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November 25th, 2020.

Dear Sir or Madam,

Could you please take some time to read and consider all the objections submitted by residents and businesses in the east of Cardiff. May be some of these people will come up with something that you may not have thought about. Therefore, any future consequences can then be addressed.

I strongly object to the Mor Hafren incinerator at Trowbridge for the following reasons:

- The visual impact of the incinerator will spoil the natural beauty, views across the Bristol Channel to England. In fact, this massive ugly structure will be seen at all angles, including unspoilt areas that have a distance from the structure. For example, standing at the pumphouse, near Peterstone, and using the wind turbine as the location and size for the incinerator I could see how big it would be and the ugly blot it would cause to the fields, forests, hills and very few houses to the side of it. Mor Hafren understand the visual impact. However, their attempt to disguise the incinerator by camouflaging it in similar colours to the surrounding countryside will not hide the ugliness and sheer size. It really stands out as the biggest, ugliest and highest building in an area of mostly countryside and buildings of much lower height. Consequently, at 154 feet in height the incinerator building will be about 14 to 15 storeys high. To get an idea of how high this will be have a look at pictures of the Arc de Triomphe, in France, and the comparison of this structure to the tourists and cars at the bottom of it. Furthermore, the building will be about the length and width of a rugby pitch. Finally, the wind turbine is considerably less ugly, less expensive and easy to dismantle. In contrast, the incinerator is expensive, damaging and not practical to dismantle.

- The Welsh Government has declared a 'climate emergency' and 'Future Generations' act. And yet, the proposed incinerator near Trowbridge will burn up to 200,000 tonnes of waste in a year, probably taken far outside from Mor Hafren's stated 30 mile radius. As a result, CO₂ produced by this incinerator is claimed to be equivalent to 6.1 million cars driving from Cardiff to London per year. In addition, the incinerator in Cardiff Bay, as well as lorries and cars, will further add and compound the problem of CO₂ and pollution. Lorries could drive through residential areas if the main routes are jammed or congested. Furthermore, the proximity of two incinerators relatively close to each other, and another proposed wood burning incinerator at Rover Way, all in Cardiff will also have to be considered. They will be burning waste for the next 25 years. It is claimed that Mor Hafren will not fit carbon capture technology to this proposed incinerator. Nevertheless, even if they did fit this technology it is claimed that the reduction in carbon dioxide caught would only be at a small fraction, would not be practical and it would usually increase air pollution. This doubt about carbon capture was conducted through research by Professor Mark. Z. Jacobson of Stanford University and published in *Energy and Environmental Science* in 2019.
- There will be appalling suffering, destruction, mass extinctions, tens or hundreds of millions of people trying to migrate, conflict and a breakdown in social order if we do not attempt to take climate change seriously and try to address it. Incinerators have a big impact on climate change, with another two proposed for Cardiff. Consequently, the Welsh government, as well as other governments and organizations across our world, will find the impact of climate change becoming increasingly expensive and eventually untenable. As a result, the money needed to pay for the harm caused by climate change could eventually run out. **We do not need to build another incinerator in Cardiff. Consequently, there will be too many incinerators in a small area.** Other options to deal with waste could be invested in and explored. **Therefore, please have a look at the objection statement by Jeff Cuffe.** In fact, plastic, along with many other types of material, remain inert if they are not burnt or disturbed. However, if they are burnt, they will create toxic gases and particulates and contribute to climate change. Furthermore, Cardiff has been rated as the fourth worst polluted city in the United Kingdom, according to scientific research conducted by Birmingham University in 2019.
- The Wentloog Levels is a site of scientific interest, fragile, and only one of five of its kind in Europe. It should be protected because more and more of our natural heritage is being degraded or destroyed. And yet, Mor Hafren will be

operating here, nearly every day, for the next 25 years. However, over the next 25 years there is great potential to damage the local environment. In fact, people do not act in a responsible way, even when regulated. Furthermore, the area is also on a flood plain.

- If the incinerator is given planning approval it may be the case that some parents will either take their children out of the schools or stop them in the future from attending Trowbridge Primary School and the relatively new 26 million pounds Eastern High School. May be some children will be left anxious or traumatised by the proximity of the incinerator.
- There is no clear evidence about the health effects of chemicals and particulates released from incinerators. However, there is definite proof that many of the chemicals and particulates released are toxic and potentially damaging to human health, it is just that the exact effects are not well known. Furthermore, there are a significant number of scientific research papers that dispute the claim by some that incineration is generally safe for health and the environment. For example, Shadow Minister for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs David Drew says that it is difficult to challenge the issue of incineration on a scientific basis, partly because the industry is able to 'control experts.' However, new research to be soon released will challenge the inability to deal with particulate emissions. Still, it can be noted that Eastern High School and Trowbridge Primary School are very close to this proposed incinerator. Therefore, it would be logical not to have this incinerator near to schools and residential homes if it could possibly damage your health or cause disease. The fact is that children are still developing and will be more prone to diseases than adults.

Finally, could you consider objections from Oliver Lancaster, Jon and James Alderman, Steven Brown and Jeff Cuffe. They have all done their research, or experts in their field, and consequently have produced good arguments not to have this incinerator built.