

SAY NO TO THE FORD WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY

THE WORLD IS EMBRACING ZERO WASTE AND MOVING AWAY FROM INCINERATION, SO COME ON WEST SUSSEX PLANNING MAKE A DECISION YOU WILL BE PROUD OF BOTH NOW AND IN THE FUTURE

AND NOT ONE YOU WILL BE ASHAMED OF FOREVER.

WHY?

WHY in the new greener Britain, which hopes to be a world leader on reducing emissions, is the County Council even considering building this plant?

WHY is the risk to the health, not only to the current generation, but also to the future generations of hundreds of thousands of people living and working in West Sussex not being taken into account?

WHY are many European countries closing a number of their incinerators and dramatically expanding recycling, yet you are proposing expanding our incineration capacity?

WHY in February, if Britain's secretary for business, energy and industrial strategy, refused an application for a new incinerator in Kent based on the fact that the project would hamper local recycling, so why is this also not being applied to this plant.

WHY is it when Wales for example has stated that it will put a moratorium on large new waste-to-energy plants, is West Sussex Council even considering building this plant?

WHY is the impact on our precious environment and indeed the planet not being called into question?

WHY build such a monstrosity on a flood plain that will ruin the stunning views currently enjoyed by hundreds of thousands of people, as well as creating an adverse affect on tourism, not to mention devaluing all the local properties?

WHY build an incinerator when it is clear that waste incineration is not a low-carbon source of energy, in fact, strategies promoting waste to energy could seriously undermine the UK's efforts to reach net-zero climate change emissions by 2050?

WHY build this dangerous and polluting facility so near to Arun Councils key strategic site for a new settlement which comprises of much needed new schools, a new village centre and 1,500 new homes.

WHY make the road system in this entire area even more congested? The number of HGV lorries using this facility will have an unacceptable impact on the highway capacity which is already stretched to its limit? These HGV movements (not factored into the model?) will also increase the emissions of all traffic in the surrounding community.

- Apart from the airborne emissions, the ash produced needs to be transported to landfill where the effect that represents is still poorly understood as a health and environmental hazard.
- Even the latest waste incinerators release high levels of CO2 for every ton of waste incinerated, emitting hazardous toxic ash high into the atmosphere. Currently there is not enough

monitoring, not enough enforcement and not enough transparency into the true data details published by the incinerator companies.

- West Sussex already has enough incineration sites with permission to meet its needs.

WHAT?

WHAT about our health? Large studies show that the carcinogens in the emissions for people living near municipal waste incinerators result in higher rates of adult and childhood cancers, birth defects, cardiovascular mortality, asthma and a wide range of other illnesses, with the data not yet being available for the long term health problems.

WHAT about all the toxic dust falling on to the surrounding farmland and contaminating the crops?

WHAT happens when this multi million pound plant is forced to close early as it cannot meet new emission guidelines and the loan repayments are still due on the plant? Who will be liable for these costs, will it be us, the West Sussex Council Tax payers?

WHAT happens, bearing in mind its coastal location with only a 180 degree catchment area, when the furnaces which need constant feeding, run out of waste? Statistics show that the waste which households have carefully recycled, end up in the incinerator to meet the waste shortfall.

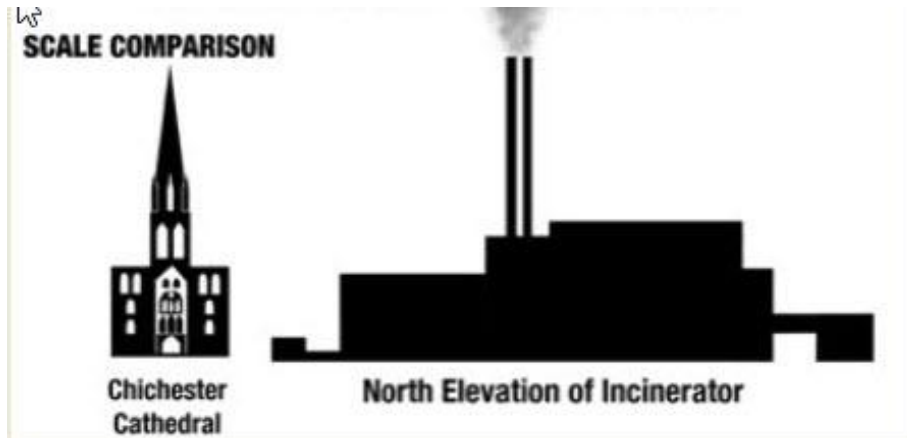
WHAT happens to the waste ash which has a large proportion of carbon as well as dangerous toxins and pollutants trapped in it, once it has been sent to the landfill? As yet no-one knows.

WHAT about the statistics which prove that Waste-to-Energy incineration is a high-carbon source of energy, being around 2 times greater than conventional electricity generation from fossil fuels such as gas as well as having significantly more adverse impacts on our health, that of the environment and indeed the planet.

WHAT will it look like - just a reminder. It will be the size of a 13 storey building (visible from as far away as Chichester) with two 28 storey towers. It will totally overwhelm the South Downs National Park, Ancient Monuments, Grade 1 listed buildings and Sites of Special Scientific Interest.

WHAT about the fact that several councils have lost millions of pounds of tax payers money by signing contracts with these companies and then wanting to terminate the contract.

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- Over its lifetime, a typical waste incinerator built in 2020 will release the equivalent of around 1.6 million tons of CO₂ more than sending the same waste to landfill.
- Incinerators cannibalise recycling, because local governments are often locked in by contracts that make it cheaper to get their rubbish burnt rather than to sort it for recycling. This makes a complete nonsense of trying to recycle our waste, which I know is what the average person in West Sussex would wish for.
- A number of reports indicate that much of what is currently used as incinerator feedstock could instead be recycled or composted, resulting in carbon savings and other environmental benefits. Many of the emissions data currently available does not yet take into account other greenhouse gases emitted by the incinerators such as methane and nitrous oxide.
- These infrastructures are meant to last for about 20-30 years, so to continue to build them is delaying a much needed and urgent transition to less carbon intensive power generation infrastructure such as wind and solar renewable energy.
- The 'carbon intensity' of energy produced through waste incineration is more than 23 times greater than that for low carbon sources such as wind and solar so is clearly not a low carbon technology. Surely being a coastal area, we should be investing even further in wind turbine technology.