KEY

Proposal Location

FCC waste recycling focsa

RPS

PROJECT
Sutton Courtenay RRP

TITLE
Site Location

SCALE	DRAWN BY
1:50 000 @ A3	MM
DATE	CHECKED
April 08	KD

CAD FILE
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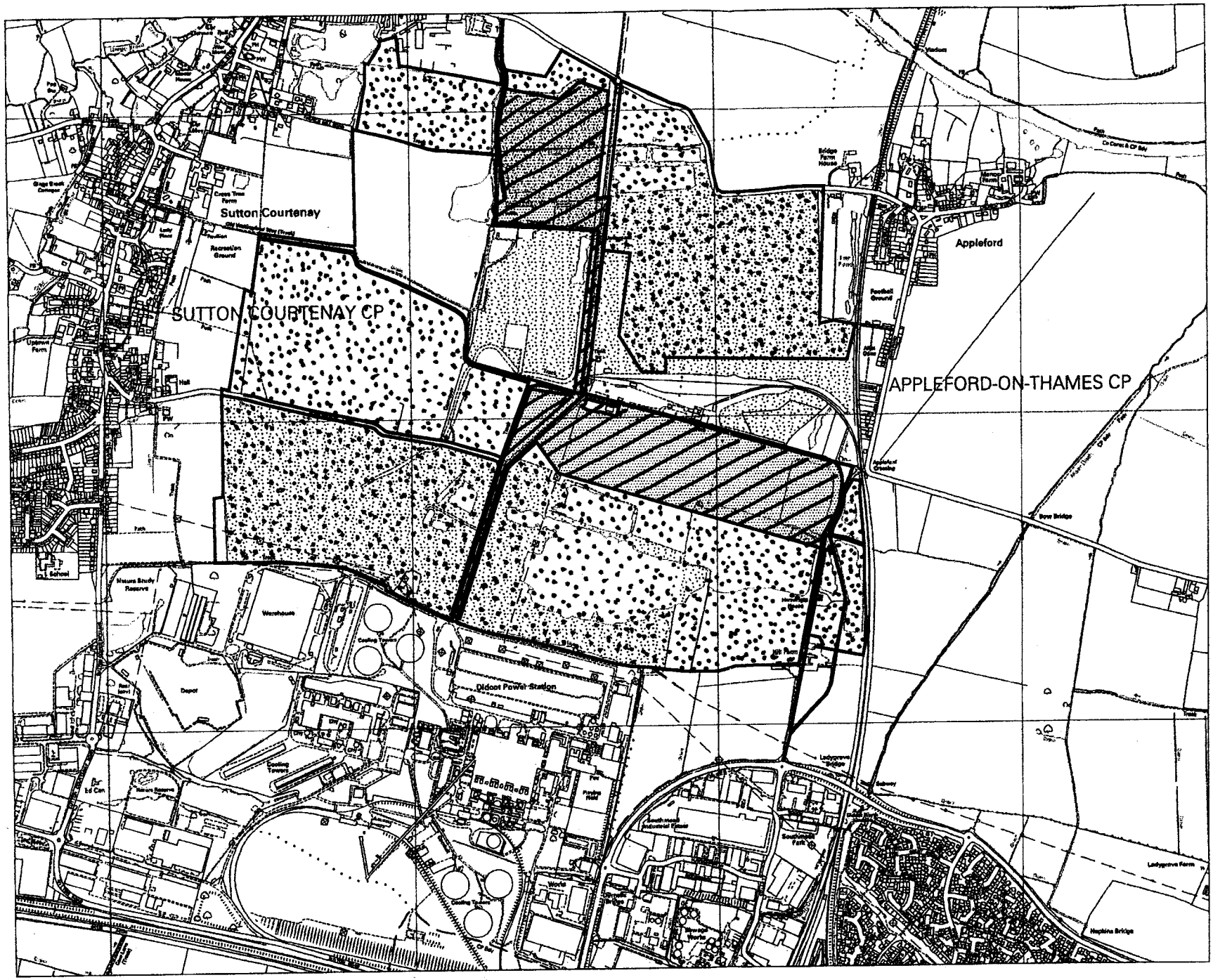
PROJECT NUMBER	DRAWING NUMBER	REV
DLE1101	Figure 1.1	

SITE LOCATION PLAN

APPENDIX 1



KEY

Planning Application Area

WRG Ownership

LAND OWNERSHIP PLAN

APPENDIX 1

waste recycling

focsa

RPS
3RD FLOOR
24 LISBON ST.
LEEDS
LS1 4LX
TEL: 0113 220 0100
FAX: 0113 243 0101

PROJECT
Sutton Courtenay RRP

TITLE
Application Area and Ownership

SCALE	DRAWN BY
1:10 000 @ A3	MM
DATE	CHECKED
June 08	JS

CAD FILE
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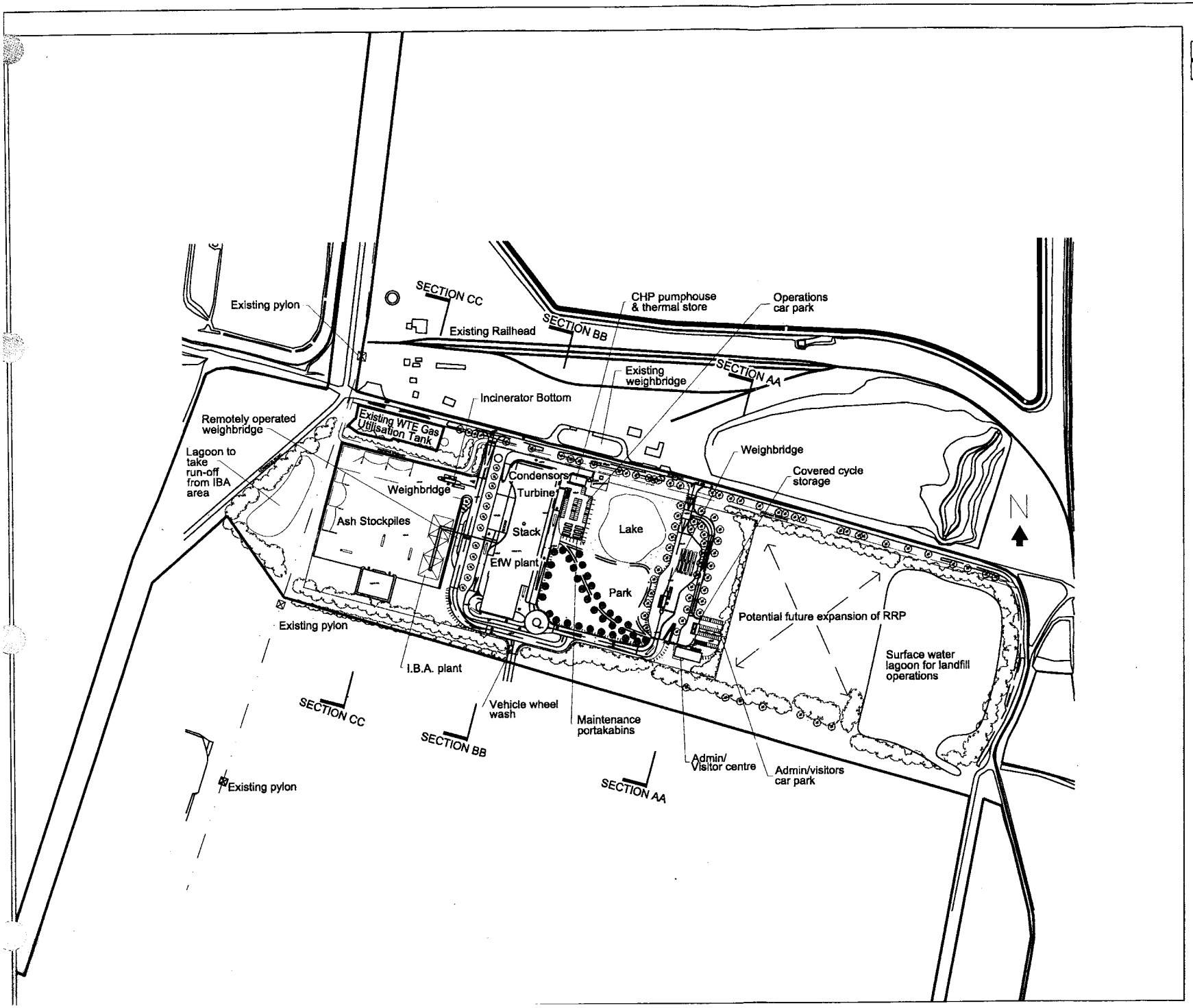
PROJECT NUMBER	DRAWING NUMBER	REV
DLE1101	Figure 1.2	

BLOCK PLAN



fcc

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PROJECT
Sutton Courtenay RRP

TITLE
Proposed Layout of EfW Area

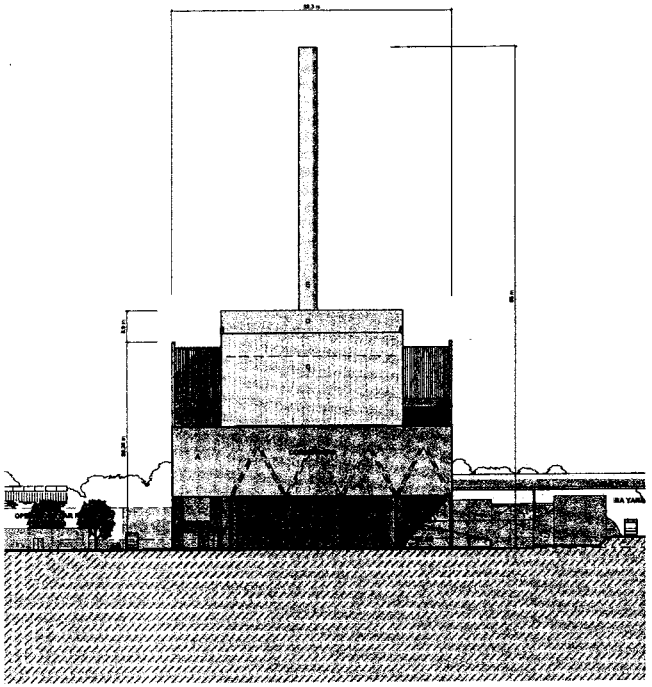
SCALE	DRAWN BY
NTS @ A3	JM
DATE	CHECKED
June 08	JS

CAD FILE
T:/Planning Jobs/DLE1101/CAD/Figure 4.1

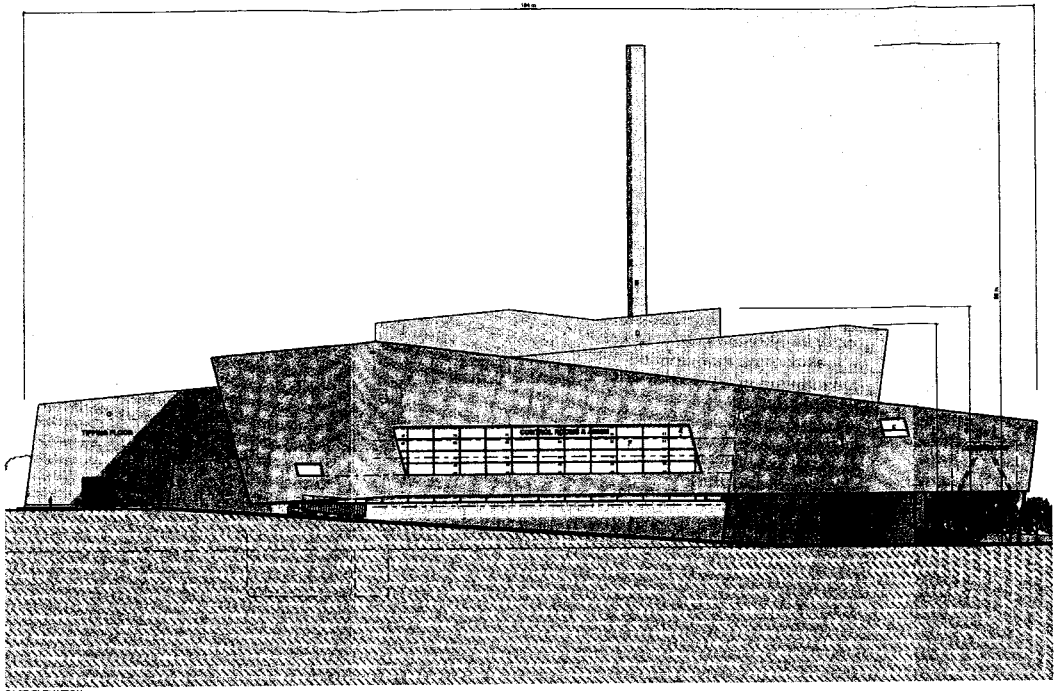
PROJECT NUMBER	DRAWING NUMBER	REV
DLE1101	Figure 4.1	

BLOCK PLAN

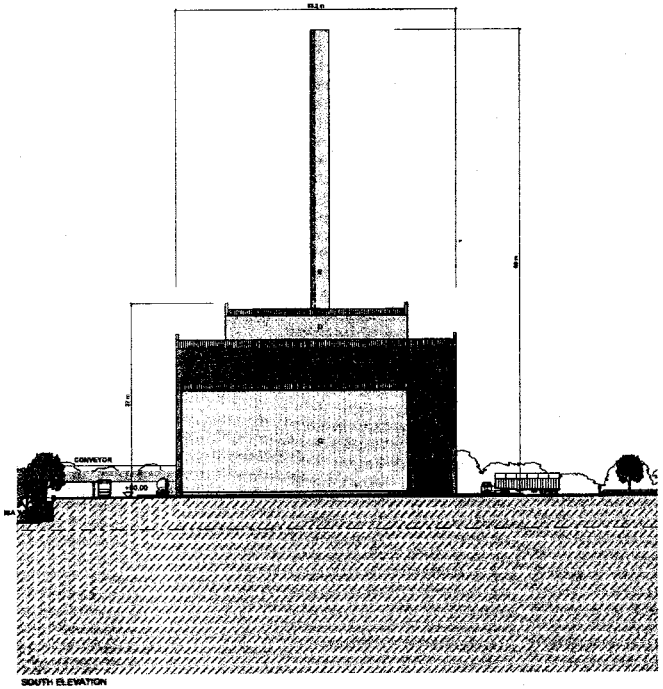
APPENDIX 2



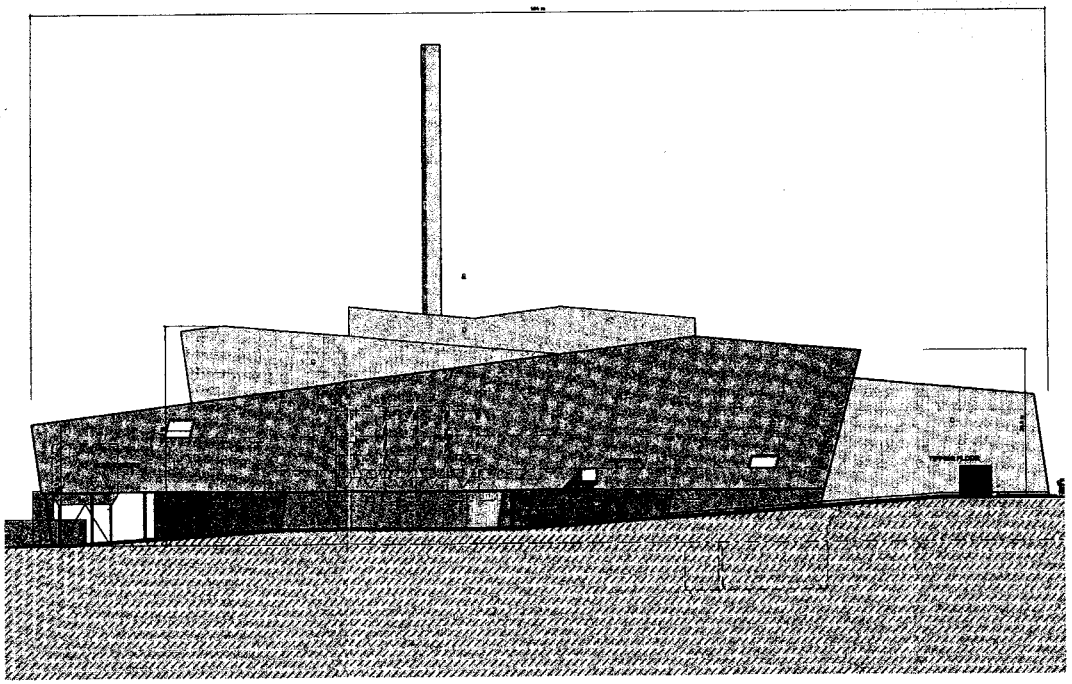
NORTH ELEVATION



EAST ELEVATION



SOUTH ELEVATION



WEST ELEVATION

KEY

- (A) Eurocladd 3210000 Reverse trapezoidal profile steel cladding Colour Prince "Aqueous"
- (B) Eurocladd 3210000 Reverse trapezoidal profile steel cladding Colour BS 00E53
- (C) Eurobond composite steel cladding panel Colour Prince "Silver Metallic" RAL 9006
- (D) Eurocladd 3210000 Reverse trapezoidal profile steel cladding Colour RAL 7032
- (E) Steelwork, Painted Colour RAL 7035
- (F) Glazing

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PROJECT
Sutton Courtenay RRP

TITLE
EfW Building Elevations

SCALE	DRAWN BY
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DATE	CHECKED
June 08	JS

CAD FILE
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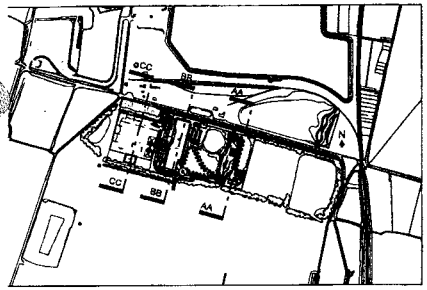
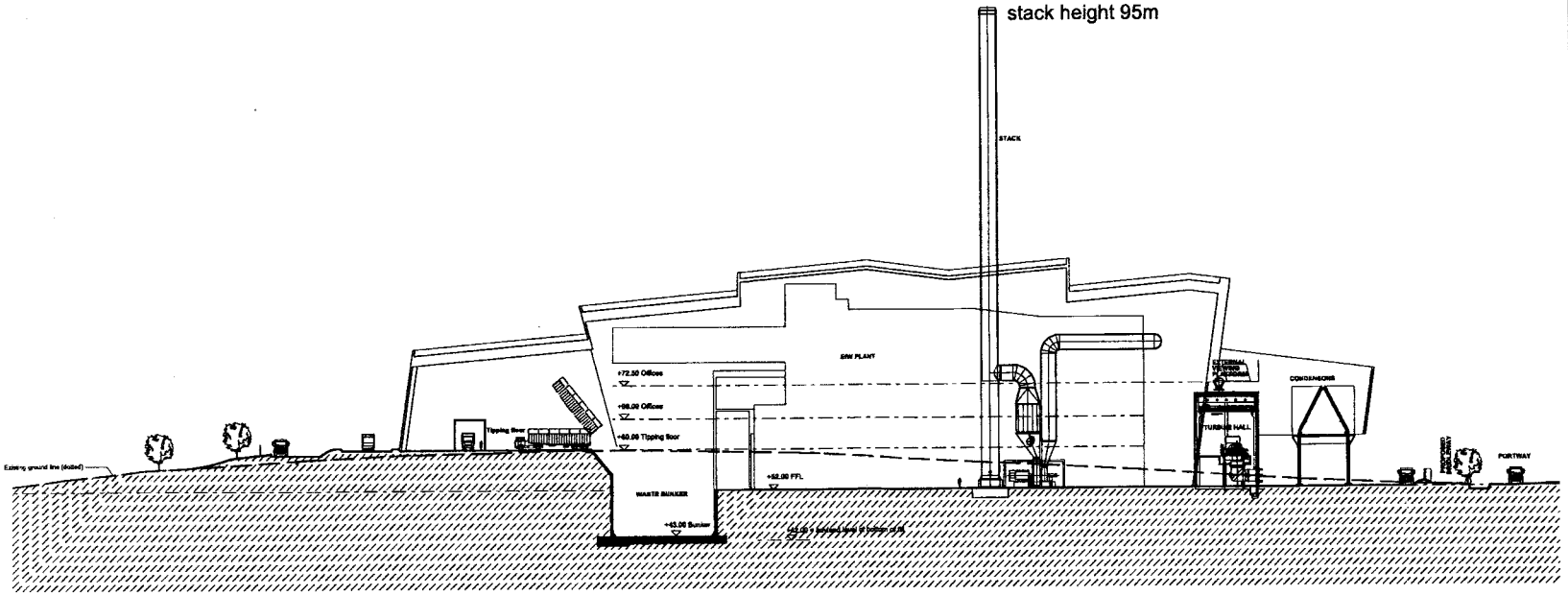
PROJECT NUMBER	DRAWING NUMBER	REV
DLE1101.	Figure 4.5	

APPENDIX 2

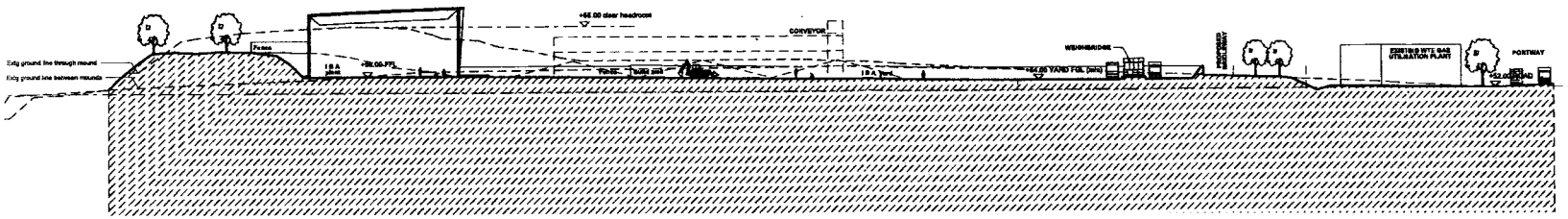


SECTION AA

SECTION BB



SECTION CC



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PROJECT
Sutton Courtenay RRP

TITLE
Site Sections AA, BB and CC.

SCALE	DRAWN BY
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DATE	CHECKED
June 08	JS

CAD FILE
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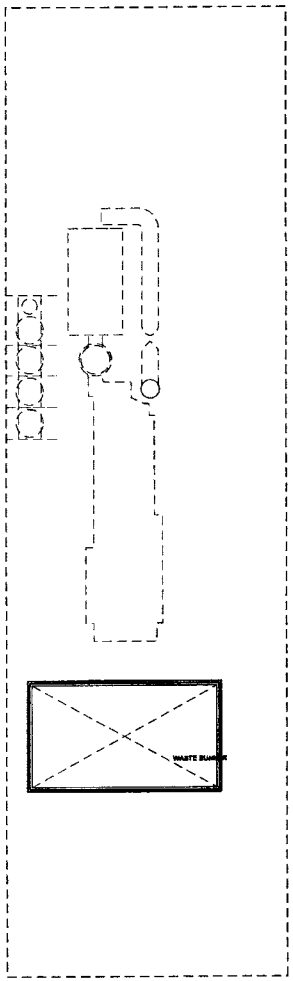
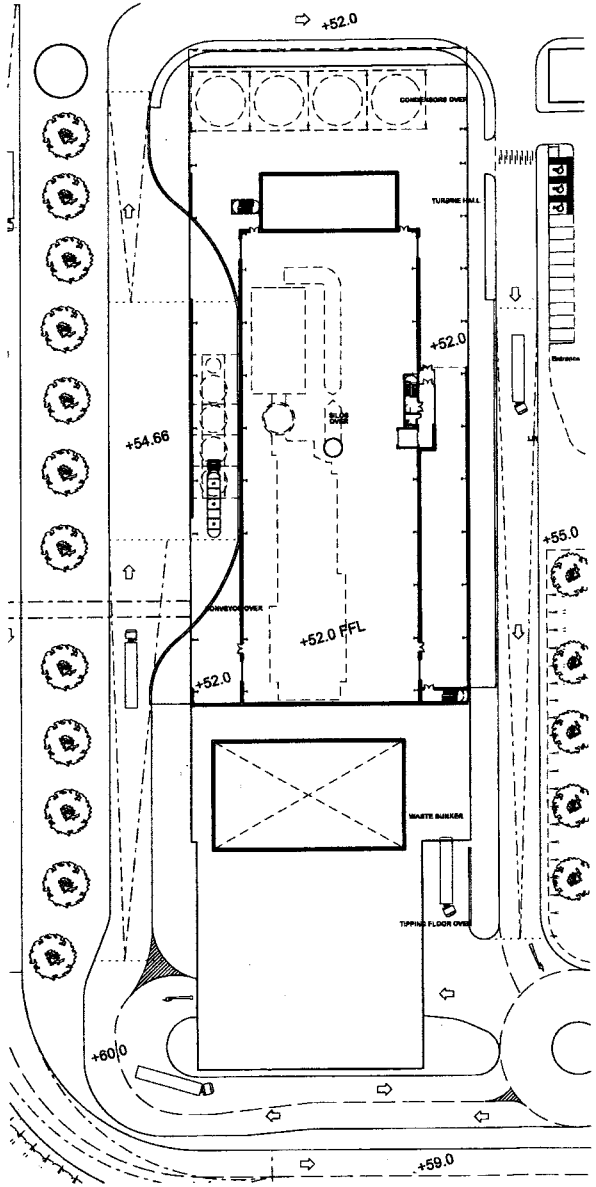
PROJECT NUMBER	DRAWING NUMBER	REV
DLE1101.	Figure 4.3	

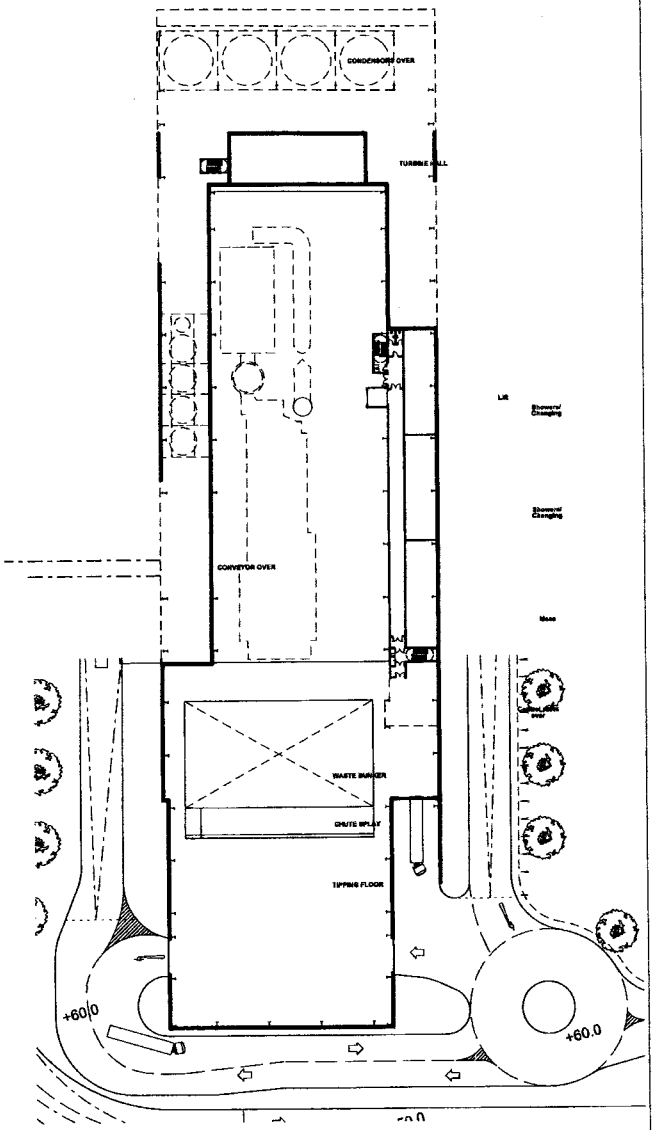
APPENDIX 2



BUNKER LEVEL PLAN
LEVEL -01
+43.0m



GROUND FLOOR PLAN
LEVEL 00
+52.0m



TIPPING FLOOR PLAN
LEVEL 02
+60.0m

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PROJECT
Sutton Courtenay RRP

TITLE
EFW Building Plans (1)

SCALE	DRAWN BY
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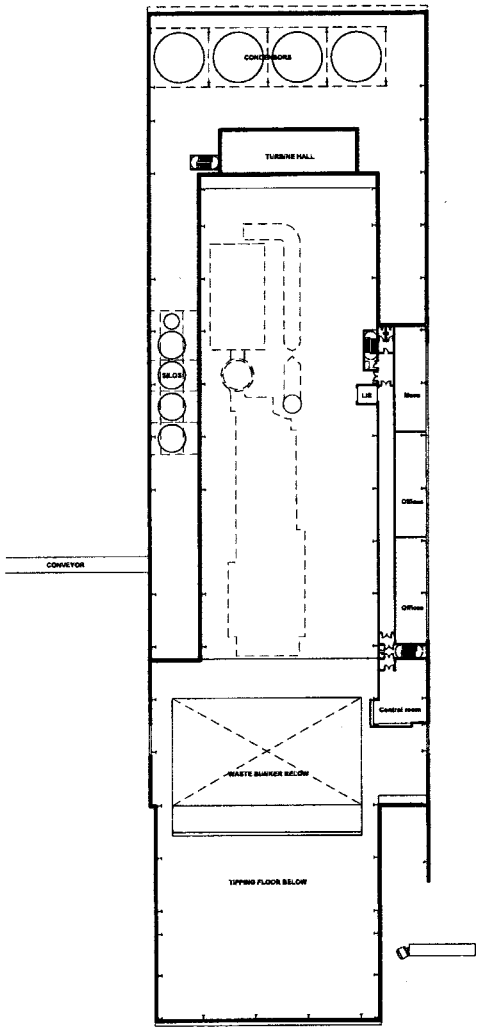
DATE	CHECKED
June 08	JS

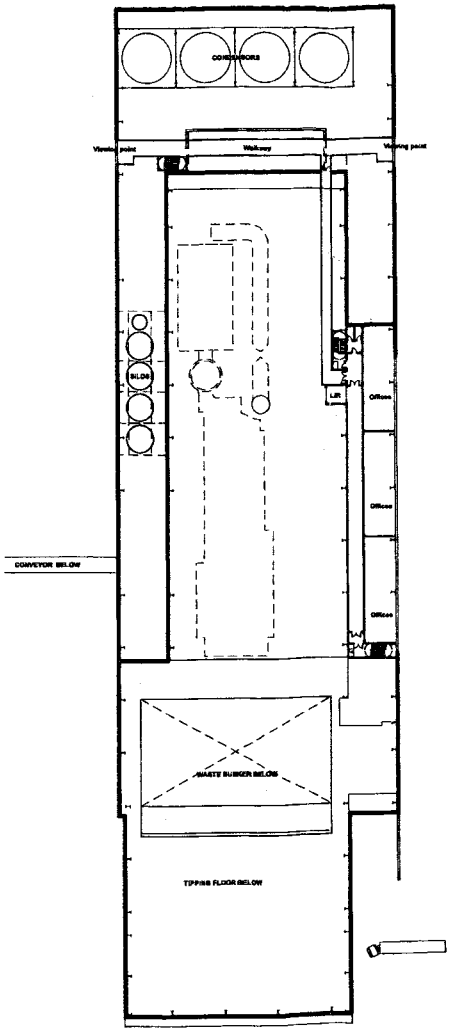
CAD FILE
T:/Planning Jobs/DLE1101/CAD/Figure 4.6

PROJECT NUMBER	DRAWING NUMBER	REV
DLE1101.	Figure 4.6	

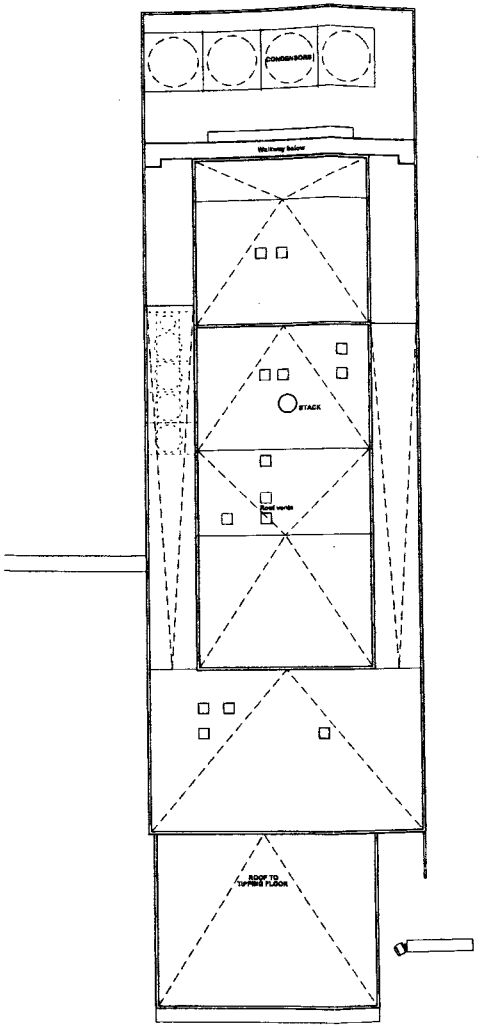
APPENDIX 2



LEVEL 04
+66.0m



LEVEL 08
+72.5m



ROOF PLAN

FCC

waste recycling group

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APPENDIX 2

RPS
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FAX: 0113 243 9161

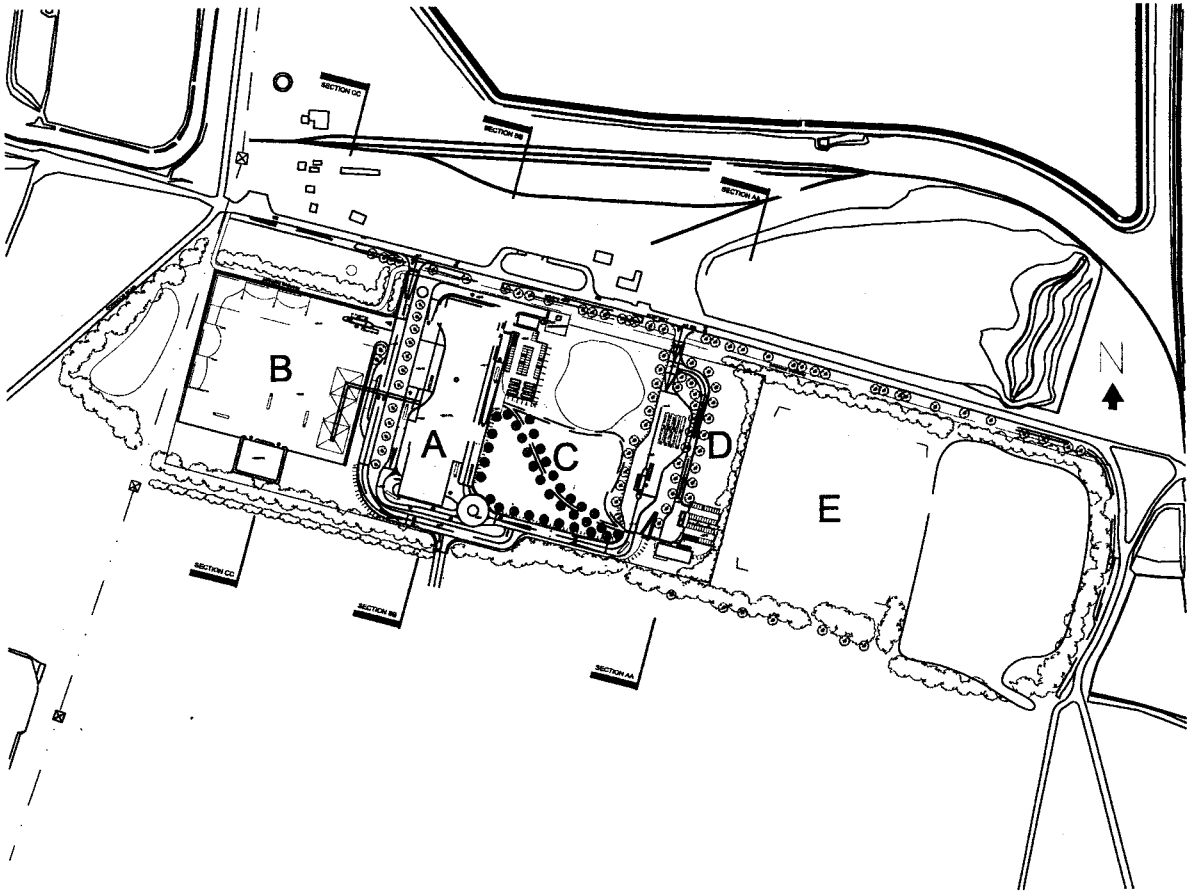
PROJECT
Sutton Courtenay RRP

TITLE
EFW Building Plans (2)

SCALE	DRAWN BY
1:1000 @ A3	MM
DATE	CHECKED
June 08	JS

CAD FILE
T:/Planning Jobs/DLE1101/CAD/Figure 4.7

PROJECT NUMBER	DRAWING NUMBER	REV
DLE1101.	Figure 4.7	



KEY

Area A: Energy from Waste (EfW) Facility and associated access and exit arrangements.

Area B: Incinerator bottom ash (IBA) plant, including weighbridge, hardstanding and IBA stockpiling area.

Area C: Combined Heat and Power (CHP) and Thermal Store, Operations Car Park, Maintenance Portakabins and Managed Landscape Features.

Area D: Main Access Point for Vehicles, Weighbridges for EfW and Admin/Visitor Centre/Car Park.

Area E: Future Industrial Development Site and Water Feature.

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PROJECT
Sutton Courtenay RRP

TITLE
Location of Design Areas A to E

SCALE	DRAWN BY
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DATE	CHECKED
May 08	JS

CAD FILE
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PROJECT NUMBER	DRAWING NUMBER	REV
DLE1101	Figure 4.2	

DISPOSITION OF BUILDINGS

APPENDIX 3

APPENDIX 4 9.9.08.

McCoy Associates Chartered Town Planners

54 New Street • Henley on Thames • Oxon RG9 2BT • Tel: 01491 579113
Fax: 01491 410852 www.mccoyassociates.co.uk email denis@mccoyassoc.co.uk

8 September 2008
Your ref **SUT/APF/616/60-CM**

For the attention of Alison Blyth

Deputy Director (Planning and Community Strategy)
The Vale of White Horse District Council
PO Box 127
The Abbey House
ABINGDON OX14 3JN

email and post

Dear Sir

Energy from waste (EFW) incinerator infrastructure plus that for combined heat and power (CHP), incinerator bottom ash (IBA) processing plant with outside storage area, and air pollution control residue (APCR) treatment and disposal facilities, visitor and office accommodation and landscaping.
WASTE RECYCLING GROUP, APPLEFORD SIDINGS, APPLEFORD

This scheme was discussed at the meeting of the Architects Panel on the 3 September and you have requested my design comments.

The energy from waste building is so substantial that I expect your comments will be concentrating more on the acceptability of such a development in this location than on its architectural treatment.

I understand there are three large binders of supporting information, which I have not seen. I hope they include identification of the zones of visual impact for the principal building – and specify the height of the pylons carrying power lines across the site. That information would be very helpful in assessing the proposal.

If the supporting information does not propose some structural landscaping on the "blue line" land to mitigate the inevitably intrusive presence of the major building the matters referred to above should help you press for it effectively.

But my brief does not extend to those matters, which is why I have not examined the background material not forwarded to me.

We have to suppose, I think, that the main building is no more massive than its function requires. If that be so the design decision to treat it as a cubist composition of rhomboidal forms creates interest. It may accentuate length and minimise the impression of height. Different colours on the different forms would add to the sculptural qualities which I perceived to be the designers' aim.

In short if this facility has to go here I regard the design approach to the major building as being acceptable. The other buildings are suitably detailed as subsidiary features of the proposed complex.

Your papers are being returned with the postal copy of this letter.

Yours faithfully

Denis McCoy

McCOY ASSOCIATES

This letter refers to drawing nos DLE1101 Figure 1.1, 1.2, 4.1-4.15

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH COMMENTS

APPENDIX 5

Energy from Waste Incinerator at the Sutton Courtenay Resource Recovery Park.

Further to the planning consultation received from Oxfordshire County Council for the Energy from Waste Incinerator at the Sutton Courtenay Resource Recovery Park. We have now had an opportunity to review the planning application and make the following observations:

This installation if approved will be listed under Part A(1) of the PPC Regulations 2000 and will be regulated by the Environment Agency as a Part A(1) installation.The installation if approved will need to have a PPC Permit to operate issued by the EA. This permit will control and regulate multi media emissions to air, water and land and regulate emissions of noise, dust, odour from the installation. As part of the permitting process we will also be consulted on this application.

Noise

In respect of potential impacts from noise the basic approach of the assessment was originally discussed with the applicant. We have considered the assessment provided and believe it to be satisfactory. We would however recommend the following condition be applied:

"noise levels from the proposed development shall not exceed 45dB LAeq (15 min) measured at 1m from the façade of the nearest noise sensitive dwelling between the hours of 0700 and 2300 and 40dB LAeq (15 min) measured at 1m from the façade of the nearest noise sensitive dwelling between 2300 and 0700"
The Planning authority will need to consider whether this matter is better controlled through the IPPC permit that will be required should the proposed development go ahead, rather than as a planning condition.

Air Quality

In terms of air quality the EA PPC permit for the installation, if approved, will specify permitted emission levels, which will need to comply with the EC Waste Incineration Directive. In the UK, the directive is implemented through the Waste Incineration (England and Wales) Regulations 2002, regulated by the EA.

The EA regulate all incinerators that burn hazardous waste, as well as other incinerators that burn non-hazardous waste at a rate of more than 1 tonne per hour. This permitting process involves consulting the public, local authority, Food Standards Agency and the Primary Care Trust.

The EA will only issue a permit if they are satisfied that the plant will be designed, built, operated and maintained in such a way that the requirements of the directive are met and human health and the environment are protected.

The issuing of a permit marks the first stage of the regulation of an incinerator. The EA then start a continued assessment of the plant operations and its environmental performance. This will include the continuous and periodic monitoring of emissions by the operator, check monitoring by the EA and frequent plant inspections. The operator must inform the EA of any breaches of the permit conditions within 24 hours. Depending

on the seriousness of this breach, the EA will take appropriate enforcement action and/or prosecute.

The stack height will need to be sufficient to effectively disperse effluent gases. The EA will be mindful of this in issuing any PPC permit to operate

In terms of local air quality management the modelling predictions indicate that there will be no significant impact on annual mean concentrations of NO_2 within the AQMA in Abingdon. In addition we do not perceive the additional traffic movements will have a significant impact on the AQMA in Abingdon or Botley –however we will need to check what routes the predicted additional 50 vehicles movements will take.

The whole of the air quality section of the application's environmental assessment is based on modelling and this modelling demonstrates that the process will not have any significant environmental impacts.

Given the complexity of the modelling and interpretation undertaken, we believe it would be prudent that an independent audit be undertaken to ensure that the modelling is appropriate for the purpose. Any such audit should be in consultation with the Environment Agency. The veracity of this information, modelling approach, interpretation and assumptions are fundamental to the predictions of impacts on air quality and human health. The general approach and interpretation is so fundamental to the prediction of impacts that we feel that independent peer review and audit of the approach, modelling and interpretation is required to provide a greater level of confidence in these predictions.

We would wish to ensure that the plant and technology used in the installation will be designed to utilise best available techniques in accordance with the environmental permitting requirements, to ensure that emissions will not have any significant impacts on human health and the levels of any emissions will be maintained at levels which are as low as is reasonably practicable.

Contaminated Land

In respect of contamination we have considered the potential impacts from both existing and new contamination from the proposed development.

We are aware that much of the main application site has been made up with Pulverized Fuel Ash and part of the site has been subject to historical landfilling. To ensure that any ground, water and associated gas contamination is identified and adequately addressed we would recommend the following condition be applied to ensure the safety of the development, the environment and to ensure the site is suitable for the proposed use:

"**No development shall commence until a phased contaminated land risk assessment has been carried out by a competent person** in accordance with DEFRA and the Environment Agencies 'Model Procedures for the Management of Contaminated Land, CLR 11'. All phases need to be approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority (LPA). It is recommended that the LPA are consulted at each phase of the investigation for their approval.

Phase 1 shall incorporate a desk study and site walk over to identify all potential contaminative uses on site and to inform the preliminary conceptual site model. If potential contamination is identified then Phase 2 shall be undertaken.
Phase 2 shall include a comprehensive intrusive investigation in order to characterise the type, nature and extent of contamination present, the risks to receptors and to inform the remediation strategy proposals. If significant contamination is found then Phase 3 shall be undertaken.
Phase 3 requires production of a remediation and/or monitoring scheme to ensure the site is rendered suitable for its proposed use. The remediation shall be carried out in accordance with a scheme and timetable first agreed in writing by the LPA and no development or phase of development shall be occupied until all remedial works have been approved by the LPA. Following implementation of the remedial measures a full validation report detailing the measures carried out to ensure compliance shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the LPA."

Should the development go ahead it will create new potential sources of contamination both during the operational stage of the facility and in the development of the Air Pollution Control Residue (APCR) Disposal facility. Any potential impacts from operational activities such as chemical reagent storage will be mitigated through appropriate infrastructure, management and maintenance in accordance with the requirements of the permit. In respect of the APCR it will be contained within a permitted disposal facility which will be engineered to the necessary standards of the environmental permit.

We have also considered the potential for dust and odour from the development, this will also need to be controlled in accordance with the PPC permit requirements; we do not envisage a significant dust or odour impact from the development if effectively managed.

Should the proposed development go ahead we would like to be consulted on the proposed Construction Environmental Management Plan or similar document which will set out how the applicant intends to manage the demolition and construction activities on site.

G:\EP\Environmental Protection\Planning\Incerator\Sutton Courteney Incinerator Proposal.doc

ENVIRONMENT AGENCY RESPONSE

Appendix 6

Mary Thompson
Oxfordshire County Council
Speedwell House
Speedwell Street
Oxford
OX1 1NE

Our ref: WA/2008/105032/01-L01
Your ref: JOD/TP.8.4/5193/10

Date: 30 September 2008

Dear Mary

ENERGY FROM WASTE INCINERATOR (EFW) INFRASTRUCTURE PLUS THAT FOR COMBINED HEAT AND POWER (CHP), INCINERATOR BOTTOM ASH (IBA) PROCESSING PLANT WITH OUTDOOR STORAGE AREA, AND AIR POLUTION CONTROL RESIDUE (APCR) TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL FACILITIES, VISITOR AND OFFICE ACCOMMODATION AND LANDSCAPING; AT SUTTON COURTENAY RESOURCE PARK, CORRIDOR ROAD, SUTTON COURTENAY

Thank you for consulting us on this application.

We **object** to this planning application because the Flood Risk Assessment (FRA) is insufficient to ensure that the proposed outline surface water drainage scheme is feasible on the site.

We understand that of the three lagoons that are to be used as part of the surface water drainage scheme, one of these is already in existence. It is not clear in the FRA whether this existing lagoon is currently full of water and whether it is to be drained as part of this development. Its existing capacity should not be included in drainage calculations if it is to remain full with water. We require clarification of how the two lagoons, proposed for drainage of the southern area of the site, will work in relation to each other and where they will discharge to.

Wherever feasible, we prefer the use of infiltration for surface water discharge from developments, as opposed to discharge to a watercourse which is in turn preferred to discharge to a sewer. We appreciate that the FRA demonstrates that the lagoons are large enough to contain surface water in all events up to and including the 1 in 100 year storm event with an allowance for climate change (the design storm event), in case infiltration is found to be unviable at a later stage. This means that if infiltration is achievable, the lagoons may be downsized at a more detailed design stage in accordance with a planning condition. However, an alternative method of discharge must be demonstrated as feasible, in case infiltration is not.

The Flood Risk Assessment identifies watercourses on the site but it is not clear how the new development will affect these. This information is important to gain an understanding of the hydrological context of the development. The applicant should note that culverting of a watercourse requires the prior written approval of the local authority under the Public Health Act 1936, and the prior written consent of the Environment Agency under the terms of the Land Drainage Act 1991/Water Resources Act 1991. The Environment Agency seeks to avoid culverting, and its consent for such works will normally be withheld.

The submitted surface water drainage scheme is designed to attenuate surface water discharge from the site, in all events up to and including the 1 in 100 year storm event with an allowance for climate change (the design storm event), back to the 1 in 2 year storm event Greenfield run-off rate. We would prefer that it is demonstrated that the surface water discharge rates from the site, in accordance with guidance in PPS25 *Development and Flood Risk,* mimic the greenfield discharge rates in a range of storm events, up to and including the design storm event.

The FRA explains that rainwater collected from the roof of the EfW building will be stored in the 200m³ underground tank to be used as process water for the flue gas treatment and top up water for the quench system for IBA, with excess water being discharged to one of the lagoons. The volume of this tank should not be included in the drainage calculations as there can be no guarantee that the tank would not already be full when a storm event occurs.

A detailed proposed drainage layout drawing should be submitted to improve understanding of what is proposed on the site. It should also be easy to relate the Microdrainage calculations to the drainage layout.

It is important, as part of surface water drainage schemes, that adoption and / or maintenance of the system is fully explored and detailed in the FRA, in accordance with PPS25. This is to ensure that the drainage system will function as designed for the lifetime of the development.

Additional concern: Biodiversity

Whilst we do not object to the proposal to infill two lakes, this is only because it is allowed by an existing planning permission. We do not however support the reasoning that this makes it acceptable not to assess their value nor to mitigate for their loss. The lakes may contain valuable and important macrophytes. Full surveys of these lakes should be carried out to gain an understanding of their value and thus determine appropriate mitigation proposals. There are lakes and ponds on the site of varying quality that could be significantly improved as mitigation.

Some of the ditches and watercourses on site have considerable ecological value. H,L,G, and O all show signs of water voles (a protected species since 6 April 2008) and L holds fish. More indication that watercourses on site will be improved and maintained as part of the proposal is required. Such improvements could form part of the mitigation for loss of lake habitat.

We would be pleased to discuss with the developer how the development could achieve more enhancement of the water environment, possibly using planning conditions or a Section 106 agreement.

Cont/d..

If you are minded to grant permission for the application contrary to this objection and our related concerns outlined above, it is essential that you contact me so that I can recommend appropriate conditions in mitigation, and also advise of our own regulatory requirements.

Yours sincerely

Mr Chris Brown
Planning Liaison Officer Part-time: Monday, Thursday and Friday

Direct dial 01491 828328
Direct fax 01491 834703
Direct e-mail christopher.brown@environment-agency.gov.uk

cc RPS Group Plc

End

APPENDIX 7

Oxfordshire County Council

LOCAL HIGHWAY AUTHORITY CONSULTATION

APPLICATION DETAILS

District Planning Authority: OCC	Application No: (Ref:8.4/5193/10)
Location Sutton Courtenay Resource Park, Corridor Road, Sutton Courtenay, Didcot.	Brief description: Energy from waste incinerator (EFW) infrastructure plus that for combined heat and power (CHP), incinerator bottom ash (IBA) processing plant with outside storage area, and air pollution control residue (APCR) treatment and disposal facilities, visitor and office accommodation and landscaping.
Signed: Rachel Nixon	Date referred to Highway Liaison Officer: 14.8.08

ASSESSMENT – HIGHWAY/TRANSPORTATION

A scoping study was agreed with the Highway Authority and a Transport Assessment was subsequently submitted.

Summary of the Transport Assessment:

Proposal

The proposal is for a Energy from Waste (EFW) incinerator including infrastructure for combined heat and power, incinerator bottom ash processing plant with outside storage area and air pollution control residue disposal facility, visitor and office accommodation. The capacity of the energy and waste facility is 50,000 tonnes per annum with the bottom ash recycling having a capacity of 50,000 tonnes.

Access

The main access is from the A4130/Collett junction. There is a secondary access on the B4016 Appleford Road which is restricted to 100 two-way vehicular movements per day.

Existing Uses on the site

Currently the site is used for landfill, green waste windrow composting and clay extraction. There is a restriction of 350,000 tonnes by road and 250,000 tonnes by rail for the landfill. These are mutually exclusive. The green waste has consent for 40,000 tonnes per annum and is fully operational. This can be by road or rail. There is a legal limit of 125,000 tonnes of clay extraction to be carried by road. There are additional consented activities not yet implemented namely: 70,000 tonnes per annum for in-vessel composting and 70,000 tonnes per annum for materials recycling. These can be either road or rail.

A traffic count indicated that the peak traffic movement between 10:00-11:00 was 68 two-way movements with 41 being HGV's. The secondary access peak traffic movement was 16 two-way HGV movements. There is a HGV weight restriction east of this secondary access.

Future Operation of the site

The applicant claims that the proposal will extend the life of the landfill operation and will seek to reallocate the consent relating to the clay extraction to landfill and the EFW incinerator. The table below summarises the existing operational tonnages, consented activities and the proposed.

Operation	Existing	Consented	Proposed
Landfill rail	250,000	250,000	250,000
Landfill road	350,000	350,000	100,000
EfW	0	0	300,000
Clay extraction	125,000	125,000	0
MRF	0	70,000	70,000
IVC	0	70,000	70,000
Green waste	40,000	40,000	40,000
IBA	0	0	50,000
Others (lime etc)	0	0	25,000
Total	**765,000**	**905,000**	**905,000**

The transport assessment considers the proportion of waste delivered by roadside collection vehicles and those delivered in bulk form from transfer stations. They estimate there would be 206 two-way HGV movements per day (103 loads) of municipal solid waste and 34 two-way HGV movements per day (17 loads) of commercial and industrial waste. It is estimated that 40,000 tonnes of the waste (bottom ash) would be exported from site by 28 two-way lorry movements (14 loads). In addition lime would need to be imported to control air pollution, this amounts to 18 two-way movements (about 9 loads per day). In future most waste to landfill (90%) will be commercial and industrial waste which is bulk delivered.

It is estimated that there would be an additional 50 two-way HGV movements per day with the EFW incinerator above that from the existing and consented permissions. In addition there would be 50 staff on site on a 24 hour shift basis. In the peak periods the Transport Assessment estimates a maximum additional 58 two-way vehicle movements in the AM peak (8:00-9:00) and a maximum additional 52 two-way vehicle movements in the PM peak (17.00-18.00).

The Transport Assessment allocates the generated traffic to the highway network and generally the impact on nearby road junctions is less than 5%. The main site access junction was analysed using the appropriate highway assessment computer program and was considered to have adequate capacity for the design year.

Conclusions

The Transport Assessment is considered a fair estimation of the likely traffic generation and impact of the development. Inevitably there are assumptions on which the estimations are made but these appear realistic. However, there are some concerns:

- The length of journey by road should be kept to a reasonable minimum and a condition should be imposed to secure this.
- In the Transport Assessment it is assumed that all the road waste is from within the County boundary and this should be a condition of any permission.
- It is assumed that the annual tonnage to landfill by road will reduce from 350,000 to 100,000 per annum this should be secured through a legal agreement.
- The estimates assume there is no clay extraction carried by road from the site in the future and this is subsumed into the new application (even though there is a separate planning permission). A legal agreement is required to secure this.
- The Transport Assessment assumes that the landfill by road is limited to 100,000 tonnes per annum, even though there is permission for 350,000 tonnes, and it is assumed that the legal agreement secures this.
- A routing agreement is required to ensure all bulk deliveries and returning empty HGV's use the A4130 and the main access to the site. The restriction on the number of vehicles using the secondary access should continue.
- The supporting information states that 220 people will be employed during the construction phase which will last a period of 34 months. A construction Travel Plan is required. This should be secured by a condition of any permission.

Providing the assumptions outlined above can be secured through the legal process and subject to the addition of conditions on any permission granted then there are no objections from the Highway Authority.

Contribution

The Transport Assessment estimates that the average peak hour number of trips generated by the site is 55. The Highway Authority therefore requests a contribution of £175,835 (index linked) towards to the Didcot Integrated Transport Strategy. This is to be secured by way of a Section 106 agreement.

The Oxfordshire County Council as Local Highway Authority	
Signed: Rachel Nixon	Date referred to District Planning Authority: 24.9.08

LOCAL PETITION

WRG INCINERATOR OBJECTION

Appendix 8

PUBLIC MEETING – AN INVITATION TO
an address by Planning Consultant Dr Alan Watson on Key Objections to WRG Planning Application and a Public Discussion.
Sutton Courtenay Village Hall Monday 13 October at 7.30 pm

AIMS OF THE "SUTTON COURTENAY AGAINST THE INCINERATOR (SCAI)" GROUP *ARE TO:*

1. ***Oppose the current Application for Planning Permission by the Spanish-owned Waste Recycling Group (WRG) to build a waste incinerator in Sutton Courtenay and any other future such proposals.***
2. ***Research and produce arguments against the granting of an Environmental Permit to WRG***
3. ***Alert and form alliances with Parish and Town Councils, voluntary and statutory groups in the 12 mile radius of Sutton Courtenay that will be affected by the carcinogenic emissions from such an incinerator***
4. ***Encourage Oxfordshire County Council to seek alternative means of waste disposal and to take responsibility to protect the health and well-being of residents.***

UPDATE ON THE CAMPAIGN

1. ***SCAI is now formally constituted and able to raise funds***
2. ***SCAI has employed a Planning Consultant to draw out the key issues with which to oppose the WRG Planning Application***
3. ***An environmental consultant has examined the WRG Planning Application and is drawing up an interim report and questions***

YOUR HELP IS REALLY NEEDED!

WHAT YOU CAN DO NOW

The Vale of the White Horse Planning Committee meets on 27th October to decide whether to support the WRG proposal. You can:

1. ***Set up a local petition objecting to the incinerator being built. The Planning Committee will have to take your views into account! A format for a petition is below and on the SCAI website www.scai.co.uk. The more petitions the better!***
2. ***Lobby the planning meeting at Abingdon Guildhall at 6.0pm on 27th Oct.***
3. ***You should also write with your objections to the plan to the Vale District Council and then to Oxfordshire County Council (see SCAI website for details)***

PETITION FORMAT

WRG Incinerator Proposal Objection Proposal No: SUT/APF/616/60 CM

Petition from: ——— We the undersigned believe that an unacceptable concentration of pollutants is proposed for this district on top of the already excessive effects of two power stations.

Our objection is made because no evaluation of the accumulation of these pollutants on residents has ever been undertaken by the appropriate authorities and call on the Planning Authorities to reject the WRG Incinerator application.

NAME.....SIGNATURE.....ADDRESS.....

Petitions must be in to: The Planning Department, Vale of the White Horse District Council, Abbey Close, Abingdon, OX14 3JE by 24th October referring to the WRG Application SUT/APF/616 60CM.

Some reasons why you should be concerned are overleaf! **P.T.O.**

SOME PUBLIC ISSUES OF CONCERN

1. SCAI are particularly concerned that no study has been undertaken of the cumulative environmental and health effects of siting an extremely large incinerator in proximity to Didcot Power Station, the landfill site and other developments. There is a perceived need for much greater transparency on the impact on the community across the wide area which will be affected by the proposed incinerator.

2. As background three recent studies mapped the incidence of infant deaths relating to the siting of incinerators and the direction of prevailing winds. Results from 2003-2004 were:

	Infant deaths per 1000	
	Upwind	Downwind
Kirklees	3.5	9.4
Coventry	3.2	8.2
Edmonton	2.5	10.5

Source: UK Health Research

(Edmonton in use since 1971; Kirklees a 'state of the art' incinerator since 2002.)

3. MORTALITY RATES

Every 10ug/m 3 increase in fine particulate emission levels was is associated with a 4% increase in deaths from all causes, a 6% increase in deaths from cardiopulmonary illness, and an 8% increase in cancer (Journal of the American Medical Association). Unlike America the UK has no standards for fine particulate emissions – and much higher levels. Currently such incinerators as WRG propose are being phased out in the United States!

THE AREA OF OXFORDSHIRE THAT WILL BE AFFECTED

4. In Oxfordshire the wind can be both SW and NE in a 24 hr cycle and spread emission over a 12 mile radius of Sutton Courtenay.

A House of Commons Select Committee Report states that:

"Two large cohort studies in America have shown fine(PM2.5) particulate air pollution causes increases in all-cause mortality, cardiac mortality and mortality from lung cancer.....Incinerators are a major source of fine particulates"

THERE ARE MANY OTHER CAUSES FOR CONCERN!

Traffic, noise, hazardous waste, flooding risks, size, visual impact, air quality, etc

See other Websites: www.ukwin.org.uk, www.theecologist.or.uk, www.epa.gov/airtrends, www.scai.co.uk, www.bio-medicine.or/medicine

Contact: David Mckenzie, Secretary, SCAI, d.j.mckenzie@hotmail.com

Come to the Public Meeting and make up your own mind and if you agree, be prepared to support the No campaign!

PUBLIC MEETING

An address by Planning Consultant Dr Alan Watson on Key Objections to the WRG Planning Application and a Public Discussion.

Sutton Courtenay Village Hall — Mon 13 October 2008 at 7.30