



## Introduction

The University declared a Climate Emergency in July 2019. In September 2020 the University Executive approved a new Sustainability Strategy 2020 - 2030 which reviewed the carbon journey since 2008/9 baseline. Based on a 1.5-degree warming scenario the university aims to reduce its direct and indirect GHGe emissions to be **net zero by 2030** from a new baseline year 2018/19. This water strategy follows on from the 2006 strategy and aims to achieve the aim of improving sustainability which includes reducing water consumption. The Water strategy outlines:

- Drivers for reducing water consumption
- Targets for reduction
- Current consumption
- Water reduction projects

The University used 65,547 m<sup>3</sup> in 2018/19, our baseline year. The University aims to reduce water consumption and GHGe emissions. Metrics to measure will be based on gross internal area and full-time equivalent students and staff, so any changes in the size of the estate and people using the facilities will not affect our ability to measure our impacts.

## Drivers for change

The main environmental impact of water consumption is the energy required for extraction, purification of water for drinking and treatment of waste water. Emissions from the use of water are classified as scope 3 emissions as they are indirect emissions but are caused by the actions of the University. The University aims to reduce scope 3 emissions by 5% p.a. from 2020 to 2030. Water management is an important aspect of this target.

Water is a crucial resource however the effect of increasing population and global warming is causing an increase in pressure on these resources. This is resulting in water being unavailable in areas with

