CIVIC RESOURCES

utilise existing commercial buildings as recycling and innovation facilities

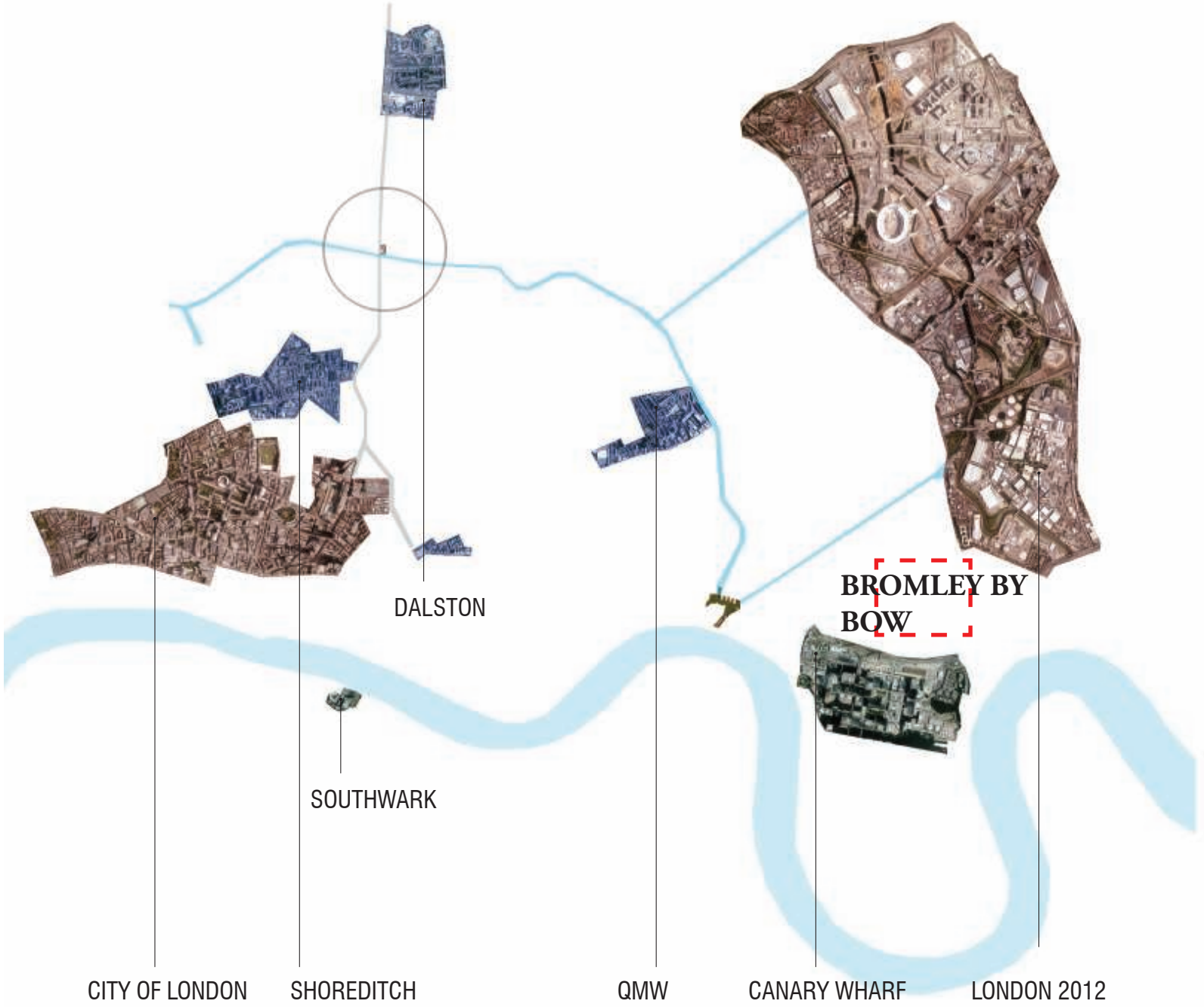
Use cooperative ownership models - i.e. 4-10 households buying shares in neighbourhood recycling facility

- collect, receive, and process waste (computers/monitors/printers/mobile phones);
- space for selling new and adapted technologies;
- provide a refectory/lecture space for public use;
- facilitate training and research using recycled materials

Tap into wider corporate network as waste sources...nurture ties with local centres of knowledge in East London

Skills sharing, 1-year apprenticeship schemes, and and fluid funding partnerships will be utilised in an attempt to provide employment and training opportunities for local marginalised communities.

Can civic identity can be strengthened as people share the unique skills and knowledge to be found locally, with a visible presence on the High Street?


DALSTON
BROMLEY BY BOW
SOUTHWARK
CITY OF LONDON
SHOREDITCH
QMW
CANARY WHARF
LONDON 2012

Waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE) = personal computers, mobile phones, printers, monitors

WEEE is the fastest growing waste stream in the UK, with more than one-million tonnes being generated annually according to some estimates.

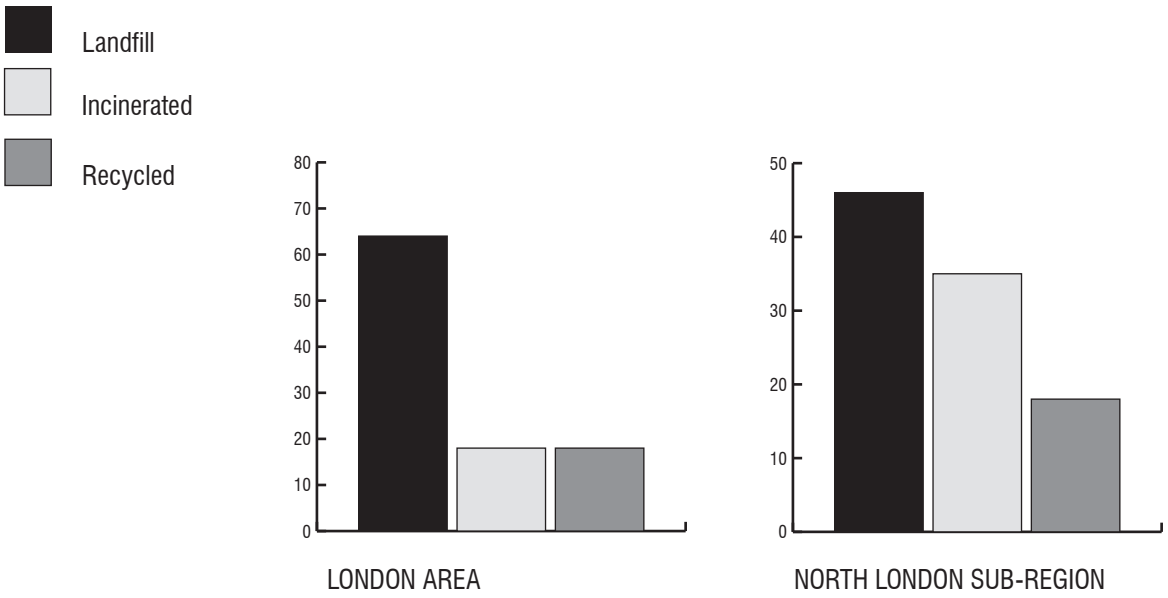
18% of UK companies currently recycle WEEE - 80% would prefer for WEEE to be recycled responsibly if possible.

The UN has estimated that global production of e-waste now totals at 50 million tonnes, of which only 10% is recycled.

67% of European e-waste unaccounted for... missed opportunity?

Though the rudimentary recycling techniques employed, such as smelting circuit boards and burning plastic wiring in the open-air, are extremely damaging environmentally, jobs and income are generated from WEEE. This suggests an opportunity exists for responsibly 'mining' WEEE within the 'producer' community.

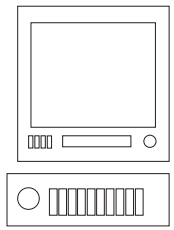
MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE TREATMENT METHODS_2005-06



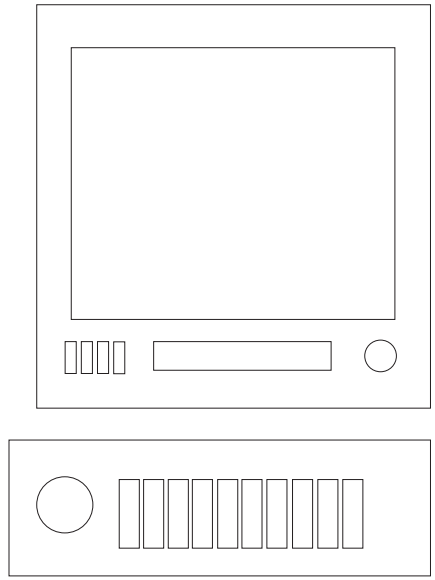
LONDON AREA

NORTH LONDON SUB-REGION

GLOBAL WEEE VALUE GROWTH



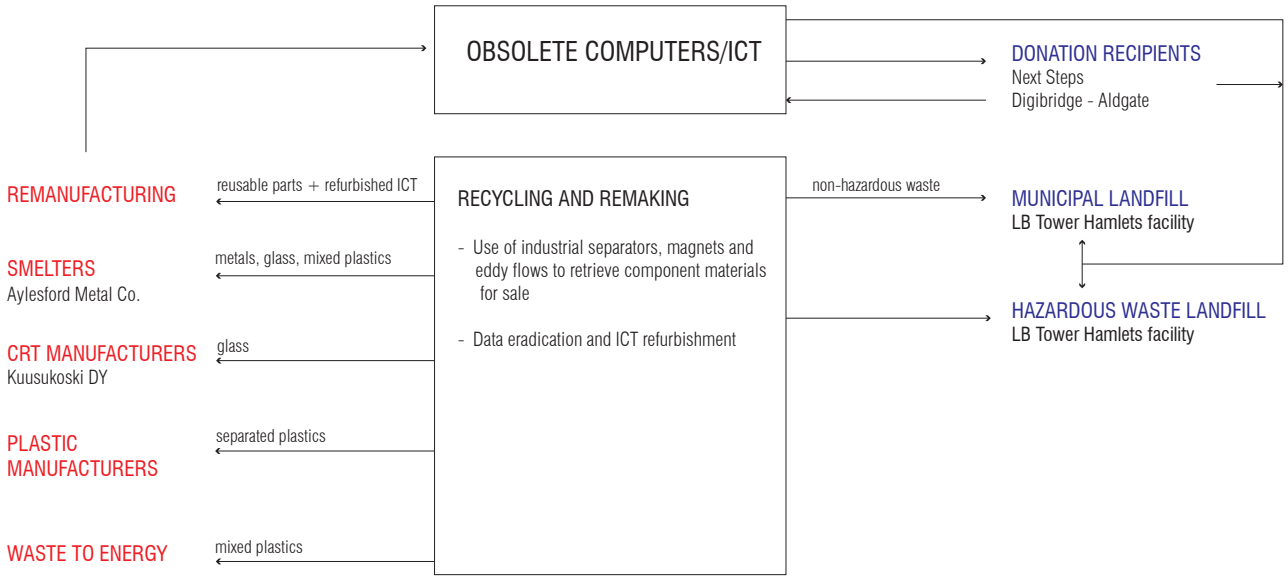
$5.7 billion 2001



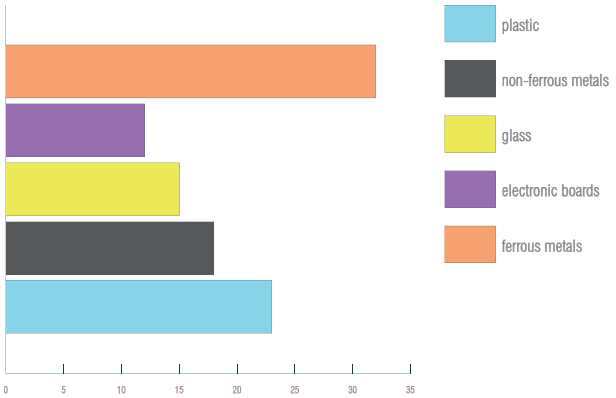
$14.7 billion 2014

THE E-WASTE RECYCLING PROCESS

Typical personal computers contain steel, aluminium, copper, glass, platinum, palladium, ruthenium, gold, silver, and iridium



material make-up of a personal computer %

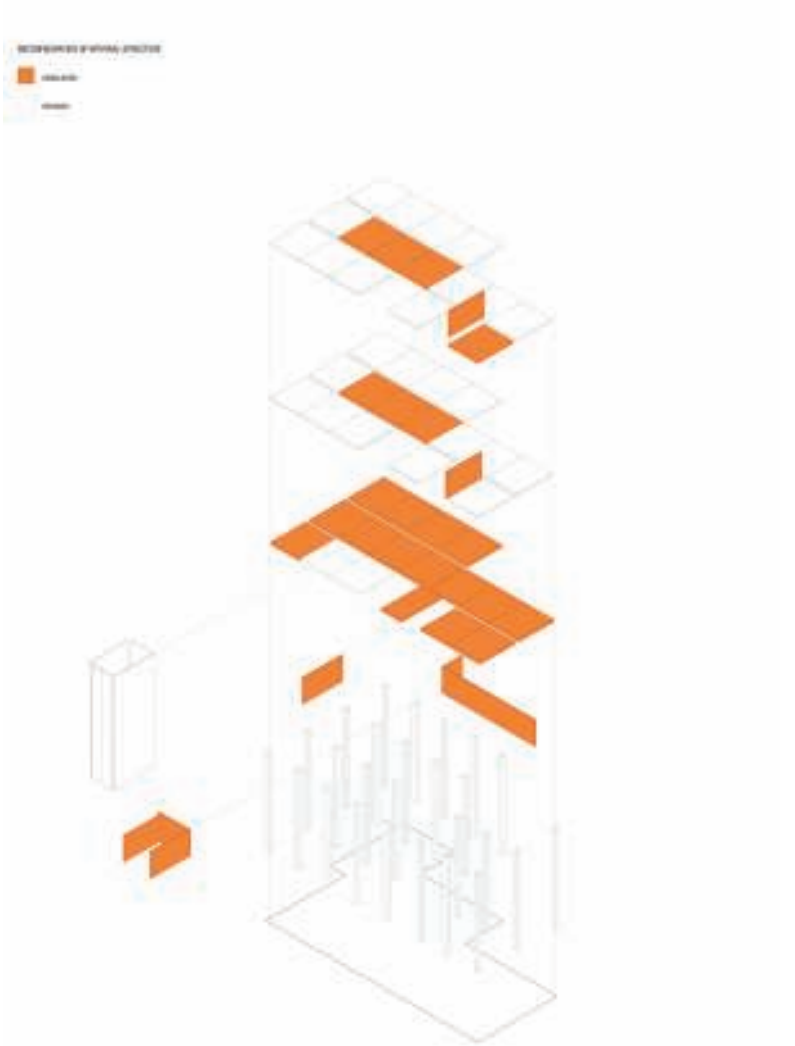


Ferrous Metals -		E8_E WASTE potential to process -	
Light Iron/Mixed Steel -	£160-£200 per tonne/£0.16 per kg	380 x PCs per day = 1,900 PCs per week	
Non-Ferrous Metals -		1 X Hewlett Packard PC = 8kg with monitor	
Copper Wire -	£3,400 per tonne/ £3.40 per kg		
Alumnium Cuttings -	£850 per tonne/ £0.85 per kg	450kg copper per week =	£1,530 @ £3.40 per kilo/copper
Batteries -	£400 per tonne/ £0.40 per kg	1.5 tonnes batteries per week =	£608 @ £0.40 per kg
		5.3 tonnes ferrous metals per week =	£851 @ £0.16 per kg
Glass -	£200 per tonne/ £0.20 per kg	2.2 tonnes glass per week =	£440 @ £2 per kg
Refurbished PC -	**£150-£650**	**TOTAL RECLAIMED**	**£3,429 PER WEEK**

DALSTON

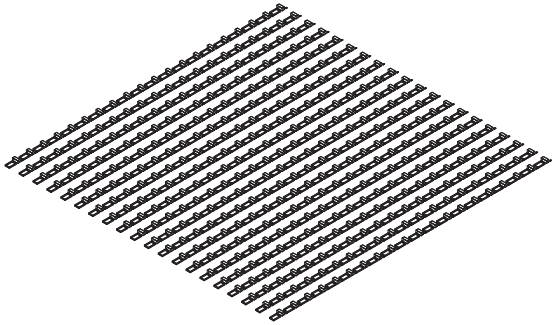
REGENTS CANAL

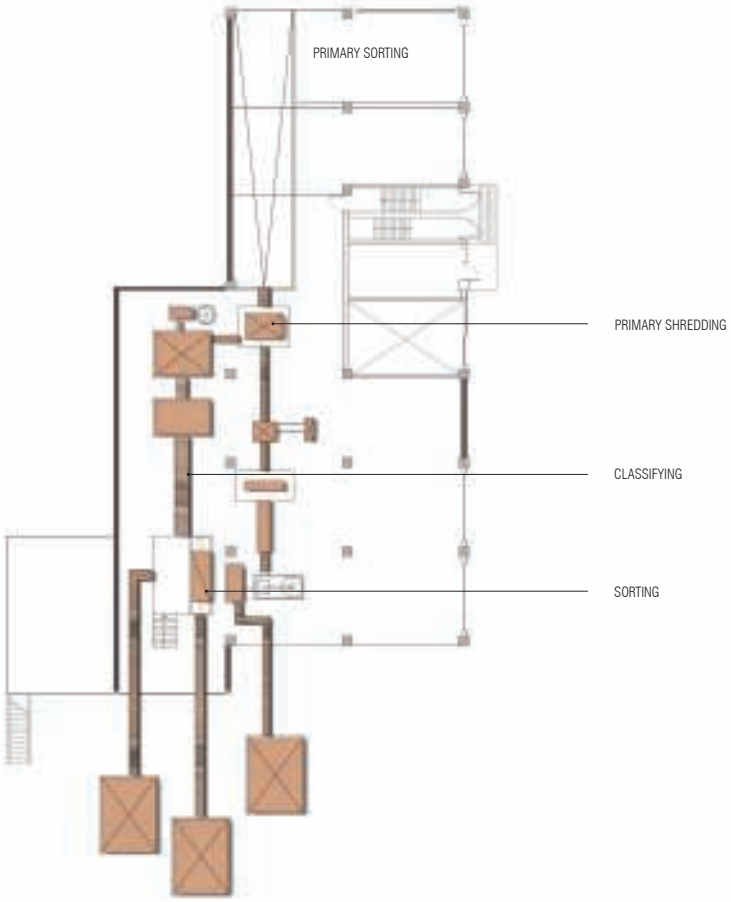
SHOREDITCH

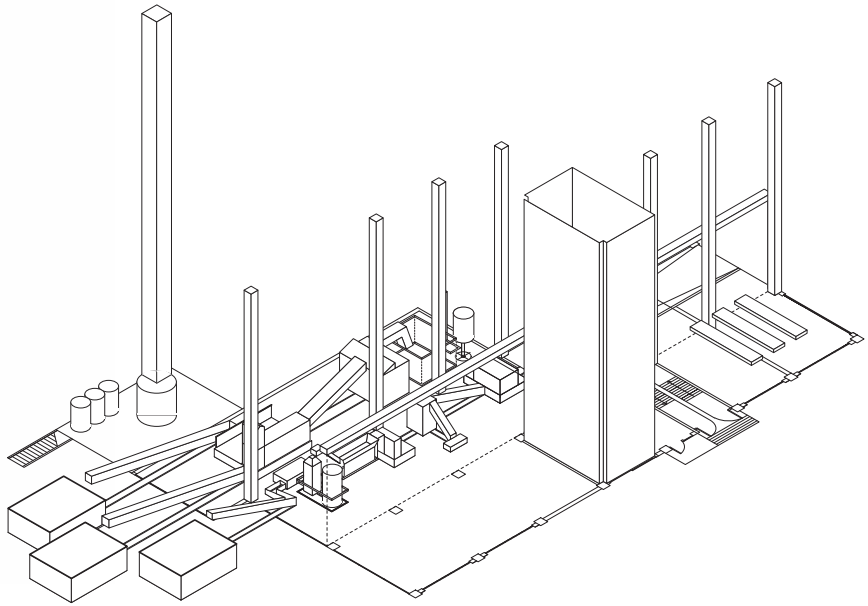


DAILY E-WASTE INTAKE = 3.04 tonnes

380 PERSONAL COMPUTERS X 8KG
380 MOBILE PHONES

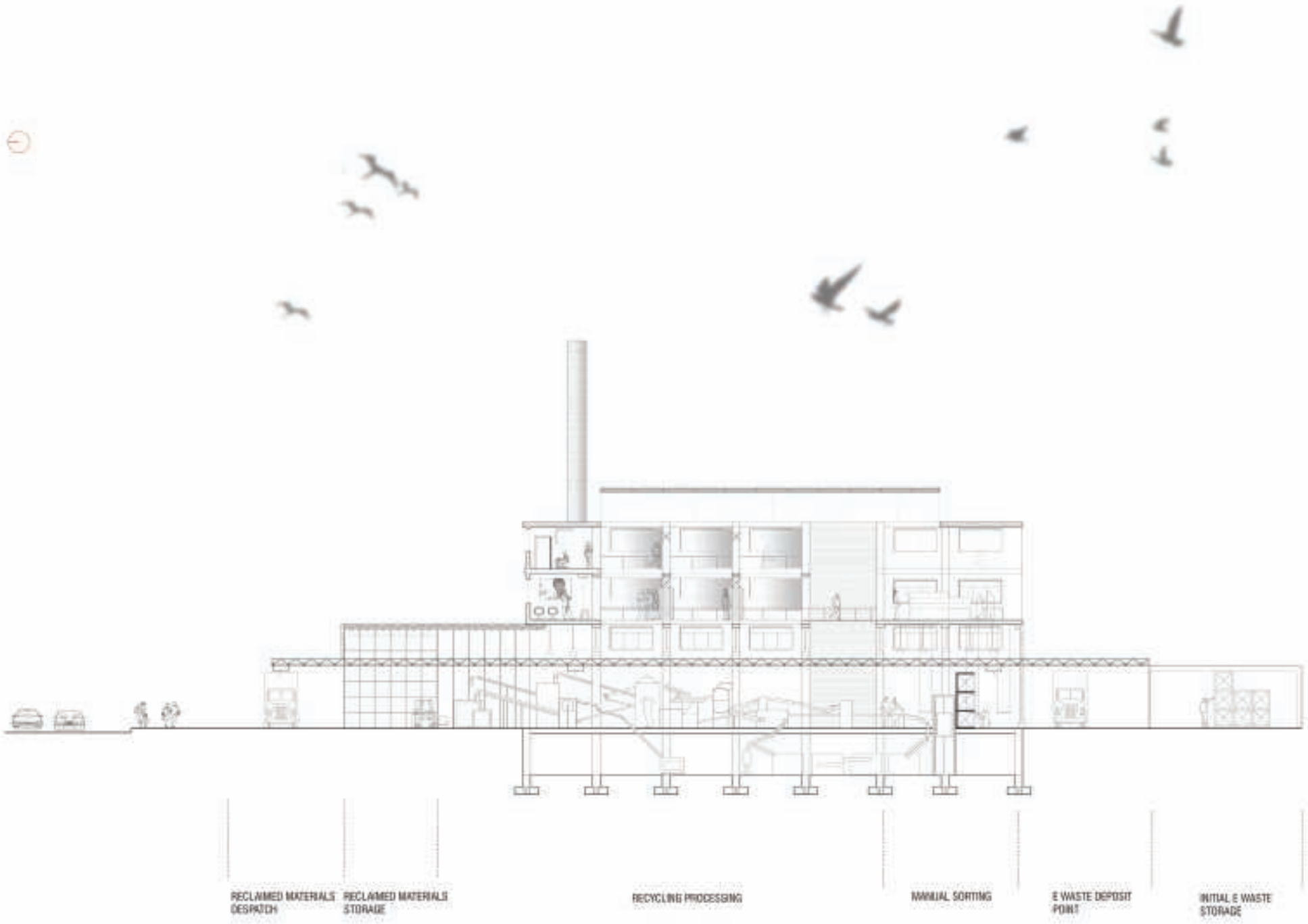






GARB TURNKEY RECYCLING PLANT_1:200:
Processes waste ICT into

- copper
- aluminium
- iron
- glass
- mixed plastics
- palladium
- steel
- gold
- platinum


RECLAIMED MATERIALS DESPATCH
RECLAIMED MATERIALS STORAGE
RECYCLING PROCESSING
MANUAL SORTING
E WASTE DEPOSIT POINT
INITIAL E WASTE STORAGE