



Springfield Training 2023

Carbon footprint 749.8t – 760.5t CO2e

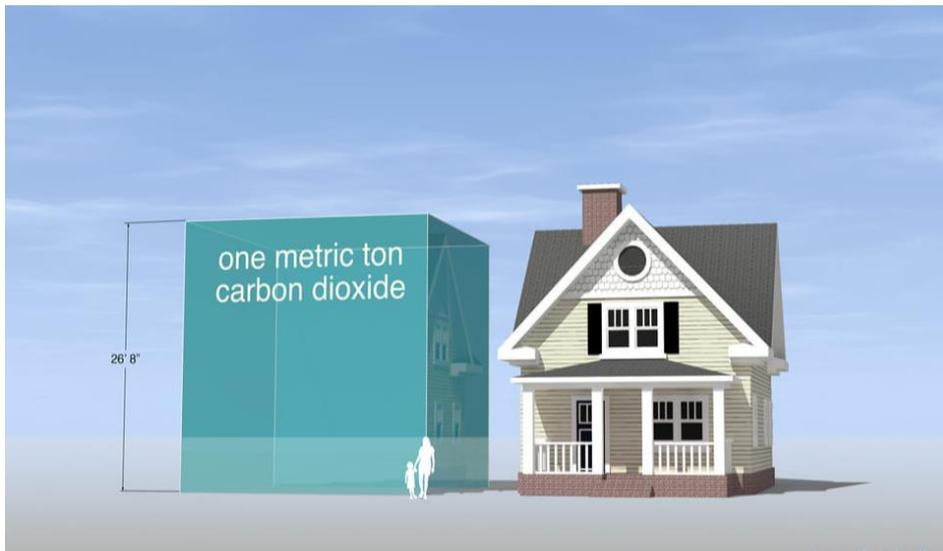
All emissions have an environmental impact. They are defined as the release of pollutants into the atmosphere. There are many different types of pollutants and each one has an environmental impact.

First let's establish what 1 tonne of CO2 looks like. One tonne of CO2 can be represented by a sphere about 11 metres high or a cube 8.2 metres square.

Try to imagine:

- 500 x CO2 fire extinguishers
- 1 x 500m³ hot air balloon

Or a cube 26.8ft high, about the same size as a 3-storey house.



So, we have established that emissions are pollutants in our atmosphere. Due to their being different types of pollutants the GHG Protocol introduced a way of differentiating between the different pollutants and standards in which we can calculate them. They were put into 3 different categories and these categories are called scopes.

Scopes

Understanding what scopes are is important for measuring our footprint.

According to the leading Green House Gas Protocol corporate standard (GHG protocol), a company's greenhouse gas emissions must be reported. Scope 1 and 2 are mandatory to report but scope 3 is



voluntary and the hardest to monitor. However, companies succeeding in reporting all 3 scopes will have a sustainable competitive advantage.

Scope 1

These are direct emissions caused by company controlled and owned resources. These emissions are a direct result of our activities and are split into 4 categories. Stationary combustion, Mobile combustion, Fugitive emissions, Process emissions.

- Stationary combustion are fuels and heating sources which produce GHG emissions, for example when we use our laptops, cook lunch, or use the kettle.
- Mobile combustion is produced by vehicles owned and controlled by the business that burn fuel, this does not include electric vehicles.
- Fugitive emissions are leaks of GHG from freezers, fridges, and air conditioning units.
- Process emissions are released during industrial processes and on-site manufacturing.

Scope 2

This scope covers indirect emissions from purchased energy, this would be from a utility provider and are emissions produced by purchased electricity, heat, cooling, and steam. For most companies this will be their electricity consumption, and this was also the case for us.

Scope 3

Scope 3 emissions are all indirect emissions that are not included in scope 2. These emissions occur within our chain and are linked to our operations. I have split these into 8 categories which can be found below.

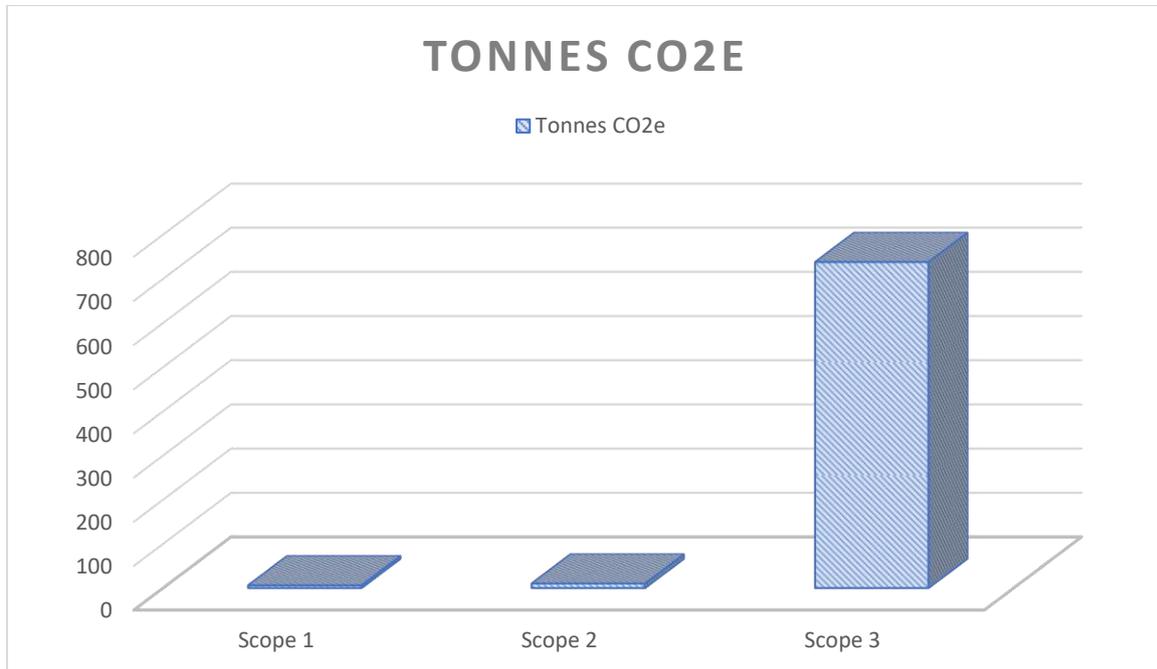
As you can see from the table below our scope 3 emissions hugely outweigh scope 1 and 2 and this is because these emissions cover a huge area of operations and ultimately for businesses, they are the hardest to control. However, this is where many companies focus their efforts as this is often the largest contributor and the area in which we can have the most impact on achieving our sustainability goals.

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Scope 1	6.1t CO2e	0.008%
Scope 2	10.2t CO2e	0.013%
Scope 3	738t CO2e	97.8%



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Scope 3 Categories

Let's take a closer look at our scope 3 emissions.

Purchased goods and services	53.8t CO2e
Staff Commuting	524.5t CO2e
Finance	31t CO2e
Waste generated in operations	22.4t CO2e
Downstream transportation and distribution (customers)	4.4t CO2e
Upstream transportation and distribution (suppliers)	0.6t CO2e
Water	0.1t CO2e
Business Travel	101.2t CO2e

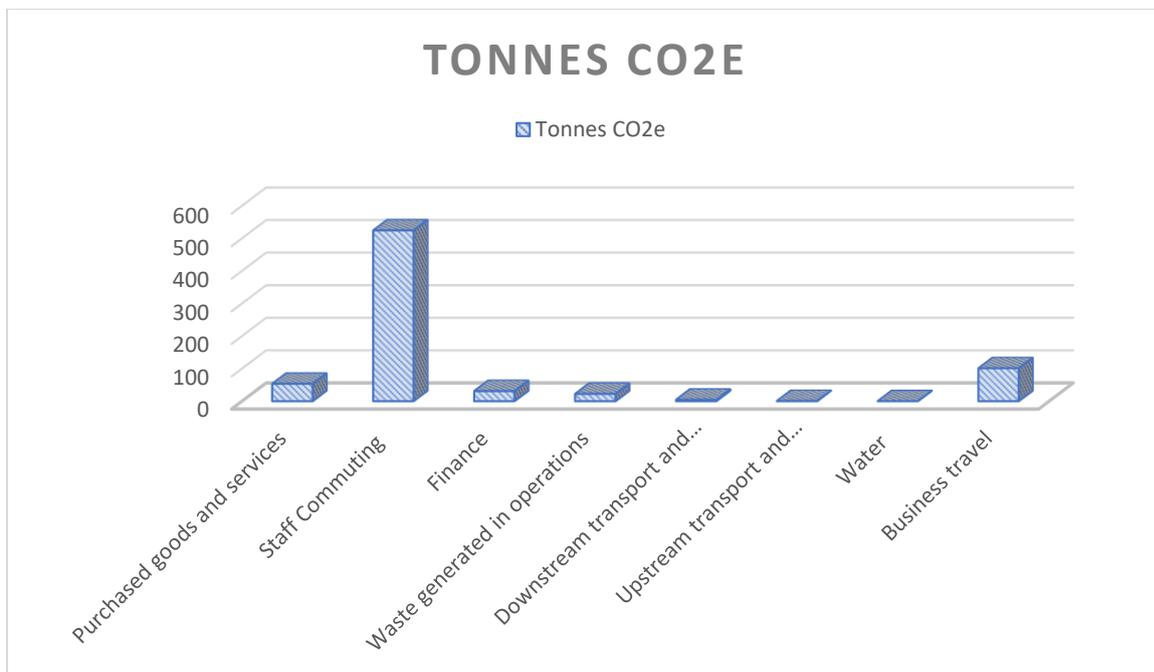
- Purchased goods and services – these are products that we need to do our jobs. Our equipment, pens, tables, chairs, paper, cups.
- Commuting – All staff commuting to and from work.
- Finance – Sustainable finance, using sustainable bank accounts and investing money in sustainable projects.
- Waste – The waste we generate is huge for the size of the business and this is because we are currently behind the times with the amount of paper we use and the lack of recycling.



- Downstream transportation and distribution – This includes anything that we send on, items sent in the mail like certificates, letters to students and employers and the emissions produced by the third party for the transportation taken for the item there.
- Upstream transportation and distribution – This includes anything that we purchase and the GHG's that are produced in the manufacturing and delivery of said item. This also includes leased assets, the transportation and fuel.
- Water – This is self-explanatory in the amount of water that we consume and use for washing and cleaning within the business.
- Business travel – This includes any travel that is done for work. Travel to see students/employers, between buildings and services.

As you can see from the table below the area that we need to work on most is our travel. Commuting and business travel are our main contributors toward our CO₂e.

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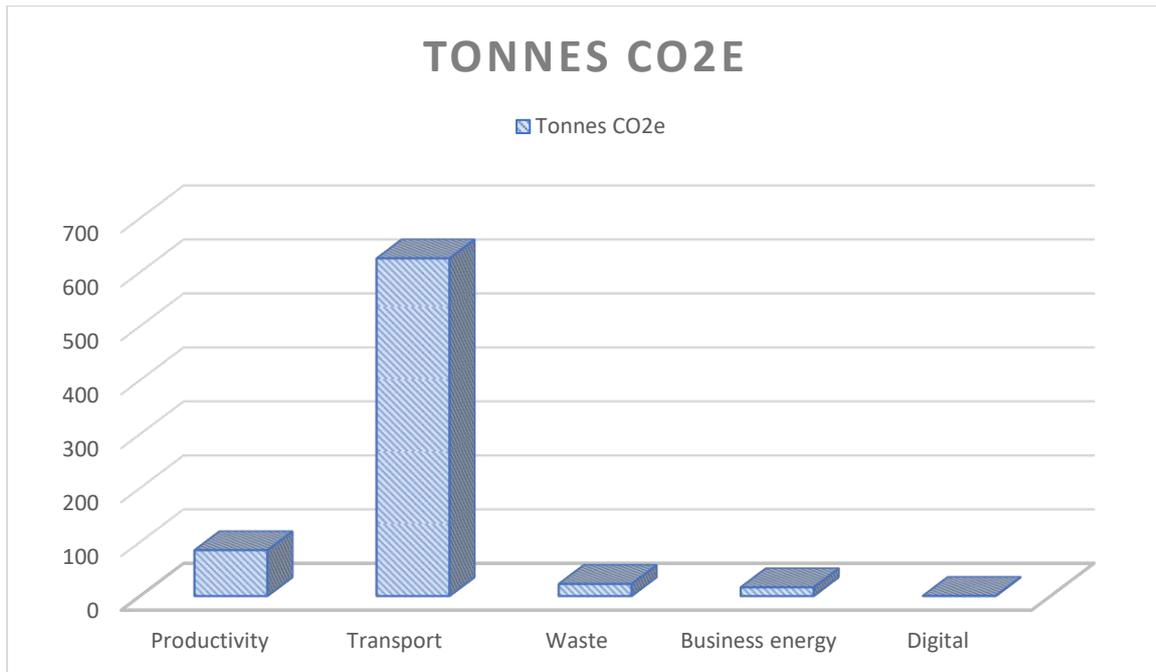
Buckets

While scopes are important it can be easier to understand your footprint using buckets. Buckets were introduced to simplify sustainability introducing heuristic tool. I have also divided our footprint using the 5 sustainability buckets. The 5 buckets represent different areas of our day through business operations.



Productivity	85t CO2e	11%
Transport	625.7t CO2e	83%
Waste	22.4t CO2e	0.029%
Business & Energy	16.3t CO2e	0.021%
Digital	0.4t CO2e	0.0005%

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What are we going to do about it?

We have now put together a small team of staff who will make up our sustainability team. These colleagues will be working together on our 5-year plan. This plan will be communicated out to all staff once the first meeting has taken place on the 9th August 2023.

There are also actions that we can all put in place today to actively reduce our carbon footprint immediately.

- Consider your journey, is it necessary. Ask yourself - are you planning your diary to account for the location of your students, are you working smart?
- Do you really need to print that document? Does it need to be in colour? Can you share it or complete it electronically?
- Are you purchasing items that are within single use packaging. Can you bring refillable cups and could we bring our own containers to work for food?
- Do you discuss sustainability with students? It is often a focus within the news and could form part of your discussions on British values.