

# Shout about waste



● Friends of  
the Earth



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## Education pack for ages 11-13

• citizenship • geography • history • art • science • maths •  
design technology • english • information technology •

# 3-7 November 2003 is Shout about waste week

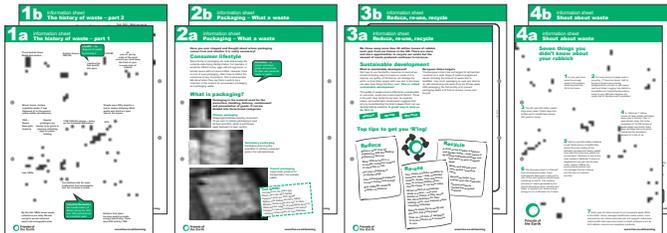
- Shout about activity week is an annual event to get schools, youth clubs and all young people active on an environmental issue
- This year the topic is waste
- This pack is a free resource from Friends of the Earth containing all you need to run the week
- Be creative, use rubbish to create art work or only use recycled products for a day
- You can do as little or as much as you want, but be involved, and together let's shout loud about waste

## This pack contains



### Educators' notes

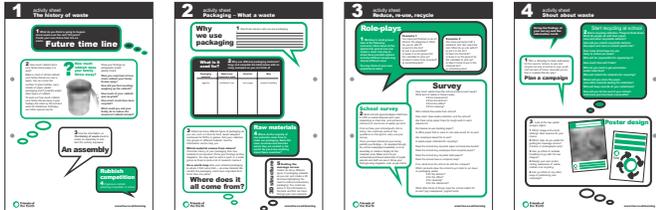
Explanations of activities suggested within this pack, plus suggestions for extension activities, how Shout about links with the national curriculum, and a list of useful websites and other resources



### Four information cards

Four double sided cards with facts and figures on the following topics:

- The history of waste
- Packaging – what a waste
- Reduce, re-use, recycle
- Why get active about waste?



### Four activity sheets

Four photocopiable sheets containing individual and group activities



### Questionnaire

Please complete and return the enclosed questionnaire to help us make Shout about an even better resource



### Spotlight application form

Holding a Shout about activity?  
Enter our spotlight competition and a special guest speaker could visit your school

### Shouts to...

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Design by: Sarah Denney

Friends of the Earth's Youth and Education Programme provides a range of publications exploring sustainable development, citizenship and environmental issues, designed to be used within a class, youth group or by individual young people.

Why not read our other education publications?  
For details telephone 020 7490 1555 or write to:  
Publications Despatch, Friends of the Earth,  
56-58 Alma Street, Luton LU1 2PH

Friends of the Earth inspires solutions to environmental problems, which make life better for people

Friends of the Earth, 26-28 Underwood Street, London N1 7JQ  
Tel: 020 7490 1555 Fax: 020 7490 0881 Email: [info@foe.co.uk](mailto:info@foe.co.uk) Website: [www.foe.co.uk](http://www.foe.co.uk)

Friends of the Earth Trust company number 1533942, registered charity number 281681  
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# Educators' notes

The educators' notes outline how this pack can be used to meet the requirements of the National Curriculum. It includes contacts for more information and provides an explanation of the suggested activities and extension ideas for each topic.

- The *Shout about waste* pack is designed for Key Stage 3 with elements for whole-school involvement.
- It covers four topics that can be used as an introduction to waste and its management.
- The information cards and related activities can be studied as a series of lessons/youth club meetings, or as part of an organised themed day or week on waste.
- The activity cards contain specific activities that young people can tackle on their own or in groups.

## National Curriculum

As education for sustainable development becomes an increasingly important part of the National Curriculum, education about waste and recycling can be a valuable starting point for dealing with some important issues. It can provide examples of living maths, use of language, active citizenship and key concepts in science.

Through the activities suggested students will develop:

- ¥ Communication skills including discussion, reporting and debate.
- ¥ Skills of collecting, recording and interpreting data.
- ¥ Knowledge about resource use.
- ¥ Understanding of the needs and values of diverse groups.
- ¥ Understanding of the social, economic and natural issues that have to be addressed in designing solutions.
- ¥ Understanding of the patterns of consumption and waste in a locality.
- ¥ Critical awareness of alternatives for the future.

With the help of this pack students should be able to develop their skills in participation and responsible action — key to citizenship. The *Shout about waste* card prompts students to think how they can apply their new learning in an active citizenship project.

The table below indicates how the pack can link to a number of core and non-core subjects.

	Citizenship	Geography	History	Art	Science	DT	Maths	English	ICT
History of waste	¥	¥	¥				¥	¥	
Packaging	¥	¥		¥	¥	¥			
3 Rs	¥	¥			¥		¥		
Shout about waste	¥	¥		¥				¥	¥

# 1

## History of waste

### Activity 1 Future time line

Using the information card, groups of students could create a big time line, including their visions for the future. This could be the backdrop for an assembly to celebrate the week.

### Activity 2 How much rubbish does your family throw away?

This activity should be set at the beginning of the week. It is a way of involving the family and raising awareness of the issues more widely. The follow-up work could be structured as a writing frame for less able students.

### Activity 3 An assembly

This would have to be planned ahead of the activity week. A group of enthusiastic students could work on it during lunchtimes.

### Activity 4 Rubbish competition

There are many different ways this could be organised. Which class can collect the most cans/newspapers/bottles etc? You will need to organise a suitable collection point within the school and for the waste to be collected by an outside agency. The contacts section of this pack lists organisations that can help.

### Possible extension activities

Investigation of:

- ¥ What happens to household waste once it has been collected? (Check out [www.foe.co.uk/learning](http://www.foe.co.uk/learning) for more on this)
- ¥ Why some charitable organisations collect certain waste materials and what they do with it? Name an organisation. What do they collect? Why?

# 2

## Packaging – what a waste

### Activities 1 and 2 Why we use packaging What is it used for?

Hold a class discussion on the uses of packaging and the materials used to make it, considering how much of it is really necessary.

### Activities 3 and 4 Where does it all come from? Raw materials

You may need to set the task of collecting wrappers as homework prior to the activity week so that students will have plenty of wrappers to create their wall display of where in the world packaging material comes from.

The display created from using the wrappers in Activity 4 could be used as stimulus for further discussion about where raw material come from — ie mainly from developing countries and the impact of the production of packaging on the environment. The students could work in pairs or small groups to complete the activities.

### Activity 5 3D structure

Students could work in groups to create a structure out of waste materials or packaging for display in the school grounds. It could be a competition. It could also be an opportunity to invite an artist to work with the students.

### Possible extension activities

- Investigate a country where the raw materials come from for a particular type of packaging.
- ¥ Where is the country?
  - Is it a developed or developing country?
  - How do you know; what indicators show this?
- ¥ Other interesting facts about the country e.g. what is it like being a child in that country?

# 3

## Reduce, re-use, recycle

### Activity 1

#### Role-plays

Two scenarios are given; you could ask groups of pupils to think of their own scenarios to role-play about their rubbish.

### Activity 2

#### School survey

There is a list of questions on the information card. Ask the students if they can think of anything else they would add. Get them to design and carry out the survey. Different groups/classes could be responsible for doing different sections; for example, one group could survey how much waste the school produces in a week, another could investigate whether any recycling goes on in the school.

### Possible extension activities

Can the students find more examples of reducing, re-using or recycling projects from around the world?

# 4

## Shout about waste

### Activity 1

#### Plan a campaign

Use the top tips on the *Reduce, re-use, recycle* card to produce posters and leaflets for your school or neighbourhood. Ensure you plan a waste-friendly campaign.

### Activity 2

#### Start recycling at school

Working through the pack should encourage students to organise a recycling scheme at their school/youth club or develop an existing one. The contacts section lists many organisations that can help schools and youth clubs establish recycling schemes.

### Activity 3

#### Poster design

Two contrasting styles of poster are shown. Students can discuss which audiences each might appeal to; which is more striking; and they can add headlines to each. They can design their own poster raising awareness of waste, rubbish and recycling.

### Possible extension activities

Invite speakers to come in and share their experiences of, for example, waste campaigning or using recycled materials.

Broaden the campaign to the local area. Survey local people about waste issues and what they think should be done. If possible contact local newspapers and residents groups to work in partnership. See [www.foe.co.uk/learning](http://www.foe.co.uk/learning) for tips on how best to do this.

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## More resources

### Get in the spotlight

We want to hear what your school is doing about waste, and you could be chosen to be a spotlight school. Friends of the Earth's Waste Campaigner will visit and your ideas will go into the next Shout about magazine, and our website.

Fill in the postcard inside this pack to apply.

### Local support

Friends of the Earth may be able to offer you support from a local group in your area. Check out [www.foe.co.uk/learning](http://www.foe.co.uk/learning) for a list of local groups nearest you.

### [www.foe.co.uk/learning](http://www.foe.co.uk/learning)

For more ideas, activities and further topics on waste.

## How we made this pack

We consider the impact on the environment when we design all of our materials.

### For this pack we have used:

**Uncoated paper made from 100 per cent post consumer waste and used vegetable based inks.**

### What does this mean?

**100 per cent post consumer waste:** This means the paper/card we use is recycled: it has all been used by consumers, collected and recycled.

**Inks:** The inks used are vegetable based. These emit substantially lower levels of VOCs (volatile organic compounds) which contribute to air and water pollution, than conventional solvent-based inks.

**Ink coverage:** It is our policy to minimise the amount of ink covering the page because the more ink used the more polluting chemicals used. Also, the less ink coverage the easier the recycling process.

### Packaging and storage

We suggest you store this pack in the envelope it came in or re-use an old folder or ring binder (it's already hole punched), but if you can't find one call us on 020 7490 1555 and we'll send you a folder free of charge.

## Useful contacts

### Friends of the Earth

[www.foe.co.uk](http://www.foe.co.uk)  
Tel: 0808 800 1111

Contact us for further information on

**Shout about** and other waste topics.

Whether you're looking for the low-down on climate change, healthy food or campaigning to make your neighbourhood greener, Friends of the Earth offers a one-stop shop for all your environmental questions.

### Aluminium Packaging Recycling Organisation (ALUPRO)

[www.alucan.org.uk](http://www.alucan.org.uk)  
Tel: 0152 759 7757

You can order free information about aluminium can and foil recycling.

### British Glass Manufacturers Confederation

[www.britglass.co.uk](http://www.britglass.co.uk)  
Tel: 0114 268 6201  
Range of information including leaflets on environmental benefits of recycling. Video on glass recycling can be hired free of charge.

### Children's scrapstore

[www.childrensscrapstore.co.uk](http://www.childrensscrapstore.co.uk)  
Tel: 0117 925 2229  
Re-use of all sorts of waste for children's play activities.

### Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (DEFRA)

Following sites run by DEFRA

Tel: 0845 933 5577

[www.useitagain.org.uk](http://www.useitagain.org.uk)  
Information about how you can get involved in recycling and reducing waste.

[www.doingyourbit.org.uk](http://www.doingyourbit.org.uk)  
Interactive quiz to find out whether you're doing your bit for waste and examples of media publicity used by DEFRA to encourage recycling and waste reduction.

### Industry Council for Packaging and the Environment (INCPEN)

[www.incpen.co.uk](http://www.incpen.co.uk)  
Tel: 0118 925 3466  
Wide range of fact sheets on packaging and the environment.

### Mail preference service

[www.mpsonline.org.uk](http://www.mpsonline.org.uk)  
Tel: 0845 703 4599  
Contact the mail preference service to stop receiving unwanted junk mail and reduce waste paper.

### Recycle-more

[www.recycle-more.co.uk](http://www.recycle-more.co.uk)  
Tel: 020 7321 3500  
How to increase recycling rates in your home, school or business.

### Steel Can Recycling Information Bureau

[www.scrib.org](http://www.scrib.org)  
Tel: 0163 987 2626  
Story of steel packaging. Videos available for hire.

### Tidy Britain Group

[www.tidybritain.org.uk](http://www.tidybritain.org.uk)  
Tel: 01942 612 639  
Run Eco-Schools programme encouraging environmentally friendly school and curriculum management.

### Waste Connect

[www.wastepoint.co.uk](http://www.wastepoint.co.uk)  
Tel: 01686 640 800  
Database of every recycling facility in the country.

### Waste Watch

[www.wastewatch.org.uk](http://www.wastewatch.org.uk)  
Tel: 0870 243 0136  
Information and resources on raising awareness on waste reduction, re-use and recycling to use in schools.

# 1a

## information sheet The history of waste – part 1

Pre-industrial times  
Waste that existed...



Wood, bones, bodies, vegetable waste. It was disposed of in the ground where matter decomposes.

Ancient Greece  
3000 BC



I declare the first landfill site open

Landfill —the disposal of waste by burying it

1297AD



oh yea, oh yea by order of the local council you must keep the front of your houses clear of rubbish

Streets were filthy despite a law to reduce dumping. Most waste was burnt on open fires in the house.

1588 – Queen Bess gets involved



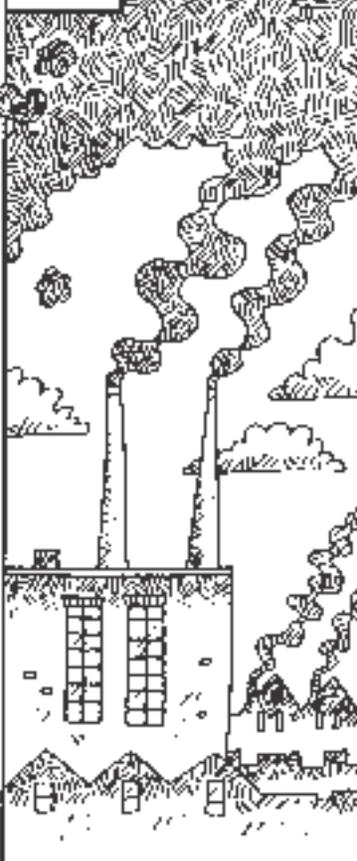
Special privileges are hereby to be given to persons collecting rags for paper-making

1750-1850 All change – bring on the Industrial Revolution



Foundations laid for mass production and consumption and the increase in waste...

1874



Britain's first plant, burning waste to create energy (electricity). There were 250 built by 1904.

Late 1800s



By the late 1800s house waste collections are daily. Women and girls sorted collected waste into salvageable piles.

Industrial Revolution the transformation of Britain during the 18th and 19th centuries into an industrial nation

1933



Manufacturing of plastic from petrochemicals begins.

War years – Waste a low priority during the wars



Unsanitary  
dirty or infected

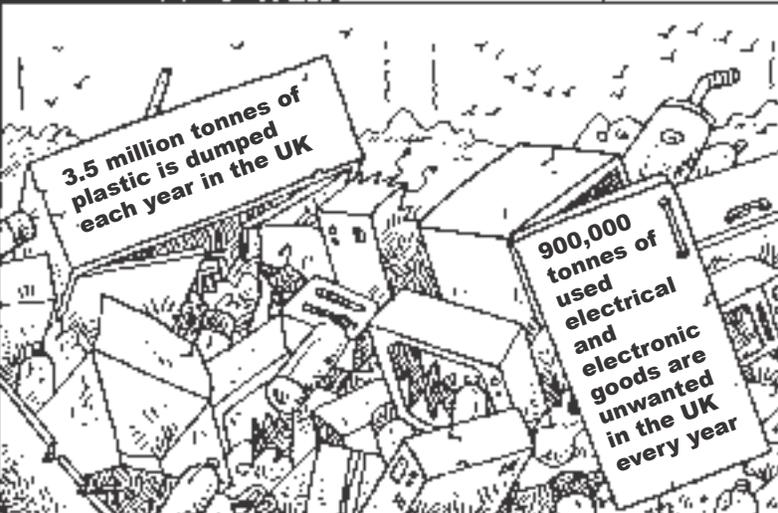
Huge, uncontrolled and unsanitary refuse tips build up around towns and cities.

Post 1945 – What can we do with our mountains of rubbish?



During the post-war years landfill grew with little thought given to the environmental impact.

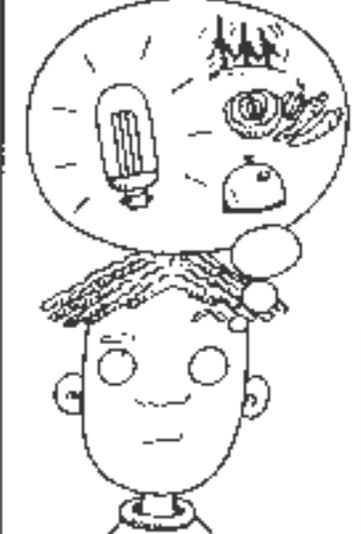
Waste today – the UK has one of the worst recycling records in Europe. More than 70 per cent of our household waste is recyclable but we only recycle 11 per cent.



3.5 million tonnes of plastic is dumped each year in the UK

900,000 tonnes of used electrical and electronic goods are unwanted in the UK every year

We need to create less waste and find more alternatives.




**What's in our bins?**

- 20% garden waste
- 18% paper and cardboard
- 17% kitchen waste
- 9% household sweepings
- 7% glass
- 5% wood
- 5% scrap metal / white goods
- 8% plastic – 4% dense plastic and 4% plastic film
- 3% textiles
- 3% metal packaging
- 3% soil
- 2% nappies

Percentages showing average bin content per household by weight  
Source: J Parfitt, 'Analysis of household waste composition' 2002

# 2a

## information sheet Packaging – What a waste

**Have you ever stopped and thought about where packaging comes from and whether it is really necessary?**

### Consumer lifestyle

Some forms of packaging are essential to keep the contents safe during transportation. For example, it would be difficult to buy eggs without egg boxes, or tomato sauce without sauce bottles. However, there is a lot of over-packaging, often there to attract the consumer to buy the product. This is what people talk about when they say there needs to be a reduction in the amount of unnecessary packaging and packaging waste.

**Consumer** — a person who buys goods and services for their own personal needs or wants

### What is packaging?

Ben Rogers/Friends of the Earth



**Packaging is the material used for the protection, handling, delivery, containment and presentation of goods. It can be divided into three broad categories.**

#### Primary packaging

Wrappings/containers used by consumers. 70 per cent of primary packaging is used for food and drink, which is just thrown away because it is seen as dirty.

Calliste Leilott/Friends of the Earth



#### Secondary packaging

Packaging used to group quantities of primary packaged goods. For example boxes.

Image Source



#### Transit packaging

Large loads grouped for transportation. For example pallets.

#### Cut back!

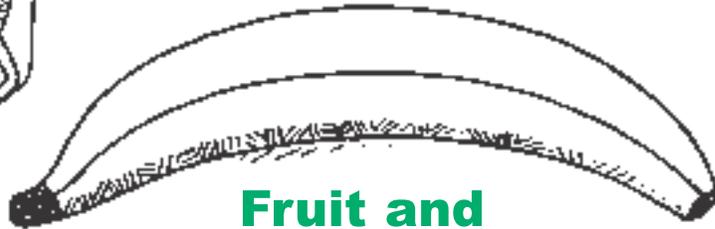
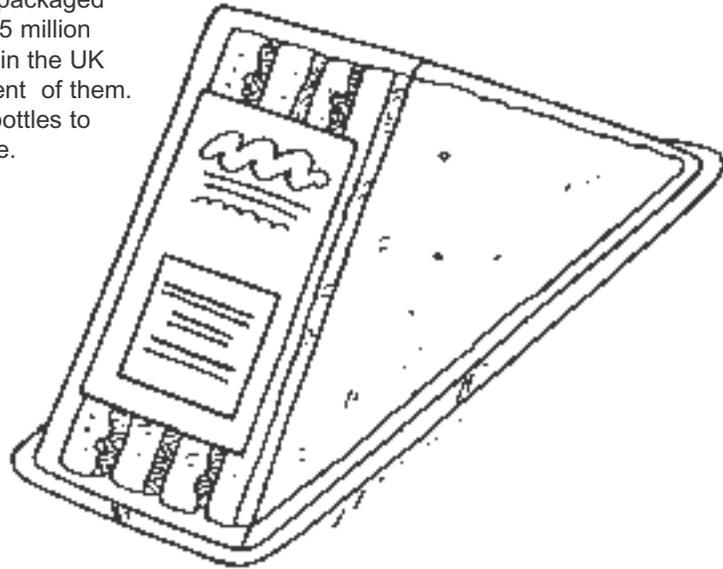
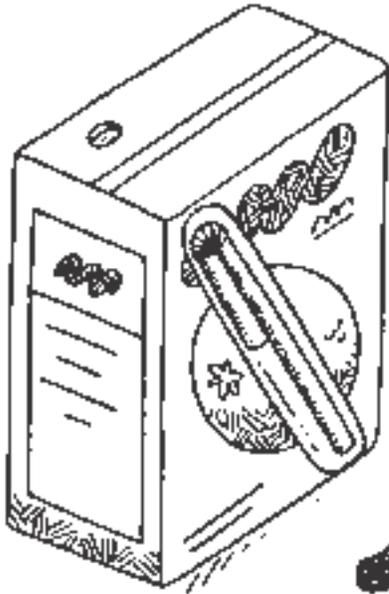
Compared to 50 years ago:  
¥food cans are 50% lighter  
¥yoghurt pots are 60% lighter  
¥glass milk bottles are 50% lighter  
¥plastic carrier bags are half as thick.  
Reducing the weight of packaging saves on transport costs and emissions as well as reducing consumption of raw materials.

## What's in your lunch box?

### Plastic

Bought sandwiches often come in plastic cartons or we wrap home-made ones in clingfilm.

Most of the plastic we use is for packaging. Plastic is used to wrap more than half of all the packaged goods we buy. We use 15 million plastic bottles every day in the UK and only recycle 3 per cent of them. It takes 25 plastic drink bottles to make one recycled fleece.



### Juice cartons

Juice cartons are made from about 75 per cent paper, 20 per cent polyethylene, 5 per cent aluminium foil. As they are a mixture of materials, they cannot be recycled along with ordinary paper.

The first commercial plant for recycling drinks cartons will soon start operating in Scotland. It will separate the plastic film and aluminium from the paper used to make the cartons. Germany recycles more than 40 per cent of its drinks cartons already.

### Fruit and vegetables

Fruit and veg are often imported from thousands of miles away by aircraft, which requires transit packaging. Some supermarkets even sell fruit portions individually wrapped in plastic.

Local food has travelled fewer miles so it's probably fresher. It's also better for the environment - less food miles means less pollution, and reduced packaging.

Returnable plastic crates can be used to transport and display food. They usually last for 10-20 years and can be recycled.

# 3a

## information sheet Reduce, re-use, recycle

We throw away more than 26 million tonnes of rubbish each year from our homes in the UK. There are more and more opportunities to recycle our waste but the amount of waste produced continues to increase.

### Sustainable development

#### What is sustainable development?

We have to use the Earth's resources to live but we should be finding ways to meet our needs and to improve our quality of life that do not damage the Earth, so that other people, both now and in the future, can also have things that they need. **This is called sustainable development**

The quality of people's lives is affected by a combination of economic, social and environmental factors. These in the past have tended to be seen as separate issues, but sustainable development suggests that only by understanding the links between them can we develop lasting solutions. **A great way to help us do this is:**

REDUCE

RE-USE

RECYCLE

#### European Union targets

The European Union has set targets for all member countries on a wide range of waste management issues, including the amount of waste that is landfilled, how much packaging is used and what to do with electrical goods when they are thrown away. With packaging, the first priority is to prevent packaging waste and then to reduce, re-use and recycle.

### Top tips to get you 'R'ing!

#### Reduce

Reduce 'junk' mail by registering with the Mailing Preference Service.

Store leftover food in a re-usable container instead of cling film or foil.

Put your shopping in re-usable bags.

Use rechargeable batteries to save money and energy.

Buy refillable washing powder containers.



#### Recycle

A third of the dustbin is kitchen and garden waste – help reduce it by adding vegetable peelings and fruit skins to your compost heap.

Wash and squash your cans before recycling them.

Recycling helps save energy and raw materials.

Choose products containing recycled material.

#### Re-use

Your waste could be valuable to someone else – take unwanted clothes, books, toys and bric-a-brac to school jumble sales, charity shops or car boot sales.

About a third of household waste is paper – ask your dentist or doctor if they would like old magazines for their waiting room, and support paper recycling schemes.

Reduce waste by re-using old jam jars and scrap paper.

Pass on old rolls of wallpaper to local schools and nurseries to use.

**In 1982 the Swedish Parliament decided that unless 75 per cent of aluminium cans were recycled, their use would be banned. The aluminium industry brought in a deposit scheme so customers got money back for the cans they returned. Vending machines were made with slots in them for empty cans. Now 95 per cent of aluminium cans are recycled.**



75%  
recycled  
or the  
can  
gets it

made of paper  
furniture

furniture made of paper!!!

In Addis Ababa in Ethiopia, one company collects waste paper from schools in the local area and uses it to create papier mache furniture, tables, bookcases and even chairs which they then sell. They add dye to make them brightly coloured.

**Since March 2002 shoppers in the Republic of Ireland have been taxed on their use of plastic bags. A government order forces all shops to charge 9p for every bag used by customers. The tax has reduced the use of plastic bags by 90 per cent.**



Dyson

Dyson created no bag vacuum cleaners, and filters that could be re-used by washing them, rather than buying new ones.

9p a plastic bag



© In response to the destruction of forests around the world, representatives from environmental groups, the timber industry, indigenous peoples organisations and community forestry groups met to discuss how forests could be better protected. As a result the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) was set up in 1993 to encourage responsible forest management. Buying wood with the FSC mark means it has been sustainably managed.

**In Esslingen, Germany, the local council decided to charge households for every bag of rubbish that was put out for collection, instead of charging everyone the same amount through the council tax. In the first year the average amount of rubbish collected per household fell from 5.8kg to 3kg, as people found out that they could save money by avoiding packaging, and recycling and composting.**



Refill  
madam?

You can take your Ecover product containers back to have them refilled for things like washing up liquid. The Body Shop will take back containers for recycling.

### Seven things you didn't know about your rubbish

**1** In one year there would be enough waste to fill dustbins stretching from the UK to the moon.

**2** For every tonne of paper used in recycling, 17 trees are saved. Half of Europe's forests have already disappeared to provide us with paper, card and timber. Logging has started in the wildlife-rich Carpathian Mountains, home to over 480 plant species and nearly half of Europe's wolf population.

**3** The UK uses 500 million plastic bags every week. Plastic bags and bottles sent to landfill take around 500 years to decay.

**4** In 1999 over 7 million tonnes of laser printer cartridges were used in the UK. Over ¾ were thrown away. This is the equivalent of 15,000 tonnes of waste plastic and metal. Each laser cartridge that is recycled conserves the equivalent amount of a litre of oil.

**5** We buy over 654 million batteries a year. Most end up in landfill sites where the outer coating of the batteries corrodes and heavy metals may leak from them and pollute the environment. Cadmium is one of the main metals in batteries. It does not degrade and can get into the food chain, where it affects all environmental sectors and can damage the liver, kidneys and the brain of humans and fish.

**6** The Alumysa project in Chile will build an aluminium plant, three hydroelectric dams and a new port in one of the most pristine natural areas remaining on Earth. The massive amounts of waste generated by the project will pollute rivers, streams and lakes. A recycled can saves enough energy to run a television for 3 hours.

**7** Each year 22 million tonnes of our household waste (80%) is land filled. Poorly managed landfill sites create smells, noise and pollution and attract pests like rats and seagulls. Hazardous waste landfill sites have been linked to health problems such as birth defects, cancers and respiratory problems.



**Friends of the Earth**

# 4b

## information sheet Shout about waste

If we feel strongly about something, what methods can we use to influence the decisions made? Which methods are likely to be most effective?

### What have people done?



In the 1980s **German consumers** protested about the excessive packaging in supermarkets by **unpacking all their goods and leaving the packaging in the stores**. The protests attracted a lot of publicity.



In 1971 **Friends of the Earth** in the UK dumped bottles on the steps of the headquarters of the **Schweppes Company** after Schweppes announced that it was dropping returnable bottles in favour of disposable packaging.

Several hundred people braved the bleak weather on 22 January 2003 to take part in **Friends of the Earth's** Waste No More **lobby of Parliament**. The lobby forms part of Friends of the Earth's campaign to help make the Doorstep Recycling Bill law. This will ensure that every household in England and Wales is provided with a doorstep recycling service. More than half of all MPs support doorstep recycling.

**Lobby** — to influence politicians or public officials on an issue



Calliste Lelliotti/Friends of the Earth

PLANNING REJECTED

March 2001 **local residents in Kidderminster** held demonstrations outside the town hall against a proposal to build a massive incinerator in their town. More than **1,500 letters of objection** were sent to the council and **15,000 people signed a petition**. The planning application was rejected.

**Incinerator** — a large furnace used to burn waste

**1** What do you think is going to happen with waste over the next 100 years? Create your own future time line on waste.

## Future time line

**2** How much rubbish does your family throw away in a year?

Make a chart of all the rubbish your family throws out over a week. You can count the number of glass bottles, cans, sheets of paper, plastic packaging and if possible weigh other types of rubbish.

To work out how much rubbish your family throws away a year multiply the totals by 52 and add extra for Christmas, birthdays and other special

**?** **How much rubbish does your family throw away?**



Show your findings as pictographs and/or pie/bar charts

**Were you surprised at how much rubbish your family throws away?**

**How did you feel counting/ weighing up the rubbish?**

**How much of your rubbish was recycled?**

**How much could have been recycled?**

**What could you and your family do to reduce the amount of rubbish binned?**

**3** Use the information on *The history of waste* sheet to create an assembly to kick-start the activity day/week.

## An assembly

## Rubbish competition

**4** Organise a rubbish collecting competition in school

### Why we use packaging

**1** Give three reasons why we use packaging

1 \_\_\_\_\_  
2 \_\_\_\_\_  
3 \_\_\_\_\_

### What is it used for?

**2** Why use different packaging materials? Copy and complete the table below with as many examples as you can think of.

Packaging material	Made from (resources used)	Used for	Why
egg box	cardboard, trees	carrying eggs	prevent breaking

**3** Collect as many different types of packaging as you can, such as cans for food, sweet wrappers and boxes for DVDs or games. Sort your collection into groups of different material. Use the information card to help you.

#### Which material comes from where?

Trace the history of your packaging from raw material to end product. Show your findings as flow diagrams. You may want to work in pairs or a small group as there is quite a lot of research involved.

**On a world map** stick your collected packaging to where it first came from — as a raw material. Be careful: the packaging could have originated from more than one place!

### Where does it all come from?

### Raw materials

**4** Where do the majority of raw materials come from to make our packaging. Name the main countries and describe where they are located in the world. Do you know anything about these countries?

### 3D structure

#### 5 Getting the message across

Collect as many different types of packaging material as you can and create a 3D structure highlighting the need to reduce unnecessary packaging. You could use some of the information in the pack and find out more through your own research.

## Role-plays

**1** Working in small groups look at the following scenarios, think about all the options the person has and create a short role-play to show these possible options and why different people may choose different ones.

You may think of your own scenarios to show.

### Scenario 1

You have just finished a can of drink in the playground. What do you do with it?

- a) put it in the bin?
- b) use it as a football?
- c) leave it on the ground for the caretaker to pick up?
- d) take it home to be recycled?
- e) something else?

### Scenario 2

You have just eaten half a sandwich and don't want the rest. What do you do with it?

- a) put it in the bin?
- b) feed it to the birds?
- c) leave it on the ground for the caretaker to pick up?
- d) take it home to put in the compost bin?
- e) something else?

## Survey

How much waste does the school produce each week?

What kind of waste is thrown away:

- ¥ from classrooms?
- ¥ from the kitchen?
- ¥ from the office?
- ¥ from cleaning?

Who collects the waste from school?

How much does waste collection cost the school?

Are there scrap paper trays for rough work in each classroom?

Do classes re-use backing paper?

Is office paper that is used on one side saved for re-use?

Are envelopes saved for re-use?

Is waste paper collected for recycling?

Does the school buy recycled paper and exercise books?

Does the school buy envelopes from recycled paper?

Does the school buy recycled toilet paper?

Does the school have a compost heap?

If so, what does the school do with the compost?

Which products does the school buy in bulk to cut down on packaging waste:

- ¥ for the kitchen?
- ¥ for the office?
- ¥ for cleaning?
- ¥ for the classroom?

What other kinds of things does the school collect for re-use? (eg newspapers, yoghurt pots)

## School survey

**2** Most schools spend between £300 and £1,000 on waste disposal each year, depending on their size, and produce a minimum of one tonne of waste per term.

Find out how your school/youth club is doing. You could use some of the questions on the right to carry out your survey.

Once you have carried out your survey publish your findings — for example through the school newspaper/newsletter, or at an assembly or create a display for the reception area. Make sure it is put somewhere prominent where lots of pupils, parents and staff can see it. Show your findings using diagrams, such as pie charts.

Using the findings of your survey and the information cards

**1** Plan a campaign to raise awareness for the need to reduce, re-use and recycle not only at school or your youth club but also at home. How will you do this in a waste-friendly way?

## Plan a campaign

## Start recycling at school

**2** Start a recycling collection. Things to think about: What do people do with their paper, cans and other recyclable material?

How will you collect recyclable material like paper and cans in school/ youth club?

How many black bags are you likely to collect per week?

Who will be responsible for organising it?

How much time will it take?

Who do you need to get permission and/or help from?

Who will collect the materials for recycling?

Where will you store the paper, cans and other material waiting for collection?

Who will keep records of your collections?

How will you let the rest of your school/ club know you have been successful?

**3** Look at the two poster designs (right).

**1** Which image is the most striking? Give reasons for your choice

**2** Which style do you prefer for getting the message across? Cartoon or photographs? Why?

**3** Can you think of suitable headlines to go with the two images?

**4** Design your own poster raising awareness of waste, rubbish and recycling.

**5** Can you think of any other ways of publicising your campaign?



## Poster design

