

Agenda Item 5

Residual Waste Project – Strategic Re-appraisal

Cabinet Date	16 th March 2011
Highways and Waste	Councillor Stan Waddington
Key Decision	Yes
Background Documents	<p>To approve the business case for Residual Waste Procurement, 23rd April 2008.</p> <p>Residual Waste Contract – Competitive Dialogue Evaluation Framework, 19th November 2008.</p> <p>Residual Waste Project – Selection of Bidders to be Invited to submit Detailed Solutions, 12th December 2009.</p>
Main Consultees	Waste Project Board, Environment Scrutiny Committee, Gloucestershire Waste Partnership and stakeholders including Gloucestershire residents through the consultation exercise in summer 2008.
Planned Dates	Contract award in winter 2011.
Divisional Councillor	All
Officer	Jo Walker, Director: Environment (01452 425544; joanna.walker@gloucestershire.gov.uk)

Purpose of Report	To agree the way forward with the Residual Waste Project, following a strategic re-appraisal.
Key Recommendations	<p>That Cabinet:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Approves the continuation of the current procurement following the strategic re-appraisal. 2) Approves the shortlist of two bidders to be Invited to Submit Refined Solutions (ISRS) as set out in Annex E.
Resource Implications	Resource implications remain within the resources and affordability approved by Cabinet on the 23 rd April 2008. There is an increased risk of cost in the event the project does not proceed.

Exempt Information

1. Please note that this report contains exempt information (which is printed on pink paper – Annex E – To Follow) and non-exempt information. If Cabinet wish to discuss exempt information, consideration should first be given to whether the public should be excluded from the meeting by passing the following resolution:

That in accordance with Section 100 A (4) of the Local Government Act 1972 the public be excluded from the meeting for the business specified in item no. 9 because it is likely that if members of the public were present there would be disclosure to them of exempt information as defined in paragraph 3 of Part 1 of Schedule 12 A to the Act and the public interest in withholding the information outweighs the public interest in disclosing the information to the public.

Background

2. Continuing to landfill is not environmentally or financially sustainable. Diversion of waste from landfill is essential to meet the targets for limiting the amount of biodegradable municipal waste that is landfilled. It is also essential to reduce the amount of methane gas produced. Methane is a greenhouse gas over 20 times more powerful than carbon dioxide in terms of global warming potential and landfill contributes 27% of the UK's total. In addition landfill tax, a tax imposed on any municipal waste that is landfilled, continues to rise and will reach £80/tonne by 2014.
3. In autumn 2008, the council was provisionally awarded £92m in Private Finance Initiative (PFI) credits by Defra, following the endorsement of the proposed outline business case to develop a new facility(ies) to divert residual waste from landfill. On 20th October 2010 Defra announced the withdrawal of PFI credits from seven waste projects including Gloucestershire. The reason given for the withdrawal is that Defra believes that the UK is likely to meet its EU targets for reducing the amount of biodegradable municipal waste going to landfill by 2020. Defra have subsequently confirmed in writing that at a local level the council still needs to find a sustainable solution for managing residual waste and continue to divert waste from landfill. Defra's reason for the specific withdrawal of Gloucestershire's credits relates solely to the maturity of the project (others were further advanced) and this has been confirmed in the Defra report and was not a criticism of the project.¹
4. Given the loss of PFI credits, a strategic re-appraisal has been carried out to assess whether there is still a valid need for the project and whether in the light of the withdrawal of the PFI credits the project is affordable. The detailed terms of reference for the strategic re-appraisal are attached in Annex A.

¹ Defra's report *Spending Review 2010 - Changes to Waste PFI Programme*.

Outcome of the Strategic Re-appraisal

Re-validation of the need for a residual waste treatment capacity

5. As part of the strategic re-appraisal, the forecasts of Gloucestershire's waste arisings were remodelled using Defra's growth assumptions². These were applied to the projected growth of Gloucestershire's Municipal Solid Waste³ (MSW).
6. The detailed results, based on 60% recycling by 2020 and 70% recycling by 2030, shows an annual forecast of approximately 155,000 tonnes of residual waste by 2040 (Annex B). A number of scenarios combining varying growth and recycling rates were also modelled. The various scenarios show the projected levels of residual waste in 2040 to be between 110,000 and 220,000 tonnes. On this basis the previous forecast tonnage of a nominal 150,000 tonnes by 2040 for the project was robust. We have also reviewed the Swedish Sustainable Waste Management Programme, which predicts that waste will grow at 2.2% per annum over the next 25 years. This aligns very closely with the Defra scenarios and our own modelling. We have also had discussions with Defra on the latest national waste growth trends. We are content that, in terms of waste modelling, our projections for Gloucestershire remain valid.
7. Flexibility is regarded as key in any arrangement as the council needs to be responsive to changing circumstances which could affect the predicted volume of waste. It should be noted that risk of sizing the facility(ies) lies with any contractor, with the shortfall being made up with commercial waste, including small business waste, sourced from within the county.

Stakeholder engagement and alternative solutions

8. As part of the strategic re-appraisal the council asked for the views of interest groups regarding the treatment of residual waste. In addition, the invitation to engage in this process was published on our Recycle for Gloucestershire website. A summary of the responses received is in Annex C.
9. A number of the concerns that were raised are already being addressed or are included within Gloucestershire's Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy.
10. The Waste Core Strategy estimates that landfill has a capacity of at least 10 to 13 years based on current throughputs, however many stakeholders recognised that landfill was neither environmentally nor financially sustainable.
11. A number of stakeholders called for the council to increase recycling. Gloucestershire has increased its recycling from 24% in 2004/5 to 49% in the year to date. This represents a tremendous achievement by the people of Gloucestershire and the staff and contractors responsible for collection services and household recycling centres. The current recycling target is 60% by 2020. Gloucestershire County Council's aspiration is to achieve 70% recycling by 2030. Annex D shows an overview of how we might achieve this. We believe that this represents one of the highest targets aspired to by any council in England.

² *Ibid.*

³ *Predominantly household waste and some commercial waste that is collected by, or on behalf of, the WCAs. It also includes other wastes such as construction and demolition waste received at the Household Recycling Centres and street sweepings.*

12. Whilst some stakeholders quoted high recycling rates in other countries, unfortunately, most of these were based on a different methodology than that used in the UK. The top five highest performing European countries are averaging 60% recycling and composting when measured on a like for like basis with the UK. The council acknowledges the need for all councils to work towards the highest levels of recycling possible whilst ensuring that a quality service is provided to customers. The delivery of these services also needs to recognise the financial constraints that the public sector has to work under.
13. Concerns were also expressed about the varied collection systems across the county. These are run by local district councils. The county council, and some of the district councils, are working together to form a joint waste partnership, which will allow the councils to look at efficiency savings including assets and, ultimately, collection systems. This could include reviewing the co-mingled collection of recyclables that would require segregation within a Materials Recycling Facility and joint collection contracts, all with the aim of improving customer service, increasing recycling rates and reducing costs.
14. Some stakeholders called for the county council to take advantage of emerging technologies. A review has been carried out to ascertain if there are any new technologies which had not previously been considered. Regrettably no evidence of this was found. This conclusion is supported by the fact that 95% of the waste treatment facilities planned or under construction in the UK are either Mechanical and Biological Treatment (MBT) or Energy from Waste (EfW). It should also be noted that in advertising this contract the council was technology neutral and bidders were free to propose any viable solutions.
15. A number of responses called for the use of Anaerobic Digestion (AD), a technology that manages organic waste and recovers energy. This can only be used for the organic fraction of the waste, and preferably when it is collected separately. By April 2011 the council will be making incentive payments to four district councils to collect organic waste. Currently this waste is treated using In Vessel Composting in Gloucestershire. The council is due to renew its current organic waste contract in 2013 and is intending to work with the university sector to evaluate the potential of AD. Options being evaluated include both dispersed solutions and the potential use of biogas as a fuel.
16. There was also a call for the use of MBT using AD technology with landfill. This leaves a residue of up to 75% of the original tonnage being sent to landfill. Some stakeholders correctly recognised that this was financially unsustainable because the amount landfilled is taxed at the full landfill tax rate. Only a few stakeholders favoured an out of county solution. There is no existing available capacity in neighbouring counties and the only significant planned capacity has been the subject of a bid under the current procurement (see Annex E).
17. Health was recognised as a potential issue and the county council has appointed Professor Roy Harrison as an independent adviser to provide advice on the health issues of any type of waste treatment.
18. The council's overall objective is to push waste as far as possible up the waste management hierarchy of Reduce, Reuse, Recycle and Recover (the 4 Rs). The council has invested, and will continue to invest, in all of these areas. Whilst 'recycling' often gets the highest attention the council also recognises that the 'reduce' needs to be addressed and we welcome such initiatives as 'lightweighting' whereby the weight of containers is reduced and other initiatives to reduce packaging. The council notes that the top five European countries have an average of 60% recycling but recover 37% of their waste through thermal

treatment⁴. Like them we accept that there is a percentage of MSW, eventually around 30%, that cannot be dealt with through 'reduction, reuse and recycling' and that the most environmentally and financially responsible way of dealing with this is to 'recover' (using either MBT or EfW) with landfill only being used as a last resort.

Affordability of current bids

19. Following the withdrawal of the PFI credits the council has worked hard with the project's bidders to look at ways of reducing costs without either reducing the quality of service provided or significantly increasing the amount of risk borne by the council. The council appreciates all the bidders' efforts in rising to the challenge.
20. The council has compared the costs of continuing the current residual waste procurement with continuing to landfill. This shows that continuing to landfill, compared to options proposed by bidders in the current procurement, would cost the council around an additional £150 million over 25 years.
21. For commercial reasons we cannot disclose individual bidders' positions against the affordability as this would damage the council's competitive advantage. We can however confirm that three out of the four bidders are within the affordability envelope approved by cabinet in April 2008 and this has been verified by both Ernst and Young, the project's financial advisers.
22. The council is considering third party financing, corporate and prudential borrowing. Alternative funding options will be explored in more detail with short listed bidders if the council proceeds to the next stage. The council's aim will be to secure the best value for money whilst taking into account the level of risk and liability.

Conclusion — outcome of the strategic re-appraisal

23. The strategic re-appraisal has demonstrated that there is valid need for a residual waste treatment Facility(ies) within an overall waste strategy for Gloucestershire. It showed a broad acceptance by stakeholders that landfill is neither financially nor environmentally acceptable. Ultimately, the question is one of sustainability, deliverability and affordability. The bids demonstrate that the chosen procurement route has the potential to offer a proven, affordable and safe long term solution to the people of Gloucestershire. The following section of the report summarises the outcome of the current procurement process and the recommendation to move forward.

⁴ Eurostat 2008

Procurement

24. The council is procuring a solution to the residual waste problem using a procurement process which is specified under UK procurement law and known as competitive dialogue. This is used where the requirement is known but the solution has not been specified.
25. The county council received submissions from the Invitation to Submit Outline Solutions (ISOS) stage of the competitive dialogue process. After thorough evaluation of the ISOS solutions, four participants were invited to submit detailed solutions. These were:
 - Complete Circle (John Laing, Shanks, Keppel Seghers)
 - Cory Environmental Ltd
 - Urbaser (in association with Balfour Beatty)
 - Viridor Waste Management Ltd
26. The core technologies proposed by the shortlisted bidders were Mechanical Biological Treatment/Mechanical Treatment and Energy from Waste (incineration). All the bidders proposed Javelin Park for parts of their process, in some cases final processing would take place outside Gloucestershire.
27. Detailed solutions were submitted on 4th June 2010 and have been subject to a detailed evaluation against financial, technical (including environmental) and legal criteria. This demonstrated that overall there are robust and deliverable solutions available and that competition remains strong. Detailed dialogue with all bidders commenced in July 2010 with the objective of developing the best solution from each participant from the options proposed. Following the withdrawal of the PFI credits dialogue was re-opened and a limited re-tendering exercise carried out. The results of this exercise were re-evaluated and used to propose a short list of two bidders. The bidders and their scores are shown in Annex E.
28. Subject to Cabinet's approval of the recommendation, the solutions of the two shortlisted bidders would then be refined further and a call for final tenders would be issued by the end of July 2011. A preferred bidder would then be selected with the aim of awarding a contract in winter 2011, subject to Member approval.

Planning and permitting

29. Planning consent and Environment Agency permits would be required before any facility(ies) could be built. The council as the waste planning authority would determine the planning application unless it is called in by the Secretary of State or subject to appeal. The planning and procurement processes are kept entirely separate, with the Cabinet taking decisions on the procurement process and the Planning Committee determining the planning application. Planning decisions are made on planning grounds. They are guided by local, regional (if appropriate) and national planning policy and other material planning considerations.

Performance management

30. The key risks identified by the project are planning and affordability. Planning approval is a key risk as it could delay the introduction of any facilities at a considerable cost to the council.

Consultation

31. The process and the results of the evaluation were discussed in detail with the Waste Project Board. They supported the recommendations within this report. The recommendations will also be discussed with both the Gloucestershire Waste Partnership and Environment Scrutiny Committee.

Officers' recommendation

32. That Cabinet:

- 1) Approves the continuation of the current procurement following the strategic re-appraisal.
- 2) Approves the shortlist of two bidders to be Invited to Submit Refined Solutions (ISRS), as set out in Annex E.

Next steps

33. The selected bidders would go forward to refine their detailed solutions. Dialogue would continue until the Waste Project Board is satisfied that the detailed solutions meet the requirement and all substantive issues between the council and bidders have been resolved. The dialogue would then be closed and bidders would be called to submit final tenders. This would be evaluated using the Evaluation Framework as approved by Cabinet in November 2008 and a contract is expected to be awarded in winter 2011, subject to Member approval.

Annex A

Strategic Re-appraisal: Terms of Reference

The scope of the strategic review approved by the Waste Board is as follows:

1 Background to the loss of PFI credits

1.1 Analysis of Defra rationale and subsequent Defra response (if available).

2 Re-Validation of the need for a Residual Waste Treatment capacity

2.1 The waste hierarchy and waste collection process in Gloucestershire.

2.2 Effect of continuing to landfill including the current status of landfill capacity within Gloucestershire.

2.3 Landfill allowances.

2.4 Waste tonnages — current projections of municipal solid waste and residual waste with sensitivity analysis on growth rates and recycling performance. Analysis is based on data from the Office of National Statistics, European Environmental Agency and Defra projections.

2.5 To look at current international research on waste growth and sustainable waste management.

2.6 Effect of future and current government policy on waste tonnages and recycling.

3 Affordability of current bids

3.1 Continuing to landfill (status quo).

3.2 Affordability of current bids.

3.3 Use of prudential borrowing (Public Works Loan Board) instead of bank finance under a private finance initiative.

4 Review of alternative options

4.1 Review and Update of the 'Options for Residual Waste Paper' approved by Cabinet 10th October 2008 – this will address all current known viable waste treatment solutions including any arising from the stakeholder engagement.

4.2 Use of spare capacity in neighbouring counties.

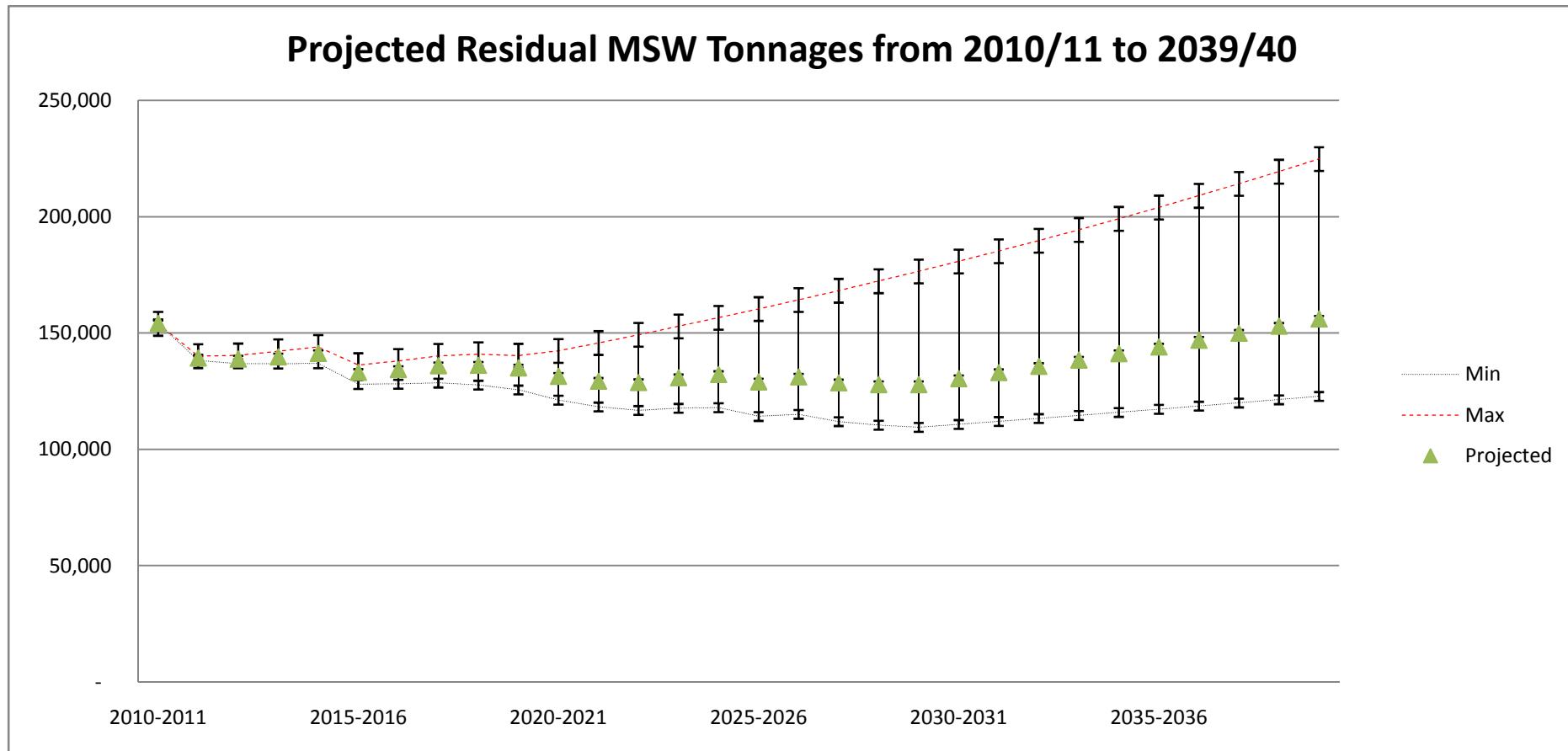
5 Stakeholder engagement

5.1 This piece of work seeks the views of interest groups regarding the treatment of residual waste. These groups will be contacted and invited to comment in writing and a notice will be placed on the web site.

6 Revised project plan

6.1 A revised project plan will be produced showing when the project is likely to come into service and whether the likely in service dates remain valid. This will be based on the work of the strategic review.

Annex B



This graph shows the waste tonnages year by year based on Defra modelling. GCC has forecast at the lower end of these possible outcomes and has assumed 70% recycling by 2030.

Annex C

Strategic re-appraisal — stakeholder engagement report

February 2011

Background to strategic re-appraisal and stakeholder engagement of the Residual Waste Project

1. On 20th October 2010 Defra announced the withdrawal of Private Finance Initiative (PFI) credits from seven waste projects, including Gloucestershire's Residual Waste project. In light of this, a strategic re-appraisal to establish the most appropriate way forward for waste disposal in Gloucestershire has been conducted. Such a review is not unusual for a business critical project; it is recommended by the Office of Government Commerce.

Stakeholder engagement

2. As part of the strategic re-appraisal, members of the public and interest groups were invited to submit their views based on a series of themes:
 - Does Gloucestershire need an alternative to landfill?
 - What are the affordable alternatives to landfill, and can you give examples of where this has worked?
 - How would you make up for the loss of PFI credits to be able to afford the alternatives?
 - How will your alternative solution enable Gloucestershire to meet current government targets and future policy for waste disposal?
3. The engagement process was promoted through mail shots to interested parties, a press release, and information on how to get involved was published on the Recycle for Gloucestershire 'Real Rubbish' web page,
http://www.recycleforgloucestershire.com/real_rubbish

Responses received

4. A total of 22 written responses were received from 12 groups or organisations and 10 individuals (see Appendix 1). The responses and the issues raised were reviewed by the Residual Waste Project Team and wider Waste Management Team.
5. A summary of responses to the four themes is outlined below. Issues raised that were outside of the scope of the four themes have also been captured and considered as part of the delivering wider strategic objectives and policies adopted as part of the Gloucestershire Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy.

Summary response to main questions posed

Does Gloucestershire need an alternative to landfill?

6. Many of the responses agree that Gloucestershire requires an alternative to landfill. Some responses suggested that landfill will always be part of the solution for waste which cannot be reused, recycled or composted. Some were in favour of sending biodegradable municipal waste that has been stabilised to landfill as they felt this would no longer contribute to climate change. Some responses stated opposition to the landfill of hazardous materials in hazardous landfill sites.

What are the affordable alternatives to landfill, and can you give examples of where this has worked?

7. A number of the points raised:
 - a. the potential for community schemes;
 - b. further recycling, increasing rates to 70% or above;
 - c. joint working with district councils and other organisations;
 - d. improved waste collection services;
 - e. using anaerobic digestion for the treatment of organic waste to produce a renewable energy source; and
 - f. a resource recovery park.
8. The following proposed residual waste technology solutions were included in responses:
 - a. Mechanical Biological Treatment: often including anaerobic digestion as the biological treatment process with the output going to landfill (in some cases spread to land). Some responses suggested the creation of a refuse derived fuel. Advanced Thermal Treatment (ATT) was also mentioned as an end process for final energy recovery.
 - b. ATT as a complete solution: this was suggested as being implemented at a smaller scale making use of the heat energy produced.
 - c. Incineration: as a short to medium term solution at facilities out of county and also within the county. A number of responses were opposed to the incineration process raising concern over, for example, health issues, and the creation of hazardous waste.
 - d. Small scale and dispersed residual waste facilities at a district level or at least, under 50,000 tonnes per annum capacity.

How would you make up for the loss of PFI credits to be able to afford the alternatives?

9. Some responses suggested that the Authority should procure shorter term contracts which they believed were cheaper and more flexible; borrow from the Public Works Loans Board; use the authority's strategic reserve for landfill cost escalation or sell assets.
1. **How will your alternative solution enable Gloucestershire to meet current government targets and future policy for waste disposal?**
10. Generally responses referred back to the waste hierarchy, increasing recycling rates, use of anaerobic digestion to produce energy and a drive towards zero waste. It was suggested that the remaining residual waste could be managed using smaller dispersed facilities. Many responses felt that the reduction of waste to landfill via these means would ensure the authority met government targets.
11. Some responses suggested that the Authority should defer any decision on this project until after the national waste policy review which is due to be released later this year.

Summary of themes arising from the responses

12. A number of issues that were raised are already being addressed or are included within the Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy. The seven waste authorities are already working hard to provide recycling, collection and disposal services to achieve a minimum of 60% recycling by 2020 and have a vision to use landfill as a last resort. The council and its district partners may wish to increase awareness to ensure all residents understand what services and opportunities are already provided.
13. A number of stakeholders suggested that the council aim towards a zero waste strategy. The council's overall objective is to push waste as far as possible up the waste hierarchy of reduce, reuse, recycle and recover. The council has invested, and will continue to invest, in all of these areas. Whilst recycling often gets the most attention, the county council also recognises that opportunities to 'reduce' need to be further developed. We welcome such initiatives as 'light weighting' where the weight of containers is reduced and initiatives to reduce packaging. In addition, the council recognises the need to continue to promote community based schemes and other waste minimisation initiatives.
14. A number of stakeholders called for the council to increase recycling. Gloucestershire has increased recycling from 24% in 2004/5 to 49% in the year to date. The current recycling target is 60% by 2020. Gloucestershire County Councils has a further aspiration to achieve 70% recycling by 2030. Whilst some respondents quoted high recycling rates in other countries most of these were based on a different evaluation methodology than that used in the UK. The council notes that the top 5 European countries have an average of 60% recycling when compared using UK criteria, but recover 37% of their waste through thermal treatment.

15. The Waste Core Strategy estimates that landfill has a capacity of at least 10-13 years based on current throughputs. As one respondent identifies, if recycling is increased further, this will potentially increase the longevity of any landfill. However many recognised that landfill was neither environmentally or financially sustainable.
16. The importance of joint working was highlighted by many. The council acknowledges the need for all councils to work towards the highest levels of recycling possible whilst ensuring that such services provides a quality service to the customer. Such services also need to balance the financial constraints that the public sector has to work under.
17. Concerns were also expressed about the varied collection systems across the county. The county council, and some of the district councils, are working together to form a joint waste partnership, which will allow the councils to look at efficiency savings including assets and, ultimately, collection systems. This will allow the councils to look at efficiency savings including common collection systems and common assets, with the aim of improving customer experience, increasing recycling rates and reducing costs.
18. Some stakeholders called for the council to take advantage of emerging technologies. The strategic re-appraisal has included a review of the waste treatment technologies to ascertain if there were any new technologies which had not previously been considered. No new technologies were identified. This conclusion is supported by the fact that of that 95% of the waste treatment facilities planned or under construction in the UK are either Energy from Waste or Mechanical Biological Treatment. It should also be noted that in advertising this contract the council was technology neutral and did not prescribe the technology which bidders had to use.
19. A number of responses called for the use of Anaerobic Digestion (AD). This can only be used for the organic fraction of the waste, and preferably when it is collected separately. By April 2011 the council will be making incentive payments to the four district councils who collect this type of waste. To date, this waste is collected by three district councils and treated by the county council using in-vessel composting in Gloucestershire. The county council is due to renew its current contracts in 2013 and is working with the university sector to evaluate the potential of AD. Options being considered include both dispersed solutions and the use of biogas as a potential fuel.
20. There was also a call for the use of Mechanical Biological Treatment (MBT) but recognition that this still left a residue (of up to 75% of the original tonnage) that would be sent to landfill. Some respondents felt that this was also financially unsustainable because the amount landfilled attracted tax at the full landfill rate.
21. The disposal of Air Pollution Control (APC) residue (a product of incineration flue gas cleaning systems) in hazardous landfill and the impact this may have on human health and the environment was also a concern for stakeholders. The county council has appointed Professor Roy Harrison (one of the UK's leading experts on air quality) as an independent adviser on the impact on human health and the environment of any waste treatment facility.

Conclusion and recommendations

22. Formal consultation was not a requirement of the strategic re-appraisal; however the stakeholder engagement conducted provided an opportunity for interest groups and individuals to contribute. Responses were received from most interest groups known to the authority.
23. Based on the responses, officers have taken forward the following themes for further investigation:
 - a. Current waste strategy and vision — to raise awareness of the current waste management strategy, vision and current plans for increasing recycling.
 - b. Joint working and improvement in collection systems — to continue to work in partnership with district councils to review opportunities to increase waste reduction and recycling rates.
 - c. Anaerobic Digestion — to explore the potential for Anaerobic Digestion being used as a treatment technology for food waste.
 - d. Case studies — to review all community based schemes and incentive schemes highlighted by stakeholders to understand if these can be replicated in Gloucestershire e.g. Cwm Harry, Presteigne.
 - e. Resource Recovery Park — to explore the opportunity of developing a resource recovery park, and the potential to work with universities/other organisations to establish the feasibility of such a park.

Appendix 1: List of Stakeholders who responded to the Strategic Re-appraisal

Name	Organisation (O)/Individual (I)	O/I
Cllr Anthony Blackburn	Gloucestershire County Council Councillor	Individual
Cllr Venk Shenoi	Forest of Dean District Council Councillor	Individual
Chris Harmer	Stroud District and Gloucestershire Green Parties	Organisation
Chris Bosley	Tewkesbury Borough Council (Gloucestershire Waste Partnership member)	Individual
Diane Mautterer	Voluntary Community Sector Environment Strategy Group	Organisation
Sue Oppenheimer	GlosVAIN	Organisation
Cllr Roger Whyborn	Cheltenham Borough Council Councillor	Individual
Cllr Ceri Jones	Gloucestershire County Council Councillor	Individual
Barbara Farmer	SWARD	Organisation
David Sutton	Gloucester City Council, (Gloucestershire Waste Partnership member)	Organisation
Humphrey Cook	Haresfield Parish Council	Organisation
Nick Dummett	CPRE	Organisation
Cllr Sarah Lunnon	Gloucestershire County Council Councillor	Individual
Cllr Mike Skinner	Gloucestershire County Council Councillor	Individual
Diana Shirley	GlosAIN	Organisation
Cllr Libby Bird	Stroud District Council Councillor	Individual
Clive Embrey	Javelin Park Community Forum member	Individual
Alistair Holl	Cory Environmental Ltd	Organisation
Jason Pacey	Javelin Park Community Forum via 3G Communications	Organisation
Ralph Young	Cotswold District Council, (Gloucestershire Waste Partnership member)	Organisation
Cllr Bill Crowther	Gloucestershire County Council Councillor	Individual
Mary Newton	Gloucestershire Friends of the Earth Network	Organisation

Annex D

How 70% recycling could be achieved

