

From: stuart spencer
Sent: 13 August 2024 10:05
To: Gatwick Airport
Subject: Finch ruling implications

Dear PINS

I know this is getting late in the process hence I am uncertain what to do with an issue that has only just become relevant because of the Finch ruling. Can I still submit the following to be investigated and examined by PINS?

A down stream consequence of the FINCH ruling is the need now to consider how each extra aircraft takeoff contributes to excess mortality. There is research that links the consequences of grams of carbon emitted, to climate change related deaths. (search nature.com for 'mortality cost of carbon'). It is approximate and not exact but it appears that selling one return slot at Gatwick, which if used 5 days a weeks for 30 weeks of a year is linked now to the death of 2 before 2100 (using calculations by ICAO). Has this downstream consequence been explored by the ExA so far? I fear not. GAL say that 60,000 new flights would be encouraged by the NRP, that equates to around 30,000 new slots. Therefore $30,000 \times 2 = 60,000$ excess deaths by 2100 from one years operation. Whether the figure is 10,000 or 60,000, these need debating as they are a starting point for a conversation about whether we should be encouraging/facilitating the most highly polluting mode of transport ever in an age which is classified as a climate emergency. This issue needs urgent examination by PINS. The context for that examination is provided below at COP27.

12 November 2022, Sharm el Sheikh – Unabated climate change will cause 3.4 million deaths per year by the end of the Century, new data presented to COP27 today shows. Health-related deaths of the over-65s will increase by 1,540%, and in India alone there will be 1 million additional heat-related deaths by 2090, if no action to limit warming is taken, the data shows.

The data is part of the 'Health Data Explorer', published today and commissioned by the Lancet Countdown and the Climate Vulnerable Forum, a group of 68 developing countries highly vulnerable to climate heating.

The Health Data Explorer outlines the catastrophic health consequences of climate inaction, and the major health gains that would arise from taking urgent measures to limit global temperature rise to 1.5°C.

If the world managed to meet the 1.5°C target, 91% of the projected 3.4 million deaths would be avoided. If climate heating overshoots 1.5 °C but is limited to 2°C, the number of deaths avoided drops to 50% – underscoring how crucial it is to limit global warming to 1.5°C.

and from the Guardian 12/8/24

"Hot weather inflamed by carbon pollution killed nearly 50,000 people in [Europe](#) last year, with the continent warming at a much faster rate than other parts of the world, research has found"