



# Waste Aware Stirling



**Reduce**



**Reuse**



**Recycle**



## PUBLIC ATTITUDES TO WASTE IN STIRLING

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## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Scottish Waste Awareness Group**

The Scottish Waste Awareness Group (SWAG) is a Scotland-wide group whose aim is to deliver a National Campaign called “**WASTE AWARE SCOTLAND**” to raise public awareness of waste issues with emphasis on the domestic environment. It is closely linked to the National Waste Strategy for Scotland prepared by the Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA) and adopted by the Scottish Executive.

The initiative has cross sector support with representatives from Local Authority Bodies, SEPA, NGO’s, Recycling Groups, Consumer Interests, Private Waste Industry, Media Interests and the Scottish Executive on its Steering Group. The Group is Chaired by John Summers, Director of Keep Scotland Beautiful.

The Objectives of SWAG are:

- to influence the actions individuals can take to deal with waste and the reduction of waste in the domestic environment;
- to increase the level of public awareness and encourage positive actions in respect of waste generation and management;
- to raise the profile of waste as an environmental priority;
- to increase the level of personal ownership and responsibility for waste;
- to overcome inertia and promote the 3R’s (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle) with reduction of waste featuring prominently as a strategy to tackle increasing waste arisings;
- to create more understanding and recognition of the need for waste management facilities of all kinds.

Initially a baseline assessment of public attitudes and behaviour towards waste reduction, re-use and recycling across Scotland is being carried out, approximately 5,000 face-to-face interviews are taking place across the 11 Waste Strategy Areas. The information generated from this exercise will be used to develop promotional materials and help direct the development and implementation of pilot campaigns to change public attitudes to waste.

Each pilot campaign will focus on a specific waste issue and will be run concurrently with the implementation of the Area Waste Plans within selected areas. One of the key components will be to match campaigns with ‘real’ infrastructure so that there is encouragement to make changes that can be supported and enhanced. Each campaign will comprise of three basic stages:

- Before survey – to assess attitudes and behaviour towards the identified waste issue prior to the intervention strategy.
- Campaign – Intensive localised intervention strategy run initially for a six-month period working in partnership with the key-stakeholders within the area including the Waste Strategy Area Group co-ordinator, the local authority, the local community and voluntary groups, retailers’ etc.
- After Survey – to assess attitudes and behaviour towards the identified waste minimisation issue after the intervention strategy, and to appraise the effectiveness of the different campaigning methods employed.

This format will allow the monitoring of progress towards more sustainable public waste management behaviour, and to develop models of good practice for changing public attitudes to reduction, re-use and recycling. Following on from this pilot phase a rolling programme of Waste Aware Campaigns in conjunction with Area Waste strategy time-scales will be implemented across Scotland.

These campaigns will provide stakeholders with an understanding of the problem, suggest optimal solutions and provide a means for taking action. Concurrently audience perception value and needs will be considered this ensures stakeholder participation and involvement and guides stakeholders towards making their own decisions within their local area.

## **1.2 National Waste Strategy**

The purpose of the National Waste Strategy is to provide a framework within which Scotland can reduce the amount of waste which it produces and deal with the waste that is produced in more sustainable ways. This strategy is being developed through 11 local groupings that are known as waste strategy areas. Each waste strategy area comprises of the relevant Local Authorities in each area along with Local Enterprise Companies, Waste Management Industry and other key stakeholders. Each area will produce an Area Waste Plan (SEPA, 1999).



### **1.3 Forth Valley Waste Strategy Area**

The Forth Valley Waste Strategy Area consists of Clackmannanshire, Falkirk and Stirling Councils, The Scottish Environment Protection Agency, Scottish Enterprise Forth Valley, East of Scotland Water and the Scottish Waste Awareness Group.

A key element in the development of the area waste plan is consultation with key stakeholder groups, seeking views on the issues that have arisen as part of the development of future options for dealing with waste within the Forth Valley area. This process ensures that all key stakeholders, including the public are asked for their views on the available options or are asked for their views on how they would like to see their waste managed.

Public consultation was accomplished within the Forth Valley Waste Strategy Area via door to door questionnaire face to face interviews 1250 in total (400 in Falkirk, 400 in Clackmannanshire 450 in Stirling) to assess attitudes to reduce, reuse and recycle as part of national the SWAG survey

## 2.0 METHODOLOGY STAGE 1

In total, researchers from SWAG (Scottish Waste Awareness Group) conducted 450 interviews among adults' aged 18+ (this avoided complication with the Market Research Code of Conduct), face-to-face at respondents' own homes throughout the Stirling area. All interviews took place between 10am and 8pm, weekdays.

### 2.1 Sampling

The survey sample was divided into three sub-sets following consultation with Stirling council. The survey consisted of generic questions designed to assess attitudes to waste minimisation, composting and waste disposal. Components of the survey were also tailored to explore the attitudes to a kerbside box collection scheme presently in operation in Stirling, Dunblane and Bridge of Allan, and the potential for pavilion bring sites in the rural locations of Blanefield, Kilearn and Strathblane.

More specifically this constituted:

1. 200 surveys conducted with participants of a kerbside box collection scheme in Stirling, Dunblane and Bridge of Allan.
2. 50 surveys conducted with non-participants of a kerbside box collection scheme in Stirling, Dunblane and Bridge of Allan.
3. 200 surveys conducted in Blanefield, Kilearn and Strathblane.

A random sample was used in conjunction with populace information from the local authority to ensure that the demographic profile of the samples matched the population distribution within the test area.

Area	Number with boxes	Number without boxes	Total number of surveys
Blanefield	-	-	37
Bridge of Allan	22	7	29
Dunblane	68	16	84
Kilearn	-	-	86
Stirling	110	27	137
Strathblane	-	-	77

Table 1.0 The Stirling Area Survey Sample

The range of housing types and the number of surveys carried out within each of the housing categories is outlined in Table 2.0. 90% of the households surveyed were owner occupied, 8% were local authority rented properties and 2% lived in privately rented.

<b>Housing Type</b>	<b>No. of Surveys</b>
Detached	267
Semi-detached	95
Tenement flat	18
Terraced	70

**Table 2.0 Housing Type and Survey Numbers within Stirling area**

### **3.0 SUMMARY OF THE SCOTTISH WASTE AWARENESS GROUP DOOR TO DOOR SURVEY**

#### **3.1 Public Awareness of the Different Types of Waste that are normally put into the Household Bin on a Weekly Basis**

4% of people stated “household rubbish”, not specifying individual waste items, and 1% were unable to comment. Of the remainder, 69% of items mentioned arose from the kitchen waste stream, 27% from general household and 4% from the bathroom. The most frequently mentioned items were; food wrappers and packaging (73% of respondents), food waste (73% of respondents), steel and aluminium cans (34% of respondents), packaging (29% of respondents) and plastic bottles (28% of respondents).

#### **3.2 Hazardous Household Waste**

81% of the public (365 people) indicated that there was nothing within their household waste that could be classified as hazardous, 3% were unsure. The remainder (72 people) identified a range of items that could be classified as hazardous; the most commonly recalled items were glass (23 people), bleach/cleaning products (9 people), batteries (7 people) and aerosols (6 people). Other items also mentioned were nappies, cans, paint and plastics.

#### **3.3 Awareness of the Waste Hierarchy**

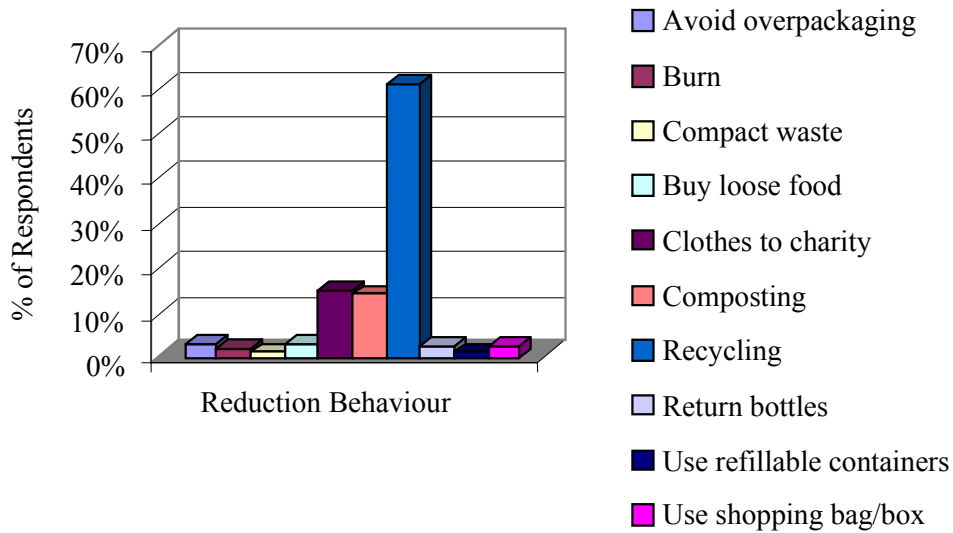
The vast majority (95%) of the respondents had not heard of the Waste Hierarchy. Of the 23 people who indicated they were aware of the term, three people demonstrated they understood the concept fully, recalling reduce, reuse and recycle.

#### **3.4 Current Household Reduction Behaviour**

70% of the participants (315 people) indicated that they currently practised some form of waste reduction within their own homes. The most common responses recalled are displayed in Figure 1.0.

Recycling was perceived to be a method by which the public could reduce waste, and was the most commonly recalled response (276 respondents). Of the remaining respondents 24% indicated that they did nothing and 6% were unsure.

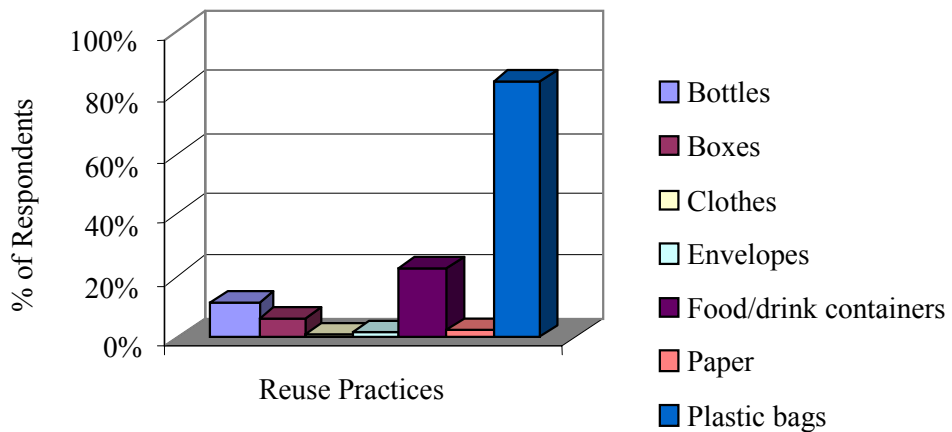




**Figure 1.0 Household Waste Reduction Behaviour in the Stirling area**

### 3.5 Current Household Reuse Behaviour

Re-use, as a concept was understood more readily by the public. 89% of respondents (401 people) indicated that they currently practised some form of waste re-use behaviour within their own homes. The most common responses recalled are displayed in Figure 2.0.



**Figure 2.0 Household Waste Re-use Behaviour in the Stirling area**

Re-using plastic bags (375 people) and food/drink containers (101 people) were the most common re-use practices identified by the public. Of the remaining respondents 8% indicated that they did nothing and 3% were unsure.

### 3.6 Current Household Recycling Behaviour

356 people (79% of the respondents) indicated that they currently practised some form of recycling within the Stirling area. The majority of whom used kerbside collection systems (58% of the recyclers, 46% overall). Local Authority bring systems were used by 51% of the recyclers (41% overall), with only 3 people indicating they used civic amenity sites to recycle within the Stirling area.

Respondents who indicated that they recycled were then asked to estimate what proportion of their materials was recycled on a regular basis. The range of materials recycled, the number of people recycling these items, and the overall proportion of the material recycled, is detailed in Table 3.0.

<b>Material</b>	<b>Number of People</b>	<b>Proportion of Material Recycled (%)</b>
Glass	311	92
Newspapers	302	93
Cans	223	94
Magazines	98	96
Textiles	38	73
Charity shops	26	47
Plastics*	19	65
Organic waste	18	85
Cardboard	5	60
Oil	1	100

\* Plastics were recycled by respondents from Strathblane (10 people), Blanefield (3 people), Kilearn (3 people) and Stirling (3 people).

**Table 3.0 Recycling in the Stirling area**

Glass and newspapers were the most commonly recycled materials, by 87% and 85% of respondents respectively. A significant proportion of textile recycling was being done via charity shops, 26 people indicating they used this method.

### 3.7 Bring Systems and Civic Amenity Sites

183 people indicated that they used bring systems, and 3 people noted that they used civic amenity sites to recycle within the Stirling area. It has been noted that some confusion has arisen amongst the general public with respect to bring systems and civic amenity site recycling, therefore the two systems have been combined for analytical purposes.

The majority of users (67%) indicated that they were satisfied with these systems stating that the facilities were good, convenient, helped the environment and were easy to use. The range of materials recycled, the number of people recycling these items, and the overall proportion of the material recycled, is detailed in Table 4.0.

<b>Material</b>	<b>Number of People</b>	<b>Proportion of Material Recycled (%)</b>
Glass	153	84
Newspapers	106	85
Cans	22	76
Textiles	21	59
Magazines	20	84
Plastics	13	70
Cardboard	3	67
Green waste	2	85
Oil	2	100
Batteries (home)	1	100
Furniture	1	95
Metals	1	95

**Table 4.0 Recycling via Bring and Civic Amenity Sites in the Stirling area.**

Those who indicated that they were dissatisfied with these systems (33%) gave reasons of the bring sites being too far away, the location being changeable, that there were not enough variety of recyclates collected and that the bins were always full.

Suggested improvements to these systems included increasing the number of bring sites, increased site maintenance, a kerbside collection scheme and an increased variety of recyclables (especially plastic bags) and introducing smaller banks.



### 3.8 Non-Recyclers Attitudes

Within the Stirling area 21% of the participants (94 respondents) indicated that they were not recycling. A whole range of reasons for not recycling were outlined by the public, the most common responses are summarised in Table 5.0.

<b>Reasons For Not Recycling</b>	<b>% of Respondents</b>
Don't know where facilities are	25
Travel too far	22
Too much trouble	20
Not enough material	10
Not sure	10
No facilities	6
Not enough store room	6
Don't know how	4
Don't want to wash	4
No transport	4
Not interested	4
Too much time	4
Too old	4
Don't care	2
New to area	2

**Table 5.0 Reasons for Not Recycling in the Stirling area.**

The most frequent responses were that; they didn't know where the facilities were, they had to travel too far and that it was too much trouble.

### 3.9 Encouragement to Recycle

Both recyclers (79% of respondents) and non-recyclers (21% of respondents) were then asked what would encourage them to recycle or recycle more. The results are summarised in Table 6.0.

Encouragement to Recycle	Number of Respondents		
	Recyclers	Non-Recyclers	Total
Kerbside collection	113	55	168
Nothing	59	13	72
More bring systems	40	15	55
Don't know	39	9	48
Ability to recycle different materials	43	0	43
Provide containers	15	4	19
More frequent	17	1	18
More reliable	11	6	17
Information on what can be recycled	13	2	15
More information on where you can recycle	10	5	15
Charge for waste weight	3	0	3
Financial incentive	3	0	3
Information on benefits	2	1	3
Financial penalty	1	0	1

**Table 6.0 What Would Encourage Recycling Behaviour in the Stirling area**

Overall the most common responses were the provision of kerbside collection schemes (37% of respondents) and an increased number of bring systems (12% of respondents). Other encouragements cited by non-recyclers included; a more reliable service, more information on where you can recycle and the provision of containers. The recyclers recalled a greater range of encouragements including; the ability to recycle a greater variety of materials, a more frequent collection and the provision of containers. Three recyclers indicated that there should be some form of financial incentive to recycle, when this was explored further, one person didn't know how, and two people wanted a reduction in council tax.

### 3.10 Summary of Attitudes of Participants in the Kerbside Box Collection Scheme

Survey sub-set 1, representing the 200 participants in the kerbside collection scheme in Stirling, Dunblane and Bridge of Allan.

#### 3.10.1 Kerbside Box Collection Scheme

Of the 200 participants of the kerbside box collection scheme the range of materials recycled, the number of people recycling these items, and the overall proportion of the material recycled, is detailed in Table 7.0.

<b>Material</b>	<b>Number of People</b>	<b>Proportion of Material Recycled (%)</b>
Cans	193	95
Newspapers	184	97
Glass	170	98
Magazines	76	97
Textiles	19	73
Junk mail	5	90
Foil	4	90
Cardboard	2	100
Plastics	1	100

**Table 7.0 Recycling Via Kerbside Box Collection Scheme**

Cans (97%), Newspapers (92%) and glass (85%) were the most cited recycled materials via the kerbside box scheme.

88% of the 200 respondents indicated that they were satisfied with these systems stating that they were convenient (69 people) and regular (10 people). Those who indicated that they were dissatisfied with these systems (12%) gave reasons of an unreliable service (9 people), that the box was too small (4 people), the lid kept blowing off (3 people) or that the box was too heavy (2 people).

50 people suggested that using bigger boxes would improve the system.. Other improvements included having more secure lids, increasing the variety of recyclables and having a more regular collection.

### 3.10.2 Box Storage Between Collection Times

When participants of the kerbside collection scheme were asked where they stored their boxes between collections, 10 different locations were noted, as detailed in Table 8.0.

<b>Box Storage Area</b>	<b>% of Respondents</b>
Back garden	66
Garage	19
Front of house	3
Hall	3
Utility room	2
Kitchen	2
Inside	2
Coal cellar/porch	1
Pantry	1
Gave it away	1

**Table 8.0 Storage Location of Kerbside Box Between Collection Times.**

The majority of respondents (89%) indicated that they keep their boxes outwith their living space. The most common responses were the back garden and the garage.

### 3.10.3 Willingness to Separate Further Recyclable Materials for Collection

When asked if they would be willing to separate their waste further 95% of respondents (190 people) responded that they would, 8 people indicated that they would not and the remainder was unsure. Of those willing to separate their waste further, 99% (188 people) were willing to separate both cardboard and plastic for kerbside collection, and 1% were not.

Respondents were then asked if there was any other material that they would like to be able to recycle via the kerbside collection scheme. 114 indicated that there was nothing further that they wanted to recycle and 34 people were not sure. The items indicated by the remainder are shown in Table 9.0.

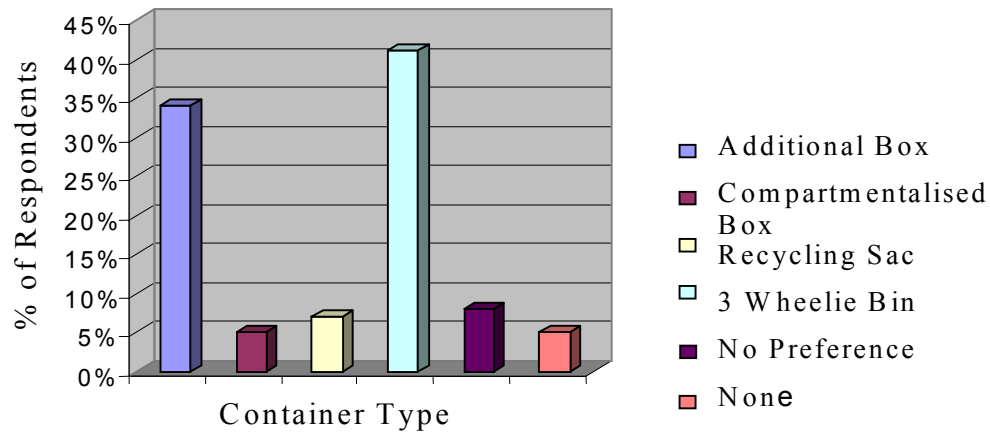
Material	No. Of Respondents	Material	No. Of Respondents
Green Waste	7	Food Waste	2
Clothes	7	Paint	2
Batteries	6	Steel Cans	2
Plastics	6	Ash	1
Polystyrene	4	Junk Mail	1
Wood	3	Electrical Goods	1
Packaging	3	Anything Possible	1
Metal	3	Cardboard	1
Engine Oil	2		

**Table 9.0 Range of Materials Identified with Potential for Recycling**

Of the 52 respondents that indicated that they would like to be able to recycle more materials the most common responses included green waste (16%), clothes (16%), batteries (13%) and plastics (13%).

### 3.10.4 Container Preference for Possible Expansion of Kerbside Scheme

The 190 respondents who were willing to take part in an expansion of the kerbside box scheme were given the option of four different kerbside container systems, the responses are shown in Figure 3.0.



**Figure 3.0 Container Preference for Potential Expansion of Kerbside Scheme**

The majority of respondents selected either the three wheelie bin system (83 people) or an additional box (68 people) if the scheme was to be expanded. 14 people indicated that they had no preference over container type, and 10 people did not wish for any additional containers.

On further exploration of container preference against housing type no significant difference was found between the most preferred choices of kerbside boxes and wheelie bins, as detailed in Table10.0.

<b>Housing Type</b>	<b>Number of Respondents</b>	
	<b>Boxes</b>	<b>3 Wheelie Bin System</b>
Detached	45	46
Semi - Detached	25	21
Terraced	16	11
Flat	5	7

**Table 10.0. Further Exploration of Container Preference**

The reasons behind container choice were then explored and are detailed in Table 11.0.

<b>Container Type</b>	<b>Additional Box</b>	<b>No. of Respondents</b>	<b>Additional Compartmentalised Box</b>	<b>No. of Respondents</b>	<b>Recycling Sac</b>	<b>No. of Respondents</b>	<b>3 Wheelie Bin System</b>	<b>No. of Respondents</b>
<b>Advantages</b>	Stackable	15	Prior separation of waste Easy to use Don't Know	6 1 3	Less storage space Better for card/paper Easy to use Don't know	7 3 2 2	Easy to use	44
	Easy to use	15					Holds more	20
	Less storage space	9					More secure	9
	Could colour-code	3					Collects garden waste	4
	Good idea	1					More effective	2
	Sturdy	1					Good idea	1
	Good for glass	21					Good for paper	3
	Don't Know						Don't know	
<b>Total Number of Respondents</b>		68		10		13		83

**Table 11.0 Advantages of Possible Kerbside Collection Scheme**

The most common advantage of an additional box was its ease of use (22% of respondents) and the ability to stack the boxes using less storage space (22% and 13% of respondents respectively). Advantages of wheelie bins were their ease of use (53%) and their

ability to hold more materials (24%). The most common concern was the ease of use, cited for all choices by a total of 56% of respondents. In total 23% of respondents were not able to comment on the advantages of their preferred container choice.



### 3.11 Summary of Attitudes of Non-Participants in the Kerbside Box Collection Scheme

Survey sub-set 2, representing the 50 non-participants in the kerbside collection scheme in Stirling, Dunblane and Bridge of Allan.

#### 3.11.1 Alternative Kerbside Collection System

Eight respondents indicated that, though they were not participating in the kerbside box collection scheme, they were using an alternative kerbside collection system. The range of materials recycled, the number of people recycling these items, and the overall proportion of the material recycled, is detailed in Table 12.0.

<b>Material</b>	<b>Number of People</b>	<b>Proportion of Material Recycled %</b>
Newspapers	6	83
Glass	2	50
Magazines	2	100
Cans	1	100
Textiles	1	100

**Table 12.0 Recycling Via Alternative Kerbside Collection System**

There appears to a paper/magazine collection scheme in operation, possibly a charity collection.

#### 3.11.2 Reasons for Not Participating in the Kerbside Box Collection Scheme?

The 50 respondents who were not participating in the kerbside collection scheme were asked why they had chosen to abstain. These results are summarised in Table 13.0

<b>Reason for not Participating</b>	<b>No of Respondents</b>
Not aware of scheme	21
Not enough waste	6
Too heavy	4
Too much trouble	4
Did not receive box	3
Not interested	3
Not enough room to store the box	2
Other	7

**Table 13.0 Reasons for Not Participating in the Kerbside Collection Scheme**

Of those not participating in the kerbside collection scheme 42% of respondents were unaware that the scheme was in operation and 6% of respondents stated that they had asked for a box but had not

received it. Those 21 respondents who were not aware of the scheme resided in Stirling (11 people), Dunblane (7 people) and Bridge of Allan (3 people). Also mentioned was not having enough recyclable waste (12%), the box being too heavy when full (8%) and it being too much trouble (8%). Others included not wanting to wash items and having lost the box.

### 3.11.3 Encouragement to Participate in the Kerbside Box Collection Scheme

These respondents were then asked what might encourage them to participate in future, the responses are detailed in Table 14.0.

<b>Factors that may Encourage Participation</b>	<b>No of Respondents</b>
Would like to have a box	25
Don't know	13
Nothing	6
Nothing, I share with neighbour	2
Different container system	2
Other	2

**Table 14.0 Factors that may Persuade Participation in Kerbside Collection Scheme**

65% of those respondents not participating in the kerbside collection scheme stated that they would like to receive a box, and 6% share their neighbour's box at present. 16% stated that nothing would encourage them to participate and 2% were unsure. The remaining responses included using a different container system (one person suggested a bag and the other was unsure), increased efficiency, and assistance with transporting the box.

### 3.12 Summary of Attitudes of Respondents from Blanefield, Kilearn and Strathblane

Survey sub-set 3, representing the 200 respondents from Blanefield, Kilearn and Strathblane.

#### 3.12.1 Willingness to Take Recyclable Materials to a Central Pavilion Facility

The 200 respondents from Kilearn, Strathblane and Blanefield were asked if they would be willing to take their recyclable material to a central pavilion facility in their village. 74% noted that they would, 19% that they would not and the remainder was unsure.

The 162 respondents who indicated that they were willing to take recyclable materials to a central pavilion, or who were not sure, noted 21 different materials they would like to be able to recycle, as detailed in Table 15.0

<b>Material</b>	<b>Number of Respondents</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Number of Respondents</b>
Newspapers	116	Green Waste	16
Glass Bottles	110	Batteries	4
Glass	57	Wood	4
Plastics	54	Kitchen Waste	3
Aluminium Cans	53	Oil	2
Plastics	44	Paint	2
Cans	33	Metals	2
Magazines	29	Furniture	2
Cardboard	27	Books	2
Steel Cans	19	Car Batteries	2
Textiles	17		

**Table 15.0 Variety of Materials Respondents were willing to Take to Pavilion**

Newspapers and glass bottles were the most commonly recalled response by 78% and 74% of respondents respectively.

### 3.12.2 Desired Number and Location of Pavilion(s)

The number of pavilions respondents felt would be necessary within their village is detailed in Table 16.0

Number of Pavilions	% of Respondents			
	Blanefield	Kilearn	Strathblane	Total
1	31	23	44	33
2	17	23	29	24
3	14	7	0	6
4	6	7	5	6
>4	0	3	2	2
Don't Know	37	37	23	32

**Table 16.0 Number of Pavilions Thought Necessary**

The most common suggestions were one or two pavilions, by 54 and 39 people respectively. One person in Strathblane felt 6 pavilions would be necessary, and two individuals in Kilearn indicated 10 and 12 pavilions respectively. 32% of respondents (53 people) were not sure how many pavilions their village would need.

With respect to where the pavilion(s) should be located a number different responses were noted but the majority (32% of respondents) were unsure, as detailed in Tables 17.1-17.3

Location within Blanefield	No. of Responses
Library	11
Don't know	9
Somewhere convenient	3
Kirkhouse Inn	2
Browns shop	2
Garage	2
School	2
One at each end of village	1
Old school	1
Near bottle banks	1
Truly Gifted shop	1
Centrally	1

**Table 17.1 Preferred Location of Pavilion(s) in Blanefield**

30% of respondents from Blane field cited the library as the best situation for the Pavilion(s). 25% of respondents were unsure and 11% cited somewhere convenient or central without identifying a specific location.

<b>Location within Kilearn</b>	<b>No. of Respondents</b>
Don't know	21
Spar	19
Central	13
Co-op	9
Black Bull Hotel	4
Spread through the village	4
Village Hall	2
Doctors car park	2
Graham Road	1
Park	1
Leisure Centre	1
Station Road	1
Out of sight	1
Old School	1

**Table 17.2 Preferred Location of Pavilion(s) in Kilearn**

The most commonly recalled specific locations were either Spar (27% of respondents), or Co-op (13% of respondents). 30% of respondents from Kilearn were unsure as to where the pavilion(s) should be located, 26% cited a) 'a central location', b) 'spread through the village' or c) 'out of sight', without identifying further.

<b>Location within Strathblane</b>	<b>Number of Responses</b>
Don't know	22
Library	15
Somewhere convenient	7
Tesco	4
Park	4
School	2
Not near school	2
Main street	1
Mill Endvie road	1
Away from centre	1
Pub	1
Health centre	1
Edmund hall	1
Grocers	1

**Table 17.3 Preferred Location of Pavilion(s) in Strathblane**

The most frequently identified location was the library (24% of respondents). However, the majority of respondents from Strathblane (35%) were unsure as to where the pavilion(s) should be located. 13% stated a) 'somewhere convenient' or b) 'not near the centre' without specifying further

### 3.12.3 Willingness to Participate in Kerbside Collection Schemes

Of the 200 respondents from Kilearn, Strathblane and Blanefield, 184 people noted that they would be willing to participate in a kerbside collection scheme, 7 people would not and the remainder were unsure. The main reasons for not wishing to participate were being cynical about recycling and not having the time to recycle.

### 3.12.4 Advantages of Kerbside Collection Schemes

184 respondents noted they were willing to participate in kerbside collection, the most common perceived advantages of these schemes are summarised in Table 18.0.

<b>Advantages</b>	<b>% of Respondents</b>
Easy to use	39
Encourage recycling	20
Don't know	17
Reduce waste	7
Saves time / Travelling	5
Good/ Helps environment	3
Separating the waste	2

**Table 18.0 Advantages to Kerbside Collection Schemes**

The majority of respondents noted that it was easy to use (39%) and that it would encourage recycling (20%). Other advantages included raising awareness of waste issues and the ability to stack the boxes for storage.

### 3.12.5 Disadvantages of Kerbside Collection Schemes

The disadvantages of kerbside collection schemes are summarised in Table 19.0.

<b>Disadvantages of Kerbside</b>	<b>% of Respondents</b>
None	20
Don't know	14
Storage	5
Mess/smell	4
Remembering to do it	3
Awkward to move	3
Time to separate waste	3

Might not be collected	2
------------------------	---

**Table 19.0 Disadvantages to Kerbside Collection Schemes**

The most common disadvantages were the storage of the box (5%) and the potential mess or smell of the separated waste. Other responses included the increased work load for the council and concerns over infrequent collection. 20% of respondents could not think of any disadvantages to the scheme, and 14% were not sure.

### 3.12.6 Storage of Container Between Collection Times

62% of respondent noted that they would store the box outwith their living space. The results are summarised in Table 20.0.

Storage of Box	% of Respondents
Outside	22
Garage	13
Garden	9
Backdoor	6
Beside the Wheelie Bin	6
Don't Know	4
Porch	3
Inside	3
Shed	2
Kitchen	2
Utility Room	2

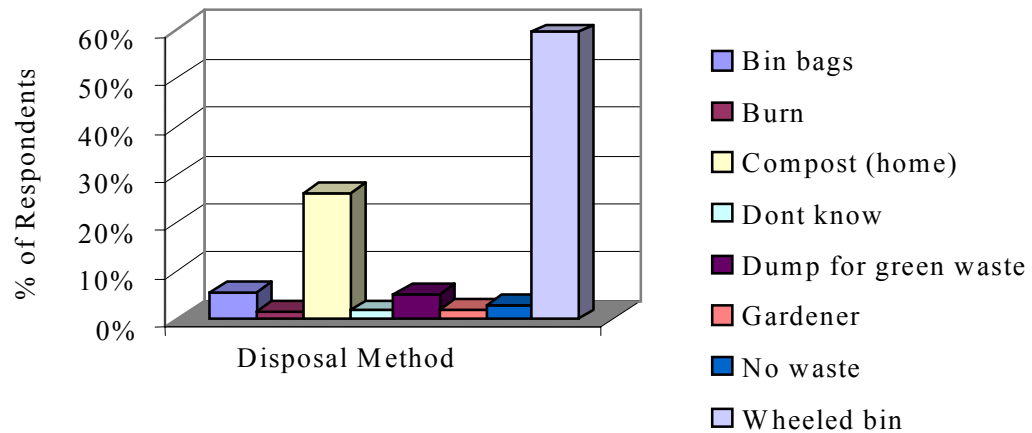
**Table 20.0 Storage of Box Between Collection Times**

The most common responses were outside, in the garage and in the garden.

### 3.13 Current Household Composting Behaviour

98% of the 450 people surveyed in the Stirling area had a garden. The majority of whom indicated that they disposed of their organic kitchen waste directly to their wheeled bin (335 people). 17% (65 people) currently compost their organic kitchen waste within this area.

With respect to garden waste within the Stirling area, a variety of disposal methods were used, these are summarised in Figure 4.0.



**Figure 4.0 Garden Waste Disposal Methods in the Stirling area.**

The majority of people dispose of their green waste directly into their wheelie bin (59%, 261 respondents). 26% (115 respondents) composted their garden waste at home within the Stirling area, 2 people indicated that they used a council green waste collection.

123 people of the surveyed population compost either garden waste, kitchen waste or both, of which 83% compost all year round. Of the 84 respondents from Dunblane, 40 people noted that they would not be willing to home compost, 30 people noted that they presently composted, 8 people indicated that they would be willing to compost and the remainder were unsure. The most popular choices of composters overall are shown in Table 21.0.

Method of Composting	No of Respondents
Compost bin	57
Compost heap	40
Council compost bin	25

**Table 21.0 Composting Method in the Stirling Area**



86% of the composters (99 people) indicated that they were satisfied with the systems they were using. They specified that the main benefits of composting were that the final product was good for the garden, it was easy and worked well. Of those who were not satisfied, the main reason given was that the composting process was too slow.

Overall when asked how the composting process individuals used could be improved and what problems (if any) had been encountered, very few responses were recorded. Suggestions included the provision of a bin and information on how to compost. Problems noted were the attraction of vermin, the smell, a lack of space and that the composting process takes a long time.

### 3.14 Non-Home Composting Attitudes

319 people (72% of the sampled population with gardens) were not composting at home. The main reasons for this behaviour are given in Table 22.0

<b>Reason for Not Composting</b>	<b>% of Respondents</b>
Too much trouble	19
No use for compost	16
No space	14
Not enough waste	12
Not interested	9
Never considered it	8
Takes too much time	7
Don't garden/not a gardener	5
Don't know how to	5
No facilities	3
Compost smells	2
Makes no difference	2
Not sure	2
Kids safety	1
Too old/disabled	1
Vermin concerns	1

**Table 22.0 Reasons for Not Composting in the Stirling area.**

The main reasons identified were that they had no use for the compost and that it was too much trouble.

### 3.15 Encouragement to Home Compost

Of the 442 households with gardens, both the composters and the non-composters were asked what would encourage them to compost or compost more. Their responses are summarised in Table 23.0.

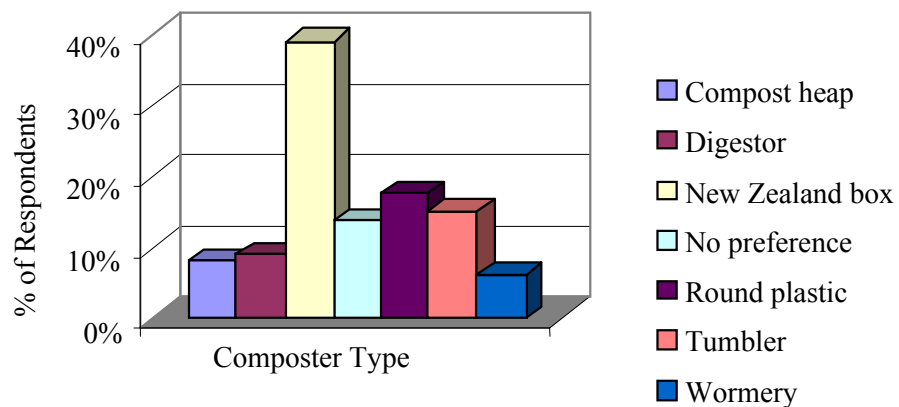
Ways to Encourage Home Composting	% of Respondents		
	Composters	Non-Composters	Total
Nothing	18	46	65
Don't know	2	12	14
Free composter	5	8	13
More information on how to compost	2	3	6
Information on benefits of composting	0	2	3
Financial Incentive	0	1	1

**Table 23.0** Ways Identified by the Public in the Stirling area to Encourage Home Composting

The majority of both composters (20%) and non-composters (68%) indicated that they were not sure or that nothing would engage them in further home composting behaviour. Three respondents who presently compost identified a financial incentive as a way to encourage composting but were unsure as to what form it should take.

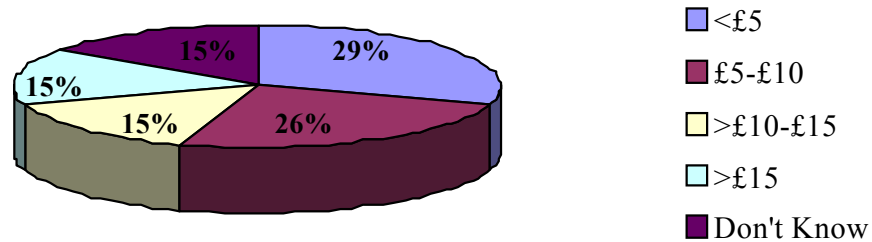
### 3.16 Willingness to Participate in Home Composting Scheme

Of the 442 households with gardens within the Stirling area, 28% indicated that they currently participate, and 7% that they would be willing to participate, a home-composting scheme. When shown the composting show card the most preferred choice (57 people) was the New Zealand box, as detailed in Figure 5.0.



**Figure 5.0** Home Composting Container Type

35% of these respondents (21 people) indicated that they would be willing to pay a small charge for a home composter. How much they were willing to pay for such systems varied considerably as outlined in Figure 6.0. The majority of respondents (70%) indicated they would be willing to pay £15 or less.



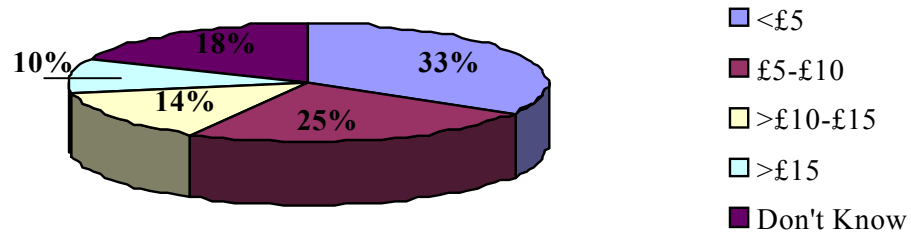
**Figure 6.0 Willingness to Pay for Home Composter Unit**

### **3.17 Willingness to Participate in a Community Composting Scheme**

The majority of people surveyed (67%) did not wish to participate in a community-composting scheme. However, 93 people (21% of the sampled population with gardens) indicated they would be willing to participate in a community-composting scheme and 22 people stated that they already did. Of those who already participate, 17 respondents resided in Dunblane and 6 resided in Stirling.

### **3.18 Willingness to Participate in a Separate Green Waste Collection System (uplift by local authority)**

225 people (51% of the sampled population with gardens) within the Stirling area indicated they would be willing to participate in a separate green waste collection or already did. 34% of this group indicated that they would be willing to pay a small charge for garden waste collection. 52 people indicated that they would be willing to pay £15 or less per annum for a green waste collection system, seven of the respondents expressed a willingness to pay more than £15 and the remainder was not sure, as detailed in Figure 7.0.



**Figure 7.0 Willingness to Pay for Local Authority Green Collection Service**

### **3.19 Awareness of Local Waste Disposal Facilities**

47% of the respondents indicated that they were aware of what happened to the domestic waste collected in their area. The majority of whom identified landfill (92%). When asked to identify where these facilities were, 50% of these respondents indicated that they knew where the landfill site was located. 21 separate locations were listed, however, three of these, Fallin (38%), Polmaise (20%) and Stirling (16%) were mentioned most often.

The perceived advantages and disadvantages of landfill were then explored. The advantages were vague, 77% of people did not answer, did not know or stated there were no advantages. Of the remainder 8 people indicated that there was no alternative, 3 people stated that this method allowed land reclamation, and 4 people indicated that it was cheap. Other reasons included that it was better than incineration, and that it was an easy disposal method. 52% of people identified disadvantages associated with landfill, these included environmental concerns, lack of space, vermin and no recycling.

When asked what improvements could be made to landfills 75% of respondents had no answer. 10% of respondents suggested that recycling should be encouraged prior to disposal, 7 participants mentioned incineration and 6 people mentioned waste reduction.

### 3.20 Awareness of Cost of Domestic Waste Collection and Disposal

75% of the public surveyed were unable to comment, and indicated that they had no idea what it cost for the weekly collection and disposal of their household domestic waste. 39 people (9% of those interviewed) believed that the cost was greater than £10 per week per household. These results are summarised in Table 24.0.

Cost per Week	Number of People
Don't Know	334
More than £10	39
£5-10	27
Less than £1	15
£3-4.99	14
£2-2.99	10
£1-1.99	8

Table 24.0 Awareness of Cost of Waste Collection and Disposal

### 3.21 Waste Charging

The majority of the public (71%) believed that households should not be charged for the amount of waste they produced. However 16% agreed with this principle, the remainder was unsure. When asked what the advantages of such a charging scheme might be the majority of respondents (75%) gave no comment, were unsure or stated there were no advantages.

The main reasons given for acceptance of such a scheme were this would:

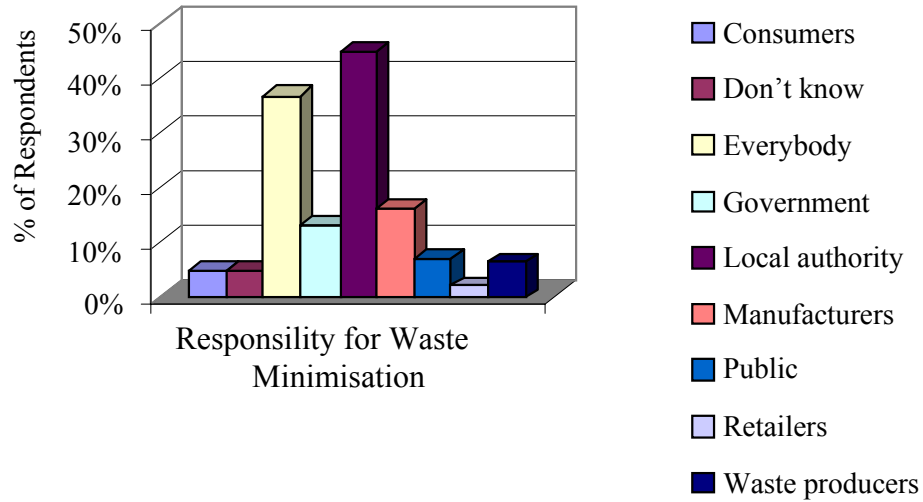
- increase recycling (43 people);
- reduce waste (34 people).

The main reasons for rejecting this scheme were:

- already pay via taxes (158 people);
- would penalise large families/lower incomes (69 people);
- would encourage fly tipping (44 people);
- would be difficult to administer (25 people).

### 3.21 Responsibility for Waste Minimisation

A range of responses were outlined by the public as to who should be responsible for waste minimisation. The Local Authority (201 people) and everybody (116 people) were the most common answers recorded, as displayed in Figure 8.0.



**Figure 8.0** Responsibility for Waste Minimisation