

Brown Bin Collections

LIVE CHAT

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The brown bin is for any cooked or uncooked food waste and garden waste.

The bin remains the property of the council and should not be removed from your home. It is the resident's responsibility to keep the bin clean while it's in use.

Remember, your bins and sacks must be at the boundary of your property by 7am on collection day.



Card can no longer be placed in the brown bin

- ✓ Any cooked or uncooked food waste, including meat, fish and vegetable peelings.
- ✓ Garden waste - grass, hedge and plant cuttings, weeds, flowers, leaves and branches up to 10cm (4 inches) diameter.
- × No cardboard.
- × No plastics, soil or rubble.

	
food waste	meat & bones
	
garden waste	fish

Newspaper is fine or liners with the compostable logo can be bought in supermarkets



Don't forget for other types of recycling there is always local recycling banks and household recycling centres.

Please do not dispose of food waste in normal carrier bags as most of these cannot be composted.

Cardboard

Cardboard can no longer be placed in the brown bin. Cardboard should be placed in your [blue recycling sack](#), or flattened and placed beside it. Alternatively, you can take it to your local [Recycling Centres](#)

'Bio' and 'Compostable' Plastics

We are not able to accept 'bio' or 'compostable' plastics in the brown bin, except liners with the

We are not able to accept any 'compostable' plastics in the brown bin, except items with the compostable logo as shown above. Please place 'bio' and 'compostable' liners without this logo in your black bin.

Producers of this packaging advise that their products can be processed through in-vessel composting, which is how the contents of the brown bin is treated. However a lot of in-vessel composting facilities, including the one we use, do not accept the material for the following reasons.

1. The items look almost identical to their plastic counterparts so when they are mixed with organic waste they are difficult to tell apart from the plastic version and would likely be removed before processing, which comes at an additional expense.
2. The processors have found that the material doesn't always break down completely during the process. This can affect the end quality of the compost and in some cases prevent it from reaching the relevant quality standards (PAS100) to be used as compost.