



ONE PLANET
S T A N D A R D

Quick guide to reducing your ecological footprint

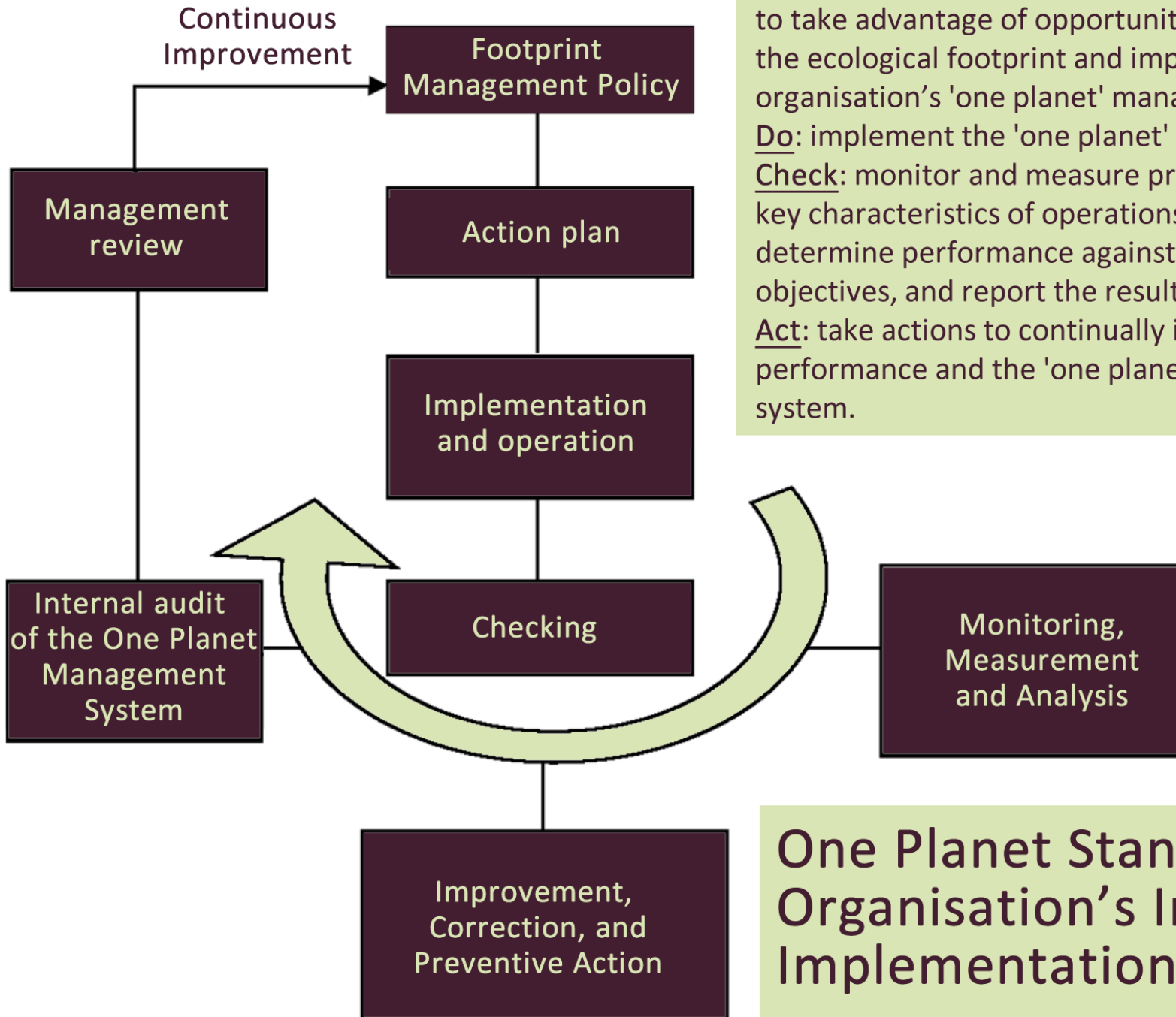
**FOR CORPORATIONS
AND LARGER BODIES**





- Scope 1 & 2
- Scope 3
- Procurement
- Capturing value
- Customers
- Staff
- Value chain
- Planning / new development
- Buildings
- Water
- Transport
- Nature
- Waste
- Plastic
- Food
- Natural resources

The Process



Plan: conduct an impact review and establish the baseline, performance indicators, objectives, targets and action plans necessary to take advantage of opportunities to reduce the ecological footprint and implement the organisation's 'one planet' management policy.
Do: implement the 'one planet' action plans.
Check: monitor and measure processes and the key characteristics of operations that determine performance against the policy and objectives, and report the results.
Act: take actions to continually improve performance and the 'one planet' management system.

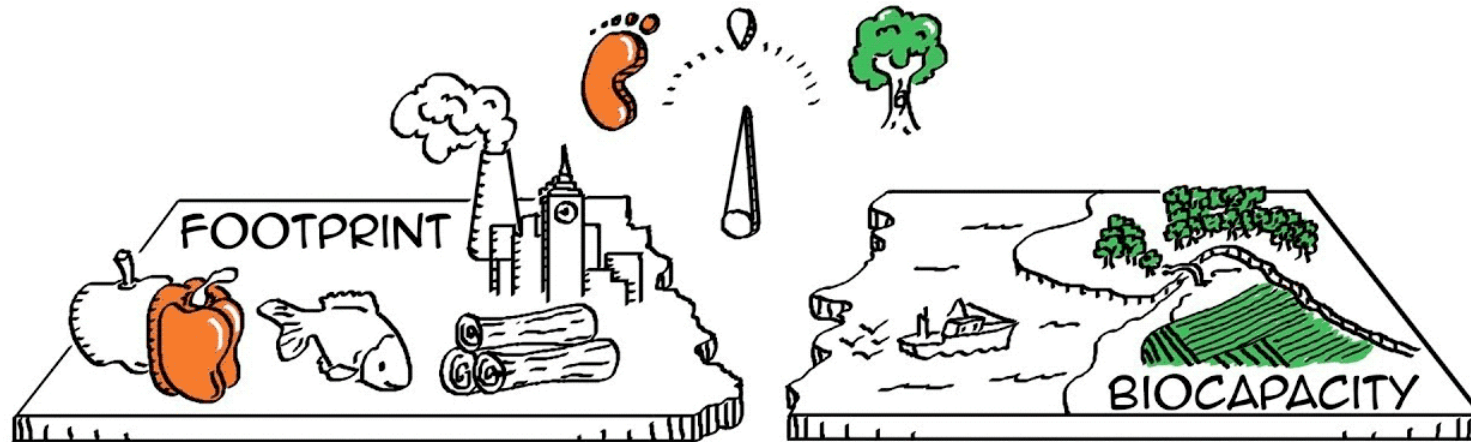
One Planet Standard™
Organisation's Internal
Implementation Cycle

Scope 1 & 2

WHAT TO TARGET: 1. Set timeline to reduce footprint over time with milestones

2. Decide on indicators/ metrics to use & plan-do-check-act continuous improvement

TARGET: 1. 'One planet' ecological footprint intensity of operation



DO:

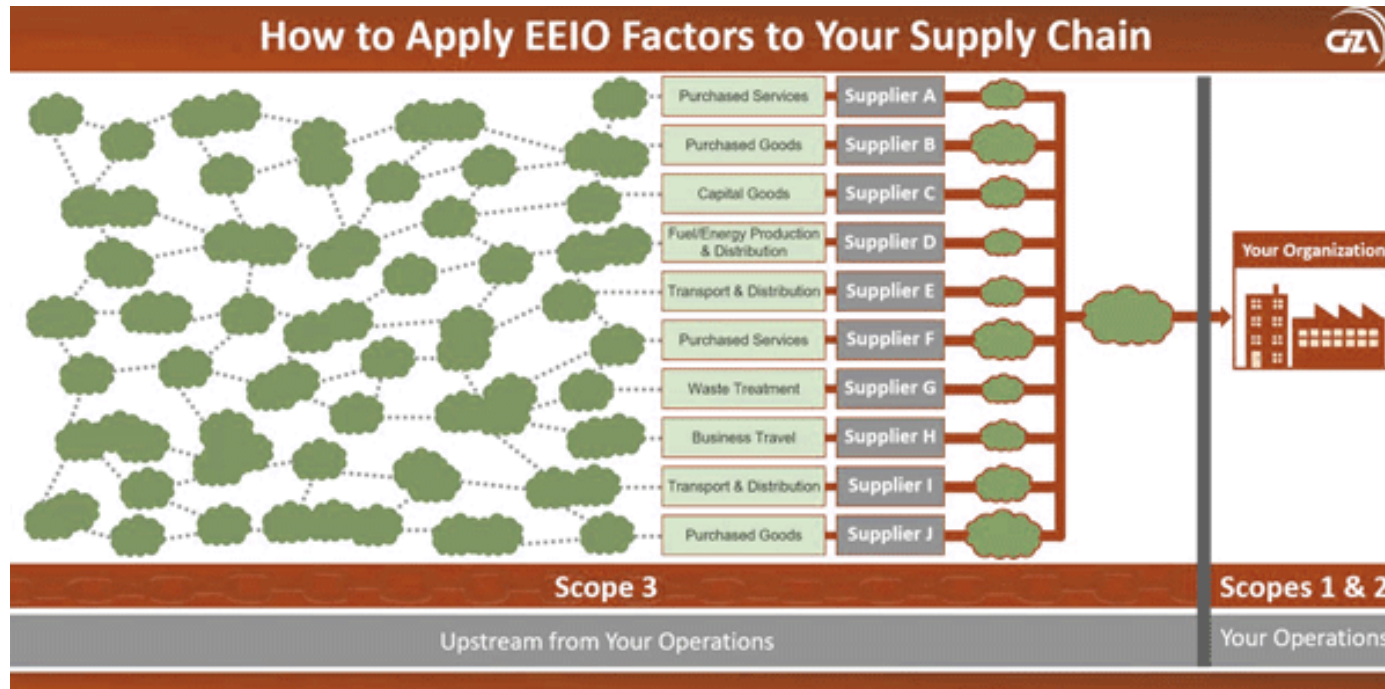
- Calculate baseline footprint generated directly by your owned or controlled assets (Scope 1), and your purchased energy and materials (Scope 2).
- Estimating this requires taking a position on what proportion of this a given organisation is responsible for.
- Use Lifecycle Assessment tools and follow advice in the rest of this guide.



Scope 3

- WHAT TO TARGET: 1. Set timeline to reduce supply chain footprint over time with milestones
2. Decide on indicators/ metrics to use & plan-do-check-act continuous improvement

TARGET: 1. One Planet footprint intensity using EEIO system and the Greenhouse Gas Protocol



DO:

Assessing & reducing Scope 3 footprints is important because achieving net-zero emissions & a one planet footprint will require transforming the behaviour of both producers and consumers of high-footprint products, and all parties across their value chains.

1. Download <https://bit.ly/3wVg9dB>
2. Or use this tool: <https://bit.ly/3rmWwdi>
3. Use the relevant material/product lifecycle databases: <https://bit.ly/3znjV0Q>
4. And Quantis Scope 3 Evaluator: <https://bit.ly/3iEzBX4>



Carbon emissions from **BUILDINGS**

WHAT TO MEASURE: 1. Amount spent on fossil fuels and non-renewable electricity per year

2. Production energy intensity

TARGET: 1. Zero 2. Lower

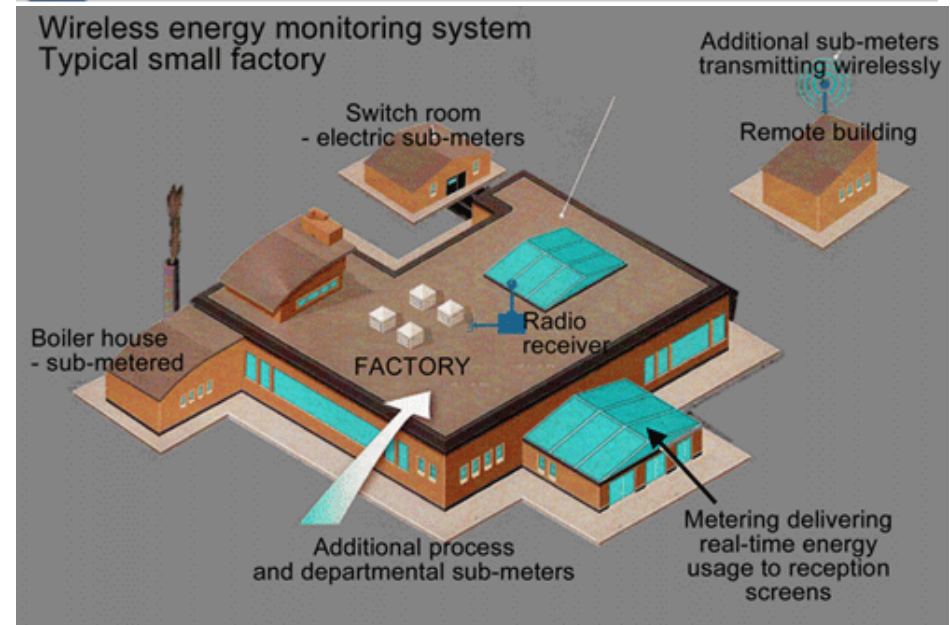
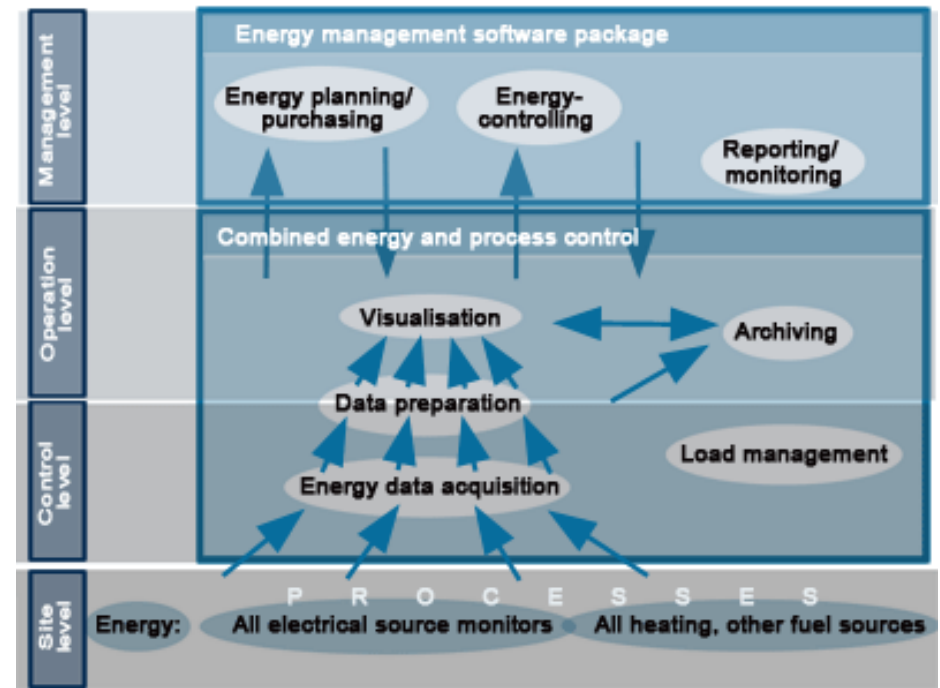
DO – in this order:

Adopt an Energy Management System such as ISO 50001 to combine:

- behaviour change among employees and management
- objective use of data to show performance
- technical improvements
- changes to operation and maintenance of existing equipment.

Simultaneously:

1. Switch to a renewable electricity and gas tariff or supply
2. Source or install your own renewable energy generation.
3. Use the PAS2060 standard – a carbon accounting and neutrality tool.



Water

WHAT TO MEASURE: Amount spent on water per year

TARGET: Lower

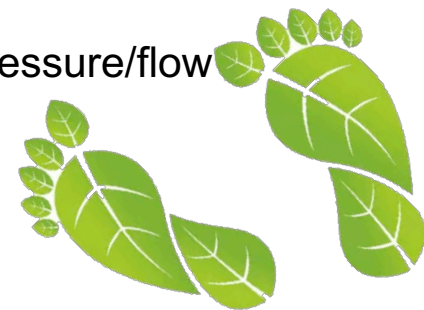
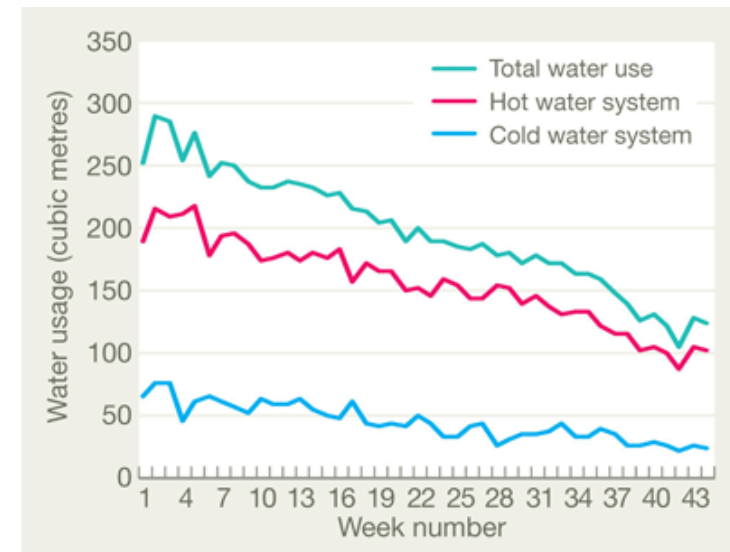
1. Conduct an audit
2. Develop a water efficiency policy and strategy

Follow the Water Minimisation Hierarchy:

1. Eliminate wasted water
2. Improve efficiency and use alternative sources
3. Reuse water
4. Recycle water.

Ways to minimise use:

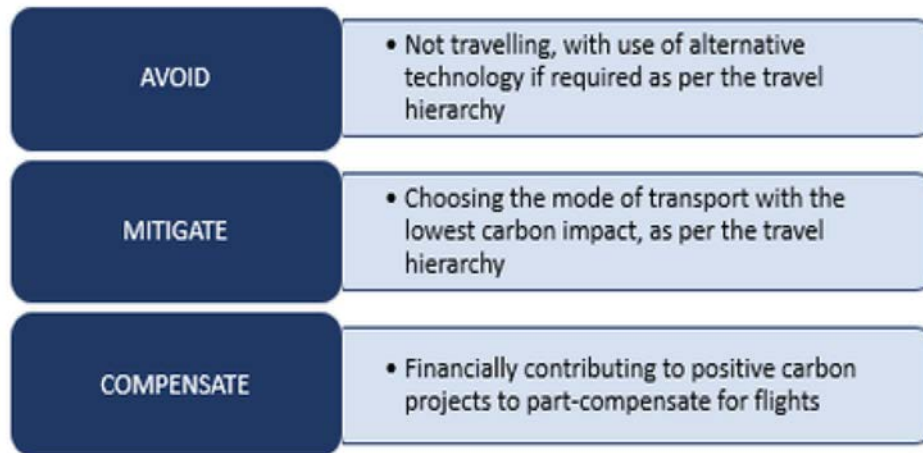
1. Have a water efficiency policy
2. Install meters
3. Install water-efficient components
4. Replace potable water that isn't consumed with water from other sources
5. Minimise the energy and carbon emissions of hot water
6. Influence user behaviour
7. Regularly check to ensure that water-consuming fittings, appliances, controls, pressure/flow regulation and monitoring systems are working properly
8. Have a replacement or retrofit programme for fittings or appliances.



Travel

WHAT TO MEASURE: Amount spent on diesel or petrol per year

TARGET: Zero



Your policy will encourage and incentivise staff and stakeholders to

1. Avoid motorised transport completely – encourage walking and cycling
2. Avoid flying
3. Use public transport
4. Car share
5. Use electric/fuel cell vehicles powered by renewable energy.

Monitor effectiveness and performance.

Waste

WHAT TO MEASURE: Percentage and weight of total waste sent to landfill

TARGET: Zero



Make it easy for everyone to recycle



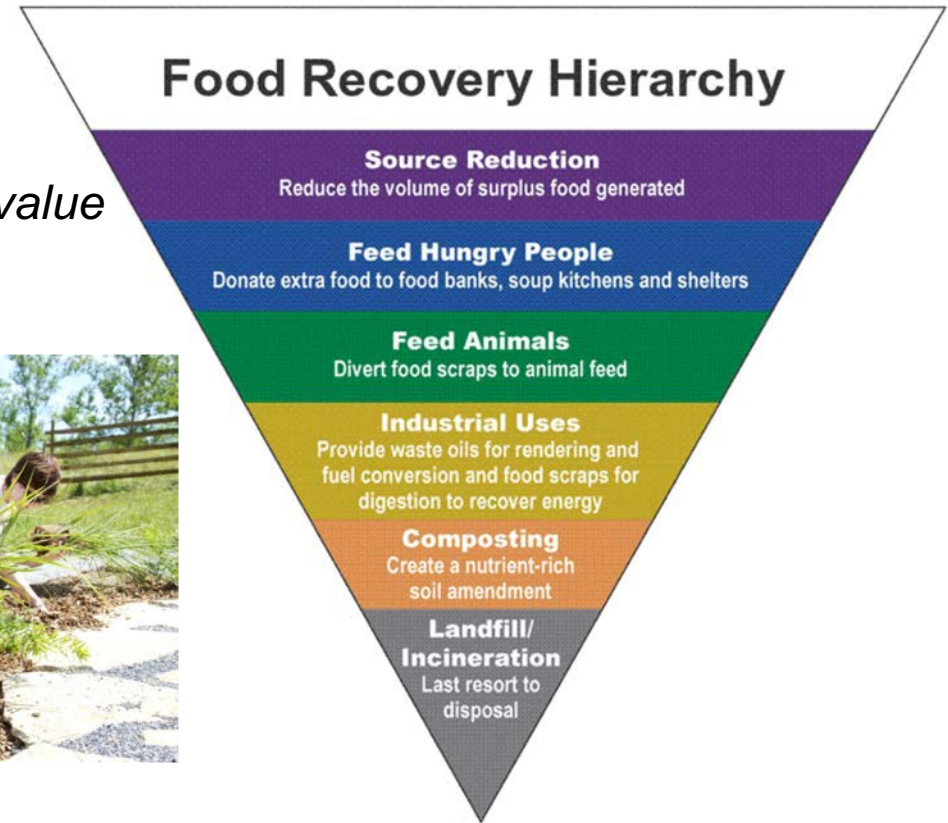
Adopt circular economy principles:

- Design out waste, short life, and plastics from products and their manufacture
- Design in products to be reused and recycled
- Manufacture products from recycled materials
- Minimise products' lifecycle impact, and extend their life
- Reward waste minimisation and sorting of waste, especially plastics
- Reclaim food and organic waste by composting or anaerobic digestion
- Repair things when broken and upcycle/reuse
- Exchange, swop, repair, sell or use waste materials
- Create or join a local waste exchange club to find a market for unwanted materials.

Food

WHAT TO MEASURE: *Percentage of total food value sourced from 2-7 below*

TARGET: 100%



What to do:

1. Reduce food waste
2. Procure from local suppliers
3. Procure organic food
4. Procure seasonal food
5. Reduce the amount of meat and animal products
6. Procure less processed food
7. Encourage growing of food on your estate.



Natural Resources

WHAT TO MEASURE: *Number and extent of measures to introduce nature*

TARGET: *More*

WHAT TO DO:

- Compost organic waste & feed soil
- Use Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems.
- Plant native fruit/nut trees & bushes, vegetables & flowers
- Feed the soil with organic material to manage carbon/drought
- Create ponds and natural wetlands to manage extreme rain
- Mow less: encourage wildflower meadows for pollinators
- Cover walls with climbers, e.g. honeysuckle, ivy, clematis
- Plant clover, lupins & mustard to fix nitrogen in soil
- Create wildlife corridors
- Don't dig: mulch instead
- Don't use pesticide or herbicide
- Only use peat free compost
- Create green roofs
- Create managed reed beds for sanitation treatment



Pond and orchard



Green hanging-out space



Permeable surface

Procurement

WHAT TO MEASURE: Annual value & proportion of spend on green purchasing.

AND savings from not purchasing.

TARGET: Higher

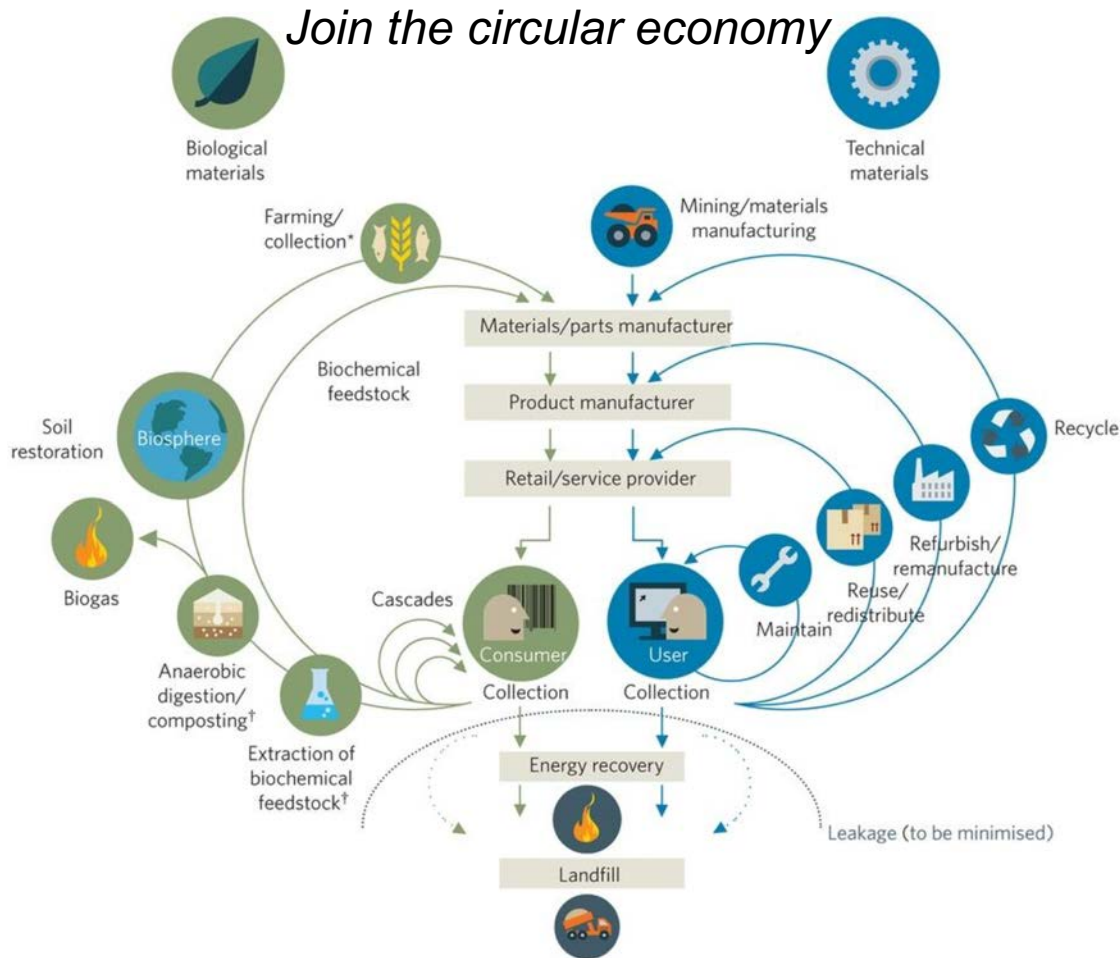
DON'T impulse buy!

WHAT TO DO:

1. Buy less: appreciate & improve/adapt what you have
2. Buy wisely: greener & fairer
3. Buy pre-used
2. Repair, upcycle and reuse
3. Share and swop with others.

Greener products are made:

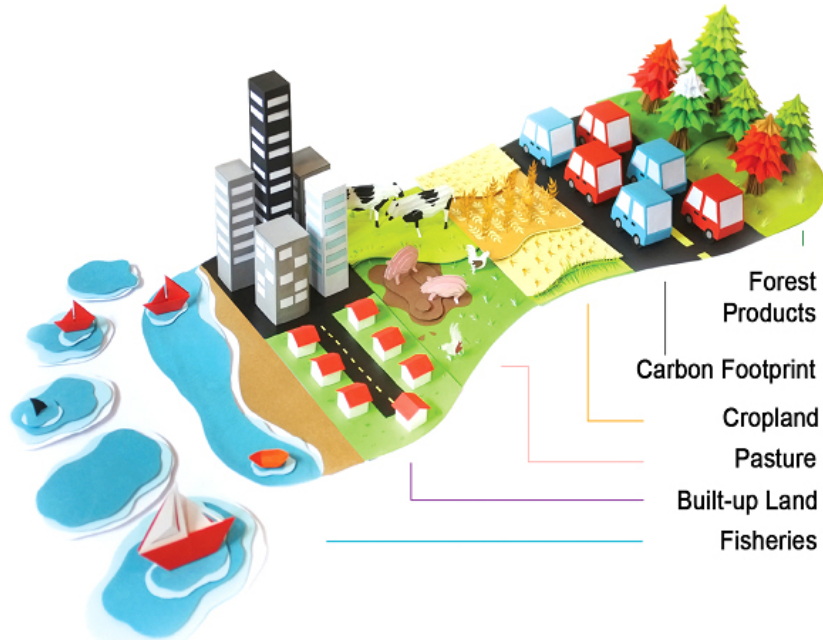
- to consume less energy - always read the ecolabel & energy rating advice
- to last, be repairable and recyclable
- from environmentally friendly materials, plastic-free or from recycled materials
- in a way that reduces their impact
- to be compostable, repairable, reusable or recyclable
- nearer to you, and by “greener” companies
- free of plastic packaging



Planning and new development

WHAT TO MEASURE: Impacts of planning decisions and new developments

TARGET: 'One planet', as follows



TRY TO:

1. Build less: improve/adapt/eco-renovate what you have
2. Build wisely: not on greenfield sites
3. Build zero carbon, sequestering carbon
2. Build up and denser
3. Green buildings with vegetation

Planning criteria & post-occupancy monitor:

- Residents aspire to an ecological footprint of 1.7 global hectares per person
- Buildings and infrastructure are zero carbon over lifetime
- Improved quality of land, biodiversity, landscape and natural habitats
- Integration with local community
- Minimising environmental impact of travel > zero carbon with travel plan
- Close to zero waste (including ecological waste recovery)
- 100% renewable energy



© The One Planet Centre Community Interest Company

07901 925671

<https://theoneplanetlife.com/>

