

## THE JAVELIN PARK INCINERATOR PROBLEM

### NATIONAL WASTE PROBLEM

Approximately 30 million tonnes of municipal solid waste is produced in the United Kingdom each year. Recent statistics show that landfill is still the major route for the disposal of municipal solid waste (MSW), representing about 83%. However, all that is due to change in the next decade as the EC Waste Landfill Directive impacts on waste management in the UK. The Directive sets ambitious targets for reducing the amount of waste going to landfill. Based on a 1995 baseline, the amount of biodegradable waste disposed of to landfill must be reduced by 35% of the 1995 level by the year 2016, derogated to 2020 for the UK and others heavily reliant on landfill. Clearly, the diversion away from landfill to other treatment options will require a major change in the management of UK waste. Thermal treatment of waste through incineration and the newer technologies incorporating pyrolysis and gasification represent key options to comply with the EC Waste Landfill Directive.

Further growth in Gloucestershire's municipal waste arisings is not sustainable. This will not only have a negative environmental impact but will also significantly raise long-term waste management costs leading to the need for further collection, treatment and disposal capacity. In parallel, waste growth will increase the risk of failing to meet EU and Government targets, which will bring further financial burdens.

### PENALTIES

Landfill Tax is currently £32 per tonne rising by £8 a tonne for every subsequent year  
LATS – Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme– fined @£150 per tonne for failure to reach set targets to divert biodegradable waste from landfill

### GLOUCESTER CC APPROACH TO WASTE

**The chairman of the waste committee at Glos CC., Stan Waddington claims that no decisions have been made as to where and what treatment will take place for residual waste but all the indications are that there will be an incinerator at Javelin Park**

Glos CC Target 60% recycle and 40% residual waste  
Javelin Park is identified as a preferred site for strategic waste facilities  
Located adjacent to J12/M5  
However 12 acres of Javelin Park has been purchased by Glos CC for £7.4m  
Defra have agreed £93m of PFI credits under a £646m PFI agreement  
Out to tender from 4<sup>th</sup> Feb to March 13<sup>th</sup> – 27 days for companies to put forward options for waste treatment  
Contract would be for a min 25 years with a 10 year extension  
150-170,000 tonnes a year or up to 3,250 tonnes a week generating 325 x 10 tonne lorries a week  
most likely proposal will be an incinerator with combined heat and power  
the building would be 10 storeys high, with 4 huge chimneys, and dominate the skyline

local Parish Councils were NOT consulted even though many other groups were

the 7 local authorities in Gloucestershire operate their own waste recycling and disposal policies – they are all different – Stroud being one of the better ones – but they are not coordinated

### TECHNOLOGIES

MBT - Mechanical Biological Treatment – combines mechanical sorting of recyclable materials and bio treatment (composting) of the remainder which does not involve burning, does not leave toxic waste and the biodegradable part is suitable for agricultural use  
Autoclave - pressure cooking of mixed waste separates dry recyclables – metals and plastics + an organic fibre fraction which is used as fuel for a CHP (Combined Heat & Power) plant  
ATT - Advanced Thermal Treatment –waste is shredded and gasified to fuel a steam turbine for a CHP plant – carbon efficient and attracts government subsidy  
Anaerobic digestion – series of processes in which microorganisms break down biodegradable materials in the absence of oxygen  
Plasma Arc Gasification – uses high electrical energy and temperatures to break down waste into elemental gas and solid waste  
Incineration which requires a huge building 10 stories high and 4 giant chimneys produces toxic gas and waste ash

## **AIMS**

REDUCE

REUSE

RECYCLE

Household waste segregation into three main streams:

dry recyclables

biowaste (kitchen and garden waste)

residual materials (the remaining waste that cannot easily be recycled or composted).

encourage the use of reusable nappies, home composting and the reduction of junk mail and packaging.

community composting and reuse schemes

## **TIMESCALE**

2009	February	Glos CC invited tenders for the treatment of residual waste at Javelin Park
	June	local elections
2011		planning application for waste facility at Javelin Park
2013		Hempstead land fill site will close for domestic waste, but continue for commercial waste
2015		facility commissioned

## **PLANNING**

It is possible for a County Council to grant itself planning permission; however, they may not dare to do so in view of the opposition

We need to make sure that an application is made to Stroud DC which would result in a Public Enquiry and give an opportunity for all the issues to be properly considered instead of being bulldozed through

Bristol threw out an incinerator proposal at Portishead in an industrial area

Capel Action Group in Surrey fought an incinerator project for 8 years and won in the High Court

Another proposed incinerator in Oxfordshire has been refused permission after a long campaign

We therefore have everything to play for if we make our views known

## **EFFECTS**

Reduced property values, particularly in Haresfield which lies in the path of the prevailing SW winds

## **COMMENTS and ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED**

Improve reduce, recycle, reuse levels to be better than Gloucestershire's 60% target- other countries are well ahead of us right now

Other countries locate small incinerators within new housing developments to deal with residual waste and generate heat and electrical power - - a lost opportunity at Hunts Grove?

An incinerator would need to feed at the rate of 150- 170,000 tonnes per year to be financially viable thus negating any incentive to reduce the % of residual waste. As residual waste levels gradually decline it will result in waste being brought from outside the County to keep it going financially

Is a centralized approach the right way forward or should waste be dealt with locally- at least by each of the 7 District Councils?

Better still parishes/local communities could contribute if they had ownership of waste disposal instead of a central County Council

As well as targeting us, the users, manufacturers and retailers/supermarkets should be tackled as well

As pressure mounts on us all the amount of residual waste will reduce

New technologies will be developed

Apart from incineration there are other treatments that can be considered such as composting/ aerobic digestion. An incinerator produces toxic fumes containing dioxins, furans and heavy metal particulates as well as 30% of its volume in toxic ash which are highly dangerous to health. At present there is a land fill site for this ash at Bishops Cleave which brings in ash from outside the County

Why locate a waste facility in a rural location in full view of the AONB/Haresfield Beacon when there are plenty of industrial sites that are far more suitable?

Increased traffic at J12/M5 – already inadequate junction – improvements via a S106 agreement tied to Hunts Grove now in doubt

Increase in traffic on B4008 – an accident prone road

Heavy lorries coming from all over Gloucestershire – not a sustainable/CO2 footprint solution

Haresfield lies in the prevailing wind (SW) path and will suffer the toxic residues from the chimneys and local roads will be used to transport the residual toxic waste ash presenting a health hazard especially to the young and elderly and those with respiratory problems

Solid residues from municipal solid waste incineration (MSWI) can be categorized as air pollution control residues (AR) and bottom ash (BA). Both categories pose a particular environmental threat on account of the risk of the release of dioxins and metals. Toxic ash is being dumped at a site in Bishops Cleeve, Cheltenham and would increase if an incinerator is placed at Javelin Park. SWARD, a pressure group has been formed to fight the renewal of the planning consent which runs out in 2009. If we do not resist Cheltenham and Gloucester will become the dumping ground for not just Gloucestershire but from all the surrounding counties

## **THE CONSTANTLY CHANGING SITUATION**

With the increasing pressure being applied by the EU and central government filtering down to Counties, Local Authorities. Parishes and the concerns of individuals, the treatment of all types of waste and residual waste is constantly being revised/adjusted downwards.  
Increase kerbside collection instead of a single giant incinerator

REDUCE, REUSE, RECYCLE will gradually become the accepted norm and therefore the waste problem will be far less than the County Council have predicted

The following are some examples :-

Local initiatives - Extension of the Stanley's food waste recycling scheme (currently shelved for current recession reasons as it would cost £2.7m across Stroud DC to implement  
SDC proposing to install recycling banks that will accept ALL types of plastic  
Deposit schemes by retailers to offer financial incentives to recycle waste – remember the deposits on bottles many years ago?  
community/social enterprise projects such as community composting and reuse schemes.

Have Gloucestershire CC already decided on an incinerator?

## **GROUP ACTIONS**

The Action Group is to establish a fighting fund initially by contributions from each Parish Council (Eastington have been very successful in this area)  
Identify experts who can fight the proposals at all stages  
Eastington have a Planning Consultant  
Haresfield has a Chemical Engineer- Elaine Waterson and Architect-Humphrey Cook  
We need a barrister

Posters and car stickers to be produced

## **FUTURE EVENTS**

March on Saturday April 18<sup>th</sup> starting @ 0900 am in Quedgeley, via Hardwicke and terminating at Javelin Park

## INDIVIDUAL ACTION

**If you don't want an incinerator at Javelin Park it is important you lobby as many people as possible so**

1 write to/e mail  
Stan Waddington  
Councillor for Nailsworth and Minchinhampton  
Cabinet Member, Environment  
[john.waddington@gloucestershire.gov.uk](mailto:john.waddington@gloucestershire.gov.uk)  
Tel: +44 01453 886741

2 write to/e-mail your local MP  
David Drew, 5a Landsdown, Stroud, Glos., GL5 1BB  
Telephone 01453 764355  
e-mail [drewd@parliament.uk](mailto:drewd@parliament.uk)

3 write to/e mail prospective parliamentary candidate for Stroud  
Neil Carmichael  
Freepost  
RRHC-BHT-SYYX  
Gloucester  
GL4 4AD  
Telephone 01452 371630  
E mail [n.l.carmichael@dial.pipex.com](mailto:n.l.carmichael@dial.pipex.com)

3 contact the local press and radio  
The Citizen – Jo Barber  
Stroud News and Journal  
Stroud Life  
Gloucester Radio

4 Please communicate any comments, observations, suggestions, ideas, other people/groups who should be lobbied and particularly any specialist knowledge of incineration to :-

Humphrey Cook dipl arch RIBA  
Haresfield Parish Council representative on the Javelin Park Parishes Action Group comprising  
Haresfield, Harescombe, Standish, Hardwicke, Eastington, Whitminster, Quedgeley, Stonehouse, Moreton Valence  
The Old Vicarage  
Haresfield  
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