

Pedestrian priority Policy on campus

A pedestrian path is a facility physically separated from the roadway and intended for pedestrian use. To provide clearly defined roles and responsibilities to identify and coordinate each activity within the waste management chain.

UCP has made in-campus transportation easier and safer for pedestrians.

- Location and direction signs,
- Ramps, traceable roads, guiding blocks suitable for physically disabled pedestrians,
- Roads with sufficient lighting, separating pedestrian and vehicle paths,
- Street lamp for pedestrians at night.
- Roads with height difference and sufficient width for walking on the sidewalk are available.

Policy Waste Disposal and Landfill policy

To decrease waste generation at the source and facilitate repair, reuse and recycling over the disposal of wastes, where it is cost-effective. The purpose of this policy is to enable the university to honour its commitment to manage waste responsibly.

To achieve this, the university will:

- Remain compliant with all relevant waste legislation;
 - Aim to reduce the amount of waste generated and the associated environmental impacts by applying the principles of the waste management hierarchy;
 - Provide facilities to ensure safe handling, effectual segregation and secure storage of waste on all campuses, with these aimed at maximizing reuse and recycling opportunities;
 - Set specific objectives and targets for minimizing waste, improving recycling rates and reducing disposal to landfill;
 - Complete regular waste audits to drive continual improvement;
 - Provide appropriate training and induction for staff, students and visitors around waste practices and site-specific requirements
- general waste: A form of controlled waste, comprising all waste from the university the exception of fibre, co-mingled recyclables, food waste and hazardous waste.

Fibre waste: Card and paper

Co-mingled waste: Cans, Glass and Plastic. Note the absence of food as this will contaminate recyclables

Hazardous Waste:

It includes waste that could, in certain circumstances, be harmful to human health or the environment in the short or long term due to its physical, chemical or biological properties. Batteries, fluorescent tubes, photographic chemicals, paint, waste oils, solvents, acids, alkaline solutions, pesticides and electrical equipment are all hazardous wastes.

Reduce: Only order/purchase/use the number of materials required

- Reuse: Retain materials which can be reused onsite or by others
- Recycle: Segregate to maximize the value of material for recycling
- Recover: We will reclaim energy from waste, where faculties allow
- Dispose of: Last resort
- Plasma Gasification.
- Composting.
- Incineration.
- Sanitary Landfill

The Facilities Management Team will ensure appropriate procedures and waste management processes are in place as applicable for the principal waste streams (e.g. General waste, fibre waste, co-mingled waste and hazardous waste from estate activities).