

We want to make a change. How do we begin?

1) Looking at plastic usage in your synagogue

Plastics are amazing materials and over the past 50 years have made modern life much more convenient and colourful.

The problem with them however is that we have become accustomed to single use plastic and the resulting rubbish produced is now becoming overwhelming.

Not only is the quantity of rubbish overwhelming but also the difficulty involved in effectively recycling it due to multivarious types, often in a single product.

So how can we bring about effective change?

There are three types of plastic which are easy to recycle

Polyethylene terephthalate PET.

Used for: soft drinks bottles and food packaging such as punnets

Next life: Recycled most often to make more PET products.



High density polyethylene HDPE

Used for: milk cartons, cleaning products, yoghurt pots, soap dispensers

Next life: garden furniture, pipes, milk cartons.



Polypropylene PP

Used for: margarine tubs, microwave meal trays, fibres and filament for carpets, wall coverings, vehicle upholstery.

Next life: clothing fibres, food containers, speed bumps



The above plastics are widely recyclable and Barnet accepts these items into the blue recycling bins. You can check what is recyclable in your area by going to recyclenow.com/local-recycling

The materials listed below are difficult to recycle and not collected in doorstep recycling

Low density polyethylene (LDPE)

Used for: Plastic food bags, shopping bags magazine wraps (although many companies are now beginning to use biodegradable wraps made from starch)

Difficult to recycle and much of this ends up in landfill.



Polystyrene PS

Used for: some yoghurt pots, takeaway boxes, some cutlery, protective packaging and insulation.

Difficult to recycle and cannot be placed in recycling bins.



Polyvinyl chloride PVC

Used for : Clingfilm, pipes, car parts

Difficult to recycle.



Other plastics

Used for: crisp bags, salad bags

Extremely difficult to recycle.

