

BSW CCG response to BaNES Local Plan Partial Update and SPD consultations October 2021

This paper provides a response from BSW CCG on behalf of BSW healthcare services to BaNES Borough Council regarding the local plan partial updates to the following sections below together with an insight into how the NHS are working towards a net zero target:

- BaNES Transport SPD Policy
- Energy Efficiency Retrofitting and Sustainable Construction SPD
- Houses in Multiple Occupation (HMOs) of more than 3 occupants from 2 or more families

The NHS are signed and committed to delivering a 'Net Zero' National Health Service by 2045 which will help to achieve a greener NHS by helping to tackle the climate change emergency.

The two net zero targets for the NHS are:

- by 2040 for the NHS Carbon Footprint, with an ambition for an 80% reduction by 2028 to 2032
- by 2045 for the NHS Carbon Footprint Plus, with an ambition for an 80% reduction by 2036 to 2039

Over the next 24 years the NHS will be working towards various key national targets which will help deliver the reduction in the carbon footprint.

One of the many areas of action for the NHS and its partner includes direct interventions within estates and facilities, travel, and transport.

Transport SPD policy:

As part of the NHS delivering the organisational and system priorities including service transformation the NHS will see a shift from the acute hospital from delivering some services to more out of hospital community-based care, therefore; patients receiving more care out in the community whether that be within a community building, care homes or patient homes.

This shift of service delivery means that more community staff and care coordination will be needed to support the transition and delivery of this care. With the increase in staff undertaking more visits this will create an increase in driving to see more community-based patients, the requirement for increased parking and access to possibly more community hub buildings needed to facilitate this shift, therefore; not fully aligned to the transport SPD policy target in reducing vehicle mileage per person by 25%.

There are a number of initiatives to support the NHS agenda and Long-Term Plan to use low to zero emission vehicles by 2028 including increased access to electric vehicles. This will help the move towards reduced emissions from petrol or diesel vehicles and support the BaNES target of reducing petrol and diesel-powered vehicles to just 10% of those on the roads by 2030.

When patients are generally unwell, they tend not to opt for walking or cycling, therefore; it's unlikely there will be a major reduction in vehicle usage. For those patient groups that are managing chronic disease and fall outside of the unwell group, increased cycle routes and walking paths will be key in helping towards the reduction of vehicle mileage, therefore; when planning new build premises, the transport policy will need to be supportive in the shift in transport.

Energy Efficiency Retrofitting and Sustainable Construction SPD:

As highlighted above one of the main areas of action for the NHS and its partner includes direct interventions within estates and facilities, to enable the delivery of a net zero health service will require work to ensure new hospitals and buildings are net zero compatible, as well as improvements to the existing estate.

To support and enabled the delivery of this, a new Net Zero Carbon Hospital Standard has been developed and will be applied to new hospitals to be built as part of the government's Health Infrastructure Plan. This will involve both the use of innovative, low-carbon materials, as well as new design that allows for flexibility and shifts in how care will be delivered in the future.

When we look at the existing premises and estate across the NHS which is where many inefficiencies can be found significant interventions will be required but also to be retained to create savings each year. Some of these interventions will focus on air conditioning and cooling, building fabric, space heating, ventilation and hot water, boiler replacements, inclusion of electric car charging points, and many more. Much of this will require a significant portion of investment

Primary Care and Community Care premises whether they are new our existing will require additional resource to become more energy efficient, one of the resources to be used will be the 'Green Impact of Health Toolkit', this provides some guidance on emissions reduction. As this agenda becomes more advanced there will be funding available to support some of the inventions needed in helping to be more energy efficient.

COVID 19 pandemic has created a timely opportunity to re-think which NHS services could be more effective and appropriately delivered in the community. This gives the NHS the opportunity to become directly involved in the high street policy agenda, which includes various opportunities including running health care services from vacant retail premises. With local authorities having an important role to play in health on the high street, it's more paramount that making the existing and new premises more environmentally friendly.

Houses in Multiple Occupation (HMOs) of more than 3 occupants from 2 or more families:

Multiple occupants household has a direct impact on health care service needs. When planning for health care service needs the NHS applies a ratio of 2.3 occupants per dwelling, to ensure sufficient capacity planning it is vital that we are informed of HMO planning permissions granted.