Stage 1. Collection

On collection day the recycling vehicle empties the contents of your blue bin into the lorry.











Stage 2. Tipping

At the end of the collection route the recycling lorry tips the load of recyclable materials collected during that day at a transfer station.











Stage 3. Bulking

The materials are bulked up at our transfer stations until there is enough material to be delivered to a Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) where they will be sorted.











Stage 4. Sorting

At the Materials
Recovery Facility the
materials travel along
conveyor belts where
large contaminants are
removed and large
cardboard is extracted
for recycling.











Stage 5. Trommel

The materials then go into a rotating trommel which is like a big drum where plastic bottles and cans drop through onto a separate conveyor belt and any small contaminates can be removed.











Stage 6. Hand Sorting

The paper and card travel along one conveyor belt and plastic and cans on another. Contaminates, such as plastic bags, glass etc and any other items that should not be there and cannot be removed by technology are removed by hand.











Stage 7. Magnet and Current

Plastic bottles, steel tins and aluminium cans travel under a huge magnet which extracts all the steel cans. The plastic bottles and aluminium cans continue through an Eddy Current, plastic bottles remain on the belt while aluminium cans react to the current and are swept into the aluminium cans bay.











Stage 8. Baler

The materials are now sorted into 5 bays, cardboard, paper, plastic bottles, steel cans and aluminium cans.

The materials from each of the 5 bays are then baled together ready for reprocessing.

















Stage 9. Reprocessing







Paper and Card are generally made into new paper and card products.







Aluminium and steel cans get turned back into new cans or vehicle parts.









Plastic bottles are turned into various products such as fleece jackets and compost bins.



