

	For Incinerator	Against Incinerator
traffic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Through the scheme traffic will actually be reduced. This is because if an incinerator is not built, then the landfill space will continue to be used. This means that it will become completely filled quickly, therefore causing the need for the transportation of waste elsewhere. If it was seen that another business was investing locally, perhaps it would help move forward the plans for widening the A10 between Cambridge and Ely. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It will increase traffic on the already very congested A10. This is because the incinerator requires an increased 30% of waste transported to it in order to keep up with its demand. This means that waste needs to be brought in from a wider area in order to meet necessary requirement, significantly increasing traffic. Heavy vehicle traffic on nearby residential areas during construction
Health impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incineration destroys harmful germs and chemicals and may otherwise impact health. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In fact, a recent report by the All Party Parliamentary Group on Air Pollution has found that ultrafine particles released by incineration constitute a significant health hazard. The incineration ash can also be dangerous if it is not managed carefully
Environmental	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are very strong environmental protection laws in relation to incineration plants and this specific incinerator will be strictly monitored by the Environmental Agency. The UK is trying to burn fewer fossil fuels and diversify energy mix. We are still landfilling about 200,000 tonnes of waste every year: it is expensive, not very environmentally friendly, and the space available for landfilling will eventually run out. Landfill causes the release of methane – a greenhouse gas that is 25x more damaging than CO2. Over 80% of waste currently going to landfill could be incinerated at new facility, and it could handle up to 250,000 tonnes per year. In 2018 government launched target of 15-18% heat generated from district heating networks by 2050. This plant would help the government move towards this target. The new facility could generate enough green electricity for 63,000 homes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It would be at the edge of the Cambridge green belt and would make this area harder to continue protecting. The national Infrastructure commission published a report in 2021 stating that if waste incineration rates continue to rise and recycling fails to start increasing again, the UK will not reach its net zero target by 2050 as planned. It will increase CO2 emissions which contribute to climate change.
Effectiveness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The incineration produces ash which not only means that it takes up much less space in landfill, but this ash can be used in road construction. The facility will be able to cope with the increasing volume of waste resulting from the growing population and will provide a source of energy for the new town to be built on the nearby Barracks site. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incineration discourages recycling and waste reduction and may encourage more waste production. This is because locals see that their waste is being burned for energy instead of recycled after they have gone to the trouble of separating it. It wastes valuable resources that could be recycled. On the waste hierarchy, which shows the order that waste should be treated in terms of the impact on the environment, recycling is seen as a far better option.
Visual/smell impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amey have said that they understand the concerns of local residents and will work to ensure that the site is landscaped in order to reduce the visual impact. Incineration provides more control over bad smells because of the lack of decomposition, so neighbouring cottages will suffer less from unpleasant smells. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It would dominate the lowland open fenland, changing the character of the historic environment. Views from miles would be compromised by the 80-metre-tall chimney, including from the tower of Ely Cathedral nearly 9 miles away. This is a unique environment which attracts foreign tourists each year. There is also concern that the site will increase light pollution in the area, something the council has been working to reduce recently.
Location	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inspector went and suggested this location for the scheme, which was a long and detailed process. Expert officers have also considered all the technical matters relevant, leading to their suggestion that the application for this should be approved. The area was also a brownfield site, already with a Waste management system implemented there. The plant is within the boundary of the existing site and is next to the main road so no additional land will be required and minor roads in the area will not be affected. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The site would be very close to the new town at the former Barracks and also to Denny Abbey and the Denny Farmland Museum, which is an attractive tourist destination. Neighbouring cottages have also not been offered any compensation for the polluting gases that can be seen from their homes.
Jobs created	<p>Amey claims that over 300 new jobs will be created as well as the jobs in constructing the plant. The A10 is already very congested, so being able to work locally cuts commutes. This as well as the operation of the plant will be a significant boost to the local economy.</p>	<p>The area is very popular with tourists, who come to visit Denny Abbey, which was occupied by three different monastic orders, along with the farmland museum. Any jobs produced by the waste plant would simply offset jobs lost in the tourist industry as people choose no longer to visit this region due to the impact on the views.</p>