

Issue 5

junkmail

Devon Community Recycling & Community Composting Network News



This issue: **Real Nappies** better for your pocket

Composting in France kitchen waste pavillions

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Real Nappies



Washable cloth nappies, or 'real' nappies, are fast becoming the popular modern alternative to disposables. Gone are the days of the old Terry squares, safety pins and endless boil washes – modern real nappies fit like disposables and can be popped into the washing machine for a 40° or 60° degree wash.

Real nappies are better for your pocket!

Considering your baby will need up to 6,000 nappy changes, real nappies can help you keep control of your finances and can save you £500 on average compared to disposables, including washing costs.

A set of real nappies including waterproof wraps and accessories can be bought for between £100 to £200 on the high street and will see your baby through to potty training. They can be used for subsequent children to save even more money and might even earn you a few pounds on a secondhand website such as www.clothnappy-tree.com. In comparison, disposable nappies will set you back around £1,200 and can only be used once.

Real nappies are better for the environment!

Choosing real nappies also helps combat climate change. All nappies use energy, whether it's to make disposables or to wash real ones but, taking everything into account, washing nappies at home leads to less climate change impact than using disposables, especially when following manufacturers guidelines, such as washing in full loads at no more than 60 degrees, using A rated appliances and air drying rather than tumble drying.

The equivalent of seven million trees are used every year just to produce Britain's disposable nappies.

Parents who choose real nappies also help reduce the 28 million disposable nappies – and their contents - buried in Devon each year. Disposable nappies can take hundreds of years to degrade and will remain in our landfill sites for many generations to come.

Compared to cloth nappies, single use disposable nappies use:

- 3.5 times more energy
- 8 times more non-renewable resources
- 90 times more renewable resources
- Produce 60 times more solid waste

Real nappies are better for your baby's health!

Just like babies come in all shapes and sizes, so do real nappies! A snug fitting style will enhance your baby's comfort

and is a must for preventing leaks.

Some of the health benefits linked to real nappies include helping to position hips for development, padding bottoms for those first steps and reducing the amount of chemicals in contact with newborn skin.

In addition to this, children in real nappies do toilet train on average around six months earlier than their peers in disposables.

Try real nappies for free!

Find out the benefits of real nappies for yourself! The Devon Real Nappy Project – funded by the Devon Authorities Recycling Partnership - offers parents the chance to try a range of different nappies to find out which types best suit their baby and lifestyle. The kits can be borrowed free of charge for up to a month. An independent nappy advisor will be available to answer queries on choosing and using nappies, how to buy within a budget and much more.

The Devon Real Nappy Project will be supporting Real Nappy Week (26th April to 2nd May) by running a series of roadshows across Devon. Why not meet your local advisor and find out more about the benefits of real nappies?. Look out for competitions and free giveaways, too!

For more information or to register for a free trial kit, visit www.recycledevon.org or contact the Devon Real Nappy Project on 0800 328 8175.

Real nappies don't cost the earth.... anything else is just rubbish.

The new composting legislation finally appears!

When The Community Composting Network was created in the mists of time, back when King Arthur was on the throne, the first conference delegates were girding their loins to dump truckloads of compost on the doorstep of No 10. Why? Because the waste legislation at the time was not geared up for community composting a concept not even dreamt of by the officials preparing the previous legislation. So, after several meetings with ministers from Elliot Morley (I wonder what happened to him) to Ben Bradshaw and countless meetings with officers and officials and teleconferences and briefings in London and Birmingham, after ten short years we finally have....

Da dah!!!

Exemption from Waste Permitting

T23 – Aerobic Composting and associated prior treatment. For the full document the easiest place to find it is the Devon CCN website under 'legislation'. The key points for

community composters are: (slightly paraphrased)
"this exemption allows you to compost small volumes of vegetation, cardboard and food wastes (yes that's right!) to produce a compost that can be spread on land to provide benefit. You can also treat the waste, before you compost it by chipping or similar activities."

So this legislation will cover:

"Schools wanting to compost kitchen and garden waste in its grounds

Allotments association with a communal composting area for plants and trimmings

A community composting group bringing locally produced vegetable peelings and garden waste to a central point for composting prior to use back in local gardens.

Limits

80 tonnes (at any one time) if composting is done at the place of production and the resultant compost is used at that place.

Or

60 tonnes (at any one time) if bringing waste from other places to the place where it will be composted – or going to use the resultant compost at a different place than where it is composted. E.g.

An Allotment association if garden waste and vegetable peelings are brought in from various houses and the resultant compost is to be used on the allotments.

A community composting group collects locally produced food and garden waste from various houses, composts the waste and then the resultant compost is used by the community on their gardens.”

Just a few of the key points from this document – look at the rest on <http://dccn.typepad.com/legislation-page/new-composting-legislation-2010-environmental-permits-.html>

or just go to www.dccn.org.uk and click on legislation and follow the page to the right to download the entire document.

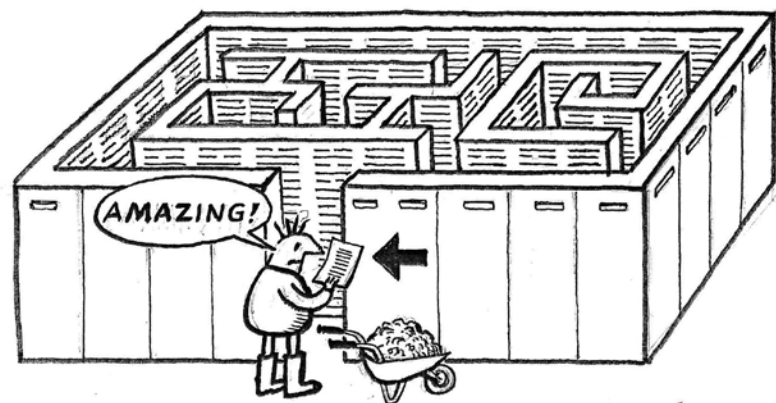
I'm interested to see so many mentions of food waste, kitchen waste, vegetable peelings.

To register (it's free) you need to go to http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/static/documents/Business/WEX001v01Feb10_e-form_LCfinal_4.pdf. This link will come up on the guidance document as well.

Over 60 Tonnes (or 80 in situ) at any one time

If you are composting larger amounts then you will have to apply for a permit see <http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/netregs/63143.aspx>

As far as I can make out it will cost you between £148 and £346 for a low risk activity – I presume per annum.



Locals arriving at a compost pavillion in Nantes with their kitchen waste

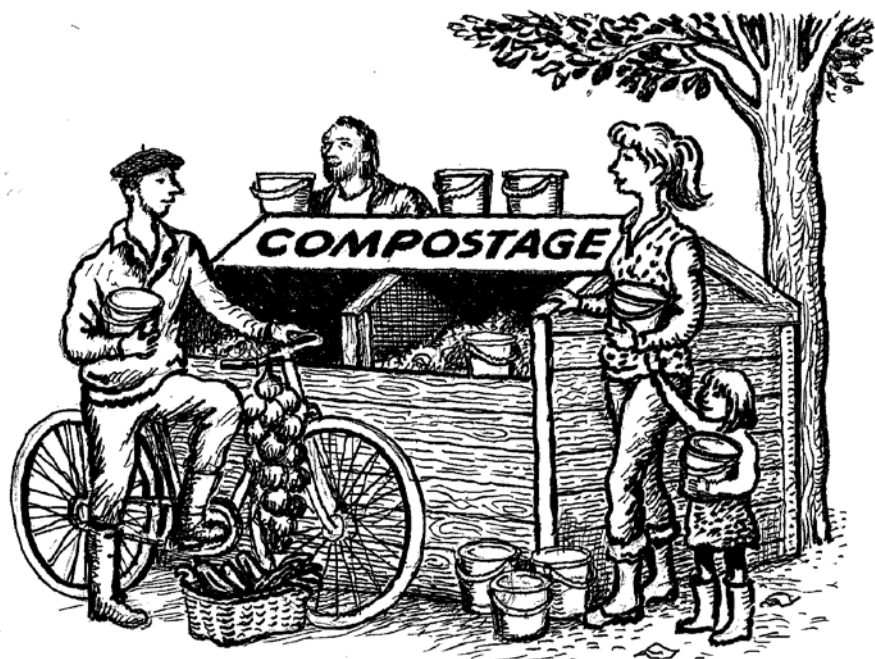
Composting in France

I was invited to speak at 'Compostage Citoyen' the formation of a community composting network in France. This followed speedily on the heels of a meeting with colleagues in 2000 at the Expo in Hanover where I was speaking with Liz Poulter, from Devon County Council, about the work of DCCN. I've kept in touch all this time and how could I refuse to speak, even though it meant sitting through two solid days of French, which was a real challenge.

The conference was really well attended, with over 140 delegates from all over France and a few beyond. I was particularly interested to hear the delegate from the Jean Pain institute in Belgium as Jean Pain was such an inspiring

and innovative composter. I had a lot of interest in my talk, which was mostly pictures of projects from all over the Country but with particular reference to Devon and I used Proper Job as an example of how a project can develop into a whole range of other areas.

What was interesting was that in Nantes they have compost pavilions, remarkably like ones I've seen designed in Wiltshire, and these were opened on Saturday morning for locals to bring their kitchen waste. A container on the side had a good supply of woodchip and they two materials were mixed up in this side container before being added to the compost bay. The equivalent, to our, Environment Agency officer



who attended was very relaxed about it all. To get to see this operation we had to take two trams and a boat. Afterwards we had what they described as a small buffet consisting of local food and drink, all vegetarian and delicious and more than enough for me!

At the end of the second day we went to a site in the Vendee, which was more like the sort of community composting we see here although they had a novel device for making windrows, a frame which had a step on the back. You

stepped up to empty your bucket and the frame shaped the pile and could be dragged back a bit at a time on wheels leaving a windrow to be formed behind which was covered with a tarpaulin. Unfortunately I didn't have my camera with me on that visit as it was an interesting site.

So now France has a Community Composting Network to rival our own and it will be interesting to see how they develop.

2010 and we, Lymptone Compost, suddenly realised that it is time to celebrate – we have been collecting garden waste and making lovely black stuff (compost) for ten years. And, we are (just about) still in “business”!

Lymptone Compost was the first community composting scheme in East Devon and as with all new ventures there have been changes and ups and downs since that first kerbside collection in May 2000. The threats of crippling government charges have rumbled on and been weathered. At the height of the battle to ward off these charges Lymptone Compost's chairman, Jenepher Allen, made several TV appearances aided by the “Compost Dog” who would raise his leg in protest! Earlier this year everyone breathed a sigh of relief when Defra saw sense and realised it would be too costly to impose charges. So we were let off. This was too good to be true as thanks to a change in government the issue of new legislation for composting has reared its ugly head again and what the future holds is anyone's guess.

Over the years volunteers have come and gone (mostly gone) but a stalwart band soldier on ensuring the service continues. Due to this declining number of volunteers the committee agreed that Lymptone residents should pay an annual subscription for their garden waste to be collected. The income from this would be used to pay for a worker at the compost site. Both the contractor who provides a lorry and

10 years and still collecting (just!)



driver for collections/deliveries and the site worker have been with us for several years and are regarded as essential and valuable members of the team.

In the early days residents were issued with an assortment of plastic sacks to put their garden waste in – these were provided by local nurseries. Lessons were learned from this as many sacks were overfilled and too heavy to lift. Since the introduction of membership subscriptions smaller bags were supplied. Many of these bags were used piglet feed bags and one resident was heard to refer to Lymptone Compost as the Piglet Club.

The feed bags are supplied by local and not so local farmers – a welcome move for the farmers as it obviates them having to pay for their disposal.

Occasionally donations in kind and financial have been gratefully received eg. high visibility jackets, a large garden shed with chairs and a table (essential for the obligatory coffee breaks), a grant from the village WI as part of their Green Initiative. Such donations help with the sometimes worrying financial situation but by good housekeeping



we have never been in the red. A couple of winters ago a surplus of unseived compost was sold locally by the trailer load. The money realised along with the recycling credits put the bank balance onto a good footing.

For a time a group of learning disabled men worked each week at the compost site. Manual work was a new experience for them and they benefited considerably from the physical and social aspect of working outdoors. Naturally, there was no financial implications for Lymptstone Compost but at

the annual end of season social at a local pub this group of men were given gifts as tokens of our appreciation.

The reputation of Lymptstone Compost has spread and nearby Exmouth is very envious of the service we provide, especially as they are now a Transition Town. Lymptstone Compost committee felt that composting had truly “arrived” when the recently retired chairman was invited by the village Garden Club to judge the new Green section of the annual Flower & Vegetable Show – the main class being a large jar of home compost. Encouragingly, there were twelve entries for this class. The chairman has given a number of presentations to local groups about Lymptstone Compost and the most recent one was focussed on home composting with a showing of Nicky Scott’s “Composting for All” followed by a lively discussion.

Although only a small number of village residents now volunteer to help keep the scheme going, Lymptstone Compost is regarded as an important service to the village and the support of the Parish Council is much appreciated. From the very beginning the village Post Office has played an important role both for banking and for processing orders for compost sales. Although the PO has changed hands the new owners have continued this involvement and Lymptstone Compost committee annually show their appreciation for the part they play in the smooth running of our community composting. Will Lymptstone have a community composting scheme in ten years hence remains to be seen.

Community Composting

Guidance for third parties

During October, new guidance for the Recycling Credits Scheme will be issued to all community composting groups in Devon. The new guidance will be effective from 1st April 2011.

Why?

The County and District Councils of Devon have supported community groups in their valued efforts to divert household waste away from landfill for many years. In 2009/10, Recycling Credit payments to community groups amounted to £250,000.

However, payments of Recycling Credits to groups are discretionary with some English authorities choosing not to pay credits at all.

Whilst Devon is keen to continue supporting groups, this needs to be as part of a structured and auditable approach. Where public money is involved, the authority needs absolute

confidence that these payments represent value for money and are sufficiently auditable.

The new guidance is intended for existing and new groups. The purpose of the guidance is to clarify operational aspects of the scheme and update groups with recent legislative changes, in particular, Environmental Permits (EP). The guidance also introduces tonnage limits to the total amount of green waste that groups can claim for.

Why introduce limits?

In 2009/10, the average tonnage claimed for a community composting group was 124 tonnes. Over the years this figure has gradually been increasing and is now three times greater than 6 years ago.

By 1st October 2011, changes to licensing (Environmental Permits) mean that all groups will be required to hold a site

permit depending on the amount of waste 'on site' at any one time.

In summary, groups with less than 60 tonnes on site will be able to apply for an exemption. Groups dealing with more than this amount will be required to fund a 'standard rules' or 'bespoke permit'.

For consistency, the recycling credit claim limits introduced in this new guidance are linked to the Environmental Permit limits. This ensures that where groups fund a standard rules permit, they may be supported to the maximum tonnage allowed within that range.

It is hoped that this approach will ensure the continued 'core' support of community groups through the recycling credits scheme and encourage larger groups to identify additional means of supporting their enterprise.

What about consultation?

Because the Recycling Credits Scheme is discretionary, the County Council is responsible for designing the scheme. There was no duty to consult individual groups about the operational aspects of the scheme which as standard must be sufficiently auditable.

However, recognising the practical issues surrounding the scheme and that a small number of existing groups

may be affected, this guidance was jointly produced by Devon Authorities and the Devon Community Composting Network.

This approach ensures that the guidance is reasonable, practical and representative of all groups.

How will the changes affect groups?

Subject to certain operational and claim requirements, 90% of existing groups will continue to operate as before. This new guidance will provide clarity and core support for all groups regardless of size. It will also ensure that the community composting scheme continues to operate within a clear framework providing reliable, consistent and auditable claims helping the authority to deliver value for money and protect the environment.

The new guidance will be introduced from 1st April 2011. Any queries about the guidance should be made to the Recycling Officer in the District area that the scheme operates.

Devon Authorities fully support community activity targeting the diversion of household waste from landfill and thank groups for their support to date.

Iain Stevens Devon County Council

Book Reviews



Blessed Unrest,

how the largest movement in the world came into being and why no one saw it coming.

By Paul Hawken
Viking Books 2007
£20.87

'If ideas are living things which can change the course of history, then this book could be the vital turning point in the survival of humanity on this magnificent vulnerable planet.'

Molly Harriss Olson, Director, President's Council on Sustainable Development under Clinton/Gore.

Paul Hawken's book starts by taking us back to the roots of the environmental movement including the writings of Thoreau and Emerson to the seminal work of Rachel Carson, 'Silent Spring'. It was the publication of 'Silent Spring' that really brought the reality of dumping highly toxic persistent pesticides into the ecosphere and the backlash it provoked includes this incredible letter sent to the New Yorker, where the book first appeared in serial form.

"Miss Rachel Carson's reference to the selfishness of insecticide manufacturers probably reflects her communist sympathies, like a lot of our writers these days. We can live without birds and animals, but, as the current market slump shows, we cannot live without business. As for insects, isn't it just like a woman to be scared to death of a few little bugs! As long as we have the H bomb everything will be O.K. PS she's probably a peace-nut too."

Corporations act amorally, with more regard to their shareholders than the environment, or the care of its employees. Governments are more and more controlled, like puppets, by lobbyists working for multinational corporations, on an impossible quest for ever more profits, on a planet with finite resources.

Economists, who should know better, eco being the Greek word for house and the root also for ecology, which just underlines how the economy springs from the environment and you do not despoil and pollute your own house. The planet, as James Lovelock postulated operates as a single organism which he calls 'Gaia'. Others have said that humanity itself is like a single organism and Paul Hawken likens the pollution caused by corporations as viruses infecting the body and the innumerable not-for-profit social and environmental groups as the immune system fighting the effects of this attack. There is a phenomenal global movement of grassroots groups that was not started by anyone and is not controlled or governed by anyone. These groups are working for social justice, to save the environment and to watch the corporations. The book has a massive appendix which has a taxonomic guide to these project areas and more.

This is a book who's ultimate message is of hope and that how, if we can unite, we can face up to the dark forces hell bent on profit at the cost of the earth.

Paul Hawken has set up a website www.wiserearth.org where you can be a part of the change you want to see.

www.blessedunrest.com



Organic Gardening

– the natural no dig way.

Charles Dowding

published by Green Books

£10.95

I'm always saying that composting is the most important thing that all of us can do; full stop – or period - as they say in the States. Charles's book really underlines why. He is a no dig gardener like me, and the only problem with being a no dig grower is getting your hands on enough material, especially in the first stages of setting up a no dig system. In fact it was largely this great lust for compost that drove me to investigate setting up a community composting project in the first place.

Like all proper organic gardeners and growers Charles has a deep understanding of soils. If you can try and understand soils and treat them with respect then everything else in gardening flows from that understanding.

Charles recommends spreading 50mm a year on top of your beds – I think this is about two inches in old money. The great thing about just mulching on the surface is that you do not have to worry about nitrogen robbery, which is endlessly and pointlessly discussed by the diggers on Gardeners Question time, this is because the materials are only very gradually incorporated into the soil by worms.

So Chapter one of 'Organic Gardening' is 'the art of not digging' and Charles asks what are digging and rotovating supposed to do?

- Loosen the soil – so that roots can more easily travel through
- Incorporate composts and manures
- Remove/bury weeds to clean the soil
- Create a tilth for sowing

Well if your soil is really so hard that plant roots cannot penetrate then something is deeply wrong with your soil. It's very common in new build gardens where the soil is compacted and there is all kinds of builders rubble left and sometimes the top soil has been removed. The remedy is – lots of organic matter; so if you provide that for your soil, then the worms will be happy and they will aerate the soil for you and do all your digging – naturally.

Worms of course also incorporate material and Charles refers to another famous Charles (Darwin) and the only book of Darwin's that I possess 'The formation of vegetable mould through the action of

worms with observations on their habits' 1882 (snappy title eh! – unfortunately my copy is dated 1883 so I missed out on the first edition) Darwin spent far more time studying worms than he did working on natural selection and he thought that his book on worms would be far more significant – wise man! So in a nutshell – look after your soil and you will have happy worms which will in turn look after your soil.

Ah, but what about those weeds! The answer as Charles tells us is – Don't let them grow in the first place. The mantra when I was a student at Henry Doubleday's Research Association – (now Garden Organic) was 'Hoe Hoe Hoe!' It's simple – no plants growing means no plants seeding and the maxim one year's seeding is seven years weeding was never truer. Winter weeding is crucial. The groundsel is just about to flower on my allotment – I must get on top of it now! As Charles says a stitch in time saves 99. Of course applying compost as a mulch means that hoeing is dead easy – your hoe will go through like knife in soft butter and if your compost wasn't hot enough to kill the weeds then the regular hoeing will sort them out.

And that brings us to the final point – tilth. Digging and rotovating to provide a tilth also compacts the soil and knock a lot of air out – whereas no diggers can just get straight on their soil and sow – no problem. Charles Dowding has also written a great book on salad production a must have for all keen gardeners – buy them both and look at the website www.charlesdowding.co.uk

Recycling News



At least 51,400 new jobs would be created if the UK reached a 70% municipal waste recycling rate by 2025, a new report published by Friends of the Earth has claimed.

In the study 'More jobs, less waste', the environmental campaign group also claimed that a further 18,800 jobs could be created across the recycling and waste management sector and in related industries if the same goal was set for commercial and industrial waste. FoE called on the coalition government to bring its recycling goals in line with those in Wales and Scotland, where the devolved administrations have set both set targets to recycle 70% of household waste by 2025 (England has a 55% target).

The group's waste campaigner, Julian Kirby, said: "The Government must be ambitious in setting recycling rates better product design, as well as action to stop supermarkets and producers selling products that can't be recycled, means that we could easily achieve (much higher) recycling rates by 2025".

"If the Coalition is serious about creating a green, jobs-rich economy then it must unlock the wealth in our waste and help consumers to recycle as much as possible. Many of these additional jobs would be in the reuse and remanufacturing sectors which have been shown to have considerable additional social benefits when undertaken particularly by third sector organisations."

London gets £8m for worlds largest reuse network.

London Community Resource Network is to receive £8m to establish a city wide reuse network which will collect, sort, refurbish, repair and sell on everything from furniture, books, carpets and bikes through to cookers and fridges. The initiative, funded by London's joint recycling committee (LWRB), aims to prevent 17,000 tonnes of reusable items going to landfill over the first 2 years, saving over 80,000 tonnes of CO₂e emissions. By 2015 the target is to divert over a million items from the waste stream every year through a city wide network of community reuse projects. This will generate income to sustain the projects.

Devon reuse projects divert 41,000 items

In Devon, reuse projects continue to make a significant impact, enabling the reuse of 41,000 items every year, over 1,000 tonnes, through 9 projects around the County. **Areas of Devon do not have access to a reuse project,** and recycling centres are limited in their facilities for reuse due to lack of space and shelter. There is much more reuse potential to go: firstly in developing state of the art reuse super-centres, ideally located very near to Recycling Centres, where a comprehensive range of items and materials are available to meet the demand of growing numbers of people choosing to reuse. Secondly, by establishing networks of facilities for smaller towns, such as Proper Job at Chagford, which demonstrates that reuse can be successfully done in rural villages and towns. However, additional investment is needed.

You can get contact details of your local reuse project at www.dcrn.org.uk. Free pick-ups are made from householders donating reusable furniture and items. There are also online local reuse sites www.ilovefreegle.org, www.freecycle.org, www.freedads.co.uk and ebay.

Bottles to batteries

Shrink the deficit - over £102m worth of waste plastic bottles are discarded by UK households every year, with local authorities now managing to collect 45%

of household waste plastic bottles for recycling. (Over 260,000 tonnes were collected by LA's in 2009-10). This was worth an estimated £46m to LA's at around £180 per tonne average recycle material price for mixed plastic bottles, but being light and voluminous, collection methods may need to be better evaluated to assess the carbon benefit. If separated, plastic milk bottles (HDPE natural) are currently worth up to £350 per tonne, and clear fizzy drink bottles (PET) worth up to £280 p/t. Don't forget Landfill tax is rising steadily, currently £48 p/t and rising to £56 p/t in April 2011, so the 'lost' plastic bottles going to landfill in household residual waste are 'worth' over £70m a year. The message seems clear – bottles are well worth recycling!

The proportion of waste portable batteries collected for recycling jumped from 9% to 16% in the second quarter of 2010, figures published by the Environment Agency have revealed. The next target for battery compliance schemes is the interim collection goal of 18% for 2011, followed by 2012's statutory 25% target. Almost all battery retailers now run battery take back schemes, as well as LA kerbside collections.

Small WEEE causes sparks to fly

The recycling rate for small WEEE, which includes items such as, small electrical appliances, light bulbs, hand held gadgets and toys has now reached 20%, contrasting with the overall WEEE

recycling rate of around 44% (qtr1 2010 figure). The rate for the whole of 2009 was 33.6%. Small WEEE has been regularly identified as a priority if the UK is to increase its WEEE recycling rate, especially in light of potentially tougher EU targets, but we have some way to go before small WEEE is included in kerbside collection schemes which would likely be the most effective way to capture it. Frustrated consumers have been increasingly finding that cheap electrical items have such a short life span and worthless guarantees. Calls have been made for labelling indicating product life and clearer energy efficiency ratings which will help consumer choice.

Devon social enterprises involved in WEEE report a shortage and lack of access to 'white goods' appliances such as washing machines, cookers and fridges for reuse and refurbishment, as they are sent en masse up country as scrap for recycling via take back schemes. Mick Kelly of Plymouth's 'Regenerate' reuse project said "we can't meet the demand from the public for refurbished 2nd hand machines because we cannot access a regular supply of old units". If you live in Plymouth or South Devon, you can donate your old washer, cooker or fridge.

Low energy lightbulb recycling

The mass uptake of low energy lightbulbs will mean many old ones being thrown away. You can currently take old compact fluorescent bulbs to recycling collection points at Recycling Centres or Sainsburys.

A new scheme aims to get local collection points into communities around the UK using local shops and volunteers. As part of the WEEE compliance scheme, Recolight and Cornish-based community recycling scheme CoBRA (Community Bulb Recycling Alliance) has begun signing up 'Bulb Recycling Champions' nationwide who will take responsibility for collecting used low-energy light bulbs for recycling at sites such as local shops. If you have somewhere in your community to host a small collection container, you can get details of how to participate on www.recolight.cobrascheme.com. 'Bulbstore' containers can each store around 80 waste low-energy light bulbs and when full will need to be taken to a central bulking point for collection by Recolight. COBRA are currently working on getting more bulking points established, and say "This is a really important community initiative to keep a hazardous waste stream out of landfill."

Plasterboard recycling

Look out for additional recycling facilities for different materials as new ones are appearing regularly - separate recycling skips for plasterboard are now located at main Recycling Centres. Its uses include as a soil conditioner.



Transition Town Update

Junk Mail will be keeping you up to date with what is going on with Transition. You can join the email circular at transitiontowntotnes@gmail.com or visit the website at www.totnes.transitionnetwork.org for more info.

The Transition Network conference was held at Seale Hayne and attended by hundreds of people from all over the UK and beyond. Transition is now spreading all over the world, as more and more communities embrace the transition analysis of our current crises and practical approaches to taking action. Seale Hayne is now owned by the Dame Hannah Trust which works with people with disabilities, and social enterprise projects will be developed there.

Transition Totnes continues to blaze a trail, with the launch of the TRESOC share issue to raise investment for community owned renewable energy (Totnes Renewable Energy Society). Anyone can buy shares starting at £20. Transition books and consultancy services are disseminating information, experience, and expertise. The impact of the Energy Descent Action Plan book continues to resonate.

The Low Carbon Communities programme and Transition Streets has seen 14 kw of solar panels put on the Town Hall, which will generate money via feed-in-tariffs and help to address the 6,000 local households estimated to live in fuel poverty. Householders have been supported to fit energy efficiency and renewable energy systems. The human energy and enthusiasm is inspiring to many.

ISSUES RELATING DIRECTLY TO THIS PUBLICATION

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If you have an article you would like to be considered for inclusion in a future edition, please contact Nicky Scott either at the postal address above or email: nicky.scott@devon.gov.uk