Enhance Sustainable Measures In Sports Facilities (ESMIS)

D2.1 Methodology framework which includes the criteria for the selection of best practices and the innovative measures in ESMIS

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Abstract

The ESMIS project aims to elevate the sports sector's sustainability practices through comprehensive research, data analysis, and knowledge exchange across Europe. **We are committed to improving the understanding of best practices in sustainable sports facility management and providing a robust support platform for professionals and stakeholders in this field.**

The methodology framework can also be considered as a design paper. It describes the steps that will be taken in the ESMIS project to achieve its result: a digital platform with mapping system for innovative best practice solutions to make sport facilities sustainable. **The current document also gives outline on the indicators for the classification of the best practices and innovative solutions.**

The steps described in the design paper will navigate the development of the ESMIS platform of best practices in such a way that it inspires sports facility managers and sustainability experts in sports facilities.

In the next chapters there is a classification category for sports facilities addressed by the ESMIS project as well as listing of the main indicators for the classification and evaluation of sustainable innovative measures in sports facilities.

Translated versions of the document:

1. Access here the Spanish version of the methodology framework.
2. Access here the Greek version of the methodology framework.
3. Access here the Dutch version of the methodology framework.
4. Access here the German version of the methodology framework.

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1. Introduction

Recognizing the pivotal role of sports facilities in fostering sustainability, the ESMIS project consortium is dedicated to support the transformation of sport facilities from contributors to global warming into champions of sustainability across economic, social, and environmental dimensions. Sports facilities are vital to Europe's economy, well-being, and societal cohesion. Therefore, urgent action is needed to enhance their sustainability.

The collaboration within the ESMIS project aims to elevate the sports sector's sustainability practices through comprehensive research, data analysis, and knowledge exchange across Europe. **We are committed to improving the understanding of best practices in sustainable sports facility management and providing a robust support platform for professionals and stakeholders in this field.** This approach not only guides our current project but also sets the stage for future initiatives, ensuring that sports facilities become key drivers of sustainability in Europe. By uniting our expertise and efforts, we aim to make a lasting impact on the sports sector and, by extension, on society as a whole.

2. Methodology framework which includes the criteria for the selection of best practices and the innovative measures in ESMIS (D2.1)

As already stated in the abstract, this methodology should be considered as something bigger – as the design paper for the digital platform of best practices (D2.1). It provides answers to all the questions related to the future mapping of best practices for sustainable sport facilities and the data collection related to that. The design paper answers the following questions:

- How to define the target audience and stakeholders for the ESMIS project and the digital platform of best practices?
- How to classify the types of sport facilities for the digital platform and what indicators are there for the different sustainable sport facilities?
- How to classify the sustainability themes that are to be covered?
- How to establish clear indicators for the identification and classification of innovative measures?
- What types of data should be collected for each of the best practice cases?

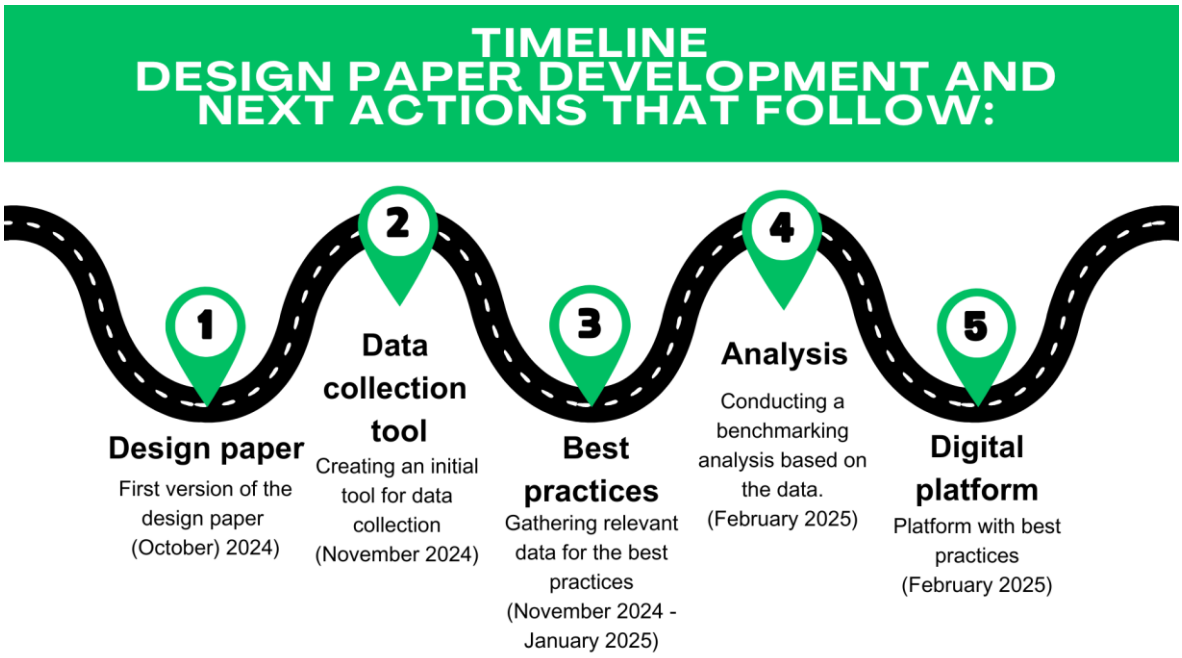
- How the gathered data can be used and visualised in the interactive ESMIS platform with map of best practices for sustainable sport facilities?
- What is the customer journey of the target audience that will use the digital platform with best practices?
- How should the ESMIS partnership ensure involvement from countries outside of the project and attracts them to use the digital platform?
- How should the project communication be adapted to promote the digital platform with best practices?

This document sets the indicators and recommendations to identify, analyse and classify sustainability measures in sports facilities and help partners with the development of the interactive digital platform, part of the ESMIS project. Think of the design paper as the architectural plan of a house. Both have a similar role when it comes to setting the framework and the guidelines for the upcoming infrastructure development. This design paper represents the foundation for the creation for the digital platform in the ESMIS projects, with aspirational targets and guidelines set out to support the future activities of the partnership.

3. The design paper in the context of the ESMIS project

This design paper will help us to create a digital platform with best practices and toolkit that will guide sport facilities on their journey to sustainability. To create a clear step by step approach we have started from our kick-off discussion and the definition of the main end product of the project: the digital platform with mapping of best practices. As a point of reference of this end product we have looked at mapping platforms that have been created for similar purposes like the https://atlas.duurzamesportsector.nl (example visual below):

These points of reference helped us to elaborate the necessary actions and steps. (see also 3.1). The development of the design paper, and the next corresponding actions in the project implementation, entail the following stages:



3.1 Target audience

This design paper was developed starting with answering the question *"Who is going to use the tools we develop in the ESMIS project?".* This was the main topic of our workshop during the kick-off meeting in Eindhoven in March 2024. With the help of project partners, we defined the potential users and stakeholders of the digital platform with best practices.

From a geographical aspect, the data collection and mapping will initially focus on the following countries:

- Netherlands.
- Ireland.
- Belgium.
- Germany.
- Spain.
- Greece.

- Sweden.
- Denmark.
- Finland.
- France.

These will be the countries covered by the first version of the digital platform in the ESMIS project. It is possible that during the project other countries are added depending on the stakeholders we manage to reach thanks to our communication efforts.

From the perspective of the user, we decided to classify two primary target groups:

1. **Sport facility managers and owners of private, public or public-private sports facilities.**
2. **Sustainability managers in sport facilities.**

The reason for this choice is that professionals from both target groups can connect and can influence other potential target groups of users of the digital platform. They are in the middle of the value chain with all the other potential target groups and come between the people that have needs and the people that offer solutions.

The other potential target groups include (but are not limited to):

- National sport bodies.
- National authorities.
- Local and regional authorities.
- Businesses that provide sustainable solutions for sport facilities.

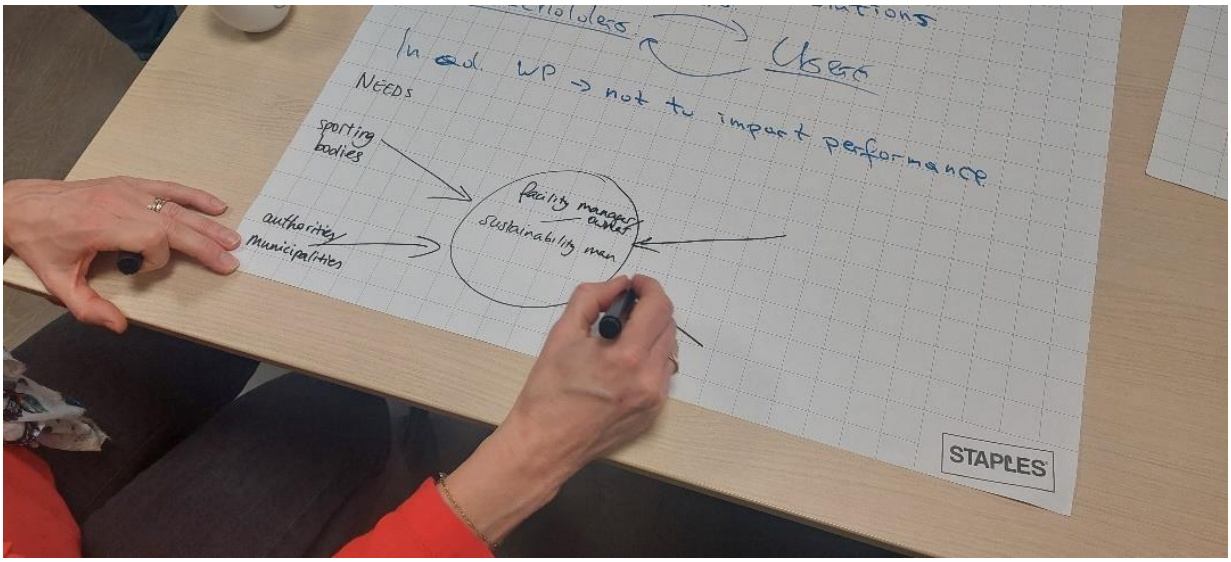
We notice that there is an overlap between potential users and stakeholders. In the list of stakeholders, we can include:

- Policy makers.
- Architects and consultants.
- Construction companies.
- Investors.
- Universities and research centers.
- Cluster organisations and federations.
- Other EU projects focused on sustainability in sport facilities/sport.

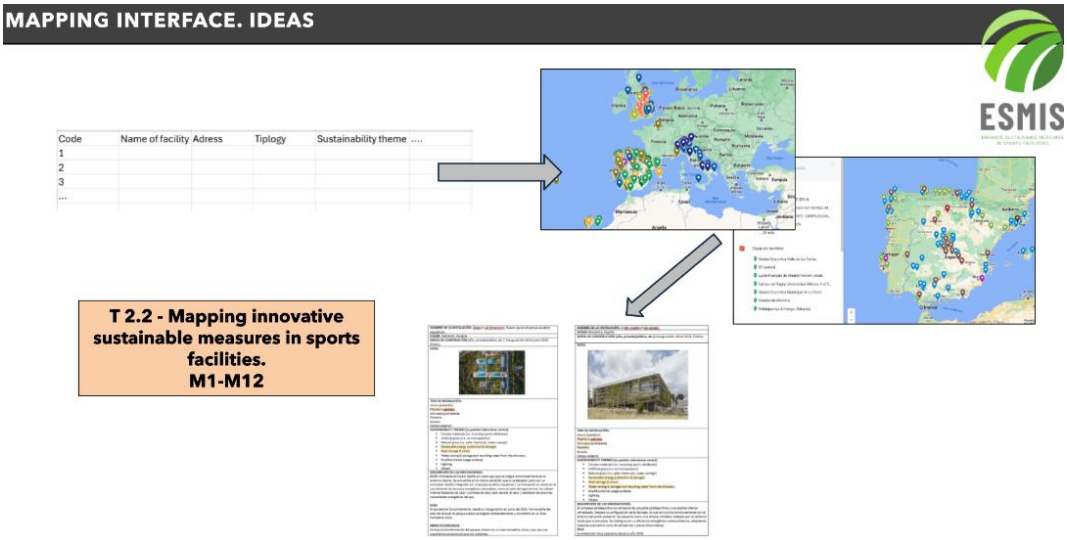
3.2 Lessons learned in the project so far

To make sure we follow a consistent and coherent approach in the creation of the design paper and to ensure the successful execution of the whole project we at Cluster Sports & Technology (CST) did a variety of preparatory actions and research:

- CST organised two interactive workshops with two different working groups as part of the kick-off meeting of the project in Eindhoven in March 2024. Our goal was to discuss the initial thoughts of project partners for the scope and the potential target groups of the digital platform with best practices;



- During the kick-off meeting CST agreed to create a working group with the University of Castilla-La Mancha (UCLM) who lead the activities related to the survey and mapping design and organised 5 online meetings to align our efforts;
- As result of the working group between CST and UCLM first versions of the data collection tool and mock-ups of the digital platform with best practices were presented during the regular project meetings.

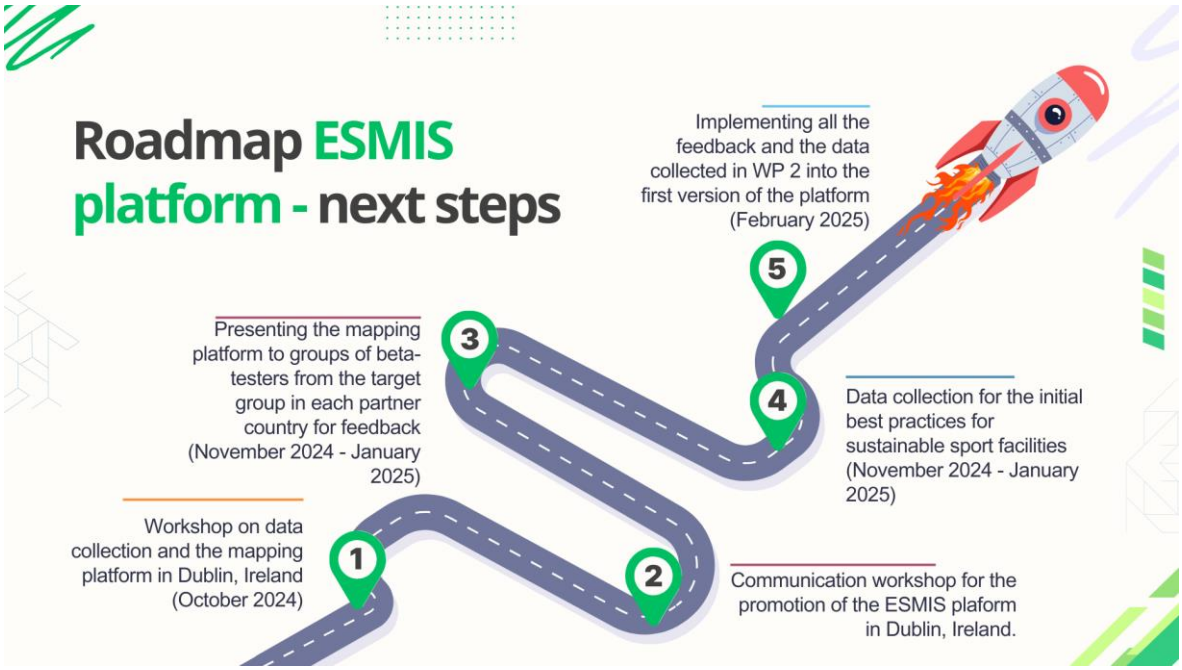


- CST had consultation meeting with the Catalan sport cluster INDESCAT to better understand the needs of owners/managers of sport facilities that are

part of their cluster.

- CST had consultation meeting with Sportinnovator (Netherlands), associated partner of the ESMIS project to learn from their experience in designing online mapping for sustainable sport facilities on national level in the Netherlands.
- CST consulted with two strategic documents – sustainability framework from Sport Ireland and analysis with best practices for green strategies in sport by INDESCAT.
- CST presented the first version of the design paper among project partners and after gathering feedback from the consortium, we have developed a second version in July 2024.
- CST created a customer journey for the main target groups of users that will use the digital platform with best practices that was shared with UCLM.
- CST and project partners did extra research to find suitable mapping tools that could serve as inspiration in the development of the digital platform with best practices.
- In August 2024 CST in coordination with Sport Ireland and UCLM did a final review for this methodology framework (design paper) to finalise all the elements related to data collection for the best practices. Based on the extensive feedback a third version is delivered in September 2024.

All of this input helped the ESMIS partnership define the scope and structure of the design paper and create a practical document that can provide universal guidelines with added value regardless of the type of region, facility, and sustainability measures. After the first mapping platform is presented in October 2024 in Dublin, additional feedback will be gathered from members of the target group from the different countries. This will help the ESMIS partnership be sure that the platform meets the expectations of the target audience and that it is useful and relevant for them. The next steps in the creation and promoting the mapping tool are:



4. Classification of sport facilities

There is a high variety of typologies of sports facilities, with different sizes, activities and therefore, with different needs and challenges in the process towards sustainability. The consultations and research showed that it is better to classify the types of sports facilities, taking into account:

- In the analysis of the best practices sport facilities with different size, users and installations have to compared.
- The specific local characteristics of the region where the facility is located must be taken into account – for some water saving is more important than energy saving.
- Different types of facilities have different needs related to sustainability.
- Often there are mixed type of sport centres and sport complexes which combine outdoor and indoor sports facilities.

For the initial version of the digital platform with best practices, CST adapts the definitions provided in the analysis “Green energy strategies in sport facilities” developed by INDESCAT for the needs of the region of Catalonia in Spain. The modifications are made to reflect the international scope of the mapping of facilities with sustainable best practices:

- Sports facility – *indoor and outdoor facilities specifically designed and built or*

adapted for the development of one or multiple physical and sports activities, consisting of sports spaces and complementary facilities located in a common area and operating dependently and homogeneously.

- Sport complex – *a multi-function combination of several outdoor and/or indoor sports facilities related to each other which are for more than one type of sport. Normally physically separated and with different access points for each facility that composes it.*

For the purposes of the future analysis and mapping for the digital platform we have to outline that:

- If there are multiple facilities for the same sport, then we consider that one big sport facility.
- Sports complexes have to have at least two related sport facilities that complement each other in the implementation of sustainability solutions and measures. If a sustainability solution is related only to one facility in a sport complex, then the analysis and mapping will be done for this facility as part of the sport complex, but not for the whole sport complex itself.
- If a sustainability solution is focused on a sport complex-wide initiatives but does not fit the description mentioned above it is still relevant for the ESMIS digital platform of best practices.

This allows the mapping and data collection to cover all types of cases, regardless of how they are setup from organisation perspective. Regarding the type of sport facilities, we classify them in two primary categories including several sub-categories of facilities.

For indoor sport facilities:
- Sport halls – includes indoor arenas that are used for basketball, volleyball, handball, tennis as well as other sport activities. This category includes gyms, ice rinks, squash courses and other types of multiactivity sports facilities.
- Indoor swimming pools - sport facilities composed only of swimming pools.
- Sport centres (wellness centres or similar) – sport facilities composed by different sport spaces, for different disciplines. They usually include a swimming pool and fitness spaces, although other combinations are possible.

For outdoor sport facilities:
- Courts for practicing different types of sport that are with artificial or natural turf;
- Courts for practicing different types of sport that are with another type of layer materials.

- Outdoor swimming pools, part of a sport complex and fulfil the indicators related to the sport complexes mentioned above. For the ESMIS project, the pool must be part of a sports complex. Completely independent outdoor pools will not be included in the initial mapping for the project but could be added on a later stage.

5. Sustainability pillars (themes)

The sustainability pillars (themes) identified in the design paper are related to 4 main different types of applications:

1. Energy – Measures that reduce energy consumption and / or reduce carbon.
2. Water – Measures that reduce water consumption or improve wastewater quality.
3. Materials – Measures that focus on the circular use of materials (e.g. use of recycled materials) or reduce waste generation and / or improve recycling.
4. Governance – Measures that result in a more sustainable way of working, for example through procurement or smart reporting of data, or through documented processes e.g. ISO.

One sustainability solution might cover more than 1 category. When defining the scope of the analysis and the mapping, further clarification of the best practice will be done on the base of the following sub-categories:

- Renewable Energy: Use of renewable energy sources such as solar thermal, photovoltaic solar, biomass, geothermal, district heating, wind.
- Lighting: Installation of LED lighting, presence or brightness control systems.
- Heating and Cooling Systems: Solutions to optimize the use of heat or cold for space conditioning or water vessels.
- Insulation: Efficient insulation systems for walls or windows.
- Specific Technologies: Solutions such as waste heat recovery, thermal or electrical energy storage, and more.
- Water Savings: Measures for water saving or rainwater recovery. Measures to improve wastewater quality.
- Shared Self-Consumption: Solutions that involve energy exchange with external facilities to the sports center, whether businesses, households, or public water or electrical networks.
- Data and monitoring: systems to improve data collection and monitoring.
- Certification: External sustainability certifications.
- Procurement: The purchasing of more sustainable materials.
- Resourcing: Sustainability roles and or teams.

With the creation of the first version of the digital mapping platform for best practices for sustainable sport facilities, these can be further elaborated.

6.Indicators and classification of innovative sustainable measures and the accepted standard practice.

In the design paper the ESMIS partnership already identified the type of facilities, the scope of sustainability measures and the target audience the digital mapping platform will have. The next important question that the design paper answers is what is the accepted standard practice we base our mapping on? A lot of sport facilities across Europe have already taken the first steps on the path of sustainability. Taking this into account the ESMIS partners have agreed that as a baseline we take the implementation of at least one the following 3 measures by sport facilities:

- LED lights.
- Improvements to building insulation.
- Roof mounted solar panels.

We will still keep the sports facilities that have not implemented any of them engaged with the goal of helping them find suitable sustainable solutions in the future.

Implementing at least one of these measures is the accepted standard practice from where we will begin the mapping of innovative sustainable solutions for sport facilities across Europe. The combination of several measures together into a single solution to tackle the problems of a sport facility an innovation in governance/management. Therefore, it is important also to distinguish the difference between **technical and process innovations**.

Technical innovation = A physical change to an asset (e.g. installation of heat pump technology).
Process innovation = A new way of working, or more efficient use of a resource (e.g. reducing swimming pool temperature)

The main criteria established by the project partnership when it comes to innovative sustainable solutions for sport facilities are the following:

- They have to be scalable and replicable.
- They have to have a certain maturity – at least TRL 6 with a proven and tested pilot that can be showcased. If a solution is not yet with TRL 6 it can

be included in the mapping, however this would be clearly described. If there is interest such innovative solutions can be matched with facilities that would like to test them in a pilot project.

- They have to have a positive economic and/or carbon impact and provide good return of investment (ROI).
- They have to fit into one of the 4 identified sustainability pillars (themes).
- They have to be implemented in a way that does negatively impact sport performance.
- They should have a clear environmental impact that can be measured and traced (even if this is not done at the moment).
- The party implementing the innovation has to be open to sharing the lessons learned.

An additional indicator that not considered mandatory is the continuous measurement of results. This an innovation in governance (data-driven decision making). While most sport facilities implement sustainability measures, only a few actually measure their impact and have relevant data to share. Implementing a specific sustainability standard that fits into the scope of the design paper can also be considered an innovation in governance/management.

7. Type of information to be collected by the data collection tool and mapping

The ESMIS partners have agreed to make the following recommendations for the design of the data collection tool that will be used to gather information for the best practices we want to include in the digital platform:

- A very limited list of sport facility types must be defined. Maybe we can use a close question with 4-5 type of facilities and after that, a question with the sub-type.
- The questionnaire has to clearly obtain information like who is owner of the sustainability solution, who implements it, what stakeholders are involved, what is the timeline and roadmap for implementation and also describe the resources needed not only for the initial implementation but for the ongoing maintenance (if possible).
- The survey should follow the methodology in terms of focus on sport facilities, sustainability pillars (themes) and criteria for innovative sustainable solutions.

- If needed during the survey design partners will define further sub-categories for the sport facilities, sustainability pillars and innovative sustainable solutions.
- The survey design should be done in a way that allows for an innovative measure to be listed in more than one sustainability pillar (theme).
- There should be specific types of questions which are directed to the different types of sport facilities, sustainability pillars and innovative practices.
- The questionnaire itself should be divided into two sections – a mandatory one that provides the main information for a specific best practice case and an extra one that is not mandatory but gives detailed information about the best practice. The main reason for this is the lack of relevant data for many of the best practices that could serve as inspiration, but don't yet measure the impact of the implemented sustainability measures.
- The survey itself should also gather information also from facilities that have not yet implemented sustainability measures and understand the reasons why this has not happened. There should be a separate pathway for such facilities with a question like: "Have you implemented any innovation or good practice related to sustainability? If the answer is yes, the questionnaire continues with the mandatory and non-mandatory best practice. If the answer is no, move on to another pathway asking the reasons why this has not happened.
- The survey should be designed in a way that unifies the measurement of data despite the different sport facilities and geographical locations. The most important thing for the measures is to be all the same in the different countries.
- For the questionnaire we can add information on the type of sustainability measures from the baseline that sports facilities have implemented, what are they interested in to do next and if they have a specific need that can be addressed with by a company that offers innovative sustainability solution. In this way we can better make future matchmaking and include this information in their profile along with the date of the last update.

Based on the mentioned above we recommend the following sets of data to be measured and compared in the analysis of the best practices that has to be conducted by CST:

- Size of the sport facility in square meters with clear division (two separate

calculations) between the indoor and outdoor part for sport complexes.

- We have to focus on the number of users of sport facilities for a specific time period (day, month, year) and not on the number of members.
- Water calculations should not be divided by the way the water is used (for pools, for showers etc). Instead, the overall water consumption should be measured and divided by the number of users for the year to get the average water usage per user for the sport facilities like swimming pools. ***(this is to be asked for best practices only related the water sustainability pillar)***
- We don't consider the indoor temperature a relevant measurement. It can vary between the climate in the different regions, but also the average temperature in sport facilities can be different due to national legislation and other regulatory standards in different countries/regions.
- We consider that the measurement for energy usage should be unified to primary energy usage. INDESCAT can provide a calculator that transforms the different types of energy measurements to primary energy usage and that can be the baseline indicator for all sport facilities. As an alternative it could be used Kwh/m2.
- The saving ratios in energy and water saving as a result of the already implemented sustainability measures.
- The economic return of investment because of the implemented sustainability measures related to utility savings. Other sustainability impacts should be quantified in financial ROI where possible.

Clear definitions should be provided for the data measurements mentioned above along with a simple way in which they can be calculated. It is possible that many sports facility managers will have problems indicating specific data. This is why the questions that require more detailed data will not be mandatory. However, the best practices that can provide in-dept data will be the ones serve as inspiration.

As mentioned before, the platform can be developed based on the learnings from existing mapping portals. A good example for systemizing and integrating such data into an interactive map can already be found in the countries of the partnership. E.g. In the Netherlands, a sustainable atlas for sport facilities has already been developed.

It can be found on this web address: https://atlas.duurzamesportsector.nl/

In the Sustainability Atlas it can easily be seen how sports clubs and municipalities in the Netherlands are becoming more sustainable and how they are innovating. This online atlas follows the same goal we have in ESMIS - we want to inspire sport facility managers and owners to take actions too. Actions towards a sustainable and climate-friendly sports facilities.

8. Customer journey for the ESMIS platform

For the mapping platform the pathway is divided into two journeys. The first is a user that is searching for information. The second is a user that is sharing information.

8.1. The user that is searching for information

This user is a sport facility manager, owner of private or public sport facilities or a sustainability manager in sport facilities. It is someone who has responsibilities for the sport facilities. This person is interested in making sustainable changes to the sport facilities. It is someone who does not yet know what type of change he/she wants to make or how it can be achieved.

8.1.1. Awareness:

The user comes in contact with the existence of the ESMIS platform by searching for information and inspiration online. When the user types in “sustainable changes to sports facilities” the ESMIS platform will come up. Also, when they type it in their own language. The ESMIS platform clearly states what it is and how it could help the user. The touch point where the user and the ESMIS platform meet is on google. Here the green ESMIS logo and description about international collaborations towards sustainable change for sports facilities will make the user curious.

8.1.2. Consideration:

The user considers using the ESIMS platform by looking on the website. Here he/she will read about the ESIMS platform and all its possibilities. The user is searching for content that is relevant to his/her situation. The big collection of information can be overwhelming, and the user wants to filter the information by the characters of his/her situation.

- The location of the innovation to see if there are innovations in the area.
- The type of innovation to see stories about a specific way to make it more sustainable. For example, isolation or solar panels.
- The type of facility to see how other people used innovations to make the same type of facility more sustainable.

When the content of the ESMIS platform is relevant for the user, he/she will consider using the ESMIS platform.

8.1.3. Usage:

The ESMIS platform is being used when a user takes the information of an innovation case and uses it for their own situation. In the description of the case the added value of the innovation is named. The returns of the innovation in regard to the investment is clearly described together with a story about the changes told by someone the user can relate to. The users need to see that the scale of the innovation and incomprehension about the technology are not blockages to realise sustainable innovation. The contact information of the owner of the innovation will be linked, together with information about relevant subsidies. Besides the information about innovation cases is the user also searching for a roadmap that provides direction on how innovative sustainable change can be realised.

8.1.4. Retention:

The user can use the ESMIS platform more than once. It can again be a user that is searching for information. Or it becomes a user that is reporting his/her information about a successful innovation. More about this in the other chapter. A user will use the ESMIS platform more than once when he/she has found the platform to be relevant for the situation. With new innovation stories being shared it has the ability to help the user with different kind of situations.

8.1.5. Advocacy:

The user can become an advocator for the ESMIS platform. This can happen when the user has had multiple good experiences with the platform and wants other people to use it so more sustainable innovations can be realised. The user is someone who believes in sustainable change and has experienced that the ESMIS platform is a good way to get relevant information and a gateway to new possibilities.

8.1.6. Things to pick out of the customer journey

- Awareness
    - Searchable on google: Sustainable, changes, sport facilities
    - In own language also
    - Easly recognisable
- Consideration
    - Needs relevant information

- Able to filter on characters of own situations

- Usages
  - Uses relevant information
  - Added value is named
  - Return of investments
  - Told by someone the user can relate to
  - needs to see that the scale of the innovation and incomprehension about the technology are not blockages to realise sustainable innovation.
  - Contact information of the innovation owner
  - Roadmap that provides direction on how innovative sustainable change can be realised
- Retention
  - New innovation stories to stay relevant
- Advocacy
  - Multiple good experiences
  - ESMIS platform is a good way to get relevant information and a gateway to new possibilities.

8.2. The user that is reporting the information

This user is also a facility manager, owner of private or public sport facilities or a sustainability manager in sport facilities. It is someone who has responsibilities for the sport facilities. This person has implemented a sustainable innovation at a sport facility. It is someone who is interested in making sustainable change to sports facilities and wants to share his/her story to inspire others.

8.2.1. Awareness

The user can have two ways to know the ESMIS platform. Either it is someone who used to ESMIS platform to search for information and developed a sustainable innovation, or someone who developed a sustainable innovation without the ESMIS platform and wants to share it. I think that online is again the first touch point with the ESMIS platform. While searching with the words “sharing sustainable innovation for sports facilities” ESMIS should come up. Also, when they type it in their own

language. Here the green ESMIS logo and description about international collaborations towards sustainable change for sports facilities will make the user curious.

8.2.2. Consideration

The user considers using the ESIMS platform by looking on the website. Here he/she will read about the purpose of the ESIMS platform and all its possibilities. The user will read some stories about the sustainable innovations and want to share their own experiences.

8.2.3 Usage

The user can share their innovation on the platform. First the user creates an account so that their name will be added to the story. With the account the user adds the name and location of the facility. Then the following information will be added:

- The type of facility
- The management structure with type of ownership
- The type of innovation and how was conducted
- The result that the innovation gives
- A timeline on the progress
- Information on investments, permits and the return of investment
- The way the funding was constructed
- The lessons learned
- Some media about the facility and innovation
- Contact information

With this information the story will be complete and give a good impression of the scale of the innovation. Not everything can be filled in but the more detailed, the more relevant for the other user.

8.2.4. Retention

The user can use the ESMIS platform more than once. It can again be a user that is reporting information. Or it is a user that is searching for new information about a successful innovation. More about this in the other chapter. A user will use the ESMIS platform more than once when he/she has found the platform to be relevant

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8.2.5. Advocacy

The user can become an advocator for the ESMIS platform. This can happen when the user has had multiple good experiences with the platform and wants other people to use it so more sustainable innovations can be realised. The user is someone who believes in sustainable change and has experienced that the ESMIS platform is a good way to get relevant information and a gateway to new possibilities.

8.2.6. Things to pick out of the customer journey

- Awareness
    - Searchable on google ‘Sharing, Sustainable, changes, sport facilities’
    - In own language also
    - Easly recognisable
- Consideration
    - Needs the read the possibilities and purposes of the platform
    - Able to simply share on own innovation
- Usages
    - Easy to share
    - Detailed description on content of the innovation
    - Able to share media
- Retention
    - New innovation stories to stay relevant
    - Able to learn from others
- Advocacy
    - Multiple good experiences
    - ESMIS platform is a good way to get relevant information and a gateway to new possibilities.

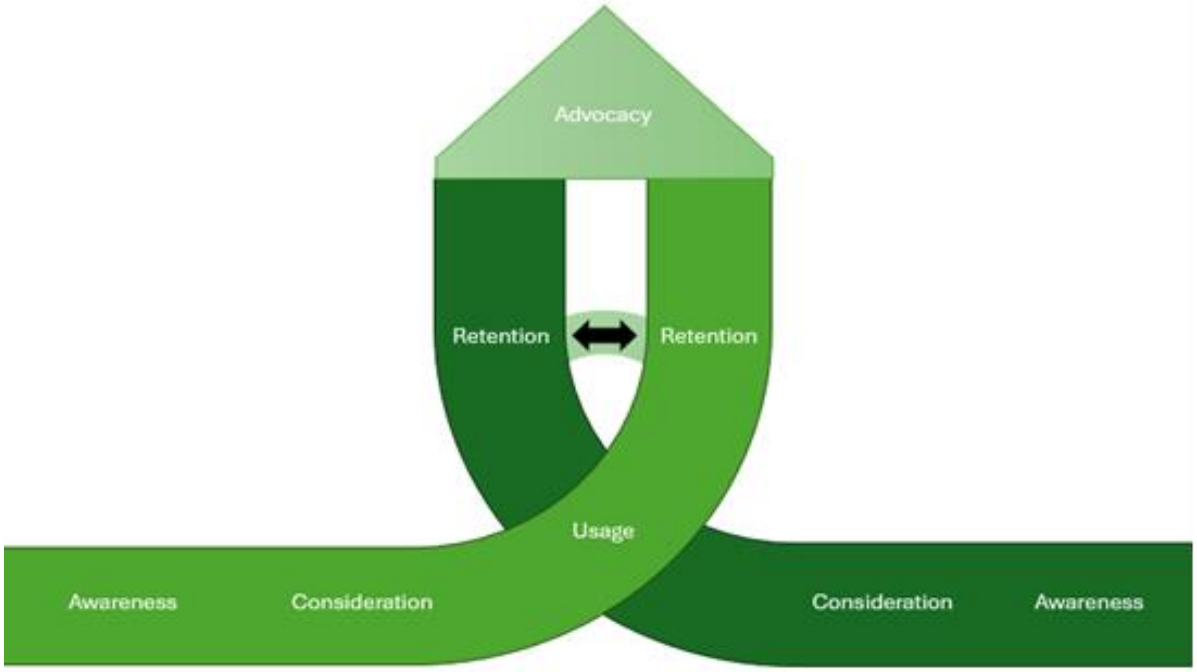

Figure 1, A visualisation on how the customer journeys flow relative to each other

In order to create awareness among interested members of the target group the ESMIS partnership has started the mapping of interested stakeholders in the networks of project partners across Europe that might be interested to use the mapping tool for sustainable best practices.

9. Main conclusions from the design paper

This design paper provides a practical and usable approach to create the project result: the digital platform with mapping of innovative sustainability solutions in sport facilities across Europe. The approach entails aspects like analysing, mapping and transferability of sustainable solutions, the types of facilities, the sustainability focus and scope of the measurement. All of this should be done while considering the proper target audience and what is interesting and relevant for them.

By doing all of this, the ESMIS project also aims to influence positively other EU-funded projects working on similar topics, but also stakeholders in other countries beyond the ones defined in the methodology and pave the road for the European network of sustainable sport facilities.

10. List of references

1. Analysis “Green energy strategies for Sport Facilities”, INDESCAT, 2023.
2. Sustainability Vision Statement, Sport Ireland, 2022.
3. Sustainability Atlas, Netherlands: https://atlas.duurzamesportsector.nl/.