

THE SHREWSBURY AND TELFORD HOSPITAL NHS TRUST

NHS CORPORATE CITIZEN CARBON MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

TRUST BOARD – NOVEMBER 2011

1. INTRODUCTION

The Shrewsbury and Telford Hospital is one of the largest employers in the county and a large user of resources. As such it can play a key role in the local community.

Sustainable development appears high on government agendas¹ and in the business community the language of 'corporate social responsibility' or 'corporate citizenship' is often used to describe using corporate powers and resources in ways that benefit the social, economic and physical environment. The benefits can also produce revenue reductions through a more effective use of resources.

The Climate Change Act sets national targets for reducing carbon emissions against a baseline of 1990 emissions of, 34% by 2020, 64% by 2035 and 80% by 2050. Additionally, the NHS has set itself a target of a 10% reduction against 2007 emissions by 2015.

2. NHS CORPORATE CITIZEN - POSITION AT SHREWSBURY & TELFORD HOSPITAL NHS TRUST

2.1 Background

In the NHS the *NHS Good Corporate Citizenship Assessment Model*² is central to achieving sustainable development. It is a web-based tool (www.corporatecitizenship.nhs.uk) designed to help NHS organisations assess and improve their contribution to sustainable development. It is based around six areas:

- i. *Transport,*
- ii. *Facilities management,*
- iii. *New buildings,*
- iv. *Procurement,*
- v. *Employment and skills,*
- vi. *Community engagement.*

2.2 NHS good corporate citizen (GCC) model assessment

Using the model, an initial assessment of each of the six elements was undertaken in June 2008 and has been repeated every year since. The scores range from 0-9, divided into:

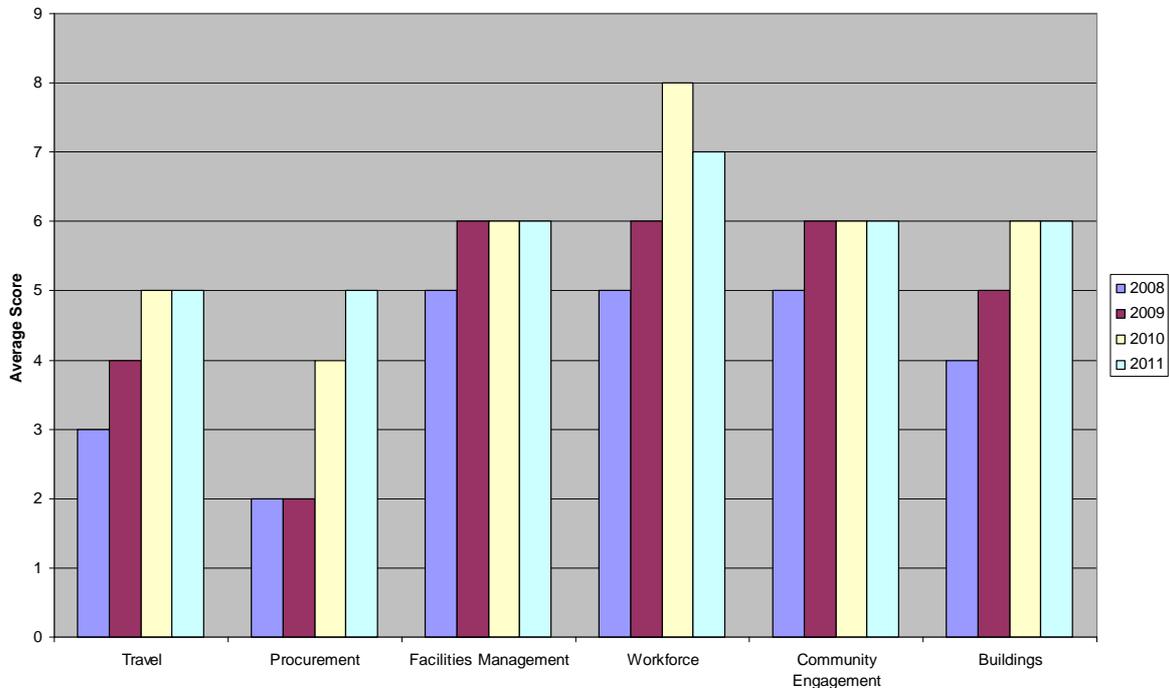
- 0-3 - basic
- 4-6 - getting there and
- 7-9 - excellent

¹ Sustainable Development Roundtable 2006 *Shifting opinions and changing behaviours* London SDR

² Taking Action on Climate change – Faculty of Public Health, NHS Confederation & NHS Sustainable Development Unit – August 2009

SaTH's overall position in the GCC Model is shown in Chart 1 below.

Chart 1: NHS Good Corporate Citizen assessment 2008-2011



Good progress was made against the scoring criteria in the first three years of the scheme but, this has levelled-out somewhat, more recently. This tailing-off was recognised during early 2011 and the GCC Group configuration has been revised to counteract it. The GCC group now comprises a Strategic Steering Group and three Sub-groups. The Strategic Steering Group has overall responsibility for setting targets, providing direction and focus and for monitoring the three 'working' sub-groups. The three sub-groups, which comprise 'grass-roots' staff, are assigned responsibilities around (i) Estates and Transport, (ii) Procurement and (iii) Workforce and Engagement.

The priorities for the coming 12 months are:

1. Estates and Transport –
 - a. active travel (cycling, walking, public transport, car sharing etc) ,
 - b. business travel (alternatives so as to reduce need for vehicle movements between sites for meetings) and
 - c. minimising usage of hazardous substances in Trust activities.

2. Procurement –
 - a. re-write Procurement Strategy to include sustainability,
 - b. promote sustainability to end-users,
 - c. review possibility of making some sustainability criteria compulsory and
 - d. look at enhancing Supplier engagement.

3. Workforce and Engagement –
 - a. Promote the work of the GCC
 - b. Develop an awareness-raising / training package regarding environmental and energy issues.

The full action plan will continue to be monitored through the Corporate Citizen Steering Group which meets quarterly and is available through the Director of Compliance & Risk Management

3. SUSTAINABILITY AND CARBON MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

3.1 Background

The NHS emits around 18 million tonnes of CO₂ every year. Five percent of all the UK's emissions from road transport are attributable to NHS-related journeys. Working towards sustainable development also impacts on health outcomes. Public health, reducing health inequalities and sustainable development are wholly entwined. Increases in chronic conditions such as obesity, diabetes, asthma, hypertension and heart disease are in part caused by adverse environmental factors such as poor air quality, poor quality food, over-reliance on cars, and badly-designed environments limiting opportunities for physical activity. Mental health and health inequalities are also linked to these factors.

The UK Government's strategy for sustainable development 'Securing the Future' and the Department of Health's strategy 'Taking the Long Term View' are both major public health policies which provide a mandate for the NHS to engage in sustainable development and provide the framework for SaTH NHS Trust's Sustainability and Carbon Management Strategy.

3.2 Climate Change Act

The Climate Change Act CO₂ targets are for a 34% reduction against 1990 emissions by 2020, 64% by 2035 and 80% by 2050. In 1990 national emissions were just under 21Mt CO₂ and, in 2010 they were just over this, with projected emissions for 2010 of approximately 24 Mt. CO₂. The Climate Change Act aims to reduce this to 14 Mt CO₂ by 2020. There are no figures available for the Trust of levels in 1990. Additionally, the NHS has set itself a target of a 10% reduction against 2007 emissions by 2015.

3.3 SaTH emissions

Emissions of CO₂ relating to transport and procurement are not very reliable (an NHS-wide issue), owing to the mechanism by which mileage is recorded and the poor availability of product-related emissions. This is something that will need to be addressed as the demands for carbon foot-printing become more onerous.

The Trust does however, have very accurate figures for the carbon emissions resulting from building energy usage (heating, lighting and ventilating of buildings using electricity, gas and oil) for the period 2007 onwards. Typically across the NHS, buildings-related CO₂ emissions account for 24% of total emissions.

SaTH has already undertaken significant work to reduce the energy demand and carbon footprint of its buildings – heating, ventilation and cooling controls have been upgraded, and new lighting and less carbon-intensive cooling systems have been installed. Combined heat and power plants have been installed at both sites, which use gas to generate electricity and then utilise the 'waste' heat to provide heating and - through an absorption process - cooling for the buildings. The work at RSH site was conducted in 2006 and therefore this had already reduced our footprint by the time the NHS-baseline year of 2007 was decided upon. The new works at PRH, which were carried-out in 2009, are also reducing our footprint.

Table 2 shows the emissions of buildings-related CO₂ – both actual and Degree-Day corrected (which takes account of the relative coldness of a year and enables a like-for-like comparison). This illustrates the carbon-reduction achieved by the new controls and CHP plant at PRH during 2010. This is also reflected in the Trust's position in the Carbon Reduction Commitment (CRC) Performance League Table.

The Trust also signed-up to the 10:10 Campaign – a voluntary programme to encourage organisations to reduce their CO₂ emissions by 10% during 2010. The Trust achieved a 17% reduction – again attributable to the new controls and CHP at PRH.

A scheme to further reduce the Trust's carbon emissions (and energy costs) has been worked-up and submitted to the Capital Team (Invest-to-Save). The scheme involves automatic monitoring and powering-down of PCs. Although the funding is not *presently* available for this scheme which would give a RoI of less than 18 months, it will be reviewed in February 2012 after the winter pressures are known.

Table 2 CO₂ emissions SaTH buildings 2007-2010:

Year	Tonnes of CO ₂ emitted	DD-corrected (to 2007)
2007	15,831	15,831
2008	16,187	14,793
2009	16,209	14,914
2010	15,715	13,023

The full Sustainability and Carbon Management Strategy and the Action Plan accompanying the Strategy are available from the Director of Compliance & Risk Management or the Trust website www.sath.nhs.uk.

Good progress is being made against the actions in the Plan, with further actions now showing a green RAG status.

4. RECOMMENDATIONS

The Board is asked to

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- (i) **APPROVE** identified priority areas for each element during 2012/13.
- (ii) **NOTE** the continued progress made against the Good Corporate Citizen agenda and carbon reduction and the Carbon Management Plan