



Ford Parish Council wish to draw your attention to this application. It is a new application to burn waste at the Ford site. Lots of Parishioners are contacting us with concerns. As a Council we will reply to the application and have agreed to object, but you also need to express your view to West Sussex County Council (WSSCC).

WSSCC have declined to extend the reply date and it remains 13th May 2021. To object or support you need to contact them, don't leave it to others.

Grundon/Viridor proposed 'Ford energy from waste' site

Planning Reference WSSCC/011/21

- 275,000 tonnes a year of mixed waste to be burnt HERE for profit
- Huge building - compare the height to local buildings.
- Grundon words see website ----What emissions are monitored?

The following emissions will be monitored on a continuous basis at the proposed Ford ERF as they are all a product of the combustion process:

- Dust (Particulates) - Particulate Matter is generally categorised on the basis of the size of the particles. It is made up of a wide range of materials and can arise from a variety of sources. Particulate Matter derives from both human-made and natural sources, such as sea spray, Saharan dust and volcanic eruptions. In the UK one of the biggest human-made sources of particulate matter is transport.
- Total Organic Carbon - Total Organic Carbon is part of a group of liquids and gases often called volatile organic compounds (VOCs). Many industrial processes emit VOCs including printing, surface coating and painting, however, households and road transport also contribute a substantial fraction.
- Hydrogen Chloride (HCl) - At room temperature, Hydrogen Chloride exists as either a colourless or slightly yellow gas. The main source of Hydrogen Chloride is old coal burning power stations.
- Carbon Monoxide (CO) - Carbon Monoxide is formed from incomplete combustion of carbon-containing fuels. The largest source is from road transport; older vehicles which do not have catalytic convertors produce significant amounts with newer cars producing very little.
- Sulphur Dioxide (SO₂)- UK emissions are dominated by combustion of fuels containing Sulphur, such as coal and heavy oils by power stations and refineries. In

some parts of the UK, notably Northern Ireland, coal for domestic use is a significant source.

- Oxides of Nitrogen - All combustion processes in air produce oxides of nitrogen (NO_x). Nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) and nitric oxide (NO) are both oxides of nitrogen and together are referred to as NO_x. Road transport is the main source, but this can also be formed in lightning storms and from natural breakdown processes in soil and water.

It is up to you, support the application, do nothing or object. Everyone is complaining to us, but you have to reply to West Sussex County Council. Log on to the WSCC website or write.

You only have until 13th May 2021. Don't be late, take action

Reasons to object

- Suitability for the area
- Loss of light/outlook/ privacy
- Effect on historic features/listed buildings/conservation areas
- Dust /odour/fumes
- Impact on trees /hedgerows
- Layout/appearance/design of buildings
- Traffic generation/access/highway safety
- Impact on natural environment including animals and their habitat
- Noise/disturbance
- Effect on landscape or character of area

Issued by Ford Parish Council, Yapton and Ford Village Hall, Main Road, Yapton BN18 0ET

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