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NHS SCOTLAND

Annual Climate Emergency and Sustainability report 2024/25 for The State Hospitals Board for Scotland

Contents

DATE OF ISSUE – NOVEMBER 2025

1. Introduction

This annual report covers climate emergency and sustainability for the State Hospitals Board for Scotland, a specialist NHS National Board providing forensic mental health care in a high-security environment. With 140 beds, it serves patients from Scotland and Northern Ireland at its South Lanarkshire site, employs approximately 650 staff, and manages 15 buildings across 63 hectares.

2. Leadership and governance

The Board Sustainably Champion is Cathy Fallon, Non-Executive Director.

The Executive lead is Allan Hardy, Acting Director of Security, Estates and Resilience.

The Climate Change and Sustainability Group oversees sustainability at the State Hospital (TSH), reporting to the Security, Resilience, Health and Safety Oversight Group via the Director of Security, Estates and Resilience. Its role is to embed sustainability in hospital strategy and co-ordinate environmental, social, and economic initiatives. The Group ensures robust monitoring and review processes are in place, providing assurance to the Oversight Group about effective management within the Board.

The Corporate and Operational Management Teams handle the day-to-day delivery of services. The Climate Change and Sustainability Group addresses strategic or organisation-wide matters, receiving reports from CMT only when necessary.

The Group is tasked with updating the State Hospital's strategic action plan to highlight sustainability in its values, mission, vision, and principles. An independent audit by RSM reviewed TSH's progress on NHS Scotland's Global Climate Emergency and Sustainable Development Policy (DL 38). Despite resource and financial constraints, the audit found that TSH can meet all 68 DL 38 requirements by 2040. TSH has already cut emissions by 81% since 1990, built a strong governance framework, and complies with NHS Scotland's reporting standards.

Positive progress toward meeting DL 38 requirements was acknowledged. However, benchmarking within the RSM client base revealed opportunities to establish sustainable structures for ongoing improvement and oversight. The State Hospital and the Climate and Sustainability Oversight Group have considered these recommendations and intend to implement them where feasible. Notably, plans include appointing a Sustainability Coordinator and creating a sustainable action plan that could integrate recommendations from the Net Zero Route Map. This plan will outline SMART sustainability targets, set clear timelines, interim goals, key performance indicators, and identify financing options.

3. Summary of impacts

The State Hospitals Board for Scotland plans to achieve net-zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2040 for the sources listed below. The table shows the hospital's annual emissions.

For 2024/25, the State Hospital has not set target reductions due to the focus on data accuracy for current baseline years. Table 1 below shows Greenhouse gas emissions 2023-2024 & 2024-2025, tonnes CO2 equivalent (tCO2e).

Source	**2023/24 emissions (tCO2e)**	**2024/25 emissions (tCO2e)**	**Percentage change – 2023/24 to 2024/25**	**2024/25 – target emissions**	**Difference between actual and target emissions – 2024/25 (percentage)**
Building energy	1569.22	1900.3	21.1% Increase	No target set	No target set
Non-medical F-gas	8.33	17.72	112.7% Increase	No target set	No target set
Medical gases	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
Metered dose inhaler propellant	Not recorded	<1	Unable to calculate	Not applicable	Not applicable
NHS fleet travel	20.47	8.17	60.1% Decrease	No target set	No target set
Waste	52.72	48.98	7.1% Decrease	No target set	No target set
Water	2.67	2.84	6.4% Increase	No target set	No target set
Business travel	3.42	2.09	38.9% Decrease	No target set	No target set
Total emissions	**1657.90**	**1980.1**	**19.4% Increase**	**No target set**	**No target set**
Carbon sequestration	Not recorded	Not recorded	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
Greenhouse gas emissions minus carbon sequestration	**Not applicable**	**Not applicable**	**Not applicable**	**Not applicable**	**Not applicable**

In summary reference to Table 1:

- Building energy emissions increase is due to decarbonisation of the grid slowing over the past year and the increase in LPG consumption due to the biomass boiler being inoperable for a protracted period and a colder period over the reported year compared to the year before.
- Non-medical F-gas saw over 100% increase due to various repairs to air conditioning units during the period.

Table 2 - sets out how much of key resources we used over the last two years.

Source	2023/24 Use	2024/25 Use	Percentage change – 2023/24 to 2024/25
Building energy (kWh)	9,131,167	9,903,494	8.5% Increase
NHS fleet travel (km travelled)	60,542	56,189	7.2% Decrease
Waste (tonnes)	111	123	10.8% Increase
Water (cubic metres)	18,225	16,855	7.5% Decrease
Business travel (km travelled)	20,519	12,500	39.1% Decrease

In summary reference to Table 2:

- Waste saw a reflective increase due to increased activity on site.
- Water saw a small reduction which is within expected parameters.
- Both fleet and business travel have seen a positive reduction during the period.

2045 Greenhouse Gas Reduction Targets

We aim to help cut greenhouse gas emissions and reach net-zero by 2045, focusing on areas where our influence is limited, like supply chain, patient travel, and staff commuting. At present, the State Hospital lacks the necessary data to provide updated estimates for these emission sources. We currently do not have systems in place to analysis patient travel and staff commuting, and the necessary technology to access supply chain information.

4. Climate change adaptation

Climate change worsens existing health risks and creates new ones, such as increased infectious diseases and more severe heatwaves and weather events, affecting public health and healthcare systems. NHS Scotland is essential in building climate-resilient health systems to address these challenges.

The changing climate is increasing risks for health and health services. More information on these risks in the UK can be found in the UK Climate Change Committee's Health and Social Care Briefing available here: www.ukclimaterisk.org/independent-assessment-ccra3/briefings/

- *What are the main risks from climate change that the Health Board has identified through its Climate Change Risk Assessment?*

The State Hospital has recognised extreme weather as a primary risk, including prolonged heatwaves, heavy rain, and cold spells. These conditions mainly impact transportation, site access, essential supply deliveries, and can cause disruptions to the electrical supply.

- *Does the Health Board have a plan to reduce those risks?*

The State Hospital, with support from NHS Assure, regularly updates its adaption plan to address equipment, buildings, and processes susceptible to severe weather over the next 10–20 years. The Hospital also maintains business continuity plans for power loss and adverse weather, with resources to manage power on-site for up to seven days if necessary.

- *What main actions has the health board taken to reduce those risks since the last report?*

Since the previous year's report, all applicable business continuity plans have undergone review, with special emphasis given to mitigating the effects of adverse weather on transportation, site accessibility, and essential supply deliveries. Remedial work was completed on our generators on-site to replace components that were end of life (control panels). The upgrade of these ensures that if there were to be any issues with these components that spares are readily available. Further work in planned to increase resilience further giving us a three tier resilience approach.

- *What main actions are going to be carried out to reduce those risks in future years?*

The State Hospital is implementing a series of measures outlined in the Climate Change Risk Assessment using the Climate Change Risk Assessment and Adaptation Planning Tool, which are being advanced under the direction of the Sustainability Group.

5. Building energy

Our goal is to transition all State Hospitals Board for Scotland buildings to renewable heat sources by 2038. The State Hospital site consists of 15 buildings, including patient accommodations, therapy areas, offices, facilities for carers, security, and estate buildings.

In 2024/25, 1900.3 tonnes of CO2 equivalent were produced by the State Hospital use of energy for buildings. This was an increase of 21.1% since the year before.

In 2024/25, the State Hospital used 9,836MWh of energy. This was an increase of 7.7% since the year before.

Tables 3 - Building energy emissions 2015/16, 2023-2024 & 2024-2025, tonnes CO2 equivalent (tCO2e)

Source	2015/16 energy emissions	2023/24 energy emissions	2024/25 energy emissions	Percentage change 2015/16 to 2024/25
Building fossil fuel emissions	832.7	997.87	1330.94	59.8% Increase
District heat networks and biomass	57.3	19.54	11.63	79.7% Decrease
Grid electricity	1425.3	551.80	557.73	60.9% Decrease
Totals	**2315.3**	**1569.21**	**1900.3**	**17.9% Decrease**

Table 4 - Building energy use, 2015/16, 2023-2024 & 2024-2025, MWh

Source	2015/16 energy use	2023/24 energy use	2024/25, energy use	Percentage change 2015/16 to 2024/25
Building fossil fuel use	3096	4652	6122	97.7% Increase
District heat networks and biomass	4342	1819	1027	76.3% Decrease
Grid electricity	2848	2659	2687	5.7% Decrease
Renewable electricity	0	0	0	0%
Totals	**10,288**	**9,130**	**9836**	**4.4% Decrease**

- *What did we do in 2024/25 to reduce emissions from building energy use? [DN: Answers to this question should include information about the funding invested and the types of projects undertaken]*

The Building Management System was upgraded to Ecostructure, improving heating and hot water efficiency and enabling advanced analysis across all buildings. Staff can now access the system remotely if unable to be onsite due to bad weather, ensuring continued operation. This upgrade replaces the legacy Continuim product and future-proofs our infrastructure.

- *What are we doing in 2025/26 to reduce emissions from building energy use? [DN: Answers to this should include information about the funding invested and the types of projects to be undertaken]*

During the year, we secured funding from the Scottish Government to replace lighting with LED systems in several buildings:

- Reception.
- Family Centre.
- Essential Services.
- Harris.
- Intake Substation.

Additionally, this project aims to incorporate advanced LED technology, such as presence detection and daylight saving features, to further decrease energy consumption.

- *What are our long-term projects to cut emissions from building energy use?*

The State Hospital plans to install LED lighting in all clinical areas. A full business case and project plan is in place, and this commences in financial year 2025-26.

6.1 Sustainable care

How we deliver care affects our environmental footprint and greenhouse gas emissions. NHSScotland has set three sustainability priorities: anaesthesia, surgery, and respiratory medicine.

6.2 Anaesthesia and surgery

Greenhouse gases like nitrous oxide, entonox, and volatile anaesthetics are used for pain relief and anaesthesia. The NHS can lower emissions by improving anaesthetic practices and managing gas delivery systems. The State Hospital has no emissions from these gases because it does not have operating theatres or treatment rooms.

6.3 Respiratory medicine

Greenhouse gases serve as propellants in metered dose inhalers that treat asthma and COPD. The majority of emissions from these inhalers come from reliever types, specifically Short Acting Beta Agonists (SABAs). Improving condition management not only benefits patient care but also helps lower these emissions.

Environmentally friendly alternatives, such as dry powder inhalers, are available and can be used when clinically suitable.

Each year, the Scottish Government provides all health boards with an assessment of emissions related to medical gases and inhaler propellants. For secondary care, the State Hospital is included in the 2024/25 emission figures since prescribing for these purposes does not occur within its health board. Emissions are recorded in the table below.

Table 5 - Inhaler propellant emissions, 2018/19, 2023-2024 & 2024-2025, tonnes CO2 equivalent (tCO2e)

Source	**2018/19 (baseline year)**	**2023/24**	**2024/25**	**Percentage change 2018/19 to 2024/25**
Primary care	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
Secondary care	Not recorded	Not recorded	<1	Not calculated
Total	**Not recorded**	**Not recorded**	**<1**	**Not calculated**

7. Travel and transport

In 2022, domestic transport accounted for 28.3% of Scotland's greenhouse gas emissions, with cars being the largest contributor. NHSScotland supports prioritising active travel and public transport to build a healthier, more sustainable system.

- *What did we do in 2024/25 to reduce the need to travel?*

As a single site Board, there is no cross-site travel. Business travel has declined since Covid, and flexible or remote work policies further reduced commuting for staff.

- *What did we do in 2024/25 to improve active travel?*

Active Travel became a regular topic at Climate Change and Sustainability Group meetings, and the Health and Wellbeing Strategy Group now also oversees active travel as part of their ongoing agenda. The Wellbeing group focuses on specific staff benefits and new opportunities related to active travel. Both groups are still exploring ways to enhance travel arrangements, including possible hub pick up points for employees working shifts.

The hospital introduced cycle to work programs and is considering a salary sacrifice schemes for cars that staff can benefit from. Work is ongoing to finalise this piece of work. There has been an evaluation of better vehicle lease options for staff, especially for electric vehicles. An approved supplier has been established with work ongoing with our payroll to arrange the sacrifice part for staff.

- *What did we do in 2024/25 to improve public and community transport links to NHS sites and services?*

Due to the sites isolated location this area of work proves difficult for the hospital to try to advance. No specific items to report for last year, but we will explore any new opportunities that arise.

- *What are we going to do in 2025/26 to reduce the need to travel?*

The State Hospital will keep exploring ways to make travel easier for staff. Most operational meetings happen on Microsoft Teams, so people do not have to be on-site or travel between locations. We also ask our external partners to use Teams for meetings when possible. The hospital will keep encouraging this approach, along with promoting flexible work options for staff where it is feasible, so we can continue reducing the need for travel.

- *What are we going to do in 2025/26 to improve active travel?*

The State Hospital will continue to assess opportunities for enhancing active travel. Given the site's remote location, the Board will explore strategies to facilitate more sustainable travel from various local and urban areas, with the goal of reducing reliance on private vehicles by staff, visitors, and volunteers. Expanding public transport services presents challenges due to limited influence over third-party providers.

- *What are we going to do in 2025/26 to improve public and community transport links to NHS sites and services?*

The location of the hospital makes it difficult to enhance public and community transport links, as these are dependent on third party interaction. The demand in the local vicinity is low therefore to promote better transport opportunities is limited. We currently offer visitor pick up and drop off services from the local train station using a local taxi service. This is mainly to support visitors who struggle with car transport. This will be reviewed, and where possible developed, by the Climate Change and Sustainability Group.

Table 6 - Fleet and Business Travel - summarises the emissions recorded and percentage change between the last two reporting years.

Greenhouse gas emissions, tCO2e	**2023/24**	**2024/25**	**Percentage change**
Fleet emissions,	20.47	8.17	60.1% Decrease
Business Travel	3.42	2.09	38.9% Decrease

We are working to remove all petrol and diesel fuelled vehicles from our fleet, but we also consider, due to the type of transport requirements we have to deliver, this may be not fully possible.

Table 7 - sets out how many renewable powered and fossil fuel vehicles were in the State Hospitals Board for Scotland's fleet at the end of March 2024 and March 2025:

Source	**March 2024** **Total vehicles**	**March 2024** **% Zero tailpipe emissions vehicles**	**March 2025** **Total vehicles**	**March 2025** **% Zero tailpipe emissions vehicles**	**Difference in % zero tailpipe emissions vehicles**
Cars	0	0	0	-	-
Light commercial vehicles	7	29%	7	57%	100% Increase
Heavy vehicles	0	0	0	0	-
Specialist vehicles	5	0	5	0	No difference (see note below)

The State Hospital have the following list of specialist vehicles, that are used on site for grounds maintenance:

- Two tractors (these were reported last year as heavy vehicles). These vehicles have been reclassified as specialist vehicles as under 3.5tonne.
- Two sit-on grass cutting machines.
- One quad bike.

Table 8 - sets out how many bicycles and eBikes were in the State Hospitals Board for Scotland's fleet at the end of March 2024 and March 2025.

Source	March 2024	March 2025	Percentage change
Bicycles	0	0	No difference
eBikes	0	0	No difference

Table 9 - sets out the distance travelled by our cars, vans, and heavy vehicles in 2024/25.

Distance travelled, kms	Cars	Light commercial vehicles	Heavy vehicles	Specialist vehicles	Total
2023/24	N/A	60,542	N/A	Not recorded	60,542
2024/25	N/A	56,189	N/A	Not recorded	56,189
Percentage change	N/A	7.2% Decrease	N/A	Not recorded	7.2% Decrease

Business travel is staff travelling as part of their work in either their own vehicles or public transport. It covers travel costs which are reimbursable and does not cover commuting to and from work.

Table 10 - shows our emissions from business travel by transport.

Business travel emissions, tCO2e	Cars	Public transport	Flights	Total
2023/24	3.42	0	0	3.42
2024/25	2.09	0	0	2.09
Percentage change	38.9% Decrease	0%	0%	38.9% Decrease

8. Greenspace and biodiversity

Biodiversity

Biodiversity, or the wide variety of living organisms within an environment, has declined at a rapid rate in the last 50 years. Evidence demonstrates that these trends are attributed to human activities, such as land use change, habitat degradation and fragmentation, pollution, and the impacts of climate change. The State of Nature report published in 2023 has highlighted the decline of nature across Scotland, with 11% of species now classed as threatened with extinction.

Public bodies in Scotland have a duty under the Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004 (Nature Conservation Scotland Act 2004) to further the conservation of biodiversity, taking care of nature all around us. Furthermore, the Wildlife and Natural Environment (Scotland) Act 2011 (Wildlife and Natural Environment Scotland Act 2011) requires every public body to summarise their activities to meet this duty, through the production of a publicly available report.

- *What steps has your organisation taken to identify, protect, and enhance biodiversity?*

TSH continue to maintain grounds both within and out with the secure perimeter to enable and encourage local community access for walking and other outdoor activities. The external areas have been allowed to renature to create natural spaces. Allowing large areas of unused land, both within and outside the secure perimeter, to renature and leaving external grassland and existing trees undisturbed contributes positively to biodiversity. These practices create habitats for various species and support ecological processes, such as pollination and seed dispersal, which are crucial for insects, birds, and other wildlife.

- *What actions have been taken to contribute to the NHS Scotland Estate Mapping programme, or to develop an internal mapping programme?*

The State Hospital leads all NHS facilities in terms of greenspace as a percentage of total land, at 65.7%. Work to develop what can be achieved by these greenspaces still requires to be developed.

- *What actions have been taken to mainstream biodiversity across the organisation?*

At this current time, the activities that are in place are not fully embedded. The Hospital will create a biodiversity action plan that will allow us to look at work that can become mainstream across the organisation and also externally into local community.

- *How have nature-based solutions been utilised to address the climate and biodiversity emergencies?*

The State Hospital has large areas of unused land both within and out with the secure perimeter. The site includes around 32 hectares of unused grassland and existing trees, which have public access for dog walking etc and are left to renature. Also, the internal land in certain areas is left to grow at certain times of the year. By permitting grasses to grow and produce flowers and seeds, the site enhances food sources and shelter for wildlife, thereby supporting local ecosystems.

- *What actions have been undertaken to raise awareness, engagement and understanding of biodiversity and nature?*

Currently, no specific initiatives have been implemented by the State Hospital to enhance awareness, engagement, or understanding of biodiversity and nature. The organisation acknowledges the importance of these areas and recognises that further work will be required to address awareness and engagement in the future. Plans to improve engagement and understanding are expected to form part of the Hospital's forthcoming biodiversity action plan, which aims to embed biodiversity considerations more fully across the organisation and within the local community.

- *Have any biodiversity surveys, monitoring, or assessment been carried out? Are there systems for long-term tracking?*

The State Hospital has not yet conducted any biodiversity surveys or monitoring. However, it is recognised as an area for future development, and plans are in place to address it in the coming years. This aligns with the obligations of public bodies in Scotland to support biodiversity conservation in their operations. At present, there are no established systems for long-term tracking, but this is expected to be implemented as part of future initiatives.

Greenspace

The design and management of the NHS Scotland green estate for both human and planetary health presents an opportunity to achieve a variety of mutually advantageous outcomes. These encompass climate change mitigation and adaptation, enhancement of biodiversity, improvement of health and wellbeing for patients and staff, promotion of community resilience, and facilitation of active travel.

Currently, the State Hospital leads all NHS facilities in terms of greenspace as a percentage of total land, at 65.7%. Work to develop what can be achieved by these greenspaces still requires to be developed. This will be looked at as we progress on our sustainability journey.

All greenspace across the facility is managed and maintained across the year and kept in good state of repair. Our greenspace sits in two areas of the hospital's operation, one side being within the secure perimeter and as such must be maintained in accordance with the security standards required for the site. The other side of the greenspace sits out with the secure perimeter and sits within areas where the public can access. The areas are used regularly by the local public. The external areas have been allowed to renature to create natural spaces. Allowing large areas of unused land, both within and outside the secure perimeter, to renature and leaving external grassland and existing trees undisturbed contributes positively to biodiversity. Also, the internal land in certain areas is left to grow at certain times of the year. These practices create habitats for various species and support ecological processes, such as pollination and seed dispersal, which are crucial for insects, birds, and other wildlife.

9. Sustainable procurement, circular economy and waste

The greenhouse gases produced in creating the goods and materials used by the State Hospitals Board for Scotland were unable to be estimated for the year 2024/25.

We aim to reduce the impact that our use of resources has on the environment through adopting circular economy principles, fostering a culture of stewardship and working with other UK health services to maximise our contribution to reducing supply chain emissions to net-zero by 2045.

- *What initiatives were implemented in 2024/25 to reduce both the environmental impact and the volume of goods and services procured? [DN: Please reference contracts that have been amended or adopted with a greater focus on sustainability]*

All regulated tenders are accompanied by a Procurement Strategy document, incorporating a sustainability assessment through the Scottish Government Sustainability Test. For non-regulated Quick Quotes, sustainability considerations are evaluated as part of the Invitation to Quote process.

- *What measures are being implemented in 2025/26 to reduce the environmental impact of procured goods and services?*

All regulated tenders require a Procurement Strategy document that incorporates a sustainability assessment based on the Scottish Government Sustainability Test. For non-regulated Quick Quotes, sustainability considerations are also evaluated as part of the Invitation to Quote process.

We want to reduce the amount of waste we produce and increase how much of it is recycled.

Table 11 - sets out information on the waste we produce and its destination for the last four years.

Type	2021/22 (tonnes)	2022/23 (tonnes)	2023/24 (tonnes)	2024/25 (tonnes)	Percentage change – 2021/22 to 2024/25
Waste to landfill	79	90	81	82	3.8% Increase
Waste to incineration	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Recycled waste	26	28	26	30	15.4% Increase
Food waste	Not Recorded	Not Recorded	Not Recorded	Not Recorded	Not Recorded
Clinical waste	5	7	4	2	60% Decrease

The State Hospitals Board for Scotland was not included in the initial high-level waste route maps developed with the Net Zero Route Map. The State Hospital will adopt best practices from other Health Boards. After applying these learnings, we will set waste reduction targets and update the tables below with data on six key waste streams: residual, cardboard, dry mixed recycling, food waste, confidential paper, and both standard and high-grade non-infectious plastics.

In 2012/2013, the State Hospital sent 191 tonnes of domestic waste to landfill, the above table highlights now how we have improved our waste management journey. This work will continue as we progress.

Targets have been established to reduce our waste, with performance details provided in the following tables:

Table 12 - Reduce domestic waste by a minimum of 15%, and greater where possible compared to 2012/2013 – by 2025.

Summary	Progress
Target – reduce domestic waste by	30 tonnes
Performance – domestic waste reduced by	79 tonnes
Outcome	ACHIEVED
Further reduction required	None

Table 13 - Ensure that no more than 5%, and less where possible, of all domestic waste is sent to landfill – by 2025.

Summary	Progress
Target – reduce waste sent to landfill by	70 tonnes
Performance – waste sent to landfill reduced by	O tonnes
Outcome	NOT ACHIEVED YET
Further reduction required	70 tonnes

As part of a national procurement process a new supplier for waste management was appointed. Moving forward we should see and be able to measure this area of operation more accurately and then look at overall performance to improve.

Table 14 - Reduce the food waste produced by 33% compared to 2015/16 – by 2025.

Summary	Progress
Target – reduce food waste by	Currently not recorded
Performance – food waste reduced by	Currently not recorded
Outcome	Currently not recorded
Further reduction required	Currently not recorded

Regarding food waste management, we previously relied solely on waste disposals, directing all food waste to the drain. Last year, we identified this practice as an area requiring improvement. Throughout this year, we have invested in new equipment that compacts waste and extracts water, resulting in a dry residual material. As part of our enhanced waste management initiative, we will now process all food waste in a more environmentally responsible manner and will be able to provide ongoing data to support these efforts.

Table 15 - Ensure that 70% of all domestic waste is recycled or composted – by 2025.

Summary	Progress
Target – recycle or compost	83 tonnes
Performance – recycled or composted	30 tonnes
Outcome	NOT ACHIEVED YET
Further increase required	53 tonnes

- *What initiatives were undertaken in 2024/25 to reduce waste?*

Efforts to promote source waste recycling continued within each department and building. Additionally, the State Hospital successfully conducted a mini-competition following the implementation of the Recyclates and General Waste Management Framework as introduced by National Procurement.

- *What are our plans for reducing waste in 2025/26? [DN: Please specify how these actions are expected to help us achieve the target or explain why this year's efforts might not be sufficient to do so.]*

The State Hospital is committed to developing a comprehensive waste route map that directly supports national targets. By appointing new waste contractors through the National Procurement Framework, we are proactively enhancing our waste management processes and reporting capabilities to help us achieve our goals.

10. Environmental stewardship

Environmental stewardship means acting as a steward, or caretaker, of the environment and taking responsibility for the actions which affect our shared environmental quality.

This includes any activities which may adversely impact on land, air and water, either through the unsustainable use of resources or the generation of waste and pollution. Having an Environmental Management System (EMS) in place provides a framework that helps to achieve our environmental goals through consistent review, evaluation, and improvement of our environmental performance.

- *What steps did we take in 2024/25 to develop and implement our EMS?*

Throughout 2024/25, the State Hospital made ongoing efforts to incorporate key information into its Environmental Management System (EMS). The intention behind this work was to lay the groundwork for developing robust action plans aimed at enhancing environmental performance. However, the pace of progress was slow, largely due to the limited time available for these activities. As a result, the hospital was unable to report any significant outcomes from this process during the period.

- *We have fully implemented EMS to ISO14001 standard at the following sites:*

The State Hospital operates a single site within the board. Due to the factors previously outlined, including the limited availability of dedicated resources and the slow pace of progress, the hospital is continuing with the process of fully implementing its Environmental Management System (EMS). Progress remains ongoing as we work towards achieving full compliance and embedding best practices throughout the site.

- *What steps will we take in 2025/26 to further develop and implement our EMS?*

The State Hospital will look to create a dedicated resource to further develop audit and compliance and implement our Environmental Management System (EMS). By establishing this focused role, the hospital aims to strengthen its capacity for ongoing review and evaluation of environmental processes. The dedicated resource will support progress towards full EMS implementation in line with the ISO14001 standard, helping to embed best practices and ensure compliance throughout the site.

- *What did we do in 2024/25 to reduce our environmental impacts and improve environmental performance?*

During 2024/25, no specific work or projects were undertaken, nor were any required at this time, to reduce environmental impacts and improve environmental performance at the State Hospital. As such, there were no targeted initiatives or interventions implemented in this period in relation to environmental impact reduction or the enhancement of environmental performance.

- *What are we doing in 2025/26 to reduce our environmental impacts improve environmental performance?*

At present, there are no specific plans in place for the State Hospital to reduce environmental impacts or to enhance environmental performance during 2025/26. This means that, for the coming year, no targeted projects or initiatives have been scheduled to address these areas. The hospital will continue to monitor its environmental performance and remains committed to identifying and implementing improvements where feasible as part of its ongoing approach.

- *What factors have prevented implementation of EMS to ISO14001 Standard for any sites in the State Hospitals estate which have not yet reached that standard?*

The State Hospital has struggled to allocate a dedicated resource for developing audit, compliance, and EMS implementation in line with ISO14001. Although the need is recognised, a focused role has yet to be established, but the hospital is working to address this.

11. Sustainable construction

Where there is a need for new healthcare facilities, we want both the buildings and grounds to be safe, nature-rich, sustainable, resilient, and accessible. The State Hospitals Board for Scotland currently have no planned or ongoing building projects.

12. Sustainable communities

The climate emergency undermines the foundations of good health and deepens inequalities for our most deprived communities.

The NHS touches every community in Scotland. We have a responsibility to use our abilities as a large employer, a major buyer, and one of the most recognised brands in the world – an 'anchor' organisation – to protect and support our communities' health in every way that we can.

- *How are we fulfilling our role as an anchor institution within our local community?*

The State Hospital, serving as an Anchor NHS Board, has developed this plan to outline its intended actions, provisional baseline metrics, and governance arrangements. The initial strategic themes include:

  - *Progressive Procurement* – the State Hospital aims to stimulate investment in the local region through responsible procurement practices. Where feasible, preference will be given to local suppliers during procurement processes, supporting employment opportunities within the community.

  - *Employment* – As a major employer in an area of deprivation, the State Hospital is committed to enhancing recruitment efforts according to its Workforce Strategy 2025-28. This strategy sets forth measures to encourage community members to pursue employment at the State Hospital.

  - *Sustainable Use of Land and Property* – The Hospital carefully considers land use and sustainability practices. Currently, the State Hospital maintains land outside its perimeter fence, providing community access for activities such as dog walking, outdoor recreation, and leisure pursuits, including jogging and walking.

- *What are we doing to improve the resilience of our local community to climate change?*

At present, no specific areas needing improvement have been found. Due to its location and the type of hospital it is, connecting with the local community to build climate resilience has proven challenging.

13. Conclusion

Table 16 - contains the current modelling report for the State Hospital's Net Zero performance on a BAU scenario.

As a Board the emissions have decreased by a massive 82.5% against the baseline year 1993/94, which is within the 5-year 1990 Kyoto window. Prior to 1993/94, the site was operated and maintained by the Department of Environment (DoE) on behalf of the UK Government and Scottish Executive.

CO2e Emissions Targets	**1993/94**	**2024/25 Reported Figures**	**2025 Interim Target**	**2030 Interim Target**	**2035 Interim Target**	**2040 Net Zero Target**
The New % Pathways to a 2040 Net Zero Outcome - CO2e Emissions Targets	Baseline	-65.5%	-65.5%	-75%	-87.5%	-100%
Target – Our Current Usage Trend will have to follow these trajectories - Tonnes	10,678	3,684	3,684	2,670	1,335	0
Actual and Predicted CO2e Emissions from now to 2040 - Tonnes	10,678	1,900	1,653	1,446	1,332	1,264
CO2e Emissions – Current Pathway based on current anticipated energy use - Based on 1993/94 usage levels	-	-82.5%	-84.5%	-86.5%	-87.5%	-88.2%
Potential Shortfall	**-**	**-17.0%**	**-19.0%**	**-11.5%**	**0.0%**	**11.8%**

According to the data above, TSH is already 17% ahead of its Net Zero goal based on 2024/25 figures. To achieve the target for decarbonising heat sources, TSH will need to commission a feasibility study to evaluate options like ground source or air source heat pumps, as well as any other innovative technologies suited to the location. With a deadline of 2038, this work must be carried out within the next five to six years.

Additionally, renewable electricity options such as wind turbines and solar PV will be investigated as part of the same feasibility study during this period. As Net Zero strategies are developed over the next five to six years, suitable funding sources will also need to be secured so that TSH can adopt the necessary technologies for achieving Net Zero.

This year's priorities include creating and implementing a high-level waste route map, advancing initiatives for active travel, raising awareness of biodiversity and greenspace, and fully rolling out an Environmental Management System (EMS) for the State Hospital.