

APPENDIX 1

GRO/16525/1 – Mr C Colliass

Proposed alterations for a Micro Wind turbine attached to the side of the property. 7 Membury Way, Grove

1.0 The Proposal

1.1 This application seeks planning permission for the installation of a Micro Wind turbine to be located on the east elevation of the property. The structure itself consists of a free standing pole approximately 3.75 metres long, with the generator and three turbine blades attached to the top with a diameter of 1.75 metres. The overall height above ground level measures approximately 8.6 metres to the tip of the turbine blade. The site plan, application drawings and technical specification as submitted by the applicant are at **Appendix 1**.

1.2 This application comes to Committee at the request of the Local Member, Councillor Pam Westwood.

2.0 Planning History

2.1 Planning permission was granted in August 2000 for 'Alterations and extensions to enlarge bedroom, form garage and open porch'.

3.0 Planning Policies

3.1 Policy H18 of the adopted Local Plan and Policy H24 of the Second Deposit Draft Local Plan to 2011 allow for ancillary buildings and structures, provided various criteria are satisfactory, including the effect of the development (in particular its scale, massing and positioning) on the character and appearance of the existing dwelling and on the area as a whole.

3.2 Policies D1 and D2 of the adopted Local Plan and Policies DC1 and DC9 of the Second Deposit Draft Local Plan to 2011 refer to the design of new development and the impact on neighbouring properties in respect of, among other things, dominance, visual intrusion, noise or vibration.

3.3 Policy D15 of the adopted Local Plan refers specifically to noise generation stating, '...development likely to generate significant noise will not be permitted close to existing or proposed noise sensitive development, if existing or proposed occupiers would, in consequence of the proposed development, be exposed to excessive noise levels'.

3.4 Policy SF8 in the adopted Local Plan refers to the production of energy on a renewable basis being acceptable providing, among other things, such proposals will not spoil living conditions of local residents in terms of noise and visual intrusion.

3.5 Policy DC2 in the Second Deposit Draft Local Plan to 2011 refers to new developments and the fact that consideration should be given to measures to conserve energy, which may involve the use of energy efficient technologies.

4.0 Consultations

4.1 Grove Parish Council says: 'Whilst we have no objection to the proposals we do have concerns regarding the visual aspect of the turbine on the surrounding area, and that by permitting this application a precedent could be set for future applications'.

4.2 The County Engineer states there will be 'no highway impact'.

4.3 Environmental Health state that although the data supplied by the manufacturer is somewhat incomplete and not sufficient to make a clear recommendation, a literature search suggests that noise from a different model of turbine, but of comparable output could be intrusive at certain wind speeds. It is therefore recommended that the application be refused on the

grounds that 'the development is likely to give rise to noise resulting in a significant loss of amenity to local residents'.

- 4.4 Two letters of support have been received from local residents, which include the following points;
- Any attempt to reduce fossil fuel use and greenhouse gas emissions should be encouraged.
 - Impact on neighbours has been reduced to a minimum.
 - Future lies in all homes being partially self sufficient.
- 4.5 Sixteen letters of objection have been received from local residents, which include the following points;
- Visual intrusion.
 - Continual noise 24 hours a day.
 - If granted, will prove impossible to resist further applications in the future leading to a wider affect on the area and lowering of property values.
 - Effect on domestic pets who have very sensitive hearing.
 - Inappropriate in an estate location - if successful, further applications would affect the larger community.
 - Danger to birdlife.
 - Overshadowing.
 - Safety aspect if the structure were to break loose.
 - Health and safety issues such as blade failure, ice accretion, strobe effect, shadow flicker and reflected light, distance from public rights of way and noise.
 - Lowering of quality of life.
- 4.6 The applicant has responded to the objections raised. A copy of this letter and attached information is at **Appendix 2**.

5.0 **Officer Comments**

- 5.1 The main issues in determining this application are the impact on the street scene and the impact on neighbouring properties.
- 5.2 In respect to the visual impact on the street scene, your Officers consider that given the character of the area and the existing structures on buildings such as television aerials and satellite dishes, the proposal would not have an adverse impact on the character and appearance of the existing dwellings and on the area as a whole. Although the turbine structure would sit higher than the existing roof line, it is felt it would not be significantly dominant or visually intrusive.
- 5.3 Although it is appreciated that there is a need to encourage sustainable energy sources, it is felt that this proposal is not appropriate in this densely populated area given its noise generation and the consequential loss of amenity to local residents, particularly at night when the ambient noise level is low.

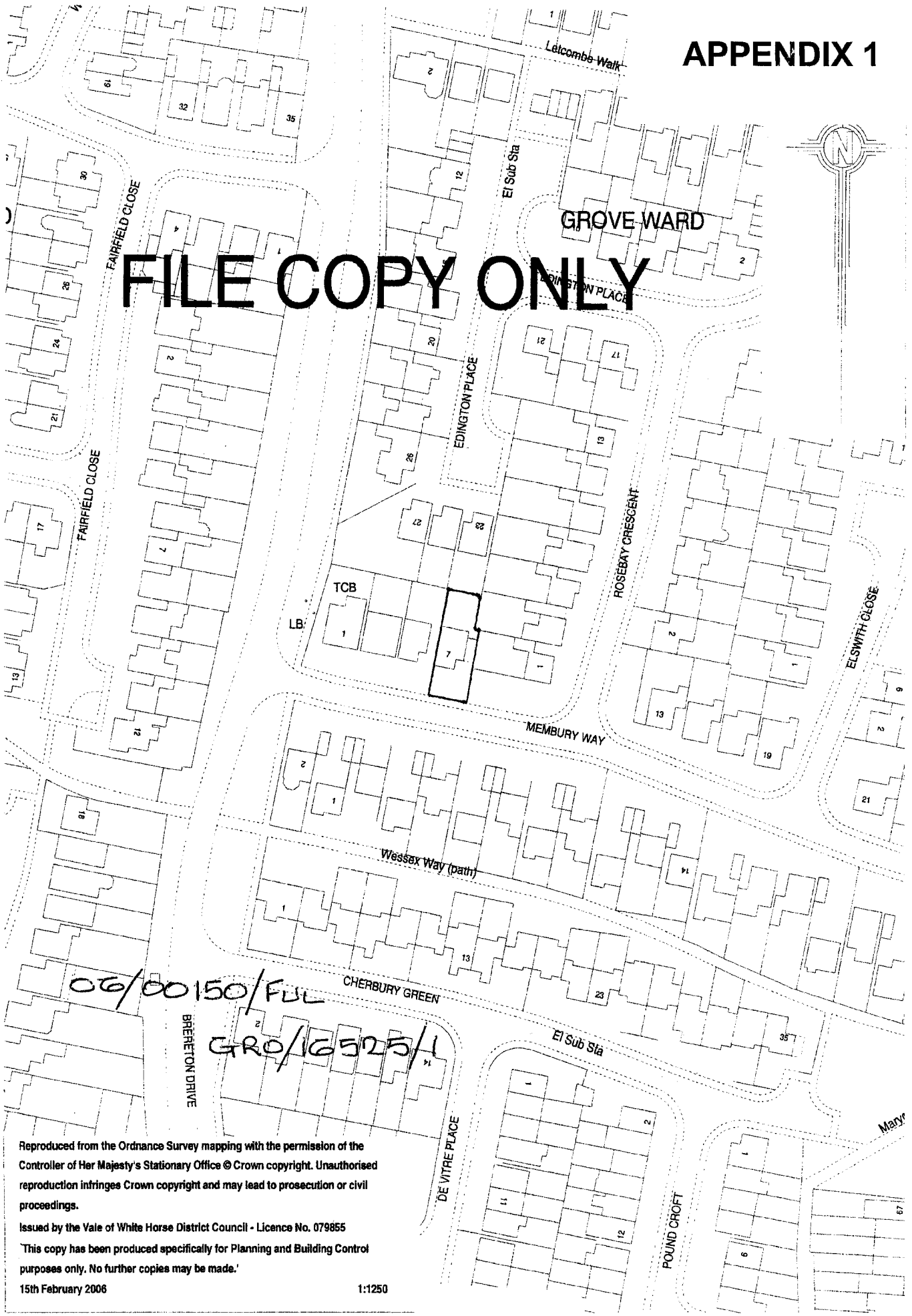
6.0 **Recommendation**

6.1 *It is recommended that that the application be refused for the following reason:*

1. *The noise generated by the proposed Micro wind turbine could be intrusive at certain wind speeds causing a loss of residential amenity to local residents. The proposal is therefore contrary to Policies D2 and D15 of the adopted Vale of White Horse Local Plan, and Policy DC9 of the Second Deposit Draft Local Plan to 2011.*

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15th February 2006

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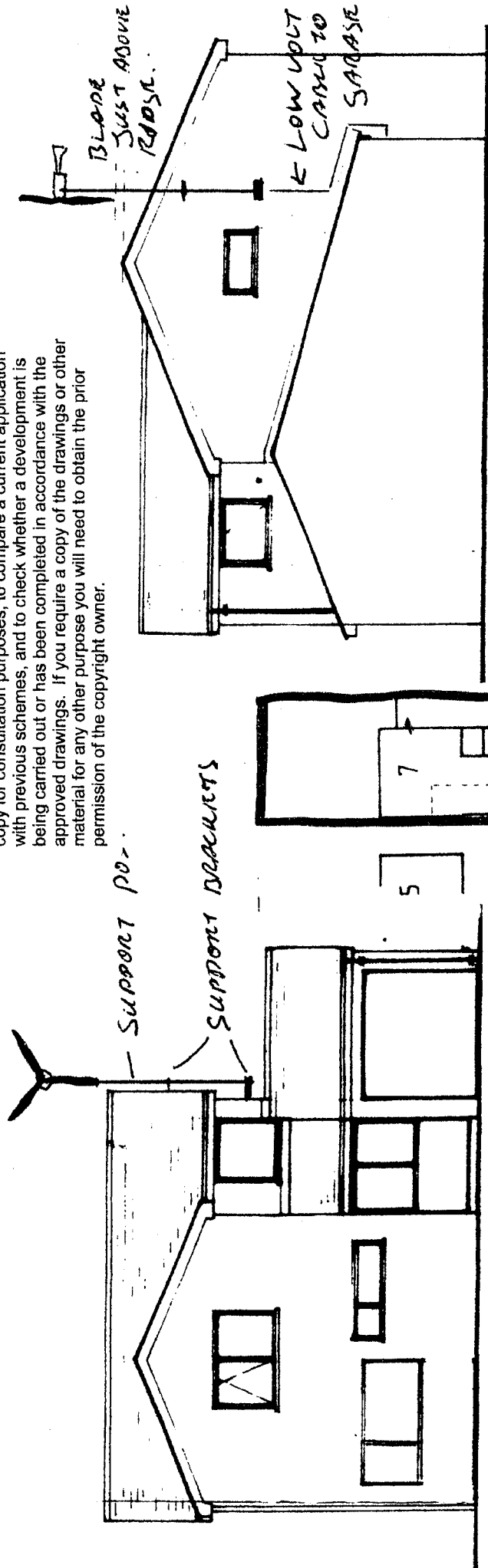
PROPOSED ALTERATIONS FOR WIND TURBINE
 AT 7 MEMBURY WAY, GROVE, OXON, OX12 0BP
 FOR MR & MRS COLLASS

DE/00150/FUL GRO/16525/1

January 06

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Front Elevation
 Scale 1-100

Side Elevation
 Scale 1-100

- 1:50 = 3 m
- 1:100 = 6 m
- 1:200 = 12 m
- 1:500 = 30 m
- 1:1250 = 75 m
- 1:2500 = 150 m

Membury Way

Block Plan Scale 1 - 500

VALE OF WHITE HORSE
 DISTRICT COUNCIL
 REC'D 31 JAN 2006
 CORPORATE POSTAL
 SERVICES - 2

Windsave

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WE OWN THE WIND

VALE OF WHITE HORSE
DISTRICT COUNCIL
REC'D 1-1-11 11-006
CORPORATE POSTAL
SERVICES 2

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Supplementary
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property via
13amp plug.

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The Windsave system offers the following major benefits:

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- ⌚ Simply plug into a 13amp socket
- ⌚ Expect to save up to a 3rd of your annual electricity bill
- ⌚ 'Cash-Back' annually through ROC's
- ⌚ Free power while utility company prices continue to rise
- ⌚ No hazardous batteries or complex wiring
- ⌚ You **own** it and you **save** with smaller electricity bills

Windsave Limited

Tel: 01424(0)141-966-6841

www.windsave.co.uk

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TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION

APPENDIX 1

OVERVIEW:-

The system is designed to conform to:

- EN 61400 part 2
- G83/1 and BS 7671
- BS EN 60335-1
- Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) Directive 89/336/EEC
- Low voltage (LV) Directive 73/23/EEC
- and to be fully accredited and CE marked within all statutory and regulatory requirements.
- 3 bladed generator, rotating clockwise 'head into the wind'.
- Approx. total installed weight 29 kgs. for topworks, plus support pole bracketry (varied) weight
- Generator dimensions:
320mm long X 170mm wide X 110mm deep support shaft.
- 3 blades swept area of 2.4m² (1.75m diameter)
- Active self furling by a sprung tail fin assembly.
- Structural column is free standing between approx. 1.5 to 3.75m tall 'above roof/wall interface line'; weight additional and varying on length of pole/bracketry used.
- Typical Noise Profile

Free spinning (loudest noise potential):
5 metres behind blades gusting to 5m/s / 12miles per hour, LAeq 33.0 dB (decibels)

5 metres behind blades gusting to 7m/s / 16 miles per hour, LAeq 52.0 dB

3 metres behind blades, height 1.5m 'background noise' LAeq 36.0 dB
- Vibration: isolation pads used as necessary.
- Structural and product design calculations based on ultimate loading of storm force conditions predicted over a 20 and 50 year occurrence (35m/s extreme EN 61400-2; structural standards 3 second gusting up to 52.5m/s).
- System has a fail-safe 'safety shut down' mechanism to avoid over-run at 1060 rpm.
- WS 1000 generated power supply to the building is fully synchronous with the utility mains supply at 230VAC 50Hz, being converted from the fluctuating wind generator supply.
- Plug'n'Save inverter unit is 440mm long X 250mm wide X 350mm deep and weighs 40kgs.
- Self contained metering (with remote monitor facility under development).
- 2 year warranty, 10 years expected working life.

GENERATOR SPECIFIK

- IP 56 Protection
- Generator dimensions:
320mm long X 170mm wide X 110mm deep support shaft
- 3 bladed rotor assembly rotating clockwise 'head into the wind'
- Permanent magnet, single phase, asynchronous, brushless generator.
- Rated output nominally 1kWh at 12m/s / 27 mph rated wind speed.
- Operating speed range of blades 100-800 rpm (fully loaded)
- Generating wind speed from approx. 3-4m/s to a maximum of c.15m/s

SUPPORT STRUCTURE:

Galvanised circular hollow section:

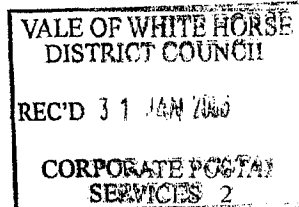
- Structural pole is free standing between approx. 1.5 to 3.75m tall above 'the top bracket' weight additional and varying on length/ bracketry used.
- Up to 2.3 metres free standing - 88.9 mm diameter X 4.0mm wall thickness
- 3.0-3.75m free standing optional extra - 114.3mm diameter X 3.2mm wall thickness
- Bespoke bracketing depending on building structure
- Safety ties for ultimate security

MATERIALS OF MANUFACTURE:

- Generator parts - externally aluminium.
- Rotor Shaft- BS EN 10088-3 304S15; Support yaw Shaft - BS EN 10088-3 303S21
- Blades and Nose Cone - 'PAG' polyamide glass reinforced.
- Hub and boss - aluminium.
- Tail fin assembly - steel box section zinc/painted and aluminium plate tail fin.
- Support structure - galvanised steel inside and out.
- Plug'n'Save - pressed steel box enclosing electronic assemblies

Note: Contents may be subject to change without notice.

OG/00150/FUL
GRO/16525/1



Dear Customer

Thank you for your interest in Windsave. For further information please visit our website www.windsave.com. The website has all our up-to-date marketing literature.

Windsave is delighted to announce that the WS1000 system has gained "Clear Skies" accreditation (please see the Grants page on our website for further information <http://www.windsave.com/grants.htm>). The WS1000 system will be available for supply and installation from the 2nd Quarter 2006. If you wish to register your contact details, please contact Windsave by sending an email to info@windsave.com.

The standard system is designed to be attached onto a fixed structure. A freestanding system for use near your property will be available within the coming year (pricing subject to change for stand alone mounted system due to variable specifications).

The Standard system will cost *approximately* £1500 plus VAT, fully installed and must be installed by an accredited Windsave installer. Due to the need to comply with Health & Safety requirements, it is not possible to self-install the System.

Windsave has been working with Government, Members of Parliament, and the Wind Trade associations with a view to simplifying the planning process. Mark Lazarowicz MP presented his wide-ranging Private Members Bill entitled, "Climate Change and Sustainable Energy Bill", in Parliament on 11 November 2005. The Bill will be discussed early in 2006 at Committee Stage. We will update our website as soon as there is any further development to report.

The WS1000 is sold as a complete System; the inverters are not sold separately.

Your details have been added to our database. Thank you for your interest in the Windsave system.

Kind regards

Derek Wynne Jnr
Sales Administrator

Rev: 18/01/06

06/00150/FUL
GRO/16525/1

Windsave Ltd.

10 Lambhill Quadrant, Glasgow, G41 1SB T: 0141 420 74

E: info@windsave.com www.windsave.com

Registered in Scotland: SC226656

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Technical Questions

- Q1. **How many systems can be installed on one property?**
A1. There are two criteria. These relate to the building strength and integrity and the existing electrical wired system. The most cost-effective solution should be established through a survey. For normal domestic situations one system should be adequate; larger properties may be able to accommodate several units and it is likely that industrial/commercial properties will require multiple units.
- Q2. **Do you have any other systems for sale with more output?**
A2. No. We only have the standard unit at present. Our current product offered to the market-place is based on fixed parameters. However we will consider options in the future once the basic product is established.
- Q3. **What is the lowest wind speed at which the WS1000 will start generating electricity?**
A3. The system will start generating electricity at approximately 3-4 metres per second with a reasonably constant windflow.
- Q4. **What is the maximum wind speed to which the WS1000 can operate?**
A4. The maximum operating wind speed is approximately 15 metres per second, after which the system will go into safe shutdown and stop generating through its in-built control mechanism. (However please note the system is designed to be safe in very high windspeeds for example specification calls for safety at 35 metres per second)
- Q5. **Where can I find information about my local average wind speed?**
A5. There are several references available through the World Wide Web, eg BWEA - British Wind Energy www.bwea.com/noabl_gif
- Q6. **Where can I purchase wind speed test equipment?**
A6. There are proprietary kits available - for example, The UK Weather Shop, who sell anemometers which have to be mounted in a suitable location and then properly coupled up to a pc etc. In truth, therefore, this is quite complicated and expensive, so it is best to seek advice. Otherwise there are cheaper versions, for example a hand-held unit which provides basic data and offers limited usage, making data gathering difficult. Data gathering can be expensive to do over a longer time-frame and, strictly speaking, the average person will not gain much benefit from a detailed 'weather test system'. Typically it is best to use a degree of local knowledge and judgement on whether to use a generator system at all, and, if so, where to site it.
- Q7. **How does the WS1000 stand up to storm conditions?**
A7. Our product has been designed and developed to meet the relevant standards and codes. For example, IEC 61400 part 2 requires the system to be capable of withstanding 35 metres per second wind speed. We also have accounted for structural design limits where the structure is able to withstand short gusts at up to 52m/s (note this is 'extreme' and represents possible wind events over "a 50 year period" and means winds of up to 120mph).
- Q8. **What control methods are there on the system, eg furling?**
A8. Our system has 3 methods of control: (a) furling through the dynamic tail fin assembly, which helps limit rotor speed from approximately 8-10m/s; (b) our inverter provides sophisticated electronic controlling of the generator, again due to software logic monitoring the actual output of the generator which is directly linked to the prevalent wind speed; the set point is at approximately 15m/s for safe shut-off; (c) the standards require an ultimate 'fail-safe' device and there is a mechanical switch that will in any event stop the system going into potentially 'overspeed running' mode.
- Q9. **How noisy is the system?**
A9. We have noise power curve data available, and there are guidance figures given in the data sheet. Our system is 3-bladed and, as with all similar generators, there is a degree of noise caused by wind-rush on the structure and by the blade tips cutting through the air. None of our installed units cause annoyance according to our customers. There are some good references to this subject also in the various web sites for wind turbine generators. Our inverter uses aspects of transformer technology and, again, as with other such systems, there is a degree of noise from the power conversion process (customers also need to understand that the conversion process gives rise to a small degree of heat emanating from the Plug'n'Save inverter).
- Q10. **What is the expected power output per annum?**
A10. This is a very open question and, as can be seen from wind map information (eg BWEA website ...noabl_gif), there is a very wide range of annualised wind speeds across the country. Noting that our (UK) prevailing wind is from the 'south-east', the facing coastal areas and higher ground all have far higher wind pattern resource than 'lower altitude, sheltered aspects of the country'. To indicate 'expected results' we believe that our system will give in excess of 0.5megaWatt hours output (>500+ kilowatt hours output) over an annualised standard installation, more or less anywhere in the country, except possibly where the installation just cannot pick up all beneficial wind flow locally. On this basis we are confident that the majority of customers will achieve the currently accepted threshold of ROC (Renewable Obligation Certificate) level of output, which is reflected in CO₂ saving (tonnes per annum). Some installations benefiting from good wind resource will get very good outputs, possibly 1.5 -2 megawatt levels.

06/00150/FUL
GRO/16525/1

07 MAR 2006

APPENDIX 1

Mr Craig Colliass
7 Membury Way
Grove
Oxon
OX12 0BP

Ref Planning No 06/00150/FUL Micro Wind Turbine.

To Katie Rooke,

Thank you for your information regarding the local opposition to the micro wind turbine.

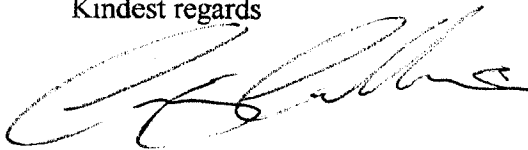
Further to our conversation, I have found on the net the information regarding to modification to permitted development orders (PDO's) in MP Mark Lazarowicz. Climate Change and Sustainable Energy Bill, I have copied the relevant section. Windsave the company who is supplying this micro wind turbine is one of the sponsors of this bill and I feel confident in saying the modifications that will be made by the Home Secretary to PDO's would cover the WS1000 unit, the one I am hoping to fit.

My concern for your department is if you advise against planning you may find in a matter of weeks the subject is taken out of your hands, giving the impression you are not aware of impending legislation and showing a lack of concern for renewable energy in your local planning strategy. I believe the leader of the Conservative Party is having a micro wind turbine fitted to his house in Witney. The story was in the Daily Mail!

This project has been subjected to a well organised NO campaign people who will have little or no impact from this project have been aggressively canvassed to try and prevent the unit being fitted. One complaint is from a person objecting to the project who lives over one mile away in Wantage! His mother who lives in the house at 1 Rosebay Crescent is actually in support of the project.

I am also including a letter I have sent to my neighbours regarding some miss-information spread by the NO camp.

Kindest regards



Craig Colliass

- 9 Review of permitted development orders 15
- (1) The Secretary of State shall for the purpose mentioned in subsection (2) carry out a review of the effect in England of development orders made by virtue of section 59(2)(a) of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (c. 8) (which confers power by order to grant planning permission for development or a class of development specified in the order). 20
- (2) The purpose of the review is to enable the Secretary of State to form a view as to what provision (or further provision) such development orders should make to facilitate development in England consisting of the installation, within the curtilage of a dwellinghouse, of equipment, apparatus or appliances for microgeneration. 25
- (3) As soon as reasonably practicable after he has carried out the review, the Secretary of State must lay before Parliament a report of the review, including his view as mentioned in subsection (2) and the reasons for it.
- (4) The report must also set out what provision (or further provision), if any, the Secretary of State proposes to make in development orders by virtue of section 59(2)(a) of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 in consequence of the review. 30
- (5) Where the Secretary of State proposes to make provision (or further provision) in development orders in consequence of the review, he must— 35
- (a) exercise his powers under section 59 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 so as to provide that development orders made by virtue of that section make such provision in consequence of the review as he considers appropriate, and
- (b) exercise those powers as soon as reasonably practicable after laying the report before Parliament under subsection (3).

RUSMOS

The Wind Generator project at 7 Membury Way

Planning no 06/00150/FUL

I have received some comments from the planning people about the project and they have forwarded some of the concerns raised. So rather than let people worry about the system and its impact, I wanted to correct any miss-information that may have spread, Firstly I would like to apologise for any distress or offence this project may have caused it certainly was not my intention to cause any upsets to anyone. Please read on: -

Points to consider

Who makes the wind generator, is it safe and who fits it.

- 1 This system is designed and built by Windsave in the UK for the UK market and has won awards for its innovation and design.
- 2 The system has passed all the relevant British and European safety legislation.
- 3 The unit is designed to withstand wind speeds of over 120 mph! Exposed to those wind speeds we would all require new houses.
- 4 The system will be installed by a company registered by Windsave; it is not a DIY job.

What impact will there be?

The noise level I could argue about the dB levels over and again, and get nowhere. I'm not a sound management technician.

But I do know that all the installations fitted to date have not received one complaint about noise generated by the units. Also it would not be in the interest of Windsave to make a noisy product. I am confident this will not be an issue once the wind generator is fitted.

2 There has been talk of the unit being 3.75 meters above the roof this is simply wrong.

The centre of the rotor will be about 1 meter above the ridge height so it can catch the wind from any direction. In fact the unit will be lower than many TV aerials in the area.

3 Visual impact yes you will see it, I have tried to put it in a place where it will have the least impact on its surroundings. *Beauty is in the eye of the beholder* I like the look of the unit myself and so does my neighbour who will see it from her lounge and kitchen window, I can't make anyone like its looks, but if it would help I could get it painted some neutral colour what do you think?

4 House prices would crash! I don't expect this installation to have any affect on prices in the same way satellite dishes don't, I *DO* think this is a red herring!

In conclusion- Global Warming, The Energy Gap, Fuel prices etc

What should I do? *nothing* doesn't seem an option, we are held to ransom for our energy by the oil producing countries or by Russian gas! Is nuclear the answer? Don't get me started on global warming! If we the ordinary people don't do something who will?

Kindest Regards *Craig Colliass*

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9 Review of permitted development orders

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Secretary of State proposes to make in development orders by virtue of section 59(2)(a) of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 in consequence of the review.

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(a) exercise his powers under section 59 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 so as to provide that development orders made by virtue of that section make such provision in consequence of the review as he considers appropriate, and

35

(b) exercise those powers as soon as reasonably practicable after laying the report before Parliament under subsection (3).

By Tom Kelly

Storm blows up over Cameron's home windmill

DAVID CAMERON has provoked fury among his neighbours with plans to put a wind turbine on his roof.

The Tory leader has been accused of blighting the trendy Notting Hill area of West London with 'architectural acne'.

The turbine, which would be attached to the chimney stack, is part of a £10,000-plus 'green makeover' for his new £1million home.

Alex Michaelis, the 'eco-architect' in charge of the development, also plans to install solar panels on the roof, a device to recycle rain water and energy-efficient lighting, heating and insulation.

It is part of a drive by Mr Cameron to prove he is genuine about green issues which he believes will win support among younger voters.

But other Notting Hill residents fear the £2,000 turbine, slightly bigger than a satellite dish, could be unsightly and harm the character of the West London area.

Solicitor James Elliott, 28, warned: 'The locality is largely made up of charming Victorian

houses that have a distinctive style. We don't want strange attachments that make the place look a mess, especially if it harms house prices.'

Charity worker Susan Cook, 29, said: 'People here are very precious about their homes and I think there will be a lot of objections. It's one thing to recycle newspapers, quite another to stick a wind turbine on the roof.'

Another resident likened the proposal to 'architectural acne'.

The Tory leader and his wife Samantha are moving to the new home because they want more room for their disabled son and their third child, born last month.

Plans for the turbine will have to be submitted to Kensington and Chelsea council for approval. If three or more neighbours object, the plan would go to a planning committee. If not, it will be decided by council officers.

The turbine is expected to be an Eclectic Energy D400 Stealthgen model, costing £2,000 plus another £500 to £1,000 for processing the planning application and fitting the machine.

Mr Cameron, who regularly cycles to the Commons, has made the environment a key focus of his leadership and set up a commission to review Tory policy.

Ming's Green taxes - Page 26



A home turbine

The rough guide to (green) globetrotting

By Robin Yapp

THEIR bibles of travel have encouraged us to roam the planet, taking advantage of cheap and not-so-cheap flights.

But the creators of Rough Guides and Lonely Planet fear the passion they've instilled in us is damaging the environment and accelerating climate change.

So they want us to fly less - despite admitting they may not always practice what they preach.

Warnings about the effects of carbon emissions from air travel will appear in both publications from this summer.

Travellers will be encouraged to go by rail rather than air where possible. Those who fly will be urged to donate to tree-planting schemes to compensate for the damage done.

Rough Guides founder Mark Ellingham and Lonely Planet creator Tony Wheeler want peo-

THE CARBON COST OF YOUR FLIGHT

Based on return flights from London Heathrow:

Destination	Carbon emissions per person (tonnes)	Cost to offset*	* The size of the donation you would have to make to Climate Care or a similar organisation to compensate for the carbon emissions.
Sydney	5.61	£42.11	
Acapulco	2.66	£19.92	
New York	1.54	£11.55	
Malaga	0.38	£2.81	
Prague	0.25	£1.84	

ple to 'fly less and stay longer'.

Every traveller jetting to New York for a long weekend will be personally responsible for 1.54 tonnes of carbon dioxide over the return journey.

To compensate, each would have to give £11.55 to a carbon off-setting scheme that run projects to plant trees and advance renewable energy, according to the organisation Climate Care. A couple going

to Thailand would create 5.56 tonnes of carbon emissions for a return journey - equivalent to a donation of £41.67.

A family of four holidaying on the south coast of Spain creates 1.5 tonnes of carbon dioxide - which would need an £11.25 donation.

A motorist drives 35 miles a year in a 35 miles per gallon car - three tonnes of carbon

Mr Ellingham and Mr Wheeler who wrote his first guide book in 1972, won't give up air travel. Asked if he felt guilty about how much he flies, Mr Wheeler who is based in Australia, said: 'Absolutely. I'm the worst example of it.'

Mr Ellingham produced the first Rough Guide in 1982. He said: 'Like so much in life, it's a contradiction - but we're uniquely well-placed to address travellers.'

Both want to encourage travellers to donate money to carbon off-setting schemes like Climate Care.

The schemes plant trees which absorb carbon dioxide emissions, and find renewable sources of energy to reduce reliance on coal.

A spokesman for Rough Guides said: 'If a long-haul flight is the only realistic way to get to a destination we don't want people to stop going.'

APPENDIX 1

DC.330 GRO/16525/1 – PROPOSED ALTERATIONS FOR A MICRO WIND TURBINE ATTACHED TO THE SIDE OF THE PROPERTY, 7 MEMBURY WAY, GROVE

Parish Councillor A Harker had given notice that he wished to make a statement on behalf of the Parish Council, but he was not present at the meeting.

Mr C Collias the applicant made a statement in support of the application commenting that the main concern raised was the issue of noise. He explained that the type of turbine proposed was designed to be on a house. He referred to the levels of background noise commenting that the turbine would not be heard against it. He referred to the report highlighting that the LAeq 52.0 dB noise profile referred to had been achieved through an over-speed model. He asked that the correct facts concerning noise be established. He commented that there had been no complaint about noise with this model. He reiterated that it would not be heard. He referred to property values reminding Members that this was not a material planning consideration. Finally, he reported that ways to provide renewable energy would be part of Permitted Development Orders in the future.

One of the local Members whilst supporting efforts to use renewable sources of energy questioned whether the cumulative effect of many of these turbines would have an adverse impact in terms of noise and disturbance in high density residential areas.

One Member commented that it would be unreasonable of the Committee to approve the application against the advice of Officers. However, it was commented that the reasons set out in the report should be firmer and that evidence from an acoustic expert that there would be loss of residential amenity should be demonstrated.

It was proposed by Councillor Matthew Barber and by 14 votes to 3 it was

RESOLVED

that consideration of application GRO/16525/1 be deferred to

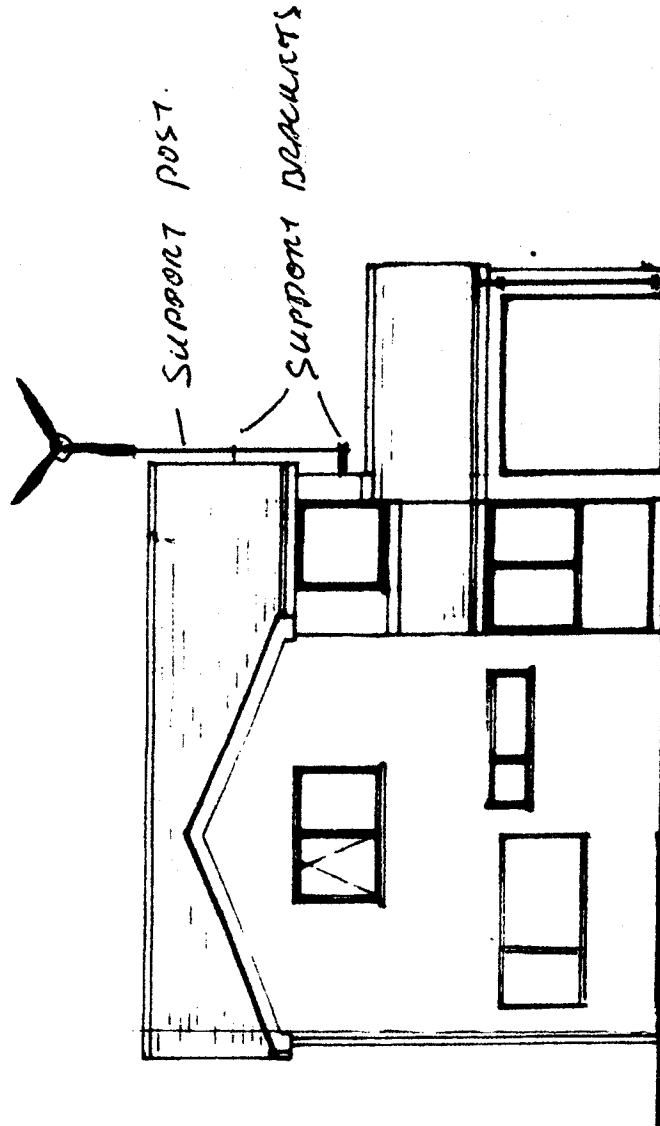
- (1) ask the Environmental Health Officer to consider further the noise implications in the light of the evidence from the applicant in relation to this specific model of turbine;*
- (2) ask the Environmental Health Officer to verify the typical noise profile of LAeq 52.0 dB referred to in the Technical Specification and give further advice on that to Members; and*
- (3) ask the Environmental Health Officer to find out if there are any other sites where this model of turbine has been installed and if possible make an inspection of the same when the turbine is in situ and working and report thereon to Members.*

PROPOSED ALTERATIONS FOR WIND TURBINE REVISED PLAN
 AT 7 MEMBERS WAY, GROVE, OXON, OX12 0BP
 FOR MR & MRS COLLASS

JUNE, 06.

APPENDIX 2

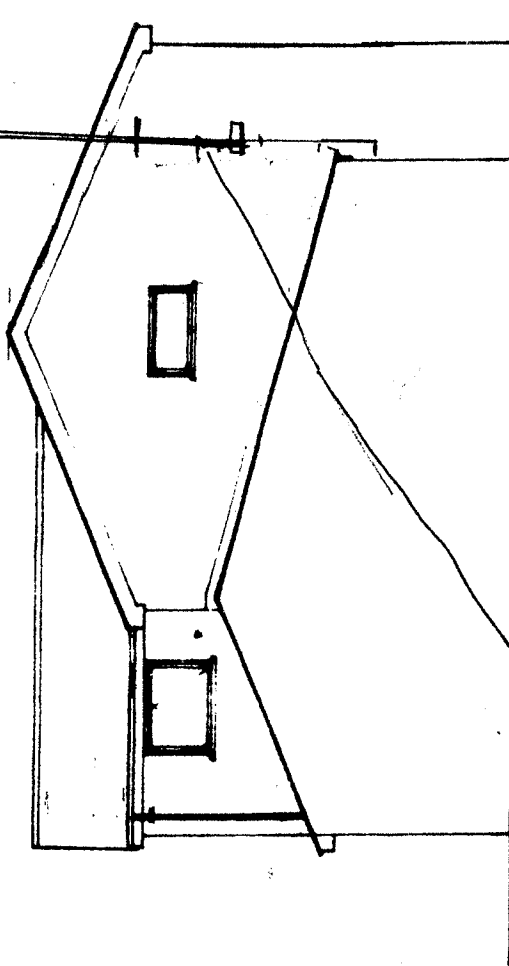
VALE OF WHITE HORSE
 DISTRICT COUNCIL
 REC'D 13 JUN 2006
 CORPORATE POSTAL
 SERVICES - 6



Front Elevation

**AMENDED
 PLAN**

Solar Mount
 As Below.



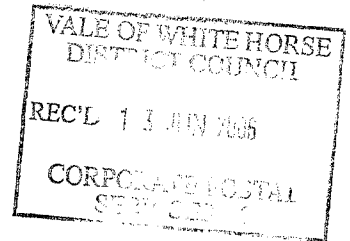
Side Elevation

MAST MOUNT
 FOR EASY ACCESS FOR SCARFOLD
 (NOT OTHER GARAGE ROOF WHICH IS
 PLASTIC.)

COLLASS Heating

7 Membury Way Grove Oxon OX120BP Tele 0790 330 5564

River S120 16525/1 Wind turbine.



To Ms Katie Rooke

Sorry for the delay in getting back to you I have had lots of other things happening. This is what you get when you have eight children these days! I have sent a revised plan of the turbine position I cant think this will cause a problem but who am I to say.

About the noise levels what I have been told is if you stand in a corn field on a quiet summers day with no wind the noise levels are approximately 38 DBa the noise in a quiet library is about 42 DBa the noise level of the Windsave turbine is the same as a quiet electric toothbrush so if you can hear a quiet electric toothbrush stuck on a mast 1.5 meters above the gable height of my house in a twenty mile per hour wind *you're a better man than me!*

The people of Windsave have told me that they don't want people to pester private owners with questions about their wind turbine, and I can understand that point. They can give you information about the turbines on industrial estates, or if you are prepared to travel they will give you information of the address of a director of Windsave who has one on his house, but he lives in Scotland.

I must stress there is every probability the law will be changed in the next few months, and as a result this process may become irrelevant very soon.

I still want to go through with it, as I would like your planning department and planning committee to be enthusiastic about wind generation for future projects, I personally would like to see a community wind farm in Grove, I would like to think the new development in Grove would have green energy provision, and recycling provision built into the plans "Lets win some awards for the environmental planning in Grove."

Many thanks

A large, stylized handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Craig Collass".

Craig Collass

CORGI 182686

APPENDIX 3