PETERBOROUGH CITY COUNCIL

Cambridgeshire County Council

Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Minerals and Waste Development Plan

Core Strategy
Development Plan Document

Draft Submission Stage
Autumn 2009

Contents

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Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, Minerals and Waste Core Strategy

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Acknowledgements

1 Introduction

Cambridgeshire & Peterborough Minerals & Waste Local Development Framework

1.1 In September 2004 the Government made changes to the town and country planning system, through the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. This Act introduced the concept of Local Development Frameworks which is the term now used to describe the portfolio of local development documents that set out the spatial planning policies for a local planning authority's area. The work, including timetable, to be carried out by each Council in preparing its Local Development Framework must be set out in a Development Scheme, and be made available on the Council's website (www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk and www.peterborough.gov.uk).

1.2 The introduction of the new system of local development framework was underpinned by the aim to make the new system:

- *Visionary* – a clear, distinctive and realistic vision of how an area will develop
- *Wide-ranging* – addressing social, environmental and economic issues and relating them to land use
- *Participative* – based on community involvement, and considering the needs, issues and aspirations of communities and stakeholders in the area
- *Integrating* – an approach that seeks to take account of and help deliver other strategies
- *Responsive* – a flexible system that can be more responsive to development pressures and changes on the ground
- *Deliverable* – a focus on implementation and development control.

1.3 Cambridgeshire County Council and Peterborough City Council are working together to prepare a local development framework that will address the spatial planning of these authority areas in respect of the production and movement of minerals and the management of waste. This new Framework will eventually replace existing minerals and waste Local Plans. The main element of this work is this Minerals and Waste Development Plan (MWDP) that will guide minerals and waste development in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough until 2026.

1.4 The Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Minerals and Waste Development Plan will comprise 2 documents:

- **Core Strategy:** a document setting out the strategic vision and objectives, and including a suite of development control policies to guide minerals and waste development;
- **Site Specific Policies:** Document setting out site specific proposals for mineral and waste development and supporting site specific policies.

1.5 These documents will be supported by a **Proposals Map**.

Cambridgeshire & Peterborough Minerals & Waste Plan - The Core Strategy

1.6 Every local planning authority is required to produce a core strategy which includes:

- an overall vision which sets out how the area and the places within it should develop;

- strategic objectives for the area focussing on the key issues to be addressed;
- a delivery strategy for achieving these objectives. This should set out how much development is intended to happen where, when, and by what means it will be delivered. Locations for strategic development should be indicated on a key diagram; and
- clear arrangements for managing and monitoring the delivery of the strategy.

1.7 The main stages the Plan will go through are:

Stage	Date	Comments
Issues and Options Papers 1 and 2	June / July 2005 & January – April 2006	This informal stage sought views on key issues and options
Preferred Options	November / December 2006	When the Councils identified their preferred options, this stage included a statutory six week consultation stage
Preferred Options 2	September/October 2008	When the Councils identify their preferred options, this stage includes a statutory six week consultation stage
Pre-Submission Consultation	February / March 2010	When the Councils confirm their policies and proposals, this stage includes a statutory six week consultation
Submission Stage	July 2010	When the plan is submitted to the Secretary of State, this stage includes a statutory six week consultation period.
Examination	Core Strategy Nov 2010 Site Specific Plan July 2011	When objections will be considered by an independent Inspector
Inspector's Report	Core Strategy April 2011 Site Specific Plan Dec 2011	The Inspector publishes his report with changes to the Plan that the Councils must accept
Adoption	Core Strategy June 2011 Site Specific Plan Feb 2012	The Plan is adopted by the Councils

Overview of Plan Area

1.8 The Plan area contains a wide diversity of landscapes and habitats, including some of national and international importance. The flat fens in the north and east rise to the limestone areas in the north-west, gently undulating claylands in the west and chalk hills to the south. Man-made waterways and meandering rivers flow across a largely open agricultural landscape.

1.9 It also includes the cities of Cambridge and Peterborough. Cambridge has an important regional role, and is renowned as a centre of learning, research and high technology development. Peterborough plays an equally important role in the north of the Plan area, and is a focus of growth within the East of England, with further expansion of its employment base and sub regional services including education and research. There are also a number of market towns, which are a focus for economic and social activity throughout much of the area.

1.10 The area contains both internationally and nationally important nature conservation sites, including five Ramsar Sites, two designated Special Protection Areas, nine National Nature Reserves, 101 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs), 13 Local Nature Reserves, and 6 Regionally Important Geological Sites.

1.11 The Plan area has one of the largest areas of high-grade agricultural land in the United Kingdom. Approximately 85% of the land is arable farmland or managed grassland, 5% is wooded, and the remaining 10% is made up of the urban areas.

1.12 A variety of important mineral resources are found in the Plan area – sand, gravel and limestone are worked for aggregate purposes. Other minerals quarried include chalk, chalk marl and clay. There are extensive deposits often occurring under high quality agricultural land or in areas valued for their biodiversity and landscapes, e.g. river valleys.

1.13 The Plan area also has important aquifers – the Chalk and Lower Greensand in the south and the South Lincolnshire Limestone in the north west – that need to be protected together with the rivers which are important for wildlife and for influencing the landscape character.

1.14 Aggregate production is the main mineral activity in the area, from significant sand and gravel reserves, and more limited extraction of soft oolitic limestone in the north west of the Plan area. Other important minerals worked include Oxford Clay, to supply the Whittlesey Brickworks, chalk marl for cement manufacture at Barrington, and smaller chalk and limestone deposits for agricultural and specialist industrial uses. In addition there are permitted reserves of silica sand for industrial purposes, although none are currently being worked. Peat has also been worked historically, but no consents now exist. Minerals are of vital importance to the economy, and ensuring an adequate and steady supply is therefore crucial.

1.15 With regard to waste around 3 million tonnes of waste per annum currently requires management in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, including industrial and commercial waste, municipal and inert waste. There are challenging Government targets requiring changes in the way in which waste is managed, substantially reducing the proportion of waste from all sources that currently go to landfill in the next 15 years.

1.16 Cambridgeshire and Peterborough have been identified in the Government's Sustainable Communities growth agenda. It is known that significant growth will take place over the plan period and this may lead to in excess of 105,000 houses between 2001 and 2026, together with supporting infrastructure.

1.17 Achieving the rate of high quality development and infrastructure required by 2026 will require a tightly managed programme of implementation. There will be a close interdependency between major infrastructure projects and housing development. We therefore need to ensure that as an area we can meet our commitments to supply minerals to facilitate the planned growth.

1.18 Our main challenges for minerals and waste planning, and the preparation of the new Plan, therefore include the need to ensure that the minerals required to support the planned level of growth are available at the right time, and that worked land can be restored to a beneficial afteruse. With regard to waste, the central challenge will be to secure new facilities to change the way in which waste is managed in the plan area, including new development areas, through a network of sustainable waste management facilities.

Community Involvement

1.19 The earlier stages of this Plan have already been subject to community involvement i.e. the Issues and Options Stages (June 2005 and January 2006), and the Preferred Options Stages (November 2006 and October 2008). The views and representations that have been made at these stages have helped to shape the policies and proposals of this stage of the Plan.

1.20 Community involvement at the Pre-Submission stage (this stage) will take place between **XX February and XX March 2010.** To be valid a representations must be made within this timeframe, and please note that representations made at earlier stages are not automatically carried forward into this stage. Full details of the arrangements for community involvement are on the Councils web sites www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk and www.peterborough.gov.uk.

The Plan Format

Policy

Please note that the policies of this Plan appear in boxes like this.

2 Background

Statutory Framework & Policy Context

Relationship With Other Relevant Plans Or Programmes

International and National

2.1 The MWDP is influenced by, and needs to have regard to, the relevant plans at international, national, regional and local levels. The key international plans and programmes that are of relevance to the MWDP include:

- The World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg (2002)
- Kyoto Protocol and the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (1997)
- Bern Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (1979)
- Bonn Convention on Conservation of Migratory Species (1979)
- Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International importance, especially waterfowl habitat (1971)

2.2 The European Commission produced the 5th Action Plan "Towards Sustainability" in March 1992. To carry forward its commitment to the formulation of environmental and sustainability policy, the European Union has produced a number of Directives. The key EU Directives that influence the MWDP include:

- Waste Framework Directive (2006/12/EC)
- Waste Framework Directive (75/442/EEC as amended by Directive 91/156/EEC)
- Landfill Directive (1999/31/EC)
- Hazardous Waste Directive (91/689/EEC)
- Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)
- Directive concerning the protection of waters against pollution caused by nitrates from agricultural sources (Nitrates Directive) (91/676/EEC)
- Air Quality Framework Directive (96/62/EC)
- Directive to Promote Electricity from Renewable Energy (2001/77/EC)
- Conservation of Natural Habitats and Wild Fauna and Flora Directive (92/43/EC) (The Habitats Directive)
- Directive on Conservation of Wild Birds (79/409/EEC)

2.3 Under article 6 of the Habitats Directive (Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and Wild Fauna and Flora) a plan or project that is likely to have a significant effect on a Natura 2000 site must be subject to 'Appropriate Assessment' of its implications for the Natura 2000 site in view of the site's conservation objectives. This Plan identifies mineral extraction and waste disposal in an area adjacent to the Ouse Washes (a SPA, SAC and Ramsar site). Mineral extraction close to the Ouse washes has the potential to have an adverse impact on this Natura 2000 site. However experience of mineral working in close proximity to another very similar Natura 2000 site, the Nene Washes, within Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, has shown that there is scope to adequately mitigate these impacts.

The proposed restoration in particular the habitat creation of lowland wet grassland is also likely to have a significant effect on the designated site (albeit potentially a positive effect). This Development Plan has therefore undergone and passed appropriate assessment.

2.4 With respect to appropriate assessment of development plans, the Habitats Directive promotes a hierarchy of avoidance, mitigation and compensatory measures. First, the development plan should aim to avoid any negative impacts on European sites by identifying possible impacts early in plan making, and writing the plan in order to avoid such impacts. Second, mitigation measures should be applied during the appropriate assessment process to the point where no adverse impacts on the sites(s) remain. If the plan is still likely to result in adverse effects, and no further practicable mitigation is possible, then it is rejected (i.e. not taken forward in its current form). Under the worst case scenario, the plan may have to undergo an assessment of alterative solutions. Compensatory measures are required for any remaining effects, but they are permitted only if there are no alterative solutions and the plan is required for imperative reasons of overriding public interest. These are very onerous tests which plans are generally considered unlikely to pass given the sizable geographical areas to which they apply and the consequent scope for less damaging alternatives.

2.5 At the national level a range of legislation and guidance governs the preparation and content of the MWDP. These include:

- the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004
- the Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004
- national Planning and Minerals Policy Guidance Notes and Statements (PPGs, MPGs, MPSs and PPSs).

2.6 Other key national publications to which the MWDP must have regard to include;

- Waste Strategy for England 2007
- UK Sustainable Development Strategy 2005
- UK Biodiversity Action Plan

2.7 A key influence on the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough MWDP is Sustainable Communities: building for the future (ODPM, 2003). This document sets out the Government's strategic locations for housing and employment growth. Cambridgeshire and Peterborough are within the northern part of the London-Stansted-Cambridge-Peterborough (LSCP) Growth Area. Potential growth of between 0.25 – 0.5 million homes is planned for the LSCP Growth Area by 2031.

2.8 Given the proposed level of growth in housing and employment, there will be significant levels of new development and redevelopment of buildings and infrastructure, which will have implications for demand for minerals to service the construction sector together with a need to maximise resource recovery from waste for reuse and recycling, as all waste streams are likely to be affected when significant increases in populations and economic activity occur. the Authorities are already aware of a major road improvement scheme in the Plan period, the A14 (Ellington to Fen Ditton). The need for construction materials together with the objective of managing construction waste more sustainably, through the encouragement of reuse and recycling, creates potential to develop a stronger synergy through the more efficient use of resources, including that of land required for such purposes.

Regional

2.9 The Regional Planning Guidance for East Anglia (RPG 6) now RSS 6 that was issued in 2000 has been reviewed and rolled forward by the East of England Regional Assembly.

2.10 The East of England Plan or 'Regional Spatial Strategy' (RSS) sets out the regional strategy for planning and development in the East of England to the year 2021, and reflects the Government's Sustainable Communities agenda. It covers economic development, housing, the environment, transport, waste management, culture, sport and recreation, mineral extraction, and more. The RSS was approved by Government in May 2008 but is under Review.

2.11 The RSS has a key role in contributing to the sustainable development of the region. It sets out policies that address the needs of the region and key sub-regions. These policies provide a development framework that will influence the quality of life, the character of places and how they function, and inform other strategies and plans including the MWDP. A major feature of RSS is that it identifies the significant investment that will be needed in social, environmental, economic and transport facilities if it is to achieve its desired results. The planned growth and infrastructure requirements have a direct link to the need for minerals and waste management facilities, and the MWDP must be in general conformity with the RSS.

2.12 With regard to mineral provision at a regional level, the RSS supports the Governments aim to maintain an adequate supply of mineral to meet the construction industry's needs, but also states that full regard must be had to the objectives of sustainable development and the protection of the environmental assets of the Region.

2.13 The East of England Regional Waste Management Strategy 2003 (RWMS) requires that the MWDP includes policies that make adequate provision for sites for the collection, storage, treatment, processing and disposal of waste arising within the Plan area. It must also ensure that there is sufficient capacity to handle the forecast amount of municipal, industrial, commercial and construction and demolition waste arisings within the area, and for hazardous and other problem wastes.

2.14 The overall approach within the RSS and RWMS in respect of waste management is to promote sustainable waste management in the Region, but also to allow flexibility for decisions to be made at the local level in order to ensure that waste management arrangements are responsive to local circumstances.

Local

2.15 The new Local Development Framework (portfolio of spatial planning documents) for minerals and waste in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough will consist of:

- The Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Minerals and Waste Development Plan – (this Plan), setting out spatial planning policies by which to guide decision making on minerals and waste development in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough up to the period 2026
- Statement of Community Involvement – setting out how communities and stakeholders will be involved in the process of preparing plans and determining major planning applications
- The Cambridgeshire Minerals and Waste Development Scheme / Peterborough Local Development Scheme – setting out details of what documents are to be prepared, and timescales and arrangements for production. These documents have already been prepared and can be viewed on the Councils' web sites
- The Location and Design of Waste Management Facilities (Supplementary Planning Document) – providing advice for developers, landowners and planners on determining the appropriate locations and design of major waste management facilities
- The RECAP Waste Design Guide (Supplementary Planning Document) which will provide practical information on waste storage, collection, recycling, bring sites and education schemes
- Annual Monitoring Report – setting out progress in terms of producing document and implementing policies

and until superseded by new policies:

- 'Saved' policies in the existing Structure Plan and Minerals and Waste Local Plans – i.e. the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Structure Plan 2003, Cambridgeshire Aggregates (Minerals) Local Plan 1991 and the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Waste Local Plan 2003, and The Location and Design of Major Waste Management Facilities (Supplementary Planning Document linked to the saved Waste Local Plan).

2.16 The saved policies of the 2003 Structure Plan guides new mineral extraction away from the Ouse Valley in order to protect the remaining areas of undisturbed river valley landscapes and floodplain meadows.

2.17 With regard to waste the Structure Plan makes provision for sustainable waste management in the context of national policy objectives, and guides the location of major facilities to Cambridge, Peterborough, Market Towns and major new development areas, in line with the proximate management of waste. It also seeks to establish a network of waste management facilities to accommodate local needs.

2.18 Between them, the saved Minerals and Waste Local Plans currently provide detailed guidance for the provision of minerals and waste development, and the determination of planning applications. The Aggregates Local Plan was adopted in 1991, but effectively made provision for extraction of aggregates until 2011. The Waste Local Plan was adopted in 2003, and also makes provision until 2011 and its policies are generally more up to date. Both Plans make allocations, some of which have yet to be taken up. Both of these plans will be superseded following adoption of the Minerals and Waste Local Development Framework, see Appendix B.

2.19 The MWDP must also have regard to Local Transport Plans that set out policies and proposals to help deliver integrated transport and implement the transport aspects of development plan strategies. Both Councils have published a Local Transport Plan.

Community Strategies

2.20 The Minerals and Waste Development Plan is required to take into account the benefits of linking the preparation of community strategies and local development frameworks, from both a policy content and process perspective.

2.21 In preparing this Core Strategy regard has been had to the community strategies produced by Peterborough City Council and the Local Strategic Partnerships of Cambridge City, South Cambridgeshire, East Cambridgeshire, Fenland and Huntingdonshire District Councils. Regard has also been has to 'Cambridgeshire Together' a local area agreement for Cambridgeshire authorities. This agreement, and the individual Community Strategies, set out the long-term plan for their particular communities. By taking into account those aspects of the Strategies that relate to minerals and waste it is anticipated that this Plan we will be able to contribute to the local vision within our area, in a way that is not only focused but also sustainable for the future.

Cambridgeshire and Peterborough (Municipal) Waste Management Strategy

2.22 The Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Waste Partnership was formed in 1998. This partnership, which comprises the waste disposal and waste collection authorities in the area (county, unitary, city and district councils), produced a strategy for dealing with municipal solid waste in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough between 2008 and 2022. This has clear linkages with the development of spatial land use planning for waste management and the preparation of the minerals and waste local development framework.

Plan, Programmes and the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) / Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)

2.23 The relationship between the new MWDP and other plans, policies and programmes is a key aspect of the Sustainability Appraisal that informs the development of the MWDP.

2.24 Those plans considered to be relevant to the MWDP have been reviewed to identify the main purpose of the plan, any environmental or sustainability objectives and targets it contains, and how the SA/SEA will ensure that they have been taken into account in the preparation of the MWDP. The full review of relevant plans is set out in the Sustainability Appraisal. In addition, the sustainability objectives identified in the relevant plans have been referred to when developing the SA/SEA objectives.

Sustainability Appraisal

2.25 The preparation of the new Plan is subject to a full sustainability appraisal (SA), in line with the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 and current planning policy guidance (PPS 12). In addition, the preparation of the MWDP must also be in accordance with the requirements of European Directive 2001/42/EC (known as the strategic environment assessment, or SEA Directive).

2.26 Government guidance recommends that SEA should be integrated into SA as one combined approach. The purpose of this widened 'SA' is to promote sustainable development by identifying the social, economic and environment effects of a plan to promote positive outcomes and minimise any negative impacts.

2.27 Land Use Consultants (LUC) has been appointed to carry out the SA; this will help ensure that the SA is independent.

2.28 The SA framework consists of a set of sustainability objectives that state desired outcomes. These objectives are distinct from the strategic objectives of the MWDP (although there may be some overlap). However, the MWDP's performance in terms of sustainability is appraised against the SA objectives, and therefore they help to guide the development of sustainable policies and proposals.

2.29 Automatic Text below shows the SA objectives for the MWDP that have been developed by considering national sustainability objectives, and other plans and SAs. In line with the ODPM Draft SA Guidance, the SA/SEA Framework is structured into fourteen "SA/SEA headline objectives" highlighting the key sustainability objectives for the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough MWDP, and a series of decision-making criteria for each SA/SEA headline objective.

Table 2.2 SA Headline Objectives and criteria for SA of Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Minerals and Waste Development Plan

Headline objectives for SA of Cambridgeshire and Peterborough MWDP and SPD	Criteria for SA of Cambridgeshire and Peterborough MWDP and SPD
Social progress which recognises the needs of everyone	
1. To contribute to the improved health and amenity of local communities in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough.	1a. Will it protect and enhance recreation opportunities for all, including access to the countryside, wild places and greenspaces (e.g. protection and enhancement of Rights of Way, restoration of minerals and waste sites for recreation)? 1b. Will it protect and enhance local amenity (e.g. protect from the impacts of noise, dust, odour, light and traffic)? 1c. Will it achieve an equitable distribution of waste management facilities within Cambridgeshire and Peterborough? 1d. Will it reduce the incidence of crime associated with waste (e.g. fly-tipping and illegal dumping of waste)?
2. To maximise community participation and access to services and facilities in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough.	2a. Will it promote easily accessible recycling systems for all members of the community, and ensure clear and understandable signage and language is used?

Headline objectives for SA of Cambridgeshire and Peterborough MWDP and SPD	Criteria for SA of Cambridgeshire and Peterborough MWDP and SPD
	2b. Will it raise awareness and empower all sections of the community to participate in the planning and management of minerals and waste (e.g. waste minimisation initiatives, restoration of mineral sites)?
3. To contribute to employment opportunities for all in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough.	3a. Will it provide training and employment opportunities that encourage people to stay in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough? 3b. Will it offer rewarding, diverse and satisfying employment opportunities for all?
Effective protection of the environment	
4. To protect and enhance biodiversity in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough.	4a. Will it protect and enhance the biodiversity value of the wider environment? 4~~a~~b. Will it safeguard protected and priority habitats and species, including those identified within Cambridgeshire BAP, and provide opportunities for enhancement of habitats, taking account of climate change? 4~~b~~c. Will it help create new habitats in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, including those that make a positive contribution to the Cambridgeshire BAP?
5. To protect and enhance air quality in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough.	5a. Will it avoid or minimise air pollution (e.g. caused by dust, emissions and odour)?
6. To protect and enhance water quality in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough.	6a. Will it protect ground and surface water quality from pollution and disruption to hydrological systems?
7. To protect and enhance soil quality in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough.	7a. Will it reduce contamination and safeguard soil quality?
8. To protect geodiversity in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough.	8a. Will it conserve and enhance the sites that represent the geological history of Cambridgeshire and Peterborough? 8b. Will it create new geological exposures of educational interest and potential ecological value in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough?
9. To protect and enhance the landscape, townscape, water bodies and countryside in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough.	9a. Will it protect and enhance the diversity and distinctiveness of Cambridgeshire's and Peterborough's landscape, townscape, water bodies and countryside, including landscapes of natural beauty, historic heritage, and greenspaces? 9b. Will it facilitate the supply and use of local building materials to protect townscape character? 9c. Will it protect and enhance the tranquillity of Cambridgeshire and Peterborough (e.g. by minimising noise arising from minerals and waste facilities and transport)?

Headline objectives for SA of Cambridgeshire and Peterborough MWDP and SPD	Criteria for SA of Cambridgeshire and Peterborough MWDP and SPD
	9d. Will it protect dark skies from light pollution, and promote low energy and less invasive lighting sources, considering the balance between safety and environmental impact? 9e. Will it maintain and enhance the cultural heritage of Cambridgeshire and Peterborough?
Prudent use of natural resources	
10. To reduce Cambridgeshire's and Peterborough's contribution to climate change.	10a. Will it reduce the need for energy and promote efficient energy usage, including the efficient use of fossil fuels? 10b. Will it encourage the use of renewable energy sources? 10c. Will it reduce the need for transport of minerals and waste (e.g. the proximity principle)? 10d. Will it reduce reliance on road movements of minerals and waste and seek to increase the efficient use of conveyors, rail and water where appropriate?
11. To achieve a more efficient use of land and water in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough.	11a. Will it promote the wise use of water, taking into account climate change? 11b. Will it contribute to sustainable water resources (to maintain biodiversity, the natural environment and a potable water supply), taking into account climate change? 11c. Will it help flood management (e.g. Sustainable Drainage Systems), taking account of climate change? 11d. Will it avoid areas at risk of flooding, taking into account climate change? 11e. Will it minimise the loss of the best and most versatile agricultural land? 11f. Will it safeguard reserves of exploitable minerals from sterilisation by development? 11g. Will it maximise the use of previously developed land and buildings and derelict land, particularly land with the least environmental and amenity value? 11h. Will it ensure that current and former minerals and landfill sites are restored and maintained for beneficial after-uses (e.g. agriculture, nature conservation, recreation, amenity, water storage, flood management) as appropriate?
12. To achieve efficient use of materials in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough.	12a. Will it encourage movement up the waste hierarchy (e.g. seek to reduce waste in the first instance, then re-use, recycle, recover and finally landfill as a last resort)?

Headline objectives for SA of Cambridgeshire and Peterborough MWDP and SPD	Criteria for SA of Cambridgeshire and Peterborough MWDP and SPD
	12b. Will it maximise the use of recycled and secondary aggregates and re-use construction and demolition materials? 12c. Will it ensure appropriate management of hazardous waste?
Maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment	
13. To maximise the potential economic benefits of mineral operations and waste management to a sustainable economy in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough.	13a. Will it ensure an adequate and steady supply of minerals to meet society's needs? 13b. Will it utilise waste as an asset to provide a source of raw materials and encourage the development of markets for waste materials? 13c. Will it encourage the purchase and use of recycled products and green procurement? 13d. Will it encourage businesses and industry to take greater responsibility for the waste associated with their operations and products?
14. To contribute to efficient patterns of movement in support of the economy in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough.	14a. Will it facilitate minerals and waste distribution that minimises economic, social and environmental costs?

3 Minerals - Strategic Vision & Objectives

Introduction

3.1 Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, through the sustainable communities agenda and regional spatial strategy, will be subject to a significant level of growth over the period to 2026. This may be in excess of 89,000 houses between 2001 and 2026, and there are also related demands in terms of supporting development and essential infrastructure including roads, commercial and industrial development, new schools, libraries, and other community buildings.

3.2 For minerals and waste planning, and the preparation of the new Plan, this raises major challenges including the need to ensure:

- that the raw materials i.e. minerals, needed to support this level of growth are available at the right time
- that the waste generated in the plan area, including the new developments, is managed in a sustainable way through a network of waste management facilities

3.3 The planned level of growth, its scale and its distribution, creates a need for a robust spatial vision, supported by sound spatial objectives.

Strategic Vision and Objectives for Sustainable Minerals Development

CS1 Strategic Vision and Objectives for Sustainable Minerals Development

'Over the period to 2026 a significant amount of growth will be taking place, as the Plan area falls within the London - Stansted - Cambridge - Peterborough Growth Area, a strategic area for housing and employment growth. The construction industry will be delivering houses, employment, community and other forms of development on the fringes of Cambridge, Peterborough, at the new settlement of Northstowe, and elsewhere in the Plan area.

In delivering the growth agenda there will be an increased use of recycled and secondary aggregates, in preference to land won materials. However, where this is not practicable a steady supply of mineral from the Plan area will be maintained, in the form of sand and gravel and brick clay (bricks). Provision will also be made for chalk mark in case the Barrington Quarry cement works re-opens. Smaller specialist mineral needs such as clay for hand made tiles for building conservation works to enhance the historic environment, and soft limestone for agricultural purposes will also be met.

Limestone only exists within a small geographical area north west of Peterborough. The extraction of limestone will continue in this area through the Plan period, although if no new sites are identified during the plan period reserves will be exhausted. New sites will only come forward if they meet criteria which address the environmental sensitivity and access problems of the area .

Major infrastructure projects like the Cambridge to St Ives Guided Busway will be facilitated through the supply of mineral, and in the case of the major road improvement planned, the improvement of the A14 (Ellington to Fen Ditton), specific provision will be made through sand and gravel and clay borrowpits close to the scheme. Where essential minerals cannot be supplied from the Plan area e.g. granite, the use of sustainable transport of this material will be encouraged, including railheads. Sustainable transport facilities will be safeguarded through the designation of Transport Protection Zones.

In securing the supply of mineral a long term and realistic approach will be taken which will help to deliver greater certainty to the minerals industry and to local communities. At the same time the economic mineral resource will be safeguarded to avoid needless sterilisation, and in the case of sand and gravel the phasing of working at Block Fen / Langwood Fen will ensure that material is not released unnecessarily, but in a timely manner to meet our needs. To safeguard existing and planned mineral sites from incompatible development which may prejudice their use Mineral Consultation Areas will be designated.

As mineral extraction progresses across the area, particularly in respect of sand and gravel, it will deliver other strategic objectives through the restoration of workings. This includes increased biodiversity, amenity and recreational uses, helping to enhance and increase our enjoyment of the countryside.

Notably by 2026 new lowland wet grassland, enhancement habitat for the internationally important Ouse Washes will be forming in the Earith / Mepal area, as well as water storage bodies which will progressively secure more sustainable flood management for the sensitive Cranbrook / Counter Drain catchment. This area will become a strategic open space and recreational resource for the immediate and wider area. Mineral extraction and restoration in this area will be guided by the Block Fen / Langwood Fen Master Plan.

The natural, built and historic environment of Cambridgeshire and Peterborough will continue to be protected, with increased emphasis on operational practices which contribute towards addressing climate change, and which minimise the impact of such development on local communities.'

The following strategic objectives will support this vision:

- to contribute to the national, regional and local mineral supply by maintaining an adequate and steady supply of minerals (sand and gravel, limestone, brickclay, chalk marl, and specialist minerals) and to meet local requirements, at a rate sufficient to enable the delivery of the planned growth in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough
- to provide for the creation and servicing of new sustainable communities and infrastructure in the plan area
- to make allocations for new sand and gravel extraction in areas outside of the Ouse and Nene river valleys
- to safeguard the economic mineral resource of Cambridgeshire and Peterborough through the designation of Mineral Safeguarding Areas and Mineral Consultation Areas
- to minimise the use of virgin mineral by encouraging the efficient use of materials, including recycling and re-use of waste, and the minimisation of construction waste in the development of sustainable new communities
- the preparation of the Block Fen / Langwood Fen Master Plan to guide mineral extraction and restoration in the Earith / Mepal area
- to contribute to meeting strategic objectives relating to sustainable flood risk management for the Cranbrook and Counter Drain catchment, and enhancement habitat creation adjacent to the Ouse Washes, through mineral extraction and restoration in the Earith / Mepal area
- to maximise biodiversity and community benefits including additional green infrastructure through appropriate afteruses following mineral extraction, particularly in the Earith/Mepal area
- to encourage operational practices and restoration proposals which minimise or help to address climate change
- to identify planning policy criteria by which to assess mineral proposals, ensure effective planning control and the appropriate location of mineral extraction
- to safeguard and enhance the distinct landscapes of Cambridgeshire and Peterborough including the wet fens, river valleys, chalk and limestone uplands
- to protect and enhance the biodiversity and historic environment, including designated sites, of Cambridgeshire and Peterborough

- to protect the ground and surface water resources of Cambridgeshire and Peterborough
- to safeguard the residential amenity of new and existing communities in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough
- to ensure that potential emissions are minimised as part of minerals development
- to ensure high quality in terms of design and operation of mineral operations in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough
- to encourage and safeguard sustainable transport of minerals e.g. by rail and water
- to ensure the sustainable use of soils in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough

4 Waste - Strategic Vision and Objectives

Introduction

4.1 Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, through the sustainable communities agenda and regional spatial strategy, will be subject to a significant level of growth over the period to 2026. This may be in excess of 89,000 houses between 2001 and 2026, and there are also related demands in terms of supporting development and essential infrastructure including roads, commercial and industrial development, new schools, libraries, and other community buildings.

4.2 For waste planning, and the preparation of the new Plan, this raises major challenges including the need to ensure that the waste generated in the plan area, including the new developments, is managed in a sustainable way through a network of waste management facilities

4.3 The planned level of growth, its scale and its distribution, creates a need for a robust spatial vision, supported by sound spatial objectives.

Strategic Vision and Objectives for Sustainable Waste Development

CS2 Strategic Vision and Objectives for Sustainable Waste Development

'Over the period to 2026 a significant amount of growth will be taking place. There will be new communities forming on the fringes of Cambridge, Peterborough, at the new settlement of Northstowe, and elsewhere in the Plan area. Existing communities will also be growing, and all of this growth will be supported by a developing network of waste management facilities which will deliver sustainable waste management.

The facilities will be a 'new generation' of facilities which will achieve higher levels of waste recovery and recycling in line with the relevant targets. They will be of a high quality in their design and operation, thereby contributing towards addressing climate change, and minimising any impacts on the environment and local communities of Cambridgeshire and Peterborough. Supplementary Planning Documents providing additional guidance on the location and design of waste management facilities will help to deliver this.

There will be a network of facilities across Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, both stand alone, but also co-located in modern waste management 'eco-parks' which capitalise on the synergies between different types of waste management techniques, and provide a place for exemplar activities and new technologies to be developed.

The value of 'waste' as a resource will be recognised, and a network of different types of facilities will be developed over the Plan area. This network will manage the wide range of 'wastes' arising from the area, contributing to Regional self-sufficiency. It will also accommodate the apportioned waste residues from London. The long distance movement of waste should be through sustainable transport means such as rail, and such facilities will be safeguarded through the designation of Transport Protection Zones.

A flexible rather than prescriptive approach will be taken in terms of the types of the technology suitable on different waste management sites. Indicative uses will be indicated, and co-location of uses will be encouraged. Scope will also be made for new technologies to be accommodated. To assist in safeguarding waste management sites from incompatible development which may prejudice their use, Waste Consultation Areas and Water Water Treatment Works Safeguarding Areas will be designated.

In line with sustainability, and as a reflection of the growth agenda, a pro-active approach to sustainable construction and recycling will be taken, and strategic developments will be required to maximise the reuse, recovery and recycling of inert and sustainable construction materials through the provision of temporary waste recycling facilities. These should be in place prior to and throughout construction phases.

Construction / demolition and inert waste will be the largest waste stream which will be managed. An increasing proportion of this waste will be recycled, but a significant amount of that which requires disposal will be used in a positive manner to secure restoration of mineral extraction sites, including the creation new lowland wet grassland in the Earith / Mepal area, to complement the internationally important Ouse Washes. In due course this area will become a strategic open space and recreational resource for the immediate and wider area.

The natural, built and historic environment of Cambridgeshire and Peterborough will continue to be protected, with increased emphasis on operational practices which contribute towards addressing climate change, and which minimise the impact of such development on local communities.'

The following Strategic Objectives will support this vision:

- to ensure suitable provision is made through site specific allocations for sustainable waste facilities to manage the waste of Cambridgeshire and Peterborough over the plan period, and for the disposal of the apportioned waste residues from London
- to develop a network of waste management facilities which will be located having regard to climate change, and key factors including the location and amount of waste arising, minimisation of movement of waste
- to contribute to ensuring regional self-sufficiency in the management of waste, and to seek self-sufficiency within the Plan area where practical and in accordance with the proximate management of waste
- to ensure that all major new developments undertake sustainable waste management practices which will include the provision of temporary waste management facilities which will be in place throughout the construction of the development
- to use construction and demolition waste in the creation of strategic new enhancement habitat for the internationally important Ouse Washes, consistent with the Block Fen / Langwood Fen Master Plan
- to identify planning policy criteria by which to assess waste development proposals, ensure effective planning control and the appropriate locations and distribution of waste management facilities
- to encourage waste management practices which do not incur unacceptable adverse impact on the local and global environment or endanger human health in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough
- to encourage waste management practices which minimise, counter (through off-set arrangements), or eliminate contributions to climate change, including the minimisation of greenhouse gases
- to ensure that waste management sites are resilient to the impacts of climate change at the local level

- to ensure high quality in terms of design and operation of waste management facilities in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, which will also involve the preparation of Supplementary Planning Documents (the Location and Design of Waste Management Facilities, and the RECAP Waste Design Guide)
- to encourage sustainable transport of waste by alterative means e.g. rail and water
- to protect the ground and surface water resources of Cambridgeshire and Peterborough
- to safeguard and enhance the distinct landscapes of Cambridgeshire and Peterborough including the wet fens, river valleys, chalk and limestone uplands
- to protect and enhance the biodiversity and historic environment, including designated sites, of Cambridgeshire and Peterborough
- to safeguard the residential amenity of new and existing communities in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough
- to allow scope for new technology and innovation in waste management in the Plan area e.g. exemplar projects in handling and processing of waste
- to determine waste planning applications in the light of the principles for sustainable waste management i.e. sustainability, regional self-sufficiency, proximate management of waste, and the waste hierarchy
- to ensure the sustainable use of soils in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough
- to safeguard waste management sites from incompatible development that may prejudice the waste use, through the designation of Waste Consultation Areas

5 Earith / Mepal - Strategic Vision and Objectives

Introduction

Earith / Mepal

The above overarching vision and objectives for sustainable minerals development makes provision for extraction to take place at the Earith / Mepal area, and for restoration to contribute to meeting strategic objectives relating to sustainable flood risk management for the Cranbrook and Counter Drain catchment, and complementary habitat creation adjacent to the Ouse Washes.

A long term vision has been developed for this area, as it is a major area for sand and gravel extraction with long term reserves for the future. This also reflects the opportunity to link the restoration of the area to other high level objectives which necessitated a close examination of proposals to ensure that the proposals are sustainable and deliverable. That part of the Earith / Mepal area which is allocated in this Plan, and where these proposals are centred is called Block Fen / Langwood Fen.

Strategic Vision and Objectives for Block Fen / Langwood Fen

CS3 Strategic Vision and Objectives for Block Fen / Langwood Fen, Earith / Mepal

The vision for Block Fen / Langwood Fen is:

- to undertake development in a planned and sustainable way, ensuring there is no adverse impact on the integrity of the Ouse Washes, taking into account the need to address climate change by incorporating into the proposals for this area such measures as recycling of waste to encourage the use secondary materials, water storage and transfer to address nature conservation, sustainable flood risk management, and water supply issues across the wider area, including the creation of new habitat which will enhance the Ouse Washes and will assist in conserving for the long term high quality peat soils, and active traffic management designed to influence lorry and other traffic movements to use appropriate routes

- a continuation in the role of the area as a major producer of sand and gravel, to 2026 and beyond. The sand and gravel being used largely to supply the construction industry in the delivery of planned growth i.e. houses, employment, schools, roads, and other supporting infrastructure in the Cambridge, and wider Cambridgeshire area. The focus for this development would be the Block Fen / Langwood Fen area, with operations at Earith and Somersham closing when current consents are worked

- the development of Block Fen and Langwood Fen as a strategic resource for the recycling of construction waste and for the disposal of inert waste that cannot be recycled. The latter largely comprising soils and sub soils arising from the planned development in Cambridgeshire

- an area with its close links to the neighbouring internationally important Ouse Washes being positively strengthened over the Plan period and beyond. Due to inappropriate water levels and water quality issues the Ouse Washes is currently in ‘unfavourable’ condition. The restoration of mineral void to high quality wet grassland adjacent to the Washes will provide enhancement habitat for the nationally and internationally important breeding and wintering bird populations currently using the Washes. Potentially this will be of particular value for breeding waders whose habitat might be flooded in the spring, and for some species of wintering duck who find water levels too deep, and flooding too extensive, for feeding purposes. This will be achieved by the disposal of inert waste in containment engineering with soils replaced to bring land back to original levels, and the sustainable use of peat soils to create lowland wet grassland. The new habitat will require active management in the long term, and this will

be secured through planning obligations with the land being placed under the control of a suitably experienced and responsible conservation body. The Block Fen / Langwood Fen area will continue to be an important buffer area for the Ouse Washes, with the maintenance of a landscape which has few trees and hedges which could harbour predators

- an area which will make a growing contribution to the management of water in the Fenland area and which has a key role to play in the delivery of the Environment Agency's Cranbrook / Counter Drain Strategy, which seeks to secure sustainable flood risk management in this area. This will be achieved through the creation of a number of water storage bodies following mineral extraction. These water storage bodies will be used to store flood water, which would normally be pumped into the Ouse Washes. The water will be stored and used to supply the Middle Level and Sutton and Mepal Internal Drainage Board area with irrigation water, providing a significant water resource to farmers in a catchment area where there is a shortfall of water for summer irrigation of crops
- an area which will become an important recreational resource for this and a wider area, with the new water bodies contributing to formal recreation provision, with informal recreation opportunities associated with the new lowland wet grassland habitat, supported by a local visitor centre. Coupled with the following objective, this will increase access to the countryside, tourism and supplement the local economy
- an area with improved local navigation, specifically in relation to the Forty Foot where the provision of a clay wall will result in reduced water seepage out of the drain. Potential for restoration of enhanced navigation in this area will contribute to wider objectives such as those in the Fenland Waterways Link strategy

The objectives for Block Fen / Langwood Fen are:

- to enable the supply of 1.4 million tonnes of sand and gravel per annum from Block Fen / Langwood Fen from 2010 onwards to 2026 and beyond
- to establish at least 3 long term construction waste recycling facilities, capable of recycling up to 50%, increasing up to 70%, of construction waste by 2026
- to enable inert waste disposal of around 0.5 million cubic metres of inert waste from to 2011 onwards to 2026 and beyond
- to ensure there is no adverse impact to the Ouse Washes through the extraction, landfill and restoration of the Block Fen / Langwood Fen area, through well planned, designed and controlled working and restoration
- the creation of around 480 hectares of lowland wet grassland providing enhancement habitat to complement the Ouse Washes, using inert waste and peat soils to create the wet grassland
- to provide for the long term management of the enhancement habitat adjacent to the Ouse Washes
- the creation of water storage / supply bodies with capacity of 10 million m3
- to provide for the long term management of the water resource created
- to provide for new and enhanced recreational opportunities including a local visitor centre
- to secure, through the creation of lowland wet grassland and the disposal of inert waste, the ‘sealing’ with clay of the southern boundary of the Forty Foot, enabling the restoration of navigation

- to secure the sustainable use of soils as a resource for the future
- to address traffic management in the area i.e. movements associated with the use of land for mineral extraction and waste management, and long term uses such as recreation

6 Minerals - Spatial Strategy

The Scale and Location of Future Mineral Extraction - Sand & Gravel

6.1 In essence Cambridgeshire and Peterborough are required as a minimum to:

- maintain a landbank of at least 7 years supply
- meet the annual sub-regional apportionment requirement of 2.82 million tonnes per annum throughout the period to 2016, and beyond until the Government revises and rolls forward its planning policy in this respect.

6.2 The annual apportionment figure of 2.82 million tonnes per annum was derived from the Government's review of Minerals Planning Guidance Note 6 (2003), which set regional levels of aggregate provision, based on forecast requirements using 2001/02 data.

6.3 Since this time the Governments expectations in terms of the level of growth have increased (particularly in the London – Stansted – Cambridge - Peterborough corridor), which is likely to result in a further planned growth and a corresponding increase in demand for aggregates in the Plan area. In addition the MPAs are aware of other major infrastructure projects which will / may come forward in the Plan period including improvements to the A14, and the Cambridge to St Ives Guided Busway.

6.4 The MPAs have considered the above, and background statistics and forecasts have been compiled to inform decisions. These statistics show that the level of sand and gravel production will change over the timeframe of this Plan. In particular, some quarries in the Ouse Valley will reach the end of their current reserves and therefore close in the early – mid term of the Plan period. This will result in a reduction in productive capacity for sand and gravel. Whilst larger quarries exist / come on stream, the number of productive units is reduced, and their output will not be sufficient to meet the annual apportionment figure of 2.82 million tones per annum from around 2012 onwards.

6.5 In determining what provision is required the Government advises that landbanks can be used as a key indicator. A landbank is the sum (in tonnes) of all the permitted reserves with valid planning permission (this includes sites that are currently non-working sites, but excludes those sites which are dormant and where there is no intent that they will be worked). The length of the landbanks is calculated by diving the total permitted reserves by the annual apportioned figure.

6.6 In 2006, the base year for this Plan, the landbank equated to 52 million tonnes of permitted reserves or 19 years supply. Government advice states that if existing landbanks are judged by an MPA to be excessive new planning permissions should only be given where it can be shown that demand cannot be met from existing permitted reserves.

6.7 In considering the level of provision to be made for sand and gravel other factors which can influence supply include:

- actual levels of production in recent years compared to the annual provision in the development plan
- significant future increases in local demand that can be forecast with reasonable certainty
- constraints on the availability of consented reserves that would significantly limit output for the period of the landbank

6.8 Based on annual surveys it is clear that production of sand and gravel is currently below what it could be i.e. quarries are not producing as much as they might (e.g. taking into account terms of existing planning permissions and past maximum production). There is therefore some potential for production

to be increased. However, in some cases factors such as the nature of the local road network, environmental issues and other planning constraints, may mean that the scope for quarries to expand production to meet the identified shortfall is very limited or non-existent.

6.9 An estimate of maximum production capacity has been undertaken, and even after taking into account increased production from existing quarries, sand and gravel production in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough is not sufficient to meet the 2.82 million tonnes per annum after the year 2014, although production in the period until this time can be significantly increased.

6.10 After 2014, taking into account anticipated production, there would be productive capacity shortfall in the Plan period rising to over one million tonnes in 2021 and increasing to 1.6 million tonnes at the end of the Plan period. The total shortfall over mid to end of the Plan period is around 10.8 million tonnes. This is a serious shortfall that must be addressed.

6.11 The MPAs have concluded that it would be prudent to acknowledge the likely increase in demand for aggregates, and that a realistic approach would be to plan for 2.82 million tonnes per annum, and include an element of flexibility given that the level of future demand is still evolving (increasing). They will therefore plan to ensure the supply of 3.0 million tonnes per annum. This approach should ensure the maintenance of a supply of aggregates over the Plan period; provide greater certainty for the industry and stakeholders in terms of future mineral extraction; and preclude the possibility of having to review the Plan's aggregate provision in its early years.

6.12 The spatial strategy seeks to ensure a steady supply of material across the whole Plan area, and divides the area into 3 zones to facilitate this. In essence the Northern Zone which includes Peterborough and north Fenland is expected to accommodate around one quarter of growth in the Plan period, so provision will be made to ensure the supply of a comparable amount, i.e. 0.75 million tonnes, of sand and gravel.

6.13 The remaining growth will take place in the Central / Southern Zone, notably in the Cambridge growth area, but also in key settlements in Huntingdonshire, East Cambridgeshire and south Fenland. The Earith / Mepal area falls within this Central / Southern Zone, and the level of provision made in this area is linked to maintaining a steady supply of material, but also to enabling the delivery of wider strategic objectives in respect of securing more sustainable flood management and the creation of enhancement habitat, both of which are associated with the internationally important Ouse Washes. It has been concluded that these Zones will supply 0.85 and 1.4 million tonnes per annum respectively.

6.14 Looking at the forecast production capacity by zone of existing quarries the following is apparent:

- the forecast production capacity of the Northern Zone falls under 0.75 mtpa in 2009, and remains below this level throughout the Plan period
- the forecast production capacity Central / Southern Zone falls under 0.85 mtpa in 2017, and remains below this level for the remainder of the Plan period and beyond
- the forecast production Earith / Mepal area falls below 1.4 mtpa throughout the Plan period.

6.15 To maintain a steady supply of sand and gravel to the construction industry, and to deliver strategic objectives in the Earith / Mepal area, allocations will be made in this Plan and through the Site Specific Proposals Plan. It is anticipated that this area will be able to supply 1.4 mtpa from 2010 onwards, until this time any shortfall will be met from the wider Central / Southern area where during this time period production capacity is in excess of that required.

6.16 In making this provision it is acknowledged that in practice there is likely to be some movement of sand and gravel across the Zones, and also that some assumptions have had to be made, especially in respect of dormant reserves where the date they may come on stream is unclear.

6.17 In total around 45 million tonnes of sand and gravel be allocated, 22 million tonnes of which will be worked in the plan period. This will secure the supply of 3.0 million tonnes per annum throughout the plan period, and maintain production capacity at the planned level in each Zone.

CS4 The Scale and Location of Future Sand and Gravel Extraction

The Mineral Planning Authorities will maintain a sand and gravel landbank of at least 7 years, and will meet their annual apportionment, plus include a margin for flexibility. Provision is therefore made for the supply of 3.0 million tonnes of sand and gravel per annum over the Plan period.

New allocations, together with permitted reserves, will enable the supply the following over the plan period:

- **0.75 mtpa from the Northern Zone, i.e. Peterborough and north Fenland District,**
- **0.85 mtpa from the Central / Southern Zone (excluding the Earith / Mepal Area)**
- **1.4 mtpa from the Earith / Mepal Zone (from 2010 onwards)**

The principal broad locations for sand and gravel extraction will be:

- **Kings Delph (Northern Zone)**
- **Maxey (Northern Zone)**
- **Eye / Thorney (Northern Zone)**
- **Cottenham / Landbeach (Central / Southern Zone)**
- **Needingworth (Central / Southern Zone)**
- **Block Fen / Langwood Fen (Earith / Mepal)**

Allocations will be outside the Ouse and Nene river valleys.

Earith / Mepal Area

The Earith / Mepal area is one of high quality agricultural land, and is primarily in this use. However Block Fen / Langwood Fen and adjacent areas have established sites for sand and gravel extraction, and some already contribute to the management of soils and waste construction and demolition materials.

There are extensive reserves of good quality sand and gravel in this area, and further allocations would help to maintain productive capacity in this area (some existing quarries are approaching the end of their permitted reserves) and a continuity of supply for the construction industry. In addition strategic restoration opportunities have been identified in the Earith / Mepal area, which could be delivered through mineral extraction and restoration. These are specific to this area, and arise from the location of the sand and gravel resource being immediately adjacent to the Ouse Washes.

The Ouse Washes is a wetland of national, European and international importance. At the national level it is notified as a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) for its wet grassland, breeding and wintering waders and wildfowl along with aquatic flora and fauna largely associated with the ditches and drains.

At the European level, the Ouse Washes is designated as a Special Protection Area (SPA) for the number and variety of breeding and wintering waders and wildfowl, along with the wintering population of hen harrier. The two parallel linear water courses known as the Counter Drain / Old Bedford (outer river) and the Old Bedford / Delph (inner river) are also designated at the European level for a population of Spined Loach, one of four known main localities for this fish species.

The Ouse Washes is one of the largest areas of seasonally flooded washland in Britain which, when floodwaters permit, is managed using traditional agricultural methods of summer grazing and hay cutting. The washlands regularly host impressively large numbers of wintering waterbirds, which qualifies it as a Wetland of International Importance under the Ramsar Convention. However, in 2000 it was formally listed on the Montreaux Record as a site undergoing ecological change. The main cause of the

deterioration of nature conservation interests is changing patterns of flooding with unseasonal summer flooding and longer deeper winter flooding. The Washes are therefore acknowledged to be in an 'Unfavourable' condition.

Mineral extraction followed by appropriate restoration offers the opportunity to provide strategic flood water storage, and a means of managing flood risk (and water supply for irrigation purposes) in the Cranbrook / Counter Drain catchment area in a more sustainable way. In addition quarry restoration using inert construction and demolition waste soils can create a significant amount of new lowland wet grassland, providing new breeding areas for birds such as the black tailed godwit, snipe, redshank and lapwing. These are high level objectives for the Environment Agency, and one or more are supported in principle by other stakeholders such as Natural England, the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, Middle Level Commissioners.

In order to grasp the opportunities outlined above a detailed long term and comprehensive strategy for the Earith / Mepal area is being taken forward by the Area Action Plan. There is a limited window to take this strategy forward i.e. before the restoration of existing quarries are implemented. If these go ahead in their current form the chance to deliver the wider objectives would be compromised.

Land at Block Fen / Langwood Fen is the most appropriate location for sand and gravel extraction. An allocation in this area will build upon existing quarry activity, and is best placed to meet the strategic restoration objectives. In order to help address the forecast shortfall in the supply of sand and gravel, the Block Fen / Langwood Fen area needs to produce 1.4 million tonnes of sand and gravel from 2010 onwards. In the short term any shortfall will be met from the wider Central / Southern area where production capacity is in excess of that required during this period.

The total reserve for the new allocations in the Block Fen / Langwood Fen area is around 24 million tonnes. The amount of the new allocation that will be extracted during the period to 2026 will be around 10 million tonnes, which means the balance of 14 million tonnes will be extracted after 2026.

It is acknowledged that allocations of this order are unusual, particularly where a substantial amount of the provision is being made for the post 2026 period. This situation has come about through the need for a comprehensive and long term strategy in this area, and recognition of the unique contribution that quarry restoration in this area can make to achieving strategic objectives through restoration.

It is anticipated that through mineral extraction and restoration the Block Fen / Langwood Fen area could create water storage bodies with a capacity of around 10 million cubic metres, and deliver around 480 hectares of lowland wet grassland providing enhancement habitat immediately adjacent to the Ouse Washes.

Given the long term nature of the resource which is being identified it is appropriate that the working and restoration of the new sand and gravel reserves be phased. This matter is taken forward in the Block Fen / Langwood Fen Master Plan, a Supplementary Planning Document.

The contribution this area can make in the management of inert construction waste is also considerable. Construction waste (following the removal of recyclable waste) will be used to restore land back to ground level following sand and gravel extraction, enabling the creation of lowland wet grassland. This is also considered under policies CS18 Inert Landfill and CS27 Restoration and Aftercare of Mineral Workings.

CS5 Block Fen / Langwood Fen, Earith / Mepal

A site specific strategic allocation is made for sand and gravel extraction at Block Fen / Langwood Fen

This allocation must be worked and restored in a phased manner in accordance with the Block Fen / Langwood Fen Master Plan.

Site Name	Reserve	Core Strategy Area	Inset Map Reference
Block Fen / Langwood Fen	**24,000,000 tonnes in total** **(10,000,000 up to 2026)** **(14,000,000 post 2026)**	**Earith / Mepal**	**M1**

Table 6.1

The Scale and Location of Future Mineral Extraction - Limestone

6.18 In the same way that provision is made for sand and gravel the Government also makes provision for crushed rock, which in turn is apportioned at the local level. In the East of England crushed rock for construction comes from the Peterborough area in the form of soft oolitic limestone, and from Norfolk in the form of carstone.

6.19 There are a small number of limestone quarries in the Plan area, concentrated in north west Peterborough area. Over the Plan period the MPAs are aware that some reserves may be worked out, and that the low quality of this limestone can limit potential end uses.

6.20 The apportionment for limestone is for an annual supply of 300,000 tonnes per annum between 2001 and 2016, with the assumption that this level of provision will continue beyond this period unless the Government reviews its Guidelines. There are sufficient reserves to meet this apportionment over the Plan period. However, if no additional sites are brought forward reserves will be exhausted by the end of 2026.

6.21 A number of potential new sites have been appraised but none are considered suitable for allocation for a variety of reasons including potential adverse effects on Sites of Special Scientific Interest, unsuitable access, land ownership issues, and airport safeguarding constraints. During the Plan period circumstances may change which could mean that new reserves can be brought forward. Any proposals will be assessed against the following criteria based policy and other policies in the development plan.

CS6 The Scale and Location of Future Limestone Extraction

Proposals for new or extensions to existing quarries for the extraction of oolitic limestone from the north west Peterborough area, will only be permitted where it can be demonstrated:

a. the extent, quantity, and quality of the proposed reserve has been assessed and is an economic resource

b. the environmental constraints have been assessed and can be mitigated

c. there is a safe and suitable site access

d. safeguarding constraints due to the proximity of Wittering airfield are not compromised

e. hydrological and hydrogeological constraints have been assessed and can be mitigated

f. there is a need in landbank terms

g. the proposal meets other policies of the development plan.

Recycled and Secondary Aggregates

6.22 The Government and the MPAs are committed to increasing the production and use of recycled and secondary aggregates, in order to reduce the amount of land won aggregates that is required.

6.23 This is reflected in national planning policy guidance, and the requirement for the East of England to provide 110 million tonnes of alternative materials over the period to 2016. Cambridgeshire and Peterborough must encourage the use of secondary and recycled aggregates and contribute towards this target.

6.24 Within the Plan area there is currently no significant production of secondary aggregates i.e. minerals other than sand and gravel and limestone that are used for aggregate purposes. However, there are a number of producers of recycled aggregates i.e. processing construction and demolition waste, soils, spent rail ballast, concrete and rubble for re-use for aggregate purposes. These producers are operating from both static (permanent) and mobile plant. Whilst it is notoriously difficult to obtain information regarding these operations, particularly those of a transient nature, it is understood from annual surveys that Cambridgeshire and Peterborough produce around 756,000 tonnes of recycled aggregate per annum.

6.25 This Plan has set an increasing target for the recycling of construction and demolition waste. This is the major waste stream which must be managed over the Plan period, accounting for around 55% of the total waste. The MPAs will seek to secure the recycling of at least 50% of construction waste, rising to over 70% by the end of the Plan period. In order to achieve these targets new permanent and long term recycling facilities are required.

6.26 In order to reduce the call on land won aggregates the MPAs will give priority to the production and supply of recycled / secondary aggregates. It is acknowledged that such material is not always interchangeable with primary aggregates, but in schemes where this is possible e.g. some aspects of road building, they will be favoured.

6.27 After taking into account existing capacity a residual need for 12 inert / construction / demolition waste facilities has been identified spread across the Plan area (see also the Spatial Strategy for waste management). It is proposed that this need can be meet through a combination of permanent, long term and temporary inert waste processing facilities, the latter of which would be associated with major new development areas.

6.28 One area which has strategic potential to contribute is the Earith / Mepal area, especially the area of Block Fen / Langwood Fen, which will be a focus for the recycling and disposal of construction waste throughout and beyond the Plan period. These activities are linked to allocations being made for sand and gravel extraction, and restoration objectives which include the creation of lowland wet grassland. The methodology for this requires the recycling of construction waste, prior to the disposal of the inert residue which will be used to restore excavated areas to ground level, followed by the creation of the enhancement habitat for the Ouse Washes. This area will be the main source of construction waste disposal over the Plan period and beyond.

6.29 At the former Alconbury Airfield site in Huntingdonshire there are considerable areas of concrete and hard standing which, it is estimated, will give rise to around 2 million tonnes of recycled aggregates. This is a sizable resource, and one which is also well placed geographically to make a significant contribution to the demand for materials for the improvement of the A14 (Ellington to Fen Ditton).

6.30 Another opportunity for large scale recycling of aggregates is associated with the Whitemoor Rail depot at March. This depot, which serves the East of England Region, is already a significant recycling facility for used railway ballast, but additional potential exists in terms of recycling other railway related materials, including the recycling and reuse of concrete railway sleepers.

6.31 The Waterbeach Waste Management Park is seen as a key facility for existing and future waste management in the Cambridge area with the potential to expand further. It already undertakes a range of waste management functions, including the production of recycled aggregates.

6.32 With regard to temporary facilities these will be sought in major development areas where there is an opportunity to separate construction / demolition waste at source, and to recover, reuse and recycle materials. Such materials may include wood, plaster, metals and glass, but also the crushing of concrete and rubble, and soils and subsoils.

6.33 Provision for temporary facilities is made under Policy CS28 Waste Minimisation, Re-use, and Resource Recovery.

CS7 Recycled and Secondary Aggregates

The Mineral Planning Authorities will give priority to the production and supply of recycled / secondary aggregates to be used in preference to land won aggregates.

A strategic allocation is made for inert waste recycling at Block Fen / Langwood Fen.

Provision will also be made through the Site Specific Proposals Plan for a network permanent and long term temporary recycling facilities across the plan area which will make a significant and long term contribution to the production of recycled and / or secondary aggregates.

Suitable locations for permanent recycled and secondary aggregate recycling facilities include:

- **general industrial land**
- **waste transfer stations**
- **permanent waste management sites**
- **railheads and wharves**

Suitable locations for temporary recycled and secondary aggregate recycling facilities include:

- **mineral sites**
- **major development areas (including previously developed land)**

Facilities may also be located in rural areas subject to other policies in this Plan.

Ref	Site Name	Estimated Annual Throughput	Inset reference
A	Block Fen / Langwood Fen Area of Search	280,000 tonnes	W1

The Scale and Location of Future Mineral Extraction - Brickclay

6.34 The Government advises that MPAs should normally aim to maintain a stock of permitted reserves reflecting the proposed period of operation of brickworks, which could in some instances could be as much as 20 years or more. With regard to location of new extraction of Brickclay should be made for development contiguous to existing operations, or in satellite pits where these are in environmentally acceptable locations, and where they occur in economic proximity to the relevant manufacturing point.

6.35 Cambridgeshire and Peterborough have significant reserves of brickclay within their area, and is a major Fletton brick producing area, providing about 9% of the UK's bricks. There are two major operating brickworks within the Plan area producing Fletton Bricks, both situated near Whittlesey. These brickworks lie within Cambridgeshire, whilst the associated extraction areas straddle the administrative boundary of Cambridgeshire and Peterborough. The importance of this brickworks is likely to increase over the Plan period as existing brickworks at Stewartby in Bedfordshire come to a close.

6.36 Extraction has historically taken place in the Orton area near Peterborough, where the brickworks closed down in 1996. These reserves could be processed through the brickworks in Whittlesey. However, the former operator has indicated that the reserve is not viable and has sold the land. There is increasing pressure for development linked to the growth agenda in this area and it is likely that the area will be developed. The brickclay would not, therefore, be worked.

6.37 The location of potential reserves is constrained by the situation of suitable clay deposits, and the need to be close to the brickworks. Planning permission has been granted for the extraction of sand and gravel and brickclay at Must Farm, Whittlesey which will provide a brickclay reserve for a 25 year period. A strategic allocation has also been made at Kings Delph, Whittlesey for the provision of Whittlesey Brickworks complex, in order to maintain a stock of long term permitted reserves to justify the substantial investment that will be required in the Works to maintain emission standards. The extent of this allocation is defined in the Site Specific Proposals Plan. This reserve will provide around 25 years supply.

CS8 The Scale and Location of Future Brickclay Extraction

Future provision of brickclay (of around 210 hectares / 10 million tonnes) will be made in the Kings Delph, Whittlesey area to provide brickclay for the Whittlesey Brickworks complex.

The Scale and Location of Future Minerals Extraction - Chalk Marl

The Government advises that the size of the cement industry's landbank should be directly linked to the scale of capital investment envisaged at a site. An important feature of the industry is the high cost of investment that is required, and the long 'pay back' period this entails.

Chalk Marl is used for the manufacture of cement at Barrington in Cambridgeshire. This is the only quarry for chalk marl in the Plan area, and production at the quarry has ceased (as at 2009). Mineral planning authorities are advised by Government that they should normally aim to maintain cement plant with a stock of permitted reserves of at least 15 years.

Barrington quarry is has considerable reserves, of around 60 years, recent testing of the reserve has highlighted a quality issue. The mineral reserve is not chemically in balance which if not addressed, would potentially prevent the full exploitation of the permitted reserve. It is not known if Barrington Quarry cement works will re-open, but if it does, on sustainable resource grounds there would be a need to identify additional reserves to blend with the other quarried material to address the quality issue in the raw kiln feed. A modest extension of around 10 hectares of land adjacent to the existing quarry would meet this need.

CS9 The Scale and Location of Future Chalk Marl Extraction

Future provision of chalk marl for cement manufacture (of around 10 hectares) will be made in the area adjacent to Barrington Quarry, Barrington.

The Scale and Location of Future Minerals Extraction - Specialist Minerals

Some minerals within the Plan area have particular characteristics that mean they lend themselves to specialist uses. In the Plan area this includes:

- chalk in the Steeple Morden area which is used in a range of manufacturing processes, including the manufacture of paint, paper, and medicines. A recent planning permission has been granted at Steeple Morden Quarry which should supply the quarry for around 25 years at the current rate of extraction.
- chalk in the Great Wilbraham area is extracted for non-aggregate purposes i.e. the improvement of agricultural land
- clay in the Burwell area for the manufacture of traditional brick and tiles
- soft limestone extraction in the Wicken area which is extracted for non-aggregate purposes
- clunch extraction at Barrington for restoration of buildings. This would be worked in association with chalk marl extraction and not as a standalone mineral (in light of the significant depth of overburden).
- collyweston stone used for building works may be also present in the Plan area, but from past experience it is likely that this is only present in small amounts within limestone deposits. The majority of such building stone is imported from adjacent Counties, notably Northamptonshire.

These uses meet a particular need in the Plan area. They play an important role in maintaining the historic character of the area through provision of traditional materials; or contribute to the economy through the provision of materials that cannot readily be found elsewhere.

CS10 The Scale and Location of Future Mineral Extraction for Specialist Uses

Where there is a demonstrated need the Mineral Planning Authority will make provision to ensure a continued supply of mineral for specialist uses in the geographical areas in which they occur.

The broad locations and scale will be:

- **Burwell (brickclay), less than 1 hectare**
- **Wicken (limestone), around 15 hectares**

Sand and Gravel Borrowpits

6.38 Borrowpits arise where major proposals come forward e.g. for road improvements (A428, A14, A1, A47) or a bypass or major infrastructure project, and there is a source of aggregate in the immediate area. Permission has sometimes been given for a 'borrowpit' to supply a single project only and is intended for a temporary period only.

6.39 Before the use of borrow pits is considered priority should be given to maximising the use of recycled or secondary aggregate. However, it is acknowledged that the specification of this material is not normally suitable for an entire scheme, and some virgin sand and gravel is likely to be required.

6.40 Permitting a borrowpit can mean that the need for transporting mineral is reduced, reducing traffic on public roads. They can also supplement the supply of aggregate by providing short term 'windfall sites' and may supply lower grade mineral, which is suitable for the project rather than using higher grade material from alternative sources.

6.41 However, experience has shown that in some instances securing satisfactory restoration of borrow pits has been problematical, even after enforcement action has been taken. Also, when the operator has completed the scheme there have been occasions where planning permission has been sought to continue operations and serve a wider market, and the lifetime of the site has become extended. This can undermine the planned release of finite reserves. It will therefore be important to secure the restoration of the borrowpit, and to include in the restoration proposals flexibility to restore the site adequately in the event it is only part worked. Unless there are exceptional circumstances e.g. highway engineering reasons, the MPAs would also want to prevent the borrowpit from serving a wider area by disposing of material that did not arise from the project itself. This could give rise to unacceptable traffic movements and other environmental impacts.

6.42 Given the above, and that sufficient reserves and allocations exist to serve forecast needs, in the majority of cases the MPAs will normally expect material for road schemes or major infrastructure projects to be drawn from existing quarries. Only where a borrowpit can be shown to be a more sustainable option will it be considered. Such factors to take into account include:

- where the scale of the material required and the timescale for its provision may pose supply problems for existing quarries
- where the scale of the material required and the timescale for its provision may create problems for the maintenance of a steady supply of material for the local construction market
- where considerable community benefits can be shown e.g. the removal of an unacceptable level of mineral traffic passing through local communities (the advice of the Highway Authority will be sought in this respect)

6.43 However, the MPAs are aware of a large road scheme, which will require an exceptionally large quantity of sand and gravel. That is the proposed improvements to the A14 trunk road between Ellington, to the west of Huntingdon, and Fen Ditton, to the northeast of Cambridge. This will require approximately 2 million tonnes of sand and gravel, which is equivalent to the production of two large quarries. In these circumstances an exception is made, and allocations are identified for this project only. Any proposals to extend the life of these borrowpits to serve the open market will be resisted.

6.44 It is acknowledged that in some instances borrowpits may give to ancillary uses e.g. readymix concrete batching or coated roadstone mobile plant. Such ancillary uses will require planning permission and will be considered in the context of the policies in this Plan (and the wider Development Plan).

CS11 Sand and Gravel Borrowpits

The sand and gravel supply will be drawn from existing or allocated sites. Sand and gravel borrowpits will only be considered where it is demonstrated that:

a. geographically they are well related to the project they will serve

b. the quantity and timescale for the supply of sand and gravel may pose problems of supply from existing quarries, or prejudice the steady supply of construction material for the local market

c. an unacceptable level of mineral traffic, and / or movements of unsuitable material arising from the scheme, will be removed from the public highway and / or from passing through local communities

d. the site will be restored within the same timetable as the project to which it relates, and that restoration can be achieved to an approved scheme in the event that it is only part worked

e. there would be no importation of materials other than from the project itself unless required to achieve beneficial restoration as set out in an approved scheme

f. the borrowpit will serve the related project only, and will not provide material for the wider market or be retained beyond the life of the project it serves

g. mitigation measures will be put in place to minimise environmental impacts.

Borrowpits will be allocated through the Site Specific Proposals Plan to provide sand and gravel for the improvement of the A14 (Ellington to Fen Ditton) only.

Any proposal for a borrowpit will be required to demonstrate that priority has been given to maximising the use of secondary and recycled materials / aggregate prior to consideration of the use of land won sand and gravel.

Engineering Clay

6.45 Clay is often required for engineering purposes for infrastructure projects e.g. road construction. Given the planned growth for the area it is anticipated that there will be a need for this material in the Plan period. However, with the exception of the scheme to upgrade the A14, there is no clear quantification of this need.

6.46 In the past engineering clay extraction has taken place at existing mineral workings, or at landfill workings where the void has been deepened. This has been in preference to greenfield extraction where the environmental impact of opening a new quarry would be more significant than drawing material from an existing site. This will continue to be the MPAs approach.

6.47 Exceptionally clay borrowpits may be proposed. A 'borrowpit' is an extraction site which will supply a single project only and is intended for a temporary period only. The upgrade of the A14 will require around 2.5 million cubic metres of clay. Given that this is a significant quantity of material an exception is made, and borrowpit allocations are identified for this project only. Any proposals to extend the life of these borrowpits to serve the open market will be resisted.

CS12 Engineering Clay

Where there is a demonstrated need for the extraction of engineering clay priority will be given to extracting from existing mineral or landfill sites in preference to greenfield sites.

Engineering clay borrowpits will only be considered where it is demonstrated that:

a. geographically they are well related to the project they will serve

b. an unacceptable level of mineral traffic, and / or movements of unsuitable material arising from the scheme, will be removed from the public highway and / or from passing through local communities

c. the site will be restored within the same timetable as the project to which it relates, and that restoration can be achieved to an approved scheme in the event that it is only part worked

d. there would be no importation of materials other than from the project itself unless required to achieve beneficial restoration as set out in an approved scheme

e. the borrowpit will serve the related project only, and will not provide material for the wider market or be retained beyond the life of the project it serves

f. mitigation measures will be put in place to minimise environmental impacts.

Borrowpits will be allocated through the Site Specific Proposals Plan to provide engineering clay for the improvement of the A14 (Ellington to Fen Ditton) only.

Mineral Extraction Outside Allocated Areas

6.48 Proposals for mineral workings, apart from limestone, outside the allocated areas will not be granted unless exceptional circumstances can be demonstrated e.g. to avoid sterilisation of reserves. The allocations that have been made in this, and the Site Specific Proposals Plan, already more than meet future forecast requirements, and in the case of sand and gravel also include a element of additional flexibility above existing supply commitments.

6.49 Sites which have been allocated have been subject to detailed site assessment, which seeks to balance demand with potential impacts, and to secure the optimum benefit through mineral restoration. Those sites which have been assessed and are not allocated have been ruled out largely due to issues associated with their location, or through their inclusion being contrary to the strategy of this Plan. Allowing additional sites without sound reasons would undermine the strategy of this Plan, and lead to the unnecessary release of finite resources.

CS13 Mineral Extraction Outside Allocated Areas

Mineral extraction, apart from limestone, outside the allocated areas identified in this Plan and the Site Specific Proposals Plan will not be permitted unless it can be demonstrated that there is an overriding need for an exception to this policy

Silica Sand

6.50 A silica sand reserve is present at one site in Cambridgeshire, but this site has never been worked. Through a review of dormant consents required by MPS1 it has been confirmed that there is no intent to work this site in the future.

6.51 Silica sand has also been worked in the past in the Peterborough area, however there are no longer any current planning consents.

Peat

6.52 Peat has historically been worked on a small scale in the Plan area but there are no current consents for peat extraction. Government policy is to encourage peat alternatives and to conserve peatland habitats. It therefore advises that the future extraction of peat in England from any new sites should be restricted to areas which have already been significantly damaged by recent human activity and are of limited or no current nature conservation or archaeological value.

Oil and Gas

6.53 Oil and gas operations are governed by the licensing system operated by the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, and need to obtain planning permission prior to consent for drilling a well or extracting gas.

6.54 Licences for oil and gas exploration in the Plan area have been given in the past, but have not resulted in any proposals for oil production coming forward. There is no evidence, e.g. from the Issues and Options consultation, to suggest that future oil and gas exploration will take place in the Plan area. However, in the event that interest is shown, the MPAs will be guided by advice in Minerals Policy Statement 1 and Annex 4.

7 Waste - Spatial Strategy

The Scale of Waste Management Provision

7.1 The total controlled waste arisings to be managed by Cambridgeshire and Peterborough over the period 2006 to 2026 is estimated to be around 116,148,000 tonnes.

7.2 This includes 5,100,000 tonnes of imported waste from London which has been apportioned to Cambridgeshire and Peterborough through The East of England Plan (Regional Spatial Strategy).

7.3 Data from the Environment Agency shows that 2.5 million tonnes of municipal and commercial and industrial waste was imported from London to the Region in 2002 / 2003. This is the quantity per annum, which is to be apportioned between the Waste Planning Authorities in the Region from 2006, but this will reduce over time, and after 2015 the amount of waste imported will be approximately 1 million tonnes per annum. It is anticipated that the waste exported from London would have been pre-treated i.e. will be waste residues.

7.4 The amounts of each waste type to be managed (tonnes per annum) are shown below in Table 7.1.

Table 7.1 Controlled Wastes Managed in the Plan Area 2006-2026

Waste Type	Quantity 2006	Quantity 2011	Quantity 2016	Quantity 2021	Quantity 2026	Total quantity managed 2006-2026
C&D/Inert Waste	2,748,000	2,833,000	2,944,000	3,030,000	3,111,000	61,540,000
Municipal Waste	433,000	513,000	541,000	570,000	598,000	11,233,000
Commercial & Industrial Waste	1,166,000	1,326,000	1,531,000	1,777,000	2,053,000	32,752,000
Hazardous Waste	44,000	45,000	49,000	49,000	49,000	995,000
Agricultural	328,000	243,000	181,000	181,000	181,000	4,542,000
Imported non-hazardous for disposal	484,000	308,000	166,000	166,000	166,000	5,086,000
Total	5,203,000	5,268,000	5,412,000	5,773,000	6,158,000	116,148,000

7.5 *Note: All data is rounded to the nearest 1000 tonnes. The total is the sum of the rounded figures shown.*

7.6 The following targets have been applied to the different waste streams:

Targets		2016	2021	2026
MSW – – Recycling target based on the East of England Waste Management Strategy 2002. Recovery based on exceeding LATS requirements	Recycling/ composting	60%	67%	67%
	Total Recovery	84%	86%	86%
C&I - taken from the East of England Waste Management Strategy with the updated addition of the increased target of 75% set	Recycling/ composting	84.2%	88%	88%
	Total Recovery	92%	99%	99%

Targets		2016	2021	2026
for achievement by 2010, and 88% by 2021. Maximum recovery assumed				
C&D – – taken from the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Waste Local Plan Background Paper: Controlled Waste Management 1998-2011, 2011 with addition of the increased assumed target (70%) set for achievement by 2021	Recycling/ composting	60%	70%	70%

Table 7.2 Targets

Note: Total Recovery rate includes recycling and composting plus residual recovery.

7.7 Existing waste management recycling capacity and landfill void is set out below.

Type	Facility Type	Permitted Capacity in 2006 (tpa)
Inert	Recycling	2,459,000
Non-Hazardous	Recycling	150,000
	Composting	463,000
	Treatment	1,067,000
Hazardous	Treatment	34,000

Table 7.3 Permitted capacities within Cambridgeshire and Peterborough for recycling facilities in 2009

Waste Type	Remaining Void (m3) in 2006
Inert	2,232,000
Non-Hazardous	15,736,000
Hazardous (SNRHW cell)	600,000

Table 7.4 Remaining landfill void space within Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Plan area in 2009

It has been assumed in forecasting future need that the current Energy from Waste proposal by Peterborough Renewable Energy Limited (PREL) with a capacity of 650,000 tonnes per annum, has been approved by the Secretary of State and has been implemented by 2013. After taking this into account, and existing permitted capacity, there is still a need for more new waste management facilities. The table below outlines an initial indicative number and type of additional non-landfill facilities required in 2011, 2016, 2021 and 2026.

The maximum predicted contribution of the different waste management components (in terms of diverting waste from landfill) can be converted into a figure for the total 'throughput' or 'capacity' that would need to be provided in the form of new waste management facilities. The number of facilities needed is based on 'typical' facility size. In reality a range of sizes could come forward, some larger or smaller than the indicative capacity.

Year	Indicative Number of Facilities				
	MRF Mixed Recyclables		In-Vessel Composting	Inert Waste Processing	Treatment
	50,000 tpa	150,000 tpa	40,000 tpa	125,000 tpa	250,000 tpa
2011	3	1	-2	10	-3
2016	7	3	-1	12	-2
2021	10	4	1	15	-2
2026	13	5	1	15	-2

Table 7.5 Initial indicative range for waste management facility requirements

7.8 After taking into consideration existing proposals a refined indicative requirement for new waste management facilities is:

Year	Refined Indicative Number of Facilities				
	MRF Mixed Recyclables		In-Vessel Composting	Inert Waste Processing	Treatment
	50,000 tpa	150,000 tpa	40,000 tpa	125,000 tpa	250,000 tpa
2026	12	4	1	12	0

Table 7.6 Final indicative range for waste management facility requirements

7.9 The above table indicates the requirement for Materials Recovery Facilities (MRF). In total facilities with a throughput equivalent to 600,000 tonnes per annum will be required by 2026. The table illustrates that this could be achieved through 12 smaller scale facilities, or 4 large ones i.e. both are not required.

7.10 Even after recycling and recovery there will still be a need for landfill. The need over the Plan period is set out below:

Year	Inert	Non-hazardous
2011	-1,221,000	9,173,000
2016	-4,296,000	6,251,000
2021	-7,013,000	4,192,000
2026	-9,605,000	2,124,000

Table 7.7 Remaining / deficit void space (Cubic Meters)

7.11 Hazardous waste management provision is considered under Policy CS19 Location of Hazardous Waste Facilities - Resource Recovery and Landfill.

CS14 The Scale of Waste Management Provision

The Waste Planning Authorities will make provision for a minimum of:

- 600,000 tonnes of new recycling capacity (Materials Recycling Facilities / Mixed Recyclables)
- 40,000 tonnes of in-vessel composting capacity

- 1.5 million tonnes of inert waste recycling capacity
- 9.6 million cubic metres of inert landfill void space

An estimated shortfall of 4 million cubic metres of inert waste recycling capacity in the early plan period will be addressed through additional inert landfill provision.

With existing capacity this will be sufficient to:

- meet Cambridgeshire and Peterborough's waste management needs over the period to 2026
- meet waste management apportionments made by the Regional Spatial Strategy (commercial / industrial waste and London's waste)
- be not less than 10 years of the annual rates of waste management capacity set out in the Regional Spatial Strategy
- meet waste management targets for inert / construction and demolition waste, commercial / industrial waste, and municipal waste.

The Location of Future Waste Management Facilities - Commercial Resource Recovery and Recycling Facilities

7.12 There is a considerable range of waste management facilities, which includes:

- Materials Recovery Facilities (MRFs - mechanical or biological)
- In vessel and Windrow Composting Facilities
- Energy from Waste Facilities (EfW - including gasification, and incineration)
- Household Recycling Centres
- Inert waste processing facilities
- Specialist waste facilities
- Waste Transfer Stations.

7.13 In recent years the nature of these facilities has changed, and modern waste management facilities are now of a high quality, both in terms of design and operational regimes. Many activities can now be carried out in an enclosed building. It is this standard of facility that the Waste Planning Authorities (WPAs) will require.

7.14 Government guidance states that when identifying sites and areas for new or enhanced waste management facilities WPAs should allocate sites to support the pattern of waste management facilities set out in the Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) in accordance with the broad locations identified within the RSS.

7.15 The East of England Plan (the RSS) requires waste plans to:

- ensure adequate provision of sites with sufficient capacity for the collection, storage, treatment, processing, recycling and disposal of all controlled wastes that are forecast to arise within the local authority area, and to make an appropriate provision for reducing waste imports for landfill from outside the region
- identify specific sites for such waste management facilities that are likely to be needed, and provide comprehensive criteria for the consideration of proposals for such facilities

7.16 The scale of new waste management provision required has been identified under the previous policy, CS14 The Scale of Waste Management Provision. It is recognised that the facility requirement outlined is based on typical waste management sizes, in reality fewer larger or more smaller facilities may come forward, and flexibility needs to be made for this eventuality.

7.17 In order to help determine the best location of new facilities consultants Jacobs have used a model called 'Netwaste'. This brings together the geographical spread of waste arisings and the local road network to identify optimum areas of search within which facilities should be located. This will be related to a detailed assessment of potential sites, taking into account a range of factors, and allocations will be identified.

7.18 Taking into account existing and permitted facilities, and the planned facilities to deal with residual municipal waste (the Mechanical Biological Treatment facility at Waterbeach, and the Energy from Waste facility at Peterborough) the following is required:

- MRF capacity to serve the Huntingdonshire / Fenland area
- MRF capacity to serve the Peterborough area
- MRF capacity to serve the Cambridge City / South Cambridgeshire / East Cambridgeshire area
- an in vessel composting facility to serve the Peterborough area

7.19 In line with Government guidance flexibility regarding potential uses will be retained and the WPAs will not prescribe which use or uses will be taken forward, although it is appropriate to give an indication of which would be acceptable. This will be done in the Site Specific Proposals Plan.

7.20 It is also acknowledged that new ways of managing waste are emerging and that technology for waste management is rapidly changing, these uses should not be prevented from coming forward.

7.21 See policy CS16 for Household Recycling Centres and policy CS7 for Inert waste processing facilities.

CS15 The Location of Future Waste Management Facilities - Commercial Resource Recovery and Recycling Facilities (non-landfill)

A network of resource recovery and recycling facilities will be developed across Cambridgeshire and Peterborough through the Site Specific Proposals Plan having taken into account the following factors:

- **the need for waste management facilities**
- **the existing network of waste management sites**
- **'Netwaste optimal areas of search' for waste management facilities**
- **new developments (including new settlements / urban extensions)**
- **employment / previously developed land**
- **environmental constraints and designations**
- **existing / planned mineral workings**
- **site availability**
- **highway capacity and safety**
- **the need to minimise the movement of waste**
- **sensitive receptors.**

Household Recycling Facilities

7.22 Household recycling centres (previously known as household waste recycling centres) offer a valuable service to householders in the community and help to maximise the opportunity to recycle waste. In order to achieve this it is important that these facilities are easily accessible to the local community.

7.23 In seeking to provide a network of household recycling centres the WPAs are aware that some facilities are existing and others have planning permission. However, there remains a need for new recycling centres in areas where either there is a lack of provision. or where existing temporary facilities are due to close in the immediate future.

7.24 In December 2006 Cambridgeshire County Council approved a Household Waste Recycling Strategy for the County. This sets out the Authority's strategy for delivering these facilities as a resource to the public, and as a critical aid to meeting statutory waste to landfill diversion targets. This Strategy has been supplemented by further work which has refined the need, and best locations, for household recycling centres in Cambridgeshire. This work has had regard to the wider strategy for dealing with municipal waste in Cambridgeshire, and a PFI scheme has recently been put in place to facilitate this.

7.25 As part of its ongoing waste management strategy to manage municipal waste in a more sustainable manner Peterborough City Council is intending to develop a modern local recycling facility to replace Dogsthorpe in the centre or north of the City. A further local recycling facility is also proposed in the southern part of Peterborough in the longer term.

7.26 In delivering these recycling centres the WPAs will look to district and city councils, developers and landowners to support and help facilitate the provision of this important community service.

7.27 In considering opportunities for the location of such facilities co-location with other waste management facilities, including major waste facilities will be encouraged. This can minimise land required for waste management, and can capitalise on the synergies between different waste streams and maximise the resource that can be recovered and recycled.

7.28 The broad locations identified in this policy reflect the requirement for household recycling centres arising from current planned development. However, during the life of this Plan further developments may come forward e.g. cascading from the review of the Regional Spatial Strategy. The scale and location of any future development is not yet know. However, such development will be expected to contribute to the provision of additional household recycling centres. In Cambridgeshire the scale and nature of contributions will be set out in the RECAP (Recycling in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough) Waste Guide. In Peterborough the scale and nature of contributions will be set out in the Planning Obligations Implementation Scheme. Both will be Supplementary Planning Documents.

CS16 Household Recycling Centres

A network of household recycling facilities easily accessible to local communities will be developed through the Site Specific Proposals Plan. New household recycling centres will be in the following broad locations:

- **Cambridge East**
- **Cambridge North**
- **Cambridge South**
- **Northstowe**
- **Peterborough**

New housing development will contribute to the provision of household recycling centres. Contributions will be consistent with the RECAP Waste Guide and additionally in Peterborough the Planning Obligations Implementation Scheme in Peterborough.

Waste Water Treatment Works

7.29 The planned growth of Cambridgeshire and Peterborough will require around a 17% increase in waste water treatment capacity. This would see capacity in the Plan area rise from 756,942 population equivalent (pe) in 2006 to around 908,557 pe by 2026.

7.30 The bulk of the new capacity required up to 2021, is needed to serve growth in and around Peterborough, Cambridge and Northstowe. In the case of the latter the waste water is planned to be treated at the Uttons Drove (Swavesey) Works which will require a 200% increase in the capacity.

7.31 Discussions with Anglian Water, the only sewerage undertaker operating in the plan area, have not revealed an operational need to identify new sites for waste water treatment works within Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, with the exception of the need for a new facility north of Ely to cater for planned growth and facilitate the redevelopment of the Lisle Lane area (where an existing works is currently located). They anticipate that much of the predicted growth identified in the RSS is likely to be accommodated by upgrading existing works.

7.32 Anglian Water however, have indicated that there may be circumstances where the location of new growth makes access to existing waste water treatment works difficult using existing sewer infrastructure and it may be more cost effective to develop new works than seeking to utilise capacity at existing works. Until major growth areas are identified in the Local Development Frameworks being prepared by the district and city councils it is not possible to make this assessment. To make provision for this a criteria based policy is proposed. Once the major growth areas are known and the need, if any, for new works established, the Mineral and Waste Plan can be reviewed to make specific provision.

Waste water treatment plants

7.33 In seeking new sites for waste water treatment works a number of issues require specific consideration:

7.34 In order to function, waste water treatment works require access to a suitable watercourse to allow the discharge of treated water. A new works also needs to be proximate to the sewerage infrastructure and close to the area it will serve in order to reduce the need for additional excessive length of new sewer and pumping of sewage.

7.35 Although a treatment works would receive waste water via the sewer network there is a need for heavy commercial vehicle access. The frequency of lorry movements will depend upon the scale of the works. Any new waste water treatment works needs to have a suitable road access to accommodate lorry traffic.

7.36 Offensive odours from waste water treatment works can adversely impact on residential amenity potentially at some distance beyond the site boundary. In order to protect local amenity a stand-off of normally 400 metres from properties normally occupied by people will be required. Consideration will also need to be given to other potential impacts including lighting and noise.

7.37 Locating works away from sensitive uses usually means the only option is to locate new works in rural areas where there is the potential to adversely effect the existing landscape character. New works will need to incorporate high quality designs, utilise appropriate colours and provide extensive landscaping to mitigate the visual impact.

7.38 Owing to their potential to cause extensive pollution in the event of a flood event, waste water treatment works would not generally be permitted within areas liable to flood. Where there is no alternative but to use a site in a flood risk area adequate measures to prevent that the release of raw or partially treated sewage will be required together with suitable flood storage compensation measures.

7.39 Where new waste water treatment works development takes place, including the improvement or extension to existing works, a high standard of design and operation will be required, as required by policy CS24 Design of Sustainable Minerals and Waste Management Facilities. On sites in close proximity i.e. less than 400 metres from occupied property, this will involve the enclosure of parts of the process which give rise to odour.

CS17 Waste Water Treatment Works

New waste water treatment capacity, including the improvement or extension to existing works, will be considered favourably where it is required to meet the growth in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough. Proposals must demonstrate that:

a. there is a suitable water course to accept discharged treated water and there would be no unacceptable increase in the risk of flooding to others

b. there is a ready access to the sewer infrastructure or area to be served

c. a new site is at least 400 metres from existing buildings occupied by people

d. mitigation for other environmental and amenity issues raised by the proposal is provided, which may include the enclosure of odorous processes

Waste Management Proposals Outside Allocated Areas (non-landfill)

7.40 In addition to the allocated sites planning applications for waste development may come forward on sites that have not been identified in this Plan or the Site Specific Proposals Plan.

7.41 Government advice is that such proposals should be considered favourably where they are consistent with the principles of PPS 10, and the WPAs Core Strategy. Also, in the case of waste disposal proposals applicants should be required to demonstrate that their proposals will not undermine the waste planning strategy through prejudicing movement up the waste hierarchy. The location of different types of facilities will be influenced by the activity proposed and the waste stream that will be managed.

7.42 This policy addresses all types of built waste management facilities including:

- Materials Recovery Facilities
- Composting Facilities (invessel and outdoor)
- Energy from Waste Facilities (including anaerobic digestion, gasification, combined heat and power)
- Waste Transfer Stations
- Metal Recycling and Recovery Facilities
- Special Hazardous Waste Facilities
- Inert Processing Facilities
- Emerging new technologies

7.43 (However, it excludes the provision of Household Recycling Centres which is dealt with under policy CS16 Household Recycling Centres).

7.44 With reference to composting invessel composting is favoured above open windrow composting as the later, through the release of bioaerosols, can impact on development at least 250 metres from the site.

Waste Transfer Stations and Metal Recycling Facilities

7.45 An essential element of the network of waste facilities is waste transfer stations, which bulk up and transfer waste of different types onwards for treatment or disposal. They tend to be small scale, but are important in securing sustainable waste management. They will therefore be encouraged wherever this is appropriate. Similarly, there are metal recycling facilities which also tend to be of a small scale, but are nonetheless important in delivering an effective network of facilities. Both of these types of facilities will be considered under this policy.

Strategic Developments

7.46 Strategic development is that which contributes on a significant scale to the development strategy set out in the saved Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Structure Plan 2003, the Regional Spatial Strategy, and successor Plans. This will include, for example, new settlements or townships, large extensions to urban areas, and large areas of previously developed land such as airfields.

7.47 The scale and nature of waste arisings, site specific circumstances, and the proximity and nature of other waste management facilities are factors which will determine the type of waste management facility / facilities that could be provided. This is in addition to any requirements made under Policy CS16 Household Recycling Centres, as this policy relates to provision for the processing or recycling of waste rather than for waste collection and transfer. New settlements, in particular, may be appropriate for the development of combined heat and power for associated industrial and residential development.

7.48 Regard should be had to general Local Development Frameworks in the Plan area that identify industrial land allocations and strategic development areas.

Medical / Research Facilities

7.49 In terms of medical or research institutions the WPAs are aware that the Cambridge sub-region is a 'cluster' for such development. Such development is already located at Granta Park, Addenbrookes, Cambridge University facilities, with other biotechnology and related activities at Babraham Institute and the Genome Campus at Hinxton. Future expansion of this cluster are also proposed e.g. at Addenbrookes.

Appropriate Assessment

7.50 For any proposal advice should be sought from the WPA at an early stage. Proposals will need to satisfy the requirements of the Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC), and any which are likely to have significant effect on a Natura 2000 sites must be subject to an Appropriate Assessment to asses potential implications. This must include consideration of the cumulative impact of the proposed development.

CS18 Waste Management Proposals Outside Allocated Areas

Proposals for waste management development outside allocated areas will be considered favourably where this is consistent with this Plan and where they demonstrate that they will contribute towards sustainable waste management, moving waste up the waste hierarchy.

Waste recovery and recycling facilities may be permitted where they are:

a. for on-site management of waste

b. on land identified for general industrial use

c. co-located with complementary activities (including existing permanent waste management sites)

d. on previously developed land

e. on farm holdings to facilitate agricultural waste recycling

f. within a medical or research institution which is generating waste (bio-medical, research and clinical waste only)

g. in strategic development areas

h. at inert landfill sites (inert recycling only)

All strategic development will make provision for permanent waste management.

Location of Hazardous Waste Management Facilities - Resource Recovery and Landfill

7.51 When the Hazardous Waste Regulations were introduced in 2005, a number of changes resulted. The Regulations extended the definition of hazardous waste and prohibited the disposal of hazardous waste together with other wastes. In addition the Landfill Directive also requires that hazardous waste be pre-treated where possible prior to landfill.

7.52 An initial examination of arisings after the changes in the Regulations, which looked at arisings excluding clinical waste during the first half of 2005 from significant producers (i.e. producing over 40 tonnes), shows that in this six month period arisings in the Plan area amounted to 8,600 tonnes. Most of the arisings were from three principal sources: industrial, contaminated soils and asbestos from construction and demolition, and oil / fuel and waste water. Although generated within the Plan area most of this moves out of the area for recycling / recovery and disposal (landfill and incineration). The construction and demolition waste goes to landfill either in or just outside the Plan area.

7.53 The review of the Regional Spatial Strategy will provide guidance to waste planning authorities on hazardous waste requirements in the East of England.

7.54 The Statistical background on waste for this Plan has indicated that Cambridgeshire and Peterborough will produce around 995,000 tonnes of hazardous waste over the Plan period. In terms of facilities to manage hazardous waste in the Plan area, Cambridgeshire has facilities that manage waste oils / fuel (Malary Environmental), a facility that recovers energy from a liquid fuel made from mainly blended solvents (Secondary Liquid Fuel at Barrington Cement Plant), and facilities that manage and dispose of clinical waste (Addenbrookes Hospital and Thriplow Pet Crematorium) through thermal treatment. Peterborough has the Electrical Appliance Recycling Plant at Newark Road, which will shortly be treating higher volumes of waste electronic and electrical equipment in response to European requirements. There is also a network of specialist transfer facilities that will receive asbestos waste, mainly from household sources, for onward disposal at landfill sites outside the Plan area.

7.55 The need has been identified by Addenbrookes Hospital for a new clinical waste facility (energy from waste) to replace the existing facility. Any new facility would meet modern standards, and serve the existing Addenbrookes complex, the planned growth of the hospital and associated bio-medical park, and continue to make a contribution to the wider management of clinical waste in the region.

7.56 With regard to hazardous landfill, whilst there is no general hazardous waste landfill capable of accepting a wide range of wastes in Cambridgeshire or Peterborough, there is landfill provision for stable non-reactive hazardous waste such as bonded asbestos and gypsum based products, near Peterborough. Given this is the only hazardous landfill within the Plan area it is appropriate to allow some limited extension at existing landfill facilities, which would help to maintain this contribution to the disposal of stable non-reactive hazardous waste over the Plan period.

7.57 However, with a major landfill site accepting a wide range of hazardous waste at King's Cliffe in Northamptonshire, which is immediately outside the Plan area, and the small amount of hazardous waste arising within Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, it is not considered appropriate to make an allocation for a general hazardous waste landfill.

7.58 The existing facilities outlined above all contribute towards meeting the local and the regional need for hazardous waste facilities. In order to maintain this contribution, and to help address the local need for hazardous waste management, consideration should be given to some extension or replacement of existing facilities. However, given the small quantities of hazardous waste arising in the Plan area it is not considered appropriate to make provision for new specialist facilities, unless a specific need for such facilities to be located in the Plan area is identified in the forthcoming Regional Hazardous Waste Strategy.

CS19 The Location of Hazardous Waste Facilities - Resource Recovery and Landfill

A strategic site specific allocation for a replacement clinical waste facility (Energy from Waste) is made at:

Site Name	Facility Type	Inset Map Reference
Addenbrookes Hospital, Cambridge (Area of Search)	**Replacement Clinical Waste Facility (energy from waste)**	**W3**

Additional capacity for Stable Non-Reactive Hazardous Waste landfill will be made through the Site Specific Proposals Plan.

Where there is a demonstrated need for additional hazardous waste management facilities in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, proposals will be considered in the context of this Plan and the Regional Spatial Strategy.

Inert and Non-Hazardous Landfill

7.59 Landfill is at the bottom of the waste hierarchy (a theoretical framework which acts as a guide to waste management options), and is therefore the final means for managing waste after opportunities for re-use, recovery and recycling have been maximised.

7.60 Recent European legislation, the Landfill Directive, means that all waste going to landfill in the future will have been pre-treated i.e. subject to recovery and recycling, and only the residues will be landfilled.

7.61 The Landfill Directive also means that landfill sites can no longer dispose of different types of waste at the same site unless special separate 'cells' are constructed. Landfill sites will therefore normally be classified by the type of waste they receive:

- inert
- non-hazardous(e.g. biodegradable household waste)
- hazardous waste (which is considered under Policy CS19 Location of Hazardous Waste Management Facilities - Resource Recovery and Landfill).

The Scale and Location of Future Waste Disposal Facilities - Inert Landfill

7.62 The waste scenario work undertaken to support this Plan has shown that there is a need for additional inert landfill provision over the Plan period, in the region 9 million cubic metres.

7.63 Through the proposals for the Earith / Mepal area, and in particular the restoration of part of this area to lowland wet grassland, a significant opportunity will be created for the disposal of inert material, more specifically inert construction material It is estimated that in total this area will be able to accommodate 0.5 million cubic metres per annum. This inert material will be required to help create new habitats, and could also provide engineering materials for the flood management scheme.

7.64 It is anticipated that the Earith / Mepal area will be able to address the majority of the identified shortfall for inert material over the Plan period, about 8 million cubic metres. The remaining shortfall, in the order of 1 million cubic metres, will be met elsewhere through allocations made through the Site Specific Proposals Plan. In making allocations some flexibility has been incorporated, having regard has

been had to the need for a spread of facilities across the Plan area, the fact that there is likely to be some cross boundary movement of inert waste, and proximity to the main areas of growth, thus reducing the unnecessary transport of waste.

CS20 Inert Landfill

A site specific strategic allocation is made at Block Fen / Langwood Fen for the disposal of inert construction waste.

Site Name	Estimated Voidspace	Inset Map Ref
Block Fen / Langwood Fen	14,000,000 m3 (8,400,000 m3 to 2026) (5,600,000m3 post 2026)	**W1**

Table 7.9

The Scale and Location of Future Waste Disposal - Non-Hazardous Landfill

7.65 The EU, the Government, and the WPAs are seeking to drive the management of waste up the waste hierarchy, and significantly reduce the amount of waste going to non-hazardous landfill.

7.66 The waste scenario work undertaken to support this Plan has shown that there is no need for additional non-hazardous landfill provision during the Plan period, therefore any proposals for additional non-hazardous landfill will be resisted. However, exceptionally some small scale proposals may be considered favourably where it is demonstrated that supplementary landfill engineering is required in order to address land stability and / or to address existing or potential pollution of the environment.

7.67 Whilst the statistical work supporting this Plan has estimated that there will be surplus of around 2 million cubic metres of voidspace in 2026 it is possible that if, for example, recycling and recovery facilities do not come on stream as fast as anticipated then there may a small shortfall of non-hazardous landfill at the end of the Plan period. In the event that this requirement is demonstrated through the WPAs annual monitoring work, new additional non-hazardous landfill capacity should be located in the broad location of the Whittlesey Brickpits, Whittlesey. This area meets the Environment Agency's technical criteria for the location of non-hazardous landfill (Regulatory Guidance Note 3: Groundwater Protection - Locational Aspects of Landfills) and may also offer the opportunity to sustainably transport waste by rail.

CS21 Non-hazardous Landfill

Planning permission for additional non-hazardous landfill will not be granted unless it is demonstrated that supplementary landfill engineering is required for reasons of land stability and / or to address an existing or potential pollution risk to the environment.

In the event that the Waste Planning Authorities identify through annual monitoring work that significant additional non-hazardous landfill capacity is required towards the end of the Plan period, this will be located in the broad location of the Whittlesey Brickpits, Whittlesey.

8 Core Policies for Minerals and Waste Management

Climate Change

8.1 Tackling climate change is a priority of the Government, and Cambridgeshire and Peterborough. Both Authorities are committed to reducing the impact of development on climate change.

8.2 By their nature waste recycling and recovery facilities contribute to addressing climate change by diverting materials from landfill. However, both minerals and waste facilities could contribute further by carefully considering and tailoring their design and operating regimes. In considering proposals for new mineral and waste development regard will be had to how proposals can contribute towards achieving a low-carbon economy, and how well adapted they are for the effects of climate change. In practice the nature and scale of minerals and waste development will influence what can be done through key measures such as reducing greenhouse gases, or flexibility in the design to allow for future adaptation for climate change. However such measures may include:

- sustainable drainage systems which are designed to improve the rate and manner of absorption of water from hard and soft surfaces, reducing that which runs directly into rivers or storm water systems
- use of sustainable transport or low emission vehicles, and environmentally friendly fuels, adapted to reduce greenhouse gases
- a 'travel plan' which would encourage employees and visitors to use sustainable transport e.g. train or bus
- in the case of mineral workings, restoration schemes which will contribute to addressing climate change e.g. through flood water storage, and biodiversity proposals which incorporate habitat creation which act as a living carbon sinks
- use and generation of energy which comes from renewable or local low carbon sources
- in the case of non-hazardous landfill sites, the capture and use of methane

8.3 The information supplied and the measures to be incorporated / implemented should be commensurate with the scale and nature of proposals. It is likely therefore that large scale permanent built waste management proposals may be expected to show greater mitigation and adaptation measures and provide more information, than small scale mineral proposals. However, where mineral proposals are long term they may also be accompanied by built facilities such as offices / control centres, and scope to reduce the impact of this development on climate change should be recognised and addressed.

8.4 It is acknowledged that where development proposals fall under the remit of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations some information regarding climate change will be provided through this procedure, and this need not be duplicated.

CS22 Climate Change

Minerals and waste management proposals, including operational practices and restoration proposals, must take account of climate change for the lifetime of the development. This will be through measures to minimise greenhouse gas emissions, and by measures to allow flexibility for future adaptation.

Proposals should set out how this will be achieved, which may include:

- **quantifying the reduction in carbon dioxide and other relevant greenhouse gases e.g. methane, that will be achieved as part of the proposal, and how this will be monitored and addressed in future**
- **demonstrating how the location, design, and transportation related to the development will limit greenhouse gas emissions**
- **demonstrating carbon off-set measures which will be put in place, and how these will be delivered / implemented**
- **setting out how the proposal will make use of renewable energy e.g. opportunities for energy from waste (waste proposals only), use of decentralised and renewable or low carbon energy**
- **incorporation of sustainable drainage schemes to minimise flood impacts**
- **the creation of carbon sinks formed by habitat creation e.g. through restoration / landscaping schemes**

Sustainable Transport of Minerals and Waste

8.5 The majority of movements to and from minerals and waste management operations are by road. However, other more sustainable methods of transport exist, and in line with Government guidance (MPS1), the use of these should be supported and encouraged, specifically where it does not encourage significant export of minerals and the importation of waste from outside the Plan area.

8.6 It is recognised that different types of transport may be appropriate in different circumstances. The mode of transport is important, as in certain circumstances a longer journey by river or rail may be environmentally preferable to a shorter journey by road. Equally there may also be situations where conflicts arise between transport by modes other than road, and interests such as recreation or nature conservation.

8.7 The method of transporting waste to and from a waste management facility should consider proximity. Waste should generally be managed as near to its place of origin as possible, and should seek to avoid the long distance transport and / or export of waste, including the movement of waste from one region to another.

8.8 The transport of mineral by rail is generally uneconomic for small volumes of material and/or over distances of less than one hundred miles. However other measures such as the use of conveyors have the potential to displace large numbers of local lorry / dump truck movements from the road network, even though they are moving the mineral a comparatively short distance. Other initiatives that may reduce the impact of traffic movements may include the use of mineral transfer stations, private mineral haul roads, and traffic routeing agreements.

8.9 The transport of mineral by sea is not taking place at present, but a future role for Wisbech port as an aggregates terminal should not be precluded.

8.10 As well as the movement of minerals and waste the movement of people should also be considered. It is recognised that the ability to deliver sustainable travel will depend on a sites location and local infrastructure but where appropriate a Travel Plan should be prepared, implemented and monitored. This Plan should consider the potential for a realistic choice of access, for employees and visitors, by means other than private car, especially for sites with public access e.g. for educational reasons.

Sustainable Transport of Waste imported from London

8.11 It is anticipated that over the Plan period Cambridgeshire and Peterborough will receive around 21% of the municipal and commercial / industrial waste exported from London to the East of England. Although it is anticipated that the majority of this will be in the form of waste residues (i.e. the waste would have been pre-treated), this is still a significant amount of waste, amounting to around 5.1 million tonnes over the period 2006 to 2026.

8.12 Some landfill sites in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough have catchment restrictions in place that mean that the amount of waste they can receive from outside the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough area is limited e.g. to 20%. Other sites, which do not have catchment restrictions in place, are not constrained in such a way, but not all are readily accessible, being located in the north and east of the Plan area, in Fen or edge of Fen locations. In light of this it is considered appropriate to encourage any imports of waste to be transported by sustainable means, and in practice this is likely to be by rail.

Definition of Transport Protection Zones

8.13 Transport Protection Zones have been defined as covering the transport facility and including a buffer of 250 metres around the site. Within these Zones the MPA / WPA must be consulted on all planning applications with the exception of minor householder applications or advertisements proposals. This is because proposed development on the edge, or in close proximity to a transport facility can prejudice existing or future transport operations.

CS23 Sustainable Transport of Minerals and Waste

Sustainable transport of minerals and waste by rail, water, conveyor, and pipelines will be encouraged.

New, and enhancement of existing, wharves, railheads and ancillary facilities, and other forms of sustainable transport will be encouraged, and safeguarded through the designation of Transport Protection Zones.

Transport Protection Zones will be identified in the Site Specific Proposals Plan and defined on the Proposals Map. Within these Zones there will be a presumption against any development that could prejudice the existing or potential use of the protected transport facility for the transport of minerals and / or waste.

The Mineral / Waste Planning Authority must be consulted on any planning application made within a Transport Protection Zone except:

- **householder applications (minor developments relating to existing property)**
- **advertisements.**

Design of Sustainable Minerals and Waste Management Facilities

8.14 Design and environmental mitigation is an important issue when considering any new development, and is equally important when considering proposals for mineral and waste management.

8.15 Waste management facilities in particular have been regarded as being of low quality and poorly designed, often detracting from the area around them. It is now recognised that in order to achieve the necessary step change in the delivery of sustainable waste management, a corresponding change in the standards of design of facilities is required.

8.16 Mineral operations may often have smaller built footprint than waste management facilities, but some larger long term sites can be accompanied by offices / control centres which can be sizeable.

8.17 There are therefore opportunities through design, for both minerals and waste facilities, to achieve greater integration with surrounding uses; minimising the visual impact of development; and maximising sustainability through use of sustainable materials, sustainable drainage and energy efficiency proposals. Design is therefore not simply how a building or facility looks, it can cover a range of matters including:

- Siting / layout
- built form
- local distinctiveness and integration
- landscape and boundary treatments
- access, parking and circulation
- lighting
- noise, dust and odour mitigation measures
- energy efficiency, addressing such matters as landform, layout, building orientation, massing and landscaping to minims energy consumption
- water conservation measures
- sustainable construction, including waste management audits
- co-location with other facilities

8.18 In considering the design and operation of facilities, especially buildings, regard will also need to be had to the need to incorporate measures to enable future adaptation to respond to the local impacts of climate change (See policy CS22 Climate Change).

8.19 A Supplementary Planning Document on 'The Location and Design of Waste Management Facilities' will be prepared. This will provide additional guidance on this matter.

CS24 Design of Sustainable Minerals and Waste Management Facilities

All proposals for minerals and waste management development will be required to achieve a high standard in their design and mitigation of environmental impacts including climate change.

Waste management proposals must be consistent with the guidance provided in The Location and Design of Waste Management Facilities (Supplementary Planning Document).

9 Core Policies for Minerals

Mineral Safeguarding Areas

Purpose of Mineral Safeguarding Areas

9.1 Through its Mineral Policy Statement 1 (paragraphs 10 and 13), the Government requires regional, mineral and local planning authorities to carry out their functions in relation to the preparation of plans, and the determination of planning applications through development control procedures, in accordance with national policies for minerals planning. One element of this is to:

9.2 '...define Mineral Safeguarding Areas in Local Development Documents, in order that proven resources are not needlessly sterilised by non-mineral development, **although there is no presumption that resources defined in MSAs will be worked**'

9.3 MSAs are required to identify what are considered to be economic deposits of mineral. The purpose of MSAs is make sure that mineral resources are adequately taken into account in all land use planning decisions. They do not automatically preclude other forms of development taking place, but flag up the presence of economic mineral so that it is considered, and not unknowingly or needlessly sterilised.

9.4 MSAs do not identify areas for future mineral extraction, this is the function of the site specific allocations, the location and extent of which are defined in the Site Specific Proposals Plan and Earith / Mepal Area Action Plan.

9.5 Once adopted MSAs will be shown on the adopted proposals map of the Minerals and Waste Plan, and the proposals maps of unitary and district Local Development Frameworks.

Consultation in Mineral Safeguarding Areas

9.6 In Cambridgeshire, where two tier local government operates, district and city councils are responsible for the spatial planning of land in their areas, including land included within MSAs. Peterborough is a unitary authority and carries out the functions of general and minerals and waste planning.

9.7 The Mineral Planning Authority must to be consulted on any non-mineral related development in MSAs. However, some limit needs to be placed on this as it is not practicable to be consulted on all proposed developments. Therefore this policy will only require consultation on certain proposals which will be those deemed as being 'major'. The definition of major development will be drawn from the Town and Country Planning (General Development Procedure) Order 1995 development thresholds for major development, which is as follows:

9.8 Major Development – development involving any one or more of the following:

a. the provision of dwelling houses where –

i. the number of dwelling houses to be provided is 10 or more; or

ii. the development is to be carried out on a site having an area of 0.5 hectare or more and it is not known whether the development falls within paragraph (a)(i);

b. the provision of a building or buildings where the floor space to be created by the development is 1,000 square metres or more;

c. development carried out on a site having an area of 1 hectare or more; or

d. waste management development.

CS25 Mineral Safeguarding Areas

Mineral Safeguarding Areas are designated for deposits of sand and gravel, brick clay, limestone and chalk that are considered to be of current or future economic importance, and defined on the Proposals Map. The Mineral Planning Authority must be consulted on planning applications for major developments in these Areas, and development will only be permitted where it has been demonstrated to the Mineral Planning Authority that

a. the mineral concerned is no longer of any value or potential value, or

b. the mineral can be extracted prior to the development taking place, or

c. the development will not inhibit extraction if required in the future, or

d. there is overriding need for the development and prior extraction cannot reasonably be undertaken, or

e. the development is allocated in other adopted local development documents, or

f. the development is not incompatible

Separate planning applications will be required for the prior extraction and non-minerals development.

Mineral Consultation Areas

9.9 In areas of existing mineral operations and where mineral reserves are permitted or allocated the MPA will seek to ensure that existing or future working of reserves will not be prevented or prejudiced by other forms of development.

9.10 Mineral Consultation Areas (MCA) have been defined as a buffer (typically 250 metres) around the edge of all existing sites and associated permitted reserves, unimplemented permitted reserves and proposed site specific allocations. In defining Mineral Consultation Areas, each site is considered individually, and if circumstances suggest the 250 metre 'buffer' from the edge of any site should be varied e.g. due to mitigation proposals then this has been taken into account.

9.11 When adopted the designated Mineral Consultation Areas in this Plan will be included on the Proposals Maps in Local Development Documents of the districts of Cambridgeshire and the unitary authority of Peterborough.

Development within an Mineral Consultation Area

9.12 The MPA must be consulted on all planning applications falling within Mineral Consultation areas with the exception of minor householder applications and advertisement proposals. This is because proposed development (even a single dwelling) on the edge, or in close proximity to a mineral reserve, can prevent part of a site from being worked through the need for mitigation measures, such standoffs for residential amenity. Compromising the planned working of mineral can sterilise the resource and prejudice the maintenance of a steady supply of mineral.

CS26 Mineral Consultation Areas

Mineral Consultation Areas will be identified in the Site Specific Proposals Plan and defined on the Proposals Map for existing or planned mineral sites. The Mineral Planning Authority must be consulted on all planning applications within Mineral Consultation Areas except:

a. householder applications (minor development works relating to existing property)

b. advertisements

Development will only be permitted where it is demonstrated that this will not prejudice existing or future mineral extraction.

Restoration and Aftercare of Mineral Workings

9.13 It is important to secure appropriate restoration of mineral workings. Over recent years a range of potential afteruses has developed, and national and regional policy guidance promotes the provision of green infrastrucutre, biodiversity and rural diversity, which supplement more traditional afteruses such as agriculture and forestry.

9.14 Consideration has been given to as to whether there should be a general requirement for particular after uses. On balance it is concluded that the afteruse of a particular site should be considered on a case by case basis rather than through a prescriptive approach. However, where it is known that a particular afteruse would contribute towards achieving a wider or strategic policy objective specific afteruses may be required. Relevant policy objectives include:

- Countryside Enhancement Areas or objectives in the Green Infrastructure Strategy's for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough. These can include green corridors, area initiatives and areas of opportunity that may relate to specific landscape types such as river valleys, chalklands etc.
- water storage or supply objectives such as those set out in the Environment Agency's approved Cranbrook / Counter Drain Strategy
- priority habitats or biodiversity targets such as those set out in the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Biodiversity Action Plans
- national and local amenity targets, such as those in Local Strategic Partnership's Sustainable Community Strategies, for promoting access to the countryside and health and well being

Advice should be sought from the MPA and appropriate agencies to determine which afteruses would be appropriate, and to obtain guidance on the detail of the proposed restoration scheme.

9.15 Where it is necessitated by the proposed afteruse e.g. to bring land back to original levels for reinstatement to agriculture, or for habitat creation, infilling by means of waste disposal may be acceptable.

9.16 In order to prevent land being taken out of a beneficial use and to reduce the environment impacts of mineral working, sites will be restored in a phased manner.

9.17 In all instances the proposed afteruse will require ongoing management e.g. where significant habitat creation takes place which requires long term management, and where water monitoring is required. In these cases the MPAs will require aftercare arrangements to be significantly longer than the minimum period of 5 years. This is to ensure the afteruse scheme is successfully established and managed to ensure the initial restoration objectives are achieved. Beyond the extended aftercare arrangements, long-term management of the scheme should be planned for, possibly through the involvement of an appropriate third party.

9.18 In preparing a restoration and aftercare scheme, regard will also need to be had to the need to ensure that proposals are resilient to future climate change. In some instances schemes can make a positive contribution to addressing this matter e.g. habitat creation can act as a living carbon sink, and flood water storage and supply bodies can act as flood alleviation areas.

CS27 Restoration and Aftercare of Mineral Workings

The Mineral Planning Authorities will require mineral workings to be restored in a phased manner to a beneficial afteruse, with aftercare arrangements. Restoration proposals will be considered on a site by site basis, but :

a. restoration schemes must reflect the strategic and local objectives for countryside enhancement and green infrastructure including those set out in Local Development Frameworks and the Green Infrastructure Strategy's for the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough

b. where restoration can contribute to the demonstrated need for flood water storage identified in the Cranbrook / Counter Drain Strategy or elsewhere, and / or water supply objectives, this element must be incorporated within the restoration scheme

c. where restoration could assist or achieve the creation of priority habitats and / or Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Biodiversity Action Plan targets the relevant biodiversity afteruse must be incorporated within the restoration scheme

d. where restoration could protect geodiversity and improve educational opportunities this element must be incorporated within the restoration scheme, by leaving important geological faces exposed and retaining access to the faces

e. where there is high grade agricultural land restoration back to this use will be appropriate

f. where a site is suitable to provide amenity uses, including formal and informal sport and recreation uses, this must be incorporated in the restoration scheme

The Mineral Planning Authorities will require an extended period of after-care where this is warranted by the restoration proposals.

10 Core Policies for Waste Management

Waste Minimisation, Re-use, and Resource Recovery

10.1 The WPAs will endeavour to ensure that waste minimisation, re-use, and resource recovery is maximised, wherever this is practicable and consistent with the principles of sustainable waste management. This has the following benefits:

- extends the life of existing materials and can reduce the need for virgin raw materials
- leads to energy savings
- reduces the requirement for disposal
- and can in some instances involve public participation and promote public awareness and understanding of environmental issues.

10.2 The RSS requires local development documents to:

'include policies to ensure that all forms of new development are designed and constructed in such a way as to minimise the production of waste, maximise use of recycled materials, and to facilitate, by provision of adequate space and facilities, the ongoing recycling and recovery of waste as may arise from the completed development and from surrounding areas where appropriate.'

10.3 Given the significant scale of growth in the area, there is a need to reduce the amount of waste to be managed in the Plan area, and to manage that arising in a sustainable manner.

10.4 The provisions of the RECAP (Recycling for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough) Waste Design Guide must be taken into account. This supplementary planning document will set out practical information on the provision of waste storage; waste collection; recycling; bring sites; and education schemes.

10.5 The RECAP Guide will also include a Toolkit (which must be completed and submitted as part of a planning application) to provide a framework for developers and planners to assess compliance of a proposed development with the requirements of the Waste Design Guide, and to consider what / if any planning conditions or Section 106 terms need to be applied. In Peterborough the scale and nature of contributions may also be set out in the Planning Obligations Implementation Scheme.

10.6 Requirements for the provision of, or financial contributions towards, household recycling centres are covered through policy CS16 Household Recycling Centres.

10.7 Where strategic new development is taking place there is also an opportunity to encourage sustainable construction i.e. both in the materials that are being used, and in the way the site is managed, with separation of waste materials at source for recycling and recovery. Sustainable construction waste arises from the construction of buildings e.g. wood, plaster board, metals, and glass. Even in small scale development waste minimisation practices can be incorporated e.g by the separation of waste types into different skips.

10.8 Strategic development is that which contributes on a significant scale to the development strategy set out in the saved Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Structure Plan 2003, the Regional Spatial Strategy, and successor Plans. This will include, for example, new settlements or townships, large extensions to urban areas, and large areas of previously developed land such as airfields.

10.9 The largest proportion of all waste arising in the Plan area is construction and demolition waste from development sites e.g. soils, rubble, concrete. This is often known as inert waste, although a proportion may be non-hazardous waste i.e. biodegradable. This waste stream needs to be addressed more pro-actively. One means of doing this is to require temporary waste management facilities at strategic development sites that will give rise to significant volumes of such waste.

10.10 The preparation and implementation of a waste audit can help achieve the above aims. A waste audit and supporting strategy should demonstrate, for construction and operational phases, how waste will be minimised; and how that which is generated will be managed in a sustainable way, in accordance with the Waste Hierarchy. The audit should, as a minimum, provide information on:

- anticipated nature and volumes of waste arising
- the steps that will be taken to minimise the amount of waste arising
- the steps that will be taken to ensure segregation of waste at source; and its sorting, storage, recovery and recycling
- steps taken to ensure the re-use of waste arising in the development e.g. soils and recycled aggregate
- any other steps taken to manage the waste that cannot be incorporated within the development or that arises once the development is complete.

10.11 Advice from the Waste Planning Authority can be sought when compiling or assessing a waste audit and supporting strategy for a strategic development or complex site. Other audits will be assessed by the Local Planning Authorities in Cambridgeshire and the unitary Peterborough Authority.

10.12 The recent requirement for Site Waste Management Plans for developments over the value of £300,000 should also assist, and together with a waste audit should provide robust information about waste arising and how it will be managed. Advice can be obtained from the WPAs and the Construction Industry Research and Information Association at www.ciria.org.uk.

CS28 Waste Minimisation, Re-use, and Resource Recovery

The Waste Planning Authorities will encourage waste minimisation, re-use and resource recovery through requiring:

- **a waste management audit and strategy to put in place practicable measures to maximise waste minimisation, sorting, re-use, recovery and recycling of waste on all developments over the value of £300,000**
- **residential and commercial development proposals to submit a completed RECAP Waste Design Guide Toolkit Assessment and make provision for waste storage, collection, and recycling consistent with the RECAP Waste Design Guide**
- **new housing development will contribute to the provision of bring sites. Contributions will be consistent with the RECAP Waste Design Guide and additionally in Peterborough the Planning Obligations Implementation Scheme**
- **temporary waste recycling facilities in strategic development areas including the Cambridge and Peterborough development areas, Northstowe, and St Neots. These should maximise the reuse, recycling and recovery of inert waste streams from construction and demolition operations, and be in place throughout the construction phases of these major development areas.**

The Need for Waste Management Development and the Movement of Waste

10.13 Adequate provision to meet the Plan area's needs will be made, which will enable the Authorities to meet waste recycling and diversion form landfill targets. However, it is considered unsustainable to make provision in excess of these parameters, as this would lead to unacceptable importation of waste either for landfill or treatment. This would not encourage other authorities to make adequate provision in terms of planning for new facilities to deal with their own waste arisings.

10.14 The WPAs seek to avoid excessive provision which could result in the importation of waste, and will only allow proposals where there is a demonstrated need for them within Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, and where operators enter into binding catchment restrictions. Exceptionally importation may be allowed where it is demonstrated to be the most sustainable option.

10.15 Catchment area restrictions are already being operated effectively in both Cambridgeshire and Peterborough. The existing legal agreements make provision for access to relevant information that enable monitoring to be undertaken, and subsequent enforcement should it be necessary. Also, if the situation changes significantly the legal agreements entered into can be re-negotiated. This mechanism therefore remains a robust and appropriate one.

10.16 Notwithstanding the above it is recognised that in exceptional circumstances, for example for specialist waste streams and processes, long distance movements of waste may be the most sustainable option. Similarly, in line with the Regional Spatial Strategy, the Authorities are committed to accommodating their apportioned share of waste coming from London to the East of England. Where waste is being moved over a long distance sustainable transport should be used.

CS29 The Need for Waste Management Development and the Movement of Waste

Proposals for new waste management development or an extension of existing waste development will only be permitted where there is a demonstrated need within Cambridgeshire and Peterborough. To ensure that excessive provision is not made within the Plan area, which could result in unacceptable importation of waste, planning permission will be dependent upon applicants entering into binding restrictions on catchment area, tonnages and / or types of waste.

Permission may be granted for waste development involving the importation of waste from outside the Plan area where this is demonstrated to maximise recycling and recovery of waste materials and be the most sustainable option, taking into account regional self-sufficiency and the Regional Spatial Strategy, proximity to point of waste arising, and the waste hierarchy.

Waste Consultation Areas

10.17 Waste management facilities are an essential part of the infrastructure required to develop sustainable communities. However, due to their particular requirements e.g. in terms of access, compatibility with surrounding uses, proximity to waste arising, visual impact, geology and hydrology, sites (non-landfill and landfill) require careful selection and they are not easy to identify. In some instances, particularly where waste management uses may have been present for a considerable time, they can become surrounded by other development which has led to pressure for the waste management facility to close or relocate. This can also lead to loss of valuable facilities.

10.18 Given the above, it is appropriate to protect suitable sites from inappropriate development that may prejudice the existing or allocated waste management use.

10.19 Government guidance (PPS10) advises that all planning authorities should, where relevant, consider the likely impact of proposed, non-waste related, development on existing waste management facilities, and on sites and areas allocated for waste management. Where proposals would prejudice the implementation of the waste strategy in the development plan, consideration should be given to how they could be amended to make them acceptable or, where this is not practicable, to refusing planning permission.

10.20 The Waste Planning Authorities have concluded that it is not practicable to safeguard all existing waste management facilities, as there is a substantial number of smaller facilities e.g. waste metal recyclers. Protecting all existing waste management facilities within a Consultation Area designation would make the policy difficult to implement in practice. However, it is important to protect the 'key' facilities i.e. those which make a significant contribution to managing any waste stream. Waste Consultation Areas are therefore designated around these sites to ensure that existing and allocated sites for waste management facilities are protected from development that would prejudice a waste management use.

Definition of Waste Consultation Areas

10.21 Waste Consultation Areas will normally cover and extend for 250 metres beyond the waste management site. Each site is considered individually, and if circumstances suggest the depth of the 250 meter 'buffer' from the edge of the site should be varied e.g. due to mitigation measures, then this will be taken into account.

10.22 The buffer is designed to alert prospective developers to the waste management operation or allocation, and to ensure adjacent new development is an appropriate neighbouring use. New neighbouring development can impact on waste management sites and make it problematical for them to continue to deliver their important function.

10.23 When adopted the designated Waste Consultation Areas in this Plan will be included on the Proposals Maps in Local Development Documents of the districts of Cambridgeshire and the unitary authority Peterborough City Council.

Development within a Waste Consultation Areas

10.24 Typically, industrial uses (B2 - B8 land use classification), other waste management operations and mineral operations are unlikely to prejudice waste management uses. Other forms of occupied development including residential may be incompatible with waste management development and prejudice existing or future operations.

10.25 The WPA should be consulted by the relevant district council on all planning applications falling within waste consultation areas, except minor householder applications and advertisements.

CS30 Waste Consultation Areas

Waste Consultation Areas will be are identified in the Site Specific Proposals Plan and defined on the Proposals Map at locations:

- **within and around (250m) existing waste management facilities that make a significant contribution in managing waste in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough**
- **within and around unimplemented permitted waste management sites and allocations**

The Waste Planning Authority must be consulted on any planning applications within Waste Consultation Areas except:

a. householder applications (minor development works relating to existing property)

b. advertisements

Development will only be permitted where it is demonstrated that this will not prejudice existing or future waste management operations.

Waste Water Treatment Work Safeguarding Areas

10.26 Waste water treatment works are essential infrastructure for the delivery of sustainable communities, without adequate treatment capacity and network of sites serving the Plan area, serious health and environmental pollution issues would rapidly develop. Finding suitable sites to accommodate works is difficult given the operational requirements that need to be addressed and environmental considerations, therefore the existing capacity needs to be protected in order that it can continue to meet the needs of the current and future population.

10.27 Waste water treatment works have the potential to adversely affect sensitive development which is located too close to the operational areas. The single greatest impact arises from offensive odours. The strength of the odours from a waste water treatment works at any particular time will depend on a number if factors, including the distance from the source, wind strength and direction and ambient temperatures. The concentration of odour will normally diminish as the distance from the source increases. There is no clear guidance to establish at what distance odours are less likely to be an issue; it is clear from past experience at the Cambridge and Peterborough works that odours have the potential to affect a wide area.

Definition of Waste Water Treatment Safeguarding Areas

10.28 In order to ensure that dwellings, offices and other development the future occupants of which are likely to be sensitive to odours, are not developed in locations more likely to be affected by odour nuisance, and to ensure that existing waste water treatment plants can continue to fully function, safeguarding areas around all waste water treatment works with a capacity exceeding 2000 population equivalent will be established.

10.29 The safeguarding area will extend to 400 metres around the boundary of the site or to the nearest existing odour sensitive development if this is closer than 400 metres. Within these areas there will be a presumption against allowing any new development which involves odour sensitive development. Odour sensitive development includes buildings normally occupied by people and would include houses, offices, industrial units, sport and recreational buildings.

10.30 When adopted the designated Waste Water Treatment Works Safeguarding Areas will be included on the Proposals Maps in Local Development Documents of the districts of Cambridgeshire and the unitary authority Peterborough City Council.

CS31 Waste Water Treatment Works Safeguarding Areas

Waste Water Treatment Works Safeguarding Areas will be identified around existing (and allocated) waste water treatment plants to prevent the encroachment of sensitive development which would give rise to future amenity issues and impose additional constraints on the operation of the waste water treatment works.

Waste Water Treatment Works Safeguarding Areas will be identified in the Site Specific Proposals Plan and defined on the Proposals Map, extending up to 400 metres around existing and proposed works, with a capacity exceeding 2000 population equivalent. The Waste Planning Authority must be consulted on any planning proposal within a Safeguarding Area except:

a. householder applications (minor development works relating to existing property)

b. advertisements

Within the Safeguarding Areas there is a presumption against allowing development, which would be occupied by people. This would include new buildings or changes of use of buildings to residential, industrial, commercial, sport and recreational uses.

Where new development is proposed within the Safeguarding Areas involving buildings which would normally be occupied, the application must be accompanied by an odour assessment report. The assessment must consider existing odour emissions of the waste water treatment works at different times of the year and in a range of different weather conditions.

Planning permission will only be granted when it has been demonstrated that the proposed development would not be adversely affected by the continued operation of the existing waste water treatment works.

11 Development Control Policies

Traffic and Highways

11.1 Development of new minerals and waste management sites, or an intensification of existing, can involve considerable vehicle movements and disturbance particularly during construction works. Once operational, most sites will involve some increase in road transport, and can generate substantial movements of lorries. This can have a significant impact on the environment and residential amenity, and can on occasions cause structural damage to the highway network.

11.2 If alternative methods of transport are not viable, and the highway network is unable, or cannot be made suitable to accommodate associated increases in traffic, then proposals for minerals and waste development will not be permitted. Considerations will include such issues as highway design and access, strategic function, safety and capacity.

11.3 In considering these matters advice will also be sought from the Highway Authority and / or the Highways Agency. The Highways Agency have spatial planning policies (Circular 02/007), and guidance on transport assessments can be obtained from the Department for Transport. Proposals must address the potential options for the use of sustainable transport.

11.4 Road transport is one of the largest and fastest growing sectors accounting for increased carbon dioxide emissions. The UK target is to reduce carbon dioxide emissions by 12 – 15% (from 1990 levels) by 2008 – 12. Increased emissions have implications for climate change, as well as the environment and residential amenity. Poor air quality can affect people with existing breathing difficulties, and can damage sensitive flora, fauna and the fabric of buildings.

11.5 There are various measures which can be taken, and may be sought, to address the main problems associated with minerals and waste operations related traffic i.e. reducing lorry movements, noise and vibration, mud, dust, spillage of materials, emissions, damage to buildings and roads, visual intrusion and reduction in road safety. Measures, to limit adverse effects include:

- Strategic signage for mineral and waste lorry movements
- backloading i.e. bringing out one type of load and taking back another
- sheeting of lorries
- installation of wheel cleaning facilities
- highway improvements
- hours of working / opening
- traffic regulation orders
- noise attenuation of reversing bleepers, plant and equipment
- private haul roads
- road safety improvements
- traffic management arrangements, including off peak movements
- use of vehicles powered by compressed natural gas

Earith / Mepal

11.6 The growth agenda in Cambridgeshire will give rise to the need to move mineral for construction purposes and waste for recycling and disposal. Over the period to 2026 the focus of mineral extraction in the Earith / Mepal area will be primarily on Block Fen / Langwood Fen. In the short to medium term some quarries will be active in the Somersham and Earith area, but these operations will then be replaced by existing and allocated sites in the Block Fen / Langwood Fen area coming on line. In terms of lorry movements the pattern will therefore gradually change, and there will be an increase of around 15% in the overall level of movements associated with Block Fen / Langwood Fen.

11.7 Lorry movements will also be generated by the movements of construction waste to the Block Fen / Langwood Fen area for recycling and then for disposal (and use in the creation of the lowland wet grassland). It is anticipated that there will be a trebling of lorries carrying construction waste. Lorry

movements can be reduced through backloading (where lorries bring in one type of load and take out another). The Waste Planning Authority will require through legal agreement that initially 50% of waste lorries will be backloaded, and this rate will increase over the Plan period.

11.8 The Highways Authority defines the Road Hierarchy for Cambridgeshire. The A142 (Ely to Chatteris) is a Primary Road which links to the A10, and are therefore these are routes to which freight traffic should be directed. Also lorry traffic would not be precluded from using other roads including Main Distributor Roads unless there are restrictions in place e.g. weight restrictions. This is to allow for local deliveries / collections.

11.9 With regard to access to Block Fen / Langwood Fen, the existing Block Fen quarries are already accessed from the A142 via a purpose built roundabout. This roundabout is considered to have more than adequate capacity to accommodate the traffic likely to be generated by the proposed mineral extraction and construction waste recycling and disposal activities, and the Highway Authority have advised that this should be the sole means of access to the site. In light of continued and increases lorry movements further improvements to Block Fen Drove, the sites local internal road, are also required, which may involve widening or off line improvements.

CS32 Traffic and Highways

Minerals and waste development will only be permitted where:

a. it is demonstrated that opportunities for the use of alternative methods of transport have been evaluated and the most appropriate pursued where practicable

b. access and the highway network serving the site are suitable or could be made suitable and able to accommodate any increase in traffic and / or the nature of the traffic associated with the development; and

c. any associated increase in traffic or highway improvements would not cause unacceptable harm to the environment, road safety or residential amenity.

Further mineral extraction and waste recycling and disposal will only be permitted in the Block Fen / Langwood Fen area, if access can be achieved via the existing roundabout junction off the A142 at Block Fen, and will be subject to securing the necessary improvements to Block Fen Drove. In addition the Mineral / Waste Planning Authority will require binding agreements covering lorry backloading, routeing arrangements and HCV signage for mineral and waste management traffic to principally use the Primary Roads as defined by the Highways Authority.

Protection of Landscape Character

11.10 There is a growing recognition that landscapes influence the quality of our lives. Increasingly it is accepted that we should not just be concerned about the 'high quality' landscapes such as those found in designated areas but we need to value the diversity of our surroundings. Countryside is defined as being outside settlement boundaries and village envelopes as defined in district or city local plans.

11.11 In 1991 "Cambridgeshire Landscape Guidelines - A Manual for Management and Change in the Rural Landscape" recognised the distinct character areas in Cambridgeshire (including Peterborough). This approach has since been endorsed by the publication of the Countryside Agency's, 'Countryside Character Volume 6: East of England'. These publications set the framework for this policy, identifying the type of features that provide local character and what can and cannot be done to the countryside without harming that character.

11.12 In addition across Cambridgeshire and Peterborough work has been undertaken to produce Landscape Character Assessments. This includes the Peterborough Landscape Character Assessment 2007. Some local planning authorities within Cambridgeshire have / will also produce landscape related supplementary planning documents building on ther landscape character assessments. This local policy also needs to be taken into account.

11.13 The Plan area is relatively flat and open, and development can often be visible over long distances. It is therefore crucial to address the visual impact of development, and that efforts are made to suitably integrate both temporary and permanent minerals and waste development into landscape. This must be done sensitively, recognising that different techniques and features will be necessary for different character areas. However, there will be instances where it will not be possible to satisfactorily integrate such development into the countryside without causing unacceptable harm to the visual amenity and the landscape character, and in such cases planning permission will not be granted.

CS33 Protection of Landscape Character

Minerals and waste management development will only be permitted where it can be demonstrated that it can be integrated with its surroundings and local landscape character area in accordance with the Cambridgeshire Landscape Guidelines, local Landscape Character Assessments and related supplementary planning documents.

Protecting Surrounding Uses

11.14 This Plan has an important role to play in ensuring that the amenity and quality of life of people, including residential and recreational use of the countryside, will not be adversely affected to an unacceptable degree by minerals and waste development. Equally other impacts such as human health and impact on neighbouring development also needs to be taken into account. Environment is taken to include the built, historic and natural environment.

11.15 In addition waste management facilities are also subject to a system of waste permitting administered and enforced by the Environment Agency, which is designed to protect human health and the environment. In this context the 'environment' is taken to encompass all natural resources, including air, soil, water, flora and fauna, geology and geomorphology.

11.16 In assessing the likely impact of proposals, including those arising from an intensification of an existing development, the MPAs / WPAs will have regard to the ability of the site to accommodate new, changed or increased activities without compromising the environmental conditions of the site, and the relationship of the site with neighbouring development. In some circumstances, for example where a number of waste management uses are in one area, it may be appropriate to consider the cumulative impact of proposals. In the case of larger proposals this may be done through the Environmental Impact Assessment processes.

11.17 The impact of the development can be reduced by mitigation measures. These can be wide ranging and are key in securing a high quality development (see Policy CS24 Design of sustainable Minerals and Waste Management Facilities). They may include bunding and landscaping proposals.

11.18 Buffer zones can also serve a useful purpose in protecting surrounding uses from inappropriate activities. They are not necessarily a ‘no go’ zone as people often assume, but certain activities can be restricted or prohibited depending on their nature and the nature of the receptor. Such zones can therefore include other land uses and often encompass landscaping, biodiversity proposals, car / cycle parking areas. This is illustrated in the Councils’ supplementary planning document – the Location and Design of Major Waste Management Facilities.

11.19 Advice on the appropriate depth of buffer zones is available from various sources including government guidance and research, and the Councils' supplementary planning document with regard to waste. In general a figure of 250 metres would be appropriate to both mineral and waste management development, but each case should be considered on its own merits taking into account particular circumstances and proposed mitigation measures.

11.20 Matters relating to traffic and highways are addressed through policy CS32 Traffic and Highways.

CS34 Protecting Surrounding Uses

Minerals and waste management development will only be permitted where it can be demonstrated that there would be no significant harm to the environment, human health or safety, existing or proposed neighbouring land uses, visual intrusion or loss to residential or other amenities.

Mitigation measures will be required, including where appropriate a buffer zone, between the proposed development and neighbouring existing or proposed sensitive land uses.

Biodiversity

11.21 Minerals and waste development have potential to cause unacceptable harm to biodiversity sites, and the valued flora, fauna and physical characteristics contained therein. Such damage can potentially be incurred directly through physical destruction or indirectly through pollution, alteration of water tables, dust and disturbance to sensitive species.

International and National Sites

11.22 Sites and species of international and national importance are not addressed in this Plan. They are protected by other European and national legislation.

Species of Biodiversity Importance

11.23 Many individual wildlife species receive statutory protection under a range of legislative provisions,and specific policies in respect of these species should not be included in local development documents.

11.24 However other species have been identified as requiring conservation action as species of principal importance for the conservation of biodiversity in England. Local authorities should take measures to protect the habitats of these species from further decline through policies in local development documents. Planning authorities should ensure that these species are protected from the adverse effects of development, where appropriate, by using planning conditions or obligations. Planning authorities should refuse permission where harm to the species or their habitats would result unless the need for, and benefits of, the development clearly outweigh that harm.

11.25 Developers are advised to undertake early consultation with Natural England to obtain advice on protected species, and licensing arrangements.

Enhancement of Cambridgeshire's and Peterborough's Biodiversity

11.26 The Natural Environment & and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006 introduced a duty to enhance biodiversity and landscape, and it now recognised that development can bring new opportunities for habitat creation and to manage existing ones. The integration of biodiversity within new developments can contribute to the sustainability of schemes and help towards mitigating the impacts of climate change.

11.27 Local authorities should take an integrated approach to planning for biodiversity and geodiversity when preparing local development documents. Ensuring that policies in local development documents reflect, and are consistent with national, regional and local biodiversity priorities and objectives (including those agreed by local biodiversity partnerships).

Local Sites

11.28 Locally designated sites make a valuable contribution to the character and biodiversity of Cambridgeshire and Peterborough. The Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Biodiversity Action Plan provides an overall framework for action on local habitats and species, identifying those that are important in the area. Habitat Action Plans (HAPS) and Species Action Plans (SAPS) for the Plan area have now been completed. These Plans will be used in assessing the overall impact and potential enhancement benefits of mineral and waste development proposals.

11.29 Sites of regional and local biodiversity and geological interest, which include Regionally Important Geological Sites, Local Nature Reserves and Local Sites, have a fundamental role to play in meeting overall national biodiversity targets; contributing to the quality of life and the well-being of the community; and in supporting research and education.

Local Habitats and Species

11.30 Appendix C 'Biodiversity Species and Habitats' sets out those habitats and species which are considered most relevant to minerals and waste development, and which could potentially be enhanced through such development.

11.31 Key flora species will vary depending on the substrate of the resource being excavated, however it is important to be aware of and explore this opportunity, especially where plant communities associated with chalk and limestone grassland, brownfield, and wetland and breckland habitats may be established. The Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Biodiversity Action Plan includes individual Species Plans.

11.32 Development that may affect local nature conservation interests will not be permitted unless there is a clear justification for the proposal, and these outweigh the need to safeguard the substantive biodiversity or geological value of the site. There may be instances where the development of a site has be carried out for imperative reasons of overriding public interest, including those of an economic or social nature. In all cases where development is permitted, damage to the value of the site must be kept to a minimum, and mitigation and biodiversity enhancement measures must be put in place and appropriately managed.

11.33 Compensatory or mitigation measures may include:

- an area of equivalent interest (for habitat and / or fauna) being created off site to compensate for the loss of interest on site
- additional planting elsewhere on site to compensate for the loss of biodiversity on other parts of the site
- measures to the protect / enhance biodiversity interests on site e.g. fencing and tunnels to retain / allow movement of fauna in certain areas
- enhanced long term management measures for the interest being safeguarded or created

11.34 Each site, and the adequacy on any compensatory / mitigation measures proposed will be considered on its own merits, and advice sought when necessary from relevant agencies such as Natural England, the Wildlife Trust.

11.35 Where the wild flora or fauna is a main interest of a site, and this has substantive biodiversity value, this will be said to be a 'landscape feature that is of principal importance for wild flora or fauna'.

Network of Natural Habitats

11.36 Networks of natural habitats or green infrastructure can link sites of biodiversity importance and provide routes or stepping stones for migration, dispersal and genetic exchange. It is important that these are maintained and where possible enhanced. Such features may include hedgerows, ditches and banks, tree belts and ponds. Larger features may also fall within these criteria, including ancient and semi-natural woodland.

11.37 Development that may adversely affect the integrity or continuity of such habitats, or habitats of principal importance for wild fauna and flora, will only be permitted if it can be shown that the reasons for development clearly outweigh the need to retain the features, and mitigating measures and enhancement measures, can be provided. This may involve active management to ensure long term biodiversity benefits.

Geological and geomorphological features

11.38 Regionally Important Geological / Geomorphological sites (RIGS) as well as sites of more local geological value have been identified in the Plan area (see The Peterborough Geology Audit, Peterborough Environment City Trust Feb 2000). These sites provide valuable educational and research facilities, and supplement geological and geomorphological sites that are identified as SSSIs. Peterborough City Council has adopted supplementary planning guidance based on the geology audit. Minerals and waste development will not be permitted where this would have a significant adverse effect on such sites in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough.

CS35 Biodiversity

Minerals and waste management development will only be permitted where it has been demonstrated that there will be no likely significant adverse impact on sites of local nature conservation or geological interest, such as County Wildlife Sites or Regionally Important Geological Sites, or any landscape feature that is of principal importance for wild flora or fauna.

Where it can be demonstrated that there are overriding benefits development may be permitted subject to compensation and / or mitigation measures, including biodiversity creation and / or enhancement measures which must be put in place and managed.

Proposals for new habitat creation and enhancement must have regard to priorities set out in the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Biodiversity Action Plan and supporting Habitat and Species Action Plans.

Archaeology and the Historic Environment

11.39 Cambridgeshire and Peterborough has a diverse historic environment comprising buildings and structures of architectural and historical interest, historic villages and towns, buried archaeological remains, military sites, and areas of historic landscape, such as parkland, ancient woodland and fenland (designated battlefields are not a major component of the Cambs and Peterborough landscape).

11.40 The fenland landscape in particular retains a unique array of exceptionally well preserved archaeological and ecological remains associated with its historic wetland character. Many fenland and fen edge archaeological sites are nationally important and a few are internationally important. The varying topography and geological background of the non-fen areas (chalk and limestone landscapes, claylands, areas of greensand, alluvial deposits and gravel river valley terraces) has supported a diverse range of historic activities, which are well reflected in surviving archaeological remains and the historic built environment. The north and west of the area, for example, shares characteristics with the neighbouring

East Midlands counties (limestone settlements, dry stone walls, woodland, industry, etc.), while the south and east is more distinctively East Anglian (timber frame buildings, hedged fields, dominance of arable agriculture).

11.41 The three historic cities, Cambridge, Peterborough and Ely, incorporate archaeological remains and built environments of exceptional importance, including the internationally renowned University colleges and two cathedrals with their precincts. The network of historic market towns, including places such Huntingdon, St Neots, and Wisbech, also retain high quality archaeological remains and buildings, which are nationally and locally distinctive. Most of Cambridgeshire and Peterborough's villages have ancient origins, which are reflected in their current forms and buried remains.

11.42 Wimpole Hall in south Cambridgeshire and Burghley House near Peterborough are the outstanding examples of the handful of stately homes and landscaped parkland that remain within the area. Though Cambridgeshire and Peterborough are not extensively wooded, there are important areas of ancient woodland in the north and west of the area. Ancient earthwork sites preserve pockets of chalk grassland in south Cambridgeshire.

11.43 The richness of the historic environment is partially reflected by the large number of Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, and Scheduled Monuments in the Plan area. However, the majority of Cambridgeshire and Peterborough's archaeological sites and landscapes are not listed and occur within a variety of landforms relating to dry 'uplands', in specific areas within the fen basin or, often most significantly, the fen margins. Information on designated and non-designated historic buildings, archaeological sites, landscapes and artefacts is held in the Historic Environment Records of Peterborough and Cambridgeshire (HER), which currently hold over 20,000 records. The HERs are continually updated as new sites are discovered. The presence of buried archaeological remains is often difficult predict without thorough research and fieldwork. In areas preferred for mineral extraction, they are often blanketed by fen and alluvial deposits, and in the case of Palaeolithic remains, may be sealed within sand and gravel deposits.

11.44 Cambridgeshire and Peterborough's archaeological remains are a finite resource which is vulnerable to intrusive excavation. Archaeological remains within fenland and river valley areas, in particular, are highly vulnerable to de-watering and the alteration of their burial environment. The historic built environment is vulnerable to damage and visual intrusion caused by mineral extraction and waste developments.

11.45 Minerals and waste development that involves the prior removal of soils, or any other significant impact at or below ground level, including the extraction of minerals, may damage archaeological features at surface level or within the mineral resource. It is therefore essential that early consultation on archaeological matters takes place in order to identify constraints well before the submission of a planning application. Extraction and development proposals will be assessed in terms of their impact on archaeological remains and the historic environment. Where archaeological remains are likely to be affected, a programme of archaeological evaluation (including an assessment of hydrological implications and setting issues) will be required prior to the determination of applications. Where appropriate, assessment should also include the potential impact of development through issues such as hydrological management and the effects of de-watering and/or water drawdown. This is particularly important in Cambridgeshire's and Peterborough's fen landscapes, where hydrological changes may effect waterlogged deposits beyond planning application boundaries. In this instance advice about the extent of the area to be considered must be sought from the Authorities' Archaeology Sections. This will often form part of an Environmental Impact Assessment accompanying a planning application.

11.46 Proposals which would adversely affect Scheduled Monuments, or non-Scheduled nationally important archaeological remains, or other nationally important historic environment features, will not be acceptable. Proposals that affect other sites and remains will be determined in accordance with the severity of their impact, the relative importance of the remains, and the suitability of proposed mitigation measures. Those that would have a detrimental effect on other areas of archaeological or historic environment importance will only be accepted if the need for the proposed works outweighs the intrinsic importance of the remains, and if satisfactory mitigation arrangements can be secured by planning conditions and binding agreements. Mitigation arrangements may include full excavation and recording

of sites, adherence to management plans, and measures to reduce impacts on setting and to ensure hydrological integrity. They should also include arrangements to mitigate the loss of the physical presence of remains through publication, display, and interpretation on or off site.

11.47 Advice regarding the scope of assessment, evaluation, and mitigation should be sought from the respective Councils' archaeology officers.

CS36 Archaeology and the Historic Environment

Minerals and waste development will not be permitted where there is:

a. an adverse affect on any listed building, historic landscape, scheduled ancient monument or other archaeological remains of national importance, and or its setting unless there are overriding reasons

b. any significant adverse impact on any conservation area or site of local architectural, archaeological or historical importance

Minerals or waste development may be permitted on a site of local archaeological importance where satisfactory mitigation measures (including preservation in situ of archaeological remains through appropriate, monitored management plans and/or archaeological investigation followed by the publication of the results in accordance with agreed written schemes of investigation) have been defined following consideration of the results of prior evaluation.

In fenland landscapes development proposals must also address the hydrological management of the site and the potential effects of draw down / de-watering impacts on known archaeological remains, this assessment may be required to address an area beyond the planning application boundary.

Public Rights of Way

11.48 The rights of way network comprises footpaths, bridleways and byways. These provide access to the countryside and are also an important part of our heritage.

11.49 Minerals and waste development can have an adverse impact on public rights of way. Operators will be required to provide alternative routes if their proposal affects existing rights of way. Where temporary diversions are necessary they should be convenient and reinstated to the original alignment as soon as possible. If there is permanent loss, then appropriate alternatives of at least equivalent convenience, quality and interest should be provided.

11.50 Cambridgeshire and Peterborough both have Local Access Forums. These Forums were introduced by s94 and s95 of the Countryside and Rights of Way (CROW) Act 2000, and their main function is to advise as to the improvement of public access to land in that area for the purposes of open-air recreation and the enjoyment of the area.

11.51 Both Cambridgeshire and Peterborough have prepared Rights of Way Improvement Plans, which have been produced to meet the requirements of the CROW Act. These Plans, available on the Councils web sites, set out a ten year strategy including proposals in relation to management, improvement and promotion of Rights of Way. Regard should to had to these Plans when considering and making proposals for changes and improvements to public rights of way and priority given to meting their objectives.

CS37 Public Rights of Way

Minerals and waste management development which would adversely affect the permanent use of public rights of way (including temporary diversions) will only be permitted if alternative routes are provided. Permanent alternative routes must be of equivalent convenience quality and interest.

Proposals must make provision for the enhancement of the public rights of way network where practicable, with a view to providing new routes and links between existing routes. Priority should be given to meeting the objectives of the Councils Rights of Way Improvement Plans.

Sustainable Use of Soils

11.52 Agricultural land is an important national resource, and together Cambridgeshire and Peterborough have a larger proportion of high quality agricultural land than any other area in England.

11.53 Where there are proposals to develop agricultural land, poorer quality land will usually be developed in preference to that of a higher quality. However, considerations including for example the importance of biodiversity, the quality and character of the landscape, its amenity value or heritage interest, accessibility to infrastructure, and the protection of natural resources, may also justify the development of best and most versatile agricultural land.

11.54 Proposals will be expected to address the impact of development on the extent and quality of agricultural land grades 1, 2, and 3a. The impact on the viability and structure of agricultural holdings should also be addressed. Advice on these matters, including the need for Agricultural Land Classification Surveys, should be sought from Natural England.

11.55 In the case of mineral working and landfill proposals the extent to which it would be possible to ensure satisfactory restoration of the land within a reasonable timescale will also be considered. Where the development proposed involves landfill and/or landraising, attention will also be given to measures that will address differential settlement, prevention of pollution and soil contamination, the impact of landfill gas and leachate control infrastructure on any future afteruse and final landform. Where proposals affect the best and most versatile land, proposals for restoration and aftercare should preserve the long-term potential for the land as a national, high quality agricultural resource.

11.56 Waste management facilities requiring permanent built development would not normally be permitted on best and most versatile agricultural land.

11.57 In summary, any proposal which affects high quality agricultural land will have to demonstrate that it incorporates satisfactory proposals for the sustainable use of soils. Such a package may include:

- using poorer quality land in preference to high quality
- ensuring land can be put back into a beneficial agricultural use if required
- relating restoration proposals to the soils resource
- considering the wider benefits of proposals on the soil resource
- securing appropriate long term management of the restored land and associated soils
- using surplus soils to improve areas of poor soils in the area

11.58 In determining what is satisfactory, advice will be sought from Natural England and the Government Office (formerly Defra).

CS38 Sustainable Use of Soils

Minerals and waste management development which affects best and most versatile agricultural land, (grades 1, 2, and 3a in the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food Agricultural Land Classification System) will only be permitted where it can be shown:

a. **there is a need for the development and an absence of suitable alternative sites using lower grade land has been demonstrated; and**
b. **it incorporates proposals for the sustainable use of soils**

c. **the proposed restoration can be shown to positively contribute to the long term conservation of soils**

Water Resources and Pollution Prevention

11.59 The Environment Agency has a duty to protect the quality of groundwater and to conserve the use of water resources. The Agency will be consulted when applications are received which may affect water resources. The impact of any proposals on water resources and pollution prevention will be considered. With regard to dewatering, this will include dewatering in general, and also the effect it may have on regulated groundwater abstraction.

11.60 The Environment Agency as Pollution Control Authority also assesses the risk of proposed development giving rise to pollution. Whilst modern containment and drainage engineering has significantly reduced the likelihood of water contamination etc, waste development or mineral site restoration which involves waste disposal, in particular has the potential to pollute surface and groundwater resources if operations are not effectively controlled and monitored. In particular, problems can arise from surface water run-off, landfill leachate and the discharge of waste water from waste management operations such as composting and recycling plants. Where appropriate, planning conditions may be imposed to ensure that measures are taken to prevent water contamination.

11.61 Further information on particularly sensitive localities can be obtained from the Environment Agency, on www.environment-agency.gov.uk

11.62 In certain circumstances mitigation measures may be practicable. For example, in areas adjacent to the Nene Washes, bentonite slurry walls which can be keyed in to underlying clay have been put in place, this ameliorates potential impacts associated with the drawdown of groundwater through dewatering mineral workings.

CS39 Water Resources and Water Pollution Prevention

Minerals and waste management development will only be permitted where it is demonstrated that there would be no significant adverse impact or risk to:

a. **the quantity or quality of surface or ground water resources; and**

b. **the quantity or quality of water abstraction currently enjoyed by abstractors unless acceptable alternative provision is made; and**

c. **the flow of groundwater at or in the vicinity of the site.**

All proposed mineral and waste management development will be required to incorporate adequate water pollution control and monitoring measures.

Airport Safeguarding

11.63 The main hazard arising from minerals and waste development which is located close to airports or aerodromes, is bird strike. This can be associated, for example, with landfill and/or landraising with putrescible waste, or in the case of mineral development restoration proposals which involve the creation of bird attractive habitats. In all instances where development is proposed within safeguarding areas consultation is required with the Ministry of Defence or the Civil Aviation Authority as appropriate.

CS40 Airport Safeguarding

Minerals and waste management development within the safeguarding areas of airports or aerodromes will only be permitted where it can be demonstrated that the development and associated operations and restoration would not constitute a hazard to air traffic.

Ancillary Development

11.64 Ancillary development may include:

- buildings, plant and equipment required for transport of mineral and waste by rail and water
- buildings plant and equipment required for the recycling, manufacture, storage, or the recovery of resources from minerals and / or waste
- landfill gas plant equipment for the capture and monitoring of landfill gas emissions

11.65 Given the need for more recycling facilities, both for minerals and waste, and the fact it is often difficult to find suitable sites, the permanent retention of such ancillary facilities will be considered on their merits and may be permitted where this complies with policies contained in this Plan.

CS41 Ancillary Development

Proposals for ancillary development associated with waste management facilities or a mineral site will be considered against policies and criteria contained elsewhere in the development plan. If permission is granted a condition will be attached limiting the life of the ancillary development to the life of existing operations.

Permanent or extended retention of ancillary facilities may be permitted where it is demonstrated that this:

a. **is required for health and safety / pollution control**
b. **is not detrimental to surrounding uses**
c. **is not contrary to policies contained elsewhere in the development plan**

Agricultural Reservoirs, Potable Water Reservoirs and Incidental Mineral Extraction

Agricultural Reservoirs

11.66 The Regional Spatial Strategy recognises identifies a need for more sustainable use pf water resources and encourages the development of winter water storage schemes. The demand for winter water storage reservoirs for agricultural irrigation has been increasing in the Plan area, as restrictions on summer water abstraction licences have been put in place. Capacity of these reservoirs can be significant, especially when they serve more than one agricultural land holding.

11.67 When they are located in an area of an economic mineral e.g. sand and gravel, their construction can also involve the extraction of significant quantities of mineral, and in these circumstances the planning application will be determined by the MPA.

11.68 The Government advises that MPAs should consider proposals for on farm reservoirs positively.

Potable Water Reservoirs

11.69 The East of England Plan acknowledges that this Region is the driest region in England, and also one of the fastest growing. Water supply is therefore a significant and challenging issue, particularly given that climate change is altering seasonal water supply, and we can no longer rely on winter water abstraction during dry winters.

11.70 Where a proposal for potable water reservoir involves the extraction of mineral and removal off site, it would be determined by the MPA.

11.71 A justification will be required for any proposals, which will need to address national, regional and / or the sub regional need for the water supply.

Incidental Mineral Extraction

11.72 Other development can also give rise to incidental mineral extraction e.g. fish farms. In these cases the MPAs will be the determining authority for a planning application if the proposal involves taking the extracted mineral off site. In this instance the applicants will be required to provide a sound justification for the proposal.

11.73 When determining any of the above proposals the MPAs will be concerned to ensure that the mineral extracted is used in a sustainable manner. In the case of sand and gravel, for example, this could be achieved by processing the mineral on site or exporting it to a nearby processing plant. Clay, if extracted, could be used for nearby engineering projects.

Restoration

11.74 In all cases a satisfactory restoration scheme will be required consistent with the policies of this Plan, including Restoration and Aftercare of Mineral Workings and Sustainable Use of Soils.

CS42 Agricultural Reservoirs, Potable Water Reservoirs and Incidental Mineral Extraction

Proposals for new or extensions to existing agricultural reservoirs, potable water reservoirs, or development involving the incidental extraction and off site removal of mineral, will only be permitted where it can be demonstrated:

a. **there is a proven need for the proposal**
b. that any mineral extracted will be used in a sustainable manner

Nuclear Waste

11.75 There is considerable uncertainty about the degree of health, safety and pollution risks associated with nuclear waste disposal sites, and about the ability of current technology to eliminate risks. The relatively soft, sedimentary nature of the geology of the Plan area is not considered suitable to allow the construction of appropriate structures for the long term storage and disposal of intermediate and high level radioactive wastes.

11.76 Nuclear and radioactive waste is covered by the Radioactive Substances Act 1993. Research establishments and hospitals usually produce low-level radioactive waste, and the Environment Agency regulates the disposal of waste from these premises.

11.77 It is Government policy to provide for the initial storage of high level nuclear wastes and for the early disposal of low and intermediate level nuclear wastes. 'Nuclear Waste' in this context may be defined as radioactive waste arising from the generation of electricity and from the defence industries. Adequate provision has been made at suitable sites outside the Plan area.

CS43 Nuclear Waste

Proposals for the treatment, storage or disposal of intermediate and high level radioactive and nuclear waste will not be permitted. The Waste Planning Authorities will seek to ensure that the reprocessing or disposal of such waste takes place at national facilities designed for this purpose and with the ability to handle such wastes.

Low Level Radioactive Waste

11.78 Low level radio active waste consists of items such as paper, clothing and laboratory equipment that have been used in areas where radioactive substances are handled, as well as contaminated soils, and building materials. Generally such waste does not need processing before it can be packaged (sometimes after compaction) and disposed at an authorised site.

11.79 Controlled burial of low level radioactive waste takes place at an authorised landfill sites where limitations are placed on the type of container, the maximum activity per waste container, and the depth of burial below earth or ordinary waste. UK legislation provides for the regulation and disposal of radioactive wastes.

11.80 Very low level radioactive waste is a sub category of low level radioactive waste, which contains very little radioactivity. Low volumes of this type of waste can be safely disposed of with ordinary municipal or general commercial and industrial waste directly at landfill sites or indirectly after incineration. This type of waste is from non-nuclear producers e.g. hospitals and universities. The receiving landfill or incinerator operator does not need special authorisation to dispose of this waste.

CS44 Low Level Radioactive Waste

Where there is a demonstrated need for low level radioactive waste management facilities in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, proposals will be considered in the context of national guidance and the Regional Spatial Strategy.

Landraising

11.81 Landraising involves the deposit of waste on top of, rather than below, the ground. It is a different type of operation to landfill which involves the deposit of waste in a void below ground level.

11.82 The majority of the Plan area is relatively flat, low lying, open countryside. For this reason landraising is not considered to be generally appropriate. In considering the need for waste management facilities within the Plan area, including landfill, it is considered that adequate provision has been made, and there is no overriding need for additional voidspace that would justify landraising.

11.83 Much of the Plan area is considered by the Environment Agency to be at risk from flooding. Changes in land levels within areas at risk from flooding can reduce floodwater capacity, which in turn puts other areas at greater risk. Changes in levels beyond areas directly at risk from flooding can adversely affect drainage regimes and increase flood risk in other areas.

11.84 It is not intended to apply this policy to landfill schemes where an element of doming is required to allow for settlement and achieve drainage contours in line with current best waste management practices.

CS45 Landraising

Landraising will only be permitted in exceptional circumstances where there is a need for a waste disposal facility to accommodate waste arising within the Plan area that cannot be accommodated by any other means or where it forms an essential part of site restoration. Proposals will be considered against other policies and criteria contained elsewhere in the development plan.

Mining of Landfill Waste

11.85 The mining of waste involves the recovery of materials from an existing landfill site by extracting and processing the deposited waste. Excavation of waste also involves the extraction of waste, but does not encompass the recovery of materials.

11.86 The practical value of such operations is doubtful and is often carried out in order to create more capacity from within the landfill site.

11.87 Mining or excavation of putrescible and/or inert waste can cause significant amenity problems and particularly in the case of putrescible waste, can also cause the rapid release of leachate, landfill gas, and odours. It can also delay the restoration of former mineral workings and result in contamination of materials. Thus operations need to be strictly controlled, and will only be considered in the exceptional circumstances.

CS46 Mining of Landfill Waste

The mining or excavation of landfill waste will only be considered favourably in exceptional circumstances where it is demonstrated clearly that:

a. Without mining or excavation of waste, the site is posing an unacceptable risk to human health or safety; or

b. Without mining or excavation of waste, the site is posing an unacceptable risk to the environment; or

c. Removal is required to facilitate a major infrastructure project.

It must be demonstrated that any waste can be handled and if necessary removed from the site without posing additional risk to human health or safety, or to the environment.

Planning Conditions and Obligations

11.88 By its nature, minerals and waste related development has the potential to have a significant impact on the locality in which it occurs. The Mineral and Waste Planning Authorities will only grant planning permission were appropriate measures and controls are in place to regulate and mitigate these impacts. Normally such measures are delivered through planning conditions. However in appropriate circumstances they will be negotiated and secured as planning obligations (legal agreements) in association with a grant of planning permission.

11.89 Such agreements are an effective means of ensuring that through appropriate controls, including off site mitigation, and the timely delivery of adequate infrastructure to support and deliver good quality development; long term benefits such as meeting biodiversity objectives and opportunities for greater public access are provided. Items provided as part a section 106 agreement must be necessary, relevant to planning and directly related to the proposed development in nature, scale and kind.

11.90 In considering the opportunities minerals and waste developments may provide, the Minerals and Waste Planning Authorities may prepare and have regard to planning obligations guidance, in the form of supplementary planning documents. In the case of Cambridgeshire such guidance may be prepared in partnership with the district or city councils. However the nature of minerals and waste development means that each are unique in terms of their location, characteristics and the opportunities they might offer in terms of wider environmental benefits and therefore it is not possible to be prescriptive in terms of issues that might be covered by legal agreements. Examples of items covered in legal agreements relating to minerals and waste development include:-

- appropriate catchment areas for waste management facilities
- traffic management including vehicle routeing arrangements
- off site highway works including provision or funding for improvements and maintenance
- transfer / dedication of public open space and/or rights of way
- movement or protection of protected species and/or enhancement of existing habitats
- off site landscape works
- long term aftercare of restored sites
- long term management / enhancement of existing / newly created habitats
- revocation of previous planning permissions
- off site monitoring of impacts e.g. hydrogeology and mitigation

11.91 All minerals and waste management development have the potential to adversely affect the environment. This is largely due to the nature of the material being handled or the method of processing, treatment and/or disposal or the scale of operations and the long-term implications of the development The following list provides an indication of some of the issues that a planning application would need to address in order to give the Minerals and Waste Planning Authorities adequate information to be able to fully consider the proposal.

11.92 It should be appreciated that the following list is a guide only, it is not exhaustive, and some items may only be relevant to mineral development or some types of waste development :

a. a full description of the proposed development including the processes involved, layout, design of buildings, plant, operational areas, haul roads, details of the height, massing and external appearance of the proposed development as appropriate.

b. Geological investigation data demonstrating the depth and extent of the mineral deposit

c. the need for the development (in particular waste) and markets to be served

d. proposals for the recovery of resources and/or energy (including combined heat and power, anaerobic digestion and landfill gas extraction)

e. the estimated life of the operation; rate of mineral extraction/infilling

f. days and hours of operation

g. type and quantity of waste to be deposited or handled at the site, including estimated annual throughput, and arrangements for the disposal of residues

h. employment opportunities arising from the development

i. transport arrangements; including mode of transport, distance from waste arisings, access and routeing and the impact on the existing highway network, traffic movements where appropriate Transport Plans will be sought

j. the impact of the waste development on the landscape, including visual impact, landscaping proposals, management of existing screening and landscape features, fencing, new planting and maintenance proposals, with reference to the Cambridgeshire Landscape Guidelines

k. an assessment of land stability on the site itself and its environs

l. existing features of nature conservation, geological, and wildlife value on the site and surrounding area

m. the impact of the development on listed buildings, conservation areas, historic landscapes, parks or gardens

n. the impacts of development (including post restoration) on water resources, abstraction rights, drainage, flood prevention and water courses on the site and the surrounding area

o. the geological and hydrological suitability of the site and its environs

p. the impact of development on scheduled ancient monuments and other areas of archaeological interest, including where appropriate proposals for the preservation or excavation and recording of features

q. the impact of the development on public rights of way and access to the countryside, including where necessary proposals for diverting, enhancing or extending public access

r. the impact of the development on the extent and quality of agricultural land grades 1, 2, and 3a, including any proposals for restoration, and the impact on the viability and structure of agricultural holdings. Where relevant an agricultural land classification survey will be required which has been carried out in accordance with the 'Revised Guidelines and Criteria for Grading the Quality of Agricultural Land' published by MAFF in 1998

s. the impact of the development on aircraft movements by virtue of bird strike hazard

t. compatibility with existing or proposed neighbouring land uses

u. measures to protect local amenities

v. measures to control or prevent land contamination, light pollution, noise, smell, dust, birds and vermin, litter and any emissions associated with operations

w. the local impact of emissions to atmosphere of any product gases resulting from energy from waste facilities. Such impacts to be quantified and modelled to produce maximum ground level concentrations of gases referenced against nationally acceptable air quality standards

x. method and programme of working, including where appropriate depth, direction and phasing

y. a detailed restoration scheme, addressing where appropriate gas and leachate infrastructure, methods and machinery for handling and storage of soils, pre and post settlement levels, final contours, and relationship of the final landform with the surrounding area

z. the planned after-use for quarry/landfill sites, including a 5 year aftercare scheme

11.93 Planning applications for minerals and waste management development should be accompanied by a supporting statement and detailed plans illustrating the scale, nature and extent of the proposal. The supporting statement should evaluate the development against the issues identified above and state the measures proposed to mitigate any adverse impact. The provision of detailed information will reduce delays by enabling a clear understanding of the proposal and its potential impacts by the Minerals and Waste Planning Authorities, consultees and the public. In addition, applicants are encouraged to undertake their own consultation with the local community before proposals are submitted and, as appropriate, during the decision-making process and operational period.

12 Implementation and Monitoring

Introduction

12.1 The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 requires the production of an Annual Monitoring Report to be submitted to the Secretary of State. Reports will cover periods of 12 months from 1 April to 31 March and be submitted by the end of the calendar year. The primary purpose of the Annual Monitoring Reports is to report on:

- progress on implementation of the Minerals and Waste Development Scheme and preparation of Minerals and Waste Development Documents; and
- the extent to which policies in Minerals and Waste Development Documents are being achieved.

12.2 The annual monitoring of planning objectives, policies, targets and milestones is an important tool providing feedback for consideration of any corrective measures necessary through the cycle of Plan / Monitor / Manage.

Monitoring Objectives

Implementation of the Local Development Scheme:

- To assess whether the timetable and milestones for the preparation of documents set out in the local development scheme have been met or progress is being made towards meeting them or, where they are not being met or not on track to being achieved, the reasons why
- To address the steps to be taken to accelerate the completion of the local development documents if progress is falling behind the targets and milestones contained in the local development scheme

Implementation of Plan Policies and Proposals:

- To assess whether policies and related targets in local development documents (or saved policies) have been met or progress is being made towards meeting them or, where they are not being met or not on track to being achieved, the reasons why.
- To assess what impact the policies are having in respect of national and regional targets and any other targets identified in local development documents
- To assess what significant effects implementation of the policies is having on the social, environmental and economic objectives by which sustainability is defined and whether these effects are as intended.
- To assess whether the policies in the local development document need adjusting or replacing because they are not working as intended.
- To assess whether the policies need changing to reflect changes in national or regional policy.
- To identify the actions needed to achieve any change in policies arising from the monitoring of policies and targets.

Preparation of the Annual Monitoring Report

- To identify any problems and limitations encountered in preparation of the Annual Monitoring Report and how they will be overcome in subsequent reports.

Targets and Indicators

Process:

Target	Indicators
To meet the timetable for LDD preparation contained in the Cambridgeshire & Peterborough LDS	Compliance with dates contained in the Authorities LDS's.

Contextual and Significant Effects indicators:

Target	Indicators
To examine the impact of minerals and waste development upon sustainability objectives and targets, residential amenity, landscape and natural resources, biodiversity, nature conservation, highways and transport	To be drawn from SEA
To ensure progress on the delivery of sustainable communities, including infrastructure, is matched by an adequate supply of aggregates with reference to national strategy, RSS and LDF targets	a) Cambridgeshire and Peterborough annual housing supply report b) Production of primary land won aggregates from annual minerals survey c) Production of secondary / recycled aggregates from annual minerals survey
To ensure progress on the delivery of sustainable communities, including infrastructure, is supported by an adequate supply of local waste management facilities, in appropriate locations, with reference to national waste strategy, RSS and LDF targets	a) Cambridgeshire and Peterborough annual housing supply report b) Provision of sustainable waste management facilities / capacity from annual survey

Core Output Indicators:

Target	Indicator
To meet national, regional and LDD targets for primary aggregates	Production of primary land won aggregates from annual minerals survey
To meet national, regional and LDD targets for secondary/recycled aggregates	Production of secondary/recycled aggregates from annual minerals survey
To meet national, regional and LDD targets for various categories of waste management facilities	Capacity of new waste management facilities by type from annual waste survey
To meet national, regional and local targets for various categories of municipal waste.	Amount of municipal waste arising, and managed by management type, and the percentage each management type represents of the waste managed from annual waste survey

Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Minerals and Waste Development Plan Local Indicators

Implementation and Monitoring of the Minerals Strategy

12.3 The strategy for mineral provision within the Plan has been divided up to make separate provision for the main minerals currently being worked within the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough.

12.4 Sand and gravel for use as aggregates is the most extensively worked mineral and occurs over a large parts of the Plan area. Aggregates are key to the delivery of planned growth in the County and provision has been made to meet the apportionment figure of 2.82 mtpa. However in order to ensure a steady supply of sand and gravel to the construction industry can be maintained, provision is being made to maintain production capacity at 3 mtpa from 3 production areas.

12.5 The northern production area is centred on Peterborough and incorporates the northern part of the Plan. Here the strategy is dependant upon maintaining production levels throughout the plan period. To achieve this reliance is being placed on the additional reserves being brought forward from three areas. 2 will be extensions to existing quarries, and the third site, Kings Delph is dependant on the workings associated with the brick clay extraction. The likely timescale of this site coming forward has been discussed with the operator of the brickworks and the timing considered in the context of the strategy. Whilst a detailed assessment of development impacts and mitigation techniques will be required as part of the development control process no major obstacles are anticipated to the delivery of the Plan

12.6 For the Earith/Mepal production area, the strategy relies on this area to be providing nearly half the required annual tonnage of sand and gravel by 2010. During the majority of the Plan period, a large proportion of this will come from areas which already have the benefit of planning permission. However, towards the end of the plan period significant new areas of working will be required. Proposals will need to be demonstrate that they can address the requirements of the Block Fen / Langwood Fen Master Plan. This includes strategic flood water storage capacity and wetland habitat creation, and as well as demonstrating that additional working in the vicinity of the Ouse Washes would not have an detrimental impact on this internationally important wetland habitat.

12.7 The third production area , Central, covers the areas outside the northern area and Earith / Mepal area and makes provision for workings close to important growth areas and key settlements. Within this area reliance is being placed on the planned supply being met by existing permitted reserves and site specific allocations. Although a detailed assessment of development impacts and mitigation techniques will be required as part of the development control process, having examined the potential constraints through the detailed site selection process it is reasonable to assume that the selected sites would be brought forward and be capable of being worked during the plan period. Reserves at the Needingworth site are an extension to an existing site, which owing to the phasing of the existing site relative to the allocation, are likely to be brought forward early in the plan period. The site at Cottenham/Landbeach is also an extension to an existing permitted site. New reserves are not expected to be making a contribution to aggregate supply for the early part of the plan period.

12.8 Overall the implementation of the sand and gravel strategy is in the early part of the plan period dependant on existing permitted reserves continuing to be worked. As these are exhausted, and a number of older quarried close, provision through site specific allocations will be made for new areas to be worked. The site specific allocations put forward will contain proven economic reserves of sand and gravel and are be available for extraction.

12.9 In terms of other minerals provision is made for brickclay to ensure continuity of supply of raw material to the Whittlesey brickworks during the plan period and beyond. Although the currently permitted Must Farm site contains adequate reserves to supply the brickworks for most of the plan period, the Council's are aware that there are other development pressures which may affect a significant part of the Must Farm reserve. The Kings Delph site is long term strategic site by allocating it; the Plan is making provision for it to come forward at an earlier stage if the Must Farm site cannot be fully worked. The site is known to contain proven clay reserves and is available for extraction. The operator of the brickworks is in a position of being able control of the future availability of both the Must Farm and Kings Delph sites to ensure security of supply for the Plan period.

12.10 Overall the minerals strategy is reliant on the assumption that the allocated sites will come forward in a timely fashion to meet the predicted demand. A role of the AMR is to monitor production and reserves on an annual basis and the number of applications coming forward extraction. If it becomes clear that the site specific allocations are not coming forward as planning applications as anticipated alternative mineral sites would need to be identified through a review of the Core Strategy and / or Site Specific Plan.

12.11 The strategy is also reliant on the assumption that the existing permitted sites and allocated sites remain available during the Plan period to allow the deposit to be worked to its full extent. In order to achieve this mineral safeguarding areas and mineral consultation areas have been identified in order to prevent development being permitted that might prejudice future working. Delivery of this part of the strategy will require close working with the local planning authorities to protect these areas and allow future mineral extraction to take place.

12.12 Appropriate development control policies have been developed to ensure the delivery of the objectives by setting out the criteria to assess applications. These will be delivered by the mineral planning authorities through the development control process.

12.13 Set out in the table below are the objectives of the mineral strategy together with the mechanisms for delivery. In a number of cases it is not possible to set a specific target however it is possible to measure the effectiveness of the policy to see how far it is influencing mineral development.

Objective	Policy	Indicator	Implementation Mechanism	Delivered by	When	How monitored
To ensure suitable provision is made through site specific allocations for sustainable waste facilities to manage the waste of Cambridgeshire and Peterborough over the plan period, and for the disposal of the apportioned waste residues from London	CS12 CS14 CS15 CS16 CS19 CS20 CS21 CS29	Ensure that there is adequate capacity to accommodate waste expect to be managed in the Plan area	Site specific allocations decisions Development control decisions	CCC & PCC Environment Agency	Ongoing throughout the plan period	Annual survey of waste management facilities, review of data collected by the Environment Agency for Licensed Waste management sites
To develop a network of waste management facilities which will be located having regard to climate change, and key factors including the location and amount of waste arising, minimisation of movement of waste	CS2 CS15 CS16 CS17 CS20 CS21	Ensure that there is adequate capacity to accommodate waste expect to be managed in the Plan area	Site specific allocations decisions Development control decisions	CCC & PCC	Ongoing throughout the plan period	Annual survey of waste management facilities Annual monitoring of development control decisions
To contribute to ensuring regional self-sufficiency in the management of waste, and to seek self-sufficiency within the Plan area where practical and in accordance with the proximate management of waste	CS2 CS15 CS18 CS19 CS20	Ensure that there is adequate capacity to accommodate waste expect to be managed in the Plan area	Site specific allocations	CCC & PCC	Ongoing throughout the plan period	Annual survey of waste management facilities

Objective	Policy	Indicator	Implementation Mechanism	Delivered by	When	How monitored
	CS29					
To ensure that all major new developments undertake sustainable waste management practices which will include the provision of temporary waste management facilities which will be in place throughout the construction of the development	CS7 CS2 CS18 CS28	Ensuring at least 18% of aggregate needs are met from recycled and secondary aggregate sources.	Site specific allocations in minerals and waste LDF. Appropriate polices in district LDFs	CCC & PCC Local planning authorities	Ongoing throughout the plan period	Monitoring of Waste Audits on construction sites Annual survey of waste management facilities
To use construction and demolition waste in the creation of strategic new habitat to complement the internationally important Ouse Washes	CS2 CS20	Creation of 480 hectares of lowland wet grassland through inert waste disposal at a rate of 0.5m m3 per annum	Site specific allocations and Block Fen / Langwood Fen Master Plan	CCC	Inert waste disposal from 2011 onwards. Progressive habitat creation following mineral extraction and inert fill	Annual monitoring of development control decisions Production of secondary/recycled aggregates from annual minerals survey
To identify planning policy criteria by which to assess waste development proposals, ensure effective planning control and the appropriate locations and distribution of waste management facilities	CS18 CS19	Development of criteria based policies	Policies drafted in appropriate DPDs Development control decisions	CCC & PCC	Adoption of the LDF	Criteria Policies adopted in Plan

Objective	Policy	Indicator	Implementation Mechanism	Delivered by	When	How monitored
To encourage waste management practices which do not incur unacceptable adverse impact on the local and global environment or endanger human health in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough	CS22 CS40 CS41 CS43 CS44 CS46	No planning permission granted that would cause harm to local and global environment or endanger human health	Development of appropriate policies Development control decisions	CCC & PCC	Ongoing throughout the plan period	Annual monitoring of development control decisions
To encourage waste management practices which minimise, counter (through off-set arrangements), or eliminate contributions to climate change, including the minimisation of green house gases	CS22 CS24 CS34	No net increase in carbon emissions arising as a result of the development of new waste management facilities	Development of appropriate policies Development control decisions	CCC & PCC Environment Agency	Ongoing throughout the plan period	Annual monitoring of development control decisions
To ensure that waste management sites are resilient to the impacts of climate change at the local level	CS22 CS24	All proposals accommodating the potential of impacts of climate change in the design	Development of appropriate policies Development control decisions	CCC & PCC	Ongoing throughout the plan period	Annual monitoring of development control decisions
To ensure high quality in terms of design and operation of waste management facilities in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough which will involve the preparation of Supplementary Planning Documents	CS24 CS28	All applications meeting the requirements of the Supplementary Planning Design Guidance	Development control decisions Supplementary Planning Design Guidance	CCC & PCC	Ongoing throughout the plan period	Annual monitoring of development control decisions

Objective	Policy	Indicator	Implementation Mechanism	Delivered by	When	How monitored
To encourage sustainable transport of waste by alterative means e.g. rail and water	CS23 CS32	No specific target set, measured to assess impact of the plan policies	Development control decisions	CCC &PCC, Network Rail, Environment Agency, Inland Waterways	Ongoing throughout the plan period	Annual monitoring of development control decisions
To protect the ground and surface water resources of Cambridgeshire and Peterborough	CS17 CS24 CS34 CS39 CS46	No ground and surface water resources adversely affected by waste management	Development control decisions	PCC & CCC Environment Agency	Ongoing throughout the plan period	Annual monitoring of development control decisions
To safeguard and enhance the distinct landscapes of Cambridgeshire and Peterborough including the wet fens, river valleys, chalk and limestone uplands	CS24 CS33 CS34 CS45	No specific target set, measured to assess impact of the plan policies	Development control decisions	PCC & CCC	Ongoing throughout the plan period	Annual monitoring of development control decisions

Objective	Policy	Indicator	Implementation Mechanism	Delivered by	When	How monitored
To protect and enhance the biodiversity and historic environment, including designated sites, of Cambridgeshire and Peterborough	CS24 CS34 CS35 CS36 CS39	No designated sites (SSSI, SAC, SPA, Ramsar, County Wildlife Sites, conservation area SAM) adversely affected by waste management development No protected species adversely affected by waste management development	Development control decisions	PCC & CCC	Ongoing throughout the plan period	Annual monitoring of development control decisions
To safeguard the residential amenity of new and existing communities in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough	CS24 CS32 CS34 CS37 CS41	No adverse impact on residential impact as a result of waste related development	Development control decisions	PCC & CCC	Ongoing throughout the plan period	Number of complaints about the adverse impacts from waste management related developments granted planning permission since the adoption of the Plan
To allow scope for new technology and innovation in waste management in the Plan area e.g. exemplar projects in handling and processing of waste	CS15	No specific target set, measured to assess impact of the plan policies	Development control decisions	PCC & CCC	Ongoing throughout the plan period	Annual monitoring of development control decisions

Objective	Policy	Indicator	Implementation Mechanism	Delivered by	When	How monitored
To determine waste planning applications in the light of the principles for sustainable waste management i.e. sustainability, regional self-sufficiency, proximate management of waste, and the waste hierarchy	CS2 CS14 CS16 CS18 CS19 CS20 CS28 CS29 CS45	All planning applications to be determined in accordance with the waste hierarchy	Development control decisions	PCC & CCC	Ongoing throughout the plan period	Annual monitoring of development control decisions
To ensure the sustainable use of soils in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough	CS38	No specific target set, measured to assess impact of the plan policies	Development control decisions in liaison when appropriate with Natural England and the Government Office (Defra)	CCC & PCC	Ongoing throughout the plan period	Annual monitoring
To safeguard waste management sites from incompatible development that may prejudice the waste use, through the designation of Waste Consultation Areas	CS30	Number of planning decisions that affect waste consultation areas Number of planning decisions that are permitted in waste safeguarded areas	Mapping safeguarded and waste consultation areas	PCC & CCC Local Planning Authorities	Ongoing throughout Plan period	Monitoring of planning decisions made by local planning authorities

Objective	Policy	Indicator	Implementation Mechanism	Delivered by	When	How monitored
Earith / Mepal (Block Fen / Langwood Fen) Area - to establish at least 3 long term construction waste recycling facilities capable of recycling up to 50%, increasing to 70%, of construction waste by 2026	CS5 CS7	Number and performance of construction waste facilities	Block Fen / Langwood Fen Master Plan Allocations in the Site Specific Proposals Plan	CCC Minerals / Waste Industry	Ongoing throughout the Plan period	Annual monitoring of development control decision Annual waste survey
Earith / Mepal (Block Fen / Langwood Fen) Area - to ensure there is no adverse impact on the Ouse Washes through landfill and restoration, through well planned and designed and controlled working and restoration	CS5 CS20 CS27	No detriment impact to Ouse Washes	Block Fen / Langwood Fen Master Plan Requirement for an ecological management plan including an annual monitoring regime as part of any planning permission granted in vicinity of the Ouse Washes	CCC Minerals and Waste Industry	Ongoing throughout the Plan period and beyond	Reporting on an annual basis in line with an agreed ecological management plan
Earith / Mepal (Block Fen / Langwood Fen) Area - to secure through the creation of lowland wet grassland and the disposal of inert waste the 'sealing' of the southern boundary of the Forty Foot, enabling restoration of navigation	CS5 CS27	Sealing of the Southern boundary of the Forty foot	Block Fen / Langwood Fen Master Plan	CCC Minerals and Waste Industry	Ongoing throughout the Plan period and beyond	Monitoring of planning decisions Annual site monitoring

Objective	Policy	Indicator	Implementation Mechanism	Delivered by	When	How monitored
Earith / Mepal (Block Fen / Langwood Fen) Area - to address the traffic management in the area i.e. movements associated with use of the land for waste management and recreation	CS5 CS32	Access taken off existing roundabout junction off the A142 at Block Fen. Improvements to Block Fen Drove secured. Routeing arrangements and HCV signage in place for mineral and waste management traffic to principally use the Primary Roads (as defined in the adopted Cambridgeshire Local Transport Plan).	Block Fen / Langwood Fen Master Plan	CCC Minerals and Waste Industry	Ongoing throughout the Plan period and beyond	Monitoring of planning decisions (including S106 agreements)

Table 12.4 Objectives Of the Waste Strategy Together With The Mechanisms For Delivery

Implementation and Monitoring of the Waste Strategy

12.14 The strategy for waste is based on ensuring a distribution of sites within the Plan area, broadly based in a pattern which reflects the main source of waste arisings, to provide the capacity required to meet the needs of the Plan area together within any necessary imports. The dispersed and variable nature of waste and the wide variety of sources makes the collection of reliable data more difficult for waste than for minerals planning.

12.15 The Plan is based on the best data available collected from a variety of sources, however to prepare the Plan a number of assumptions are required in order to forecast likely future requirements. Where possible site specific allocations will be identified which together with existing waste management capacity will meet the anticipated needs. The detailed site selection process will examine the potential constraints relating to each site and identify sites where it is reasonable to assume future waste management uses would be allowed.

12.16 In addition to site specific allocations a number of areas of search will be identified. These relate to areas where it is considered that there is either potential to accommodate waste management uses or where it is considered new waste management uses should be provided as part of major new area of development. In both cases it will not been possible to identify a specific site owing either to existing constraints, or any waste management use would need to be developed in association with other development. In the case of major new areas of development, the identification of possible sites can only take place in the context of the overall development e.g. Through master planning, that in many cases has yet to be carried undertaken. The Council's consider that waste management facilities should be developed in association with major new areas of development and will seek to work with landowners, developers and local planning authorities to ensure suitable waste management facilities are incorporated into the overall layout to at the very least accommodate the additional waste arisings which will result from the new development.

12.17 The site allocations, including areas of search, will be identified on the basis that they will be available to manage a range of waste management uses to accommodate the bulk of waste arisings across the plan area. It is acknowledged that in a number of cases the future requirements for waste management are not clear and that given the nature of waste management, it is not possible to make site allocations for all types of waste facility. It is also anticipated that over the Plan period there will be changes in legislation which will have a direct impact on waste management. The implications of these changes are not always apparent. Criteria based policies have therefore also been developed to assess proposal for waste management uses not on allocated sites and to allow for an element of flexibility to accommodate likely changes of over the plan period. The criteria based policies also allow for consideration of proposals as alternatives to the site specific allocations in the event these prove not to be available. Appropriate development control policies have been developed to ensure the delivery of the objectives by setting out the criteria to assess applications.

12.18 The strategy is reliant on the assumption that the existing permitted sites and allocated sites remain available for waste management uses. In order to achieve this provision is made for waste consultation and waste water treatment works safeguarding areas around sites to prevent development being permitted that might prejudice future working. Delivery of this part of the strategy will require close working with the local planning authorities to protect these areas and allow future mineral extraction to take place.

12.19 For the most part the objectives will be delivered by the Waste Planning Authorities through the development control process. However, there are also key roles for example in delivering waste minimisation where other bodies such as national Government, the Environment Agency and the local planning authorities have a key role.

12.20 Monitoring the Plan is primarily for the Waste Planning Authorities to carry out. However, there is a key role for the Environment Agency, the waste disposal authorities, the waste industry and Anglian Water to assist in the collection of relevant waste arising and capacity data to assist in this process.

12.21 Set out in the table below are the objectives of the waste strategy together with the mechanisms for delivery. In a number of cases, it is not possible to set a specific target, however it is possible to measure the effectiveness of the policy to see how far it is influencing waste development.

Objective	Policy	Indicator	Implementation Mechanism	Delivered by	When	How monitored
To ensure suitable provision is made through site specific allocations for sustainable waste facilities to manage the waste of Cambridgeshire and Peterborough over the plan period, and for the disposal of the apportioned waste residues from London	CS12 CS14 CS15 CS16 CS19 CS20 CS21 CS29	Ensure that there is adequate capacity to accommodate waste expect to be managed in the Plan area	Site specific allocations decisions Development control decisions	CCC & PCC Environment Agency	Ongoing throughout the plan period	Annual survey of waste management facilities, review of data collected by the Environment Agency for Licensed Waste management sites
To develop a network of waste management facilities which will be located having regard to climate change, and key factors including the location and amount of waste arising, minimisation of movement of waste	CS2 CS15 CS16 CS17 CS20 CS21	Ensure that there is adequate capacity to accommodate waste expect to be managed in the Plan area	Site specific allocations decisions Development control decisions	CCC & PCC	Ongoing throughout the plan period	Annual survey of waste management facilities Annual monitoring of development control decisions
To contribute to ensuring regional self-sufficiency in the management of waste, and to seek self-sufficiency within the Plan area where practical and	CS2 CS15 CS18 CS19 CS20	Ensure that there is adequate capacity to accommodate waste expect to be managed in the Plan area	Site specific allocations	CCC & PCC	Ongoing throughout the plan period	Annual survey of waste management facilities

Objective	Policy	Indicator	Implementation Mechanism	Delivered by	When	How monitored
in accordance with the proximate management of waste	CS29					
To ensure that all major new developments undertake sustainable waste management practices which will include the provision of temporary waste management facilities which will be in place throughout the construction of the development	CS7 CS2 CS18 CS28	Ensuring at least 18% of aggregate needs are met from recycled and secondary aggregate sources.	Site specific allocations in minerals and waste LDF. Appropriate polices in district LDFs	CCC & PCC Local planning authorities	Ongoing throughout the plan period	Monitoring of Waste Audits on construction sites Annual survey of waste management facilities
To use construction and demolition waste in the creation of strategic new habitat to complement the internationally important Ouse Washes	CS2 CS20	Creation of 480 hectares of lowland wet grassland through inert waste disposal at a rate of 0.5m m3 per annum	Site specific allocations and Block Fen / Langwood Fen Master Plan	CCC	Inert waste disposal from 2011 onwards. Progressive habitat creation following mineral extraction and inert fill	Annual monitoring of development control decisions Production of secondary/recycled aggregates from annual minerals survey
To identify planning policy criteria by which to assess waste development proposals, ensure effective planning control and the appropriate locations and distribution of waste management facilities	CS18 CS19	Development of criteria based policies	Policies drafted in appropriate DPDs Development control decisions	CCC & PCC	Adoption of the LDF	Criteria Policies adopted in Plan

Objective	Policy	Indicator	Implementation Mechanism	Delivered by	When	How monitored
To encourage waste management practices which do not incur unacceptable adverse impact on the local and global environment or endanger human health in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough	CS22 CS40 CS41 CS43 CS44 CS46	No planning permission granted that would cause harm to local and global environment or endanger human health	Development of appropriate policies Development control decisions	CCC & PCC	Ongoing throughout the plan period	Annual monitoring of development control decisions
To encourage waste management practices which minimise, counter (through off-set arrangements), or eliminate contributions to climate change, including the minimisation of green house gases	CS22 CS24 CS34	No net increase in carbon emissions arising as a result of the development of new waste management facilities	Development of appropriate policies Development control decisions	CCC & PCC Environment Agency	Ongoing throughout the plan period	Annual monitoring of development control decisions
To ensure that waste management sites are resilient to the impacts of climate change at the local level	CS22 CS24	All proposals accommodating the potential of impacts of climate change in the design	Development of appropriate policies Development control decisions	CCC & PCC	Ongoing throughout the plan period	Annual monitoring of development control decisions

Objective	Policy	Indicator	Implementation Mechanism	Delivered by	When	How monitored
To ensure high quality in terms of design and operation of waste management facilities in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough which will involve the preparation of Supplementary Planning Documents	CS24 CS28	All applications meeting the requirements of the Supplementary Planning Design Guidance	Development control decisions Supplementary Planning Design Guidance	CCC & PCC	Ongoing throughout the plan period	Annual monitoring of development control decisions
To encourage sustainable transport of waste by alterative means e.g. rail and water	CS23 CS32	No specific target set, measured to assess impact of the plan policies	Development control decisions	CCC &PCC, Network Rail, Environment Agency, Inland Waterways	Ongoing throughout the plan period	Annual monitoring of development control decisions
To protect the ground and surface water resources of Cambridgeshire and Peterborough	CS17 CS24 CS34 CS39 CS46	No ground and surface water resources adversely affected by waste management	Development control decisions	PCC & CCC Environment Agency	Ongoing throughout the plan period	Annual monitoring of development control decisions
To safeguard and enhance the distinct landscapes of Cambridgeshire and	CS24 CS33 CS34	No specific target set, measured to assess impact of the plan policies	Development control decisions	PCC & CCC	Ongoing throughout the plan period	Annual monitoring of development control decisions

Objective	Policy	Indicator	Implementation Mechanism	Delivered by	When	How monitored
Peterborough including the wet fens, river valleys, chalk and limestone uplands	CS45					
To protect and enhance the biodiversity and historic environment, including designated sites, of Cambridgeshire and Peterborough	CS24 CS34 CS35 CS36 CS39	No designated sites (SSSI, SAC, SPA, Ramsar, County Wildlife Sites, conservation area SAM) adversely affected by waste management development No protected species adversely affected by waste management development	Development control decisions	PCC & CCC	Ongoing throughout the plan period	Annual monitoring of development control decisions
To safeguard the residential amenity of new and existing communities in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough	CS24 CS32 CS34 CS37 CS41	No adverse impact on residential impact as a result of waste related development	Development control decisions	PCC & CCC	Ongoing throughout the plan period	Number of complaints about the adverse impacts from waste management related developments granted planning permission since the adoption of the Plan

Objective	Policy	Indicator	Implementation Mechanism	Delivered by	When	How monitored
To allow scope for new technology and innovation in waste management in the Plan area e.g. exemplar projects in handling and processing of waste	CS15	No specific target set, measured to assess impact of the plan policies	Development control decisions	PCC & CCC	Ongoing throughout the plan period	Annual monitoring of development control decisions
To determine waste planning applications in the light of the principles for sustainable waste management i.e. sustainability, regional self-sufficiency, proximate management of waste, and the waste hierarchy	CS2 CS14 CS16 CS18 CS19 CS20 CS28 CS29 CS45	All planning applications to be determined in accordance with the waste hierarchy	Development control decisions	PCC & CCC	Ongoing throughout the plan period	Annual monitoring of development control decisions
To ensure the sustainable use of soils in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough	CS38	No specific target set, measured to assess impact of the plan policies	Development control decisions in liaison when appropriate with Natural England and the Government Office (Defra)	CCC & PCC	Ongoing throughout the plan period	Annual monitoring

Objective	Policy	Indicator	Implementation Mechanism	Delivered by	When	How monitored
To safeguard waste management sites from incompatible development that may prejudice the waste use, through the designation of Waste Consultation Areas	CS30	Number of planning decisions that affect waste consultation areas Number of planning decisions that are permitted in waste safeguarded areas	Mapping safeguarded and waste consultation areas	PCC & CCC Local Planning Authorities	Ongoing throughout Plan period	Monitoring of planning decisions made by local planning authorities
Earith / Mepal (Block Fen / Langwood Fen) Area - to establish at least 3 long term construction waste recycling facilities capable of recycling up to 50%, increasing to 70%, of construction waste by 2026	CS5 CS7	Number and performance of construction waste facilities	Block Fen / Langwood Fen Master Plan Allocations in the Site Specific Proposals Plan	CCC Minerals / Waste Industry	Ongoing throughout the Plan period	Annual monitoring of development control decision Annual waste survey
Earith / Mepal (Block Fen / Langwood Fen) Area - to ensure there is no adverse impact on the Ouse Washes through landfill and restoration, through well planned and designed and controlled working and restoration	CS5 CS20 CS27	No detriment impact to Ouse Washes	Block Fen / Langwood Fen Master Plan Requirement for an ecological management plan including an	CCC Minerals and Waste Industry	Ongoing throughout the Plan period and beyond	Reporting on an annual basis in line with an agreed ecological management plan

Objective	Policy	Indicator	Implementation Mechanism	Delivered by	When	How monitored
			annual monitoring regime as part of any planning permission granted in vicinity of the Ouse Washes			
Earith / Mepal (Block Fen / Langwood Fen) Area - to secure through the creation of lowland wet grassland and the disposal of inert waste the 'sealing' of the southern boundary of the Forty Foot, enabling restoration of navigation	CS5 CS27	Sealing of the Southern boundary of the Forty foot	Block Fen / Langwood Fen Master Plan	CCC Minerals and Waste Industry	Ongoing throughout the Plan period and beyond	Monitoring of planning decisions Annual site monitoring

Objective	Policy	Indicator	Implementation Mechanism	Delivered by	When	How monitored
Earith / Mepal (Block Fen / Langwood Fen) Area - to address the traffic management in the area i.e. movements associated with use of the land for waste management and recreation	CS5 CS32	Access taken off existing roundabout junction off the A142 at Block Fen. Improvements to Block Fen Drove secured. Routeing arrangements and HCV signage in place for mineral and waste management traffic to principally use the Primary Roads (as defined in the adopted Cambridgeshire Local Transport Plan).	Block Fen / Langwood Fen Master Plan	CCC Minerals and Waste Industry	Ongoing throughout the Plan period and beyond	Monitoring of planning decisions (including S106 agreements)

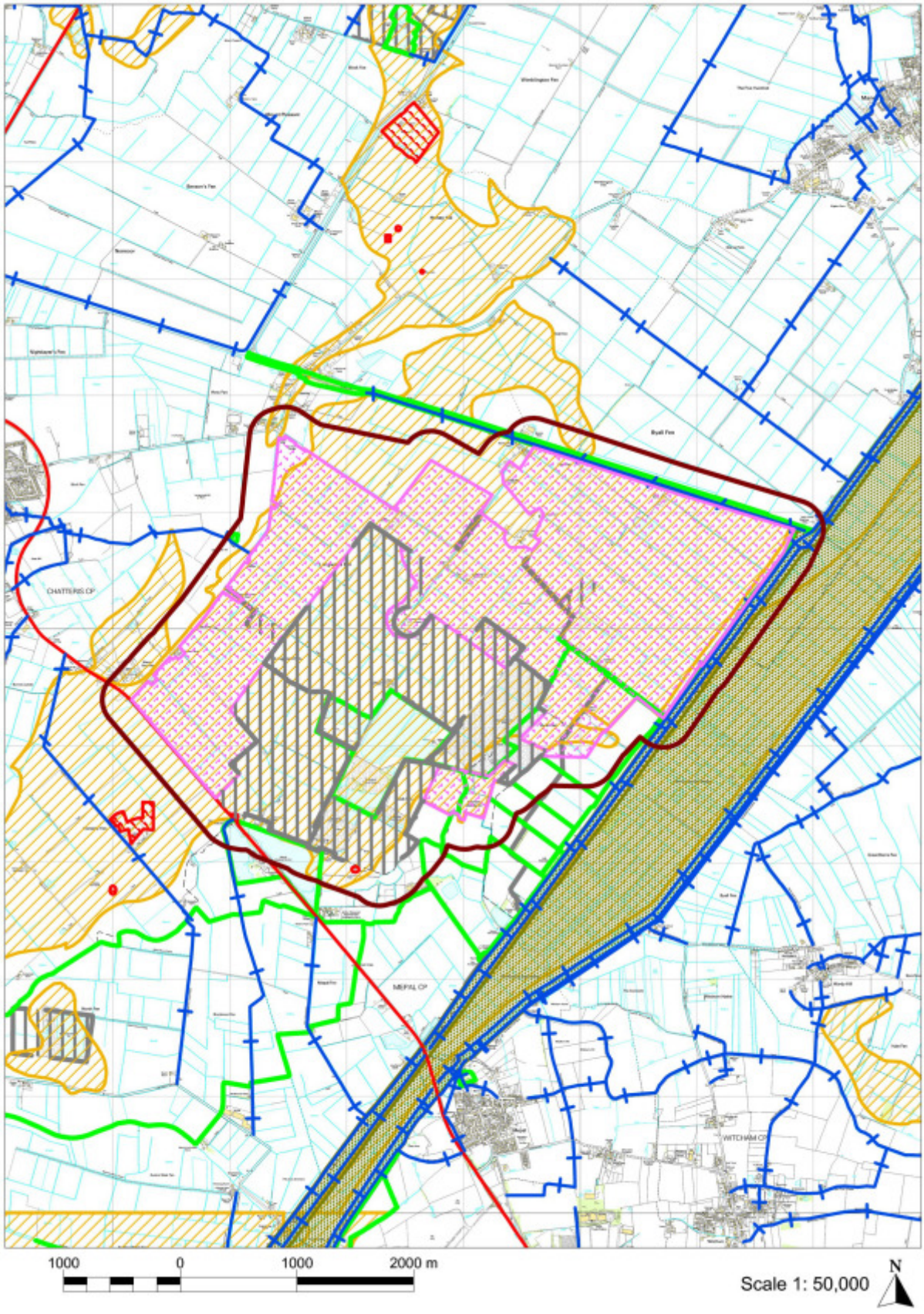
Table 12.5 Objectives Of the Waste Strategy Together With The Mechanisms For Delivery

Appendix A Core Strategy Allocations

Core Strategy Allocations

Picture A.1

Block Fen / Langwood Fen (Mineral)



Site Name	Block Fen / Langwood Fen
Description of Proposed Use	Mineral Extraction: Sand and Gravel
Estimated Reserve	24 million tonnes (10 million tonnes up to 2026) (14 million tonnes post 2026)
Area	743.2 ha
Approximate Timescale	Ongoing throughout Plan period and
District	Fenland and East Cambridgeshire
Parish	Mepal and Chatteris
Grid Ref	TL 455 855

Site Characteristics
• Located adjacent to the Ouse Washes a RAMSAR, SPA, SAC, and SSSI site, and County Wildlife Sites • This site lies adjacent to land with the benefit of planning permission for mineral extraction • Could potentially utilise existing fixed plant and equipment available on existing site • Only acceptable access would be off the existing Block Fen roundabout on the A141 • Known economic resource of good quality sand and gravel • There is evidence within and surrounding the site of archaeological remains, and there is a high probability that there are remains that have not yet been recovered • Grade 2 agricultural land • Sensitive receptors to the south west corner of the site and north west corner and outlying properties around the site

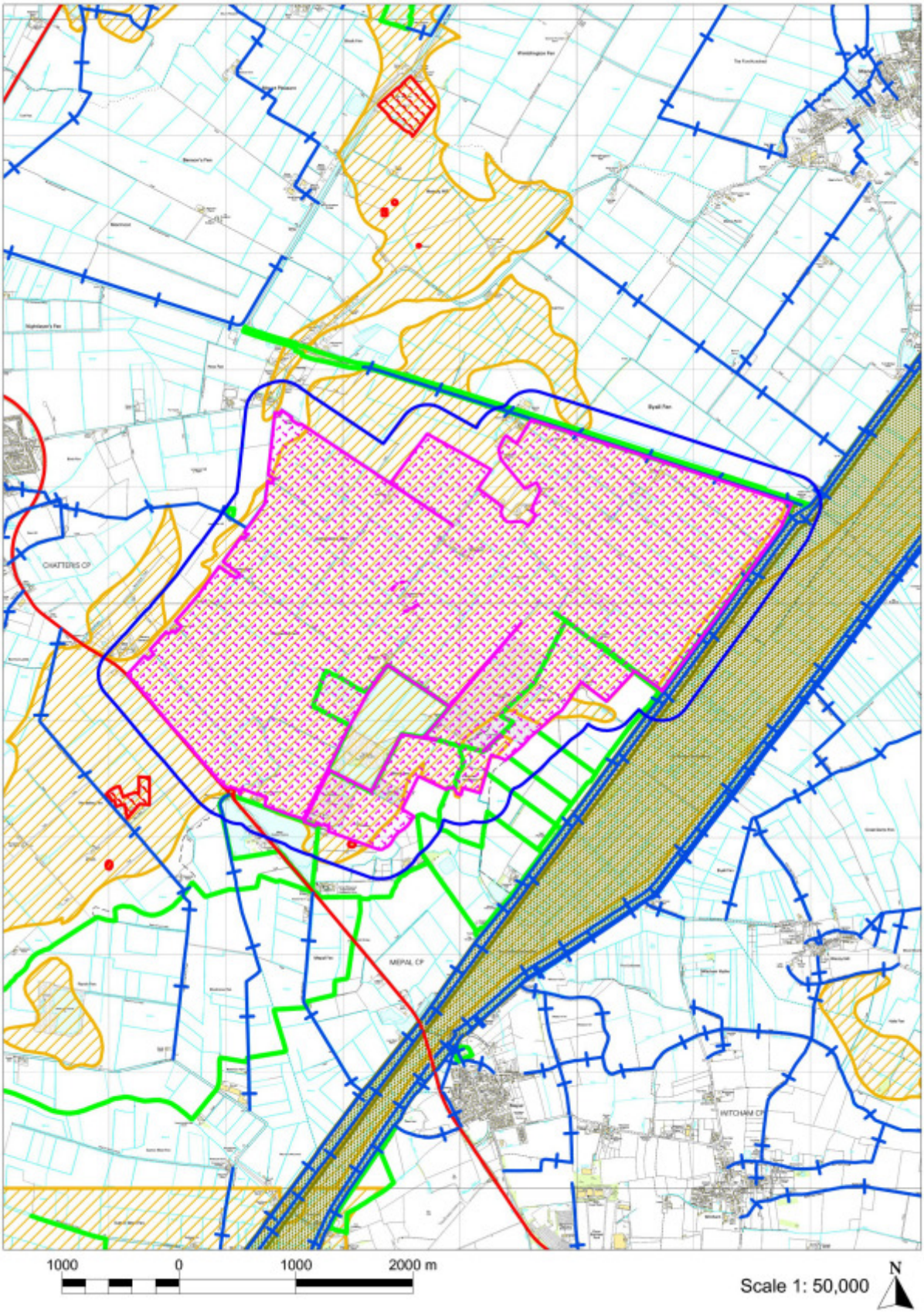
Implementation Issues

A.1 Detailed assessment of development impacts and mitigation techniques will be required as part of any individual development proposal through the planning process.

A.2 However, the following will need to be addressed within a planning application:

- All proposals would need to be consistent with the Block Fen/ Langwood Fen Master Plan
- Ecological evaluation and mitigation, particularly in relation to the Ouse adjoining Washes site
- Archaeological investigation and mitigation would be required
- Local access will require improvement (Block Fen Drove)
- Hydrological implications require detailed evaluation and mitigation
- Evaluation and mitigation of impacts on sensitive receptors
- Binding agreements relating to traffic routing, lorry back loading and HCV signage
- Secure long term management arrangements for restored areas
- Stand off of 150 metres required from the Ouse Washes consistent with engineering requirements
- Use of sustainable soil resources

Block Fen / Langwood Fen (Waste)



Site Name	Block Fen Area of Search
Description of Proposed Use	Waste Recycling and Recovery , and Landfill: Area of Search for inert landfill and inert / construction and demolition waste recycling
Area	1,135 ha
Approximate Timescale	Ongoing throughout Plan period and beyond
District	East Cambridgeshire and Fenland
Parish	Mepal and Chatteris
Grid Ref	TL 440 850

Site Characteristics

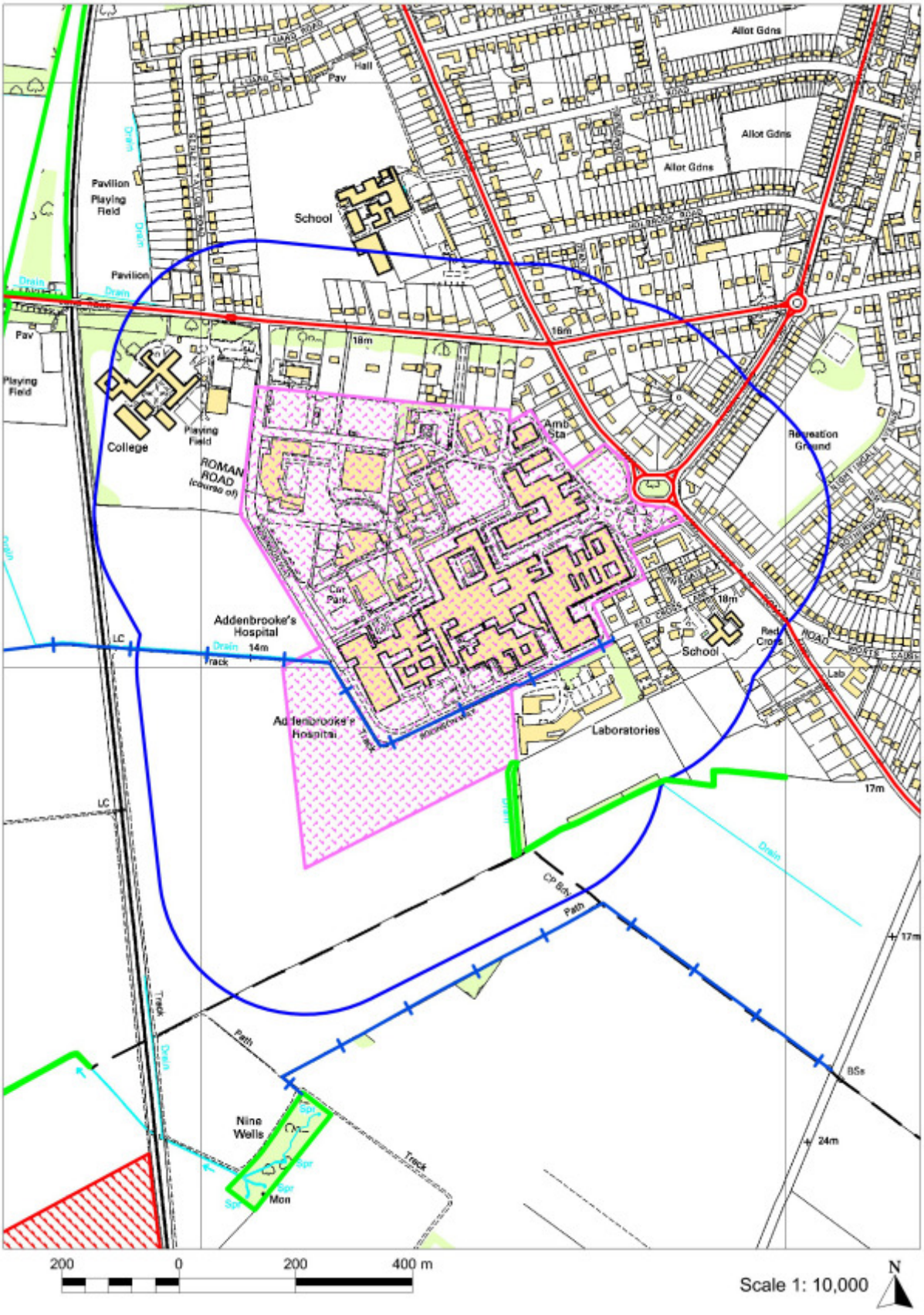
- Large Area of Search
- Located adjacent to the Ouse Washes a RAMSAR, SPA, SAC, and SSSI site
- Two County Wildlife Sites are located within the Area of Search with a third adjacent to the southern boundary
- This site includes land with the benefit of planning permission for mineral extraction
- Only acceptable access would be off the existing Block Fen roundabout on the A141
- There is evidence within and surrounding the site of archaeological remains, and there is a high probability that there are remains that have not yet been recovered
- Grade 2 agricultural land
- Sensitive receptors to the south west corner of the site and north west corner and outlying properties around the site
- The site is largely grade 2 agricultural land.
- Large parts of the site are covered by Flood Zones 1, 2, and 3
- Several properties adjacent the site, including grade II buildings

Implementation Issues

A.3 Detailed assessment of development impacts and mitigation techniques will be required as part of any individual development proposal through the planning process:

- All proposals would need to be consistent with the Block Fen/ Langwood Fen Master Plan
- Ecological evaluation and mitigation, particularly in relation to the Ouse adjoining Washes site
- Archaeological investigation and mitigation would be required
- Local access will require improvement (Block Fen Drove)
- Hydrological implications require detailed evaluation and mitigation
- Evaluation and mitigation of impacts on sensitive receptors
- Binding agreements relating to traffic routing, lorry back loading and HCV signage
- Secure long term management arrangements for restored areas
- Stand off of 150 metres required from the Ouse Washes consistent with engineering requirements
- Use of sustainable soil resources

Addenbrookes Hospital, Cambridge (Waste)



Site Name	Addenbrookes Hospital, Cambridge
Description of Proposed Use	Waste Recycling and Recovery - Specialist (replacement of clinical waste facility)
Area	36.5 ha
Approximate Timescale	Dependent on Hospital's timescales
District	Cambridge City
Parish:	Non Parished Area
Grid Ref	TL 311 819

Site Characteristics
• Area of Search is situated above a major aquifer • Part of the area of search falls within Flood Zones 2 and 3 • Within airport protection zone, so height of structures will need to be considered • A single right of way passes through the area of search • High archaeological potential

Implementation Issues

A.4 Detailed assessment of development impacts and mitigation techniques will be required as part of any individual development proposal through the planning process.

A.5 However, the following will need to be addressed within a planning application:

- Emissions to air will need to address topography and local receptors
- Design of building / structures need to reflect - "The Location & Design of Waste Management Facilities" Supplementary Planning Document
- Pollution controls required
- HCV routing
- Landscaping improvements will be needed
- Need to consider and mitigate against proximity to sensitive receptors e.g. dwellings

Appendix B Replacement of Saved Local Plan Policies

Replacement of Saved Local Plan Policies

B.1 The following schedule sets out the policies in the Minerals and Waste Development Plan Documents which are intended to supersede the existing saved Minerals and Waste Local Plan policies.

Cambridgeshire Aggregates (minerals) Local Plan 1991 - Policy Reference	Equivalent policy or policies in the Minerals and Waste LDF
CALP 1 Additional Reserves for the Plan Period	Policy not saved
CALP 2 Landbanks	Policy not saved
CALP 3 Preferred Areas for Future Working	Policy CS4 The Scale and Location of Future Mineral Extraction - Sand Gravel Policy CS5 Block Fen / Langwood Fen, Earith / Mepal Policy CS6 Scale and Location of Future Limestone Extraction Site specific allocations made in the Site Specific Proposals Plan
CALP 4 Preferred Areas for Future Working	Policy CS13 Future Mineral Extraction Outside Allocated Areas
CALP 5 Planning Considerations	Policy CS22 Climate Change Policy CS23 Sustainable Transport of Mineral and Waste Policy CS24 Design of Sustainable Minerals and Waste Management Facilities Policy CS27 Restoration and Aftercare of Mineral Workings Policy CS32 - Traffic and Highways Policy CS33 - Protection of Landscape Character Policy CS34 - Protecting Surrounding Uses Policy CS35 - Biodiversity Policy CS36 - Archaeology and the Historic Environment Policy CS37 - Public Rights of Way Policy CS38 - Sustainable Use of Soils Policy CS39 - Water Resources and Pollution Prevention Policy CS40 - Airport Safeguarding Policy CS41 - Ancillary Development Policy CS42 - Agricultural Reservoirs, Potable Water Reservoirs and Incidental Mineral Extraction

CALP 6 Establishment and control of workings	n/a not an appropriate policy to be retained
CALP 7 Agriculture	Policy not saved
CALP 8 Nature Conservation	Policy not saved
CALP 9 Archaeology	Policy CS36 Archaeology and the Historic Environment
CALP 10 Landscape	Policy CS33 Protection of Landscape Character
CALP 11 Trees and Woodland	Policy CS35 Biodiversity
CALP 12 Planning Conditions	Planning Conditions and Obligations Section in Chapter 11 of the Core Strategy
CALP 13 Legal Agreements	Policy not saved
CALP 14 Transportation	Policy CS23 Sustainable Transport of Minerals and Waste Policy S32 Traffic and Highways
CALP 15 Transportation and Excavated Material	Policy CS23 Sustainable Transport of Minerals and Waste Policy CS32 Traffic and Highways
CALP 16 Transportation - Rights of Way	Policy CS37 Public Rights of Way
CALP 17 Restoration and Aftercare	Policy CS27 Restoration and Aftercare of Mineral Workings
CALP18 Restoration and Aftercare	Policy CS27 Restoration and Aftercare of Mineral Workings
CALP 19 Restoration and Aftercare	Policy CS20 Inert Landfill Policy CS21 Non-Hazardous landfill Policies CS32 to CS46 (Development Control Policies)
CALP 20 Aftercare	Policy CS27 Restoration and Aftercare of Mineral Workings
CALP 21 Aftercare	Policy CS27 Restoration and Aftercare of Mineral Workings
CALP 22 Borrow Pits	Policy CS11 Sand and Gravel Borrowpits
CALP 23 Marine Dredged Aggregates	Policy CS23 Sustainable Transport of Minerals and Waste
CALP 24 Associated Industrial Development	Policy CS232 Traffic Highways Policy CS41 Ancillary Development
CALP 25 Review for Mineral Sites	Superseded by National Planning Policy
CALP 26 Former Mineral Workings	Policy CS4 The Location of Future Mineral Extraction - Sand and Gravel Policy CS13 Future Minerals Extraction Outside Allocated Areas Site specific allocations made in the Site Specific Proposals Plan
CALP 27 Resource Conservation	Policy CS25 Mineral Safeguarding Areas Policy CS26 Mineral Consultation Areas Site specific designations made in the Site Specific Proposals Plan

CALP 28 Ironstone	Policy not saved

Cambridgeshire & Peterborough Waste Local Plan 2003 – Policy Reference	**Equivalent policy or policies in the Minerals and Waste LDF**
WLP Sustainable Waste Management	Policy CS2 Strategic Vision and Objectives for Sustainable Waste Development
WLP 2 Resource Recovery	Policy CS28 Waste Minimisation, Re-use, and Resource Recovery
WLP 3 The Need for Waste Development and the Movement of Waste	Policy CS29 The Need for Waste Management Development and the Movement of Waste
WLP 4 Traffic/Highway Matters	Policy CS23 Sustainable Transport of Minerals and Waste Policy CS32 Traffic and Highway
WLP 5 Transport of Waste – Proximity Principle	Policy CS2 Strategic Vision and Objectives for Sustainable Waste Development
WLP 6 Transport of Waste – Water, Rail and Pipeline	Policy CS23 Sustainable Transport of Minerals and Waste
WLP 7 Protection of Landscape Character	Policy CS33 Protection of Landscape Character
WLP 8 Green Belt	No policy being taken forward, reliance placed on advice in Government Planning Policy Statements / Guidance Notes
WLP 9 Protecting Surrounding Uses	Policy CS43 Protecting Surrounding Uses
WLP 10 Nature Conservation	Policy not saved
WLP 11 Protected Species	Policy CS35 Biodiversity
WLP 12 Archaeology and the Historic Environment	Policy CS36 Archaeology and the Historic Environment
WLP 13 Rights of Way	Policy CS34 Public Rights of Way
WLP 14 Agricultural Land	Policy CS37 Sustainable Use of Soils
WLP 15 Water Resources and Pollution Prevention	Policy CS39 Water Resources and Pollution Prevention
WLP 16 Land Drainage and Floodplain Protection	No policy being taken forward, reliance placed on advice in Government Planning Policy Statements / Guidance Notes
WLP 17 Airport Safeguarding	Policy CS40 Airport Safeguarding
WLP 18 Major Waste Management Facilities	Site specific allocations made in the Core Strategy and Site Specific Proposals Plan
WLP 19 Safeguarding Waste Management Sites	Policy CS30 Waste Consultation Areas Policy CS31 Waste Water Treatment Works Safeguarding Areas Site specific designations made in the Site Specific Proposals Plan

WLP 20 Household Waste Recycling Centres	Policy CS16 Household Recycling Centres Site specific allocations made in the Site Specific Proposals Plan
WLP 21 Inert Waste Recycling	Policy CS7 Recycled and Secondary Aggregates Site specific allocations made in the Site Specific Proposals Plan
WLP 22 Waste Transfer Station	Policy CS18 Waste Management Proposals - Outside Allocated Areas - non landfill
WLP 23 Non-inert Materials Recovery Facilities	Policy CS18 Waste Management Proposals Outside Allocated Areas - non-landfill Site specific allocations made in the Site Specific Proposals Plan
WLP 24 Anaerobic Digestion Facilities	Policy CS18 Waste Management Proposals Outside Allocated Areas - non-landfill Site specific allocations made in the Site Specific Proposals Plan
WLP 25 Indoor Composting Facilities	Policy CS18 Waste Management Proposals Outside Allocated Areas - non-landfill Site specific allocations made in the Site Specific Proposals Plan
WLP 26 Outdoor Composting Facilities	Policy CS18 Waste Management Proposals - Outside Allocated Areas - non landfill
WLP 27 Energy from Waste	Policy CS18 Waste Management Proposals Outside Allocated Areas - non-landfill Site specific allocations made in the Site Specific Proposals Plan
WLP 28 Putrescible, Hazardous, and Inert Landfill	Policy CS20 Inert Landfill Policy CS21 Non-Hazardous Landfill Policy CS19 Location of Hazardous Waste Facilities - Resource Recovery and Landfill Site specific allocations made in the Site Specific Proposals Plan
WLP 29 Landraising	Policy CS45 Landraising
WLP 30 Nuclear Waste	Policy CS43 Nuclear Waste
WLP 31 Hazardous Waste Facilities	Policy CS19 Location of Hazardous Waste Facilities - Resource Recovery and Landfill

	Site specific allocations made in the Site Specific Proposals Plan
WLP 32 Clinical Waste Facilities	Policy CS19 Location of Hazardous Waste Facilities - Resource and Recovery and Landfill Policy CS18 Waste Management Proposals - Outside Allocated Areas - non landfill
WLP 33 Sewage and Sewage Sludge	Policy CS17 Waste Water Treatment Works Policy CS31 Waste Water Treatment Works Safeguarding Areas Site specific designations made in the Site Specific Proposals Plan
WLP 34 Ancillary Waste Development	Policy CS41 Ancillary Development Policy CS18 Waste Management Proposals - Outside Allocated Areas - non landfill
WLP 35 Metal Recycling Facilities	Policy CS18 Waste Management Proposals - Outside Allocated Areas - non landfill
WLP 36 Mining of Waste	Policy CS46 Mining of Landfill Waste

Appendix C Biodiversity Species and Habitats

Biodiversity Species and Habitats

Biodiversity habitats to be found in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough

The following biodiversity habitats have been defined for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough through the local BAP process.

Farmland:

- Arable Land
- Hedgerows
- Ponds
- Cereal field margins

Grassland:

- Lowland calcareous grassland
- Road verges
- Meadows and pastures
- Heathland and acid grassland

Wetlands:

- Ditches
- Fens
- Floodplain Grazing Marsh
- Lakes and Irrigation Reservoirs
- Mineral Restorations
- Reedbeds
- Rivers and Streams

Woodlands:

- Old Orchards
- Scrub
- Urban Forest
- Veteran Trees & Parklands
- Wet Woodlands
- Woodland

Cities Towns and Villages:

- Allotments
- Brownfield Sites & Built Environment
- Churchyards & Cemeteries
- GardensParks, Shelterbelts & Open Spaces

Biodiversity species to be found in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough

The following biodiversity species have been defined for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough through the local BAP process.

Farmland:

- Brown Hare
- Grey Partridge
- Skylark

Grassland:

- Stone curlew
- Pasque flower

Wetlands:

- Bittern
- Freshwater White-clawed Crayfish
- Glutinous Snail
- Desmoulin's Whorl Snail
- Shining Ram's-Horn Snail
- Large Copper Butterfly
- Otter
- Ribbon-leaved Water Plantain
- Water Vole

Woodlands:

- Black Hairstreak Butterfly
- Dormouse

Cities, towns and villages:

- Great Crested Newt
- Pipistrelle Bat
- Song Thrush

These form the habitats and species that have been identified of relevance in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough. It is an exhaustive list in this sense and species/habitats found outside of the broad area types (woodland, wetland etc) should not automatically be ruled out for significance. It also does not preclude other UK BAP habitats and species not mentioned here being of significance. Nor does this preclude habitats, habitat features and species such as red data book species, or those listed under section 74 of the Countryside and Rights of Way Act, being of significance under the Biodiversity heading.

Potential Protected species for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough

This forms a list of protected species under the meaning of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) that have previously been recorded in the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough area. A separate list of species also afforded protection under the Habitats Regulations is also included. This is not

necessarily an exhaustive list but should give an idea of the main protected species that can be expected to be encountered in the locality. Protected species that are not covered in this list remain of relevance. Species that are protected only from sale are not included.

The desk based assessment of protected species should reasonably be expect to expand this list as should consultation of specific sources of additional information such as local recording groups (which should form part of a desk based study).

European Protected Species:

Otter	*Lutra lutra*
Bats	All Bat species
Dormouse	*Muscarinus avellanarius* (a few scattered records only)
Great Crested Newt	*Tritursus cristatus*
Common seal	*Phoca vitulina* (Occasional observations on Ouse and Nene rivers on tidal stretches and on rare occasions above).

A population of spined loach, *Cobitis taenia,* also exist within the county. This is not a species protected by law, but is one for which SACs may be designated. An example of this includes the Mortons Leam cSAC within Cambridgeshire and Peterborough. The presence of spined loach should therefore be treated with appropriate gravitas.

UK Protected Species:

Birds from schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act

Data from NBN gateway, local knowledge and assistance from the C&PBRC

Avocet	*Recurvirostra avosetta*
Barn Owl	*Tyto alba*
Bearded tit	*Panurus biarmicus*
Bewicks swan	*Cygnus bewickii*
Bittern	*Botaurus stellaris*
Black necked grebe	*Podiceps nigricollis*
Black redstart	*Phoenicurus ochruros*
Black tailed godwit	*Limosa limosa*
Black tern	*Chlidonias niger*
Brambling	*Fringilla montifingilla*
Common Crossbill	*Loxia curvirostra*
Common Quail	*Coturnix coturnix*
Corncrake	*Crex crex*
Dotterel	*Charadrius morinellus*
Fieldfare	*Turdus pilaris*
Garganey	*Anas querquedula*
Golden oriole	*Oriolus oriolus*

Goshawk	*Accipiter gentiles*
Green sandpiper	*Tringa ochropus*
Greenshank	*Tringa nebularia*
Hen harrier	*Circus cyaneus*
Hobby	*Falco subbuteo*
Honey Buzzard	*Pernis apivorus*
Kingfisher	*Alcedo atthis*
Little gull	*Larus minutus*
Little ringed plover	*Charadrius dubius*
Little tern	*Sterna albifrons*
Marsh Harrier	*Circus aeruginosus*
Mediterranean gull	*Larus melanocephalus*
Merlin	*Falco columbarius*
Montys harrier	*Circus pygargus*
Osprey	*Pandion haliaetus*
Peregrine	*Falco peregrinus*
Red Kite	*Milvus milvus*
Redwing	*Turdus iliacus*
Ruff	*Philomachus pugnax*
Spotted Crake	*Porzana porzana*
Stone curlew	*Burhinus oedicnemus*
Whooper swan	*Cygnus Cygnus*
Wood sandpiper	*Tringa glareola*

Mammals

Information taken from the provisional mammal atlas produced by the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Biological records Centre.

Badger [(i)]	*Meles meles*
Barbastelle bat	*Barbastella barbastellus*
Brandt's bat	*Myotis brandtii*
Brown long eared bat	*Plecotus auritus*
Common pipistrelle	*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*
Common seal	*Phoca vitulina* (Occasional observations on Ouse and Nene rivers on tidal stretches and on rare occasions above).
Daubenton's bat	*Myotis daubentoni*
Dormouse	*Muscarinus avellanarius* (a few scattered records only)

i Badgers Act

Leisler's bat	*Nyctalus leisleri*
Nathusius pipistrelle	*Pipistrellus nathusii* (one record only)
Natterer's bat	*Myotis natteri*
Noctule bat	*Nyctalus noctule*
Otter	*Lutra lutra*
Parti-coloured bat	*Vespertilio murinus*
Serotine bat	*Eptesicus serotinus*
Soprano pipistrelle	*Pipistrellus pygmaeus*
Water vole	*Arvicola terrestris*
Whiskered bat	*Myotis mystacinmus*

Reptiles

Adder	*Vipera berus*
Common (viviparous) Lizard	*Lacerta viviptera*
Grass snake	*Natrix natrix*
Slow worm	*Anguis fragilis*

Amphibians

Great Crested Newt	*Tritursus cristatus*

Fish

From searches of the NBN gateway

Burbot	*Lota lota*

Invertebrates

From searches of the NBN gateway

Barberry carpet moth	*Pareulype berberata*
Fairy shrimp	*Chirocephalus diaphalus*
Glutinous snail	*Myaxas glutinosa*
High brown fritillary	*Argynnis adippe*
Lesser silver water beetle	*Hydrochara caraboides*
Marsh fritillary	*Eurodryas aurinia*
Mole cricket	*Gryllotalpa gryllotalpa*
Norfolk aeshna dragonfly	*Aeshna isosceles*
Sandbowl snail	*Catinella arenaria*
White clawed crayfish	*Austropotamobius pallipes*

Plants

From the NBN, the flora of Huntingdonshire and the Soke of Peterborough (Terry C.E. Wells), and Important Stonewort areas (Stewart N.F).

Brown galingale	*Cyperus fuscus*
Cambridge Milk Parsley	*Selinum carvifolia*
Deptford pink	*Dianthus armeria*
Early gentian	*Gentianella anglica*
Early spider orchid	*Ophrys sphegodes*
Fen ragwort	*Senecio paludosus*
Fen violet	*Viola persicifolia*
Field cow wheat	*Melampyrum arvense*
Fingered speedwell	*Veronica triphyllos*
Grass-poly	*Lythrum hyssopifolia*
Greater yellow rattle	*Rhinanthus serotinus*
Green hounds tounge	*Cynoglossumn germanicum*
Ground pine	*Ajuga chamaepitys*
Least lettuce	*Lactuca salgina*
Lizard orchid	*Himantoglossum hircinum*
Meadow clary	*Salvia pratensis*
Meadow clary	*Salvia pratensis*
Military orchid	*Orchis militaris*
Pennyroyal	*Mentha pulegium*
Ribbon leaved water plantain	*Alisma gramineum*
Slender cottongrass	*Eriophorum gracile*
Small Alison	*Alyssum alyssoides*
Small fleabane	*Pulicaria vulgaris*
Spiked speedwell	*Veronica spicata*
Stinking goosefoot	*Chenopodium vulvaria*
Strapwort	*Corrigiola litoralis*
Water germander	*Teucrium scordium*
Dune thread moss	*Bryum mamillatum*
Bearded stonewort	*Chara canescens*

Appendix D Mineral Safeguarding Areas and Methodology

Mineral Safeguarding Areas and Methodology

Mineral Safeguarding Areas are shown on the Proposals Map and Inset Maps

and in

Appendix D: Mineral Safeguarding Areas and Methodology

(which has been produced as a separate document).

Appendix E Glossary

Glossary

Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) - a strategy prepared for a local area aimed at conserving and enhancing biological diversity.

Commercial Waste - waste from premises used for the purpose of trade or business, sport, recreation or entertainment.

Compost - organic matter decomposed aerobically or anaerobically and used as a fertiliser or soil conditioner.

Decentralised energy supply - energy supply from local renewable and low-carbon sources usually on a relatively small scale and including electricity generation that is connected to distribution networks rather than directly to national transmission systems. Decentralised energy is a broad term used to denote a diverse range of technologies which can serve an individual building, development or wider community

Demolition Wastes - masonry and rubble wastes arising from the demolition or construction of buildings or other civil engineering structures. (This may also includes a small fraction of non-inert waste e.g. timber).

Development Plan Document (DPD) – development plan documents are prepared by local planning authorities and outline the key development goals of the local development framework. All DPDs must be subject to rigorous procedures of community involvement, consultation and independent examination, and adopted after receipt of the inspector's binding report. Once adopted, development control decisions must be made in accordance with them unless material considerations indicate otherwise.

Earith / Mepal Area Action Plan – Development Plan Document representing an area where there are interrelated minerals and waste issues, and other issues such as transport, flood protection, opportunities to make sustainable use of land and water resources together with a significant contribution to the achievement of bio-diversity targets through quarry restoration.

Energy from Waste facilities – facilities designed to burn waste under controlled conditions at high temperatures; heat is received from the processes to generate electricity or heat water as part of wider utilizations schemes

Environmental Impact Assessment - the process of examining the environmental consequences of development projects in advance of decision-making environment.

Greenhouse Gas - a gas which traps energy radiated by the Earth within the atmosphere. Carbon dioxide is the most important of these.

Hazardous Wastes – Hazardous waste is essentially waste that contains hazardous properties that may render it harmful to human health or the Environment. The European Commission has issued a Directive on the controlled management of such waste (91/689/EEC) and hazardous waste is defined on the basis of a list, the European Waste Catalogue, drawn up under that Directive.

Household Waste - waste from a domestic property, caravan, residential home or from premises forming part of a university or school or other educational establishment;

Household Waste Recycling Centres (HWRCs) - place provided by the Waste Disposal Authority where members of the public can deliver household wastes for disposal. Recycling facilities may also be provided at these sites. (Also known as Civic Amenity Sites).

Transfer and Bulking Facility - receive waste from kerbside collections or commercial sources and bulk them up for onward transfer and processing

In Vessel Composting Facilities – involves the composting process inside a vessel where conditions are optimised for the breakdown of materials.

Incineration - the burning of waste at high temperatures. This results in a reduction bulk and may involve energy reclamation.

Industrial Waste - wastes from any factory, transportation apparatus, from scientific research, dredging, sewage and scrap metal.

Inert Waste - waste that does not significantly decompose or rot when deposited in landfill.

Inert Waste Recycling Facilities – facilities recycling material that does not decompose

Landfill - the deposit of waste onto and into land in such a way that pollution or harm to the environment is prevented and, through restoration, to provide land which may be used for another purpose.

LSCP – London, Stansted, Cambridge & Peterborough growth area.

Local Development Framework (LDF) – the term used to describe a folder of documents, which includes all the local planning authority's local development documents. An LDF is comprises of Development Plan Documents (which form part of the statutory development plan), Supplementary Planning Documents, Statement of Community Involvement, the Local Development Scheme, the Annual Monitoring Report and any Local Development Orders or Simplified Planning Zones that may have been added.

Local Development Documents (LDDs) - these include Development Plan Documents (which form part of the statutory development plan) and Supplementary Planning Documents (which do not form part of the statutory development plan). LDDs collectively deliver the spatial planning strategy for the local planning authority's area.

Local Development Scheme (LDS) – the local planning authority's time-scaled programme for the preparation of Local Development Documents that must be agreed with government and reviewed every year.

Local Plan - An old-style development plan prepared by district and other local planning authorities. These plans will continue to operate for a time after the commencement of the new development plan system, by virtue of specific transitional provisions.

Minerals and Waste Development Plan (MWDP) – is the overall name for a suite of documents relating to Minerals and Waste in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough.

Mixed Waste Stream Recycling Facilities – facility recycling different types of waste.

Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) -wastes which are collected by local authorities. Principally comprising wastes collected from households and civic amenity sites but also include street sweepings, local authority collected commercial and industrial waste.

Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 - updates elements of the 1990 Town & Country Planning Act. The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 introduces a statutory system for regional planning, a new system for local planning, reforms to the development control and compulsory purchase and compensation systems and the removal of crown immunity from planning controls.

Planning permission - formal consent given by the local planning authority to develop and use land.

Planning Policy Guidance (PPG) - documents issued by Central Government setting out its national land use policies for England on different areas of planning. These are gradually being replaced by Planning Policy Statements.

Planning Policy Statements (PPS) – documents issued by Central Government to replace the existing Planning Policy Guidance notes in order to provide greater clarity and to remove from national policy advice on practical implementation, which is better expressed as guidance rather than policy.

Recovery - the reclamation, collection and separation of materials from the waste stream.

Recycling - the recovery and re-use of materials from wastes.

Reduction - reducing the volume of waste by use of technology requiring less waste generation from production, or production of longer lasting products with lower pollution potential.

Regional Planning Guidance (RPG) – regional planning policy and guidance issued for each region in England by the Secretary of State. As part of the reform process the existing RPG becomes the spatial strategy for the region until revised by a replacement Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS).

Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) – a strategy for how a region should look in 15 to 20 years time and possibly longer. The Regional Spatial Strategy identifies the scale and distribution of new housing in the region, indicates areas for regeneration, expansion or sub-regional planning and specifies priorities for the environment, transport, infrastructure, economic development, agriculture, minerals and waste treatment and disposal. Most former Regional Planning Guidance is now considered RSS and forms part of the development plan. Regional Spatial Strategies are prepared by Regional Planning Bodies.

Renewable and low-carbon energy - renewable energy covers those energy flows which occur naturally and repeatedly in the environment - from wind, waves, sun, and biomass. Low carbon technologies are those which help to reduce carbon emissions. Renewable and low carbon energy supplies include those from bio-mass, Combined Heat and Power, energy from waste, ground source heating and cooling, solar thermal and photovoltaic generation and wind generation

Re-Use - the repeated utilisation of an item/material for its original (or other) purpose.

Single Stream Recycling Facilities – facility recycling one type of waste.

Specialist Facilities – facilities used for the treatment of hazardous waste

Site of Specific Scientific Interest (SSSI) - a site identified under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000) as an area of special interest by reason of any of its flora, fauna, geological or physiographical features (basically, plants, animals, and natural features relating to the Earth's structure).

Stable Non-Reactive Hazardous Waste(SNRHW) - wastes where the leaching behaviour of the waste will not change adversely in the long term under landfill conditions or foreseeable accidents. This type of waste includes asbestos, contaminated soils, filter cakes and treated fly ash

Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) - sets out the processes to be used by the local authority in involving the community in the preparation, alteration and continuing review of all local development documents and development control decisions. The Statement of Community Involvement is an essential part of the new-look Local Development Frameworks.

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) – an environmental assessment of certain plans and programmes, including those in the field of planning and land use, which complies with the EU Directive 2001/42/EC. The environmental assessment involves the preparation of an environmental report, carrying out of consultations, taking into account of the environmental report and the results of the consultations in decision making, provision of information when the plan or programme is adopted and showing that the results of the environment assessment have been taken into account.

Structure Plan – an old-style development plan, which sets out strategic planning policies at a County level and forms the basis for detailed policies in local plans. These plans will continue to operate for a time after the commencement of the new development plan system, due to transitional provisions under planning reform.

Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) - a Local Development Document that may cover a range of issues, thematic or site specific, and provides further detail of policies and proposals in a 'parent' Development Plan Document.

Sustainability Appraisal – an appraisal of the economic, environmental and social effects of a plan from the outset of the preparation process to allow decisions to be made that accord with sustainable development.

Waste Disposal - the process of getting rid of unwanted, broken, worn out, contaminated or spoiled materials in an orderly, regulated fashion.

Waste Arisings - wastes generated within an area e.g. County, derived from waste disposals minus imports plus exports.