

Summer 2020

Eco park news



ecoTM

Eco Sustainable Solutions Ltd (Eco) has a proven track record in solving local waste and energy challenges and preserving our environment.

Whilst recycling remains at the heart of what we do, the company has organically grown over its 25-year history to operate three sites and employ 45 people.

We process more than 250,000 tonnes of the local community's waste each year. This waste is put back to good use through natural horticultural and agricultural soil improvers, mulches and fertilisers as well biofuels and energy.

As we celebrate a quarter of a century of solving environmental problems, we are also looking ahead to the challenge of helping the local community to address the climate emergency.

Read on to find out more about Eco and our plans for the future.

Our history

Eco Sustainable Solutions celebrates 25 years of thinking globally, acting locally and solving environmental challenges



How much waste is there and where does it go?

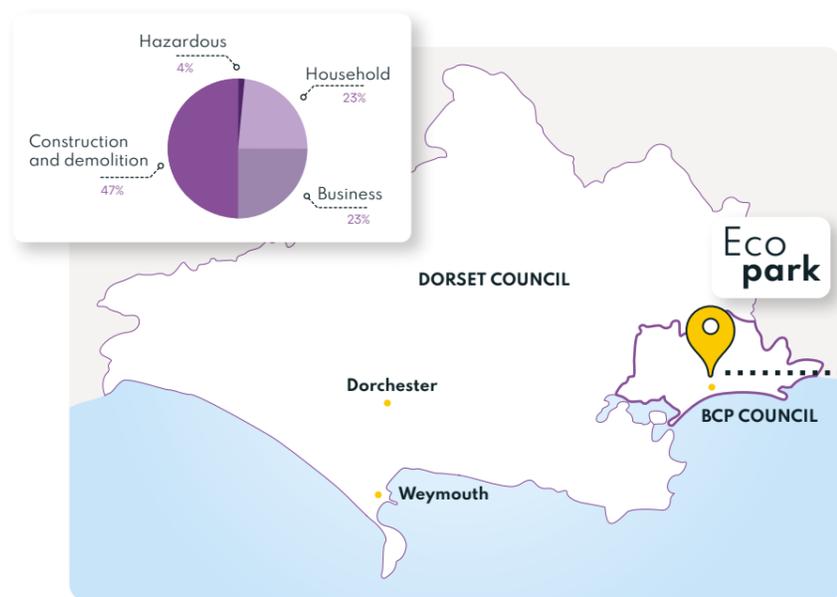
The Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole Adopted Waste Plan estimates that **1.6 million tonnes of waste** is generated within the Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole (BCP) Council and Dorset Council areas each year.

The good news is that over **250,000 tonnes of local organic waste** from households and businesses is turned into soil improver and renewable energy by Eco.

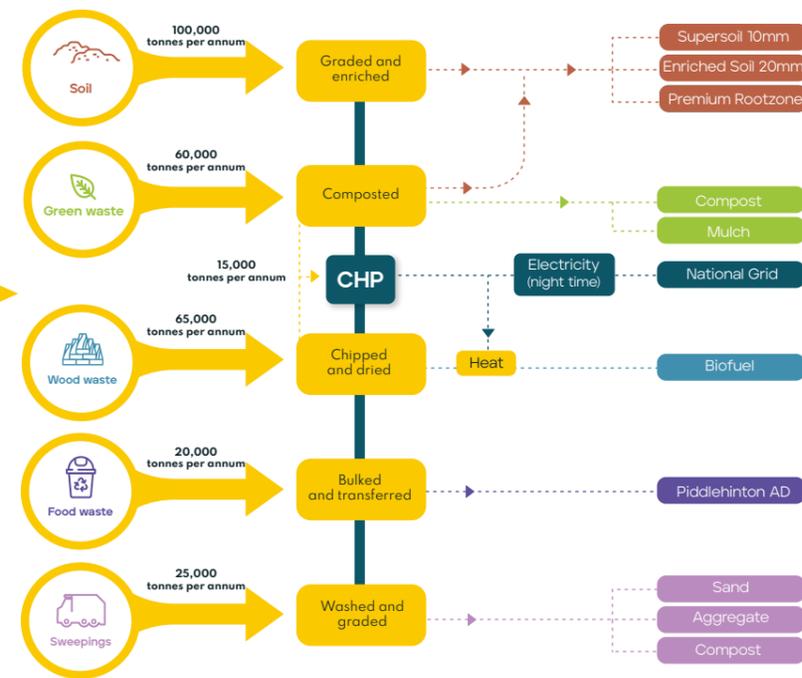
However, around **320,000 tonnes of waste** is exported out of the local area, transported long distances by HGVs. This adds to the environmental impact of waste.

Some of this exported waste ends up in landfill. For example, of the c. 400,000 tonnes of household waste collected by local authorities, over 72,000 tonnes is still landfilled.

This rubbish produces methane - a potent greenhouse gas contributing to the climate emergency highlighted by our local councils.



Eco Sustainable Solutions explained!



We process more than 250,000 tonnes of the local community's waste each year, putting it back to good use.



Our 1 millionth tonne of green waste composted in 2020!

The Eco Park is powered by renewable energy from our on-site Combined Heat and Power (CHP) plant - we even use the heat! Food waste is transferred to our Anaerobic Digestion plant near Dorchester and turned into renewable electricity and soil improver.



Our Eco Park at Parley is carbon positive - we save more carbon than we use.

Surrounding the Eco Park on land owned by the company, we have installed 77MW of solar panels, generating enough renewable power to supply over 20,000 local homes.

What is Eco —○ proposing

We want to help solve the current waste challenge and tackle the climate emergency by continuing to invest in technological solutions.

We are proposing an Energy Recovery Facility (ERF) that will manage an additional 60,000 tonnes of residual waste, with around 20% extracted for recycling before the remaining c. 50,000 tonnes are processed on site to recover low carbon energy – electricity and heat.



—○ **60,000 tonnes**
of residual waste



—○ up to **20% extracted**
for recycling



—○ the remaining **c. 50,000 tonnes**
are processed on site to recover
low carbon energy – electricity
and heat.

Why —○ this site?

The proposed site for the ERF is identified in the local authority waste plan and already has planning permission for a biofuel facility – we are proposing a small increase in size, a change to the fuel it will use and an increase in clean energy production.

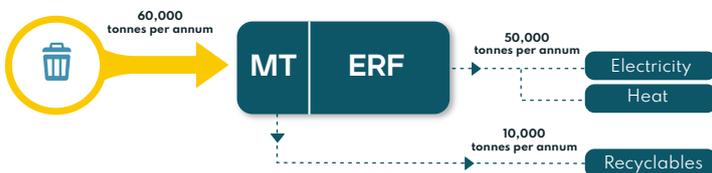
This 60,000 tonnes is less than half of the tonnage capacity suggested in the site's allocation in the local councils' waste Plan, and around a quarter of the residual waste that the waste Plan has identified a need for new facilities to treat.

- **An existing permitted waste site**
- **Allocated in the local plan for an additional 166,000 tpa**
- **Next to an industry and employment growth area**
- **Well-connected roads**
- **Near to the major BCP conurbation**

How does it —○ work

All waste is tipped inside a building kept under negative air pressure, containing any smell. After any remaining recyclable materials are extracted and sent for reprocessing into new products, the remaining waste (such as contaminated paper and card, plastics and other similar materials that cannot be recycled) becomes a fuel.

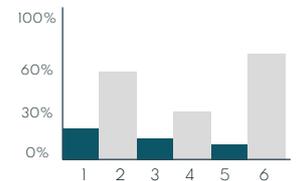
The fuel is combusted to recover the embedded energy and generate steam which drives a turbine, creating low carbon electricity for local businesses or homes and the National Grid. The remaining heat can also be used nearby to heat buildings or in manufacturing.



What about —○ emissions

Emissions from ERFs are tightly controlled, and closely monitored by the Government's regulator (the Environment Agency) against strict permit conditions.

An ERF can only operate once it secures an environmental permit from the Environment Agency.



All waste facilities including ERFs must demonstrate they can meet emission limits which are set in order to protect human health and the environment.

"The Government should release a policy statement outlining the future role of EfW as the best available residual waste treatment, as well as its role in helping to decarbonise other sectors."

Recommendation 1, "No Time To Waste" Policy Connect, July 2020.

Project —○ timeline

- **Summer** - Project Scoping
- **October/November** - Draft planning application consultation
- **December** - Planning application submission

Find out —○ more

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