



GOVERNEMENT LEGISLATION:SIMPLER RECYCLING



UK Government

On 29 November 2024, the Government published the **SIMPLER RECYCLING** policy to make recycling easier and more consistent across England. The goal is to boost recycling participation and increase household recycling rates from the current 45% (unchanged since 2015) to 65% by 2035. This could save greenhouse gas emissions worth an estimated £11.8 billion. From 31 March 2026, all councils will be required to collect a set list of core recyclable materials.

BRIGHTON & HOVE CITY COUNCIL AND VEOLIA



Brighton & Hove City Council has a 30-year contract with Veolia ES South Downs (since 2003) for integrated waste management, covering facility development, waste disposal, and household recycling site management. The Council is responsible for collecting waste and recycling, while Veolia processes the materials—sorting, baling, and handling disposal. Around 240,000 tonnes of non-recyclable waste are incinerated annually at the Newhaven Energy Recovery Facility, generating 19 megawatts of electricity—enough to power 25,000 homes. Recyclables are prepared and sold to market, with income shared between the council and Veolia. As recycling market prices can fluctuate significantly, this variability is factored into budget planning.



BRIGHTON & HOVE CITY COUNCIL WASTE MANAGEMENT and RECYCLING

Types of Recycling: Residential vs Commercial

Residential Recycling (also known as *household* or *kerbside* recycling) refers to waste generated in your home. It is collected by the council either directly from your property (via bins or boxes) or from nearby communal bins in your area.

Commercial Recycling is generated by businesses—including those operating from home. All businesses, regardless of size, are legally required to arrange waste collection through a licensed commercial waste provider. Fines may be issued for improper disposal, lack of appropriate licenses, or illegal dumping.

In addition to kerbside services, Brighton & Hove has **two Household Waste and Recycling Sites** where over **150 types of items** can be recycled. For details, consult the Council's **A to Z of recycling** online.

CONTAMINATION:WHY IT MATTERS

The bulk of recycling in Brighton & Hove is collected and processed by the council, making it essential that residents recycle correctly. Putting the wrong items in your recycling bin—known as *contamination*—can cause entire loads to be rejected and sent for incineration.

Contamination not only increases costs and harms the environment, but it also wastes the efforts of others who recycle properly. Clean, well-sorted recycling helps the council manage waste efficiently, reduces environmental impact, and ensures valuable materials are reused instead of lost.

Remember: check the council's recycling guide—**and when in doubt, leave it out.**

BRIGHTON and HOVE HOUSEHOLD / KERBSIDE RECYCLING

PAPER and CARDBOARD

PAPER: including magazines and envelopes with windows. Do not include shredded paper, shiny paper, metallic paper or paper with glitter on.

CARDBOARD: clean and flattened or torn in pieces to fit in your bin.

HOW MANY LIVES? Paper and cardboard can be recycled **7 to 9 times** before they deteriorate and are incinerated. Please find ways to reuse to extend their life and save trees.

METAL: food tins, drink cans and aerosols

FOOD CANS: empty and rinsed.

DRINK CANS: empty and rinsed.

AEROSOLS: any aerosol, must be empty. Please remove the lids.

HOW MANY LIVES? Metal can be recycled **infinitely** without deteriorating. You can recycle other metal at both Household Waste & Recycle sites at Wilson Avenue and Old Shoreham Rd. Maximising metal recycling reduces the negative environmental impact of mining.

PLASTIC: bottles, pots, tubs and trays or bowls

PLASTIC BOTTLES: all kinds, rinsed and squashed with lids, pumps and triggers on.

PLASTIC POTS: plastic pots used for, yoghurt, prepared fruit, mini desserts, soup and cosmetics.

PLASTIC TUBS: plastic tubs used for, margarine, chocolate, pasta sauces, ice-cream, baked goods such as bite-sized flapjacks and laundry powder.

PLASTIC TRAYS OR BOWLS: plastic trays or bowls used for meat and fish trays, ready meal bowls or trays, snack and salad containers, fruit punnets, fresh or prepared vegetable containers, containers for cakes and pastries and trays inside boxes of chocolates.

HOW MANY LIVES? Most single use plastic is recycled once before deteriorating and then incinerated making this recycling stream unsustainable. Avoid single use plastic where possible.

GLASS: bottles and jars

GLASS: Glass bottles and jars – all kinds, rinsed, with any metal lids on - go in your black glass recycling box or a local communal glass bin (plastic lids go in your general waste bin)

HOW MANY LIVES? Glass can be recycled **infinitely** without deteriorating.

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