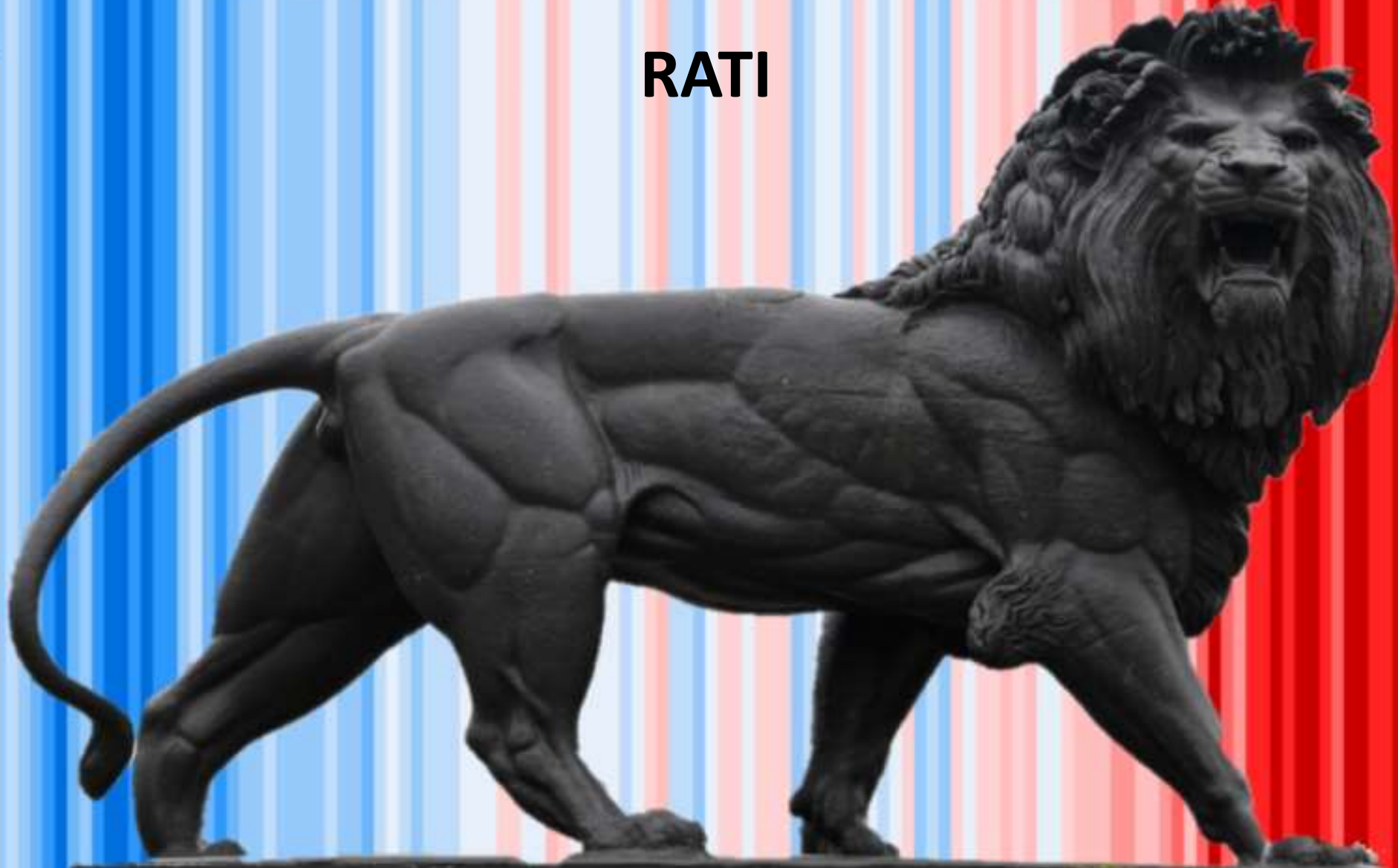


# READING AGAINST THE INCINERATOR

RATI



Climate Stripes created by Professor Ed Hawkins - University of Reading

# RATI

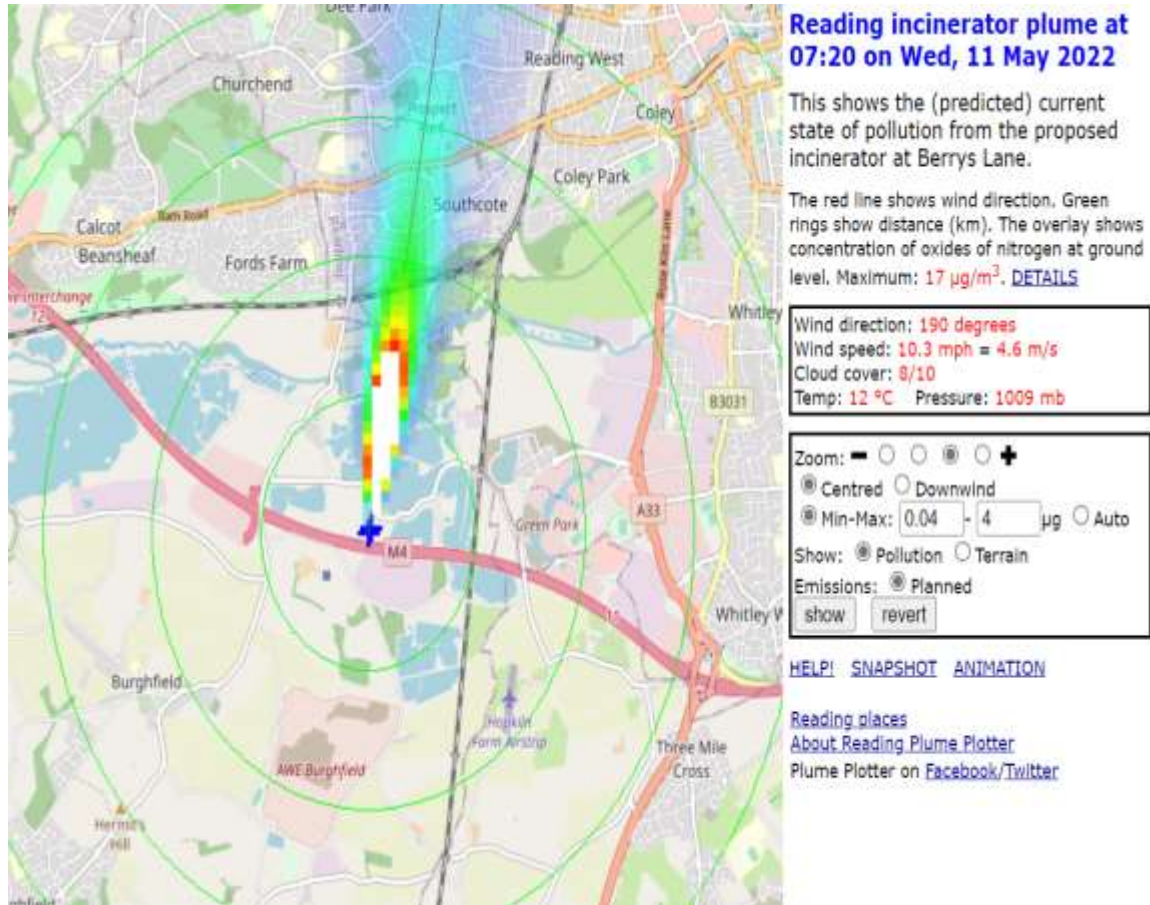


- A RESIDENTS GROUP COMPRISING OF CONCERNED CITIZENS LIVING, WORKING AND STUDYING WITHIN UPTO A 10KM RADIUS OF THE PROPOSED READING INCINERATOR
- OUR PURPOSE – TO INFORM MULTIPLE COMMUNITIES LIVING IN READING, WEST BERKSHIRE AND WOKINGHAM ABOUT THE NEGATIVE IMPACTS OF INCINERATION
- EXPLODING THE MYTH THAT INCINERATION SERVES THE NEEDS OF THOSE WHO CREATE RESIDUAL WASTE
- PROTECTING THE KENNET & AVON CANAL FROM THE DISTASTROUS EFFECTS OF THIS IRRELEVANT PROPOSAL

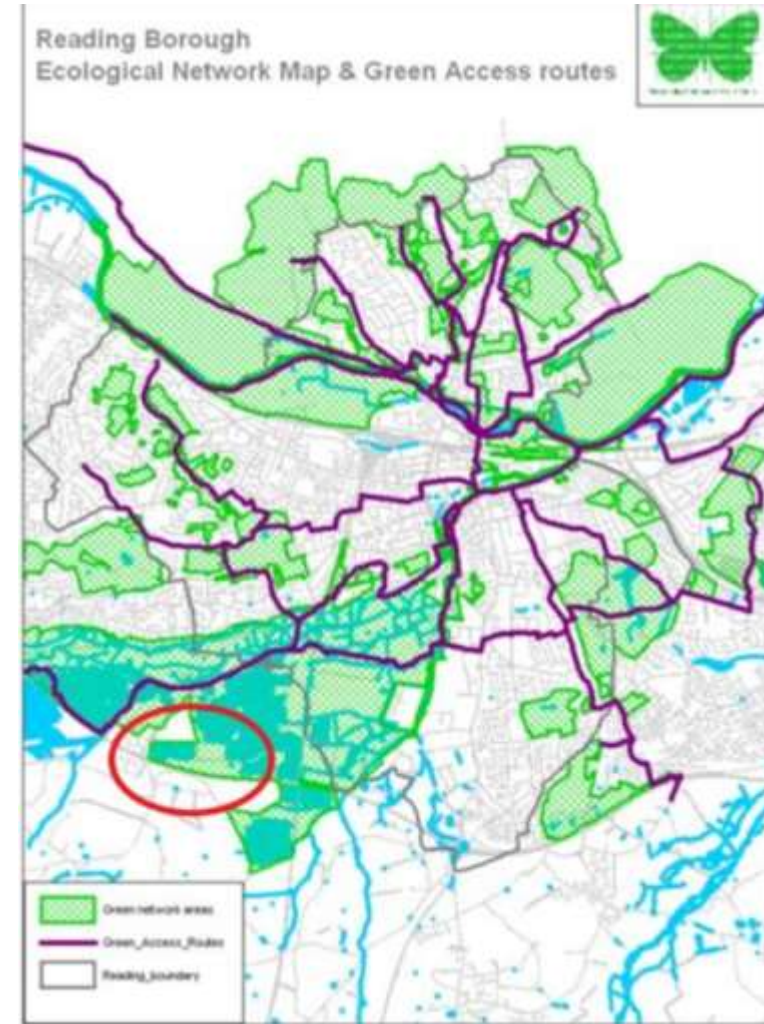


READING AGAINST THE INCINERATOR  
@IncineratorRati

# LOCATION : READING - WEST SOUTH WEST



[Reading Plume Plotter](#)



[Reading Green Network | Thames Valley Environmental Records Centre \(tverc.org\)](#)

## ..... WE KNEW IT WAS THERE HOWEVER WE WERE DISTRACTED BY A CERTAIN GLOBAL PANDEMIC

- APPLICANT SUBMITTED PROPOSAL TO WEST BERKSHIRE COUNCIL (WBC) – SEPTEMBER 2020 – AT A TIME WHEN COMMUNITIES WERE FOCUSED ON PROTECTING THEIR FAMILIES, FRIENDS & NEIGHBOURS FROM THE THREAT OF A GLOBAL PANDEMIC
- PROPOSAL IS LOCATED IN / NEAR THE PARLIAMENTARY BOUNDARIES OF READING WEST, WOKINGHAM AND WEST BERKSHIRE. WEST BERKSHIRE COUNCIL IS THE RESPONSIBLE PLANNING AUTHORITY
- NOTED EARLY 2020 – UKWIN ENGAGED – THEY PLACED IT ON THEIR INFAMOUS MAP (see next slide)!
- CONCERNED RESIDENTS STARTED A DIALOGUE - LEAFLET CAMPAIGN INSTIGATED EARLY 2022
- STATUTORY AND OTHER CONSULTEES IN PARTICULAR THOSE LOCAL AUTHORITIES MOST AFFECTED BY THE PROPOSAL HAVE TO DATE FAILED TO REGISTER OPPOSITION TO THE PROPOSAL. REPRESENTATIVE MPs ARE YET TO MAKE A STATEMENT
- REQUEST SUBMITTED TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR LEVELLING UP, HOUSING & COMMUNITIES TO CALL-IN THE APPLICATION TO BE REVIEWED. DECISION WHETHER OR NOT TO CALL-IN WILL BE DETERMINED FOLLOWING DECISION MADE BY WEST BERKSHIRE COUNCIL'S PLANNING COMMITTEE.

Note: the application may not be called in by the Secretary of State (this is discretionary, and only kicks in if the Committee votes to approve)(potential date 1 June 2022 - tbc)



**54 EXISTING  
INCINERATORS IN  
ENGLAND  
(17.2 MTPA)**

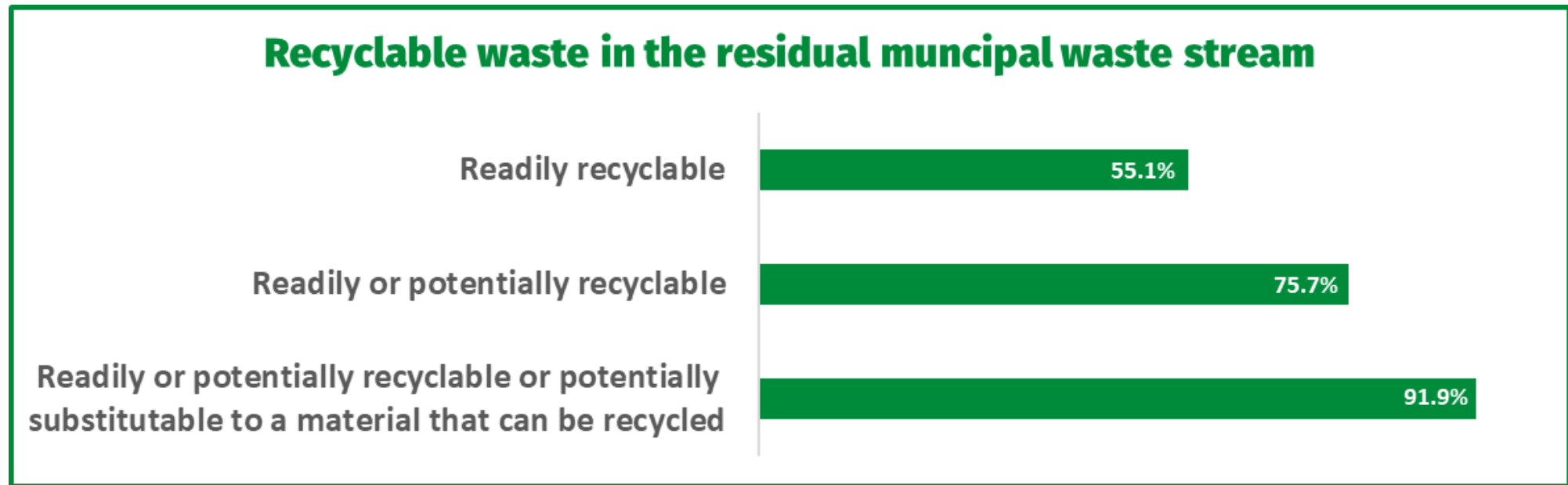
**~70 PROPOSED  
INCINERATORS  
IN ENGLAND  
(20 MTPA)**



- Founded in 2007
- UK-wide network supporting local anti-incineration campaigns
- Currently working with around 50 local groups
- With our members, we helped prevent more than 100 incinerators
- Working to inform waste and resource policies
- Countering greenwash with fact-based evidence
- Maintain a website at <https://ukwin.org.uk/>

# Residual waste is mostly recyclable

Only 8.1% of so-called residual waste is genuinely residual

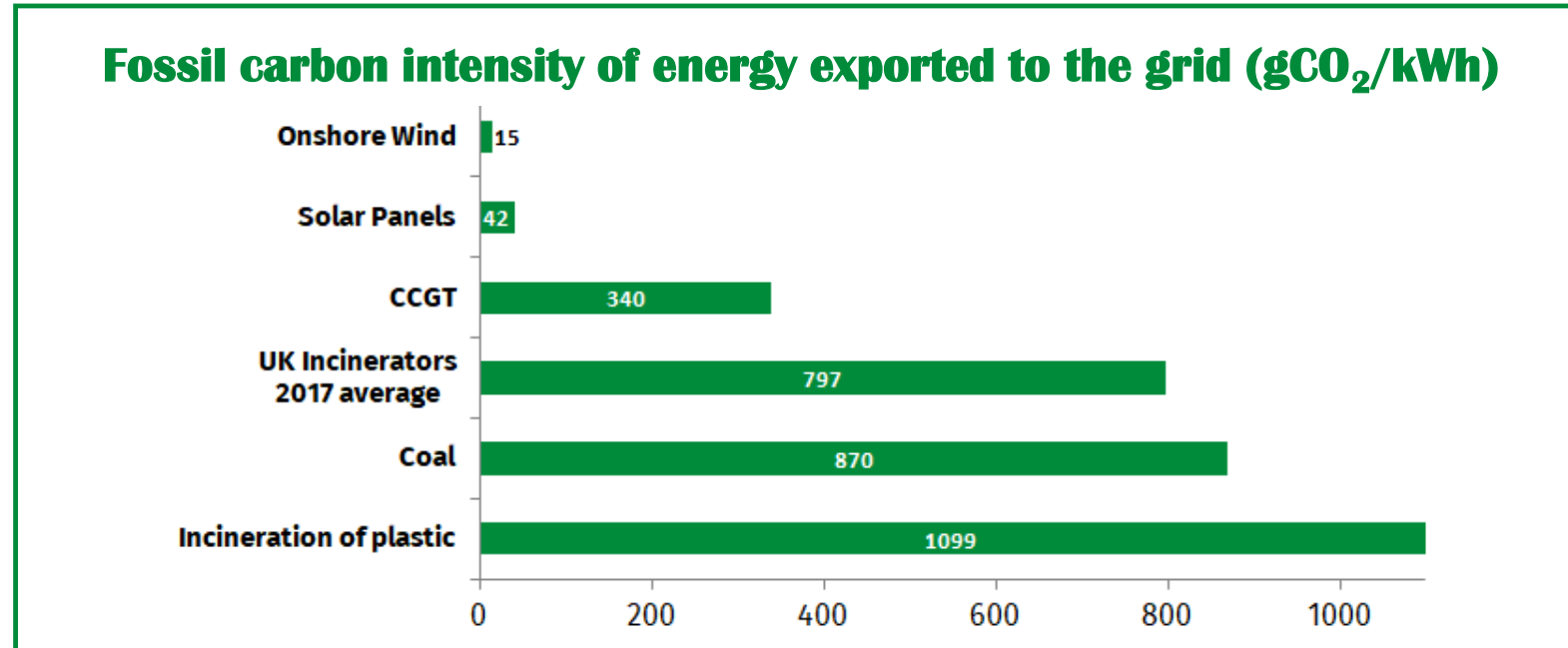


***“...our modelling estimates that 55.1% of municipal waste in the residual waste stream is readily recyclable, 75.7% is either readily or potentially recyclable, and 91.9% is either readily or potentially recyclable or potentially substitutable to a material that can be recycled...”***

Source: Resource efficiency and waste reduction targets - Detailed evidence report (April 2022)

Available from <https://consult.defra.gov.uk/natural-environment-policy/consultation-on-environmental-targets/>

# Incineration is high carbon



Data Source: <https://ukwin.org.uk/oppose-incineration/>

***“Local authorities should carefully consider the fossil emissions from EfW plants...In a Net Zero world EfW facilities are likely to be significantly higher carbon than other forms of energy production.”***

Quote Source: Local Authorities and the Sixth Carbon Budget (Committee on Climate Change, December 2020).

Available from: <https://www.theccc.org.uk/publication/sixth-carbon-budget/>



# Direction of travel

- *“Government intervention will aim to divert waste **away from landfill and incineration.**”*
- *“Higher levels of waste segregation mean that different types of waste will need to be sent to different treatment facilities **instead of all going to landfill or incineration.**”*
- *“Disposal methods at the bottom of the waste hierarchy such as landfill, **incineration** and RDF are associated with **higher greenhouse gas emissions.**”*
- *“Reducing the levels of waste being disposed of via these residual waste methods will lead to an **increase in the reuse, repair and remanufacture of materials** and move England’s waste system to a **more circular economy.**”*

Source: Environment Act Targets Impact Analysis: Waste Reduction (April 2022)

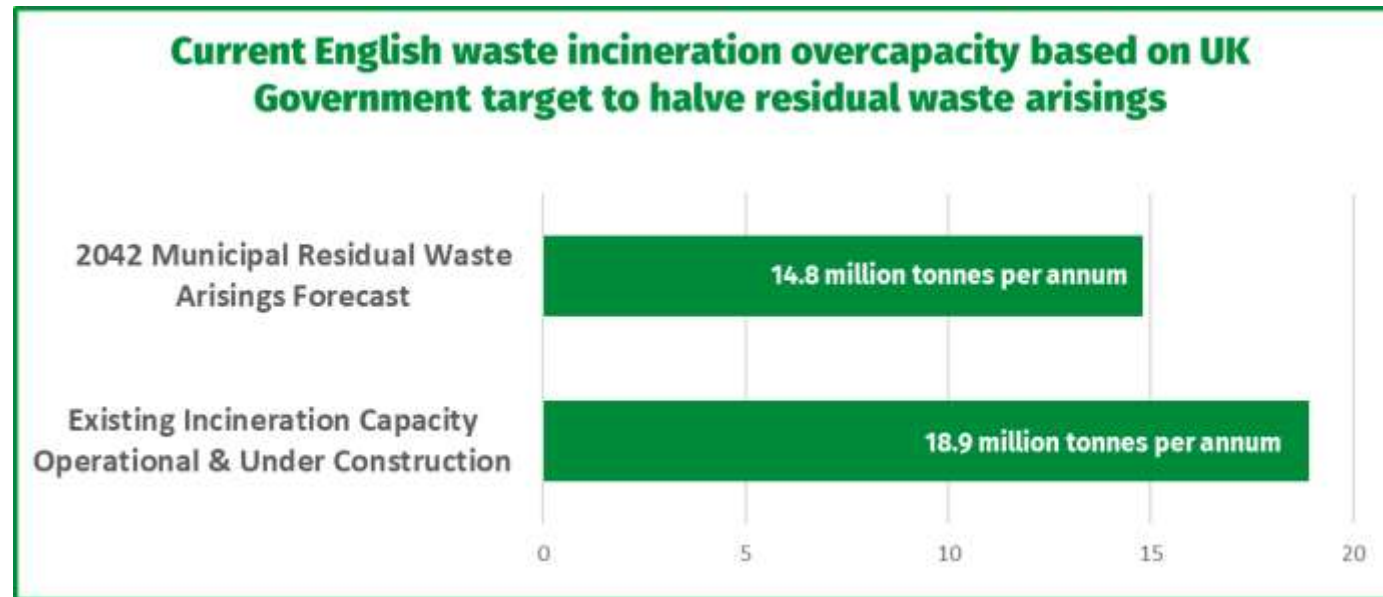
Available from <https://consult.defra.gov.uk/natural-environment-policy/consultation-on-environmental-targets/>

# Policy: Burn less, Recycle more

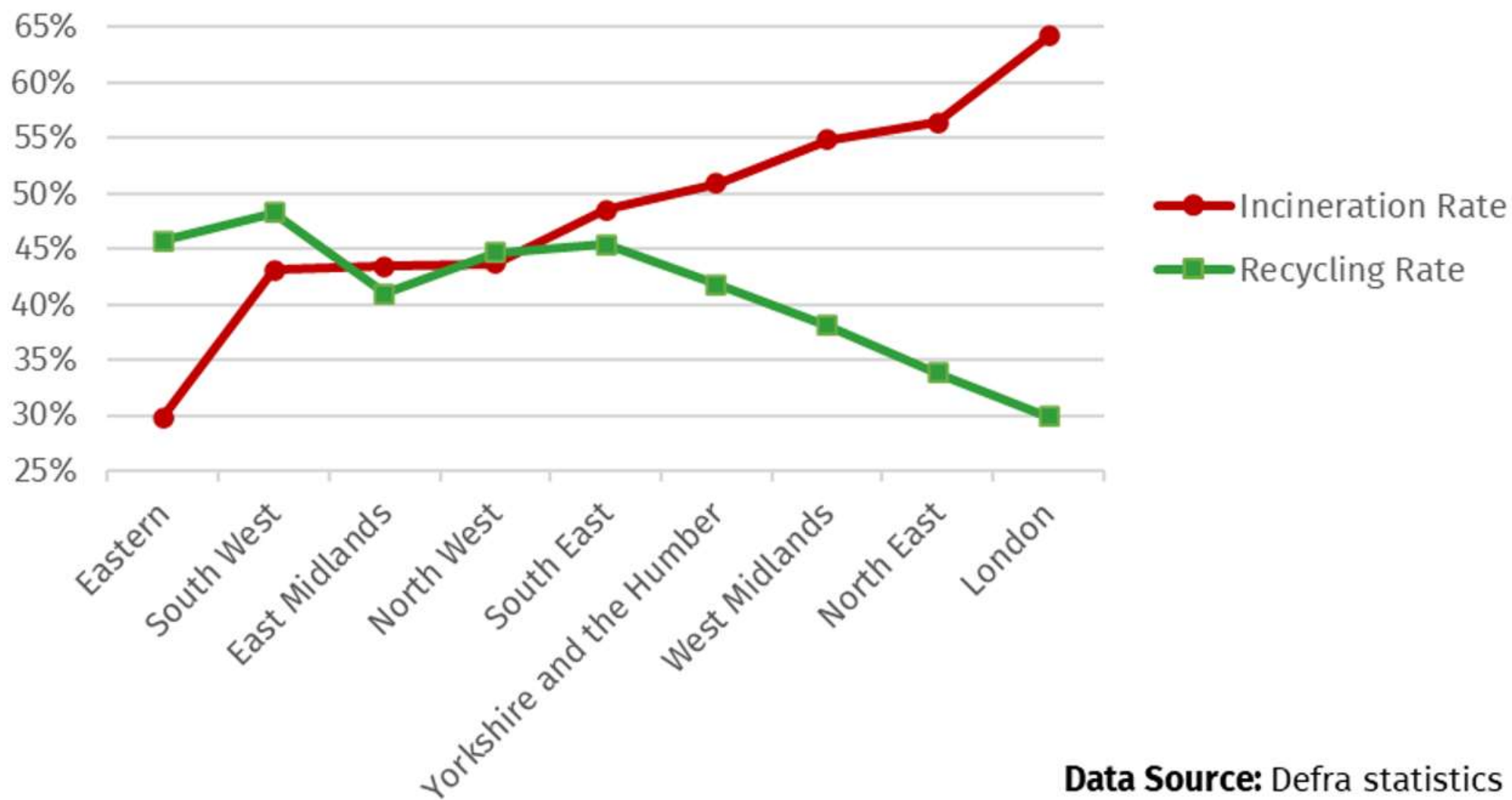
- The Environment Act is now law
- England has a target to recycle 65% of municipal waste by 2035
- UK Government is proposing to halve incineration and landfill by 2042, which they say would represent a recycling rate of around 70-75%
- UK Government also proposing to include incineration in the Emissions Trading Scheme to reflect the carbon cost of incineration

...and yet incineration capacity is increasing

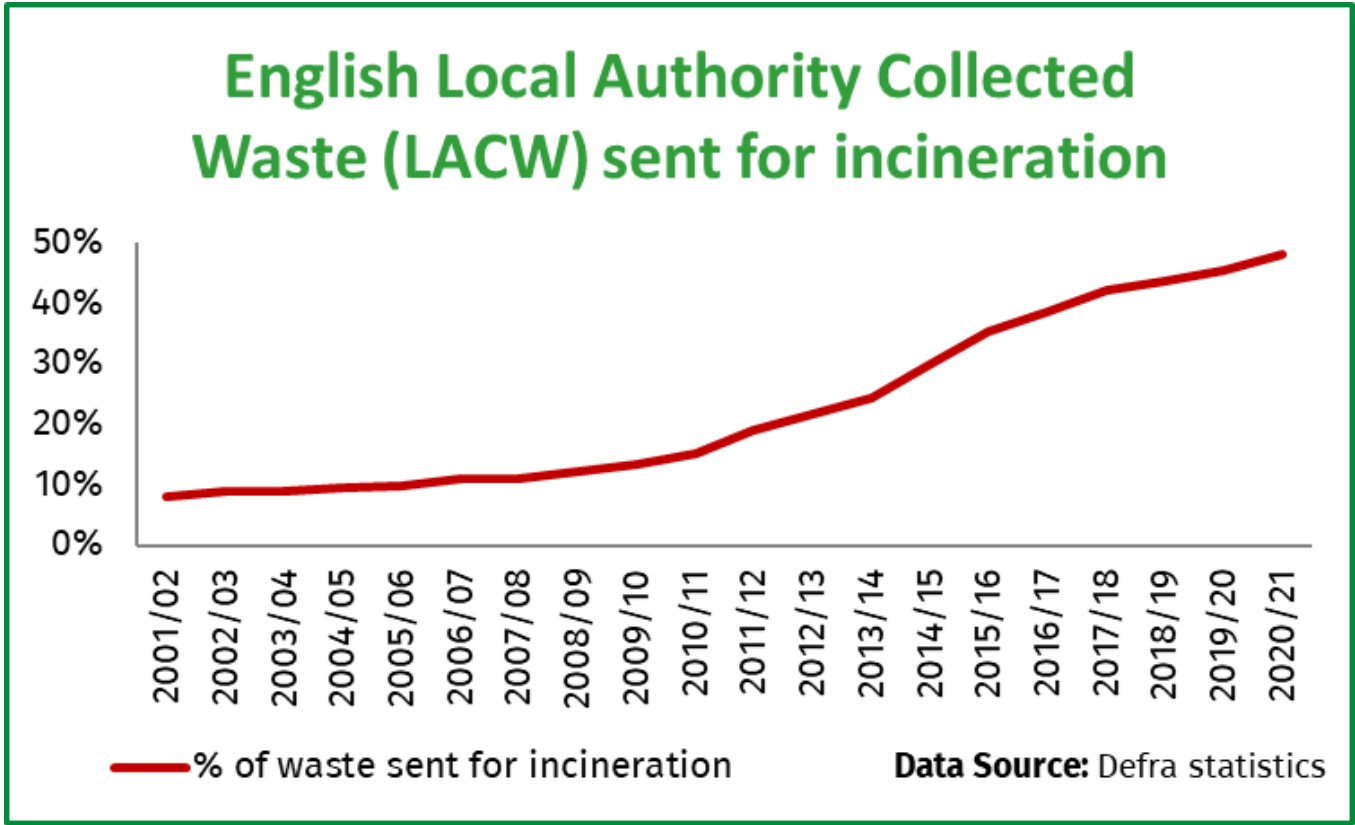
- Millions of tonnes of additional incineration capacity is currently under construction.
- England's existing level of incineration capacity is already more than enough to burn all the residual waste which would arise were we to halve municipal waste



## Regional Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW) incineration and recycling rates in 2020/21



# Incineration rates for English Local Authority Collected Waste

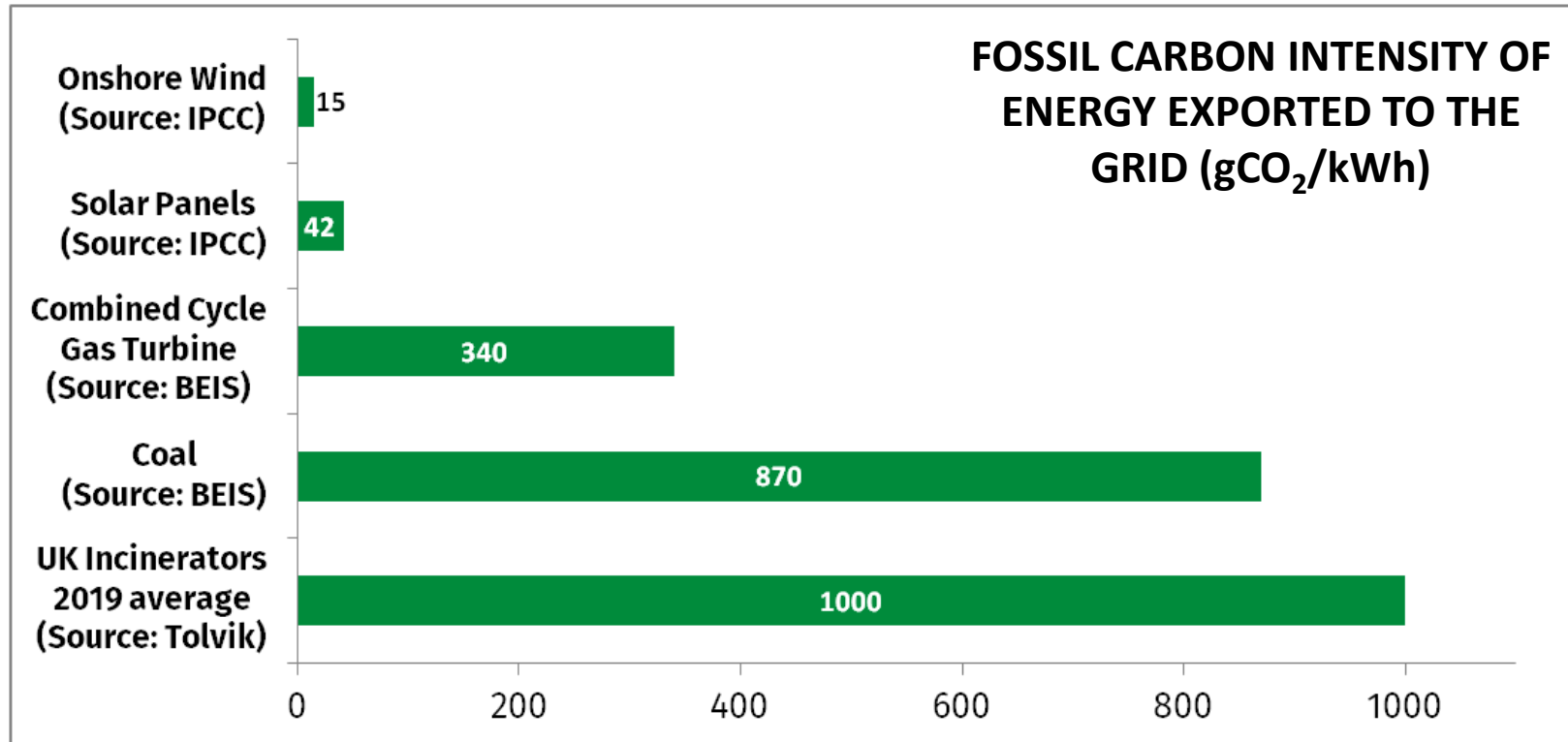


8% in 2001/02

48.2% in 2020/21

# The carbon cost of incineration

*“Incinerating 17.2m tonnes of waste is associated with the direct emission of about **9.13m tonnes of fossil CO<sub>2</sub>**, which equates to an unpaid cost to society of around **£740m for the year 2030** and more than **£1bn for the year 2035**. Incineration releases significantly more CO<sub>2</sub> per unit of electricity exported to the grid than a typical gas-fired power station.”* – UKWIN Submission, page 2



# Recyclability of 'residual' C&I waste



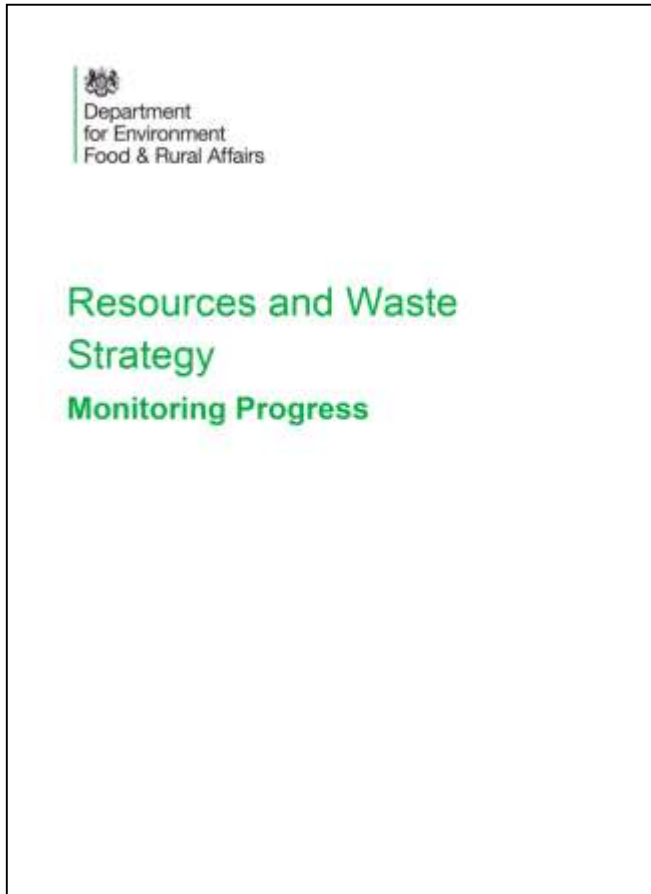
**Table 3: Recyclability and biodegradability of commercial & industrial residual waste in Wales**

		Average
Commercial	Recyclability	74.0%
	Biodegradability	60.5%
Industrial	Recyclability	80.5%
	Biodegradability	48.7%

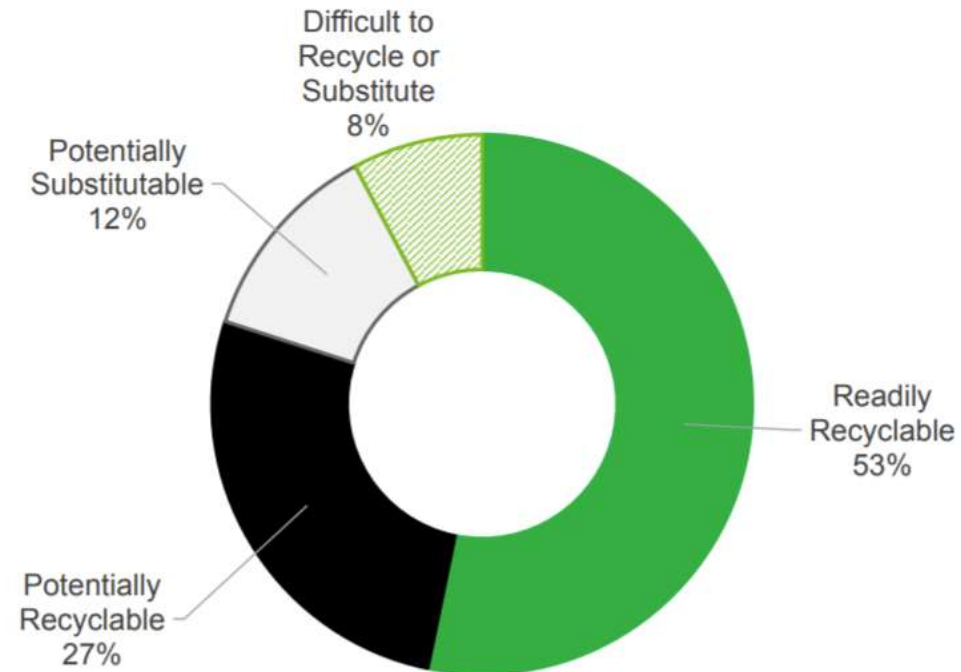
*“The majority of the waste analysed (74.5%...) could have potentially been recycled.”*

– WRAP Cymru 2020

# Recyclability of 'residual' HH waste



**Chart 13: Avoidable residual waste form household sources, England, 2017, proportion of total residual waste**

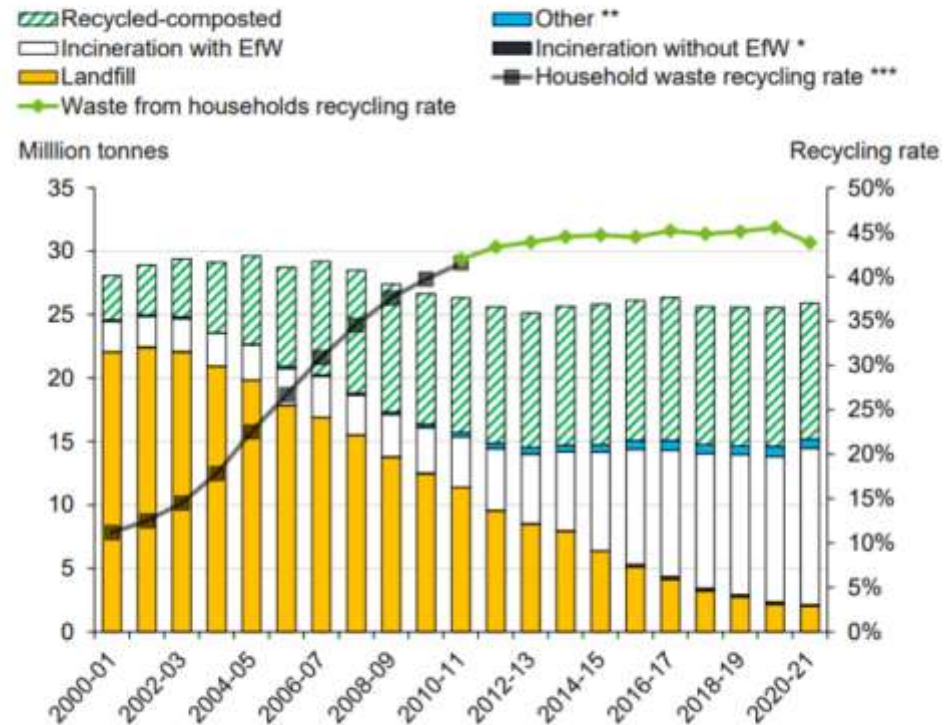


In 2017, **80%** of England's residual household was recyclable – Defra 2020



# .... THE STAGNANT PLATEAU

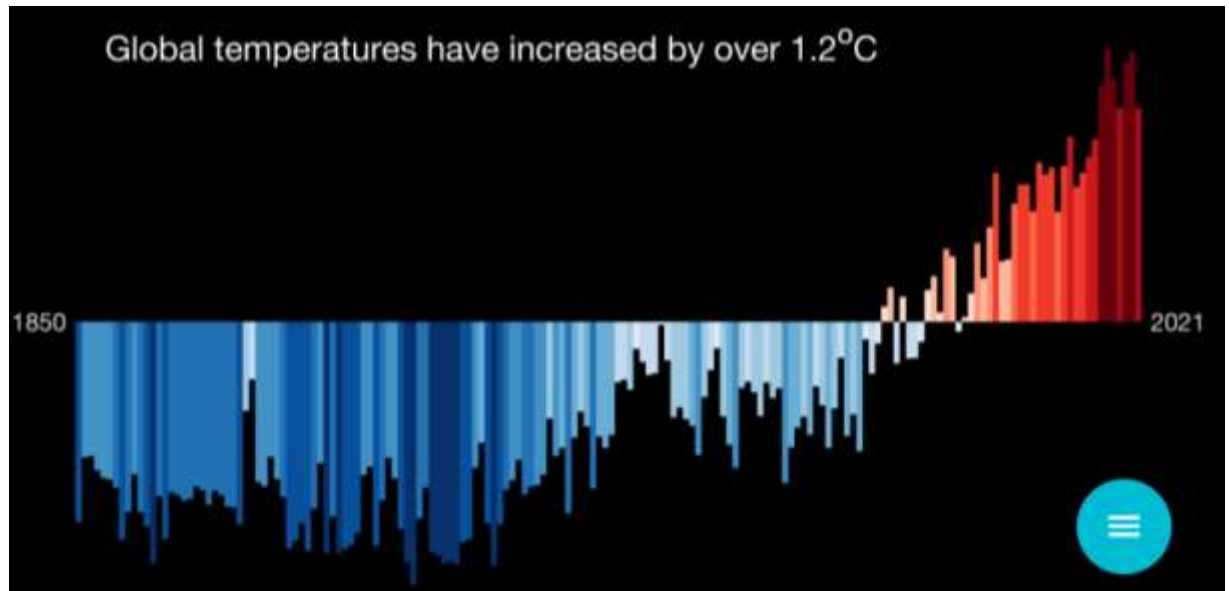
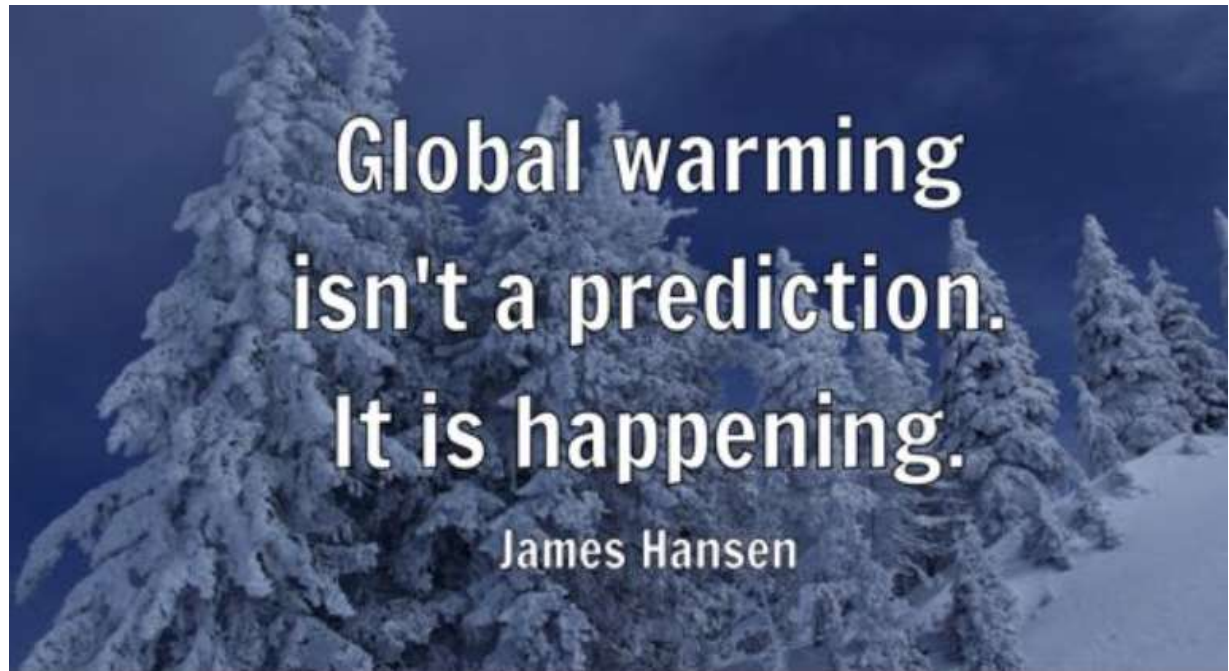
Figure 3 Management of all local authority collected waste and recycling rates, England, 2000/01 – 2020/21. EfW = Energy from Waste (4)



## ..... WASTE FROM HOUSEHOLDS' RECYCLING RATE STAGNANT SINCE 2011

In line with the waste hierarchy, substantial progress has been made towards the better use of our resources. Since 2000/01, the amount of LACW that we send to landfill has decreased from 79% of total LACW treated to 8% of total LACW treated (4). These changes coincided with a period of increased growth in the rate of Landfill Tax. However, while the amount of LACW that is recycled or reused has risen from 12% to 41%, peaking in 2014/15 at 43%, the amount sent for incineration with energy recovery has also increased, from 9% to 48%(4). Since 2018/19, we have sent a greater proportion of LACW to incineration with energy recovery than we have recycling or reuse. The 'waste from households' recycling rate (excluding incinerator bottom ash metals1 ) has been stagnant between 43-45% since 2011 (4).

[Resource efficiency and waste reduction targets Detailed evidence report.pdf \(defra.gov.uk\)](#)



**NEXT STEPS ?**