NHS

Sustainable development: Environmental strategy for the National Health Service

For information only:
NHS Acute Trusts,
NHS Primary Care Trusts,
NHS Mental Health Trusts
and NHS Foundation Trusts

NHS

efm-standards

Sustainable development:

ENVIRONMENTAL STRATEGY FOR THE NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE

efm-standards

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Sustainable development is not rocket science. Those who manage their resources prudently and wisely and hate waste do it all the time. The aim of this Strategy is to introduce a change of approach, a more informed thought process, where decisions are made based on the knowledge of what the impacts and implications could be.

Executive summary

This Strategy explains how the NHS can achieve significant benefits, including cost savings and improving quality, by adopting an approach based on the sound principles of sustainable development, focusing on environmental issues, economic considerations and social impacts.

The first section puts the role of the NHS into the context of the Department of Health's Strategy on Sustainable Development and the Environment, and sets out the actions that the NHS can put in hand to deliver this agenda.

To encourage compliance and demonstrate the proven benefits that can result from implementing an environmental strategy, there is a quick reference section identifying and summarising the major areas of action and associated benefits.

"Where do I start?" is a frequent question. The introduction of an environmental management system, not necessarily a sophisticated software system, brings structure, a systematic approach and manageability to the whole process.

The NHS can only undertake effective environmental management if it knows what impacts are being made on the environment. Environmental impact assessment is therefore explained herein – what it is, why it should be used and when. The NHS Environmental Assessment Tool (NEAT) was produced to assist this process.

Obviously, when undertaking an environmental impact assessment many areas will be identified as requiring attention. Do not be daunted. In recognising that this is a difficult task to take on board all at once, we have prioritised environmental performance management in terms of the Government's key priority areas: energy, waste, water, transport and procurement. The Quick Guide then details environmental objectives, what to do and where to go for advice.

Some things cannot be achieved in isolation, and this is one. The Support and Partnership section identifies some of the key stakeholders that you may wish to involve in the decision-making process. Problems of sustainability are not specific to the NHS. Local Authorities, for example, have similar pressures of producing sustainable development strategies or frameworks for their local communities. In recognising the size of the NHS estate, and the large workforce employed by the NHS, we are ideally placed to make a difference to the progress towards sustainable development in any community. Local authorities therefore are willing to discuss, share and work through these policies and strategies by adopting a partnership approach.

Other guidance is available, and will continue to be produced to support the sustainable development approach to providing healthcare services and facilities, in the HTM series of best practice documents. These are available on the Knowledge Information Portal (KIP), which is accessed using a unique username and password obtained by completing the application form at: http://www.knowledge/nhsestates.gov.uk. As a generic reference document, it is an invaluable asset for those starting on the road to sustainable development.

Additional material is appended to the Strategy explaining the national and international context and a useful section on "Where to obtain more information" is provided for each of the key areas identified above.

Sustainable development is not a one-off process; it needs to develop, evolve and, through performance monitoring, continuously improve. A contact point is provided for you to use, to share information and pass comment about the process. We welcome your input.

This document supersedes 'New environmental strategy for the NHS', published electronically in 2002.

Contents

1 Introduction

WHAT THIS DOCUMENT SETS OUT TO ACHIEVE

This document explains how the NHS can deliver significant benefits, including cost savings and improving quality, by adopting a more sustainable environmentally friendly approach. Tools and guidance are readily available to make it easier for you to do this.

- It explains the Government's policy on sustainable development.

- It sets out the action the NHS should take.

- It provides guidance and useful references to help the NHS draw up action plans that contribute to the overall policy for a healthy and sustainable environment.

The result of following this strategy will be to help the NHS deliver a more people-friendly and efficient, sustainable service. The NHS will also benefit through the money saved by using resources more efficiently, and by reducing harmful environmental impacts, will contribute to health benefits in the community.

WHAT THE STRATEGY SETS OUT TO ACHIEVE

Over the last 15 years, the NHS has taken measures that reduce the impact on the environment. These will be developed further alongside other measures. There are good examples across the country of some of the steps already taken:

- LEGISLATION Actions taken to meet statutory requirements in respect of all relevant legislation and regulation.

- ENERGY Systematic efficiency savings and reductions in energy use and also reducing CO_2 emission levels.

- WASTE The effective and proper management, disposal and recycling, where available and appropriate, of clinical and domestic waste.

- WATER The management of water consumption.

- TRANSPORT Progress towards Healthy Transport Plans.

- PROCUREMENT Sustainable construction.

This Strategy aims to help the NHS reflect Government policy and improve performance by providing guidance on how to draw up an environmental policy and by establishing aims and goals that are both achievable and quantifiable.

Action

Environmentally sound policies should be reflected in the NHS's core values.

This will be achieved through the introduction and achievement of:

- environmental assessment (NEAT);

- environmental management systems;

- environmental performance management.

2 Environment and sustainable development – setting the scene

KEY OBJECTIVES

The Department of Health's overall aim is to improve the health and well-being of people, managing the resources available in the most sustainable manner by:

- supporting activity at national level to protect, promote and improve the nation's health;

- securing the provision of comprehensive, high-quality care for all those who need it, regardless of their ability to pay or where they live; and

- securing responsive social care and child protection for those who lack the support they need.

The aim and purpose of the NHS is to promote a comprehensive health service designed to secure improvement in the physical and mental health of the people of England and the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of illness, and to provide or secure the effective provision of services.

The environment in which people live and work has a key influence on their health. Government policy is that environmental considerations should be properly taken into account in the activities and services of the NHS.

The NHS has a good record in developing and adopting measures that reduce the impact on the environment. This Strategy builds on that record, and aims to share best practice and ideas, as well as setting out the activities required of the NHS.

NHS ACTIVITIES

The NHS can achieve this through:

- recognising and appraising the impact that its facilities, services and activities have on the environment and on society/local communities;

- recognising the social and economic factors that have an impact on the quality of the nation's health;

- using the NHS Environmental Assessment Tool to identify environmental impacts as a stepping stone to introducing Environmental Management Systems (EMS);

- working with its partners across all sectors – public, private and voluntary – to ensure a comprehensive approach is taken to planning and providing services, including taking account of environmental and sustainable issues;

- introducing Healthy Transport Plans;

- looking at best practice and innovations – setting and striving to make improvements across key areas, such as energy, waste, water, transport and procurement.

1 Extracted from DH's 'Strategy on Sustainable Development and the Environment'

3 Why should I implement an environmental strategy?

SUMMARY OF MAJOR AREAS OF ACTION AND PROVEN BENEFITS

As well as environmental benefits, sustainable development policies bring about financial savings, as they often involve a reduction in wastage of energy and supplies by operating in a more efficient manner.

Table 1 provides a summary of the major priority areas and their proven benefits. As you can see, they offer significant advantages, and there are many tools to help you achieve them.

Table 1

ACTIVITIES	BENEFITS	REFERENCES
1. Appraise and review impact of facilities, services and activities on the environment Identify: a. types and quantities of raw materials, energy, water and other resources consumed, transport used etc b. potential for more environmentally sound alternatives c. whole life cost potential for financial and/or environmental gain d. wastes – solids/emissions/effluent	Save money and save on environmental pollution and harm, e.g. • Energy efficiency programme – the average trust can save £10–40,000 + (i.e. reducing heat by 1% can save 10% on the energy bill; Combined Heat and Power generates electricity at site, utilising heat, and electricity generated can give up to 70% efficiencies – better environmental performance, lower energy bills) • Work with suppliers to reduce packaging waste. Only order what you need (do not compromise safety/hygiene requirements) – don't pay twice, once to buy and secondly to dispose by landfill – why pay for the commercial benefit of others? • Consider opportunities – renewable energy (Climate Change Levy exempt)	NHS Estates 'Developing an estate strategy' • DEFRA – http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/energy/index.htm NHSE/DTI NEAT – NHS Environmental Assessment Tool – software available free
2. Recognising the social and economic factors	• Community involvement will generate local support • Environmental benefits such as reducing power or waste can reduce cost • Consider whole life costing	• NHS Estates 'Sustainable development in the NHS' http://www.nhsestates.gov.uk • DEFRA Sustainable Development http://www.defra.gov.uk
3. Introduce Environmental Management Systems	• Identify benefits of a more sustainable approach right from the start, and build these into plans. This will save on costs in amendments at a future date	• DEFRA EMS and Green Ministers 2nd report http://www.defra.gov.uk/index (scroll to and access: Greening government, Green Ministers, The Work of Green Ministers, Environmental Management Systems)
4. Partnership working	• Work with Local Authority to find out what is being planned in Local Agenda 21 strategy so can work along with it. Let them know what you are doing as it saves potential difficulties arising later • Partnership and sharing arrangements are possible with other large employers to reduce costs etc	• Contact local authorities • DEFRA http://www.la21-uk.org.uk
5. Healthy Transport Plans	• Develop healthy transport plans to improve social accessibility and reduce journeys • Use lower cc engines, low sulphur or LPG fuels etc – increase mpg and lower tax – less pollution, better financial returns – less stress from traffic jams • Be in line with Local Authority transport strategy	• 'New Deal for Transport: Better for Everyone' White Paper • Transport: http://www.dft.gov.uk/itwp/index.htm http://www.local-transport.dft.gov.uk/travelplans/index.htm • NHS Healthy Transport ToolKit (Health Service Circular 1998/181)

Table 1 continued

ACTIVITIES	BENEFITS	REFERENCES
Look at best practice and innovation:		
6. Energy:	• One trust saved £30,000 on energy (efficient energy management of its site and full advantage of CHP plant)	• NHS Estates guidance • DEFRA – Climate Change Levy Renewable Energy http://www.energy-efficiency.gov.uk
7. Waste:	• One hospital saved £40,000 per annum and another £55,000 by reducing clinical waste through proper segregation • Another trust recycles 104 tonnes of office paper per annum, reducing disposal costs and the amount going to landfill	• NHS Estates guidance & website; Healthcare Waste Minimisation – A Compendium of Good Practice; Waste Prevention Guide and Screening Tool http://www.nhsestates.gov.uk (Search engine – type "Waste")
8. Water:	• One hospital saved £100,000 a year by the location and repair of two long-term major leaks; another hospital saved £6500 a year by downsizing their water meter	• http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/water/index.htm http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk http://www.water.org.uk
9. Transport:	• Start monitoring and recording traffic flow. One hospital saved £20,000 in staff travel expenses and reduced pressure on parking by introducing a minibus service	• See 5 above
10. Sustainable procurement:	• Take advantage of best practice and experience elsewhere to draw up criteria for construction • Produce a better designed facility, which is better for staff, patients and visitors • All new contracts to contain environmental clauses – check environmental credentials of those with whom you do business (HM Treasury rules apply) • All new NHS capital development schemes to have a NEAT score of "excellent" for new-builds; "very good" for refurbishments	• DEFRA/HMT Environmental Issues in Purchasing; NHS Purchasing & Supply Agency. http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/greening/greenpro/greenpro.htm http://www.pasa.doh.gov.uk http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk (Search engine – Type "procurement documents") http://www.dh.gov.uk/ProcurementAnd Proposals/fs/en http://www.nhsestates.gov.uk (sustainable development construction and NEAT pages)

Note: For additional references in these key areas see Appendix 2

4 Where do I start?

NHS ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT TOOL (NEAT) FOR NEW BUILD AND REFURBISHMENT PROJECTS AND THE EXISTING OPERATIONAL ESTATE

NEAT is the result of a joint R&D project between NHS Estates and the Department for Trade and Industry, produced by the Building Research Establishment to ensure a consistency with BRE Environmental Assessment Methodology (BREEAM).

NEAT is a part of a package of measures to enable the NHS to understand, identify and, importantly, take action, to reduce and limit negative impacts on the environment. Other tools produced by NHS Estates that work complementary to NEAT are:

- 'Sustainable development: environmental strategy for the NHS';

- 'Sustainable development in the NHS';

- Estates Returns Information Collection performance management system (ERIC);

- Achieving Excellence Design Evaluation Tool (AEDET);

- ProCure21 capital development procurement process;

- Estatecode.

NEAT was produced as a result of the Government Construction Client Panel requirements detailed in the Sustainable Construction Action Plan (copy available on NHS Estates' website at http://www.nhsestates.gov.uk under Sustainable Development, under Construction). This places a requirement on all Government departments that new-builds and refurbishments should be sustainably constructed. As part of this process, **new-builds will require a NEAT score of "Excellent" and refurbishments a score of "Very Good"**.

NEAT is a simple, easy-to-use self-assessment software tool produced specifically with the needs of the NHS in mind. It is intended for use by the NHS, and for those who act on behalf of the NHS, irrespective of the size or nature of the healthcare facility.

NEAT comes in two parts to provide a holistic approach to environmental assessment: Existing Sites, and New Build and Refurbishment Projects.

Existing Sites will cover all NHS healthcare facilities irrespective of size or type of services provided. The aim is to identify the extent and type of impacts of NHS services and facilities created during the performance of its day-to-day operational activities.

New Build and Refurbishment Projects will cover all capital development projects irrespective of whether publicly or privately funded:

- New Build: all capital development projects to provide new healthcare facilities of any size, large or small, from acute multi-bed hospital sites to small health clinics or Walk-In Centres;

- Refurbishment: the complete renewal of exterior and/or interior of a building, or part of a building, and its fixtures and fittings. It does not include capital replacement programmes, for example windows, or plant renewal.

NEAT is the first stage and a stepping stone to a more intensive Environmental Management System (EMS) approach to environmental improvement. Once NEAT has been embraced, the next progressive step is to consider the benefits of introducing an EMS.

WHAT IS AN EMS?

All parts of an organisation have, to a greater or lesser extent, an impact on the environment. The relationship between the different aspects, procedures, services or activities that an organisation is involved in can be linked by an EMS.

An effective EMS will link these different parts by a network of management actions, operational procedures and documentation to enhance environmental performance.

WHAT ARE THE BENEFITS OF AN EMS?

EMS can help organisations to:

- reduce their negative impact on the environment;

- reduce the possibility of unforeseen environmental risks;

- ensure compliance with environmental legislation and regulations (non-compliance can mean costly fines and cause adverse publicity);

- reduce costs by helping to identify waste areas and hence reduce waste and use resources more efficiently;

- improve the effectiveness of existing management systems – management control is enhanced by improved business planning as it includes objective setting and performance monitoring;

- reduce use of energy and resources while minimising waste, thereby saving money;

- introduce a consistent, systematic approach to environmental management;

- continually improve environmental and overall performance and quality;

- involve people, raise their awareness, realise their potential, harness motivation, and help them develop new skills.

Environmental Management Systems embrace the following key areas:

Environmental policy

The Chief Executive/Trust Board should define the organisation's environmental policy and ensure that it is appropriate to the nature, scale and environmental impacts of its activities, products or services.

Planning

The organisation shall establish and maintain procedures to identify the environmental aspects of its activities, products or services that it can control and over which it can be expected to have an influence, in order to determine those which have or can have significant impacts on the environment. This would form the basis of an Environmental Impact Assessment (see following section for detail). The organisation should ensure that these significant impacts are considered in setting its environmental objectives.

Implementation and operation – structure and responsibility

Roles and responsibilities should be defined, documented and communicated in order to facilitate effective environmental management. Management should provide resources, education and training essential to the implementation and control of the environmental management system.

Checking and corrective action

The organisation should establish and maintain documented procedures to monitor and measure performance to comply with relevant environmental legislation.

Management review

The organisation's top management should review the environmental management system to ensure its continuing suitability, adequacy and effectiveness. This review should be undertaken on an annual basis and properly documented.

The benefits are:

- a systematic approach to meeting environmental objectives;

- the reduction of risk in a manner that can be audited;

- addressing social and economic considerations becomes a part of the process.

Where do I get information on the latest environmental issues and technology?

- Call the environmental helpline run by the Climate Change Programme – 0800 585 794.

- There are software packages available to assist in implementing an EMS.

- The Defra website provides a useful list of organisations at:

  http://www.defra.gov.uk/index
  (scroll to and access: Greening Government/Green Ministers/The Work of Green Ministers/Environmental Management Systems).

5 Environmental Impact Assessment

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is defined as "an assessment of the impact of a planned activity on the environment".[2]

WHAT IS AN EIA?

EIA is a process, which consists of the developer of a proposed project, or the operational manager of a facility, drawing up an assessment of the likely environmental effects of the project/operations facility. Where it is a capital development project/new or extensive re-development, the public and other interested parties with environmental expertise will comment on the Assessment and the project itself. The decision-making body for the project (that is, the Department of Health or Strategic Health Authorities and the local planning authority) will take all these aspects into account when reaching their decision on whether or not the project should go ahead.

WHY SHOULD AN EIA BE UNDERTAKEN? WHAT ARE THE BENEFITS?

The Department of Health, in support of the Government's sustainable development agenda, requires an Assessment. It is also a part of the Sustainable Development programme which is designed to bring economic, environmental and social goals together to ensure a better quality of life for everyone, now and for generations to come. The Government believes that the work required to produce an EIA is justified in the interests of protecting the environment.

The EIA can also be a statutory requirement demanded by the local planning authority under Directive 85/337/EEC as amended by Directive 97/11/EC, and the Regulations implementing it, which came into force on 14 March 1999.

The requirement to prepare an EIA may seem an unwelcome additional burden in an already complicated procedure. However, in practice, all the EIA does is to bring forward, at an earlier stage in the project, work that would have to be undertaken at a later stage. This is especially so of major projects, where the developer would be expected to provide full and detailed information about environmental effects. It should be no more onerous to produce an EIA at the beginning of a project than at a later stage. It also offers the advantage of allowing greater certainty, and ease of achievement, of environmental objectives if they are built in from the outset.

It should assist the decision-making process both for the Department of Health or Strategic Health Authorities and for the Local Planners.

Another major benefit is to reassure the local community. It is particularly important to provide a non-technical summary, which is readily understood by the general public. This will allow them to judge the project and its impacts for themselves and, if it is done well, can lead to a more ready acceptance of the project.

NEAT is bespoke software for the NHS in England. NEAT for new-builds/refurbishments will assist the NHS towards sustainable construction. A NEAT score of "Excellent" is required for new-builds, or "Very Good" for refurbishments. NEAT scores are required at three stages:

- Business Case approval;
- completion;
- Post-Project Evaluation.

WHEN SHOULD AN EIA BE UNDERTAKEN?

At the earliest stage in the development proceedings. If important issues are not addressed at the outset, they may well emerge when a project's design brief is well advanced, and necessitate rethinking and delay. Ideally, an EIA should start at the stage of site selection and (where relevant) process selection, so that the environmental merits of practical alternatives can be properly considered.

The EIA process may involve several stages:

Project screening – narrows the application of EIA to projects that may have significant environmental impacts. This may be partly determined by legislation.

Scoping – identifies the potential environmental impacts to ensure the assessment focuses on the key issues for decision-making.

Identification – of key environmental impacts.

Consideration of alternatives – in terms of sites, designs, processes.

Prediction of impacts – predicts the magnitude of key impacts.

Evaluation of significance – assessment of significance of the key impacts.

Mitigation – proposal of measures to prevent, reduce or rectify the impacts.

Documentation – presentation of EIA results for clear communication.

Review – systematic appraisal of the quality of the environmental statement.

Post-decision monitoring – to assess the effects of the project or operational services on the environment.

Post-project audit – comparison of actual outcomes with predicted outcomes to assess the quality of predictions and effectiveness of mitigation.

These are the main elements of a "typical" EIA process, although this may vary according to context and the type of project or building services or operation of practices that have been under consideration. The order of the steps in the process may vary. It should be noted that current practice can and does vary considerably, and that current UK legislation does not require some of these steps.

6 How do I prioritise?

ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT

Whilst this Strategy specifically addresses the Government's key priority areas, it is not meant to imply that our activities should be limited to these areas in isolation. NHS bodies have a responsibility to identify all potential impacts of their organisation's activities by a process of environmental audits and appraisals (as described above). This will enable them to:

- establish a plan of action;

- address all impacts produced as a result of delivering a healthcare service;

- establish a plan of action to identify where to allocate resources that will improve the environment; manage more efficiently to deliver savings; and enhance the local community.

All NHS bodies should aim to comply with or exceed Government commitments to addressing and reducing their environmental impacts in the key target areas of: energy, waste, water, transport and procurement.

This section gives some indication of performance criteria associated with the key priority areas, based on Defra/DfT and DH indicators respectively.

See also the Government Sustainable Development Unit's 'Framework for Sustainable Development in the Government Estate'. Whilst the NHS is not required to comply with the specific activities detailed in this Framework, the NHS should take on board the spirit and intention of this improvement programme (see http://www.sustainable-development.gov.uk).

The following Guide details the recommendations and objectives in respect of the key areas.

QUICK GUIDE TO THE KEY ENVIRONMENTAL PRIORITY AREAS

	ENERGY	WASTE	WATER	TRANSPORT	PROCUREMENT
GOVERNMENT TARGET/DATE	Reduce CO_2 emissions by 20% of 1990 levels by 2010 + 10% elec from renewable sources by 2010	Target for LAs to recover 45% waste by 2010 with 30% through recycling	DEFRA benchmarking for office premises – 13 m³ of water per annum each employee	"New Deal For Transport – Better for Everyone"; 'Transport 2010'	To be based on sustainability considerations ie sustainable timber sources
NHS TARGET/DATE	Reduce primary energy consumption 15% or 0.15 MtC from 2000 to 2010				
GOVERNMENT DRIVERS	• Climate Change Programme – UK target reduce CO_2 by 20% of 1990 levels by 2010; and 10% electricity from renewable sources by 2010 • Revised Building Regulations	Waste Strategy 2002 Landfill Directives; Packaging Waste Directives; Carriage of Goods Regs etc. Waste Electronic and Electrical Equipment Directives etc	'Conserving Water – Advice for Government Depts'	"New Deal For Transport – Better for Everyone"; 'Transport 2010' Transport Act 2000	EC Procurement Directives
WHAT TO DO?	• Produce energy policy and strategy • Energy audit • Identify and monitor emissions and discharges • Consider CHP(CCP exempt) • Proper control and maintenance to improve efficiency • Find out about best practice (ie Energy Efficiency Programme) • Low-energy lighting • Identify and phase out ozone-depleting substances etc • Consider renewable energy (CCP exempt) • Set objectives/benchmarks • Review performance	• Produce waste policy & strategy • Waste audit • Identify and monitor all waste arisings • Implement effective waste segregation • Identify and implement waste reduction/recycling opportunities • Consider opportunities for discussing with suppliers how to reduce packaging waste • Set objectives/benchmarks • Review performance	• Produce water policy and strategy • Water audit • Install meters as appropriate • Identify and rectify leaks • Ensure correct water tariff • Discuss potential need with local water board • Set objectives/benchmarks • Review performance	• Produce transport policy and strategy plan • Undertake transport survey • Involve all parties, unions etc • Liaise with public transport co-ordinators • LAs • Consider partnership arrangements • Set objectives/benchmarks • Review performance	• Produce procurement policy and strategy • Rethink products and processes required • Encompass all stages from capital build to equipment of suppliers deliveries • Liaise with suppliers to plan change and reduce packaging waste • Ensure VFM • Procurement decision on whole life cost • Set objectives/benchmarks • Review performance
WHERE DO I GO FOR ADVICE? (Appendix 2 references)	NHS Estates guidance http://www.nhsestates.gov.uk (Search engine-type: "environment") DEFRA guidance http://www.defra.gov.uk Action Energy guidance http://www.etbpp.gov.uk http://www.hmce.gov.uk (Scroll to "site search"/"Search engine – type "climate change") http://www.dti.gov.uk/energy/index.htm	NHS Estates DEFRA Audit Commission Report Institute of Wastes Management http://www.iwm.co.uk Environment Agency (http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk)	NHS Estates DEFRA Audit Commission Local Water Authority Environment Agency including their National Water Demand Management Centre	NHS Estates DEFRA Local Public Transport Co-ordinators Local Authority reps	NHS Estates NHS PASA (Purchasing and Supply Agency) http://www.pasa.doh.gov.uk http://www.pasa.nhs.uk DEFRA ABHI (Association of British Healthcare Industries) http://www.abhi.org.uk
RESPONSIBILITY	NHS Trust CE Board D of E&FM (Director of Estates and Facilities Management)	NHS Trust CE Board D of E&FM	NHS Trust CE Board D of E&FM	NHS Trust CE Board D of E&FM	NHS Trust CE Board D of E&FM
WHO DOES IT?	Energy Manager	Waste Manager	Water Manager/usually linked to energy	Transport Manager	Supplies/Procurement Manager

7 Support and partnership

This section sets out advice and guidance to sources of help. Guidance will continue to be developed and made available to the NHS via the NHS Estates website, Quarterly Briefing magazine and through Strategic Health Authorities.

Successful development and implementation depends on involving other key stakeholders in the process, to include their views and perspectives, and their agreement and support.

WHO TO INVOLVE

Local Authorities – are obliged to produce local Sustainable Development Community Strategies. LAs will need to consult and liaise with major employers/service providers in the area to ensure the latter are developing environmental strategies and that they are consistent with the LAs' own.

Partnerships – hold discussions with other large employers/service providers to see if there are opportunities for developing partnerships, for example sharing facilities or services. Transport is one example, for example shared staff-minibus schemes.

Public Transport Co-ordinators – contact your local rail and bus/coach transport co-ordinators and discuss with them the potential for improved public transport services. Check whether there are proposals for new railway/bus stops near to your site.

Suppliers – there are opportunities to prevent waste occurring. Cut down any excess packaging that is not essential to safeguard fragile objects or to maintain sterility.

Community – get your local community to work with you. Share information and promote what you are doing to improve the environment and healthcare.

Contractors – if they wish to do business with you, require that they comply with your environmental policy statement. Require copies of their environmental policy statements. Cautionary note – HM Treasury rules apply – contracts cannot be awarded on the basis of environmental considerations alone, but should form part of a checklist of issues, such as whole-life costing, quality, best value etc.

Construction contractors – save money and avoid wastage on site. Ideas include: controlling the tendency to over-order, improve security, discuss with sub-contractors opportunities for them to work together and share deliveries etc (it is better to use one lorry fully loaded than a number of vehicles with partial loads). Take into account practical advice given by Defra (http://www.defra.gov.uk) on sustainable construction and the requirements of the Government Construction Client Panel's Sustainable Construction Action Plan.

Staff – encourage participation and "ownership", seek staff involvement, do not underestimate the contribution that can be made.

8 Feedback

FEEDBACK AND SHARING

An environmental database is being produced to provide a "knowledge pool" of information, contacts, and examples of good practice. If you have worked hard, or know someone who has worked hard to make environmental improvements, reduce cost, produce procedures, checklists etc, and if you are content for this to be shared with colleagues, please contact:

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Also, call this number if you have feedback and comments on this document. Environment is about continuous improvement – we also strive to do the same.

Appendices
and where to obtain more information

Appendix 1

INTERNATIONAL CONTEXT

The Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer was adopted in 1987 as an agreement to institute control measures to eliminate production and consumption of ozone-depleting chemicals by 1996, with a ten-year grace period for developing countries. International agreement was reached to ban the production of CFCs, and to phase out HCFCs and HFCs.

The "Earth Summit" in Rio (1992) set a comprehensive global plan of action – Agenda 21. The aim of Agenda 21 is to translate the wider international sustainable development agenda into action at all levels down to local authority level – 'Local Agenda 21'. The Earth Summit also produced the Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Forest Principles.

The 1997 Kyoto conference on climate change agreed to reduce the emissions of the principal man-made greenhouse gases (carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide, methane, perfluorocarbons, hydrofluorocarbons, sulphur hexafluoride) to below 1990 levels. In June 1998 European Environmental Ministers came to an agreement on how this target would be shared out between member states, with the UK agreeing to a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions of 12.5% below 1990 levels by 2010.

UK POLICY

The Government has set an even more challenging domestic target of reducing carbon dioxide emissions by 20% of 1990 levels by 2010.

Concern for the environment, and a focus on sustainable development, is central to the Government's vision for the future of the United Kingdom. This vision is about ensuring a better quality of life for everyone, now and for generations to come, and informs all policies, operations and activities.

The commitment to green Government operations was made in the 1990 White Paper 'This Common Inheritance' which required all Government departments to have strategies in place for "good housekeeping" by

the end of 1992. All Government departments produced policy statements.

The current administration has made clear its strong commitment to improving its environmental performance, and a number of Government-wide measures have been put in place to help raise the profile of environmental issues. These include:

• a strengthened Cabinet Committee network of Green Ministers;

• supporting the new Cabinet Committee on the Environment (ENV) chaired by the Deputy Prime Minister;

• the formation of the Environmental Audit Committee (EAC). Every Government Body is expected to contribute to the overall process of greening Government, and the EAC will expect to see evidence of this commitment and progress to achieve this end.

The Government's policy on sustainable development puts environmental concerns at the heart of policy-making. For example, every policy should take sustainable development into account. The Government has recently explained sustainable development to be "the simple idea of ensuring a better quality of life for everyone, now and for generations to come" with the principal aim of meeting four objectives at the same time:[3]

• social progress which recognises the needs of everyone;

• effective protection of the environment;

• prudent use of natural resources;

• maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment.

Appendix 2

WHERE TO OBTAIN MORE INFORMATION

This section identifies a selection of documents and websites that will provide additional and more detailed information.

Within the following sections on references for Energy, Transport, Waste, Water, and Procurement, more detailed links have been given which, when reading this as an electronic document, you will be able to use as hyperlinks directly into the appropriate publications.

(Obviously, over time these may change due to website development; therefore the general addresses are given under the section below, "Useful Internet sites".)

ENVIRONMENT – REFERENCES

NHS Estates guidance

Unless otherwise stated, publication enquiries should be made to:

e-mail: nhs.estates@dh.gsi.gov.uk
website: http://www.nhsestates.gov.uk

http://www.tso.co.uk/bookshop/bookstore.asp
The Stationery Office Online Bookstore

Health Service Circular 1999/123, Risk Management and organisational controls

A strategic guide to environmental policy, 1999

Health Facilities Note 11 – Environmental management in healthcare, 1995

Sustainable development in the NHS, 2002

Legislation

All Acts can be found at
http://www.hmso.gov.uk/acts.htm

NOTE: All other regulations can be found under the search option at http://www.hmso.gov.uk

The Health and Safety at Work etc Act, 1974

The Control of Pollution Act, 1974

The Town and Country Planning Act (Assessment of Environmental Effects) Regulations (SI 1199), 1988
http://www.legislation.hmso.gov.uk/si/si1988/Uksi_19881199_en_1.htm

The Control of Pollution (Amendment) Act, 1989
http://www.legislation.hmso.gov.uk/acts/acts1989/Ukpga_19890014_en_1.htm

The Town and Country Planning Act, 1990
http://www.legislation.hmso.gov.uk/acts/acts1990/Ukpga_19900008_en_1.htm

The National Health Service and Community Care Act, 1990
http://www.legislation.hmso.gov.uk/acts/acts1990/Ukpga_19900019_en_1.htm

The Environmental Protection Act, 1990
http://www.legislation.hmso.gov.uk/acts/acts1990/Ukpga_19900043_en_1.htm

Environmental Protection (Prescribed Processes & Substances) Regulations (SI 472), 1991
http://www.legislation.hmso.gov.uk/si/si1991/Uksi_19910472_en_1.htm

Environmental Protection (Duty of Care) Regulations (SI 2839), 1991
http://www.legislation.hmso.gov.uk/si/si1991/Uksi_19912839_en_1.htm

The Environment Act, 1995
http://www.legislation.hmso.gov.uk/acts/acts1995/Ukpga_19950025_en_1.htm

The Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations (SI 2677), 2002
http://www.legislation.hmso.gov.uk/si/si2002/20022677.htm

British Standard

BS EN ISO 14001 The International Environmental Management Systems Standard, 1996 – published by the British Standards Institution (BSI),
2 Park Street, London W1A 2BS.
Telephone 020 8996 9001

DEFRA

Visit the DEFRA website at http://www.defra.gov.uk

Implementing Environmental Management Systems in Government, 1998 – Guidance for environmental managers and other key people

The Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations (SI 2677), 2002
http://www.legislation.hmso.gov.uk/si/si2002/20022677.htm

British Standard

BS EN ISO 14001 The International Environmental Management Systems Standard, 1996 – published by the British Standards Institution (BSI),
2 Park Street, London W1A 2BS.
Telephone 020 8996 9001

DEFRA

Visit the DEFRA website at http://www.defra.gov.uk

Implementing Environmental Management Systems in Government, 1998 – Guidance for environmental managers and other key people

ENERGY – REFERENCES

NHS Estates guidance

Unless otherwise stated, publication enquiries should be made to:

e-mail: nhs.estates@dh.gsi.gov.uk
website: http://www.nhsestates.gov.uk

http://www.tso.co.uk/bookshop/bookstore.asp
The Stationery Office Online Bookstore

ENCODE 1, 1993 (new edition in preparation) – presents a cost-effective strategy to assess the energy saving potential of a site, identify energy-efficient measures, set new objectives and monitor the subsequent effectiveness.

ENCODE 2, 1994 – provides detailed practical information and technical advice designed as support for the procedures and programmes established for energy efficiency in ENCODE 1.

A strategic guide to energy management for General Managers and Chief Executives, 1993

A strategic guide to combined heat and power for General Managers and Chief Executives, 1993

Health Facilities Note 03 – Effective heat and power strategies for healthcare premises, 1994

Low energy hospital reports on St Mary's Hospital, Isle of Wight; and Wansbeck General Hospital, Ashington, Northumberland

Health Service Guidelines (HSG(96)32) Contract Energy Management, 1996

Carbon/energy management in healthcare: Best practice advice for the NHS in England on meeting the mandatory carbon/energy targets – March 2000–March 2010, 2005

Legislation

All Acts can be found at http://www.hmso.gov.uk/acts.htm

All other regulations can be found under the search option at http://www.hmso.gov.uk

Town & Country Planning (Assessment of Environment Effects) Regulations (SI 1199), 1988
http://www.legislation.hmso.gov.uk/si/si1988/Uksi_19881199_en_1.htm

The Environmental Protection Act, 1990
http://www.legislation.hmso.gov.uk/acts/acts1990/Ukpga_19900043_en_1.htm

Water Resources Act, 1991
http://www.legislation.hmso.gov.uk/acts/acts1991/Ukpga_19910057_en_1.htm

Controlled Waste Regulations (SI 588), 1992
http://www.hmso.gov.uk/si/si1992/Uksi_19920588_en_1.htm

Clean Air Act, 1993
http://www.legislation.hmso.gov.uk/acts/acts1993/Ukpga_19930011_en_1.htm

Radioactive Substances Act, 1993
http://www.legislation.hmso.gov.uk/acts/acts1993/Ukpga_19930012_en_1.htm

Special Waste Regulations (SI 972), 1996
http://www.legislation.hmso.gov.uk/si/si1996/Uksi_19960972_en_1.htm

The Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road Regulations (SI 2095), 1996
http://www.hmso.gov.uk/si/si1996/Uksi_19962095_en_1.htm

Sustainable Energy Act, 2003
http://www.legislation.hmso.gov.uk/acts/acts2003/20030030.htm

The Carriage of Dangerous Goods and Use of Transportable Pressure Equipment Regulations (SI 568), 2004
http://www.legislation.hmso.gov.uk/si/si2004/20040568.htm

Consultation documents

Building Regulations – (Office of the Deputy Prime Minister website, http://www.odpm.gov.uk/)

Energy Efficiency (DEFRA website, http://www.defra.gov.uk)

Environment and Energy Helpline for FREE information and advice 0800 585 794
http://www.envirowise.gov.uk
http://www.actionenergy.org.uk

Climate Change Programme (BRECSU – 0845 120 7799 Energy Efficiency Best Practice in Housing)

Energy Saving Trust – http://www.est.org.uk

Energy Efficiency in Buildings: EEB 4 Health care buildings

Good practice case studies

GPCS 40 Energy efficiency in hospitals: condensing gas boilers for heating and hot water

GPCS 75 Energy efficiency in the health sector: potential benefits of boiler replacement

GPCS 196 Electricity savings in a large acute hospital. Hull Royal Infirmary

GPCS 197 Electricity savings in hospitals. Airedale General Hospital

GPCS 198 Electricity savings in hospitals. Newcastle Health Authority

GPCS 199 Energy savings in hospitals – two health service trusts

GPCS 200 Energy savings in hospitals – Somerset Health Authority

GPCS 202 Energy savings in health service hospitals. Pinderfields Hospital

Good practice guides

GPG 52 Good housekeeping in the health service. A guide for energy and estate managers

GPG 54 Electricity savings in hospitals. A guide for energy and estate managers

GPG 206 Energy-efficient refurbishment of hospitals

Energy consumption guides

Energy Consumption Guide 72 – 'Energy consumption in hospitals'

General information reports

GIL 51 An energy cost performance indicator – for chief executives and other senior managers in health service trusts

CHP guidance

GPG 60 The Application of CHP in the Health Service

CHP-sizer – a tool to conduct a preliminary evaluation of CHP for new hospitals and hotels
(CD-ROM – hotline number 0800 585 794)

Energy Saving Trust's "Future Energy" – an accreditation scheme for renewable energy – launched July 1999 to support the marketing of "green electricity". Tel: 0845 727 7200

DEFRA

Visit the DEFRA website at http://www.defra.gov.uk

Climate Change Programme

Climate Change: The UK Programme, 2000.

WASTE – REFERENCES

NHS Estates guidance

Unless otherwise stated, publication enquiries should be made to:

e-mail: nhs.estates@dh.gsi.gov.uk
website: http://www.nhsestates.gov.uk

http://www.tso.co.uk/bookshop/bookstore.asp
The Stationery Office Online Bookstore

Strategic Guide to Clinical Waste Management, 1993

Health Guidance Note – Clinical waste incineration joint venture arrangements, 1994

Health Guidance Note – Safe disposal of clinical waste, 1995

Health Guidance Note – Safe disposal of clinical waste: whole hospital policy, 1995

Health Technical Memorandum 2065 – Healthcare waste management: segregation of waste streams in clinical areas, 1997

Health Technical Memorandum 2075 – Clinical waste disposal/treatment technologies (alternatives to incineration), 1998

Total waste management: Best practice advice on local waste management for the NHS in England, 2005

Legislation

All Acts can be found at http://www.hmso.gov.uk/acts.htm

All other regulations can be found under the search option at http://www.hmso.gov.uk
(Scroll for link: "The Stationery Office", "Online Bookstore" Search engine – Type "document title")

Control of Pollution Act, 1974

Health and Safety at Work etc Act, 1974

Collection and Disposal of Waste Regulations (SI 819), 1988

http://www.legislation.hmso.gov.uk/si/si1988/Uksi_19880819_en_1.htm

Control of Pollution (Amendment) Act, 1989

http://www.legislation.hmso.gov.uk/acts/acts1989/Ukpga_19890014_en_1.htm

National Health Service and Community Care Act, 1990

http://www.legislation.hmso.gov.uk/acts/acts1990/Ukpga_19900019_en_1.htm

Environmental Protection Act (EPA), 1990

http://www.legislation.hmso.gov.uk/acts/acts1990/Ukpga_19900043_en_1.htm

Radioactive Substances (Hospital Exemptions) Order (SI 2512), 1990

http://www.legislation.hmso.gov.uk/si/si1990/Uksi_19902512_en_1.htm

Environment Protection (Duty of Care) Regulations (SI 2839), 1991

http://www.legislation.hmso.gov.uk/si/si1991/Uksi_19912839_en_1.htm

Controlled Waste (Registration of Carriers and Seizure of Vehicles) Regulations (SI 1624), 1991

http://www.legislation.hmso.gov.uk/si/si1991/Uksi_19911624_en_1.htm

Royal Commission on Environmental Pollution report on incineration of waste, 1993

Clean Air Act, 1993

http://www.legislation.hmso.gov.uk/acts/acts1993/Ukpga_19930011_en_1.htm

The Environment Act (sets up Environment Agency), 1995

http://www.legislation.hmso.gov.uk/acts/acts1995/Ukpga_19950025_en_1.htm

The Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations [RIDDOR] (SI 3163), 1995

http://www.legislation.hmso.gov.uk/si/si1995/Uksi_19953163_en_1.htm

Special Waste Regulations (SI 972), 1996

http://www.legislation.hmso.gov.uk/si/si1996/Uksi_19960972_en_1.htm

Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road Regulations (SI 2095), 1996

http://www.legislation.hmso.gov.uk/si/si1996/Uksi_19962095_en_1.htm

Introduction of Landfill Tax (SI 1528), 1996

http://www.legislation.hmso.gov.uk/si/si1996/Uksi_19961528_en_1.htm

Producer Responsibility Obligations (Packaging Waste) Regulations (SI 648), 1997

http://www.legislation.hmso.gov.uk/si/si1997/1970648.htm

Special Waste (Amendment) Regulations (SI 251), 1997

http://www.legislation.hmso.gov.uk/si/si1997/97025101.htm

Health and Safety Commission publishes Safe Disposal of Clinical Waste, 1999

Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations (SI 3242), 1999

http://www.legislation.hmso.gov.uk/si/si1999/19993242.htm

Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations (SI 2677), 2002

http://www.legislation.hmso.gov.uk/si/si2002/20022677.htm

The Carriage of Dangerous Goods and Use of Transportable Pressure Equipment Regulations, 2004

http://www.legislation.hmso.gov.uk/si/si2004/20040568.htm

SI 2005 No 894 – The Hazardous Waste (England & Wales) Regulations, 2005

DEFRA

Visit the DEFRA website at http://www.defra.gov.uk (Search engine – Type "document title")

DoE: Making Waste Work, 1995

Waste Strategy for England & Wales, 2000

http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/waste/strategy/cm4693/

Other sources

http://www.hmso.gov.uk (Scroll for link: "The Stationery Office", "Online Bookstore" Search engine – Type "document title")

BMA – Environmental and Occupational Risks of Health Care, 1994

Audit Commission report 'Getting Sorted – The Safe and Economic Management of Hospital Waste', 1997

Health Services Advisory Committee: Safe Disposal of Clinical Waste, 1999

WATER – REFERENCES

NHS Estates guidance

Unless otherwise stated, publication enquiries should be made to:

e-mail: nhs.estates@dh.gsi.gov.uk
website: http://www.nhsestates.gov.uk

http://www.tso.co.uk/bookshop/bookstore.asp
The Stationery Office Online Bookstore

Strategic guide to water and sewerage policy, 1993

Legislation

All Acts can be found at http://www.hmso.gov.uk/acts.htm

All other regulations can be found under the search option at http://www.hmso.gov.uk

Water Industry Act, 1991
http://www.legislation.hmso.gov.uk/acts/acts1991/
Ukpga_19910056_en_1.htm

Water Supply (Water Fittings) Regulations – SI 1148, 1999
http://www.legislation.hmso.gov.uk/si/si1999/19991148.htm

DEFRA

Visit the DEFRA website at http://www.defra.gov.uk

Environmental Action Guide Advisory Note 4, 1993 on 'Water Use in Accommodation & Estates Work', HMSO

Conserving Water: Advice for Government Departments, 2000
http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk (Search engine – "Water Quality, Water Resources")
Visit website:
http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/savewater

Others

Water UK – http://www.water.org.uk

Ofwat – http://www.ofwat.gov.uk

Envirowise – business and the environment – http://www.envirowise.gov.uk

TRANSPORT – REFERENCES

NHS Estates guidance

Unless otherwise stated, publication enquiries should be made to:

e-mail: nhs.estates@dh.gsi.gov.uk
website: http://www.nhsestates.gov.uk

http://www.tso.co.uk/bookshop/bookstore.asp
The Stationery Office Online Bookstore

Health Facilities Note 21 – Car Parking, 1996

Transport management and car parking: best practice guidance for NHS trusts in England (forthcoming)

Legislation

The following publications can be ordered from the Stationery Office on 0870 600 5522.

White Paper – New Deal for Transport: Better for Everyone, 1998
Details to order are Title: Integrated Transport, Corporate Author: Great Britain Department of the Environment, Transport & Regions/Published: 20 July 1998

White Paper – A Better Quality of Life: a strategy for sustainable development for the UK, 1999
Details to order: Title: A better quality of life, Corporate Author: Great Britain Department of the Environment, Transport and Regions/Published: 17 May 1999

DfT

Visit http://www.dft.gov.uk for Local Transport initiatives.

Travel plan resource pack for employers (Jan 2000), available from the Government's Environment and Energy helpline: 0800 585794.

Transport 2000

For more details and to order publications write to:
Transport 2000, The Impact Centre,12–18 Hoxton Street, London, N1 6NG or Fax: 020 7613 5280.
For enquiries Tel: 020 7613 0743
http://www.transport2000.org.uk

The Healthy Transport Toolkit – a guide to reducing car trips to health service facilities (HSC 1998/181)

Changing Journeys to Work – An employer's guide to green commuter plans, 1997

Health Development Agency

Trevelyan House, 30 Great Peter Street, London SW1P 2HW
http://www.hda-online.org.uk/

Making T.H.E. links – Integrating Sustainable Transport, Health and Environmental Policies:
A guide for local authorities and health authorities, 1999

Local Authorities

Many local authorities have produced guidance packs providing advice on setting up commuter plans, including:

Lancashire County Council: **"Travelwise" – A business travel plan"**. Contact the County Surveyor's Department, Cross Street, Preston PR1 8RD.
Tel: 01772 263649.

Nottingham City Council: **"Green Commuter Plan Resource Pack"**. Contact the City Centre and

Transportation Team, Development Department, Nottingham City Council, Exchange Buildings North, Smithy Row, Nottingham, NG1 2BS. Tel: 0115 915 5555.

DEFRA

Environmental Reporting: Guidelines for Company Reporting on Greenhouse Gas Emissions, 1999
http://www.defra.gov.uk

How to report smoky diesels and reduce vehicle emissions, 1993
Vehicle Inspectorate Enforcement Group Offices, South Eastern Region, 3 Ivy Terrace, Eastbourne, BN21 4QT

Air Quality Division
Air Pollution Information Service Tel: 0800 556677.
http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/airquality/

ACBE Advisory Committee on Business and the Environment
DEFRA, Environment, Business & Consumers Division, Ashdown House, 123 Victoria Street, London, SW1E 6DE. Tel: 020 7082 8654
DTI, Sustainable Development Directorate, 151 Buckingham Palace Road, London, SW1W 9SS.
Tel: 020 7215 1644
http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/acbe/

Other sources

Climate Change Programme Helpline for FREE information and advice 0800 585 794
http://www.thecarbontrust.co.uk/energy/pages/home.asp

Business Travel and Fleet Vehicles
The Ashden Trust, and DEFRA
The Ashden Trust, Allington House (First Floor), 150 Victoria Street, London SW1E 5AE Tel: 020 7410 0330.

Management in UK Car Fleets Fuel Consumption in UK Car and Van Fleets Fuel Consumption Guide
Tel: 0845 602 1425
http://www.transportenergy.org.uk/

ETA Services Ltd – **The ETA Car Buyer's Guide** (published annually)
ETA, 68 High Street, Weybridge, KT13 8RS. Tel: 01932 828882.
http://www.eta.co.uk/

National Society for Clean Air and Environmental Protection
Tim Brown, NSCA, 44 Grand Parade, Brighton, East Sussex, BN2 9QA. Tel: 01273 878770.
http://www.nsca.org.uk

London First
1 Hobhouse Court, Suffolk Street, London SW1Y 4HH.

Tel: 020 7665 1500.
http://www.london-first.co.uk/key_sectors/Transport.asp?L2=105

CBI – 1997 **All Aboard! – A Guide to Transport Best Practice**
CBI, Centre Point, 103 New Oxford Street, London WC1A 1DU. Tel: 020 7379 7400.

Powershift – **Good alternative fuel vehicles and LPG refuelling points.**
http://www.est-powershift.org.uk

Motorvate – TransportEnergy helpline: 0845 602 1425
http://www.transportenergy.org.uk/moreefficient/motorvate/index.cfm

Vehicle Certification Agency – **New Car Fuel Consumption and Emission Figures**
1 Eastgate Office Centre, Eastgate Road, Bristol BS5 6XX.
http://www.vca.gov.uk

SUSTRANS
35 King Street, Bristol, BS1 4DZ. Tel: 0117 926 8893
Info@sustrans.org.uk
http://www.sustrans.org.uk
Advises on sustainable transport issues.

Transport Energy (a division of the Energy Saving Trust)
Tel: 0845 602 1425
http://www.transportenergy.org.uk/

PROCUREMENT – REFERENCE

HM Treasury

Procurement guidance –
http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk

HM Treasury and DEFRA

Environmental Issues in Purchasing
http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk

DEFRA

Green Guide for Buyers, 2001
http://www.sustainable-development.gov.uk/

Sustainable Construction

HM Treasury

Constructing the Best Government Client –
Government Construction Clients' Panel
http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk
(Scroll to link "Newsroom & Speeches")

DEFRA

Visit the DEFRA website at http://www.defra.gov.uk

Building a better quality of life – a strategy for more sustainable construction, 2000
http://www.dti.gov.uk/construction/sustain/bql/

Towards more sustainable construction – Green guide for managers on the government estate, 1999
http://www.sustainable-development.gov.uk/sdig/improving/partg/suscon/

Quality of Life Counts: Indicators for a strategy for sustainable development for the UK: a baseline assessment, 1999

Rethinking Construction – the Report of the Construction Task Force, 1998

Land Use Change in England No 14
http://www.odpm.gov.uk/stellent/groups/odpm_planning/documents/page/odpm_plan_607174.hcsp

Achieving Sustainability in Construction Procurement, 2000. OGC
http://www.ogc.gov.uk/index.asp?id=219

Other sources

Climate Change Programme
http://www.thecarbontrust.co.uk/energy/pages/home.asp
Look under "Publications" for good practice guides such as: Environmental Management and Energy Efficiency.