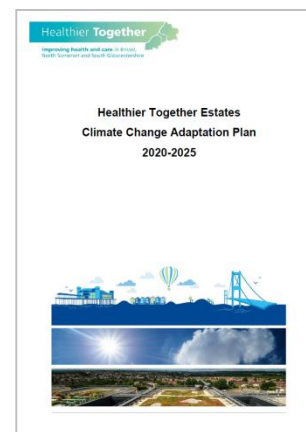


Declaring a climate emergency

North Bristol NHS Trust and
University Hospitals Bristol NHS Foundation Trust

Bristol's hospitals – leaders in sustainable healthcare

- Sustainable development policies / strategies
- Green Impact staff award scheme
- Embedding sustainable development
- Award-winning across multiple sectors (energy, food, green space, sustainable travel...)
- Chosen for Europe-wide HCWH plastic project in 2020
- STP-wide climate change adaptation plan
- Hospital-based fuel poverty advisor across the STP



Declaring an emergency in the NHS

- Newcastle set the example, then Manchester
- Bristol's One City Plan – 2030 goal
- Accelerated approach to carbon reduction
- Greater expectations across the two Trusts
- Carbon plans



Achieving our 2030 carbon goal

- Shorter term (under 5 years) and longer term projects (6-11 yrs)
- Activity in key areas of carbon emissions: transport, energy & water, anaesthetic gases, waste, supply chain.
- Supply chain accounts for largest area of footprint (65-72%)
- Not all is within our control – grid decarbonisation, local heat networks, innovative technology/solutions.
- Carbon offsetting may be necessary
- Identified projects include:
 - Fleet optimisation & rationalisation, greater use of telemedicine, greater EV charging, business mileage reduction
 - Energy review & implementation
 - Maximised waste segregation
 - Development of sustainable procurement strategy
 - Anaesthetic gas use reduction



How anaesthetists are playing their part

- 51% reduction in the NHS carbon footprint by 2025:
 - 2% to come from anaesthesia
- UH Bristol, NBT and Gloucestershire Hospitals working together
 - SEASN (www.seasn.co.uk)
- Desflurane is equivalent of burning 440kg of coal – 60 times the environmental impact of less harmful gases
- UH Bristol, NBT and Glos have reduced the use of desflurane by 135,000 kg of CO₂ a month
- It's also saved over £7,000 per month

