

As a member you may deposit your green garden waste on-site and are entitled to a share of the compost, as it becomes available, for your own use. Help with fortnightly Saturday 'work days' on-site will be greatly appreciated. Membership fees are due yearly and forms can be obtained from the shop.

Reception Area is divided into three bays. Please leave material in the appropriately marked bay:

'Woody' material should be placed butt-end first for ease of shredding and not be greater than 3 inches in diameter.

'Shrubby' is anything with thin wood and leaves.

'Green' is for all soft materials, i.e. grass, weeds, vegetable stalks, soft prunings etc.

Small amounts of soft green and grass should be put straight onto whichever bin is open (Bin 1 or Bin 3).

Bin 2 is the one we turn the other of the two into and where the final product comes from.

Collection of Finished Products

Members will be notified via email and the parish newsletter when sacks of our soil improver/compost are ready for collection on 'work days'. Payment for bags can be made on then or left in the shop.

*****Please pay close attention to what can and cannot be composted*****

Acceptable Material:

For Composting:

- lawn mowings
- dead plants
- weeds (except those listed opposite)
- allotment or home grown fruit and veg soft prunings
- turf with small amounts of soil
- leaves (into leaf bin next to reception)
- wood chips/shreddings (straight onto the open bin)
- wood ash
- vegetarian animal bedding (guinea pig, rabbit etc)

For shredding:

- 'woody' prunings
- woody plant stems, i.e. 'shrubby'
- branches (not larger than 3 inches diameter)

Unacceptable Material:

- kitchen waste (whether raw vegetable waste or not. It is illegal to compost kitchen waste on a community scale due to the animal By-product Act, but it can easily be composted at home.)
- commercial waste (generated at the work place)
- nappies
- coal ash
- soil, stones or hardcore
- culed dock, broad leaved dock, Himalayan balsam, spear thistle or common ragwort
- material known to be infected with clubroot or honey fungus
- material recently sprayed with weed killer
- thorny branches (eg roses and brambles)
- conifers of any type (they take a very long time to break down)