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Cwm Taf Morgannwg
University Health Board

**Cwm Taf Morgannwg
Biodiversity and Ecosystem
Resilience Plan
2022 – 2025**



Introduction

What is biodiversity and eco system resilience?

Biodiversity is defined in the [Environment \(Wales\) Act](#) (2016) as “the diversity of living organisms, whether at the genetic, species or ecosystem level. Biodiversity drives the functioning and resilience of our ecosystems”.

Ecosystem resilience has been defined by [Natural Resources Wales](#) (2016) as “the capacity of ecosystems to deal with disturbances, either by resisting them, recovering from them, or adapting to them, whilst retaining their ability to deliver services and benefits now and in the future.”

A resilient ecosystem is one that is healthy and functions in a way that is able to address the pressures and demands that are placed on it, and is able to meet current social, economic and environmental needs whilst being able to also provide the same benefits for future generation. Our ecosystems provide us with a wide range of services and benefits and we need to take all of these into account when we make decisions about how we use them. This includes taking into account their intrinsic value. A resilient ecosystem is the cornerstone of the “Resilient Wales” goal in the Well-Being of Future Generations Act (below).

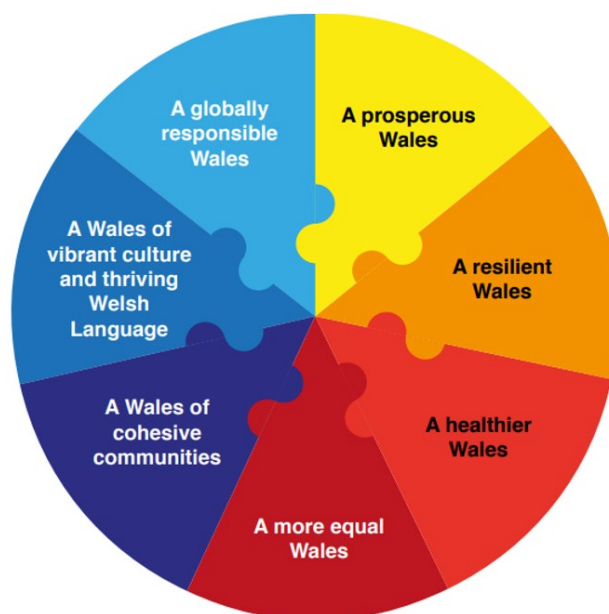
Why is this important to CTM?

On the 30th June 2021, [the Senedd declared a nature emergency](#), noting the need for parity between actions taken by the Welsh Government to tackle climate change and those taken to tackle biodiversity loss. One of the first parliaments in the world to declare such an emergency, this links to the Welsh Government’s declaration of a [Climate Emergency](#) in 2019 and recognises the rapid loss of varied habitat leading to 17% of species in Wales being at risk of extinction.

A healthy natural environment helps society and the economy flourish. Our natural resources and ecosystems can help us in many ways: to reduce flooding, improve air quality and supply materials for construction. They also provide a home for a variety of wildlife and give us landscapes we value within the localities of the Health Board sites, encouraging patients to be treated, staff to work and visitors to visit healthily and comfortably.

As a public authority in Wales, we have a duty under Part 1, Section 6 of the Environment (Wales) Act 2016 (referred to as s6 duty throughout this plan) to look to maintain and enhance biodiversity and promote the resilience of our local and national ecosystems, so far as is consistent with the proper exercise of our statutory functions. In essence this means that CTMUHB must take a proactive approach to improve and not reduce biodiversity when carrying out its functions.

To comply with the S6 duty, we must embed consideration of biodiversity and ecosystems into our thinking and business planning, including any policies, plans, programmes and projects, as well as our day-to-day activities. Part of compliance requires that we prepare and publish a plan, either as a stand-alone document or as part of a wider plan, and ensure that it is implemented, monitored and reported to Welsh Government on a 3 yearly basis. Through publishing and reporting, CTMUHB are held to account for implementing the s6 duty as well as helping to proactively communicate with our patients, communities and stakeholders about the need to protect and enhance our environment.



Developing the CTM Plan

Linked to declaring a climate and nature emergency, Welsh Government’s [Well-being of Future Generations \(Wales\) Act 2015](#) (WFG) outlines the duty for all public bodies to improve the economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being of Wales. The WFG Act puts in place a stronger, more coherent sustainable development framework for Wales through the 7 well-being goals, and 5 ways of working to achieve the *Sustainable Development Principle*. The *Sustainable Development Principle* tells us as a public body how we should go about meeting our duties under the WFG Act, in that we must “act in a manner which seeks to ensure that the needs of the present are met without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs” (Part 2 ‘Improved well-being, section 5 ‘the sustainable development principle, paragraph (1)’. The WFG Act provides the broader policy context in which the NHS Decarbonisation plan and our CTM Decarbonisation plan operate, both of which link to and inform this plan.

The [2020 State of Natural Resources Report \(SoNaRR2020\)](#) by Natural Resources Wales outlines where we are as a nation and where we need to be with guidance on how to ‘bridge the gap’ to promote biodiversity and encourage ecosystem resilience. Information from this report provides context and guidance to CTMs plan. SoNaRR2020 considers how we are best placed to sustainably manage natural resources (SMNR) through 4 long-term aims:

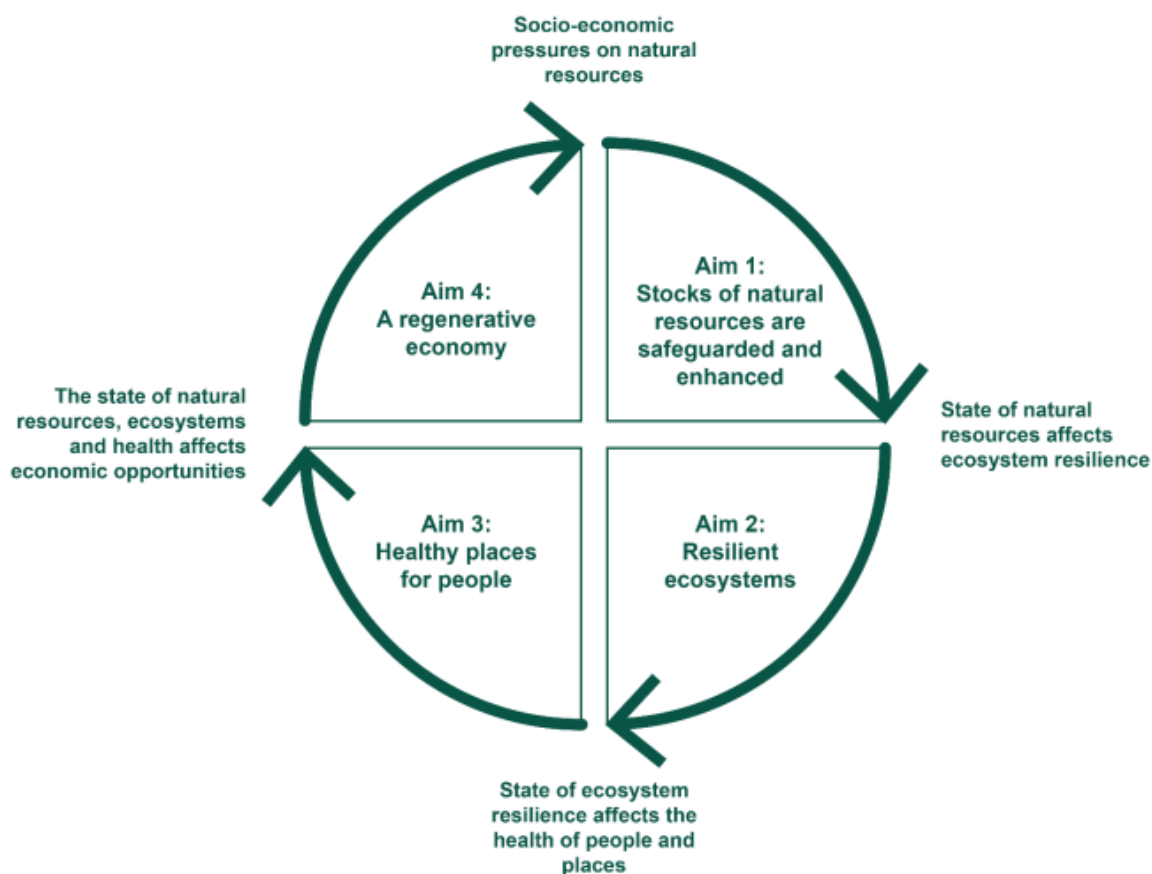


Fig 1: Natural Resources Wales SoNaRR2020 diagram showing the linkages and cyclical nature of the four aims of sustainable management of natural resources (SMNR).

The economic and social benefits that a fully functioning environment can provide to human society include agricultural production, forestry, building materials, tourism and leisure, energy generation, flood prevention, pollination services for crops, clean water, clean air and healthy soils. The SoNaRR2020 report spells out the major threats facing the proper functioning of ecosystems in Wales, which if not addressed will contribute to further declines in biodiversity and prevent us from gaining the full economic and social benefits of all that the

environment can provide. The major threats as well as causing harm, also cause the failure of the realisation of the full benefits that our ecosystem can provide. Threats include:

- Climate change;
- Land use change;
- Over exploitation of natural resources;
- Nutrient enrichment and pollution.

The focus for action needs to be where the resilience of ecosystems and the benefits we get from them are at greatest risk due to unsustainable management. The objective is not to remove all pressures, but to increase our understanding and to manage them in more sustainable ways. Recognising risks and opportunities so that they can be utilised in order that future generations can continue to benefit from all that ecosystems can provide, leaving future generations the same, or better environment that we currently enjoy today.

Welsh Government's [s6 biodiversity and resilience of ecosystems duty](#) and [Nature Recovery Action Plan](#) (NRAP) outlines the key objectives and principles that our local biodiversity plan needs to follow. We must seek to maintain and enhance the biodiversity of specific habitats and species outlined in the '[Section 7 list](#)' under section 7 of the Environment (Wales) Act (2016) and detailed on the [Wales Biodiversity Partnership](#) site. The habitats and species listed for prioritised action and consideration have been identified due to the level of threat they face and whether remedial action is needed to improve their status through conservation activities.

The 6 objectives within [Nature Recovery Action Plan](#) (NRAP) are:

Objective 1: Engage and support participation and understanding to embed biodiversity throughout decision making at all levels

Objective 2: Safeguard species and habitats of principal importance and improve their management

Objective 3: Increase the resilience of our natural environment by restoring degraded habitats and habitat creation

Objective 4: Tackle key pressures on species and habitats

Objective 5: Improve our evidence, understanding and monitoring

Objective 6: Put in place a framework of governance and support for delivery.

Supporting the 6 objectives, Welsh Government produced the [Natural Resources Policy](#) which helps sets out the priorities for sustainable management of natural resources at a national level and how these can be delivered at a local level. The national priorities are:

- Delivering nature-based solutions;
- Increasing renewable energy and resource efficiency;
- Taking a place-based approach.

Connecting our environment, health and well-being

The sustainable management of natural resources is about improving the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being. Taking an ‘eco-system approach’ looks to manage our resources sustainably while promoting conservation, recognising the importance of our natural environment and making best use of finite resources.

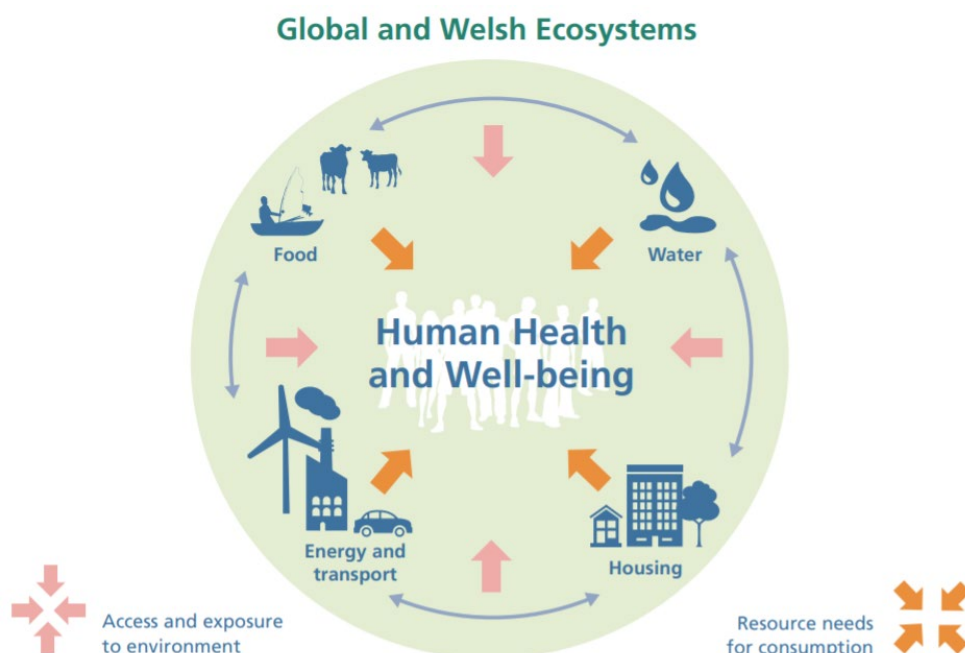


Fig 2: Diagram from [Natural Resources Policy](#) showing the interaction between our environment and health and well-being (2018)

By working with local partners to increase and diversify our green spaces, such as promoting green corridors and safe active travel routes we will bring the benefits of supporting our mental health and well-being as well as offering safe places to play, exercise and socialise outside.

The COVID-19 pandemic enabled many local people to spend time in nature, some exploring their local area and making use of the range of beaches, woodlands and green spaces CTM has to offer for the 1st time. For others, COVID-19 restrictions such as lockdowns and shielding has had a lasting impact on their feelings of social isolation, reducing their interaction with nature and others. The CTM Regional Partnership Board’s [Population Needs Assessment CTM \(2022-2027\)](#) shows a lasting impact on our community’s sense of connectedness, loneliness and also increasing obesity levels which we will look to address in part through this plan alongside our wider work developing our organisational strategy, [CTM2030 ‘Our health, our future’](#).

CTM2030 will set out how we develop the services that we provide to meet the needs of our population as we look to 2030 and beyond, and how we can work with our communities to ensure that local people can live happier and healthier lives for as long as possible. We will shift our focus to promoting health in our communities, preventing ill health from happening rather than treating people when they get sick, whilst ensuring that we are able to provide the best care possible when people need our support. We have identified four goals for developing our strategy that outline the key things we want to achieve over the next few years:

- Creating Health
- Improving Care
- Inspiring People
- Sustaining our Future

Sustaining our Future goal recognises the clear link between the health of our people and the health of the planet. Through CTM2030 we will care for both, looking to ensure a sustainable approach to services that are environmentally restorative to improve outcomes for our communities now and our future generations. This means CTMUHB are committed to:

- Becoming a green organisation
- Ensuring our services financial sustainability
- Embedding value based healthcare
- Ensuring our estate is fit for the future

Going green and being sustainable in all that we do is vital to deliver on our responsibilities as a population health organisation - we are putting it at the heart of our decision-making at every level. [Our work to date](#) to reduce carbon emissions is already impacting on this agenda across clinical and non-clinical areas and is outlined in the below section.

Progress to Date

CTMUHB understand that we need to take appropriate action to prevent or minimise the damage of increasing temperatures and extreme weather events across our estate, so that our staff and patients are safe, and that we can continue to deliver our services. We have and will continue to ensure that our whole organisation are prepared to deal with the effects of climate change, particularly extreme weather events, through investing in biodiversity, ecosystem and climate adaptation and mitigation measures. These measures include:

- Undertaking research and tree and shrub planting that reflects predicted climate change, working with NHS Forests to undertake planting projects across our sites, and planting an orchard;
 - In 2022 our Green CTM network supported the planting of 85 tree saplings across 22 of our sites, linked to the [Queen's Green Canopy](#), with free trees from NHS forests. Staff worked with patients, community partners and volunteers who were keen to help us create green spaces for wellbeing. As part of the Queen's Canopy initiative, we joined the '[Planting a tree for the Jubilee](#)' network, to champion our commitment to sustainability. The trees provided by NHS Forests are also a part of another UK wide initiative coordinated by the [Centre for Sustainable Healthcare](#), which aims to maximise the benefits of environmental practices for health and wellbeing;
- There are a number of mature trees located throughout the grounds of the Health Board sites, with woodlands including Horse Chestnut, Sycamore, Cypress, Willow, Lime, Oak and Elm trees. A small number of pipistrelle bat species have also been identified on site in these woodland areas;
- Arboricultural Survey & Tree Hazard Assessments have been undertaken about the condition of major trees found growing on our sites. Ash dieback has also been identified leading to a tree treatment schedule for affected sites;
- In general, but particularly during the Covid-19 pandemic, staff, visitors and patients have required outdoor areas to remove themselves from the stressful situations. Dedicated accessible pathways and seating have been implemented to give us landscapes we value across our sites, to encourage patients, staff and visitors to visit our sites healthily and comfortably, and to enjoy using our outdoor areas;
- Our sites are home to a range of biodiversity, which has been further encouraged through the continued improvement of our green spaces over a period of several years. They are a popular location for a number of bird species including Herons, Moorhens, Woodpeckers, Cormorants, Doves and Kingfishers, as well as near-by rivers harbouring a range of coarse fish species sea trout and salmon.

- Bird boxes have been erected at suitable locations throughout our sites, as well as habitat piles that have been left in appropriate areas to provide sources of food, shelter and hibernation.
- Continuing to implement 'No-Mow' areas as part of the contractor and in-house Grounds and Gardens specification, particularly along edges with foot boundaries etc. to encourage wildlife and drainage;
 - Bees, butterflies, and other pollinator insects have been attracted to our sites through the development of 'left to grow freely' wildflower meadows and the planting of herbaceous plants. Following a successful application to Keep Wales Tidy we have created butterfly garden;
- Ensuring that the organisation's 'Adverse Weather Procedure' is implemented across the organisation;
- Implementing the 'Glanrhyd Hospital Grounds Management Plan', which is submitted for the Green Flag Award annually, a scheme that recognises and rewards well managed parks and green spaces, benchmarking the management of recreational outdoor spaces across the United Kingdom;
- Limiting products being purchased and used containing peat on our sites where possible;
- Limiting the use of pesticides on our sites where possible, with minimum concentrations of chemicals being used to treat the invasive species; spraying being undertaken at some sites responsibly with quantities and concentrations recorded and risk assessments undertaken for spot spray concentrations;
- All green waste that is produced on site from maintenance tasks is recycled where possible on site;
- The communications team work closely with the Facilities Directorate as well as other relevant Directorates in publishing environmental and biodiversity initiatives and schemes to promote and encourage best practice and positive change.

CTMUHB ensures that risks related to the Health Board's impact on biodiversity and ecosystem resilience are managed effectively in the organisation, with the above measures being continued and expanded as part of the CTMUHB Biodiversity and Ecosystem Resilience Plan.



Moving forwards

We have reviewed CTM's current practices to identify what may potentially negatively impact on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Resilience and how we can deliver positive change. Consultation with the Environmental Management Steering Group (EMSG) and Senior Management at the Corporate Business Meeting (CBM) identified: where the current risks to biodiversity and ecosystem resilience are; opportunities where risks can be minimised or eliminated; and opportunities to conserve and enhance biodiversity ('risks and opportunities') and to promote or secure ecosystem resilience in the medium and long term.

Actions required to address the Risks and Opportunities are included within the Biodiversity Forward Plan outlined below, with full detail given in the biodiversity and ecosystem resilience action plan 2022-25 at the end of this document. At present, the following service areas are considered to be areas where risks can be minimised and gains can be achieved:

- Building Control / Development Management
- Grounds & Gardens
- Estates
- Neighbourhood Services
- Education
- Waste / Recycling
- Travel & Transport

Working with each directorate, having identified the risks and opportunities, we will develop a set of unique KPI's for each service area. These will be integrated into Service Plans and will be reported on an annual basis as a part of the Health Board's Annual Sustainability Report and bi-annually to Welsh Government as part of our Decarbonisation Strategy reporting.

Our Biodiversity and Ecosystem Resilience Aims

NRAP Objective 1: Engage and support participation and understanding to embed biodiversity throughout decision making at all levels

- Ensure biodiversity, conservation and sustainability are considered in all our proposed planning and procurement projects. Ensure the sustainable development principles are implemented.
- Increase awareness amongst staff of biodiversity / conservation / ecosystem resilience issues.

NRAP Objective 2: Safeguard species and habitats of principle importance and improve their management

- Ensure legislation, policy, best practice and current guidelines relating to biodiversity are adhered to by Health Board staff, patients, visitors and contractors.
- Continue to manage areas of existing high value and seek to restore degraded habitats. Continue working with third parties and developing new working relationships to safeguard habitats and improve management across the University Health Board sites.
- Work with third parties and develop new working partnerships to secure resources for biodiversity enhancement/conservation projects.

NRAP Objective 3: Increase the resilience of our natural environment by restoring degraded habitats and habitat creation

- Look for opportunities to identify priority habitats and to explore funding opportunities to implement restoration/management projects.
- Seek opportunities for habitat creation / biodiversity enhancement across the Health Board sites.

NRAP Objective 4: Tackle key pressures on species and habitats

- Ensure biodiversity, conservation and sustainability are considered in Cwm Taf Morgannwg UHB's proposed planning and procurement projects.
- Ensure biodiversity, conservation and sustainability are appropriately included and managed within the Health Board's Environmental Management System and ISO14001 and Green Flag certification.

NRAP Objective 5: Improve our evidence, understanding and monitoring

- Gather baseline data where necessary to inform future action and targets. This includes gathering data in a way compatible with the requirements of the SoNaRR report.
- Work with existing partners and develop new networks to gather, collate and interpret data, organisations can include Welsh Government, other public organisations such as Health Boards, local authorities, councils, schools etc., voluntary sector, charities and businesses.
- Work with existing stakeholders and develop new networks to monitor key factors. Use gained information to inform future decision making and policy.

NRAP Objective 6: Put in place a framework of governance and support for delivery

- Ensure all existing and new policies and strategies include biodiversity / sustainability considerations.
- Identify Health Board sites and service areas where potentially harmful practices can occur and develop mechanisms to conservation and enhancement wherever possible.

Biodiversity and Ecosystem Resilience Action Plan 2022-2025

NRAP Objective 1: Engage and support participation and understanding to embed biodiversity throughout decision making at all levels

Project code	Measure	Status	Lead	Outcomes and Milestones	KEY OBJECTIVE NRAP Objectives	SD Principle				
						Long Term	Prevention	Integration	Collaboration	Involvement
B1.1	<u>Growing Spaces</u> Existing: New Builds are designed with biodiversity incorporated in the design; and for the proposals to meet “excellent” BREEAM rating. Proposed: after initial process, an ecologist will be involved to assess proposals for conservation and enhancement.	Commenced	Capital, Strategic and Operational Planning	To achieve biodiversity conservation AND enhancement on 100% of new projects (excludes existing maintenance contracts – to be assessed on a case by case basis) Ecologist to be involved in new designs (recommendations for biodiversity, conservation, enhancement).	1. Embed biodiversity 3. Increase resilience 4. Tackle key pressures 5. Improve understanding 6. Delivery framework	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
B1.2	<u>Biodiversity screening</u> Screen all capital building projects for biodiversity enhancements and risks. Aim to design out any adverse impacts and include biodiversity enhancements.	Planned	Capital, Strategic and Operational Planning	All years: Ensure biodiversity considered at the earliest opportunity on all projects	1. Embed biodiversity 2. Safeguard habitats and species 3. Increase resilience 4. Tackle key pressures 6. Delivery framework	✓	✓	✓	✓	x
B1.3	<u>Un-tenanted Land</u> Maximise biodiversity value of untenanted land by reducing cutting regime of hedgerows	Planned	Grounds & Gardens	Switch from yearly to 3-year rotation cutting of hedgerows on untenanted land* * With exceptions including road safety	1. Embed biodiversity 2. Safeguard habitats and species 3. Increase resilience 4. Tackle key pressures 5. Improve understanding 6. Delivery framework	x	x	✓	✓	✓

NRAP Objective 2: Safeguard species and habitats of principle importance and improve their management

Project code	Measure	Status	LEAD	Outcomes and Milestones	KEY OBJECTIVE NRAP Objectives	SD Principle				
						Long Term	Prevention	Integration	Collaboration	Involvement
B2.1	<u>Dark corridors for wildlife</u> Lighting schemes for new developments are designed in liaison with consultant ecologists, ensuring all new medium and large developments incorporate dark movement corridors for wildlife.	Planned	Capital, Strategic and Operational Planning / Energy Team	Year 1-3 continue to implement revised SPG for Biodiversity and achieve sensitive lighting schemes for wildlife	1. Embed biodiversity 2. Safeguard habitats and species 3. Increase resilience 4. Tackle key pressures 6. Delivery framework	✓	✓	✓	✓	x
B2.2	<u>Wildlife friendly ponds and scrapes</u> Ensure every pond and attenuation basin created is wildlife friendly	Ongoing	Grounds & Gardens	Ensure all ponds promote, protect and enhance biodiversity, to include features such as means of escape, native species etc.	1. Embed biodiversity 2. Safeguard habitats and species 3. Increase resilience	✓	✓	✓	✓	x
B2.3	<u>Chough</u> Continue working to manage CTMUHB site grounds to benefit chough.	Planned	Grounds & Gardens	Ensure all sites are managed to promote, protect and enhance chough populations. Assess whether areas can be increased / improved in quality.	1. Embed biodiversity 2. Safeguard habitats and species 3. Increase resilience 4. Tackle key pressures 5. Improve understanding	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
B2.4	<u>Obtain Green Flag Award Certification at Glanrhyd Hospital</u>	Commenced	Various Departments	Produce and implement Glanrhyd Green Flag Management Plan.	1. Embed biodiversity 2. Safeguard habitats and species 3. Increase resilience 4. Tackle key pressures 5. Improve understanding 6. Deliver framework	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓



B2.5	<u>Incorporate Biodiversity Forward Plan within CTMUHB EMS</u>	Commenced	Grounds & Gardens / Compliance Team / Technical Team	Continue to implement CTMUHB EMS and including Biodiversity KPIs within CTMUHB Environmental KPIS.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Embed biodiversity 2. Safeguard habitats and species 3. Increase resilience 4. Tackle key pressures 5. Improve understanding 6. Deliver framework 	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
B2.6	<u>Woodland Management</u> Continue managing existing woodland under Health Board Control across CTMUHB sites and expanding woodland areas where possible.	Commenced	Grounds & Gardens	Active monitoring and management of woodland areas at all CTMUHB sites. Encouraging volunteer biodiversity surveys and planting events where possible to maintain both structural and species diversity and encourage community engagement. CTMUHB to improve air quality through the planting of trees in and around CTMUHB buildings and sites subject to availability of space on sites.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Embed biodiversity 2. Safeguard habitats and species 3. Increase resilience 4. Tackle key pressures 5. Improve understanding 6. Deliver framework 	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
B2.7	<u>Ash Dieback Monitoring</u> Identify trees at risk from ash dieback and treat in accordance with guidelines at all CTMUHB sites.	Commenced	Grounds & Gardens	Active monitoring and management of ash trees at all CTMUHB sites and treatment plan in place.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Embed biodiversity 2. Safeguard habitats and species 3. Increase resilience 4. Tackle key pressures 5. Improve understanding 	✓	✓	✓	✓	x
B2.8	<u>CTMUHB Tree Preservation Orders (TPO) Portfolio / Register</u> Compile list / resource to identify TPOs for each site within CTMUHB.	Commenced	Grounds & Gardens	By end of year 3, have electronic TPO Portfolio / Register for all CTMUHB sites.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Safeguard habitats and species 3. Increase resilience 4. Tackle key pressures 	✓	✓	x	x	x



B2.9	<u>Undertake Detailed Biodiversity Surveys</u> These can be used to deliver biodiversity enhancement.	Commenced	Grounds & Gardens / Compliance Team	By end of year 3, acquire funding and undertake biodiversity surveys of key CTMUHB sites and implement any recommendations.	1. Embed biodiversity 2. Safeguard habitats and species 3. Increase resilience 4. Tackle key pressures	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
B2.10	<u>Peat</u> Ensure no use of peat, or products being purchased and used containing / made from peat where possible.	Planned	Grounds & Gardens	All years: Use peat free compost and source alternative materials. Use of 0% peat or peat based products where possible.	1. Embed biodiversity 2. Safeguard habitats and species 4. Tackle key pressures	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
B2.11	<u>Grit Alternative</u> Review gritting alternatives to identify a type of grit which doesn't harm biodiversity.	Planned	Technical Team / Grounds & Gardens	Year 1: Review alternative grit types to identify type which doesn't harm biodiversity. Year 2 and 3: If feasible use alternative grit type.	1. Embed biodiversity 2. Safeguard habitats and species 4. Tackle key pressures	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗

NRAP Objective 3: Increase the resilience of our natural environment by restoring degraded habitats and habitat creation

Project code	Measure	Status	LEAD	Outcomes and Milestones	KEY OBJECTIVE NRAP Objectives	SD Principle				
						Long Term	Prevention	Integration	Collaboration	Involvement
B3.1	<u>Securing and increasing wildflower areas</u> Increase area or improve quality of wildflower meadow on the CTMUHB sites. By changing management on suitable conversion areas and ensuring best management at CTMUHB sites with the aid of conservation groups where required. Control of invasive non-native species throughout all habitats managed at CTMUHB.	Planned	Grounds & Gardens	Manage sites to maintain species. Increase species numbers subject to resourcing.	1. Embed biodiversity 3. Increase resilience 4. Tackle key pressures 5. Improve understanding	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗



B3.2	<u>River Reedbed Management</u> Continue to manage natural habitats at river reedbeds located within CTMUHB sites.	Commenced	Grounds & Gardens / Council / NRW	By end of year 3: Continue management of existing areas.	1. Embed biodiversity 3. Increase resilience 4. Tackle key pressures 5. Improve understanding	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
B3.3	<u>Natural Flood Management</u> Promote the use of natural flood management methods to increase biodiversity in accordance with Local Authority, Natural Resources Wales (NRW) and Welsh Water guidance and expertise. Deal with isolated flooding incidents through the use of non-hard engineering solutions.	Planned	Capital, Strategic and Operational Planning / Grounds & Gardens	Carry out soft engineering solutions, subject to funding.	3. Increase resilience 4. Tackle key pressures	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗

NRAP Objective 4: Tackle key pressures on species and habitats

Project code	Measure	Status	LEAD	Outcomes and Milestones	KEY OBJECTIVE NRAP Objectives	SD Principle				
						Long Term	Prevention	Integration	Collaboration	Involvement
B4.1	<u>Implement CTMUHB Energy Targets</u> Implement energy efficiency schemes to meet organisation energy targets in line with CTM Decarbonisation Strategy and Targets.	Commenced	Energy Team	Continue to implement energy efficiency schemes to meet organisation energy targets.	3. Increase resilience 4. Tackle key pressures 5. Improve understanding 6. Delivery framework	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
B4.2	<u>Implement CTMUHB Water Targets</u> Implement water efficiency schemes to meet organisation water targets in line with CTM Decarbonisation Strategy and Targets.	Commenced	Energy Team	Continue to implement water efficiency schemes to meet organisation water targets.	3. Increase resilience 4. Tackle key pressures 5. Improve understanding 6. Delivery framework	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓



B4.3	<u>Pesticide use in CTMUHB sites</u> Aim to reduce the use of pesticides across the CTMUHB sites.	Commenced	Grounds & Gardens	By end Yr 3 – all CTMUHB sites to be pesticide-free* * With the following exceptions Excludes: Treatment of non-native invasive species (e.g. JKW) where no alternative methods of treatment are available or effective.	1. Embed biodiversity 2. Safeguard habitats and species 3. Increase resilience 4. Tackle key pressures	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
B4.4	<u>Local green materials.</u> Green products arising from local habitat management/maintenance (such wood chips created from cut branches from tree pruning works etc.) are used throughout CTMUHB sites or by other local organisations.	Commenced	Grounds & Gardens	All years: Make all by-products available firstly for use throughout CTMUHB sites. This is already in place as part of the Grounds & Gardens site maintenance duties.	1. Embed biodiversity 2. Safeguard habitats and species 4. Tackle key pressures 5. Improve understanding	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

NRAP Objective 5: Improve our evidence, understanding and monitoring

Project code	Measure	Status	LEAD	Outcomes and Milestones	KEY OBJECTIVE NRAP Objectives	SD Principle				
						Long Term	Prevention	Integration	Collaboration	Involvement
B5.1	<u>Identify key pressures</u> Review latest SoNaRR reports with area statements when available to identify the key pressures facing CTMUHB sites. Use this information to input into revised versions of the Biodiversity Forward Plan.	Planned	Compliance Team	Years 1 & 2 – evidence and data gathering Year 2/3 write report Year 3 present findings	5. Improve understanding	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
B5.2	<u>Compile Ground Plans for CTMUHB sites</u> To make it easier to identify the types of ground and uses at each site.	Commenced	Grounds & Gardens, Operational Planning	Complete Portfolio as part of Biodiversity Forward Plan by end of year 3.	5. Improve understanding	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

NRAP Objective 6: Put in place a framework of governance and support for delivery

Project code	Measure	Status	LEAD	Outcomes and Milestones	KEY OBJECTIVE NRAP Objectives	SD Principle				
						Long Term	Prevention	Integration	Collaboration	Involvement
B6.1	<u>Consideration of council biodiversity projects</u> Develop a system to ensure all council biodiversity and ecosystem projects are considered in CTMUHB projects to ensure biodiversity is considered at the outset.	Planned	Grounds & Gardens	CTMUHB projects to ensure biodiversity are considered at the outset and aligned with local council schemes. For any new CTMUHB project that would have an impact on the public, a public consultation is undertaken, including council and community consultation and in line with Welsh Government guidelines.	1. Embed biodiversity 2. Safeguard habitats and species 3. Increase resilience 4. Tackle key pressures 5. Improve understanding 6. Deliver framework	✓	✓	✓	✓	x
B6.2	<u>Ensure biodiversity considered on each Improvement Project</u> Develop and implement checklist for improvement projects to identify risks and biodiversity enhancement opportunities on each project.	Planned	Capital, Strategic and Operational Planning / Grounds & Gardens	Ensure biodiversity is considered on each improvement project. *Note that maintenance projects will be excluded	1. Embed biodiversity 2. Safeguard habitats and species 4. Tackle key pressures 5. Improve understanding 6. Deliver framework	✓	✓	✓	✓	x
B6.3	<u>Ensure biodiversity is captured within the Health Board Strategy.</u>	Planned	Health Board Executive	Include biodiversity in Health Board CTM2030 'Our health, our future' Strategy and accompanying 'Sustaining our Future' and 'Becoming a green organisation' goals.	1. Embed biodiversity 2. Safeguard habitats and species 3. Increase resilience 4. Tackle key pressures 6. Deliver framework	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

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