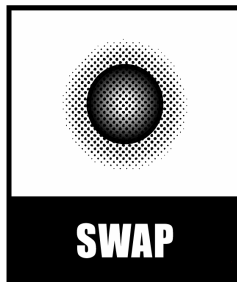


Community RePaint survey 2005

Report prepared by SWAP on behalf of the
Community RePaint Network

Project no: 203/06

March 2006

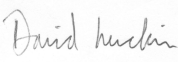


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Quality control sheet

Publication title: Community RePaint survey 2005
Date: 28/03/2006
File reference: CONTRACT\Repaint\2005\Survey\Report
No of pages: this document contains 31 pages, excluding appendices

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Executive summary

This document reports on the findings of the annual Community RePaint survey of schemes' activities between August 2004 and July 2005. The survey was carried out by issuing a postal questionnaire in October 2005 to all 64 operational schemes in the network, of which 31 responded. In addition to the survey of schemes, this report describes the overall development of the network during that period.

The key survey findings were as follows:

- The total volume of paint collected by responding schemes was 121,791 litres, an average of 3,874 litres per scheme, which was an increase of approximately 11% on the previous year. Extrapolating the average to the whole network indicates that approximately 240,000 litres of paint was collected by the network in 2004–05, an increase of 23% on the previous year.
- The total amount of paint redistributed by responding schemes was 88,000 litres, an average of 2,443 litres per scheme, up 4% on the previous year. It can therefore be estimated that the whole network distributed around 151,500 litres of paint in 2004–05, up 15% on the previous year.
- The average amount of paint in storage at each responding scheme was 1,712 litres. Approximately 106,000 litres of paint may be in storage across the network at any one time.
- All but a small fraction of the paint donated by retail suppliers was acceptable, while two-thirds and 80% respectively of paint from HWRCs and other sources was acceptable, providing an overall average of 82%.
- Total numbers of paint recipients across the network are estimated at 2,502 groups and 4,122 individuals, or a combined total of 6,624 recipients. This was fewer than the 7,360 recipients in 2003–04; however, the aggregate change masked an increase of 587 groups receiving paint, and a decrease of 1,593 in the numbers of individuals. This finding reflects a trend to closer partnerships or subscription systems between some schemes and the groups to which they redistribute paint, many of which make many collections in any one year. This trend may mean that overall numbers of beneficiaries of paint distributed increased, as there are multiple beneficiaries for paint collected by groups, especially those making multiple collections.
- Paint redistributed by the network was used for a range of innovative purposes last year including redecorating a lighthouse, decorating an orphanage in Belarus, painting carnival floats and creating murals at playgroups and a skateboard park.
- In comparison to previous years, the number and diversity of funding sources cited by responding projects was smaller. However, five responding schemes noted that they were receiving payments for the operation of their scheme, either in the form of donations from recipients of paint, payments for collection of paint from painting and decorating contractors or payments from local authorities to reflect avoided waste disposal costs. Three responding schemes received recycling or reuse credits from their respective waste disposal authorities.

- The total number of hours spent running each Community RePaint scheme per week ranged from 1.5 to 45 hours per week, giving an average of approximately 14 hours for the 25 responding schemes. This equates to 868 hours spent running the 62 operational schemes in the network, or the equivalent of 24.8 full-time equivalent employment or volunteer positions.
- A total of 85 staff and volunteers were involved with running Community RePaint schemes, which equates to an estimated total of 210 people involved in running the network as a whole (72 paid staff and 138 volunteers).
- The main challenges reported by schemes in carrying out their operations were obtaining ongoing funding and achieving financial sustainability; limited staff time; not receiving enough appropriate paint; maintaining demand for paint; and sorting and handling the volume of paint received.
- Future plans reported by schemes included geographical expansion of coverage; introduction of extra collection points; increased paint distribution; establishment of decorating centres for distribution of other materials in addition to paint; creation of links with other organisations; or simply continuing to offer a valuable service to the community.

There are 64 operational schemes in the Community RePaint network, with a further six under development. It is hoped to have a UK network of 70 paint reuse projects by the end of 2006. During 2004–05 further support was provided to the network by the Big Lottery Fund via the CRED (Community Recycling and Economic Development) Programme. SWAP has written a business plan for the next five years to further develop Community RePaint and move the network towards financial sustainability.

Community RePaint continued to generate publicity in various media in 2004–05 including in The Observer, The Sunday Times and Home magazine. A joint venture with the English Cricket Board saw many local cricket clubs taking paint from Community RePaint schemes to refurbish their clubhouses and grounds.

Schemes continue to take end-of-line and damaged containers of paints from a variety of retailers, plus overruns and surplus paint from research and development departments of paint manufacturers. Pilot takeback services from painters and decorators centres are being trialled in North London, with a similar project due to be launched in East London later this year.

Most Community RePaint schemes now request donations for redistributed paint and some schemes have set up a subscription system whereby larger community organisations pay an annual fee, and in return they can take large amounts of paint during the year.

Following the implementation of the Hazardous Waste Regulations in July 2005, it is recommended that Community RePaint schemes take stringent steps to ensure that no hazardous material is brought back to or donated at their storage premises. A briefing note was issued by SWAP to advise Community RePaint schemes on how to achieve this.

1 Introduction

The annual Community RePaint survey is a 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 survey was carried out in October 2005 by issuing a postal questionnaire (see Appendix 1) to the 62 operational schemes in the network. The survey requested data for the period 1 August 2004 to 31 July 2005 (or the 12-month period for which schemes had records closest to these dates). Thirty-one schemes responded, as shown in Table 1 below¹. SWAP would like to thank all the respondents for taking the time to complete this questionnaire.

Table 1: Survey respondents

Community RePaint scheme name	
Barnet	Leeds
Basingstoke	Leicestershire
Belfast	Montgomeryshire
Bradford	Norfolk
Bury	Perth
Cardiff and the Vale	Richmond-upon-Thames
Christchurch	Rotherham
Colchester and Tendring	Southampton
Cornwall	Stoke-on-Trent
Derby	Swansea and Gower
Doncaster	Swindon
East Essex	Waltham Forest
Essex	Warrington and Widnes
Fermanagh	West Cornwall
Fleetwood	Wye
Hackney	

¹ Not all schemes responded to every question; some provided data only on the amounts of paint collected and redistributed

This report provides background information and summarises the findings of the survey. Section 2 provides background information relating to the development of the Community RePaint network as a whole, including funding, promotion, relationships with retailers and manufacturers, financial sustainability and legislation.

The survey findings are summarised in Section 3. Where appropriate, the figures from the survey findings have been extrapolated to the whole network, as discussed in the relevant sections below. The survey findings are reported in the following sub-sections:

- Section 3.1 outlines findings relating to paint collection and includes discussion of the volume of paint collected by responding Community RePaint schemes, the proportion of this paint that was acceptable for reuse and the quality of paint donated.
- Paint redistribution is discussed in Section 3.2, which assesses the volume of paint redistributed by the network, summarises the numbers and types of recipients and reports on some innovative uses of redistributed paint.
- Section 3.3 summarises paint collection and redistribution and compares the findings to previous years.
- Section 3.4 assesses the quantity of paint that was in storage at the time the survey was undertaken.
- Section 3.5 reports on general scheme operations and includes information on the core activities of organisations running Community RePaint schemes, funding of schemes, the costs of scheme operation and the numbers of jobs, volunteering opportunities and training schemes provided by the network.
- Section 3.6 addresses the development and future prospects of schemes and reports on their responses to questions regarding expansion or promotional activities in 2004–05, particular challenges that they face and plans for development in 2005–06.
- Section 4 provides brief concluding comments regarding the development of the Community RePaint network.

2 Background

SWAP has managed the Community RePaint network since the first pilot 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. This section outlines important factors in the development of Community RePaint since its origins and explores the impact of recent legislation.

2.1 Funding

Community RePaint has drawn on a number of different funding sources in the course of its development. ICI Paints has supported the network with technical expertise and sponsorship since its inception. The project forms part of ICI Paints' 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. It is hoped to have a UK network of 70 paint reuse projects by the end of 2006.

The National Lottery has also supported the project, with the Community Fund providing a grant to assist with staffing costs for the project during 2000–02, while the SEED (Social, Environmental and Economic Development) Programme funded a support worker in 2003–04.

Further support has been given to Community RePaint by the Big Lottery Fund via the CRED (Community Recycling and Economic Development) Programme. A grant was allocated to SWAP in 2005 to increase the volume of paint collected from household sources in England. The CRED programme finishes at the end of 2007 and SWAP is currently working to meet the specific programme targets.

SWAP has written a business plan for the next five years to further develop Community RePaint. The aim of the plan is to move the network towards financial sustainability. This is to be facilitated by making closer links with paint manufacturers, retailers and the painting and decorating trade, through the delivery of an industry-wide product stewardship programme.

2.2 Promotion

Community RePaint was featured in various media including The Observer, The Sunday Times and Home magazine. Internet coverage included an item on the Recycle Now website and the network featured on promotional literature at the Ideal Homes Exhibition in March 2005. A link-up with the English Cricket Board saw many local cricket clubs taking paint from local Community RePaint schemes to refurbish their clubhouses and grounds during the weekend of the NatWest Cricket Force in April 2005, believed to be the biggest volunteering event in the UK. For the NatWest Cricket Force 2006 there will be a closer, more co-ordinated link with Community RePaint.

To date, the project's website (www.communityrepaint.org.uk) has received 30,000 hits, of which 26,000 are unique visits to the site. An article in the Painting and Decorating

Association magazine about the impact of the Hazardous Waste Regulations resulted in a small number of local painters and decorators donating surplus paint.

2.3 Retailers, manufacturers and decorators

Community RePaint schemes continue to take end-of-line and damaged containers of paints from retailers, plus overruns and surplus paint from the research and development departments of paint manufacturers. Schemes are working with local outlets of B&Q, Homebase, Focus, Wickes and Brewers, plus other local firms and outlets. Paint is also collected through the trade, eg via Dulux Decorator Stores and Leyland and Johnstone outlets.

Following on from a pilot paint takeback service trialled to painters and decorators in North London in 2005, a similar project will be launched at a Dulux Decorator Centre in Stratford, East London, in 2006. It is anticipated that the Hazardous Waste Regulations introduced in 2005 will bring an increased level of interest in this facility. The results of the pilot will indicate if there is a sustainable income stream available to Community RePaint schemes from decorators choosing to use this option instead of paying for hazardous waste disposal.

2.4 Financial sustainability

The high cost of disposal of paint deposited at household waste recycling centres (HWRCs) as hazardous waste has meant that a small number of local authorities are paying Community RePaint schemes a fee to collect reusable paint. This is creating a valuable income stream which can meet a significant proportion of the overhead costs of running a scheme. SWAP is working to encourage other local authorities to adopt similar practices and has circulated an example of potential cost savings to local councils across the network. More information on this is provided in Section 2.5.2 on the Hazardous Waste Regulations.

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 hardship). The donations make a contribution towards the running costs of the scheme.

Some Community RePaint 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, as shown by Community RePaint Bradford which has operated a successful subscription system since 2002. A small number of schemes sell leftover paint at a lower price than standard retail outlets.

2.5 Legislation

Recent legislation has affected the way in which Community RePaint schemes operate. In 2004 SWAP lobbied government departments on behalf of the network regarding the implementation of the forthcoming Hazardous Waste Regulations and also regarding the review of payment of recycling credits to community organisations. In December 2005 SWAP responded to a Defra consultation regarding exemption from Waste Management Licensing requirements for some types of hazardous waste, including smaller amounts of hazardous paint. Under the proposals, Community RePaint schemes would be exempt from hazardous waste management licensing requirements for storage of up to 10,000 litres of paint, subject

to the host organisation providing adequate facilities for safe and secure storage. This would remove potential administrative and financial burdens for Community RePaint schemes. The outcome of the consultation process will be published later in 2006.

2.5.1 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 household waste recycling centres by members of the public. This element was traditionally placed in general waste containers at the HWRC (while the larger percentage of acceptable material is removed for redistribution to those in social need). SWAP advocates closer working with site staff at HWRCs and improved signage to ensure only appropriate materials are left in Community RePaint containers.

2.5.2 Hazardous Waste Regulations

The Hazardous Waste Regulations were introduced in order to implement the European Union Hazardous Waste Directive in England and Wales (separate legislation was enacted in Scotland and Northern Ireland). The regulations set out the requirements for management of hazardous waste. An accompanying piece of legislation, the List of Wastes (England) Regulations 2005, was passed at the same time in order to transpose the European Waste Catalogue (EWC) into UK law. This legislation sets out the classifications for different types of waste and sets out the codes that should be used on waste transfer and consignment notes. The EWC also defines which wastes are hazardous under the regulations.

Paint is hazardous if it contains dangerous substances over certain thresholds. Paint and paint containers should be coded under the following codes:

- 08 01 11* (waste paint and varnish containing organic solvents or other dangerous substances)
- 08 01 12 (waste paint and varnish other than those mentioned in 08 01 11)
- 15 01 02 (plastic packaging) or 15 01 04 (metallic packaging).

Only paint that is classified with the code 08 01 11* is hazardous. Further guidance on which paints are hazardous is being developed by the British Coatings Federation: the federation's "Guide to classification, as waste, of decorative coatings and emptied containers" will be made available on its website at www.coatings.org.uk.

The Hazardous Waste Regulations stipulate that hazardous waste materials cannot be mixed, either with other hazardous waste, or with non-hazardous waste. Therefore, hazardous paints that are not suitable for reuse cannot be placed in general waste skips at HWRCs. Nonetheless, the operation of a Community RePaint scheme could reduce the amount of material deposited in facilities such as "chemical safes", saving the local authority or waste management company disposal costs. Even non-hazardous paints that are brought to HWRCs without Community RePaint containers are often treated as hazardous and placed in a chemical safe. The regulations may bring income-generating opportunities for Community RePaint, as commercial companies may increasingly seek to send surplus non-hazardous paint for reuse rather than pay for hazardous waste disposal.

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The Hazardous Waste Regulations also require that individual schemes should notify their premises to the Environment Agency if they “produce” more than 200kg of paint that is defined as hazardous under the regulations in any 12-month period. For the purpose of the regulations, the owners or holders of waste are defined as producers of the waste. Therefore, schemes that allow more than 200kg of hazardous paint onto their premises will need to notify their premises to the Environment Agency. A full 5-litre tin of paint weighs 7kg: 200kg represents roughly 28.5 full 5-litre containers.

SWAP recommends that Community RePaint schemes take stringent steps to ensure that no hazardous material is brought back to or donated at their storage premises. A briefing note was issued to advise Community RePaint schemes on how to achieve this. If this guidance is followed closely, the Hazardous Waste Regulations should have little impact on the operations of schemes. A copy of the briefing issued to schemes is included in Appendix 3.

3 Survey findings

The questionnaire requested information on paint collection; paint redistribution; paint storage; scheme operation; funding; and scheme development and future prospects.

3.1 Paint collection

Schemes were asked about the quantity and quality of paint collected through different routes including HWRCs, retail suppliers 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).

3.1.1 Volume of paint collected

Table 2 shows the amount of paint collected by Community RePaint schemes from each of the main sources.

As Table 2 indicates, the greatest amount of paint collected by responding schemes was deposited at HWRCs (33,087 litres or 48% of the total), with 28,609 litres (42%) being donated by retail suppliers and a further 6,627 litres (10%) coming from “other” sources¹. The other sources mentioned by schemes in their survey responses included:

- paint brought to scheme premises by members of the public or painters and decorators
- paint collected by a kerbside collection scheme (Wye)
- paint collected from containers at a local B&Q store (West Cornwall).

Collections from HWRCs continue to be a key source of paint for Community RePaint schemes, but retail sources are gradually becoming more important: in the 2004 survey, 53% of paint was collected from HWRCs and 41% was supplied by retailers. Collection of end-of-line, incorrectly tinted and damaged tins from retailers produces a significant amount of paint for redistribution, which is generally of a better overall quality than that deposited by householders.

The total volume of paint collected by responding schemes was 121,791 litres. Discounting the three schemes which did not provide figures for volume of paint collected, the average collected by each responding scheme is 3,874 litres². This was an increase on the average in 2004 (3,477 litres) of 397 litres per scheme or approximately 11%.

Extrapolating the 2005 average to the whole network provides an estimated figure of approximately 240,000 litres of paint collected by the 62 operational schemes at the time the survey was undertaken. This is a substantial increase, approximately 23%, on the figure of 195,000 litres collected that was calculated on the basis of the 2004 survey responses.

¹ These figures do not take account of the paint collected by a number of organisations that provided figures for the total amount of paint collected, but not the source of this paint

² In calculating the averages for both 2004 and 2005, the volume of paint collected by Bradford was divided by 2.5 to take account of the fact that its activities cover Bradford, Wakefield and part of Leeds

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Table 2: Volume of paint collected

Scheme	HWRC (litres)	Retail (litres)	Other (litres)	Total (litres)
Barnet	-	-	-	2,275
Basingstoke	-	250	300	550
Belfast	-	-	-	12,000 ¹
Bradford	-	-	-	22,193
Bury	-	1,044	-	1,044
Cardiff and the Vale	-	unknown	unknown	unknown
Christchurch	-	527	5	532
Colchester and Tendring	5,698	-	1,870	7,568
Cornwall	-	-	-	90
Leicestershire	2,400	-	-	2,400
Derby	3,064	1,922	112	5,098
Doncaster	-	unknown	-	unknown
East Essex	2,000	400	600	3,000
Essex	-	1,322	-	1,322
Fermanagh	2,610	1,099	1,240	4,949
Fleetwood	1,464	2,192	128	3,784
Hackney	-	3,575	-	3,575
Leeds	-	-	-	15,059
Leicestershire	2,400	-	-	2,400
Montgomeryshire	-	677	60	737
Norfolk	-	10,000	-	10,000
Perth	2,479	-	-	2,479
Richmond-upon-Thames	3,630	-	-	3,630
Rotherham	1,381	251	571	2,203
Southampton	-	3,200	1,100	4,300
Stoke-on-Trent	-	-	-	1,600
Swansea and Gower	220	551	441	1,213
Swindon	140	1,200	-	1,340
Waltham Forest	8,000	-	-	8,000
Warrington and Widnes	-	-	-	unknown
West Cornwall	-	400	200	600
Wye	-	-	250	250
Total	33,087	28,609	6,627	121,791 ²
Total %	48	42	10	

¹ The total paint collected figure for Belfast was estimated on the basis of the amount of paint that the scheme redistributed (9,000 litres), using a ratio of 4:3 for paint collected: paint redistributed

² The totals collected from different sources and the overall total figure do not sum to the same figure because some schemes provided an overall total figure, but did not indicate where this paint came from

3.1.2 Acceptability of paint

Schemes were asked to give the approximate percentage of “acceptable” and “unacceptable” paint collected through HWRCs, retail and other sources. Only paints designated as suitable for safe handling and redistribution by Community RePaint schemes and their staff are acceptable. 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). Schemes were asked to provide estimates for acceptability of paint before they had initially sorted it.

Table 3 shows the average ratings for acceptability of paint from different sources. On average, all but a small fraction of the paint donated by retail suppliers was acceptable, while two-thirds and 80% respectively of paint from HWRCs and other sources was acceptable. These averages were similar to those found in the 2004 survey, when the averages were 91% acceptable paint for retail sources, 72% for HWRCs and 80% for other sources. Taking account of all estimates provided for HWRCs, retail suppliers and other sources, the average level of acceptability of donated paint was 82% (compared with an average of 81% in the 2004 survey).

Table 3: Acceptability of paint from different sources

Source	HWRCs	Retail	Other
No of schemes providing estimates	14	16	14
% of donated paint acceptable	67	96	80

Schemes provided a wide range of values for paint collected at HWRCs, ranging from 10% acceptable (Swansea and Gower) to 100% (Fermanagh). Colchester and Tendring Community RePaint noted that 98% of paint collected at the Colchester HWRC was acceptable, while this figure was only 30% at the Clacton HWRC. The range of values for paint donated by retail suppliers was much narrower, with six schemes stating that 100% of paint donated was acceptable, and the lowest proportion being 85% (West Cornwall). For other sources, values ranged from 5% (West Cornwall) to a number of schemes for which 100% of paint from other sources was acceptable.

3.1.3 Quality of acceptable paint

Schemes were asked to assess the overall quality of acceptable paint collected from different sources, and the findings are summarised in Table 4 and illustrated in Figure 1. All of the schemes providing a rating for paint from retail sources said that paint was either excellent (56%) or good (44%). Responses were mixed regarding paint from HWRCs and other sources, but only 23% of schemes rated paint from HWRCs as poor. This indicates some success regarding communication with the public about the quality of paint required for depositing at HWRCs.

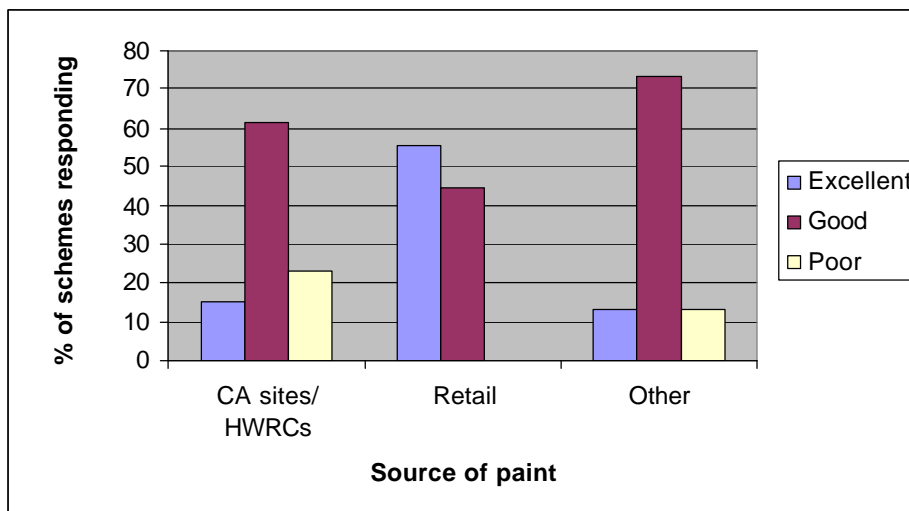
The higher quality paint received from retailers is popular with schemes as it is often new and therefore easier to redistribute. This is reflected in the fact that more schemes are now accepting paint from retailers; some actively contact local DIY stores to offer their collection services. In addition, 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.

Table 4: Quality of paint

Rating	CA sites/HWRCs		Retail		Other	
	No of schemes	% of schemes	No of schemes	% of schemes	No of schemes	% of schemes
Excellent	2	15	10	56	2	13
Good	8	62	8	44	11	73
Poor	3	23	0	0	2	13
Totals	13	100	18	100	15	100

Figure 1: Quality of paint



3.2 Paint redistribution

The survey also requested information on paint redistributed by Community RePaint schemes.

3.2.1 Volume of paint redistributed

Table 5 lists the volumes of paint redistributed by responding schemes. As the table shows, there was a wide range in the amount of paint distributed by individual schemes, from 30 litres by the Doncaster scheme to 20,421 litres by the large, well-established scheme in Bradford.

The total amount of paint redistributed by responding schemes was 88,000 litres, an average of 2,443 litres for each of the 31 schemes for which information was received. This was an increase of 95-litres per scheme, or approximately 4%, on the average for 2004¹. Therefore, extrapolating these data to the 62 Community RePaint schemes that were operational at the time the survey was distributed, it can be estimated that the network distributed approximately 151,500 litres of paint in 2004-05. This is a significant increase, of approximately 15%, on the 132,000 litres redistributed in 2003-04.

Table 5: Paint redistributed

Scheme	Paint redistributed (litres)	Scheme	Paint redistributed (litres)
Barnet	1,019	Leeds	11,632 ²
Basingstoke	150	Leicestershire	3,656
Belfast	9,000	Montgomeryshire	382
Bradford	20,421	Norfolk	7,000
Bury	634	Perth	620
Cardiff and the Vale	1,156	Richmond-upon-Thames	1,783
Christchurch	642	Rotherham	500
Colchester and Tendring	1,627	Southampton	1,800
Cornwall	62	Stoke-on-Trent	1,200
Derby	4,148	Swansea and Gower	251
Doncaster	30	Swindon	1,340
East Essex	460	Waltham Forest	7,500
Essex	1,123	Warrington and Widnes	1,800
Fermanagh	2,039	West Cornwall	450
Fleetwood	1,850	Wye	150
Hackney	3,575		
Total			88,000

¹ In calculating the averages for 2004 and 2005, the volume of paint distributed by the Bradford scheme was divided by 2.5 to take account of the fact that its activities cover Bradford, Wakefield and part of Leeds

² The figure for Leeds was estimated on the basis of the amount of paint that the scheme collected (15,059 litres), using a ratio of 4:3 for paint collected: paint redistributed

3.2.2 Numbers and types of recipients

The survey requested information on the numbers of individuals and community-based groups receiving paint, and the results are summarised in Table 6. Twenty-five schemes provided information on this question, and these had provided paint to a total of 1,009 groups and 1,662 individuals. Extrapolating these data to the whole network provides estimated figures for numbers of paint recipients of 2,502 groups and 4,122 individuals, or a combined total of 6,624 recipients.

Table 6: Numbers of recipient groups and individuals

Scheme	Recipients	
	Groups	Individuals
Basingstoke	6	20
Bury	10	26
Cardiff and the Vale	18	100
Christchurch	11	8
Colchester and Tendring	34	72
Derby	89	262
Doncaster	6	13
East Essex	20	10
Essex	5	120
Fermanagh	6	79
Fleetwood	16	146
Hackney	353	0
Leicestershire	50	6
Montgomeryshire	5	72
Norfolk	100	200
Perth	14	12
Richmond-upon-Thames	41	46
Rotherham	5	155
Southampton	12	33
Swansea and Gower	2	7
Swindon	85	20
Waltham Forest	100	200
Warrington and Widnes	15	0
West Cornwall	5	48
Wye	1	7

This figure is lower than the estimated number of recipients for 2003–04, which was 7,630 in total. This apparent fall may be explained by the fact that a number of larger schemes did not provide information on this issue in 2004–05. Also, the aggregate change in the total figures disguised an increase of 587 groups receiving paint, and a decrease of 1,593 in the numbers of individuals receiving paint.

The overall number of people that benefit from the paint distributed will be significantly higher than the figures for recipients, as a large number of individuals will use the premises of community groups redecorated with paint received.

The survey also requested information on the types of recipient groups and individuals that had received paint, and the responses are summarised in Table 7, which shows the numbers and proportions of responding schemes providing paint to different types of recipient groups. As the table shows, a wide range of recipients benefited from Community RePaint, with the majority of schemes serving diverse groups.

A number of schemes provided details of other recipients that were not specified on the questionnaire. These included churches; community theatre groups; ex-offenders; housing associations; pensioners; play groups; the Salvation Army; schools; sports clubs; and Women's Aid refuges.

Table 7: Types of recipients

Type of recipient	No of respondents	% of respondents
People on low incomes	25	100
Disadvantaged people living in urban areas	23	92
Unemployed people	23	92
Single parent families	23	92
People with physical or mental disabilities	22	88
(Former) homeless people	20	80
Refugees/asylum seekers	17	68
Disadvantaged people living in rural areas	16	64
Ethnic minority groups	16	64

3.2.3 Use of redistributed paint

Survey respondents were asked if they had noted any interesting or imaginative uses of redistributed paints, for example murals. A total of 16 individual schemes responded to this question, demonstrating that Community RePaint schemes are using paint in a variety of innovative ways. The responses are summarised in Table 8. Paint redistributed by the network had been used to redecorate a lighthouse (Cardiff and the Vale), to decorate an orphanage in Belarus (Leicestershire), to paint carnival floats (East Essex) and to create murals at playgroups (Swansea and Gower; Wye) and a skateboard park (West Cornwall).

Table 8: Uses of redistributed paint

Scheme name	Have you noted any interesting or imaginative uses of redistributed paints, eg murals etc?
Bury	Paint used for murals by community artists
Cardiff and the Vale	School murals; lighthouse redecoration
Christchurch	Paint used by a day centre to brighten up builders' boards surrounding long term building works. School painted a spectrum on playground railings and painted role play sheds
Colchester and Tendring	Community street wardens use paint for covering graffiti. Local artists use paint for murals and art projects
Derby	Games hired out by scheme use paint
East Essex	School painting flower pots, carnival floats
Fermanagh	Murals and scheme garden walls
Hackney	Working with housing associations, homeless projects and charities: improving quality of life for vulnerable tenants
Leicestershire	Murals at schools and church groups. Paint (238 litres) taken to Belarus to decorate an orphanage
Montgomeryshire	Playgroups and special needs school create designs and artwork displays
Norfolk	Paint used to cover over graffiti in underpass
Southampton	Painting cricket pavilion
Swansea and Gower	We have supplied paint to a local primary school, which they used to paint a mural on their playground walls
Waltham Forest	Paint used on narrow boat
West Cornwall	Murals at skateboard park. Local artist using oil based paints
Wye	Playgroup garden

3.3 Paint collection and redistribution: summary and comparison to previous years

Table 9 provides a summary of the main survey findings regarding paint redistribution and collection. The figures shown in Table 9 are estimates, as they have been extrapolated to the whole network of 62 Community RePaint schemes from responses to the survey¹.

The table also shows the changes in the survey findings relative to 2003–04. The amount of paint collected and distributed has increased, but the overall number of recipients has decreased, with more groups and fewer individuals receiving paint than in the previous year. This finding may reflect a trend to closer links or partnerships between some schemes and the groups to which they redistribute paint, some of which “subscribe” and pay their local scheme an annual contribution and make multiple collections through the year. This trend has a number of implications:

- The number of paint recipients may include some groups that receive paint on numerous occasions in a year, but are only counted once, reducing the overall numbers of recipients.
- The overall number of beneficiaries (as opposed to recipients) has probably increased, as there will be multiple beneficiaries for the paint collected by many organisations.

Table 3.8: Paint collection and redistribution (summary)

Total volume		% change from 2003–04
Paint collected (litres)	195,000	+ 23
Paint redistributed (litres)	151,500	+ 15
Total number		
Recipient groups	2,502	+ 31
Recipient individuals	4,122	- 28
Recipients (total)	6,624	- 13

The survey findings can also be compared with previous years at the level of individual schemes. Table 10 shows the amount of paint redistributed by each of the 13 schemes that provided data in response to the last two Community RePaint surveys. As the table shows, and Figure 2 illustrates, all but two of these schemes redistributed more paint in 2004–05 than they did in 2003–04. The increases range from 7% to 400%, and the total increase in paint redistributed by the 13 schemes was 31%. This shows that healthy growth on the part of individual schemes, as well as an increase in the number of schemes, lies behind the increase in the overall amount of paint redistributed by the network.

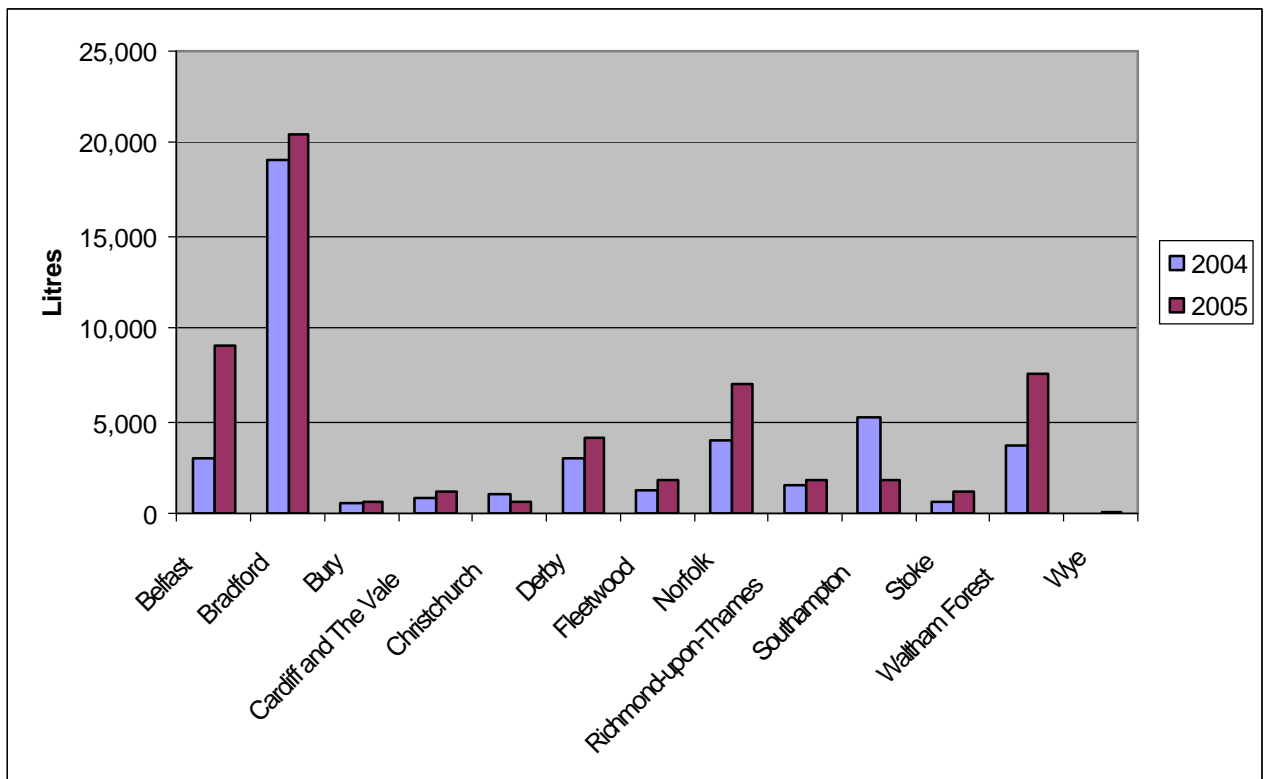
¹ There were 25 full responses, and a further six schemes provided information on total amounts of paint redistributed or collected

Community RePaint survey 2005

Table 10: Paint redistributed by individual schemes 2003–04 and 2004–05

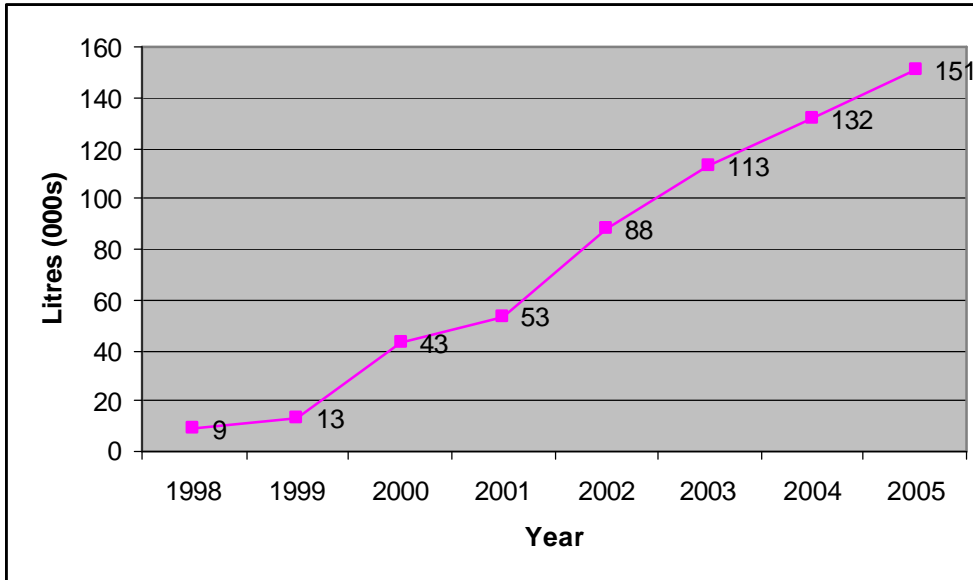
Scheme	2003–04 (litres)	2004–05 (litres)	Change (litres)	Change (%)
Belfast	3,000	9,000	6,000	200
Bradford	19,073	20,421	1,348	7
Bury	541	634	93	17
Cardiff and The Vale	830	1,156	326	39
Christchurch	1,100	642	- 458	- 42
Derby	3,000	4,148	1,148	38
Fleetwood	1,321	1,850	529	40
Norfolk	4,000	7,000	3,000	75
Richmond-upon-Thames	1,515	1,783	268	18
Southampton	5,200	1,800	- 3,400	- 65
Stoke	600	1,200	600	100
Waltham Forest	3,672	7,500	3,828	104
Wye	30	150	120	400
Total	43,882	57,284	13,402	31

Figure 3.2: Paint redistributed by individual schemes 2003–04 and 2004–05



Figures 3 to 5 show the longer term trends in the volume of paint redistributed, the number of recipients of paint and the average proportion of acceptable paint donated to responding schemes. As Figure 3 shows, there has been a steady increase in the volume of paint redistributed by the network.

Figure 3: Volume of paint redistributed by Community RePaint network (1998–2005)



As Figure 4 shows, the total number of recipients fell between 2004 and 2005, a reduction that went against the general trend in previous years. As noted above, the aggregate reduction comprised an increase in the number of groups receiving paint, and a larger decrease in the numbers of individuals receiving paint: as discussed above, this trend may in fact lead to a greater overall number of beneficiaries of paint redistributed.

Figure 4: Total number of recipient groups and individuals (1998–2005)

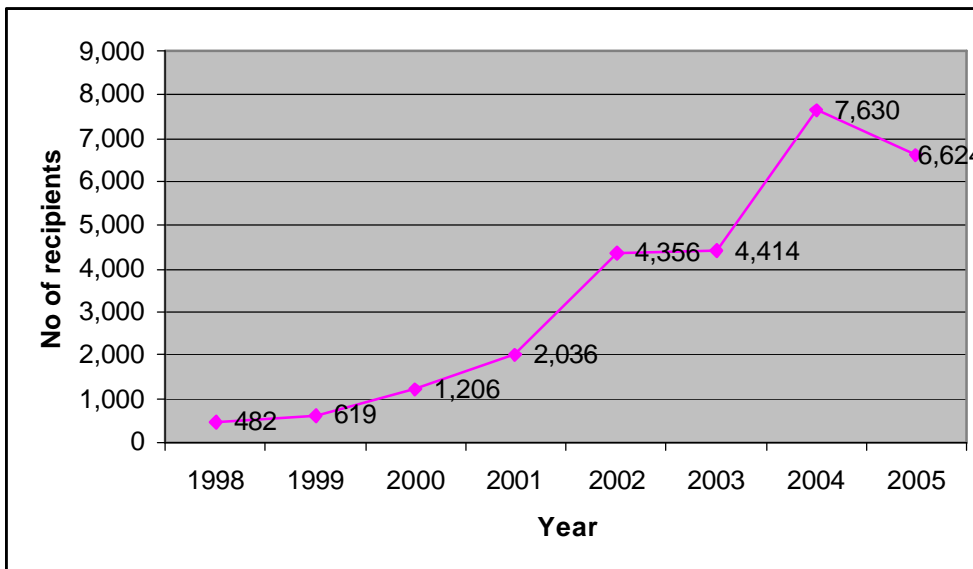
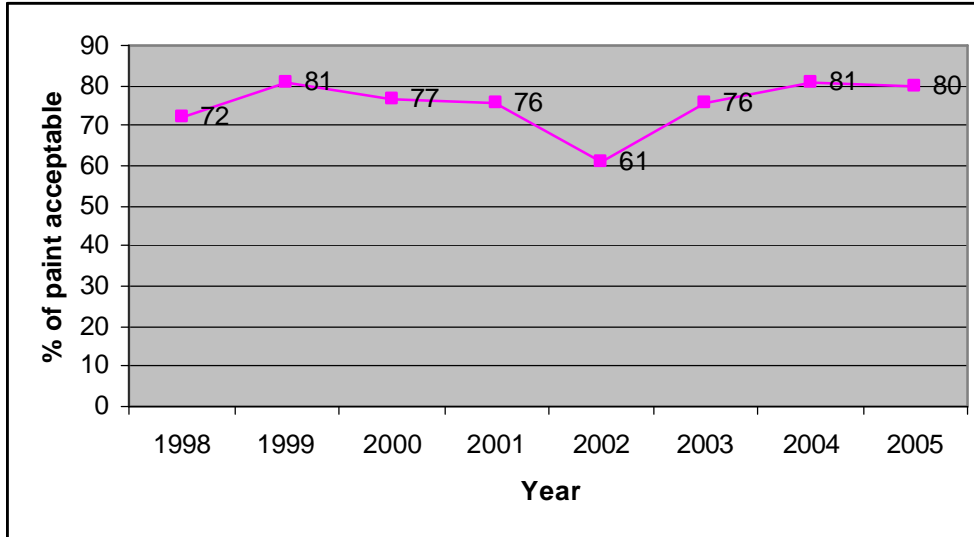


Figure 5 shows that the proportion of acceptable paint donated to responding schemes has, with the exception of a dip in 2002, remained within a 5% range – between 76% and 81% – from 1999 to 2005.

Figure 5: Proportion of acceptable paint donated (1998–2005)



3.4 Paint storage

Table 11 shows the amounts of paint that Community RePaint schemes had in storage at the time they completed the survey and the length of time that they stored paint before disposing of it, if the paint was not redistributed. Some schemes indicated that they either never had to dispose of paint, or that they stored it for an indefinite period. Other schemes store paint that has not been distributed for periods of between 6 and 24 months.

The total amount of paint in storage across the 24 schemes that responded to this question was 41,091 litres: if extrapolated to the whole network, these data indicate that approximately 106,000 litres of paint may be in storage at Community RePaint scheme premises at any one time.

It is inevitable that some paint will be in storage, and schemes need to make sure that they have adequate stocks of paint to respond to demand. However, the figure also indicates that there is a need to continue to promote the network and ensure that paint is rapidly redistributed to those in need, and not stockpiled.

Community RePaint survey 2005

Table 11: Paint storage

Scheme	Paint currently in storage (litres)	Length of time paint stored before disposal (months)
Basingstoke	130	-
Bury	2,000	12
Cardiff and the Vale	250	12
Colchester and Tendring	5,620	12
Derby	4,497	24
Doncaster	15	6
East Essex	3,000	12
Essex	507	-
Fermanagh	2,500	10
Fleetwood	1,000	6
Hackney	1,000	-
Leicestershire	4,000	12
Montgomeryshire	514	-
Norfolk	3,000	-
Perth	2,480	12
Richmond-upon-Thames	500	
Rotherham	1,800	-
Southampton	4,500	-
Swansea and Gower	1,028	12
Swindon	1,200	-
Waltham Forest	1,000	12
Warrington and Widnes	200	6
West Cornwall	200	6
Wye	150	12
Total	41,091	-

3.5 Scheme operations

The survey requested information on the core activities of organisations running Community RePaint schemes; sources of funding; the costs of operating individual schemes; the numbers of jobs and volunteering opportunities created by schemes; and training opportunities provided.

3.5.1 Core activity

Operating a Community RePaint scheme is often undertaken by existing community-based organisations as an additional activity. It can act as a complement to other activities and is particularly well-suited to organisations that have premises, a storage area, staff, volunteers and access to a vehicle. Table 12 shows the core activities of responding schemes, some of which have listed more than one activity, giving a total of 37 activities for 25 responding schemes.

Table 12: Core activities of organisations operating Community RePaint schemes

Activity	Number of schemes
Furniture store	12
Community recycler	7
Other	7
Training provider	6
Scrap store	5

The “other” core activities specified by schemes included:

- local authority
- environment centre
- reuse centre
- running disability groups
- mental health gardening project.

3.5.2 Funding

The survey requested details of the principal funding sources for Community RePaint schemes, and asked whether they had recently secured any additional funding or had any funding bids in development.

The main sources of funding indicated by respondents are summarised in Table 13. Six organisations did not indicate any sources of funding in response to this question, while a further 18 indicated a total of 24 sources, with some receiving income from more than one source. Funding of schemes through core funding and/or other activities and local authority financial support were the most commonly mentioned sources.

Of the six organisations not indicating any sources of funding, four did not have any bids in development: it can be expected that these organisations subsidise the activities of their

Community RePaint schemes through core funding or other activities that they undertake. The two other organisations both had funding bids in development, with one noting that they were, “constantly trying trusts and other sources”.

A total of seven schemes stated that they had funding bids under development or in the pipeline, with four of these mentioning CRED/Lottery funding. One further scheme stated that they were, “seeking funding for the project as a whole from statutory sources”.

In comparison with previous years, the number and diversity of funding sources cited by responding projects is smaller. Regarding recent receipt of additional funding, only one scheme responded to this question: a three-year grant from the National Lottery-funded CRED programme was secured by Colchester and Tendring Community RePaint. The responses to this part of the survey appear to indicate that the number of funding sources available to Community RePaint schemes has decreased.

However, encouragingly, five responding schemes noted that they were receiving payments for the operation of their scheme, either in the form of donations from recipients of paint, payments for collection of paint from painting and decorating contractors or payments from local authorities to reflect avoided waste disposal costs.

It was also encouraging to note that three Community RePaint schemes (Montgomeryshire, Richmond-upon-Thames and Warrington and Widnes) received recycling or reuse credits from their respective waste disposal authorities. This is an improvement on 2003–04, when no responding schemes received recycling credits. However, the amount of money available to Community RePaint schemes through recycling credit payments is likely to be relatively small.

Table 13: Sources of funding

Type of funding	Number of responses
Core funding/through other activities	6
Local authority	6
Sales/donations	5
CRED	3
Local trusts	3
Recycling or reuse credits	3
SWAP grant	2
Commercial sponsorship	1
European Regional Development Fund	1

3.5.3 Costs of operating a scheme

Organisations were asked to provide data on the approximate annual costs of running a Community RePaint scheme. Twenty-three organisations responded to this question, with five of these stating that the costs of running the Community RePaint scheme were unknown, as they were funded through their other activities or core funding. The range of costs indicated by the other responding schemes was wide, ranging from £50 to £21,148, as shown in Table 14.

As in previous years, council-run projects and schemes where paint reuse is a smaller operation added on to other activities tended to cite lower costs.

The average of the costs indicated by the 18 responding schemes was £4,813 per year. This is considerably lower than the average of £8,600 calculated from the 2003–04 survey responses, when more of the larger schemes in the network provided information.

Table 14: Costs of scheme operation

Scheme name	Annual running costs (£)
Basingstoke	5,500
Christchurch	200
Colchester and Tendring	21,148
Derby	10,104
Doncaster	500
East Essex	10,000
Fleetwood	8,090
Hackney	600
Leicestershire	1,000
Warrington and Widnes	1,500
Montgomeryshire	2,250
Norfolk	13,000
Rotherham	50
Southampton	7,000
Swansea and Gower	1,000
Swindon	3,000
West Cornwall	900
Wye	800

3.5.4 Jobs and volunteering opportunities

Operation of the Community RePaint network provides social benefits through the creation of employment (both part-time and full-time) and volunteering 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 survey requested details regarding the total number of hours spent running each Community RePaint scheme each week. Table 15 shows the numbers of hours spent running each responding Community RePaint scheme. The responses range from 1.5 to 45 hours per week, giving an average of approximately 14 hours for the 25 responding schemes. If this average is extrapolated to the whole network, 868 hours are spent running the 62 operational schemes. This is the equivalent of 24.8 full-time equivalent employment or volunteer positions¹.

¹ Again, it should be noted that this figure is probably reduced by the fact that a number of the larger schemes in the network did not provide a response to this part of the survey

Table 15: Hours spent running Community RePaint schemes

Scheme name	Number of hours per week	Scheme name	Number of hours per week
Basingstoke	10	Montgomeryshire	5
Bury	10	Norfolk	30
Cardiff and the Vale	6	Perth	45
Christchurch	6	Richmond-upon-Thames	10
Colchester and Tendring	35	Rotherham	2
Derby	30	Southampton	25
Doncaster	2	Swansea and Gower	2
East Essex	32	Swindon	10
Essex	25	Waltham Forest	14
Fermanagh	15	Warrington and Widnes	5
Fleetwood	20	West Cornwall	3
Hackney	3	Wye	2
Leicestershire	1.5		

The survey also asked responding organisations to indicate how many staff and volunteers spent some of their time working on the scheme. If a member of staff or volunteer was recorded as working on a Community RePaint scheme, this does not imply that their position is wholly supported by the scheme. Table 16 shows the number of paid staff and volunteers that worked on the schemes managed by the responding organisations.

Table 16: Paid staff and volunteer working on Community RePaint schemes

	Full-time	Part-time	Totals
Paid staff	18	11	29
Volunteers	20	36	56
Totals	38	47	85

As Table 16 indicates, a total of 85 staff and volunteers were involved with running the Community RePaint schemes at the 25 responding organisations. If extrapolated to the network as a whole, we can estimate that approximately 210 people are involved in running Community RePaint schemes across the country (72 paid staff and 138 volunteers).

3.5.5 Training opportunities

Many schemes have used the operation of a Community RePaint scheme as a vehicle for providing accredited training courses, in many cases to people excluded from the labour market such as 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 17 shows the numbers of courses operated by responding schemes during 2004–05. Several schemes offer more than one training course and the table reflects their multiple responses. The average number of training courses provided by the 25 responding schemes was two. Three responding organisations indicated that they were providing NVQ-accredited training schemes, and one of these also provided City and Guilds certification.

In total, it can be estimated that the 62 operational schemes provided 124 training courses to staff and volunteers during 2004–05.

Table 17: Training courses operated by responding schemes

Training course	Number of schemes
Health and safety	17
Manual handling	12
Warehousing	10
Waste management	6
IT/computing	4
Customer care	1
Total	50

3.6 Development and future prospects

The survey requested details of whether schemes had recently expanded their activities or undertaken promotional activities, what were the main challenges that they faced and what their plans were for future development of the scheme.

3.6.1 Expansion of schemes' activities

Eleven schemes provided details of recent expansion of their activities, as shown in Table 18. A number of schemes had developed closer links or begun to receive paint from national DIY and other retailers, some had been able to invest in new equipment (including vehicles, safety equipment and new racking) and one had started collecting from an additional HWRC.

Table 18: Expansion of scheme activities

Scheme name	Recent expansions in operations
Bury	New links with Dulux decorator centre (Oldham)
Derby	Additional racking has been installed and more local traders contacting us.
East Essex	Increase in paint coming in and more enquiries about paint requirements
Fleetwood	Purchased new van which should allow Community RePaint and other projects to expand
Hackney	Collections from Dulux paint in Slough: approximately one and a half tonnes every two months
Leicestershire	New racking
Norfolk	Added a third collection point in B&Q Great Yarmouth
Rotherham	New equipment: personal safety clothing; fire door; emergency lighting; storage cabinets for gloss paint
Swansea and Gower	Creation of a new part time driver position: part of driver's time will be allocated to Community RePaint
Swindon	Links with Woolworths
Waltham Forest	Collecting from one more HWRC

3.6.2 Promotional activities

Promotion of Community RePaint schemes at a local level is essential for maintaining awareness of the project, encouraging donations and attracting the attention of community groups and individuals in need of paint for reuse. Table 19 summarises the promotional activities undertaken by 14 responding schemes in 2004–05. As the table shows, most schemes are involved in promotional activities at the local level, either through regular events or local authority publications, or through attracting press coverage of new initiatives.

Table 19: Promotional activities

Scheme	Promotional activities
Christchurch	Stand at Christchurch Community Partnership day. Information included in new recycling guide for Christchurch and on displays throughout the year and included in Dorset waste reduction pack
Colchester and Tendring	Press articles from launch including wardens using paint to remove graffiti
Derby	Every two years have an environmental festival where display and promote the paint scheme
Doncaster	Scheme received press coverage
East Essex	Local council waste management paper
Essex	Flyers, information packs and website
Fermanagh	Local promotion in press – has received good response from the public
Fleetwood	Press releases, full page on website
Leicestershire	Local promotion – also featured on Radio Leicester, advertised on council website and intranet, e-mailed mailshot to local schools and group
Montgomeryshire	Leaflet drops in conjunction with local schools asking to bring in paint. Open days to promote reuse of products
Norfolk	Parent organisation (Mini Scrapbox) was 10 years old in July and currently in the National Lottery good causes western region play-offs
Perth	Press, radio and leaflets
Rotherham	Local training agency put details in its quarterly newsletter. May advertise all services including Community RePaint through council newsletters
Swansea and Gower	The scheme was launched in January 2005. Will seek to renew interest in early 2006

3.6.3 Challenges

The survey requested that schemes provide details of the main challenges that they face in carrying out their operations. Table 20 summarises the main responses, with some schemes citing more than one issue. Seven respondents mentioned ongoing funding and achieving financial sustainability as a challenge. Three schemes noted that limited staff time was a problem. These findings correspond to the current scarcity of funding available for Community RePaint schemes, as discussed in Section 3.5.2.

Six respondents noted that they were not receiving enough suitable paint, or that they were receiving poor quality paint. On the other hand, three projects stated that they had problems maintaining demand for paint, and another three cited problems with sorting and handling the volume of paint received. An increased level of networking and communication between individual projects might help to resolve peaks and troughs in supply and demand for paint.

Table 20: Summary of issues facing schemes

Issue	Number of responses
Funding and financial sustainability	7
Not enough appropriate paint received/poor quality paint	6
Storage problems	4
Limited staff time	3
Maintaining awareness of project/demand for paint	3
Sorting/handling volume of paint received	3
Disposal of waste paint	2
Issues re working with local authorities	2

3.6.4 Future plans

Table 21 summarises schemes' responses to a question requesting details of their future plans. As the table shows, the majority of schemes had plans to expand or diversify their operations. Plans included geographical expansion of coverage; introduction of extra collection points; distribution of increased amounts of paint; establishment of decorating centres for redistribution of other materials in addition to paint; and creation of links with other organisations.

Some schemes, however, did not have plans for expansion. Community RePaint Cardiff and the Vale, for instance, intend simply to, "continue to offer a valuable service to the community" over the next year.

Community RePaint survey 2005

Table 21: Future plans

Scheme name	Future plans
Basingstoke	To expand collections around Hampshire
Bury	To develop the scheme to cover a wider geographical area (for community groups)
Cardiff and the Vale	None, continue to offer valuable service to community
Christchurch	To keep up the publicity of the scheme to enable more individuals and groups to benefit from what it has to offer while preventing paint from ending up in the waste stream
Colchester and Tendring	Looking at trade donations, membership pack for groups, training scheme
Derby	We are developing into a decorating centre with wallpaper and wood
Doncaster	Possibly setting up scrap store incorporating wider variety of DIY materials
East Essex	To expand when possible across the county
Essex	None currently, perhaps in future expand to CA site collections
Fermanagh	To get more funding for equipment to help with mixing paint
Fleetwood	To get more collection points, one in Fylde, one in Blackpool
Hackney	To create more links with probation services. Create links with voluntary, statutory and private sectors. Obtain funding for project
Leicestershire	Distribute more paint
Montgomeryshire	Expand collections to whole of Montgomeryshire
Norfolk	To try and ensure the county follow on the work done either by paying us or someone else to do so
Perth	To increase distribution to balance with receipts
Rotherham	Hope to re-advertise/relaunch scheme to attract further custom. Through CRED's funding for capital equipment scheme, if successful, will expand paint area
Swansea and Gower	Increase the quality of paint available to people. Increase the amount of paint passed on
Swindon	None until 2007
Waltham Forest	Take on three more CA sites
West Cornwall	Remove container from B&Q Penzance
Wye	Revamping sales area in shop and readvertise scheme in new year

4 Conclusion

In general, the survey findings revealed continuing healthy growth, both in terms of the number of operational schemes and the volumes of paint collected and redistributed. Year-on-year comparisons for individual schemes revealed that the majority were handling increasing volumes of paint, and average volumes collected and redistributed were up 11% and 4% on the previous year. The latter figures emphasise the need for continuing efforts to ensure that all paint collected is redistributed. It was estimated that approximately 106,000 litres of paint may be in storage at Community RePaint scheme premises at any one time across the network and this figure will be assessed again in future surveys.

The overall number of recipients of paint fell, with more groups and fewer individuals receiving paint than in the previous year. This finding reflects a trend to closer links or partnerships between some schemes and the groups to which they redistribute paint, some of which “subscribe” and make multiple collections through the year. The overall number of beneficiaries from paint distributed by the Community RePaint network (as opposed to direct recipients) may have increased as a result of more groups receiving paint, as many people benefit from paint redistributed to community organisations. Future surveys will attempt to obtain data regarding the estimated numbers of beneficiaries, or users, of facilities decorated using donated paint.

The number and diversity of funding sources cited by responding projects was smaller than in previous years, but greater numbers cited payments received for the operation of their schemes from recipients of paint, painting and decorating contractors or local authorities. This indicates that increasing numbers of schemes are developing systems and partnerships that move them towards financial sustainability. SWAP will continue to support schemes in these efforts over the years to come.

Appendices

Appendix 1: Survey questionnaire

Appendix 2: Acceptable and unacceptable materials

Appendix 3: Briefing note issued on the Hazardous Waste Regulations

Appendix 1: Survey questionnaire



Survey 2004–05

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

The questionnaire is important to both SWAP and Community RePaint 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 RePaint scheme and obtain publicity.

Copies of the final survey report will be available to all Community RePaint schemes, on request or through the 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 14 October

Thank you

Mark Gregory
Community RePaint Project Manager

SWAP, 74 Kirkgate, Leeds, LS2 7DJ
Tel: 0113 200 3951 E-mail: mark@swap-web.co.uk

Community RePaint Survey

Please complete for the period 1 August 2004 to 31 July 2005 (or the 12 month period for which you have records closest to these dates).

Organisation details

1. Please provide the following details for your organisation:

Scheme name:	Community RePaint ...		
Organisation:			
Contact person:			
Address:			
Postcode:			
Telephone:		E-mail:	
Web address:			

2. 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.

3. How much paint do you collect per year from the following sources?

Source	Litres
Civic Amenity (CA) sites/Household Waste Recycling Centres (HWRCs)	
Retail suppliers (DIY stores etc)	
Other, (please specify where/how you collect this paint, eg kerbside collection)	
.....	
.....	

4. If you receive paint from retailers, please list your main retail suppliers (eg B&Q, Homebase, Focus etc) [or any local suppliers].

.....

Acceptable/unacceptable paint

5. Approximately how much of the paint that is donated to your scheme is acceptable and unacceptable? Please provide estimates for donated paint before you have sorted it, eg at a CA site.

Source	Acceptable %	Unacceptable %
CA sites/HWRCs		
Retail suppliers		
Other		

6. What do you do with paint that is **not** acceptable? Please provide brief details for each source.

Source	Disposal
CA sites/HWRCs	
Retail suppliers	
Other	

Quality of paint

7. What is the overall quality of **acceptable** paint that is donated to your scheme (after you have sorted the unacceptable paint)? Please tick one box for each different source.

Source	Excellent	Good	Poor
CA sites/HWRCs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Retail suppliers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Difficulties/other comments

8. Have you encountered any difficulties with collections of paint from different sources? Do you have any additional comments or anything that you would like to tell us about collections?

a) Any difficulties/other comments with CA site/HWRC collections?

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

b) Any difficulties/other comments with retailers?

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

c) Any difficulties/other comments with your "other" suppliers?

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

Paint redistribution

9. What was the total volume of paint redistributed in the last twelve months by your scheme?

.....litres

10. How many different organisations and individuals have received paint from your scheme in the last twelve months? (Please provide an estimate if exact figures are not available.)

a) Total number of community groups that have received paint

b) Total number of individuals that have received paint

11. Approximately how much paint do you currently have in storage?

.....litres

12. How long do you keep paint in storage before disposing of it?

.....months

13. Please tell us the different types of community groups and/or individuals who receive paint from your scheme. (Please tick all relevant boxes)

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"/>
people with physical or mental disabilities	<input type="checkbox"/>	other (please specify)	<input type="checkbox"/>

Scheme operation

Please give us some details about your Community RePaint scheme's operation.

14. What is the total number of hours spent running the Community RePaint scheme each week (on average)? Please include the hours worked by all staff and volunteers.

..... hours

15. How many paid staff (full-time and part-time) and volunteers work on the scheme? Please write a number in each box.

	Full-time	Part-time
Paid staff		
Volunteers		

16. What are the annual running costs of your Community RePaint Scheme? (please provide a figure for costs of the scheme and **not** your organisation as a whole)

£.....

17. Does the operation of your Community RePaint Scheme incorporate any training initiatives? (Please tick all boxes applicable)

health and safety	<input type="checkbox"/>	manual handling	<input type="checkbox"/>	waste management	<input type="checkbox"/>
IT/computing	<input type="checkbox"/>	warehousing	<input type="checkbox"/>	other (please specify)	<input type="checkbox"/>

18. Are any of these training initiatives accredited schemes, eg NVQ, City and Guilds. (please give details if so)

.....

.....

.....

Funding

19. How is your Community RePaint scheme funded?

.....

.....

.....

20. Have you recently secured any additional funding for the Community RePaint scheme? If so, please give details.

.....

.....

.....

21. Do you have any funding bids in the pipeline? If so, please give details.

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

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

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24. Do you receive recycling or reuse credits for your Community RePaint Scheme?

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Other issues

25. Have you noted any interesting or imaginative uses of redistributed paints? eg murals

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

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27. What are the main challenges faced by your scheme?

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28. What are your future plans for your Community RePaint scheme?

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29. Are there any particular areas/issues where SWAP could provide better support for your Community RePaint scheme?

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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 and treatments eg creosote, exterior wood preserver
- any pesticide product
- car paint
- specialist and industrial paints
- aerosol and 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 RePaint scheme

HAZARD (CHIP) SYMBOLS (UNACCEPTABLE MATERIALS)

[CHIP = The Chemicals (Hazard Information and Packaging for Supply) Regulations]



Harmful/Irritant



Toxic/Very Toxic



Corrosive



Highly/Extremely Flammable



Dangerous for the Environment



Explosive



Oxidising

Appendix 3: Briefing note on the Hazardous Waste Regulations

Dear colleague

Community RePaint and the Hazardous Waste Regulations

This letter is sent to advise you of the main points of the Hazardous Waste Regulations (HWRs) which take effect from 16th July 2005 and how they affect the operation of a Community RePaint scheme. The HWRs will apply to the community recycling sector from this date.

Introduction

The Hazardous Waste Regulations (HWRs):

- enact the European Hazardous Waste Directive into England and Wales
- replace previous Special Waste legislation
- regulate and control the manufacture, storage, transportation and disposal of hazardous wastes
- makes sure there is safe management of hazardous wastes
- provide cradle-to-grave documentation for the movement of hazardous wastes.

SWAP recommends that Community RePaint schemes take stringent steps to ensure that NO hazardous material is brought back to or donated at their storage premises.

Advice on how this can be achieved is attached. If your scheme carefully checks ALL paint donations and your staff do not pick up or accept hazardous material, then this will greatly reduce the impact of the HWRs and reduce your operational costs. Any hazardous paint (or paint-related material) will have a hazard (CHIP) symbol displayed on the container (see attached list).

The recommended system of operation is given on Sheet 1 (attached) and will involve little or no change in current procedures. Schemes that do accidentally allow volumes of hazardous paint or materials into their project will need to follow correct procedures (see Sheets 2 and 3) so that they are not in breach of the HWRs and do not face penalties from the Environment Agency.

Notification (registration) of premises

Schemes which do let hazardous paint containers onto their premises will effectively be hazardous waste producers. All such organisations need to register their premises with the Environment Agency (EA). Schemes which produce less than 200 kg of hazardous waste in any 12 month period may be deemed exempt from this requirement (if they meet other criteria). [A full 5-litre tin of paint weighs 7kg: 200kg represents roughly 28.5 full 5-litre containers].

Consignment notes

Returning hazardous paint from your premises back to the Household Waste Recycling Centre (or another place) will require you obtaining a consignment note from the EA for each journey and will involve administration procedures and possible costs. This applies even if

your premises are exempt from the requirement for notification as a hazardous waste producer. Removal by a specialist waste management company will also require a consignment note and will be expensive.

Registered carriers of (hazardous) waste

If you are transporting hazardous waste you need to be a registered carrier. However, Community RePaint schemes will be “exempt carriers” as they will be carrying their own waste and also if they are a charity or voluntary organisation. No action or registration is therefore required for this.

It will therefore be easier for schemes to make sure that no hazardous paint or materials are accepted by the scheme.

Legislation on hazardous waste has already been enacted in Scotland and Northern Ireland and a further note will be sent out regarding this in due course (to schemes in these countries). However, the basic principles of not allowing hazardous paint into your scheme remain paramount and should be followed.

If you have any queries on the HWRs, further information is available from the Defra website, under a Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ) section of their website at <http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/waste/special/index.htm> A guide to the regulations is also available at www.environment-agency.gov.uk/newrulesonwaste

If you have further queries about how they affect Community RePaint operations, you can contact myself by e-mail at mark@swap-web.co.uk or by telephone on 0113 200 3951 (direct dial). Information will also be posted on the Community RePaint website at www.communityrepaint.org.uk

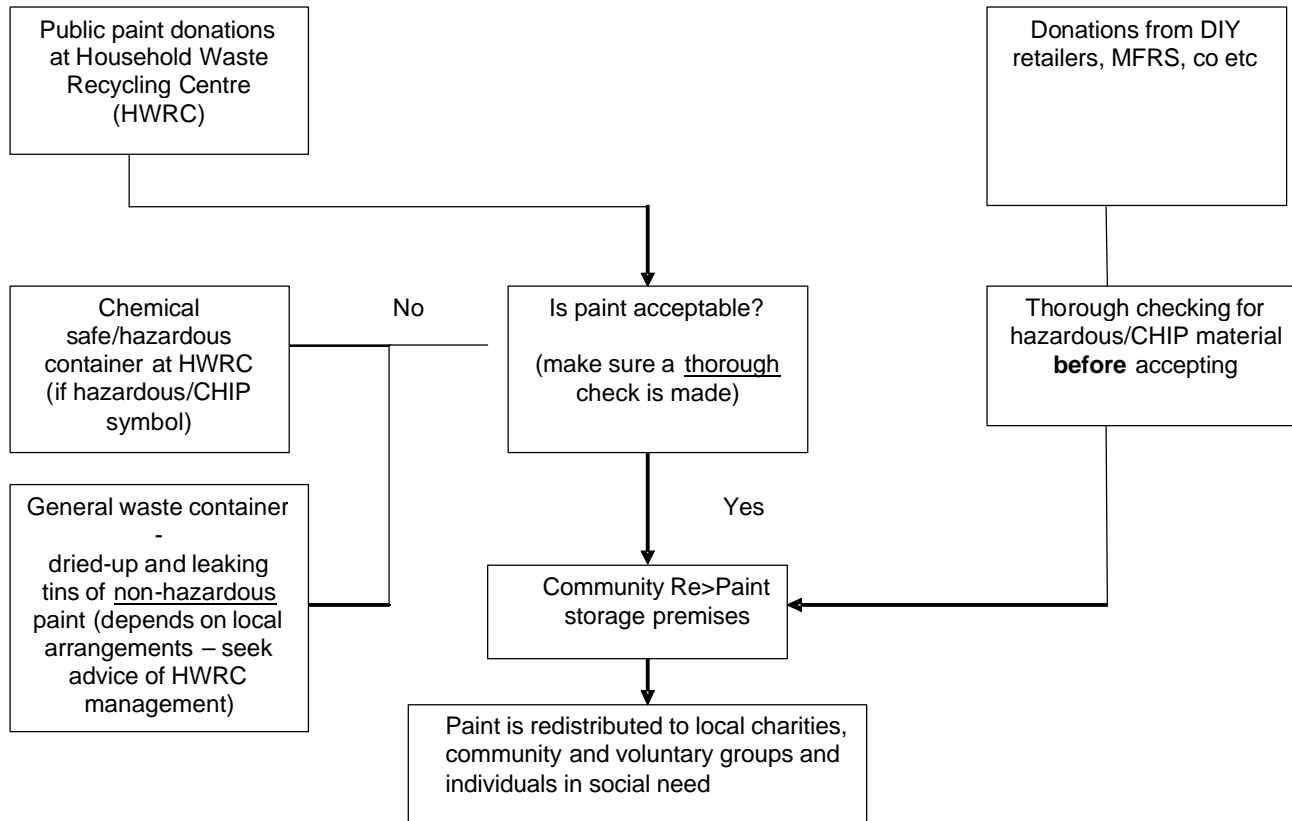
Yours sincerely

Mark Gregory

Community RePaint Project Manager

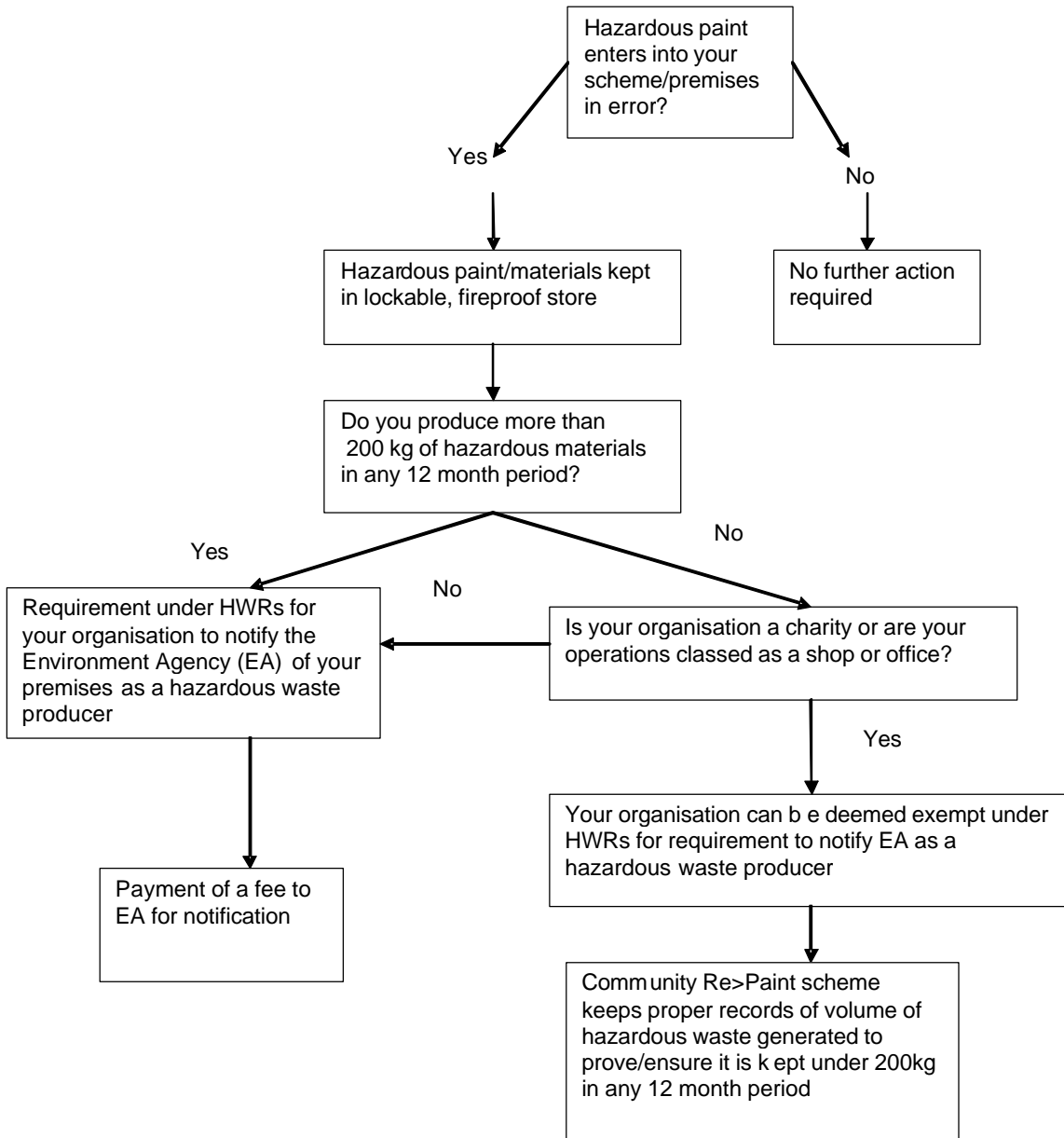
Community Re>Paint: Hazardous Waste Regulations – briefing sheet 1

RECOMMENDED PROCEDURES



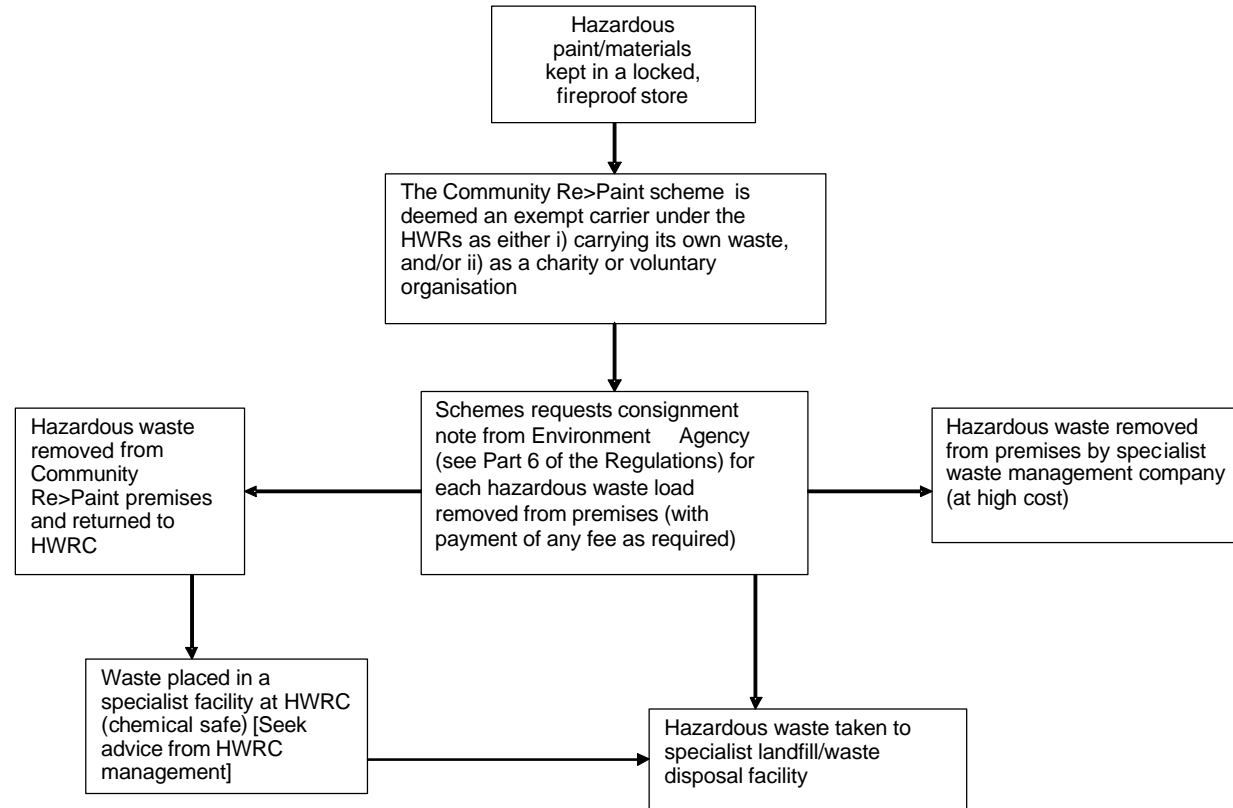
Community Re>Paint: Hazardous Waste Regulations - briefing sheet 2

- if hazardous paint enters into your scheme/premises (NOT RECOMMENDED)



Community Re>Paint: Hazardous Waste Regulations – briefing sheet 3

Removal of hazardous paint from your premises (IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT YOU ENSURE THAT NO HAZARDOUS MATERIAL ENTERS YOUR SCHEME)



Community Re>Paint: Hazardous Waste Regulations – briefing sheet 4

Preventing hazardous paint/waste from entering your scheme

- Operate an excellent system of policing ALL paint donations – whether they are from Household Waste Recycling Centres (HWRCs), members of the public, local companies or painters and decorators – and politely refuse any hazardous paint or material. It is useful to be able to provide a telephone number for the council department that handles hazardous household waste to members of the public: councils may collect such items from people's houses (this service is not always well-advertised). Commercial companies will need to contact a waste management company to arrange disposal of hazardous materials).
- Make sure all workers, volunteers and trainees on the scheme know exactly what paints can and cannot be accepted (and that they should refuse any hazardous material) and that posters and leaflets detailing the acceptable and unacceptable paints are displayed at your premises.
- Advise all DIY retailers, decorators and companies donating paint that hazardous paint (ie containers with a CHIP symbol) CANNOT be accepted and that any such material will have to remain at their premises.
- Make sure there is good signage on the Community RePaint containers at the HWRC, showing what paints are acceptable and unacceptable.
- Work with the local authority or waste management company at the HWRC so that site staff can advise the public exactly which paints should go into the Community RePaint container. One scheme has run training sessions for staff so they are aware of the list of acceptable and unacceptable paints (see attached sheet). Other schemes provide this list so that it can be displayed in the HWRC site hut. Some HWRC staff stop and ask people coming onto the site what materials they have and direct them to the appropriate recycling container. If staff have good knowledge, they will only direct acceptable paint to the Community RePaint container. (continued overleaf)
- Make sure that paint left in the Community RePaint container is sorted through thoroughly before being brought back to your premises. Any containers with a hazard symbol should be left at the site. Make sure there are arrangements at the HWRC so that any hazardous paint can be left there (eg in a chemical safe or hazardous waste facility).