

Waste Management

Guide to household waste disposal

Guidance document for guest





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Role of authorities in HORSHAM

District and Borough Councils are Waste Collection Authorities (WCAs) and they are responsible for collecting household waste from residents' houses, referred to as kerbside collections. The general and recyclable waste is collected by purpose-built refuse vehicles and taken to contracted Disposal Outlet's managed by Horsham; which is the Waste Disposal Authority (WDA). Horsham as the WDA is responsible for the disposal of household waste from within its boundaries. In Cisswood house hotel, this is waste from the bins and area collections provided by the WCAs and from the Hotel. Waste Recycling Centres (WSRCs), managed by West Sussex recycles centre.

Collection and disposal of waste

Background Information

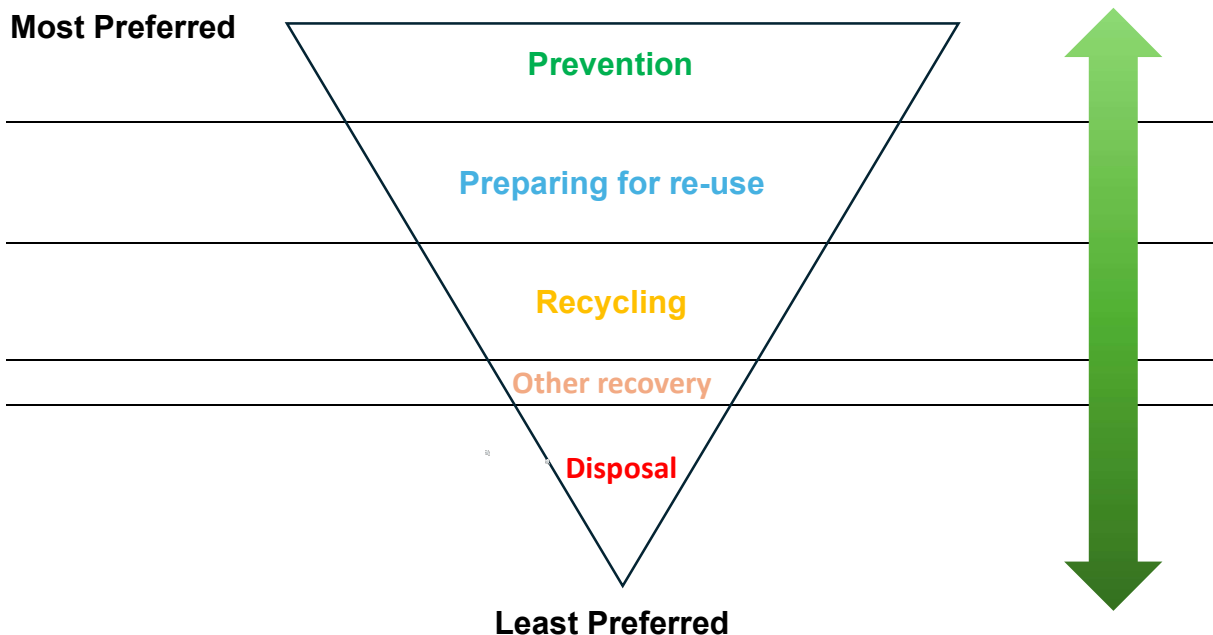
Crown Lodge Accommodation Ltd (CLAL) encourages the Horsham Council overall goal.

- Circular Economy: To transition to a circular economy where waste generation is minimised, and re-use is highly encouraged.
- Eliminating Food Waste: To reduce emissions associated with food waste, increase food security, and unlock new business opportunities through trading food waste

Crown Lodge Accommodation Ltd (CLAL) will with Horsham Borough Councils to find the best solution for the household waste that requires disposal.

The aim of this document is to provide clear guidance to guest so they can dispose of their waste in a way that is in line with the Waste Hierarchy enabling waste to be reduced, reused or recycled where possible; and waste being sent for incineration or landfill is as minimal as possible.

Hierarchy



Other ways to manage your waste

Re-use

You can re-use everyday items that you might normally put in your bin:

- Pots and jars – storage for odds & ends
- Envelopes – stick a label over the old address
- Old clothes – donate or make into cushions, pillowcase, etc.
- Tin foil & cardboard packaging – use for arts & crafts for children.
- Carrier bags – re-use when shopping
- Electrical items – donate or sell online*
- Used wood – could be used for a home DIY project
- Newspaper & cardboard boxes– keep for storage of items and moving house

There are also websites and local shops where you can place an advert to either sell your items or give them away for free.

Charity donations

National and local charities accept many types of furniture, clothing or other household items that are in good condition and can be re-used. Some may even collect furniture from you directly. If you would prefer to donate unwanted items, you can contact a charity for more information on how to donate.

Bring banks

Bring banks can give you the opportunity to recycle some of your unwanted items at a location convenient for you. Your local council may offer bring banks in your area. You can find your nearest bring bank at <https://www.recyclenow.com/local-recycling>.

Home composting

If you are able to, home composting is a way of enriching your garden plants and soil, as well as a way of diverting waste from the normal waste disposal methods. Compost heaps and bins also provide a home and refuge for many insects and animals which in turn can benefit your garden.

What you can compost

- Coffee grinds and tea bags
- Eggshells
- Straw and hay
- Cardboard and paper
- Human hair and pet fur
- Newspaper and shredded paper
- Wood ash
- Fruit and vegetable scraps
- Grass cuttings, leaves, old flowers/plants
- Sawdust and wood shavings

This list is not exhaustive but there are numerous sources of information on the internet and in books on what you can compost, the various methods/ bins, how to create good compost and how you can use it in your garden. Contact your local council to see if they offer support with home composting.

Bulky Collection arranged by your local council

Your local council may offer a bulky (large) item collection service for the following items:

- Fridges and freezers
- Sofas and armchairs



- Chest of drawers, bookcases, etc.
- Televisions & computer monitors
- Mattresses & bed bases
- Washing machines, dishwashers, ovens, etc.
- Carpets
- Most furniture made of metal
- Bikes and exercise equipment
- Lawnmowers

You will need to contact your local authority to confirm what items they are able to collect, and the terms and conditions they offer as this is likely to be a chargeable service.

A lot of companies will take your old items away when they deliver new ones for a minimal fee.

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Recyclable waste

There are many types of household materials that can be recycled, and they are usually split up into the following groups:

- Plastic.
- Paper, card and cardboard.
- Glass; and
- Household metallic items

Whether collected separately or mixed, the items are taken to facilities where they are separated, processed (if required) and sent to their respective final processing destination where they are used in the manufacturing of other products or materials.

Plastic



The plastic items that you can usually include in your plastic recycling container are listed below. The items should be empty and, where possible, they should be washed to ensure that all residues are removed.

- Milk, soft drink and alcohol bottles
- Hair care product containers
- Baby care product containers
- Laundry product containers
- Plastic meat trays
- Cooking oil bottles
- Household cleaning product containers
- Yoghurt pots
- Food tubs
- Fruit and vegetable punnets

The plastic items that you should **NOT** include in your recycling container, and that should be placed in your general domestic bin are:

- Hard plastics such as children's play Equipment
- Clear plastic film
- Clear and coloured plastic bags
- Black plastic food trays and plastic Laminates

Some of the new products that can be made from recycled plastic are:

- Fibre filling for sleeping bags and duvets
- Polyethylene bins liners and plastic bags
- Flooring
- Fleece clothing
- Garden sheds
- Car interiors

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Glass



If your local authority collects glass in one of your kerbside recycling containers, then all household glass bottles and jars can be placed within the containers. Similarly to the plastic items they should be empty and, where possible, clean.

Examples of the glass items that you are **NOT** able to put in your recycling bin are:

- Window glass
- Glass cookware
- Drinking glasses
- Microwave plates
- Mirrors
- Nail varnish bottles
- Vases
- Ceramics

Glass is first crushed, and any contaminants are removed. The crushed glass is then mixed with raw materials to colour or enhance the properties as necessary. After this process, the remnants are melted in a furnace and then moulded or blown into new bottles or jars. If you do not have a kerbside collection, you may alternatively use a glass bank.

Household metal packaging



Some metal household items can be placed in the appropriate kerbside recycling container and the table below details the common recyclable items:

- Drink cans
- Food cans
- Kitchen foil
- Ready meal/Take away containers
- Coffee/tea tins
- Foil pet food containers (not pouches)
- Aluminium party platters
- Biscuit/ sweet tins
- Metal jar lids

Scrap Metal

Household scrap metal items must not be placed in the recycling bins and should be recycled at your local [Household Waste Recycling Centre](#). It is an offence to leave items out on the kerbside without prior arrangement for collection.



Household scrap metal items can include:

- Aluminium
- Brass (e.g. plumbing parts)
- Iron or copper pans
- Furniture made from metal
- Bicycle parts
- Insulated copper wire
- Electric motors
- Power tools
- Lawnmowers
- Nails & screws

Contamination

Contamination occurs when items are disposed of in the wrong container. This can have both operational and financial implications for your local authority and reduces the amount of waste that is recycled.

Common items that contaminate recycling can include:

- Plastic bags/black sacks
- Textiles
- Scrap metal
- Garden Waste
- Nappies & sanitary waste
- Wood
- Electrical items
- Food Waste

Please contact your local authority if are unsure of whether you can put an item in your bin in order to keep your recycling free of contamination.

Food waste



If you have been provided with a food waste container that is collected at the kerbside, then you can place the majority of your uncooked and cooked food waste in the bin. Examples of the items that can be placed in the food waste bin are listed below. This also applies where authorities provide mixed garden and food containers, or mixed garden, food and cardboard containers.

- Meat and fish, including the bones
- Fruit and vegetables
- All dairy products (not milk)
- Bread, cakes and pastries
- local authority)
- Rice, pasta and beans
- Leftover items from your plates (not liquids)
- Tea bags and coffee grounds
- Pet food
- 100% compostable bags (check with your
- Food wrapped in kitchen towel or newspaper

Refuse waste (black bag waste)



Many of the household waste items that cannot be recycled can be put into your normal household waste bin/ bags. Examples of these are in the below table.

- Nappies and sanitary products (please put in tied up bag)
- Broken crockery and glass (please wrap in paper, in a tied-up bag).
- Polystyrene, cling film and bubble wrap
- Cat litter and pet bedding (small amounts only please, in a tied-up bag)
- Shredded or tissue paper
- *Pet food pouches

There are also items that cannot go into your household waste bins and a different disposal point should be sought. You should only put waste in your refuse bin if you cannot recycle it! Here are some examples:

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------------------|
| • Garden waste | • Waste Oil |
| • Electrical items | • Hazardous material |
| • Builders waste | • Clinical waste and needles |
| • Textiles | • Wood |

Always check with your local authority about what can and can't go into each of your household bins. Residual waste collected at the kerbside is currently treated at the Allington Waste to Energy plant where it is incinerated, and electricity is created through a steam turbine and alternator.

Waste to Energy drastically reduces the need for landfill and should be a last option. Re-use and recycling not only recoups the maximum value from the product but also reduces environmental impact when obtaining raw materials. Avoidance from landfill is achieved by use of Waste to Energy plant and recycling where possible.

Other streams

Textiles, batteries & WEEE



Your local authority may be able to collect textiles, batteries and/or WEEE (Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment) as part of your kerbside collection. Contact your local council to see what services they offer. Alternatively, have a look at the sections above (Re-Use, Bring Banks, and Charity Donations) to find out more about other ways of disposing of your items.

Waste disposal contractors

If you have excess waste that you need to dispose of, you could hire a waste disposal contractor (alternatively know as house clearance contractors) to collect it and dispose of it on your behalf. You have a responsibility to check that the contractor has a valid Waste Carrier's Licence otherwise you could be held responsible and fined if this waste is fly-tipped or not disposed of correctly. You should also receive a Waste Transfer Note giving details of where your waste will be disposed.



Household Waste Recycling Centres

Please see further details

<https://www.horsham.gov.uk/waste-recycling-and-bins/recycling/recycling-centres>