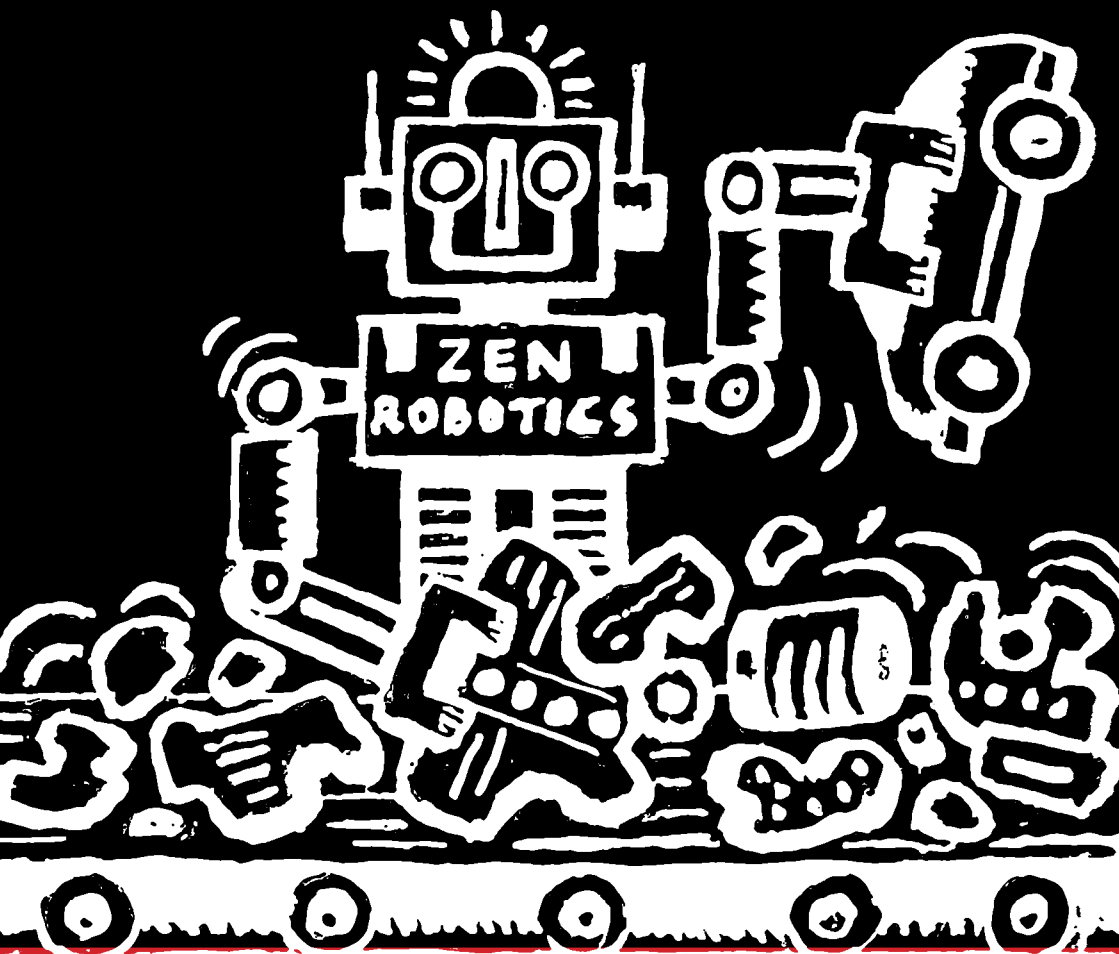


Issue 8 2011

junkmail

Devon Community Recycling & Community Composting Network News



RECYCLING ROBOTS POWERED BY ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

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CREDITON PLASTIC RECYCLING TRIAL

Sustainable Crediton waste action group have brilliantly and simply demonstrated a cost effective and practical way of collecting mixed plastic for recycling.

A group of volunteers collected 75 dumpy bags, that's approx. 75 cubic metres volume, weighing over 1 tonne, over 2 mornings at Morrisons super-market car park in Crediton as part of a plastic recycling trial, funded by a grant from the former Mid Devon Community Recycling Ltd. Remember this is on top of the weekly kerbside collection of plastic milk bottles and Recycling Centre plastic bring banks provided by the Council.



Sustainable Crediton explained: "We are carrying out this trial to raise people's awareness of how much plastic waste is actually recyclable and to see whether there is a demand for a permanent facility of this kind in Crediton".

Shoppers had been made aware of the trial and responded by bringing masses of mixed plastics. An estimated total of 750 people turned up, with around 200 people visiting on both dates so there were around 550 unique visits. With around 3500 households in Crediton this represents more than 15% of households visiting – in just 6 hours!

Many people commented that the amount of plastic collected was "unbelievable", "overwhelming". Others said that plastic makes up the bulk of their current landfill – recycling the plastic reduced their residual waste by 2/3 or more. A large number of people asked if the recycling could be done on a regular basis, and the majority brought only clean plastics as requested. People were appreciative that they could recycle what normally went to landfill.

Sustainable Crediton made a 3 minute video of the event, it's on YouTube at: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9s85OMCCck> or just use the site search. There is also a link on the DCRN facebook page.

At the trial people were asked:

Do you normally recycle your plastic?

68% said "no", 32% said "yes" i.e. 2/3 would not normally recycle plastic.

If yes, where is it recycled?

As might be expected the majority (60%) go to the Punchbowl, 17% go to Ashleigh and the rest (25%) elsewhere with London, Plymouth, Cornwall, Bournemouth and Exeter being cited (when visiting family/friends). Several took plastic to other towns where they know it is recycled.

Do you know Punchbowl Recycling Centre will accept plastics for recycling?

40% said "yes" but the majority (60%) said "no". However a number of people said "yes" but did not recycle their plastic there – as it was not convenient to go there or they didn't have a car.

AIMS of the trial

- To encourage more people to recycle plastic
- To ascertain level of support of recycling plastic
- To see how much plastic is collected
- To inform more people about plastic recycling at the local recycling centres – Punchbowl (Crediton) and Ashleigh (Tiverton)



Findings of the trial:

- There is a significant popular demand for more mixed plastic recycling.
- Collection points must be at more convenient locations eg supermarkets.
- Plastics can be collected for recycling cost effectively.
- There is a lack of awareness about DCC Recycling Centres collecting plastics.

Sustainable Crediton will discuss the results with Mid Devon DC and Morisons to find a way forward, including reducing packaging, and work with DCC to improve the awareness of the facility at Punchbowl & Ashleigh Recycling Centres.

It is evident that supermarkets are the source of the majority of the waste plastic packaging collected at the trial so big questions are:

1. Can supermarkets be persuaded to set up collection facilities for their customers mixed plastic waste?

Ideally, supermarkets would take responsibility for their packaging and run a collection scheme, however in the absence of take-back and producer responsibility legislation this has not happened so far. Sustained consumer pressure might bring change, or if supermarkets see a competitive advantage in attracting more shoppers by offering plastic recycling. This might also encourage supermarkets to further lightweight their packaging.



ing, standardise it or reduce the use of composite materials in packaging which make it hard to recycle.

2. Can Local Authorities and supermarkets work in partnership to sort this out?

They have worked in partnership before for other recycling bring banks on supermarket sites, so it is possible a solution could be worked out. Devon LA's have taken different approaches to plastics recycling, on kerbside collections, bring banks and at Recycling Centres, but the recycling rate for plastics remains low. It seems the place where shoppers go most regularly is the best place for collections.

3. How much would a permanent scheme cost and who would pay for it?

That depends on what types of plastic are collected, if they can be bulked/compacted on site, how far the haulage is to a central depot etc. It could be cost neutral, or low cost. The value of mixed rigid plastic packaging is around £200 p/tonne, £300+ for bottles, then add a recycling credit of around £45 p/tonne.

Ok, that's rigid plastic but what about plastic wrap/film in the plastic waste stream? Approximate figures from Exeter's Material Recycling Facility indicate that about 60% of the plastic sent for recycling from their co-mingled kerbside collection is plastic wrap, it is low value but covers its own costs and is worth doing.

A list of types of plastic acceptable for recycling at Recycling Centres is on the back cover

Kerbside plastic wrap/film collections 'just a few years away' ...dream on...

More Councils should be able to accept waste plastic films within their recycling collections within two to four years, according to consultancy Axion Recycling. Junk Mail says supermarkets should be accepting plastic film and mixed plastics for recycling NOW as they are the source of most of it. The ease of collecting at supermarkets was recently demonstrated by Sustainable Crediton's mixed plastic collection trial (see article). Councils such as Exeter and Plymouth already accept plastic wrap in their co-mingled recycling collections, but it may be more challenging for kerbside box sort systems to accommodate the material due to bulk.

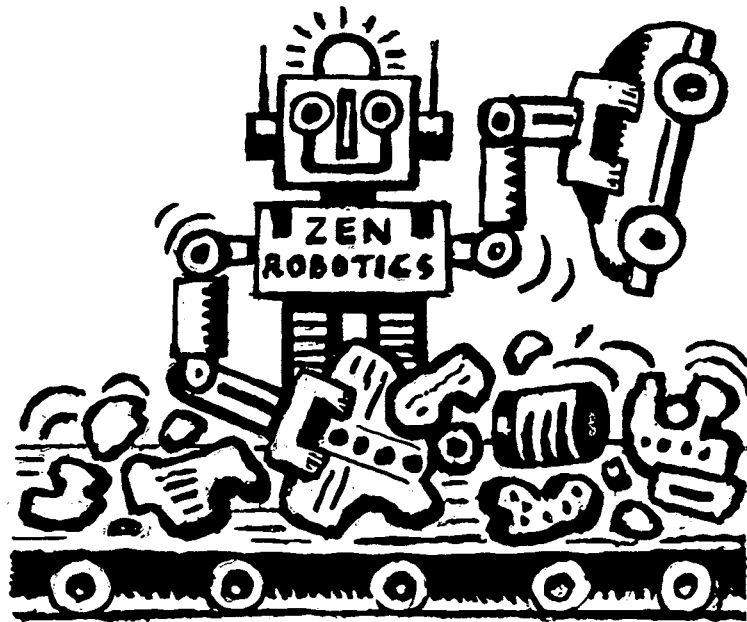
Axion says there is great potential to recycle plastic film, and predicts that the prospect of closed loop recycling of plastic films could become a full-

scale commercial reality within the next four years - "Ultimately consumer demand will drive this whole closed-loop recycling process."

The forecast comes after research into the use of post-consumer plastic films in manufacturing new products, which was recently published by WRAP. Films/wrap taken from supermarket collection points were used to make products such as refuse sacks, external hoardings, shelving and in-store displays.



Recycling robot powered by artificial intelligence



A robot recycler that uses artificial intelligence has been developed that could revolutionise the way waste is sorted and separated during the recovery process. Robots could be used in 'dirty' MRF's to screen all residual waste and recover recyclable materials from it. (Material Reclamation Facilities are currently used in

Exeter, Torbay and Plymouth for sorting co-mingled recycling collections made from household recycling wheelie bins – these are clean MRF's, as opposed to dirty MRF's which would recover recyclables from residual rubbish.)

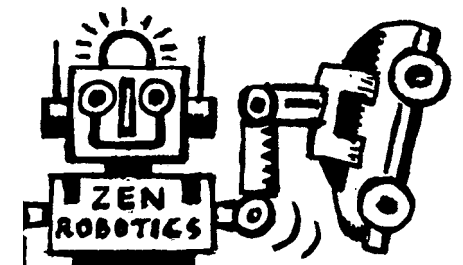
Finnish firm ZenRobotics, claims its Robot Recycler picks items and materials from a waste stream "safely and with unprecedented efficiency" and can handle all different types of waste - commercial and industrial (C&I), municipal solid waste (MSW) and construction waste. The robot recycler can perform multiple simultaneous sorting tasks, reclaim various raw materials and remove contaminants from the main stream - for example, electronics, PVC, and minerals.

After a picking action, the robot performs a post-verification step to check that it has picked the material it wanted. If it hasn't, it returns the object to the conveyor belt and learns from its mistake. Ultimately, it means the separated

waste contains fewer contaminants than was previously possible.

The robot is designed for heavy lifting, so no smashing up is required first. It can also identify, weigh and measure the waste item, collecting data about the separated objects. All this takes place in a near-instantaneous operation.

Zenrobotics have sold the first robot to SITA Finland, who will test it in a live environment.



Torbay, Unilever and plastics



In Torbay, 6,000 households will be able to recycle mixed plastics such as yoghurt pots, margarine & ice cream tubs, & clear fruit trays in addition to other materials, in a partnership with Unilever, who are the latest company to take a fresh approach to producer responsibility by directly supporting a council's recycling collection service.

Unilever is getting involved because many of its household products are packaged in mixed plastic packaging. In its Sustainably Living Plan, Unilever has publicly committed to increasing recycling and recovery rates around

the world by 2015, and to halve its environmental impact by 2020 across the life cycle of its products.

The Unilever spokeswoman added: "Unilever is keen to develop this work with other councils around the UK. We are in talks with other councils and will provide further details as soon as we are able."

Torbays recycling rate has risen to 45% since the inception of its new kerbside sort collection scheme.

Carpet wrong goes right...

The new Pinbrook Recycling Centre in Exeter now has facilities for segregating carpet for recycling!

Nationally, targets to divert 25% of waste carpet from going to landfill by 2015 received a boost when recent

figures from Carpet Recycling UK (CRUK) revealed a 60% increase in the amount of carpet waste being diverted last year. CRUK called on Local Authorities to set up waste carpet collection from household recycling centres. On-going research into outlets and end-markets for recycled carpet waste saw 50 small-scale development trials being undertaken last year. These included bitumen and fibre recovery from carpet tiles, and wool and polypropylene reprocessing. It is estimated there are 420,000 tonnes of carpet waste every year, approx. 10% is currently diverted from landfill, of this 10%, 3.5% is recycled with the rest going to Energy from Waste plants.



In a flap over paper towels

A think-tank has estimated that the use of paper towels in Devon schools could be responsible for at least 300 sink, toilet and drain blocking incidents, and the use of an estimated 200,000 bin liners per year for used paper towel disposal, which is the equivalent to 10,000 large wheeled bins (1100 litre) full of used paper towels per year for disposal to landfill. This has been estimated to be the equivalent of filling County Hall entirely with used paper towels!

These arresting figures have been calculated on the basis that there are about 528 state schools and colleges in Devon, including Plymouth and Torbay. Let us say that a school may generate on average 10 bin liners full of used paper towels every week (small primary schools may generate less, the secondary schools will

generate significantly more as they are much bigger). So 10 bags pw x 528 schools = 5280 bags pw x 38 weeks = 200,640 bin liners per year. Estimating that it takes 20 bin liners to fill a large 1100litre wheeled bin, that works out at the equivalent of 10,032 wheeled bins full of paper towels

going off to landfill every year, indeed enough to fill County Hall. Estimated waste disposal costs are between 75p and £1.50 per bin liner, so costs of waste paper towel disposal are between £150,000 and £300,000 p/a. for Devon schools. Add the cost of purchase and the total costs exceed

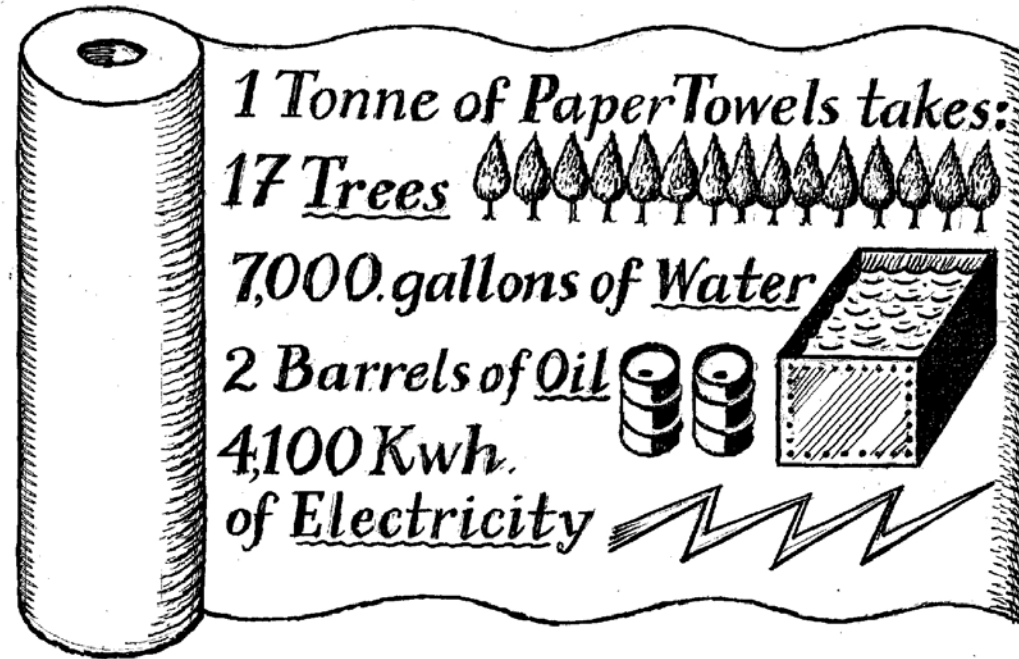
half a million pounds a year. Then there's the cleaners' time to empty bins etc.

The findings follow on from school waste audits which revealed the huge volumes of paper towels in school residual waste and the cost of their

carbon and waste footprint .

Findings also revealed that some children (primary) find it fun to deliberately block sinks and toilets with wads of paper towels as a prank. Sink, toilet and drain blocking incidents caused by paper towels lead to flooding, water damage, time consuming mopping up, extensive wasted teacher time, and costly call out charges for drain unblocking. The cost of this wasted time has never been considered before. These figures are extrapolated from the 528 odd schools in Devon, where each may experience deliberate paper towel blocking incidents a year.

The issue of paper towels has been recently highlighted following several research papers. Scientists at Massachusetts Institute of Technology have completed what is believed to be the first major study to assess the greenest way of drying your hands. The research compared the seven most common drying methods in public toilets and concludes that paper towels and warm air hand dryers have the highest environmental toll – generating 70% more co2 emissions than the newest technology on the market, the cold air-driven hand dryers eg the Dyson Airblade. Dyson commissioned the research. The research looked at the entire life cycle of various competing products



purchase and disposal. We also know that it takes approx. 17 trees to make 1 tonne of paper, as well as using 7,000 gallons of water, 2 barrels of oil, and 4100 kwh of electricity. (source Wikipaedia). Then there's the transportation, distribution, packaging and disposal of paper towels to factor in, all in all, paper towels have a high

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from cradle to grave – materials, manufacturer, use and end of life - including transport, dispenser, waste and bin liners. Consumers typically perceive recycled paper towels to be better for the environment. But the

report found that the environmental impact of recycled towels equals that of virgin paper towels in a number of environmental measures, including CO2 emissions and water consumption. In the US, 2% of total landfill consists of paper towels.

Recession pushes waste down

Devon has come a long way in the last 20 years from a recycling rate of just 2% in 1990/91 to 55% today. This was considered a high achievement at that time and Devon won the Friends of the Earth first "Recycling County" award. So what's possible in the future?

Devon has generated around 378,000 tonnes of rubbish every year (over 520,000 tonnes including Plymouth and Torbay), of which 171,000 tonnes goes to landfill. By the year 2020, the county is hoping to recycle 62% of waste. Some feel this is not a high enough future target given the pace of technology, climate change, resource depletion, and environmental degradation. However, some think that financial cuts to LA's and other reasons may even cause LA

recycling rates to go down! Examples include less recycling promotion and enforcement, a local newspaper going from daily to weekly publication, lightweight packaging, producer responsibility etc.

There has been a huge drop in waste of all types brought to Recycling Centres, due to the recession. How much will waste reduce given a double dip recession, prolonged crisis, and peak oil?

Charging for soil, rubble, plasterboard, tyres, asbestos and some other items has also massively reduced these types of waste. Flytipping has only slightly increased, so people are dealing with this waste elsewhere. So what would happen if, say, some other waste streams were charged for, such as garden waste collections? How much would waste arising reduce? I suggest people would home compost a lot more leading to big savings. Resources could be spent on recycling more plastics, for example.

Districts also report a reduction in waste collected at kerbside. Overall,

waste is now at the same level as it was in 2005/06. However, Devon's total waste when compared to other counties still remains fairly high, therefore we all need to do more to reduce waste and recycle as much as possible. The average person in the UK produces 449kg of waste a year compared to 506kg per person in Devon.

For people who are not sure what to recycle and where, the recycledevon.org website contains details of recycling collections, ordering

replacement containers and nearest recycling centres, and lots of other info. The Recycle Trail videos trace the journey that takes place for materials collected from your home to the reprocessor and then ultimately back into new products.

The website has numerous ideas to reduce your waste. One easy way is to cut down on your addressed junk mail by registering with the Mailing Preference Service at www.mpsonline.org.uk/mpsr or by calling the information line on 0845 703 4599.

Thank You Devon, you're champion!



It's official, Devon is now the best county in the country for recycling and it's all thanks to you. Together over the past year you have achieved a fantastic recycling rate of 55%, beating off stiff competition from Oxfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Leicestershire and Suffolk.

Well done for sorting and dropping your recyclables in the right recycling bins and boxes.

This result shows your efforts have made a real difference, but we can't relax too much if we want to stay at the top.

With Christmas just around the corner let's all make an effort to work on reducing food waste and recycling all those extra bottles, cans and cardboard.

But for now have a well-deserved pat on the back.



Composting in schools in Devon

A big funding boost from the sale of Exeter Airport, has enabled schools in 8 learning communities, one per district of Devon, (but not the Unitary authorities of Plymouth and Torbay) to set up composting systems for food waste.

In autumn 2009 **Devon County Council** with the help of **Resource Futures (RF)** and **Devon Community Composting Network** embarked on the roll out of this pioneering project in the **South Hams Learning Community (LC)** of Ivybridge.

Dawn Neil, from RF, had the unenviable job of approaching all fifteen schools in the Ivybridge LC hoping to persuade them all to start food waste composting. This was building on the work that DCCN had started in 2005 trialling different systems and gradually refining the methods. This project has really helped to crystallise not only the practicalities of the composting, e.g. which system copes best with the daily volume/weight of material added to the system daily, but also, equally important, how to get the whole school involved in the composting and really embedded in the school ethos. Resource Futures run waste audits, and a whole load of other work in the schools, including setting up the composting systems. Each community involves all the 'feeder' primary

schools and the secondary school/ community college so between 8 and 15 schools per community. The roll out of the project will be completed by April 2012 with the last two districts of North Devon and Torridge happening in autumn 2011.

Of course setting up the projects is just the beginning, some schools need quite a bit of handholding, return visits and encouragement. Luckily we have just had funding approved here in Devon, thanks to **Devon Authorities Waste Reduction and Recycling Committee** (or **DAWRRC**). This is for a 2nd worker (starting next April and subject to financial review) to 'clone' Nicky Scott and help with the work he does, mainly to help revisiting all the schools in Devon.

Schools not involved in the 'learning communities' project can apply for a 'Cutting your Wasteline' grant. The first step is to call Resource Futures to undertake a free waste audit of the school. This will show just how much could be diverted from landfill. The school can then save money by being able to cut down on their fleet of 1100 ltr bins each costing up to around £500 a year to have emptied. So far DCCN has visited nearly one hundred schools and helped them get composting and Resource

Futures a similar number. We are now gathering some really important data on amounts of waste being diverted and turned into compost, temperatures reached and learning valuable lessons to share with other schools.

Devon is the only Authority in the Country (as far as I know!) offering such a 'joined up' approach to composting food waste, but it only really works when the concept is taken on wholeheartedly by the whole school from the top down. An enthusiastic head teacher, who changes the contract of a key staff member to include composting, and usually recycling duties too is a huge help. Catering staff that are supportive and the staff generally is all vital. Getting the compost embedded in the whole school ethos and integrating into curriculum subject areas are all important. Good schools see the value of getting children outside and growing plants and having a whole food culture from forking compost, forking soil and forking food!

For more information see www.dccn.org.uk (look under 'schools')

Or e-mail nicky.scott@devon.gov.uk to see how to get composting in your school or go to;

Resource Futures on www.resourcefutures.co.uk/content/

Composting group news...



Sampford Peverell community composting site undergoes re-vamp

Last year the Junk Mail announced that the Mid Devon Community Recycling (MDCR) kerbside collection scheme was transferred (including its paid staff) to Mid Devon District Council's

in-house operation. Thanks to good financial management, MDCR was in a position to offer £15,000 in surplus funds for other groups to continue their community recycling efforts. The fund was oversubscribed and the grants were awarded to 14 projects including 5 schools. David Sweatman of Sampford Peverell Community Composting explains how his group benefitted from the funding...

The Community composting site in the village of Sampford Peverell recently underwent a complete facelift in order to reduce the amount of manual labour required to continue

functioning. The site handles 40 to 50 tonnes of green garden material annually, originally in a set of covered wooden 'New Zealand' bins, with more than 20 volunteers working on a rota basis, usually on a Saturday morning. Problems were being experienced in that the labour input was becoming more onerous as our volunteers aged, whilst their enthusiasm waned not one iota. The objective was to change from the bins, to a windrow system, more effectively utilising the space available, making the site safer for both our volunteers and those using the site. It was hoped that the new system would lend itself to mechanisation and also produce a more consistent quality end product. Whilst in the planning stages a grant

was applied for from the funds available from the winding up of Mid-Devon Community Recycling Ltd, and £1,500 was awarded. The total cost of the operation was £3,800, most of the work being done by volunteers.

The whole operation took about 6 months, during which time the site was closed. Upon re-opening the site soon became active and we are looking forward to producing some usable compost in the near future. Thanks must go out to Mike Rowe of MDCRL, and to all the volunteers who gave of their valuable time particularly Keith Astbury, Roger Greenwood, Derek Thomas, Jim Archibald, Bob Bond and Charles Heeley. Graeme Cottrell, the site landlord also was immensely helpful.

Sustainable South Brent (www.sustainablesouthbrent.org.uk)

has now been open since the Spring and is doing very well. If you look at their website you will see local MP Sarah Woolaston struggling to cut a very thick looking cord of twisted vines replacing the more traditional ribbon on the opening day. I visited in the summer to meet with some other groups researching composting including 'Buck the Trend' group from Buckfastleigh, the 'waste' group from Transition Town Totnes and representatives from Dartmouth who are now quite far along the route to starting their own project up with a very suitable site and a coalition of existing groups all of whom see the value of such a project.

Other groups have been busy too – (see the piece about Sampford Peverell) – Lymptstone, which had been struggling a little and threatening closure has suddenly taken on a new lease of life and considering expansion. Stoke Canon or Exe Vale, has recently been successful in obtaining a grant from Devon CCN to enable them to rebuild their composting bays.

Tackling residual waste?

How do you tackle recycling from areas where people cannot be bothered to separate their waste for recycling or composting? After years of waste awareness encouragement and an unwillingness of Governments to make recycling mandatory or producers to take the necessary responsibility eg bottle deposit take back schemes, what options are left?

One option is a 'dirty' Materials Recovery Facilities, which combines a number of screening and sorting techniques to divide residual municipal waste into a recyclable material stream and a non-recyclable residual waste stream disposed to landfill or incineration. More advanced plant may be used to produce a third stream either a primarily biodegradable waste stream which can be sent for Anaerobic Digestion or in-vessel composting or a relatively high calorific value stream for conversion to Refuse Derived Fuel.

The facilities employ conveyor systems, bag splitters, screens or trommels to split the waste into different size fractions and magnets, eddy current separators, handpicking or other sorting techniques such as air classifiers to divide the waste stream into the required constituent streams. The process will not produce recyclate of the same quality as kerbside collection or a clean MRF due to contamination from putrescibles and the less efficient separation process.

Dirty MRFs will typically recover around 10 – 20% of material as recyclables and the remainder would either require further processing or disposal. It is possible to extract metals, mixed plastics, paper, glass, card and textiles.

Dirty MRFs have had limited success in the UK, largely due to poor levels of income from recyclate and the volatility of the recycling market. However rising energy and resource costs will change this. There are currently several operational dirty MRFs in England, and new plants in Port Talbot & Cardiff.

Dorset endorses biomass...

Eco Sustainable Solutions has been given the green light to develop a £12 million waste wood burning biomass plant near Christchurch in Dorset, after 4 years in the planning process. The plant will burn 25,000 tonnes of waste wood every year, much of it will be from household waste wood taken to recycling centres by the public. It will generate up to 3 megawatts of electricity which will be fed into the National Grid.

Get online for school equipment and furniture reuse!

Devon County Council now has an online facility for schools to use to advertise, exchange, or sell any surplus items of furniture and equipment, or to put up wanted items. It is open access so doesn't need any log in or passwords.

<http://www.devon.gov.uk/index/learningschools/schools/just4schools.htm>

'Rematerialise' recycled materials

According to the 'CREATIVE RESOURCE' research project at Kingston University over 90% of what we throw away as rubbish is a recoverable material. Someone somewhere has the ingenuity to turn it into a usable resource material. 'Creative Resource' is about the value we place on materials, and the design innovation that can transform our perception of waste. Research initially set out to explore the global availability and readiness of new materials made from waste and

how they might be utilised in products, furniture and interior spaces. This has led to the creation of the digital CREATIVE RESOURCE Library, which is one of the most thorough sustainable materials databases globally. You can look at different materials, their properties and applications such as insulation, floor coverings, geo-textiles and many others at: http://research.kingston.ac.uk/rematerialise/html_and_flash/searchwelcome.htm.

Devon Schools networking blog site

A new 'blog' site has been set up for schools to share best practise, compare notes, ask questions of one another, celebrate successes and avoid pitfalls and failures. It's been set up by Nick Sheehan from Devon Education for Sustainability Working Group or 'DESWG' as it is commonly referred to; if you follow the link you can view the site.

Newmarket Open Door

A charity group, Newmarket Open Door, has agreed to take over the running of a LA household waste and recycling centre in Newmarket, Suffolk that was at risk of closure. Open Door's 'second hand superstore' already accepts items such as fridges, computers, clothing and household items. As part of the agreement, Open

<http://sustainabilitydevon.ning.com/> The site will really get going when more schools sign up to the site, and start using it. Schools have few opportunities to network, to find out what other schools are doing, and how they are organising themselves along sustainability issues.

There are several groups on the site you can join including; waste education, school gardens, composting, outdoors and environment and much more. So please join the Devon schools network, get plugged in and start asking questions, sharing information and making Devon schools the most sustainable in the Country.

Door will introduce charging to use the Recycling Centre of between £3 and £12 per visit depending on the size of vehicle. Councillor Lisa Chambers, portfolio holder for waste at Suffolk, said: "I am delighted we have managed to find a solution for Newmarket. Nobody wanted this well-valued site to close, but when it came down to money we simply couldn't afford to keep it open."

Devon County Show 2012

Free tickets, free tea!

An exciting opportunity has arisen for a Devon community group, WI, or other group willing to coordinate and operate an informal tea and coffee table within the Devon Authorities Recycling Partnership County Show tent (2012).

Who are we?

The Devon Authorities Recycling Partnership is made up of local authorities within Devon; and Plymouth and Torbay Councils. The Partnership operates under the Don't let Devon go to waste brand and funds a series of initiatives aimed at reducing, reusing and recycling waste. See www.recycledevon.org

What are we looking for?

The 2012 partnership tent will host a number of displays including a seating area for visitors to discuss waste issues with staff. We are looking for volunteers to operate a refreshment table during the following shifts on each of the three show days (17th, 18th and 19th May 2012);

Morning shift – 09.00 – 13.00
(2 x volunteers)

Afternoon shift – 13.00 – 17.00
(2 x volunteers)

The successful group will need to coordinate able volunteers to cover the twelve shifts required over the three day event. Each shift will involve making free tea or coffee for visitors to the stand, using equipment provided, and to keep the area safe and tidy.

What's in it for the group?

Each volunteer will be given a ticket to the showground on the day they are volunteering. This will allow each person the opportunity to enjoy the show either before or after their four hour shift.

Additionally, the successful group will also receive a donation of £150 to their cause funded by the Partnership.

Where can you get more information or volunteer?

If you would like more information, or you are able to coordinate volunteers to cover the shifts above please contact Iain at Devon County Council for a short application form on 01392 383586, or email iain.stevens@devon.gov.uk

Closing date for applications, 31st January 2012.

The successful group will be selected by the County Show working group.

**MIXED PLASTICS acceptable at Recycling Centres –
PLEASE MAKE SURE EVERYTHING IS CLEAN**

- All plastic drink bottles (squash and put lid back on)
- Plastic milk bottles (squash and put lid back on)
- All plastic household cleaning bottles
- Pre formed biscuit or chocolate box trays
- Plastic sandwich containers
- Yogurt pots, margarine tubs, Ready meal containers etc
- Plastic fruit containers (unless made from expanded polystyrene)
- CD's & cases
- Plastic flower pots (must be clean)

ITEMS NOT ACCEPTABLE and not listed above, such as:

- Nothing contaminated with food, grease or oil (not clean)
- No 'biodegradable' plastic
- Nothing made from more than one type of plastic
- Plastic bags
- Bubble wrap, cling film
- Cereal packet inners, Cellophane wrapping
- Waxed juice type containers (Tetrapaks have separate recycling facilities)
- Paint containers, plastic toys, videos, ink cartridges etc
- Pet food pouches or soft drink pouches
- Expanded polystyrene packaging including EPS food trays
- wrappers from crisps and biscuits
- Anything lined with silver paper
- Toothpaste tubes or disposable razors
- Containers for hand and other skin creams (unless very clean)
- Any large items made from plastic - No furniture, toys etc

ISSUES RELATING DIRECTLY TO THIS PUBLICATION

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