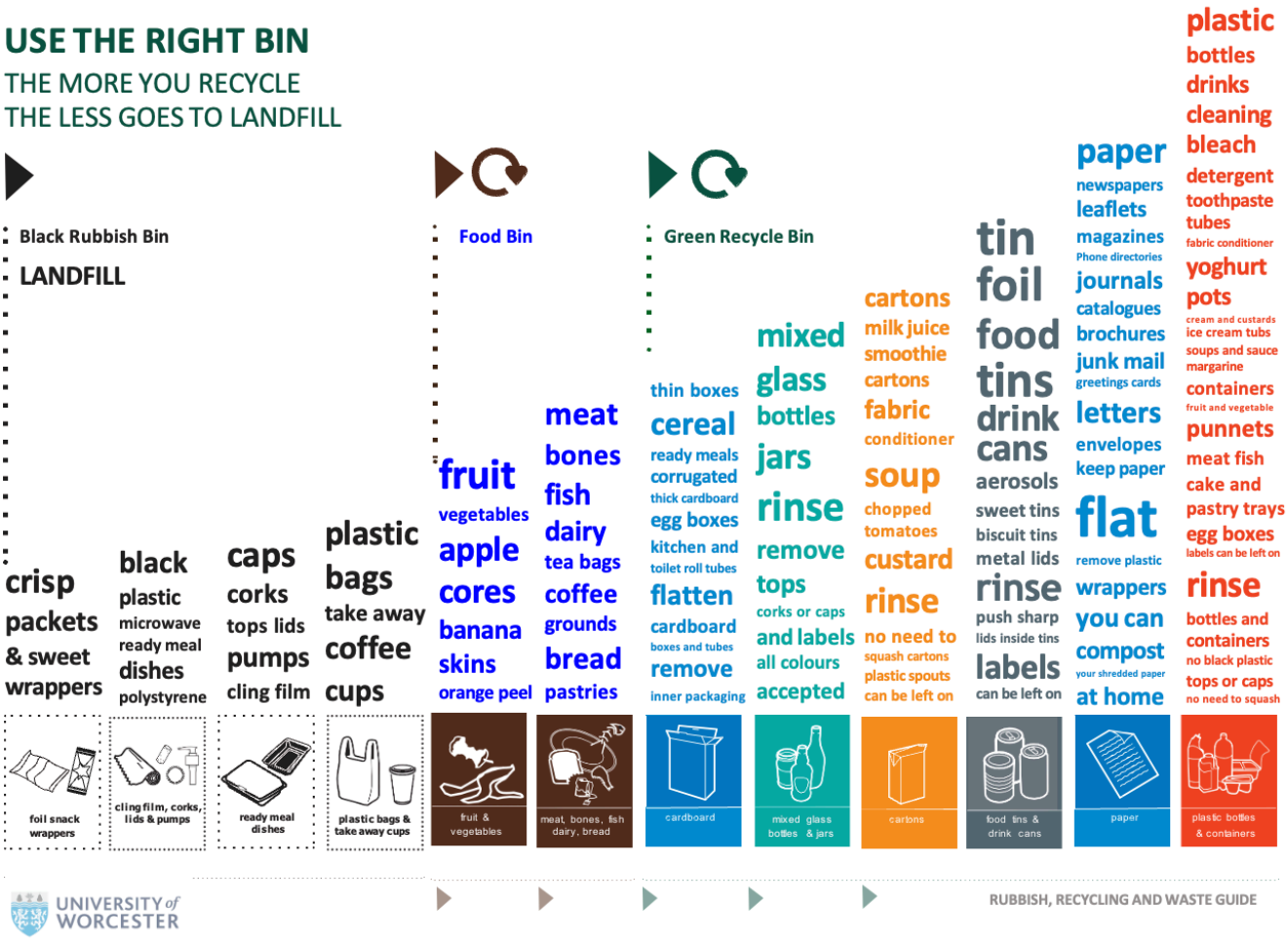
UNIVERSITY of WORCESTER

Moving towards zero waste

A Sustainable Waste Management Strategy for the University of Worcester

2020-2030



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Introduction

1. The first Zero Waste Strategy was adopted by the University in December 2007. Much was achieved during the strategy's lifetime, and this is our fifth review, necessary to update the data and initiatives in line with current performance and emerging good practice. Previous iterations updated the strategy to account for the University's net-zero carbon target for 2030 and our declaration of a Climate Emergency in July 2019. This revision aligns with the University Strategic Plan 2026-2030 and the Sustainability Strategy 2020-2030, specifically with Theme 3: Mitigation, adaptation, and resource efficiency.
2. In 2018, the University signed the Sustainable Development Goals Accord, committing us to report annually to the United Nations on our work in support of the SDGs (Sustainable Development Goals), and we have undertaken many community-based projects to help communities on and off campus, and take a circular economy approach to waste. Based around the principles of a Circular Economy and focusing on waste reduction, material reuse, recycling, composting, landfill diversion, sustainable procurement, and sustainable estate development.
3. This review includes evidence gathered during the 2025–26 academic year, including a residential halls waste segregation audit across halls and kitchens, digital e-waste from hardware & printing processes, Go Green Week engagement activities, and cross-programme data collection, which have directly informed the updates within this strategy.
4. The Strategy provides a direction for the University to manage its material resources more effectively by thinking of waste as a resource, with the aim of achieving increased efficiency, cost savings, lower environmental impact, and positive carbon reductions. The aim is to reduce unnecessary use of raw materials, encourage the reuse of products, and reduce waste sent to landfill through recycling, composting, or energy recovery.

Context and Scope

5. The University is based on 4 main campuses, has around 1,200 staff and 9,500 students. It provides 1100 bed spaces in residential halls on two of its major sites. The University has multiple facilities, including general teaching spaces, offices, laboratories, halls of residences, conference and catering facilities and the Students' Union. The waste functions sit within Campus Services in the Estates and Facilities Department and are responsible for the management of all University waste streams by procuring, managing, and monitoring centralised contracts for general waste and recycling streams, and for high-risk or hazardous streams (e.g., hazardous waste, clinical and biological waste, waste electrical and electronic (WEEE), etc). For the charitable disposal of IT equipment, the university has a Hardware Liability Waiver. This states, '*Regarding the future disposal of any equipment provided by the University to yourselves, we would like to highlight that we expect equipment to be disposed of in an environmentally conscientious manner with zero waste to landfill in line with the University's green objectives*. '

Net Zero Carbon

6. Analysis of the University's carbon footprint and the likely trajectories for all carbon scopes in a 1.5°C warming scenario have confirmed that the University needs to reduce total Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions by 50% against a 2018/19 baseline. This is a pre-COVID-19 figure, so a sensible baseline to set.

	Emissions (tCO2e)
Scope 1	1,833
Scope 2	1,399
Scope 3	18,701
Total emissions	21,933

Most of the University's emissions fall into Scope 3. The remaining emissions will need to be offset by carbon removals, such as soil health, carbon sequestration, and tree planting in managed woodlands.

The carbon targets set by the University are as follows:

- 5% p.a. reduction in carbon emissions in Scopes 1, 2 & 3, against a 2018-19 baseline, from 2020 to 2030.

These will achieve a 50% reduction in emissions by 2030 compared to 2018-19 levels. Annual SMART carbon-reduction targets and other quantitative and qualitative targets will be set as milestones towards this overarching target, along with carbon offsetting schemes.

Waste management

7. These are our key principles:

1. Preventing and reducing waste in the first place: This is achieved by promoting sustainable practices such as reducing paper usage, encouraging the use of reusable containers, and minimising food waste
2. Increasing the reuse of materials: We promote the reuse of materials across the campus through sharing portals, donation schemes, and recycling initiatives
3. Following the waste hierarchy: The waste hierarchy is a framework that prioritises waste management strategies in order of their environmental impact. The University prioritises waste reduction, reuse, and recycling over disposal
4. Implementing a hazardous waste management plan: We have regulated hazardous waste, which includes the proper storage, handling, and disposal procedures
5. Encouraging sustainable behaviours: We encourage sustainable behaviours among staff and students by providing education and training on waste reduction and recycling,

utilising Green Impact, Green Campus Revolution and by collaborating with the SU and their societies

6. Monitoring and evaluating waste management practices: Monthly monitoring and evaluation meetings take place to ensure our waste management practices identify areas for improvement and to ensure that this strategy is effective

8. We are continually working on ways of reducing the number of items we procure (see procurement for more details), minimising the amount of waste we produce, and reducing the volume of waste sent to landfill. The University is aware of the importance of the Zero Waste Hierarchy and the need to:

    - Refuse/Rethink/Redesign
    - Reduce and Re-use
    - Preparation for Reuse
    - Recycling/Composting/Anaerobic digestion
    - Material and chemical recovery
    - Residuals management

9. Waste management procedures are improving year-on-year, and we aim to **reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from waste/recycling per Full Time Equivalent students and staff by 5% annually from 2018-19 baseline to 2030**, by maximising re-use, re-distribution, and recycling. Recent initiatives presented below.

Current and Ongoing Initiatives:

- Charitable IT equipment donations

Equipment Type	Totals
AV Equipment	33
Headset	2
iMac	183
iPad	133
Laptop	213
Macbook	37
Monitor	10
PC	235
Scanner	2
Switch	31
Television	24
UPS	17
Specialised Keyboard	1
SatNav	10
Surface Laptops	5

Android Tablets	9
Ipod	3
	948

- Go Green Week: An annual week of engaging activities; this year, there were over 80 activities organised by Green Impact Project Assistants, Staff and Students of the University, and external organisations such as ReMade Worcester.
- Waste Segregation Activities, with a mean knowledge self-rating of 7.5/10 ('partly knowledgeable'); 33% of observed item types sorted correctly; four contributing factors to knowledge gaps identified (immigration/regional differences, foundational knowledge, higher education variability, new students). These findings will inform targeted communications and onboarding materials, particularly for international and newly enrolled students, for whom recycling guidance should be embedded in induction programmes.
- Social Kitchen / Stop Food Waste Day: In 2025–26, a Stop Food Waste Day Social Kitchen event was coordinated in partnership with the University's catering provider, Chartwells/Compass Group and Heart of Worcestershire College. The event offered students a free learn-to-cook-from-scratch session led by the University Chef, held in the Design and Technology classroom on St John's Campus. This initiative was extended to Heart of Worcestershire College students, broadening the reach of food waste education beyond the University community, reducing food waste and improving sustainability literacy.
- Student Union Breakfast initiative: Breakfast with the Students' Union scheme established to combat the cost-of-living crisis. Food waste data collected from the breakfast with the SU initiative confirmed minimal waste: leftover fruit and juice packs were repurposed, fewer than 1 tin of beans was wasted per session, and approximately 3 loaves of bread were wasted across the period. This demonstrates effective small-scale food waste management and provides a useful baseline for monitoring future events.
- Student's Union Sustainability: Second Hand Bookshelf, receiving donations regularly and providing staff and students with a variety of genres from classical literature to self-help books. This has been very popular and a successful scheme. Moreover, Scrap paper pads have been integrated to reduce paper waste, diverting it from recycling streams and reducing the need to purchase unrecyclable sticky notes. These have been made available for students and staff from the Students' Union bookshelf.
- Workplace Wardrobe: Formal wear for any students to borrow was accessed by visiting overseas students ahead of a formal presentation, demonstrating the initiative's reach beyond the immediate student body and its alignment with the waste strategy's reuse principles.
- Bin the Bin, removing all personal bins and creating central recycling/waste to landfill bins
- Saturday Repair Café Worcester, who demonstrate numerous ways to upcycle and repair personal goods permanent home is now the St. John's campus
- Recycling Schemes: Map updated, recycling streams are pens, crisp packets, phone chargers, bras, batteries and Vape Recycling Bins.
- Recycling Awareness Social Media Campaign in collaboration with Worcester City Council.

- A Student Campus Halls Recycling Audit below:

Audit Results

Hall	Number of kitchens audited	General Waste Score (out of 5) *Points deducted for recyclables in waste bin*	Recycling Score (out of 5) *Points deducted for non recyclables in recycling bin*	Recycling Contamination (out of 5) *Points deducted for unclean materials in recycling bin*	Food Waste Score (out of 5) *Points deducted for unclean material in the food waste bin*	Recycling poster (% of sites with)
Abberley	4	3.25	4.75	4.5	1.25	With: 25%
AE Housman	6	4.5	4.6	4.6	0.8	With: 33%
Ankerdine	6	3.3	4.8	4.4	0.8	With: 50%
Avon	16	3.1	3.8	4.2	4.6	With: 37%
Berrow	6	2.6	2.6	4.6	1.6	With: 83%
Bishop Bosel	12	2.9	4.3	4.1	0.4	With: 25%
Chancellor	13	3.4	3.3	3.7	0	With: 30%
Elizabeth Barratt Browning	6	3.5	4.4	3.8	0	With: 16%
Evesham	2	3.5	3	3	0	With: 50%
Ledbury	19	2.7	3.2	3.5	0	With: 50%
Malvern	6	2	2.6	3.5	0	With: 83%
Mary Seacole	2	2.5	4	4	0	With: 0%
Pershore	2	4	4	4.5	0	With: 100%
Sarah Siddons	6	3.5	4	4.2	0	With: 50%
Teme	4	3.75	5	4	0	With: 50%
Vesta Tilley	6	3.1	3.5	4.6	0	With: 66%
William Morris	6	3.1	4	4	3.1	With: 33%
Windrush	4	3	3	2.75	1.25	With: 75%
Wulfstan	6	4.1	4.1	3.8	1.6	With: 50%
Average/Total	**132.0**	**3.3**	**3.8**	**4.0**	**0.6**	**47%**

Notes & Recommendations

- Use of food waste bins is generally very low; where they are being used, they are being used well. **Solution**: Integrate 'bling your bin' to raise awareness.
- About half of the flats have their recycling poster up. **Solution**: Accommodation Services provided posters at the start of every academic year for new residents.
- Generally, people are treating their recycling well, cleaning the items first.
- There are a few instances where people are not using the clear bin liners. **Solution**: Accommodation Services encourage this for residents.
- Around 75% of items in the recycling bin are being correctly placed. The remaining 25% is generally misplaced general waste. **Solution**: Recycling Posters.
- The general waste score is quite low, with a wide variety of recycling items going into general waste. Interestingly, there isn't a significant correlation between having the poster up and improved recycling rates. **Solution**: disseminate this information via welcome packs and social media (*Recycling Awareness Campaign)

Previous Initiatives: Winning £15,000 Recycling League competition in St. John's Hall, White bags project with the local housing association and two local primary schools. Recycling schemes are also in place across the campus for toner and printer cartridges, computer equipment, books, batteries, cardboard, textiles, spectacles/hearing aids and shoes.

Current Performance

The University has measured and reported its waste and recycling as part of its carbon reporting since 2008/9. A detailed breakdown, including a comparison of each year, is published in the annual

sustainability reports available on the University website. The table below shows our latest weights and carbon emissions data, along with historic data for comparison. There are many different waste streams generated by the University's operations, and the following table shows the volumes produced by waste category.

Waste Quantities Tracker

Waste Stream (t)	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
General waste			220.34	152.17	286.98		206.13	158.80	103.38	89.83	106.50	174.57	118.56	49.80
Recycling waste			47.18	44.70	134.98		105.56	67.68	54.86	56.44	81.77	138.48	77.78	46.40
General skip waste	61.80	70.87	79.77	76.00	69.00			40.43	24.32	20.76	24.58	21.24	59.05	23.76
Timber skip waste	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Garden waste	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		31.51	54.89
Confidential waste	13.16	34.56	7.46	23.17	37.31	21.84	65.49	40.11	32.12	57.45	35.97	33.83	21.32	32.98
Food waste (University)			44.37	57.03	26.42		15.67	38.19	15.28	6.60	10.21	12.84	17.83	14.06
Food waste (catering)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	9.08	
Catering oil waste	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.15	0.67
Grease trap waste (greasy water)				9.46	39.75	56.02	24.42	21.96	6.94	17.03	24.61	18.98	9.31	11.66
Hazardous waste (including Estates and Facilities WEEE)										11.33	6.89	4.84	7.07	7.77
Clinical waste (sharps)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		0.03	0.28
IT WEEE	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		3.47	1.00
Printer cartridge and toner waste (IT)	2.03	1.31	1.31	1.35	1.30	0.52	0.40	0.30		0.08	-	-	-	-
Printer cartridge and toner waste (Campus Services)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hygeine waste	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Scrap metal	22.32	5.15	25.61		13.67	13.85		5.10	3.80	9.58	7.95			
Clothes and textiles										0.80	4.20	NA	NA	NA
Furniture reuse								20.05	34.34	5.22	-	NA	NA	NA
Construction waste												13,063.64	3,937.25	103.28

Non-Construction Waste Emissions (tCO2e)

TARGET: reduce emissions from waste by 5% per annum from a 2023/24 baseline of 2.0 tCO2e

Column1	2018-19	2019-2	2020-2	2021-2	2022-2	2023-24	2024-2	% change from 2023/24 figu	% change from baseline figure	Average pa % change since b	line year (2023/24)
Annual						2	1	-50%			
Per GIA (m2)						0.00	0.00	-80%			
Per FTE combined						0.00	0.00	-81%			

Construction Waste Emissions (tCO2e)

TARGET: reduce emissions from waste by 5% per annum from a 2023/24 baseline of 4.0 tCO2e

Column1	2018-19	2019-2	2020-2	2021-2	2022-2	2023-24	2024-2	% change from 2023/24 figu	% change from baseline figure	Average pa % change since b	line year (2023/24)
Annual						4	0	-97%			
Per GIA (m2)						0.00	0.00	-97%			
Per FTE combined						0.00	0.00	-97%			

Combined Waste Emissions (tCO2e)

TARGET: reduce emissions from waste by 5% per annum from a 2018/19 baseline of 9 tCO2e

Column1	2018-19	2019-2	2020-2	2021-2	2022-2	2023-24	2024-2	% change from 2023/24 figu	% change from baseline figure	Average pa % change since b	line year (2018/19)
Annual	9	6	6	6	7	6	1	-79%	-86%	-14%	
Per GIA (m2)	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	-78%	-86%	-14%	
Per FTE combined	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	-79%	-86%	-14%	

10. The level of construction waste varies each year dependant on capital development and refurbishment programmes. Virtually all construction waste is recycled.

Legislation

11. Waste and waste disposal are subject to a wide range of UK legislation, which continues to evolve in line with environmental priorities and circular economy principles. The University's Compliance Register (updated annually) identifies key waste-related legislation applicable to all university activities. Core legislation includes the Environmental Protection Act 1990, which establishes the Duty of Care for waste producers, and requires all waste to be safely managed, stored, transported and disposed of without harm to human health or the environment.
12. This Duty of Care is supported by the Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011 (as amended), which implement the waste hierarchy (prevention, reuse, recycling, recovery, disposal) and require organisations to apply it when managing waste. These regulations also mandate the segregation of

recyclables (e.g. paper, metal, plastic and glass), accurate record-keeping (waste transfer notes), and the use of authorised waste carriers.

13. In addition, the University must comply with the Waste Duty of Care Code of Practice (2018), which provides statutory guidance on how to meet obligations under Section 34 of the Environmental Protection Act, including ensuring that all waste is handled by authorised persons and appropriately described and documented.
14. Other key legislation relevant to university operations includes Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016 (as amended)– governing permits for waste treatment, storage and disposal activities. Hazardous Waste Regulations (as amended) – controlling the storage, classification, transport and disposal of hazardous wastes such as chemicals, oils and laboratory materials. Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) Regulations 2013 (as amended, including updates through 2025) – requiring the proper collection, treatment, recycling and reporting of electrical and electronic waste. Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act 2005 – addressing waste-related offences such as littering and fly-tipping. Environment Act 2021– introducing extended producer responsibility (EPR), consistent recycling collections, and measures supporting resource efficiency and waste reduction.
15. The University also responds to emerging regulatory requirements, including reforms linked to Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR), improved waste data reporting, and stricter controls on packaging and electronic waste streams.
16. The University strives to ensure that all waste streams are managed in compliance with this legislative framework and in accordance with the Duty of Care. This includes maintaining robust controls for the storage, segregation, treatment, and disposal of waste, including recyclables, food waste (e.g. segregation and composting), hazardous materials, and electrical equipment, thereby minimising environmental impact and ensuring legal compliance.
17. In addition, the University expects that all suppliers and contractors adhere to the same rules and dispose of waste via authorised waste contractors, who in turn demonstrate compliance with the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016. Monitoring changes in the law and their implications for the University's operations is a crucial factor in this Waste Strategy. Being able to respond to change and resourcing, both with physical changes to infrastructure and processes, and keeping staff informed of changes, are important to the management and continual improvement of our environmental performance.
18. The UK's current stance on waste and recycling is focused on transitioning to a circular economy, prioritising waste prevention, reuse and recycling over disposal through the legally embedded waste hierarchy. Government policy aims to eliminate avoidable waste and improve resource efficiency, supported by reforms such as consistent recycling collections across England, Extended Producer Responsibility (making producers pay for waste management), and measures to increase recycling rates, which have recently plateaued at around 44–45%. Overall, the approach combines stronger regulation, clearer systems, and shared responsibility among organisations, producers, and individuals to reduce environmental impact.

Resources and Training

19. Most of the waste generated by the University is removed from the campuses under one contract. Smaller contracts are in place for specialist waste streams, confidential waste, WEEE waste, batteries, clinical waste, textiles, and toners. We donate to several charitable enterprises.
20. Campus services staff are responsible for the segregation and collection of waste streams on campus and manage the external contracts. They provide an internal waste collection service across all campuses. Students are responsible for emptying their own waste directly into Eurobins: rubbish, recycling, and food. Cleaning staff are responsible for emptying waste bins and recycling bins in the office and teaching areas.
21. The University has a skip for cardboard (capacity 20 m3) permanently on site, located in the recycling compound on the Bredon car park. Estates contractors are not permitted to utilise these facilities, which are primarily used by the grounds team for surplus furniture that cannot be reused, non-reusable fixtures and fittings, and green waste.
22. Staff have undertaken several training courses, including waste legislation; however, further training would be beneficial to keep all staff up to date with this complex, heavily legislated area.

Waste streams

23. At the University of Worcester, waste is generated from the following activities:

    Office/administrative activities
    Laboratory teaching, which produces chemical waste
    Demolition, construction, and refurbishment of buildings
    Grounds maintenance
    Maintenance of a transport fleet and parking facilities
    Catering services
    On-campus residential accommodation
    Students' Union shop, social and catering outlets
    Students' Union, Breakfast with the SU

Type and Method of Disposal of Hazardous Waste	**Method of Disposal**
Batteries	Small number generated - recycling introduced: Collected by Tradebe Northwest ltd for recycling
Chemicals	Review and disposal of all chemicals on campus carried out, and new storage facilities completed. This is controlled by the Estates and Facilities Campus Services Waste Supervisor, with the Chemicals register kept in the control room. The Science Department's chemical store at the Charles Darwin building is controlled and managed by the department.
Electronic/Electrical Equipment	Disposed of in accordance with the WEEE Directive -under control of our waste contactor Tradebe Northwest ltd
Fluorescent Tubes	Stored in specialist containers and removed periodically by our waste contractor Tradebe Northwest ltd
Fridges and refrigeration Equipment	Stored in a designated area and collected by our waste contractor. Collected by Tradebe Northwest ltd
IT equipment	Disposed of in accordance with WEEE Directive and/or donated to charity. Collected by Stone since February 2023. Hardware liability waiver in place for charities
Mobile Phones	Disposed of in designated boxes and collected by Stone for recycling and re-use when required
Nappies/sanitary items	Stored in yellow bins then incinerated by contractor: City Healthcare Direct Ltd
Oils	Waste contractor Tradebe Northwest ltd
Paint	Waste contractor Tradebe Northwest ltd
Products containing CFCs	Waste Contractor Tradebe Northwest ltd
Solvents	Waste Contractor Tradebe Northwest ltd
Toner and printer cartridges	Disposed of in designated recycling boxes and collected by Kyocera Ltd for recycling and re-use/ Waste toner cartridges are recycled via Banner Ltd
Type and Method of Disposal of Non-Hazardous Waste	**Method of Disposal**
Books / Clothing	Donated to local charities, shops/Education resources/book rescue @the Hive / BHF British Heart Foundation / Daisy Chain
Cardboard	Skips on site and removed by waste contractor: GoGreener Ltd for recycling

Furniture / Wood Skip	Some were reused, and some were deposited in skips provided by Waste Contractor & incinerated for energy
Magazines, card, paper, glass, cans (aluminium and steel), plastic – office/ catering and from Halls of Residence	Waste contractor Worcester City Council
Paper – confidential	Collected by Shred Station ltd and disposed of in accordance with the directive
Scrap Metal Skip	Collected by Worcester City Council
General Waste Skip	Collected by Worcester City Council for incineration for energy

Food Waste

24. Food waste is segregated and collected both from the university catering provision, and food caddies are provided in student halls and staff kitchens. The University currently uses ReFood Ltd to collect and dispose of food waste across its sites. Students and Staff have small food bins located in the communal kitchens. When full, they are tipped into the large 240-litre bin located outside the student halls and into a central Hines bin store. The contractor collects bins weekly and incinerates them for energy. We have around 25 240-litre food waste bins for students and staff. We aim to increase the number of bins and cover more sites going forward. Most food waste is generated from hospitality. The outsourced catering contract includes rigorous KPI's and training regimes to reduce both plate waste and kitchen waste. We also train key staff who order food for hospitality events on how to best gauge food orders to minimise food waste. This includes student engagement and events, including Green Impact Projects.

Catering

25. The Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP) undertook a detailed waste audit, and a summary of their findings is shown below. To understand their findings, it is important to define 'avoidable' and 'unavoidable' food waste. These are given below.

Avoidable food waste *is food that was, at some point prior to disposal, edible (e.g., a slice of bread, apples, meat) and could have been eaten if it had been better portioned, managed, stored and/or prepared. 'Avoidable' food waste also includes some food items that may or may not be eaten as a matter of consumer preference, such as bread crusts and jacket potato skins.*

Unavoidable food waste *is food waste that is not, and has not been, edible under normal circumstances (e.g., meat bones, eggshells, pineapple skin, tea bags, potato skins from chip production).*

Kitchen/catering waste projected over the year

Waste Type	Tonnes per year	Percent of total weight
Avoidable food waste	6.77	44.74%
Unavoidable food waste	5.30	35.05%
Potential recyclables thrown away in kitchen/catering waste	1.29	8.55%
Other wastes	1.76	11.65%
Total kitchen/catering waste	**15.13**	**100.00%**
Of this total, the amount that was packaging waste	1.76	11.66%

Waste Data (2024-2025)

HESA Data	Value (t)	Notes
Non-residential waste mass recycled (t)	95.7688628	This methodology needs reviewing; in particular a piece of work is needed to map waste destinations
Non-residential waste mass incineration (t)	0.2774	Traditionally 0t of waste has been reported under this category, but sharps have been included for 2023-24
Non-residential waste mass composting (t)	54.8856	
Non-residential waste mass anaerobic digestion (t)	13.71	Traditionally 0t of waste has been reported under this category, 2023-24 included Chartwells' and academic Re-Food waste data
Non-residential waste mass landfill (t)	0	
Non-residential waste mass used to create energy (t)	53.07178	
Non-residential waste mass other (t)	0	
Non-residential waste mass total (t)	217.7136428	
Residential waste mass recycled (t)	12.445	
Residential waste mass incineration (t)	0	
Residential waste mass composting (t)	0	
Residential waste mass anaerobic digestion (t)	0.35	
Residential waste mass landfill (t)	0	
Residential waste mass used to create energy (t)	20.466	
Residential waste mass other (t)	0	
Residential waste mass total (t)	33.261	
Other works waste mass recycled (t)	103.284	All construction waste associated with DB construction
Other works waste mass incineration (t)	0	
Other works waste mass composting (t)	0	
Other works waste mass anaerobic digestion (t)	0	
Other works waste mass landfill (t)	0	
Other works waste mass used to create energy (t)	0	
Other works waste mass other (t)	0	

The Future

26. The future direction for waste management in universities is being shaped by continuing to adhere to practices that prioritise waste reduction, reuse, and recycling over disposal. This can be achieved by following the waste hierarchy model, which sets out the most favourable and least favourable options for waste management. We continue to review new technologies that can improve waste management practices, such as waste-to-energy systems, smart waste bins, and innovative recycling techniques. The Sustainable Procurement Steering Group continuously reviews circular economy models to recommend being adopted to promote a closed-loop

system where waste is minimised, and resources are reused and recycled. The introduction of the Repair Café to campus will be monitored and reviewed to evaluate the impact.

27. We will continue to use Green Impact and Green Campus Revolution to engage with staff, students, and other stakeholders to raise awareness about waste management issues and promote sustainable behaviour. Go Green Week will remain a focal point for education and training programs, waste-reduction campaigns, and community engagement initiatives.
28. We are committed to data-driven decision-making and the regular monitoring and evaluation of our waste management practices to identify areas for improvement and set targets for waste reduction and recycling. This will help us achieve improved recycling and reuse rates, cost savings, and reduced carbon emissions.
29. There is enormous potential for waste reduction at source, and despite excellent efforts, there is still some room for improvement in better waste segregation, more repair and re-use/ re-distribution of educational and office equipment, and resources and recycling.
30. The review of this strategy was carried out, ensuring that student voice and on-the-ground evidence informed the updates. This approach will be continued in future reviews to maintain relevance and reflect the lived experience of the student and staff community.