

Issue 4  
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# Thorner's Eco Newsletter

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*'We never know  
the worth of  
water until the  
well is dry' –  
Thomas Fuller*

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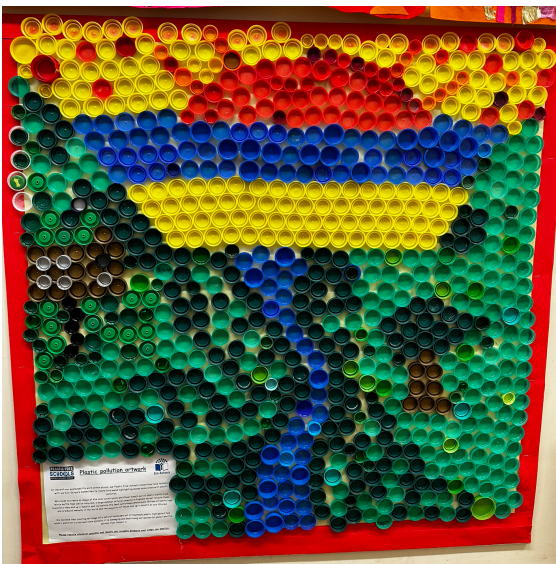
## The whole school has been busy!

Earth day lessons, world water day fundraiser

### Eco-schools

Biodiversity birdfeeders, baths, bat boxes etc.

Plastic free artwork



*'The greatest threat to our planet is the belief that someone else will save it' – Robert Swan*

## Plastic Free Schools

Crisp packet litterpick, wrote to Lidl, Morrisons and walker – only have a reply from lidl

Plastic free artwork

## Eco tips

- **Eco toilet paper** – Several companies now create eco toilet from sustainable bamboo, they use 100% recycled and recyclable packaging and they offset their carbon emissions to create truly sustainable and eco friendly toilet paper.
- **Grow your own** – At school we grow a variety of vegetables, it is satisfying and rewarding to see them grow and home grown veg have practically no food mileage and are therefore even better for the environment than supermarket veg.

## Composting

Composting your garden and kitchen waste has many benefits. As well as providing a habitat and food source for many minibeasts, the decayed waste creates brilliant compost to be used in your garden.

## How to make simple compost



**You will need**

- A compost bin, with a lid\*
- A well-drained, easy to access area
- Green compostable ingredients
- Brown materials, like straw and scrunched-up paper
- A gardening fork

Compost worms are brilliant recyclers so put them to use on your green waste. The finished compost will enrich your garden soil, benefiting even more earthworms! This rich soil also boosts flowers, veggies and other plants.

Check out the worms that have moved in!

- 1 Carefully make holes in the base of your bin if it doesn't have any. Then place it on or close to bare soil to let worms wiggle in.
- 2 Start putting stuff in... mix brown materials, like straw and paper, with nitrogen-rich ones like veggies and tea bags.
- 3 Stick a fork in and turn over the contents of the bin (ideally once a month) to let more air in. The more you turn it, the quicker you make compost.
- 4 It can take from six months to two years, but when it's ready you'll find rich, dark, fabulous compost. Use it!

Don't worry if there are lumps, bumps and bits of eggshells.

	tea leaves	raw fruit and veg peelings	grass cuttings	straw	scrunched newspaper	soft prunings & dead plants	coffee grounds
	woody stems	cooked food scraps	cat or dog poo	meat or bones	weed seedheads	perennial weed roots	diseased plants

Illustration: Corinne Welch © Copyright Royal Society of Wildlife Trusts and Royal Horticultural Society, 2018