



STOP THE EDMONTON INCINERATOR NOW

A NEW INCINERATOR FOR NORTH LONDON?

PRESENTATION BY CARINA MILLSTONE

17TH JANUARY 2020

CHINGFORD AND WOODFORD GREEN
LABOUR PARTY

@STOPTHEREBUILD

THE EDMONTON INCINERATOR

- Burns 90% of the black bins of 7 North London boroughs:
Capacity to burn 500,000 tonnes of waste per annum
- Has been operational since 1969
- Operated by London Energy wholly owned by the North London Waste Authority (NLWA) composed of the 7 boroughs
- Board composed of 14 councilors, 2 from each of the 7 boroughs and is Labour controlled. Chaired by Cllr Clyde Loakes of Waltham Forest.



THE NLWA'S PLANS FOR THE 'NORTH LONDON ECOPARK'



- Current incinerator coming to the end of its life
- Plans to rebuild first put forward by NLWA 10 years ago
- Assessments and consultation conducted in 2014-2015
- Development Consent Order (DCO) granted by the Government in February 2017- new incinerator so large it is **deemed national infrastructure**
- Project also includes a recycling centre and a visitor centre, but composting facility lost
- Plan for both energy and heat generation for the Meridian Water development
- **Site clearance and preparation works have begun. Contracting for the incinerator is due to happen this year, with construction starting next year**
- Plan is for the new incinerator to be up and running in 2025, 2027 at the latest. Could be operational until 2075.

All information available at <http://northlondonheatandpower.london/>



WE CALL ON THE
NLWA TO
IMMEDIATELY
PAUSE AND
REVIEW ITS PLANS
TO REBUILD AND
EXPAND THE
EDMONTON
INCINERATOR

Multiple contexts have changed significantly since the plans for the new incinerator were developed and since the DCO was granted.

The environmental, society and business case for the proposed new incinerator no longer hold

I.THE NLWA HAS NOT ENGAGED THE PEOPLE OF NORTH LONDON AND HAS NOT SECURED THEIR CONSENT FOR THE PROPOSED INCINERATOR

Essentially, no one knows about this plan:

Directly affected communities, MPs and aspiring MPs, Labour party members, environmental activists, the people of North London do not know about this plan.

'I was shocked when I read (your letter) and realised I had no knowledge of this happening, even though I am a member of the Love South Chingford group and am probably more aware of local issues than the majority of people' Local mum and long time Chingford resident living less than a mile from the incinerator

Sources: Emails to me, available on request, reported experience, direct experience, witness statement to Court

CONSULTATIONS THAT TOOK PLACE IN 2014-15 WERE LIMITED

Leafletting of 28,000 homes on 3 different occasions between November 2014 and May 2015

Leaflets in public spaces and online

4 pop-up exhibitions and displays

Only 3 objections received


Source: Correspondence with Clyde Loakes




Consultation ‘very likely’ not as extensive as it would have been had there not been an existing incinerator on site *Source: Discussion with Iain Duncan Smith MP*



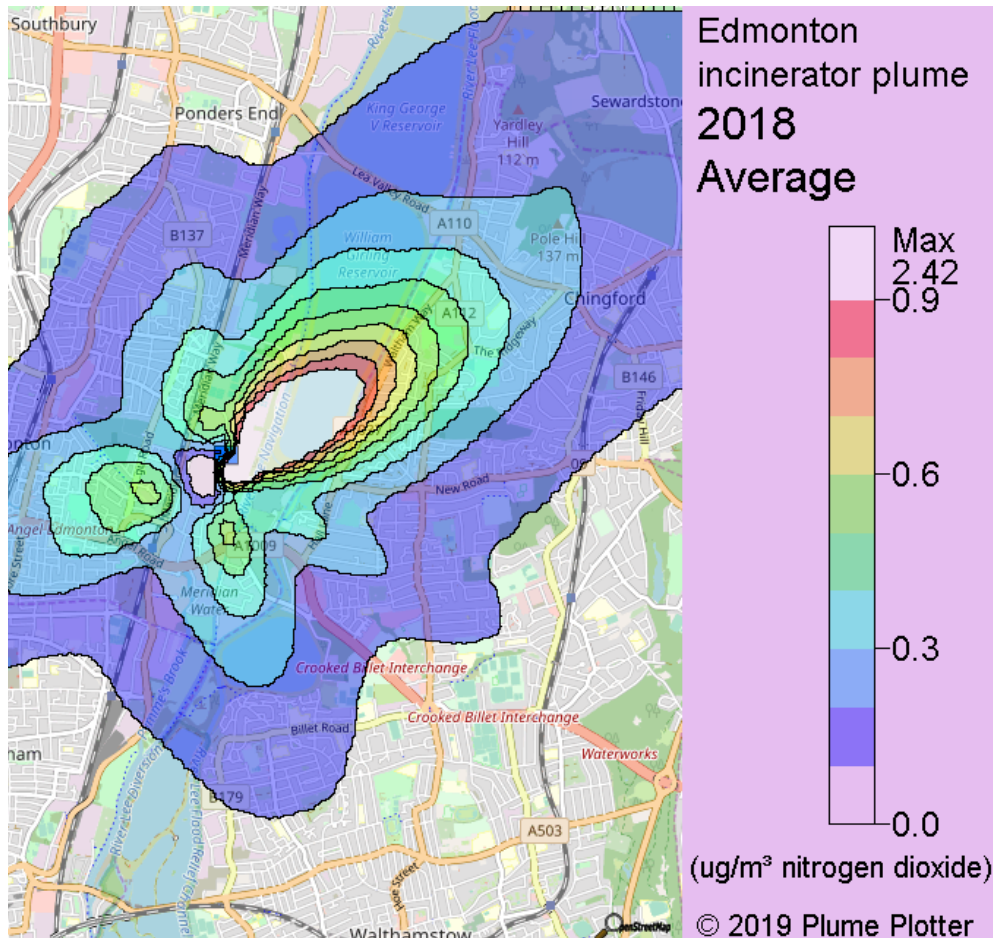
Public opinion and concerns about air pollution, climate change and plastics have evolved significantly since 2015



Q1: Is the NLWA confident that the proposed incinerator has the support of directly affected communities, residents of North London and of their MPs, *today*?



2.THE NLWA HAS NOT SUFFICIENTLY ADDRESSED CONCERNS ABOUT THE PROPOSED INCINERATOR'S IMPACT ON AIR QUALITY



- In depth 2014 Health Impact Assessment for construction phase only, cursory for operational phase
- No studies were carried out on cumulative impacts

Source: NHLLP website, Fol request

http://northlondonheatandpower.london/media/ht0j3zm1/ad06-02_es_vol_2_lores4db3043ee6ac64feb303ff0000e596e8.pdf

https://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/wp-content/ipc/uploads/projects/EN010071/EN010071-000368-AD06.02_ES_Vol_2_Appendices_2.1to2.3.pdf

http://northlondonheatandpower.london/media/3wtlcjv2/ad06-02_es_vol2_figures_2-1to2-18_lores.pdf

Google 'Plume Plotter Edmonton Places' to see the reach of the plumes and potential ground level pollution concentration on primary schools.



THERE HAS BEEN A HUGE INCREASE IN OUR UNDERSTANDING OF THE HEALTH IMPACTS OF POOR AIR QUALITY AND NEW EFFORTS TO TACKLE IT

Air pollution could kill 160,000 this decade

Air pollution may be damaging every organ in the body

Air pollution making NHS winter crisis worse

Depression and suicide linked to air pollution in new global study

Air pollution is breaking our hearts: Particulate matter leads to thousands of deaths a year

Inquest to determine if London air pollution caused child's death

Clean Air Act of 2019

City of London Clean Air Strategy

Birmingham could ban cars driving through city centre

INCINERATORS EMIT VAST QUANTITIES OF POLLUTANTS

Overall, Public Health England has found no or negligible increased health risks from living close to an incinerator. However, studies referred to by PHE also highlight the need for further research.

- Incinerators emit pollutants such as NOX and other pollutants, like cars. The new incinerator will emit 328 tons/year Source: Environmental Statement Appendix I, Vol 2
- Improving air pollution through cycling, legal targets for car exhausts and ULEZ, the incinerator's share of contribution to local air pollution will grow over the next 50 years
- Emission limits are routinely breached and the Environment Agency does not have the capacity to monitor and penalise for these breaches: in August 2018 for example, the monthly daily mean for NOx exceeded the Daily NOx Emissions Limit Value (ELV) Source: London Energy Ltd, Industrial Emissions Directive Article 55 (2)
- Concerns remain of health impacts of pollutants even *within legal limits*: DEFRA: 'NO2 is associated with adverse health effects at concentrations at and below the legal limits.' Source: DEFRA, PHE and Local Government Association, Air Quality: A Briefing for Directors of Public Health (DEFRA, March 2017)

INCINERATORS EMIT VAST AMOUNTS OF PARTICULATE MATTER

The current Edmonton incinerator emits some 1.8 billion PM 2.5 *per second*

There is no commercially available equipment to accurately monitor or to completely filter the emissions of ultrafine particulate matter and incinerator operators are not required to monitor where the pollution lands

- Department of Health and Social Care “Studies have not identified a threshold concentration below which there is no association between exposure to particulate air pollution and adverse human health.”

<https://ukwin.org.uk/files/particulates/PRG-Particulates-Matter-December-2019.pdf>

- DEFRA: ‘There is no safe level for particulate matter (PM10, PM2.5)’ *Source: DEFRA, PHE and Local Government Association, Air Quality: A Briefing for Directors of Public Health (DEFRA, March 2017)*

THE NLWA AND ENFIELD COUNCIL ARE FAILING TO APPLY THE PRECAUTIONARY PRINCIPLE...



‘Researchers have found no link between exposure to emissions from municipal waste incinerators (MWIs) and infant deaths or reduced foetal growth. However, they show **living closer to the incinerators themselves is associated with a very small increase in the risk of some birth defects**, compared to the general population.’ (2019)

Source <https://www.imperial.ac.uk/news/191653/major-study-finds-conclusive-links-health/>

AND THE NLWA AND THE MAYOR OF LONDON APPEAR REMARKABLY UNFUSSED....



26/06/2019

Improving air quality in north London

Clean Air Day is an important day for North London Waste Authority (NLWA). We're working hard to improve air quality in north London.

are

News

Share



01/07/20

How dic commu planning

The Gove
to North L
followed
London V
communi
and 2015

Article


Clyde Loakes: 'We haven't been waiting 50 years for a Public Health England report'

Source: Waltham Forest Echo, 2017


Sadiq Khan: 'London's air is a toxic air health crisis and the last thing we need, in our modern green global city is another harmful waste-burning incinerator polluting our city. Emissions from incinerators are bad for our health, bad for our environment and bad for our planet.'

Source: 2019 :

<https://www.london.gov.uk/press-releases/mayoral/stop-allowing-new-toxic-waste-incinerators>



Q2: Can the NLWA assure residents living in the path of the plumes that the proposed incinerator will not undermine efforts to improve local air quality?



3. THE NLWA HAS BEEN UNABLE TO EVIDENCE THAT THE PROPOSED INCINERATOR SUPPORTS WASTE PREVENTION AND RECYCLING

- Current household recycling rates are about 30% across North London- below the national average
- **Some councils already recycling at 65%**
- **Since the DCO was approved, new EU legislation incorporated into UK regulations sets municipal recycling targets of 60% by 2030 and 65% by 2035.**
- **Sadiq Khan has set a 70% recycling target for London by 2035.**

Average composition by weight	
Paper	13.40%
Card	6.60%
Dense plastic(e.g.various plastic bottles – PET, HDPE, PP - pots, tubs, trays and other non-packaging plastics)	8.00%
Plastic film	7.80%
Textiles	4.80%
Glass	4.40%
Miscellaneous combustibles(e.g. wood, sanitary waste)	8.10%
Miscellaneous non-combustibles(including construction and demolition waste, and other waste e.g. crockery, plant pots, cat litter)	0.90%
Ferrous metal	2.30%
Non-ferrous metal	1.50%
WEEE(waste electrical and electronic equipment)	1.10%
Hazardous(waste containing harmful chemicals, clinical waste and sharps)	0.50%
Organic non-catering	3.20%
Organic catering	33.80%
Fines(material that is too small to identify)	3.70%
Total	100.00

Sources: Email from Clyde Loakes to Stella Creasy MP, on one of our campaigners' request, 13th August 2019, based on household black bin sample conducted in 2016

‘It is clearly the case that some of that material could have been recycled; the recycling rate in the North London boroughs is currently around 30%, which is unacceptable when we are facing a climate emergency.’
Clyde Loakes

THE PROPOSED INCINERATOR'S CAPACITY REQUIREMENTS HAVE BEEN MASSIVELY OVERESTIMATED

The 2014 study commissioned by the NLWA for capacity requirements has already been proven wrong

Scenario in the study of all waste collected, recyclable and residual across the NLWA would be 827,000 tonnes in 2012-2013- Real figure was 821,896 tonnes

Real figures reported by the NLWA:

- 2012/13: 821,896
- 2013/14: 836,052
- 2014/15: 845,043
- 2015/16: 850,296
- 2016/17: 845,776
- 2017/18: 830,955
- 2018/19: 818,285
- Downward trend since 2016-2017 and 2018-2019 lower than 2012-2013! Whereas consultants assumed upward trend reaching 986,000 tonnes in 2020-2021

Incinerator capacity predicated on a 50% recycling rate, i.e a scenario where the NLWA will fail to meet the new legal obligations and Sadiq Khan's aspirational targets

'Providing forecasts of waste arisings for over thirty years in the future is extremely difficult given the myriad factors affecting both the generation of waste and how it is subsequently managed; in essence it is unknowable' Eunomia

#

http://northlondonheatandpower.london/media/nvoltnnz/eunomia_nlwa_waste_forecasting_project_report_final_v1-1.pdf
reported Local Authority Collected Waste for 2013/13 to 2017/18 at:

•https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/310067/Copy_of_2012-13_ANNUAL_publication_LA_level_WITHOUTLINK_S3.xls Table 1 Column F Row 227

•https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/386270/LA_and_Regional_spreadsheet_2013-14_publicationv2.ods Table 1a Column F Row 227

•<https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/>

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/env18-local-authority-collected-waste-annual-results-tables> (Table 1, Column G)

FEEDING THE BEAST?

The NLWA has been unable to evidence their claim that the proposed incinerator will not disincentive waste prevention and recycling.

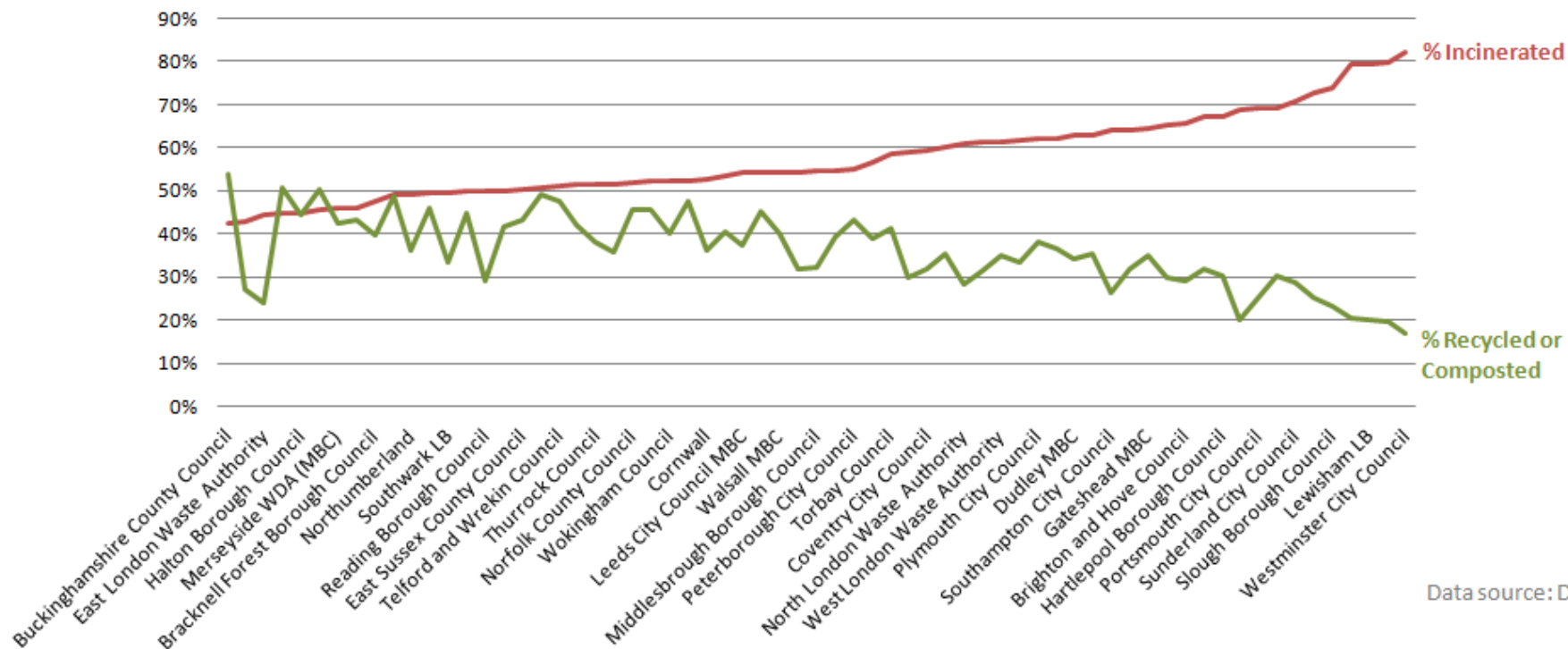
- Meeting electricity and heat contracts requires continued incinerator feedstock
- Opportunity cost of not spending the NLWA's funds on waste prevention and recycling
- Countries with both high recycling and high incineration capacity import waste

'It would be wise to limit development of new thermal treatment capacity to that required once any targets have been met to avoid creating overcapacity as recycling increases.' *Eunomia*


Source: Waste Markets Study: full report for the Scottish Government, 23 April 2019, page 23

THERE IS A CORRELATION BETWEEN HIGH INCINERATION RATES AND LOW RECYCLING RATES


**Municipal waste treatment rates for English Councils
with above-average incineration rates (2017/18)**



Data source: Defra



Q3: Can the NLWA provide evidence that the proposed incinerator will not hamper efforts to increase waste prevention and recycling today and over its lifespan?



4. THE NLWA IS UNABLE TO MAKE A CLIMATE CHANGE CASE FOR THE PROPOSED NEW INCINERATOR

- DCO granted under previous planning regulations which did not require consideration of climate change impacts
- Commissioned study in Summer of 2019 following Climate Change Declaration published in October 2019. Found that: *'The carbon analysis confirms the North London Heat and Power Project is crucial to tackling the Climate Emergency'*.
- Consultants Ramboll already hold the heating contract for the proposed new incinerator + Lucy Padfield is a Director at Ramboll and chairs WF Climate Emergency Commission
- Key fundamental assumptions not based on professional judgment or evidence, but on figures provided by the NLWA
- Negative climate change impacts not cited in Court documents by the NLWA as a consequence of the project not going ahead- would their claims stand up to judicial scrutiny?
- Hackney Council *unaware of* how the emissions from the current incinerator are accounted for; Environment Agency *unable to explain* the methodology used for emissions reporting
- Referred journalist to Wikipedia page with links to 2002 studies to substantiate carbon benefit claims

<http://northlondonheatandpower.london/news/carbon-impact-of-2-million-londoners-could-increase-if-waste-facility-not-replaced/>
<http://northlondonheatandpower.london/media/d3blngkv/2565-203-supplier-guide-for-market-information-day-final.pdf>
<https://walthamforest.gov.uk/content/climate-emergency-commission>
<http://nlwa.gov.uk/news/carbon-impact-of-2-million-londoners-could-increase-if-waste-facility-not-replaced/>
NLWA Witness Statement to Court, October 2019
Correspondence between a campaigner with Hackney City Council, August 2019 and with BEIS and the EA, December 2019
<https://www.hamhigh.co.uk/news/environment/north-london-incinerator-project-cost-soars-to-1-2-billion-1-6422599>

BURNING WASTE PRODUCES ENERGY AND GREENHOUSE GASES

For every tonne of waste burned, typically around one tonne of CO₂ is released into the atmosphere

<https://ukwin.org.uk/files/pdf/UKWIN-2018-Incineration-Climate-Change-Report.pdf>

‘Between 0.7 and 1.7 tonnes of CO₂ is generated per tonne of MSW [Municipal Solid Waste] combusted’

Pollution inventory reporting – incineration activities guidance note, available from:
https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/296988/LIT_7757_9e97eb.pdf

The proposed incinerator has the capacity to burn 700,000 tonnes of waste per annum and could be operational for 50 years:

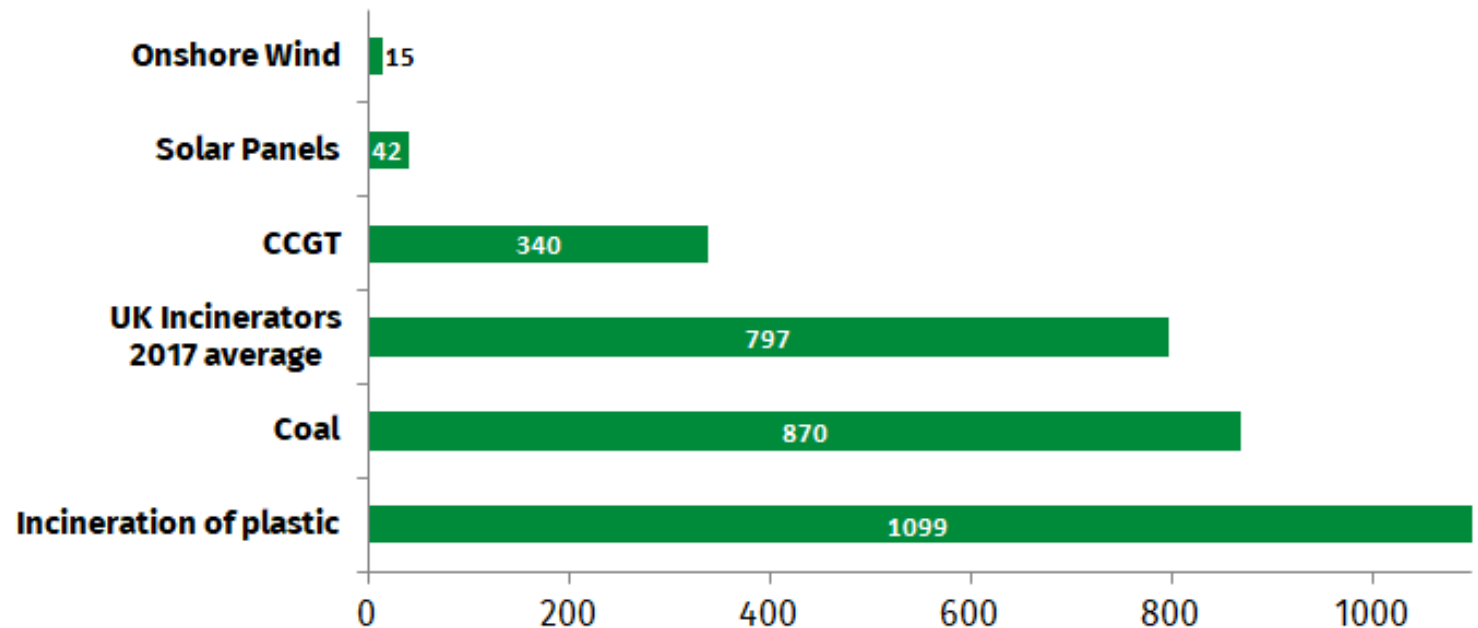
- **700,000 tonnes of CO₂ emitted yearly up to 2075**
- **700,000 tonnes of burnt waste expected to produce 78Megawatts of power yearly**

THE ENERGY GENERATED FROM INCINERATORS IS NEITHER RENEWABLE NOR LOW CARBON

For 2017, the UK's generation-based grid average from all sources was 213gCO₂e/kWh

213gCO₂e/kWh represents a significant reduction from the estimate for 2010 of 459gCO₂e/kWh. (BEIS)

Fossil carbon intensity of energy exported to the grid (gCO₂/kWh)



<https://ukwin.org.uk/oppose-incineration/#climatechange>

<http://data.parliament.uk/writtenevidence/committeeevidence.svc/evidencedocument/environment-food-and-rural-affairs-committee/plastic-food-and-drink-packaging/written/104997.pdf>

<https://ukwin.org.uk/files/pdf/UKWIN-2018-Incineration-Climate-Change-Report.pdf>

9 Table 1: Electricity emissions factors to 2100, kgCO₂e/kWh, available from:

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/696677/Data_tables_1-19_supporting_the_toolkit_and_the_guidance_2017__180403_.xlsx

THE PROPOSED INCINERATOR GOES DIRECTLY AGAINST EFFORTS TO DECARBONISE THE ENERGY GRID AND NET ZERO TARGETS

- Claims of emissions savings linked to energy generation depend entirely on the energy displaced
- Since the DCO was granted, median emissions factor of the energy grid has already decreased
- Since the DCO was granted, new legislation on Net Zero by 2050 and plans to decarbonise the energy grid- likely to be brought forward over the lifespan of the incinerator?
- **The proposed incinerator will soon be one of the dirtiest forms of energy generation feeding into the grid**

The NLWA has been unable to provide year-on-year projection until 2075 of

- Projected waste volumes
- Projected energy generated
- Projected emissions intensity of the energy generated
- Projected median emissions intensity of the grid as it decarbonises

Essentially, the NLWA's claims lay on counterfactuals that no longer hold true, and will not hold true during the lifespan of the incinerator.

ENERGY FROM 'WASTE' OR FROM RESOURCES?

- Energy from waste is more justifiable if it is from truly residual waste- but much what is burnt today is already recyclable or compostable. Much more preventable. 2015 study in Barnet found that 56.8% of household black bin content recyclable.
<https://open.barnet.gov.uk/dataset/vq4d2/waste-composition-analysis-houses>
- Emissions intensity estimates do not include further emissions cost of extraction and manufacture of products lost to the incinerator – the climate impacts are massively underestimated
- Producing energy from burning plastics far less efficient than burning fossil fuels

Sandy Martin, Former Labour MP and Shadow Waste Minister:

“Energy from Waste” is a form of deception – even high calorific plastic is 7 times less efficient as a “fuel” than the fossil fuels it is made from would have been if they had been used to generate electricity directly. **Everything going into an incinerator represents far more embedded energy than can be recovered by burning it.’**

<http://sandyofipswich.co.uk/our-waste-our-resources-the-governments-waste-strategy-a-labour-view/>

WHAT ABOUT THE HEAT GENERATED?

Plan is for district municipal heating scheme to heat Meridian Water used as key justification for the proposed incinerator. Makes 'better use' of the emissions generated.

But many, many unresolved questions remain:

- What happens in the heat in the Summer- and when London's climate becomes like Barcelona?
- Will there be demand for polluting heating when the rest of the heat is low carbon?
- Will district heating be cost effective?

A 2019 Future Homes Standard , to be introduced by 2025, requires new build homes to have low carbon heating- will this preclude incinerator heat now or during the lifespan of the incinerator?

<https://www.gov.uk/government/groups/heat-in-buildings>

Learning from the Sutton Experience:

Municipal district heating promised as part of new incinerator completed in Sutton in 2018- but key customers have pulled out, as renewable energy boilers cheaper.

'The pipeline from the incinerator is now a white elephant,' one Sutton Council source said. "For all intents and purposes it will never be used.'

<https://insidecroydon.com/2019/04/19/st-heliers-new-boilers-take-steam-out-of-suttons-heat-network/>

BETTER TO BURN THAN STICK IN LANDFILL, SURELY?

Landfills have 'moved on' since 'skyfilling' was put forward as a solution to landfill

Crucially, at this moment in time when the immediate priority is GHG emissions reduction, landfill are better than incinerators from a climate change perspective because plastics are not burnt.

The NLWA's landfill counterfactual presumably assumes no organic waste separation, no methane capture and polluting road transport (which will no longer hold true as vehicles move to zero emissions)

Therese Coffey, Resources Minister 'In environmental terms, **it is generally better to bury plastic than to burn it.**'

Hansard - House of Commons debate on Non-recyclable and Non-compostable Packaging (UK Parliament, 23 January 2018)

The Scottish Government:

'When plastics are switched from landfill to incineration, the net impact in terms of climate change is, under most reasonable assumptions, strongly negative.'

—
Partial Business and Regulatory Impact Assessment for the Landfill Tax Bill 2012 (The Scottish Government, October 2012)

TINA?

- DCO granted under previous regulations that required only brief consideration of alternatives- less than 3 pages in the planning documents that run into several hundred *Source: Page 46, Volume I of the Environmental Statement*
- **The NLWA has failed to substantiate its claims that it has sufficiently considered alternatives as to make them credible options- especially given the climate emergency and doubling of cost estimate**
- **We want the NLWA to commission a comprehensive independent study of alternatives including their environmental, social, and business case**
- For example, what is the job creation potential of a massive waste prevention and recycling programme? How best to avoid lock-ins as the economy decarbonises?


SO WHAT ARE WE SUGGESTING?

Something along these lines


- **A relentless focus on waste prevention**
- A large scale up of food waste separation for anaerobic digestion
- Separation of other recyclable materials at household level
- Material Recovery Facility to deal with all of the additional materials that will then be recycled
- Mechanical Biological Treatment to deal with the 'leftover' residual waste.
- Truly residual waste incinerated in existing capacity or landfilled.

‘MBT (mechanical biological treatment)-landfill provides the best emissions performance in terms of the treatment/disposal of residual waste. It essentially involves landfilling somewhat stabilised wastes with some material recovery. The magnitude of the environmental impact depends on the extent to which the waste is stabilised.’

Source : The Economics of Waste and Waste Policy (Defra Waste Economics Team,) Page 14



Q4: Can the NLWA provide assurance that the proposed incinerator will not threaten the meeting of climate targets and the decarbonization of our energy supply, today and over its lifespan?



5. THE NLWA IS UNABLE TO MAKE A CLEAR BUSINESS CASE FOR THE PROPOSED INCINERATOR


Estimated costs for the full 'EcoPark' ran at £650 million in 2014. New cost estimate of £1.2 billion in November 2019- close to double in 5 years.

Paid for through public borrowing, with loan payback period of 40 years.


- Effect on individual council taxes?
- Future incineration tax?
- Future inclusion of incineration in the EU Emissions Trading Scheme or similar?
- Future carbon tax?
- Are claims that the incinerator is the most 'cost-effective' option still true? Is this the best way to spend £1.2 billion?

'Why should we have to pay to pollute?' Dr Rebecca Redwood, Chingford



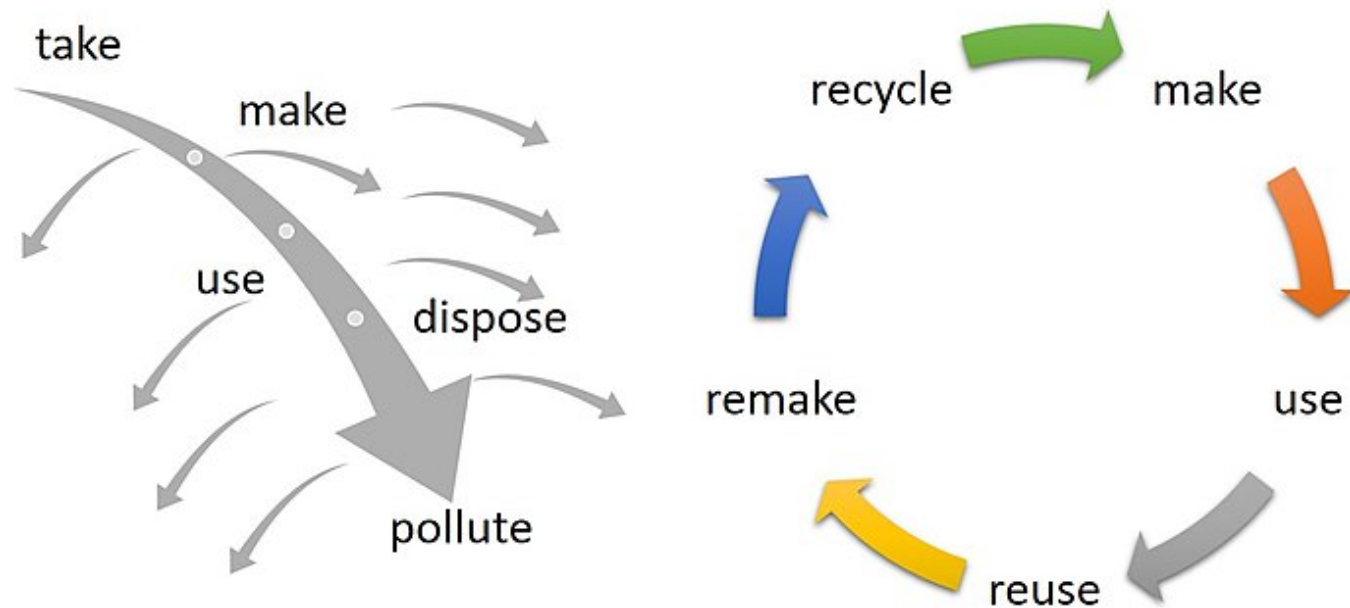


Q5: Is the NLWA confident that the business case for the proposed incinerator holds true today and over its lifespan?



5. THE NLWA'S PROPOSED INCINERATOR ENABLES AND PERPETUATES OUTDATED BUSINESS MODELS AND ECONOMIC STRUCTURES

Broad consensus of the urgent need to move to a circular economy to tackle the climate and ecological emergencies (e.g Resources and Waste Strategy 2018, EU Circular Economy Package etc)



CC 3.0 Catherine Weetman 2016

INCINERATION PRECLUDES THE TRANSITION TO A CIRCULAR ECONOMY...

Professor Sir Ian Boyd, when Chief Scientific Advisor, to DEFRA:

‘If there is one way of quickly extinguishing the value in a material, it is to stick it in an incinerator and burn it. It may give you energy out at the end of the day, but some of those materials, even if they are plastics, with a little ingenuity, can be given more positive value. **One thing that worries me is that we are taking these materials, we are putting them in incinerators, we are losing them forever and we are creating carbon dioxide out of them, which is not a great thing...**I think that incineration is not a good direction to go in.’

Source: Oral Evidence: The Work of Defra's Chief Scientific Adviser, HC 775 (EFRACOM, 21 January 2018)


...WHILE CONTINUING TO ENABLE THE CURRENT LINEAR SYSTEM.

- Drives continued materials and fossil fuel extraction
- Enables continued consumerism
- Enables business model that prop up private profit while socializing loss
- Stifles business model innovation


Professor Sir Ian Boyd, Chief Scientific Advisor to DEFRA:

“The first warning I would give is that is that **the environmental challenges are not just about emissions. It's actually about resource consumption...**Emissions are a symptom of rampant resource consumption. **If we do not get resource consumption under control, we will not get emissions under control.** That is absolutely clear.”

Source: Final Speech at DEFRA, August 2019



Q6: Is the NLWA confident that the proposed incinerator will not lock North London-and the UK- into the economic system that has created the climate and ecological emergencies?



RECAP OF OUR SIX QUESTIONS TO THE NLWA

Q1: Is the NLWA confident that the proposed incinerator has the support of directly affected communities, residents of North London and of their MPs, today?

Q2: Can the NLWA assure residents living in the path of the plumes that the proposed incinerator will not undermine efforts to improve local air quality?

Q3: Can the NLWA provide evidence that the proposed incinerator will not hamper efforts to increase waste prevention and recycling today and over its lifespan?

Q4: Can the NLWA provide assurance that the proposed incinerator will not threaten the meeting of climate targets and the decarbonization of our energy supply, today and over its lifespan?

Q5: Is the NLWA confident that the business case for the proposed incinerator holds true today and over its lifespan?

Q6: Is the NLWA confident that the proposed incinerator will not lock North London-and the UK- into the economic system that has created the climate and ecological emergencies?

The World of Yesterday

THE POSITIVE SPIN: THE MOMENT OF OPPORTUNITY FOR THE NLWA TO SHOW REAL LEADERSHIP

“We are writing to express our grave concerns about the proposed scheme. (...) It is our firm view that Silvertown Tunnel is the kind of 20th-century ‘solution’ that is completely unfit for the environmental challenges London is facing, and which will only grow in the coming decades. We believe that the cancellation of the scheme would demonstrate the kind of vision and moral clarity that our key stakeholders – the children who will have to live with the consequences of our decisions – will thank you for in the decades to come.”

Mayor of Hackney and Cllr John Burke of Hackney, on the board of the NLWA

INCINERATOR LATE 20TH CENTURY

An industrial furnace in which valuable resources were needlessly burned, creating toxic gases and ash. This practice was ended in the early 2000's with the introduction of
ZERO WASTE.

Source: <https://www.hackneycitizen.co.uk/2019/12/27/revealed-hackney-ditch-attempt-stop-silvertown-tunnel-rebuffed-other-councils/>

CAN THE INCINERATOR BE STOPPED AT THE 11TH HOUR?

- ✓ Yes, if BEIS revokes the DCO....but a DCO has *never* been revoked before
- ✓ Yes, if councils withdraw their support for the incinerator
- ✓ Yes, if enough political pressure is applied to the NLWA to make their refusal to pause and review the plans untenable
- ✓ Yes, if no suppliers bid for construction
- ✓ Yes, if there is enough of a public outcry against the plans

Securing a pause and review for the planned incinerator requires Labour party members and environmental activists to get to work immediately.



IF YOU THINK IT IS PRUDENT TO
PAUSE THIS PROJECT, ASSESS THE
STRENGTHS OF THE
ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND
BUSINESSES CASES AND REVIEW
ALTERNATIVES, BEFORE
COMMITTING £1.2 BILLION OF
PUBLIC MONEY FOR
INFRASTRUCTURE THAT WILL
LIKELY BE OPERATIONAL UNTIL
2075

**THE TIME TO TELL THE
NLWA TO STOP AND THINK
IS NOW.**

more info on incineration

<https://ukwin.org.uk/>

more info on our campaign

<https://stop-edmonton-incinerator.org/>

@stoptherebuild

notoxicsmoke@gmail.com

[https://chat.whatsapp.com/](https://chat.whatsapp.com/IgvKlpAigHy3hOD3nT6SwO)

[IgvKlpAigHy3hOD3nT6SwO](https://chat.whatsapp.com/IgvKlpAigHy3hOD3nT6SwO)



**STOP THE
EDMONTON
INCINERATOR
NOW**