

# Climate Emergency and Sustainability Annual Report

2024-2025



## Introduction

This is NHS Golden Jubilee's Climate Emergency and Sustainability Annual Report for 2024/2025.

A national institution, independently run by its own NHS Board, NHS Golden Jubilee (NHS GJ) delivers care through collaboration.

NHS Golden Jubilee has a national portfolio and the Chief Executive is accountable for the Golden Jubilee University National Hospital, NHS Scotland Academy (in conjunction with NHS National Education for Scotland), Centre for Sustainable Delivery, Golden Jubilee Research Institute and the Golden Jubilee Conference Hotel.

NHS Golden Jubilee consists of 1 site located in Clydebank with all buildings interlinked covering a total gross internal area of 69,859.45m<sup>2</sup>.

The site also benefits from 4.84 hectares of well-established greenspace, with a total site boundary area of 12.97 hectares.

The Golden Jubilee University National Hospital is home to major centres for orthopaedics, ophthalmology, diagnostic imaging and general surgery. The site is also home to specialist regional and national heart and lung services.

These major centres delivered 119,848 procedures in the reporting year utilising the workforce of 2,626 staff, with an equivalent 2,386 whole time equivalent (WTE).

The national Centre for Sustainable Delivery (CfSD) has been commissioned to lead the National Green Theatres Programme – recently renamed the National Green Healthcare Programme – a key element of the Scottish Government's Climate Emergency and Sustainability Strategy 2022–2026.

Theatres are high carbon and energy intensive areas that produce high volumes of waste. NHS Scotland will benefit greatly from reducing the environmental impact of theatres.

By introducing achievable actions we will:

- Save costs or become carbon neutral.
- Improve patient experience.
- Improve staff experience.

NHS Golden Jubilee continues to grow and will continue to develop new ways to deliver services to benefit the NHS in Scotland.

We will also continue to act as an anchor institution, developing long term, sustainable connections to the local and national populations we serve.



## Leadership and governance

A strategic action plan has been developed, which sets out a detailed roadmap for NHS Golden Jubilee to achieve the goals laid out in the NHS Scotland Climate Emergency and Sustainability Strategy 2022-2026.

The plan has progressed well during 2024/2025 and will be published in 2025/2026.

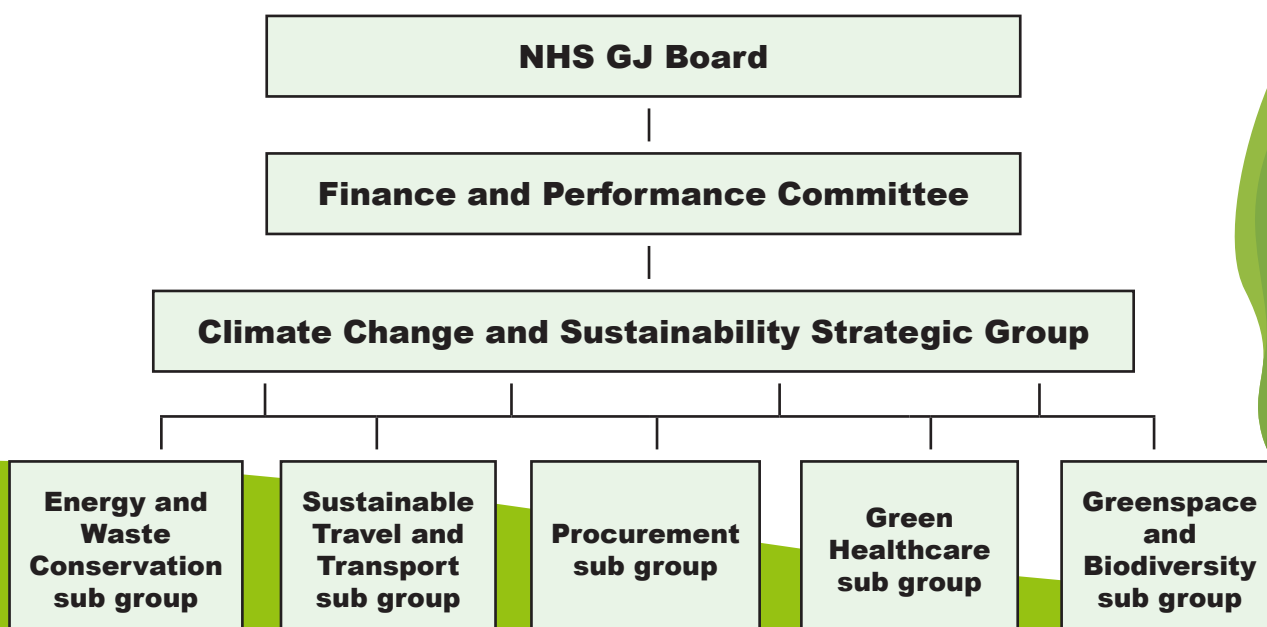
A governance structure is in place to ensure a coordinated implementation of our sustainability and climate change objectives. This includes:

- Promote a sustainable healthcare environment and the delivery of greener models of healthcare for the benefit of staff, patients and other stakeholders.
- Plan, promote and undertake practical and organisational initiatives.
- Promote greater staff and public involvement in the environment and sustainability.
- NHS GJ to act as a point of contact for staff and patients who wish to improve our environment.
- Develop communication with internal and external organisations.
- Advise NHS GJ on developments which have an impact on our external environment and measures to mitigate any impact.
- Challenge potentially environmentally harmful proposals.

Carole Anderson, Director of Transformation, Strategy, Planning and Performance is the Executive Lead. Callum Blackburn, Non-Executive Director, is the Sustainability Champion for the Board. Our strategic action plan will be delivered through the established Climate Change and Sustainability Strategic Group.

This group will be supported on the delivery of our aims through a number of programme teams with specific responsibilities in:

- Energy and Waste Conservation
- Green Healthcare
- Sustainable Travel and Transport
- Procurement
- Greenspace and Biodiversity



## Summary of Impacts

2040 Greenhouse Gas Reduction Targets						
2040 Net-Zero emissions	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023	2023/2024	2024/2025	Target
Carbon footprint (tCO <sub>2</sub> e)	7,309.80	6,077.70	7,139.46	8,414.85	9,278.82	N/A

Table 1: Greenhouse gas reduction targets

Note: NHS Golden Jubilee opened the new Surgical Centre during 2024/2025 increasing its footprint by 7,995m<sup>2</sup>.

We aim to become a net-zero organisation by 2040 for the sources of greenhouse gas emissions set out in the table below. The table below sets out the amount of Green House Gas (GHG) emissions produced annually by NHS Golden Jubilee.

Greenhouse gas emissions 2023/2024 and 2024/2025, tonnes CO <sub>2</sub> equivalent					
Source	2023/2024 emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> e)	2024/2025 emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> e)	Percentage change – 2023/2024 to 2024/2025	2024/2025 – target emissions	Percentage difference between actual and target emissions – 2024/2025
Building energy	7,859.75	8,453.95	+7.56%	No targets have been set by NHS Golden Jubilee for the period 2024/2025 due to the focus on emissions measurement and establishing accurate baseline.	
Non-medical F-gas	0	154.66	N/A		
Medical gases	188.78	360.88	+91.16%		
Metered dose inhaler propellant	38.50	28.97	-30.31%		
NHS fleet travel	40.38	24.84	-38.48%		
Waste	186.31	134.62	-27.74%		
Water	27.59	21.98	-20.33%		
Business travel	73.54	98.92	+34.51%		
<b>Total emissions</b>	8,414.85	9,278.82	+10.27%		
Carbon sequestration	Not available	Not available	Not available		
Greenhouse gas emissions minus carbon sequestration	8,414.85	9,278.82	+10.27%		

Table 2: For 2024/2025, NHS Golden Jubilee has not set target reductions due to its focus on data accuracy for current and baseline years.

Summary reference to table 2:

- Building energy emissions increase is due to ongoing increase in procedures and occupation of the new Surgical Centre.
- Non-medical F-gas saw a sharp increase. This was anticipated due to the ongoing plant replacement.
- Medical gas increase is due to increased procedures within the new Surgical Centre.
- Meter dose inhaler propellant saw a larger reduction which is down to the good work our pharmacy team is doing encouraging patients to bring their own primary care inhalers.
- NHS fleet travel saw a large reduction which is associated with a reduction in our fleet vehicles.
- The increase in business travel is due to the increase in business activities.
- Carbon sequestration is an area of focus for 2025/2026 which is progressing collectively through national groups.

The table below breaks down the quantities of key resources we used over the last 2 years.

Key resources used over the last 2 years			
Source	2023/2024 Use	2024/2025 Use	Percentage change – 2023/2024 to 2024/2025
Building energy (kWh)	39,448,461.00	42,607,393.46	+8.00%
NHS fleet travel (km travelled)	193,600.00	119,830.00	-38.10%
Waste (tonnes)	887.00	948.07	+6.89%
Water (cubic metres)	98,349.00	91,022.00	-7.45%
Business travel (km travelled)	378,974.00	597,083.00	+57.55%

Table 3: Key resources used over the last 2 years

In summary reference to table 3 (in addition to the information from table 2):

- Waste continued to see a reflective increase due to increased activity on site including patient procedures.
- Water saw a small reduction which is within expected parameters.

### 2045 Greenhouse Gas Reduction Targets

We are also working to reduce greenhouse gas emissions to net-zero by 2045 from sources which we have less control over.

This includes emissions from the production and supply of the goods and material we use, as well as patient travel and staff commuting.



The following table sets out the latest estimates we have for these emissions.

2045 Greenhouse Gas Reduction Targets		
Source	Latest estimate (tCo2e)	Year of estimate
Supply chain	26,361	2023/2024
Patient travel	Not available	2024/2025
Staff commuting	2,239	2024/2025

Table 4: Estimated emissions



# Climate Change Adaptation

Climate change makes existing health risks worse and introduces new challenge. These range from the spread of infectious diseases to the intensification of weather events that impact the health of the population, as well as healthcare assets and services.

NHS Scotland plays a pivotal role in safeguarding the life and health of communities by developing climate-resilient health systems capable of responding to these evolving threats.

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..

You can find the full briefing by clicking on this link.



<https://www.ukclimaterisk.org/publications/type/briefings/>

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

Using the Climate Change Risk Assessment Adaptation Planning Tool developed with support from NHS Scotland Assure, 5 main risks were noted. These are:

1. Access to the Golden Jubilee University National Hospital - Patient and staff access may be difficult in heavy downpours.
2. Access to the Golden Jubilee University National Hospital - Site access may be restricted during combined climatic weather events.
3. Patient capacity within Golden Jubilee University National Hospital - Delayed patient discharge due to increased local service demand.
4. Staff wellbeing - Staff wellbeing may be negatively impacted during warm temperatures
5. Electronic equipment and room temperature monitoring systems - Electronic equipment may overheat as room temperatures increase.

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

Yes. An adaptation plan is in place which was developed at the same time as the Climate Change Risk Assessment.



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

The action plan has identified key recommendations and relevant stakeholders, such as:

1. Consult with the Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA) to check the accuracy of local maps, and consider using their flood maps / alerts / warnings. This may come at a cost, but will help plans to be proactively adjusted as required, for example rerouting transport.
2. Consider liaising with Local Authorities to discuss whether they have flood plans and diversions in place for roads that are likely to flood.
3. Develop and formalise communication plan and other alerts for weather and Scottish government and local authority.
4. Formal community response to be developed.
5. Consider developing a Summer/Hot Weather Plan, similar to the Winter Plan, to ensure a consistent approach to addressing the impacts of high or sustained summer heat. This should explore the local and historical impacts of previous heatwaves. Most notably, the knock-on impacts of increased service demand on GP surgeries and community health centres during periods of high heat on Golden Jubilee's capacity to discharge patients should be assessed.

The risks and actions are being addressed with a timeline target extended to March 2026.

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

Once actions within the current plan are addressed by March 2026, we will review and update the Climate Change Risk Assessment with up to date information to establish future actions.

## **What are we doing to be prepared for the impacts of climate and increase the resilience of our healthcare assets and services?**

### **Whole system planning**

Following submission of the combined technical and Business Continuity Plan (BCP) report to Scottish Government, funding was confirmed for high voltage works.

The funding totalled £738,000 for the first phase these works to be undertaken on site.





## Decarbonisation funding

NHS Golden Jubilee secured £895,200 from Scottish Government in 2024/2025 to reduce our carbon emissions. Several projects were successfully delivered which included LED lighting, Electronically Commutated (EC) fans and variable speed drive replacement reducing our annual carbon emissions by circa 270 tCO<sub>2</sub>e.

Further applications are being developed for 2025/2026 to secure additional funding.

## Development of an Environmental Management System

There are policy, strategy and delivery requirements on NHS Boards to implement Environmental Management Systems to the standard of ISO14001 or equivalent.

NHS Golden Jubilee has started the implementation phase and will continue to develop the system to ensure we not only meet requirements, but ensure compliance and reduce our impact on the environment.

An environmental policy was drafted in 2024/2025 and is going through governance. This policy will support the NHS Scotland Climate Emergency and Sustainability Strategy 2022-2026 which we align to.

Staff continue to attend training sessions arranged through NHS Scotland Assure to help develop the system further.



# Building Energy

We aim to use renewable heat sources for all buildings owned by NHS Golden Jubilee by 2038. NHS Golden Jubilee has 1 building hosting the Golden Jubilee University National Hospital, NHS Scotland Academy, national Centre for Sustainable Delivery, Golden Jubilee Research Institute and Golden Jubilee Conference Hotel.

In 2024/2025, 8,453.95 tonnes of CO2 equivalent were produced by NHS Golden Jubilee use of energy for buildings. This was an increase of 7.56% since the year before.

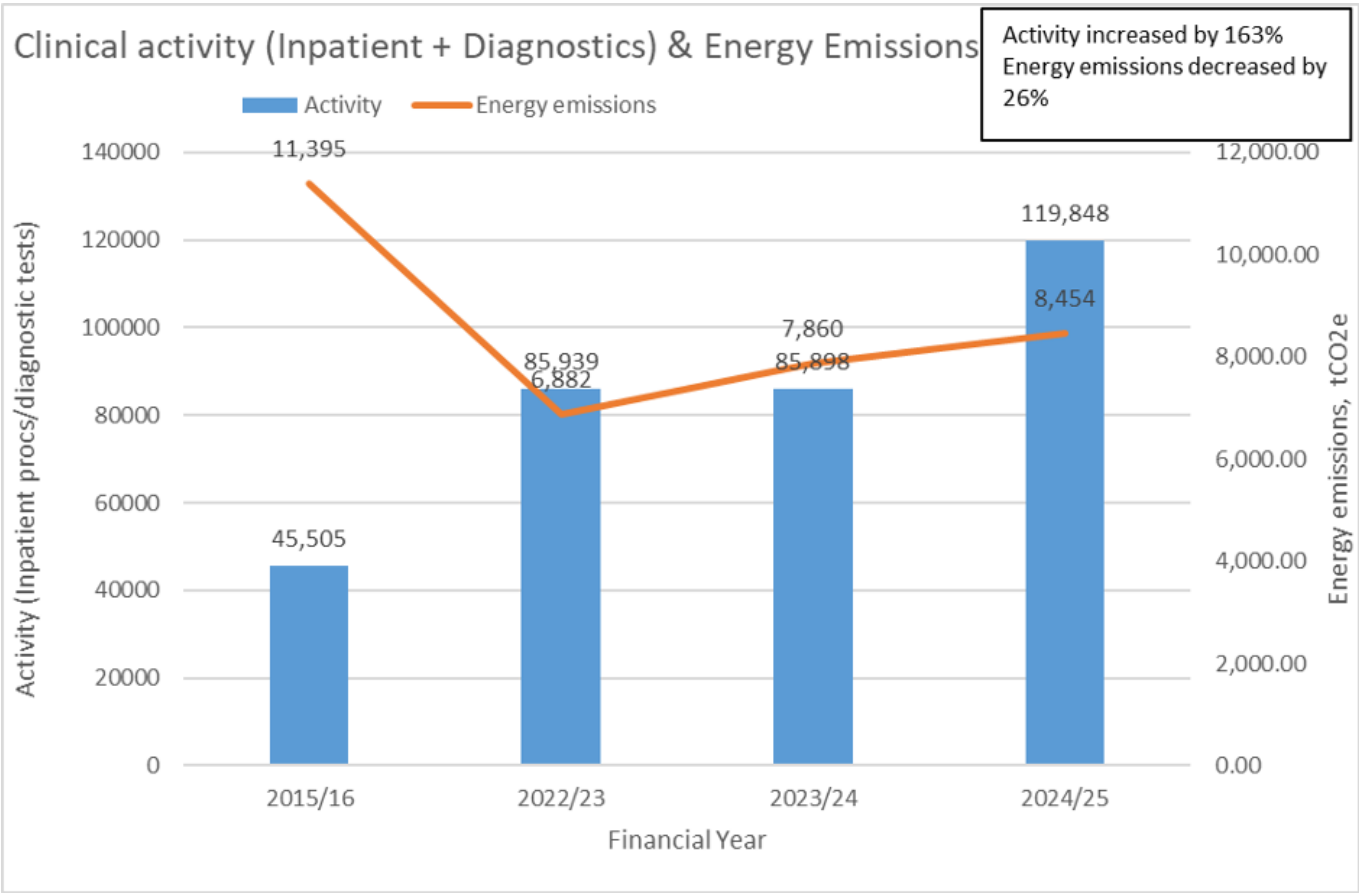
In 2024/2025, NHS Golden Jubilee used 42,606.68 MWh of energy. This was an increase of 8.01% since the year before.

Building energy emissions, 2015/2016, 2023/2024 and 2024/2025 tCo2e)				
	2015/2016 energy emissions	2023/2024 energy emissions	2024/2025 energy emissions	Percentage change 2015/2016 to 2024/2025
Building fossil fuel emissions	4,785.50	4,417.64	4944.67	+3.33%
District heat networks and biomass	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Grid electricity	6,609.20	3,442.12	3,509.28	-46.90%
Totals	11,394.70	7,859.76	8,453.95	-25.81%

Table 5: Building energy emissions



Graph 1 below shows our emissions have reduced by 25.81% since 2015/2016 with our activities and procedures increasing by 163%.



Graph 1: Clinical activity against energy emissions

Building energy use, 2015/2016, 2023/2024 and 2024/2025 – MWh				
	2015/2016 energy use	2023/2024 energy use	2024/2025, energy use	Percentage change 2015/2016 to 2024/2025
Building fossil fuel use	25,944.88	24,149.48	27,034.81	+4.20%
District heat networks and biomass	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Grid electricity	14,299.74	15,298.98	15,572.58	+8.90%
Renewable electricity	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Totals	40,244.62	39,448.46	42,606.68	+5.87%

Table 6: Building energy use

## What did we do in 2024/2025 to reduce emissions from building energy use?

In 2024/2025 we undertook the following projects:

Projects which reduced building energy use		
Project Description	Energy Savings (kWh)	Carbon reduction (tCO <sub>2</sub> e)
Electronically Commutated (EC) Fans <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10 air handling units received replacement fans</li> </ul>	63,773	14.37
LED Lighting Replacement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Engineering Office</li> <li>Corridors</li> <li>Stairwells</li> <li>Binstore NSD</li> <li>Radiology booking office</li> <li>Generator switchroom</li> <li>Perfusion</li> <li>Wards</li> </ul>	156,000	35.16
Theatre Surgical Lighting Upgrades – Theatres 3, 4, 14 and 15	12,800	2.89
Chillers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6 units</li> </ul>	2,140,384	482.34
Lifts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>8 lifts</li> <li>Lift cars, controllers and lighting</li> </ul>	7,568	1.71
Replaced 20 dated variable speed drives to modern/intelligent variable speed drives.	593,171	133.67
<b>Totals</b>	<b>2,973,696</b>	<b>670.00</b>

Table 7: Projects in 2024/2025 which reduced building energy use

## What are we doing in 2025/2026 to reduce emissions from building energy use?

- Communications campaign over the course of Climate Week and beyond off to encourage staff to switch off lights and equipment when not used.
- Continue to review heating and cooling set points via the building energy management system to establish efficiencies.
- Continue to replace old light fittings with LED utilising maintenance budget and our own technical staff where feasible.

In 2025/2026 we plan to undertake the following projects:

Projects which reduced building energy use		
Project Description	Energy Savings (kWh)	Carbon reduction (tCO <sub>2</sub> e)
Electronically Commutated (EC) Fans <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>12 air handling units received replacement fans</li> </ul>	76,528	17.25
LED Lighting Replacement to include daylighting and sensor controls <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Corridors</li> <li>Stairwells</li> <li>Theatres</li> <li>Theatre Recovery</li> <li>Toilets</li> <li>Pharmacy</li> <li>Medical Physics</li> <li>Offices</li> </ul>	100,000	22.54
Theatre Surgical Lighting <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Upgrades – Theatres 1, 2, 5, 6, 7 and 8</li> </ul>	19,200	4.33
Chillers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Planned to complete 2 units</li> </ul>	786,601	177.26
Calorifiers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2 to be replaced</li> <li>Design phase</li> </ul>	Unknown	Unknown
Sub metering - Electricity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>9 HV breaker and 6 load centres</li> </ul>	Unknown	Unknown
Building Energy Management System review and options appraisal	Unknown	Unknown
Current Hotel – 2 twin 7kw chargers – 4 bays Hospital – 1 twin 7kw charger – 2 bays	None	None
Proposed Hotel – 3 twin 7kw chargers – 6 bays Hospital – 3 twin 7kw charger – 6 bays		
<b>Totals</b>	<b>982,329</b>	<b>221.00</b>

Table 8: Projects in 2025/2026 which will reduce building energy use

## What projects are we planning for the longer-term to reduce emissions from building energy use?

Where funding is available, NHS Golden Jubilee has identified a number of projects which would reduce our emissions. These include:

Projects which reduced building energy use	
Project Description	Benefits
LED Lighting Replacement.	The site has a large mixture of t8 and t5 fittings. Not only are these high energy users, purchasing is becoming more difficult due to non-manufacturing of this type of lamp.
Electronically Commutated (EC) Fans <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Replace 13 remaining fans to air handling units.</li> </ul>	Payback period is estimated at 24 months with energy saving up to 70% compared to AC fans.
Solar PV <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Feasibility study to establish benefits of Installations to all south and east facing pitched roof areas.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduce reliance on grid electricity.</li> <li>Free up maximum capacity.</li> </ul>
Replace 16 items of gas catering equipment with electrical equivalents.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>140,000 kWh in gas consumption equating to 25.61 tCO<sub>2</sub>e per annum. However, this would be replaced with electrical consumption which is decarbonising annually.</li> </ul>
Window replacement.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improve EPC rating of main building which is currently G.</li> </ul>
Fabric insulation feasibility.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improve EPC rating of main building which is currently G.</li> </ul>

Table 9: Longer term projects which will reduce building energy use



## Sustainable care

A world renowned institution, NHS Golden Jubilee has provided care through collaboration for patients across Scotland since 2002.

As Scotland's flagship hospital for elective and specialist care, we are home to Scotland's largest ophthalmology centre, one of Europe's biggest elective orthopaedic centres and a major diagnostic imaging service.

NHS Golden Jubilee also manages all heart and lung surgery for the west of Scotland, as well as 3 national heart and lung services, including the country's only adult heart transplantation unit.

The way we provide care influences our environmental impact and greenhouse gas emissions. NHS Scotland has 3 national priority areas for making care more sustainable – anaesthesia, surgery and respiratory medicine. .

### National Centre for Sustainable Delivery

The national Centre for Sustainable Delivery (CfSD) is a national unit designed to sustainably improve and transform Scotland's health care system through innovation, collaboration and clinical leadership.

Hosted by NHS Golden Jubilee and commissioned by the Scottish Government, CfSD brings together existing transformation programmes with an innovation team to support the rapid rollout of new techniques, innovations and clinically safe, fast and efficient pathways for Scotland's patients.

CfSD will work with experts and patients across Scotland to make our healthcare system the best in the world and ensure that people receive the right care, from the right people, at the right time. To achieve this we need to focus on sustainability, value, innovation and listening to our patients

### NHS Scotland Academy

NHS Scotland Academy is an exciting partnership between NHS Golden Jubilee and NHS Education for Scotland to offer accelerated training for a wide range of health and social care roles and professions. .



The Academy:

- Provides an opportunity for staff to improve their skills in specific areas, using residential, distance and online learning.
- Offers attractive training programmes linked to recruitment and career progression.
- Draws on the strengths of both parent organisations using both the state-of-the-art clinical and simulation facilities at NHS Golden Jubilee and the educational expertise and technology-enabled learning offered by NHS Education for Scotland.
- Supports NHS Scotland to develop additional capacity and new capabilities.
- Adds to existing educational programmes and respond to evolving and emerging workforce needs.
- Helps ensure the health and social care workforce is prepared for future needs in Scotland by addressing recruitment gaps and training needs.
- Commits to the principles of eliminating discrimination and harassment, promoting equality of opportunity for all and recognising and valuing diversity in employment and in the delivery of our services. Our Inclusive Education and Learning Policy sets out our commitment to making education and learning more inclusive.

## 6.1 Anaesthesia and surgery

Greenhouse gases are used as anaesthetics and for pain relief. These gases are nitrous oxide (laughing gas), entonox (a mixture of oxygen and nitrous oxide) and the 'volatile gases' (desflurane, sevoflurane, and isoflurane).

Through improvements to anaesthetic technique and the management of medical gas delivery systems, the NHS can reduce emissions from these sources.

NHS Golden Jubilee's total emissions from these gases in 2024/2025 were 306.58 tonnes of CO2 equivalent, an increase of 129.43% from the year before.

This is due the increase in piped entonox within the new Surgical Centre.

More detail on these emissions is set out in the tables below:

Nitrous oxide and entonox emissions, 2018/2019, 2023/2024, 2024/2025 (tCO2e)				
Source	2018/2019 (baseline year)	2023/2024	2024/2025	Percentage change 2018/2019 to 2024/2025
Piped nitrous oxide	179.69	0	0	-100.00%
Portable nitrous oxide	9.90	52.14	79.42	+702.02%
Piped entonox	0	27.09	194.13	Not available
Portable entonox	1.94	54.40	33.03	+1602.58%
<b>Total</b>	<b>191.53</b>	<b>133.63</b>	<b>306.58</b>	<b>+60.02%</b>

Table 10: Nitrous oxide and Entonox emissions



Volatile medical gas emissions, 2018/2019, 2023/2024, 2024/2025 (tCO <sub>2</sub> e)				
	2018/2019 (baseline year)	2023/2024	2024/2025	Percentage change 2018/2019 to 2024/2025
Desflurane	5.40	0	0	-100.00%
Isoflurane	37.20	40.06	38.72	+4.09%
Sevoflurane	12.40	15.09	15.58	+25.65%
<b>Total</b>	<b>55.00</b>	<b>55.15</b>	<b>54.30</b>	<b>-1.27%</b>

Table 11: Volatile medical gas emissions

### What did we do in 2024/2025 to reduce emissions from anaesthetic gases?

NHS Golden Jubilee has been a leader in the field of Total Intra-Venous Anaesthesia (TIVA) which contributes to avoiding the use of volatile gases.

Work has been continuing over the last year to further reduce emissions from anaesthetic gases by maximising the opportunities to use TIVA in our surgical procedures.

### Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning system (HVAC) and Anaesthetic Gas Scavenging System (AGSS)

We are working with the Theatres teams and Estates to reduce the electricity and carbon footprint in a way that is clinically satisfactory. A short life working group has been established and is progressing this project.

### What are we doing in 2025/2026 to reduce emissions from anaesthetic gases?

A National Green Theatres Programme was officially launched in 2023 to help reduce the carbon footprint of theatres across NHS Scotland and enable more environmentally sustainable care by:

- Working with clinicians and professionals to develop actions that reduce carbon emissions, waste and resource use.
- Supporting Boards to implement, measure and report on these improvements.

To further reduce emissions from anaesthetic gases we are maintaining staff awareness and working to keep usage low as well as promoting the use of TIVA.

In conjunction with the Green Theatres Programme, we will progress the following in 2025/2026:

- Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning system (HVAC) and Anaesthetic Gas Scavenging System (AGSS): A short life working group has been established and is progressing this project.

## What are we doing in 2025/2026 to make surgery more sustainable?

- Reusable theatre caps: A risk assessment will be carried out to inform a standard operating procedure (SOP) for the safe introduction of reusable theatre caps.
- Reusable theatre gowns: This has been successfully trialled in Thoracic surgery and we are looking to roll this out in 2025/2026.
- Reducing energy use in theatres by switching off Heat, Ventilation and Air Conditioning units out of hours.
- Continued focus on waste management.
- Rubbing not Scrubbing: This has been extended beyond the Orthopaedic theatres to Thoracic Surgery and Cardiac Catheterisation Laboratories.

## 6.2 Respiratory Medicine

Greenhouse gases are used as a propellant in metered dose inhalers used to treat asthma and Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD).

Most of the emissions from inhalers are from the use of reliever inhalers – Short Acting Beta Agonists (SABAs). By helping people to manage their condition more effectively, we can improve patient care and reduce emissions.

There are also more environmentally friendly inhalers, such as dry powder inhalers, which can be used where clinically appropriate.

We estimate that emissions from inhalers in NHS Golden Jubilee were 28.97 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent in 2024/2025.

Inhaler propellant emissions, 2018/2019, 2023/2024, 2024/2025 (tCO <sub>2</sub> e)				
Source	2018/2019 (baseline year)	2023/2024	2024/2025	Percentage change 2018/2019 to 2024/2025
Primary care	0	0	0	N/A
Secondary care	41.57	38.50	28.97	-30.31%
<b>Total</b>	<b>41.57</b>	<b>38.50</b>	<b>28.97</b>	<b>-30.31%</b>

Table 12: Inhaler propellant emissions



### **What did we do in 2024/2025 to reduce emissions from inhalers?**

Due to the nature of our services we rarely initiate inhaler therapy and only supply inhalers when patients have forgotten to bring them in, their medication has expired or is not transferred with them.

However, we carried out a review of inhalers supplied to patients to understand why these were issued during short hospital stays.

In addition, we continued to encourage staff to use patient's own medication where possible, and if necessary prescribe pre-metered dose inhalers. These are better for the environment and appropriate for most patients.

We reviewed the wording on admission letters to encourage patients to bring in their own medicines. We have also reduced wastage by using a multidisciplinary approach to reduce the need for patients to take their inhalers to the theatre suite.

Overall we have continue to raise awareness with patients about the impact inhalers can have on the environment. This includes discouraging them not to order duplicate inhalers when they get home, and encourage them to recycle them at their local pharmacy where available.

### **What are we doing in 2025/2026 to improve patient care and reduce emissions from inhalers?**

We will continue to audit the supply of inhalers and the reasons for dispensing them, as well as continuing to build on the initiatives completed in 2024/2025.

### **What are we doing to raise awareness with staff and patients?**

This year we are continuing to encourage patients to bring their own prescription medicines, including inhalers, so we do not add to the carbon burden by prescribing something they have at home.

Our admission letters have been updated to stress the importance of bringing all medicines into hospital, due to the nature of our services we rarely commence inhaler therapy and normally only supply them when someone has forgotten to bring them for their stay. This will be re-emphasised to all wards and departments to ensure staff have full awareness of this issue.

In addition we will continue to encourage staff to use the type that are not pre-metered dose inhalers, which is better for the environment and interchangeable in the majority of patients. In general, we will continue to raise awareness when dispensing for discharge, only supplying when definitely required. We will continue to discuss with patients regarding not over ordering when they get home, and recycling them at their local



pharmacy where available.

### 6.3 Other sustainable care action

#### What else did we do in 2024/2025 to make care more sustainable?

In 2024/2025, NHS Golden Jubilee took the following actions to make our Operating Theatres more sustainable:

- **Oral paracetamol:** Use of oral paracetamol has continued to be rolled out, demonstrating a significant reduction in the use of intravenous (IV) paracetamol. This is now being regularly monitored to ensure that this change in practice is sustained. The Pharmacy team is exploring what other medications where it may be possible and clinically appropriate to switch from IV to oral administration.
- Ephedrine pre-filled syringes are being used in operating theatres as a substitute for ephedrine vials. This has led to a significant reduction in both wastage and drug use.
- **Lean Surgical Trays:** This has been introduced in Orthopaedics and Ophthalmology. Currently saving 1 tray per knee procedure, with significant financial and carbon savings.
- The Clinical Waste Project was established to reduce orange bag waste by 10% and increase recycling opportunities. The group met regularly in the planning of change throughout the hospital creating targets and actions to be carried forward into 2025/2026.

#### What else are we doing in 2025/2026 to make care more sustainable?

##### Waste segregation

- The Clinical Waste Project is making progress in reducing the use of orange bag waste, starting with a trial in Ward 2 East.
- As part of the trial, clinical waste (CW) bins were removed from all patient rooms unless the patient was in isolation. This change reduced the number of 80-litre CW bins on the ward from 33 to just 8.
- To support better waste segregation, new 42-litre general waste and dry mixed recycling bins were introduced in each patient room. Previously, there was no option to recycle in these areas. These bins are available for use by staff, patients, and their families.
- Additional recycling bins and awareness posters were also placed in staff areas to encourage more recycling there.
- It is anticipated that this initiative will positively contribute to reducing clinical waste and increasing recycling across the organisation. Following initial implementation, the project will be extended to additional wards and departments in a phased and controlled manner.
- Building on the awareness-raising activities delivered throughout 2024/2025, the project team will continue to engage staff and stakeholders. This includes hosting a dedicated stall during NHS Golden Jubilee's Climate Change Week and attending the Net Zero Conference in Glasgow.
- These events will provide valuable opportunities for knowledge exchange and networking, supporting the organisation's climate and sustainability objectives.

## Travel and Transport

Domestic transport (not including international aviation and shipping) produced 28.3% of Scotland's greenhouse gas emissions in 2022. Car travel is the type of travel which contributes the most to those emissions.

NHS Scotland is supporting a shift to a healthier and more sustainable transport system, where active travel and public transport are prioritised.

Our Sustainable Travel and Transport Group reports to our Climate Change and Sustainability Strategic Group.

The Travel and Transport Sub Group purpose is to support a realistic shift in staff, patient and visitor travel behaviour. This aims to support a move away from single occupancy car travel to sustainable travel and encourage alternatives such as walking or cycling.

The objectives of the group are to:

- Maximise the number of walking, cycling and public transport trips to and from the site.
- Increase awareness of the sustainable travel options available to staff and visitors, emphasising their health and wellbeing benefits.
- Reduce reliance on the private car as a means of accessing the site.
- Reduce the number of single occupancy car trips to our site by 5%.

The purpose of the group is to:

- Provide coordination and leadership, ensuring cycling is promoted and appropriate infrastructure and resources are made available.
- Create an action plan and coordinate actions through existing groups/committees as appropriate to ensure delivery.

Initiatives will be considered and coordinated through this group in a strategic and structured way.



These include, but are not limited to:

- Continuing to develop staff benefits for accessing public transport, including season ticket loans.
- Working with West Dunbartonshire Council to progress sustainable access plan including improved routes to and from the site for rail and bus transport.
- Developing a plan and milestones for carbon neutral patient transport and other fleet vehicles.
- Developing a site masterplan proposal for electric vehicle charging infrastructure.
- Promoting car sharing and the benefits of doing so.

### **What did we do in 2024/2025 to reduce the need to travel?**

We continued to reduce the need to travel by making use of MS Teams to support meetings and hybrid working for appropriate staff groups.

Procurement continued to consolidate deliveries, reducing supplier travel requirements.

We recently awarded a contract for the implementation of a Patient Pathway Application.

This is a digital tool designed to enhance the patient experience by providing information, support, and communication throughout their healthcare journey.

The app, accessible on smartphones, tablets, or web browsers, aims to help patients understand their care pathways, track progress, and engage with their healthcare team more efficiently.

The tool has the potential to reduce the number of patient journeys, paper resources and time spent on unnecessary appointments.

### **What did we do in 2024/2025 to improve active travel?**

We continue to promote our cycle to work scheme and encouraged use of our cycle storage facilities.

We accompanied this by regularly inviting Dr Bike on site for sessions to help staff with maintenance of their bicycles.

Our organisation was also awarded the Cycling Scotland Employer Friendly Plus Award demonstrating our excellent cycling facilities.



**What did we do in 2024/2025 to improve public and community transport links to NHS sites and services?**

We continue to work with West Dunbartonshire Council in the first stage of a Sustainable Access Appraisal (SAA) outcome with a view to introducing:

- New pedestrian footpath link to Caledonia Street.
- Improved wayfinding from Dalmuir Train Station.
- Upgraded bus stop infrastructure on Dumbarton Road.

**What are we going to do in 2025/2026 to reduce the need to travel?**

- Review options to improve car sharing opportunities.
- Continue to promote cycle to work and travel card schemes.
- Continue to promote MS Teams for meetings where applicable and restrict business travel unless essential.
- Continue to encourage staff to follow the transport hierarchy published by Scottish Government (procurement).
- Review and update our Travel and Transport Policies to prioritise the use of sustainable options.
- Continue Implementation of the Patient Pathway Application in the Orthopaedic department.

**What are we going to do in 2025/2026 to improve active travel?**

- Arrange further Dr Bike sessions.
- Support the work of our Health and Wellbeing Group.
- Work closely with Strathclyde Partnership for Transport, First Bus and ScotRail to engage with our staff to promote more sustainable ways to travel.
- Introduce ‘Love to Ride’: a free online cycling platform, with the aim of getting more people on bikes to promote health and wellbeing and active travel.

**What are we going to do in 2025/2026 to improve public and community transport links to NHS sites and services?**

- Our fleet provides transport for patients attending from other NHS Boards from across Scotland. We will review the options available for renewable powered vehicles that are suitable for providing patient transport and operating over significant distances.
- We are working to remove all petrol and diesel fuelled cars from our fleet.

Fleet and Business Travel			
Greenhouse gas emissions (tCO2e)	2023/2024	2024/2025	Percentage change
Fleet emissions	40.38	24.84	-38.48%
Business travel	73.54	98.92	+34.51%

Table 13: Fleet and business travel

The following table sets out how many renewable powered and fossil fuel vehicles were in NHS Golden Jubilee fleet at the end of March 2024 and March 2025:

	March 2024		March 2025		Difference in % zero tailpipe emissions vehicles
	Total vehicles	% Zero tailpipe emissions vehicles	Total vehicles	% Zero tailpipe emissions vehicles	
Cars	0	0	0	0	0%
Light commercial vehicles	4	0	3	0	0%
Heavy vehicles	0	0	0	0	0%
Specialist vehicles	0	0	0	0	0%

Table 14: Vehicle details

The following table sets out how many bicycles and eBikes were in NHS Golden Jubilee’s fleet at the end of March 2024 and March 2025:

Bicycle and eBike details			
	March 2024	March 2025	Percentage change
Bicycles	0	0	0%
eBikes	0	0	0%

Table 15: Bicycle and eBike details





We provide a cycle to work scheme which is a Government approved salary initiative, allowing employees to hire a bike and accessories up to the value of £4,000.

This hire is free from tax and national insurance contributions. We currently have 25 active cycle to work scheme members.

The following table sets out the distance travelled by our cars, vans and heavy vehicles in 2024/2025.

Distance travelled, kms	Cars	Light commercial vehicles	Heavy vehicles	Specialist vehicles	Total
2023/2024	0	193,600.00	0	0	193,600.00
2024/2025	0	119,830.00	0	0	119,830.00
Percentage change		-38.10%			-38.10%

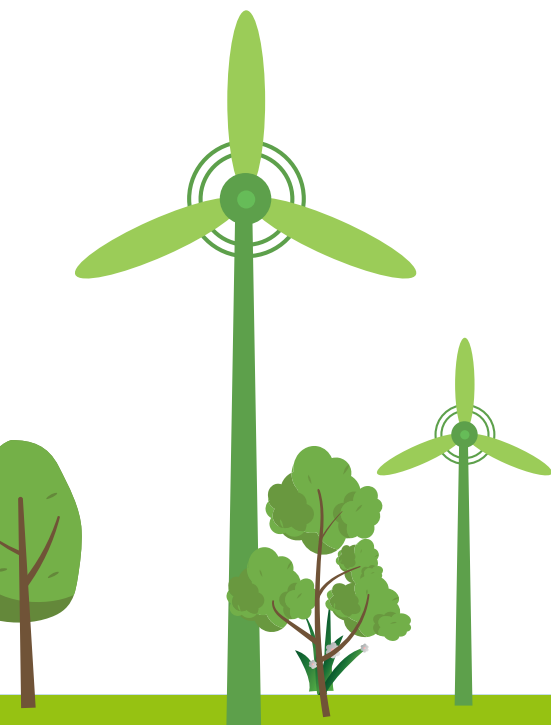
Table 16: Vehicle travel distances in 2024/2025

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 doesn't cover commuting to and from work.

The table below shows our emissions from business travel by transport type.

Business travel emissions, tCO2e	Cars	Public transport	Flights	Total
2023/2024	16.08	57.46	47.79	121.33
2024/2025	18.36	15.10	65.46	98.92
Percentage change	+14.18%	-73.72%	+36.97%	-18.47%

Table 17: Business travel emissions



# 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.



**<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/asp/2004/6/contents>**

Additionally, 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.



**<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/asp/2011/6/contents/enacted>**

## **What actions have been taken to identify, protect and enhance biodiversity across your organisation?**

NHS Golden Jubilee continues to develop new initiatives to support sustainability and biodiversity through the Climate Change and Sustainability Strategic Group governance structure.

In addition to local governance, NHS Golden Jubilee is represented at a number of national groups and this ensures our local, community and national approach.

Pending funding approval, NHS Golden Jubilee has developed our Site Master Plan in relation to hard and soft landscaping, pedestrian, vehicular and cycle access. This includes routes on, and through, our site.

We will continue to work with West Dunbartonshire Council and our local community to support their sustainability priorities. This includes developing our greenspace and its biodiversity.

Sustainability initiatives such as 'Trees for Life' continue to develop, with 1 tree planted for every hotel guest who opts out of room cleaning, reducing resource use and carbon emissions. Conference users can also contribute to the Hotel's 'Grove' fund, supporting further tree planting. Greenspace investment around healthcare facilities offers health benefits and supports climate and biodiversity goals. Plans to enhance site biodiversity will require capital funding and, in some cases, local authority engagement for statutory approvals.

A large grass area to the west of the site was designated a 'no mow' zone to promote biodiversity and was officially launched during Climate Week in September 2024.

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

Boundary detail and current greenspace has been confirmed with the NHS Scotland Estate Mapping Team. This allows us to plan ahead in maintaining, improving and enhancing our greenspace.

This exercise has allowed us to progress carbon sequestration of our greenspace through national groups in a collaborative manner.

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

Grounds are well maintained via an external contractor. This ensures biodiversity is protected and planting continues to enhance our surroundings.

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

The Climate Change Risk Assessment and Adaptation Plan has identified no risks to our current greenspace. However, there are opportunities to enhance biodiversity on the site which will be reviewed over 2025/2026.

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

The Greenspace and Biodiversity Sub Group established in 2024/2025 which will raise awareness, engagement and understanding of biodiversity and nature over the coming year.

Climate Week 2025 provided an opportunity to celebrate the anniversary of our long grass or 'no mow' area.



**What surveys, monitoring or assessment of biodiversity have been undertaken? If you have – have systems been developed to continue monitoring long-term?**

A habitat survey is pending via NHS Scotland Assure in 2025/2026. This will progress our carbon sequestration measurement for the site and provide future opportunities for planting. The purpose of this is to improve carbon capture.

## Greenspace

The design and management of the NHS Scotland green estate for human and planetary health initiative offers an opportunity to deliver a range of mutually beneficial outcomes.

These include action on climate change (both mitigation and adaptation), biodiversity, health and wellbeing for patients and staff, community resilience building and active travel.

NHS Golden Jubilee is fortunate to be surrounded by ample green space, outside space for walking and sitting, including a cycle path near our site along the canal.

Not only does this provide opportunities for walking and relaxing but supports wellbeing of patients, staff and visitors.

The table below outlines any key greenspace projects and their benefits.

Greenspace projects		
Project name/ location	Benefits of project	Details of project
No Mow Area	Biodiversity Health and wellbeing	 <p><b>Why is the grass taller here?</b></p> <p>Approximately <b>97%</b> of flower-rich meadows have been lost since the <b>1930s</b>. With them gone, is vital food needed by pollinators like bees and butterflies.</p> <p>Leaving patches of grassy areas to grow allows native flowers to bloom for <b>bees and butterflies</b>, and provides shelter for small mammals.</p> <p>By letting this area to grow, the NHS Golden Jubilee aim to deliver enormous gains for nature and the climate.</p>

Table 18: Greenspace projects

## Sustainable procurement, circular economy waste

The greenhouse gases produced in creating the goods and materials used by NHS Golden Jubilee are estimated to be between 26,000 - 27,000 tonnes of CO2 equivalent every year.

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 did we do in 2024/2025 to reduce the environmental impact and the quantity of the goods and services we buy?**

The Procurement team participate in the National Green Theatres Programme, recently renamed the National Green Healthcare Scotland programme, as well as having active involvement in the implementation of several actions to ensure more environmentally sustainable theatres.

This includes reviewing the use of re-usable devices and reduction of wastage from incorrect medical examination glove usage.

We utilised the Scottish Government Sustainability Procurement Tool to identify targeted contracts to influence sustainability requirements, the Procurement Team has prioritised the following areas for action:

- Recycles and general waste
- Managed transport service (aim for a reduction in CO2 emissions)
- Custom packs (review of the materials used)
- Patient engagement apps (reduce patient journeys).

Procurement have embedded sustainability requirements within local tendering activity. For example this was part of the Single Procurement Document for the Patient Engagement app. The Procurement Strategy was published 2024/2025 on the NHS Golden Jubilee external facing website. This incorporated how Procurement will impact in terms of climate, sustainability and community benefits.

Additionally, procurement Key Performance Indicators are monitored as part of the NHS Golden Jubilee Anchor Strategy – these will focus on community benefits.



## What are we doing in 2025/2026 to reduce the environmental impact of the goods and services we buy?

In the next year, NHS Golden Jubilee will have an obligation to review and update the Procurement Strategy annually and will include expansion on previous Climate and Sustainability agenda.

This will be followed by an annual progress report. Additionally, Procurement will ensure climate and sustainability is part of appropriate Procurement Strategy requests and a key topic (KPIs) for discussion and influence at Supplier and contract performance meetings.

From 2025/2026 onwards we will progress the following:

- Continue to embed sustainability requirements within local tendering activity. This will be done by ensuring these are built into contract selection and award criteria to ensure whole lifecycle costing methodology is used in commercial criteria where appropriate.
- Ensure all Procurement Officers within Procurement have undertaken Procurement Climate Literacy Training and are aware of Scottish Government Sustainable Procurement Tools.
- Ensure sustainability is an agenda topic during the Key Supplier Performance Meetings. This will allow particular ideals, such as packaging and carbon footprint reduction, to be monitored along with identifying opportunities for improvement.
- Ensure representation on the appropriate National Procurement Preliminary Clinical Advisory Panel to include and influence relevant initiatives from Green Healthcare.
- Working with Stakeholders to ensure efficient Stock Management processes are in place. This will result in reduction in bulk holding of stock, over-ordering and frequency of deliveries.

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

The table below sets out information on the waste we produce and its destination for the last 3 years:

Waste type and production					
Type	2021/2022 (tonnes)	2022/2023 (tonnes)	2023/2024 (tonnes)	2024/2025 (tonnes)	Percentage change – 2021/2022 to 2024/2025
Waste to landfill	10.60	24.60	46.19	6.04	-43.02%
Waste to incineration	280.45	275.75	263.87	288.92	+3.02%
Recycled waste	141.43	133.15	153.54	181.05	+28.01%
Food waste	16.89	25.90	20.99	18.36	+8.70%
Clinical waste	373.79	392.26	407.17	453.70	+21.38%

Table 19: Waste type and production

In summary reference to table 19:

- During 2024/2025, we sent less than 5% of our residual waste to landfill.
- Recycled waste includes dry mixed recycling, Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE), confidential paper, washroom hygiene, glass and wood.
- The increase to food and clinical waste is reflective of the increased activity and patient procedures year on year.

We have set targets to reduce the amount of waste we produce and the tables below provide information on our performance against those targets:

<b>Domestic waste reduction target</b>	
<b>Reduce domestic waste by a minimum of 15%, and greater where possible compared to 2012/2013 – by 2025 (baseline 2021/2022)</b>	
Target – reduce domestic waste by	67.41 (tonnes)
Performance – domestic waste reduced by	+45.00 (tonnes)
Outcome	Not achieved yet
Further reduction required	112.41 (tonnes)

Table 20: Domestic waste reduction target

<b>Domestic waste to landfill target</b>	
<b>Ensure that no more than 5%, and less where possible, of all domestic waste is sent to landfill – by 2025</b>	
Target – reduce waste sent to landfill by	30.69 (tonnes)
Performance – waste sent to landfill reduced by	40.15 (tonnes)
Outcome	ACHIEVED
Further reduction required	0 (tonnes)

Table 21: Domestic waste to landfill target

<b>Food waste target</b>	
<b>Reduce the food waste produced by 33% compared to 2015/2016 – by 2025 (baseline 2021/2022)</b>	
Target – reduce food waste by	5.57 (tonnes)
Performance – food waste reduced by	+1.47 (tonnes)
Outcome	Not achieved yet
Further reduction required	7.04 (tonnes)

Table 22: Food waste target





Domestic waste recycling or composting target	
Ensure that 70% of all domestic waste is recycled or composted – by 2025	
Target – recycle or compost	339.21 (tonnes)
Performance – recycled or composted	199.41 (tonnes)
Outcome	Not achieved yet
Further reduction required	146.65 (tonnes)

Table 23: Domestic waste recycling or composting target

### What did we do in 2024/2025 to reduce our waste?

To help reduce waste, we trained staff on proper waste separation and arranged visits for clinical teams to our waste contractor's site to see how clinical waste is processed.

With increased activity, especially since the new theatre expansion opened in July 2024, clinical waste levels have risen.

However, we remain focused on improving recycling by making waste separation easier for everyone.

As part of the clinical waste project, we reviewed bin placement and labelling for clinical, domestic, and food waste to support correct sorting. Awareness was raised through SharePoint, News Digest, CME days, and direct sessions with key teams.

Procurement introduced a cost-saving initiative for non-medical items like stationery, furniture, and uniforms.

Since November 2024, orders now require extra approval and are reviewed before being placed. This has led to a 38% reduction in orders within these categories.

### What are we doing in 2025/2026 to reduce our waste?

Currently the Board is focusing on waste reduction and segregation, and in particular segregation of clinical waste.

It was recognised that approximately 33% of waste deposited in orange clinical waste bags is not actual clinical waste.

Working alongside clinical and infection control colleagues, we will progress this, and work to develop recycling stations in these areas.



NHS Golden Jubilee is also fully engaged with the Green Healthcare Scotland programme. In this, it is recognised that there are potentially large gains, both environmentally and financially to be gained from the segregation of theatre waste. Particularly with a view to ensuring that only clinical waste is dealt with through that waste stream.

The new non-domestic waste contract was awarded in 2024/2025 with a new contractor appointed in December 2024. We recognise that there is wider opportunity within this contract in terms of waste segregation, in particular the identification of a high grade non-infectious plastic. We will look to engage with the contractor in finding a solution of further segregation.

NHS Golden Jubilee is also developing a new food waste policy to cover the whole site.

We're exploring new ways to improve food ordering and disposal, with a focus on reducing food waste. Clinical teams and ward staff will be involved in reviewing menus and ordering processes. The Borrow Cup scheme will be introduced in Dining Room areas to replace single-use cups. This supports our goal to cut landfill waste and sets a good example of waste prevention.

In the Cath Lab, the Scan for Safety Point of Care system is being rolled out. It uses barcode scanning during procedures to track products and link with our inventory system. This will help us monitor stock levels and reduce waste from over-ordering.

As part of the Clinical Waste Project, we'll trial recycling solutions in wards and remove clinical waste bins from patient areas, unless a patient is isolating. These changes will be reviewed and expanded if successful.



## 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 2024/2025 to develop and implement our EMS?**

The Environmental Policy was drafted and progressing through governance. Workshops and working groups attended by the Sustainability Manager to gain knowledge and understanding to assist the development of the system.

### **What steps will we take in 2025/2026 to further develop and implement our EMS?**

Development and implementation of an EMS will progress throughout 2025/2026. The Environmental Policy to be approved and published as a first step in the EMS implementation.

The Sustainability Manager will continue attendance at workshops and working groups.

### **What did we do in 2024/2025 to reduce our environmental impacts and improve environmental performance?**

We secured funding for projects in reducing our carbon emissions such as LED lighting and variable speed drive replacement.

Additionally we established a solid carbon baseline in 2024/2025 from which helps us recognise areas for improvement by prioritisation.

### **What are we doing in 2025/2026 to reduce our environmental impacts improve environmental performance?**

A legal aspects and impacts register of the Environmental Management System (EMS) will be progressed during 2025/2026 through workshops involving key staff from Facilities, Health and Safety, and Procurement.

### **What factors have prevented implementation of EMS to ISO14001 Standard for any sites in NHS Golden Jubilee estate which have not yet reached that standard?**

Dedicated resource availability has prevented the implementation of an EMS.

However, we will be recruiting an Estates Sustainability Officer to help progress the development and implementation of the system in 2025/2026.

## 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.

NHS Golden Jubilee is working on building projects throughout the estate. In addition, adhoc requests for upgrades/refurbishments are received which then go through a governance and review process.

### **What did we do in 2024/2025 to make our construction projects more environmentally sustainable?**

All Contractors adhere to the Considerate Constructors Scheme.  
Contractors Site Waste Management Plan:

- Extract
- Produce
- Consume
- Reuse
- Recycle

We have actively had a reduction of on-site waste. We have also been reducing energy consumption on finished projects, i.e. LED lighting and controls, cooling/heating controls, etc. We have continued to work to deliver key guidance and targets for health building projects in Scotland using:

- DL(2021)38 Policy statement – A policy for NHS Scotland on the Climate Emergency and Sustainable Development.
- NHS Scotland Sustainable Design and Construction Guide (SHTN02-01).

### **What are we doing in 2025/2026 to make our construction projects more environmentally sustainable?**

We continue to work with construction partners to make our larger construction projects more environmentally sustainable.

We have ensured that we work with contractors to:

- Take back schemes (floor protection, PPE, plasterboard) to recycle more construction materials.
- Changed their use of diesel to HVO (Hydrogenated vegetable oil) in all of site plant.
- Introduction of Bio-digester remediate to deal with any potential construction spills (eco-friendly aerobic bio-digester).
- Move on site catering providers to biodegradable packaging.



For smaller projects, we adhere to the national Minor Works Framework where contractors are required to deliver on the 3 pillars of sustainability, which are Economic, Environmental and Social.

Contractors achieve this by exclusively using locally based small and medium enterprises (SME) subcontractors. This will stimulate the local economy, and also reduce carbon emissions through shorter travel distances to the site.

Contractors also adhere to divert 100% of the waste generated during the project from landfill and prioritise reuse over recycling, where possible, in line with circular economy principles. To help make this easier, contractors must conform to waste segregation while onsite. Reuse maximises the value of the product and consumes significantly less energy than recycling.

Finally, contractors must be a Scottish Living Wage accredited employer and adhere to the principles of Fair Work First, which contributes to economic and social sustainability for their employees.



## 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.

### **What are we doing to act as an anchor institution for our local community?**

The Anchor Programme is now firmly established as a key strategic initiative. The Programme Team supports fellow departments who have a key role to play in delivering the key pillars of anchor work. Notably Workforce, Procurement and Estates, with support of the Programme Team.

The relevant departments established key anchor objectives for 2025/2026 as part of the Submission to the Scottish Government, as follows:

#### **Workforce**

- Launch Employability Plan to support NHS GJ Anchor Strategy in 2025/2026 which details plan to deliver Foundation, Modern apprentice programmes and wider initiatives to support young people, veterans and other disadvantaged groups in the West Dunbartonshire Council area into employment in NHS GJ.
- Review existing and develop options for salary sacrifice schemes to support all staff with particular reference to those who are in lower paid roles within NHS GJ .
- Review staff members address linked to Equalities Action plan to determine staff living in lower SIMD postcode area and pay band detail to identify how we can support staff development linked to Socio economic background.

#### **Estates**

- Establish Greenspace and Biodiversity Subgroup to feed into Climate Change Sustainability Strategic (CCSS) Group.
- Explore opportunities working with local community organisation to increase community access to green space on the GJ site.
- Work towards becoming a net zero organisation by 2045.
- Establishment of an environmental management system compliant with ISO14001 or similar.

#### **Procurement**

- Attend meet the buyer events and promote NHS Golden Jubilee Procurement Opportunities.
- Increase SME's and local business engagement for future tender and quick quote.
- Identify specific areas of spend to encourage local SME's to bid.
- Include community benefit in tender activities.

## **NHS GJ as a partner across West Dunbartonshire**

Partnering with other anchor institutions across a place. NHS GJ is actively engaged with key partners to support a range of campaigns and projects which contribute to alleviating some of the key challenges faced across the region. Specifically this includes:

- Ascertaining advice and intelligence to support NHSGJ's anchor work via a Strategic Advisory Group.
- NHSGJ's participation with West Dunbartonshire Council's (WDC) Flourishing Delivery Improvement Group (DIG).
- NHSGJ as lead partner on the Family Prosperity Network (WDC's child poverty collaborative effort) to deliver relevant child poverty measures.
- Active role in regeneration activity across West Dunbartonshire and Clydebank via participation with WDC Community Planning Management Board and Clydebank Town Board.
- Harnessing our partnerships with the University of Strathclyde and the University of Glasgow to support and design anchor-related interventions.

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

We are continuing to drive down our greenhouse gas emissions to ensure we reach our target of net zero by 2040.

We are establishing a Biodiversity and Greenspace Group to further enhance our estate and provide the local community with a safe space for walking.

We are continually monitoring our climate change risk assessment and adapting to the impacts of the changing climate.

Procurement continue to work with suppliers in reducing and, where possible, consolidation deliveries to not only reduce carbon emissions from reduced travel, but to reduce the number of commercial vehicles travelling through our community to the hospital.



## Conclusion

NHS Golden Jubilee continues to lead by example in tackling climate change and promoting sustainability. We understand the urgency of the climate crisis and are committed to building our knowledge and expertise across the organisation.

While current funding challenges may affect our ability to reach net zero by 2045, we remain focused on reducing our environmental impact and striving for excellence.

We've strengthened our sustainability programme by putting in place a clearer governance structure, showing our commitment and making sustainability a priority.

We look forward to sharing future progress in this important area.



# NHS Golden Jubilee

Beardmore Street, Clydebank, Glasgow, G81 4HX



**0141 951 5000**



**enquiries@gjnh.scot.nhs.uk**



**nhsgoldenjubilee.co.uk**

