Prifysgol Cymru
Y Drindod Dewi Sant
University of Wales
Trinity Saint David

BIODIVERSITY ACTION PLAN

2025-2030

Together, we are building a future where sustainability is at the heart of education, research, and daily practice—honouring our duty to current and future generations.

UWTSD Sustainability Mission

Mae'r ddogfen hon ar gael yn Gymraeg ac yn Saesneg | This document is available in English and Welsh

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1. Introduction

The WWF defines biodiversity as “the variety of animals, plants, fungi and microorganisms that make up the natural world. Each species and organism working together in ecosystems to maintain balance and support life”. Biodiversity provides essential services needed for our survival, including flood mitigation, provision of clean water and air, pollination of crops and production of natural resources like coal and timber. The intrinsic value of biodiversity is not limited to lush meadows or rain forests, but extends to back gardens, former quarries, factory roof tops and almost any other space.

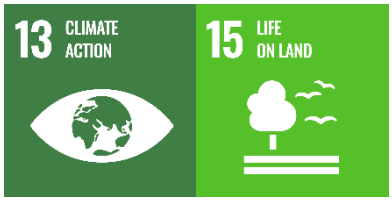
The continued promotion and protection of biodiversity is of paramount importance as it is under threat domestically and internationally. Anthropogenic activities are largely responsible for wide-scale decline in biodiversity. Land use changes, agricultural and woodland management practices, water and air pollution and intensification of development are just some of the ways we have negatively impacted global biodiversity.

At the University of Wales Trinity St David, we understand the environmental impact of our activities and aim to tackle and mitigate any negative impacts and achieve biodiversity net gain. As such, we have implemented our 2025 – 2030 Biodiversity Action Plan. The Plan also seeks to fulfil the requirements of the Environment Act (Wales) 2016, Part 6 of the Environment Bill 2020 and to work towards the ‘Resilient Wales’ goal set within the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015.

This BAP and Environmental Management System are in place to help us achieve this. The scope of these documents covers three of UWTSD’ campuses; Swansea, Lampeter and Carmarthen.

We are committed to not only maximising the ecological value of habitats already present on our campuses, while retaining their functional value, but also increasing the amount of green space present on campus. Aside from environmental improvements, we hope that the actions of our Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) will provide positive physical and mental benefits to our staff and students.

UWTSD maps its environmental policies against the UN Sustainable Development Goals, this Action Plan is mapped against the following SDGs.



This Biodiversity Action Plan is a live, working document and will be subject to review at least every four years. The BAP does not focus on specific habitat or species action plans, but instead focuses on four broader goals, which in turn encompass specific plans. The goals cover:

1. Management and Reporting
2. Survey, Monitoring and Data Management
3. Habitat and Species Management
4. Engagement, Awareness Raising and Education

Specific actions designed to achieve these goals have been outlined in the Action Plan section of this document, along with timelines for their completion and their lead contact.

2. Alignment with UWTSD Group Environmental Sustainability Strategy 2025-2030

This Biodiversity Action Plan is a key delivery document supporting the UWTSD Group Environmental Sustainability Strategy 2025–2030, translating the University's strategic commitments into targeted actions to protect, enhance, and restore biodiversity across its campuses.

Biodiversity is a core component of the University's Sustainable Estate priority, with success measured through identifying, designating and enhancing biodiversity spaces across university sites. This Plan provides the framework through which these outcomes will be achieved.

This Plan contributes directly to the delivery of the Strategy's core pillars:

OUR PEOPLE: By engaging staff and students in biodiversity initiatives, volunteering, and education, this Plan fosters a culture of environmental stewardship. It also supports wellbeing through increased access to high-quality green spaces and provides opportunities to embed biodiversity within teaching, research, and student experience.

OUR PURPOSE: By delivering measurable improvements in habitat quality, species protection, and biodiversity net gain, this Plan supports the University's commitment to environmental responsibility, ecological resilience, and compliance with statutory duties under Welsh legislation.

OUR PLACE: By enhancing green infrastructure, improving habitat connectivity, and integrating biodiversity into campus design and management, this Plan strengthens the ecological value of UWTSD's estate. These actions contribute to the biodiversity measure of success within the Sustainable Estate priority, ensuring that campuses actively support nature recovery and deliver positive environmental outcomes for surrounding communities.

This Biodiversity Action Plan is closely aligned with the Carbon Management Plan and wider sustainability management plans, forming part of an integrated framework to deliver UWTSD's environmental sustainability objectives.

3. Legal Background and Requirements

The UK responded to the continued loss of global biodiversity by publishing the UK Biodiversity Action Plan in 1994. It set out a programme to conserve the UK's biodiversity by creating a series of actions plans to help priority habitats and species.

A list of habitats and species of principle importance in Wales was set out under Section 42 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (NERC) of 2006.

In 2015, the Welsh Assembly published the Nature Recovery Plan for Wales. This identified how Wales was to deliver on commitments required by the UN's Convention on Biological Diversity and the EU Biodiversity Strategy, which aimed to stop the biodiversity decline by 2020.

More recently the Environment Act (Wales) 2016 was introduced. This Act reviewed and updated Section 42 of NERC and placed a duty on public bodies in Wales to 'seek to maintain and enhance biodiversity'.

The Environment Bill 2020, Part 6: Nature and Biodiversity makes amendments to Section 40 of NERC. It explicitly sets the requirement of public bodies to assess how they can take action to enhance and conserve biodiversity, and to then take these actions.

4. Building on past success

Carmarthen Pond Project 2024

The project aimed to enhance the ecological value of the campus while providing a tranquil setting for relaxation. Prior to the transformation, the area, visible from the library, was a concrete patch with an unplanted walled pond that lacked ecological function. With input from landscape designers and informed by previous ecological appraisals, the university created a new biodiverse wildlife pond. The pond now features locally sourced mix of native and ornamental oxygenating, floating, marginal plants and provides a water source for fauna. In addition to the pond, an accessible decking area was created alongside, providing an elevated space for relaxation and observation. This decking is surrounded by a variety of plants chosen for their textures, scents, and colours. This engages multiple senses and provides a therapeutic environment for students and staff and encourages engagement and interaction with our natural environment.

Dylan Thomas Gardens 2024

The project aimed to improve the ecological value of the paved urban areas around the building and develop and improve the existing gardens. Central to the project 4 planter benches were installed and were planted with native species from the main soil types across the United Kingdom, sand, loam, clay and chalk. These varied species highlight the national diversity to encourage staff, student and public interaction with nature. Refurbishment of external gardens is ongoing with native coastal plant the priority to improve pollinator and avian food availability.

Balsam Management Dulas 2024

The university undertook a Himalayan Balsam education event within its Lampeter campus. A series of hand pulling operations were held in partnership with the West Wales Rivers Trust. These events were advertised to staff students, public and local landholders. They were offered as an enabling opportunity training local stakeholders on best practice on managing invasive Himalayan Balsam. The events resulted in a major reduction in the Balsam presence within the Lampeter campus. As the campus is situated on the lower Dulas success in eradicating the species going forward is reliant on upstream landholders working in partnership together to remove it and reduce seed dispersion.

Wellbeing Walks 2022-Ongoing

Developed in 2022 providing a route within Swansea, Lampeter and Carmarthen campuses for students and staff to enjoy nature. Routes focus on highlighting the importance of different aspects of nature and grounds management in improving biodiversity. They also provide a natural break from work or study. The walk in Carmarthen and Lampeter has infographic boards and highlights the work the grounds team have undertaken in establishing meadows within both campuses.

5. Biodiversity on Campus and Local Council Biodiversity Plans

University of Wales Trinity St David is already seeking to improve our environmental performance in the areas of waste, energy and transport through our Environmental Management System. We are extending our improvements to biodiversity gains through our BAP. This will provide clear physical environmental improvements, but also considerably more benefits. According to the Environmental Association for Universities and Colleges, universities with an active biodiversity agenda can expect to see:

- Improved reputation and green image
- Potential to develop partnerships between staff and students
- Opportunities for education and curriculum greening
- Campus contribution to healthy living and wellbeing
- Enhanced volunteering opportunities for students
- Greater support from local authorities for planning and new development
- Cost savings in maintenance
- Legislative compliance Wider benefits in terms of flood and carbon reduction

The University is unique in that each campus setting is different from the others; this offers many opportunities to pursue a variety of initiatives throughout Wales without being limited by a single landscape. The University is set across five campuses, ranging from city centre sites to rural locations. Across these locations the University is attended by approximately 11000 students and employs more than 2000 members of staff.

The Swansea campus is in an urban location, consists of three distinct campuses and is relatively poor from a conservation perspective, consisting of a mosaic of buildings and bare ground interspersed with highly managed amenity grasslands, beds of cultivated introduced shrub and ephemeral perennials and individual trees. This highlights the possibility for substantial enhancement opportunities. As the Waterfront IQ campus is situated in an exposed costal location, there has been difficulty in the past establishing and supporting the growth of plant species. As such, hardy plants well suited to coastal environments should be selected for planting.

The Lampeter and Carmarthen campuses offer more scope for biodiversity improvement than Swansea campus, as they have a richer diversity of habitats. Both contain large areas of amenity grassland as well as poor semi-improved grassland. The Lampeter campus specifically is of conservation importance owing to an estuary of the Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Teifi River flowing through it. As such particular care must be taken with any biodiversity developments, ensuring no invasive species are introduced and the site is not damaged. The SAC is designated due to its emergent vegetation that is often dominated by Stream Water-crowfoot *Ranunculus penicillatus* subsp. *Penicillatus*; and protected species that are found within this habitat that includes Bullhead *Cottus gobio*, River lamprey *Lampetra fluviatilis*, Brook lamprey *Lampetra planeri*, Sea Lamprey *Petromyzon marinus*, Atlantic Salmon *Salmo salar*, Otter *Lutra lutra* and Floating Water-plantain *Luronium natans*.

5a. Carmarthenshire Biodiversity Action Plan

The Carmarthenshire BAP focuses on actions that are needed to meet the objectives for the habitats and species of principal importance as set out in the 2026 updated Section 7: habitats and species of principal importance for maintaining and enhancing biodiversity. These habitats and species need conserving and are part of what makes Carmarthenshire special and distinctive.

The Carmarthenshire Biodiversity Action Plan concentrates on nine groupings of habitats. These are, Woodland, Upland Habitats, Freshwater, Wetlands, Farmland, Lowland Grassland and Heathland, Brownfield/Urban, Coastal and Marine habitats and species. Species have been grouped in with habitats however a number of species are supported with individual action plans in order to positively manage the habitat or connect and expand where possible, there are; tree sparrow, water vole, bats, hedgehog, otter, dormouse, red squirrel, marsh fritillary and brown hairstreak butterflies, small-flowered catchfly, Deptford pink, barn owl (local priority), brown hare, little-ringed plover and amphibians and reptiles.

The Carmarthenshire Biodiversity Action Plan and their priority habitats will be considered throughout the development of our Biodiversity Action Plan.

5b Ceredigion Local Biodiversity Action Plan

The Ceredigion LBAP was developed with the Ceredigion Biodiversity Partnership and is supported by the Countryside Council for Wales

The Plan provides the framework for local biodiversity action with an aim to contribute to delivery of national targets for key habitats and species. The species and habitats included within the plan comprise UK Priority Species (those defined as globally threatened or declining in the UK) and Species of Conservation Concern (defined as meeting one or more of the four criteria stated in the 1995 UK Steering Group Report).

Habitat and Species Action Plans were created as part of the LBAP, establishing conservation targets for conservation action, current status of the species/habitat and a 'lead partner' to take on implementation and review. The Habitat Action Plans cover upland mixed ashwoods, upland oak woods, wet woodland and roadside verges. The Species Action Plans cover black grouse *Lyrurus tetrix*, brown hare *Lepus europeaus*, chouch *Elymus repens* and hornet robberfly *Asilus crabroniformis*.

The Ceredigion Local Biodiversity Action Plan has been considered throughout the development of our Biodiversity Action Plan.

5c Swansea Local Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan

Swansea Council's LBAP outlines the strategic actions needed to conserve both priority habitats and species and wider biodiversity. It aims to protect, manage, enhance and promote Swansea's outstanding natural environment and natural beauty.

The Plan consists of 15 strategic objectives over five key themes:

1. Understanding the natural environment – *Audit*
2. Protecting and safeguarding the natural environment – *Plans, policies and legislation*
3. Managing and enhancing the natural environment – Onsite estates team
4. Understanding and appreciating the natural environment – *Awareness raising and community involvement*
5. Finding the resources – *Grants, funding and budget control*

The Swansea Local Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan will be considered throughout the development of our Biodiversity Action Plan.

6. Habitats and Species of Conservation Importance

The tables below were developed through a Phase 1 Habitat Survey carried out at all three campuses in September 2021. The habitats are included if they are in Section 7 of the Environment Act's habitats and species of particular conservation concern in Wales, or if they provide important ecosystem services. Section 7 replaces section 42 from the NERC Act.

Habitat maps of each campus have been produced and attached as an appendix to this BAP. These will be updated on an annual basis. We do not currently have complete lists of all plants and animals using the campuses. Opportunities for increasing knowledge are and will be undertaken. Species-specific presence/absence surveys will be undertaken when the 2025 ecological survey season commences. This will allow species of conservation importance at each campus to be recorded, with subsequent conservation targets set.

The information in the tables below serves to highlight current biodiversity priorities and will be updated as new information is gained, allowing management to further improve. Good management practices can still be carried out with only preliminary information, including reducing pesticide/herbicide use, reducing frequency of grass cutting, allowing wild flowers to seed and controlling invasive species.

6a Swansea Campus Species

Table 1. Habitats of conservation importance at UWTSD Swansea Campus

Phase 1 Habitat Type	S7 Priority Habitat?	Reason for Inclusion in BAP (if not S7)	Conservation Target
A3.2 Parkland and Scattered Trees	Yes		Maintain extent; improve quality; protect mature/veteran trees; relaxation in management in appropriate areas to develop species to flower and seed
J1.2 Amenity Grassland	No	Potential for improvement; habitat provision for invertebrates, birds and small mammals; aids with drainage	Maintain extent; improve quality; develop areas to manage as wild flower meadows/species-rich grasslands (can act as linking-habitat in built-up areas); allow areas of disturbed/bare ground for insects; sympathetic maintenance regimes; leave a margin of longer grassland alongside any features such as boundaries or ditches
J1.3 Cultivated Ephemeral/Short Perennial	No	Potential for improvement; Habitat provision for invertebrates; feed pollinating insects	Maintain extent; if increase extent try to use native species (although diversity of species/structure is of greater importance than nativeness; improve quality for use by pollinating insects
J1.4 Cultivated Introduced Shrub	No	Potential for improvement; Habitat provision for invertebrates and birds; feed pollinating insects	Maintain extent; if increase extent try to use native species; improve quality for use by pollinating insects; maintain/encourage uncultivated areas as habitat for small mammals, birds and insects
J2.1 Species Poor Intact Hedge	Yes		Maintain/Increase extent; improve quality; less rigorous management would encourage a dense hedge to develop, encouraging fruits, berries and seeds; encourage growth of tall vegetation along base of hedgerows
J2.3 Hedgerow with Trees	Yes		Maintain/Increase extent; improve quality; less rigorous management would encourage a dense hedge to develop, encouraging fruits, berries and seeds; encourage growth of tall vegetation along base of hedgerows

J2.5 Wall	No	Support mosses, lichens and ferns; insect habitat	Maintain extent; encourage climbing plants
J3.6 Buildings	No	Potential habitat for bats and birds (possible S7 species) – roost/nest	Improve quality; offer new habitats through green roofing, bat/bird boxes, insect bricks; environmentally-mindful development
J4 Bare Grounds	No	Potential for improvement as offer little-to-no ecological interest; Basking habitat for small reptiles	Maintain extent
Individual Trees	No	Potential habitat for bats and birds (possible S7 species) – roost/nest	Increase extent – improvement in habitat connectivity

A table listing the species of conservation importance at UWTSD Swansea Campus will be added to this BAP upon completion of species-specific ecological surveys in the 2025 ecology season.

6b Lampeter Campus Species

Table 2. Habitats of conservation importance at UWTSD Lampeter Campus

Phase 1 Habitat Type	S7 Priority Habitat?	Reason for Inclusion in BAP (if not S7)	Conservation Target
A3.1 Mixed Semi-Natural Woodland	Yes		Maintain extent; protect mature/veteran trees; improve quality; retain undergrowth/scrub; opportunity to increase habitat connectivity; plant native species to diversify habitats; retain log/dead wood piles; screen imported soils to prevent introduction of non-native species; where appropriate thin dense strands of saplings to prevent dark, dense woodland; allow open areas to encourage ground flora to develop; erect bird/bat boxes on mature trees
A2 Continuous and Scattered Scrub	No	Provision of habitat and food for birds, insects and small mammals; resources for nesting birds and foraging and commuting bats	Maintain/Increase extent; encourage growth of native species

A3 Parkland and Scattered Trees	Yes		Maintain extent; improve quality; protect mature/veteran trees relaxation in management in appropriate areas to develop species to flower and seed
B Poor Semi-Improved Grassland	No	Aid in drainage; habitat and food for pollinators	Maintain extent; improve quality; increase native/wild species/species-rich grasslands (can act as linking-habitat in built-up areas); allow areas of disturbed/bare ground for insects; sympathetic maintenance regimes; leave a margin of longer grassland alongside any features such as boundaries or ditches
C3.1 Tall Ruderal	No	Provision of habitat for birds and reptiles	Maintain extent; improve quality
G2 Running Water	Yes	River Teifi SAC	Should be left undisturbed – any works should include a 'buffer strip' to maintain riparian corridor
I1 Artificial Exposures and Waste Tips	No	Habitat provision for small mammals, insects and fungi	Improve quality for habitat
Individual Trees	No	Potential habitat for bats and birds (possible S7 species) – roost/nest; opportunity to increase habitat connectivity	Increase extent – improvement in habitat connectivity
J1.2 Amenity Grassland	No	Potential for improvement as offer little-to-no ecological interest; may offer habitat provision for invertebrates, birds and small mammals; aids with drainage	Maintain extent; improve quality; develop areas to manage as wild flower meadows/species-rich grasslands (can act as linking-habitat in built-up areas); allow areas of disturbed/bare ground for insects; sympathetic maintenance regimes; leave a margin of longer grassland alongside any features such as boundaries or ditches
J1.3 Cultivated Ephemeral/Short Perennial	No	Potential for improvement; Habitat provision for invertebrates; feed pollinating insects	Maintain extent; if increase extent try to use native species(although diversity of species/structure is of greater importance than nativeness; improve quality for use by pollinating insects

J1.4 Cultivated Introduced Shrub	No	Potential for improvement; Habitat provision for invertebrates and birds; feed pollinating insects	Maintain extent; if increase extent try to use native species; improve quality for use by pollinating insects; maintain/encourage uncultivated areas as habitat for small mammals, birds and insects
J2.1 Species Poor Intact Hedge	Yes		Maintain/Increase extent; improve quality; opportunity to increase habitat connectivity; less rigorous management would encourage a dense hedge to develop, encouraging fruits, berries and seeds; encourage growth of tall vegetation along base of hedgerows
J2.3 Hedgerow with Trees	Yes		Maintain/Increase extent; improve quality; opportunity to increase habitat connectivity; less rigorous management would encourage a dense hedge to develop, encouraging fruits, berries and seeds; encourage growth of tall vegetation along base of hedgerows
J2.5 Wall	No	Support mosses, lichens and ferns; insect habitat	Maintain extent; encourage climbing plants
J3.6 Buildings	No	Potential habitat for bats and birds (possible S7 species) – roost/nest	Improve quality; offer new habitats through green roofing, bat/bird boxes, insect bricks; environmentally-mindful development
J4 Bare Grounds	No	Potential for improvement as offer little-to-no ecological interest; may offer Basking habitat for small reptiles	Maintain extent

A table listing the species of conservation importance at UWTSD Lampeter Campus will be added to this BAP upon completion of species-specific ecological surveys in the 2025 ecology season.

6c Carmarthen Campus Species

Table 3. Habitats of conservation importance at UWTSD Carmarthen Campus

Phase 1 Habitat Type	S7 Priority Habitat?	Reason for Inclusion in BAP (if not S7)	Conservation Target

A3.1 Mixed Semi-Natural Woodland	Yes		Maintain extent; protect mature/veteran trees; improve quality; retain undergrowth/scrub; plant native species to diversify habitats; retain log/dead wood piles; screen imported soils to prevent introduction of non-native species; where appropriate thin dense strands of saplings to prevent dark, dense woodland; allow open areas to encourage ground flora to develop; erect bird/bat boxes on mature trees
A2 Continuous and Scattered Scrub	No	Provision of habitat and food for birds, insects and small mammals; resources for nesting birds and foraging and commuting bats	Maintain/Increase extent; encourage growth of native species; opportunity to increase habitat connectivity
A3 Parkland and Scattered Trees	Yes		Maintain extent; improve quality; protect mature/veteran trees; opportunity to increase habitat connectivity; increase species and structural diversity; relaxation in management in appropriate areas to develop species to flower and seed
B Poor Semi-Improved Grassland	No	Aid in drainage; habitat and food for pollinators	Maintain extent; improve quality; increase native/wild species; relaxation in management in appropriate areas to develop species to flower and seed
C3.1 Tall Ruderal	No	Provision of habitat for birds and reptiles	Maintain extent; improve quality
E3.2 Basin Mire	No	Potential for improvement; aid in drainage;	Maintain/Increase extent; improve quality
F2.1 Marginal Vegetation	No	Protection of river bank; provision of habitat	Maintain extent; improve quality
G1.2 Man-Made Ponds	Yes		Restore pond to favourable condition; improve/maintain water quality; establish marginal and aquatic vegetation; identification of areas for new ponds

I1 Artificial Exposures and Waste Tips	No	Habitat provision for small mammals, insects and fungi	Improve quality for habitat
Individual Trees	No	Potential habitat for bats and birds (possible S7 species) – roost/nest	Increase extent – improvement in habitat connectivity; opportunity to increase habitat connectivity
J1.1 Arable	Yes		Maintain/Increase extent; improve quality
J1.2 Amenity Grassland	No	Potential for improvement as offer little-to-no ecological interest; may offer; habitat provision for invertebrates, birds and small mammals; aids with drainage	Maintain extent; improve quality; develop areas to manage as wild flower meadows/species-rich grasslands (can act as linking-habitat in built-up areas); allow areas of disturbed/bare ground for insects; sympathetic maintenance regimes; leave a margin of longer grassland alongside any features such as boundaries or ditches
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J2.5 Wall	No	Support mosses, lichens and ferns; insect habitat	Maintain extent; encourage climbing plants

J3.6 Buildings	No	Potential habitat for bats and birds (possible S7 species) – roost/nest	Improve quality; offer new habitats through green roofing, bat/bird boxes, insect bricks; environmentally-mindful development
J4 Bare Grounds	No	Potential for improvement as offer little-to-no ecological interest; may offer; Basking habitat for small reptiles	Maintain extent

A table listing the species of conservation importance at UWTSD Carmarthen Campus will be added to this BAP upon completion of species-specific ecological surveys in the 2025 ecology season.

7. SMART Targets

In order to proactively manage all SMART (Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant and Time-bound) targets for Sustainability related Management Plans the targets relating to this plan are held in the "UWTSD Sustainability SMART targets" document.

This document contains a responsible person, stakeholders, reporting mechanism and actions for each year of this plan. These are aligned to this plan and the Welsh Government Public Sector Decarbonisation and Biodiversity targets. They represent a mix of practical infrastructure changes, behavioural shifts and engagement strategies to ensure a systematic approach to improving biodiversity across our sites.

Targets can be found here:

https://uowtsd.sharepoint.com/teams/Sustainability_7fuztl_GRP/Shared%20Documents/General/Policy%20&%20Strategy/Strategy%202025-2030/UWTSD_SMART_Targets.xlsx

Targets relating to this plan will fall into 4 categories listed below:

1. **Management and Reporting**
    I. Ensure structured, multistakeholder management system approach
    II. Ensure BAP progress/issues reported on campus
2. **Survey, Monitoring and Data Management**
    I. Agree a programme of data collection and surveys to monitor trends/progress
    II. Design and commission surveys (inc. protected species surveys)
    III. Undertake biodiversity metric calculations
3. **Habitat and Species Management**
    I. To maintain and improve current campus biodiversity
    II. Improve habitat connectivity/meld green and grey spaces on campus
    III. To establish new areas of habitat and introduce native species, where appropriate
    IV. Ensure UWTSD activities and developments result in overall biodiversity net gain
4. **Engagement, Awareness Raising and Education**
    I. Explore possibility of (re)introducing gardening/allotment clubs
    II. Explore possibility of using BAP development as a teaching resource
    III. Ensure engagement with staff, students and local community
    IV. Raise awareness of UWTSD role in improving biodiversity
    V. Use biodiversity to promote healthy living and wellbeing

8. Monitoring and Reporting

Monitoring of carbon performance will operate within the governance framework established under 'Strategic Priority 6: Monitoring and Reporting' of the UWTSD Group Environmental Sustainability Strategy.

Oversight will follow the Group's three-line assurance model:

Operational Oversight

- Head of Sustainability and Environment
- Sustainability Steering Group (SSG)
- Integration into Sustainability Action Plan
- Termly KPI reporting

Governance Oversight

- Resources and Performance Committee
- University Council

External Assurance

- Green Dragon Level 5 Environmental Management System
- Annual external audit
- Green Flag accreditation
- Welsh Government Section 6 Reporting

Progress will be:

- Reported annually through the UWTSD Sustainability Report
- Integrated into institutional KPI dashboards
- Aligned where appropriate with recognised frameworks such as SBTi

9. Links to other policies and procedures

A series of Sustainability management plans have been developed for the 2025-2030 period:

- Group Environmental Sustainability Strategy 25-30
- Carbon Reduction Plan 25-30
- Sustainability Engagement Action Plan 25-30
- Sustainable Construction and Refurbishment Plan 25-30
- Energy Management Plan 25-30
- Sustainable Travel Plan 25-30
- Waste Management Plan 25-30
- Water Management Plan 25-30
- Sustainable Food Plan 25-30

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