

January 2008.

Win with Waste

**Community Recycling and Reuse
Promotion Project**

2005-2007

Project Report
January 2008.





Chelmsford Environment Partnership AND THE WIN WITH WASTE PROJECT 2005-2007

1. Introduction

- 1.1** Chelmsford Environment Partnership (CEP) is a charity undertaking projects which all help towards making a more sustainable future for Chelmsford. Other than the community recycling project Win with Waste we have a youth action group called impACT who run many youth projects in the town. We run a community allotment, are involved in the Marconi pond restoration and run conservation projects at the LNR.

Under our trading arm we have pulled in money from carrying out water monitoring, writing sustainability appraisals for Chelmsford Borough Council and running training courses.

- 1.2** 'Win with Waste' (WWW) is a result of Chelmsford Environment Partnerships (CEP) successful community recycling pilot work started in 2003. Chelmsford Borough Council (CBC) highlighted that the project would 'provide additional benefits beyond the scope of CBC's obligations' in regards to achieving the borough's targets, recycling of 60% by 2007 and participation in the kerbside collection to 80% by 2006/07.

Thus the project was designed and was awarded £69,890 from Big Lottery Fund 'Community Recycling and Economic Development Programme (CRED). Additional funding was received from CBC and Essex Community Reuse and Recycling Network (ECORRN) for the project which has run from August 2005 to December 2007.

- 1.3** The **aims** of the project were to:

- Increase the participation rate of the kerbside collection service thus diverting additional waste from landfill.
- Provide authoritative data and analysis on kerbside collection by accurate monitoring of participation rates and identifying issues preventing people from taking part.
- Enhance community reuse, participation and interest through the targeted promotion, information, the Junk Swap events and parish networks.

- 1.4** The **objectives** of the project were to:

- Monitor recycling in 7500 households
- Change behaviour of 1 in 3 of the non participating households (1000 houses)
- Increase the amount of waste diverted from landfill by the following amounts:
Paper/card- 320 **Glass-** 155 **Cans-** 27.5 **Misc. (junk swap)-** 17.5 (all tonnes).
- Create 150 volunteer posts (of less than 10 hours per week).

- 1.5** During the project extra funding was received from WRAP¹ (Waste and Resources Action Programme) to enable additional promotional work beyond CRED. The aims of this funding were to:

- Reduce the number of new recyclers that 'fall-out' once promotion work has finished.
- Provide easily accessible recycling information in response to this highlighted barrier to participation.
- Carry out research to discover the views of young people on recycling and other environmental issues.

¹ WRAP description.

2. Methodology

The project was run in 17 areas/villages (decided in consultation with CBC). A few areas were targeted at a time. Depending on the size of the area targeted was the number of houses involved

The initial WWW work was split into 4 different tasks:

- 2.1. Participation monitoring-** Carried out before any promotional work, participation surveys give detailed information by monitoring the number of houses using the scheme and allow us to establish a baseline participation rate to compare with post promotion figures (measurable).

Monitoring is carried out in each location over a four week period (eight weeks in rural villages where alternate weeks). This repetition of monitoring allows for more accurate data since it is more likely to 'capture' households that may not put recycling out for every collection.

- 2.2. Door-stepping-** Having identified the households that are not participating in the kerbside collection we approach them with a brief questionnaire to identify the barriers stopping them recycling and to provide any help and advise to encourage recycling in the future.

- 2.3. Junk Swap-** Following doorstepping we organise and promote a community event called a junk swap. This free event is used to promote reuse of the communities' unwanted items- thus diverting items from direct landfill. The benefits of the event include not only include reuse and environmental education, but potential distribution of items to disadvantages families and a great opportunity for social cohesion.

- 2.4. Follow up monitoring-** Follow up is usually carried out a few months after the junk swap (this provides a better idea of households that have started recycling on a permanent basis). This monitoring gives us the data to measure against the initial baseline participation, thus providing quantitative data on the success of the promotional work.

- 2.5. WRAP Promotion (Flier)-** This flier is designed to maintain motivation for recycling so as to reduce 'fall out'. Delivered to households targeted through the project a couple of months after promotion work is completed. It includes information on the success of the project specific to that area and information on future junk swap events.

- 2.6. WRAP Promotion (Static- Cling Sticker)-** Delivered with the flier, this sticker is a response to research that showed a barrier to participation was lack of information. It provides all recycling information available from Chelmsford Borough Council along with their contact details, but without the issue of being lost like fliers, or damaging surfaces like generic stickers. Thus it can be easily accessible.

- 2.7. WRAP Youth Research-** A double A4 page questionnaire aimed at discovering the views of young people designed in consultation with youth action group impACT. Requests for completion are sent to local schools, youth groups and foyers². In schools one class from each year group is required to make results representative of all ages within the range 11 to 18. Analysis of questionnaires carried out by coordinator, volunteers and some impACT members into tally tables (by hand or I.T) and collated once completed. *This research is covered in a separate report included in the appendix.*

- 2.8. Volunteer Involvement:**

The charity and project relies greatly on the help of volunteers. Win with Waste has needed help at all stages, from carrying out participation monitoring to help with running the community junk swap.

² Describe foyers- supported housing for young people aged 16- 25 who have been made homeless. Provides accommodation, support and training.

3. Results

Area	No. of houses	Pre Promo <u>Non</u> Participation		Post Promo <u>Non</u> Participation		% change.
In order of research completed						
Melbourne (2 areas)	1473	1170	79.4	584	39.6	39.8
Great Baddow 1 (2 areas)	1145	401	35.0	317	27.7	7.3
Broomfield	527	226	42.9	160	30.4	12.5
Great Waltham	282	73	25.9	51	18.1	7.8
Little Waltham	300	165	55.0	100	33.3	21.7
Danbury	812	170	20.9	75	9.2	11.7
Sandon	280	89	31.8	25	8.9	22.9
Galleywood	317	93	29.3	66	20.8	8.5
Boreham	398	64	16.1	20	5.0	11.1
Chelmer Village	695	247	35.5	170	24.5	11.1
Chancellor Park	197	97	49.2	60	30.4	19.2
Writtle	597	93	15.6	50	8.4	7.2
Tile Kiln	508	211	41.5	101	19.9	21.7
Old Moulsham	387	141	36.4	60	15.5	20.9
Great Baddow 2	402	96	23.9	52	12.9	10.9
Totals- 17 areas	8316	3336	40.1	1891	22.7	17.4
Total increase in houses recycling		1445				
% change		17.38				

Table 1: Overall results from participation monitoring and promotion work.

	No. of houses	Door-stepped	Contact	Recycling?	Q'aire	Comments
Melbourne	1473	1170				
Gt Baddow 1	1145	401	161	90	240	info on collections confusing , storage issues, issues for elderly
Broomfield	527	226	74	50	152	more info, attach lid with hinge,
Great Waltham	282	73	44	43	29	Confusing.
Little Waltham	300	165	46	43	119	complicated collection , elderly living close put all together
Danbury	812	170	68	67	102	box lids blow away, more plastic info needed
Sandon	280	89	38	28	51	Lots of old people- not enough stuff, irregular collections
Galleywood	317	93	33	29	60	problems highlighted for those with young kids, and old people.
Boreham	398	64	36	35	28	c'brd collection infrequent, not enough room for all containers
Chelmer Village	695	247	150	103	97	use local adsa facilities, waste spilt on curb
Chancellor Park	193	97	35	30	62	infrequent collections/not enough plastic collections.
Writtle	597	93	32	32	61	not enough space
Tile Kiln	508	211	73	72	138	Bags blown away, not enough room
Old Moulsham	387	141	53	44	88	Absent collections, evidence wanted that not shipped abroad,
Great Baddow 2	402	96	34	31	62	Wood Dale- awaiting communal bins, plastic insufficient.
Total areas-17	8316	3336	877	697	1289	

Table 2: Summary of door-stepping

Table 3: Questionnaire Analysis (Sample 200 questionnaires returned)

1	Usage	
	<i>Do you use the kerbside collection?</i>	Yes 184
		No 16
	<i>Did you use it before?</i>	Yes 148
		No 52
2	Attitudes to Recycling	
	Do not recycle	16
	Recycle if doesn't require additional effort	52
	Recycle even if it requires additional effort	96
	Recycle everything	32
	None of the above	5
3	Barriers to Recycling Participation	
	No green container	28
	No white sack for paper	24
	No brown bin for compost or need extra one	21
	Have no storage space	58
	Have no time	27
	Don't know collection times	28
	Not interested / can't be bothered	10
4	Knowledge of Recycling	
a	<i>What can be recycled?</i>	
	Paper (newspaper/magazines)	180
	Card/cardboard (cereal packets)	90
	Glass (bottles/jars)	187
	Food & drink cans/tins	189
	Plastic bottles	182
	Textiles (clothing/rags)	100
	Food waste for compost	60
	Garden waste for compost	130
	None of the above	20
	Don't know	6
b	<i>How much waste can be recycled/composted?</i>	
	0 to 20%	13
	21 to 50%	46
	51 to 80%	70
	Over 80%	56
	Not sure	15
5	Opinion of Kerbside Collection	
	Excellent	67
	Good	88
	OK	30
	Poor	10
	Very poor	5

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Junk Swap data							
Location	Great Baddow	Broomfield	Springfield	Maldon	Great Waltham	Danbury	Writtle
Date	16/09/2006	04/11/2006	07/10/2006	18/11/2006	20/01/2007	17/02/2007	07/04/2007
People attending	55	200+			65	80	150+
	kg						
Books	27	No specific	95	73.84	331.55	222.8	174
Kitchen-crockery	5.5	data	10.55	27.72	97.68	26.75	91.56
Household	10.9	available	49.75	100.1		89.81	224.11
Toys/ Music	26.5	due to	83.65	85.93	85.6	90.25	150.85
Clothes	5.6	popularity of	18.65	38.45	35.6	25.8	
Furniture	56.2	event and	67.5	45.22	100	100	100
Garden/tools	49	lack of staff	35.7	10.45	22.9	200	93.83
Misc.	48.45	!	178.4	123.76	98.5	115.78	120.78
Special Collection	7		30	20	30	135	200.19
Total	236.15	2700+	569.2	525.47	801.83	1006.19	1155.32

Location	Galleywood	Boreham	Sandon	Gt. Baddow 2	Broomfield	Moulsham Lodge	South Woodham
Date	31/03/2007	16/06/2007	18/08/2007	29/09/2007	06/10/2007	24/11/2007	08/12/2007
People attending	95	85	75	60	80	80	50
	kg						
Books	100.45	100	172.6	88.7	107.5	100	65
Kitchen-crockery	100	105.75	66	40			
Household	111.15	50	148.39	370	186.7	160.75	55
Toys/ Music	128.25	90.5	90.63	110	105.7	100.2	37
Clothes	50	37.8	57.5	40	42.2	87	40
Furniture	59.4	124	200		80	20	80
Garden/tools	114.3	148	24.65	5	78	100.5	40
Misc.	150	150	172	68	41.5	162.2	100
Special Collection	30	10	10	30	94.75	5	
Total	843.55	816.05	941.77	751.7	736.35	735.65	417

Table 4: Summary of Tonnage Diverted at Junk Swaps September 2006- December 2007. **TOTAL DIVERTED- 12,295.2 kg (12.3 tonnes) (5% to landfill).**

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Question/Area	Danbury		Boreham		Gt. Baddow		Totals		%	
Did you receive the sticker and follow up flier?									850 houses	
Yes	270		260		140		670		78.8	
No	30		40		110		180		21.2	
Have you stuck the sticker somewhere?										
Yes	207		200		95		502		59.1	
No	63		60		45		168		19.8	
If so where?										
Fridge	135		50		20		205		24.1	
Cupboard	27		100		33		160		18.8	
Garage/shed	36		25				61		7.2	
Wall					30		30		3.5	
Bin	65		25		12		102		12.0	
In bin!	7						7		0.8	
To what extent do you agree regarding flier:	Agree	Dis	Agree	Dis	Agree	Dis	Agree	Dis	Agree	Dis
I learned something from it	171	99	150	110	25	115	346	324	40.7	38.1
It was interesting	135	135	125	135	90	50	350	320	41.2	37.6
Made me think about recycling	207	63	190	70	100	40	497	173	58.5	20.4
It motivated me to recycle more	144	126	75	185	65	75	284	386	33.4	45.4
To what extent do you agree regarding sticker:										
I learned something	126	144	95	165	25	115	246	424	28.9	49.9
It was interesting	72	198	85	175	120	22	277	395	32.6	46.5
Made me think about recycling	207	63	215	45	100	40	522	148	61.4	17.4
Helped with queries/problems	135	135	200	60	100	40	435	235	51.2	27.6
To what extent has the sticker made you recycle more?										
A lot more			25		8		33		3.9	
A little more	90		60		62		212		24.9	
Made no difference	180		175		70		425		50.0	
A little less										
A lot less										
To what extent has the flier made you recycle more?										
A lot more			10				10		1.2	
A little more	63		100		40		203		23.9	
Made no difference	198		150		100		448		52.7	
A little less										
A lot less										
Is there any info required not covered by these items?	Nothing Requested.									

Table 5: WRAP Leaflet and Sticker Monitoring Survey Results.

4. Analysis

To make analysis clearer it will be divided by table then conclusions will be discussed in section 5.

4.1. Table 1. Overall Summary of Promotion Work

- A total of 8316 houses were targeted by the project, in which an average initial non-participation rate of 40% was found, however a large variation was found between areas.
- Melbourne had the worst recycling participation rate with over 79% of households not recycling.
- Writtle had the best participation rate with only 15.6% of households not recycling.
- This is a range of 63.8% between the best and worst recycling areas.
- An overall increase of 17%, 1445 households, was observed over the period of the project.
- There was a large variation in the increases between areas. Melbourne's recycling rate doubled to 60% participation.
- In both Writtle and Great Baddow the participation rate increased by only 7%.
- These increases equate to 485.27 tonnes of waste diverted from landfill. (See appendix 1 for table of detailed breakdown).

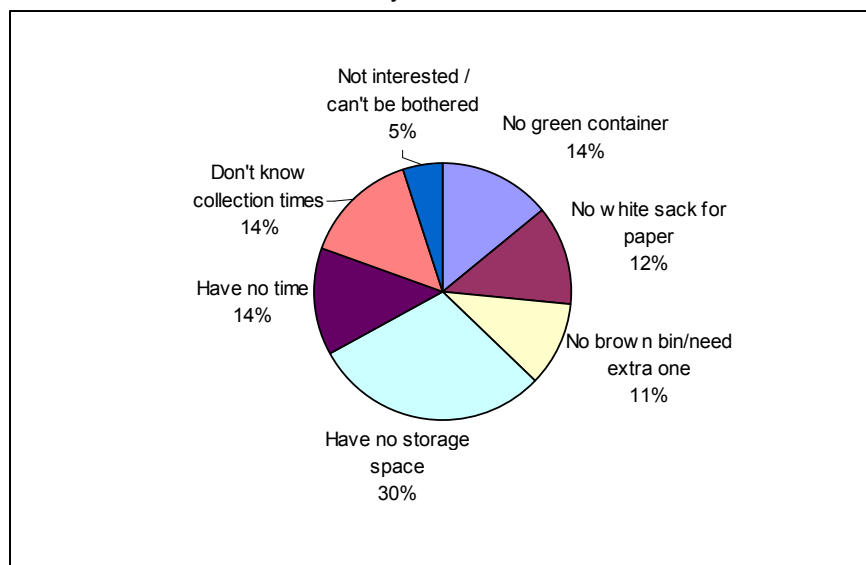
4.2. Table 2. Summary of Door-stepping Activity

- The direct contact made with households during the door-stepping activity was very low at 27% of the total houses door-stepped.
- Of those houses where contact was made 79% said that they were recycling.
- 5 overarching problems/reasons for non participation were identified:
Storage space issues; absent or infrequent collections of each recycling stream; lost bags/boxes/bins; difficulties with elderly or families with young people; complicated collection timetables.

4.3. Table 3. Summary of Questionnaire

- A total of 1,289 questionnaires were posted to houses where contact was not made in door-stepping.
- 200 were returned- this is a return rate of 16%. This means all results have a +/- 7% level of precision.
- 92% of people said that they did recycle.
- 74% of people said that they recycled before we made contact. This suggests that promotion via the information put through doors made 36 more households recycle.
- Almost half of respondents said that they would recycle even if it requires additional effort.
- 16% said that they recycled everything.
- As graph 1 shows, lost containers and bins add up to be the largest issue, this is followed by 'no storage space', then by lack of time and confusing collection times.
- Most people were aware of what can be recycled; fewer knew that cardboard and textiles could be recycled.
- There was no clear view on the amount of waste that can be recycled. The greatest number of people (35%) thought that 51-80% of household waste could be recycled.
- ¾ of respondents believe that the kerb-side collection service is good or excellent.

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Graph 1: Problems with Recycling

4.4. Table 4. Junk Swap Results

- Both the number of people attending and the tonnages of junk received varied (between place and date).
- Tonnages varied from 236kg to 2700 kg.
- No trends can be observed in the distribution of weight between different streams of junk.

4.5. Table 5. WRAP Survey Results (Analysis & Basic Discussion)

- 21% of households did not recollect receiving/ or had lost their flier and sticker. This highlights a limitation of promotion put through the letter box, it can be easily caught in junk mail, or mistaken for junk mail/advertising.
- 74.9% of households who received the sticker stuck it in their house. The locations varied but were all expected. This is a good % of households using the sticker.
- Flier: Only just over 50% of respondents thought that the flier had been interesting and educational, and although 70% said it had made them think about recycling under half of people said that it had motivated them! Considering motivation was the main aim of the flier this in particular is a disappointing result, however it did fulfil being informative.
- Sticker: Despite 60% of respondents disagreeing with the statements that it was interesting or informative, nearly 80% said it made them think about recycling and some 70% said that it had helped them with problems/queries. This is a great result as this was the main aim of the sticker.
- In terms of the amount it made households recycle MORE a disappointing 60% for both flier and sticker said it made no difference. However, the 40% who said it did make a little or 'a lot of difference' makes the exercise worth while.

5. Discussion

5.1. Increasing Recycling Rates

The promotion work was successful in fulfilling objective 2, increasing the number by almost 50% more than the target. This level of success is surprising considering the general increases in participation rates (PR) around Chelmsford as the project continued alongside much local and national Government recycling promotion.

Increases varied greatly between areas. They were very small in areas such as Writtle where PR was already 84%, over double the National average³. Writtle and the other highest recycling areas are all wealthy, rural villages. The worst initial PR and the biggest increase in PR was in Melbourne, one of the largest areas of social housing with high indices of deprivation relative to surrounding areas, thus it could be argued that wealthier areas are better recyclers. However, low PR in Little Waltham and new development Chancellor Park and good PR in the estates in Great Baddow are contrary to this premise.

Importantly we must consider the validity of the information used to come to these conclusions. Both the doorstepping and questionnaire exercises highlighted limitations in the method of data collection. When the households that were recorded as 'non recyclers' were asked about their recycling 79% said they DID recycle. This may be due to concerns of being fined by the council (although it was made clear we were an independent charity), or attempts to appease the door-stepper. However even with the anonymity provided by the questionnaire 92% of respondents said they already recycled. This points to some possible limitations in the data collection. For example monitoring was carried out anywhere between 7.30 and 8.45am (official CBC information asks recycling to be put out by 7.30am). Realistically households may put out their recycling when they leave for work, or even when they can hear the cart coming, thus they will be missed in the monitoring. Another compounding factor is that people may not put recycling out every week (particularly where collected on a weekly basis) due to not having enough waste collected. This is particularly the case with the elderly or single residencies. There is also the issue of season. Monitoring done during the summer or over Christmas (particularly school holidays) when people are away may also affect the data. This was suggested as the case by households monitored in Great Baddow 1 (Summer 2006). Finally a bias may occur in monitoring rural (bi-weekly) and urban (weekly) areas. Where collected weekly households may only put recycling out every 2nd or 3rd collection, thus monitoring over 4 weeks may miss their 'putting out' day. Whereas with bi-weekly collection areas monitoring is done over an 8 week period, thus may catch more of the households that recycle infrequently. In this case Galleywood may recycle as much as Great Waltham over a similar period.

Considering these factors the variances in PR cannot be confidently explained by the research. For example the low PR observed in Little Waltham, a wealthy area may be due to a high elderly population. However due to partnership with CBC we know that at the time we were working in each area no other promotion work was being done so increases are attributable to this work.

5.2. Barriers to Participation

The information from the doorstepping and questionnaires highlighted a number of recurring issues preventing or making recycling more difficult. The results from the questionnaires suggest that very few people lacked desire to recycle and only 14% said they didn't have the time. Greater emphasis has been put on logistical barriers.

In the areas that were monitored during end of 2005 and 2006 the most prevalent issue was a lack of, or confusing information. However this was not mentioned as much during 2007, and the questionnaire showed that knowledge of what can be recycled was good. Only cardboard, added to collections in 2007, proved to be a falling point in knowledge. Increased understanding can be attributable to both national promotion schemes such as WRAP's television adverts and 'Recycling Week', and improved information from CBC, with a better service offering both plastic bottle and card recycling. Despite ¾ of questionnaire respondents saying they were happy with the service, an improved service is clearly an important aspect in

³ The proportion of municipal waste being recycled or composted increased from 27.1 per cent in 2005/06 to 30.7 per cent in 2006/07. Taken from <http://www.defra.gov.uk/news/2007/071106a.htm> (6th Nov 07).

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encouraging participation given the number of households that mentioned absent or infrequent collections as a problem.

The most frequently mentioned issue was missing box/ bag/ bins, given the number of orders that were taken throughout the project, reducing the hassle for households, this could highlight an important job for the service provider to carry out in the future. The final important issue highlighted was lack of storage space. Given the number of bags and boxes required to divide the streams of recycling collected these issues do not come as a surprise. They are also not issues found in places where a mixed kerb-side collection box is employed. Separation at source is considered a much more effective way of recycling, however it might be suggested that innovation is required to reduce the space taken by these containers and their ability to get lost or blown away.

The anonymity provided by the questionnaire improves confidence in the results given. Since these are very similar to the problems highlighted through doorstepping there is less need to consider the bias that might be caused by talking to a door-stepper that was previously mentioned.

5.3. WRAP monitoring

As shown in the analysis the sticker and flier were not as vital in increasing recycling participation. However this may be to do with the agitation felt when people are approached on the doorstep. The WRAP monitoring survey proved frustrating for volunteer and coordinator and for the household. The questions were far too detailed considering the limited aims and intended impact of the tasks. The aim of the sticker was to provide quickly accessible information on recycling when needed (solving the problem of lost fliers). It was not designed to be interesting or motivational, purely useful when quick reference information was needed. The flier on the other hand was designed to be informative to the work we had been carrying out in Win with Waste (transparency) and hopefully motivational. With this in mind we can say that both fulfilled their main aim.

5.4. Community Reuse

The Junk Swap became a very successful community event, attracting a number of dedicated volunteers and supporters. The number of people and amount of junk varied between locations and time, however these two variants were not interdependent i.e. a low number of people does not always mean a low tonnage is collected.

The amount of junk diverted from landfill in each case was not the total amount weighed in (the figures provided in Table 4). Leftovers tended to be between 20-30% of the total amount, however where this was good quality it was donated to charity shops or if was wood, paper, card, textiles or metal was recycled. Only 2-10% of junk at each swap would go to landfill, making the event around 90% effective. Although there was no clear trend in the type of junk brought, books tended to be the largest weight collected- this is obviously due to their limited useful life for an owner. A number of exceptional items were received during the 14 events run, including a whole kitchen unit, brand new items and good quality items of furniture.

However the event is not without its problems. A number of broken, hazardous and unhygienic items were found, thus highlighting the importance of monitoring what comes in. For example a WWII sword was brought to one event. The need to test electrical items for safety means that they could not be accepted- however it is electrical and white goods that cause most confusion with disposal.

Most of the enquiries received from the public at events were regarding recycling collections and ways of recycling items such as bikes, batteries other hazardous waste. Many did not know how to find this information or had found other sources unhelpful, thus this provided a valuable point of information.

(See appendix 2 for some photos from the events).

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6. Conclusion

Win With Waste succeeded in achieving beyond all of its objectives. Chelmsford has an overall recycling rate of 33.5%, much improved since 2005 when the project began. Although this cannot be wholly attributed to WWW, promotion work has proved to be very effective. Similarly the junk swap has not only provided Chelmsford with an opportunity to reuse, but it has helped create a demand for this service, a vital aspect of future waste management.

Despite some problems with the monitoring survey, the extra WRAP aspect of the project was also beneficial to recycling participation. Although the survey suggested that both sticker and flier did not completely fulfil their aims, both have still been valuable to the households: requests for the stickers have been received, and the flier proved successful in promoting junk swaps and recycling facilities.

Suggestions for future work would be monitoring to be done by someone on the recycling cart with the team thus monitoring every household participating, and over a longer period of time. However more importantly to successful waste management would be work aimed at reducing the amount of waste being made.

Project carried out and report written by Helena Byles.

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APPENDIX

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Appendix 1- Breakdown of Waste Diverted to Landfill by Area and Period.

Tonnage Reports- Cumulative.

	New	Average	Number of						
Area	Recyclers	Weight (kg)	Since Follow Up		Total	Classifications of Rubbish			Junk Swaps
Period 10 Nov 2006 -10 Feb 2007						Paper (64)	Glass (31)	Metal (5)	
Melbourne	403	7.61	48	147.21	159.99	102.40	49.60	8.00	5.54(0.5 landfill)
Great Baddow	84	7.61	20	12.78					to date 12/2
Calculations for Tonnage report- Period 10 Feb 2007- 18 April									
Broomfield	66	7.61	15	7.53	200.88	128.56	62.27	10.04	
Melbourne	403	7.61	57	174.81					10 (1.5t landfill)
Great Baddow	84	7.61	29	18.54					to date 18/4
Calculations for period 19th April- 1 June									
Broomfield	66	7.61	21	10.55	235.95	151.01	73.14	11.80	
Melbourne	403	7.61	63	193.21					as above.
Great Baddow	84	7.61	35	22.37					
Danbury	86	7.61	15	9.82					
Calculations for Period 1 june- 18th August									
Broomfield	66	7.61	32	16.07	305.21	195.34	94.62	15.26	
Melbourne	403	7.61	74	226.95					
Great Baddow	84	7.61	46	29.41					
Danbury	86	7.61	26	17.02					
Lt Waltham	65	7.61	8	3.96					
Gt Waltham	51	7.61	11	4.27					13 (2 t landfill)
Writtle	43	7.61	12	3.93					to date 17/8
Boreham	44	7.61	4	1.34					
Galleywood	27	7.61	4	0.82					
Sandon	64	7.61	3	1.46					
Calculations for Period 18th August- 29th December									
Broomfield	66	7.61	51	25.62	485.27	310.57	150.43	24.26	
Melbourne	403	7.61	93	285.22					
Great Baddow	84	7.61	65	41.55					
Danbury	86	7.61	45	29.45					
Lt Waltham	65	7.61	27	13.36					

January 2008.

Gt Waltham	51	7.61	30	11.64					
Writtle	43	7.61	31	10.14					
Boreham	44	7.61	23	7.70					
Galleywood	27	7.61	23	4.73					
Sandon	64	7.61	22	10.71					
Gt Baddow 2	44	7.61	17	5.69					
Tile Kiln	110	7.61	17	14.23					
Moulsham Lodge	81	7.61	17	10.48					
Chelmer Village	77	7.61	17	9.96					
Chancellor Park	37	7.61	17	4.79					
									Total Junk
									Swap
									diversion
									16.5 t
									(2.5 to landfill)

January 2008.

Appendix 2

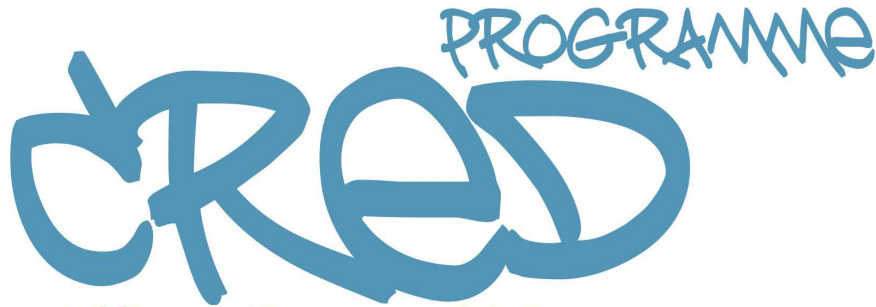


Clockwise: Cheesy team photo opportunity; Piles of books donated; Toys galore; Broomfield Junk Swap; Boreham Junk Swap; Display materials.



January 2008.

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