



Where does your recycling go?

Ever wondered exactly what happens to your newspapers, glass and cans when you put them out for recycling? Here we track your household waste on its journey from your black box and back again.

Newspapers and magazines

1. After collection, newspapers and magazines are stored at a depot belonging to ECT Recycling. They are collected midweek and whizzed around the M25 to the re-processor Aylesford Newsprint, in Kent. This is a large 60-acre site, which takes in about 90 lorry-loads of paper a day and produces more than 400,000 tonnes of newsprint a year.

2. Aylesford Newsprint 'cleans' the newspaper ready for re-use. The old paper is mixed with hot water, the ink is removed with a special soap and the paper is 'tumbled' into separate fibres. It is then put through pressers which turn it into recycled paper ready for newsprint.

3. The recycled newsprint is sold to news companies including News International, which publishes The Times and The Sun. This whole process, from old paper to recycled paper, can take as little as a week. So your Sunday or daily paper could be back on your doorstep again one week later, in recycled form, ready for you to read.

Did you know? Paper can be recycled several times over, with any one fibre going around the "loop" up to six or seven times before it finally breaks.

Bottles and jars

1. Brown, green and white glass is reprocessed by O-I Manufacturing (UK) Ltd (formerly known as British Glass) in a factory in Harlow, Essex. If coloured glass is sorted before being delivered to O-I, as is the case in Barnet, this results in much higher quality output.

2. Air separation and magnets remove labels and other debris before the glass is crushed to fragments of 1.5cm. Then it is melted at temperatures of about 1,500°C, mixed with raw materials and put through moulds to create new glass bottles for beer or wine.

3. The new glass bottles are sold to drinks manufacturers such as T Anheuser Busch, which makes Budweiser beer;

Diageo, which makes drinks including Smirnoff Ice and Gordon's Gin; and Inbev, makers of Stella Artois and Labatts. Creating new glass bottles for manufacture from old bottles is an almost infinite process.

Did you know? The energy saved from recycling one bottle will power a 100 watt light bulb for almost an hour, a computer for 20 minutes, a colour TV for 15 minutes or a washing machine for 10 minutes.

Cans and foil

1. Drinks cans, foil and aerosols are taken to ECT's recycling depot at Mill Hill and then to a plant in Llanelli, Carmarthenshire, run by reprocessor AMG.

2. AMG separates the metals; the steel with a magnet and the aluminium by a process "like a magnet in reverse," and they are shredded and baled.

3. The aluminium goes to Novelis in Warrington, Cheshire, where it is turned into coil and sold to can makers in the UK or abroad. One such firm is Ball Packaging in Wrexham, which turns reprocessed aluminium into cans for drinks such as Coca-Cola or Guinness.

4. With aerosols and foil, the steel and aluminium are separated and cleaned to remove impurities. The end product is then sent to steel and aluminium manufacturers to become aerosols including hairspray cans and tin foil again.

Did you know? One of the best things you can do for the environment is to get into the habit of recycling aluminium cans and foil. This is because recycling aluminium requires only five per cent of the energy it takes to make new aluminium.



A member of the ETC recycling team at work.
Photo courtesy London Borough of Barnet

Tins

1. Metal tins are taken to ECT's recycling depot at Mill Hill before going on to AMG's reprocessing plant in Llanelli.

2. Most tins are made from either aluminium or steel, with the steel often having a tin lining. Once at the plant, reprocessor AMG separates the metals.

3. AMG sends most of the steel and the tin to steel firms in the UK or abroad, where it is put to different uses.

Did you know? Metals can be recycled indefinitely without losing any of their properties. Each household uses approximately 600 steel cans per year.

"There could be no other verdict"

In November's ARCHER, Ann Bronkhorst told the first part of the story of the so-called Finchley baby farmers, who abandoned or killed unwanted babies after they were born at a private lying-in home in Hertford Road. Here she concludes the grisly real-life tale.

When Amelia Sach and Annie Walters faced Mr Justice Darling at the Old Bailey in January 1903, two local London newspapers made sure to cover the case. For the *Islington Daily Gazette* and *North London Tribune* it was 'the Islington child murder case' because of Walters's address, while for the *Hendon and Finchley Times*, Mrs Sach, of East Finchley was the main focus of interest.

'Unwomanly callousness'

According to *The Times*, the prisoners 'remained unmoved throughout... Sach said: "I am innocent." Walters said, "I never killed the baby."' The judge, however, told Mrs Sach: "You have been the instigator of the other woman in the actual taking away of life as part of the business you carried on." After 40 minutes' deliberation the jury returned their verdict: guilty. *The Gazette* thundered: 'Although an illogical jury found some reason for mercy on the ground that they were women, we question if their right to the title will be admitted.'

Sach and Walters did not receive mercy on that or any other ground, and Sach's plea for clemency because she had been charged merely as an accessory was rejected. They were returned to Holloway Prison to await execution on 3 February.

Fortitude

The detailed account in *The Times* of Amelia Sach's

last days, spent mostly in the prison infirmary, and of her final moments, is subheaded 'Fortitude of Mrs Sach'. It reports her last breakfast, lists the visits from relatives, including her husband, and describes how the women 'offered no resistance to the pinioning process' and how 'caps were drawn down over their faces.'

Readers learned more grim facts: 'Mrs Walters... was given a drop of 5ft 10 ins; of lighter build, Mrs Sach had one of 6ft 1in.' Henry Pierrepont, one of the two hangmen, recorded in his diary that "they had to be literally carried to the scaffold and protested to the end against their sentences." They were buried within the prison grounds.

The Gazette put this case into a wider context. The law, it wrote, was 'outraged by women who as mothers or baby-farmers annually abandon hundreds of newly born children.' There had been several notorious cases in the 19th century: Mrs. Dyer, who drowned babies in the Thames; Margaret Walters (no relation to Annie) and her sister, the Brixton baby-farmers; Ada Chard Williams who tied her little bundles so distinctively. Through the 20th century infanticide would become less common as childbirth became a choice, not an accident of fate, for most women, and 'baby farming' became less profitable to their predators.

Doh! How hard can bridge be?

East Finchley resident Matt Betts is the communications officer of the English Bridge Union. Here he tells the story of how he got to grips with the game.

Marge Simpson: "Which part of the morning paper are you reading, Homer?"

Homer Simpson: "The bridge column... [laughing] Oh, that South - you never know what he'll do next".

As the new communications officer at the English Bridge Union, the national membership body for bridge, I knew less than Homer Simpson about the game, but had every intention to learn as soon as possible.

How hard was it and would I ever understand even the basics? Luckily, help was at hand. Ned Paul, a member of the English Bridge Union Teachers, emailed me in my first week in the job with the simple words: "I see you want to learn about bridge... have you thought about learning it in just a weekend?"

Intrigued, I signed up for his *Learn Bridge in a Weekend* course, held at the Young Chelsea Club, along with 13 other students.

Ned is an interesting figure in the classroom. He has an air of knowledge about him, a bit of eccentricity and humour, and is charming and engaging. The whole course was fast paced but also very durable.

Visualisation

Ned has extremely useful techniques of picturing bridge, such as imagining landing a helicopter or using the concept of a fairy tale cottage surrounded by a flowery meadow when thinking about reverses.

Ned has seen the benefits of learning bridge quickly as several of his students have gone on to be club players. The weekend was physically and mentally stimulating, but I felt challenged and ready to keep learning about bridge. Ned Paul's course is not unique and anyone can find a course near them.

I agreed with Ned when he told me: "Bridge is about playing the game, not learning it. Learning is never finished, and no-one has learnt it all." That's the beauty

of bridge: the constant challenge. Perhaps Homer should try to learn bridge properly too!

To find a bridge teacher in your area, contact the EBU on ebuta@ebu.co.uk or 01296 317217. For more information on the EBU and bridge contact: Matt@ebu.co.uk or 01296 317215.

Do you have Martin memories?

As part of the official opening of the newly amalgamated Martin Primary School, and thinking forward to the school's centenary in 2013, a call has gone out to former pupils and teachers.

The school is looking for anyone with memories of the school in days gone by. Do you recall Miss Piggott, the first headteacher, who remained at the school until her death in 1941? Were you there when Mrs Ellen retired in 1967?

Were you at the school during World War II? What

memories do you have of your school days? Is there anyone out there who was around when the school first opened in 1913?

You can help celebrate Martin School's history by sending your memories to the school office or phoning 020 8883 1455 and arranging to speak to John Pickering.

Bus route backed

The Muswell Hill and Fortis Green Association is supporting the Highgate Society's campaign to extend the 271 bus service from Highgate Village to East Finchley.

East Finchley Bus Watch have already stated that they would want the route extended to North Finchley, to cover the long stretch of the High Road currently served only by the 263.