GEO Certified® Report
Sallandsche Golf 'De Hoek'

Prepared by independent verifier Paul van Kan

Certified by GEO Foundation: 2026
Recertification due: 2031

GEO Foundation
Sustainability in and through golf

"The golf course at Sallandsche Golf 'De Hoek' opened in 1934. The course is seamlessly integrated into the estate-rich, enclosed rural landscape north of Deventer. It is partly laid out within the De Hoek estate. In addition to its landscape value, the course is rich in natural habitats, including woodland edges, heathland and ponds. The club works closely with local nature organisations to monitor its ecological value. The GEO team is large, committed and well integrated into the golf club's organisation. Greenkeeping is in the capable hands of golf course management company De Enk. The machinery fleet is gradually being converted to electric equipment. The shed is spacious and well equipped. Both the playing areas and natural features are managed through carefully tailored practices. Fertilisation and irrigation are precisely matched to the grass composition and to reducing susceptibility to fungal disease. This approach makes plant protection products almost unnecessary.

The clubhouse renovation has now been completed. Gas consumption has fallen significantly, particularly thanks to the roof insulation. A switch to heating from renewable energy is planned in the near future. The golf club also aims to manage water sustainably and reduce the need for irrigation. A notable achievement is the creation of a water storage basin in collaboration with the water authority.

It is clear that the golf club has not stood still since its first audit in 2018 and is continually working to improve. Sustainability has a prominent place in the integrated vision set out in the board's Masterplan and Multi-year Policy Plan. There is every reason to have confidence in this golf club, which is well prepared for the future."

Paul van Kan
(GEO accredited independent verifier)

Introduction

GEO Foundation is pleased to confirm that Sallandsche Golf ‘De Hoek’ has successfully achieved GEO Certified® status for its outstanding work to foster nature, conserve resources and support the community.

GEO Certified® is the most respected certification for golf, based on a credibly and transparently developed modern sustainability Standard of best practice.

Sallandsche Golf ‘De Hoek’ has:

1. Met the required certification criteria for sustainable golf operations
2. Successfully completed the official third-party verification process
3. Successfully passed the final evaluation by GEO Certification Ltd. (autonomous subsidiary of GEO Foundation)

GEO agreed with the conclusions of the official verification report, that, having achieved all mandatory criteria; and with specific Continual Improvement Points (CIP) set for the future and Critical CIP’s (CCIPs) to be reviewed at recertification, Sallandsche Golf ‘De Hoek’ should be awarded GEO Certified® status.

For the certification period stated above, Sallandsche Golf ‘De Hoek’ can therefore claim a position as a leader in advancing sustainability in golf – making important contributions in protecting nature, conserving resources and strengthening communities.

The GEO Certified® Report that follows comments on the actions undertaken against the criteria, as observed by the independent verifier during the assurance process.

Certification is nearly always the result of a dedicated team effort resulting in many practical and valuable social and environmental results around the golf course, maintenance facility and clubhouse. These dedication and leadership qualities are an important part of ensuring the resilience of the golf facility and the golf industry into the future and also as part of society’s wider effort to pull together for people and planet.

We congratulate all involved.

Jonathan Smith
Founder and Executive Director, GEO Foundation
GEO Certification Ltd. Board Member

Kelli Jerome
Executive Director, GEO Foundation

Carole Kerrey
Director, Certification and Credibility,
GEO Certification Ltd.

Verification and Certification

Verification

The official third-party audit was carried out by an independent verifier, accredited by GEO to undertake verifications of golf facilities applying for certification.

Verification involves reviewing practices and data, using the International Voluntary Standard for Sustainable Golf Operations as the guide to ensure comprehensive and consistent evaluation of performance. A detailed verification report is submitted for evaluation by GEO Certification Ltd, a subsidiary of GEO Foundation.

Certification

GEO Certification Ltd, an autonomous subsidiary of GEO Foundation [both not-for-profit entities], undertook a full review of all content submitted through the OnCourse® online platform and the report submitted by the verifier, ensuring:

- Comprehensiveness – activities undertaken touched on all elements of the Standard
- Consistency – that the verification approach was balanced, well weighted and with consistent depth of evaluation across each theme
- Accuracy - matching the verification report with evidence submitted by the golf facility to ensure statements and claims were accurate

GEO Foundation is an international not-for-profit founded to advocate, support and reward sustainability in and through golf. Over more than ten years, the group has worked collaboratively with dozens of golf industry associations and government and non-government organisations around the world, to help golf become a sustainability leader, striving for a net positive social and environmental impact. In addition to managing and assuring GEO Certified®, GEO Foundation also provides a suite of credible, practical programmes for golf facility management, new golf developments and golf tournaments called OnCourse®, often delivered in partnership with national golf bodies. Find out more at **www.sustainable.golf**

Credibility

GEO Certified® is part of the ISEAL Alliance, a group of the world's foremost credible certification systems including Fairtrade, Rainforest Alliance, Forest Stewardship Council, Marine Stewardship Council and many others. GEO Foundation earned and retains full membership of the ISEAL Alliance global association following a rigorous evaluation against the ISEAL Codes of Credibility in Sustainability Standards and Certification. The ISEAL Codes cover standard-setting, assurance, and monitoring and evaluation. Find out more at **www.isealalliance.org**

Verifier's Report

The Sustainability Agenda for golf covers the following themes and action areas:

THEMES	ACTION AREAS
Nature	• Habitats & Biodiversity • Turfgrass management • Pollution prevention
Resources	• Water • Energy • Materials
Community	• Partnerships & Outreach • Golfing & Employment • Advocacy & Communications

Included below are the observations made by the Independent Verifier against each item in the Standard.

NATURE

N1 Habitats and Biodiversity

Objectives	Requirements	Mandatory Practices	Verifier Notes
N1.1 Understand the site and surroundings	**N1.1.1 Sound understanding of the nature and landscape value of the site**	General knowledge of the wildlife and habitats on the site	Cover-sand ridges (with podzol soils) and depressions (with sandy brook soils). Fine sand with little or no loam, with coarse sand along the eastern boundary. Combined species lists (Excel), not up to date for all species groups. Flora and fauna surveys resumed in 2026, in collaboration with IVN and the bird working group. Participant in the Province of Overijssel's Basic Nature Quality programme. **CIP: Please resume annual recording of sightings in the existing system. Also inspire and encourage players to report sightings.**
	N1.1.2 Knowledge of legal designations for protected areas, habitats and species	Identify rare, protected or endangered species found on the golf course; Understand legal responsibilities for landscape protection and special area designations, if applicable	Forest management and flagship species protocols available (concise). Habitat map dates from 2016. Tree safety inspections (VTA) outsourced to an external professional (every 3 years). 85% of the tree stock is in fair to good condition. Oak is holding its own (the dominant species), while beech is declining (particularly along avenues). **CIP: Please update the habitat map, as much has changed since 2016.** **CIP: Please prepare a site-wide, integrated ecological working protocol covering all management activities as an appendix to the new management plan.**

		N1.1.3 Sound understanding and respect for cultural heritage	Protect any archaeological, historical or cultural designations on the site, if applicable	Sallandsche Golfclub 'de Hoek' occupies part of the De Hoek estate (late 19th century). Covered by the Nature Conservation Estates Act since 1928 (approved until 2031). The following cultural heritage features have been carefully incorporated and managed: - 'De Brummel' farmhouse (circa 1890), to become the greenkeeping office in due course - Remnants of the original park layout (avenues, coppice) - Former tea pavilion site and remnants of radiating avenues - Remains of the railway alignment (1919 and 1935) - Paths (crushed granite) and understated furniture suit the historic setting.
	N1.2 Opportunities to naturalise the golf course	**N1.2.1 Measures taken to identify and minimise the required area of managed turfgrass**	Monitor patterns of play to identify underutilised areas of turfgrass	Approximately 50% of the 56 ha is now natural habitat. 4 approaches to creating more natural habitat in promising locations: - Develop heathland habitat around tees and along woodland edges - Increase the area of nutrient-poor, heathy grassland - New habitat (wetland) at hole 16 on the eastern boundary of the golf course - Open up 10 m-wide zones in the woodland to provide space for nutrient-poor grassland species **CIP: The development of flower-rich, nutrient-poor heathy grassland is not progressing well, particularly as the topsoil appears to contain too many nutrients. Please consider reducing soil nutrients through repeated harvesting before reseeding, or trying another location (following soil testing).** **CIP: Several species typical of nutrient-poor conditions are present, but grass encroachment and thatch build-up are causing stagnation. Opening up the turf is worth trying (with a group of volunteers). In addition, creating patches of bare sand would be highly beneficial (for flora adapted to nutrient-poor conditions and bees).**
	N1.3 Actively create and manage habitats for wildlife	**N1.3.1 Projects to create and manage habitats in the best way for wildlife and golf**	Prioritise native species of varying size and structure when planting Prioritise native trees and shrubs when planting	New integrated management plan for 2025-2040 based on target habitat conditions (2023). Forest management: a number of holes are addressed each year in collaboration with Bosgroep Noordoost Nederland.

			Prioritise native aquatic species of varying size and structure when planting Establish mowing buffer zones next to water bodies and wetlands	American oak is being replaced with climate-resilient native species. Heathland restoration is a high priority (11 separate heathland areas). Heathland restoration involves removing the topsoil and spreading turves from neighbouring heathland. In autumn, grass encroachment and woody regrowth are controlled through intensive grazing by the Deventer sheep flock. **CIP: When diversifying woodland compartments, please also include lime, hornbeam and wild cherry, as well as shrubs that help build up woodland soils and provide ecological benefits (e.g. nectar and pollen).**
N1.4 Conserve key species	**N1.4.1 Practical conservation measures for priority species**	Follow local best practice to protect or attract endangered, protected or rare species found on site	Nest box breeding results have been recorded since 2013. In 2025, 129 of the 163 nest boxes were occupied and 700 young fledged. Two fairly small ponds and (periodically dry) ditches have been supplemented with a large pond. In addition to cavity-nesting birds, amphibians and dragonflies (22 species) are well represented, including the flagship species: great crested newt and large white-faced darter. **CIP: Create nesting sites for mining bees by placing loamy sand on sunny areas where the turf has been stripped. Supplement these with logs (without bark), with pre-drilled holes if appropriate.** **CIP: Additional habitat for amphibians and dragonflies (targeting the flagship species) would provide a wider range of breeding waters and spread risk. For example, create a second small pond beside the pond at hole 6, or deepen sections of existing ditches with sufficient light, north of ponds 6 and 12. It may be possible to deepen the water retention area at hole 16 in one or two places to create ponds.**
N2 Turfgrass				
N2.1 Maintain optimum turfgrass and soil health	**N2.1.1 Appropriate turfgrass varieties adapted to climatic and**	Select appropriate grass species for the climate	Agrostis predominates on the greens, and Festuca rubra on the fairways and rough.

		other geomorphological factors		Poa annua percentages show a sharp downward trend (around 15% in 2026). This is the result of a strategy of minimising moisture and nutrients. Badger damage is manageable.
		N2.1.2 Practices to maintain good soil structure and condition	No specific international requirement, however, identify course management and agronomic activities and look for continual improvements	Annual soil sampling: NPK, permeability, pH and organic matter. The greenkeeping team uses a quality manual that clearly sets out ambitions, implementation and monitoring, with measurable standards (targeting level B).
		N2.1.3 Careful and responsible fertiliser application throughout the year to avoid over-fertilisation	Test and monitor soil pH; Follow legal requirements when timing fertiliser applications Ensure staff are fully qualified to use fertilisers Ensure staff use appropriate protective equipment Regularly calibrate and test applicators	Balanced fertilisation based on annual sampling and evaluation. Average NPK application rates on the fairways are relatively low (non-organic fertiliser granules). Locally and temporarily increased fertiliser applications are used to control dollar spot on greens and improve bare patches on fairways.
	N2.2 Prioritise mechanical maintenance	**N2.2.1 Non-chemical pest, disease and weed management**	Sharpen mowing blades; Remove surface moisture; Change hole locations frequently	IPM is very thorough, comprehensive and clear. The plant protection plan is complete, with thorough overviews. Fungal disease is prevented by thinning woodland around greens (for air and light) and applying water and fertiliser in a targeted manner.
	N2.3 Use chemicals responsibly	**N2.3.1 Application of chemicals only when necessary to prevent or cure defined / identified turf health issues**	Identify and track pest and disease hotspots, including sensitive areas Scout the course daily for early signs and symptoms Accurately diagnose to determine the cause of weeds, pests and diseases	Participation in NGF dollar spot research. Signum is still permitted (maximum twice a year). Iron treatment just before a dollar spot outbreak. Herbicide (Dicophar) applied to a maximum of 20% of the mown area.
		N2.3.2 Application of chemicals with full safety precautions	Use legally registered and approved products;	2 spraying licences are held. All treatments are carefully recorded in a logbook.

		Prefer products for the specific weed, pest or disease; Follow legal requirements; Ensure staff are fully qualified to use pesticides; Ensure staff use appropriate protective equipment; Regularly calibrate and test applicators; Dilute and dispose of leftover product on untreated areas of amenity turfgrass	
N3 Pollution Prevention			
N3.1 Prevent pollution across the entire site	**N3.1.1 Practical measures to ensure pollution risks are minimised from golf course operations**	Document procedures for emergency spill responses ; Retain no-spray/no-spread buffer areas next to water bodies and wetlands; Retain no-spray/no-spread buffer zones in and around ecologically sensitive areas	6m buffer zones around water. Soil and environmental protection protocols from the greenkeeping company are available.
	N3.1.2 Practical measures to ensure pollution risks are minimised from clubhouse operations	Formal wastewater discharge agreement, if applicable	Cleaning uses legally permitted products. Waste water passes through a grease trap before entering the sewer.
	N3.1.3 Practical measures to ensure pollution risks are minimised from maintenance facility operations	Wash machinery over an impermeable, leak-free surface; Mix and load pesticides and fertilisers over an impermeable, leak-free surface; Triple rinse pesticide containers and applicators	Greenkeeping facilities are centrally located, with a spacious shed and a separate, temporary workplace. The wash-down area also serves as the refuelling area, with a liquid-tight floor (2025, inspected by an authorised company). Oil, spill response and other protocols are available on site. **CCIP: In addition to the external inspection of the liquid-tight floor every 6 years, please carry out an annual internal inspection and record the findings.**

N3.2 Safely manage hazardous substances	**N3.2.1 Legal compliance in the storage, handling, application and safe disposal of all hazardous substances**	List of hazardous substances, made available to authorised staff; Product and material data safety sheets; Well ventilated concrete or metal building; Impermeable, leak-free flooring; Sufficient storage capacity; Spill containment kits; Secondary containment e.g., bunds or drip trays; Emergency wash area, as per local requirements (body shower and / or eye wash station); Hazardous substances safely collected by a registered company or body ; Follow any additional legal requirements	The greenkeeping shed has a liquid-tight floor as a base for storage. Waste oil is stored over a drip tray, away from other substances. Fertiliser is stored away from flammable substances. Chemicals are kept in a locked cabinet, with stock and usage recorded by the contractor. Grass clippings are temporarily stored in a leakproof concrete bunker.
	N3.2.2 Legal compliance in the storage and handling of fuels and gases	Tank secured to a horizontal, flat, non-combustible surface; Secondary containment of fuel in the event of spills e.g. bunds and drip trays; Inspection of storage tank(s) at least quarterly, if required; Fire extinguisher in the immediate area	The propane tank is located outside (inspected in 2020). The 1000-litre, single-skinned diesel tank is located outside in a containment bund.
N3.3 Responsibly manage waste / storm water	**N3.3.1 Appropriate wastewater usage, treatment and discharge**	Impermeable, leak-free surface; Treatment as per local requirements (oil, grease and / or clipping separation; Formal discharge agreement, if applicable	Water from the wash-down area passes through a grease separator and then, together with other water around the greenkeeping shed, flows through a drainage area into a ditch. Grease traps are emptied by a licensed company 1-2 times a year when full. Grey water from the greenkeeping facilities and clubhouse is connected to the sewer.

				On-course toilet facilities are connected to the sewer via a pressure main.

RESOURCES

R1 Water

Objectives	Requirements	Mandatory Practices	Verifier Notes
R1.1 Minimise water demand	**R1.1.1 Measures to reduce the need to consume water**	Select appropriate grass species for the climate e.g., drought and disease tolerance; Target irrigation to essential playing surfaces; Prioritise native, drought tolerant species for landscaping and planting	Greens, foregreens, tees and fairways are precisely irrigated with groundwater (via Golfviewer). Groundwater is pumped from a depth of 12 m into a retention basin. A water contingency plan is in place: irrigation only starts after 6 weeks without rainfall. Groundwater levels are monitored using 3 monitoring wells to inform irrigation. Machines are washed down with groundwater.
R1.2 Maximise water efficiency	**R1.2.1 Practical measures to use water more efficiently on the golf course**	Schedule irrigation based on informed assessment of soil moisture and weather forecasts; Evaluate new irrigation technologies e.g., central control, precision sprinklers etc.; Provide staff training on efficient irrigation practices; Adjust sprinklers to playing surfaces only	Varying quantities of groundwater are pumped (permit in place). Automatic irrigation is based on soil moisture and air humidity. Meters were replaced in 2024 following a fault. Note - Water was being pumped unnecessarily from the golf course (even during dry periods) as a result of backflow, artificially lowering the water level. This has been corrected by adjusting both the sensors and the pumping station.
	R1.2.2 Practical measures to use water more efficiently in buildings	Monitor and record water consumption (bills, flow meter etc.); Encourage water conservation practices amongst players and staff	Total mains water consumption for the clubhouse and greenkeeping facilities is relatively low. Water consumption is an estimate based on 2024 due to changes to the water meters.

			Water-saving measures were implemented during the clubhouse renovation (2023).
R1.3 Source water responsibly	**R1.3.1 Measures towards alternative, lower quality sources of water**	Water abstraction permit, if required; Report water consumption to environment agency, if required	The new 'biotope' water system (hole 16) stores rainfall from the course. Surplus water is discharged to the pumping station in agreement with the water authority. Rainwater from roofs infiltrates into the groundwater via an infiltration area.
R2 Energy			
R2.1 Reduce energy demand	**R2.1.1 Measures to reduce the amount of energy consumed in golf course maintenance**	Naturalise non-playing areas to reduce mowing and other energy intensive inputs	75% of electricity is purchased green electricity and 25% is generated on site (solar). Diesel and petrol consumption is relatively low (a sharp decline in recent years). Natural gas consumption is very low, partly due to the excellent roof insulation. LPG is used to heat the greenkeeping facilities and the house. Outdoor lighting is limited and fitted with motion sensors. The driving range is lit with LED lamps fitted with a timer.
R2.2 Maximise energy efficiency	**R2.2.1 Measures to use energy and fuels more efficiently in buildings**	Monitor and record energy consumption (bills, meters etc.)	The clubhouse was fully renovated (2023), incorporating numerous energy-saving measures: - New insulated roof with a high Rc value of 6.0 - Ventilation system controlled by the CO2 concentration in the air - New rooflights (HR++) provide daylight in the main hall and changing rooms - Draught lobby at the entrance - LED lighting throughout - Patio heating discontinued - Individual consumption metering - New energy-efficient kitchen appliances
R2.3 Source energy responsibly	**R2.3.1 Measures to source alternative, renewable forms of energy**	Understand the energy mix of your electricity supplier;	72 PV panels on the clubhouse and greenkeeping shed, supplemented by purchased green electricity. Hybrid mowers. Buggies and robotic mowers are electric.

		Explore possible greener energy providers	Charging points for cars and bicycles (good covered bicycle parking). **CIP: Leaf blowers still run on diesel, sop lease try to switch to electric models in the coming period.**
R3 Materials			
R3.1 Reduce materials demand	**R3.1.1 Products and materials selection based on necessity, including opportunities for recycled, reused and locally sourced alternatives**	No specific international requirement, however, identify activities to reduce the demand for materials and look for continual improvements	Raw materials and supplies for greenkeeping are purchased centrally through the contractor. Most suppliers are local, including catering suppliers and renovation contractors. Paths are surfaced only where necessary (granite aggregate).
R3.2 Purchase responsibly	**R3.2.1 Commit to sustainable purchasing practices**	Favour responsible, lower impact products	Machinery is supplied centrally by the greenkeeping company. Maintenance is carried out on site, with a well-equipped workshop and a permanent member of staff. Catering is leased out, with contract review and renewal every 5 years. Purchasing is an area for attention. **CCIP: Please establish a purchasing protocol and assess existing and future suppliers and service providers against its criteria (material origin, socially and environmentally responsible production, local sourcing, recycled material, packaging). During reviews, also encourage the catering operator to switch to organic and Fairtrade products.**
R3.3 Reuse and recycle	**R3.3.1 Waste stream separation for maximum recycling and re-use opportunity**	Put in place a recycling separation system, according to local rules and availability; Clear, simple and visible bin signage; Monitor and record weight of waste for each stream e.g. invoices, bills etc.	Glass, chemical waste, paper, plastic, grass clippings and timber (including roundwood) are recycled. Organic kitchen waste is not collected and removed separately. Wood is reused on the course. Oils and fats are recycled. Waste oil is collected separately. Metals are taken to the waste disposal site. Leaves and grass clippings go to a local farmer for soil improvement.

			Waste bins on the course (no waste separation).
R3.4 Demonstrate legal compliance	**R3.4.1 Compliance with all local and regional waste management regulations**	Authorised waste collector for general, hazardous, industrial and green waste, if required	Different waste streams are collected by a licensed company (under contract) at set intervals. Quantities are based on estimates from the contract and discussions with the catering operator. **CCIP: The waste contractor should have exact quantities for each waste stream, so please discuss this with them and make it a requirement that they are shared from now on.**

COMMUNITY

C1 Health & Wellbeing

Objectives	Requirements	Mandatory Practices	Verifier Notes
C1.1 Improve health and wellbeing	**C1.1.1 Benefits to human physical and mental health from golf and facility activities**	Plans in place to respond to incidents and emergencies	Player safety protocols are in place. Fire safety protocol and fire extinguishers (eco-foam) available throughout. Emergency response plan (2018) and emergency information card. Tree safety inspections by an external professional. Safe shelters. 2 staff trained in workplace emergency response. 3 AEDs, including one on the marshal's buggy.
C1.2 Be open and inclusive	**C1.2.1 Inclusivity and diversity in membership and visitor policies**	Membership policies free from discrimination across age, gender, sexual orientation, religion, and ethnic background	Successful policy to attract younger members. Youth committee plan includes measures such as student green fees. New members are introduced to the club and course at an induction evening.

C1.3 Employ fairly, safely and provide career opportunities	**C1.3.1 Ethical and legal employment, working conditions and professional development**	Adopt an equal opportunity recruitment and hiring policy; Follow all relevant legislation and best practice for hiring and employment; Follow all relevant legislation and best practice for worker safety	14 permanent and 2 seasonal jobs. Occupational health and safety, collective employment agreements and continuing training are well organised, including at the grounds maintenance company. Greenkeeping placements are available.
C2 Outreach & Inclusion			
C2.1 Diversify access and provide multifunctionality	**C2.1.1 Social and recreational activities at the facility**	No specific international requirement, however, identify multifunctional activities and look for continual improvements	An unsurfaced historic road crosses the golf course (walking, cycling). Connections to the many walking, cycling and mountain biking routes in the surrounding area. The restaurant and clubhouse rooms are used only for club activities.
C2.2 Provide for volunteering and charity	**C2.2.1 Opportunities available for volunteering and support of charities and good causes**	No specific international requirement, however, identify activities to support volunteering and charity and look for continual improvements	115 volunteers across 19 committees (estimated at 100 hours per volunteer), an increase. Members also assist with greenkeeping (creating brash piles and removing regrowth). 3 charities supported, including the Red Cross and Deventer Bijzonder.
C2.3 Establish active community partnerships	**C2.3.1 Positive and constructive engagement with neighbours, the local community and other groups**	No specific international requirement, however, identify partnerships and community activities and look for continual improvements	The GEO committee is central to sustainability efforts and consists of 5 members, each with their own role. Embedded within the club, course committee and board. Good collaboration with the water authority, IVN, province, municipality and landowners. Neighbours' safety has been improved by modifying a hole and raising the net behind the driving range.
C3 Communications & Advocacy			

	C3.1 Engage staff and golfers	**C3.1.1 Communications activities that raise awareness and understanding amongst members and visitors**	Involve staff and committees in sustainability efforts; Involve golfers in sustainability efforts; Post sustainability information in the clubhouse and / or on the golf course	Players First provides insight into members' and visitors' experiences. Members have access to all background documents via the website. Weekly digital newsflash and twice-yearly newsletter 'De Eik'. Newsflashes also provide information about nature, management and sustainability. Members can participate in wildlife surveys (promoted and communicated). Annual Bird Watching Day.
	C3.2 Celebrate and promote sustainability	**C3.2.1 Activities that raise awareness and engage people in the wider community**	Share at least 3 Highlights on sustainable.golf	GEO is well publicised on the website, including the public pages. **CIP: Explore opportunities to involve non-members more closely in the beautiful landscape and distinctive wildlife on the course.**
	C3.3 Follow a journey of continuous improvement	**C3.3.1 Measures to help track, review and improve sustainability and climate action**	Put measures in place to ensure that OnCourse can be updated annually	The strong and experienced GEO committee is formally part of the golf club. The board's Masterplan and Multi-year Policy Plan safeguard an integrated vision for the entire course, including sustainability. Members and other participants are more than adequately involved in GEO goals. Scorecard and Carbon Report (2025) completed carefully. The club is a signatory to the NGF sustainability covenant.

Golf and Sustainability

Among all sports, golf has a particularly close relationship with the environment and communities, golf facilities can bring many benefits to people and nature - from the protection of greenspace and conservation of biodiversity; healthy recreation for all ages; local supply chains; and jobs, tourism and other forms of economic value.

Adopting a more sustainable approach is also good for golf. It's about presenting a high-quality golf course and providing a memorable experience in natural surroundings. It's about being as efficient as possible. And it's about supporting the community in a range of ways that bring increased recognition, respect and contact.

At a broader level, it's important that golf credibly demonstrates its commitment, and its social and environmental value – strengthening the sport's image and reputation for the long term.

Golf facilities that participate in OnCourse®, an international sustainability initiative assured by the non-profit GEO Foundation, are taking a comprehensive approach and striving to be leaders in the community.

Find out more at www.sustainable.golf