Agenda Item No. 6

CAMBRIDGESHIRE AND PETERBOROUGH MINERALS AND WASTE PLAN – SUBMISSION PLAN

To: **Cabinet**

Date: **29 September 2009**

From: **Executive Director, Environment Services**

Electoral division(s): **All**

Forward Plan ref: **2009 / 016** *Key decision:* **Yes – Council decision**

Purpose: **To consider the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Minerals and Waste Plan - Submission Plan**

Recommendation:

Cabinet is asked to:

i. comment on the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Minerals and Waste Plan - Submission Plan.

ii. recommend to Council that the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Minerals and Waste Plan be approved for the purposes of Pre-Submission Consultation in February / March 2010, and submission to the Secretary of State in July 2010.

iii. recommend to Council that it delegates to the portfolio holder for Growth, Infrastructure and Strategic Planning in consultation with the Executive Director: Environment Services, the authority to make any minor amendments required (that do not materially affect the content of the Plan).

Note: Due to their size and formatting the Submission Plans have not been included with the printed Agenda. Members can view these documents in the Members Lounge. It can also be accessed from the Web site from the report on the Development Control Committee agenda dated10th September.

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1.0 PURPOSE

1.1 This Plan will set the framework for all minerals and waste developments over the period 2006 - 2026. It allocates sites to ensure a steady supply of minerals to supply the growth agenda. It also facilitates the provision of modern waste management facilities, so that the way we manage our waste will become much more sustainable in the future. The potential impact across Cambridgeshire will be significant.

2.0 BACKGROUND

2.1 The County Council and Peterborough City Council are jointly preparing a new Minerals and Waste Plan under the statutory process prescribed in the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. When adopted this Plan will replace the existing Cambridgeshire Aggregates Local Plan and the Cambridgeshire and Peterbrough Waste Local Plan.

2.2 The procedures for preparation of a new Plan are prolonged, and involve a lengthy initial stage which includes significant public involvement. These initial stages are now complete, and public consultation has taken place at the following stages:

- two rounds of Issues and Options (June 2005 and January 2006)
- two rounds of Preferred Options (November 2006 and October 2008)
- two rounds of consultation on additional proposed sites (both early 2009).

Each round of public consultation has covered a minimum of six weeks.

2.3 Representations received through the public consultation stages have been taken into account as the Plan progressed. Key issues that were identified in the recent consultation processes were:

- a large number of site specific representations either in support or objecting to proposals. This crossed the range of sites and uses, and included:
  - a potential site west of Hauxton for a new Household Recycling Centre to serve Cambridge south
  - the proposed extension of Needingworth Quarry
  - the proposed non-hazardous landfill site at Star Pit, Whittlesey
  - a potential new waste management site at Bluntisham
  - a significant number of potential borrowpits for the A14 upgrade
- concerns from communities regarding the level of traffic and routes of minerals and waste traffic
- proposals not to allocate additional sites for thee extraction of limestone
- objections to the inclusion of new development areas within Minerals Safeguarding Areas

These have been taken forward and have been considered through joint officer and Member working groups. Proposals in the Block Fen / Langwood Fen, Mepal area have also been considered further through the Earith / Mepal Stakeholder Group, and additional studies have been undertaken including the update of waste statistics, and Sustainability Appraisal and an Appropriate Assessment of the Submission Plan.

2.4 The policies and proposals for the Submission Plan have now been completed. We have now reached the stage known as the 'submission' stage as after the Plan has been subject to a further round on consultation it is submitted to the Secretary of State, and arrangements for a public inquiry into the Plan are triggered.

2.5 Once the Plan is submitted the opportunity for the Council's to make changes is limited to minor changes which can be proposed prior to the public inquiry. This means that the Council is effectively endorsing the Submission Plan as the one which it seeks to adopt and implement.

2.6 Following the public inquiry only the Inspector can make changes to the Plan, which will be done through changes proposed in the report he publishes, having tested the Plan for soundness through the inquiry process. The Plan will then be adopted by the Councils. A timetable for the remaining stages of the Plan is shown in **Appendix 1**.

2.7 The Minerals and Waste Plan comprises:

- 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

The Plan will be supported by three Supplementary Planning Documents, which are the subject of other items at this meeting. All these documents are available electronically on the County's website and as paper copies in the Members' Lounge at Shire Hall, Cambridge (for Members to view).

2.8 Member consideration of the Submission Plan has / will involve the following meetings:

- Development Control Committee 10 September
- Growth and Environment PDG 16 September
- Cabinet 29 September
- Council 13 October

A similar process is being followed by Peterborough City Council.

3.0 MINERALS

i. sand and gravel

3.1 Cambridgeshire and Peterbrough are required to provide a minimum of 2.8 million tonnes of sand and gravel per annum throughout the Plan period. To allow some flexibility it is proposed that the Mineral Planning Authorities (MPAs) plan for the provision of 3 million tonnes per annum (mtpa) for sand and gravel. This equates to 60 million tonnes of sand and gravel.

3.2 In order to secure a supply of material across the geographical area of Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, it is proposed that the Plan area be divided into

3 sub-areas. Together they will supply 3 million tonnes per annum (mtpa) of sand and gravel:

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

3.3 The following allocations for sand and gravel extraction are proposed in Cambridgeshire:

Table 1: Sand and Gravel Allocations in Cambridgeshire

Site	Zone
Block Fen /Langwood Fen	Earith / Mepal
Cottenham	Central / Southern Zone
Needingworth	Central / Southern Zone
Kings Delph	Northern
Wimblington	Central / Southern Zone

3.4 In total, in Cambridgeshire and Peterbrough, it is proposed to supplement existing resources and that a further 45 million tonnes be allocated, 22 million tonnes of which will be worked during the period to 2026. For some sites (particularly Block Fen / Langwood Fen) a long term view is being taken, which enables more significant benefits to be secured through the restoration of the sites.

ii. Sand and gravel and clay borrow pits

3.5 The Plan proposes that the supply for sand and gravel will normally be drawn from permitted or allocated sites, and in the case of engineering clay this is best extracted from existing mineral or landfill sites in preference to new greenfield sites. However, it is recognised that where short term major infrastructure proposals come forward and there is a source of material in the immediate area this can be a more sustainable option than regular sources, due to their proximity to the infrastructure scheme and ability to reduce environmental and amenity impacts.

3.6 The mineral requirement for the A14 upgrade scheme will be very significant. Overall it will require around 7 million tonnes of materials, including around 2 million tonnes of sand and gravel. The latter is equivalent to two thirds of the annual production being planned for in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough in the Plan period. Meeting this demand through existing sites, in the time period concerned, would pose problems with the supply of material to the wider market. It is therefore proposed that borrow pits to supply the A14 scheme be allocated to ensure that construction materials are available whilst minimising movements on the local highway system.

3.7 In total 6 sand and gravel borrowpits are proposed for allocation, and 9 clay borrowpits.

3.8 In all cases, before borrow pits for sand and gravel and clay fill will be allowed, it must be demonstrated that priority has been given to the use of recycled aggregates prior to the use of land-won sand and gravel. With reference to the A14 an allocation is suggested at Alconbury Airfield for the recycling of aggregates (old taxi-ways, hard standings, shelters) on this site. This site has the potential to contribute around 2 million tonnes of recycled aggregates that could usefully be used in the improvements of the A14.

iii. Other Minerals

3.9 It is suggested that an additional allocation be made at Kings Delph, Whittlesey in order to secure long-term reserves for the brickworks and justify future improvements at the sites. A small allocation is also suggested at Barrington Quarry, Barrington for chalk marl. This is to enable the right chemical mix of material to be attained to facilitate the working of permitted reserves if the cement works re-open in the Plan period.

3.10 A summary of all the allocations being suggested for mineral working over the Plan period is set out in **Appendix 2**.

iv. Sustainable Transport

3.11 The Plan requires all development proposals to demonstrate that opportunities for the use of sustainable transport have been evaluated, and that the most appropriate has been pursued. It also safeguards existing sustainable transport facilities through the designation of a Transport Protection Zone. This places a presumption against any development within the zone that may prejudice the existing or potential use of these facilities for the transport of minerals and waste, and ensure that the Minerals / Waste Planning Authority be consulted on planning applications.

3.12 An opportunity has come forward for a new railhead in the Cambridge Northern Fringe, on land which is part of the Cambridge Waste Water Treatment Works. The Plan encourages the provision of new sustainable transport facilities for the transport of minerals and waste. It is therefore proposed to allocate this site. In allocating this site it is recognised that there is an existing railhead just south of the allocated site. This new site could supplement the existing facility, or in the event of the existing facility closing, replace it. It is considered vital to have railhead provision in the Cambridge area, particularly given the growth that is anticipated in the immediate area. This includes the upgrade of the A14 which will require the import of a substantial amount of hard rock by rail.

4.0 WASTE MANAGEMENT

i. Scale of waste arising

4.1 Forecasts for the amount of waste to be managed to 2026 have been produced. This is set out overleaf showing individual years at five year intervals and the total requirement for the Plan period.

Table 2: Waste to be managed in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough 2006 – 2026

Waste Type	Quantity 2006 (tonnes)	Quantity 2011 (tonnes)	Quantity 2016 (tonnes)	Quantity 2021 (tonnes)	Quantity 2026 (tonnes)	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**

Importation of Waste from London

4.2 The Plan has made provision for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough to accommodate the amount of waste that has been apportioned through the Regional Spatial Strategy extending the period to 2026, with the annual amount reducing after 2015. The total amount over the Plan period is 5.1 million tonnes. The waste will be pre-treated and will require disposal to landfill and / or other means.

ii. Provision of new waste management facilities

4.3 After taking into account existing and planned facilities and their capacities (including the Peterborough Renewable Energy Limited proposals for an energy from waste facility), the need for additional waste management facilities has been established.

Table 3: Indicative Waste Management Requirement in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough 2006-2026:

YEAR	Indicative Number of Additional Facilities			
	Materials Recovery Facility	In Vessel Composting	Inert Waste Processing	Treatment
2026	12	1	12	0

(Table note: these facilities are commercial facilities and will be provided by the waste management industry (i.e. these are not Household Recycling Centres which are provided by the Council as Waste Disposal Authority). Their specific function is outlined below:
Materials Recovery Facilities – these facilities received source separated waste such as paper, card, glass, plastic, steel or aluminium. This is mechanically sorted further, separated, bulked and baled and sold for recycling
In Vessel Composting – composting in a vessel where conditions are optimised for the breakdown of material. The compost is then matured in the open air.

Insert Waste Processing –these facilities recover through a combination of periodic crushing and metical screening operations materials such as soils, concrete, rubble, for re-use as recycled aggregate
Treatment – in this instance this relates to energy from waste facilities which are designed to handle high volumes of waste which is typically treated under high temperatures. Heat is recovered from the process which can be utilised elsewhere).

4.4 These guidelines are based on typical facility sizes, and in practice fewer large or more smaller facilities may be delivered. Some flexibility in terms of making provision is therefore required.

4.5 The spatial strategy for the provision of new facilities is to secure a network of waste resource and recovery facilities which will take into account existing and allocated sites. In order to help determine the best location for facilities consultants Jacobs were appointed to assist by using their model 'netwaste'. This model bring together the geographical spread of waste arising and the local road network, in order to identify optimum area of search within which facilities should be located (reflecting the proximity principle). This has been related to detailed site assessments of potential waste management sites, which takes into account a range of constraints and other factors, and allocations have been identified.

4.6 In line with government guidance flexibility regarding potential uses will be retained and uses are not prescribed in detail for sites, although a list of suitable options for each site are given.

4.7 Some of the waste streams and facility needs are addressed specifically below, and the waste management allocations in Cambridgeshire are summarised in **Appendix 2**.

iii. Location of Household Recycling Centres (formerly HWRCs)

4.8 It is proposed that there should be a network of Household Recycling Centres to serve the existing and new development at accessible locations throughout the County. The Plan identifies a need for additional Household Recycling Centres to be met at:

- Cambridge South
- Cambridge East
- Northstowe

4.9 New permanent facilities are also needed to replace the existing temporary facilities at:

- Cambridge North (Milton)
- March

a. Cambridge Southern Fringe

4.10 A number of potential sites for a Household Recycling Centre to serve Cambridge South have been evaluated, including a recent proposal put forward by Jesus College for land west of the A10 near Hauxton. Having evaluated the sites it has been concluded that the best option remains land south of Addenbrooke's Access Road. This site was included in the Preferred Options 2 Consultation, but at that stage included land owned by the County Council and land owned by a private

landowner. However, as the private landowner has confirmed their land is not available for a waste use, the site boundary has been amended to exclude their land at Submission Stage. It is proposed to allocate this area for the following reasons:

- well located in relation to the catchment area and source of waste arising (including major developments)
- although it is recognised that this site is a sensitive one, and mitigating landscape works will be needed, the other candidate sites around the M11 junction were considered to be more visually intrusive
- the site is in the County Council's ownership and is capable of being delivered
- the site does not compromise the delivery of strategic housing which is already planned for Cambridge South, north of the Addenbrooke's Access Road
- land to the east is also in the Council's ownership which could facilitate additional landscaping if necessary
- access can be achieved from the Addenbrooke's Access Road

b. Cambridge East

4.11 The whole of the Cambridge East Area is proposed as an Area of Search for waste management facilities. This will allow flexibility for the entire site to be considered as the Master Plan process progresses. It would be impractical to fix on a site now.

c. Northstowe

4.12 In line with the proposals for this settlement, the preferred area for a local recycling centre at Northstowe is at the northern part of the settlement on employment land.

d. Cambridge North

4.13 An area of Search in the Cambridge Northern Fringe East is proposed to be allocated for the following reasons:

- the site is well located in relation to the catchment area and source of waste arising
- there are opportunities for synergies with other waste management facilities and part of the area of search is already in waste management use
- the site is previously developed land
- site is not in the Cambridge Green Belt

e. March

4.14 An allocation is proposed on the March Trading Park (adjacent the existing Waste Transfer Station). This will replace the existing Household Recycling Centre which is currently a temporary facility on the March landfill site.

iv. Hazardous Waste

4.15 It has been forecast by the consultants Jacobs, on behalf of the two authorities, that over the Plan period around 995,000 tonnes of hazardous waste will need to be managed. It is proposed that Cambridgeshire and Peterborough continue to contribute to the management of hazardous waste in the main by making appropriate provision for expansion and replacement of existing facilities where appropriate.

4.16 In terms of hazardous waste that needs disposal to landfill, it is proposed that Cambridgeshire and Peterborough will continue to dispose of its general hazardous waste at Kings Cliffe, immediately outside the Plan area. No need has been identified for a facility of this type in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough.

4.17 With regard to stable non-reactive hazardous waste (which is largely accounted for by soils and asbestos) arising from construction and demolition, some additional provision has been identified. This type of waste is disposed of in separate contained landfill cells. This means it can been accommodated at dedicated sites or alternatively can be integrated into an existing site with the capability to accommodate both hazardous and non-hazardous waste landfill cells.

To contribute to the management of this waste stream, the following sites are therefore suggested for Cambridgeshire:

- Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge (for a replacement clinical waste facility)
- Brookfield Business Park, Cottenham (waste oils and fuels)
- Grunty Fen Landfill site (Segregated stable non-reactive hazardous waste cell within the landfill)

v. Landfill

4.18 Even after recycling there will still be a need for landfill. The forecast need for the Plan period is set out below:

Table 4: Estimated Landfill Void Requirement in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough 2006 – 2026

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 note: this table shows the voidspace existing / required at specified years through the Plan period. A negative figure denotes a shortfall of voidspace of the amount identified, and a positive figure shows the amount of voidspace which exists above requirements.)

4.19 It is evident that additional inert landfill is required as there is a shortfall of around 9.6 million cubic metres by 2026. Allocations for additional inert landfill are therefore proposed. In Cambridgeshire these are at:

- Block Fen / Langwood Fen, near Mepal
- North of Cottenham

4.20 With regard to non-hazardous landfill, the existing void is estimated to be sufficient to meet the need over the period to 2026. However, in the event that 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. The Plan suggests that if this requirement is demonstrated through the Council's 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.

4.21 The Plan also proposes that 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 involving supplementary landfill. A known example of this is at Puddock Hill, Warboys and it is proposed to allocate this site for this reason.

5.0 Block Fen / Langwood Fen, Earith / Mepal

5.1 Block Fen / Langwood Fen is an established area for sand and gravel extraction. The area has extensive reserves of good quality sand and gravel and is identified as a site which can contribute significantly towards maintaining a steady supply of material for the construction industry. It is also a site which can accommodate a large proportion of the construction waste recycling and / or disposal, required as a consequence of the growth agenda in the Plan area. Landfill in the area creates an opportunity to raise the land back to original ground level and facilitate the creation of new habitat.

5.2 In making proposals for mineral and waste the Councils are required by Government to take into account other policy proposals in the area. In this context, it is highly relevant that the Environment Agency is seeking, through its adopted policy, to secure a long term means of sustainable flood management in the Cranbrook / Counter Drain area. The location of Block Fen / Langwood Fen right next to the Cranbrook, the Counter Drain, the Welches Dam and Mepal pumping stations and the Forty Foot Drain, make it an ideal location for helping to deliver the flood water storage capacity essential in the delivery of the Environment Agency's Cranbrook / Counter Drain strategy.

5.3 The Government is also promoting the creation of new lowland wet grassland immediately adjacent to the Ouse Washes in order to provide complementary habitat for the Washes. The Ouse Washes is one of the largest areas of seasonally flooded washland in Britain, and is an internationally protected site important for the number and variety of breeding and wintering waders and wildfowl. However, in recent years it has been suffering from prolonged and unseasonal flooding, which is adversely affecting the quality of the site and the bird populations. It is now in ‘unfavourable condition’ and is listed on the Montreux Record as a site undergoing ecological change. (The Montreux record is a voluntary register of endangered or threatened wetlands which are of international importance). New lowland wet grassland will provide an alternative habitat for the birds in the event the Ouse Washes are flooded, but in order for it to be effective it needs to be located immediately adjacent the Washes and as a single large block of land. Block Fen / Langwood Fen meets this criteria.

5.4 Mineral extraction and waste management in the Block Fen area will make a significant contribution to meeting the objectives of the mineral and waste Plan. The development of these activities will also enable other strategic objectives to be achieved in the area, delivering more suitable flood management in the Cranbrook /

Counter Drain area, and creating of a significant amount of lowland wet grassland which will enhance the Ouse Washes.

5.5 It is proposed that Block Fen / Langwood Fen will:

- provide 1.4 million tonnes of sand and gravel per annum from 2010 onwards
- recycle around 240,000 tonnes per annum of mixed inert waste delivered to the site to produce usable recycled aggregate
- dispose of around 0.5 million tonnes per annum of inert construction waste (which will be used to create the new lowland wet grassland)
- create strategic flood storage bodies with capacity of around 10 million m^3
- create around 480 hectares of enhancement lowland wet grassland immediately adjacent to the Ouse Washes
- provide for ancillary water storage and supply (or irrigation)
- deliver a strategic recreation afteruse coupled with navigational improvements through the sealing of the Forty Foot Drain

5.6 With an increase in mineral and waste activity in this area in response to the growth agenda, there will also be an increase in lorry traffic which is of concern to communities on affected routes. Consideration has been given as to the feasibility of encouraging the use of more sustainable models of transport for the bulk movement of minerals and waste associated with operations at Block Fen i.e. water or rail, but they are not practicable or economically viable.

5.7 The Plan proposes:

- 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
- Permissions will be subject to securing the necessary improvements to Block Fen Drove
- bespoke binding agreements covering lorry backloading (with returning lorries to carry waste rather than running empty). This requirement will apply initially to 50% of lorries carrying waste, and increase over the Plan period.
- bespoke binding agreements with site operators covering routeing arrangements and HCV signage for mineral and waste management traffic to principally use the Primary Roads as defined by the Highways Authority.

5.8 In addition the Plan advises that the following wider measures should also be considered:

- haul roads
- overland conveyors
- delivery depots
- facilitate off-peak delivery
- retention of existing railheads for aggregate / waste use

5.9 Turning to the classification of roads, the Highways Authority are in the process of defining routes which are considered suitable for HCV movement. This exercise will assist in clarifying the implications of related policies in the Minerals and Waste Plan. It is likely to be subject to pubic consultation later this year and finalised by the end of 2009. This HCV route network will therefore be available when public consultation on the Minerals and Waste Plan takes place in February 2010. A review of Primary Road network will then follow, taking into account the HCV routes. The review of the Primary Road Network will also determine whether any additional HCV restrictions are required. This work could influence any existing or proposed HCV routing or signage agreements in respect of mineral and waste management traffic.

5.10 A draft Master Plan to guide the development of this area in more detail has been prepared with advice from the Earith / Mepal Stakeholder Group. This Group includes key stakeholders such as the Environment Agency, RSPB, the Middle Level and Sutton and Mepal Drainage Board, the minerals and waste industries and the relevant District Councils.

6.0 SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL AND HABITAT REGULATIONS

6.1 The preparation of the Minerals and Waste Plan is subject to a full Sustainability Appraisal and Habitats Regulations Assessment in line with Government guidance. Some additional minor amendments to the Plan may be required to take into account detailed recommendations from the Sustainability Appraisal, these will not materially affect the policies and proposals of the Plan.

7.0 MEMBER CONSIDERATION

7.1 The plan has been considered by Members of the Development Control Committee, and the Environment and Growth Policy Development Group (PDG). Both meetings considered that the Plan should go forward for Pre-Submission consultation and submission in due course to the Secretary of State. One issue which was raised by both meetings concerned HCV movements through local communities. The PDG suggested that the Cabinet's attention be drawn to need to define routes which are suitable and unsuitable for HCV movements. It was recognised that this is not the remit of the Minerals and Waste Plan (see para 5.9). The Plan is also due to be considered by the Cambridge Joint Fringes Committee. Due to the timing of this meeting and comments made will be reported verbally.

8.0 SIGNIFICANT IMPLICATIONS

Resources and Performance

8.1 The Council is committed to submission of the Minerals and Waste Plan through its adoption of the Cambridgeshire Minerals and Waste Development Scheme, submitted to and approved by the Government Office. There may be financial and other risks in not fulfilling the Council's statutory requirements according to the timetable in this Scheme. The proposals in the Plan take account of the Council's intention to invest in a network of local recycling centres as part of an integrated system of sustainable waste management across the County. If provision is not made for alternatives to landfill, the Council risks significant financial penalties in the future. Progress on plan making, measured against the timetables in the

Council's Local Development Scheme, is a best value performance indicator (BVPI 200a and b), now monitored as a local indicator.

Access and Inclusion

8.2 See paragraphs 5.6 to 5.9.

Statutory Requirement and Partnership Working

8.3 The County Council as a Mineral and Waste Planning Authority is required under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 to prepare Minerals and Waste Development Plan Documents to guide the development of minerals and waste within their Authority area. The Minerals and Waste Plan is being prepared jointly with Peterbrough City Council.

Climate Change

8.4 The key objectives of the Plan include encouraging operational practices and restoration proposals that will minimise or help to address climate change. In practice this has meant that climate change is woven into many of the policies and proposals of the Plan. This includes major proposals such as those in the Earith / Mepal area where more sustainable flood management and large scale habitat creation (which also acts as a carbon sink) is being sought, in association with minerals and waste development.

8.5 There is also a new policy specifically relating to Climate Change (Policy CS20 in the Core Strategy), which will require all minerals and waste management proposals to take account of climate changes for the lifetime of the development, by minimising greenhouse gas emissions and by incorporating measures to allow flexibility for future adaptation.

Engagement and consultation

8.6 The Plan has already been the subject of several rounds of public consultation (see paragraph 2.2). Pre-Submission public consultation is due to take place for a six week period in February / March 2010. Public consultation must conform to the Council's adopted Statement of Community Involvement which sets out a range of consultation activities to be included in any consultation. These include:

- consulting / informing all statutory consultees
- consulting / informing all other relevant parties, including the public
- placing proposals on the web site
- placing documents on deposit at Councils offices and other locations (normally main libraries)
- displays and exhibitions
- press releases / media interviews
- attending town and parish council meetings (on request)
- attending mineral and waste liaison forums

9.0 CONCLUSIONS

9.1 It is clear that the growth agenda over the coming years will place significant demands on Cambridgeshire, both in terms of mineral extraction and the provision

of new waste management facilities to deliver sustainable waste management across the Plan area.

9.2 Allocations have been suggested to meet forecast needs; inevitably some will give rise to concerns about potential impacts on the environment and local communities. The planning policies and proposals included within the suite of documents which form the Minerals and Waste Plan aim to minimise any adverse effects.

9.3 Council is being asked to endorse the Plan for public consultation in February / March 2010 and submission to the Secretary of State in July 2010.

9.4 Following public submission the Plan will trigger arrangements for the Plan to be considered before an independent Planning Inspector. It is anticipated that the hearing for the Core Strategy would be held in November 2010, with adoption in June 2011. The hearing into the Site Specific Proposals Plan will then follow.

Source Documents	Location
Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Minerals and Waste Plan, (Submission Plan)	Members Lounge, Shire Hall

Appendix 1: Timetable for the completion of the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Minerals and Waste Plan

Document Title	Sept 2008	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan 2009	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan 2010	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan 2011	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan 2012	Feb	Mar	Apr	May
Minerals and Waste Core Strategy (including dev. control policies)	PO2																PS						S		PH		H						H Report		A										
Minerals and Waste Site Specific Proposals Plan	PO2																PS						S											PH		H						H Report		A			

PO2	PO2 Consultation	PH	Pre-Hearing Meeting	H	Hearing	
PS	Pre-Submission Consultation	S	Submission to SoS	A	Adoption of DPD	

* the Planning Inspectorate will determine the precise timetable for the Hearing stages of the DPDs (Core Strategy & Site Specific Proposals Plan).

APPENDIX 2 - SITE SPECIFIC PROPOSALS FOR CAMBRIDGESHIRE

Sand and Gravel Sites:

Site Name	Preferred Uses
Block Fen / Langwood Fen, Mepal	Sand and Gravel extraction
Cottenham / Landbeach	Sand and Gravel extraction
Needingworth	Sand and Gravel extraction
Kings Delph, Whittlesey	Sand and Gravel extraction (overlying brickclay allocation)
Wimblington	Sand and Gravel extraction

Sand and Gravel & Clay Borrow Pit Sites for the A14 Improvements:

Site Name	Preferred Uses
Boxworth End Farm, North of Trinity Foot Junction	Clay and General Fill Borrowpit
Brickyard Farm, Boxworth	Clay and General Fill Borrowpit
Galley Hill, Fenstanton (Southern Site)	Sand and Gravel Borrowpit
New Barns Farm, Conington	Clay and General Fill Borrowpit
North Bar Hill, Noon Folly Farm	Clay and General Fill Borrowpit
North Dry Drayton Junction, Slate Hall Farm	Clay and General Fill Borrowpit
North Junction 14, Grange Farm	Clay Borrowpit
Oxholme Farm	Sand and Gravel Borrowpit
South of Junction 14	Clay and General Fill Borrowpit
South of Trinity Foot Junction - East	Clay and General Fill Borrowpit
South of Trinity Foot Junction - West	Clay and General Fill Borrowpit
South West Brampton	Sand and Gravel Borrowpit
West of Brampton	Sand and Gravel Borrowpit
Weybridge Farm, Alconbury	Sand and Gravel Borrowpit
Woolpack Farm, Galley Hill	Sand and Gravel Borrowpit

Chalk Marl Site:

Site Name	Preferred Uses
Barrington	Chalk Marl extraction

Brickclay Site:

Site Name	Preferred Uses
Kings Delph, Whittlesey	Brickclay extraction

Specialist Mineral Sites:

Site Name	Preferred Uses
Burwell Brickpits, Burwell	Specialist Brickclay extraction
Dimmock's Cote Quarry, Wicken	Specialist Limestone extraction

Waste Recycling and Recovery Sites:

Site Name	Preferred Potential Uses
Addenbrookes Hospital, Cambridge (AoS)	Specialist (replacement clinical waste facility)
Adjacent to A1, Alconbury	Materials Recovery Facility

	In Vessel Composting Inert Waste Recycling
Alconbury Airfield (AoS)	Materials Recovery Facility In Vessel Composting Inert Waste Recycling
Algores Way, Wisbech	Materials Recovery Facility In Vessel Composting Inert Waste Recycling
Block Fen / Langwood Fen, Mepal (AoS)	Inert Waste Recycling
Brookfield Business Park, Cottenham	Specialist (Waste Oils and Fuel)
Cambridge East (AoS)	Materials Recovery Facility Household Recycling Centre Temporary Inert Waste Recycling
Cambridge Northern Fringe (AoS)	Household Recycling Centre Inert Waste Recycling
Cow Lane, Godmanchester	Materials Recovery Facility
Envar, Woodhurst	In Vessel Composting, including windrow composting
Great Wilbraham Quarry, Great Wilbraham	Inert Waste Recycling
Grunty Fen, Wilburton	Windrow Composting Inert Waste Recycling
Kings Dyke, Whittlesey (AoS)	Materials Recovery Facility Energy from Waste In Vessel Composting Inert Waste Recycling.
March Trading Park, March	Materials Recovery Facility In Vessel Composting Inert Waste Recycling
Melbourne Avenue, March	Household Recycling Centre
Needingworth Quarry, Needingworth	Inert Waste Recycling
Northstowe Area of Search (AoS)	Temporary Inert Waste Recycling
Northstowe Area 2, Northstowe (AoS)	Household Recycling Centre
Puddock Hill, Warboys	Materials Recovery Facility In Vessel Composting Inert Waste Recycling
Saxon Brickpits, Whittlesey (AoS)	Inert Waste Recycling
Station Road, Fordham	Inert Waste Recycling Materials Recovery Facility In Vessel Composting
Station Farm, Buckden	Materials Recovery Facility In Vessel Composting
South of Addenbrookes Access Road	Household Recycling Centre
The Carrops, Red Lodge	Materials Recovery Facility In Vessel Composting Inert Waste Recycling
Waterbeach Waste Management Park, Waterbeach	Materials Recovery Facility Energy from Waste In Vessel Composting Inert Waste Recycling
Warboys Industrial Estate	Materials Recovery Facility In Vessel Composting

	Inert Waste Recycling
Whitemoor, March	Inert Waste Recycling Specialist (recycling of railway ballast and sleepers)
Woolpack Farm	Temporary Inert Waste Recycling linked to the life of the landfill permission
Woolpack Farm, Hilton Road	Temporary Inert Waste Recycling for the A14 upgrade works

Landfill Sites:

Site Name	Preferred Uses
Block Fen / Langwood Fen, Mepal (AoS)	Inert Landfill
Cottenham	Inert Landfill
Grunty Fen, Wilburton	Stable Non Reactive Hazardous Waste
Puddock Hill, Warboys	Non Hazardous Landfill

Railhead:

Site Name	Preferred Uses
North of Chesterton Sidings	Railhead for minerals and waste

Waste Water Treatment Works:

Site Name	Preferred Uses
Ely Waste Water Treatment Works (AoS)	New Waste Water Treatment Works