Gloucestershire County Council

Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy and Core Waste Strategy Stakeholder Engagement

Report of 22 March 2006 Workshop

26 May 2006

Entec UK Limited

Report for

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1. Introduction

1.1 Background

This report describes the outcomes of a workshop held on 22 March 2006 by Gloucestershire County Council (GCC). The workshop was held jointly between the 'Gloucestershire Waste Partnership' (GWP)[1] and GCC's Minerals and Waste Planning Policy Team. The aim of the workshop was to explore with stakeholders issues for the Gloucestershire Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (JMWMS) and Waste Core Strategy (WCS).

Recognising that the JMWMS and the WCS will affect everyone living and working in Gloucestershire, the GWP and the Minerals and Waste Planning Policy Team were keen to engage the community at this initial stage in the development of the strategies. The benefits of doing so include: production of strategies that are more likely to reflect local priorities and expectations; encouraging local ownership of the JMWMS and the WCS; increased awareness of waste management and planning issues; and stronger relationships between the GWP, the waste planners, the local community and other stakeholders.

1.1.1 The Gloucestershire Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy

The GWP is in the early stages of developing a JMWMS. The output from the workshop will inform development of the draft JMWMS.

1.1.2 The Gloucestershire Waste Core Strategy

GCC's Minerals and Waste Planning Policy Team is in the early stages of drafting its WCS. The first key task is to draft an **Issues and Preferred Option Report**. Work has already commenced on the report and the workshop provided an opportunity for stakeholders to express views on issues relevant to its development prior to it being approved as a basis for consultation by GCC's Lead Cabinet Member in late spring 2006.

1.2 Structure of this Report

The report presents a record of the discussions held with stakeholders at the workshop together with analysis of the emerging messages for the GWP and GCC for development of the JMWMS and WCS respectively. It has been written by Entec UK Ltd – an environmental, planning and engineering consultancy. Entec provided independent facilitation support at the workshop and worked with the GWP and the County Council planners to design, manage and analyse the findings from the workshop. This report seeks to provide an objective analysis of the findings.

Specifically, the remainder of this report contains the following information:

[1] The GWP comprises the County Council as Waste Disposal Authority and the District Councils as Waste Collection Authorities.

- **Section 2 –** Overview of the workshop format, agenda and attendees;
- **Section 3 –** Analysis of workshop findings; and
- **Section 4 –** Key messages for the JMWMS and the WCS.

2. The Workshop

2.1 Overview

On 22 March 2006 a full-day workshop was held with key stakeholders at the Guild Hall in Gloucester. To ensure that the workshop discussion and findings were independent of the GWP and GCC, the workshop was facilitated by Entec UK Ltd with support from Alison Millward Associates.

A total of 160 stakeholders were invited to the workshop. The workshop was also advertised to the general public by placing advertisements in local Gloucestershire newspapers and issuing a press release. Invitees comprised a mixture of businesses, environment groups, local authorities, town and parish council members, ward members and representatives from statutory consultees. A total of 60 people attended. A list of attendees is presented in **Appendix A**.

The workshop comprised a combination of presentations and three round-table discussions. The attendees were divided into 11 groups. Each group had a facilitator to guide the discussion and record the views expressed. In addition, at the end of each round-table discussion session each group fed back to the full workshop on some of the key issues raised by that group. The level of support among other tables for important ideas and recommendations was gauged, and recorded on a laptop computer. This workshop provided the opportunity for stakeholders to become involved in the strategy development and planning process at the earliest possible stage, before any formal drafting of the key documents had taken place. The event was designed to generate as many views and ideas as possible and to test which of those were most widely held. There was no attempt to bring the stakeholders to any consensus on any of the views or ideas raised, but this should happen later in the planning process. The full workshop agenda is presented in **Appendix B** and the presentations in **Appendix C**.

2.2 Workshop Evaluation

The participants were asked to fill in feedback forms to rate their satisfaction with the workshop (on a scale of 1-5 where 5 was excellent, 3 was good and 1 was poor). When asked about the range of stakeholders attending the workshop, 92% of participants gave a rating of 3 or above. Regarding the value of presentations, 90% provided a rating of 3 or above. Regarding the value of the group discussions on vision and objectives (session one), waste strategy issues (session two) and waste facility locations (session three), 87%, 92% and 82% respectively provided a rating of 3 and above. Importantly, 90% provided a rating of 3 and above when asked the extent to which they felt their views has been heard and recorded. The full feedback results are presented in **Appendix D**.

3. Analysis of Findings

3.1 Overview of Analysis

A full transcript of the discussions was recorded by facilitators at the workshop. This is presented in **Appendix E**. Key issues raised by each group in the feedback session at the end of each round-table group discussion session are presented in **Appendix F**.

The transcripts of the group discussions and record of key issues raised in the feedback sessions were used to analyse the workshop findings. The analysis is based on the general nature of comments on each issue, how frequently issues were recorded by facilitators and support for key issues raised during the feedback sessions.

The analysis presented is broadly qualitative rather than quantitative although an indication of the number of workshop tables expressing similar opinions is provided where possible. This reflects the workshop design that set out to record views, maximise opportunities for discussion and explore key issues, rather than to obtain numerical data on support for particular ideas. Issues raised and recorded in the group discussions were not always the consensus of the groups but were also comments made by individuals. Further, there was insufficient time for all tables to raise all key issues during the feedback sessions – key points only were noted; consequently, information on the number of tables supporting a particular point is not available for all points raised in the groups.

3.2 Discussion Session One – Vision and Objectives of the JMWMS and the WCS

3.2.1 Background

Following a presentation by Mike Williams (Head of Waste Management, GCC) regarding the key issues associated with waste management, the participants discussed the vision and objectives relevant to the JMWMS and WCS. The objectives were presented in composite form, clustering objectives with similar themes. The discussion paper for the session is presented in **Appendix G**. Each table discussed between two and four clusters of objectives (resulting in each cluster being discussed by three to four groups). Key issues discussed were:

- What stakeholders thought should comprise an overarching vision for waste management/planning in Gloucestershire;
- Whether stakeholders agreed or disagreed with any of the objectives in the clusters discussed; and
- Which objectives could be shared by both the JMWMS and WCS.

3.2.2 Issues Emerging

Comments regarding the vision and objectives were general in nature. Specific comments on particular objectives were not typically made and comments tended to focus on the overall nature of the cluster of objectives. **Appendix E** presents the comments grouped by cluster. Due to the broad range of comments made and their general nature, it has not been practical to record quantitatively, the number of similarly themed comments made regarding each cluster consequently, the analysis is qualitative drawing out overall themes from the groups. Where no overall theme was discernable, this is noted.

Vision

There were two main themes emerging from the discussion on the vision for the JMWMS and WCS. Namely, people felt strongly that the vision should:

- Place more emphasis on waste minimisation; and
- Be in clear and plain English, with no jargon (for example, it was pointed out that the term 'waste hierarchy' is not widely understood).

In addition, people said that the vision should:

- Include the importance of education to encourage people and businesses to reduce waste and recycle and compost more;
- Encompass businesses as well as householders; and
- Focus on delivery and implementation.

Objectives

The main theme of the discussion was that the objectives were too complicated and used too much jargon. People felt strongly that they should be short, simple and written in plain English. Examples of this include:

- Attitudes and behaviour: the objective on 'changing behaviour' was felt to be unfocussed;
- Business and markets: the term 'waste management enterprise' was confusing; and
- Development planning: the meaning of 'opportunities' was not understood by all (i.e. 'to ensure that waste management issues are properly considered and opportunities are incorporated into new development proposals.')

Each cluster of objectives was discussed by three or four groups and a wide range of comments were made by individuals.

Attitudes and behaviour: people felt that changing attitudes and behaviour was very important. The key word was 'education', which people said should be specifically included in the objectives. Some people were concerned that the meaning of the existing objectives was unclear (i.e. what exactly are these objectives seeking to achieve?). Several ideas were suggested for changing attitudes and behaviour e.g. recycling 'road shows', targeting families and businesses who produce large amounts of waste and implementing easy to use waste services for householders.

Business and markets: two groups emphasised the importance of ensuring that there are markets for products made from recycled materials. Other than this, no overall themes emerged from the discussion.

Development planning: the importance of ensuring that sites are available for waste management facilities was a key issue in this discussion. People were unsure how effective the objective to 'safeguard' suitable sites for the location of waste management facilities over other uses would be. They considered protection of the countryside, and the Green belt in particular, to be important. There was confusion about the exact meaning of some objectives[2]. An additional objective might be required to ensure that the community were involved in the planning process.

Environmental impact: the dominant theme to emerge from this discussion was a desire to strengthen the objectives. For example, 'To minimise adverse environmental impacts' and 'To encourage sensitive waste management practices' were considered weak. Mention of meeting legal requirements should be made explicit in the objective.

Partnership working: there were only a few individual comments and no major themes from this discussion. The notion of improving more community groups in partnerships was mooted, to hold licences and administer grants. Some questioned the involvement of businesses in partnerships, as this would conflict with their role as waste manager and producer.

Process management: there were only a few individual comments and no major themes from this discussion.

Proximity to arisings: there was concern that this objective needed to recognise that different types of waste arise from different sources in different locations. The key was to minimise the distances such waste travelled for each situation.

Resources and funding: the main comments on this objective were that it should address more directly the issue of where funding will come from, and that the wording was too long and complex.

Waste hierarchy: the importance of education and increasing individual/ household/ community responsibility for waste was the key theme from this discussion. Waste minimisation, from the local to national level, was considered essential.

3.3 Discussion Session Two – Waste Strategy Issues

3.3.1 Background

Following a presentation by Lisa Pritchard (Waste Technical Officer, GCC) and Sue Kinsey (Recycling Officer, GCC) on developing the JMWMS, the participants discussed the following issues:

[2] Specifically the following objectives: 'To ensure that waste management issues are properly considered and opportunities are incorporated into new development proposals' and 'To provide a strategy for assessing the appropriateness of waste management facilities in the Green belt, and of the Green Belt boundaries themselves'.

- What the JMWMS can do to encourage waste minimisation;
- What recycling and composting targets should be set and whether they should be higher than those proposed by Government (50% by 2020);
- How enhanced recycling/composting can be achieved;
- What types of residual waste management facilities are acceptable/preferable;
- Whether value should be recovered from residual waste and if so, how; and
- Whether Gloucestershire's future waste management facilities should be centralised or decentralised.

At the end of the group discussion there was a feedback session in which each group facilitator gave feedback to the workshop on one or two key ideas or recommendations to emerge from their group discussion. A record was made of how many other groups supported these ideas/recommendations in the feedback sessions; main issues are indicated in *italics*. It is important to note in interpreting this information that only a selection of issues were raised in the feedback session, and this is not therefore an indication of the relative importance of all issues raised in the group discussions.

The analysis below also contains tables that show the main issues recorded by facilitators (issues recorded by two or more groups) during the group discussions. This provides an additional indication of the relative importance to participants of each issue. Views may represent individuals comments and do not represent a consensus as this was not being sought.

3.3.2 Issues Emerging

Waste minimisation

The importance of education, communication and awareness raising for waste minimisation was raised in the feedback session (*supported by five groups*). People said that retailers and manufacturers must take more responsibility to reduce waste at source, in particular by reducing the amount of packaging. It was acknowledged that there was a limit to what the GWP could achieve on its own, but that it did have a role in lobbying government to put pressure on manufacturers and retailers to reduce waste (*supported by six groups*). There was support for a stepped approach to waste minimisation: first better facilities and collections, then education (carrot) and finally penalties (stick) (*supported by three groups*).

The following table presents issues recorded during the group discussions by facilitators. The issues raised as key reflect the feedback session analysis above in that education and awareness, use of incentives and penalties and addressing producers and retailers received strong support.

Table 3.1 Waste minimisation – key recorded during the group discussions

Issue	Number of groups
Importance of education, communication and awareness-raising	8
Use incentives to encourage waste minimisation	7
Use penalties to enforce waste minimisation	6
Producers and retailers have a responsibility to reduce waste, especially packaging	5
Lobby central government to put pressure on producers and retailers to reduce waste	4
Partnership working and a joint approach are important	2
Waste collections should be well designed and managed.	2

Recycling and composting

There was support for a higher target for recycling and composting in the feedback session. Although some people stressed the importance of setting an achievable target and thought that 50-60% was realistic (*supported by one group*), others preferred a higher target such as 70-80% recycling and composting (*supported by six groups*)[3]. Some people thought that a target date of 2020 was too distant and that interim targets would be useful.

The following table presents key issues recorded in the group discussions by facilitators. The most frequently raised issue was to make recycling and composting easier and convenient for people. This meant things such as collecting a wider variety of materials for recycling from households, improving access to bring sites and distribution of cheap home compost bins. Stakeholders said that this should be accompanied by educational activities to raise awareness of why recycling and composting are important. The use of incentives or penalties was discussed (e.g. reducing the frequency of residual waste collections), with potential increase in fly tipping being a concern to some. Finally, the financial cost of recycling and composting options was raised as an issue.

Table 3.2 Recycling and composting – issues recorded during the group discussions

Issue	Number of groups
Recycling and composting should be made easy and convenient for people	7
Economic considerations are important (e.g. cost of recycling different materials)	3
Education and awareness raising are important	3
Incentives or fines should be used to increase recycling and composting	3

[3] Note that although six groups said they supported a 70-80% recycling target in the feedback session, this target was raised by one discussion table only in the group discussions.

Residual waste management

Energy from waste was generally supported as being the best option for residual waste management, with landfill seen as the least preferable option. It was stressed that energy from waste should only be used when as much waste as possible had been recycled or composted. Technical, economic and environmental criteria were considered important for deciding how to manage residual waste. Some people stated that the GWP should remain open-minded when considering different technologies (including consideration of emerging technologies), and others that only proven technologies should be used. People discussed whether there should be one regional facility for residual waste management or small-scale, local facilities (*supported by three groups*).

The following table presents key issues recorded in the group discussions by facilitators. There is support for energy recovery, avoidance of landfill and maximisation of recycling and reuse.

Table 3.3 Residual waste management – issues recorded during the group discussions

Issue	Number of groups
Energy recovery supported	4
Landfill is the least preferable option	4
Recycle and reuse as much as possible prior to energy recovery	4
Economic evaluation is required to determine which is the most effective option	3
Environmental/ pollution control crucial	3
Technical evaluation is required to determine which is the most effective option	3
Do not rule out emerging technologies	2
Need more information on the different residual waste management options	2
Use proven technology	2

Location

Overall, people said that decisions about location were dependent upon the specific type of waste. In general, people said that a decentralised network of smaller facilities would be the best way to manage waste in Gloucestershire, the main reason being to minimise transport impacts. This was considered particularly important for household waste recycling centres, composting sites, local heat and power produced from energy from waste plants, and facilities for waste management on industrial sites or business parks. On the other hand, there was also some support for having fewer, larger sites, the main reasons being to minimise planning risk and because these sites would be easier to manage. This was considered particularly important for large energy from waste plants and hazardous waste treatment facilities. Opportunities for sharing facilities between counties were discussed (*supported by three groups*). Cost effectiveness was mentioned as an important criterion for deciding on where to locate facilities.

The following table presents key issues recorded in the group discussions by facilitators. The most frequently mentioned key issue by some way was that small, local facilities are preferable.

Table 3.4 Location – issues recorded during the group discussions

Issue	Number of groups
Smaller, local facilities are preferable, close to where the waste is produced	8
Cost effectiveness is important criterion	4
Fewer, larger sites are preferable, to reduce planning risk	4
Location depends on type of waste	4
Transport impact is important criterion	3
Environmental impact is important criterion	2
Facilities for special/ hazardous waste should be centralised	2
Household waste recycling centres should be local and easy to access	2

3.4 Discussion Session Three – Waste Facility Locational Issues

3.4.1 Background

Following a presentation by Kevin Phillips (Team Leader, Minerals and Waste Planning Policy, GCC) on waste planning in Gloucestershire and more specifically, the new planning regime and the need to produce a **Waste Core Strategy**, the participants discussed positive and negative criteria for selecting sites for waste management facilities. Most groups also tried to prioritise their top two positive and negative criteria, for both local and strategic facilities.

The participants were presented with a 'starter for ten' of positive and constraining locational criteria, devised by the waste planners. The positive criteria were: proximity to primary roads; brownfield/derelict land; locating with complementary existing activities; using sustainable modes of transport (e.g. rail or water); and locating facilities near to arisings. The constraining criteria were: cultural heritage interests; landscape and visual impact; proximity to sensitive land uses; and pollution control issues.

At the end of the group discussion there was a feedback session in which each group facilitator gave feedback to the workshop. A record was made of how many other groups supported these ideas in the feedback sessions; main issues are indicated in *italics*. It is important to note in interpreting this information that only a selection of issues were raised in the feedback session, and this is not therefore an indication of the relative importance of all issues raised in the group discussions. The analysis below includes tables showing which criteria were recorded as 'top two' priorities in the transcripts recorded by group facilitators.

3.4.2 Issues Emerging

Positive Locational Criteria

A number of different positive locational factors were mentioned. Importantly, the criteria in the 'starter for ten' provided by the waste planners were broadly endorsed by participants i.e.: proximity to primary roads; brownfield/derelict land; locating with complementary existing activities; using sustainable modes of transport (e.g. rail or water) (*supported by seven groups*); and locating facilities near to arisings. Notwithstanding this, the comment was made by a number of groups that the extent to which development can be directed to brownfield sites may

be limited due to site availability (*supported by four groups*) as they were simply not enough available sites in Gloucestershire and on those that were available, waste management uses would be competing with other land uses such as housing.

Other suggested positive criteria for waste facility locations were:

- Sites which have the potential for the achievement of high quality and sensitive designs (*supported by eight groups*);
- Sites which have suitable geology (i.e. impermeable geology, which would reduce the risks of groundwater contamination from some 'open air' methods of waste management) (*supported by four groups*);
- Sites with potential for appropriate buffer zones/stand-off distances to be maintained (i.e. where landscaping potential could be maximised) (*supported by three groups*);
- Former airstrip sites may make suitable locations for waste management facilities (*supported by three groups*);
- Sites where the potential for using combined heat and power could be maximised (assuming the method of waste management involves the generation of energy);
- For household waste recycling centres – sites which are well located and accessible to the communities that they are intended to serve;
- Sites that are in close proximity to 'end users' of any waste management products e.g. compost markets should, where possible, be close to any Gloucestershire composting facilities.

Eight groups recorded what they considered to be their 'top two' most important criteria. These were:

- Good transport access to sites, including by sustainable modes of transport (*supported by eight groups*); and
- Close proximity to waste arisings (*supported by seven groups*).

The table below lists the criteria which were recorded as priorities by the group facilitators. The main priorities were proximity to waste arisings, proximity to transport connections, proximity to sustainable transport modes and being remote from residential areas.

Table 3.5 Positive criteria for the location of waste management sites recorded as priorities in the workshop groups

Criterion	Number of groups recording as a priority
Proximity to waste arisings	5
Proximity to transport connections	4
Proximity to sustainable transport modes	3
Remote from residential areas	3
Brownfield land	1
Co-location with industry	1
Accessibility to people (e.g. for household waste recycling centres)	1
Good site management	1

Negative Locational Criteria

A number of different negative locational factors were mentioned. Importantly, the criteria in the 'starter for ten' provided by the waste planners were all strongly endorsed by participants. In terms of additional negative/constraining criteria, the main suggestions were:

- The need to protect human health (*supported by three-four groups*) and the need to avoid 'perceptions' of public harm and have a transparent planning process (*supported by three-four groups*);
- Proximity to sensitive land uses (*supported by four groups*);
- The need to ensure that development does not have an adverse effect on water quality (*supported by two groups*) and the need to avoid sites where water quality is at risk or important water resources such as aquifers are located (*supported by one group*);
- Constraining transport and highway infrastructure (*supported by two groups*); and
- To avoid residential areas (*supported by one group*).

Eight groups recorded what they considered to be the most important criteria. The highest priority was given to pollution control (including protection of human health) (*supported by 11 groups*). Landscape and visual impact and proximity to sensitive land uses were also recorded as particularly important.

The table below lists the all of criteria which were recorded during the group sessions by facilitators.

Table 3.6 Negative criteria for the location of waste management sites recorded as priorities in the workshop groups

Criterion	Number of groups that recorded this as a priority
Pollution control	5
Landscape and visual impact	2
Proximity to sensitive land use	2

Size of Facilities

Groups also discussed whether any of the positive and negative criteria identified would be more or less relevant when considering larger, more strategic facilities or smaller, more local facilities. In this context, many stakeholders pointed out that decisions on what types of site to earmark were dependent upon the specific type of facility under consideration. This was developed further by some stakeholders who suggested that criteria should be weighted according to the type of facility in mind. Specifically, the weighting of criteria needed to be 'size commensurate' (*supported by three groups*) e.g. the need to avoid adverse visual effects is more important (and should therefore be weighted accordingly) when considering large scale strategic facilities as they have the greater potential to have adverse visual effects.

4. Key Messages and Implications

The workshop provided a unique opportunity for the GWP and GCC's Minerals and Waste Planning Policy Team to learn from stakeholders in Gloucestershire about what they thought was important for future waste management in the county.

The key messages the GWP and GCC should take into consideration when further developing the JMWMS and WCS are presented below.

Vision and Objectives

Comments regarding the vision and objectives were general in nature. The key themes emerging regarding the vision were that stakeholder wanted to see more emphasis on waste minimisation and that the vision should be written in plain English without jargon. The vision should also encompass education regarding waste management and cover both business and householders.

To respond to stakeholder views on the vision it is **recommended** that:

- Waste minimisation and education are incorporated;
- The language used is straightforward and that any jargon or technical terms used are simply defined; and
- The vision encompasses wastes from both business and households.

The key themes regarding the objectives were that the objectives were too complex and used too much jargon. More specific comments were made regarding certain clusters (refer to section 3.2.2 for details).

To respond to the views on the objectives it is **recommended** that:

- As with the vision, objectives are drafted in straightforward language and that any jargon or technical terms used are simply defined.

Regarding the objective clusters, to respond to stakeholder views it is **recommended** that:

- Attitudes and behaviour: an objective regarding education should be integrated;
- Development planning: the feasibility of the objective regarding safeguarding suitable sites for waste management facilities should be reconsidered;
- Environmental impact: the objectives are considered weak and should be strengthened; and
- Resources and funding: objectives need to be shorter and less complex and need to be more direct in defining the sourcing of funding.

Waste Strategy Issues

The main messages regarding waste strategy issues were:

Waste minimisation:

- Education is vital to encourage people to produce less waste and recycle and compost more. GWP needs to work hard to change attitudes and behaviour and increase people's responsibility for the waste they produce;
- GWP should also consider options for incentives and penalties to reduce the amount of waste produced by householders; and
- Producers and retailers have a responsibility to reduce waste particularly packaging and that GWP should lobby government to put pressure on producers and retailers to reduce waste.

Recycling and composting

- Increased recycling and composting is strongly supported;
- The JMWMS should include measures to make recycling and composting easier for people;
- GWP should also consider options for incentives and penalties to increase recycling and composting by householders; and
- The economic impacts of waste management are also very important. Issues such as the financial feasibility of recycling and composting different materials and the cost efficiency of different treatment technologies are important considerations.

Residual waste management

- Energy from waste is seen as preferable as a means of dealing with residual waste than landfill; and
- Recycling and composting should be maximised prior to energy recovery or landfill.

Location

- Decisions on location are dependant on the type of facility; and
- Decentralised, local facilities are preferred for recycling centres and composting sites but larger centralised facilities for energy from waste plant and hazardous waste sites.

To respond to the views on waste strategy it is **recommended** that:

- Education features strongly in the strategy;
- Options for incentives and penalties to encourage waste minimisation, recycling and composting are considered in the strategy;
- The scope of the waste strategy should include manufacturers and retailers;
- The strategy should aim to make recycling and composting easier;
- Energy recovery should be considered in preference to landfill following maximising recycling and composting; and

- Depending on the facility type, decentralised, local facilities should be considered in the strategy.

Waste Facility Locational Issues

The main messages regarding waste facility locational issues were:

- Transport impacts are particularly important: GCC should seek to use waste sites that have good transport access, particularly by sustainable modes, and that are generally in close proximity to waste arisings;
- Choosing the best locations for waste management facilities is dependent on many different criteria, which should be applied differently according to the size and type of facility;
- The environmental impacts of waste management are very important. Issues such as pollution control of waste disposal facilities and the potential impacts of sites on human health are important considerations; and
- Further potential locational criteria for GCC to consider were suggested by stakeholders (see section 3.4.2).

To respond to the views on locational criteria it is **recommended** that:

- The following criteria receive the highest weighting in evaluating potential facility sites:
    - proximity to waste arisings
    - proximity to good road transport connections
    - proximity to sustainable transport modes
    - remoteness from residential areas[4]
    - potential for reducing environmental pollution and human health risk
- Consideration should be given to applying criteria differently according to the size and type of facility; and
- Those additional criteria suggested by stakeholders should be considered in drawing up the final list of criteria to be used by GCC (see section 3.4.2).

Consultation evaluation

Section 2.2 provides an overview of the workshop evaluation. Participants' evaluation of the workshop showed that it was considered to be interesting, enjoyable and worthwhile. Feedback suggested that the session on visions and objectives was challenging and that an alternative approach may be useful to explore such aspects in future. Overall the feedback indicated that stakeholders would value the opportunity to be involved in similar events in the future as the strategies develop.

[4] Note that this criterion is potentially contradictory with the main message from stakeholders that facilities should be in close proximity to waste arisings.

Appendix A
List of Attendees

Title	Forename	Surname	Organisation (where relevant)
Mrs	J	Adamson	
	Rose	Ashton	
	Jessica	Barley	
Dr	David	Beard	
Mr	John	Beattie	
Mr	Chris	Bosley	Tewkesbury Borough Council
Mr	Brian	Brazington	Farmington Parish
Mrs	Mavis	Buxton	Rodborough Parish Council
Mrs	Kim	Carpenter-Richards	Forest of Dean District Council
Mr	Geoff	Chapman	Poulton Parish Council
Mr	John	Connell	Classic Landscaped Ltd
Dr	John	Cordwell	Gloucestershire County Council
Mr	Michael	Cowdell	Cory Environmental
Mr	J	Cripps	Gloucestershire Chamber of Commerce & Industry
Cllr	Derek	Davies	Tewkesbury Borough Council
Mrs	J	Dixon	
	Tracey	Dixon	
Mr	Martin	Everett	Environment Agency - Tewkesbury
Mr	Ted	Fryer	SWARD
Mrs	Judy	Fryer	SWARD
	Geoff	Fynes	Andrew McKenzie attended instead
	Janet	Gaskell	Chalford Parish Council
Mr	Steven	George	
Cllr	Charles	Gillams	Gloucestershire County Council
Mrs		Govan	
Ms	Verna	Green	Tewkesbury Borough Council
Mrs	Marie	Griffiths	Newland Parish Council
Mr	Terry	Hale	Newland Parish Council
Mr	Chris	Hanman	SWARD
Cllr	Sue	Hillier-Richardson	Tewkesbury Borough Council
Mr	Paul	Holliday	Stoke Orchard Parish Council

Title	Forename	Surname	Organisation (where relevant)
Mrs	Sheila	Jeffery	Cotswold District Council
Mr	Martin	Litherland	Wiltshire County Council
Mr	R	Ludlow	
Cllr	Robin	Macdonald	Gloucestershire County Council
Mr	David	Mockford	
Mr	Jack	Newell	Hempsted Residents' Association
Mr	Carlos	Novoth	Stroud District Council
Cllr	Shaun	Parsons	Gloucestershire County Council
Mr	Darren	Peck	Biffa Waste Services Ltd
Mr	Oliver	Perrin	Sunhill Action Group
Miss	Cat	Phelps	Gloucester City Council
	Mavis	Reynolds	Consumer
Mrs	Jill	Rixon	Quenington Parish Council
Ms	Frances	Robertson	Gloucestershire Friends of the Earth
Mr	Tony	Rutherford	
Mr	Venk	Shenoi	Forest of Dean District Council
Mr	Ian	Smith	Environment Agency - South West Regional Office
Cllr	Klara	Sudbury	Gloucestershire County Council
Cllr	Lloyd	Surgenor	Cheltenham Borough Council
Mr	Paul	Symonds	Forest of Dean District Council
Cllr	Stan	Waddington	Gloucestershire County Council
Mrs	Alison	Wantenaar	Gloucestershire County Council
Miss	Diana	Way	
Mr	Pete	West	Severn Wye Energy Agency
Mr	Scott	Williams	Cheltenham Borough Council
Ms	Lizzie	Willis	Environment Agency - Tewkesbury
Cllr		Windsor-Clive	Gloucestershire County Council
Mr	Paul	Wormald	Grundons Waste Management
Mr	Ralph	Young	Cotswold District Council

Appendix B
Workshop Agenda

Gloucestershire County Council Waste Management and Planning Workshop

Guildhall, Gloucester

22 March 2006

09.30	**Registration & coffee**
10.00	**Welcome & introduction** Councillor & Alison Millward
10.05	**Waste in context** Mike Williams, Gloucestershire County Council
10.15	**Discussion session one: aims and objectives of the Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy and the Waste Core Strategy** Facilitated workshop groups
10.45	**Discussion feedback** Feedback and plenary
11.00	**Coffee**
11.15	**The Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy – introduction** Sue Kinsey and Lisa Pritchard, Gloucestershire County Council
11.25	**Discussion session two: waste strategy options** Facilitated workshop groups
12.30	**Lunch**
13.30	**Discussion feedback** Feedback and plenary
13.45	**The Waste Core Strategy – introduction** Kevin Phillips
13.55	**Discussion session three: waste facility location issues** Facilitated workshop groups
15.00	**Tea**
15.20	**Discussion feedback** Feedback and plenary
15.45	**Next steps** Alison Millward
16.00	**Close**

Appendix C
Presentations

Insert copies of presentations

Appendix D
Workshop Feedback

Range of people and interest groups attending the workshop

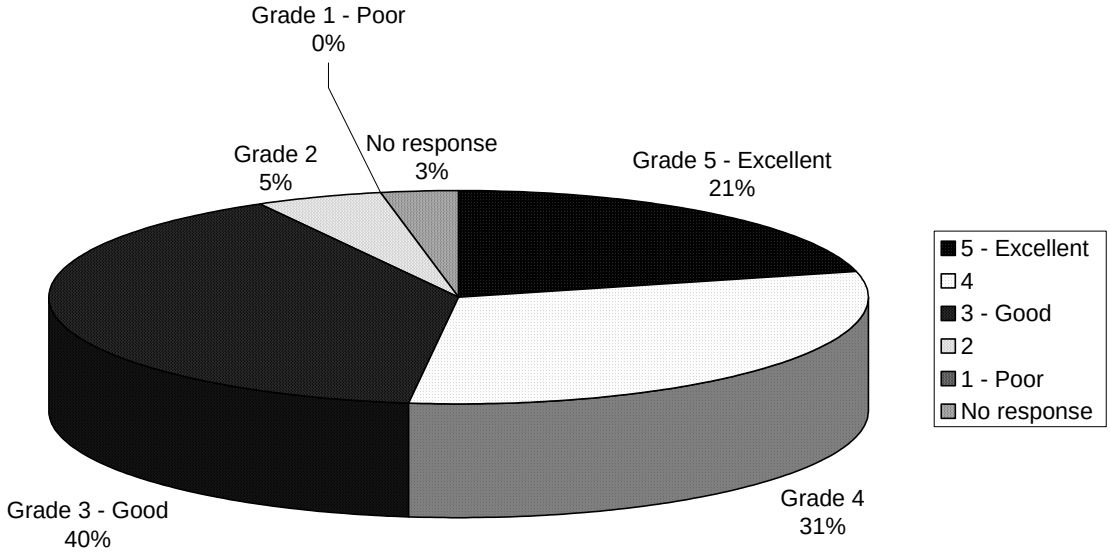

Figure 1 **Percentage of workshop attendees rating the 'range of people and interest groups attending the workshop', in each of five categories, from 5 (excellent) to 1 (poor).**

Comments:

- A good balance achieved by good preparation.
- Disappointing that not many Parish Councils attended.
- Need more individuals like myself, too great a proportion of councils, so publicise more?
- Helpful to learn from other people.
- Seemed to be widely Council workers.
- Having 0.0001% of the population attending suggests very low public interest in the issue.
- Don't know. Not had a chance to look at delegate list with this in mind.

- More general public would have been good.
- Wider than I had expected.

Value of presentations

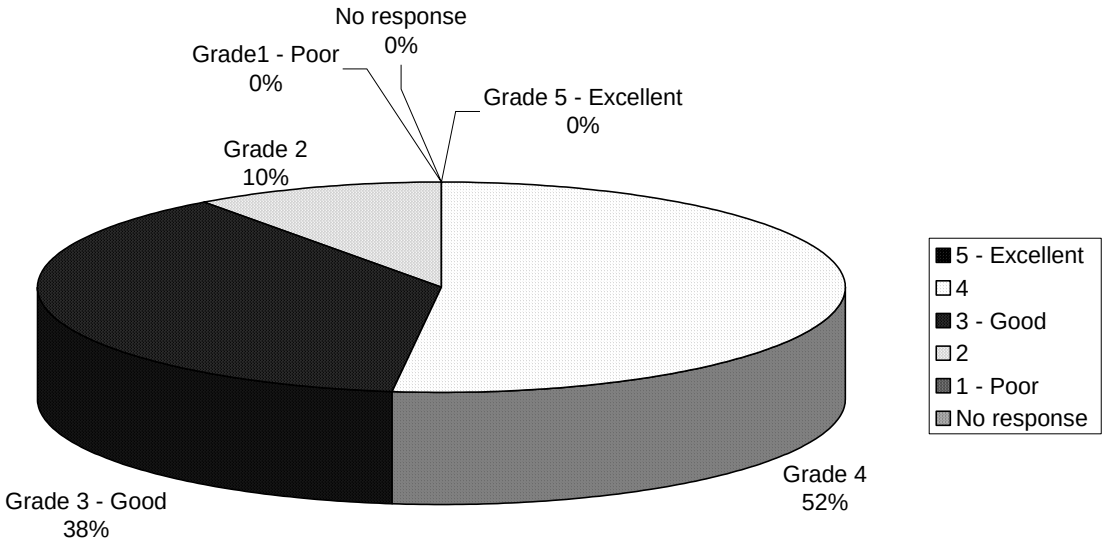

Figure 2 **Percentage of workshop attendees rating the 'value of presentations', in each of five categories, from 5 (excellent) to 1 (poor).**

Comments:

- Some presentations were strong and confident – others weak and hesitating.
- Presentation on the Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy good. Introduction too diverse and jargonistic.
- Reasonably presented on balance.
- 'Sound' was a bit dodgy at times.
- Putting things into perspective – valuable.
- I was a bit confused about what we were being asked to do.
- Professional.

Value of group discussions on the vision and objectives of the JMWMS and the WCS (session one)

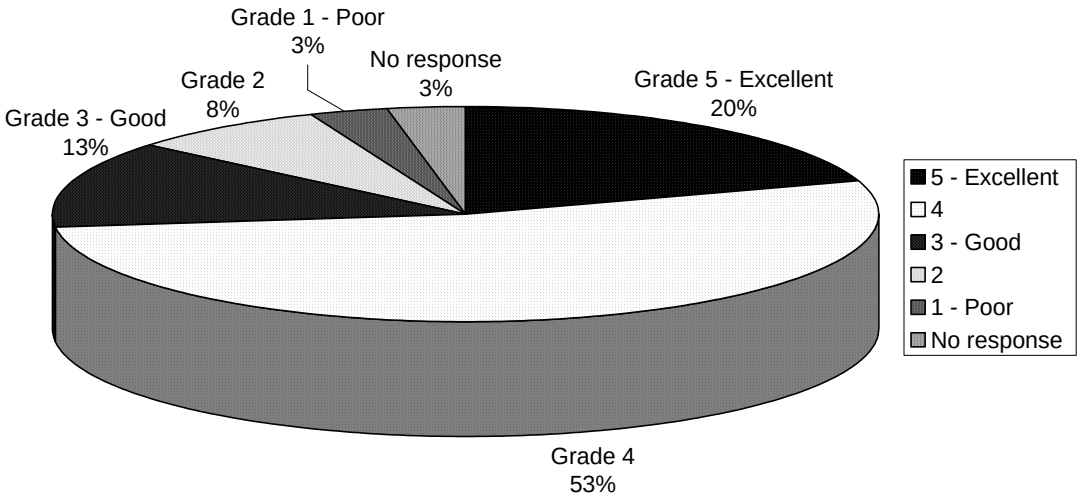

Figure 3 **Percentage of participants rating the 'value of group discussions on the vision and objectives of the JMWMS and the WCS' in each of five categories, from 5 (excellent) to 1 (poor).**

Comments:

- It is so important that councillors and officers get external common sense in good measure.
- Much too short on time.
- Interesting to note the diversity of views over the same subject.
- Not enough time.
- Good ideas presented by all members of the table but required more detail.
- Putting things into perspective – valuable.
- Not enough time to discuss. I got rather confused. A 'post-it-note wall' might be a better format.
- A wide range of views
- Useful to hear views from different entities in the process.

Value of group discussions on waste strategy issues (session two)

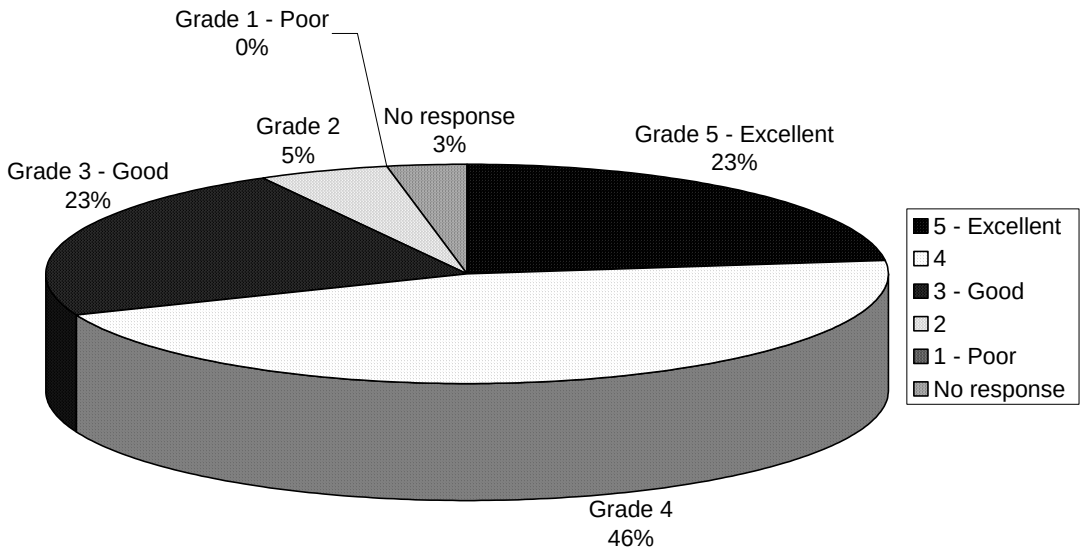

Figure 4 **Percentage of participants rating the 'value of group discussions on waste strategy issues' in each of five categories, from 5 (excellent) to 1 (poor).**

Comments:

- Again the essential 'looking in' perceptions are every bit as valid as 'looking out from Shire Hall' perceptions.
- This was a very technical issue which was difficult for some to grasp who weren't actively involved in Waste Management.
- Difficult due to range of people on table.
- Good ideas presented by all members of the table but required more detail.
- Great to meet other people with similar and new ideas.
- Putting things into perspective – valuable.
- Not enough time to discuss. I got rather confused. A 'post-it-note wall' might be a better format.
- Slightly less valuable than 3..
- Useful to hear views from different entities in the process.

Value of group discussions on waste facility locational issues (session three)

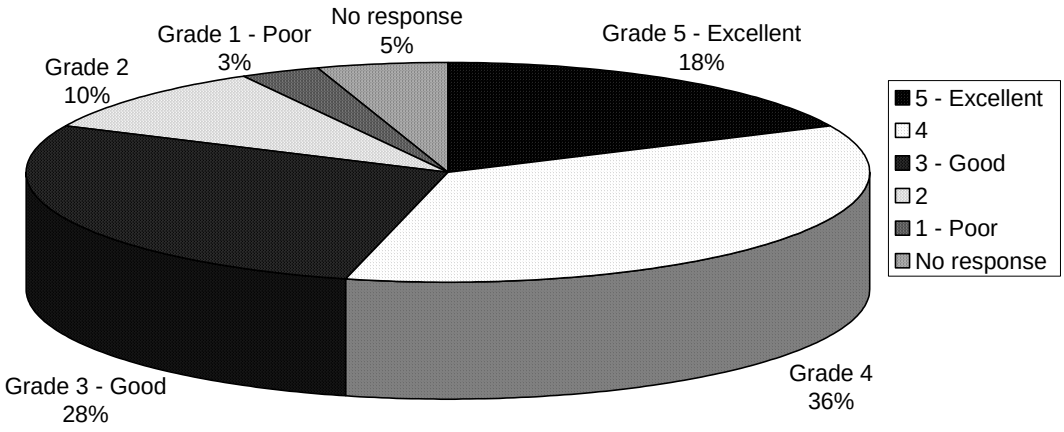

Figure 5 **Percentage of participants rating the 'value of group discussions on waste facility locational issues' in each of five categories, from 5 (excellent) to 1 (poor).**

Comments:

- 'Looking out' too often county council officers think too centrally for solutions?
- Difficult! Muddled – strategic/local
- Not present – had to leave at lunchtime
- Need to distinguish local from strategic
- Good ideas presented by all members of table 10 but required more detail
- The table I was on found it difficult to grasp
- Putting things into perspective – valuable
- Not enough time to discuss. I got rather confused. A 'post-it-note wall' might be a better format
- A bit dry – some scenarios would have helped illuminate
- Clarified the difficulties in achieving this
- Useful to hear views from different entities in the process

Extent to which you felt able to have your views heard and recorded

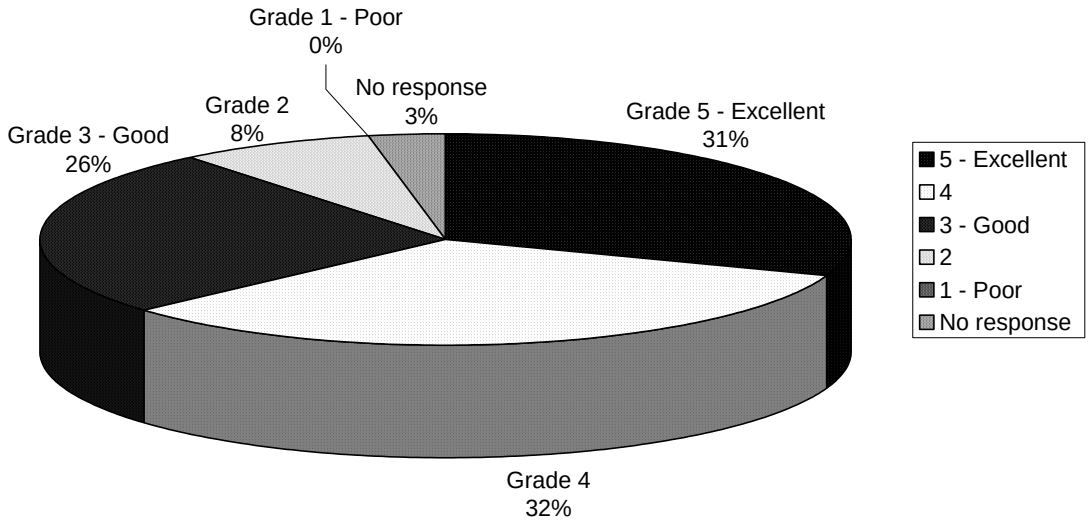

Figure 5 **Percentage of participants rating the 'extent to which you felt able to have your views heard and recorded' in each of five categories, from 5 (excellent) to 1 (poor).**

Comments:

- The administration via immediate public keyboard to PowerPoint display was exceptionally important in capturing valuable points as they were expressed.
- Thank you – I hope it is valuable and helps us all in Gloucestershire.
- Suggest improving the technical/management contents of the key issues.
- Very good facilitator who wrote down all points raised.
- Putting things into perspective – valuable.
- Well-presented and very good, thank you.
- Very educational for me and maybe I was able to present the lay point of view.
- Very good meeting.
- Not enough time to discuss. I got rather confused. A 'post-it-note wall' might be a better format.
- Very informative.

- Heard a reasonable range of views.
- Not sure what happens from here and who acts on them.
- Freely able to put several suggestions.

Additional comments:

- This is one of the first occasions that really effective consultation on waste issues has taken place. Entec and the facilitators were exceptionally well organised and exceptionally effective.
- Why present when every word is reproduced on own documents – it's as though we can't read! Discussion – carefully led would have provided more time for issues to be aired, and accepted or rejected. Targeted feedback on clear issues would be more valuable. This tended to be top-down management policies, rather than bottom-up i.e. start with the individual household and businesses, then pose questions and possible solutions or questions!
- More time needed for discussion session 1 – 4. Not enough time for proper discussion to add value.
- Useful to survey knowledge/understanding of issues (on blackboard) before allocating to tables – facilitates a good mix of people.
- Suggestions that there should be weekly collection of recycled waste and over a period of time and reduce non-recycling waste to every other week.
- Thank you for a very useful day. I hope Gloucestershire will see their way to introducing all these new ideas as quickly as possible – even if you do have to put up Council Tax! Good lunch, tea and coffee!! Please could I be sent any summaries/feedback from the day?
- Value of workshop depends on how views/ideas are taken forward. I look forward to following the process and progress.
- More time could have been allowed for initial group discussions and less time for lunch. It may have been beneficial to have some professional input into sessions to provide further information on available residual waste treatment process options (i.e. pros and cons of each) to help stimulate debate.

Appendix E
Facilitator Notes from Workshop Discussion Sessions

Discussion Session One – Aims and Objectives of the JMWMS and the WCS

Overarching Vision

Table 1

- Start at looking at 'sources' rather than how we get rid of it.
- 'Reduce' rather than 'remove'.
- 'Waste minimisation' higher weight in the strategy.
- Incentives for 'waste minimisation'.
- More 'school'-focused on education.

Table 2

- Word 'resident' suggests just people who live in the area – needs to be wider to encompass industry etc.
- Clarity is required on what waste i.e. dose it include commercial, industrial?

Table 3

- How can you have a waste management service where generation is minimised?
- Simpler, one-liner.
- Bullet points in vision.
- Based on sound technical and economic data.

Table 5

- Vision is too much – should be plain and simple – one-liner. 'Moving towards a zero waste county'. Alternatively, should be achievable but challenging.

Table 6

- Need something about consistency – very important that any vision is adopted by all District Councils and Parish Councils. Should be some uniformity across Gloucestershire.
- Strategy should be wider – should have some reference to commercial/industrial waste.
- Important that we have some sort of control in vision statement.

Table 7

- WASTE AS A RESOURCE? Need more emphasis on MINIMISATION.
- Include reference to residual – to be MINIMISATION.
- Unclear about the link between 2 strategies.

Table 8

- Stating same objectives for last 15 years.
- Stop focussing on objectives and start delivering.

Table 9

- JMWMS – final sentence should include environmental benefits as well as social and economic. Also too wordy.
- WCS – too much jargon. Will people understand 'waste hierarchy'? Complex issue should be simplified in statement.

Table 10

- Vision – what does it mean to residents? Implementation is key.
- Waste materials should be seen as resource = strongly supported.
- Treat waste close to source in order to reduce transporting it.

Table 11

- JMWMS is only for residents' collection and doesn't relate to visitors or workers.
- Need more central government direction/help.
- Reduce packaging.
- More education at all levels needed – residents, shops, suppliers.
- Gloucestershire being a benchmark waste authority for the implementation of the waste hierarchy.

Objectives – Business and Markets

Table 1

- Need for 'segregation' of waste at business and commercial level.
- Better segregation at the earliest stage.
- Better 'provision' for segregation of business.
- For waste businesses:
  - few processing facilities – need to be encouraged
  - ways of producing products
  - Reducing business taxes for waste products.

Table 2

- Would like to see more detail – how does waste management assist in creating economic

prosperity?

Table 3

- MSW recycling centralised.
- Localised.
- Sustainability – not economic prosperity?
- Only local if it makes economic sense.

Table 4

- Need to clarify what is a 'waste management enterprise'.
- What does it mean 'meeting the needs of business'?
- Overall points:
  - jargon
  - lack of understanding
  - Needs to look at what individuals can do.
- Needs to be more explicit about importance of markets.
- First point unclear.

Objectives – Attitudes and Behaviour

Table 1

- Recycling 'road shows' good idea.
- Education is 'key' agree with 'spirit' of the objectives.
- Biggest offenders are 'families' – somehow how can 'families' be involved better/
- 'Incentives' and 'penalties' – difficulties in imposing these.

Table 2

- 'Changing Behaviour' – a bit fluffy. Focussed on people who are already more convinced. 1st is direct and looks to achieve the right aims.
- Changing attitudes is very difficult and if you tighten things too much you will get a certain amount of resentment. Easier to leave it open and allow people to make informed decisions. Give direction subtly.
- To the business community – not so difficult to dictate.
- Main factor in getting participation is to design a service that people are happy with, easy etc.
- Has to be some connection between the two.

Table 3

- Plain English

- Terminology

Table 4

- What is waste hierarchy – need to explain this to people as not clear to general public.
- Waste communications campaign – should be leaflets, publicity, schools, children.
- Should include education in objectives.
- What does it mean 'encouraging communities to take responsibility'? Very wide implications – do we want local sites or strategic facilities? Need to clarify what this statement means. What does community mean? Local community or Gloucestershire community? Is about changing attitudes and behaviour. How would communities take responsibility? Should be clear that it's about responsibility for what people produce/reducing the amount of waste that should be produced.
- Should include changing attitudes of companies/retailers/manufacturers – lobbying government to affect this.

Objectives – Resources and Funding

Table 1

Blank

Table 2

- Where will further investment come from?
  - knock-on impact on other services that council will have to pull back on
  - Increased council tax – people want to know why.
- Have to address the problem as well as making statements.
- The 6 Districts do things differently and there is confusion.
- Is there any way to fund additional investment by charging a levy for imported waste? Resentment because this area has a high landfill capacity but why should this be used to help other areas.

Table 3

- Too long-winded.
- Plain English.
- Say advertising, marketing.
- Too jargonistic.
- Too long.

Objectives – Partnership Working

Table 1

Blank

Table 2

- Both essential.
- 'Joint waste board' – major thing to achieve.

Table 3

- Why include businesses?
- Make industry accountable.
- Partnership control.
- British ethos not partnership.
- Wider partnership, economies of scale in a regional way.
- Community groups more professional approach
- Community groups – licensing – grant funding

Objectives – Environmental Impact

Table 5

- What is sensitive – whom (operator/resident?).
- Minimise does not include preclude.
- 'Depollution' is 2 issues – doesn't cover treatment.
- Doesn't include waste reduction.
- Environmental Impact Strategy should follow waste hierarchy.

Table 6

- 2nd bullet – need something stronger than minimise. (Importance of a baseline before environmental impacts can be determined properly).
- 1st/3rd bullet – reference to waste management – narrow implication. Important to include reference to wider players in the waste management arena, including big business e.g. contractors and those that handle waste.
- Importance of environmental controls – but is self-governing to an extent (Environment Agency not applying high enough standards).

➢ Do not have enough teeth!!

➢ Important to have control!!

Table 7

- Agree with list of objectives.
- Sensitive is ineffective replace with "To enforce waste management".
- Could condense as they all say the same.
- "To enforce best practice in relation to legal requirements"

Table 8

Blank

Objectives – Process Management

Table 5

- Needs to be clear/responsive and regular.

Table 6

- Run out of time!!

Table 7

- Too woolly – replace "To effectively monitor and review waste development".

Table 8

Blank

Objectives – Development Planning

Table 5

- Conflict between government policy/advice and inspectors' decisions.
- Generators – District planning must treat waste site allocations with greater priority – safeguard by consensus.
- Also – prioritise removal/disposal when generators are granted permission.
- Clearer definition of waste facilities that are acceptable.

Table 6

- 1st objective – not sure what is meant by ref. to opportunities? Is a bit ambiguous!
- 4th bullet
  - Greenbelt boundaries are not waste issues – ambiguous reference at the end of this objective. Open to misinterpretation.
  - Should be wider and refer to open countryside.
- 3rd bullet – not sure how effective this policy can be.

Table 7

- Agree with 1st sub-objective "opportunity for waste min are incorporated into new develop proposals".
- Robust/effective strategy re. Green Belt
- Is there a hierarchy?
- Effective community engagement. Should be included as an objective.

Table 8

- Missing objective – Engagement with people. Might be dealt with elsewhere. Could go in 'vision'?
- Consultation is at philosophical level. Need to be more tangible.
- Objective 3 – too soft – say and purchase site. Compulsory purchase powers need to be used to ensure waste development takes place in suitable locations rather than other competing/more profitable uses. Only got so much powers.
- Objective 1 – involving recycling areas in new development. But not very clear.
- Local level needs to be incorporated in objectives.
- Difficult to pay for .
- Purchase sites for municipal waste management.

Objectives – Waste Hierarchy

Table 9

- Messages – waste management starts in the home. Not council responsibility – should be down to individuals.
- Important – education, including schools.
- Communities to take responsibility
- Local Authority role to ease the process – make sure the right systems are available.
- WCS – "To reduce waste…" needs to be more focussed on specific waste producers. Should split up waste categories (Municipal waste, commercial and industrial waste) to their own strategies.
- Make more use of planning gain opportunities.

Table 10

- Reducing waste should be priority e.g. packaging – food, toys, etc. Plastics.
  - pressure on government
  - Advertising.
- Separation at source: onus on householder
  - How would it actually work?
  - Take up increasing but still some concerns.
  - Enforceability/incentives.

Table 11

- Add comment that waste should be reduced in Gloucestershire but also regionally and nationally (e.g. through lobbying).
- "Segregation at source" is an outcome and may not be the best way to implement in Gloucestershire. Add caveat that there may be better ways/technologies that could be used.
- Objective 4 delete "produced" insert "arising."

Objectives – Proximity to Arisings

Table 9

- More local facilities for general public – "on the doorstep." Regularly serviced. Closer to home the better within communities.
- Rectify perception of what happens to our waste – not shipped around the world.
- Need to be careful to understand if we are talking about municipal waste, commercial and industrial waste etc.
- What do we mean by disposal? People need to understand more. Disposal is an out-of-date word. The word to use is "recycling."

Table 10

- "Utilise locally".
- Concern about issue of cross-contamination e.g. glass in biodegradable waste – objective on quality standards of recycled materials e.g. composting standards. "But": Implementation of the objective = key.
- Concern about quality of mixed organic waste.
- Minimisation of transport should be reflected in both strategies.

Table 11

- Objectives seem fine but there is no recognition of cost effectiveness.
- Insert a best practicable environmental option phrase.

Discussion Session Two – Waste Strategy Issues

Waste Minimisation

Table 1

- Lobby central government of waste generators
- 'Carrot' and 'stick' method
  - Individual based = penalties?
  - 'rates' issues for businesses (possibly reduction)
  - Use modern technologies better.
- Extensive advertising
- Education – broader level
  - TV., magazines as well as schools!
  - Showing how to minimise! – partnerships with parishes and districts – Community champions', 'spreading the word'.

- Demonstrate the 'benefits' better – show how minimising works!
- Motivation to minimise the waste in first place.
- Better coordination of schemes – 100% participation rather than 10% in a lot of them.

Table 2

- Encourage reductions in packaging, work with supermarkets and shops. We create too much waste – educate suppliers.
- More education – make these principles important from day one.
- Encourage more use of re-usable nappies, offer financial incentives.
- Local Authority collections are working to increase recycling but don't necessarily reduce waste production.
- Need to educate people to reduce waste as well – put restrictions on households as to the amount of waste produced?
- Important to consider potential hazards from municipal waste – some things may need special treatment.

Table 3

- Ethics and altruistics, council tax saving, fines.
- Producer responsibility.
- Lead by example. Reduce capacity. Education – hard-hitting messages.
- Political perceptions, educating, politics. No more arisings!

Table 4

- Charge householders for amount of waste produced – no consensus – could be difficult to implement and enforce – controversial.
- Collection of organic waste – storage issue – containers need to be well-designed and sealed to reduce odours etc.
- Collection of electrical waste.
- Incentives or fines. Competitions etc.
- Reduce size of bin, in combination with well-designed and managed collection scheme e.g. wheels on bins, make it easy for everyone to use.
- Leaflets – creates more waste – use more interesting ways.
- Educate and awareness-raising
- Encourage recyclable materials – go back to manufacturers.
- Look at good practice from rest of UK + Europe and learn from it.

Table 5

- Educate – everybody's responsibility – need more reach out to people – messages on all material

leaving the councils – communicate. Some people will not listen. Need carrot and stick. Tell people they can change behaviour and how.

- County District stronger partnership. County campaign not effective county-wide (rural areas).
- Waste – 2 steps. Taking steps to minimise waste % going to landfill that should be recycled and in long term all arisings.
- Consider charging/incentives.

Table 6

- Manufacturers of packaging not controlled adequately enough. But is a governmental thing – difficult to control at a lower level. Also could tackle supermarkets about packaging; also tackle junk mail issue.
- Consumers have a choice though – need education/awareness raising of people in Gloucestershire that they can actually do something about it. Public need to be better informed.
- Carrier bag issue also a big issue.
- County and District Councils have a bigger lobbying role to take on board – must do this. Joint lobbying very important i.e. the GWP.

Table 7

- Target green waste.
- County and District Councils – waste audit team, education – co-ordination. Joint approach.
- Penalties/enforcement system. Charge. Fines for not minimisation.

Table 8

Blank

Table 9

- Pay as you throw. Government should work to reverse disposable society.
- Lobby government to make large changes in packaging, for instance. We also need to undertake local campaigns.
- Reward recyclers.
- Educational campaigns – progressively increase the 'noise' – shout about best practice.
- Planning gain – making sure new supermarkets pay for subsequent waste.

Table 10

(see Recycling and Composting below)

Table 11

- Other initiatives? How to make initiatives more successful?
- Need central government 'carrot and stick' (incentive) approach to reducing packaging. Therefore should be lobbying by Local Authority to Central Government.

- Physically reducing the frequency or amount of collection i.e. smaller containers or collection once a fortnight.
- Public education campaign on home composting [arrow to WM]
- Green Cone for composting should be subsidised [arrow to WM]

Recycling and Composting

Table 1

Targets:

- Aiming for higher!
- Don't believe in the 80% figure quoted.
- The present figures are misleading – 30% is a little high.
- Sensible goals.
- "Challenging but achievable".
- Better knowledge to 'help' local organisations – measurable achievements at the local level.

Enhanced recycling and composting

- Bringing facilities to people locally e.g. a 'shredder'.
- Home composting bins at competitive rates – good to get things started.
- Having facilities available for reprocessing, treatment and recycling.
- Local people to accept things need to be built to bring this on-line.

Table 2

- How do you say 'let's exceed the target' when you don't know what the potential cost will be? New houses will distort the figures. Regional Strategy Plan – a lot more people. Needs flexibility as the future is unknown. Targets should be aspirational but 50% not high enough to reach targets.
- Within the overall picture people want to feel targets are being achieved – don't set unachievable targets.
- Make public aware of penalties and implications e.g. increased Council Tax or reductions in other services from the outset. Then if no increases make public happy.

Table 3

- Higher targets, designing in at the planning.
- Recycled products in building.
- 50% realistic - 80% to lead by example.
- Joint authority for collection and disposal – central government to lead.

Table 4

- Targets – need interim targets – 2020 target is too far away.
- Encourage home composting e.g. distribute free home compost bins, educate people e.g. in Stroud pilot project – need to address/educate on what kind of waste can be composted without encouraging vermin.
- Need to consider markets for recyclable materials – e.g. council procurement.
- Targets – no consensus over whether target is not ambitious enough or too ambitious.

Table 5

- Optimising levels of recycling is more manageable than setting targets BUT it relies on funding either through council tax or government. <100% except that it should be cost-effective and sustainable – some wastes (quantity/quality/etc) may not be recycled – Sharps etc.
- Most municipal solid waste comes from supermarkets. Retailers should be encouraged to increase % of recycled packaging or reduce packaging in total.
- Create pressure groups to encourage supermarkets. Leave packaging at supermarket on days of protest. Return cost of packaging to supermarkets etc.
- Want to be a lead.

Table 6

- Collect waste more frequently. Perhaps compost plastics? Also need more info about what we can recycle/compost. Access to facilities should be easier too.
- 50% by 2020 = very unambitious. (St. Edmundsbury – Suffolk – already achieving 50%). Some around the table thought that we should strive for a much higher % by 2020 – but others acknowledged that this would be difficult because of some of the households e.g. flats. But not sure what a realistic amount is (70-80% mentioned – but about growth??)
- Needs to be a council drive as to what can be done i.e. what is a realistic target.
- Greater control required over implementing enhanced recycling/composting. Let's look at how it's being done abroad e.g. incentives/penalties – pay for residual waste bags. Also need more info on what would happen if we didn't recycle/compost.

Table 7

- Dependent system 50% reasonable next 5 yrs target. Somerset approach/best practice. Kerbside – communicate.
- PFI? How much investment do we need to deliver strategy?
- Final option evaluation – key driver is environmental impact.

Table 8

- Make recycling convenient – location/method for recycling
- Education important.
- Reducing residual collection? – not popular public/politically – may result in fly-tipping. Christmas – piles of rubbish.

- Urban areas – houses in multiple occupancy.
- Need to distinguish between areas – terraced houses need more frequent collection. Public disquiet/fly-tipping. Household size should be considered.
- 50% is achievable. If we don't recycle it what are we going to do with residual? If not high target need strong strategy for residual waste/should aim to recycle things that are economic to recycle. If uneconomic – plastics – should not recycle.
- Food waste – disease from contamination.
- Nappies very difficult.
- Contaminated paper/mixed products.
- Manufacturers and producers – need to go to source.
- Core element non-recyclable – 50% reasonable.
- National problem! Need more steer from government. Need to come from top down. Government passed buck to councils.
- Total elimination is it possible? 100% unrealistic – consensus. 50-60% supported by group.
- Making composting convenient – kitchen designed to accommodate bins. Steam cleaning – other technological solutions.
- Don't want to see labour-intensive schemes growing.
- Non-biodegradable plastic bags should be banned.
- Question mark re. technology

Table 9

- Should take place primarily at home – should be a priority to focus. No mixed messages.
- Should look to other countries to set targets. Has to hurt in pocket. Pay as you throw.
- Consider impacts of possible increased fly-tipping.
- Targets to focus on household/kerbside waste collection
- Recycling is encouraged by targets – should work to reduce waste at home first, which current targets do not encourage[?]
- Keep bring banks as well as kerbside.
- Consider offering free services for e.g. car collections. Use carrots and sticks.

Table 10

- Concern about health impacts of fortnightly collections of organic/green/kitchen waste.
- Producer responsibility.
- Put emphasis on recycling.
- Legislative backup e.g. packaging.

- Awareness:
  - schools – long term
  - campaigns – only picked up by those interested
  - biggest role for local media (TV, Radio, citizen) 'How to do'
  - 'Preach gospel' e.g. Town and Parish Councils
- Bridge gap between city (inner) vs. rural (80-20 rate applicable). Reality 60-20-20 Yes-some-not at all. Door to door education.
- Stepped approach: 1) facilities and collections 2) education 3) 'carrot' and 'stick'.
- Reverse collection: recycling weekly (green, organic, dry recyclables) general fortnightly.
- But need more education and awareness first to make this reversal reality.
- Set target e.g. 5 years to achieve.
- Cost issue but some can be offset.
- Collection of plastics/cardboard/packaging.
- Learn lessons from elsewhere e.g. Europe, world
- Reduction should be at top before recycling and composting.
- At tips: Recyclability of items which can be collected by public e.g. furniture. www.freecycle. Facility should enabled. Would require 'warehouse' type facility.
- Target: be ambitious – stepped targets.
- Reverse existing collection frequencies. Consistency of collections across all of Gloucestershire. For organics may not be possible in reality (some disagreement) i.e. dry recyclates, i.e. organic waste – good aim but will it work in reality?

Table 11

- 80% reduction (minimum) by 2020 and short term targets, e.g. 50 % by 2010.

Residual Waste

Table 1

- Burning (heating) of some residual waste – combined heat and power.
- Energy recovery is 'ideal' – biofuels and electricity production.
- Concerns about diversion of recycling and reuse!
- Cost is not an issue that we should be too concerned about.

Table 2

- Landfill least preferable option although does produce energy (methane). Can we send any out of the county to sites that aren't environmentally so nice?
- Not entirely sure what effects/end products of certain facilities will be so difficult to reassure

people or argue that would be preferable to landfill.

- Need a lot more green sites (that are not full whenever you try to use them).

Table 3

- Technical and economic evaluation.
- Central control for collection and disposal.
- Local solutions, open-minded.
- Best practice/improved communication between waste collection and disposal authorities.

Table 4

- Needs to be tested technology – need to know it will work.
- Environmental impacts important consideration when deciding what treatment to use.
- Problem is finding sites for incineration
- All agreed on need to reduce landfill.
- Look at waste as a resource e.g. to produce energy.
- Need to look at which technology would be most effective at dealing with waste.
- Look at best practice in rest of Europe.

Table 5

- Small scale – flexible for changes in future – local – not all eggs in one basket – not large capital intensive facility.
- Some parties do not support MBT.
- Some parties suggest that option for an appropriate larger site should be kept open. Value should be recovered from residual wherever possible. There were technical arguments about how.
- 3 facilities at around 50,000+.

Table 6

- Doesn't matter how it's managed but it must be controlled – emissions should be zero.
- Whatever technology we have we need to extract the energy from it (but energy needs to be extracted in an environmentally sensitive way).
- No technologies ruled out – Gloucestershire must take responsibility for managing its own waste.
- Whatever technology we employ – need to ensure that what comes out the other end, we can get rid of.
- Facilities should deal with waste at the higher end of the value spectrum e.g. sorted waste at MRFs not unsorted waste.

Table 7

- 70% residual waste stream – what is it?

- MBT? – no large incinerators – avoid additional processes.
- Agree on recovery of value.

Table 8

- Should be looking at proven and try to resolve problems – e.g. energy from waste – looking at controlling discharges.
- Shouldn't we just do energy from waste as involves making fuel?
- Economic – gasification/ pyrolysis – devious unless economic reason.
- Heat and power – location issue.
- Need users nearby – housing or industrial process or agriculture. Process – greenhouses. Need joined-up thinking.
- Still need minimisation.
- Need to stick to proven technologies. Landfill or Energy from waste.
- Will never not have landfill (shouldn't ignore link to commercial and industrial and construction and demolition waste).

Table 9

- Different requirements at different levels. District targets set by DEFRA for garden waste collection and grants for this provided – this is bizarre in rural areas.
- Energy from waste as a possibility? Perhaps perverse incentive to recycle. Pre-treatment is key in advance of any subsequent incineration. Already have incinerators in Gloucestershire. Need to overcome public perception problems with incineration.
- No landfill – (as much as possible)

Table 10

- Aim for 100% recovery but achieve highest recovery value possible.
- Generally support alternative treatments.
- Don't put eggs in one basket: use proven technology but monitor emerging tech.
- Balance between standard of living and cost/cost-effective.

Table 11

- Energy from waste is preferable as long as technology/pollution is taken into account – best practical environmental option (must be cost-effective).

Strategic Location

Table 1

- Depends on the mechanics of the waste generated.
- HRC kept local level/special waste at centralised sites.
- Concerns about multiple handling of waste – traffic issue is a concern

- Facilities closer to their arisings – this includes treatment!
- Share facilities inter-county – double-handling of waste is a good idea.

Table 2

- Look at Cheltenham as an example of what works (not sure of costs).
- Wherever anything is sited it will be unpopular so may be less difficult to develop fewer larger sites. As long as properly managed.
- Detrimental to build lots of smaller, rural sites – will increase transport, impact on green belt etc. probably less cost-effective overall.
- Most urban brownfield sites have been used up for housing. If have to use green belt, better to ensure less sites and develop larger, well-managed sites.

Table 3

- Centralised or decentralised? Decentralisations share the burden.
- Economics?
- Life-cycle analysis?

Table 4

- Need to involve people in decisions – need to involve community more from beginning.
- Look at using sites outside of county – look regionally at where sites should go – does not necessarily have to be within county.
- Look at having smaller local facilities, to bring it home to people, e.g. green waste facilities – that would be less controversial – close to population – for waste collection – and accessible for people without car and consider transport infrastructure.
- High quality environment very important issue.
- Important issue – more smaller sites means more planning risk.
- Think about using waste for local heat and power.

Table 5

- Decentralised. Not away from places it arises.
- Waste stream defines amount of decentralisation – horses for courses. i.e. green could be per household
- Can't damage environment by going too far.
- Boundary coordination between districts and or counties.
- Question not well-defined. What facilities and waste stream?

Table 6

- Need decentralised facilities e.g. every industrial area should have its own processing centre.
- Every village/hamlet should have its own recycling/composting facility – proximate to the

village/settlement and proportionate to the size of the settlement. Should be like a mini household waste recycling centre.

- If we go for a decentralised model – must make public aware that they are available and what they can take.
- Hazardous waste – different! Must be centralised because of the control needed (for collection) e.g. fridges are actually reprocessed abroad.
- Local disposal for organic waste – role for local farmers in managing this.
- Danger that big residual waste disposal facilities may stifle recycling/ composting/ minimisation.
- Disposal should also be a decentralised model (but not to the same degree at the collection facilities).

Table 7

- Decentralise to minimise transport.
- Decentralising means small environmental impact – better final option evaluation – fits better with desired overall strategy.

Table 8

- Small plant much less economic (almost the same manpower and visual impact) – therefore big plant better. But problem is out of sight out of mind. Risk with smaller plants – planning risk. Hard to get planning permission for many plants.
- Group consensus – depends on facility – community ownership – technology – economics.
- Argument for Gloucestershire to be largely self-sufficient. Need to retain a local responsibility.
- Composting – location Can't do it outside if kitchen. Windrow good idea for local waste management. Problem plastic on field – education. In vessel potentially a way forward.

Table 9

- Use disused quarries in Forest of Dean as a site for new facilities? Local for Forest of Dean.
- More local collection sites – materials specific.
- Compost in the home.
- Plastics collection points at supermarket – bulk quantities for reprocessing.
- Decentralised – priority where possible.

Table 10

- Practicality/cost/reality. NIMBY element.
- Composting – may work better on small scale, Incineration – larger scale = horses for courses and practicalities.
- Smaller facilities e.g. to support villages but may not be appropriate for cities. Localised facilities – local benefits (e.g. compost for garden, electricity).
- More centralised bulking facilities.

- Each area responsible for own waste – plants at each household waste centre.
- Facility chosen will determine what collection is opted for and vice-versa.
- Local best wherever possible but cost element – low setup cost – many local. Higher setup – fewer/more strategic.

Table 11

- Different for different waste streams.
- Decentralise: green waste (garden/paper/cardboard) – though emphasise home composting first. Materials sorting facilities.
- Centralise: residual energy plants (or out of county!) (regional or Gloucestershire)
- Look at environmental impacts and buffer zones for each facility individually.

General Comments

- Why limited to municipal - ? Need to develop strong links to other waste streams. [Table 7]
- How do we consider diverted commercial waste in the strategy. [Table 7]

Discussion Session Three – Waste Facility Locational Issues

Table 1

Positive Locational Criteria

- Railheads/ports in close proximity – "sustainable methods where possible – as most as possible"
- Brownfield sites and industrial sites – where appropriate. Reuse of land where possible!!!
- Airstrip location – brownfield.
- Proximal to arisings, but in relation to where these dominate.
- Pollution control – hydrogeology and geology.
- Buffer zone potential – for screening and landscaping.
- Needs to sensitively designed.

Constraints (issues and factors to avoid)

- Flood plan concerns.
- Overview of planning application.
- Pollution control concerns.
- Buffer zones with water issues.
- Proximity to sensitive land use
  - sports fields
  - market gardens
  - landscape designation/undeveloped land
  - Residential land.
- Not 'green belts'
- Not 'chocolate box' thinking.
- Heritage issues
- Balancing act
  - heritage railways
  - Archaeological interest.

Local Facilities

- Positive criteria
  - Close to residual waste and/or treatment facilities (co-location to bigger facilities)
  - Close to the communities who generate these sites.
- Constraints criteria

- Managing the operations appropriately

Strategic Facilities

- Positive criteria
- access to these – primary road and rail
- Remote from residential.
- Constraints
- Sensitive land-uses and residences.

Table 2

- Need a sacrificial area in each Regional where impact is minimised.
- Even if can list positives and negatives weighting may be different e.g. lack of brownfield sites means that nature conservation interests should have a lower weighting.
- Very difficult to locate sites near to arisings unless you have lots of sites.
- Need to get waste moved in bulk of lots of vehicles on smaller runs.

Positive Locational

- Top 2 – access to waterways and/or railways – would encourage restoration of canals, less traffic on the roads, less pollution. (in preference to roads, although also proximity to roads) – "best acceptable transport".

Constraints

- Additional
- specify buffer zone needed, especially for residential areas (not sure if a residential area was included under 'sensitive area')
- Favourable geology and away from the floodplain.
- Top 2
- Not proximity to residential areas. (could bracket the first 3 in 1 – environmental impacts)
- Pollution control is often not considered by Planning Authorities because is the responsibility of the Environment Agency. Need to clarify what they mean by pollution control.

Table 3

- Stay at the proven sites (positive)
- Consider flooding (negative)
- Co-locate with industry (positive)
- Water transport (positive)
- Noise (negative)
- Good road networks (positive)

Local facilities

- Constraints
  - land transport
  - accountability, responsibility for waste
- Positive
  - Residential housing or development should include a contribution for waste.
  - Combined heat and power?
  - Near to source – spread the burden?
  - 1) Transport 2) Locating near arising

Strategic facilities

  - economies of scale
  - Road access
  - Certain types of waste need to be close to settlement
  - 1) Pollution 2) Sensitive land

Table 4

- General point – learn from other countries' best practice (how they deal with their waste sites, e.g. Denmark) – how do they deal with their waste and what can we learn and apply to Gloucestershire.

Positive criteria

- Proximity to primary roads – too specific, better to be more general e.g. 'supportable transport criteria', acknowledging that different sites have different vehicles sizes travelling to them.
- Brownfield/derelict land – yes, but pressure to use sites for house-building. Consider using old airfields.
- Co-location – not fair on people who live near existing sites – makes sites even more blighted. Do not want to over-burden sites.
- Sustainable modes of transport – yes, totally support. Especially at strategic level. But consider economic cost – need govt. support to fund it.
- Near to arisings – could be problematic – don't want to be too close! Could mean all facilities would be in urban areas. But want to reduce transport impacts (bulking station to reduce number of transport movements).
- New criteria
  - buffer zones
  - Compensate nearby residents for facilities.
- accessibility – easy for people to get to (i.e. household waste recycling centres)

- Depends on technology/process – which site is most suitable. Criteria flexible for type of facility/how much waste.
- High quality design, noise insulation, good landscaping.
- Landscaping and tree planting.

Constraining

- Nature conservation interests – important but don't want to lose vitality of county – don't want to be too constraining.
- Cultural heritage – ok. Consider tourism impact.
- Landscape and visual impact – ok.
- Proximity to land uses – need to clarify what this means.
- Pollution – important constraint but may be issue for Environment Agency, not planning authority.
- 'New Criteria'
- potential for flooding
- Potential to attract seagulls, vermin etc.

Most important criteria

- Local sites: Accessibility for local people and vehicles.
- Strategic sites: Strategic transport access.

Table 5

Local sites

- Positive:
- Everybody's back garden for green waste.
- good road connections
- bring schemes close to other facilities
- Shortest distance to a brownfield site. Need hierarchy for every type of waste.
- Consider local facilities for possible combined heat and power. Any energy produced from waste must be used locally.
- Mixed views on whether such facilities should be in AONB and Green Belt.
- Negative:
- Cumulative impacts.
- A partial view that no new or intensification of use of a site should be closer than soon? Alternative view that if a site has proved to be working well it should be allowed to expand.
- Access needs to be established off primary routes.

Strategic sites

- Positive:
  - Alternative/sustainable transportation.
  - near to arisings/proximity
  - public sector forcastability for dealing with waste
- Negative:
  - not in floodplain
  - away from sensitive land uses
  - larger capital facility will/may stagnate the technology
  - Leap-frogging on planned plants.
  - Complexities of government funding.

Table 6

- Horses for courses!

Positive

- Agree with most on list. Co-locating facilities – might not be consistent with decentralised model. But would be ok if in industrial locations. Problem of extending life of sites
  - Should only co-locate if there is some clear link between types of facility.
  - Limit to life of criteria.
- Alternative transport models – is feasible and yes should be included as a criterion. Is an important issue – particularly if bringing waste from further afield. But must have enforceable conditions to implement.
- Good geology (landfill only?). But extra issue for other types of facility.

Constraints

- Pollution control – very important – key point – not all agreed though!!
- Size commensurate – fewer constraints for local facilities in some constrained areas – 'Mitigation' is easier for the local facility.
- Landscape and visual impact – OK
- Geology – further constraint, (landfill only). Unsuitable. But extra line of defence.
- Proximity to water extraction/aquifers/water supplies etc.

Table 7

Positive

- Brownfield – proximity. Integrated land-use strategy.
- Arisings – decentralised strategy.

- Community ownership.
- Modes could be negative. Dependent on waste stream.
- Need to consider end products.
- Deliverability?
- Good design is essential.

Negatives/constraints

- Pollution control – additional local impact.
- Transport issues/highways safety etc.
- Green belt ok – but important to minimise visual impact. Need green space. Need to update concept!
- Needs to be more sophisticated policy. Doesn't reflect sustainable waste management principles.

Table 8

- Commercial decisions influence where waste goes to – which location.
- All important and balance with considerations.

Positive

- Different facilities different criteria, some need more space and some further from people.
- Primary roads – factor for all facilities.
- Construction/demolition – aggregates recycling – noisy and dusty. If in buildings that are sound-proof and good dust control.
- Within city area but not residential – industrial areas.
- Industrial estate – dirty facility conflict with other industry.
- Motorway junction.
- Energy from waste – height of facility – industrial areas. High rise. Other facilities with good architecture can go in a lot of locations.
- Complementary facilities good idea as long as not tack on. Support in part but should not continually be dumped on. Balance – long-term effects and complementary
- A lot to be said for using brownfield sites.
- Contaminated land sites – cost of redeveloping.
- Top two:
  - 1) primary road network
  - 2) near waste arisings – issue for large facilities. Ownership of waste.

Constraints

- Protection of human health – additional constraint.

- Public perception another constraint. Minimise with early involvement – press coverage.
- Cultural heritage and visual constraint issue re. incineration at Hempsted.
- Tourist potential/perception.
- Top two:
  - 1) pollution control/ protection of human health
  - 2) visual impacts – possibly.

Table 9

Positive Locational

- Avoid housing areas.
- Good building design. Can mitigate many adverse perceptions and impacts.
- Employment creation.

Constraints

- Will depend upon type of facility.
- Specific to housing estates (not too close).
- Specific nature of sites (e.g. geology, flood potential, etc.)
- Strategic planting of trees – screening.
- Perceptions of public harm – cynical about pollution control and transparency of process.
- Axle weights on secondary roads and other traffic impacts
- Economic feasibility
- Government guidelines

Most important local criteria

- Positive/locational:
  - 1) locating facilities near to arisings
  - 2) proximity to primary roads
- Constraints:
  - 1) pollution control issues
  - 2) visual impact

Most important strategic criteria

- Positive/locational:
  - 1) locating with complementary activities
  - 2) design to reduce local impacts

- Constraints:

➢ 1) pollution control issues

➢ 2) visual impact

Table 10

Positive/locational criteria

- Yes to proximity to primary roads.
- Green waste/mixed organic – Greenfield country (odour concerns). Closer to where end product will be used. Adjacent to Greenfield but reusing existing farm buildings.
- Commercial and industrial waste – crush and reuse on site should be promoted and encouraged.
- Co-location supported.
- Develop existing sites to maximum potential. Existing sites "acceptability" if necessary external. Household waste recycling centres, industrial estates, car breakers etc.
- Transport: rail-linked brownfield sites – proximity to sustainable transport (i.e. primary roads, rail, and water).
- Brownfield/derelict including quarries.
- Design/landscaping of site – mitigate through design and landscaping e.g. old quarry.
- Include waste management in new (housing) developments.
- Transport improvements.
- Compost bin, dedicated kitchen cupboard for recycling in all new houses.
- Most important locational:

➢ access – sustainable transport

➢ brownfield/derelict

➢ Proximity: dependent/distinguish between type of facility.

Negative/Constraints

- Nature: potential conflict in quarries (Cotswold Water Park – in-filled). Need to strike balance between need for facilities and protection.
- Balance again re. cultural heritage. Establish through local discussion/consultation.
- Sensitive land uses: include recreational, sports, residential.
- Pollution control: appropriate mitigation.

➢ water tables need to be considered

➢ Leachate control at landfills

➢ gases, dust

- Most important:

- 1) avoid residential areas
- 2) pollution control and mitigation

Table 11

Other positive locational criteria (+ starters for 10)

- Locate facilities near to markets.
- Rural if polluting/impacts on people – in populated areas if local/recycling.
- Suitable land – economic/social and environmental not just brownfield/derelict (e.g. MoD land).
- People – e.g. recycling facilities nearby.

Other locational constraints (+ starters for 10)

- People, e.g. pollution proximity or distance from recycling centres
- Site constraints and opportunities:
  - electricity – grid connection
  - water supply
  - access
  - Workers/labour – affordable housing, transport to work.
  - Cost – who pays for it. Private or public purse?

Top two positive criteria – Strategic and Local

- 1) People proximity – near/far depending on process/markets/arisings etc.
- 2) Suitable land
- 3) Sustainable transport

Top two negative criteria – Strategic and Local

- 1) People proximity – (as positives above)
- 2) Pollution control

Written submissions

Submission from Parish Cllr Paul Holliday as he was unable to attend the afternoon session

Location of waste site activity (not site specific)

Because of (strangely coincidentally!) chairing a meeting of the Cory (landfill operations etc) Liaison Group I am unable to attend the afternoon workshop. What I would like to say out of personal conviction and also on behalf of Stoke Orchard Parish Council is this:

It is clear that waste recycling and waste reduction activity in Gloucestershire has historically made slow progress simply because of the amount of landfill void available in the blue clay secure sites both in and adjacent to our parish.

That geological phenomenon and the requirement for absolute site security with low ingoing costs set a precedent for concentrating almost half of Gloucestershire's household and commercial waste disposal on one site. The requirement for employing journey efficient high capacity HGV vehicles has come from the same precedent. The same applies to the adjacent Grundon site which now acts as a secure site for hazardous wastes on a national and regional basis.

Quite simply, in the quest to find waste solutions for our county we have lost the capacity for dealing with waste locally and at source.

There is we believe a better way:

1) A huge amount of education and 'every house household waste auditing' has to take place. Charging for waste disposal at individual household level is we believe a supportable way of ensuring effective reduction.
2) Techniques for reducing supermarket wastes have to be developed and implemented.
3) Techniques for reducing fast food outlet wastes have to be developed and implemented.
4) Techniques for reducing household vegetable wastes have to be developed and implemented.
5) New local community green waste composting sites are gaining public support now and deserve every financial and structural encouragement.
6) A campaign should be launched to persuade householders away from putting green waste into 'Black bags'. The trapped water accounts for most of the 'Black bag' waste volume generated.
7) A red/amber/green label could be applied to plants in nurseries according to their waste generation capacity.
   For example species of fast-growing Leyland could carry a red label?

   Species of hawthorn could carry an amber label?

   Species of holly could carry a green label?

8) Once the organic waste factor has been reduced mainly packaging waste remains. Much of this can be prevented at source by manufacturers.
9) Much of this could be returned to the manufacturers. Supermarkets for example could be persuaded to have their own bespoke 'Packaging Returns Centres' in addition to existing recycling facilities?
10) It would in our opinion be possible to substantially reduce Gloucestershire's waste volumes very quickly by constantly reducing waste at its source and focusing on local disposal rather than as at present 'Growing Waste' for high capacity one-or-two site disposal.

Hoping that this ten point workshop contribution helps to stimulate debate.

Cllr Paul Holliday

Stoke Orchard Parish Council

<u>Emailed additional comments from Andrew Troughton, colleague of Cllr Paul Holliday, referring to above</u>

My main point it that the two sites are **waste sites** and not suitable as County or National recycling centres. By its nature recycling is a local activity best done at a community level.

Furthermore if some larger recycling sites are needed the nature of these is that waste comes in, is recycled and goes out to various destinations. The less 'waste' from the recycling process the better. There should not therefore be a need to local recycling centres at either tip. They would be better placed on good road networks on the edge of urban areas.

The Cory site is filling up and maybe has another 15/20 years then the county may be left with a badly-located recycling centre.

Appendix F
Summary of Feedback Sessions

Feedback from discussion session one

- Table 8 – development planning. Need stronger emphasis on safeguarding sites. Beef up objective!
- Table 9 – proximity to arisings – be more specific about words we use e.g. what sorts of waste are we talking about? Need more local facilities for local communities.
- Table 10 – waste hierarchy – reducing waste should be a priority. Need to lobby re. packaging. Emphasis on householder supported, but will it work?
- Table 11 – vision – Gloucestershire should strive to be a 'benchmark' authority/area.
- Table 5 – vision – needs to be plain and simple! Also needs to be achievable
- Table 1 – attitudes and behaviour – education is key. Incentive and penalties?
- Table 2 – business and markets – need more detail.
- Table 3 – partnership working – industry needs to be made accountable. Is partnership working in the British ethos?
- Table 3 – resources and funding – more plain English! Too long.
- Table 4 – overall point re. too much jargon. Attitudes – need to work on this across whole community (including business).
- Table 5 – development planning – lack of consistency. Site allocations should be prioritised. Also need a clearer definition of waste issues.
- Table 6 – environmental impacts – wording weak with reference to minimise, need strengthening. Wording ambiguous in places.
- Table 7 – process management – too woolly! Include reference to effective.

Feedback from discussion session two

- Table 11 – waste minimisation – lobbying role for local authorities (x6 tables); reduce frequency of collection (x6 tables).
- Table 10 – waste minimisation – should be a stepped approach to waste minimisation (x3 tables).
- Table 9 – waste minimisation – education important (progressively increasing though) (x5 tables).

- Table 8 – recycling and composting – recycling needs to be convenient (location and method). %50-60% supported (x1 table).
- Table 7 – 50% realistic over a 5 year period.
- Table 6 – 70–80% recycling/composting target (x6 tables) – some tables went even higher (100% - but stepped approach!).
- Table 5 – residual waste – small scale; local facilities required. (X3 tables). Facilities @ 50ktpa each felt appropriate. Different answers for different waste streams though.
- Table 4 – residual waste – should be one regional facility – outside Gloucestershire! But small facilities for recyclable material.
- Table 3 – residual waste – remain open minded – look at best practice abroad.
- Table 2 – strategic location – have one or two large sites in Greenbelt locations (well managed though).
- Table 1 – strategic location – location depends on type of material being managed e.g. special waste – deal with on more county-wide basis. Possibility of shared facilities on an inter-county basis (x3 tables expressed similar sentiments).
- Table 11 – strategic location – think about need for buffer zone.

Feedback from discussion session three

- Table 1 – positive criteria – agreed with list – sustainable transport very important (x6 tables); airstrip locations (x3 tables) – potential extra; buffer zones with landscape potential (x3 tables) – additional criterion.
- Table 2 – rural brownfield criterion-rule this out – simply are not any (x3-4 tables). Need criteria to minimise impacts too.
- Table 3 – stay within existing infrastructure; consider developer contributions from things like housing development (also opportunities for combined heat and power in respect of these types of development) (majority of tables); co-locate facilities on industrial sites – common focus.
- Table 4 – accessibility – additional point (for people and vehicles); high quality design (x7-8 tables).
- Table 5 – public sector 'forecastability' – additional point (knowing how much something is going to cost over the long term).
- Table 6 – additional criteria on geology e.g. run-off (x4 tables); distinguished between local and strategic facilities – horses for courses "size commensurate" (x3 tables) I.e. weighing of criterion
- Top 2 positives – brownfield (x3 tables); proximity to arisings – more important for strategic facilities though (x7 tables); co-location (x2 tables for strategic facilities; x1 table for both strategic and local); sustainable transport (x6tables for strategic facilities; x2 tables for local facilities); primary road network (x1 table).

- T8 – constraints – protection of human health – extra criterion (x3-4 other tables); visual impacts (x5 tables).
- T9 – extra constraints depends on type of facility (x3 tables). Specific condition of site may be a constraint. Perception of public harm and transparency of process (x3-4 tables) – routes of transit may also be a consideration.
- Table 10 – water environment requires specific consideration (management of this) (x2 tables). Need to recognise hierarchy of protection re. designations. (x 4 tables).
- Table 11 – people – positive/negative criterion i.e. impacts on people and potential benefits to people (x3 tables).
- Top 2 negatives – nature conservation (x1 table) proximity to sensitive land uses (x4 tables); pollution control (x11 tables).
- Table 7 – transport/highways – an important potential constraint (x2 tables).
- Table 10 – avoid residential areas
- Table 6 – proximity to water extraction – further constraint.

Appendix G
Session One Discussion Paper

Gloucestershire Waste Core Strategy and Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy Vision & Objectives

Overarching Vision

'A sustainable waste management service for residents where waste generation is minimised and waste materials are seen as a resource. Our services will be customer focussed and cost effective while maintaining high environmental standards. Our continuously improving services will offer opportunities for social and economic benefits to our community.' [JMWMS]

OR

'To provide a strategy for the sustainable management of waste that follows the principles of the waste hierarchy and enables the adequate provision of facilities for managing waste in appropriate places within Gloucestershire.' [Waste Core Strategy]

OR

'To make a positive difference for people who live in, work in and visit Gloucestershire.' [Community Strategy for Gloucestershire]

Objectives

Objective	Source
Attitudes and behaviour	
To achieve a sustainable waste management system by implementing the waste hierarchy and encouraging communities to take responsibility for the waste they produce.	WCS
"Changing Behaviour"- We aim to further develop our waste communications campaign to promote waste minimisation and to maximise participation in sustainable waste management services.	JMWMS
Business and markets	
To assist in creating economic prosperity and employment for Gloucestershire by encouraging competitiveness, meeting the needs of business, and in considering what new waste management enterprises will be required.	WCS
"Local Reprocessing" - We aim to reprocess waste materials locally and support the development of reprocessors to produce and market high quality products, generate jobs and create wealth	JMWMS
Development planning	
To ensure that waste management issues are properly considered and opportunities are incorporated into new development proposals.	WCS
To make the most efficient use of land by re-using appropriate brown-field land, industrial land, quarry voids and existing waste management sites in preference to undesignated green field sites	WCS

Objective	Source
and existing waste management sites in preference to undesignated green-field sites.	
To safeguard sites suitable for the location of waste management facilities from other proposed development.	WCS
To provide a strategy for assessing the appropriateness of waste management facilities in the Green Belt, and of the Green Belt boundaries themselves.	WCS

Objective	Source
Environmental impact	
To encourage sensitive waste management practices within Gloucestershire in order to preserve or enhance the overall quality of the environment and avoid risks to human health.	WCS
To minimise adverse environmental impacts resulting from the handling, processing, transport and disposal of waste.	WCS
To protect public amenity from the adverse impact of waste management and to have regard to the need to protect areas of designated landscape and nature conservation value from inappropriate development.	WCS
"Depollution of the Waste Stream" - We aim to remove and safely treat or dispose of hazardous materials from the municipal waste stream, by promoting segregation at source and providing a supporting collection infrastructure.	JMWMS
Partnership working	
"Working in Partnership" - We aim to develop strong partnerships with businesses, community groups and other organisations to ensure effective management of the municipal waste stream.	JMWMS
"Working in Partnership"- We aim to develop an effective partnership between the seven Gloucestershire authorities and investigate the formation of a joint waste board as the organisational framework for delivering this Strategy.	JMWMS
Process management	
To set out a framework to facilitate the monitoring and review of waste development plan documents (i.e. the WCS, the site allocations DPD and the development control policies DPD).	WCS
Proximity to Arisings	
To minimise the environmental impacts of transporting waste by encouraging waste disposal to take place at the closest appropriate installation and to utilise more sustainable means of transporting waste.	WCS
To provide a strategy for managing the majority of the County's waste in reasonable proximity to its source of arising – including appropriate locational criteria for identifying sites in the waste site allocations DPD, and for preparing the development control policies DPD.	WCS
"Biowaste Hierarchy"- We aim to treat source segregated biowaste as close to its source of production as possible, and to produce high quality products that, where possible, can be utilised locally.	JMWMS
Resources and Funding	
"Resources and Implementation" - We aim to implement this strategy through further investment in new collection and waste treatment infrastructure, and our waste communications programmes. We will continue to develop our partnership working and look to secure sustainable resources to continuously improve Gloucestershire's waste management services.	JMWMS
Waste Hierarchy	
To reduce the amount of waste produced in Gloucestershire;	WCS
"Reduction First"- We aim to stem the growth of Gloucestershire's municipal waste by promoting waste minimisation activities.	JMWMS
"Segregation at Source"- We aim to provide a three-stream collection system, supported by a network of Household Recycling Centres and bring banks, to enable all householders to source segregate their	JMWMS

Objective	Source
household waste into dry recyclables, biowaste and residual waste.	
To make the best use of the waste produced within Gloucestershire through increased re-use and recovery.	WCS
“Residual Waste as a Resource” - We aim to maximise recovery of recyclables and gain further value from residual waste and divert active biodegradable municipal waste (BMW) from landfill.	JMWMS