

# Will there be an increase or decrease in rubbish if we place bins in non-eating area?



## Scientific Method

Aim:

To investigate the amount of rubbish in non-eating areas compared to the amount of rubbish when there is bins in non-eating areas. This will be achieved by counting the amount of rubbish outside in the yard when there is no bins as opposed to bins in eating area.

## Hypothesis

It is hypothesised that there will be less rubbish in bins placed in non-eating areas. Our school has designated eating areas and there are bins there. Then there are non-eating areas where there are no bins. Therefore we believe there will be less rubbish because people eating there will at least put their rubbish in the bins provided.

## Results

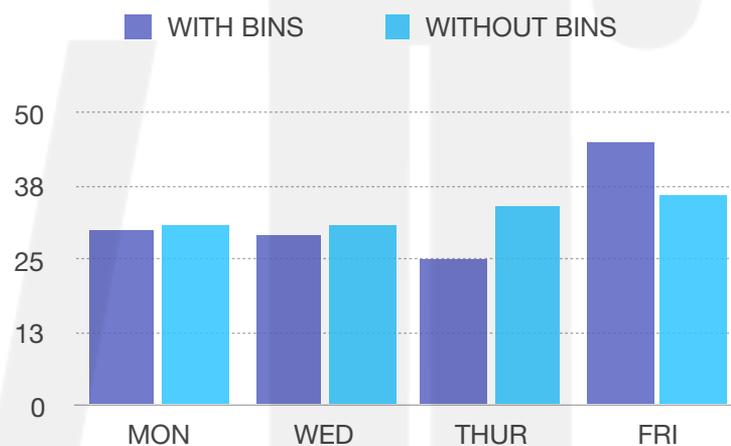
Our results clearly state that three out of the four days where we compared rubbish had a positive impact. On Monday, Wednesday and Thursday the school improved on the amount of rubbish in the yard. On Friday, we had more rubbish than when there was no bins.

## Conclusion

Our results have shown that our hypothesis is correct in saying that there would be less rubbish in the yard if we placed bins in non-eating areas.

## Method

- Take photos for 4 days in a week. Count rubbish everyday and place in Results
- Place bins in non-eating areas, take photos for those same 4 days and count how much rubbish there was and place data in graph
- Compare and analyse data
- Draw conclusions
- Make poster



## Variables

Some of the variables that impacted the accuracy of our experiments. One of the things that negatively impacted our experiment was the locations we took the photos. One of the areas was already loaded with rubbish that could not be cleaned. Another variable was the placement of bins in the designated areas. The bins were sometimes not where they were meant to be or they were moved to different areas. People also cleaned the yard and this impacted the accuracy of our results.