

Comment for planning application WSCC/036/20

Application number

Name

Address

Type of Comment

Comments

Burning waste is wasteful! Municipal waste consist of discarded materials like paper, plastic and glass. More than 90% of the materials that end up in incineration plants and landfills could be recycled or composted. Burning these valuable materials in order to generate electricity discourages efforts to preserve resources and creates incentives to generate more waste. It is typical for countries that encourage waste burning to have low recycling rates as a result. Data on household waste in Denmark clearly shows this trend, with the regions that have high incineration rates recycling less and vice versa. Waste is not an effective fuel. Incinerators waste large amounts of reusable materials in order to produce only small amounts of energy. On the other hand, recycling and composting can save up to 5 times the amount of energy produced by burning waste. For example, the amount of energy wasted in the US by not recycling aluminum and steel cans, paper, printed materials, glass and plastic, is equal to the annual output of 15 medium-sized power plants! Waste incineration is not a source of renewable energy. Incinerator companies are often marketing "waste-to-energy" as a source of renewable energy. But unlike wind, solar or wave energy, waste doesn't come from infinite natural processes. On the contrary, it is sourced from finite resources, like minerals, fossil fuels and forests, that are cut down at an unsustainable rate. Subsidies to support incineration could be better invested into environmentally friendly, energy saving practices like recycling and composting. Here are four reasons why recycling is actually much better than incineration. Burning waste produces toxic emissions. Burning waste is hazardous for citizens' health and the environment. Even the most advanced technologies cannot avoid the release of vast amounts of pollutants that contaminate air, soil and water, and end up entering the food chain. Incinerators are major emitters of carcinogenic pollutants as well tiny particles of dust that can lead to decreased lung function, irregular heartbeat, heart attacks, and premature death. Burning waste contributes to climate change. Burning waste is far from climate neutral. Incinerators actually emit more CO (per megawatt-hour) than coal-fired, natural-gas-fired or even oil-fired power plants. Denmark, the poster child of Europe's incineration industry, recently discovered that its incinerators were releasing twice the amount of CO than originally estimated, which led the country to miss its Kyoto Protocol greenhouse gas reduction targets. As a comparison, a study by the United States Environmental Protection Agency concluded that up to 42% of US greenhouse gas emissions could be mitigated through Zero Waste strategies. Waste incinerators are a financial burden. Incinerators are the most expensive method to generate energy and to handle waste, while also creating a significant economic burden for host cities. The story of Copenhagen's infamous Amager Bakke incinerator is just an example. There are many cases of municipalities that have ended up in debt because of incinerators, while others are trapped in long-term contracts compelling them to deliver a minimum quantity of waste for 20 to 30 years, to repay investment costs. On the other side of the Atlantic, the city of Harrisburg in Pennsylvania has due to financial costs of upgrading the city's incinerator in 2011 became the largest US city to declare bankruptcy, for example. Burning waste creates less employment opportunities than recycling. "Waste-to-energy" plants offer relatively few jobs when compared to recycling. The livelihood of millions of waste workers worldwide depends on recycling. Studies show that the sector creates 10-20 times more jobs than incineration. With a national rate of less than 33%, the US recycling industries currently provide over 800,000 jobs. In developing countries like the Philippines, building incinerators will take jobs away from informal waste workers including waste pickers, recyclers and haulers. Investment in recycling, reuse and composting can enable informal workers to transition to these green jobs. Local issues for transport, employment and future prosperity of our coastal towns. The road infrastructure around Yapton is clearly unable to cope with the current traffic and a structure of this size will greatly dominate the local are above and beyond any current local buildings. This will impact on the future development in the adjacent coastal towns and impact on the tourist industry locally. Arun DC should be seeking to encourage positive employment industries in the area to support the economic growth and improvement of the area. Not be forced to take heavy industry purely as a result of the local 'National Park' forcing both industry and housing development along a narrow strip along the coast.

Received

Attachments