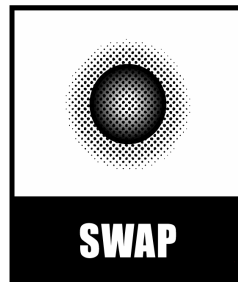


Community Re>Paint Survey 2004

Report prepared by SWAP on behalf of the
Community Re>Paint Network

Project No: 203/06

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74 Kirkgate Leeds LS2 7DJ
Tel: +44 (0) 113 243 8777
Fax: +44 (0) 113 234 4222
website: www.swap-web.co.uk
e-mail: mail@swap-web.co.uk

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Prepared by: Jenny Hartland
Title: Community Re>Paint Scheme Co-ordinator

Signature

Approved by: Mark Gregory
Title: Community Re>Paint Project Manager

Signature

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Executive summary

Fifty-six operational schemes were asked to complete the survey questionnaire, of which thirty-six responded. Some schemes were unable to complete all sections of the questionnaire fully. The survey data have therefore been extrapolated by taking average values for responding schemes to give figures for the whole network.

- Schemes responding to the survey collected 125,000 litres of paint from household waste recycling centres (HWRCs), retailers and other sources. This gave an average of 3477 litres for each scheme. By extrapolating this figure for the whole network it is estimated that 195,000 litres were collected in total in 2003–04.
- Respondent schemes redistributed 84,500 litres of paint in 2003–04. The average amount of paint redistributed per scheme was 2348 litres. Extrapolating this figure for the 56 operational schemes gives a total of 132,000 litres redistributed during 2003–04. This is a 17% increase on the figure for the previous year.
- Results show that 53% of paint collected came from HWRCs, while 41% was collected from retail sources and 6% was collected from other sources (for example, satellite collection points). The large volume collected from retailers reflects the increased interest the network has received from this sector in the last year.
- It is noted that a considerably larger amount of paint has been collected than the amount redistributed by schemes. Not all of the paint collected was redistributed, as a proportion of it was unusable, and some is in storage at schemes. Unfortunately, no data are available for these latter fractions.
- The total number of recipients taking paint from the responding schemes came to 4496 different groups and individuals. When extrapolated for the whole network it is estimated that 7630 recipients collected paint from Community Re>Paint schemes during 2003–04. This gives an average of 136 different groups or individuals collecting paint from each individual scheme in the last year.
- The survey responses have shown an increase in the number of schemes requesting a financial donation for redistributed paint in order to support scheme running costs. A small number have put a formal charging system in place. An increasing number of schemes are receiving financial support for their project from their local council, with a few schemes being paid for collecting paint from HWRCs sites. Three individual schemes have also received specific funding from the Community Recycling and Economic Development programme (CRED)¹ for their Community Re>Paint scheme.
- Forthcoming challenges cited by respondent schemes include securing further funding for the project, lack of storage space or too little paint. Some schemes report a lack of support from their local authority.
- The future plans of many schemes involve expansion of their existing operations. Some schemes also mention they would like to develop partnership working with local councils or other community recyclers.

¹ the CRED programme is funded by the Big Lottery Fund through its Transforming Waste initiative – see <http://cred.rswt.org/>

1. Introduction

SWAP has managed the Community Re>Paint network since the first scheme was established in 1992. SWAP is a not-for-profit environmental consultancy that aims to achieve environmental improvement through the sustainable management of waste. Since its beginnings in 1993, Community Re>Paint has undergone several changes and developments.

1.1 Funding

ICI Paints has supported Community Re>Paint with technical expertise and sponsorship since inception and the project forms part of its product stewardship programme. This sponsorship has been used as match funding to secure additional financial support for the project. In 1999, Biffaward (through the Landfill Tax Credit Scheme) provided a grant for substantial expansion of the network through the provision of start-up grants to community groups. This programme is now coming to an end with a current network of 56 schemes and another 19 under development it is hoped to have a UK network of 75 paint reuse projects by the end of 2005.

Funding from the National Lottery has supported the project also. The Community Fund provided a grant to support staffing costs for the project during 2000–02 while the SEED Programme¹ funded a support worker in 2003–04.

SWAP has written a business plan for the next five years and beyond to further develop Community Re>Paint, moving it towards financial sustainability both for individual schemes and its central management and to make closer links with the trade through the delivery of an industry-wide product stewardship programme.

1.2 Promotion

As in previous years, Community Re>Paint was featured in a large number of media articles including Which Magazine and The Observer, while a link to the project's website was made from the GMTV website during the Big Recycle initiative in October 2004. The Community Re>Paint website has received 17,500 hits to date, while the project was featured in a series of 30 regional and local radio interviews during the summer.

Community Re>Paint was also exhibited at a number of waste management, community recycling and charity shows during the year. In 2004, the project was also exhibited at a NACVS (National Association of Councils for Voluntary Service) conference while a representative from CSV (Community Service Volunteers) presented at the Community Re>Paint skillshare at Leeds Civic Hall in December. This represents a bid to make more links to volunteering organisations that can assist in the redecoration of community buildings.

1.3 Retailers and manufacturers

SWAP has continued to work closely with paint retailers and manufacturers during 2003–04 and pilot paint collection schemes have been established with Kalon (which manufactures Leyland and Johnstone paints), Homebase and Focus, while work with B&Q is ongoing. A pilot paint takeback scheme for painters and decorators was trialed at a Dulux Decorator Centre (DDC) in Watford,

¹ Social, Environmental and Economic Development

north London, while DDCs across the UK have been advised to donate surplus stock to their local Community Re>Paint scheme. In light of the forthcoming Hazardous Waste Regulations and the increasing cost of disposal of surplus paint, it is hoped to introduce collection charges for retailers and companies that are pitched substantially below disposal costs for these services in the longer term.

1.4 Financial sustainability

SWAP published a briefing note on income-generating ideas for Community Re>Paint schemes, following many schemes raising this as an issue. Most schemes now request donations for redistributed paint (based on the recipient's ability to pay: the paint is given away free in cases of genuine hardship). The donations make a contribution towards the running costs of the scheme.

Some Community Re>Paint schemes have set up a subscription system where larger community organisations are asked to pay an annual fee for which they can take large amounts of paint during the year. Organisations taking particularly big volumes of paint can pay up to £250 per annum. Subscription schemes can make a reasonable contribution towards running costs. Community Re>Paint Bradford has operated a successful subscription system since 2002.

1.5 Legislation

Recent and forthcoming legislation has affected the way in which Community Re>Paint schemes operate. SWAP has lobbied government departments on behalf of the network regarding the implementation of the forthcoming Hazardous Waste Regulations (HWRs) and also regarding the review of payment of recycling credits to community organisations.

1.5.1 Landfill Regulations 2002

The ban on co-disposal of hazardous and non-hazardous materials under the Landfill Regulations 2002 which came into force in July 2004 prompted a review of the way schemes handle materials containing hazardous ingredients left at HWRCs by members of the public. This fraction has traditionally been placed in general waste containers at the HWRC (while the larger percentage of acceptable material has been removed for redistribution to those in social need).

SWAP has advocated closer working with site staff at HWRCs and improved signage to ensure only appropriate materials are left in Community Re>Paint containers.

1.5.2 Hazardous Waste Regulations

The implementation of the Hazardous Waste Regulations in July 2005 should bring some form of additional facilities to handle hazardous household wastes at HWRCs and the operation of a Community Re>Paint scheme could reduce the amount of material deposited in these, saving the local authority or waste management company disposal costs.

The HWRs may also require individual schemes to register an exemption as a small organisation or charity for any hazardous waste "produced" at their own premises and SWAP will advise the network accordingly. The HWRs may bring income-generating opportunities for Community Re>Paint, as commercial companies may increasingly seek to send surplus paint for reuse rather than pay for hazardous waste disposal.

2. Survey results

The survey was carried out in October 2004 by issuing a questionnaire (see Appendix 1) to the 56 operational schemes in the network. The survey requested data for the period August 2003 to July 2004. Thirty-six schemes responded (although not all responded to every question) and a list of respondents is listed in table 2.1 below.

Table 2.1: Survey respondents

Community Re>Paint scheme name	
Belfast	Middlesbrough
Bradford	Morecambe and Lancaster
Bury	Newbury
Cardiff and The Vale	Newport
Castle Morpeth	Norfolk
Christchurch	North Allerdale
Conwy	Peterborough
Derby	Richmond upon Thames
Ealing	Sheffield
East Kent	Solihull
Edinburgh	Southampton
Falmouth	Stoke
Fleetwood	Sunderland
Hammersmith and Fulham	Swindon
Harlow	Waltham Forest
Leicestershire	West Cornwall
Medway	West Devon
Mid Herts	Wye

SWAP would like to thank all the respondents for taking the time to complete this questionnaire. The survey is an invaluable means of monitoring the progress of the network and assessing the needs of schemes. This survey report compiles the results to provide an overview of the network as a whole.

The questionnaire includes the following topic areas:

- paint collection
- paint redistribution
- scheme operation
- notable developments
- challenges facing schemes
- future plans.

2.1 Paint collection

Schemes were asked about the quantity and quality of the paint collected through different routes, namely HWRCs, retail outlets and “other” means (eg, paint brought to the scheme’s own premises,

paint donated at satellite collection points and that donated by painters, decorators and commercial companies). Table 2.2 illustrates the amount of paint collected by schemes using these collection methods.

2.1.1 Volume of paint

A larger amount of paint has been collected from HWRCs (66,313 litres – 53% of the total) than from retail sources (50,881 – 41% of the total) with 7962 litres (6%) collected from other sources. Collections from HWRCs continues to be the main focus of Community Re>Paint schemes, although collection of end-of-line, mistints¹ and damaged tins from retailers produces a significant amount of paint for redistribution, which is generally of a better overall quality.

The total amount of paint collected by the respondent schemes via all routes was 125,156 litres. By extrapolating this figure to account for all 56 operational schemes it is calculated that a total figure of 192,000² litres of paint were collected by the entire network.

2.1.2 Acceptability of donated paint

Schemes were asked to give the approximate percentage of “acceptable” and “unacceptable” paint donated at HWRCs, retail and other sources. This criterion refers to paints designated as suitable for safe handling and redistribution by individual schemes and their staff. Community Re>Paint schemes collect only reusable domestic paints and do not accept any specialist or industrial materials or paints with a hazard symbol displayed on their containers (see Appendix 2).

Table 2.3 shows that 91% of surplus retail paint was acceptable, compared with a rate of 72% for leftover paint donated at HWRCs by members of the public.

However, some schemes have given a quality rating prior to a paint sorting process completed at the HWRC (with only acceptable paints taken back to their storage premises) while others have given a rating of the post-sorting material. Future survey reports should seek to address this issue with different phrasing of questions on the survey form. As mentioned in Section 1.5.1, SWAP and individual schemes are working to reduce the amount of unacceptable material deposited in paint containers at HWRCs.

This higher quality paint received from retailers is popular with schemes as it is often new and therefore easier to redistribute. This is reflected in the fact that more schemes are now accepting paint from retailers; some will actively contact local DIY stores to offer their collection services. Additionally, SWAP has been working closely with the head offices of a number of retailers and paint manufacturers on behalf of the network to increase the number of stores donating paint to schemes.

Taking account of scores for HWRC site, retail and “other”, the average level of acceptability of donated paint from all sources is 81%.

¹ paint unsuccessfully mixed to a customer’s specific colour or shade

² the extrapolated figure discounts any particularly large amounts of paint collected by individual schemes as being unrepresentative and likely to skew the extrapolated figure

Table 2.2: Volume of paint collected

Scheme name	HWRC (litres)	Retail (litres)	Other (litres)	Total (litres)
Belfast	0	4000	0	4000
Bradford	12728	4660	0	17388
Bury	0	1530	398	1928
Castle Morpeth	1000	203	0	1203
Christchurch	0	500	100	600
Derby	3860	4062	0	7922
Ealing	1200	0	0	1200
East Kent	4044	0	400	4444
Falmouth	0	100	454	554
Fleetwood	1892	1038	524	3454
Hammersmith and Fulham	4252	4000	1200	9452
Harlow	0	1116	376	1492
Medway	0	650	2775	3425
Mid Herts	801	70	305	1176
Morecambe and Lancaster	3368	3754	0	7122
Newbury	0	5500	200	5700
Newport	4200	0	6	4206
Norfolk	0	5000	1000	6000
North Allerdale	4000	0	0	4000
Peterborough	1100	500	0	1600
Sheffield	6000	2500	0	8500
Solihull	17868	0	0	17868
Southampton	0	11000	0	11000
West Cornwall	0	368	84	452
West Devon	0	330	40	370
Wye	0	0	100	100
Totals	66313	50881	7962	125156
Percentage of total	53%	41%	6%	100%

Table 2.3: Acceptability of paint according to different methods of collection

Method of collection			
Acceptability	HWRC site (%)	Retail (%)	Other (%)
Acceptable	72	91	80
Unacceptable	28	9	20
Total	100	100	100

Table 2.4: Quality rating for paint collected from different sources

Quality rating	HWRC (%)	Retail (%)	Other (%)
Excellent	0	41	35
Good	62	55	53
Poor	38	4	12
Total	100	100	100

Schemes were asked to rate the overall quality of paint donated from different sources. Figure 2.4 summarises the responses, showing that 41% of retail paint was of an excellent quality and 55% was good, with just 4% rated as poor. The general good quality of retail paint reflects the fact that the tins have not previously been used by members of the public and are, to all intents and purposes, brand new.

Results for HWRCs show 62% good quality and 38% poor quality paint. The high amount of poor quality paint may be due to schemes assessing paint prior to completing the sorting process at HWRCs.

2.2 Paint redistribution

2.2.1 Volume of paint

Table 2.5 lists the volumes of paint redistributed by responding schemes and shows a considerable variance of figures ranging from 30 litres redistributed by a scheme based in Wye, a small village in Kent, to over 19,000 litres redistributed in Bradford, a city in West Yorkshire.

The total amount of paint redistributed by respondent schemes was 84,240 litres. Extrapolating this amount for the whole network gives an average amount of 2348¹ litres redistributed per scheme. Therefore, it is estimated that the whole Community Re>Paint network diverted 132,000 litres of paint away from landfill for the benefit of community projects and those in social need.

2.2.2 Numbers of recipients

The questionnaire requested information on the numbers of individuals and community-based groups taking paint away for redecoration. Thirty-three responses were received from the survey which indicated that a total of 3368 individuals and 1128 community groups had taken paint. Extrapolating these for the whole network gives figures of 5715 individuals and 1915 community groups benefiting from the project. This provides a combined total of 7630 beneficiaries.

However, the actual number of beneficiaries is likely to be significantly higher than this figure due to a number of factors. Many individual schemes were unable to distinguish between beneficiaries who are individuals and groups due to their system of record keeping (and as such were marked as individual beneficiaries). Additionally, it can be said that there are a large number of individual beneficiaries who might use the premises of one redecorated community group while some groups and individuals receive paint several times in a year (but are counted only once in records).

¹ The figure for Bradford was divided by 2.5 to account for the areas of Bradford, Wakefield and part of Leeds that they cover through their operations.

Table 2.6 below summarises the extrapolated results for the network.

Table 2.5 – Total volumes of paint redistributed

Scheme name	Volume redistributed (litres)
Belfast	3000
Bradford	19073
Bury	541
Cardiff and The Vale	830
Castle Morpeth	874
Christchurch	1100
Conwy	95
Derby	3000
Ealing	1200
East Kent	1450
Fleetwood	1321
Hammersmith and Fulham	3133
Harlow	946
Leicestershire	2124
Medway	2336
Mid Herts	316
Middlesbrough	304
Morecambe and Lancaster	5368
Newbury	4340
Newport	3430
Norfolk	4000
North Allerdale	3000
Peterborough	1200
Richmond upon Thames	1515
Sheffield	4274
Solihull	5868
Southampton	5200
Stoke	600
Waltham Forest	3672
West Devon	100
Wye	30
Total	84240

Table 2.6: Volume of paint redistributed and numbers of groups and individuals receiving paint

	Litres
Total volume of paint redistributed	132000
Total number of individuals receiving paint	5715
Total number of groups receiving paint	1915
Total number of paint recipients	7630

2.2.3 Types of recipient groups

Schemes were surveyed regarding the types of beneficiaries taking paint from their schemes and to indicate which of 10 specific recipient groups they were providing paint to. Individual schemes each indicated a variety of different beneficiary groups. A summary for all the respondent schemes is given below.

Table 2.7: Types of beneficiary groups

Beneficiary group	Total
Single parent families	31
People on low incomes	29
Disadvantaged people living in urban areas	28
Disabled people (physical/mental disabilities)	28
Former homeless people	28
Unemployed people	27
Ethnic minorities	24
Disadvantaged people living in rural areas	20
Refugees/asylum seekers	18
Other	11
Total	244

The results show a wide range of beneficiary groups receiving redistributed paint to redecorate their premises and community buildings, which would have otherwise been sent to landfill.

Table 2.8 below shows the types of organisations listed as “other” in Table 2.7.

Table 2.8: “Other” beneficiary groups

Scheme name	Details of “other” category
Belfast	Groups working with children
Castle Morpeth	Schools and prisons
Derby	Overseas aid
Ealing	Charities
East Kent	Charities and voluntary organisations
Hammersmith and Fulham	Mental health groups
Leicestershire	Church groups, scout groups, village halls, etc
Middlesbrough	Schools, nurseries, arts organisations
Newport	Old-age pensioners
Peterborough	Any person in need
Solihull	Welcome group, scouts/guides, youth organisations
Stoke	Various charitable organisations
Wye	Ordinary people

2.3 Scheme operations

2.3.1 Job and volunteering opportunities

Operation of the Community Re>Paint network provides additional social benefits through creation of jobs (both full-time and part-time) and volunteering and accredited training opportunities. Schemes provide opportunities to work and volunteer in a number of fields including paint sorting and redistribution, driving and collections, marketing and promotions and project management. Schemes are often able to offer opportunities to the long-term unemployed, those with a long-term sickness or disability or people with learning difficulties. The extrapolated figures for jobs and volunteers supported by the network are shown below in Table 2.8.

Table 2.8: Numbers of jobs and volunteer opportunities supported by the network

Full-time jobs	12 ¹
Part-time jobs	34
Full-time volunteers	34
Part-time volunteers	100

2.3.2 Training opportunities

Many schemes have used the operation of a Community Re>Paint scheme as a vehicle for providing work training to, for example, the long-term unemployed and people with learning disabilities. Training is given in areas such as health and safety, manual handling, warehousing and waste management. Table 2.9 shows the numbers of courses operated by the network during 2003–04. Several schemes offer more than one training course and the table reflects their multiple responses.

¹ This figure is not extrapolated and is the actual total recorded amount for the sample group. It is unlikely that the network supports a higher number of full-time positions exclusively working on Community Re>Paint.

2.3.3 Core activity

Operating a Community Re>Paint scheme is often an add-on to the activities of an existing community-based organisation. It can complement other activities and is well-suited to groups with premises, storage area, staff, volunteers and a vehicle. Table 2.10 shows the core activities of the respondent schemes. Some organisations have listed more than one core activity, for example as a furniture reuse group and a training provider, and Table 2.10 shows a total of 60 activities from 35 respondent groups.

Table 2.9: Training courses operated by the network

Course	Number
Furniture restoration	5
Health and safety	22
Manual handling	19
Other	“7
Warehousing	12
Waste management	9
Total	74
Extrapolated total for whole network	173

Table 2.10: Core activities of organisations operating Community Re>Paint schemes

Core activity	Number of schemes
Community recycler	14
Furniture reuse	16
Other	10
Scrap store	7
Training provider	13
Total	60

The ten “other” core work areas include:

- clothing/textile reuse and recycling
- information service – disability advice
- local government (council)
- youth project
- community composting
- waste management – household waste and recycling.

The results show that while the majority of organisations operating schemes are predominantly either community recyclers and/or furniture reuse projects, there is a wide variety of other host organisations involved in paint reuse.

3. Comparison with previous years

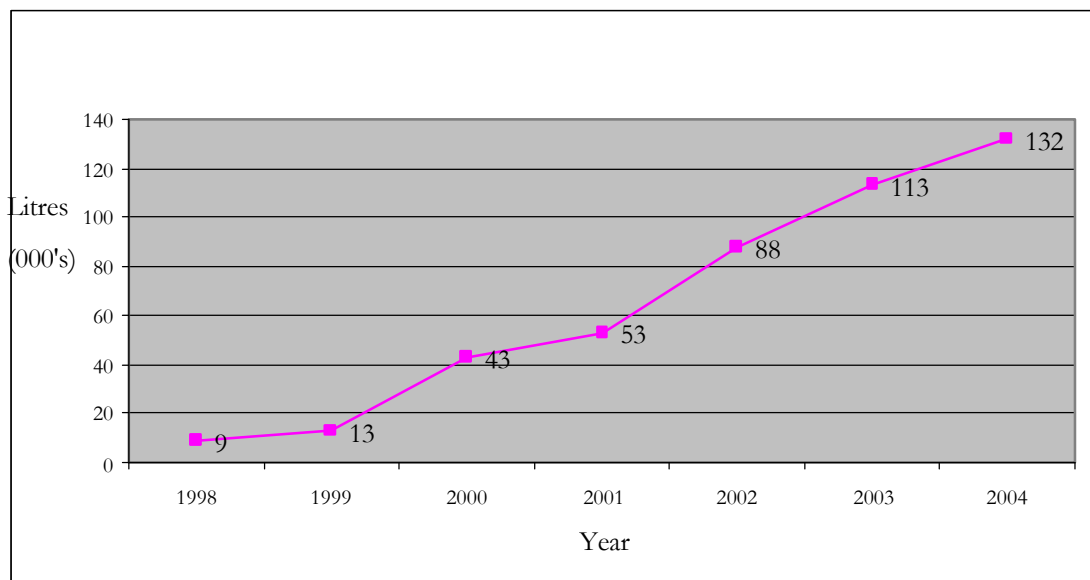
This section compares the results of the 2003–04 survey with those of previous years.

3.1 Volume of redistributed paint

The volume of paint redistributed through the Community Re>Paint network in 2003–04 has increased by 17% compared to the previous year's figures. This figure is indicative of an ongoing upward trend since 1998, which is the result of an ongoing cumulative increase in the number of schemes in the network and increased activity of individual schemes. These figures are illustrated in Figure 3.1.

The average volume of paint redistributed by individual schemes in 2003–04 was 2348 litres, a slight reduction from the previous year's results (2518 litres). However, an increased number of schemes in the network in the last year has produced an overall increase in the total amount of paint redistributed.

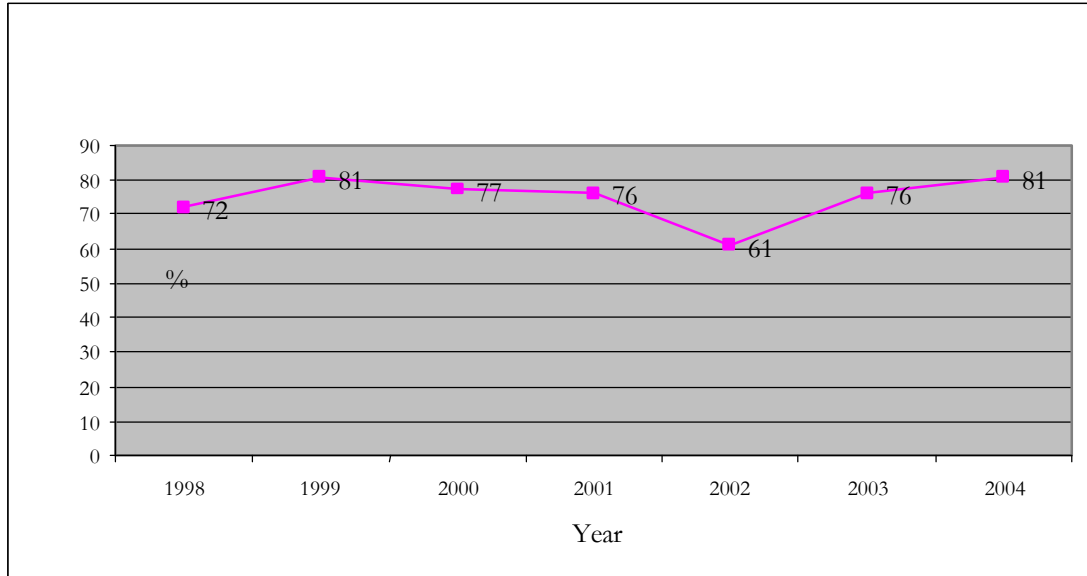
Figure 3.1: Volume of redistributed paint



3.2 Acceptable paint

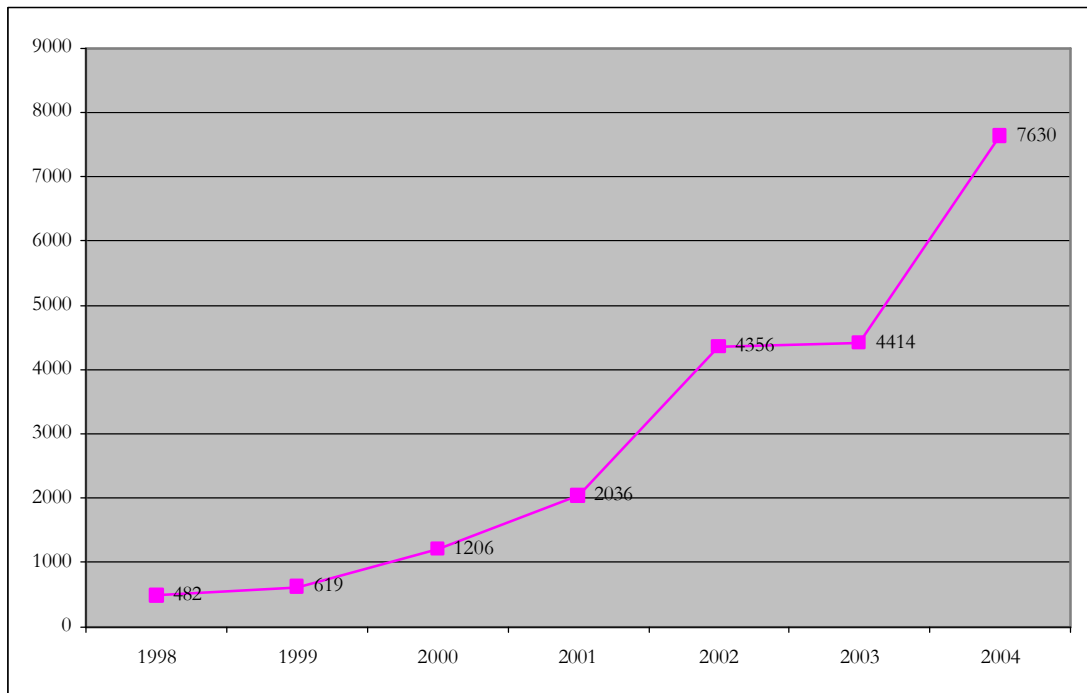
Figure 3.2 shows that the overall proportion of acceptable paint has increased compared to figures for the previous four years. The acceptability of paint collected from HWRCs has increased to 72% compared to the previous year's figure of 53%. This could be due to better sorting of donations and improved relationships with site staff who can advise the public on the correct materials to be deposited. In addition, a few schemes have improved their signage at the HWRC, making the public more aware of what materials are acceptable to the scheme.

Figure 3.2: The proportion of acceptable paint donated to schemes



3.3 Numbers of beneficiaries receiving paint

Figure 3.3: Total number of beneficiaries receiving paint



There is a 73% increase this year in the number of groups and individuals receiving paint from Community Re>Paint schemes compared to the previous 12-month period. In light of the 17% increase in the volume of paint redistributed by the network it is to be expected that consequently there will be an increase in the number of individuals and groups receiving paint.

However, the results still show a sharp increase in the number of beneficiaries and indicate that more community groups and individuals are aware of surplus paint being available through the project. This reflects promotional work done at a local level by schemes and at a national level by SWAP. SWAP has worked to establish links with national charities and charitable bodies in order that they can use their own networks to promote Community Re>Paint. The series of 30 interviews

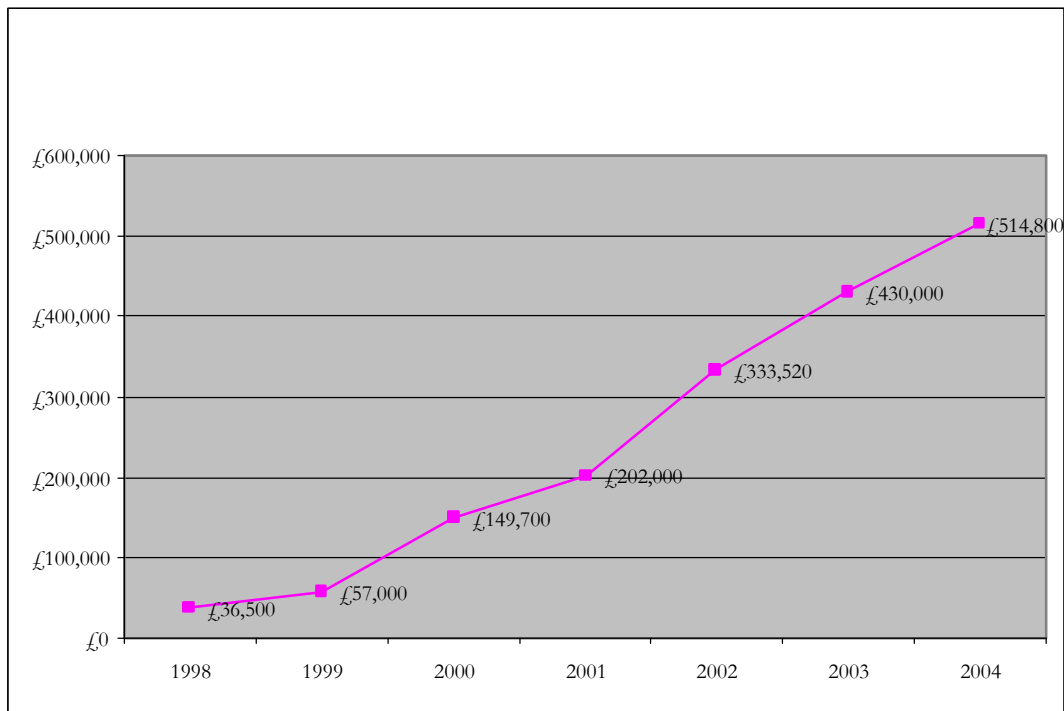
for local and regional radio on Community Re>Paint, completed in June 2004, combined with features in national press and magazines, etc has contributed to increased awareness of the project. SWAP also recruited a Scheme Co-ordinator in March 2003 to support schemes and their activities, which has brought significant results.

There is a substantial difference in the total volume of paint collected (192,000 litres) and redistributed (132,000 litres), which indicates a large volume of paint being held in storage across the network and considerable additional work to be done by local schemes and SWAP to redistribute this to those in need. Additionally, future survey questionnaires should seek to ensure recorded data are accurate and reflect a true picture of network activity.

3.4 Overall market value of paint redistributed

During 2003–04, there was a 20% increase in the market value of the total amount of paint redistributed to £515,000¹, which reflects the increase in the amount of paint redistributed and a marginal increase in the retail price of paint.

Figure 3.4: Overall market value of redistributed paint



¹ Calculated using an average price for paint of £3.79/litre: source GFK Retail Audit

4. Other aspects of scheme operation

This section reports on additional aspects and recent developments in the operation of individual Community Re>Paint schemes.

4.1 Funding

Schemes were surveyed regarding the principal sources of funding for their Community Re>Paint scheme and for details of any prospective funding bids or enterprises. A full list of responses is provided in Appendix 3, while a summary of these is given in Table 4.1 below. Most schemes indicated funding from more than one source and Table 4.1 reflects the multiple responses of each scheme.

Community Re>Paint schemes have been mostly established as an add-on to existing projects and accordingly, the majority of respondents have stated that the core funding of the host organisation and its activities support the project. A further nine schemes have indicated that they receive funding in one form or another from their local council, reflecting partnership working with the local authority for their core activity or for their paint reuse project.

Table 4.1 – Funding for Community Re>Paint schemes

Type of funding	Number of responses
Core funding of host organisation/various unspecified grants	16
Local authority	9
National government (eg, Defra, Landfill Tax Credit Scheme, Office of the Deputy Prime Minister)	8
National Lottery (eg CRED, SEED, the Big Lottery Fund)	5
Donations/sales	5
Local trusts, grants, housing associations	3
European (eg European Social Fund)	2
Memberships	2
Social enterprise funding	1
Commercial sponsorship	1
New Deal	1
Use of volunteers	1

Recent amendments to the Landfill Tax Credit Scheme have removed a large source of funding for the community recycling sector as a whole and specifically for paint reuse projects (although a small number of schemes still cite this source). However, organisations operating Community Re>Paint schemes have accessed a variety of different funds from varying sources. Several are from national governmental bodies, for example the Treasury (via the Landfill Tax Credits Scheme) the Department of the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) and the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM).

A number of schemes have mentioned funding from various National Lottery sources, eg CRED¹, the SEED Programme and the Big Lottery Fund. An encouraging number of schemes are now quoting donations (and some mention sales) received from paint recipients towards their overhead costs while others quote membership subscriptions. This shows an increasing number of schemes moving towards financial sustainability. The scheme in Newbury has mentioned local commercial sponsorship from Vodafone for their project.

4.2 Cost of operating a scheme

Schemes were asked the approximate annual cost of operating a scheme. The responses showed an extremely wide range from £100 to £22,000² with more active schemes quoting higher costs.

Council-run projects and schemes where paint reuse is a smaller operation added on to other activities tend to have lower costs. The average cost of scheme operation was £8600 per year. The full range of responses is shown in Table 4.2 below.

Table 4.2: Cost of scheme operation

Estimated cost of scheme operation/annum	£
Bradford	19,350
Bury	8,000
Cardiff and The Vale	2,275
Castle Morpeth	2,000
Christchurch	250
Derby	8,113
Ealing	100
East Kent	1,000
Falmouth	2,000
Hammersmith and Fulham	17,000
Harlow	288
Medway	10,000
Mid Herts	15,000
Morecambe and Lancaster	45,000
Norfolk	8,000
North Allerdale	1,000
Richmond upon Thames	12,000
Sheffield	10,000
Solihull	12,000
Southampton	22,000
Sunderland	11,000
Waltham Forest	7,000
West Cornwall	800
West Devon	450
Wye	1,000

¹ Community Resources and Economic Development

² One scheme quoted a cost of £45,000 but it is felt that this figure includes major core costs of the host organisation and is untypical of other responses

4.3 Expansion in schemes activity

Schemes were asked to give details of any recent expansion or development to their existing operations and the responses are listed in Table 4.3. The majority of respondents report some expansion or increased activity in one form or other. Solihull has reported a reduction in paint reuse activity while Swindon has requested advice on how to expand operations (SWAP has responded to both these comments and the schemes have been contacted by the Scheme Co-ordinator).

Table 4.3: Expansion in scheme activity

Scheme name	Have there been any recent expansions in your existing operations, eg new collections, additional equipment?
Bradford	New van has been ordered and we have plans to collect from Leeds council
Castle Morpeth	Co-operation with the Probation Service, council waste management departments and a timber recycling scheme
Christchurch	Two large deliveries over past two months
Derby	The volume we collect has increased from our main supplies. We currently suggest a donation of 50p per litre for paint collected from retailers; this has allowed us to extend our free paint to most of the paint collected from CA sites
Fleetwood	Not at present but we are working with Lancashire County Council to purchase more containers for CA sites near us
Leicestershire	Installed new racking
Medway	We have received paint from two small local firms for the first time. We accepted ICI paint from their testing centre in Slough
Morecambe and Lancaster	Additional equipment bought: spillage kits, label maker (for prices on tins) trolley for transporting paint, 10 storage boxes, Banner (Community Re>Paint). Also 2-3 times a month we visit rural fairs and fetes where we promote the project and sell paint.
Newbury	Recently started collecting from Brewers
Newport	Furniture roadshow every month where we donate 40 pots of paint = 100 litres
Norfolk	Homebase is a new drop off point in Breckland District Council area, and we have taken delivery of a mixed bag of paint from a Great Yarmouth waste disposal company
Richmond upon Thames	The inside of the crate that SWAP provided has been repainted and the paint reorganised. Also more shelving installed
Solihull	We have had to cut down on collections because of lack of funds and a reduction in staff
Southampton	In the process of opening a new Community Re>Paint scheme on the east side of Southampton
Sunderland	New storage premises
Swindon	No, but we would like to expand but require funding and advice!
West Devon	We received a large donation of unused/good quality paint in June 2004
Wye	150 new homes on regular kerbside collection

Several schemes have mentioned the acquisition of new equipment while others have developed links with new organisations, national DIY retailers, paint manufacturers or local paint companies. Two schemes have mentioned additional promotional work while two schemes have mentioned an expansion of activities to new premises or the establishment of new facilities.

4.4 Age profile of paint beneficiaries

Table 4 shows the estimated numbers of beneficiaries receiving paint from the respondent schemes within four age ranges. The highest proportion of paint recipients were in the 20–60 year range. There were also high numbers reported in the 0–12 group and the 13–19 range. The lowest number of beneficiaries was recorded for beneficiaries aged 60 years and over. This indicates potential to promote the project further to the elderly, perhaps through social and support services and groups offering home redecoration to the elderly. The total number of estimated beneficiaries is 6627, which is slightly less than the 7630 extrapolated number of total beneficiaries for the network reported in Section 2.2.2.

Table 4.4: Age profile of paint beneficiaries

Age group	Reported number of beneficiaries
0–12	1282
13–19	1283
20–60	3398
60 plus	664
Total	6627

4.5 Uses of redistributed paint

Table 4.5 below lists some of the interesting and imaginative end uses of redistributed paint. Many of these involve work at schools, local art projects or murals. Southampton demonstrates an innovative use through decorating a geriatric unit at a local hospital. Two of the London schemes, Waltham Forest and Hammersmith and Fulham, have donated paint to “Soul in the City” a Christian church project based in London using young volunteers to carry out community-based activities. Sunderland mentions that its scheme has given away lime green radiator paint as raffle prizes!

4.6 Scheme promotion

Promotion of Community Re>Paint schemes at a local level is essential for maintaining awareness of the project and encouraging both paint donations and community groups and individuals in need to use the paint. Schemes were asked to list any recent promotional work they had been involved in and the results are summarised in Table 4.6 overleaf. The comments show that most responding schemes are involved in some form of promotional work at a local or regional level.

Table 4.5: Uses of redistributed paint

Scheme name	Have you noted any interesting or imaginative uses of redistributed paints, eg murals, etc?
Bradford	Murals, set designs for theatres and use by freelance artists working in communities
Bury	Sample pots given to local community artist to decorate interiors of “pre-school” groups
Cardiff and The Vale	Murals, school yard games on floor (snakes and ladders)
Castle Morpeth	Two schools have taken paint to decorate corridors with murals; four school art departments take paint for student’s work; Inside Out Trust uses paint in the refurbishment of bikes from Centreparcs – bikes are distributed in UK and abroad
Derby	Murals, stage backdrops and banners and carnival floats
East Kent	Nothing springs to mind – murals and other “Artwork” projects are always appreciated as they tend to use small quantities of different coloured paints – often difficult to use in straightforward decorating projects
Falmouth	Murals, workshops making environmental signs
Fleetwood	Murals, schools and libraries
Hammersmith and Fulham	Soul in the City – painted whole streets, gave a face lift to high rise blocks of flats: market stalls were painted in bright colours
Harlow	Local community group painted murals on outside of school using paint from us
Leicestershire	Murals – one for church youth group, one for scout group. Some paint used for painting a coach used in a carnival
Mid Herts (Hemel Hempstead)	One customer creates domestic murals; many use it for furniture painting
Middlesbrough	Not that I know of, although paint was used to decorate a comprehensive school art department
Morecambe and Lancaster	Some local schools used our paint for murals. Artists groups also purchased paint for murals and other local projects
Newbury	Children at the local women’s refuge have painted a mural using our paint
Newport	Team Challenge – Hawane Farm Project for orphans; Windyridge gardening and wildlife project; Metro-international church; Newport in Bloom; Pontypool in Bloom
Norfolk	Kings Lynn Murals depicting 800 years of its history, an urban art project – does legalised graffiti on various sites in Norfolk
North Allerdale	Murals in local youth groups, children painting fencing for a new play area. Using existing newsletters to tell people about Community Re>Paint, eg housing associations, we did this and over 40 residents collected paint.
Richmond upon Thames	A school in Waterloo painted its climbing frame with our paint
Solihull	Schools, scout hut, girl guides, before and after school club, community centres, and family centre
Southampton	I have completed a major project since April, the Voice Project, redecorating a geriatric unit at a local hospital, redecorating a Basics Bank project and a youth club in east Southampton
Sunderland	Pylon paint reused to paint cow sheds, lime green radiator paint as raffle prizes
Waltham Forest	Soul in the City project, lots of murals
West Cornwall	Refurbishment of vandalised skate board park – artist believed to have been used to brighten it up
Wye	Wild colour scheme used in the Wye under 5s outdoor play area

Table 4.6 – Publicity activities

Scheme name	Have you been involved in any publicity drives over the past year, eg local promotion, press/media coverage, articles, etc?
Belfast	Play Resource centre held a waste fair on 25th Sept. Paul was interviewed on BBC Radio and TV news, local newspaper etc, where he spoke on all aspects of the centre including the Community Re>Paint Scheme
Bradford	Which? Magazine and Friends of the Earth magazine as well as local press
Bury	Official Community Re>Paint launch
Castle Morpeth	Media and two open days/community information sessions/poster distribution through other recycling schemes and community forums
East Kent	We are not encouraging promotion as the scheme at its present size fits nicely into our portfolio of recycling initiatives
Falmouth	In local papers on occasions
Fleetwood	Open day
Hammersmith and Fulham	Our annual report 2003–04 included a feature on Community Re>Paint. Promotion via Sky TV
Harlow	Local press and on leaflet and information publications
Mid Herts	As part of open days, etc
Morecambe and Lancaster	Furniture Matters is always in local newspapers (average once a month) and on the radio: we also distributed over 3000 leaflets (door to door) offering recycled paint.
Newbury	Local press and radio
Newport	Beaufort centre opening; furniture road show posters
Norfolk	I spoke on Community Re>Paint at an influential waste conference run by Norfolk County Council on 1st July
North Allerdale	No, but we always mention Community Re>Paint.
Richmond upon Thames	Eco-Action website and Christmas leaflets to residents
Sheffield	BBC Radio Sheffield, leaflets in libraries
Solihull	Just leaflets
Southampton	The Voice Project was well publicised locally with an appearance on BBC South Today
Sunderland	News stories
Waltham Forest	Two articles in local paper
West Devon	Article on Chagford 10 best things – Devon Life Magazine Oct 04
Wye	No main ones this year but all new homes on our collection plus all new residents get the leaflet and are the main source of reuse paint. We have found 1150 homes is a limited source

5. Challenges facing individual schemes

Schemes were asked to highlight the main challenges they face for scheme operation. Table 5.1 summarises the main issues and the numbers of schemes citing each item. Some schemes highlighted more than one issue. A full list of individual responses is listed in Appendix 4.

Table 5.1: Summary of issues facing schemes

Issue	Number of responses
Limited staff time/equipment, etc	12
Shortage of paint – quality/specific colours/types of paint	9
Low demand/take-up of paint/need for more promotion to community groups	7
Funding	7
Issues with DIY retailers/councils	5
Other	2
Disposal of unacceptable paint	1

Twelve respondents mentioned that limited staff time, resources, equipment or insufficient storage at premises were a barrier to development of their project. Nine projects indicated that they could not source either sufficient paint or good quality paint, while others wanted more of specific paint types and colours. Conversely, seven respondents stated that they had surplus paint or that they needed to do more work to promote the project and make links with potential users of paint. An increased level of networking and communication between individual projects might help resolve peaks and troughs for the supply and demand of paint.

Seven schemes mentioned ongoing funding and achieving financial sustainability as a challenge. This is likely to be linked to the issue of limited staff time and resources, and both sets of responses indicate that there is a potential to achieve more with individual schemes with increased financial support and a move towards projects becoming self-financing. Five projects mention poor relationships with DIY retailers and local councils as a problem.

SWAP is working to address the issues raised by establishing links with retailers and paint manufacturers at a national level, working with local councils, working to promote Community Re>Paint to national charities and volunteers agencies and to develop methods of making the project financially sustainable.

6. Future plans

Schemes were asked to state their future plans for Community Re>Paint. Table 6.1 below lists the responses.

Table 6.1 – Future plans

Scheme name	What are your future plans for your Community Re>Paint project?
Belfast	More contacts with industry
Bradford	To become independent, do more workshops and increase awareness in paint recycling
Bury	The scheme at present ties in very well with the furniture project and the handyman project – the workshop recently set up is benefiting but needs more space and more volunteers
Cardiff and The Vale	To continue recycling
Castle Morpeth	Partnership with other recycling schemes
Christchurch	More advertising
Conwy	We will carry on as present as a service to the community
Derby	To encourage local housing schemes to come on board as members and therefore give the needy groups more access
Ealing	To continue as per arrangement
East Kent	To continue with it in its present size and form, unless new EU Directives on toxic waste make it impractical
Edinburgh	Focusing on a larger partnership project with the local authority working on two CA sites to reuse a variety of household items, including paint
Falmouth	To develop project capacity
Hammersmith and Fulham	Depending on funding we hope to expand
Harlow	Depends on funding and local issues
Medway	To target and approach organisations that use volumes of paint eg local colleges
Mid Herts	Expansion – advertising, more promotion through additional DIY materials – eg wallpaper
Middlesbrough	After December 04 my own contract will have ended. I haven't been made aware of any future plans by my own colleagues
Morecambe and Lancaster	To recruit more volunteers, to expand the storage area, to be more active in redistributing the paint
Newbury	We would like to collect more paint and help more people
Newport	To contact DIY retailers again for paint, to further promote to groups and individuals
Norfolk	To achieve our 7000 litres a year target by June 2007
North Allerdale	None planned at the moment
Richmond upon Thames	Increase connection with more schools because they use large quantities
Sheffield	To change from a colour chart ordering scheme to a self service paint selection project
Solihull	Maintain level of service as long as possible
Southampton	To expand as much as I can, to a stage where we can actually help disadvantaged and disenfranchised people to decorate whatever environment they find themselves in
Stoke	To maintain present scheme
Sunderland	Continued development. Link to a training organisation
Swindon	To expand
Waltham Forest	To secure service level agreements with local authorities and to increase storage space
West Cornwall	Continue and see if any improvement can be made
West Devon	Need to find a volunteer to help organise the paint storage
Wye	Relaunch in the spring with a push to get recycling credits from disposal authority

Most schemes have stated that they plan to expand their activities in some form or another and this reflects the enthusiasm for Community Re>Paint from the individual schemes that make up the network. A few schemes have mentioned they would like to increase partnership working, for example, Edinburgh mentions that it would like to focus on a larger partnership with the local authority and Castle Morpeth says it would like to build partnerships with other recycling schemes. Norfolk has set itself a target litreage to reach by June 2007, while some schemes say they would just like to maintain the present service to their customers.

Appendices

Appendix 1: Survey questionnaire

Appendix 2: Acceptable and unacceptable paints

Appendix 3: Sources of funding

Appendix 4: Challenges facing Community Re>Paint schemes

Appendix 1: Survey questionnaire



Survey questionnaire 2003–04

PLEASE COMPLETE THE QUESTIONNAIRE AS FULLY AS POSSIBLE AND RETURN BY THE DATE SHOWN.

The questionnaire is important to both SWAP and Community Re>Paint schemes, the results can be used by your project to:

- attract funding for your organisation
- obtain support from local authorities, governmental bodies, waste management companies etc for your scheme
- raise the profile of your Community Re>Paint scheme and obtain publicity.

Copies of the final survey report will be available to all Community Re>Paint schemes, on request or through our website at www.communityrepaint.org.uk

If you do not have all the relevant information requested, please complete as much of the other sections as possible – all information obtained is useful!

Please complete and return by the 27th September 2004

Thank you

Jenny Hartland

Community Re>Paint Scheme Co-ordinator

SWAP, 74 Kirkgate, Leeds, LS2 7DJ

Tel: (0113) 243 8777

Email: jenny@swap-web.co.uk



Community Re>Paint Survey

Please complete for the period 1st August 2003 to 31st July 2004 (or a period [12 months or less] closest to these dates).

Scheme name:	Community Re>Paint ...		
Organisation:			
Contact person:			
Address:			
Telephone:		Email:	
Web address:			

What are your organisation's core activities?

- furniture store scrap store community recycler
 training provider other (please specify)

Paint Collection

Please tell us where you get your paint from:

Civic Amenity (CA) site / Household Waste Recycling Centre (HWRC)

Paint	Quantity
Total paint donated	<i>Litres</i>
Approx % acceptable	<i>%</i>
Approx % unacceptable	<i>%</i>

Overall quality of paint from CA site/HWRC:

excellent good poor

Any additional comments/difficulties with CA site/HWRC collections?

.....
.....

Retailers (DIY stores, etc)

Paint	Quantity
Total paint donated	<i>Litres</i>
Approx % acceptable	<i>%</i>
Approx % unacceptable	<i>%</i>

Overall quality of paint from retailers:

excellent good poor

Please list main retail suppliers (e.g. B&Q, Homebase, Focus etc)

.....
.....
.....

Any additional comments/difficulties with retailers?

.....
.....
.....

Other paint donations

Please specify where/who you collect this paint from eg kerbside collections:

.....
.....
.....

Paint	Quantity
Total paint donated	<i>Litres</i>
Approx % acceptable	%
Approx % unacceptable	%

Overall quality of paint from other suppliers:

- excellent
 good
 poor

Any additional comments/difficulties with your “other” suppliers?

.....

Paint redistribution

- **Total volume of paint redistributed:***litres*
- **Total number of community groups that have received paint**
- **Total number of individuals that have received paint**

How many people under each age group, would you estimate, have directly benefited from your scheme? (Please put number in relevant box).

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input style="width: 40px; height: 30px;" type="text"/> young children 0–12 | <input style="width: 40px; height: 30px;" type="text"/> teenagers 13–19 |
| <input style="width: 40px; height: 30px;" type="text"/> adults 20–60 | <input style="width: 40px; height: 30px;" type="text"/> older persons 60+ |

Who are the recipient groups? (Please tick all relevant boxes)

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | disadvantaged people living in rural areas | <input type="checkbox"/> | refugees/asylum seekers |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | disadvantaged people living in urban areas | <input type="checkbox"/> | (former) homeless people |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | people on low incomes | <input type="checkbox"/> | ethnic minorities |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | unemployed people | <input type="checkbox"/> | single parent families |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | disabled people (physical/mental disabilities) | <input type="checkbox"/> | other (please specify) |

Scheme operation

Please give us some details on your Community Re>Paint scheme's operation:

- **Total hours spent on scheme per week (average):**

- **Number of paid staff working on scheme:**
 - full-time**
 - part-time**

- **Number of volunteers working on scheme:**
 - full-time**
 - part-time**

- **Estimated annual running costs: £**

**Does your Community Re>Paint Scheme incorporate any training initiatives?
(Please tick all boxes applicable)**

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> health and safety | <input type="checkbox"/> manual handling | <input type="checkbox"/> furniture restoration |
| <input type="checkbox"/> warehousing | <input type="checkbox"/> waste management | <input type="checkbox"/> other (please specify) |

Funding

How is your Community Re>Paint scheme funded?

.....
.....
.....

Have you recently secured any additional funding?

.....
.....
.....

Do you have any funding bids in the pipeline?

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.....
.....

Have there been any recent expansions in your existing operations eg new collections, additional equipment?

.....
.....
.....

Do you receive any payments for the operation of your Community Re>Paint scheme eg from the local authority, waste management company, DIY retailer, local companies etc? (Please give details)

.....
.....
.....

Do you receive recycling or reuse credits for your Community Re>Paint Scheme?

.....
.....
.....

Other issues

Have you noted any interesting or imaginative uses of redistributed paints eg murals, etc?

.....
.....
.....

Has your scheme been involved in any publicity drives over the last year eg local promotion, press/media coverage, articles etc?

.....
.....
.....

Can you outline the main challenges faced by your scheme?

.....
.....
.....

What are your future plans for your Community Re>Paint project?

.....
.....
.....

Are there any particular areas/issues where SWAP could provide better support for your Community Re>Paint scheme?

.....
.....
.....

Appendix 2: Acceptable and unacceptable materials

ACCEPTABLE MATERIALS

Usable paint suitable for domestic application:

- emulsion paint (including Vinyl Matt and Vinyl Silk emulsions)
- gloss paint
- eggshell paint
- satin paint
- undercoat
- primer
- floor paint
- masonry paint
- exterior paint
- varnishes and woodstains
- tile paint.

UNACCEPTABLE MATERIALS

- paint thinners, eg white spirit
- paintbrush cleaners
- paint stripper
- wood preservatives & treatments eg creosote, exterior wood preserver
- any pesticide product
- car paint
- specialist & industrial paints
- aerosol & spray paints
- cellulose-based paint
- paint not in its original container
- paint over 10 years old
- any paint containing lead
- unusable paint.

Any paint or material whose container or packaging displays a hazard symbol is NOT acceptable to a Community Re>Paint scheme

Appendix 3: Sources of funding

Table 1 below summarises the responses of individual Community Re>Paint schemes to questions on their sources of funding, referred to in Section 4.1 of this report.

Table 1: funding

Scheme name	How is your Community Re>Paint scheme funded?
Belfast	Core funding, grants, membership fee
Bradford	Asian social enterprise development fund, Lottery fund (CRED), Neighbourhood Renewal Fund
Bury	Tied into furniture reuse funding and odd job scheme funded through the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (Rough Sleepers Unit)
Cardiff and The Vale	Part of Vale Of Glamorgan Council – Learning and Development department – funded jointly by the council and external contracts
Castle Morpeth	Internally and by volunteers, no current external funding
Christchurch	Through council
Derby	Funding from Derbyshire Community Foundation – which is Neighbourhood Renewal Fund
Ealing	Arranged by Ealing Council
East Kent	By our furniture scheme.
Falmouth	By donations from applicants, and 'piggy backing' on existing projects
Fleetwood	Local Council funding stream – Wyre Community Chest. National Lottery CRED bid
Hammersmith and Fulham	Funded through Mind
Harlow	National Lottery – SEED
Leicestershire	From council budgets
Medway	Partially funded by New Deal funding and ESF funding (for Intermediate Labour Market). Received £1000 from Medway Housing Association, also from occasional donations
Mid Herts	Grant plus own earnings
Middlesbrough	My post (outreach and Community Re>Paint officer) funded for one year by two larger local organisations. I am unaware of additional funding except for donations for paint
Morecambe and Lancaster	Mix of NOF, SEED, income generation, SWAP, Lancashire Environmental Fund, Furniture Matters
Newbury	Donations from clients, £7500 from Vodaphone
Newport	Big Lottery Fund
Norfolk	We are trying to become sustainable but to date Mini-Scrapbox has subsidised the scheme mainly, but £50,000 from CRED funds us from June 2004 to June 2005
North Allerdale	By membership to 'Free For All' (£5 membership), plus donation, also Cumbria County Council (7.5k)
Peterborough	Funded by the furniture project
Richmond upon Thames	Funded by Richmond council: the recycling dept find funding from many sources – but not the tax payer
Sheffield	Through landfill tax and local council match funding
Solihull	Supported by 'Green Scheme' with staff time
Southampton	Directly from SCRATCH at present, but in the process of setting up a registration scheme
Sunderland	Onyx, European funding
Swindon	Through scrapstore
Waltham Forest	Grants – Bridgehouse ran out in April, £2500 in June from Redbridge Council.
West Cornwall	Self funding through SOFA Project
West Devon	By sales of paint and donations receive
Wye	Funded through Wyecycle operations. WyeCycle itself is always successfully attracting new funds, CRED is paying for running costs of van, Green House is funded by Defra computer reuse scheme.

Appendix 4: Challenges facing Community Re>Paint schemes

Table 2: Challenges facing schemes

Scheme name	Can you outline the main challenges faced by your scheme?
Belfast	Getting it through to industry (paint retail) that it is better to give the paint to us to distribute to groups rather than groups going to them
Bradford	An increased demand on limited hours
Bury	Getting a bigger building to include more restoration and renovation of furniture and more volunteers
Cardiff and The Vale	Meeting demand for paint from low- income groups, and receiving paint from wholesalers
Castle Morpeth	Funding – we need more secure storage and better, more efficient transport (eg a van!)
Christchurch	Finding more people to donate paint to
Conwy	Lack of commitment from CA site or retailers
Derby	To maximise paint collection and redistribution and achieve a consistent balance between the two
Ealing	Quality and quantity of paint
East Kent	The usual list – space and problems in disposing of unusable paint
Edinburgh	Obtaining the full co-operation of the Local Authority, without which the scheme will not operate fully
Falmouth	Lack of volunteers, lack of funding, site insecure
Fleetwood	Space, the number of litres of paint donated has outstripped the demand
Hammersmith and Fulham	Shortage of white emulsion, distribution of oil paints. A funding crisis from our main project
Harlow	Lack of interest by some DIY retailers and local CA site
Leicestershire	Advertising scheme sufficiently to get through flow of paint. We end up with large amounts of paint
Medway	Human resources – we are unable to find a regular position to operate and market the scheme properly, even part-time
Mid Herts	Funding – need to be funded as self sufficiency some way off. Warehousing – current location not ideal – longer term
Middlesbrough	Over the last 10 months I have built up the amount of paint we have in stock; however it is difficult to redistribute a large amount of paint leading to a backlog
Morecambe and Lancaster	To secure big donations of good quality paint from manufacturers to distribute more paint for community groups
Newbury	We would like to develop Community Re>Paint and introduce it in our new Basingstoke project next year
Newport	Receiving enough quality paint on a regular basis
Norfolk	Reaching the parts of Norfolk other people don't service, eg Great Yarmouth, and getting councils to act as redistribution points
North Allerdale	Keeping up with demand.
Richmond upon Thames	Further connections need to be made because we have so much paint that we need more people
Sheffield	This year Graham Gair retires and James takes over the scheme from September 04. The no of hours spent running the project will change from 30 to 16 per week.
Solihull	Staffing, long term funding, transport.
Southampton	Finance
Sunderland	Lack of certain colours, especially white gloss
Swindon	Lack of space, more people working on the scheme, advice on developing the scheme
Waltham Forest	Making it pay for itself, without reliance on funding
West Cornwall	Poor quality of paint – low take up of stock
West Devon	Making it pay, space for storage, justifying employee time spent for very little return
Wye	Over 50% of paint collected is mostly white or similar (eggshell etc.) which has the lowest demand, the colourful paint is more popular