



# **Waste Aware Forth Valley**

**PUBLIC ATTITUDES TO WASTE IN FORTH VALLEY**

**FINAL REPORT**

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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 the national SWAG survey.



## 2.0 METHODOLOGY STAGE 1

In total, researchers from SWAG (Scottish Waste Awareness Group) conducted 1250 interviews among adults' aged 18+ (this avoided complication with the Market Research Code of Conduct), face to face at respondents' own homes throughout the Forth Valley area. All interviews took place between 10am and 8pm, weekdays.

### 2.1 Sampling

A random sample, proportionally stratified (by area) was used in Clackmannanshire and Falkirk. This was devised using information from the local authority to ensure that the demographic profile of the samples matched the population distribution within the test area, as detailed in Table 1.0, 2.0 and 3.0.

400 surveys were conducted in Clackmannanshire where a kerbside box scheme is being piloted.

Area	Location	Number of Surveys
<b>Clackmannanshire</b>	Alloa	147
	Alva	16
	Cambus	2
	Cambusbarron	2
	Clackmannan	50
	Coalsnaughton	20
	Dollar	42
	Menstrie	30
	Sauchie	71
	Tullibody	20

**Table 1.0 Clackmannanshire Area Survey Samples**

400 surveys were conducted in Falkirk where a blue recycling sac kerbside scheme is presently in operation and expansion of this scheme is being considered.

Area	Location	Number of Surveys
<b>Falkirk</b>	Airth	5
	Banknock	6
	Bo'ness	39
	Falkirk	165
	Polmont	75
	Shieldhill	9
	Slamannan	10
	Stenhousemuir	91

**Table 2.0 Falkirk Area Survey Samples**

For Stirling the survey sample was divided into three sub-sets following consultation with Stirling council. The survey consisted of the 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.

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

**Table 3.0 The Stirling Area Survey Sample**

The range of housing types, and the number of surveys carried out, is outlined in Table 4.0. 77% of the households surveyed were owner occupied, 20% were local authority rented properties and 3% lived in privately rented.

<b>Housing Type</b>	<b>No. of Surveys</b>
Detached	462
Semi-detached	456
Terraced	238
Tenement flat	92
High-rise flat	2

**Table 4.0 Housing Type and Survey Numbers within the Forth Valley 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**

5% of respondents stated the answer 'household rubbish', without identifying any particular waste items. 65% of responses concerned items arising from the kitchen waste stream, 30% arising from general household waste and 5% from the bathroom. With respect to particular waste items, 67% of respondents cited food wrappers and packaging and 40% cited food waste, 33% cited plastic bottles and 19% cited packaging.

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

76% of the respondents indicated that there was nothing within their household waste that could be classified as hazardous, 3% were unsure. The remainder (20%) identified a range of items that could be classified as hazardous; the most commonly recalled items were glass (95 people), aerosols (29 people), plastics (22 people), tins (22 people), bleach/cleaning products (33 people) and batteries (36 people). Other items also mentioned were paint, pet waste and nappies.

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

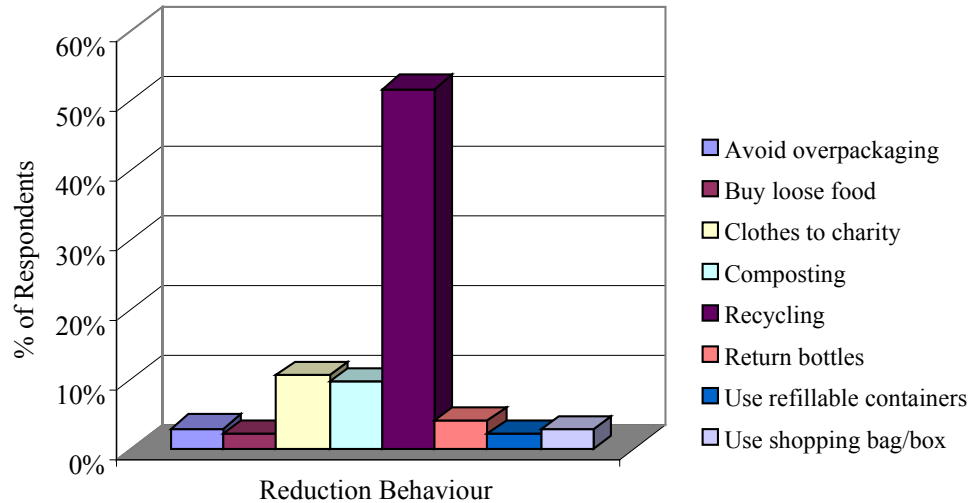
The vast majority of the respondents (94%) had not heard of the Waste Hierarchy. Of the 6% whom indicated that they were aware of the term, four people demonstrated they understood the concept fully, recalling reduce, reuse and recycle.

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

61% of the participants (759 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 (650 respondents).

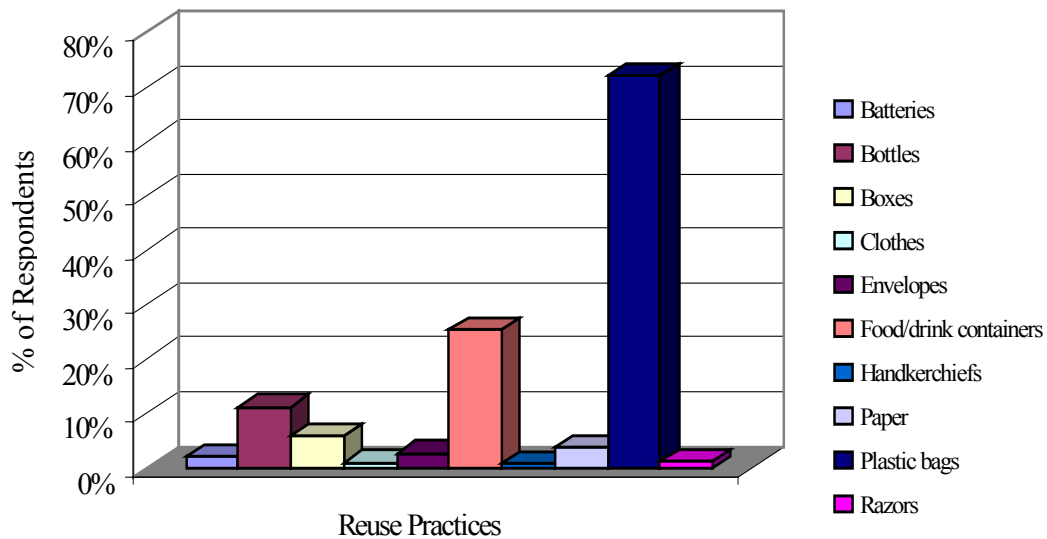
Of the remaining respondents 35% indicated that they did nothing and 4% were unsure.



**Figure 1.0 Household Waste Reduction Behaviour in the Forth Valley Area**

### 3.5 Current Household Reuse Behaviour

Reuse, as a concept, was understood more readily by the public. 81% of respondents (1013 people) indicated that they currently practised some form of waste reuse behaviour within their own homes. The most commonly recalled responses are displayed in Figure 2.0.



**Figure 2.0 Household Waste Reuse Behaviour in the Forth Valley Area**

Re-using plastic bags (899 respondents) and food/drink containers (318 respondents) were the most common re-use practices identified by the public.

Of the remaining respondents, 16% of people indicated that they did nothing and 3% of people were unsure.

### 3.6 Current Household Recycling Behaviour

830 people (66% of the respondents) indicated that they currently practised some form of recycling within the Forth Valley area. The majority of whom used Local Authority bring systems (62% of the recyclers, 41% overall). Kerbside collection systems were used by 52% of the recyclers (35% overall) and civic amenity sites were used by 3% of the recyclers (2% overall) to recycle.

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 5.0.

<b>Material</b>	<b>Number of People</b>	<b>Proportion of Material Recycled (%)</b>
Newspapers	635	93
Glass	610	87
Cans	276	92
Magazines	153	93
Charity shops	71	60
Textiles	49	72
Organic waste	43	83
Plastics	20	84
Cardboard	8	91
Foil	4	83
Furniture	15	51
Oil	4	50
Wood	2	50

**Table 5.0 Recycling in the Forth Valley Area**

Glass and newspapers were the most commonly recycled materials. A significant proportion of textile recycling was being done via charity shops, 71 people indicating that they used this method.

#### 3.61 Kerbside Collection System

432 people indicated that they currently participated in some form of kerbside collection scheme. 90% of respondents indicated that they were satisfied with these systems stating that they were regular, convenient and 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 6.0.

<b>Material</b>	<b>Number of People</b>	<b>Proportion of Material Recycled (%)</b>
Newspapers	418	95
Cans	196	95
Glass	174	97
Magazines	120	96
Textiles	22	70
Foil	4	83
Cardboard	2	100
Plastics	1	100

**Table 6.0 Recycling via Kerbside Sites in the Forth Valley Area.**

Those who indicated that they were dissatisfied (10%) with these systems gave a wide variety of reasons the main one being that the collections were not regular or reliable enough. Others included inadequacies of the container, e.g. too big/small/heavy and a low variety of recyclates collected.

Suggested improvements to these systems included increasing the variety of recyclates, having a more regular collection and providing larger containers with lids.

### **3.62 Bring Systems and Civic Amenity Sites**

518 people indicated that they used bring systems to recycle within the Forth Valley area and 29 people (3% of the recyclers) indicated that they used the civic amenity sites. It has become apparent that there is a low level of awareness amongst the public, as to what constitutes a bring site as opposed to a civic amenity site, therefore these two systems have been combined for analytical purposes. 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.

The majority of respondents (77%) indicated that they were satisfied with these systems stating that they were convenient and easy to use. Those who were dissatisfied gave reasons of the sites being too far away (therefore requiring the use of a car) and filled up quickly.

Improvements included increasing the number and size of sites, introducing a free kerbside collection/uplift service and increasing the number of recyclates accepted.

<b>Material</b>	<b>Number of People</b>	<b>Proportion of Material Recycled (%)</b>
Glass	455	82
Newspapers	217	87
Cans	80	83
Textiles	38	81
Magazines	32	80
Plastics	18	83
Green waste	17	51
Furniture	15	51
Cardboard	8	90
Oil	4	100
Wood	2	50
Batteries (home)	1	100
Metals	1	95
Books	1	100

**Table 7.0 Recycling via Bring and Civic Amenity Sites in the Forth Valley Area.**

### 3.7 Non-Recyclers Attitudes

Within the Forth Valley area 34%, (420) of the participants 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 8.0.

<b>Reasons for not Recycling</b>	<b>No of Respondents</b>
Too much trouble	20
Don't know where facilities are	17
Not sure	12
Travel too far	12
No facilities	10
Don't know how	9
Too old/disabled	5
Not enough material	5
Too much time	4
Never considered it	4
No transport	4
Unreliable service	3
Not enough store room	2
Not interested	2
No incentives	2
Don't care	2
Cynical	1
It makes no difference	1

**Table 8.0 Reasons for not Recycling in the Forth Valley Area.**

The most frequent responses were that people thought it was too much trouble, did not know where facilities were and had to travel too far.



### 3.8 Encouragement to Recycle

Both recyclers and non-recyclers were then asked what would encourage them to recycle or recycle more. The results are summarised in Table 9.0.

Encouragement to Recycle	Number of Respondents		
	Non-Recyclers	Recyclers	Total
Kerbside collection	150	271	421
More bring systems	69	155	224
Nothing	73	121	194
Don't know	55	90	145
Ability to recycle greater variety of materials	7	91	98
More information on where	36	61	97
Information on what can recycle	26	53	79
More frequent	11	37	48
Provide containers	14	34	48
More reliable	16	31	47
Information on benefits	15	25	40
Financial incentive	6	9	15
Charge for waste weight	4	8	12
Financial penalty	3	3	6
More effort from council	1	3	4

**Table 9.0 What Would Encourage Recycling Behaviour in the Forth Valley Area**

The provision of kerbside collection schemes (37% of respondents) and more publicly available bring systems (18% of respondents) were the most commonly cited incentives to recycle. Fifteen people indicated that there should be some form of financial incentive to recycle, when this was explored further, six wanted a reduction in council tax, four people didn't know, two wanted vouchers, two wanted cash and one wanted a charity donation. However, 16% of participants (10% recyclers, 6% non-recyclers) indicated that nothing would persuade them to recycle (more) and a further 12% (7% recyclers, 4% non-recyclers) were unsure as to what might encourage further recycling behaviour.

### **3.9 Willingness to Participate in Kerbside**

This section of the survey was tailored in order to take into account the different kerbside collection systems under consideration, or in place, in the areas of Clackmannanshire, Falkirk and Stirling. A full analysis can be found in the individual reports, and are as follows:

#### **Clackmannanshire** ‘Public Attitudes to Waste in Clackmannanshire’, SWAG, March 2002

400 surveys were conducted in Clackmannanshire where a kerbside box scheme is being piloted.

The following attitudes were explored:

- Reasons for not wishing to participate in a kerbside collection scheme.
- Advantages and disadvantages of a kerbside collection scheme.
- Potential storage location of the container.

#### **Falkirk** ‘Public Attitudes to Waste in Falkirk’, SWAG, February 2002

400 surveys were conducted in Falkirk where a blue recycling sac kerbside scheme is presently in operation and expansion of this scheme is being considered

The following attitudes were explored:

- Container Preference.
- Container preferences within housing types.
- The perceived advantages and disadvantages of each container type.

#### **Stirling** ‘Public Attitudes to Waste in Stirling’, SWAG, February 2002

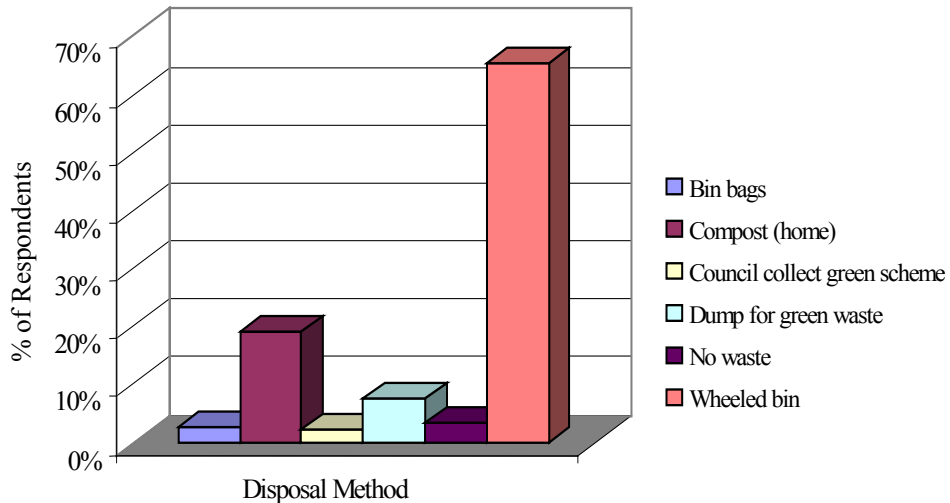
i) Stirling survey sub-set 1, exploring the attitudes of 200 participants in the kerbside collection scheme in Stirling, Dunblane and Bridge of Allan, in particular:

- The range of materials recycled, the number of people recycling these items, and the overall proportion of the materials recycled via the kerbside box collection system
- Attitudes towards the kerbside collection system.
- Storage of the box between collection times.
- Willingness to separate further materials for collection.
- Container preference for possible expansion of the kerbside scheme.
- Advantages of the different container types.

- ii) Stirling survey sub-set 2, exploring the attitudes of 50 non-participants in the kerbside collection scheme in Stirling, Dunblane and Bridge of Allan, in particular:
  - The range of materials recycled, the number of people recycling these items, and the overall proportion of the materials recycled via an alternative kerbside collection system.
  - Reasons for not participating in the kerbside collection scheme.
  - Factors that may encourage participation in the kerbside box collection scheme.
  
- iii) Stirling survey sub-set 3, exploring the attitudes of 200 respondents from the rural locations of Blanefield, Kilearn and Strathblane, where the potential for central pavilion sites was being examined, in particular:
  - Willingness to take recyclates to a central pavilion facility.
  - The desired number and location of pavilions.
  - Willingness to participate in a kerbside collection scheme.
  - Advantages and disadvantages of kerbside collection schemes.
  - Potential storage location of container.

### 3.10 Current Household Composting Behaviour

97% of the public surveyed in the Forth Valley area had a garden. The majority of whom indicated that they disposed of their organic kitchen waste directly to their wheeled bin (82%). 12% (147 people) currently compost their organic kitchen waste within this area. With respect to garden waste within the Forth Valley area, a variety of disposal methods were used, these are summarised in Figure 3.0.



**Figure 3.0 Garden Waste Disposal Methods in the Forth Valley Area**

The majority of people dispose of their green waste directly into their wheelie bin. Currently 19% (229 people) also composted their garden waste at home within the Forth Valley area, 2% indicated they used a council green waste collection.

Overall, 242 people of the surveyed population compost at home within the Forth Valley area of which 81% compost all year round. The most popular choice of composters are shown in Table 10.0.

Method of Composting	% of Respondents
Compost bin	45
Compost heap	36
Council compost bin	14
Plastic bag	3
Dig it over	2
Digestor	2

**Table 10.0 Composting Method in the Forth Valley Area**

91% of the composters 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. 88 people were satisfied but gave no opinion. Of those who were not satisfied, reasons given were that the composting process didn't work properly, was too slow and attracted flies.

Overall when asked how the composting process individuals used could be improved and what problems (if any) had been encountered, over 84% didn't know, were unsure or failed to answer. The most common improvement indicated that the provision of a bin would aid the composting process. Problems noted were the attraction of vermin, the smell and the length of time the composting process takes.

### 3.11 Non-Home Composting Attitudes

965 people (80%) of the sampled population (with gardens) within the Forth Valley area were not composting at home. The main reasons for this behaviour are given in Table 11.0.

<b>Reason for Not Composting</b>	<b>% of Respondents</b>
No use for compost	21
Too much trouble	19
No space	17
Not enough waste	12
Not interested	9
Never considered	6
Don't know how	5
Too much time	5
Don't garden/not a gardener	3
No facilities	3
Not sure	3
Compost smells/unsightly	2
Too old/disabled	2
Children	1
Didn't work	1
Don't know what can be composted	1
Have a gardener	1
Just moved	1
Makes no difference	1
Start soon	1
Vermin concerns	1

**Table 11.0 Reasons for Not Composting in the Forth Valley Area.**

The main reasons identified were not having any use for the produced compost, it being too much trouble, taking up too much space or not having enough green waste for it to be worthwhile.

### 3.12 Encouragement to Home Compost

Of the 1207 households with gardens within Forth Valley area both the composters (242 people) and the non-composters (965 people) were asked what would encourage them to compost or compost more. Their responses are summarised in Table 12.0.

Ways to Encourage Home Composting	% of Respondents with Gardens		
	Composters	Non-Composters	Total
Nothing	13	50	63
Don't know	4	15	19
Free composter	2	6	9
More information on how	1	4	5
Information on benefits	0	2	2
Other	0	2	2
Financial	0	1	1

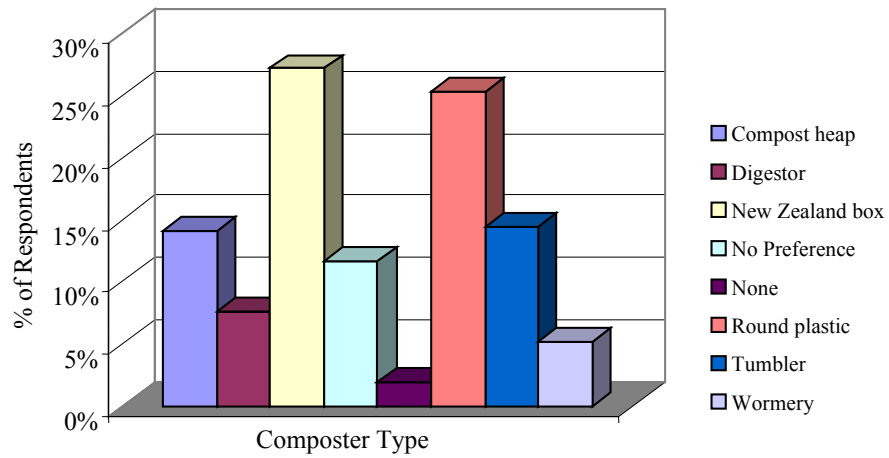
**Table 12.0 Ways Identified by the Public to Encourage Home Composting**

63% of respondents (50% non-composters, 13% composters) indicated that nothing would engage them in further home composting behaviour and a further 19% (15% non-composters, 4% composters) were unsure as to what would. Those 169 non-composters, who may be encouraged to participate in composting, cited the provision of a free composter and information as incentives. Those respondents who cited financial incentives were all unsure as to what form it should take.

### 3.13 Willingness to Participate in Home Composting Scheme

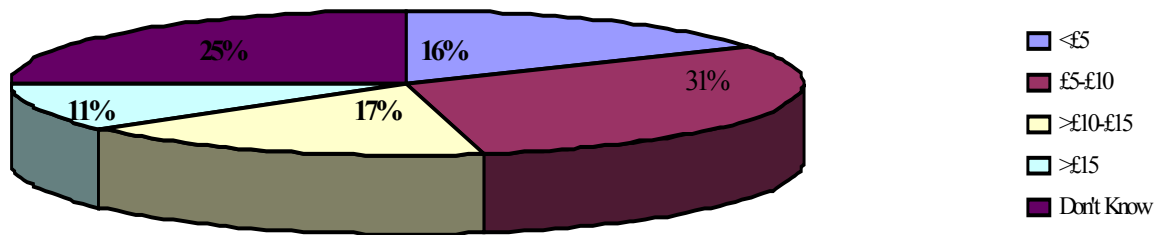
Of the 1207 households with gardens within the Forth Valley area, 19% indicated that they would be willing to participate in a home-composting scheme, and 14% noted that they already did. When shown the composting show card the preferred choices for home composting systems are detailed in Figure 4.0.





**Figure 4.0 Home Composting Container Type**

40% of these respondents 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 5.0. 64% of these indicated they would be willing to pay £15 or less and 25% were not sure.



**Figure 5.0 Willingness to Pay for Home Composter Unit**

### 3.14 Willingness to Participate in a Community Composting Scheme

61% of people surveyed did not wish to participate in a community-composting scheme. However 27% of the sampled population (with gardens) within the Forth Valley area indicated they would be willing to participate in a community-composting scheme and 5% stated that they already did.



### 3.15 Willingness to Participate in a Separate Green Waste Collection System (uplift by Local Authority)

56% of the sampled population (with gardens) within the Forth Valley area indicated they would be willing to participate in a separate green waste collection and 2% noted that they already did. 34% of this group indicated that they would be willing to pay a small charge for garden waste collection.

62% of respondents indicated that they would be willing to pay £15 or less per annum for a green waste collection system, 15% of the respondents expressed a willingness to pay more than £15 and the remainder was not sure, as detailed in Figure 6.0.

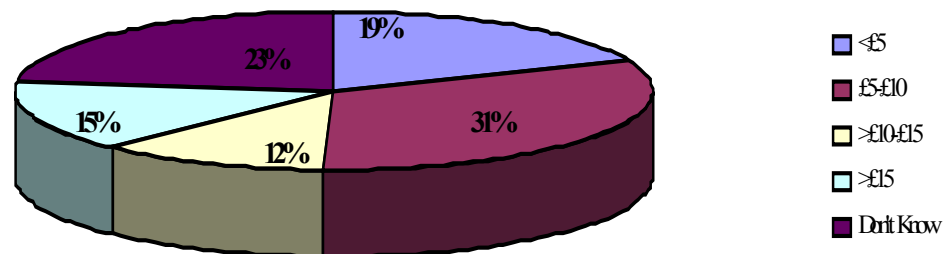


Figure 6.0 Willingness to Pay for Local Authority Green Collection Service

### 3.16 Awareness of Local Waste Disposal Facilities

46% 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 (85%) or incineration (8%). When asked to identify where these facilities were, 53% of these respondents indicated that they knew where the landfill was located.

Respondents from Clackmannanshire listed 15 locations, the most commonly recalled sites are detailed in Table 13.1.

Location	Number of Respondents
Alloa	43
Forth Bank	7
Falkirk	3

Table 13.1 Perceived Locations of Landfill Sites in Clackmannanshire

Respondents in Falkirk listed 18 locations, the most commonly recalled locations are detailed in Table 13.2.

<b>Location</b>	<b>Number of Respondents</b>
Bonnybridge	34
Bo'ness	14
Denny	8

**Table 13.2 Perceived Locations of Landfill Sites in Falkirk**

Respondents in Stirling listed 20 separate locations, the most commonly recalled locations are detailed in Table 13.3.

<b>Location</b>	<b>Number of Respondents</b>
Fallin	40
Polmaise	18
Stirling	15

**Table 13.3 Perceived Locations of Landfill Sites in Stirling**

The perceived advantages and disadvantages of landfill were then explored. The advantages were vague, 71% of people did not answer, did not know or stated there were no advantages. Of the remainder 28 people stated that it was easy and efficient, 26 people indicated that there was no alternative and 17 people stated that this method allowed land reclamation. Other reasons included that it was better than incineration, and that it solved the problem of what to do with waste, being an easy disposal method. 49% 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 77% of respondents had no answer. The most common responses were incineration and that recycling and waste minimisation should be encouraged prior to disposal.

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

76% 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. 111 people (5% of those interviewed) believed that the cost was greater than £10 per week per household. These results are summarised in Table 14.0.

Cost per Week	% of Respondents
Less than £1	2
£1-1.99	1
£2-2.99	9
£3-4.99	3
£5-10	3
More than £10	5
Don't Know	76

**Table 14.0 Awareness of Cost of Waste Collection and Disposal**

### 3.18 Waste Charging

The majority of the public (72%) believed that households should not be charged for the amount of waste they produced. However, 15% agreed with this principle, the remainder was unsure. When asked what the advantages of such a charging scheme might be the majority of respondents (74%) gave no comment, were unsure or stated there were no advantages.

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

- reduce waste and increase recycling (182 people),
- be a fairer system (38 people).

The main reasons for rejecting this scheme were (891 respondents):

- people already pay via taxes (411 people)
- it would penalise large families/lower incomes (207 people)
- it would encourage fly tipping (121 people)
- it would be difficult to administer (54 people)

### 3.19 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 (513 people) and everybody (425 people) were the most common answers recorded, as displayed in Figure 7.0.

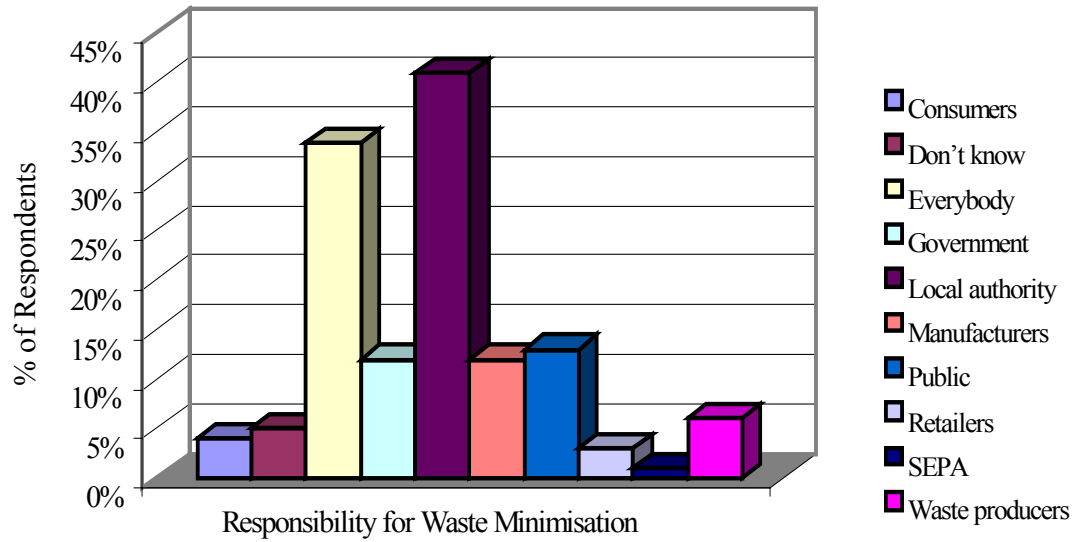


Figure 7.0 Responsibility for Waste Minimisation