CITY OF
TEA TREE GULLY
Naturally Better

Lift the right lid

Challenge cards

Childcare centres,
kindergartens &
schools (Reception through to Year 2)

CITY OF TEA TREE GULLY
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Reuse



Toy swap

This fun, eco-friendly event promotes sharing, sustainability, and the joy of discovering ‘new-to-you’ treasures.

Imagine a world where every toy gets a second chance to spark joy—where children learn the power of sharing, sustainability, and discovery. A toy swap isn’t just about trading toys; it’s about creating a community that values reusing over wasting, giving over discarding, and excitement over excess. By bringing gently loved toys to swap, we teach kids that small actions can make a big impact. Join us in making playtime more meaningful—one swapped toy at a time!

Materials

- Toys for Swapping – Gently used, clean, and safe toys brought by participants.
- Tables or mats for displaying toys in an organised way.
- Labels and signs to categorise toys.
- Swap tokens or tickets given to children in exchange for each toy they bring.
- Collection bins for gathering toys before the event.
- Cleaning supplies (wipes, sanitiser, or cloths) to clean toys if needed.
- Registration sheet to keep track of participants and donated toys (optional).
- Volunteers or staff to assist children and ensure smooth swapping.
- Leftover toy donation box for unclaimed toys to be donated after the event.
- Promotion materials (posters and flyers) to spread the word.

Planning the event

- Choose a date and venue: Select a convenient date and a space with enough room for children and their toys. A classroom, hall, or outdoor area works well.
- Set guidelines: Decide on the types of toys allowed (eg - clean, gently used, no broken or missing parts) and the swapping system.
- Promote the event: Inform parents through newsletters, social media, and posters. Encourage participation by highlighting the benefits of reusing toys.

Collect and sort toys

- Set up a collection period: Ask families to bring in toys a few days before the event or on the day itself.
- Inspect and organise: Ensure toys are clean and safe, then sort them into categories (eg - puzzles, stuffed animals, action figures, books).

Set Up the Swap Area

- Create a display: Arrange the toys on tables or mats for easy browsing.
- Label sections: Use signs to categorise toys for a smoother swapping process.
- Prepare a swap system: Give each child a token or ticket for every toy they bring, which they can exchange for a 'new-to-them' toy.

Run the Toy Swap

- Explain the rules: Gather the children and briefly explain how the swap works. Encourage fair and friendly exchanges.
- Supervise and assist: Teachers or volunteers can help children browse, choose, and swap toys.
- Encourage fun and learning: Reinforce the values of sharing, reusing, and sustainability through engaging conversations and activities. To enhance the swap experience, invite students to share stories about the items they brought or to explain why they chose a particular items.

Wrap up and donate leftovers

- Reflect on the event: Discuss with the children why swapping items is better than buying new ones or throwing old ones away. Explain how swapping helps reduce waste and ask them to think about other items that could be swapped instead of discarded.
- Donate unclaimed toys: Any leftover toys can be donated to charities, childcare centers, or community groups.



Bee hotel

This exciting activity encourages collaboration, environmental stewardship, and the thrill of crafting a safe haven for bees.

Picture a world where every bee finds a cozy place to call home—a world where children learn the importance of biodiversity, sustainability, and hands-on discovery. Building a bee hotel isn't just about creating a cozy habitat for bees; it's about fostering a community that values protecting the environment, nurturing wildlife, and learning through action. By building a bee hotel, kids discover that even small efforts can have a big impact on the planet.

Materials

- Wooden box, frame or recycled container for the main structure
- Drill with various-sized drill bits (to create holes)
- Natural materials like hollow tubes, twigs, bark, pine cones and leaves to create a little hideaway for bees and other insects.
- Twine or strong string to secure materials
- Saw if needed to cut material to size
- Sandpaper to smooth any rough edges
- Natural twine or mesh to close off the back of the box (optional)

Prepare the box or frame

- Start with a wooden box, frame or recycled container as the base for your bee hotel. It should be deep enough to accommodate nesting materials - about 13 cm deep.
- If necessary, cut the box to the desired size using a saw. Sand any rough edges.

Drill holes in the wooden box

- Use a drill with different-sized drill bits to create holes in the front panel of the wooden box. These holes should range from 3 to 8 mm wide to cater to different types of bees.
- Space the holes about 1 cm apart to allow bees to easily access them.

Fill the box with nesting materials

- If using bamboo sticks or hollow reeds, cut them to about the same length as the depth of your box. Sand the cut ends to remove any splinters.
- Place the bamboo sticks or reeds into the box, ensuring the holes face outward. Pack them tightly to create a snug environment for the bees.
- You can also use small sections of Eucalyptus branches, scrap wood, native grasses, twigs, bark, leaves and pine cones to create nesting spaces.
- Invite students to help arrange these materials inside the box, encouraging them to explore the textures and colours while discussing each item.

Secure the materials

- Use twine or natural string to secure the materials in place, ensuring they remain snug and that nothing shifts when placed outdoors.
- If necessary, attach a piece of mesh or fabric to the back of the box to keep the nesting materials contained.

Hang or place the bee hotel

- Find a spot in the garden or yard that receives partial sun and is sheltered from strong winds. Mount or hang the bee hotel on a fence, tree, or post.
- Let the kids help decide on the location.

Observe and reflect

- From a safe distance, watch as bees and other insects begin to use the hotel for nesting.
- Discuss with students the role insects play in the environment, how building a bee hotel supports local biodiversity, and explore other materials that could be reused to create a cozy hideaway for insects.



Art tools

This fun activity sparks creativity, promotes sustainability, and inspires hands-on exploration through upcycling waste items.

Everyday waste can be turned into something incredible! Creating your own art tools isn't just about crafting—it's about embracing creativity, sustainability, and the magic of upcycling. Can old fabric become a paintbrush, a bottle cap a stamp, or discarded foam a sponge? By repurposing materials you already have, we show that even small actions can spark big change. Let's see what amazing tools you can invent—get ready to create, reuse, and make something beautiful!

Materials

- Old paintbrushes for reuse or repurposing
- Fabric scraps. aluminium foil, bottle caps, old sponges or foam
- Sticks, twigs, leaves, pine cones or seeds
- Rubber bands, string, or yarn
- Scissors and glue
- Recycled paper or old cardboard for testing and decorating

Repurpose old paint brushes

- Take an old paintbrush and remove or reshape the bristles. You can trim them or bend them for unique textures.
- Wrap fabric scraps around the bristles and secure them with glue to create a custom brush with a new look and feel.

Create a stamp

- Use bottle caps or aluminum foil to create a stamping tool.
- For a bottle cap stamp, glue a piece of foam or cardboard to the inside of the cap, then press it into ink or paint to test the effect.
- Alternatively, mould aluminum foil into a desired shape to create your own stamp.

Make a sponge tool

- Cut an old sponge or foam into fun shapes like circles, triangles, or even letters.
- Attach a stick or chopstick to the back of the sponge using glue to create a handle for easy use.

Create a textured brush

- Gather small twigs or sticks and tie them together with string. For added creativity, attach fabric, yarn, or natural elements like leaves or feathers to the ends.
- The added textures will give you a variety of brush effects to experiment with.

Test and experiment

- Dip your new art tools into paint or ink, and experiment with stamping, brushing, and printing. See how each tool creates different patterns and textures on paper!

Get creative

- Combine tools, swap handles, and mix materials to invent even more unique art tools. The possibilities are endless!

Observe and reflect

- Discuss with the children the different everyday waste items that were repurposed and how different materials create different textures.



Scavenger hunt

This exciting activity sparks curiosity, encourages sustainability, and inspires hands-on learning through exploration.

Get ready for a scavenger hunt like no other! Send the children on a mission to explore the world around them and find everyday items that represent the raw materials used to make common products. From leaves that become paper to sand that transform into glass, nature holds the key to everything we need.

This challenge is all about connecting with the environment, understanding where materials come from, and discovering how recycling helps us reuse them. Let's uncover the natural resources we rely on every day—get ready to hunt, learn, and explore!

Materials

- A bag or container for collecting items
- A checklist or notebook and pencil to record findings
- A printed list of raw materials
- A magnifying glass for closer inspection (optional)

How it works

- Get ready to explore! Your mission is to find natural materials that match everyday items we use.

Step 1: Listen and choose

- The educator holds up a common item like a glass bottle, a metal tin, a piece of paper/cardboard or a piece of fabric.
- Each student has a set of mini cards showing different raw materials sand (eg - bark, sand, rocks, plant fibers, wood).
- Students pick the card they think matches the raw materials for that product.

Step 2: Search and collect

- After picking a card, students race to find a real-life example of that material (eg - if they chose sand for glass, they look for sand).
- They place their found item in their basket and return.

Step 3: Reveal and discuss

- Once back, students lay their found objects on the ground and match them to the correct product cards.
- The educator asks:
  - What did you pick? (Student reveal their raw material card)
  - What did you find? (Students show the real object they collected)
  - Why did you think it was the right material?
- The educator then explains the correct answer and its connection to the item.

Step 5: Reflection time

- Discuss how something could transform into another product, and how recycling plays a role in this process.
- Reflect on how nature provides the raw materials we use every day and how recycling can preserve our natural resources and protect the environment.

Bonus challenge

See who can think of an item that is made from more than one material.



Compostable critters

This engaging activity sparks creativity, promotes sustainability, and encourages hands-on learning by crafting eco-friendly critters that help reduce waste and return nutrients to the soil.

Get ready to design your very own composting critter. Using certified compostable containers and other eco-friendly materials, create a critter that helps break down compostable waste and return valuable nutrients to the soil. This challenge is all about learning how composting helps reduce waste and nourish the earth. Get creative and help nature by building a critter that takes recycling to the next level!

Materials

- Certified compostable containers - eg cups, plates and cutlery
- Cardboard and paper
- Scissors and glue
- Coloured pencils or natural dyes
- Food scraps
- Compostable plant materials - eg grass clippings, leaves and plant cuttings

Gather materials

- Collect compostable containers and other eco-friendly materials for your critter. Ensure all items are safe for composting and free from plastic or coatings.

Design your critter

- Think about what your critter will look like—will it have a big mouth to "eat" food scraps or extra legs for crawling through compost?
- Brainstorm ideas and sketch out a simple design.

Build your critter

- Use compostable containers to form the critter's body, attaching parts with glue or cutting shapes as needed.
- Stack or layer materials to create features like legs, tails, or wings.

Decorate your critter

- Use coloured pencils, plant-based dyes, or natural materials like leaves and plant fibers to decorate your critter. Avoid synthetic materials that won't break down in compost.

Introduce your critter to the compost (optional)

- Place your critter in a compost bin or pile where it can start breaking down naturally. Over time, it will decompose along with the food scraps and other items, returning nutrients to the soil.
- Check back in a few weeks to see how your critter is breaking down.

Reflection time

- Discuss how composting reduces waste, enriches soil, and relies on decomposers like worms and insects to break down materials.
- Reflect on why some materials decompose faster than others, how home and industrial composting (used to break down the material collected through our green-lid food and organics bins) work, and how compostable critters help minimise landfill.
- Consider what we can do to help keep compostable critters healthy.

Look for the seedling logo



It means the item is certified compostable to Australian standards and can go in your green-lid food and organics bin.



Recyclable creation

This hands-on challenge encourages creativity and sustainability by transforming recyclable materials into imaginative creations.

What if trash wasn't just trash, but a chance to create something amazing? Take everyday recyclable items and transform them into something brand new! Whether it's a sculpture, a gadget, or an entirely new invention, this challenge is all about thinking outside the bin. Get creative, re-imagine waste, and discover how recycling gives materials a second life. How will you turn discarded items into something extraordinary?

Materials

- Tub of recyclable materials - think cardboard, paper, plastic bottles, fabric strips, bottle caps etc.
- Scissors, glue or tape
- Coloured pencils, natural dyes, paint or textas

Gather materials

- Choose a variety of recyclable materials from the tub to work with.
- Think about what you might create - an art piece, a useful object, or even a fun invention!

Brainstorm and plan

- Observe the shapes and textures of the materials.
- Imagine different ways to repurpose them.
- Sketch a rough idea or discuss your design before starting.
- Try to make your creation functional - Can it hold something or serve a useful purpose?

Start creating

- Cut, fold, or shape materials as needed.
- Use tape or glue to attach pieces together.
- Decorate with markers or paint to add details.

Test your creation

- Test your creation to see if it performs as you originally intended.

Clean up and recycle leftovers

- Sort any remaining scraps into the appropriate bins.

Share and reflect

- Show off your creation - Explain what materials you used, how it was made and how it works..
- Discuss how recycling reduces waste, the importance of reusing materials, and how small actions like repurposing can positively impact the environment.
- Consider what new purposes old items can have and the importance of looking for creative ways to reuse items that would otherwise be thrown away.



Waste audit

This activity teaches the importance of waste sorting and provides hands-on experience with making sustainable waste disposal choices.

Get ready to become a waste sorting expert! In this activity, you'll sort through waste from your centre and figure out which items belong in the red-lid landfill bin, green-lid food and organics bin, or yellow-lid recycling bin. Use your waste diversion knowledge and the helpful guide to sort items correctly. Can you sort everything properly and help reduce waste? This is a great way to learn how each type of waste can be handled and how small actions make a big impact on the environment!

Materials

- Tarp with labelled sections for each waste stream
- Gloves and tongs for each student
- Buckets to collect waste material
- Waste diversion guide to ensure waste is sorted correctly
- Laminated waste audit tally sheet to record findings
- Camera or smartphone for documenting results

Set up the sorting area

- Lay out the tarp with clearly labeled sections - red for landfill, green for food and organics, and yellow for recycling.
- Dump the waste onto the tarp.
- Place the red, yellow, and green buckets next to the tarp for sorting.

Review the waste diversion guide

- Review the waste diversion guide with the group, discussing which items belong in each category. Access whichbin.sa.gov.au for additional information.
- Before you start sorting, guess which type of waste you'll find most of.

Begin sorting

- Give each student a pair of gloves to wear during the sorting process.
- One at a time, take an item from the tarp and decide where it belongs.
- Place the item in the corresponding bucket and tally the results on the waste audit tally sheet to keep track of how much waste falls into each category.
- Continue until all items are sorted.

Take photos

- Use a camera or smartphone to take photos of the sorting process and the final results for documentation and further discussion.

Discuss results and reflect

- Review the sorted waste with the group and discuss any surprises or challenges that came up during the activity.
- Compare your predictions with what you actually found.
- Reflect on how much waste can be diverted from landfill and on the importance of proper waste sorting and how these small actions help.

Clean Up

- Once the sorting is complete, clean up the area and dispose of the waste appropriately.

Create a plan

- Choose one type of waste to reduce, set a goal and track your progress.



Seed cards

In this hands-on activity, you'll recycle paper into plantable seed paper, learning about sustainability, waste reduction, and how compost helps plants grow from seed.

Turn old paper into plantable seed paper! By recycling paper, you're not only reducing waste but also creating a product that can help the environment. This activity will teach you about sustainability, how waste reduction plays a big role in protecting the planet, and how compost helps seeds thrive. Ready to get your hands dirty and make something green for the future?

Materials

- Two picture frames of the same size
- Fine mesh or screen
- Recycled paper - Shredded non-glossy paper or cardboard
- Water
- Plantable seeds - Eg herbs or wildflowers
- Towel to absorb excess moisture
- Rolling pin or flat object for flattening the paper
- Bowl or container for mixing the paper pulp

Prepare the paper

- Tear the paper into small pieces. The smaller the pieces, the better.
- Soak the torn paper in water to soften it.
- If you're using a blender, blend the soaked paper with water until it becomes a pulp. For a more textured look, you can leave some larger pieces of paper.
- If you're not using a blender, just mash the soaked paper with your hands.

Add the seeds

- Stir the plantable seeds into the pulp. Be gentle so the seeds don't get damaged, and make sure they are evenly distributed throughout the pulp.

Make the mould

- Remove the glass and backing from both picture frames so you're left with two empty wooden frames.
- Cut a piece of mesh slightly larger than one frame. Stretch it tightly over the back of this frame and secure it with staples, glue, or tape. This will be your mould, which holds the paper pulp. Cut off any excess mesh hanging over the sides.
- Leave the second frame empty. This will act as the deckle, helping to shape the seed paper by sitting on top of the mould.

Make the seed paper

- Stack the empty frame on top of the mesh-covered frame to make a 'sandwich'. Hold them tightly and dunk them into the pulp mixture. Shake gently underwater to evenly distribute the pulp. Slowly lift the frames out of the pulp, letting the water drain.
- Carefully remove the top frame, leaving the pulp on the frame with the mesh screen.
- Place the frame face down on to a clean towel or cloth. Use a sponge to press the back of the screen and absorb as much water as possible. Gently lift the frame, leaving the paper on the towel or cloth.

Drain and dry

- Allow the paper to dry for 24 to 48 hours, depending on thickness and humidity.

Cut and decorate

- Once the paper is dry, you can also decorate it with natural materials.

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Decomposition bottle

This simple activity allows you to see the decomposition process firsthand, while learning how composting can reduce waste and benefit the planet!

In this exciting experiment, you'll create your very own mini compost bin inside a bottle. By adding food scraps and observing how they decompose, you'll see firsthand the power of composting in action. You'll also compare compostable food scraps to non-compostable items to understand how different materials break down. Ready to learn how composting reduces waste and enriches the soil? Let's get started and watch nature work its magic!

Materials

- Clear plastic bottle
- Scissors
- Soil - Enough to fill the bottom of the bottle
- Food scraps and garden organics
- Non-compostable items
- Water for moistening the contents
- Small rocks or pebbles for drainage (optional)
- Towel or tray to catch any mess

Prepare the bottles

- Using scissors or a utility knife, carefully cut the top off two clear plastic bottles horizontally. Ensure the cut allows the top half to fit snugly over the bottom half like a lid—this will help retain moisture and heat.
- If you want to improve airflow, you can add small rocks or pebbles to the bottom of the bottles for drainage. Alternatively just poke a few holes in the bottom of the bottles. This prevents the compost from getting too soggy.

Create the layers

- Add a layer of soil to the bottom of the first bottle, about 1-2 inches deep. This will be the base where your food scraps will decompose.
- Add a layer of brown waste (eg - shredded paper or leaves). Then add a layer of compostable food scraps (eg - fruit peels, vegetable scraps, eggshells, coffee grounds). Be sure to break down larger items into smaller pieces to speed up decomposition.
- Repeat the layers until the bottle is three quarters full.
- Repeat the same process for bottle two. But instead, add small amounts of non-compostable items (eg - plastic, metal, wrappers). This will allow you to compare how compostable materials break down differently from non-compostable items.

Moisten the compost

- Lightly water the contents of the bottles to keep them moist, but not too wet. Compost needs moisture to break down, but excess water can cause it to rot. It's also good to give it a shake every now and then, to loosen it all up or aerate it.

Seal and label the bottle

- Place the top of the bottle back over the bottom half to create a controlled environment. You may want to leave a small gap to allow air to circulate.
- Use a pen or marker to mark the starting level of the waste and add the date.

Observe, discuss and reflect

- Place the bottles in a warm area where they can get some light.
- Every day give it a bit of a stir and spray with water to keep it nice and damp.
- Over the next few weeks, observe how the food scraps break down compared to the non-compostable materials, take notes or photos to track the process, and reflect on how composting reduces waste and returns nutrients to the soil.

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Emissions



Gassy banana

This hands-on activity demonstrates how food waste in landfills creates methane gas, highlighting the importance of composting for reducing emissions and protecting the environment.

Did you know that food waste in landfills produces methane, a powerful greenhouse gas? In this experiment, you'll use plastic bottles, balloons, and banana peels to see methane production in action! By comparing bottles with and without food waste, you'll discover how organic waste breaks down and why composting is a better choice for the planet. Get ready to explore the science behind food waste and its impact on our environment!

Materials

- 2 clear plastic bottles - 500mL or larger
- 2 balloons
- 2 banana peels or other food scraps
- 1 tablespoon of soil per bottle
- Warm water
- Spoon or small funnel
- Permanent marker to label the bottles
- Rubber bands for securing balloons (optional)

Label the bottles

- Label one bottle “with food waste” and the other “without food waste.”

Prepare the bottles

- Place a banana peel or food scraps into the “with food waste” bottle. Leave the other bottle empty.
- Fill the bottles three-quarters full with water.
- Stretch a balloon over the mouth of each bottle, ensuring a tight seal.
- Use rubber bands if needed.

Observe

- Place the bottles in a warm spot and observe over several days.
- Watch as the balloon on the “with food waste” bottle begins to inflate due to the slow release of methane gas as a result of decomposition. Compare it to the “without food waste” bottle, which should remain unchanged. The inflating balloon visually demonstrates how methane gas forms in landfills, highlighting the impact of food waste on the environment.

Reflect and discuss

- Why did one balloon inflate more? What does this tell us about methane production in landfills? How can composting reduce these emissions?

Don’t waste the banana liquid!

After the experiment, the banana liquid can be used to water plants! Pour the liquid into a watering can (diluting with water), and use it to nourish your garden. Plants love the nutrients!

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Watch it grow

This activity encourages creativity and sustainability by transforming food scraps and recycled containers into a thriving new plant.

What if your food scraps could grow into something new? In this hands-on challenge, you'll upcycle everyday materials to create your own mini garden! Using soil, a repurposed container, and seeds from food scraps, you'll see firsthand how waste can turn into new life. Let's get planting and give leftovers a second chance to grow!

Materials

- A repurposed container - eg - yogurt cup, tin can, egg carton or milk carton
- Soil or compost from your garden
- Seeds from food scraps - eg - tomato, capsicum, avocado, citrus, strawberry seeds or herb cuttings
- Water
- Small gardening tools or a spoon (optional)
- Marker and labels for labelling plants (optional)

Prepare the container

- Choose a clean, repurposed container.
- If using a solid container, poke small drainage holes at the bottom.

Fill with soil

- Add soil or compost until the container is about three-quarters full.

Plant your seeds or cuttings

- If using seeds, place them gently into the soil about 1-2 cm deep (depending on the type of plant) and cover lightly.
- If using herb cuttings, plant them so the roots or stem are covered with soil.

Water with care

- Lightly water the soil to keep it moist but not soggy.
- Place the container in a sunny spot, such as a windowsill or garden area.

Observe and nurture

- Check daily for growth and water as needed – If your seeds don't sprout, try growing micro greens! They grow quickly and can be harvested in just a few days.
- Once the plant grows big enough, consider transplanting it into a pot or garden bed
- Let some plants go to seed so you can replant them next season.

Reflect and discuss

- What food scraps can grow into new plants?
- How does upcycling containers reduce waste?
- What happens to food scraps if we don't plant or compost them?
- How does growing food from scraps help the environment?

Bonus Challenge

- Experiment with different seeds—How fast do they grow?
- Consider whether different seeds require specific conditions to grow effectively.
- Try making a delicious snack using the food you have grown.

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Waste sorting

Create a hands-on waste sorting activity that helps students understand proper waste disposal and the journey of waste after it leaves the bin.

In this hands-on challenge, students will become a waste-sorting expert by examining everyday items and deciding where they should go. Using colour-coded bins, a magnifying glass, and a collection of familiar materials, they'll uncover what happens to waste after it leaves the bin. Can they sort everything correctly? Let's dive in and discover how small actions can make a big impact on our environment!

Materials

- Sorting containers clearly labelled and colour coded
- City of Tea Tree Gully waste diversion guide
- Magnifying glass for close examination of materials
- Collection of safe, familiar items - A mix of recyclable, organic and landfill waste for students to sort such as paper, plastics, fabrics, and natural materials.

Prepare the waste sorting station

- Choose a suitable space with enough room for students to move around and interact with the sorting containers and the materials.
- Place the yellow, green, and red sorting containers in a clear, visible area with space between them for easy access.
- Use a table or flat surface to display a mix of recyclable, organic, and landfill materials in a way that encourages participation.
- Place the City of Tea Tree Gully waste diversion guide nearby for students to consult
- Include a magnifying glass for students to examine items closely.

Activating the waste sorting station

- Examine Each Item – Identify what it is made of.
- Sort the Waste – Determine the correct bin for disposal.
- Explore the Journey – Discuss what happens to it after disposal.
- Reinforce learning by engaging students with small competitions to encourage correct sorting habits.

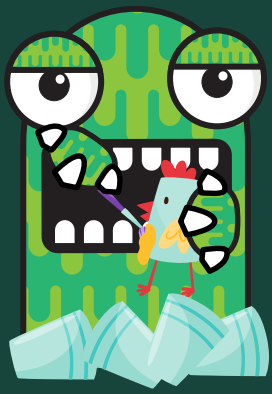
Reflect and discuss

- What surprised you about where an item belongs? What could be reused or repurposed instead of thrown away?
- Challenge students to think of ways to upcycle items instead of disposing of them.

Bonus Challenge

- Time students to see who can correctly sort the most items.

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Recycled art

Get creative with a hands-on activity that encourages students to transform everyday discarded materials into meaningful art while exploring the importance of reuse and resourcefulness.

Use everyday recyclable materials to create something completely new! With paper, plastic, fabric, and natural items, challenge students to transform what might have been discarded into a masterpiece. As they craft, encourage them to think about how reusing materials helps reduce waste. Get creative and give old items a brand-new life!

Materials

- Collection of safe, familiar items - A mix of recyclable, organic and landfill waste for students to use such as paper, plastics, fabrics, and natural materials.
- Basic crafting tools, including scissors, glue, tape, and other safe materials for assembling their artwork.
- An area to showcase completed art projects and inspire further creativity.

Site set-up

- Select a space with tables or workstations for students to create comfortably.
- Provide a collection of safe, recyclable materials for students to use.
- Provide tools and resources such as glue, scissors, tape, and other crafting supplies.
- Create a display area to showcase students' completed recycled art projects.

Activating the waste sorting station

- Encourage students to experiment and build unique artworks using repurposed materials.
- Assign themes or prompts to inspire creativity, such as future cities, waste animals, or eco-friendly inventions.
- Ask students to explain the story behind their recycled art and its environmental impact. Have them consider questions like:
    - What inspired their creation? How does it help reduce waste?
    - What message does their artwork convey about sustainability?
- Ensure any remaining materials are sorted into the correct bins.

Bonus Challenge

- Have students create wearable items from repurposed materials and showcase them.