

From: [Nicky Newton](#)
To: [PL Planning Applications](#)
Subject: Objection to ref: WSCC/015/18/NH
Date: 03 April 2018 12:21:22

Hi there,

I am **STRONGLY** objecting to the above proposals for an incinerator to be built in Horsham for many reasons. Most important to me is point number 5. Just imagine if in a few years the number of health issues for the people of Horsham sharply increases...What if studies show that the pollution from industrial waste incinerators has caused major health issues for people and children? Can you live with that? I am urging you to please reconsider. We don't need an industrial incinerator here. The NHS is bursting at the seams and people deserve a right to live a healthy life without breathing in toxic fumes. Please, please, please look at the research done into environmental toxins. I will be happy to provide papers and references to information if required.

1. Non-compliance with West Sussex County Council's Waste Local Plan

The size of the construction is excessive large and high and will have a major impact on Horsham and surrounding villages as well as potentially Surrey areas of outstanding natural beauty.

Strategic Objective 5: to make provision for a new transfer, recycling and treatment facilities as close as possible to where waste arises.

The scale of this plant seems to be seeking waste from outside the local area and thus will encourage commercial waste being transferred over great distance to feed a very large incinerator.

Strategic Objective 11: To protect and, where possible, enhance the natural and historic environment and resources of the County.

There is nothing to suggest that this will enhance the local area in fact it will detract and blight being visible from 15kms away in areas of Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty. We should question the pollution from the emissions including lead, mercury, dioxins, the increase in road traffic and the impact it will have on business travel in delays and detrimental impact on Horsham as a whole.

Policy W11: Character. Proposals for waste development will be permitted provided that they would not have an unacceptable impact on: (a) the character, distinctiveness, and sense of place of the different areas of the County.....

It is questionable if this policy will be met by this proposal, as it will be seen from rural villages and detrimental impact on Horsham and surrounding rural communities.

Policy W12: High Quality Developments. Proposals for waste development will be permitted provided that they are of high quality and, where appropriate, the scale, form, and design (including landscaping) take into account the need to: (a) integrate with and, where possible, enhance adjoining land-uses..... (b) have regard to the local context including: (iii) the topography, landscape, townscape, streetscape and skyline of the surrounding area; (iv) views into and out of the site.

The Britaniacrest proposal does not meet the criteria set out above.

Policy W19: Public Health and Amenity. Proposals for waste development will be permitted provided that: lighting, noise, dust, odours and other emissions ... are controlled to the extent that there will not be an unacceptable impact on public health and amenity.

The proposals will require aviation lighting as well as have a night-time noise impact on the neighbouring communities creating light pollution for the area.

2 Visual Impact of the development

The proposal does nothing to hide the impact it will have on the rural countryside for which it will sit amongst, being totally over powering and intrusive day and night as it sits above the natural tree height canopy.

The intrusion of the stack will be particularly intimidating at times when exhaust plumes are being emitted. The application documents state that the plume height could range from 6m to over 400m from the top of the 96m chimney.

3 Noise intrusion

At the operational stage it is acknowledge in the application that at night, with low background noise levels, the noise exposure would be increased by 6dB at three locations. This would seem a significant increase in noise that local residents would have to tolerate.

4 The Environmental Arguments

Research increasingly indicates that incineration reduces recycling.

Furthermore, incineration plants in the EU are already being decommissioned because reduced availability of suitable waste has significantly reduced the amount of material available to fuel the burners.

Many countries are now having to import material to incinerate.

With the increased push in the UK to reduce our reliance on plastics and recycle more, many experts predict that within 5 years we will have solved the plastics issue. Industry is changing and will no longer rely on plastic packaging.

Government ministers are starting to push for a moratorium on incineration facilities because we already have surplus capacity for burning waste in the UK. Will West Sussex be left with a white elephant?

NB: An in-depth health study has been commissioned by Public For England which is due Spring 2017.

5. Environmental Toxins

Excerpt from Dr Greg Emerson 12 August 2009 <http://www.drgregemerson.com/fact-file/environmental-toxins>

Environmental toxins are now pervasive in our food, water and air. About 70,000 new synthetic chemicals were introduced into our environment during the 20th century. Of these, 3000 are deliberately added to food and 700 have been identified in drinking water. We are exposed to industrial waste, pesticides and toxic chemicals on a daily basis. 80% of these chemicals have never been tested for their effects on human health. Chronic environmental toxin contamination results in a multitude of clinical syndromes and decreases our ability to fight cancer and infections. Exposure begins even before birth with one study finding 287 chemicals and toxic metals detected in 10 babies. 217 of them were brain toxins and 208 had the potential to cause birth defects. Another study found that low birth weight is associated with high cord blood levels of arsenic, mercury, lead, solvents and pesticides.

Exposure occurs because:

- All commercially grown foods contain pesticides.
- Animals are treated with antibiotics and pesticides and also feed on foods treated with pesticides. Many of these chemicals interfere with thyroid and other endocrine function.
- Fruit and vegetables have fungicides and fumigants sprayed on them.
- Chemicals that make plastic flexible are called phthalates. They leak out of plastic and contaminate food and water.
- Chlorinated city water containers 100 to 10,000 more chemicals than natural spring water. These can include mercury, arsenic, PCB's and dioxins.
- **Air pollution is ubiquitous and winds can carry chemicals from other parts of the world.**
- Most of these chemicals are stored in our fat and can remain in our bodies for years or decades. Foetal exposure is a particular problem because the organs they use for detoxification are nonfunctional during developmental stages.

Over 1 billion tonnes of pesticides are used in the United States every year. How about in Australia? A report on pesticide use in Australia done by the Australian Academy of Technological Sciences and Engineering in 2002 states that "determining specific data about recent and current trends in the use of pesticides in Australia has proven difficult. There is a dearth of detailed information about the extent of use of chemicals, expressed either in terms of the active ingredient or in terms of the formulated products." They state that the principal forms of pesticides used in Australia can be categorised into insecticides, herbicides, fungicides and growth promoters. Of the main pesticides, there appears to be about 20,000 tonnes used per annum. The main insecticides are organophosphate and carbamates of which there are about 8000 tonnes used per year. There are about 3000 tonnes of fungicides used per year and over 500 tonnes of plant growth regulators.

Most environmental toxins are fat soluble and can consequently cause nerve and brain disorders, cancer, autoimmunity, food sensitivities, fatigue, depression, recurrent and infections. Toxins increase acidity and acidity makes the toxins more reactive. The body has a variety of ways of responding to the toxins which include attaching it to a fat/protein, storing it and converting it to a water soluble substance by biotransformation in the liver and then excreting it. Part of the biotransformation process is the movement of the toxin to the site of biotransformation by lipid molecules. **A rise in these lipid**

molecules (e.g. cholesterol, HDL, LDL and triglyceride) may actually represent the body handling a toxin. Consequences of this process may be:

- An increased risk of cardiovascular disease from the elevated lipids.
- Individuals with very low levels of cholesterol may not be able to protect themselves against environmental toxins
- Aggressive lowering of lipids without addressing the underlying environmental toxin may precipitate symptoms of toxicity (which may explain some of the side effects of statin drugs).

Common sources of chemical pollution include:

1. Formaldehyde.
2. Natural gas.
3. Pesticides (most of which are neurotoxins).
4. Volatile solvents.
5. Rubber and plastics.
6. Combustion products and fuels.
7. Paints and varnishes.

Typical examples:

Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)

PCBs were used as nonflammable coolant fluids in capacitors and electrical transformers. In the past they have also been used as lubricants, hydraulic fluids, inks, paints, varnishes and pesticides. PCBs have been shown to inhibit thyroid function and production has been banned. However existing PCBs have continued to leach into the environment and continue to accumulate in the fatty tissues of living creatures. Most human exposure comes from that derived from other animals near the top of the food chain such as fish, meat or dairy products. Without further exposure, it takes several decades to reduce your body load by half (the half life).

Studies on monkeys exposed to PCBs in the womb and breast milk showed they suffered impaired memory, learning and motor skills. Human occupational exposure resulted in goiters and abnormalities of thyroid hormone levels.

Dioxins

Primary sources of dioxins are in incineration of municipal or hospital waste and sewage sludge that contains chlorine. They are also formed during the production of chlorine containing chemicals such as pesticides, PVC, plastics and from diesel engine exhaust.

Dioxins are distributed throughout our environment and concentration increases higher in the food chain. Main exposure to dioxins and outcomes from meat, dairy and fish. With no further exposure, it takes seven years to reduce your body burden by half.

Dioxins have been shown to cause cancer, particularly Hodgkin's disease, non Hodgkin's lymphoma and soft tissue sarcomas. They have also been shown to disrupt thyroid, testosterone and oestrogen function in laboratory animals. Men exposed to an accidental spill in 1982 developed lower sperm counts and reduced immune function.

DDT

DDT is the most powerful insecticide ever discovered. Although its use in the US was stopped in 1972 after animal experiments showed it caused cancer, it is still used extensively in Third World countries to control mosquitoes. The half-life in the environment is 57 years and five years in our bodies.

DDT has also been shown to interfere with thyroid hormones, block testosterone receptors and interfere with oestrogen hormones.

Phthalates

About one billion pounds of phthalates are produced per year to soften plastics. Half the mass of a soft plastic container can be phthalates. They leach into drinking water, soft drinks, oils, and food stored in plastic. They are also used in hair spray, dyes, cosmetics, breast implants, adhesives and lubricants.

They have been found to interfere with thyroid hormone levels and adversely affect testosterone function. Babies with high levels are more likely to be born prematurely and men with high exposure have decreased sperm counts. The half life is a few days but exposure is continuous.

Petrochemicals

Petrochemicals originate from fossil fuels such as petroleum, natural gas and coal. Petrochemicals can also be found in fabrics, building materials, household cleaners, formaldehydes, rubber and plastic. They can stimulate hypersensitivity reactions such as rashes and allergies.

Illnesses

Research by Dr William Rea at the Environmental Health Centre of Dallas has shown that these environmental toxins are a common cause of environmental illnesses, hypothyroidism and chemical sensitivities. Chemical sensitivity is an adverse reaction to ambient levels of toxic chemicals contained in the environment. The reaction depends on the individual's susceptibility, the substance, organs involved, duration of exposure and underlying nutritional status. They have found that environmental toxins are particularly damaging to the immune system, nervous system and endocrine (hormonal) system. Hypothyroidism is common result of environmental poisoning and people with hypothyroidism are more susceptible to the damaging effects of environmental toxins.

With regards,
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