

Emissions Factors

A carbon footprint is calculated by multiplying activity data (e.g. litres of vehicle fuel, kWh of electricity/gas) by an associated emissions factor.

Emission factors are updated annually and published by the UK Government's department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS)¹.



¹ UK Government's conversion factors for greenhouse gas (GHG) reporting: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/government-conversion-factors-for-company-reporting>



Workshop 1

Comfort Break

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**Does your organisation
currently record its
emissions?**

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Workshop 1

Emissions Reporting

Section Aims

1. Carbon reporting definitions
2. Calculating your carbon footprint
3. Worked examples

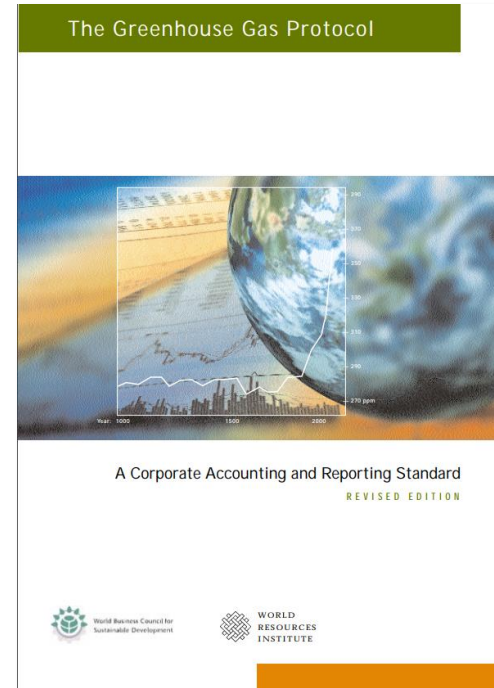
Section Aims

1. Carbon reporting definitions
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Greenhouse Gas Protocol




GHG Protocol establishes comprehensive global standardized frameworks to measure and manage greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from private and public sector operations, value chains and mitigation actions.

In 2016, 92% of Fortune 500 companies responding to the CDP used GHG Protocol directly or indirectly.




Reporting Categories
















Scope 1
Direct

- Owned transport 
- Fuel combustion 
- Process and fugitive emissions 

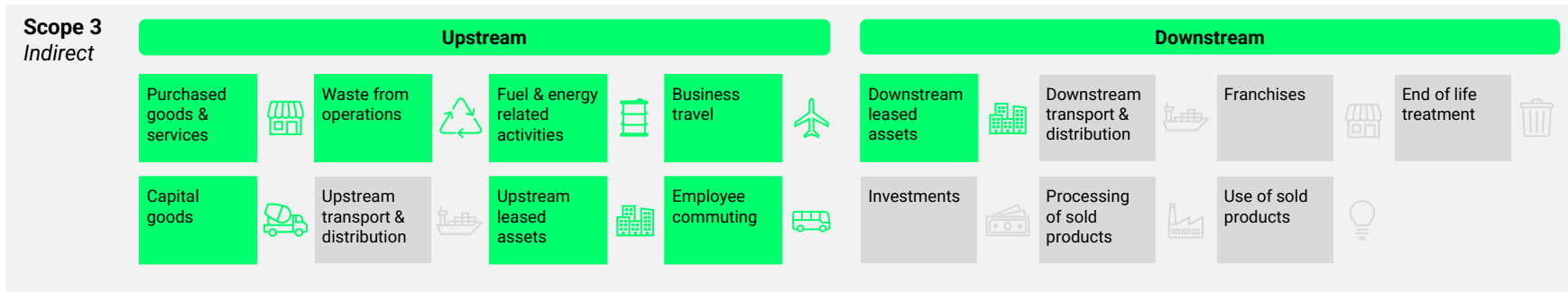
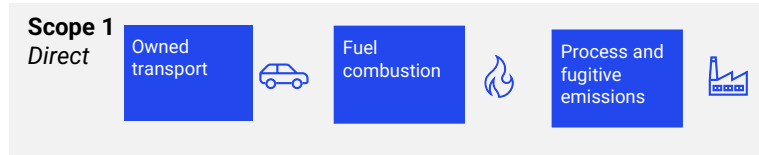
Scope 2
Indirect

- Purchased electricity 
- Purchased heating / cooling 

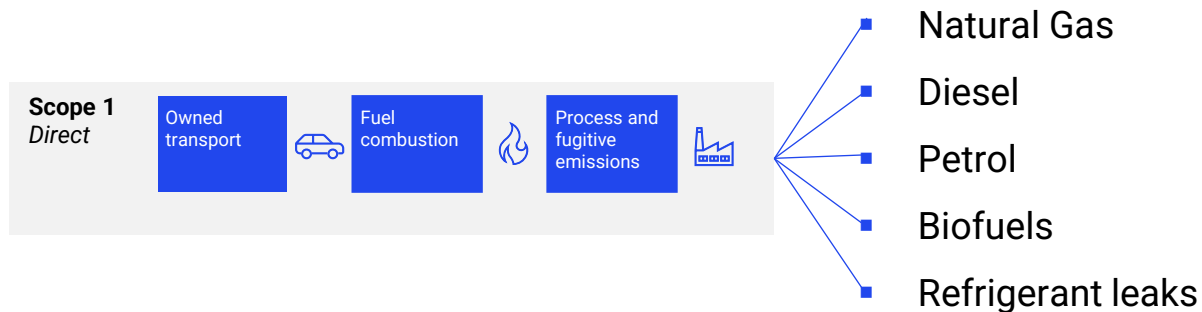
Scope 3
Indirect

	Upstream					Downstream				
Purchased goods & services 	Waste from operations 	Fuel & energy related activities 	Business travel 	Downstream leased assets 	Downstream transport & distribution 	Franchises 	End of life treatment 			
Capital goods 	Upstream transport & distribution 	Upstream leased assets 	Employee commuting 	Investments 	Processing of sold products 	Use of sold products 				

Reporting Categories, Leisure/Culture



Scope 1



Scope 1 is **direct emissions** associated with emissions that the organisation owns or controls directly

For example: Burning fuels in road fleet, heating buildings with natural gas

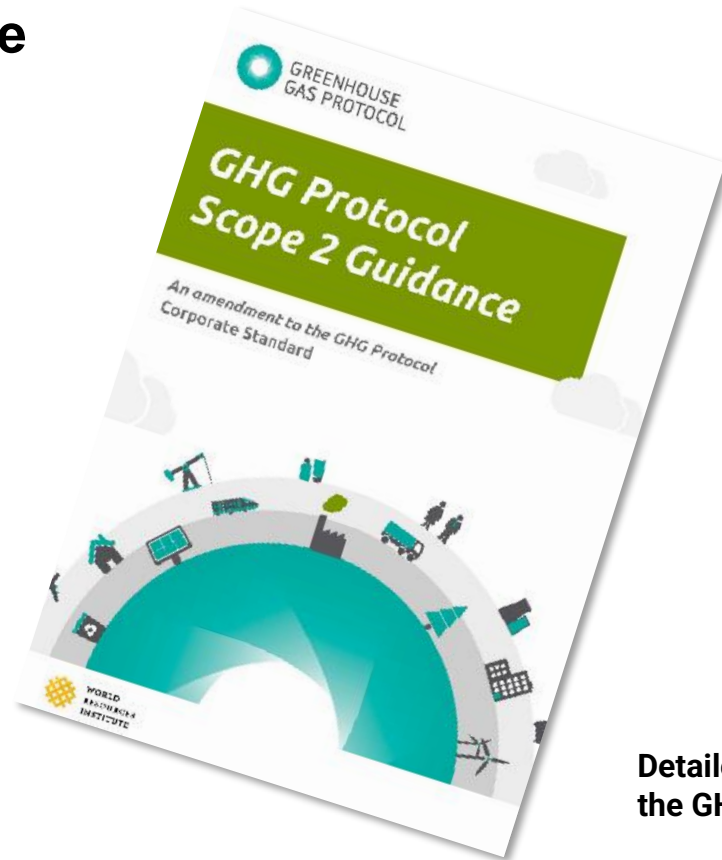
Scope 2



Scope 2 is **indirect emissions** associated with the consumption of purchased heat, cooling or electricity

For example: Purchasing electricity or purchased heating/cooling (through a heating/cooling network)

Scope 2 Guidance



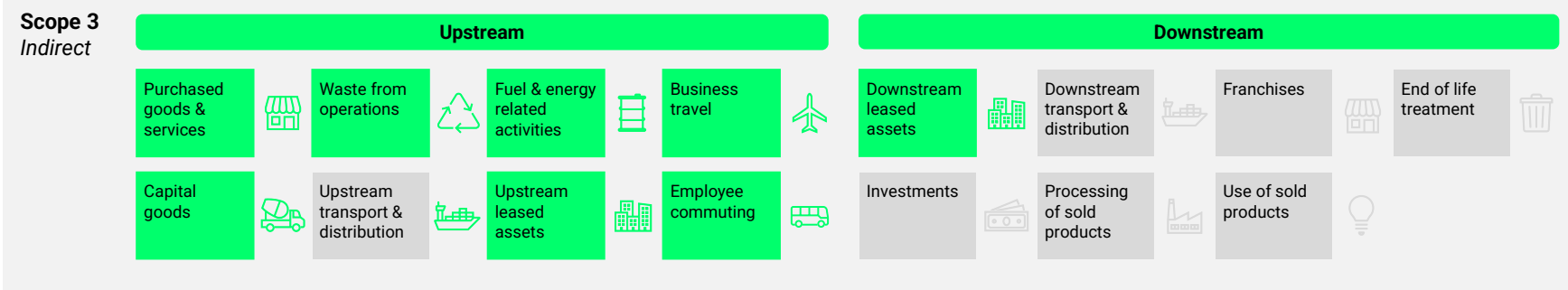
Detailed information can be found in the GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance.

Scope 3



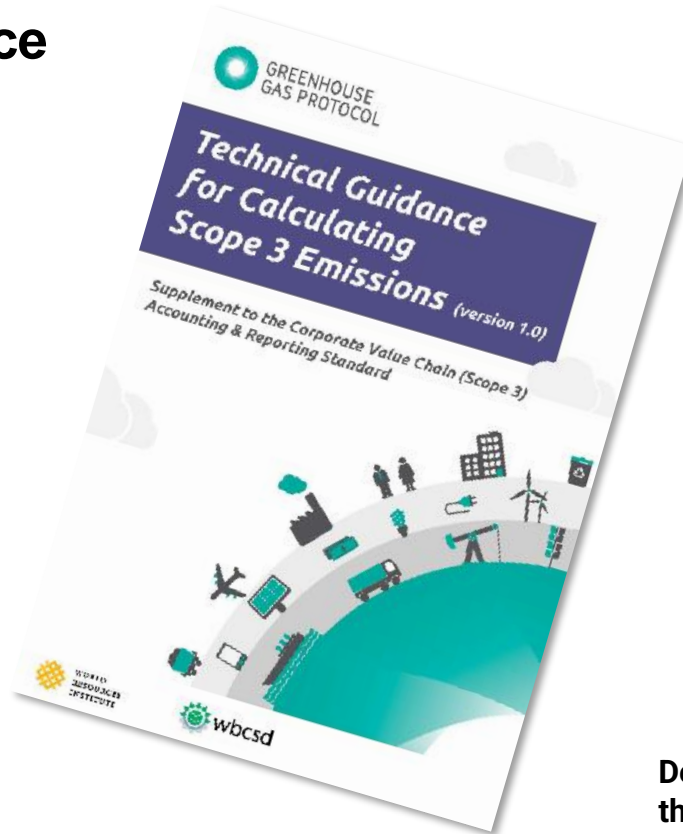
Scope 3, **indirect emissions** associated with emissions upstream and downstream activities

Scope 3



Scope 3, **indirect emissions** associated with emissions upstream and downstream activities

Scope 3 Guidance



Detailed information can be found in the Scope 3 Calculation Guidance.

Section Aims

1. Carbon reporting definitions
2. Calculating your carbon footprint
3. Worked examples

Calculating a Footprint



Agree on who will take **ownership** of carbon footprinting

Internal or outsourced?

Calculating a Footprint



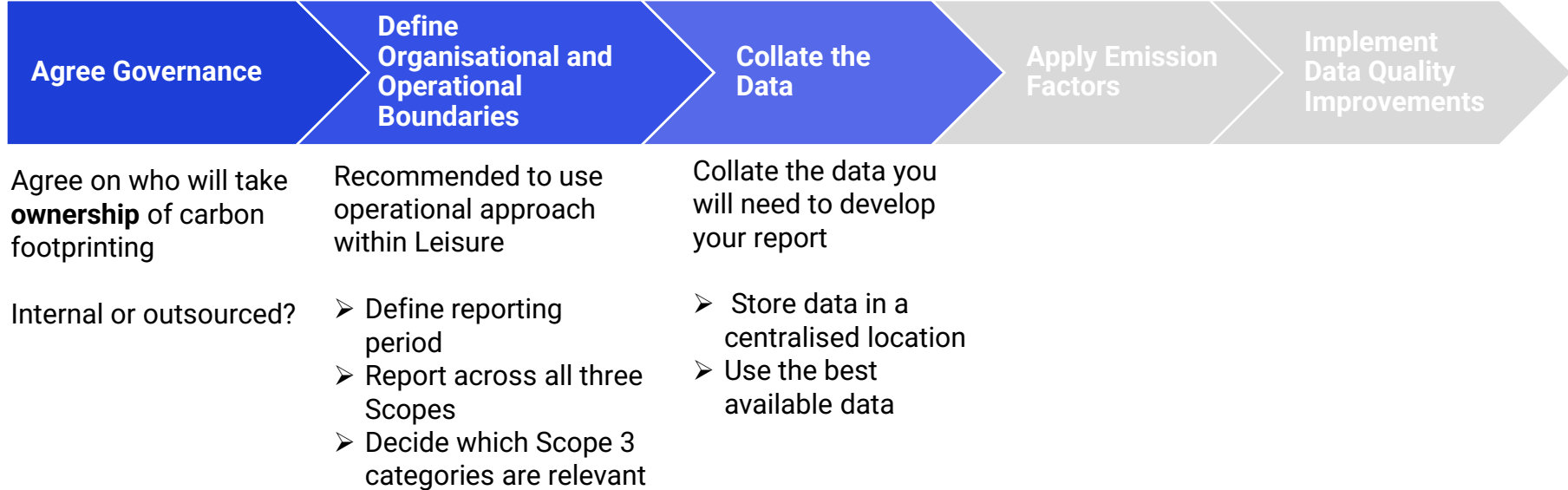
Agree on who will take **ownership** of carbon footprinting

Recommended to use operational approach within Leisure

Internal or outsourced?

- Define reporting period
- Report across all three Scopes
- Decide which Scope 3 categories are relevant

Calculating a Footprint



Data Collection

Developing your first Greenhouse Gas Emissions report can be challenging due to the variety of data required. You should outline the expected sources of emissions and start gathering the **available data** to compile your first report.

Emissions source	Data
Fleet	Mileage data, fuel spend
Electricity, natural gas and water use	Utilities data, meter reads
Refrigerant leaks	HVEC recharge information
Employee commuting	Travel to work survey
Business travel	Spend per mode, journey details, # of hotel nights
Purchased goods and services	Financial spend by supplier
Waste generated	Waste transfer notes, annual summary

Data Quality

A large purple arrow pointing downwards, with the word "Accuracy" written vertically in white text inside it.

Accuracy

1. Primary data

Primary data is activity data that reflects the quantity of resources consumed
e.g. Utility bills (based on meter reads) and litres of fuel consumed by a vehicle.

2. Estimates based upon proxy data

When primary data is unavailable, proxies can be used to estimate the level of emissions. These data sources typically correlate closely with their primary data counterpart.

e.g. distance travelled by a vehicle, financial spend on fuel.

3. Estimates based on similarities

Where no direct data is available, estimates should be made using the best-available comparisons, this might be through similar sites or benchmark data.

e.g. energy consumption per square metre for the same EPC.

Data Quality

A large, vertical, purple arrow pointing downwards, with the word "Accuracy" written vertically inside it in white, sans-serif font.

Accuracy

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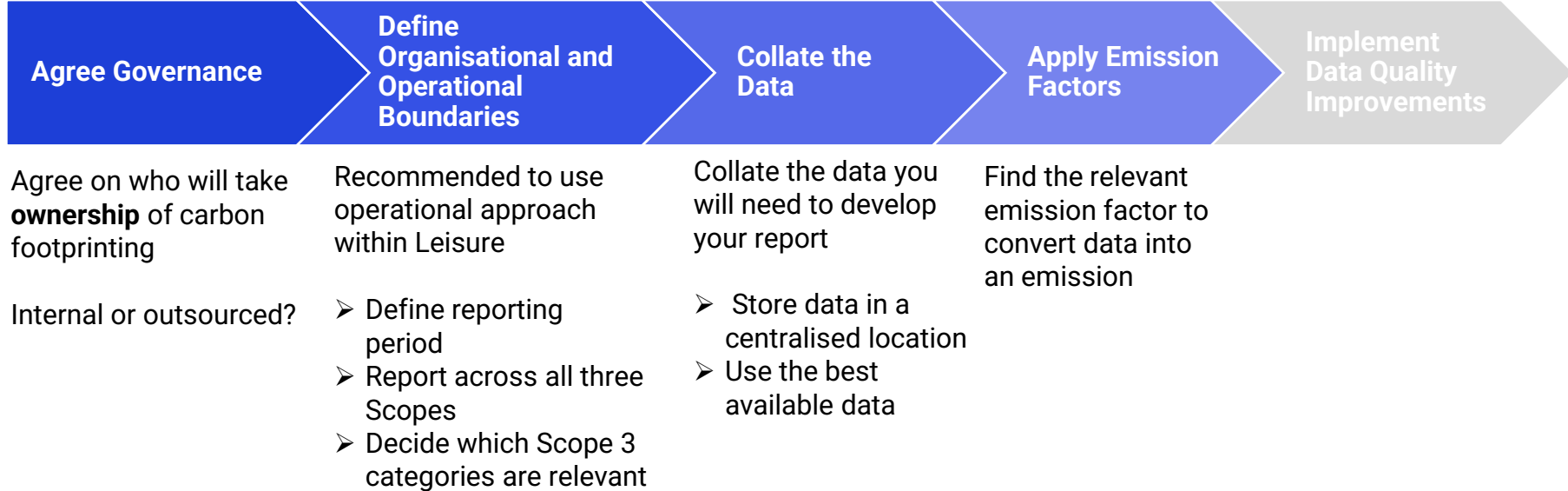
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Calculating a Footprint



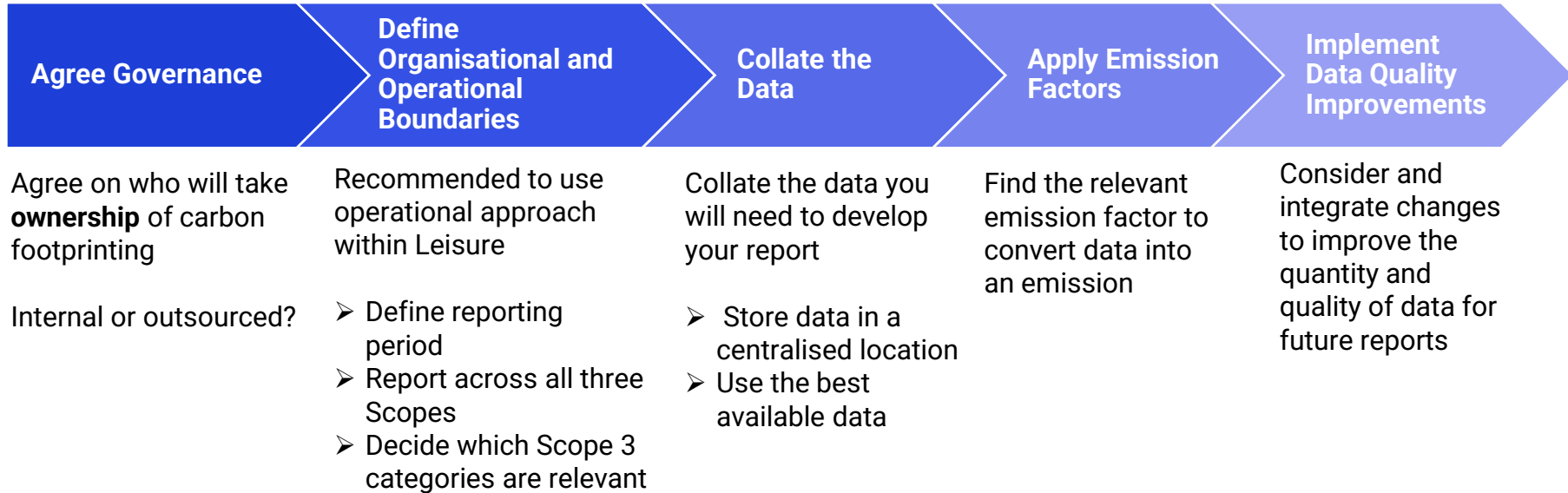
Emissions Factors

To calculate emissions from some sources, assumptions may need to be made - these should be included within the final report

- **BEIS conversion factors** should be your main source for UK emissions factors for most emissions
- These factors are updated annually to reflect annual changes
- For some use cases, it may be necessary to use other factors such as EEIO to determine emissions

	kgCO ₂ e / unit	Unit
Natural Gas	0.18	kWh (gross)
Electricity	0.19338	kWh
Diesel	2.56	litres
Petrol	2.16	litres
Car (average)	0.17082	km
Domestic Flight	0.24587	passenger.km
Local Bus	0.0965	passenger.km
National Rail	0.03549	passenger.km

Calculating a Footprint



Section Aims

1. Carbon reporting definitions
2. Reporting boundaries and data quality
3. Worked examples

Example Leisure Centre

Imagine you operate a leisure centre with a heated pool, gym, café and other recreational facilities. The building receives heat and cooling from a local heat/cool network. You have a large car park on-site where staff and members can park. You also have one pool diesel minibus.

What might your main sources of emissions be?



Example Leisure Centre

Imagine you operate a leisure centre with a heated pool, gym, café and other recreational facilities. The building receives heat and cooling from a local heat/cool network. You have a large car park on-site where staff and members can park. You also have one pool diesel minibus.

What might your main sources of emissions be?

Employee commuting

Diesel combustion (for minibus)

Business Travel

Electricity

Purchased goods and services

Waste generated

Purchased heat and cooling

Fuel and energy related activities



slido



Which of these are Scope 1?

① Start presenting to display the poll results on this slide.

Example Leisure Centre

Imagine you operate a leisure centre with a heated pool, gym, café and other recreational facilities. The building receives heat from a local heat network. You have a large car park on-site where staff and members can park. You also have one pool diesel minibus.

Diesel (combustion)

Employee commuting

Business Travel

Electricity

Purchased goods and services

Waste generated

Purchased heat and cooling

Fuel and energy related activities

Scope 1



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**Which of these are NOT
Scope 2?**

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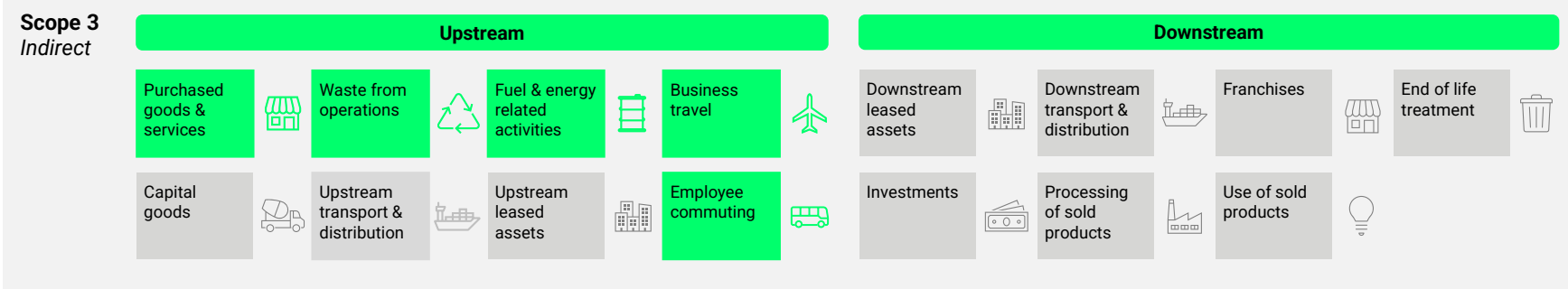
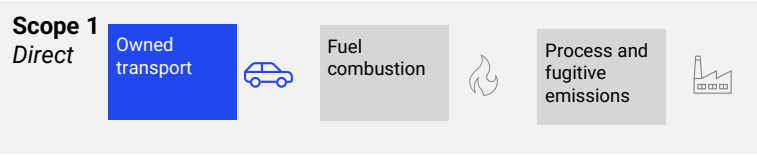
Example Leisure Centre

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Diesel (combustion)	Scope 1
Electricity	Scope 2
Purchased heat and cooling	
Business Travel	Scope 3
Employee commuting	
Purchased goods and services	
Waste generated	
Fuel and energy related activities	



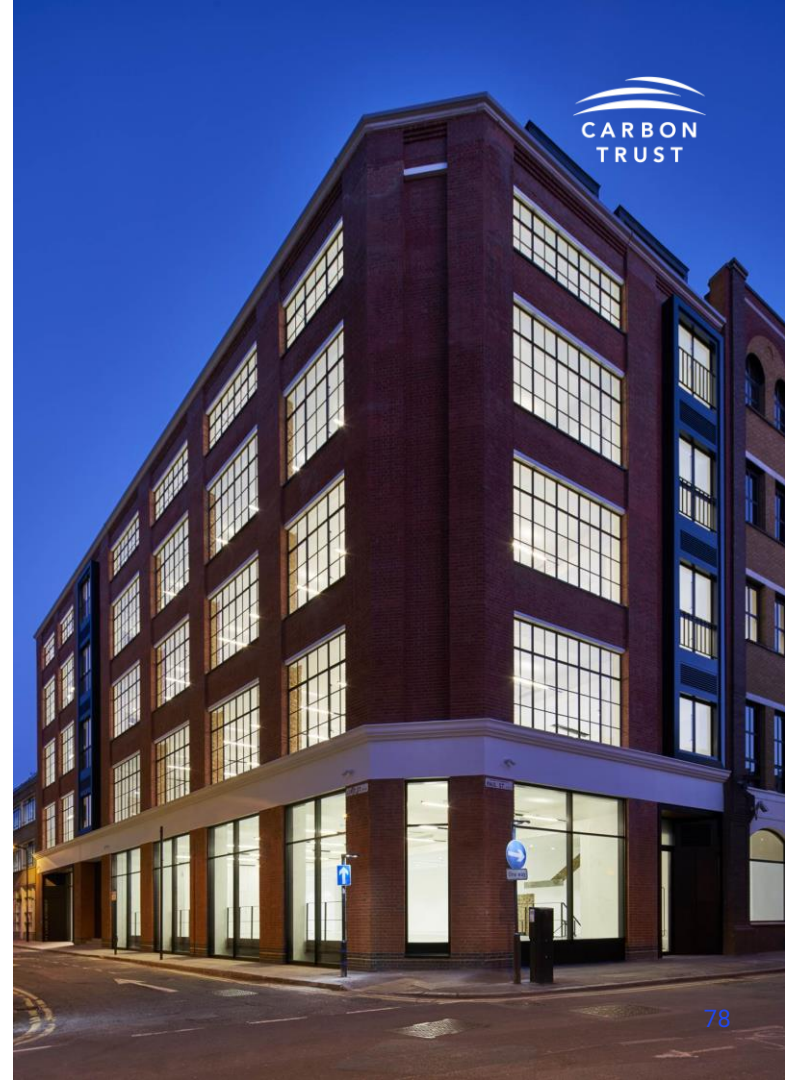
Example Leisure Centre



Example Theatre

Imagine you operate a theatre, the building is heated/cooled through an HVAC system, powered by gas and electricity. You have a bar on-site and you purchase a large number of props and stage electricals for productions. You lease part of the building to a business.

What might your main sources of emissions be?



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What might your main sources of emissions be?

Employee commuting

Business Travel

Electricity

Natural Gas (combustion)

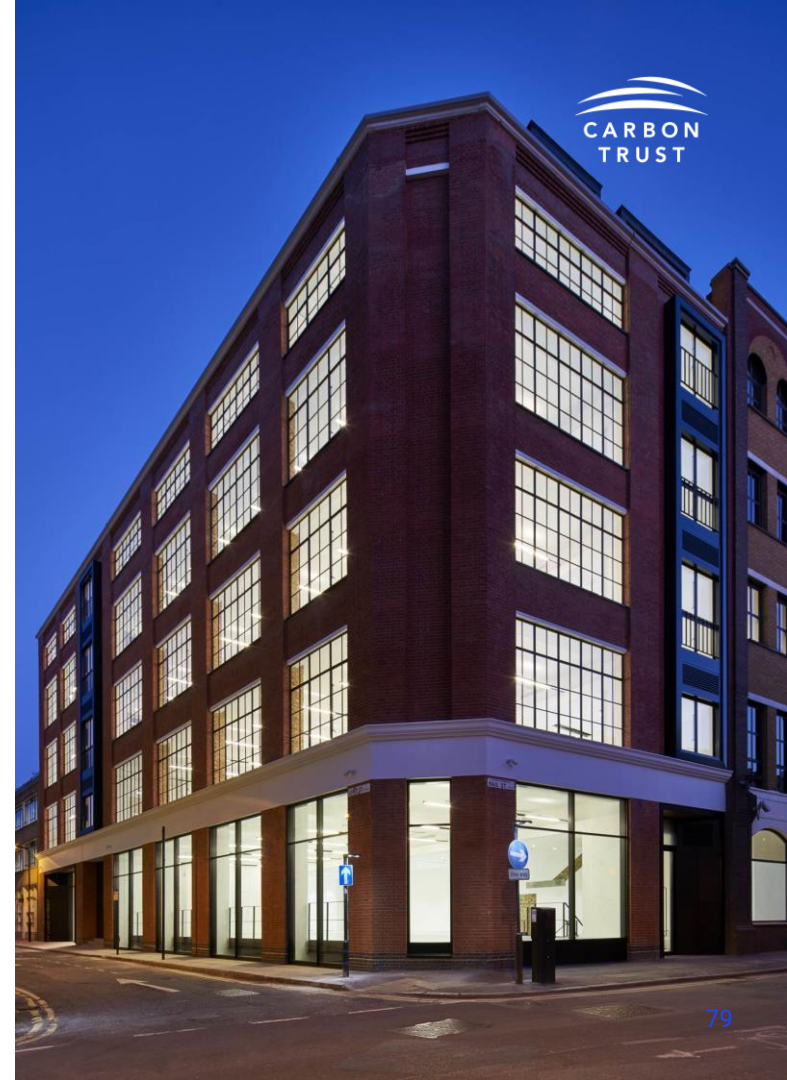
Purchased goods and services

Waste generated

Fuel and energy related activities

Refrigerant leaks

Downstream leased assets



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Which of these are Scope 3?

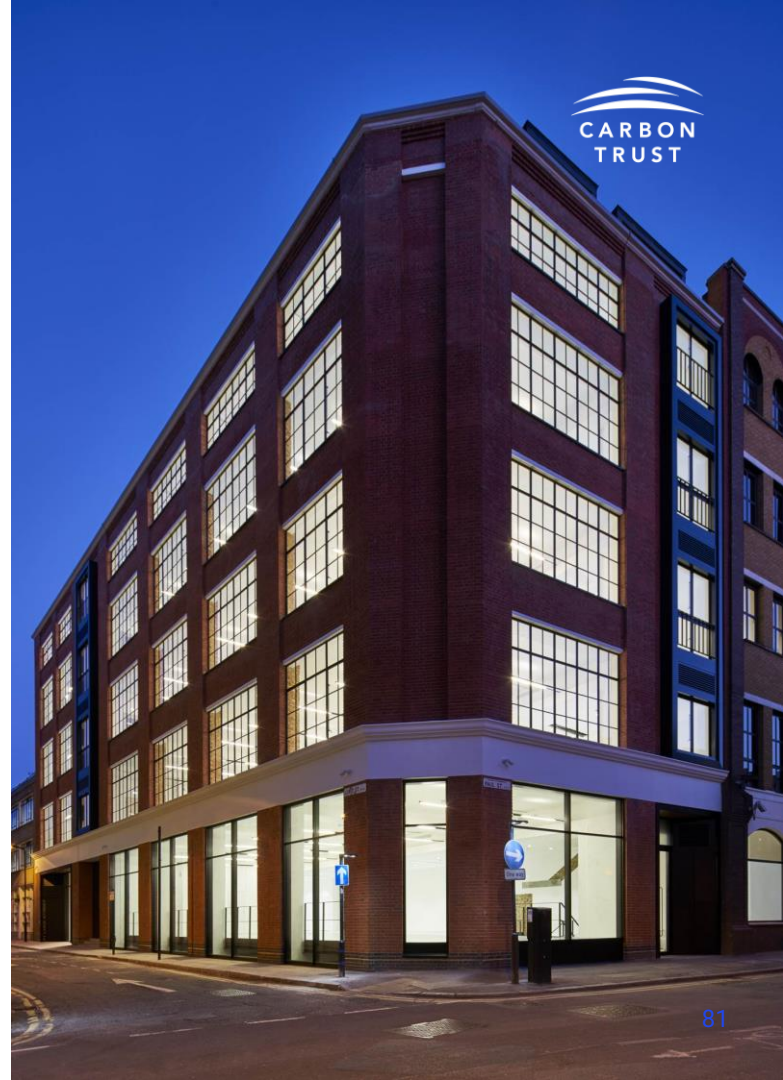
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Example Theatre

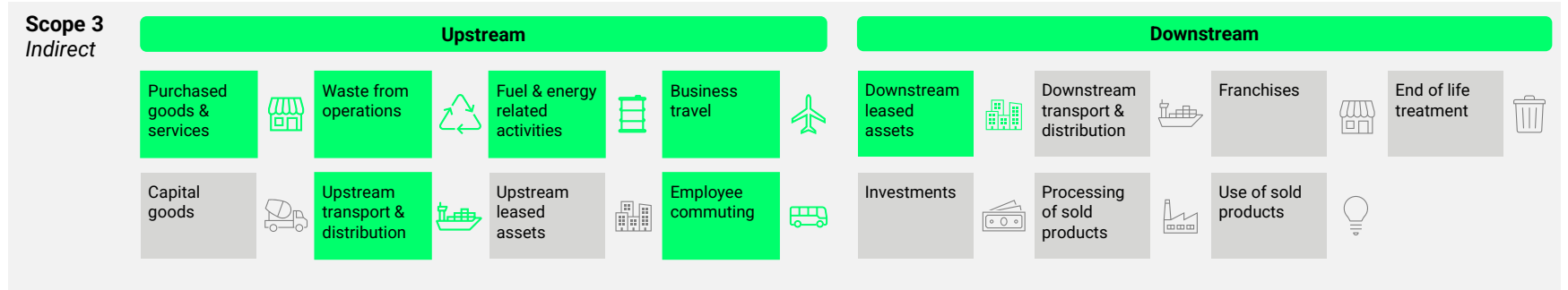
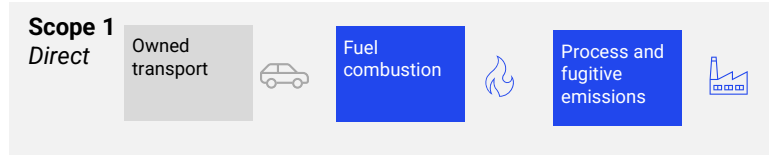
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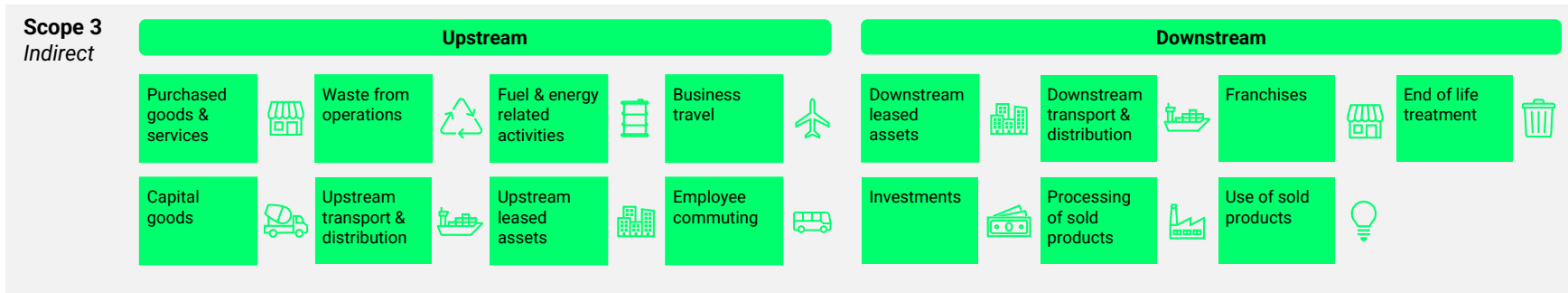
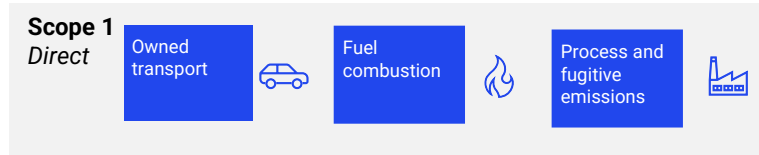
Refrigerant leaks	Scope 1
Natural Gas (combustion)	
Electricity	Scope 2
Employee commuting	Scope 3
Business Travel	
Purchased goods and services	
Waste generated	
Fuel and energy related activities	
Downstream leased assets	



Example Theatre



Time to think about your operations...





Workshop 1

Organisational Net Zero Pathway

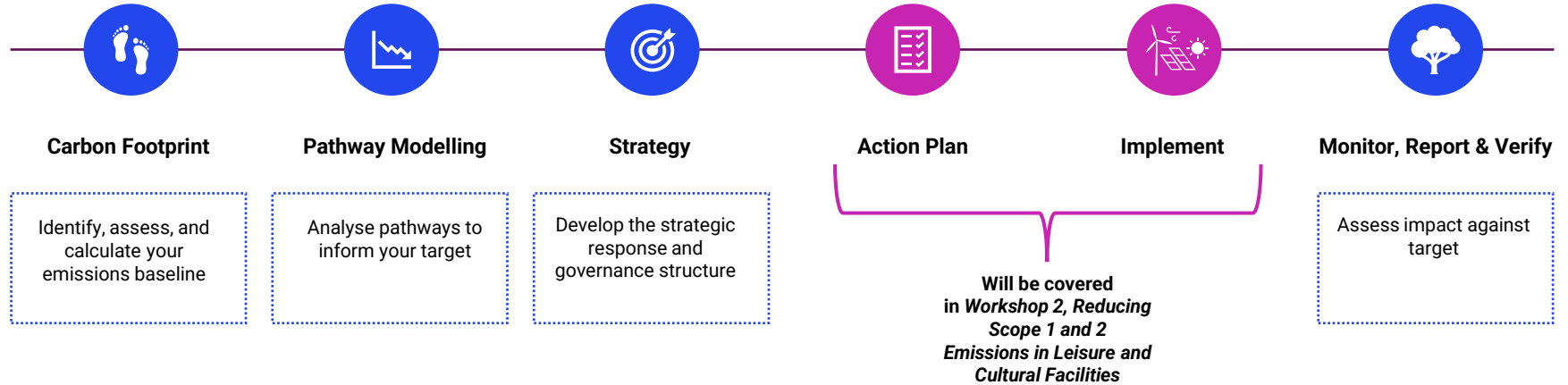
Section Aims

1. Our approach to Net Zero
2. Resources and expertise

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Our Approach

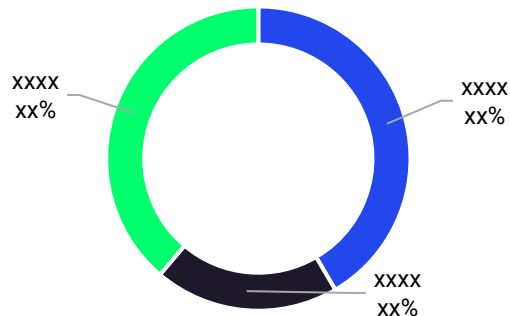
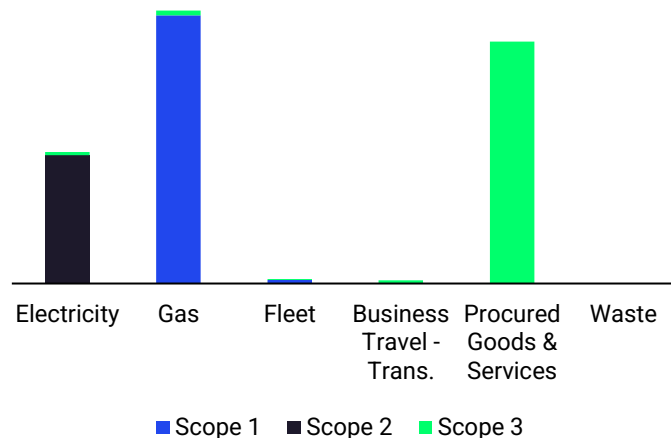




Carbon Footprint

- The aim of the baseline is to understand your **current** or **historical** level of emissions.
- Should include a summary of the main sources of emissions.
- Should be complete as possible, using all available data.
- The report should include ways in which accuracy could be improved for future reports and any assumptions in the calculations.

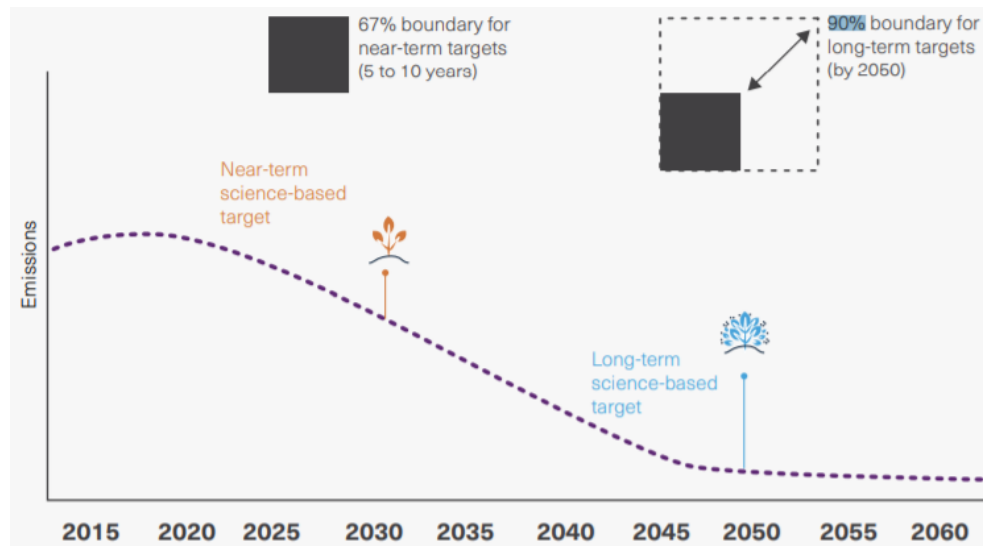
Baseline Footprint tCO₂e





Pathway Modelling

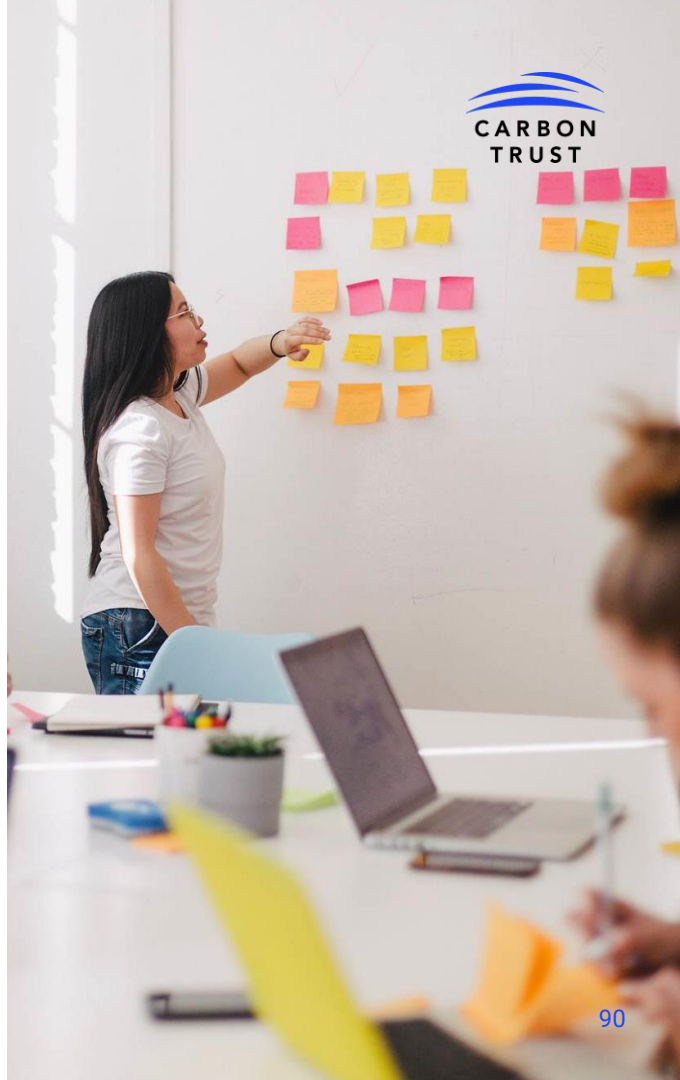
- Once you understand your emissions, it's now time to establish your long-term target for achieving net zero.
- Should align with your Council, National or UK Government – depends upon your level of ambition or resources.
- Once your target is agreed (e.g. Net Zero by 2050), you will need to develop an interim target (e.g. 50% reduction by 2030)
- This should then be translated into a pathway, with year-by-year reductions on your baseline year.





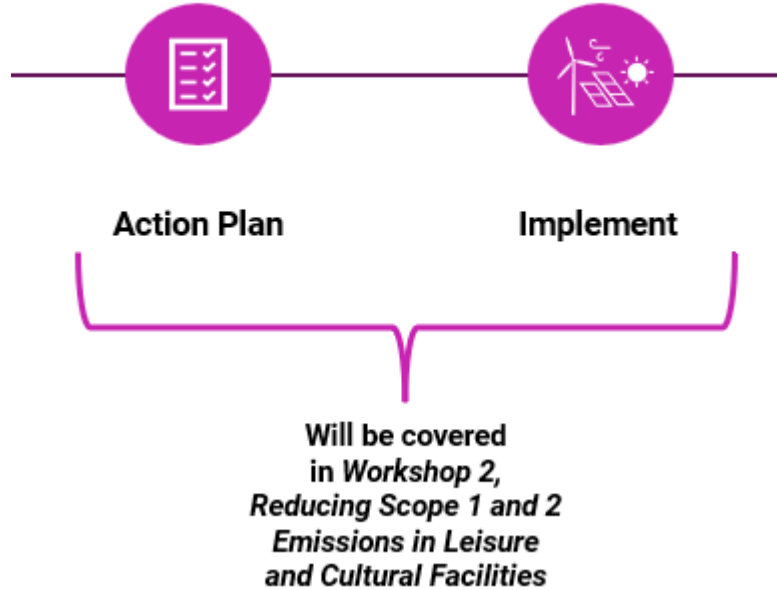
Strategy

- Important to engage senior management at the start and throughout
- Define early:
 - Who owns the strategy?
 - How does the strategy get signed off?
 - How will you engage key stakeholders throughout?
- You should establish a strategic plan for how you are going to structure your response to tackling emissions.
- Focus your efforts on your main sources of emissions
- Plans should be flexible and agile
- Short-terms plans (<5 years) provide more certainty





Action Plan/Implementation





Monitor, Report and Verify



Monitor success annually against the strategic target

- Quantifying the changes in carbon emissions compared with last year's report
- Ensure that projects that you might have implemented are having the expected emissions savings
- Can go further and have your carbon footprint verified by a third party



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Which of these has your organisation done?

① Start presenting to display the poll results on this slide.

Section Aims

1. Our approach to Net Zero
2. Resources and expertise

It *is* Challenging!

- Take **one targeted step at a time**, effective climate action is all about continual improvement.
- Once you have your carbon footprint, look at your key emission sources and think of how you might tackle these emissions
- Decide who you are going to align your target with - national, regional or local?
- Write a rough plan of how you might achieve your goals and try to identify your key issues.
- You might not have all the answers right now but focus your efforts on the things you can control or influence.
- Technology will inevitably improve in availability, efficiency and price.
- Funding can be tricky, especially where you aren't eligible for grant funding. Quick wins can fund expensive improvements down the line if saved.



Don't be afraid to be bold!

Resources & Expertise



Carbon Trust

- Carbon Footprinting Guide, <https://www.carbontrust.com/resources/carbon-footprinting-guide>
- Public Sector Network, <https://www.carbontrust.com/resources/public-sector-network>
- A guide to Net Zero for businesses, <https://www.carbontrust.com/resources/a-guide-to-net-zero-for-businesses>
- Other resources, <https://www.carbontrust.com/resources>
- Carbon Footprint Calculator, <https://www.carbontrust.com/resources/sme-carbon-footprint-calculator>

Welsh Government

- Public sector net zero reporting guide, <https://gov.wales/public-sector-net-zero-reporting-guide>

Other

- GHG protocol, guidance documents, <https://ghgprotocol.org/guidance-0>
- Becoming More Environmentally Sustainable, <https://communityleisureuk.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/07/Becoming-more-environmentally-sustainable-guide.pdf>
- Carbon Footprinting for SMEs Webinar, https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GHYFaC_sQD0
- BEIS Conversion factors, <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/government-conversion-factors-for-company-reporting>



Workshop 1

Summary

Next workshop....



How to:

Reduce Scope 1 and 2 emissions



Workshop 1

Q&A



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