**SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**

**OVERVIEW**

**Sustainable Development Management Plans are strategic organisational plans which set out THE organisation’s ambitions for sustainable development activities.**

**Sustainable Development, in the context of these plans, is based upon three core factors;**

**1. Environmental impact; the impact our organisation’s activities have on the environment and focusing on activities which reduce or eliminate any negative impact.**

 **2. Social impact; the impact our organisation’s activities have on the local communities, and society. More broadly, how our organisation can positively utilise its influence to address health and social inequalities.**

 **3. Financial impact; the impact our organisation has on how it controls and spends its money; from the contribution sustainable development activities have on your short, medium and long term financial position, to the impact you have on actively improving the local socio-economics of our communities through the way you direct your expenditure.**

**HEADINGS**

1. **Introduction**
2. **Drivers for Change**
3. **Organisational Vision**
4. **Areas of Focus**
5. **Governance**
6. **Reporting**
7. **Communication**
8. **Risk**
9. **Finance**
10. **Action Plan**

 **INTRODUCTION**

**Moore Street Surgery is a two-partner practice in the most deprived area of Sefton. The list size is 6407 patients.  The practice employs two salaried GPs who both run eight sessions per week and a regular locum doctor holds four to six sessions per week.**

**The practice has a history of good skill mix and has developed significant nurse led services. There are two Practice Nurses who work 0.62 and 0.58 whole time equivalent.**

**The Practice Manager is part time and her team consists of an Assistant Practice Manager, four Administrators and six Receptionists. An Information Facilitator provided by**[**Informatics Merseyside**](http://www.imerseyside.nhs.uk/)**is based at the practice for one day a week to assist the practice with all paper-lite objectives and to assist with staff training.**

**The practice offers a growing range of electronic services to patients. A practice website enables patients to book appointments or order repeat medications on line and the practice has an electronic automated arrivals facility.**

**DRIVERS FOR CHANGE**

**Legislative**; a list of the key legislative drivers [as of March 2018] is detailed below:

Civil Contingencies Act 2004

Climate Change Act 2008

Public Services (Social Values) Act 2012

**Mandatory**; those mandated within the NHS

Standard Form Contract requirements for Sustainable Development 2017-19

HM Treasury’s Sustainability Reporting Framework

Public Health Outcomes Framework

**International;** those driven by International Guidance

Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) AR5 2013

United Nations (UN) Sustainable Development Goals (SDG’s) 2016

World Health Organisation (WHO) toward environmentally sustainable health systems in Europe 2016

World Health Organisation (WHO) Health 2020; European policy for Health and Wellbeing

The Global Climate and Health Alliance; Mitigation and Co-benefits of Climate Change

**UK guidance;** those driven by UK Guidance

National Policy and Planning Framework 2012

Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) The Economics of Climate Resilience 2013

Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) Government Buying Standards for Sustainable Procurement 2016

The Stern Review 2006; the Economics of Climate Change

Health Protection Agency (HPA) Health Effects of Climate Change 2012

The National Adaptation Programme 2013; Making the country resilient to the changing climate

Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) 25 Year Plan

**Health Specific Requirement**;

The Marmot Review 2010; Fair Society, Healthy? Lives

Five Year Forward View 2014

Sustainable Development Strategy for the Health and Social Care System 2014-2020

Adaptation Report for the Healthcare System 2015

The Carter Review 2016

National Institute for Clinical Excellence (NICE) Physical Activity; walking and cycling 2012

Health Technical Memoranda (HTM)’s and Health Building Notes (HBN)’s Sustainable

Transformation Partnerships (STP) Plans

The detail and requirements set out in each of the above support activity which will underpin the delivery of long term financial, environmental and social sustainability within our organisation as well as across the healthcare system, and support the NHS wide approach for achieving this.

**ORGANISATIONAL VISION**

We recognise that Sustainable Development is a critical factor in our organisation being able to deliver world class healthcare, both now and in the future. We are therefore dedicated to ensuring we create and embed sustainable models of care throughout our operations and to ensuring our operations, and our estate, are as efficient, sustainable and resilient as they possibly can be.

**AREAS OF FOCUS**

**ENERGY -** Creating greater energy efficiency throughout the practice can begin with carrying out a full audit of energy usage. The efficiency of lighting, heating, air-conditioning and appliances like kettles and fridges should be checked. Measures to reduce energy usage can be surprisingly simple, and could include:

• replacing old-fashioned light bulbs with LEDs,

 • Fitting timers and or motion sensors to lighting and heating,

 • reducing thermostat settings by one degree,

 • improving the insulation of doors, windows and roof,

 • opening a window instead of turning on air con or fans,

 • switching off electrical equipment when it’s not being used,

• recycling your printer toner cartridges,

• investing in energy and water-efficient equipment.

Discussions with suppliers should also refer to the NHS Supplier Code of Conduct to ensure they themselves meet the basic requirements to continue the commercial relationship. This can be downloaded at: [www.supplychain.nhs.uk](http://www.supplychain.nhs.uk)

**WATER -** As with energy, carrying out an audit of water usage can support a greater sustainability focus. “Quick wins” might include:

 • fixing leaking taps and pipes,

 • Water displacement devices on toilets to lower water usage,

 • Not overfilling the kettle when staff make tea or coffee,

• collecting rainwater in butts to water plants or grass.

**TRANSPORT -** Alternatives to a reliance on car travel should be considered and should be promoted across the organisation. These can include:

• using teleconferencing for meetings,

• setting up a car-share scheme for staff,

• providing opportunities for cycle storage.

**ENGAGEMENT** Sustainability should be something everyone within the practice and organisation is involved in, so try to make sure staff and patients are also included in sustainability plans. This can include:

• educating staff on the environmental and financial benefits of being sustainable,

 • using noticeboards, newsletters, intranet and other outlets to promote sustainability,

• adding “Sustainability” as a regular agenda item in meetings to keep it front of mind,

 • getting together with other local GPs to share ideas and collectively drive change.

**SUPPORT FOR PATIENTS -** There is a wealth of information that patients, especially vulnerable people, should be considering to help protect themselves in certain extreme situations. For example, elderly people should be made aware of ways to cope with very hot or very cold weather, while patients with respiratory health issues should be aware of the impact of different levels of smog and air pollution, and how to reduce its effect in extreme conditions.

**WASTE AWARENESS -** One of the largest contributors to waste is paper, but this can be reduced very simply by distributing documents electronically when possible. For dangerous waste, staff need to be aware of the right processes for the disposal of hazardous waste such as radioactive substances to ensure it doesn’t impact on the environment.

**RISK -** All practices need to be aware of the current environmental regulations and what needs to be done to avoid a potential fine. As well as ensuring that respective staff know what permits, licenses and training are needed to meet the legislative requirements of certain situations, the whole practice should also have a clear emergency response plan for major incidents.

**GOVERANCE –** **Moore Street Surgery’s governance structure,**

**REPORTING**

**Moore Street Surgery will put this on the practice agenda for discussion on monthly basis and do yearly update report on Sustainable Development Activities that the practice has undertaken. Discuss at patient participation groups and staff meetings.**

**COMMUNICATION**

**We will communicate within our organisation via;**

* **Internal communications e.g. newsletters, internal magazines, champions networks etc.**

**FINANCE**

**The practice will identify the current financial implications for each area where data is available e.g. the energy, water and waste costs, the cost of staff travel and procurement activities.**

 **Identify any investment requirements for the next three years and set out clearly where capital may be required and develop robust business cases to provide justification of spend.**

**ACTION PLAN Template**

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| **Item Number** | **Description** | **Action** | **Owner** | **Date Opened** | **Date Closed** |
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