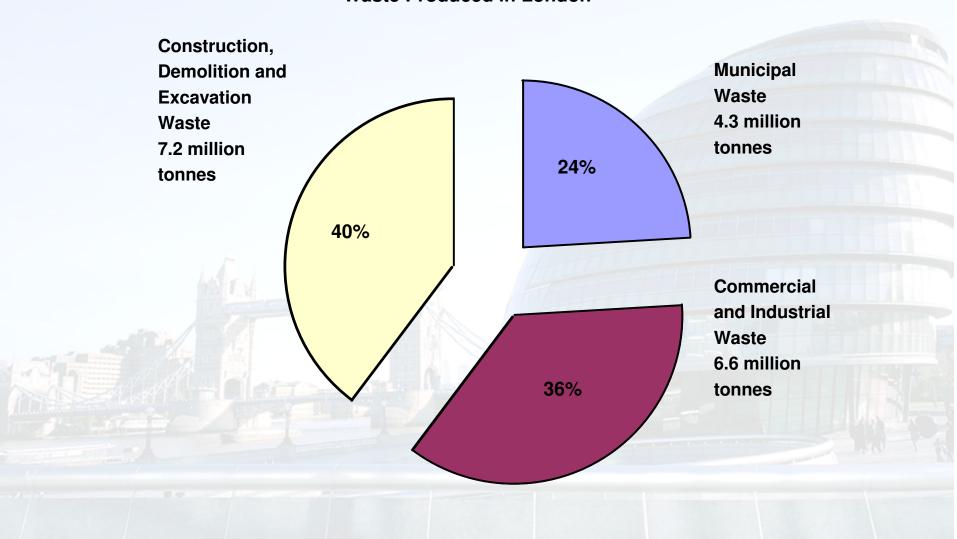


MAYOR OF LONDON

# Waste arisings Waste Produced in London



## **Policy Context - MMWMS**

Reduction

Reuse

Recycling and composting

New and emerging recovery technologies

Conventional incineration

Landfill

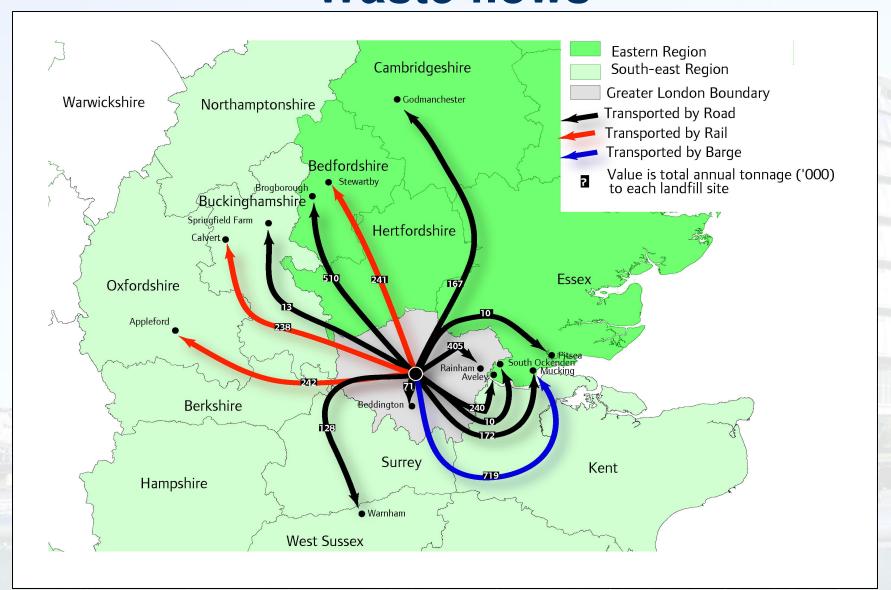
Waste Management Decision Making:

The Waste Hierarchy

**Proximity** 

Self sufficiency

#### **Waste flows**



## **London Plan Waste policies**

#### ethos...

- increase London's waste self-sufficiency
- address London's poor recycling performance
- tackle extra waste from pop and emp growth
- reduce dependence on landfill
- maximise material available for remanufacturing
- embrace new technology energy and hydrogen
- expand London's green economy
- incorporate CHP "wherever possible"
- reduce transport impacts

## **London waste targets**

85% regional self-sufficiency by 2020 London Plan 04

45% municipal waste recycling/composting by 2015

London Plan Draft Further Alterations 2006

70% commercial/industrial waste recycling/composting by 2020 *London Plan Draft Further Alterations 2006* 

95% re-use and Recycling of construction/demolition waste by 2020 *London Plan Waste and Minerals Alterations* 2006

Save 1.1 million tonnes of CO2 by 2025 from waste and biomass *Climate Change action plan 2007* 

## Number and Type of new facilities

Facility type	Through put per facility (tonnes per year)	Landtake per facility (ha)	Number of facilities	Total landtake (ha)
Materials reclamation facility (recycling)	42,000	0.9	199	179
Composting	19,000	1.25	57	71
Mechanical biological treatment	125,000	1.75	16	28
Anaerobic digestion	15,000	1	25	25
Gasification/pyrolysis	114,000	2.25	11	25
Totals			308	328

## **Preference for New Technologies**

- Better C02 performance (higher efficiencies)
- Can be suited for community sized developments
- Lower emission of gasses and cleaner technologies
- Production of biogas or syngas offers flexible fuel source
- Use of bio/syn gas as a source for renewable hydrogen as a stationary or transport fuel
- Cost