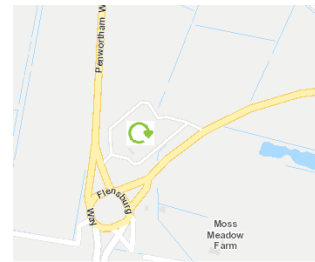


Geography Knowledge Organiser: Rubbish and Recycling Autumn 1

Key Vocabulary	
environment	all of the physical surroundings on Earth
land use	what land is used for
landfill	a place where waste is kept; a place where waste is usually buried
recreation	an activity that is done for enjoyment
recycling	making rubbish into something new
retail	the activity of selling goods to the public
waste	rubbish that is thrown into the bin or recycled



Where is our local Recycling centre?



Our local recycling centre on Flensburg Way in Farington Moss, Leyland, Lancashire

Concept: **Environments**

Overarching question: *How has rubbish affected our Earth over time?*

Safe Websites for Researching

<https://www.reusethisbag.com/articles/kids-guide-to-recycling/>
[National Geographic Kids \(natgeokids.com\)](http://National Geographic Kids (natgeokids.com))
[Welcome to Recycle City | Recycle City | U.S. EPA](#)
[Earth Rangers - Where kids go to save animals!](#)

What can we recycle?



Did you know?

In 2018, **1.07 million tonnes** of waste was **recycled** in Scotland and **1.03 million tonnes** of general waste was **sent to landfill** sites

Sticky Knowledge

There are many different uses of the land in the South Ribble area. These include housing, healthcare, factories, education, transportation, recreation, retail and business.

Our local waste is collected by the local council and taken to the Farington Household Waste Recycling Centre.

Our local waste disposal and recycling centre is located in Leyland and a map of where you can find it is on this page.

There are many ways to reduce the amount of rubbish in landfills. One way is to make compost at home, upcycle by reusing things that you don't want to throw away, and of course, recycling by sorting things that can be recycled into the correct bins.

You can recycle items into the following categories: **plastics, paper, glass, metal and aluminium.**

Paper and cardboard recycling facts: Paper is recycled by mixing paper together and removing all of the ink by cleaning it with water and soap. Once all of the ink is cleaned off of the paper, it is rolled out really thin and left out to dry.

Aluminium recycling facts: To recycle tins and cans, they are heated to a very high temperature in a huge furnace and melted down to make metal ingots, or blocks of steel. Each ingot can make around 1.5 million new cans.

Glass recycling facts: Glass can be recycled over and over again, forever. To recycle glass, large piles are washed and crushed into tiny glass balls, a little liked beads. All of these tiny glass beads are then melted down and put into moulds. The liquid glass goes hard when it is left to cool in its mould.

Plastic recycling facts: Plastic can be recycled by going through a giant shredder and coming out as granules and flakes. These tiny pieces of plastic are then melted and moulded into things like

Metal recycling facts: For metals to be recycled, they have to be separated first. This can be done by hand or by huge, powerful magnets. Once separated, the various metal types are melted down and made into metal ingots (blocks of steel).

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