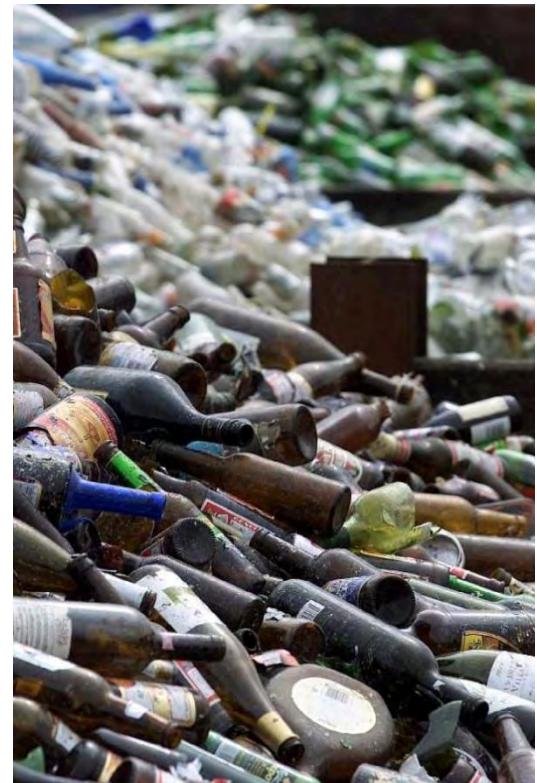


Gloucestershire Waste Core Strategy

Report of Site Options Consultation

5th October – 30th November 2009



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1. Introduction

- 1.1 Consultation on site options for the Gloucestershire Waste Core Strategy (WCS) took place over an 8-week period between 5th October and 30th November 2009. The purpose of the consultation was to obtain stakeholder views on 13 sites identified as potential strategic locations for residual waste¹ recovery (treatment).
- 1.2 The consultation was carried out on the basis of the sites being used primarily for the treatment of municipal (mainly household) waste and possibly some commercial and industrial waste.
- 1.3 10 of the 13 potential sites are located in the central area of the County (referred to as 'Zone C') with the other 3 located more widely, outside Zone C. Views were sought on the merits of each site as well as the overall 'locational' strategy.
- 1.4 The site options consultation built on earlier consultation carried out in 2006 (issues and options) and 2008 (preferred options).
- 1.5 This report is a summary of the site options consultation (2009) and provides the following information:
 - What consultation documents were made available, how and where
 - Who was consulted
 - How they were consulted
 - What they were asked
 - How respondents were able to comment
 - How many stakeholders responded
 - Who responded and how
 - A summary of the main issues raised; and
 - A summary of the Council's response to those issues.
- 1.6 This summary report should be read in conjunction with the full site options response schedule and the publication Waste Core Strategy – WCS (available separately).

¹ Residual waste is the leftover waste that cannot be re-used, recycled or composted.

What documents were made available, how and where?

1.7 A variety of documents were made available during the site options consultation including the main consultation paper (74 pages) a shorter summary leaflet (8 pages) and a variety of supporting information.

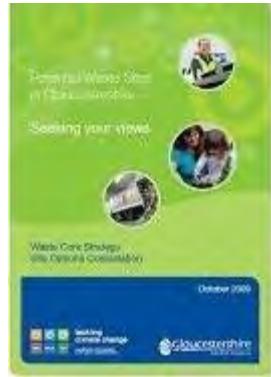
1.8 The supporting information included the following:

- Technical Evidence Paper WCS-N Site Section Methodology (Sept 2009)
- Technical Evidence Paper WCS-O Call for Sites (Oct 2009)
- Technical Evidence Paper WCS-P Urban Growth Areas and Waste Management (Oct 2009)
- Stage 1 Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Report - Non Technical Summary (April 2009)
- Stage 1 Sustainability Appraisal Report (April 2009)
- Stage 1 Sustainability Appraisal Report Appendices (April 2009)
- Stage 2 Sustainability Appraisal Report Non Technical Summary (Sept 2009)
- Stage 2 Sustainability Appraisal Report (Sept 2009)
- Habitat Regulation Assessment (HRA) Screening Report (Oct 2009)
- Equality Impact Assessment (Oct 2009)
- General A5 Waste Leaflet – Outlining the Wider Waste Challenge

1.9 Consultation ‘packs’ consisting of all of these documents were made available at various ‘deposit’ locations across the County including Shire Hall reception, the six District Council Offices and 41 libraries. These packs also included copies of a standard questionnaire for people to take away. A copy of the questionnaire is attached at Appendix 1.

1.10 All of the documents listed above were also made available on the Council’s website at www.goucestershire.gov.uk/wcs

1.11 Smaller consultation packs including copies of the main consultation document, summary leaflet, SA reports (non-technical summaries) general waste leaflet and questionnaires were sent to Town and Parish Councils affected by the site proposals (i.e. those with sites in or adjacent to their area).



Who was consulted?

1.12 In line with the Council’s adopted Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) the Council engaged a broad range of stakeholders on the site options consultation, including:

- County and District Councillors
- Town and Parish Councils
- Waste Industry
- Development Industry
- Gloucestershire Local Authorities
- Other Local Authorities
- General Public
- Interest and Amenity Groups
- Statutory Agencies e.g. Environment Agency, South West Councils

- Residents and businesses near each potential site (defined as within 250m)

How were they consulted?

1.13 Stakeholders were engaged in a number of ways.

Direct Mail

1.14 The Council wrote to all residential and business properties within 250 metres of the 13 potential sites, advising them that, subject to Cabinet approval, a public consultation would take place in October 2009. In total, 2,060 of these 'pre-consultation' letters were sent out. Enclosed with the letter was a general information leaflet on waste.

1.15 Following Cabinet approval on the 29th September, the consultation was launched on 5th October 2009 and the same properties were written to again. This second letter included all relevant consultation details including how long the consultation would run for (8 weeks), how to respond and the dates of the waste roadshows (see below).

1.16 It should be noted that the 250m radius was based on the Council's adopted Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) which requires properties within 250m of any major planning application to be notified. ArcGIS mapping software was used to identify the properties to be notified. In some cases the 250m was extended (e.g. to include whole streets).

1.17 In addition to these 'near neighbour' letters, a letter was sent to 1200 stakeholders held on the County Council's consultation database. The letter included a user name and password for those wishing to respond using the Council's online consultation system 'engagespace' - see link below.

www.engagespace.co.uk/engage/gcc/

1.18 MPs, County Councillors, District Councillors and 263 Parish/Town Councillors were also notified in writing.

Online Information

1.19 All consultation documents were made available on the County Council's website – see link below.

www.goucestershire.gov.uk/wcs

1.20 The Waste Core Strategy page received 2287 unique visitors during the 8-week consultation period and general news articles elsewhere on the website, including the main homepage, attracted 1617 'hits'.

Wider Publicity, Media Coverage

1.21 The site options consultation was supported by extensive media coverage. This included:

- Four press releases issued on 22/9; 29/9; 5/10; and 23/11;
- A number of other press articles throughout the consultation period;
- A double-page colour spread in an environment supplement published in the Gloucestershire Echo and Citizen on 6/10;
- Full page ad within Gloucestershire Media publications 19/10 – detailed the date and times of the roadshows;
- 130 posters circulated throughout council offices, libraries, parishes and road show venues

1.22 Based on the above, it is estimated that there were a total of 4,345,665 opportunities to see details of the consultation (local media, advertising, direct mail, email, roadshows, online) and 2,419,000 opportunities to hear details of the consultation (local radio)².

Roadshows

1.23 During the 8 week consultation, 11 public exhibitions were held in accessible venues close to each of the sites identified in the consultation. These were informal ‘drop-in’ style events providing the opportunity for people to learn about the consultation and the wider waste challenge that the County is facing. In addition to the site options consultation, display panels were created for the ‘3Rs’ (reduce, reuse and recycle) and the residual waste project in order to provide people with a complete picture of waste management activities undertaken by the County Council.

Figure 1 – Stonehouse Roadshow



Figure 2 - Ashchurch Roadshow



1.24 Officers were on hand to provide information and answer questions with relevant material being made available for visitors to take away (leaflets etc.) Several hundred people attended the roadshows. The dates and times of the events and number of attendees are listed in Table 1 overleaf.

² Source: Gloucestershire County Council Communications Team).

Table 1 – WCS Site Options Consultation Roadshows

| Date & Time | Venue | Number of attendees |
|---|--|----------------------------|
| 23 rd October, 2-4pm | Internal – County Council Staff and Councillors only | 38 signed in |
| 26 th October, 4-8.30pm | Lydney Town Hall | 20 |
| 29 th October, 4-8:30pm | Stonehouse Community Centre | 27 |
| 2 nd November, 4-8:30pm | Bishops Cleeve Parish Council Offices | 100 |
| 4 th November, 4-8:30pm | Gloucester Irish Club | 20 |
| 6 th November, 2-6:30pm | Ashchurch Village Hall | 23 |
| 9 th November, 2:30-7pm | Hardwicke Royal British Legion | 19 |
| 11 th November, 4-8:30pm | Rendcomb Village Hall | 7 |
| 18 th November, 4-8:30pm | Equals Youth Centre Quedgeley | 22 |
| 21 st November, 9:30am - 12:30pm | Gloucester Guildhall | 15 |
| 30 th November, 5-7pm | Northway Parish Council | 50+ |

1.25 The display panels from the exhibitions were also made available on the Council's website as a downloadable PDF. This allowed people who could not attend in person to be able to view the material. This display material is attached for information at Appendix 2.

Internal Consultation

1.26 There was also a significant amount of internal consultation with Councillors and members of staff. A 'Members Briefing' took place on 21/9 at which Councillors were provided with a copy of the consultation summary leaflet and an outline of the process. Members of staff were made aware of the consultation through a weekly newsletter (two articles within the consultation period) and an internal roadshow was held on 23/10 which was well attended by Councillors and staff.

What were stakeholders asked?

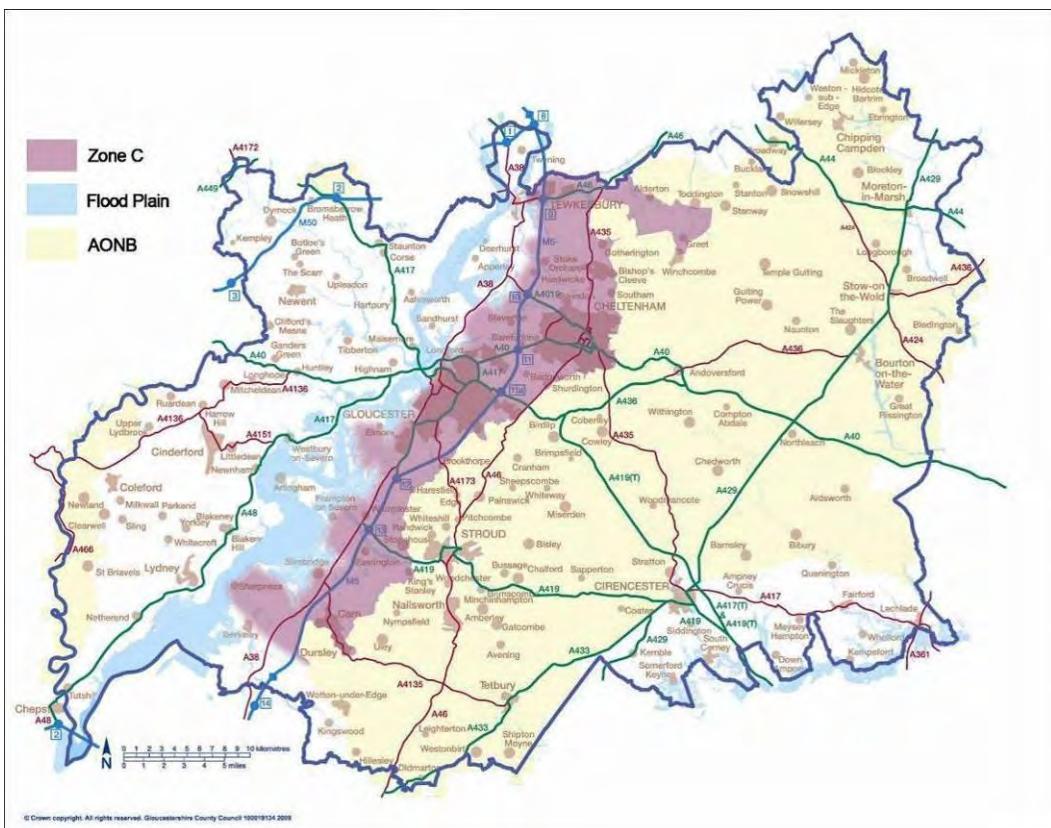
1.27 Attached at Appendix 1 is a copy of the consultation questionnaire. This consisted of 20 questions.

1.28 To summarise, specific views were sought on the following issues:

- The principle of focusing the search for strategic waste sites primarily on Zone C;
- The merits of the 10 specific sites identified in Zone C;
- Any other areas within Zone C that should be looked at for incorporating waste treatment facilities into future development sites. For example the potential urban extensions to Gloucester and Cheltenham;
- The principle of identifying sites outside Zone C to bring forward if needed;
- The merits of the sites we have identified outside Zone C; and
- Whether there are any other suitable sites within or outside Zone C.

1.29 The extent of Zone C is shown shaded in purple on the plan of Gloucestershire below.

1.29 The extent of Zone C is shown shaded in purple on the plan of Gloucestershire below.



1.30 Stakeholders were also invited to make other general comments/observations.

How were stakeholders able to comment?

1.31 To encourage a good level of response, stakeholders were invited to comment in a number of ways:

- Online - through the County Council's online consultation portal www.engagespace.co.uk/engage/gcc/
- Email – responses sent to a generic email address m-wplans@gloucestershire.gov.uk
- By freepost – hard copies of the questionnaires were available at the roadshows, District Council offices and libraries and by request. A PDF version of the questionnaire was also available on the website to download. Stakeholders were also invited to set out their views in a letter if they preferred.

2. Headline Results

2.1 In this section of the report we deal with the overall 'headline' results of the consultation including how many stakeholders responded, who responded, how and where the comments came from.

How many Stakeholders Responded?

2.2 In direct response to the consultation we received a total of 457 representations from 437 different individuals and organisations (note: 20 people commented twice - for example as an individual and also representing a Town or Parish Council).

2.3 In addition, a petition of 171 signatures was presented to the County Council's Cabinet on 24th February 2010. The petition opposed the potential allocation of land north of the Railway Triangle, Gloucester.

2.4 This summary paper deals with the 457 representations received directly in response to the consultation. It does not include any further reference to the petition.

Who Responded?

2.5 Attached for information at Appendix 3 of this report is a complete list of all those who responded to the consultation. Respondents included a mix of individual members of the public, Councillors, local authorities, parish and town councils and other organisations.

2.6 The table below provides a breakdown of respondents by type. As can be seen, the majority of respondents were members of the public, followed by Town/Parish Councils, Other Organisations and Interest/Amenity Groups.

Table 2 – Respondents by Type

| Respondent Type | Number of Representations | Percentage |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------|------------|
| Individual members of the public | 339 | 74.3% |
| Town/Parish Councils | 38 | 8.3% |
| Interest/Amenity Groups | 13 | 2.9% |
| Other Organisation | 13 | 2.9% |
| County/District Councillor | 12 | 2.6% |
| Waste Industry | 12 | 2.6% |
| Non-Statutory Consultee | 10 | 2.2% |
| Statutory Consultee | 8 | 1.8% |

| | | |
|---------------------------------|-----|------|
| Gloucestershire Local Authority | 6 | 1.3% |
| MP | 4 | 0.9% |
| Other Local Authority | 2 | 0.2% |
| Total | 457 | 100% |

How did people respond?

- 2.7 As outlined earlier, stakeholders were offered a number of methods for responding to the consultation including an online questionnaire, hard copy questionnaire, email and letter.
- 2.8 Of the 457 responses received, 30% were submitted using the online questionnaire, 26% via email with the remaining 44% in letter or hard copy questionnaire format. This means over 50% of responses were submitted electronically.
- 2.9 A small number of respondents also chose to upload or provide additional information in support of their representations.

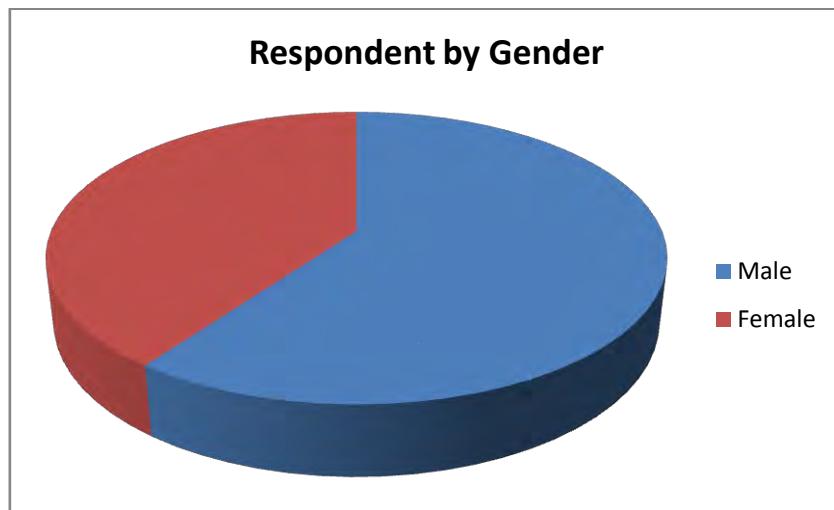
What else do we know?

- 2.10 The diversity monitoring questions attached to the consultation questionnaire allow us to breakdown respondents by gender, age group, ethnicity, illness, disability or infirmity.
- 2.11 This doesn't give us the complete picture as not everyone provided this information, however it does give an indication of who responded so that if we are missing key stakeholders we can seek to address this in the future.

Gender

- 2.12 With regards to gender, the percentage breakdown of respondents was around 60% male, 40% female.

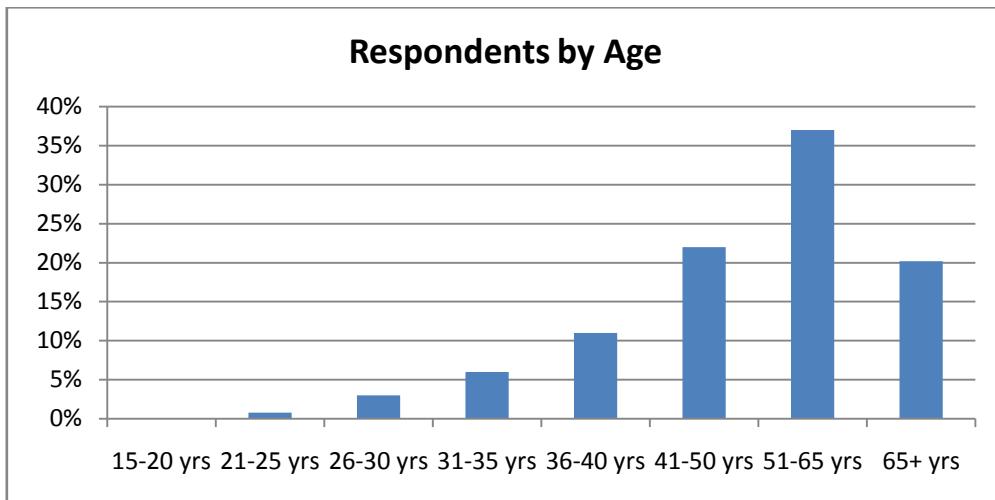
Figure 3 – Consultation Respondents by Gender



Age Groups

2.13 Figure 4 below illustrates the age groups of those who responded to the consultation. As can be seen, the majority of respondents were above 40 years of age with relatively few young people responding. This suggests that some more ‘targeted’ consultation aimed specifically at younger age groups may be appropriate in the future for example exhibitions in local schools and colleges.

Figure 4 – Consultation Respondents by Age Group



Ethnicity

2.14 131 respondents provided information on their ethnic background. Of these, the significant majority (90%) were White British, followed by 4.6% Other, 3.1% Other White, 0.75% White Irish, 0.75% Indian and 0.75% African.

Where did the comments come from?

2.15 From postcode data provided by most respondents, the majority of responses can be seen to have originated from the following postcodes:

- GL1 (central Gloucester)
- GL10 (including Haresfield, Standish, Stonehouse)
- GL15 (Lydney)
- GL2 (Quedgeley, Hardwicke, Moreton Valence)
- GL20 (including Ashchurch, Northway, Tewkesbury)
- GL3 (including Innsworth, Hucclecote, Churchdown, Brockworth)
- GL4 (outer Gloucester including Tuffley, Abbeymead)
- GL5 (Stroud)
- GL50 (Cheltenham)
- GL51 (including Shurdington, Elmstone Hardwicke)
- GL52 (including Bishop’s Cleeve, Woodmancote)
- GL54 (including Cold Aston, Chedworth)
- GL6 (Nailsworth)
- GL7 (Cirencester)

2.16 These postcodes correspond largely with the location of the potential waste sites identified in the consultation paper.

3. Summary of Responses

3.1 In this section of the report we provide a summary of the responses made to the 20 questions included in the standard questionnaire and the Council's broad response to these. It should be read in conjunction with the full response schedule available online at www.goucestershire.gov.uk/wcs

Questions 1 & 2

3.2 Question 1 asked; '*Our preferred approach is to focus the search for strategic waste sites on the area we have defined as 'Zone C'. Which of the following statements best describes your support for this approach? – support, do not support, I'm not sure/don't know.* Question 2 asked people to provide a reason for their answer.

3.3 Of those who responded to Question 1 (207) the results indicated a small majority in favour of focusing on Zone C as follows:

Support Zone C 103 (49.7 %)

Do not support Zone C 89 (43 %)

Not sure/don't know 15 (7.3 %)

3.4 Of the 207 respondents, 194 provided a reason for their answer. Some of the main reasons given are summarised below.

Reasons for supporting Zone C

- Good transport links
- Area is central to the County minimising transport of waste
- Close to main centres of population where most waste is generated
- Avoids the floodplain and Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)
- Consistent with European, national and regional policy
- Preferable to use sites that already have waste related uses
- Helps to maintain preservation of rural character elsewhere

Reasons for not supporting Zone C

- Waste should be dealt with locally through a network of smaller facilities
- Need to minimise distance waste is transported
- Too close to urban areas/population
- Includes Green Belt
- Concern about impact on property value
- Too restrictive
- Too many waste uses in this area already

Not sure/don't know

- Cannot comment as it is unclear what the sites will be used for
- Not familiar with the area
- Accept the need for a focused approach but proposed area is too close to residential areas
- Understand reasons for focusing on Zone C but feel there is a case for sites outside this area

Council's Response

The small majority in favour of focusing on Zone C is noted. The publication WCS identifies Zone C as the preferred location for all permanent strategic waste management facilities (>50,000 tonnes/year) and allocates four strategic sites within this area. There are a number of reasons why this locational strategy is considered to be the most appropriate including; the fact that most of Gloucestershire's waste arises in or near this area, it is consistent with national and regional policy, Zone C includes the County's main transport linkages, it avoids the those parts of the county where flood risk is most prevalent and the Cotswolds Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB).

With regard to the Green Belt, whilst Zone C does include parts of the Green Belt, national policy is clear that whilst the Green Belt should generally be protected, the locational requirements of some waste facilities must be recognised. In terms of proximity to housing/urban areas, national policy is clear that waste should be managed close to where it arises. In Gloucestershire's case, most waste arises at the main urban areas of Gloucester and Cheltenham.

With regard to property value, the effect of development, waste related or otherwise, on house prices, is outside the scope of the planning system.

In terms of what the sites will be used for, the WCS is 'technology-neutral' and the strategic site allocations are capable of accommodating a range of different technologies. This approach is consistent with national policy which emphasises that local authorities should avoid any detailed prescription of waste management techniques or technology that would stifle innovation in line with the waste hierarchy.

Whilst the preferred focus of the publication draft WCS is Zone C, in order to provide flexibility the WCS adopts a criteria-based approach which would allow for smaller-scale facilities to come forward outside Zone C should there prove to be market demand from the waste industry.

Question 3

3.5 Question 3 asked; *'Using the scale below please indicate whether you think the sites we have identified in Zone C are suitable for the treatment of residual household waste (i.e. waste that is leftover after recycling and composting)'*.

3.6 For ease of reference the responses are set out in graphical and tabular form below.

Figure 5 – Zone C Responses by Site

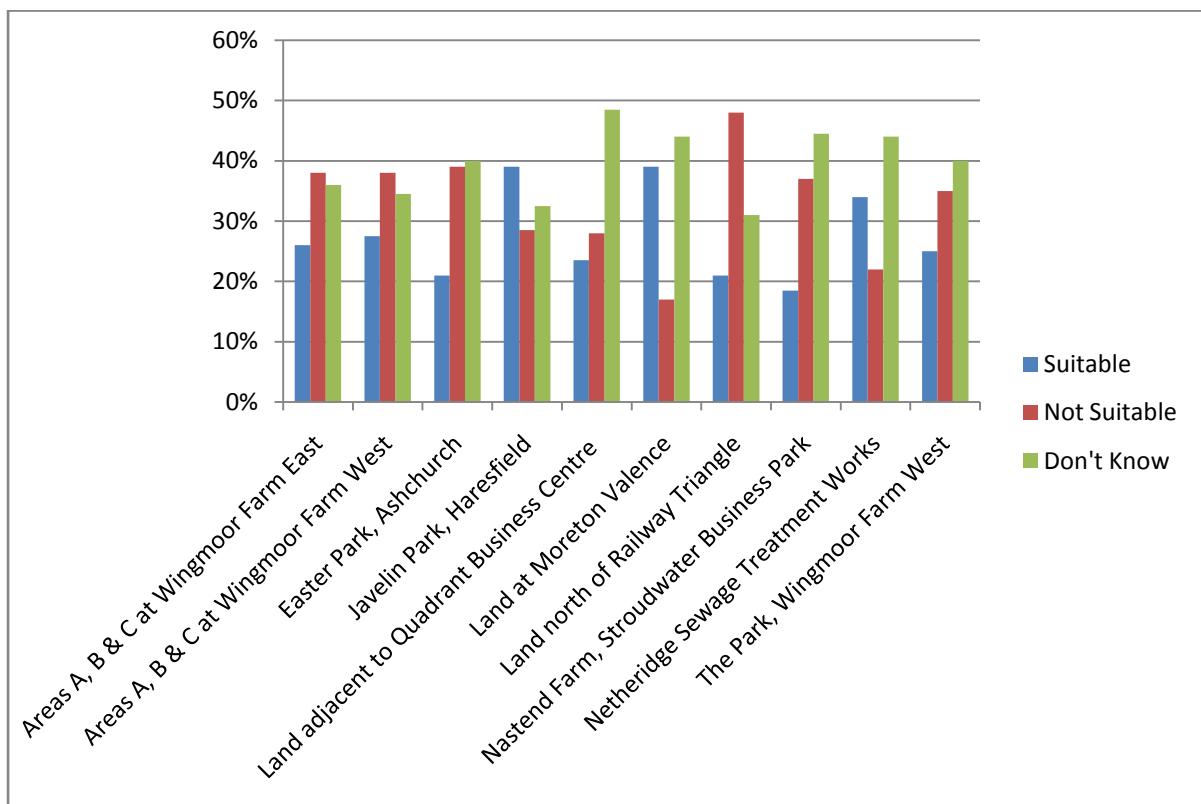


Table 3 – Zone C Responses by Site

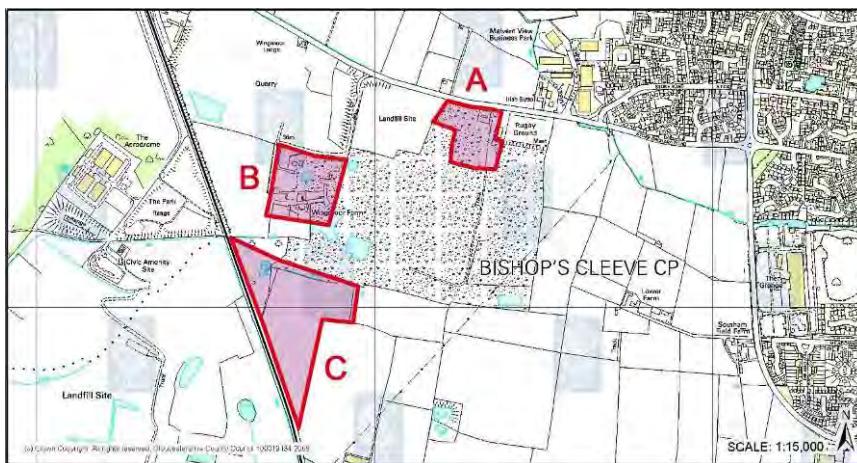
| Site | Total number of respondents | Suitable | Not suitable | Don't know |
|--|-----------------------------|------------|--------------|------------|
| 1. Areas A, B & C at Wingmoor Farm East | 212 | 56 (26.4%) | 81 (38.2%) | 75 (35.4%) |
| 2. Areas A, B & C at Wingmoor Farm West | 213 | 59 (27.7%) | 81 (38%) | 73 (34.3%) |
| 3. Easter Park, Ashchurch | 200 | 43 (21.5%) | 77 (38.5%) | 80 (40%) |
| 4. Javelin Park, Haresfield | 201 | 79 (39.3%) | 57 (28.4%) | 65 (32.3%) |
| 5. Land adjacent to Quadrant Business Centre | 176 | 42 (23.9%) | 49 (27.8%) | 85 (48.3%) |
| 6. Land at Moreton Valence | 182 | 71 (39%) | 32 (17.6%) | 79 (43.4%) |
| 7. Land north of Railway Triangle | 196 | 42 (21.4%) | 93 (47.5%) | 61 (31.1%) |
| 8. Nastend Farm, Stroudwater Business Park | 186 | 35 (18.8%) | 69 (37.1%) | 82 (44.1%) |
| 9. Netheridge Sewage Treatment Works | 180 | 62 (34.4%) | 39 (21.7%) | 79 (43.9%) |
| 10. The Park, Wingmoor Farm West | 200 | 50 (25%) | 69 (34.5%) | 81 (40.5%) |

3.7 As can be seen from the graph and table above, the sites which attracted the most support were Javelin Park, Moreton Valence and Netheridge.

Question 4

3.8 Question 4 asked people to give a reason for their answer to Question 3. The main issues raised in relation to each of the 10 'Zone C' sites are set out below.

Site 1 - Areas A, B and C at Wingmoor Farm East



3.9 212 respondents provided a view on these sites, with 26.4% considering them suitable, 38.2% unsuitable and 35.4% stating 'do not know'.

Reasons the sites are considered suitable

- Good size, location & level of impact on the surrounding area
- Adjacent to extensive areas of landfill and landraise / despoiled land
- Waste sites should be based on existing sites/makes sense to continue waste uses here
- Makes sense to concentrate waste in areas rather than spreading it around the County
- Allows for the waste to be disposed of without impacting on the business community
- Presents an opportunity to improve transport links
- Far enough away from any built up area to minimise nuisance, noise, odour etc.
- Area B is designated as an area of search for strategic waste facilities in the Waste Local Plan (2004)
- Area B not located within ecological, landscape or floodplain designated areas
- Area B forms land with extant consent for waste use activities
- Close to waste arisings
- Close to the Strategic Road Network (SRN)
- Offers the potential for an integrated waste management solution
- Potential movement of waste by rail

Reasons the sites are considered unsuitable

- Not central to the County
- Several miles away from M5 resulting in vehicles using local roads
- Lack of infrastructure and traffic impact
- Cumulative impact/area already supports disproportionate amount of waste handling
- Stoke Road is inadequate to serve existing traffic let alone any future expansion
- Current site management poor
- There is a key Wildlife Site within 500m of Areas A and B
- There are residential properties, a farm and a business park within 250m of the boundary – potentially negative impact

- Concerns over health issues – premature to consider further use in advance of results of Health Impact Assessment being completed
- Existing site already a major intrusion
- Green Belt
- Odour, dust, noise
- All Wingmoor sites should be closed at the end of the current capacity licence
- Proposed residential development nearby (north west Cheltenham – 5,000 dwellings)
- Although these sites were once considered suitable for waste does not automatically mean they are now
- Visible from AONB
- Access road and railway bridge unsuitable for HGVs

Reasons for stating 'do not know'

- Need to know what technology will be used
- Don't know the site well enough
- It is impossible to answer this as I do not agree with the amounts of waste being proposed for a small number of sites
- Depends on size of proposal

Council's Response

The comments received have all been noted. The sites are located towards the centre of the county close to Cheltenham one of the county's two main urban areas thereby allowing waste to be managed close to source. Issues of odour, dust and noise are detailed matters to be considered through the planning application process should a proposal come forward. There would be no direct impact on the AONB. In terms of proximity of existing uses (housing etc.) planning policy emphasises that waste should be managed close to source and that some modern waste facilities can co-exist with residential development. In relation to the Green Belt, planning policy states that the locational requirements of waste facilities must be taken into account. Current site operations are outside the scope of the WCS. In terms of traffic impact the initial highways assessment identified potential improvements that may be needed in the locality but raised no major constraints to development. The highways agency in responding to the site options consultation also raised no objection in principle, identifying the potential for transfer of waste by rail freight.

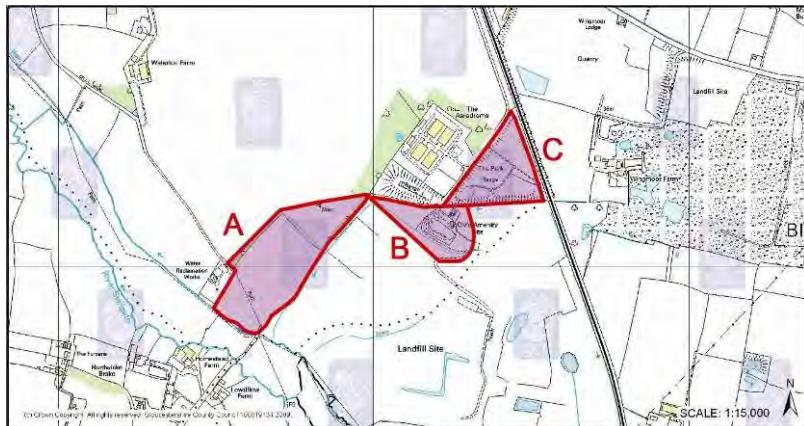
The publication WCS identifies part of Area C as a strategic site allocation under Core Policy WCS4. This site has been taken forward because it forms part of an existing waste management facility with support from the landowner/waste operator, which greatly increases the prospect of delivery. The site is also close to Cheltenham one of the county's two main urban areas. Furthermore the site is not at risk from flooding and there are relatively few sensitive uses located nearby. The importance of traffic issues in this area is recognised and any development would need to be supported by a Transport Assessment (TA) as appropriate.

Council's Response (cont.)

Areas A & B have not been taken forward into the publication WCS. Following discussions with the waste operator it is evident that Area B is likely to be needed for other waste uses associated with the existing landfill operation and subsequent site restoration. Area A is closer to sensitive land uses than Area C. Neither area A or B is needed in capacity terms (i.e. the 4 sites that are going forward provide enough land to meet the potential capacity requirements to 2027).

Although Areas A and B have not been formally allocated in the publication WCS it does not mean they are unsuitable for waste management purposes and does not preclude the possibility of proposals for waste management coming forward. Should a speculative proposal come forward this will be considered having regard to the relevant general policies of the WCS, national policy and any other material considerations.

Site 2 - Areas A, B and C at Wingmoor Farm West



3.10 213 respondents provided a view on these sites with 27.7% considering them suitable, 38% unsuitable and 34.3% not knowing.

Reasons the sites are considered suitable

- Far enough away from any built up area to minimise nuisance, noise, odour etc.
- Provides sufficient land area to provide a strategic waste management facility
- Designated as an area of search for strategic waste facilities in the Waste Local Plan
- Good size, location & level of impact on the surrounding area
- Adjacent to extensive areas of landfill and landraise / despoiled land
- Waste sites should be based on existing sites/close to existing waste management facilities
- Offers the potential for an integrated waste management solution
- Includes land with existing, extant (unimplemented) permission for waste use activities
- Located within 16km of main sources of waste arisings in Gloucestershire
- Makes sense to concentrate waste in areas rather than spreading it around the county
- Allows for the waste to be disposed of without impacting on the business community
- Presents an opportunity to improve transport links

- On or near existing industrial or business sites and would therefore have more limited impact
- Close to Strategic Road Network (SRN)
- Not located within ecological, landscape or floodplain designated areas
- Potential movement of waste by rail

Reasons the sites are considered unsuitable

- Not central to the County
- Several miles away from M5 resulting in vehicles using local roads
- Lack of infrastructure and traffic impact
- Current site management poor
- Access road and railway bridge unsuitable for HGVs
- Too near people's homes
- Concerns over health issues – premature to consider further use in advance of results of Health Assessment being completed
- Proposed major housing area nearby (north west Cheltenham – 5,000 dwellings)
- Cumulative impact/area already supports a disproportionate amount of waste handling
- Other locations should be considered
- Existing site already a major intrusion
- Green Belt
- Odour, noise, dust
- Potential loss of important recreational resource (gun club)
- All Wingmoor sites should be closed at the end of the current capacity licence
- Impact on adjoining employment uses (The Park)
- Although these sites were once considered suitable for waste does not automatically mean they are now
- Flood risk & potential increase in surface water flooding
- Visible from AONB

Reasons for stating 'do not know'

- Need to know what technology will be used
- Don't know the site well enough
- It is impossible to answer this as I do not agree with the amounts of waste being proposed for a small number of sites
- Depends on size of proposal

Council's Response

The comments received have all been noted. The sites are located towards the centre of the county close to Cheltenham one of the county's two main urban areas, thereby allowing waste to be managed close to source. Issues of odour, dust and noise are detailed matters to be considered through the planning application process should a proposal come forward. There would be no direct impact on the AONB. In terms of proximity of existing uses (housing etc.) planning policy emphasises that waste should be managed close to source and that some modern waste facilities can co-exist with residential development. In relation to the Green Belt, planning policy states that the locational requirements of waste facilities must be taken into account. Current site operations are outside the scope of the WCS. In terms of traffic impact the initial highways assessment identified potential improvements that may be needed in the locality but raised no major constraints to development. The highways agency in responding to the site options consultation also raised no objection in principle, identifying the potential for transfer of waste by rail freight.

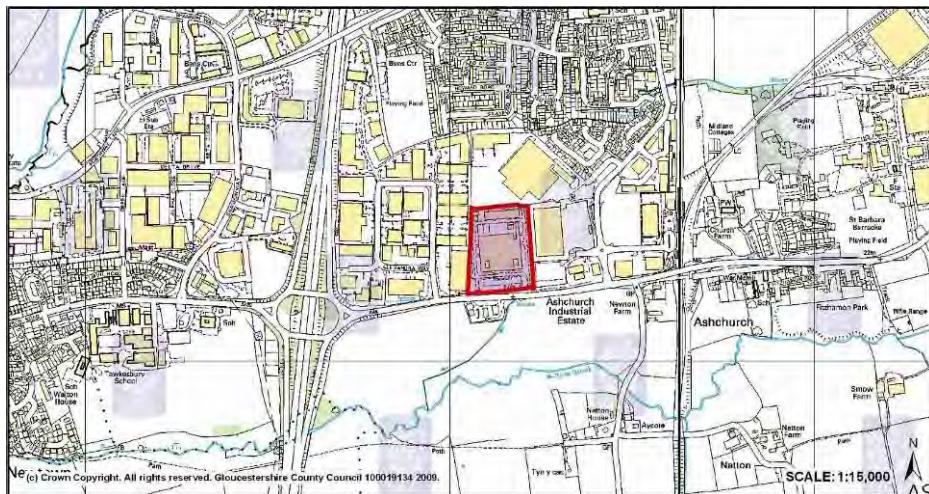
The publication WCS identifies Area B as a strategic site allocation under Core Policy WCS4. This site has been taken forward because it forms part of an existing waste management facility with support from the landowner/waste operator, which greatly increases the prospect of delivery. The site is also close to Cheltenham one of the county's two main urban areas. Furthermore the site is not at risk from flooding and there are relatively few sensitive uses located nearby.

Area A has not been taken forward because it is unallocated greenfield land within the Green Belt and there has been no significant interest from the waste industry for strategic waste recovery, raising question marks over the deliverability of a strategic waste management operation on this site.

In relation to Area C it has come to light through the site options consultation (2009) and discussions with Tewkesbury Borough Council that there is some doubt about the availability of this site for waste management purposes due in part to leasehold arrangements for existing occupants. For this reason the site has not been taken forward into the publication Waste Core Strategy (WCS).

Although Areas A and C have not been formally allocated in the publication WCS it does not mean they are unsuitable for waste management purposes and does not preclude the possibility of proposals for waste management coming forward. Should a speculative proposal come forward this will be considered having regard to the relevant general policies of the WCS, national policy and any other material considerations.

Site 3 - Easter Park, Ashchurch



3.11 200 respondents provided a view on this site with 21.5% considering it suitable, 38.5% unsuitable and 40% not knowing.

Reasons the site is considered suitable

- Brownfield (previously developed) land
- Good transport links including access to M5 Junction 9
- Proximity to waste arising
- Residential development to the north is 'buffered' by existing commercial buildings
- Little residential development nearby
- Traffic levels from waste development would not be significantly higher than the existing situation
- No significant areas of biodiversity
- Low flood risk (Zone 1)
- No significant visual impact as the site is in an existing business park/industrial estate
- Near urban development, but not too close to have a massive environmental impact
- Potential links to railway

Reasons the site is considered unsuitable

- Increased traffic impact and congestion including potential impact on the Strategic Road Network (SRN) including Junction 9 of M5
- Culvert runs through site – could become polluted/contaminated
- Possible major housing development in the local area
- Too near people's homes
- Site is allocated for industrial/employment use
- Potential of blighting the view and landscape for people travelling towards the town
- Offices and schools within close proximity
- Concern over health impacts on nearby population
- Waste use could inhibit further residential and employment development nearby
- Vermin
- Dust, noise, odour

- Flood Risk – road floods and was impassable during 2007
- Impact on property prices
- Further development in this area will further increase the height of the water table

Reasons for stating 'do not know'

- Need to know what technology will be used
- Don't know the site well enough
- It is impossible to answer this as I do not agree with the amounts of waste being proposed for a small number of sites
- Depends on size of proposal

Council's Response

The comments received in relation to Easter Park are noted. House prices are outside the scope of the planning system, the site is not located in the floodplain, planning policy is clear that some modern waste management facilities can co-exist alongside residential properties and that well-run facilities should pose little risk to human health. Detailed issues relating to dust, noise and odour are considered through the planning application process. In terms of traffic impact, the initial highways assessment of the site identified a potential decrease in traffic compared with the existing planning permission for the site.

Notwithstanding the above, the site has not been taken forward into the publication WCS because following discussions with the landowner and the lack of waste industry interest in response to this site through the WCS site options consultation, it would appear that there is some uncertainty over the prospect of delivering a strategic waste management facility on this site. Furthermore the site is not needed in capacity terms (i.e. the 4 sites that are going forward provide enough land to meet the potential capacity requirements to 2027).

Although the site has not been formally allocated in the publication WCS it does not mean it is unsuitable for waste management purposes and does not preclude the possibility of proposals for waste management coming forward. Should a speculative proposal come forward this will be considered having regard to the relevant general policies of the WCS, national policy and any other material considerations.

Site 4 - Javelin Park, Haresfield



3.12 201 respondents provided a view on this site with 39.3% considering it suitable, 28.4% unsuitable and 32.3% not knowing.

Reasons the site is considered suitable

- Centrally located within the County
- Within 16km of main sources of waste arisings
- Consistent with national and regional policy
- One of six sites identified in the adopted Waste Local Plan (2004) and one of only two deemed suitable for all types of waste facility
- Stroud Local Plan allocates site for employment use/benefits from planning permission for employment – creates precedent
- Minimum environmental and transport problems
- Not in a heavily populated area/not too close to housing
- No public rights of way passing through the site
- Good existing transport links/access to M5 Junction 12
- Proximity of M5 provides continuous level of background noise
- Along a defined advisory freight route
- Brownfield (previously developed) land
- No significant ecological/biodiversity/landscape/nature conservation constraints
- No flood risk
- Site does not lie within a Groundwater Source Protection Zone
- No scheduled monuments in close proximity
- Site is broadly level
- Not located in the Green Belt
- Large site so could accommodate a 'one site' solution/strategic waste management facility - could also cater for industrial waste or additional municipal (if more than expected)
- Identified as a site common to all proposed solutions brought forward as part of the PFI procurement process
- Ownership of the site by GCC provides greater certainty over deliverability

Reasons the site is considered unsuitable

- Too near people's homes
- Too near businesses
- Rural location, adjacent to AONB
- Impact on views from Haresfield Beacon
- Area has to date managed to remain largely rural and unscathed by development
- One of only a few sites in the County that are considered suitable for a large-scale wind farm
- Large parts of Quedgeley and Hardwicke are already gridlocked at certain times of the day
- Large site will lead to waste being imported from outside Gloucestershire
- Several hundred metres from significant new housing making it difficult to find a market for any waste heat
- Visual impact of large-scale facility in a flat, open part of the Severn Vale at the foot of the Cotswolds scarp
- Impact on Junction 12 and the safe and efficient operation of the Strategic Road Network (SRN)

Reasons for stating 'do not know'

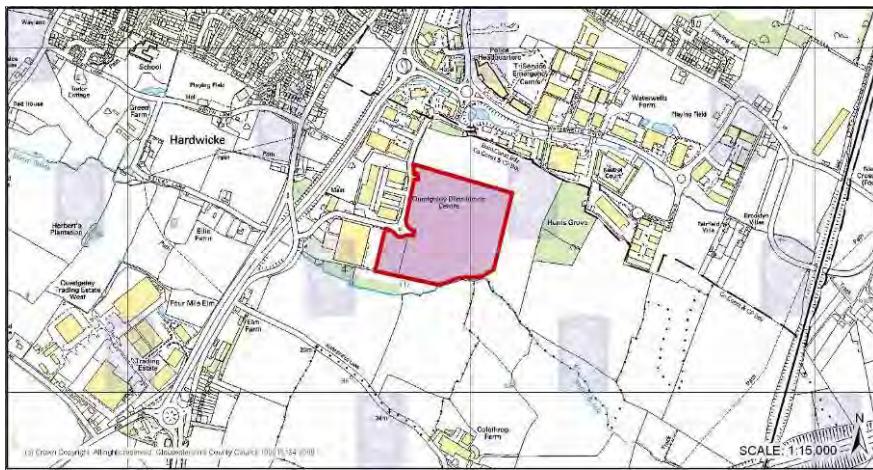
- Need to know what technology will be used
- Don't know the site well enough
- It is impossible to answer this as I do not agree with the amounts of waste being proposed for a small number of sites
- Depends on size of proposal

Council's Response

The comments received in relation to Javelin Park are noted. Planning policy is clear that waste management facilities can co-exist alongside residential properties. Modern technology means that waste heat can be transferred several kilometres. In terms of traffic impact, the views of the Highways Agency have been sought and whilst they have stated the need for a Transport Assessment (TA), potentially a Travel Plan and enhancements to Junction 12 of the M5 they have not objected in principle. The wind farm potential of the site is outside the scope of the WCS and does not form part of any firm proposal at this time. Visual impact and design are detailed matters to be dealt with through the planning application process should a detailed proposal come forward on this site.

The site has been taken forward into the publication WCS because there is support from the landowners which greatly increases the prospects of delivery, the site is located close to Gloucester one of the county's main urban areas, the site enjoys good access to the strategic road network (SRN) is not at risk of flooding, has no other significant nearby environmental constraints and there are relatively few sensitive uses located nearby. Furthermore whilst the site is not currently in waste management use, it is previously developed (brownfield) land.

Site 5 - Land adjacent to Quadrant Business Centre



3.13 176 respondents provided a view on this site with 23.9% considering it suitable, 27.8% unsuitable and 48.3% not knowing.

Reasons the site is considered suitable

- On or near existing industrial or business sites and would therefore have more limited impact
- Good size, location & level of impact on the surrounding area
- Increase in transport would appear to have minimal impact
- Site is previously developed (brownfield)
- No known ecological or flooding issues
- Few sensitive receptors e.g. residential within 250m
- Available and deliverable
- Potential highway improvements to mitigate traffic impact
- Could reduce the need for waste transfer from Gloucester to use the M5
- Well placed to serve new growth at Hunts Grove – potential market for waste heat

Reasons the site is considered unsuitable

- This area already supports a disproportionate amount of waste handling
- Should not be close to residential areas or offices
- Impact on AONB
- Large parts of Quedgeley and Hardwicke are already gridlocked at certain times of the day
- Large scale facility likely to be inappropriate on local amenity grounds

Reasons for stating 'do not know'

- Need to know what technology will be used
- Don't know the site well enough
- It is impossible to answer this as I do not agree with the amounts of waste being proposed for a small number of sites
- Depends on size of proposal

Council's Response

The comments received in relation to land adjacent to Quadrant Business Centre are noted. Planning policy is clear that waste must be managed close to source and that some modern waste management facilities can co-exist alongside residential properties. There would be no direct impact on the Cotswold Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) and the initial highway assessment raised no major concerns. Furthermore the Highways Agency has not objected in principle subject to the completion of a Transport Assessment (TA) and potentially enhancements to Junction 12 of the M5. With regard to the area handling a disproportionate amount of waste, there are no other waste management facilities in the immediate area.

Notwithstanding the above, the site has not been taken forward into the publication WCS because following discussions with the landowner and the lack of waste industry interest in response to this site through the WCS site options consultation, it would appear that there is some uncertainty over the prospect of delivering a strategic waste management facility on this site. Furthermore the site is not needed in capacity terms (i.e. the 4 sites that are going forward provide enough land to meet the potential capacity requirements to 2027).

Although the site has not been formally allocated in the publication WCS it does not mean it is unsuitable for waste management purposes and does not preclude the possibility of proposals for waste management coming forward. Should a speculative proposal come forward this will be considered having regard to the relevant general policies of the WCS, national policy and any other material considerations.

Site 6 - Land at Moreton Valence



3.14 182 respondents provided a view on this site with 39% considering it suitable, 17.6% unsuitable and 43.4% not knowing.

Reasons the site is considered suitable

- Already dealing with a substantial throughput of waste
- The site has planning permission for additional waste treatment facilities
- Good transport links including access to the M5 motorway
- No biodiversity or flood risk issues
- Only a few residential properties within 250m of site boundary/not heavily populated area
- Available and deliverable
- Minimum environmental and transport problems
- Good size, location & level of impact on the surrounding area
- On or near existing industrial or business sites and would therefore have more limited impact
- Close to main sources of waste arisings/generation

Reasons the site is considered unsuitable

- Relatively isolated from any urban areas therefore encouraging vehicle journeys over a greater distance
- Too near people's homes
- Impact on AONB
- Large parts of Quedgeley and Hardwicke are already gridlocked at certain times of the day

Reasons for stating 'do not know'

- Need to know what technology will be used
- Don't know the site well enough
- It is impossible to answer this as I do not agree with the amounts of waste being proposed for a small number of sites
- Depends on size of proposal

3.15 Notably, in response to the consultation the site operator suggested that the site boundary could be extended. The proposed site extension is shown below.



3.16 An additional mini-consultation on the extended site was carried out between July 5th and August 2nd 2010. A total of 12 further representations were received. The main comments from the additional consultation are summarised below.

- Concern about flood risk and increased surface water run-off
- Dust from existing site operation – situation likely to worsen
- Concern about impact of existing lorry movements and potential increase in problems
- Traffic accidents at existing site access onto A38 due to excessive speed
- Loss of farmland
- The area already has its fair share of recycling facilities
- Could create a precedent for further development of adjoining agricultural land
- Unsustainable location (i.e. employees having to reach the site by car) and no pedestrian access to northbound bus stop on A38
- Impact on amenity of existing residential properties nearby including gypsy and traveller site
- Concern about additional noise and light pollution
- Ideal location as the site can be accessed without having to traverse any major towns
- Site could be used for incineration or processing toxic waste
- Concern about the relative isolation of the site from the main urban areas – would need to link to existing operation and reduce overall waste transfer

- Transport assessment and travel plan required
- Landscape impact
- Impacts will vary depending on the type of process/technology
- Potential impact on nearby tourism operation (camping and caravan facility)
- Impact on the AONB and setting of the AONB

Council's Response

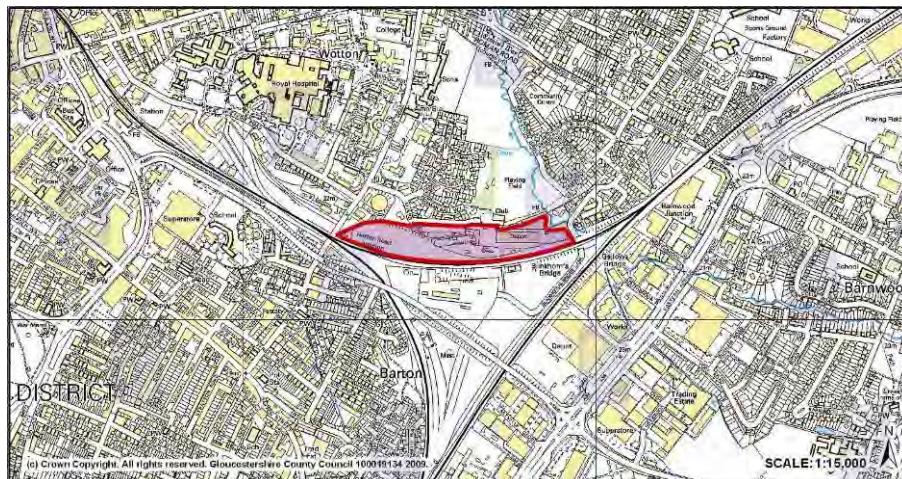
The comments received in relation to land adjacent to land at Moreton Valence are noted. The site is close to Gloucester one of the county's main urban areas and will allow for waste to be managed close to source in line with national policy. Planning policy is clear that some modern waste management facilities can co-exist alongside residential development. There would be no direct impact on the AONB. In terms of traffic impact, the initial highways assessment identified no major constraints to development and the Highways Agency in responding to the site options consultation raised no objection in principle although did emphasise that the site is not as close to the main urban areas as some of the other site options. Any development would need to be supported by a Transport Assessment (TA) and Travel Plan as appropriate. The Level 2 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) indicates that there are no flooding issues on this site. In any case, all development of more than 1 hectare would however need to be supported by a Flood Risk Assessment (FRA). Noise, dust and light pollution are detailed matters for consideration should a planning application come forward.

In terms of what the sites will be used for, the WCS is 'technology-neutral' and the strategic site allocations are capable of accommodating a range of different technologies. This approach is consistent with national policy which emphasises that local authorities should avoid any detailed prescription of waste management techniques or technology that would stifle innovation in line with the waste hierarchy.

The site has been taken forward into the publication WCS because it forms part of an existing waste management facility and there is support from the operator which greatly increases the prospects of delivery, the site is located close to Gloucester one of the county's two main urban areas, thereby allowing waste to be managed close to source in line with national policy, the site is not at risk of flooding and has no other significant nearby environmental constraints. Furthermore there are relatively few sensitive uses located nearby.

The area allocated in the publication WCS is however the original site identified in the site options consultation in October 2009 and not the proposed site extension put forward in response to that consultation. This will allow for future operations to be more readily controlled than would be the case with a more extensive site.

Site 7 - Land north of Railway Triangle



3.17 196 respondents provided a view on this site with 21.4% considering it suitable, 47.5% unsuitable and 31.1% not knowing.

Reasons the site is considered suitable

- Close to the centre of waste arisings
- Consistent with regional policy (including Policy W2 of RSS Proposed Changes)
- Already in operation for waste transfer use
- Has planning permission and EA permit for a wide variety of waste streams
- Good transport links/access to and from the strategic road network is not difficult
- Making use of 'brownfield' sites is sensible
- Near urban development, but not too close to have a massive environmental impact
- Potential decrease in traffic (by replacing existing uses)
- The 'sensitive receptors' listed are all in an urban area and already close to an existing waste operation
- Offers potential for waste related rail connection through existing railhead
- Estimate of 35-40 HGV movements not considered excessive in an urban environment particularly in the context of existing site use (around 100 movements per day)

Reasons the site is considered unsuitable

- Unsuitable to place a waste site in an urban area – should look at rural alternatives
- Visual impact
- Site could be better used for other purposes
- Traffic impact including disruption to hospital access
- Would require major changes to the road network
- Should not be close to residential areas offices or schools
- Already noisy and dusty, will increase frequency and level of noise disturbance
- Odour
- Difficult access to strategic road network
- Flood risk to properties in Blinkhorn's Bridge Lane and Armscroft Gardens
- Current use already unsuitable for an urban and residential location

- Runs contrary to regeneration objectives for the area/proposed housing nearby
- Area is an important 'gateway' to the City
- Negative impact on property prices
- Configuration of the site/uneconomic costs of investigation/infrastructure relative to usable area
- Current problems at this site not properly managed
- Effects on health, well-being and air quality
- Current limit of 75,000 tonnes per annum is already too high and inappropriate
- Only potential use for waste heat is the Railway Triangle, which will be hard to achieve due to railway lines

Reasons for stating 'do not know'

- Need to know what technology will be used
- Don't know the site well enough
- Could be acceptable if a new road was constructed from Metz Way
- It is impossible to answer this as I do not agree with the amounts of waste being proposed for a small number of sites
- Depends on size of proposal

Council's Response

The comments received in relation to land north of the railway triangle are noted. Planning policy makes it clear that waste should be managed close to source and that some waste management operations can co-exist with residential development. The issue of property prices is outside the scope of the WCS as is the current operation of the site.

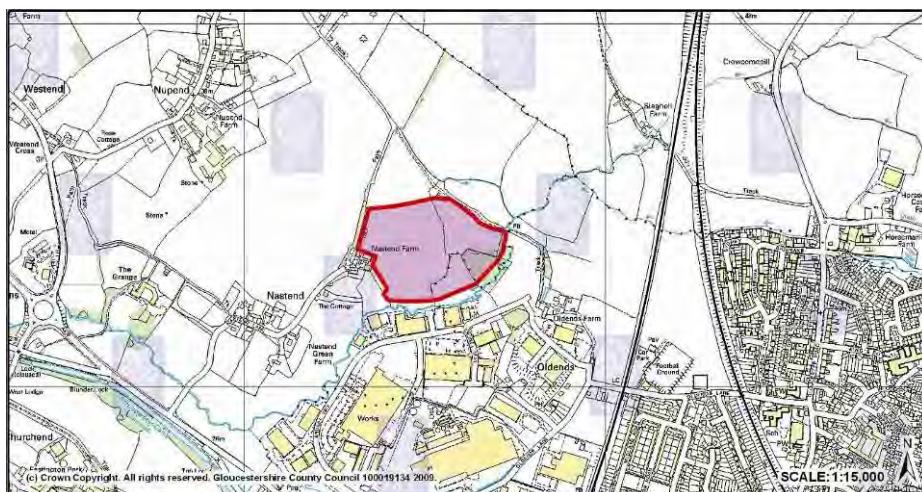
Notwithstanding the above, the site has not been taken forward into the publication WCS because the site does not have direct access onto the Principal Road Network (PRN), but takes such access indirectly off the A38 via London Road, Horton Road and Myers Road. This route involves HGV traffic passing through mixed use areas comprising residential, health care, educational and religious land uses, as well as sections of the network that are prone to congestion. Of particular concern is the intensification of use of Horton Road outside St. Peters Primary School, especially at those times of day when children are being delivered and collected. It is highly unlikely that any material impact on Horton Road could be properly mitigated within the confines of the existing public highway. Direct access to the site could theoretically be provided via a new link to Metz Way, but this would involve crossing the railway and third party land in Network Rail ownership. Deliverability of the direct access to the PRN is therefore doubtful both on grounds of cost and control of land.

Furthermore, whilst the contribution of the existing waste management facility towards the County's needs is recognised, the evidence suggests that the operator handles mainly inert waste with only a small proportion of biodegradable waste. At this stage there appears to be some uncertainty over the prospect of delivering residual waste recovery at this site. The site is also not needed in capacity terms (i.e. the 4 sites that are going forward provide enough land to meet the potential capacity requirements to 2027).

Council's Response (cont.)

Although the site has not been formally allocated in the publication WCS it does not mean it is unsuitable for waste management purposes and does not preclude the possibility of proposals for waste management coming forward. Should a speculative proposal come forward this will be considered having regard to the relevant general policies of the WCS, national policy and any other material considerations.

Site 8 - Nastend Farm



3.18 186 respondents provided a view on this site with 18.8% considering it suitable, 37.1% unsuitable and 44.1% not knowing.

Reasons the site is considered suitable

- Good size, location & level of impact on the surrounding area
- Away from the urban area so less impact on traffic
- On or near existing industrial or business sites and would therefore have more limited impact
- Not too close to housing
- Sequentially preferable to Moreton Valence in terms of serving the Stroud and South Gloucestershire area
- Potential to utilise railway line in order to mitigate impact of the development on Junction 13 of the M5
- Potential for utilisation of Combined Heat and Power (CHP) to serve local development

Reasons the site is considered unsuitable

- Site has been identified as being suitable for housing in a Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA)
- Site earmarked for industrial development
- Major impact on local population, traffic and environment
- Potential negative effect on biodiversity due to the proximity of BAP habitats

- Too far from the main generators of waste in the County
- Potential health concerns
- Proximity to food manufacture
- Traffic impact and congestion
- Impact on AONB
- Close proximity to Stonehouse Town Centre
- Sloping site
- Loss of Greenfield site/farmland/should be used for food production
- Poor site access
- Proximity to a number of listed dwellings
- On the edge of an historic hamlet
- Would link Stonehouse to Eastington and erode the nature of the parish of Eastington
- Could impinge on potential plan for tourism on the Stroudwater Canal

Reasons for stating 'do not know'

- Need to know what technology will be used
- Don't know the site well enough
- It is impossible to answer this as I do not agree with the amounts of waste being proposed for a small number of sites
- Depends on size of proposal

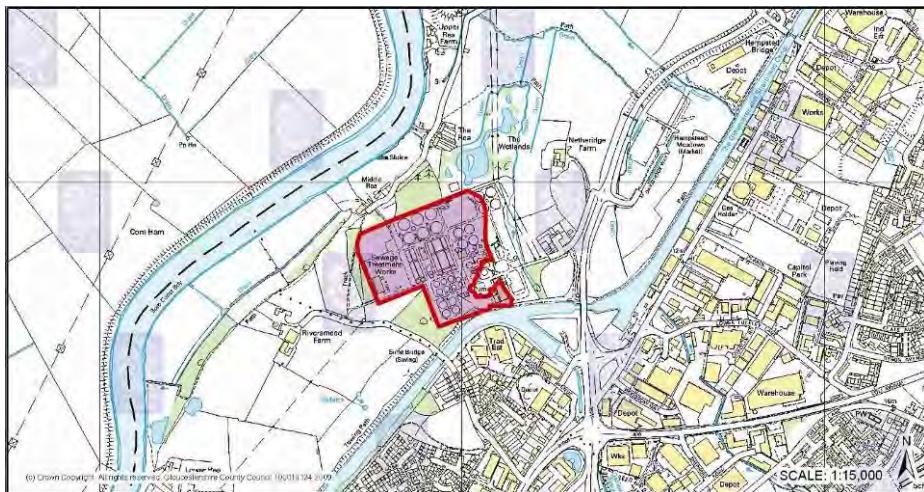
Council's Response

The comments received in relation to Nastend Farm are noted. Although the site has been allocated and identified for employment and housing respectively this does not preclude the possibility of other uses being considered. Potential impact on biodiversity is recognised and would need to be considered in detail should a proposal come forward. There would be no direct impact on the AONB or local heritage. In terms of traffic impact and access, the initial highways assessment identified no significant concerns and the highways agency in responding to the site options consultation raised no objection in principle, highlighting the potential for transfer of waste via rail freight. In terms of health impact, planning policy emphasises that well-run waste facilities should pose little risk to human health.

Notwithstanding the above the site has not been taken forward into the publication WCS because although the County Council is the landowner, following discussions with the County Council's Waste Disposal Authority (WDA) it would appear that there is significant uncertainty over the prospect of delivering a strategic waste management facility on this site. Furthermore, the site is not needed in capacity terms (i.e. the 4 sites that are going forward provide enough land to meet the potential capacity requirements to 2027).

Although the site has not been formally allocated in the publication WCS it does not mean it is unsuitable for waste management purposes and does not preclude the possibility of proposals for waste management coming forward. Should a speculative proposal come forward this will be considered having regard to the relevant general policies of the WCS, national policy and any other material considerations.

Site 9 - Netheridge Sewage Treatment Works



3.19 180 respondents provided a view on this site with 34.4% considering it suitable, 21.7% unsuitable and 43.9% not knowing.

Reasons the site is considered suitable

- Existing use
- Located within the urban area that the facility would be designed to serve
- Minimum environmental and transport problems
- Allows for the waste to be disposed of without impacting on the business community
- Allows for future expansion
- On or near existing industrial or business sites and would therefore have more limited impact
- Good support to existing technology
- Near urban development, but not too close to have a massive environmental impact
- Good access to motorway
- Potential movement of construction materials and waste by water

Reasons the site is considered unsuitable

- Flood Risk
- Would require reconfiguration
- Could not accommodate a one-site solution
- Potential ecological issues
- Within 250m of residential properties
- Existing capacity constraints on the local road network which would be made worse
- Impact of lorry movements on residents of Netheridge Close
- Will only take a small proportion of the County's waste and should therefore be deleted
- Potential expense associated with relocation

Reasons for stating 'do not know'

- Need to know what technology will be used
- Don't know the site well enough
- It is impossible to answer this as I do not agree with the amounts of waste being proposed for a small number of sites
- Depends on size of proposal

Council's Response

The comments received in relation to Netheridge STW are noted. In terms of flood risk, the identified site is located in Flood Zone 1 and is therefore at low-risk of flooding. It is acknowledged that the site would require reconfiguration. The proximity of biodiversity interest is also acknowledged. In terms of traffic impact, the initial highways assessment raised no significant concerns neither did the highways agency in responding to the site options consultation. Whilst there are houses nearby, planning policy emphasises that waste should be managed close to source and some modern waste management facilities can co-exist with residential development.

Notwithstanding the above, the site has not been taken forward into the publication WCS because following discussions with the landowner and the lack of waste industry interest in response to this site through the WCS site options consultation, it would appear that there is some uncertainty over the prospect of delivering a strategic waste management facility on this site. Furthermore, the site is not needed in capacity terms (i.e. the 4 sites that are going forward provide enough land to meet the potential capacity requirements to 2027).

Although the site has not been formally allocated in the publication WCS it does not mean it is unsuitable for waste management purposes and does not preclude the possibility of proposals for waste management coming forward. The site's existing Anaerobic Digestion (AD) capacity for waste water and other assorted wastes is recognised and any additional increase in these facilities would be considered through other criteria-based policies in the Waste Core Strategy (WCS).

Site 10 - The Park, Wingmoor Farm West



3.20 200 respondents provided a view on this site with 25% considering it suitable, 34.5% unsuitable and 40.5% not knowing.

Reasons the site is considered suitable

- Extension seems logical/allows for future expansion
- Good size, location & level of impact on the surrounding area
- Provides sufficient land area to provide a strategic waste management facility
- Designated as a preferred site for strategic waste facilities in the Waste Local Plan
- Waste sites should be based on existing sites
- Away from the urban area so less impact on traffic, nuisance, noise, odour etc.
- Makes sense to concentrate waste in areas rather than spreading it around the county
- Allows for the waste to be disposed of without impacting on the business community
- Presents an opportunity to improve transport links
- On or near existing industrial or business sites and would therefore have more limited impact
- Not located within ecological, landscape or floodplain designated areas
- Forms an established industrial use with extant consent for waste use activities
- Located within 16km of the main sources of waste arisings in the County
- Close to Strategic Road Network (SRN)
- Offers the potential for an integrated waste management solution
- Potential movement of waste by rail

Reasons the site is considered unsuitable

- Not central to the County
- Several miles away from M5 resulting in vehicles using local roads
- Lack of infrastructure
- Current site management poor
- Access road and railway bridge unsuitable for HGV's
- Traffic impact
- Too near people's homes

- Concerns over health issues – premature to consider further use in advance of results of Health Assessment being completed
- Proposed major housing area nearby (north west Cheltenham – 5,000 dwellings)
- This area already supports a disproportionate amount of waste handling/other areas should be considered/cumulative impact
- Odour, noise, dust
- Green Belt
- All Wingmoor sites should be closed at the end of the current capacity licence
- Visible from AONB

Reasons for stating 'do not know'

- Need to know what technology will be used
- Don't know the site well enough
- It is impossible to answer this as I do not agree with the amounts of waste being proposed for a small number of sites
- Depends on size of proposal

Council's Response

The comments received in relation to the Park are noted. The site is located towards the centre of the county close to Cheltenham one of the county's two main urban areas, thereby allowing waste to be managed close to source. Issues of odour, dust and noise are detailed matters to be considered through the planning application process should a proposal come forward. There would be no direct impact on the AONB. In terms of proximity of existing uses (housing etc.) planning policy emphasises that waste should be managed close to source and that some modern waste facilities can co-exist with residential development. In relation to the Green Belt, planning policy states that the locational requirements of waste facilities must be taken into account. Current site operations are outside the scope of the WCS. In terms of traffic impact the initial highways assessment identified potential improvements that may be needed in the locality but raised no major constraints to development. The highways agency in responding to the site options consultation also raised no objection in principle, identifying the potential for transfer of waste by rail freight.

The site has been taken forward into the publication WCS because it forms part of an existing waste management facility and there is support from the landowner which greatly increases the prospects of delivery, the site is located in close proximity to Cheltenham, one of the County's two main urban areas where most of Gloucestershire's waste arises, the site is not at risk of flooding and has no other significant nearby environmental constraints and there are relatively few sensitive uses located nearby.

Questions 5 & 6

3.21 Question 5 asked; '*The Draft Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) proposes a number of urban extensions to Gloucester and Cheltenham, something the County Council has opposed. If the urban extensions do come forward, to what extent do you think these areas should be considered for incorporating waste treatment facilities?*' Question 6 asked people to give a reason for their answer to Question 5.

3.22 A total of 187 people/organisations responded to Question 5. As can be seen below, most respondents (40%) were in favour of the RSS potential urban extensions being considered for waste use. Significantly however although they were written to, none of the developers involved in the urban extensions has expressed an interest in accommodating a waste facility as part of their scheme. It is also pertinent to note that the Coalition Government remains committed to the abolition of the RSS bringing the future of the urban extensions firmly into question.

| | | | |
|---------------------------|----------|----------|----------|
| Strongly Agree | 26 (14%) | Agree | 49 (26%) |
| Neither Agree or Disagree | 53 (28%) | Disagree | 26 (14%) |
| Strongly Disagree | 33 (18%) | | |

3.23 A total of 164 people/organisations responded to Question 6 and provided a reason for their answer to Question 5. The main reasons are summarised below.

Strongly Agree or Agree

- Waste planning should be a key part of all future developments
- Planning could well allow the opportunity to place the facility in the best location as opposed to having to consider 'locked in' sites
- Waste should be dealt with as close to source as possible
- New housing growth will result in increased waste
- Any such developments should be self-sufficient when it comes to the disposal of additional waste
- A combination of sites across the County seems more suitable than one large site
- Communities should be responsible for the waste they generate
- Makes sense to plan ahead
- More sustainable/less mileage/reduced CO2 emissions
- New development should at least include measures such as community composting to deal with food waste etc.
- Small local sites are most important/ local solution to local issue
- Agree, provided the waste facilities are located in business/industrial areas and not in residential areas
- Environmentally friendly schemes to cut down on traffic movements and reduction of waste to landfill
- Agree – provided that the scheme is made to look 'non-industrial'
- Waste needs to be central to any housing strategy – its part of essential infrastructure like schools, hospitals etc.

- Potential for energy generation. Heat/energy from waste is best developed in conjunction with a market (e.g. residential or employment)
- Early planning of urban extensions is the ideal time to incorporate such facilities
- Nearer to where the waste is produced the better/accords with the ‘proximity principle’

Disagree or Strongly Disagree

- Ideally waste sites should be based on existing sites, failing that away from heavily populated areas
- Waste sites and urban areas should not be mixed when there are rural alternatives available
- Do not agree with the principle of the urban extensions
- Urban growth is not a solution to housing need
- Unrealistic to expect that any area outside Zone C cannot be used for waste disposal
- Should be focusing on re-use of previously developed land and urban regeneration
- Would bring waste treatment too close to urban areas
- Effect on the surrounding area
- Loss of Green Belt land
- Potential impact on health
- Facilities are needed to serve the existing population and should not be dependent on urban extensions not yet identified, consented and built
- Premature to comment on RSS at this stage
- It is unclear at this stage what mechanisms would be used to facilitate the development of such facilities and how they would be funded

Neither Agree or Disagree

- These areas should be treated in the same way as the existing areas
- Don’t know the area, don’t live there
- Do not have sufficient knowledge of the subject
- RSS likely to be scrapped
- Local authorities have no ‘clout’ over new housing
- Not in possession of sufficient information to make a judgement on this
- Pros and cons for both
- There will be little scope to incorporate waste treatment facilities in what will be a huge residential area
- Depends on the precise areas which are developed – any waste handling must be linked to road/rail/water transport
- Unable to comment until the RSS is determined
- Depends what use they will be put to
- Difficult to tell at this stage what the implications are
- Cannot comment without knowing which methods of waste disposal are being considered
- Unlikely to generate sufficient additional waste to justify the identification of a major site

Council's Response

The relatively mixed response to this question and lack of clear consensus is noted. Importantly, the Coalition Government remains committed to the abolition of the RSS.

This places a great deal of uncertainty over the potential growth areas identified in the draft RSS. For this reason it is not considered appropriate for the publication WCS to make specific provision for waste management within these areas.

To provide flexibility, the WCS adopts a criteria-based approach which would allow for waste management proposals to come forward within the areas identified as urban extensions should they come forward and should there prove to be market demand from the waste industry.

Questions 7 & 8

3.24 Question 7 asked; '*The consultation document suggests the need to identify sites outside Zone C which could come forward if needed to provide flexibility and support for the main sites in Zone C – support, do not support, not sure/don't know.*' Question 8 asked people to give a reason for their answer.

3.25 A total of 189 people/organisations responded to Question 7. Of those, 118 (62 %) supported the identification of sites outside 'Zone C', 32 (17 %) did not support this approach and 39 (21 %) weren't sure or didn't know.

3.26 A total of 163 people/organisations answered Question 8 and provided a reason for their answer to Question 7. The main reasons are summarised below.

Reasons for supporting sites outside Zone C

- Increased flexibility/restricting sites solely to 'Zone C' is too restrictive
- Reduce travel distances and number of journeys if used for transfer/bulking
- Not providing bulking and transfer sites will have a negative impact on cost of collection, number of vehicle movements, air quality and CO2 emissions
- All options should be considered
- Potential for transport by water from Lydney or up the A48 if not practical
- Potential reserve sites if needs cannot be met in 'Zone C' first
- Waste sites should be far more localised/allows waste to be dealt with at source
- Burden needs to be shared, not concentrated in one area
- Concerned about air pollution and congestion in main urban areas
- Areas which have not previously had waste uses should be considered
- Rural/remote sites are more suitable
- Less costs and environmental issues - reduces CO2 in transporting waste longer distances
- Cirencester and Lydney both need support

- Useful to have potential sites in case opportunities for future use are presented
- Important to find the right site in the right area and not be constrained by a particular boundary
- Would avoid traffic problems from Forest of Dean into Gloucester
- Too much development in ‘Zone C’ without infrastructure in place
- Localities taking responsibility for their own waste
- Collection and distribution points on the periphery may be necessary for efficiency reasons
- All Gloucestershire produces waste and should therefore be considered
- Allows for dispersed solution of 2-3 smaller waste sites
- ‘Zone C’ already has a large number of sites
- ‘Zone C’ heavily congested and too populated
- The three sites identified are on major road networks
- Low carbon solution
- Could be accommodated within ‘agricultural’ style buildings allowing siting within Green Belt or AONB
- There is a need to provide the necessary infrastructure to support the development of residual waste treatment facilities

Reasons for *not supporting* sites outside Zone C

- Not necessary
- ‘Zone C’ is flexible enough as it is
- Waste should be disposed of as close as possible to the main generators of waste
- Sites should be found which are away from populous areas
- There should be no sites in ‘Zone C’ therefore no need for supporting sites either
- No need to expand beyond those areas identified
- Question is misleading – assumes that the main sites in ‘Zone C’ are a foregone conclusion
- Ample scope to provide a solution in areas already used for waste management purposes
- Should be moving towards ‘zero waste’
- Sites identified are less suitable e.g. inadequate transport links
- AONB
- Low tonnage of waste produced per hectare
- Should be a one-site solution only
- Flood risk areas to be avoided
- Small sites likely to be economically unviable and expensive to run
- Emphasis should be on the re-use of previously developed (brownfield) land
- Should only be brought forward in the unlikely event of all 10 sites within Zone C failing to come forward

Not sure/don’t know

- Okay provided their purpose is to support the ‘Zone C’ sites but some concerns about each
- Don’t know the area
- Cannot comment without knowing what technology will be employed
- Don’t know enough about the impact of these sites to be able to comment

- May be harder to obtain planning permission e.g. Cotswolds AONB
- Contingency plans may deter effective waste minimisation strategies
- Only waste produced in the local area should be processed there so as to reduce transport needs
- Unclear of the need for flexibility in addition to the main sites in 'Zone C' – may support if need proven
- Would not support the use of Green Belt or AONB
- Agree with flexibility but do not support preponderance of sites in 'Zone C'
- Potential impact on environment
- More work required to understand the impact

Council's Response

The overall support for identifying strategic sites outside Zone C is noted. The publication WCS identifies Zone C as the preferred location for all permanent strategic waste management facilities (>50,000 tonnes/year) and allocates four strategic sites within this area. There are a number of reasons why this locational strategy is considered to be the most appropriate including; the fact that most of Gloucestershire's waste arises in or near this area, it is consistent with national and regional policy, Zone C includes the County's main transport linkages, it avoids the those parts of the county where flood risk is most prevalent and the Cotswolds Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB).

Having regard to forecast capacity requirements (i.e. the number of sites needed) and the need to manage waste close to source in line with national policy, it has been decided not to allocate any strategic waste sites outside the area referred to as 'Zone C' (the central area of Gloucestershire).

Whilst the preferred focus for strategic facilities is Zone C, the publication draft offers flexibility by allowing for non-strategic (<50,000 tonnes/year) recovery facilities outside Zone C subject to certain criteria (Core Policy WCS4 applies). The publication WCS also allows for smaller-scale recycling, composting, anaerobic digestion (AD) and bulking/transfer facilities outside Zone C subject to relevant criteria (Core Policy WCS2 applies).

Question 9

3.27 Question 9 asked; '*Using the scale below please indicate whether you think the sites we have identified outside Zone C are suitable for treatment of residual household waste (leftover after recycling and composting)*'.

3.28 For ease of reference the responses are set out in graphical and tabular form below.

Figure 6 - Sites outside Zone C – Responses by Site

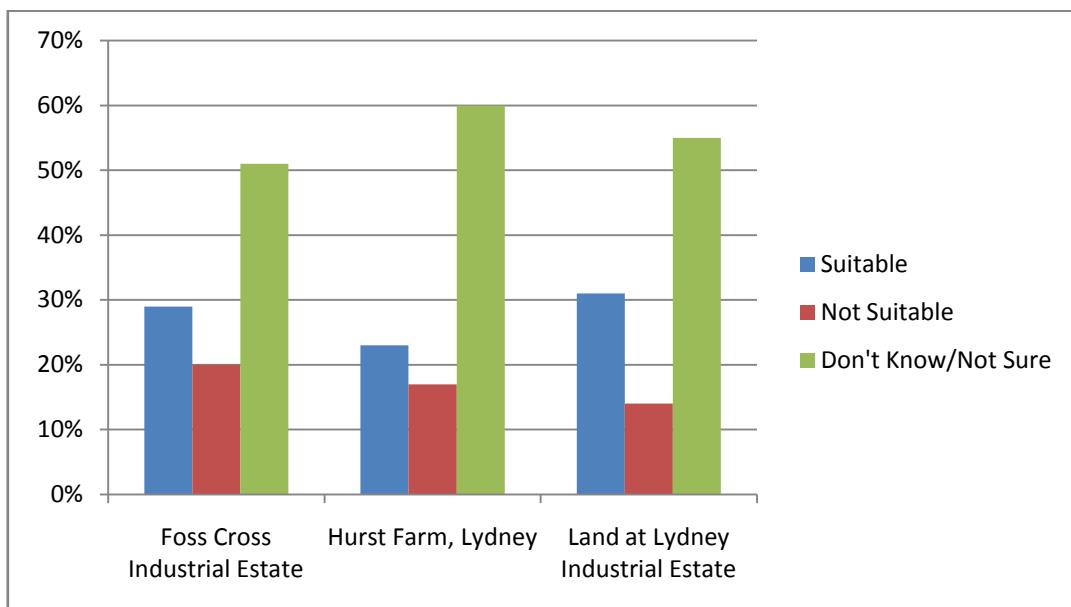


Table 4 – Sites outside Zone C – Responses by Site

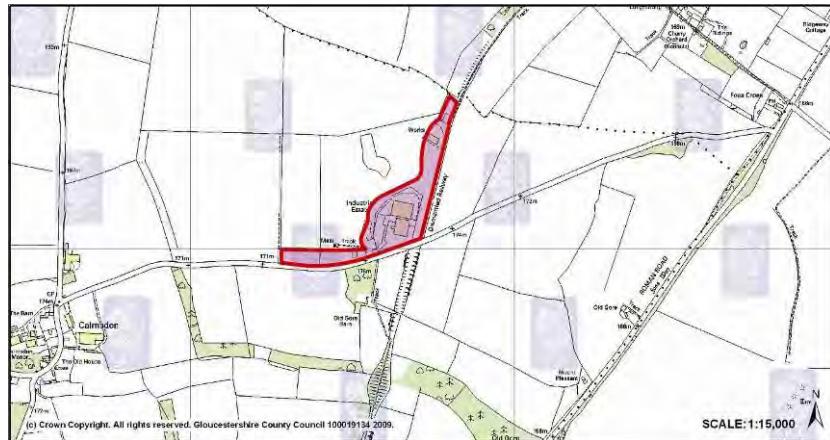
| Site | Total number of respondents | Suitable | Not suitable | Don't know |
|---|-----------------------------|----------|--------------|------------|
| 1(a) Foss Cross Industrial Estate, north of Cirencester | 190 | 55 (29%) | 38 (20%) | 97 (51%) |
| 2 (a) Hurst Farm, Lydney | 180 | 42 (23%) | 31 (17%) | 107 (60%) |
| 3 (a) Land at Lydney Industrial Estate, Lydney | 182 | 56 (31%) | 26 (14%) | 100 (55%) |

3.29 As can be seen, for all three sites more people considered them suitable than not suitable, however most people were not familiar with the sites and therefore unable to comment.

Question 10

3.30 Question 10 asked people to give a reason for their answers to Question 9. The main issues raised in relation to each site are set out below.

Site 1(a) Foss Cross Industrial Estate, north of Cirencester



3.31 190 respondents provided a view on this site with 55 (29%) considering it suitable, 38 (20%) unsuitable and 97 (51%) not knowing.

Reasons the site is considered suitable

- Will improve the ability to cover other villages and towns
- Good main road access
- Ideally waste sites should be based on existing sites.
- Located away from heavily populated areas
- Existing, well-run facility with infrastructure already in place
- Allows waste to be dealt with near its source
- Makes sense to have a site in the Cotswolds and Forest of Dean
- Needs to be a balance between main urban areas and outlying villages
- Existing industrial area with minimal residential impact
- Diversification
- Would reduce trafficking of waste across the County
- At the top of Cotswolds so waste can be drawn from a lot of Cotswold villages
- Proper screening would lessen the effect on the surrounding countryside

Reasons the site is considered unsuitable

- Isolated location
- Located over 'Source Protection Zone' for the public water supply abstraction at Baunton
- Not close to Gloucester and Cheltenham
- Would result in additional journey time
- Impact of traffic on neighbouring hamlet of Calmsden
- Adverse impact on existing business occupants (traffic, noise, odour)
- Just south of Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)

- Impact on wildlife including birds
- Seepage of methane from old landfill site to the north means site already likely contaminated
- Site is over major high aquifer
- Successful existing recycling facility
- Extension of its role makes no sense in the context of the strategy
- Roads (including access road) are not adequate
- Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)
- Concerns about these sites for various environmental reasons
- Do not support provision of waste facilities on existing industrial/trading estates
- Might be used for incineration
- Strategic site should be in 'Zone C'
- Suitable for waste transfer only

Reasons for stating 'do not know'

- Not familiar with the site
- Not enough sites identified - the Council is simply sticking to existing sites
- Not sufficiently familiar with the road layout
- No O/S map on the proposal to see the local area

Council's Response

The comments received in relation to this site are noted. It is acknowledged that this site is further from the main urban areas than sites 1-10 however the location of the site means it would be able to offer a supporting/contingency role to the sites in Zone C. The presence of the source protection zone is acknowledged. The initial highways assessment raised no major constraints to development and the highways agency although highlighting the distance from the main urban areas, raised no objection in principle. The proximity of the SSSI is noted as is the current waste management operation of the site. In terms of incineration, the sites identified are capable of accommodating a range of different technologies. This approach is consistent with national policy which emphasises that local authorities should avoid any detailed prescription of waste management techniques or technology that would stifle innovation in line with the waste hierarchy.

Notwithstanding the above, having regard to forecast capacity requirements (i.e. the number of sites needed) and the need to manage waste close to source in line with national policy, it has been decided not to allocate any strategic sites outside the area referred to as 'Zone C' (the central area of Gloucestershire). As this site is outside Zone C it is not being taken forward. Also, the lack of waste industry interest in response to this site through the site options consultation (2009) raises question marks over the deliverability of the site for waste management purposes. Furthermore, the Environment Agency (EA) has raised concerns in response to this site in relation to groundwater issues.

Site 2(a) Hurst Farm, Lydney



3.32 107 respondents provided a view on this site with 42 (23%) considering it suitable, 31 (17%) unsuitable and 107 (60%) not knowing.

Reasons the site is considered suitable

- Well located
- Defined in the Local Plan as industrial land
- Could be suitable in the longer term subject to environmental impact
- Allows waste to be dealt with near its source
- Makes sense to have a site in the Cotswolds and Forest of Dean
- Needs to be a balance between main urban areas and outlying villages
- Diversification – Lydney is an underused asset
- Site access including potential rail and canal access
- Well away from major developments and urban centres
- Would reduce trafficking of waste across the County
- Use of water transport from Lydney docks should not be discounted
- Allows for multi-modal transport

Reasons the site is considered unsuitable

- Concern about impact of proposal on the regeneration of the Docks area
- Poor transport links/Increased traffic on the A48
- Concerns about these sites for various environmental reasons
- Too close to town
- Opposed to further industrialisation in the Forest of Dean
- Might be used for incineration
- Strategic site should be in 'Zone C'
- Close to an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)
- Habitat Regulations Screening Report flags up (very) likely 'significant effect'
- Should focus on industrial sites and leave Greenfield farmland alone
- Suitable for waste transfer only

- Valuable biodiversity site nearby
- Flood risk
- Should be reconsidered with a view to defining smaller area within the site
- Too remote to serve the majority of the County

Reasons for stating 'do not know'

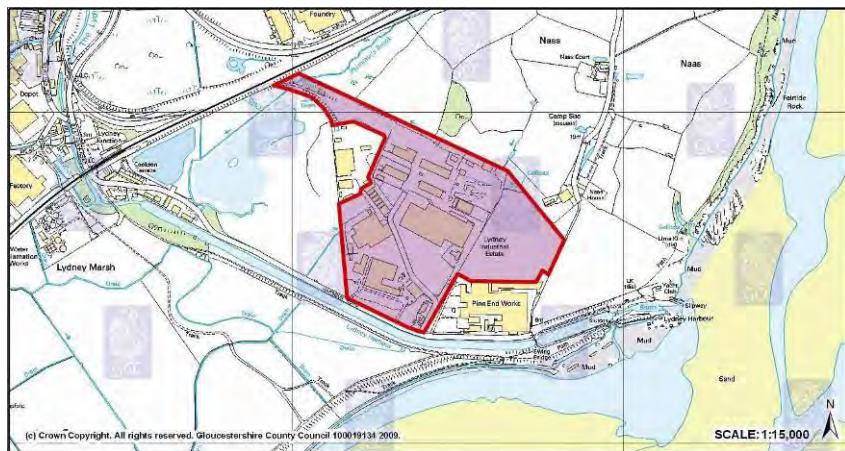
- Not enough information available to make a thorough judgement on the credentials of the proposal
- More information needed on the amount of land required and the specific use necessary on the site
- Site is allocated for employment use, not mixed-use and does not include the small industrial estate at Hurst Farm
- Not familiar with the site/road layout
- Not enough sites identified - the Council is simply sticking to existing sites
- No O/S map on the proposal to see the local area
- May be affected by former coal mining activities – further checks needed

Council's Response

The comments received in relation to this site are noted. The site is already allocated for mixed-use development and it is considered that waste management would have no impact on regeneration in the locality. In terms of access and traffic impact, the initial highways assessment raised no major constraints to development and the highways agency in responding to the consultation, whilst highlighting the distance of the site from the main urban areas, raised no objection. There would be no impact on the AONB. In terms of incineration, the sites identified are capable of accommodating a range of different technologies. This approach is consistent with national policy which emphasises that local authorities should avoid any detailed prescription of waste management techniques or technology that would stifle innovation in line with the waste hierarchy. Although the site is currently greenfield it is already allocated for mixed-use development in the local plan.

Notwithstanding the above, having regard to forecast capacity requirements (i.e. the number of sites needed) and the need to manage waste close to source in line with national policy, it has been decided not to allocate any strategic sites outside the area referred to as 'Zone C' (the central area of Gloucestershire). As this site is outside Zone C it is not being taken forward. Also, the lack of waste industry interest in response to this site through the site options consultation (2009) raises question marks over the deliverability of the site for waste management purposes.

Site 3(a) Land at Lydney Industrial Estate, Lydney



3.33 182 respondents provided a view on this site with 56 (31%) considering it suitable, 26 (14%) unsuitable and 100 (55%) not knowing.

Reasons the site is considered suitable

- Well located
- Access to the river and A48
- Can provide for the Forest of Dean area/allows waste to be dealt with near its source
- Could be suitable in the longer term subject to environmental impact
- Makes sense to have a site in the Cotswolds and Forest of Dean
- Needs to be a balance between main urban areas and outlying villages
- Existing industrial site with spare capacity
- Existing waste use
- Infrastructure already in place
- Minimal impact (residential, access, nuisance)
- Out of town/well away from major developments and urban centres
- Diversification – Lydney is an underused asset
- Would reduce trafficking of waste across the County
- Use of water transport from Lydney docks should not be discounted
- Allows for multi-modal transport (rail, water etc.)

Reasons the site is considered unsuitable

- Potential impact on the Lydney Area Action Plan proposal for leisure use at the Harbour/regeneration of the Docks
- Poor transport links/increased traffic on the A48
- Flood risk - there is no dry access to the site in a 1 in 100 year fluvial and/or 1 in 200 year return period tidal flood event (EA)
- Concerns about these sites for various environmental reasons
- Too close to town
- Do not support provision of waste facilities on existing industrial/trading estates

- Opposed to further industrialisation in the Forest of Dean
- Might be used for incineration
- Strategic site should be in 'Zone C'
- Close to an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)
- Habitat Regulations Screening Report flags up (very) likely 'significant effect'
- Should be reconsidered with a view to defining smaller area within the site
- Too remote to serve the majority of the County

Reasons for stating 'do not know'

- Not familiar with the site
- Not enough sites identified - the Council is simply sticking to existing sites
- Not sufficiently familiar with the road layout
- No O/S map on the proposal to see the local area
- May be affected by former coal mining activities – further checks needed

Council's Response

The comments received in relation to this site are noted. In terms of the potential impact on regeneration and proximity to the urban area, national policy emphasises that waste should be managed close to source and that some modern waste facilities can co-exist alongside other forms of development. In terms of access and traffic impact, the initial highways assessment raised no significant constraints to development and the highways agency in responding to the consultation whilst highlighting the distance of the site from the main urban areas, raised no objection. There would be no impact on the AONB. The flood risk associated with the access road is acknowledged however this must be balanced against the fact that the site is an existing industrial estate. With regard to incineration, the sites identified are capable of accommodating a range of different technologies. This approach is consistent with national policy which emphasises that local authorities should avoid any detailed prescription of waste management techniques or technology that would stifle innovation in line with the waste hierarchy.

Notwithstanding the above, having regard to forecast capacity requirements (i.e. the number of sites needed) and the need to manage waste close to source in line with national policy, it has been decided not to allocate any strategic sites outside the area referred to as 'Zone C' (the central area of Gloucestershire). As this site is outside Zone C it is not being taken forward. Also, the lack of waste industry interest in response to this site through the site options consultation (2009) raises question marks over the deliverability of the site for waste management purposes. It should be noted that existing facilities for waste management are present on the site and their contribution to the County's waste network is recognised.

Questions 11 & 12

3.34 Question 11 asked; *'The consultation document mentions the possibility of using a combination of sites from within and outside Zone C. Which of the following statements best describes your support for this approach? – Support, do not support or not sure/don't know.* Question 12 asked people to provide a reason for their answer.

3.35 A total of 180 people/organisations responded to Question 11, with the majority 107 (59%) supporting a combination approach, 39 (22 %) not supporting it and 34 (19%) stating not sure/don't know.

3.36 A total of 147 people/organisations responded to Question 12 and the main reasons given are summarised below.

Reasons for supporting a combination approach

- All Gloucestershire produces waste – it should all therefore be considered
- Ideally waste sites should be located on existing sites – where this is not possible new sites should be located far from heavily populated areas
- Some balance is required
- Waste must be spread to include rural areas
- Less transport mileage/reduced CO2 emissions by treating waste locally
- To provide flexibility and ensure availability/contingency
- Need all the sites we can get
- Common sense
- Minimise environmental impact by locating sites away from populated areas
- Lessens the burden and impact of a single site
- Maximises choice of industrial sites
- Allows for a full range of favourable sites and potential uses to be explored
- Potential for heat and power to be used locally
- Smaller sites, shared costs
- Allows for a network of localised sites processing locally produced waste
- Allows for provision of supporting infrastructure to serve sites in 'Zone C' e.g. network of waste transfer stations

Reasons for not supporting a combination approach

- 'Zone C' sites likely to be more economically viable than smaller sites outside
- None of the sites identified are suitable
- 'Zone C' suitable - no need to identify alternatives
- Should be a one-site solution based on 'Zone C'
- Ample scope to provide a solution within areas already used for waste management
- Do not support the principle of 'Zone C'
- Should be concentrating on reducing waste not providing more facilities
- Any of these sites will be a blot on the landscape
- Countryside should be retained not urbanised

- It is important that there is good road access for HGVs
- No residential areas should be used
- Best not to spread the waste around unnecessarily – should be treated in one place
- Over-reliance on sites in 'Zone C' – too close to centres of population
- Potential cumulative impact in environmental terms

Not sure/don't know

- Use of sites outside 'Zone C' seems sensible however the Habitat Regulations Screening Report indicates high level risk for two of the sites
- Concerned about Foss Cross being close to Key Wildlife Site, over a major high aquifer as well as transport concerns
- Don't know the area, don't live there
- Not familiar with all of the sites
- Cannot make an informed judgement without knowing in detail how the land will be used (transport, access, health and safety etc.)
- Depends if a need can be demonstrated
- Limited spread of sites and apparent protection of Cotswold District
- Difficult/premature to assess in the absence of specific details

Council's Response

The small majority in favour of a combination approach is noted.

The publication draft WCS identifies Zone C as the preferred location for all permanent strategic waste management facilities (>50,000 tonnes/year) and allocates four strategic sites within this area. There are a number of reasons why this locational strategy is considered to be the most appropriate including; the fact that most of Gloucestershire's waste arises in or near this area, it is consistent with national and regional policy, Zone C includes the County's main transport linkages and avoids the those parts of the county where flood risk is most prevalent and also avoids the Cotswolds Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB).

Whilst the preferred focus of the publication draft WCS is Zone C, to provide flexibility, the WCS adopts a criteria-based approach which would allow for smaller-scale facilities to come forward outside Zone C should there prove to be market demand from the waste industry.

Question 13

3.37 Question 13 asked; '*Are you aware of any other sites either within or outside Zone C that we have missed which might be suitable for the treatment of residual municipal waste? (Please provide details including site location, address etc.) If possible please send us a plan of the site*'.

3.38 A total of 127 people responded to this question. Around 80 people stated that they weren't aware of any other sites that might be suitable. The remainder put forward a mixture of general suggestions and more specific proposals.

General Suggestions

3.39 General suggestions (i.e. no site plans, specific details etc.) included the following:

- Ashchurch Army Camp
- Berkeley Power Station
- Between Barnsley Cross and Poulton
- Bourton Industrial Estate
- Brockworth Trading Estate
- Brownfield site between A417 and the Canal (Brinscombe and Thrupp Parish)
- Chipping Campden
- Cinderford Industrial land allocation
- Coal mines
- Developments external to Gloucestershire e.g. S E Wales
- Farmland in the Cotswolds
- Forestry Commission land in the Forest of Dean
- Former quarries and quarries approaching the end of their working life
- Former Rank Xerox site, Mitcheldean
- Gas works site, Bristol Road, Gloucester
- Hempsted Landfill/HRC
- Horsley recycling facility
- Hullavington Barracks
- Kingshill development area, Cirencester
- Love Lane Industrial Estate
- Newent
- Old and underutilised airfields including Aston Down, Kemble, Fairford, Little Rissington, South Cerney
- Other Network rail land alongside rail corridor
- Sharpness Docks
- Sunhill
- Tetbury

Specific Sites

3.40 Three specific sites were put forward. All of these would in effect represent an extension/expansion of an existing waste management operation. They include:

- Land at Sharpness Docks – (proposed by New Earth Solutions)
- Land adjacent to Smiths, Moreton Valence (proposed by Land and Mineral Management Ltd. on behalf of Smiths); and
- Land at Sudmeadow, Hempsted (proposed by Cory Environmental)

3.41 Plans of land at Sharpness and land adjacent to Smiths, Moreton Valence are attached at Appendix 4.

3.42 Although no plan of Hempsted was provided, the representation was submitted by Cory Environmental and can be therefore taken to include land within their interest. The Cory site at Hempsted has been put forward on the basis that it should be given further consideration, should there prove to be insufficient strategic sites available in Zone C.

Council's Response

Of the general site suggestions put forward these have either already been considered and discounted through the initial site-selection process, were too remote from the main urban areas of Gloucester and Cheltenham or were too vague to be of genuine value e.g. coal mines and former quarries.

Of the three specific sites put forward, land at Sharpness Docks and Sudmeadow, Hempsted had already been considered through the initial site-selection process and discounted on the basis of deliverability and flood risk respectively.

Land adjacent to Smiths, Moreton Valence was considered carefully and subject to a mini-consultation held between 5th July and 2nd August 2010. Further to this consultation however the Council is not convinced of the need to extend the site as suggested by the operator. The original area of land at Smiths, Moreton Valence identified in the site options consultation in October 2009 has however been identified as a strategic site allocation in the publication Waste Core Strategy (WCS).

The original site (see page 28) has been taken forward because it forms part of an existing waste management facility and there is support from the operator which greatly increases the prospects of delivery, the site is located close to Gloucester one of the county's two main urban areas, thereby allowing waste to be managed close to source in line with national policy, the site is not at risk of flooding and has no other significant nearby environmental constraints. Furthermore there are relatively few sensitive uses located nearby.

Question 14

3.43 Question 14 asked; *'Do you have any general comments on the Executive Summary?'*

3.44 A total of 119 people/organisations responded to this question although around 50 stated 'no' or 'no comment'. Of the remainder the following issues were raised:

Positive Comments

- Good summary
- Well thought out and presented
- Reasonable summary of the problem and possible responses
- Recognition of AONB constraint welcomed
- Logical approach
- Well constructed and compiled
- Very informative
- Set out clearly with sufficient information to explain the necessity of the proposal and Government policy
- Useful
- Concisely expresses the main issues to be addressed
- Good overview
- Precise information of details, plans and reasoning
- Fair summary of current background/position to the WCS

Negative Comments

- Report does not provide sufficient information on what use the proposed sites will be put to
- Zone C map is confusing
- Not sure all facts have been considered
- Found the wording quite complicated
- Too long winded
- Avoids key discussion of clean technology and transport factors
- No real details given
- General concern about focus on municipal waste given volumes of other wastes notably commercial and industrial
- Very long
- Written for Councillors and not members of the public

Neutral Comments

- Refers to 60% recycling whereas the supporting data evidence paper refers to 70% - need to be consistent
- Target of 60% recycling is nowhere near enough
- Refers to Government Office for the South West. This regional body may not exist from 2010
- Fair summary although the 'Zone C' solution seems to have been predetermined
- Difficult to comment as the document contains no specific information on the type of waste to be treated, method of treatment or quantities to be treated

- Using sites in the AONB doesn't have to be a hindrance assuming thermal treatment is excluded
- Greater emphasis should be placed on reducing waste and recycling
- No risk assessment of whether 150,000 tonnes per annum estimate might be too high or too low if we increase recycling above 60% or population increases
- More considered approach needed rather than following Government guidelines
- Should make it clear that the focus of the report is on identifying strategic sites primarily for residual household wastes – this is only mentioned in Section 3.0

Council's Response

The comments received in relation to the executive summary are noted. With regard to brevity, the summary is just 4 pages long and with regard to complexity has been worded in plain English as far as possible. It is the case however that waste is a complex, technical subject so inevitably some terms may be relatively difficult to understand.

The publication draft WCS also includes an executive summary outlining the main structure and content of the document. In line with the comments outlined above, this has been kept as succinct as possible and worded in plain English. The WCS also includes a glossary of terms for ease of reference and understanding.

Question 15

3.45 Question 15 asked; '*Do you have any general comments on Section 1: Introduction?*'

3.46 A total of 96 people/organisations responded to this question. Around 60 stated 'no' or 'no comment'. Of the remainder the following issues were raised:

Positive Comments

- Gave sufficient information
- Well presented
- Purpose of the consultation is clear and the document is concise and written in an accessible way for the lay reader whilst signposting supporting evidence to those with a more technical interest
- Process followed is transparent and readily understandable
- Clearly laid out and structured
- Clear and concise
- Clarifies the purpose of the consultation
- Quite adequate with good illustration and the way to respond to the document

Negative Comments

- 60% recycling target is not ambitious enough and has already been exceeded in Cotswold District
- Should be shorter and easier to read
- Not written in laymen's English
- Too much jargon

Neutral Comments

- Unclear what the probability of achieving 60% recycling is
- Should be looking at retailers producing unnecessary packaging
- Disappointing that you don't invite a debate on which technology will be implemented
- Focus must be on minimising waste through better education of how to reuse, recycle and compost
- Would benefit from clear overview of all waste streams and the need for strategic facilities
- Would be appropriate to state that the focus of the report is on identifying strategic sites primarily for residual household waste – only mentioned in Section 3.0
- Dissolution of the South West Regional Assembly will give control of housing numbers back to the County Council so the projected 56,000 dwellings can be greatly reduced or cancelled

Council's Response

The comments received in relation to the introduction are noted. With regard to brevity, the introduction is just 4 pages long and with regard to complexity has been worded in plain English as far as possible. It is the case however that waste is a complex, technical subject so inevitably some terms may be relatively difficult to understand.

The publication draft WCS also includes an introduction, outlining the main aims and objectives of the WCS and how it has been developed. In line with the comments outlined above, this has been kept as succinct as possible and worded in plain English. The WCS also includes a glossary of terms for ease of reference and understanding.

With regard to the 60% recycling target, this is a minimum not a maximum target.

Question 16

3.47 Question 16 asked; '*Do you have any general comments on Section 2: Influences on the Waste Core Strategy?*'

3.48 A total of 99 people/organisations responded to this question. Around 50 people stated 'no' or 'no comment'. Of the remainder the following issues were raised:

Positive Comments

- Well considered
- Support the influence of local policy and previous WCS consultations
- Informative
- Approach taken appears consistent with national and regional policy
- Flexible to accommodate moderate changes to RSS if these occur
- Highlights the implications of doing nothing
- Clearly addresses the need for the WCS to conform to EC Landfill Directive
- Clear that even with recycling and composting, residual treatment will be needed
- Good summary of the main influences

Negative Comments

- Too much planning speak, lack of plain English
- Waste hierarchy diagram laudable but not related to the consultation paper
- National Waste Strategy 2007 laudable but not related to the consultation paper
- A brief expansion of the details in each section of the 'Waste Hierarchy' would have been of value
- Should address issue of waste from outside Gloucestershire including hazardous waste

Neutral/General Comments

- Cannot base your plan on current waste arisings total or composition as it is a massively changing statistic
- Disagree with the RSS recommendations
- Would like to see greater emphasis on reducing packaging, wastage on food etc.
- Relationship between the WCS and the Residual Waste Project is unclear
- Do not see how the PPS10 criteria have been applied
- Type of plant needs to be determined before selecting the site
- Some doubt over adoption of RSS
- RSS not yet issued in final form but considerable weight can be attached to its contents
- Need to consider the issue of Commercial and Industrial (C&I) waste not just municipal
- Allowing residential development near industrial sites makes it difficult for waste facilities to then come forward on industrial sites
- Recycling target should be increased to 90%
- 60% recycling target is a challenging one
- Concern about importing waste from outside Gloucestershire
- Stronger focus needed on prevention and reduction of waste

- List of 'locational criteria' should also include risk on neighbouring communities, health and geology

Council's Response

The comments received in relation to Section 2.0 are noted. With regard to brevity, this section is 8 pages long but importantly provides the context for the site options set out in Section 3.0. In terms of complexity, it is the case that waste is a complex, technical subject so inevitably some terms may be relatively difficult to understand. The publication WCS includes a glossary of terms for ease of reference and understanding.

With regard to the waste hierarchy, the publication Waste Core Strategy (WCS) clearly sets out the different stages of the hierarchy and explains how these will be achieved in Gloucestershire.

Question 17

3.49 Question 17 asked; '*Do you have any general comments on Section 3: Site Options?*'

3.50 A total of 289 people/organisations responded to this question. Because the issues raised in response to this question are so varied, the responses have not been summarised below. Responses to each point raised can be viewed in the full site options response schedule available separately. Two of the main issues raised included the possible use of thermal treatment (incineration) to deal with Gloucestershire's residual waste and the potential loss of the Cheltenham and District Clay Club site (Area C of Site 2 – Wingmoor Farm West).

Council's Response

Because of the general nature of this question the responses received were extremely varied in nature and a general response is not possible.

Dealing with the two main issues raised – thermal treatment and the potential loss of the gun club (Wingmoor Farm West – Site C).

With regard to thermal treatment the site options consultation was carried out on the basis of each site being capable of accommodating a range of different waste treatment types. This approach is considered consistent with national policy which emphasises that local authorities should avoid any detailed prescription of waste management techniques or technology that would stifle innovation in line with the waste hierarchy. The publication WCS takes forward this 'technology neutral' approach. As PPS10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management guides the WPA down the direction of assuming that the control of process is a matter for the pollution control authorities such as the Environment Agency, it is considered that when a particular technology is known the broad planning issues will not be much different.

Council's Response (cont.)

In terms of the gun club, it has come to light through the site options consultation and discussions with Tewkesbury Borough Council that there is some doubt about the availability of this site for waste management purposes due in part to leasehold arrangements for existing occupants. For this reason the site has not been taken forward into the publication Waste Core Strategy (WCS).

Although the site has not been formally allocated it does not mean it is unsuitable for waste management purposes and does not preclude the possibility of proposals for waste management coming forward. Should a speculative proposal come forward this will be considered having regard to the relevant general policies of the WCS, national policy and any other material considerations.

Question 18

3.51 Question 18 asked; '*Do you have any general comments on Section 4: Deliverability/Implementation?*'

3.52 A total of 98 people/organisations responded to this question. 52 stated 'no' or 'don't know'. Of the remainder, the main issues raised are summarised below.

Positive Comments

- Should be manageable to deliver in the time allocated
- Sensible
- Defining delivery/implementation locally sets a realistic prognosis
- Provides flexibility for delivering locally without regional intervention
- Provides a robust framework for measuring progress from now on
- Good to see a clear monitoring framework in place

Negative Comments

- Insufficient information
- Timescale remains highly questionable
- By restricting the choice of sites failure to deliver is a real possibility
- No alternatives considered – Plan B - e.g. compulsory purchase
- Woolly and difficult to monitor progress
- Appendix 4 states 'for illustrative purposes only' making it unclear as to the likely framework that is expected to form the basis of the delivery strategy for the WCS
- Unduly bureaucratic and long-winded; some brevity would not go amiss

Neutral/General Comments

- Potential problems with NIMBYs whenever a site is discussed
- Only deliverable if you over commit to a long-term contract
- Large incinerator on a single site is inappropriate
- Relationship between the WCS and the Residual Waste Project is unclear

- Could usefully have included a description of the technologies available and those most likely to be used
- Should not involve disruption to local people
- Decisions on technology should focus on reducing climate change impacts
- Solution should be as flexible as possible to adapt to rapid technological and societal changes
- Subject has been discussed for years – when is it going to happen?
- Need to link waste treatment with combined heat and power (CHP)
- Strategy should look to the future and build with capacity in mind, not piecemeal expansion
- Land ownership and attitude of landowners may ultimately influence deliverability of sites in the real world
- 60% recycling target is nowhere near high enough
- Difficult when delivery is hands of other parties and also not easy to provide quantifiable measures
- Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) with qualitative comments is the best option in terms of monitoring
- Would like to see more detail and observations on cost-benefit analysis
- Important to maintain flexibility in the WCS allowing for a network of supporting infrastructure to come forward

Council's Response

The comments received in relation to the deliverability and implementation framework are noted. Many plans and strategies do not address the issue of deliverability in any detail and as such it is not always clear when policies, aims and objectives are being delivered or are having unintended consequences. It is essential that the Waste Core Strategy (WCS) sets out a clear framework establishing how each core policy will be implemented, when and by who as well as the mechanisms that will be put into place if the policy is not achieving its objectives.

The publication WCS includes a detailed implementation and monitoring framework based on the established "objectives, policies, targets and indicators" approach to monitoring. This will help to ensure that progress is measured and where policies are failing to achieve their objectives or may be having unintended consequences they can be adjusted accordingly.

Question 19

3.53 Question 19 asked; *'Do you have any general comments on the accompanying Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Reports?'*

3.54 A total of 94 people/organisations responded to this question. Around 60 stated 'no' or 'don't know'. Of the remainder, the following issues were raised.

Positive Comments

- Spells out the needs very well
- Comprehensive and thorough
- Key issue – needs to be dealt with quickly
- Summary table easy to read
- Conclusions and recommendations set out well as is monitoring of effects
- Covers most issues concerning the feasibility of sites
- Agree with headline sustainability objectives

Negative Comments

- Table 3 is indecipherable to a lay person – cannot be called a ‘non-technical’ summary
- Tables in Stage 2 report are clearer but objectives could have been named in the actual tables
- Question reliability of the data upon which the assessments are made
- Worrying that the information provided in relation to Combined Heat and Power (CHP) is so sparse
- Sites with time limited permissions and restoration conditions should be considered as Greenfield in the assessment, even before they have been restored

Neutral/General Comments

- Although the report concedes there will be traffic problems at Wingmoor Farm there is no discussion of potential solutions
- Focus must be on minimising waste through better education
- Good work but based on generic assessment only – will vary depending on technology

Council's Response

The comments received in relation to the various site options Sustainability Appraisal (SA) reports are noted. The reports have been prepared by independent consultants in line with established guidance and best practice.

With regard to complexity and ease of understanding, the non-technical summaries are as brief and simply worded as possible. It is the case however that the reports relate to technical subject matter.

The issue of technology is dealt with in broad terms as the site options consultation was based on each site being capable of accommodating a range of different technologies. This approach is consistent with national policy which emphasises that local authorities should avoid any detailed prescription of waste management techniques or technology that would stifle innovation in line with the waste hierarchy.

The publication WCS is supported by a final Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Report prepared by independent consultants.

Question 20

3.55 Question 20 asked; '*Do you have any general comments on the accompanying Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA) Screening Report?*'

3.56 A total of 94 people/organisations responded to this question. Around 60 stated 'no' or 'no comment'. Of the remainder the following issues were raised.

Positive Comments

- Very useful, especially the colour coding
- Very interesting

Negative Comments

- This section is totally inadequate
- Too much emphasis on protection of natural habitats – what about people?
- Waste of time – wildlife will continue to look after itself as it has always done
- Assessment should extend to an area of at least 5km
- Not up to date
- Not sufficiently 'far-sighted' to encompass the potential for biodiversity restoration
- Concerned that pollution incidents and contamination baseline data are not easily accessible

Neutral/General Comments

- The 'likely significant effect' on habitats including the Cotswold Beechwoods should rule out medium and large thermal facilities in Zone C
- The potential impacts do not relate to the specific technology to be employed on the sites – the issue of technology is only dealt with in broad terms
- Appropriate assessment required based on precautionary principle
- Focus should be on reducing waste through better education

Council's Response

The comments received in relation to the HRA screening report are duly noted. The site options screening report has been carried out in line with HRA guidance and best practice. It is also a legal requirement to carry out such an assessment.

The issue of technology is dealt with in broad terms as the site options consultation was based on each site being capable of accommodating a range of different technologies. This approach is consistent with national policy which emphasises that local authorities should avoid any detailed prescription of waste management techniques or technology that would stifle innovation in line with the waste hierarchy.

Council's Response (cont.)

Further to the site options consultation, Natural England advised that further HRA work was required and a separate report prepared by independent consultants ERM has been made available alongside the publication Waste Core Strategy (WCS). This report provides more detail on the HRA already carried out on the site options and provides further guidance in relation to the four strategic site allocations identified in the publication WCS.

4. Overall Summary

- 4.1 The site options consultation successfully attracted a good level of response (over 450 responses) from a broad range of individuals and organisations, building on earlier WCS consultations carried out in 2006 and 2008.
- 4.2 This summary report sets out the main issues raised and the Council's broad response to these. It should be read in conjunction with the publication Waste Core Strategy (WCS) and the full site options response schedule available separately.
- 4.3 After publication the WCS will be submitted to the Secretary of State in April 2011. It will be examined by an independent Planning Inspector in September 2011 and adopted in early 2012.
- 4.4 For further information please visit www.goucestershire.gov.uk/wcs or telephone 01452 425667

Appendix 1 – Site Options Consultation Questionnaire

Potential Waste Sites in Gloucestershire

Waste Core Strategy - Questionnaire October 2009

Gloucestershire has a major waste management challenge that needs to be solved. Whilst all waste presents a challenge for us, a particularly pressing issue is household waste. Our target is to recycle and compost at least 60% of our household waste. However, even if we manage to achieve this there will still be at least 150,000 tonnes of leftover 'residual' household waste to deal with each year.

Gloucestershire County Council is in the process of preparing a Waste Core Strategy (WCS). This will provide an overall framework for the future planning of waste management in Gloucestershire between 2011 and 2026. The WCS will address a broad range of issues including how to minimise waste and increase recycling and composting. The WCS will also identify specific sites to deal with the treatment of residual municipal (mainly household) waste.

The purpose of this consultation is to obtain your views on a number of potential waste sites that have been put forward and the results will help us in developing the WCS.

The following questions have been designed to help you put forward your opinion on the Waste Core Strategy; Site Options Consultation. The questionnaire should be read in conjunction with the consultation documents which can be viewed at the following locations:

- Online at www.goucestershire.gov.uk/wcs
- Shire Hall Main Reception, Westgate Street, Gloucester
- At your local library
- At all District Council Offices

Please answer as many questions as you can and if you require additional space to make your comments, please continue on a separate piece of paper and attach.

This questionnaire should take no longer than 20 minutes to complete. Please return completed questionnaires by **5pm on Monday 30th November 2009** to the following FREEPOST address (No stamp required):

Minerals and Waste Planning Policy
Environment Department
Gloucestershire County Council, Shire Hall
FREEPOST NAT8320
GLOUCESTER
GL1 2BR

If you would prefer to complete this questionnaire online please visit <https://www.engagespace.co.uk/engage/gcc/>
Please use this opportunity to have your say. We look forward to hearing your views. Please note that all completed questionnaire responses will be made publicly available.

Question 1

Our preferred approach is to focus the search for strategic waste sites on the area we have defined as 'Zone C' (refer to Page 27 of main consultation document). Which of the following statements best describes your support for this approach?

- I **support** the approach of focusing the search for strategic waste sites on the area defined as 'Zone C'
- I **do not support** the approach of focusing the search for strategic waste sites on the area defined as 'Zone C'
- I'm not sure / I don't know

Question 2

Please give a reason for your answer to Question 1.

Question 3

Using the scale below please indicate whether you think the sites we have identified in Zone C are suitable for the treatment of residual household waste (i.e. waste that is leftover after recycling and composting).

| | Suitable | Not Suitable | Don't Know |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Areas A, B & C at Wingmoor Farm East | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Areas A, B & C at Wingmoor Farm West | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Easter Park, Ashchurch | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. Javelin Park, Haresfield | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. Land adjacent to Quadrant Business Centre | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6. Land at Moreton Valence | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

| | | | |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 7. Land north of Railway Triangle, Gloucester | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 8. Nastend Farm, Stroudwater Business Park | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 9. Netheridge Sewage Treatment Works | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 10. The Park, Wingmoor Farm West | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Question 4

Please give a reason for your answers to Question 3.

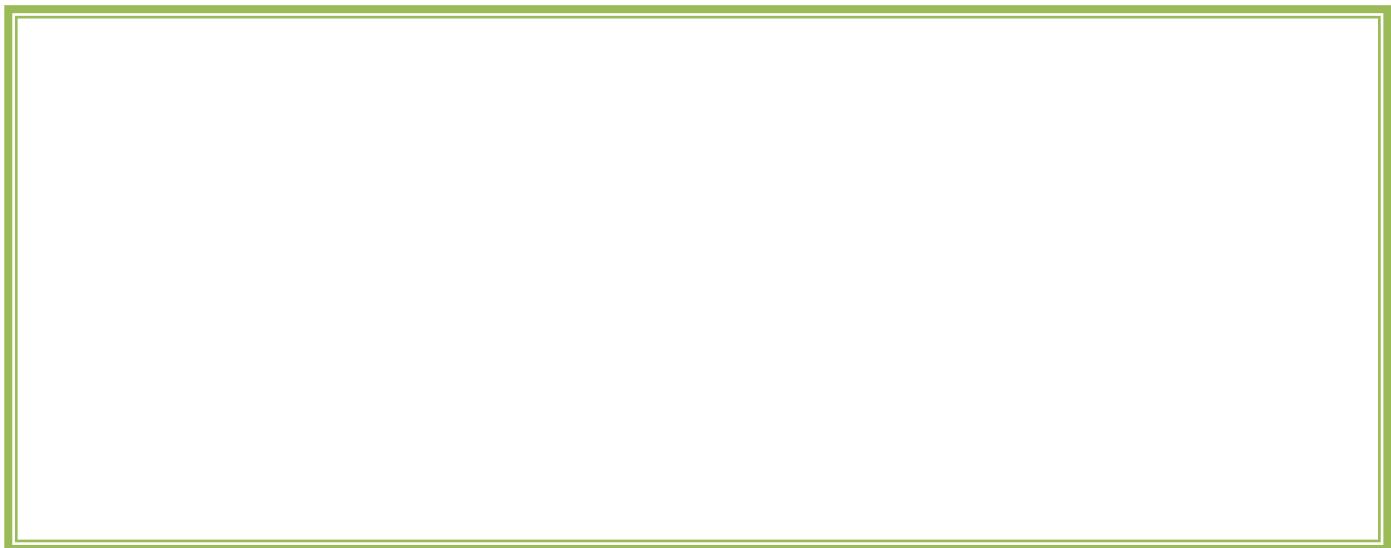
Question 5

The Draft Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) proposes a number of urban extensions to Gloucester and Cheltenham, something the County Council has opposed. If the urban extensions do come forward, to what extent do you think these areas should be considered for incorporating waste treatment facilities? *(Refer to Page 50 of the main consultation document for further explanation)*

- Strongly Agree
- Agree
- Neither Agree nor Disagree
- Disagree
- Strongly Disagree

Question 6

Please give a reason for your answer to Question 5.



Question 7

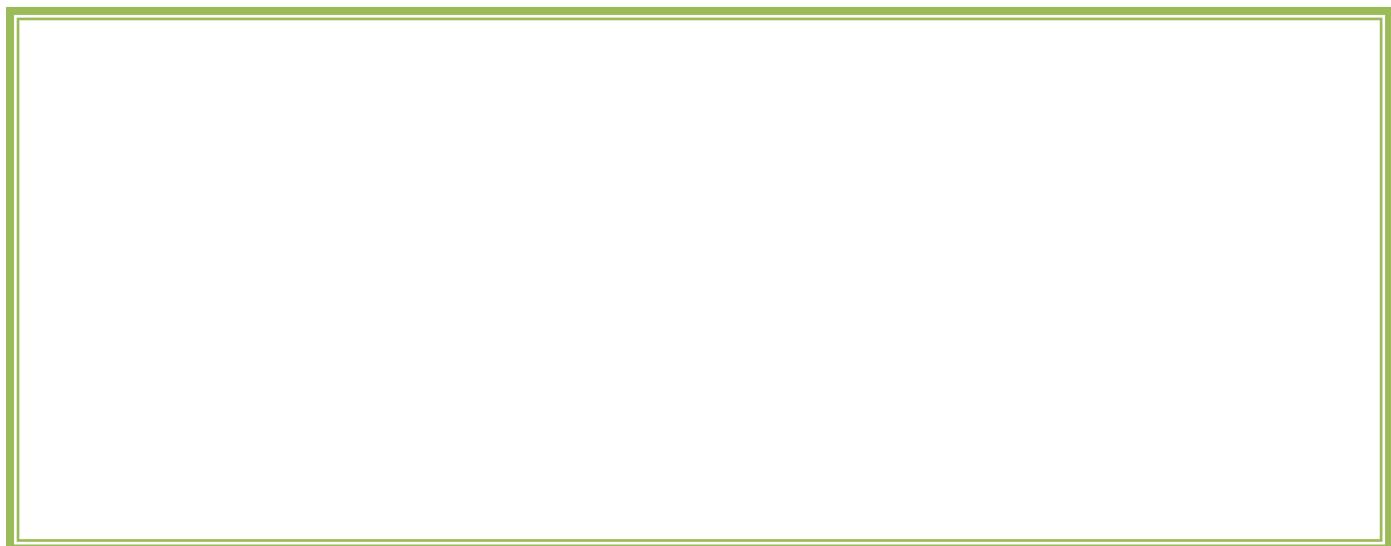
The consultation document suggests the need to identify sites outside Zone C which could come forward if needed to provide flexibility and support for the main sites in Zone C (*Refer to Page 50 of the main consultation document*).

Which of the following statements best describes your support for this approach?

- I support** the approach of identifying sites outside Zone C to provide flexibility and support for the main sites within Zone C
- I do not support** the approach of identifying sites outside Zone C to provide flexibility and support for the main sites within Zone C
- I'm not sure / I don't know

Question 8

Please give a reason for your answer to Question 7.



Question 9

Using the scale below please indicate whether you think the sites we have identified outside Zone C are suitable for treatment of residual household waste (leftover after recycling and composting).

| | Suitable | Not Suitable | Don't Know |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1(a) Foss Cross Industrial Estate, north of Cirencester | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2(a) Hurst Farm, Lydney | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3(a) Land at Lydney Industrial Estate, Lydney | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Question 10

Please give a reason for your answer to Question 9.

Question 11

The consultation document mentions the possibility of using a combination of sites from within and outside Zone C (*refer to Page 51 of the main consultation document*). Which of the following statements best describes your support for this approach?

- I support** the approach of using a combination of sites from within and outside Zone C
- I do not support** the approach of using a combination of sites from within and outside Zone C
- I'm not sure / I don't know

Question 12

Please give a reason for your answer to Question 11.

Question 13

Are you aware of any other sites either within or outside Zone C that we have missed which might be suitable for the treatment of residual municipal waste? (Please provide details below including site location, address etc.) If possible please send us a plan of the site.

The final few questions allow you to make any general comments/observations on the following sections of the consultation document and supporting information:

- Executive Summary
- Section 1: Introduction
- Section 2: Influences on the Waste Core Strategy
- Section 3: Site Options
- Section 4: Deliverability/Implementation
- Sustainability Appraisal Reports (SA)
- Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA) Screening Report

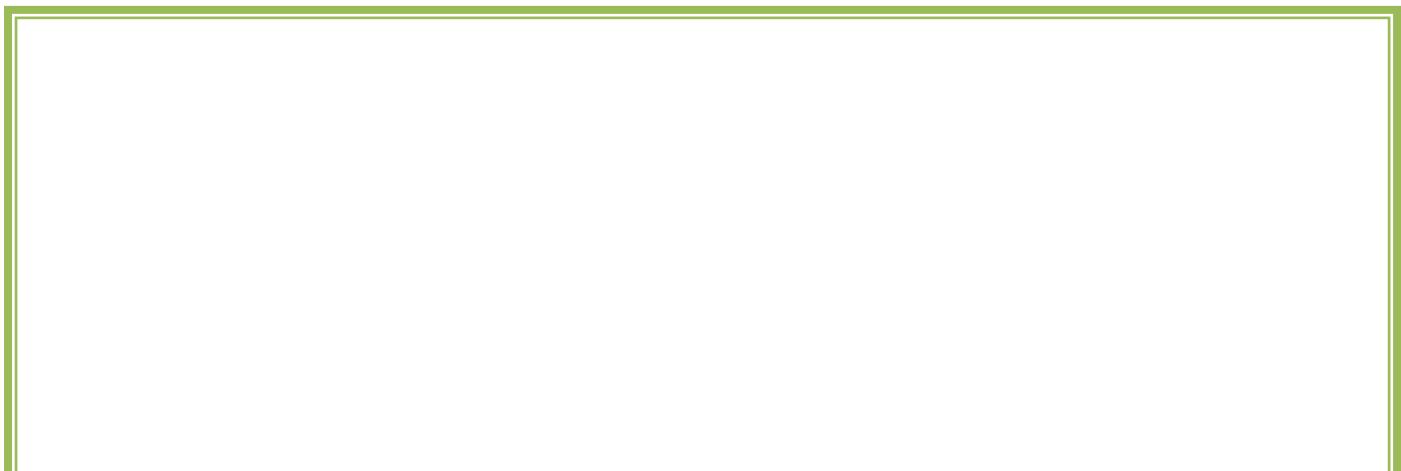
Question 14

Do you have any general comments on the Executive Summary?



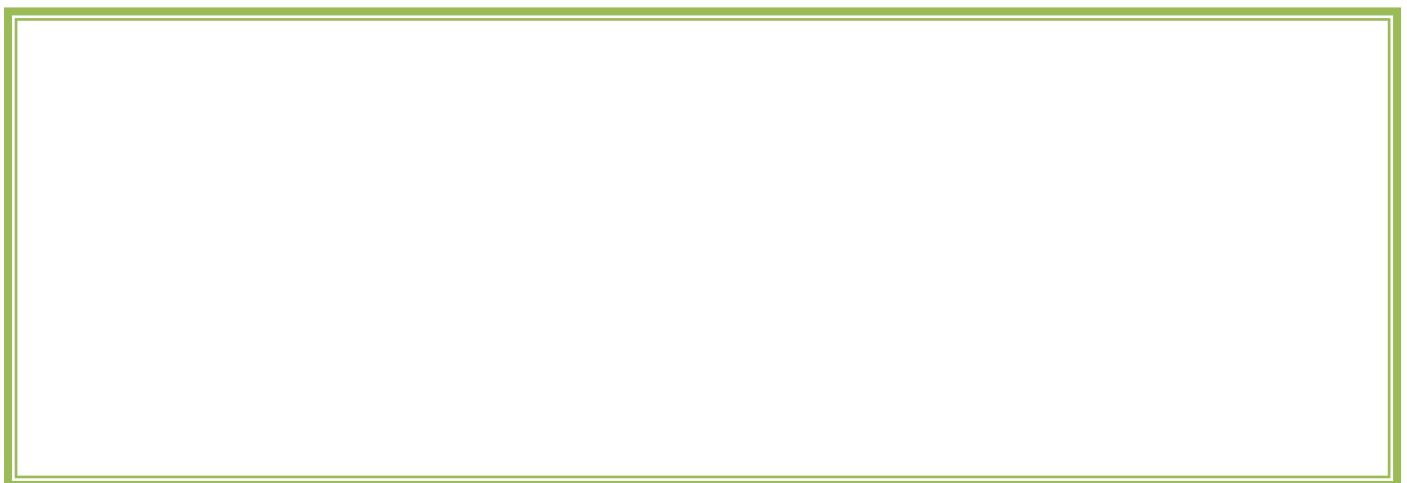
Question 15

Do you have any general comments on Section 1: Introduction?



Question 16

Do you have any general comments on Section 2: Influences on the Waste Core Strategy?



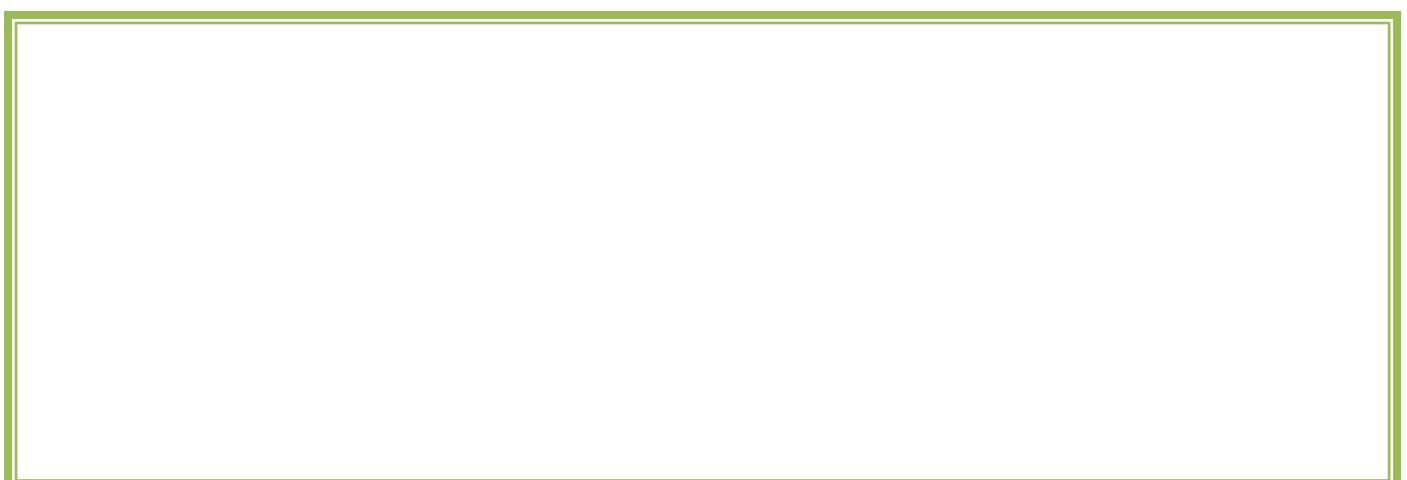
Question 17

Do you have any general comments on Section 3: Site Options?



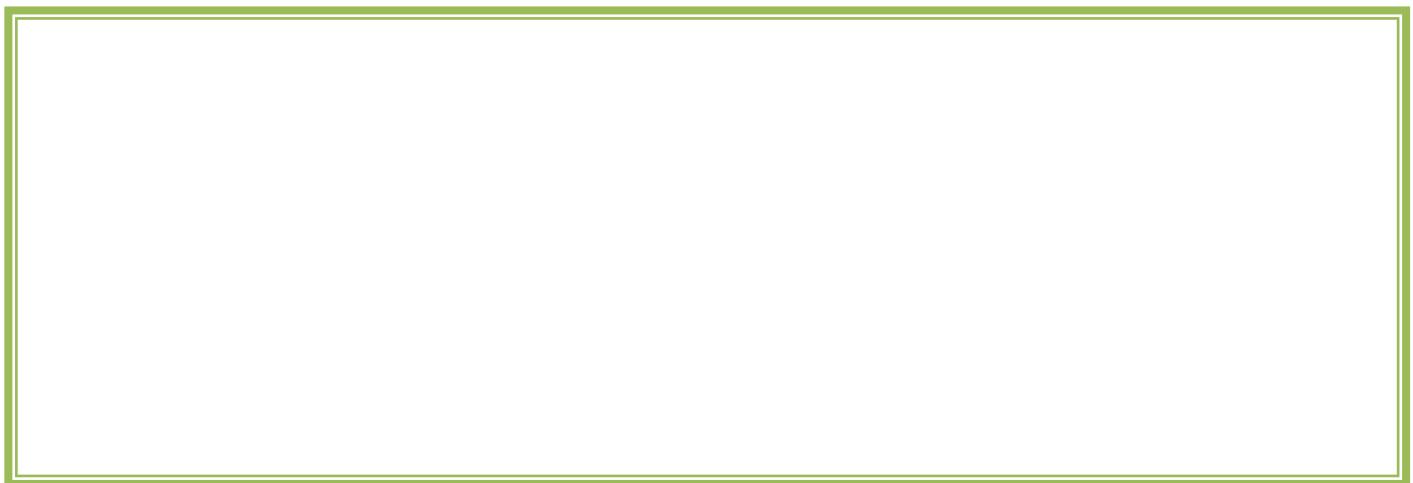
Question 18

Do you have any general comments on Section 4: Deliverability/Implementation?



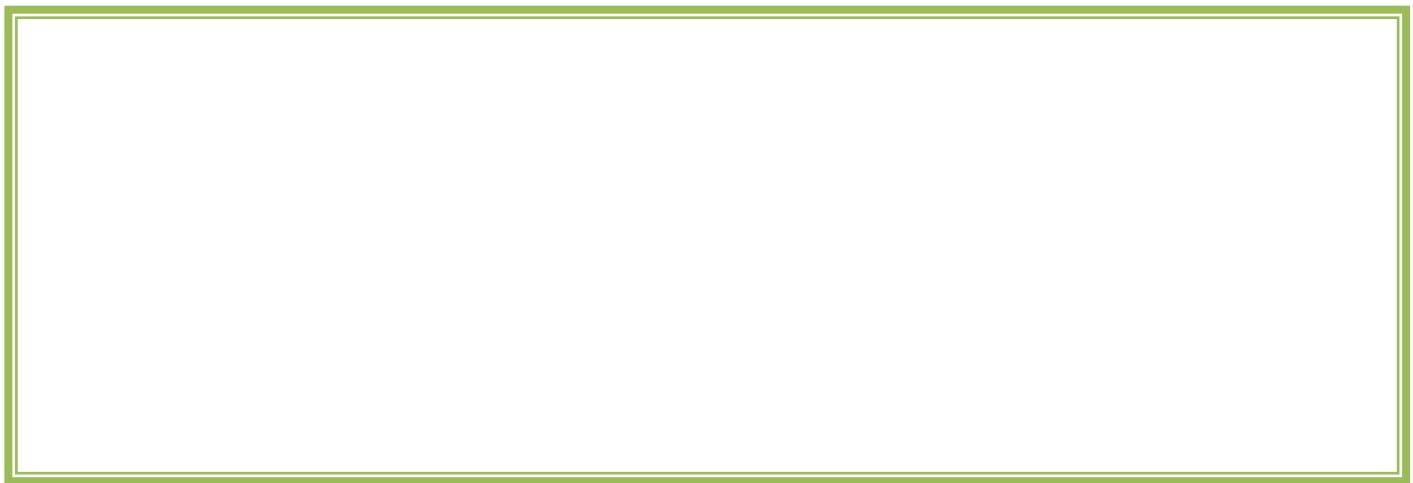
Question 19

Do you have any general comments on the accompanying Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Reports?



Question 20

Do you have any general comments on the accompanying Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA) Screening Report?



Diversity Monitoring Questions

Our Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) contains a commitment to involve all members of the community and to improve access to information for everyone. Please assist us to monitor our effectiveness in this respect by completing the diversity questions below.

Gender Male Female

Age Group 15-20 21-25 26-30 31-35 36-40
41-50 51-65 65 and above

Ethnicity White British White Irish Other white
Black Caribbean and white Black African and white Asian and white
Other mixed Chinese Caribbean African Other Black
Indian Pakistani Bangladeshi Other Asian Other

Illness, Disability or Infirmity

Do you have any long-standing illness, disability or infirmity? (Long-standing means anything that has troubled you over a period of time or that is likely to affect you over a period of time)

Yes No

Please now complete your contact details. If you don't provide us with these we will not be able to accept your representation or inform you when we reach the next stage in preparing the WCS.

Contact Details

Title

First Name

Surname

Organisation /
Agent
(if appropriate)

Address

Postcode

Telephone

Email

Preferred
Contact Method
(Email or post)

Subject Interests
(tick any of interest so we
can inform you of
future consultations
that may be of interest)

Waste Minerals Strategic Infrastructure Delivery Plan (SIDP)

Economic Development Social Care Licensing

Housing Health Transport & Roads

Schools education and services for young people

Libraries and cultural activities My local community

Household recycling Fire and rescue Community safety

Spending priorities for the Council The environment

Thank you for taking the time to complete this questionnaire. Your comments will be taken into account by Gloucestershire County Council in preparing the formal 'publication' version of the Waste Core Strategy in late 2010.

Please return it by 5pm, Monday 30th November 2009 to:

**Minerals and Waste Planning Policy
Environment Department
Gloucestershire County Council, Shire Hall
FREEPOST NAT8320
GLOUCESTER
GL1 2BR
(No stamp required)**

If you have any questions please email m-wplans@gloucestershire.gov.uk
or telephone 01452 425667

Appendix 2 – Exhibition Information & Material

1.

**Reduce,
Reuse,
Recycle**



Our target is to recycle and compost at least 60% (and possibly even 70%) of Gloucestershire's waste by 2020. Working in partnership with each district council, our priority is to reduce, reuse and recycle.

Achieving our 60% recycling rates would exceed current UK targets and bring us towards the highest performers in Europe.

The UK achieved Europe's ninth best recycling and composting rate for municipal solid waste in 2007, according to the European Commission's statistical office, Eurostat.



THE UK IN COMPARISON TO THE REST OF EUROPE (2007)

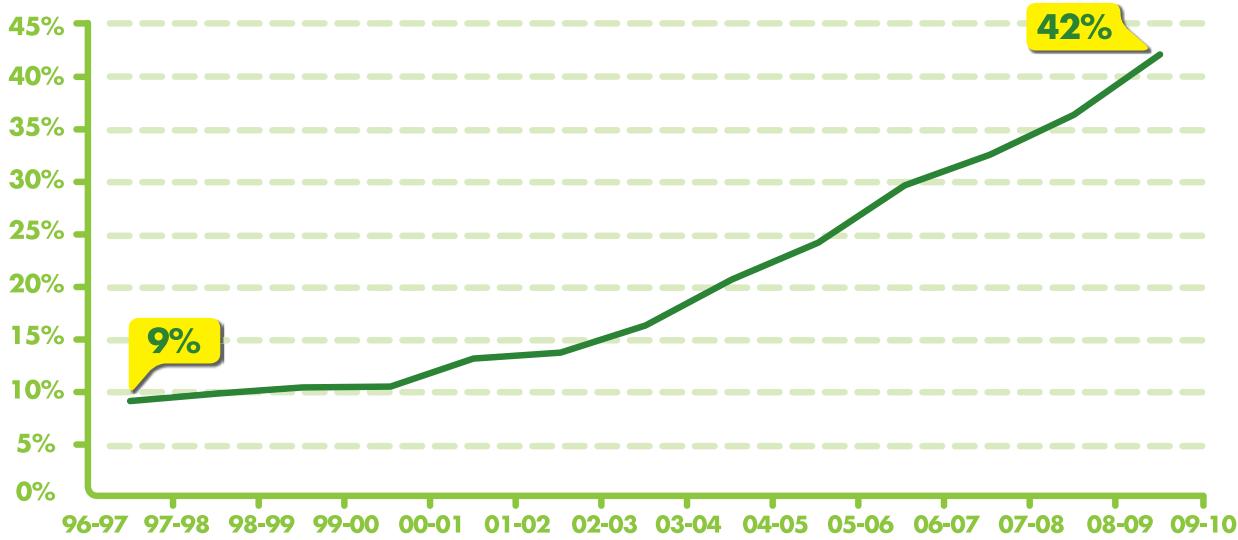
| | TOP 10 RECYCLING RATES | MUNICIPAL WASTE GENERATED (KG PER PERSON) | MUNICIPAL WASTE TREATED (%) | | |
|-----|---------------------------|--|-----------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|
| | | | LANDFILLED | RECYCLED & COMPOSTED | INCINERATED |
| 1 | GERMANY | 564 | 1 | 64 | 35 |
| 2 | BELGIUM | 492 | 4 | 62 | 34 |
| 3 | NETHERLANDS | 630 | 3 | 60 | 38 |
| 4 | AUSTRIA | 597 | 13 | 59 | 28 |
| 5 | SWEDEN | 518 | 4 | 49 | 47 |
| ... | | | | | |
| 9 | UK | 572 | 57 | 34 | 9 |

EUROSTAT 2007

Gloucestershire's recycling and composting performance has improved over the past few years as a result of improving recycling facilities at the kerbside and at our six Household Recycling Centres across the county.

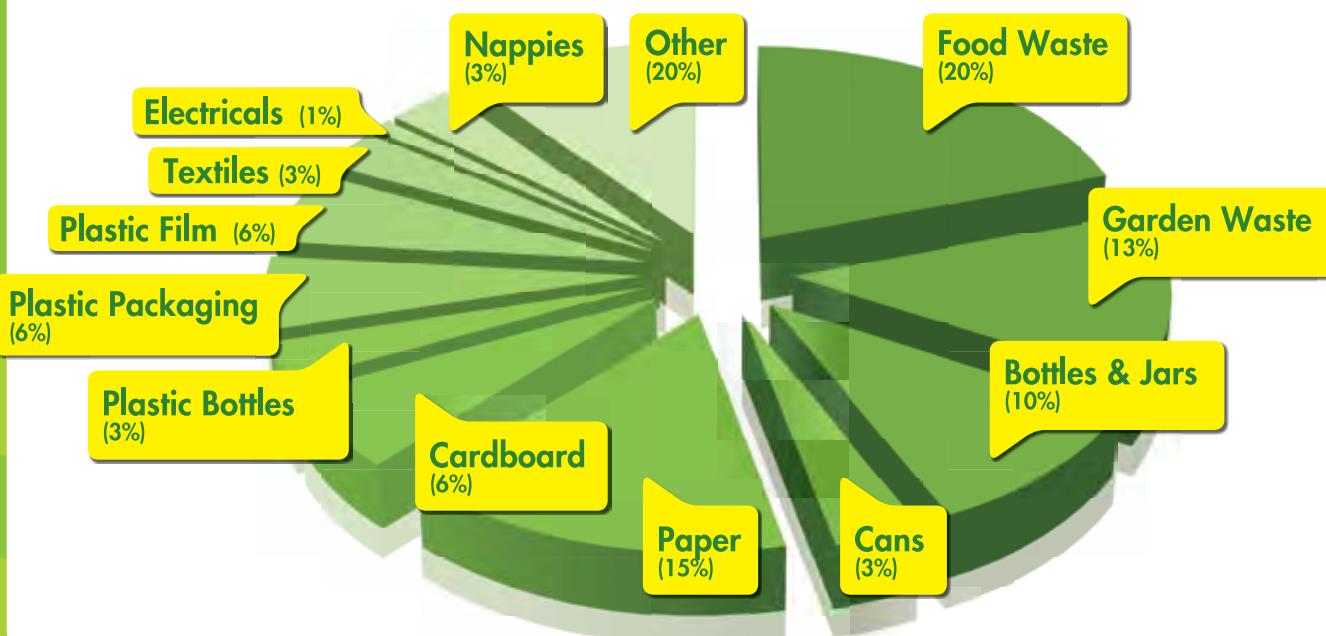


GLOUCESTERSHIRE HOUSEHOLD RECYCLING RATE (% by weight)



SO, WHAT'S IN YOUR BIN?

Gloucestershire Household waste composition (% by weight)



Working together as the Gloucestershire Waste Partnership, all councils in the county actively promote waste reduction and recycling among residents and businesses.



- We deliver high profile campaigns and roadshows, including Love Food, Hate Waste, the Zero Waste Challenge Week and Recycle Week.
- We also promote composting and in partnership with the Recycle Now Home Composting Campaign, we've sold over 35,000 compost bins to Gloucestershire households in the past five years.

Educating the next generation about climate change and waste is one of our top priorities.

- In the last year alone, we worked with 150 schools, youth groups and after-school clubs, reaching over 6,000 children with our reduce, re-use, recycle message.



- We recently launched the 'Recycle for Gloucestershire Schools' website (www.rfgschools.com) which hosts information and helpful tips for teachers.

- We encourage children to consider climate change and use their 'pestle power' to influence behaviour at home.



For more information about reducing and recycling your waste, please visit our website at www.recycleforgloucestershire.com

2

Alternatives to landfill

Real Rubbish

Household waste is what's left over after we have reduced, reused, recycled and composted all that we can – we call it 'real rubbish'.

At the moment, all this waste goes to landfill where it is buried, but that has to stop.

Government imposes hefty fines on councils that keep burying rubbish. The waste also releases harmful greenhouse gases as it decomposes, which are contributing to climate change.

This is why we need to build new facilities to treat real rubbish in a more environmentally friendly way.

In 2008/2009, we paid £5.4 million in landfill taxes alone to bury 170,000 tonnes for household rubbish in landfill. Taxpayers will have to foot the bill if we don't introduce a better solution.



tackling
climate change

committed to a 10% reduction
in our carbon emissions by 2012



The residual waste project

The residual waste project is committed to finding more sustainable and cost effective ways to deal with the waste that we cannot currently recycle or compost.

There are several alternatives to landfill which are considered to be reliable and safe and some of them are explained here. Gloucestershire County Council does not have a preferred

option. We are asking the waste industry to suggest the best technology for Gloucestershire based on our needs.

Each bid put forward will be judged using strict criteria, including how it impacts on the environment, whether or not it is flexible and how much it will cost to operate.



We are technology and site neutral, with each bid being judged using a strict criteria.

**For a copy of the criteria visit
www.recycleforgloucestershire.com/real_rubbish**

Technology: Mechanical Biological Treatment (MBT) that makes a compost-like product



Not to scale

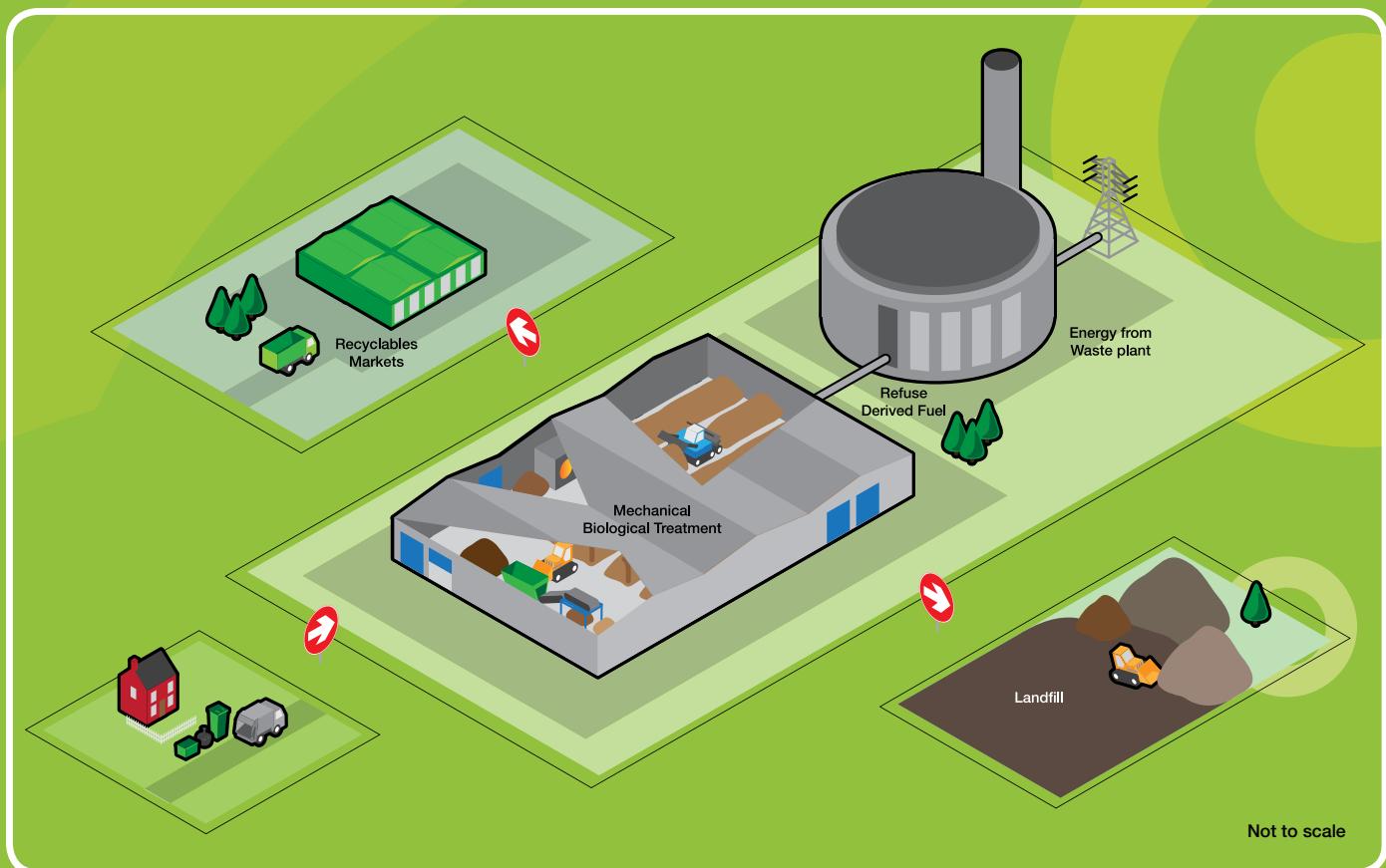
MBT is a combination of several processes and originates from Germany. The waste arrives at the facility and is mechanically sorted to separate out any recyclable material (such as plastics, metal and glass) and items that aren't suitable for biological treatment, such as bulky waste (for example mattresses and sofas). The left over waste, which is mainly organic, then goes through one of two processes depending on how the facility is set-up: in vessel composting or anaerobic digestion. Both of these turn the waste into a material similar to compost. With anaerobic digestion the biological decomposition of the waste produces a gas called biogas, which can be converted into electricity. The compost-like product and other left over materials are sent to landfill.

Facts

1. Can separate out more material for recycling in addition to those recyclables collected separately at the kerbside. However, the materials are of a lower quality and markets might be harder to find.
2. Biogas qualifies as a renewable energy (burning the biogas can produce energy instead of using fossil fuels like coal).
3. There are about 70 MBT facilities across Europe.
4. Compost cannot be used on farm land because it is not considered clean enough. This compost can be used to help restore landfill sites or old quarries.
5. Compost is stabilised before it is sent to landfill so that it is less harmful to the environment. This means that this technology does not reduce the amount of waste to landfill as much as the other technologies.

Technology:

Mechanical Biological Treatment (MBT) – that makes a fuel (biodrying)



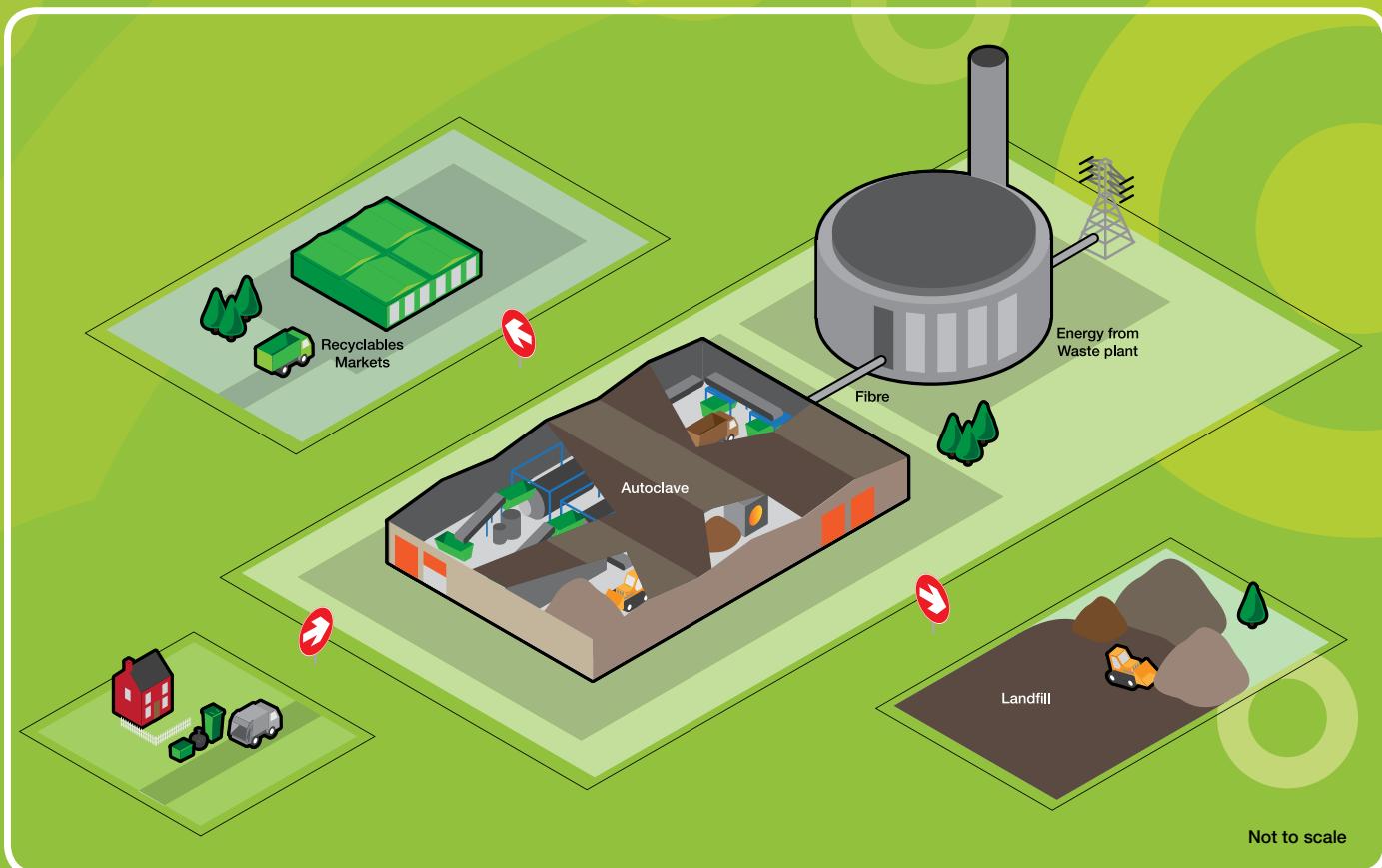
The MBT that produces a fuel is a lot like the MBT that produces a compost, but the other way around. The waste is mechanically shredded and piled into heaps. Biological reactions caused by some of the waste, such as food decomposing, creates heat. Air is also added to help the waste dry out. This stage is known as biodrying. More recyclables can be pulled out once the waste is dried and the leftover dried waste is used as a fuel, which can be burnt to produce heat and electricity.

Facts

1. Because the waste is dry, it is easy to pick out more materials for recycling. However, the materials are of a lower quality than those collected at the kerbside and markets might be harder to find.
2. The fuel can be burnt in an Energy from Waste facility and the electricity produced can be sold to the National Grid and any heat produced can be used by local residents and businesses.
3. The fuel can also be used in cement kilns and power stations as a substitute for coal.
4. There are about 70 MBT facilities across Europe.
5. Burning the fuel produces fly ash that needs to be sent to a special landfill site for hazardous waste.

Technology:

Autoclave (making a fuel)



Not to scale

Autoclave is a preparation treatment that cleans and sterilises the waste, but needs other technologies to work with it.

After arriving at the facility, the waste is put into a vessel (that can hold several tonnes at one time). The vessel is sealed and high pressure steam is added – much like a pressure cooker. The steam cooks and sterilises the waste at about 120°C -170°C.

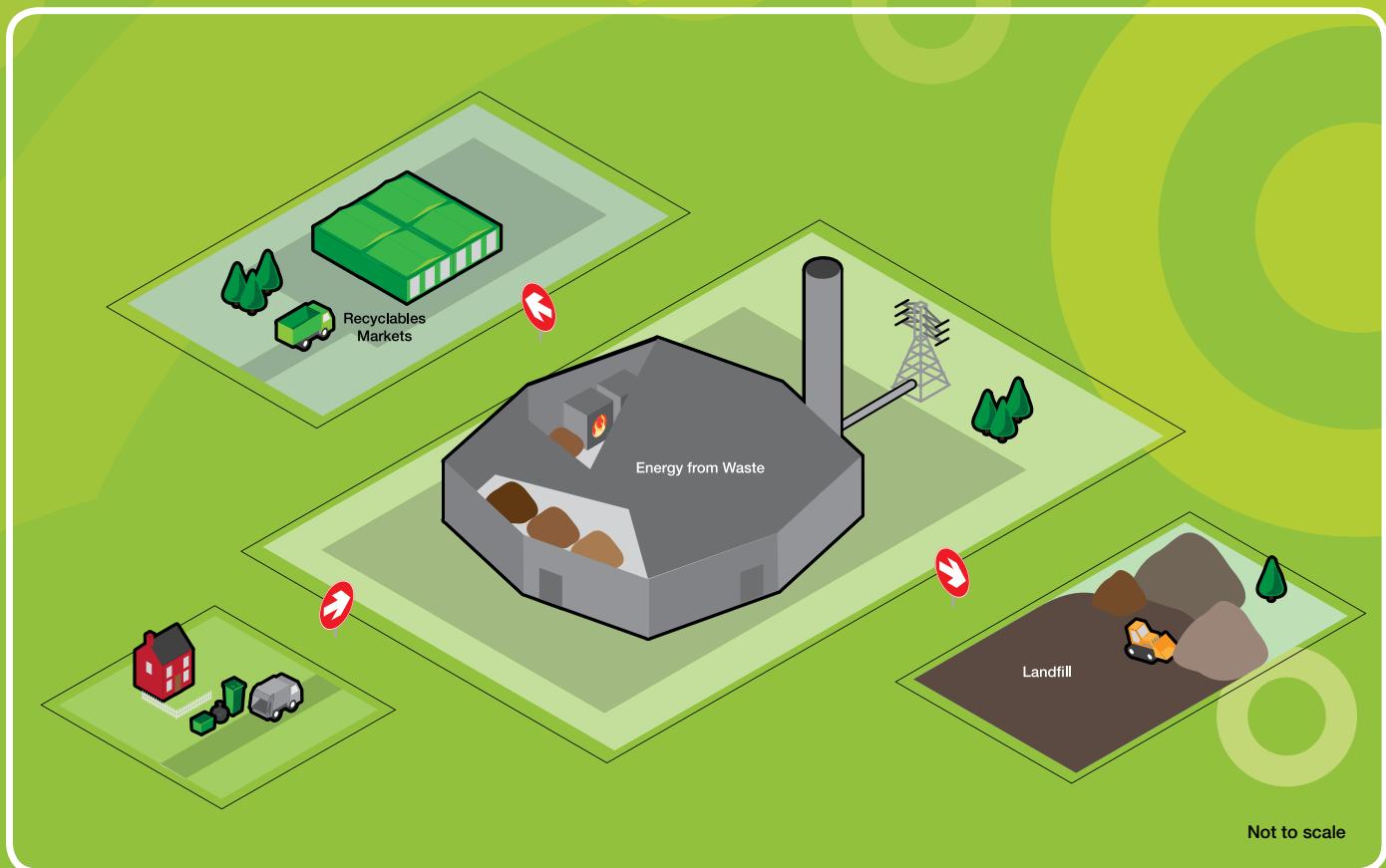
The material is taken out of the autoclave vessel and is then sorted. Materials are taken out for recycling (at this point the materials are clean due to the pressure cooker process). It also produces an organic product called fibre or floc. The fibre can then be used as a fuel in an Energy from Waste facility. The fuel can also be processed in an ATT or an anaerobic digestion facility. The heat and power generated, where possible, can be used to benefit the local community.

Facts

1. Can separate out more material for recycling but the materials are of a lower quality and markets might be harder to find.
2. As a fuel used in a Combined Heat and Power facility, it can help produce electricity that can be sold to the National Grid and heat that can be used by local residents and businesses.
3. The fibre contains organic waste, if a suitable fuel user cannot be found, the fibre could end up going to landfill.
4. Autoclave is a fairly new process with only a few large facilities in the UK.
5. Fly ash created by burning waste needs to be sent to a special landfill site for hazardous waste.

Technology:

Energy from Waste/incineration



Incineration involves burning waste at temperatures over 850°C. The waste is mixed and sometimes shredded to make sure it will burn properly. It is then moved into a combustion chamber where oxygen is added. Incinerators use heat from the chamber to create steam, which can then be used to make power by turning a steam turbine. The steam can also be used to provide heat to local homes and businesses. These sorts of incinerators are called Energy from Waste (EFW) facilities which can operate as Combined Heat and Power (CHP) plants.

By burning the waste, most of it is turned into carbon dioxide and water. Any material that won't burn, like glass, metals or stones, collects at the bottom of the chamber and is known as bottom ash. Incinerators also create other types of gases (dioxins) and particles (fly ash). The emissions from incinerators are carefully controlled and the air is cleaned by sophisticated systems before it is released into the atmosphere.

Facts

1. Deals with all the waste, apart from some large bulky items, so very little goes to landfill.
2. People are still worried that incinerators are not safe, despite the fact that modern facilities have to comply with European legislation which is very strict on controlling emissions. Lots of studies on emissions by experts show that modern incinerators are safe.
3. The electricity produced can be sold to the National Grid. The heat from the incinerator can be used to heat homes and businesses in the local area.
4. There are over 300 incinerators working in Europe.
5. Fly ash created by burning waste needs to be sent to a special landfill site for hazardous waste.

Technology:

Advanced Thermal Treatment (ATT)



ATT is a general term used for two different technologies, pyrolysis and gasification, which can be used as part of a solution separately or together. The main difference between ATT and incineration is the amount of oxygen used and the temperature in the combustion chamber.

Pyrolysis involves breaking down the waste at 300-850°C without oxygen. It almost 'melts' the waste, breaking most of it down into gases and the remainder produces a solid char. Solid char can be used like coal and the synthetic gas (called syngas, which is a mixture of gases) has the potential to be used as a liquid fuel or to produce electricity.

Gasification is a similar process to pyrolysis, but with some oxygen (although not as much as incineration). This means the waste is partially combusted at temperatures above 650°C. The main product from the process is syngas, but ash is also produced. Like incinerators, the emissions from ATT facilities are carefully controlled and the air is cleaned by sophisticated systems before it is released into the atmosphere.

Facts

1. ATT needs the waste to be in small pieces, so some larger pieces of waste may still end up in landfill.
2. Modern facilities comply with European legislation that is very strict on controlling emissions.
3. The electricity generated from the Syngas can be sold to the National Grid. The heat from ATT can be used to heat homes and businesses in the local area.
4. ATT has not been widely tested on household waste, especially in the UK, but this is changing.
5. Fly ash created by burning waste needs to be sent to a special landfill site for hazardous waste.

More on the project

The Government has granted Gloucestershire County Council £92 million of private finance initiative (PFI) credits to help build new facilities to deal with real rubbish.



MBT plant, Lubeck

A condition of the PFI was that we owned a suitable site for waste operations. We bought part of Javelin Park in Haresfield, Stroud, which could be used for part or all of a new facility, but the waste industry can suggest other sites if they prefer.



Energy from waste plant, Vienna



Autoclave plant, Rotherham

The Waste Core Strategy is a planning document which identifies suitable sites for dealing with waste.

Visit www.goucestershire.gov.uk/wcs

What next?

In December 2009, Gloucestershire County Council's Cabinet will be asked to approve a shortlist of companies from the waste industry.

The successful bidders will then develop their proposals in detail so that we can select a preferred bidder in spring 2011. Any new facilities will need planning permission. Construction will take a further two years so we expect to have new facilities up and running in 2015.

Because we need to get the best value for money, most of the discussions with bidders are confidential so that we can maintain competition. We will update residents through the website listed below with as much information as we can as we go through the process.



**Please pick up a leaflet for more information or visit
www.recycleforgloucestershire.com/real_rubbish**

3

Site options consultation

Potential waste sites in Gloucestershire –

seeking your views

By law, the Government requires all Waste Planning Authorities to produce a **Waste Core Strategy**.

Put simply, this is a planning document which sets out how we will deal with all types of waste and it includes sites that are suitable for dealing with waste.

“Nobody likes talking rubbish, but we are keen to get you to do just that.”

Gloucestershire County Council is in the process of putting together its strategy for 2011-2026. This is separate to the real rubbish PFI project.

The purpose of this consultation is to ask you for your views on the 13 site options being put forward. At this stage, no decisions are being made on what the sites could be used for, or even which sites will actually be used.



tackling
climate change

committed to a 10% reduction
in our carbon emissions by 2012



Gloucestershire
COUNTY COUNCIL

The Sites

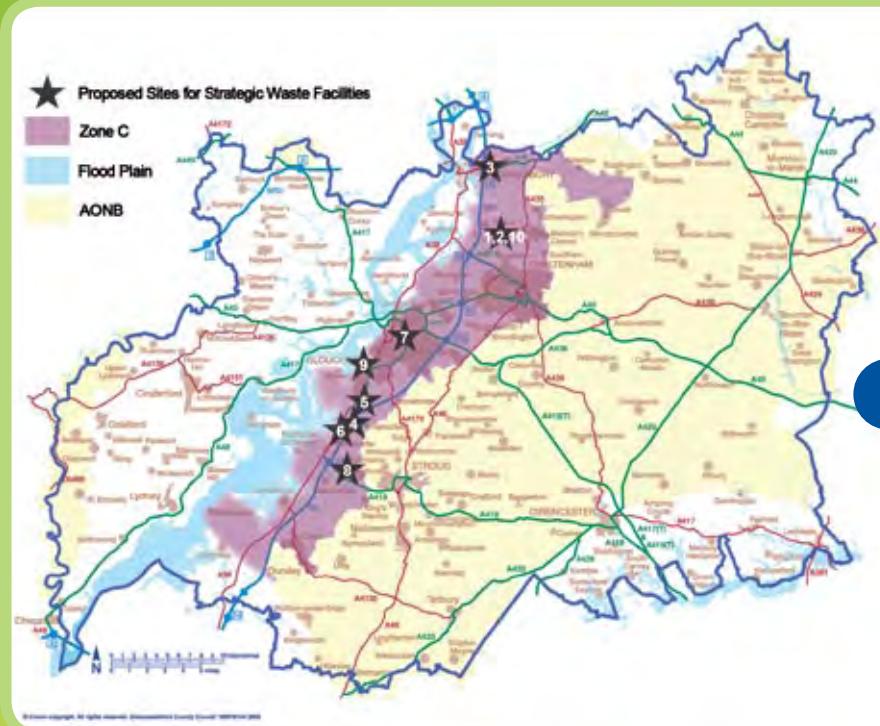
We have been talking to landowners and have looked at more than 300 sites within the county. Through the planning process, which identified many issues including transport links and prevention of flooding, this list was narrowed down to 10 sites in the central area running through the Severn Vale (defined as 'Zone C').

Why 'Zone C'?

1. It is consistent with Government policy (PPS10) which states that local authorities should prepare planning strategies that 'enable waste to be disposed of in one of the nearest appropriate installations'
2. It is consistent with the Regional Waste Strategy, which states that waste should be disposed of as close as possible to where it is produced
3. It avoids the floodplain and Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB).

Why these sites?

1. Near urban areas of Gloucester and Cheltenham, which produce most of the county's waste
2. At least 2 hectares in size
3. Able to handle at least 50,000 tonnes of waste



The sites are (in alphabetical order):

1. Areas A, B & C at Wingmoor Farm East, Tewkesbury Borough
2. Areas A, B & C at Wingmoor Farm West, Tewkesbury Borough
3. Easter Park, Ashchurch/Tewkesbury Industrial Estate, Tewkesbury Borough
4. Javelin Park, Haresfield, Stroud District
5. Land adjacent to Quadrant Business Centre, Quedgeley, Stroud District
6. Land at Moreton Valence, Stroud District
7. Land north of Railway Triangle, Gloucester
8. Nastend Farm, Stroudwater Business Park, Stonehouse, Stroud District
9. Netheridge Sewage Treatment Works, Gloucester
10. The Park, Wingmoor Farm West, Tewkesbury Borough

Areas A, B & C at Wingmoor Farm West, Tewkesbury Borough



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| Site number and name | 2. Areas A, B & C at Wingmoor Farm West, Tewkesbury Borough (Note these sites are part of the larger site referred to as Site No. 272 Wingmoor Farm West, Sites A & B and for the area south west of 'The Park' Site No. 584 in Appendix C of Technical Evidence Paper WCS-N Site Selection Methodology and the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Report). |
| Location: | Areas north of Wingmoor Farm West landfill site, Bishops Cleeve, Tewkesbury. Grid Reference (centred on Household Recycling Centre area): Easting: 393225 Northing: 227124. |
| Site description: | Area A = Area south west of 'The Park'. Flat agricultural land and scrubby areas. Sewage Treatment Works to south west and footpath crossing southern section. Area B = Household Recycling Centre (HRC) Area. Area of hard standing, temporary buildings and Household Recycling Centre skips, containers etc. Area C = Gun Range. Open green or rough areas interspersed with trees, thick shrubs/hedges and a few low buildings. |
| Site area: | Area A = c. 9 hectares. Area B = c. 3.2 hectares. Area C = c. 5.5 hectares. |
| Suitable uses and capacity: | Primarily Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) – potentially Commercial and Industrial (C&I) waste. Area B may be too small to deliver a one site solution, but could be part of a multi-site solution. |
| Environmental & other constraints: | <p>Biodiversity / Ecology: The ecological assessment for the broad area of Wingmoor Farm West has given a score of 0 which indicates that the overall impact on biodiversity could potentially be negative, uncertain or positive. There is an identified Key Wildlife Site within 400 metres of the site.</p> <p>Flood Risk: The Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) Level 2 indicates that the only area at risk of flooding (from the River Sylwgate) is land to the south of Area A. Note: Area A is not actually within a flood risk zone.</p> <p>Highways: Net increase in traffic. A435 would be used to access Strategic Road Network (SRN), with most vehicles likely to travel south towards Cheltenham and then A4019/A40 to the M5. Vehicles would need to travel to/from east of site to avoid Stoke Orchard village, although this would still result in them having an impact on Stoke Road. South of Bishops Cleeve this could involve significant traffic on local roads in north and west Cheltenham. Some nearby A435 junctions are forecast to have operational problems according to recently submitted Grundon Transport Assessment (TA), including A435/Voxwell Lane and A435/Southam Lane lights. May therefore need to be some investment in junction improvements.</p> <p>Landscape: Area A = Low-Medium Landscape Suitability. Area B = High Landscape Suitability. Area C = Low-Medium Landscape Suitability.</p> <p>Sensitive receptors: Relatively few sensitive receptors within 250m of the site boundary, mostly to the south of Area A.</p> <p>Green Belt: The sites are in the Gloucester / Cheltenham Green Belt.</p> |
| Deliverability: | Cory Environmental Ltd / Tewkesbury Borough Council have indicated that these sites are available and deliverable, but Area B may need some relocation of current waste management uses. |
| Summary of Sustainability Appraisal (SA) results: Note: SA looks at the expected social, economic and environmental effects of a proposal | The Stage 1 SA results for the broad area of Wingmoor Farm West indicate that the only minor negative (or negative / question mark) scores were for Objectives 1, 3, 6 & 7 on issues of health and well-being, amenity, employee opportunities and aerodrome safeguarding. The only major negative score was for Objective 12: Geodiversity. For Area A - south west of 'The Park' the Stage 1 results show that the only minor negative (or negative / question mark) scores were for Objectives 1, 3, 6 & 7 on issues of health and well-being, amenity, employee opportunities and aerodrome safeguarding. The only major negative score was for Objective 11: Material, cultural and recreational assets. |
| Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA) summary: Note: the purpose of HRA is to ensure the protection of designated natural habitats and species | The Stage 2 SA results for Areas A, B & C show that (for the scenario tested as likely to have the greatest impact) the only minor negative (or negative / question mark) scores are for Objectives 1, 3, 7, 8, 9 & 12 on issues of health and well-being, amenity, aerodrome safeguarding, biodiversity, landscape and geodiversity. There are no major negative scores. |

The Park, Wingmoor Farm West, Tewkesbury Borough



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| Site number and name | 10. The Park, Wingmoor Farm West, Tewkesbury Borough (Note this site is part of the larger site referred to as Site No. 272 Wingmoor Farm West, Sites A & B in Appendix C of Technical Evidence Paper WCS-N Site Selection Methodology and the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Report). |
| Location: | North of Wingmoor Farm West landfill site, Bishops Cleeve, Tewkesbury. Grid Reference: Easting: 393206 Northing: 227366. |
| Site description: | An industrial estate with existing waste management uses, close to a Household Recycling Centre (HRC) and active landfill. In the centre of the site are 4 former RAF buildings / hangers. |
| Site area: | c. 4.3 hectares. |
| Suitable uses and capacity: | Primarily Municipal Solid Waste (MSW), but potentially Commercial and Industrial (C&I) waste. |
| Environmental & other constraints: | <p>Biodiversity / Ecology: The ecological assessment indicates that there should be no significant effects on biodiversity from a potential waste management facility.</p> <p>Flood Risk: The Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) Level 2 indicates that the site is fully in Flood Zone 1 – therefore very low risk.</p> <p>Highways: Net increase in traffic. A435 would be used to access Strategic Road Network (SRN), with most vehicles likely to travel south towards Cheltenham and then A4019/A40 to the M5. Vehicles would need to travel to/from east of site to avoid Stoke Orchard village, although this would still result in them having an impact on Stoke Road. South of Bishops Cleeve this could involve significant traffic on local roads in north and west Cheltenham. Some nearby A435 junctions are forecast to have operational problems according to recently submitted Grundon Transport Assessment (TA), including A435/Voxwell Lane and A435/Southam Lane lights. May therefore need to be some investment in junction improvements.</p> <p>Landscape: High Landscape Suitability.</p> <p>Sensitive receptors: Relatively few sensitive receptors within 250m of the site boundary.</p> <p>Green Belt: The site is in the Gloucester / Cheltenham Green Belt.</p> |
| Deliverability: | Cory Environmental Ltd submitted this site through the 'Call for Sites' process. They have indicated that it is available and deliverable as they have an option on the land. There may be a need to relocate current waste management uses. |
| Summary of Sustainability Appraisal (SA) results: Note: SA looks at the expected social, economic and environmental effects of a proposal | The Stage 1 SA results for this site indicate that the only minor negative (or negative / question mark) scores were for SA Objectives 1, 3, 6 & 7 on issues of health and well-being, amenity, employee opportunities and aerodrome safeguarding. The only major negative score was for Objective 12: Geodiversity. It should be noted that the assessment at Stage 1 was of 'The Park' as well as Wingmoor Farm West. |
| Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA) summary: Note: the purpose of HRA is to ensure the protection of designated natural habitats and species | The Stage 2 SA results for this site show that (for the scenario tested as likely to have the greatest impact) the only minor negative (or negative / question mark) scores are for SA Objectives 1, 3, 7, 8 & 12 on issues of health and well-being, amenity, aerodrome safeguarding, biodiversity and geodiversity. There are no major negative scores. |

Areas A, B and C at Wingmoor Farm East, Tewkesbury Borough



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| Site number and name: | 1. Areas A, B and C at Wingmoor Farm East, Tewkesbury Borough (Note these areas are part of the larger site referred to as Site No. 561 Wingmoor Farm East in Appendix C of Technical Evidence Paper WCS-N Site Selection Methodology and the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Report.) |
| Location: | Wingmoor Farm East landfill site, Bishops Cleeve, Tewkesbury. Grid Reference (centre of landfill): Easting: 394139 Northing: 227305. |
| Site description: | All areas are adjacent to extensive areas of landfill and landraise / despoiled land. Area A. Area adjacent to rugby ground with open land and buildings including Materials Recovery Facility (MRF). Area B. Central non-landfilled area containing hard-standing, silos, buildings and plant. Area C. Southern area with long boundary adjacent to railway line. |
| Site area: | Area A = c. 2.5 hectares. Area B = c. 3.3 hectares. Area C = c. 9 hectares. |
| Suitable uses and capacity: | Primarily Municipal Solid Waste (MSW), but potentially Commercial and Industrial (C&I) waste. Areas A & B may require some reconfiguring of the current uses on the site. |
| Environmental & other constraints: | <p>Biodiversity / Ecology: The areas A, B & C themselves are despoiled and not ecologically rich, but a Key Wildlife Site (Wingmoor Farm Meadow GWT Reserve) which is also a Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) priority habitat (Lowland Meadows) borders Area C and is within 500m of Areas A & B.</p> <p>Flood Risk: The Level 2 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) indicates that there are no significant flooding issues on this site and the areas A to C within it.</p> <p>Highways: Net increase in traffic. A435 would be used to access the Strategic Road Network (SRN), with most likely to travel south towards Cheltenham and then A4019/A40 to the M5. For north direction traffic would travel on A435 until the A46 near Ashchurch. Existing weight limit should discourage HGV trips through Stoke Orchard village. Vehicles would need to travel to/from east of site to avoid Stoke Orchard village. South of Bishops Cleeve this could involve significant traffic on local roads in north and west Cheltenham. Some nearby A435 junctions are forecast to have operational problems according to recently submitted Grundon Transport Assessment (TA), including A435/Voxwell Lane and A435/Southam Lane lights. May therefore need to be some investment in junction improvements.</p> <p>Landscape: Area A = Low-Medium Landscape Suitability. Area B = High Landscape Suitability. Area C = Medium Landscape Suitability.</p> <p>Sensitive receptors: There are a number of sensitive receptors within 250m of Area A, including some housing development and a business park to the north east of the site. There is a farm within 250m to the south of Area C.</p> <p>Green Belt: The site is in the Gloucester / Cheltenham Green Belt.</p> |
| Deliverability: | Grundon Waste Management Ltd have indicated that they would be prepared to make Areas A, B & C available for waste management facilities for residual management of Municipal Solid Waste (MSW). |
| Summary of Sustainability Appraisal (SA) results: <small>Note: SA looks at the expected social, economic and environmental effects of a proposal</small> | The Stage 1 SA results for the broad area of Wingmoor Farm East indicate that the only minor negative (or negative / question mark) scores were for Objectives 1, 3, 6, 7, 8, & 9 on issues of health and well-being, amenity, employee opportunities, aerodrome safeguarding, biodiversity and landscape. The only major negative score was for Objective 12: Geodiversity. |
| Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA) summary: <small>Note: the purpose of HRA is to ensure the protection of designated natural habitats and species</small> | The Stage 2 SA results for Areas A, B & C show that (for the scenario tested as likely to have the greatest impact) the only minor negative (or negative / question mark) scores are for Objectives 1, 3, 7, 8, 9, 10 & 12 on issues of health and well-being, amenity, aerodrome safeguarding, biodiversity, landscape, screening and geodiversity. There are no major negative scores. |

Easter Park, Ashchurch/Tewkesbury Industrial Estate, Tewkesbury Borough



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| Site number and name: | 3. Easter Park, Ashchurch/Tewkesbury Industrial Estate, Tewkesbury Borough (Note this site is part of a larger site referred to as Site No. 252 Business / Industrial Park, Tewkesbury/Ashchurch in Appendix A of Technical Evidence Paper WCS-N Site Selection Methodology and the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Report.) |
| Location: | Ashchurch Business / Industrial Estate to north of A46. Grid Reference: Easting: 392137 Northing: 233300. |
| Site description: | Substantially cleared site in centre of business / industrial park. Good access from M5 Junction 9 and the A46. |
| Site area: | c. 3.5 hectares. |
| Suitable uses and capacity: | Primarily Municipal Solid Waste (MSW), potentially Commercial and Industrial (C&I) waste. |
| Environmental & other constraints: | <p>Biodiversity / Ecology: The ecological assessment indicates that there are no significant areas of biodiversity / ecological interest on the site, but areas of nearby interest include the Severn Ham Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and a Key Wildlife Site (Tewkesbury disused railway line).</p> <p>Flood Risk: The Level 2 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) indicates that this part of the larger site 252 is entirely Flood Zone 1 and therefore there is a low risk of flooding.</p> <p>Highways: Probably a net decrease in traffic due to existing commercial consents. The site is in very close proximity to the Strategic Road Network (SRN) via Junction 9 of the M5 motorway. There are limited amounts of residential properties nearby, and the site is likely to have minimal impact, as in close proximity to the Strategic Road Network (SRN). As most traffic will head towards the motorway the main potential junction impact should focus on the M5 Junction 9 roundabout, for which the Highways Agency are responsible for, and they have some concerns over capacity and are entering into the J9 Travel Plan project. There is also queuing on the A46 at peak times.</p> <p>Landscape: High Landscape Suitability.</p> <p>Sensitive receptors: There are residential properties and businesses within 250m. The residential properties are mainly to the north of the industrial estate.</p> |
| Deliverability: | The Easter Group own the land and have indicated that it is available for strategic waste management use. |
| Summary of Sustainability Appraisal (SA) results: <small>Note: SA looks at the expected social, economic and environmental effects of a proposal</small> | The Stage 1 SA results for the broad area of (Site 252) Ashchurch Business / Industrial Park indicate that the only minor negative (or negative / question mark) scores were for Objectives 1, 3 and 7 on issues of health and well-being, amenity and aerodrome safeguarding. The only major negative score was for Objective 8: Biodiversity. |
| Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA) summary: <small>Note: the purpose of HRA is to ensure the protection of designated natural habitats and species</small> | The Stage 2 SA results for this site show that (for the scenario tested as likely to have the greatest impact) the only minor negative (or negative / question mark) scores are for Objectives 1, 3, 7, 8, & 11 on issues of health and well-being, amenity, aerodrome safeguarding, biodiversity and material, cultural and recreational assets. There are no major negative scores. |

Javelin Park, Haresfield, Stroud District



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| Site number and name | 4. Javelin Park, Haresfield, Stroud District (Note this site is referred to as Site No. 145 Industrial Estate, Former Moreton Valence Airfield in Appendix C of Technical Evidence Paper WCS-N Site Selection Methodology and the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Report). |
| Location: | Former Moreton Valence Airfield, off J12 of M5 Motorway, Stroud. Grid Reference: Easting: 380141 Northing: 210426. |
| Site description: | Large area of previously developed airfield land. The site is vacant apart from large piles of crushed recycled aggregate. |
| Site area: | c. 11 hectares. |
| Suitable uses and capacity: | Primarily Municipal Solid Waste (MSW), but potentially Commercial and Industrial (C&I) waste. The County Council owns just under 5 hectares which is large enough to deliver a one site solution. However, the owners of the rest of the site have indicated that their land is potentially available, and thus there is the potential for the entire site to be utilised. |
| Environmental & other constraints: | <p>Biodiversity / Ecology: The ecological assessment indicates that there are no significant area of biodiversity / ecological interest on the site or within 500m.</p> <p>Flood Risk: The Level 2 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) indicates that there are no significant flooding issues on this site.</p> <p>Highways: Net decrease in traffic. The site is in very close proximity to Junction 12 of the M5 and thus enjoys very good trunk road accessibility; there should be limited demand for movements on the B road south to Standish. The site is not in close proximity to residential properties, and the vast majority of road traffic should travel directly north to M5. However there is some potential impact on Stonehouse, depending on the exact weight restriction boundaries arising from Lorry Management Zone, although we would wish for this to be immediately south of site to prevent HGVs from heading south towards Stonehouse. There are known congestion problems at peak times at Junction 12, although there are schemes to improve the junction, which are only partly-committed, although there are some funding issues and thus it may well be that the facility would need to contribute to improvements</p> <p>Landscape: Medium-High Landscape Suitability.</p> <p>Sensitive receptors: There is one residential property close to the entrance of the site and also some businesses / retail outlets within 250m of the northern part of the site.</p> |
| Deliverability: | The County Council have indicated that the area of land in their ownership is available and deliverable for strategic waste management use. Consil have also indicated that the area of land at Javelin Park in their ownership is also potentially available. |
| Summary of Sustainability Appraisal (SA) results: Note: SA looks at the expected social, economic and environmental effects of a proposal | The Stage 1 SA results for Javelin Park indicate that the only minor negative (or negative / question mark) scores were for Objectives 1, 3, 9 & 11 on issues of health and well-being, amenity, landscape and material, cultural and recreational assets. There were no major negative scores. |
| Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA) summary: Note: the purpose of HRA is to ensure the protection of designated natural habitats and species | The Stage 2 SA results for this site show that (for the scenario tested as likely to have the greatest impact) the only minor negative (or negative / question mark) scores are for Objectives 1, 3, 8 & 10 on issues of health and well-being, amenity, biodiversity and screening. There are no major negative scores. |

Land adjacent to Quadrant Business Centre, Quedgeley, Stroud District



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| Site number and name | 5. Land adjacent to Quadrant Business Centre, Quedgeley, Stroud District (Note this site is part of a larger site referred to as Site No.555 Hunt's Grove/Hardwicke in Appendix C of Technical Evidence Paper WCS-N Site Selection Methodology and the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Report). |
| Location: | Land east of the Quadrant Business Centre, west of Hunt's Grove, Quedgeley. Grid Reference: Easting: 380936 Northing: 212471 |
| Site description: | Flat area of overgrown previously developed land, with ready access. |
| Site area: | c. 9 hectares. |
| Suitable uses and capacity: | Primarily Municipal Solid Waste (MSW), but potentially Commercial and Industrial (C&I) waste. |
| Environmental & other constraints: | <p>Biodiversity / Ecology: The ecological assessment for the broad area of Site 555 has given a score of 0 which indicates that the overall impact on biodiversity could potentially be negative, uncertain or positive. There is an aquifer fed/surface water/ flood water dependent site(s) over 1 km distant which could be affected if development design poses a risk to the water environment.</p> <p>Flood Risk: The Level 2 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) indicates that there are no significant flooding issues on this site.</p> <p>Highways: Net increase in traffic. The preferred traffic route would involve using Davey Close and the Waterwells roundabout to access the A38 and then Junction 12 of M5 to the south. In the longer term there may be some potential for use of the proposed B4008/ A38 signalled junction (as part of the Hunts Grove residential development), although consideration of nearby residential properties would be required. Currently no residential properties in close proximity, although there is outline consent for housing to south of Shorn Brook. However HGV routing should not be particularly close to these properties. The facility will need to contribute towards improvements proposed for the A38/Waterwells roundabout and Cross Keys roundabout, and also potentially to Junction 12.</p> <p>Landscape: Medium Landscape Suitability.</p> <p>Sensitive receptors: Apart from nearby business uses, there are currently relatively few sensitive receptors within 250m of the site boundary.</p> |
| Deliverability: | Ashtenene have indicated that the area of land in their ownership is available and deliverable for strategic waste management use. |
| Summary of Sustainability Appraisal (SA) results: Note: SA looks at the expected social, economic and environmental effects of a proposal | The Stage 1 SA results for the broad area of Site 555 indicate that the only minor negative (or negative / question mark) scores were for Objectives 1, 3, 7 , 8 & 13 on issues of health and well-being, amenity, landscape, aerodrome safeguarding, biodiversity and heritage. There were major negative scores for Objective 11: Material, cultural & recreational assets and 16: Soil/land quality. |
| Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA) summary: Note: the purpose of HRA is to ensure the protection of designated natural habitats and species | The Stage 2 SA results for this site show that (for the scenario tested as likely to have the greatest impact) the only minor negative (or negative / question mark) scores are for Objectives 1, 3, 8, 10 & 13 on issues of health and well-being, amenity, biodiversity and impact on townscapes / architectural & archaeological heritage. There are no major negative scores. |

Land at Moreton Valence, Stroud District



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| Site number and name | 6. Land at Moreton Valence, Stroud District (Note this site is referred to as Site No. 546 Moreton Valence Airfield in Appendix C of Technical Evidence Paper WCS-N Site Selection Methodology and the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Report). |
| Location: | Site off A38, between Parkend and Moreton Valence, Stroud. Grid Reference: Easting: 379043 Northing: 209952. |
| Site description: | Former airfield land, now busy Construction and Demolition (C&D) and Commercial and Industrial (C&I) waste facility plus extension area. Close to M5 Motorway and in close proximity to other similar businesses. Farmland to the south. |
| Site area: | c. 5.5 hectares. |
| Suitable uses and capacity: | Primarily Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) but potentially Commercial and Industrial (C&I) waste. If the site were to be part of a one site solution, some reconfiguring of current uses on the site would be necessary. |
| Environmental & other constraints: | <p>Biodiversity / Ecology: Assessed as having an uncertain or potentially positive impact on biodiversity.</p> <p>Flood Risk: The Level 2 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) indicates that there are no flooding issues on this site.</p> <p>Highways: Probably a net increase in traffic, but could be closer to neutral depending on details of what could currently be operated. The site is in close proximity to the Strategic Road Network (SRN) (M5 Junction 12) via A38/Cross Keys roundabout. The site is not in close proximity to significant numbers of residences.</p> <p>Landscape: Medium Landscape Suitability.</p> <p>Sensitive receptors: There are a small number of residential properties within 250m of the site boundary.</p> |
| Deliverability: | Smiths (Gloucester) Ltd have indicated that the site is available for strategic waste management use. |
| Summary of Sustainability Appraisal (SA) results: Note: SA looks at the expected social, economic and environmental effects of a proposal | The Stage 1 SA results for this site indicate that the only minor negative (or negative / question mark) scores were for Objectives 1, 3 & 6 on issues of health and well-being, amenity and employment opportunities. There are no major negative scores. |
| Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA) summary: Note: the purpose of HRA is to ensure the protection of designated natural habitats and species | The Stage 2 SA results for this site show that (for the scenario tested as likely to have the greatest impact) the only minor negative (or negative / question mark) scores are for Objectives 1, 3, 8, 9 & 10 on issues of health and well-being, amenity, biodiversity, landscape and screening. There are no major negative scores. There are no major negative scores. |
| | The nearest European site is Cotswold Beechwoods Special Area of Conservation (SAC) and the implication of this and the potential impacts on other European sites are detailed in: SA Reports under Objective 8: Biodiversity, Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA) Baseline Reports and the Waste Core Strategy (WCS) Site Options HRA Report which forms part of this consultation. |

Nastend Farm, Stroudwater Business Park, Stonehouse, Stroud District



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| Site number and name | 8. Nastend Farm, Stroudwater Business Park, Stonehouse, Stroud District (Note this site is part of a larger site referred to as Site No. 544 Stroudwater Area in Appendix C of Technical Evidence Paper WCS-N Site Selection Methodology and the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Report). |
| Location: | Farm land directly north of Stroudwater Business Park, Stonehouse, Stroud. Grid Reference: Easting: 379496 Northing: 206271. |
| Site description: | Grazing farm land adjacent to business park. Sloping land with stream to southern section. This is a Greenfield site but is allocated for future employment use in the Stroud Local Plan. |
| Site area: | c. 8.5 hectares. |
| Suitable uses and capacity: | Primarily Municipal Solid Waste (MSW), potentially Commercial and Industrial (C&I) waste. There is potential for a one site solution. |
| Environmental & other constraints: | <p>Biodiversity / Ecology: The larger cluster site is within 500m of several Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) species and habitats. There could be the potential for a significant negative effect on biodiversity.</p> <p>Flood Risk: The Level 2 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) indicates that the site is within Flood Zone 1 (low risk of flooding)</p> <p>Highways: Net increase in traffic. Reasonably good strategic access; vehicles would need to travel south to the A419 (through the existing commercial area) and then a short distance west to M5 Junction 13, or east on the A419 towards Stroud. The site is within an existing commercial/residential area and thus residential impacts should be relatively minor, although there would be some on the A419. The A419 within the vicinity is a congested road and improvement proposals (resulting from a feasibility study) have been identified between the Horsetroughs roundabout and Junction 13 of M5, thus also including the Bonds Mill roundabout, Chipman's Platt roundabout and Upper Mills signals, for which a contribution is likely to be required.</p> <p>Landscape: High Landscape Suitability.</p> <p>Sensitive receptors: There are residential properties and businesses within 250m.</p> |
| Deliverability: | Gloucestershire County Council own the land and have indicated that it is available for strategic waste management use. |
| Summary of Sustainability Appraisal (SA) results: Note: SA looks at the expected social, economic and environmental effects of a proposal | The Stage 1 SA results indicate that the only minor negative (or negative / question mark) scores were for Objectives 1, 3, 9 & 10 on issues of health and well-being, amenity, landscape and screening. There are three major negative scores for Objective 8 – Biodiversity, 11 – Material, cultural & recreational assets and 13 – Heritage. |
| Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA) summary: Note: the purpose of HRA is to ensure the protection of designated natural habitats and species | The Stage 2 SA results for this site show that (for the scenario tested as likely to have the greatest impact) the only minor negative (or negative / question mark) scores are for Objectives 1, 3, 8, 10 & 13 on issues of health and well-being, amenity, biodiversity, screening & townscapes / architectural & archaeological heritage. There are 2 major negative score for Objective 11 – Material, cultural and recreational assets and Objective 16 – Soil and land quality. |
| | The nearest European site is Rodborough Common Special Area of Conservation (SAC) and the implication of this and the potential impacts on other European sites are detailed in: SA Reports under Objective 8: Biodiversity, Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA) Baseline Reports and the Waste Core Strategy (WCS) Site Options HRA Report which forms part of this consultation. |

Land north of Railway Triangle, Gloucester



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| Site number and name | 7. Land north of Railway Triangle, Gloucester (Note this site is part of the larger 'cluster site' referred to as Site No. 542 Railway Corridor in Appendix C of Technical Evidence Paper WCS-N Site Selection Methodology and the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Report). |
| Location: | Land off Myers Road, north of Railway Triangle, Gloucester. Grid Reference: Easting: 384734 Northing: 218232. |
| Site description: | Existing waste transfer site / aggregates business. The site also includes an area containing other small businesses as well as redundant railway land and sidings. |
| Site area: | c. 5.5 hectares. |
| Suitable uses and capacity: | Primarily Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) but potentially Commercial and Industrial (C&I) waste. Potentially this site may not be suitable to deliver a one site solution (see Highways comment below), but it could potentially be part of a multi site solution or use for transfer. |
| Environmental & other constraints: | <p>Biodiversity / Ecology: The ecological assessment for the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) indicates that there are no significant areas of biodiversity / ecological interest on the site, but there are various Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) species within 500m of the larger cluster site.</p> <p>Flood Risk: The Level 2 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) indicates that the risk of flooding is low for this site as it is in Flood Zone 1.</p> <p>Highways: Net increase in traffic, as due to physical constraints it is assumed that existing uses would not be able to continue. Access from the site to the strategic road network is difficult. Using current links traffic would need to use Myers Road and then probably Horton Road north (to avoid the level crossing) and then Barnwood Rd to the A38/A417 roundabout (Walls). It would be more appropriate to construct a direct access off Metz Way, although HGVs would still then need to use the A38. The site is likely to have a significant impact on the numerous residential properties that are in close proximity, in particular Horton Road and the existing railway level crossing (whereby the road can be closed for significant periods). This could exacerbate air quality issues relating to the additional HGVs. A number of the nearby junctions suffer with existing congestion, including Great Western Rd, Horton Rd and the Walls roundabout. Given existing constraints improvements may not be easy. A direct access from Metz Way would be beneficial but costly due to the likely requirement for a bridge or tunnel.</p> <p>Landscape: High Landscape Suitability.</p> <p>Sensitive receptors: There are residential areas close to the site and additional proposed housing close by (on the Railway Triangle and Great Western Road sidings). Routes to the site also pass by Gloucester Royal Hospital and other sensitive receptors such as schools and NHS buildings.</p> |
| Deliverability: | Allstone Sand and Gravel Ltd, who own the site have indicated that the site is available for strategic waste management use. |
| Summary of Sustainability Appraisal (SA) results: | <p>Note: SA looks at the expected social, economic and environmental effects of a proposal</p> <p>The Stage 1 SA results for the wider Railway Corridor area (which included this site) indicate that the only minor negative (or negative / question mark) scores were for Objectives 1, 3, 7, 8 and 10 on issues of health and well-being, amenity, aerodrome safeguarding, biodiversity & screening. There was only one major negative score on the issue of impacts on heritage.</p> <p>The Stage 2 SA results for this site show that (for the scenario tested as likely to have the greatest impact) the only minor negative (or negative / question mark) scores are for Objectives 1, 3, 7, 8, 11 & 17 on issues of health and well-being, amenity, aerodrome safeguarding, biodiversity, material, cultural and recreational assets and air quality. There are no major negative scores.</p> |
| Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA) summary: | <p>Note: the purpose of HRA is to ensure the protection of designated natural habitats and species</p> <p>The nearest European site is Cotswold Beechwoods Special Area of Conservation (SAC) and the implication of this and the potential impacts on other European sites are detailed in: SA Reports under Objective 8: Biodiversity, Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA) Baseline Reports and the Waste Core Strategy (WCS) Site Options HRA Report which forms part of this consultation.</p> |

Netheridge Sewage Treatment Works, Gloucester



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| Site number and name | 9. Netheridge Sewage Treatment Works, Gloucester (Note this site is referred to as Site No. 461 Netheridge STW in Appendix C of Technical Evidence Paper WCS-N Site Selection Methodology and the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Report). |
| Location: | Between Riversmead Farm and Netheridge Farm, off A430, Gloucester. Grid Reference: Easting: 380956 Northing: 215785. |
| Site description: | Large sewage treatment works utilising existing Combined Heat and Power (CHP) on site. Fronting onto the Gloucester - Sharpness canal. |
| Site area: | Entire site = c. 11.9 hectares. Available area (outside of part of site vulnerable to flooding) = c. 8.5 hectares. |
| Suitable uses and capacity: | Uncertain at this stage, but could manage some part of the biodegradable residual waste fraction. Unlikely to be a one site solution without significant reconfiguration of the existing works. This site could be part of a multi-site option. |
| Environmental & other constraints: | <p>Biodiversity / Ecology: The Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Report indicates that there are Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) species within 500m of the site.</p> <p>Flood Risk: The Level 2 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) indicates that there is some risk of flooding, but on a large part of the site the risk is low. The areas subject to flooding have been excluded from this process and all of the remaining site lies within Flood Zone 1 (low flood risk).</p> <p>Highways: Net increase in traffic. Reasonable access to/from the south using the A430 Hempsted bypass and then the A38 to Junction 12 of M5. Traffic from north can use the A430 to Over r/bout. The site is not particularly close to residences and the routing for HGVs would not generally result in passing significant numbers of residential properties. The site is close to the A38/A430 new signalled junction (Cole Ave), and further south to Cross Keys roundabout and Junction 12 of M5, which may require some improvement. Also some capacity constraints to north of site, including Over roundabout.</p> <p>Landscape: High Landscape Suitability.</p> <p>Sensitive receptors: The site is within 250m of residential properties and businesses, but it is likely that any impacts on these will not be greater than the existing situation.</p> |
| Deliverability: | Severn Trent Water have indicated that the site is available for strategic waste management, but have indicated that this is likely to relate to the utilisation of Anaerobic Digestion (AD). |
| Summary of Sustainability Appraisal (SA) results: | <p>Note: SA looks at the expected social, economic and environmental effects of a proposal</p> <p>The Stage 1 SA results for this site indicate that the only minor negative (or negative / question mark) scores were for Objectives 1, 3, 6 & 7 on issues of health and well-being, amenity and employment opportunities and aerodrome safeguarding. There are no major negative scores.</p> <p>The Stage 2 SA results for this site show that (for the scenario tested as likely to have the greatest impact) the only minor negative (or negative / question mark) scores are for Objectives 1, 3, 7 & 8 on issues of health and well-being, amenity, aerodrome safeguarding and biodiversity. There are no major negative scores.</p> |
| Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA) summary: | <p>Note: the purpose of HRA is to ensure the protection of designated natural habitats and species</p> <p>The nearest European site is Walmore Common Special Protection Area (SPA) / Ramsar (internationally important wetland) and the implication of this and the potential impacts on other European sites are detailed in: SA Reports under Objective 8: Biodiversity, Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA) Baseline Reports and the Waste Core Strategy (WCS) Site Options HRA Report which forms part of this consultation.</p> |

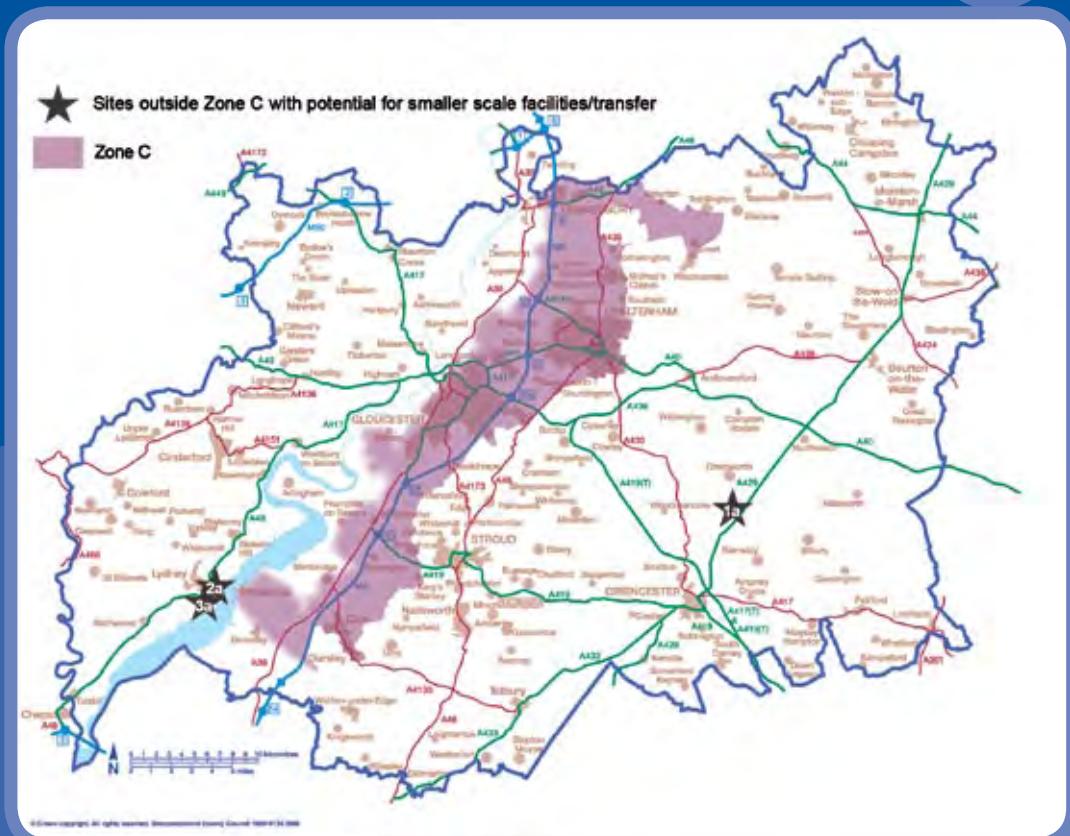
Sites outside Zone C

To ensure an appropriate degree of flexibility, to reflect the fact that sites don't always come forward as expected and to ensure adequate provision is made for any additional facilities that may be needed to support the Zone C sites, a number of sites have been identified outside Zone C. These could be used for waste treatment if needed (probably relatively small in scale) or to provide supporting waste infrastructure such as waste transfer facilities. Again all sites have been put forward by their landowners and are therefore available.

These sites are (in alphabetical order):

- (1a)** Foss Cross Industrial Estate, north of Cirencester
- (2a)** Hurst Farm, Lydney
- (3a)** Land at Lydney Industrial Estate, Lydney

Their broad locations are shown on the plan below.



Hurst Farm, Lydney



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| Site number and name: | 2a. Hurst Farm, Lydney (Note this site is part of a larger site referred to as Site No. 78 Lydney 7 Hurst Farm in Appendix C of Technical Evidence Paper WCS-N Site Selection Methodology and the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Report). |
| Location: | Hurst farm, land north east of Lydney, south of A48. Grid Reference: Easting: 364972 Northing: 202995. |
| Site description: | Mixed use allocation site. The majority of the site is open fields with a small industrial estate at Hurst Farm. |
| Site area: | c. 20 hectares. |
| Suitable uses and capacity: | The Waste Planning Authority (WPA) is of the view that due to its location outside of Zone C, some way distant from the County's main waste arisings, this site is likely to be suitable for relatively small scale waste management/treatment or for transfer. |
| Environmental & other constraints: | <p>Biodiversity / Ecology: The ecological assessment for the larger site referred to as Site No. 78 Lydney 7 Hurst Farm indicates that the overall impact on biodiversity could potentially be negative or uncertain including potential impacts on the Severn Estuary Special Protection Area (SPA) Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Ramsar (important wetland) site. The site is very close to Warren Grove Key Wildlife Site.</p> <p>Flood Risk: The Level 2 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) indicates that the site is fully within Flood Zone 1 and thus there is low flood risk.</p> <p>Highways: Medium score in terms of proximity to the Strategic Highway Network. High in terms of sustainable transport potential, and low in terms of employee accessibility.</p> <p>Sensitive receptors: Limited number, at present, but it is very close to a housing allocation. There is also a nearby day centre and golf course.</p> |
| Deliverability: | Robert Hitchins Ltd have indicated that the land is potentially available for waste use, but to date they have not identified a more specific area within the c.20 ha. Parcel. The Waste Planning Authority (WPA) is of the view that due to its location this site is only likely to be suitable for relatively small scale waste management/treatment or for transfer. |
| Summary of Sustainability Appraisal (SA) results: <small>Note: SA looks at the expected social, economic and environmental effects of a proposal</small> | <p>The Stage 1 SA results indicate that minor negative (or negative / question mark) scores were for Objectives 1, 3, 6, 9, 10 and 12 on issues of health and well-being, amenity, employment opportunities, landscape, screening and geodiversity. Major negative scores were recorded for Objective 8: Biodiversity, 11: Material, cultural and recreational assets and 16: Soil/land quality.</p> <p>The Stage 2 SA results for this site show that (for the scenario tested as likely to have the greatest impact) the only minor negative (or negative / question mark) scores are for Objectives 1, 3, 6, 11 & 17 on issues of health and well-being, amenity, employment, material, cultural and recreational assets and air quality. There are 2 major negative scores for Objective 8 – Biodiversity and Objective 16 – Soil and land quality.</p> |
| Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA) summary: <small>Note: the purpose of HRA is to ensure the protection of designated natural habitats and species</small> | <p>The nearest European site is the Severn Estuary Special Protection Area (SPA) Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Ramsar (important wetland) site.</p> <p>The implication of this and the potential impacts on other European sites are detailed in: SA Reports under Objective 8: Biodiversity, Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA) Baseline Reports and the Waste Core Strategy (WCS) Site Options HRA Report which forms part of this consultation.</p> |

Land at Lydney Industrial Estate, Lydney



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| Site number and name: | 3a. Land at Lydney Industrial Estate, Lydney (Note this site is part of a larger cluster of sites referred to as Site No. 526 Lydney Industrial Sites in Appendix C of Technical Evidence Paper WCS-N Site Selection Methodology and the SA Report). |
| Location: | Industrial estate and other land to the north of Harbour Road, Lydney. Grid Reference: Easting: 364339 Northing: 201703. |
| Site description: | Industrial area to south of railway line. A mix of old industrial units and vacant land. Existing waste transfer station on this site. |
| Site area: | c. 28 hectares. |
| Suitable uses and capacity: | Clearly this is a very large site, and only a relatively small part of it would be needed for waste treatment or transfer. Further clarification with the landowners is needed on this matter. The Waste Planning Authority (WPA) is of the view that due to its location this site is likely to be suitable for relatively small scale waste management/treatment or for transfer. |
| Environmental & other constraints: | <p>Biodiversity / Ecology: The ecological assessment for the larger cluster of sites referred to as Site No. 526 Lydney Industrial Sites indicates that the overall impact on biodiversity could be potentially negative or uncertain including impact on the Severn Estuary Special Protection Area (SPA) Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Ramsar (important wetland) site. The site is less than 250m from the Severn Estuary and Lydney Town Marsh & Sidings Key Wildlife Site.</p> <p>Flood Risk: The Level 2 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) indicates that the majority of this site is not at major risk of flooding, but the access road (Harbour Road) and the far north west corner is in the functional floodplain i.e. Flood Zone 3b.</p> <p>Highways: Medium score in terms of proximity to the Strategic Highway Network. High in terms of sustainable transport potential, and low in terms of employee accessibility.</p> <p>Sensitive receptors: Very few residential properties in close proximity.</p> |
| Deliverability: | The owners - Beachley Property Ltd have indicated that the land is potentially available for waste management use. |
| Summary of Sustainability Appraisal (SA) results: <small>Note: SA looks at the expected social, economic and environmental effects of a proposal</small> | <p>The Stage 1 SA results for the larger cluster of sites referred to as Site No. 526 Lydney Industrial Sites indicate that the only minor negative (or negative / question mark) scores were for Objectives 1, 3 and 6 on issues of health and well-being, amenity and employment opportunities. Major negative scores were recorded for Objective 8: Biodiversity, 11: Material, cultural and recreational assets, 13: Heritage and 14: Flooding.</p> <p>The Stage 2 SA results for this site show that (for the scenario tested as likely to have the greatest impact) the only minor negative (or negative / question mark) scores are for Objectives 1, 3, 6, 11, 12 & 17 on issues of health and well-being, amenity, employment, material, cultural and recreational assets, geodiversity and air quality. There is 1 major negative/question-mark score for Objective 13 – Townscapes / architectural & archaeological heritage and 2 major negative scores for Objective 8 – Biodiversity and Objective 14 – Flooding.</p> |
| Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA) summary: <small>Note: the purpose of HRA is to ensure the protection of designated natural habitats and species</small> | <p>The nearest European site is the Severn Estuary Special Protection Area (SPA) Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Ramsar (important wetland) site.</p> <p>The implication of this and the potential impacts on other European sites are detailed in: SA Reports under Objective 8: Biodiversity, Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA) Baseline Reports and the Waste Core Strategy (WCS) Site Options HRA Report which forms part of this consultation.</p> |

Foss Cross Industrial Estate, Calmsden, Cotswold



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| Site number and name | 1a. Foss Cross Industrial Estate, Calmsden, Cotswold (Note this site is referred to as Site No. 26 Fosse Cross Industrial Estate in Appendix C of Technical Evidence Paper WCS-N Site Selection Methodology and the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Report). |
| Location: | Off A429, between Foss Cross and Calmsden, 9 km north of Cirencester, Cotswold. Grid Reference: Easting 405620 Northing 209049. |
| Site description: | Small irregular shaped industrial estate containing Household Recycling (HRC) storage, equine and pet services and other uses. |
| Site area: | 6.4 hectares. (Note the area is identical to that outlined on Inset map 18 (Page 87) of Gloucestershire Waste Local Plan 2002-2012). |
| Suitable uses and capacity: | The Waste Planning Authority (WPA) is of the view that due to its location outside of Zone C, some way distant from the County's main waste arisings, this site is likely to be suitable for relatively small scale waste management/treatment or for transfer. |
| Environmental & other constraints: | Biodiversity / Ecology: The ecological assessment indicates that the overall impact on biodiversity could potentially be uncertain or positive. Foss Cross Quarry Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) is within 250 metres. Also Calmsden Railway line Key Wildlife Site is within 250m. Flood Risk: The Level 2 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) indicates that the site is fully in Flood Zone 1 and therefore there is very low flood risk. However, the site is lying over a Major High Aquifer. Sensitive receptors: None. |
| Deliverability: | Gloucestershire County Council (Property Services), Equine & Pet Services Ltd and Cirencester Self Storage Ltd have indicated that land is potentially available for smaller scale waste management use / or for transfer. |
| Summary of Sustainability Appraisal (SA) results: <small>Note: SA looks at the expected social, economic and environmental effects of a proposal</small> | The Stage 1 SA results indicate that the only minor negative (or negative / question mark) scores were for Objectives 6 and 12 on issues of employment opportunities and geodiversity. The only major negative score was for Objective 9: Landscape – due to the fact that the site is in the Cotswold Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB). The Stage 2 SA results for this site show that (for the scenario tested as likely to have the greatest impact) the only minor negative (or negative / question mark) scores are for Objectives 1, 3, 6, 12 & 17 on issues of health and well-being, amenity, geodiversity and transport. The only major negative/question mark score was for Landscape – due to the fact that the site is in the Cotswold Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB). |
| Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA) summary: <small>Note: the purpose of HRA is to ensure the protection of designated natural habitats and species</small> | The nearest European site is Cotswold Beechwoods Special Area of Conservation (SAC) and the implication of this and the potential impacts on other European sites are detailed in: Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Reports under Objective 8: Biodiversity, Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA) Baseline Reports and the Waste Core Strategy (WCS) Site Options Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA) Report which forms part of this consultation. |

Seeking your views...

We welcome your views on the following:

- The principle of focusing our search for sites primarily on Zone C
- The merits of the 10 specific sites we have identified in Zone C
- Any other areas within Zone C that we should be looking at for incorporating waste treatment facilities into future development sites. For example the potential urban extensions which may come forward at Gloucester and Cheltenham
- The principle of identifying sites outside Zone C to bring forward if needed
- The merits of the sites we have identified outside Zone C
- Whether you are aware of any other suitable sites within or outside Zone C that we have missed.

The comments we receive will be taken into account when formally publishing the WCS in 2010.

How to have your say...

The consultation period runs for 8 weeks from 5th October - 30th November 2009.

There are a number of ways in which you can respond:

- 1.** Complete an electronic questionnaire at <http://www.engagespace.co.uk/engage/gcc/>
- 2.** Complete a hard copy questionnaire (available here, at your library / council office or as a download from our website www.goucestershire.gov.uk/wcs)
 - a.** Submit your completed form to one of our staff at the event
 - b.** Send it to us at the following freepost address:

Minerals and Waste Planning Policy
Environment Department
Gloucestershire County Council,
Shire Hall
FREEPOST NAT8320
GLOUCESTER
GL1 2BR
(No stamp required)

 - c.** Email your response to: m-wplans@gloucestershire.gov.uk

Next steps

1st December 2009 onwards:
Consultation results analysed

Autumn 2010:
Publication of the Waste Core Strategy

December 2010:
Submission to the Secretary of State

April 2011:
Examination by independent inspector

December 2011:
Adoption of the Waste Core Strategy

More information is available online at
www.goucestershire.gov.uk/wcs

Appendix 3 – Complete List of Respondents

| Name (sorted alphabetically by surname) | Organisation (where applicable) |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| I. Abbott | |
| K. Abbott | |
| N. & D. A. Adams | |
| Christine Adamson | |
| P. Allen | |
| Dennis Andrewartha | Gloucestershire County Councillor |
| Philip Anelay | North Somerset Council |
| Shona Arora | Gloucestershire NHS |
| Andrew Ashcroft | |
| Christopher Ayers | |
| Juliet Bailey | |
| D. Baker | |
| P. Baker | |
| Jacqueline Baldwin | |
| Jamie Baldwin | |
| Mr & Mrs Bamford | |
| Joanne Barnett | |
| Fiona Bartlam | Rifina |
| S. Bate | |
| Chris Bates | |
| Gwen Belcher | |
| E. Bell | |
| MichaelBellamy | |
| David Berry | The Coal Authority |
| Glenda Berry | |
| R & I Berry | |
| Tim Besien | |
| MichaelBingham | |
| Lucy Binnie | Smiths Gloucester Ltd. |
| Charles Bircher | |
| Anthony Blackburn | Gloucestershire County Councillor |
| R. Blake | |
| Philip Booth | |
| James Bosomworth | |
| William Boughton | |
| Ken Bradford | |
| Michael Brookes | |
| J. C. Brown | |
| P. Brown | |
| Keith Brushwood | |
| Alan Bulpin | Waste Recycling Group Ltd. |
| Ian Bufton | |
| Mr & Mrs Bye | |
| Claire Calder | |
| Alistair Cameron | |
| Claire Card | |
| Nigel Card | |
| Tim Carter | Teddington & Alstone Parish Council |

| Name (sorted alphabetically by surname) | Organisation (where applicable) |
|--|--|
| Martin Casemore | |
| Neil Chapman | Highways Agency |
| Ruth Clare | Environment Agency |
| I. Clarke | |
| Pauline Clarke | Tewkesbury Town Council |
| J. Clay | Agricultural Supplies Co (Fairford) Ltd |
| Terry Clinton | |
| Dave Cockcroft | |
| R. C. Codwin | |
| Trevor Colbeck | |
| Mr & Mrs Collier | |
| Humphrey Cook | Humphrey Cook Associates |
| L. W. Cook | |
| Martin Cooke | |
| Mike Cooke | |
| Julian Cope | |
| Beryl Cottam | |
| John Coxon | |
| A. Craven | |
| Anne Craven | |
| Richard Craven | |
| Sue Creswick | Stroud Town Council |
| J. K. Critchley | |
| Martin Crix | MLAGB - Muzzle Loaders" Association of Great Britain |
| David & Ashley Croft | |
| Roger Cullimore | Moreton C. Cullimore (Gravels) Ltd. |
| Gregory Dance | |
| John Darwent | |
| Sally Davidson | |
| Mair Davies | |
| Chris Davies | |
| Kevin Daws | |
| Parmjit Dhandha MP | |
| Alan Dicks | |
| Simon Dodd | European Metal Recycling Ltd. |
| Peter G. Dodson | |
| Marguerite Doubleday | |
| Hilary Dowdswell | Cainscross Parish Council |
| David Drew | |
| W. Drinkwater | |
| M. Driver | |
| Robert Duncan | |
| Paul Duncliffe | P.E. Duncliffe Ltd. |
| Dennis & G. Eddy | |
| Peter Edis-Bates | |
| Bill Edwards | Environmental Waste Controls Plc. |
| Rupert Ellis | |
| Steven Eperjesi | |
| Mark Epton | Sustainable Stonehouse |
| Barbara Farmer | SWARD (Safety in Waste and Rubbish Disposal) |
| Janet Farrow | Newtown Area Community and Residents Association |

| Name (sorted alphabetically by surname) | Organisation (where applicable) |
|--|--|
| Sue Fleming | |
| R. Fletcher | |
| Christine Fletcher | |
| Helen Fletcher | |
| Susan Fletcher | |
| Louise Flory | |
| Nigel Flory | |
| Ashely Foale | |
| S. Ford | |
| Anouska Francis | Tewkesbury Borough Council |
| Colin Frith | |
| Stuart Fry | Brookthorpe with Whaddon Parish Council |
| Rob Gaffney | |
| Bernard Gant | |
| Jacqueline Gardener | |
| Richard Geary | Cheltenham Borough Council |
| Claire Gee | |
| Rita Gerry | |
| Nigel Gibbons | Forest of Dean District Council |
| Dee Gibson-Wain | |
| Caroline Gladstone | |
| Kevin Glass | |
| Terry Glastonbury | Gloucestershire County Councillor |
| Francis Gobey | |
| Janet Goddard | Sunhill Action Group |
| Jane Godsell | |
| J. Godwin | |
| David Goodhall | |
| John Goolden | |
| Peter Gough | Longford Parish Council |
| Richard Graham | |
| Lewis Grant | Urbaser Ltd. |
| Richard Graves | |
| John Green | |
| Julie Greening | Newtown Area Community and Residents Association |
| R. J. Gregory | |
| M. Gribble | Eastington Parish Council |
| Stephen Gribble | |
| G. Griffiths | |
| Anne Griffiths | |
| Michael Griffiths | |
| Peter Grinnell | |
| Kate Haigh | |
| Stuart Haines | |
| John Hale | Wellington Park Properties Ltd. |
| Mrs Haliday | Village Farm |
| Gervase Hamilton | |
| Gervase Hamilton | Woodchester Parish Council |
| Tom Hancock | CPRE (Campaign to Protect Rural England) |
| G. A. Handley | |
| Sue Hanman | Cam Parish Council |

| Name (sorted alphabetically by surname) | Organisation (where applicable) |
|--|--|
| A. R. Harber | |
| Chris Harmer | |
| David Harris | |
| Graham Harris | |
| Jackie Harris | |
| Mike Harris | |
| Peter Harris | |
| Rob Harris | |
| Roisin Harte | |
| Roisin Harte | Gloucestershire VCS |
| Gerald Hartley | |
| Ian Hartley | |
| Anna Hartsoe | |
| Eva Harvie | |
| G. Hastings | |
| Irene Hatton | |
| Terence Hayes | |
| Jean Hayward | |
| Michael Hayward | |
| Margaret Hazel | |
| D. Heath | |
| Michael Hedderman | |
| Michael Heenan | |
| Jane Hennell | British Waterways |
| Margaret Highton | |
| Rachel Hill | |
| Elizabeth Hillary | |
| Sue Hillier-Richardson | Tewkesbury Borough Councillor |
| Jeremy Hilton | Gloucestershire County Councillor |
| Paul Hodgkinson | Cotswold District Councillor |
| Belinda Holder | Bishops Cleeve Parish Council |
| D. Holmes | |
| Diane Holmes | |
| Tim Hopes | |
| Julian Hopkins | |
| Martin Horwood MP | |
| David Howard | Oxenton Parish Meeting |
| Lucy Howard | |
| E.J. & P.A. Howell | |
| John Hubert | |
| L. Ireland | Frampton on Severn Parish Council |
| Beverley Jackson | |
| Zoe Jackson | Cold Aston Parish Council |
| Chris James | |
| Mark James | |
| Matt James | |
| Sue Janota | South East England Partnership Board |
| Alec Jeakins | |
| S. M. Jenning | |
| Ray Jennings | |
| R. J. Johnson | |

| Name (sorted alphabetically by surname) | Organisation (where applicable) |
|--|---|
| Adrian Jones | West Gloucestershire Green Party |
| Ceri Jones | |
| Michelle Jones | |
| Charles Kaye | |
| Peter Kearns | |
| Susan Kennedy | |
| Lynsey Kitchener | |
| T. P. Knight | |
| Dave Koncher | |
| L. Connor | |
| Richard Lacey | Stonehouse Town Council |
| Helen Lane | |
| Eva Langrock | |
| Catherine Larmouth | |
| Cherry Lavell | |
| Alasdair Lawrence | Complete Circle |
| Fiona Lawro | |
| A. Leaney | Dursley Town Council |
| Vicki Leddington | Northway Area Residents and Homeowners Association |
| David Lee | |
| Jill Lee | |
| Tim Legge | |
| Hazel Lewis | |
| John Lewis | |
| R. Lintott | |
| Christopher Llewellyn | |
| Richard Lloyd | CPRE (Campaign to Protect Rural England) Gloucestershire Branch |
| Alistair Lock & Penny White | |
| D. Lord | Whitminster Parish Council |
| Brian Love | |
| Wanda Lozinska | |
| D.J. Luckett | |
| M.D Lumsdon | |
| Sarah Lunnon | Gloucestershire County Councillor |
| Ian Mackenzie | Innsworth Parish Council |
| Elaine MacTiernan | Northway Area Residents and Homeowners Association |
| Kirsty Maguire | Robert Hitchins Ltd. |
| Margaret Maisey | |
| Fran Manley | |
| Gordon W. Mansfield | |
| Veronica L. Mansfield | |
| David Manzi-fe | |
| David Marland | |
| J. Marsden | |
| Ian Marshall | |
| David Mason | |
| Patricia Ann Massey | |
| Robert Massey | |
| R. P. Massey | |
| Lucy McCaskie | |
| Tim McCombe | Government Office for the South West (GOSW) |

| Name (sorted alphabetically by surname) | Organisation (where applicable) |
|--|---|
| Chris McGough | Warner Estate Holdings Plc |
| E. J. McGrory | Hardwicke Parish Council |
| E. J. McGrory | Shurdington Parish Council |
| Stephen McHale | Gloucestershire County Labour Group |
| Fiona McKenzie | Gloucestershire County Councillor |
| Dionne Meade | |
| Louise Melling | |
| Chris Merkel | |
| Martin Metcalfe | |
| Keith Mills | |
| Sylvia Mills | |
| David Mole | |
| Alexia Monroe | Bourton on the Hill Parish Council |
| Andrew Montague | |
| Be Montague | |
| George Montague | |
| Tim Montague | |
| Susie Moore | Chedworth Parish Council |
| G. C. Morgan | |
| Hazel Morris | |
| Hugh Morris | |
| Valerie Morris | Woodmancote Parish Council |
| David & Margaret Mountifield | |
| Anna Mozol | |
| Mr & Mrs Nash | |
| J. A. Neale | |
| T. Newman | |
| John R. Nicholson | Standish Parish Council |
| John R. Nicholson | Nympsfield Parish Council |
| John R. Nicholson | Didmarton Parish Council |
| Lise Noakes | |
| Lise Noakes | Gloucester City Councillor |
| Darren Nott | |
| Kathryn Oakey | Uckington Parish Council |
| Andrew Oakley | |
| Carlos Odomez | |
| Beryl V O'Dowd | |
| Marion O'Dowd | |
| Michael O'Dowd | |
| C. F. Oldershaw | Gloucestershire Heritage Urban Regeneration Company (GHURC) |
| Meg Olpin | |
| David Owen | Gloucestershire Geology Trust |
| G. Page | |
| Gary Parsons | Sport England |
| Josephine Parsons | |
| B. Partridge | |
| Mark Pavey | |
| John Peacey | |
| Hermann Pehl | |
| Tim Perkins | Viridor |
| A. Perry | |

| Name (sorted alphabetically by surname) | Organisation (where applicable) |
|--|---|
| Simon Pickering | Gloucestershire Environmental Partnership |
| Keith Plested | |
| Jennifer Potts | |
| Nigel Potts | |
| Kay Powell | |
| Christine Prince | Chalford Parish Council |
| Lisa Pritchard | Waste Management Team, Gloucestershire County Council |
| David Purchase | |
| Martin Quaile | Gloucestershire County Councillor |
| Bernard Quinn | |
| Tim Quinton | Natural England |
| T. Radway | TACR Consultancy |
| Hazel Rank-Broadley | |
| Ian Rank-Broadley | |
| M. J. Rawlins | |
| Diana Ray | |
| Diana Ray | Cold Aston Parish Council |
| Simon Read | |
| C. Reeves | |
| Cathy Reid | Stoke Orchard Parish Council |
| Jeff Rhodes | Biffa Waste Services |
| Paul Rhodes | |
| Lynn Richmond | |
| Peter Richmond | |
| Julian Rideout | |
| Charles Robb | |
| M. Robb | |
| Daniel Robbins | |
| David Robbins | |
| Nicola Robbins | |
| Elizabeth Roberts | King's Stanley Parish Council |
| Laurence Robertson MP | |
| A. G. Rogers | |
| Teresa Rooney | |
| Martin Rudland | |
| Jennifer Rudman | |
| Mike Ryan | National Grid |
| Ben Sadler | |
| Carl Sadler | |
| Robert Sanders | |
| Philip Saunders | |
| Philip Saunders | West Dean Parish Council |
| Paul Savage | |
| Anna Savin | |
| David Searle | |
| Arlinda Seljimi | |
| Fred and Carol Shaftoe | |
| Stephen Sharpe | |
| Venkatesh Shenoi | |
| Paul Sheridan | |
| Clare Sheridan | |

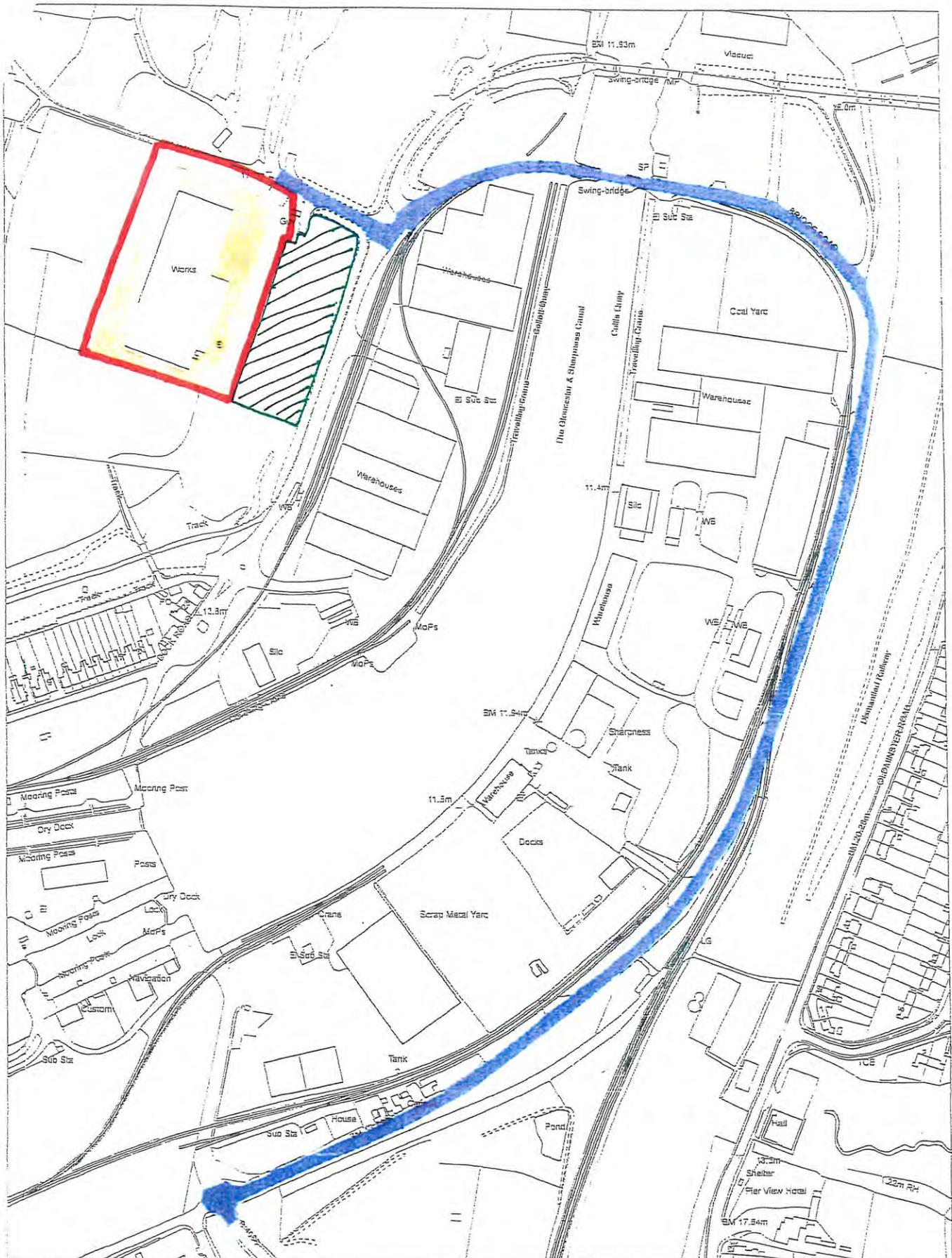
| Name (sorted alphabetically by surname) | Organisation (where applicable) |
|--|--|
| Clare Sheridan | GlosVAIN |
| Diana Shirley | GlosAIN |
| Julie Shirley | |
| Frank Skinner | |
| A. R. Slatter | |
| Andy Smith | |
| Katie Smith | Elmbridge Neighbourhood Partnership |
| Roger Smith | |
| Roger Snipe | |
| Jo Sobey | |
| Brett Spiller | New Earth Solutions Group Ltd. |
| Sally Sprason | |
| Ben Stansfield | Cory Environmental |
| I. Stegg | |
| O. Stephens | |
| Cole Steven | |
| Faith Stevens | |
| Mary Clare Stewart | |
| Rachelle Strauss | |
| John Stretton | |
| Jocelyn Stuart-Grumbar | |
| Barbara Tait | Stroud District Council |
| J. E. Tapp | |
| Jessica Taylor | Leonard Stanley Parish Council |
| Louise Taylor | |
| Duke Theedam | Wheatpieces Parish Council |
| Simon Thomas | |
| Russell Thompson | |
| Michael Thorpe | Gloucester City Council |
| Rebecca Tomkins | |
| John Torr | |
| Henning Totz | South West Councils |
| A. Towell | |
| S. Towell | |
| Suzanne Towell | |
| K. Tranter | |
| W. Treen | |
| R. Trelfa | |
| Anne Trower | |
| Jane Tuck | |
| Mark Tufnell | |
| Mark Tufnell | North Cerney Parish Council |
| Everard Turnmonkey | |
| Andrew Turrall | |
| M. Tyack | |
| Donna Valentine | |
| Rinengi Varte | |
| Sarah Viall | |
| L. G. Virgo | |
| V. Virgo | |
| R. Wager | |

| Name (sorted alphabetically by surname) | Organisation (where applicable) |
|--|---|
| A. R. Walker | |
| Roma Walker | |
| Katy Wallis | Grundon Waste Management |
| Elaine Waterson | |
| Alan Watson | Gloucestershire Friends of the Earth |
| Sue Watson | Lydney Town Council |
| Malcolm Watt | Cotswold AONB Partnership |
| S. Weaver | Moreton Valence Parish Meeting |
| Nick & Gina Webster | |
| Michelle West-Wiggins | |
| Gerald Whelan | |
| Kieran Whelan | |
| Barrie White | |
| Martin Whiteside | Stroud District Councillor |
| - Wilce | Cricklade Town Council |
| C.M. Wilcox | |
| Jane Wilkinson | |
| T. L. Willett | Winchcombe Town Council |
| E. J. Willey | |
| E. M. Willey | |
| Angela Williams | |
| Mike Williams | |
| Brett Williams | |
| M. Williams | |
| Angela Williams | |
| C. Wilson | |
| Dave Witts | Severn & Avon Valley Combined Flood Group |
| Barry Wood | |
| Christine Woodward | |
| Brett Woolridge | |
| Paul Wormald | MVV |
| Alice Wyndham | |
| Miriam Yagud | |
| Mel Yates | |
| Jason Young | |
| Ralph Young | Cotswold District Council |

Appendix 4 – Omission Site Plans

Omission Site: Land at Sharpness

Promoted by New Earth Solutions Group Ltd.

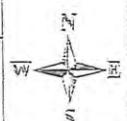


Streamline Building - Sharpness

1:2,500

Produced by: SJL

10/05/2007



**Omission Site: Land at Moreton Valence
promoted by Land and Mineral Management
on behalf of Smith's (Gloucester) Ltd.**

