

ENVIRONMENT AND GREEN INVESTMENT



Thursday, 01 July 2021

Democratic and Members' Services
Fiona McMillan
Monitoring Officer

10:00

Shire Hall
Castle Hill
Cambridge
CB3 0AP

Bluntisham Village Hall, Mill Lane, Bluntisham PE28 3LR
[Venue Address]

AGENDA

Open to Public and Press by appointment only

CONSTITUTIONAL MATTERS

- 1. Notification of the appointment of Chair and Vice Chair**
- verbal report
- 2. Apologies for absence and declarations of interest**
Guidance on declaring interests is available at
<http://tinyurl.com/ccc-conduct-code>
- 3. Minutes of the Environment and Sustainability Committee held 11 March 2021 and Action Log** **5 - 18**
- 4. Petitions and Public Questions**

KEY DECISIONS

5.	Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Minerals and Waste Local Plan document (Version for Adoption)	19 - 278
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	OTHER DECISIONS	
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The Environment and Green Investment comprises the following members:

For more information about this meeting, including access arrangements and facilities for people with disabilities, please contact

COVID-19

The legal provision for virtual meetings no longer exists and meetings of the Council therefore take place physically and are open to the public. Public access to meetings is managed in accordance with current COVID-19 regulations and therefore if you wish to attend a meeting of the Council, please contact the Committee Clerk who will be able to advise you further.

Councillor Lorna Dupre (Chair) Councillor Nick Gay (Vice-Chair) Councillor Anna Bradnam Councillor Steve Corney Councillor Piers Coutts Councillor Stephen Ferguson Councillor Ian Gardener Councillor Mark Goldsack Councillor John Gowing Councillor Ros Hathorn Councillor Jonas King Councillor Brian Milnes Councillor Catherine Rae Councillor Mandy Smith and Councillor Steve Tierney

Clerk Name:	Dawn Cave
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Environment and Sustainability Committee

Date: 11 March 2021

Time: 10.00 a.m. – 12.01 p.m.

Present: Councillors J Schumann (Chairman), T Wotherspoon (Vice-Chairman),
A Bradnam, L Dupré, I Gardener, J Gowing, P Hudson, J Scutt, M Shuter
and G Wilson

56. Apologies for Absence and Declarations of Interest

No apologies for absence were received.

The following non-statutory disclosable interests were made under the Code of Conduct:

Cllr Schumann declared a non-pecuniary disclosable interest in relation to Item 8 (Sunnica Solar Farm Development), as he previously expressed his opinion publicly on this matter and therefore withdrew from the meeting for this item.

Cllr Gardener declared a non-pecuniary disclosable interest in relation to Item 8 (Sunnica Solar Farm Development), as he was the Vice- Chairman of the Council's Planning Committee and therefore withdrew from the meeting for this item.

57. a) Minutes of the Meeting Held on 14th January 2021

The minutes of the meeting held on 14th January 2021 were agreed as a correct record.

b) Environment and Sustainability Committee Action Log

One Member questioned whether Action number 33. Northstowe Phase 3 A was completed and if the final report would be re-circulated.

The Action Log was noted.

58. Petitions and Public Questions

No petitions or public questions were received.

Before the Investment Cases were presented to the Committee, the Programme Director, Climate Change and Energy Investment provided an introduction to the three key decisions. It was highlighted that previous research projects confirmed, that in order to achieve a green economy and Cambridgeshire's ambition to reach net zero carbon

emissions by 2050, a shift from fossil fuel transport and the decarbonisation of buildings would be necessary.

The Programme Director, Climate Change and Energy Investment highlighted that although the business cases were affected by supply chain challenges and increased costs caused by the pandemic, these new business models would support the transition from fossil fuel and would aid a green recovery by incorporating the impact of carbon and how to monetise carbon within a business case.

59. Schools Low Carbon Heating Investment Case – Investment Case

The Committee considered a report on the Investment Case for low carbon heating projects at Comberton Village College and The Galfrid Primary School. The projects would involve the Council installing and operating Ground Source Heat Pumps (GSHPs) at the schools and selling heat to the schools via 30-year Heat Supply Agreements. Although the projects were noted as dependent on securing Renewable Heat Incentive (RHI) funding, requiring planning consent and would not offer a commercial rate of return, they would be of interest due to the substantial carbon savings on offer.

The Energy Investment Manager explained that due to the decreased level of RHI funding and the increases in capital costs, the term of the Heat Supply Agreement was extended from under 20 years to 30 years and would present a net financial cost to the Council. Despite the challenging financial position the projects would still present a substantial reduction in carbon emissions from the schools heating and would offer the Trusts 10% saving over their oil or gas heating costs, and in Comberton Village College's case would avoid the £774 000 capital cost to the Trust for replacing their oil boilers. Due to the extension to the term of Heat Supply Agreement, both Academy Trusts expressed concerns and stated that they would seek external advice on alternative options as well as would want a clear commitment that any over-performance on the projects would be shared with the Trusts.

The Energy Investment Manager highlighted the significant learning on the challenges of decarbonising schools, such as the current low costs of fossil fuels, lack of exposure to carbon costs within fossil fuel prices and requirement for planning applications for renewable heating options.

The Energy Investment Manager drew attention to the key risks and sensitivities of the projects such as the risk of slower than projected rise in oil prices which would result in a significantly lower return, or in case the projects would not go ahead the need to replace the heating system in both buildings with fossil fuel heating.

The Energy Investment Manager summarised, that the project was currently awaiting planning determination, confirmation from HM Treasury, approval from the Secretary of States for Department for Education and a confirmation from the Trusts whether they would wish to proceed.

Although Members thanked the officers for the updates provided throughout the project development via the Green Investment Working Group and expressed their support,

they requested that similar projects be presented in a single presentation format to aid decision making. **Action Required.** Members agreed that calculated risks should be taken in order to achieve the Council's commitment to reach net zero carbon emissions by 2050 and these projects would provide a base for future projects as well as lead by example to inspire future generations.

Members noted that the Trusts were still undecided whether to join the scheme or if the RHI funding would be awarded, therefore an amendment to the recommendation was proposed by Councillor Dupre in order to ensure that works would not commence unless specific conditions set out in recommendation (c) were met. The amendment was accepted by the Committee unanimously.

The Committee received a comment from Cllr Nieto as a local Member set out in Appendix A.

It was resolved unanimously to:

- a) Agree the investment case for the Comberton Village College Low Carbon Heat Network and The Galfrid Primary School Ground Source Heat Pump Project as set out in section 2.4.
- b) Note the key project risks set out in section 4.3 and the full risk register at Appendix A.
- c) Delegate authority to the Executive Director of Place and Economy and Chief Financial Officer, in consultation with the Chair of the Environment & Sustainability Committee and the Green Investment Advisory Group to sign contracts, **subject to planning consent and to acceptable agreements with the Schools, Trusts and Government Departments:**
 - i. with Bouygues for project construction and operation; and
 - ii. with the Cam Academy Trust and 'United Learning' for Heat Supply to the schools.

60. Civic Hub Solar Carports – Investment Decision

The Committee considered a report detailing the plans for the installation of solar canopies at the New Shire Hall Site. The Programme Manager - Energy Investment Unit drew attention to the foundations, ducting and electrical enabling works already installed on site, and confirmed that although planning permission was not yet granted, they would plan to complete the works coordinating with the initial occupation of the building. The Committee noted the overarching aim of the project to further improve the carbon footprint of the site by generating additional clean electricity that could be used to supply both the building and support Electrical Vehicle (EV) charging. It was confirmed that although the project would not offer a commercial return, it would deliver against the Council's environmental policy standards.

During discussion of the report, Members:

- Though supportive of the project, they requested further information about the ground conditions at the site causing difficulty with the installations of canopies. The Programme Manager - Energy Investment Unit explained that the foundations needed to be substantially larger and deeper in order to securely hold the canopies in place, therefore presented additional challenges.
- Sought clarification regarding the fluctuation of the Public Works Loan Board (PWLB) interest rates and the calculated NPV. It was explained that funding for this project was unusual when compared to recent schemes as the Alconbury site had not secured additional funding from the HMRC Treasury under the Kocal Infrastructure Rate (IRL) and the funding level details of this would be distributed. It was further explained that the PWLB loan rate would be subjected to market fluctuations until the loan was taken up and caused differences within the report.
- Queried whether there were any plans to install on-street EV charge points near the New Shire Hall Site which could benefit the residents. It was advised that although there were no current plans to install these in Alconbury, the installation of charge points was underway in Cambridge City. It was requested that officers update the Committee of the project. Action Required

There was a general consensus that although the project was not offering any commercial return and the NPV could change from a positive value to a slightly negative one, the project would demonstrate the Council's commitment to improving energy usage and forward thinking.

An amendment to the recommendation was proposed by Councillor Wotherspoon set out in recommendation (c), in order to further stress the importance of this commitment. The amendment was accepted by the Committee unanimously.

It was resolved unanimously to:

- a) Agree the investment case for the installation of solar carports at the Civic Hub in Alconbury as set out in paragraph 2.2.1 of the report.
- b) Note the key project risks set out in section 2.3 of the report; and
- c) Delegate authority to the Executive Director of Place and Economy and Chief Financial Officer, in consultation with the Chair of the Environment & Sustainability Committee and the Green Investment Advisory Group, to sign a contract with Bouygues Energies & Services for the construction and operation of the project conditional on a planning approval and the final business case demonstrating a ~~positive~~ **an acceptable** Net Present Value.

61. Babraham Road Park and Ride Smart Energy Grid Investment Decision

Members received a report setting out the business case for installing electric vehicle charge points at Cambridgeshire County Council sites for use by staff, fleet vehicles

and visitors. The presenting officer highlighted that the project was divided into two phases after the November 2019 Commercial Investment Committee's decision. Phase 1 would be a £6.2m capital project covering the installation of solar carports, EV charging infrastructure and an private wire from the Park and Ride (P&R) site to the Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) customer base on the Addenbrooke's Hospital site.

This PPA would provide mutual benefit to both the Council and the PPA customer. The customer would be able to purchase the excess electricity generated by the P&R site at slightly reduced prices and P&R site would be supported by The PPA customer at times when direct electricity could not be generated from the solar panels. The presenting officer advised that the Draft Power Purchase Agreement was already drafted with a long term lease agreement from the PPA customer's side.

Members expressed support for the project and praised the officers for their thorough work to complete such a comprehensive report.

It was resolved unanimously to:

- a) Note progress with the project.
- b) Approve the investment case for the Babraham Rd Park and Ride Smart Energy Grid project as set out in section 3 of the report; and
- c) Delegate a final decision as set out in paragraph 7.3 of the report, to enter into a construction contract with Bouygues E&S Solutions to Executive Director of Place and Economy and Chief Finance Officer, in consultation with the Chairman of Environment and Sustainability Committee and the Green Investment Advisory Group.

62. CUSPE - Policy Challenge on How can we use community-based resources to jointly tackle the climate emergency within our communities?

The Chairman had agreed to take this item as a late report under the discretionary powers given to him under the Local Government Act 1972 on the following grounds:

Reasons for lateness – Due to staff re-deployment the completion of the document was delayed.

Reasons for Urgency- To enable the committee to be briefed on the findings of the CUSPE researchers.

The Committee considered a report detailing the ways to engage young people in the crucial matter of climate change, to discover their views and priorities and to explore how to build on the findings. The researchers evaluated the findings of the recently conducted Climate Change and Environment Strategy (CCES) consultation survey and found that only 371 residents had submitted a response and only 3 of which were under the age of 24yrs. The responders were not evenly distributed across the county. The main aims of the project were to present potential community engagement models

which would engage young people on the climate emergency, to discover how young people were engaging in the climate change action with the Council and to develop policy recommendations to address the issues found in Cambridgeshire. Online focus groups were established in schools and youth organisations as well as an online survey launched in both Cambridgeshire and Peterborough to gain understanding of how young people would engage.

The focus groups were engaged in three exercises to rank individual environmental priorities, to establish enablers and barriers, and to explore engagement models. Through these exercises the researchers found that individual priorities were different depending on not just individual circumstances but also whether an individual was based in an urban or a more rural environment. It was also found that to enable the community to champion eco-positive behaviours and promote this within their community, hybrid funding would be preferable as it would provide some funding base and would encourage further fundraising activities through community engagement and preserve some autonomy at the same time.

The survey supported the findings of the focus groups and highlighted that people had less understanding of the local environmental challenges compared to the global issues, however they all agreed the importance of local community involvement. With responses to the question on how young people would want to be engaged more with the Council, the research showed that young people would engage more through increased online communication offering information and events via varied social media channels. To keep dialogue fluid the suggestion of online surveys, focus groups and interaction in school would be beneficial. In conclusion the research found that there would be a huge opportunity to engage young people in community climate action as they were highly motivated to take action and would be able to influence their community throughout their existing networks if they were enabled to do so. In order to set up any successful community engagement model, the following key principles were identified:

- Diverse representation,
- Direct communication channels with the Council,
- Consistent financial support,
- Building wider relationships with the community.

The following recommendations were made by the research team in order to achieve engagement and to overcome the barriers such as cost, convenience, and the lack of authority over household decisions:

- Engage young people in climate action through a variety of approaches, such as youth environmental trusts set up in each Cambridgeshire district, community champions via school 'eco- leads' or via other youth groups,
- Building relationships with wider communities and engage them with event, educational programmes, work experience or projects,

- To set up dedicated grants for young people engaging in climate action,
- Hold regular focus groups and surveys collecting the views of young people, specifically on climate issues across Cambridgeshire,
- Improved Council social media presence with content specifically tailored to young people, including using young people as ‘influencers’ and agents throughout the process.

A Member queried whether the December 2020 flooding had affected the responses of the Focus Group. The researchers confirmed that the groups had met in October 2020 therefore the floods had no impact.

Members raised questions about the differences in the views of young people living in urban areas compared to rural areas and whether there were any contradictory views found. The researchers explained that priorities tended to differ between rural and urban areas. For example, air quality was given more weight by urban communities over rural.

Members thanked the researchers for the in-depth report, expressed commitment to take the policy recommendations forward and inform the researchers as an these were developed.

It was resolved unanimously to:

Note and consider the findings and recommendations resulting from the Cambridge University Science and Policy Exchange’s (CUSPE) Policy Challenge research into the question of how we can use community-based resources to jointly tackle the climate emergency within our communities

63. Sunnica Solar Farm Development

The Committee considered a report detailing the planning process once Sunnica Limited submit plans to establish an energy farm located to the east of the County. The site would span four local ‘host’ authorities, namely Cambridgeshire County Council, East Cambridgeshire District Council, Suffolk County Council and West Suffolk Council. The proposed development was considered to be a nationally significant infrastructure project (NSIP), therefore an application for a Development Consent Order was required (DCO). As an NSIP application, the acceptance and examination of the proposed solar farm would not be determined by the District Council with input by the County Council but would be determined by the Secretary of State for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy. The County Council’s role was to scrutinise the applicant’s assessment of the NSIP proposals, as well as offer technical advice, local knowledge, and ensure that adequate public consultation was carried out. The officer explained that all four local authorities were working closely together to provide a co-ordinated consultation response. It was expected that Sunnica would submit their application to the Planning Inspectorate in the coming months. This would trigger the requirement to produce a number of documents to the Planning Inspectorate, each to tight deadlines, as short as 14 days.

A Member asked for a clarification on the purpose of recommendation (b) as to whether the circulated documents would be provided as for information or if they were able to comment on them. The Interim Assistant Director Environment and Commercial advised the committee that depending on the nature of the comments there would be an opportunity to provide feedback. For example, in drafting the Adequacy of Consultation report the four local 'host' authorities will look to append feedback from local groups which could include feedback from Members. It was highlighted that any comments included within the appendix would be publicly available. She also explained that recommendation (b) was included to align with an earlier NSIP decision and that it was important to maintain a consistent approach for all NSIP projects.

It was resolved unanimously to:

- a) Delegate authority to the Executive Director: Place and Economy, in consultation with the Chairman or Vice Chairman of the Environment and Sustainability Committee, to submit NSIP related responses to the Planning Inspectorate on behalf of the Cambridgeshire County Council and its regulatory functions, only on occasions where there is not enough time for a report to be delivered to the Environment and Sustainability Committee; and
- b) Circulate the draft response to Local Members and Members of the Environment and Sustainability Committee ahead of sign off and submission to the Planning Inspectorate, when delegated powers are used.

63. Finance Monitoring Report- January 2021

The Committee received the Finance Monitoring report for the Place and Economy directorate. The forecast showed a bottom-line revenue underspend of £323K. This figure reflected the grant received for Lost Sales, Fees and Charges due to Covid, however the expected grant for the additional cost of Covid- pressure related spending was not included. It was highlighted that this net Covid pressure was then offset by a £450K underspend on the waste contract, £544K additional income on Traffic Management and the £1m Street lighting adjustment.

Members questioned the reduction in the total amounts of waste collected and asked for clarification. The Executive Director Place and Economy advised the Committee that the decrease was most probably due to the decline in trade activity, however a more detailed response would be provided. **Action required.**

A Member expressed concerns about the number of vacancies in key posts within the directorate. The Executive Director Place and Economy advised that there was a future proposal to re-structure the senior management team and this would lead to further changes that would enable those posts to be filled.

It was resolved unanimously to:

Note the Finance and Monitoring report.

65. Agenda Plan, Training Plan and Appointments to Outside Bodies and Working Groups

The committee received a report detailing the Committee's Agenda and Training Plan as well as their Appointments to Outside Bodies and Working Groups.

The Democratic Services Assistant highlighted that an extension of appointment to the board of the Conservators of River Cam in order to comply with the River Cam Conservancy Act 1922.

It was resolved unanimously to:

- a) Review its agenda plan attached at Appendix 1;
- b) Review its training plan attached at Appendix 2;
- c) Note the extension to the term of the appointment to Conservators of the River Cam, as detailed in Appendix 3.

Chair

Comments received from Local Member for Comberton, Councillor Lina Nieto

"I am thrilled that we are investing in Comberton Village College. It is imperative we tackle Climate Change by achieving our carbon net zero commitment and invest in our Environment. Nationally, the Government is fully committed to the Green Agenda and locally, we are leading the way in innovative ways to achieve this and make our contribution.

"I would also like to take this opportunity to thank CVC for participating in this transformative project that will make a difference not only to the school but the community as a whole.

"All of this just shows that individual actions can make a real difference, yet we must continue to work together to achieve our ambitious environmental vision"

Lina Nieto, County Cllr for Comberton

Environment and Sustainability Committee Minutes- Action log

This is the updated action log as at 16th June 2021 and captures the actions arising from the most recent Environment and Sustainability Committee meetings and updates Members on the progress on compliance in delivering the necessary actions.

Minutes of 17 September 2020					
Minute number	Item title	Responsible officer(s)	Action	Comments	Status
33.	Northstowe Phase 3A – Outline Planning Application Consultation Response	David Allatt	Circulate final response to the Committee.	CCC’s planning response to the submission has been presented to the committee. Update 16.04.21 Final response will be presented once the developer technical work and HoT negotiations reach a suitable point.	Ongoing
Minutes of 15 October 2020					
38	Action Log	David Allatt	Provide updates on an ongoing basis for the Northstowe Phase 3A- Outline Planning Application Consultation Response until the final response is completed	CCC’s latest planning response to the submission has been presented to the committee and future responses also will be.	Ongoing

Minutes of 14th January 2021

50.	Swaffham Prior Community Heat Project- Investment Case	Sheryl French	It was confirmed that the insurances and guarantees were currently under development and once completed would be circulated	Contract discussions are ongoing during March and looking to conclude during April 2021.	Ongoing
		Sheryl French	A suggestion was made by a Member, to instruct officers to engage in a discussion with the Secretary of State for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy in order to broaden the Agricultural Grant Schemes to include incentives for landowners of suitable land for future energy projects. By including these landowners in the scheme would reduce the risks to potential future developments	To be started.	

Minutes of 11 March 2021

59	Schools Low Carbon Heating Investment Case	Chris Parkin	Members requested that similar projects would be presented in a single presentation format to aid decision making	This action is ongoing and will be checked each time a new investment decision is brought to committee	Ongoing
60	Civic Hub Solar Carports- Investment Decision	Claire Julian-Smith	Members were notified that installation of electric charge points	In collaboration with Cambridge City Council, CCC is looking to	Ongoing

			<p>were underway in Cambridge City. It was requested that officers would update the Committee of the project.</p>	<p>install 19 7kW with an additional 4 rapid charge points across two areas of the city (Riverside & De Freville). The procurement process is nearing completion. An application to the Office for Zero Emission Vehicles On-street residential charge point scheme has been submitted. Subject to grant funding, installation is planned for the summer / early autumn.</p> <p>The Chair / Vice Chair of Highways and Transport were briefed on the project in March and the briefing note will now be circulated to the new Chairs / Vice Chairs of H&T and E+GI.</p>	
63	Finance Monitoring Report – January 2021		<p>Members questioned the reduction in the total amounts of waste collected and asked for clarification. The Executive Director Place and Economy advised the Committee that the decrease was most probably due to the decline in trade activity, however a more detailed response would be provided.</p>	<p>Email update provided by Quinton and was sent to Members on the 1st April 2021.</p>	Completed

Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Minerals and Waste Local Plan document (Version for Adoption)

To:	Environment and Green Investment Committee
Meeting Date:	1 July 2021
From:	Executive Director Place and Economy
Electoral division(s):	All
Key decision:	Yes
Forward Plan ref:	2021/016
Outcome:	Committee is being asked to recommend to Full Council that the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Minerals and Waste Local Plan can be adopted. Subject to this agreement, and similar agreement being provided by Peterborough City Council (PCC) Full Council, the anticipated outcome is to allow officers to move to adoption with PCC colleagues.
Recommendation:	<p>It is recommended that Environment and Green Investment Committee:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">a) Notes the conclusions of the independent Inspector who was appointed to examine the submitted Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Minerals and Waste Local Plan.b) Recommends to Full Council the adoption of the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Minerals and Waste Local Plan, incorporating modifications as recommended by the Inspector ('Main Modifications') and other minor editorial modifications ('Additional Modifications'), as attached at Appendix B, subject to recommendation (f).c) Notes that should Full Council adopt the Minerals and Waste Local Plan, the following council documents are revoked and must not be used for decision making:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Minerals and Waste Core Strategy (2011); and• Minerals and Waste Site Specific Proposals (2012).d) Subject to recommendation b), recommends that Full Council endorses that the Cambridgeshire 'Policies Map' be updated in

accordance with the draft maps as published during the examination of the Minerals and Waste Local Plan, as included at Appendix D.

- e) Agrees to revoke the following two Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs) for decision making purposes in the Cambridgeshire area, but only if Full Council does adopt the new Plan under Recommendation b), and with such revocation only taking effect from the same date that the new Plan is adopted:
- Location and Design of Waste Management Facilities SPD (2011);
and
 - Block Fen / Langwood Fen Master Plan SPD (2011).
- f) Recommends to Full Council that recommendation b) only comes into effect if Peterborough City Council has already agreed to adopt the Plan; or, if that agreement is not yet achieved by Peterborough City Council, recommendation b) comes into effect from the date that Peterborough City Council does agree to adopt the Plan. If Peterborough City Council agree not to adopt the Plan, then recommendations b) to e) become nul and void.
- g) Delegates to the Business Manager, County Planning, Minerals and Waste and / or Assistant Director, Planning, Growth and Environment, in consultation with colleagues at Peterborough City Council, to make any minor presentational or typographical errors to the documents referred in this item, prior to their publication.

Officer contact:

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Member contacts:

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1. Background

- 1.1 Cambridgeshire County Council is the mineral and waste planning authority and it has a duty to prepare a minerals and waste local plan. Such plans set out the local planning policies by which planning applications for minerals and waste management development will be determined; and looks forward and plans for new minerals and waste management development to support planned growth, and new and existing communities. The preparation of the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Minerals and Waste Local Plan has reached its final stage, having first commenced its review in 2017 in line with the adopted local development scheme timetable. Following public consultation at several points in the Plan preparation process over the last few years, we have now reached the stage where Full Council has to decide whether to adopt the Minerals and Waste Local Plan as part of its major policy framework. Peterborough City Council has to separately also make that same decision. The Plan cannot come into effect unless both councils agree to adopt the same Plan.
- 1.2 This report is submitted to the Environment and Green Investment Committee following the decision made by the Economy and Environment Committee on 17 October 2019 to approve the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Minerals and Waste Local Plan (Proposed Submission Version) for the purposes of public consultation and submission to the Secretary of State. Such consultation has taken place and the Minerals and Waste Local Plan was submitted, jointly by Cambridgeshire County Council and Peterborough City Council, to the Secretary of State on 24 March 2020. Subsequently, an independent Planning Inspector appointed by the Secretary of State has carried out a public examination into the document. The Inspector has sent his report to the councils setting out his conclusions on the Plan.
- 1.3 Some Environment and Green Investment members may recall that the decision made by the Economy and Environment Committee on 17 October 2019, set in motion two key events. The first was the issuing of the Minerals and Waste Local Plan by the two councils for its final public consultation stage (November 2019 – January 2020); and secondly the 'examination' of the Minerals and Waste Local Plan by an independent Inspector appointed by the Secretary of State (which took place in September 2020), and the subsequent publication of an 'Inspectors Report' (dated 26 March 2021, published 29 March 2021) setting out his recommendations for modifications to the Minerals and Waste Local Plan.
- 1.4 The outcome sought from this report is for members of the Environment and Green Investment Committee to recommend to Full Council that the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Minerals and Waste Local Plan, as amended by the modifications set out in the Inspector's Report as shown in Appendix B, can be adopted. Subject to this agreement, and similar agreement being provided by Peterborough City Council (PCC), the anticipated outcome is to allow officers to move to adoption with PCC colleagues. By adopting a new Minerals and Waste Local Plan, Cambridgeshire County Council will have a robust and up to date policy document for making decisions on Minerals and Waste planning matters and directing minerals and waste operations to the most appropriate and sustainable locations. An up to date Minerals and Waste Local Plan also provides certainty and clarity for minerals and waste operators across Cambridgeshire.

2. Content of the Minerals and Waste Local Plan

- 2.1 Before coming to the Inspector's findings and recommendations, Members may wish to remind themselves as to the purpose, content and status of the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Minerals and Waste Local Plan. If adopted, it will become part of the council's major policy framework. It will replace the presently adopted:
- Minerals and Waste Core Strategy (2011); and
 - Minerals and Waste Site Specific Proposals (2012).
- 2.2 The Minerals and Waste Local Plan sets out the long-term vision and objectives for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough in relation to minerals and waste developments and their growth until 2036. In the Cambridgeshire area, it will sit alongside the wider City and District Local Plans.

3. The Inspector's Role and the Inspector's Report

- 3.1 Government regulations stipulate that an Inspector must be appointed by the Secretary of State to undertake an 'examination' of a proposed Local Plan, and consider all relevant comments and objections that have been made. The Inspector holds a 'hearing' session as part of the examination process. The Inspector then subsequently issues an 'Inspector's Report', which must state either:
- That the Local Plan is 'unsound', and that it is impossible for changes to be made to it to make it 'sound'; under this scenario the Council is not permitted to adopt the Local Plan; or
 - That the Local Plan is 'sound' as submitted, or 'sound' provided that certain modifications as recommended by the Inspector are made to it before it is adopted.
- 3.2 We are very pleased to report that the Inspector, Mr Stephen Normington, has found the Minerals and Waste Local Plan 'sound' (subject to certain modifications) and, in effect, has given permission to the two councils to adopt it, provided his recommended modifications are incorporated into the final adopted version of the Plan. His full report is attached at Appendix A. This includes a list of all the main modifications he deems necessary for the Plan to be 'sound'.
- 3.3 In summary, the Inspector concludes that the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Minerals and Waste Local Plan provides an appropriate basis for mineral and waste planning within the County of Cambridgeshire and the City of Peterborough, provided that a number of main modifications are made to it. He summarises the main modifications as follows:
- Ensuring that the calculation methodology used to determine that the provision required for the steady and adequate supply of sand and gravel is clear and reflects the requirement to maintain a seven-year landbank.
 - Ensuring that the allocation of sites for mineral extraction adequately considers the significance of heritage assets, including any contribution made to their significance by their setting and that related policies and supporting text are consistent with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF).
 - Ensuring that the approach to the safeguarding of mineral resources and infrastructure is

robust and clear.

- Revising the approach to the provision of waste management facilities to be consistent with the locational strategy of the Plan.
- Revising the approach to the consideration of co-locational waste management development to be consistent with the broad spatial strategy for the location of new waste management development.
- Amending the Development Management Policies to provide clarification and consistency with the NPPF.
- A number of other modifications to ensure that the plan is positively prepared, justified, effective and consistent with national policy.

3.4 It is important to note that, in accordance with the Acts and regulations, the recommended modifications in the Inspector's Report are, in effect, 'binding' on the two councils. This means that the council cannot accept some, and reject other, modifications. Each council must accept them all if the two councils wish to adopt the Minerals and Waste Local Plan, or, reject them all, and, thus, not adopt the Minerals and Waste Local Plan. For the avoidance of doubt, one council cannot adopt the Plan, if the other does not. Either both adopt it, or both do not. This is explained further in section 4 below.

4. Adoption of the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Minerals and Waste Local Plan

4.1 Members of the Environment and Green Investment Committee must decide whether to recommend to Full Council the adoption of the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Minerals and Waste Local Plan. Attached at Appendix B is the version of the Plan which members of the Environment and Green Investment Committee are asked to recommend to Full Council. This version incorporates all the Inspector's modifications. It also incorporates a number of minor changes (legally known as 'additional modifications') which do not affect the soundness of the document, and which are permitted to be made under the provisions introduced by the Localism Act 2011. Appendix C contains these minor 'additional modifications'.

4.2 Should both councils adopt the new Minerals and Waste Local Plan, then the linked Policies Map will be in need of updating as well. The legislative basis for the Policies Map is somewhat complicated, and does not actually form part of the Minerals and Waste Local Plan to be adopted (nor was it formally examined by the Inspector). However, as is legally required, a Policies Map shows geographically a representation of the policies in the 'development plan' as a whole for an area. Thus, there is a single Policies Map per city or district council area, which illustrates the policies of a number of documents combined, namely: a city or district Local Plan; the Minerals and Waste Local Plan (as it affects that city or district area); and any Neighbourhood Plans falling in its area. Members of the Environment and Green Investment Committee and Full Council are not therefore asked to formally 'adopt' the Policies Map as a static document, because it is a live document subject to change for a variety of reasons (for example, when a Neighbourhood Plan is adopted). The recommendations as set out are written in a way to reflect the subtle difference between the adopting of the new Minerals and Waste Local Plan and the updating of the Policies Map. In short, the Policies Map needs updating to reflect the content of Appendix D for the Cambridgeshire area. However, for the avoidance of doubt

the Inspector confirmed in Paragraph 7 of his report that '*none of the MMs recommended in this Report require corresponding changes to the policies map*' which means the maps published previously remain the same.

- 4.3 Overall, in terms of the Minerals and Waste Local Plan, and to be absolutely clear on this matter, members of the Environment and Green Investment Committee (and then Full Council) can only support or reject the version as at Appendix B (other than any very minor changes, such as typographical corrections).
- 4.4 If Full Council agree the Minerals and Waste Local Plan as per Appendix B, then the document is 'adopted' and comes into effect either immediately, or, if later, on the date that Peterborough City Council agrees to adopt it.
- 4.5 If Full Council does not agree the Minerals and Waste Local Plan as per Appendix B (other than any additional very minor corrections, such as typographical corrections), then, in accordance with the regulations, it is not obliged to adopt it. Under this scenario, the council would need in due course to re-commence the preparation of a new Minerals and Waste Local Plan, following the same cycle of extensive data collection, site appraisal, consultation and examination as before (and which typically takes three to four years). Again, as a reminder, Peterborough City Council would also not be permitted to adopt the Plan, if Cambridgeshire County Council decides not to (and vice versa).

5. Alignment with corporate priorities

5.1 Communities at the heart of everything we do

There are no significant implications for this priority. However, the adoption of a new Minerals and Waste Local Plan for Cambridgeshire would mean the county has robust and up to date policies for making decisions on Minerals and Waste planning matters and directing minerals and waste operations to the most appropriate and sustainable locations, which ultimately helps to put communities at the heart of everything we do.

5.2 A good quality of life for everyone

There are no significant implications for this priority but see the wording under 5.1 above.

5.3 Helping our children learn, develop and live life to the full

There are no significant implications of this priority but see the wording under 5.1 above.

5.4 Cambridgeshire: a well-connected, safe, clean, green environment

There are no significant implications for this priority but see the wording under 5.1 above. Furthermore, the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Minerals and Waste Local Plan has been considered by the Energy Investment Unit within Cambridgeshire County Council at the various stages of its development and policies related to climate change and visions to protect and enhance the peat areas in the Block Fen area for example mean that the adoption of this document would help development proceed in line with net carbon emissions for the County by 2050.

5.5 Protecting and caring for those who need us

There are no significant implications of this priority but see the wording under 5.1 above.

6. Significant Implications

6.1 Resource Implications

The successful and smooth running of the examination (and the relatively limited modifications arising is a demonstration of this point) has meant that the costs of the examination has been achieved slightly under budget.

6.2 Procurement/Contractual/Council Contract Procedure Rules Implications

Procured services in relation to the Local Plan preparation from Northamptonshire County Council will no longer be required upon adoption. Although such arrangements are likely to need to be required in any future review of the Plan as set out in paragraph 6.3 below.

6.3 Statutory, Legal and Risk Implications

On adoption, the council must consider all relevant planning applications against the policies in the Minerals and Waste Local Plan. It should be noted that, whilst the risk is low, there is a short window post adoption (6 weeks), whereby an aggrieved party could legally challenge the adoption of the Minerals and Waste Local Plan. Should this occur, officers will communicate with Members as appropriate. Looking to the future, the council must legally review the Plan within 5 years of adoption. Options for the timing and content of such a review will be subject to future reports to this Committee as and when deemed necessary.

6.4 Equality and Diversity Implications

The Local Plan has been subject to an Equality Impact Assessment ahead of it being submitted to the Secretary of State, and has also been examined by the Inspector. No substantive equalities implications are forecast to arise.

6.5 Engagement and Communications Implications

Extensive consultation, over several years, with the public and a variety of stakeholders has taken place. Emerging drafts have also been considered by Committee and Member briefings and meetings (and similarly at Peterborough City Council). The Inspector was satisfied that we had undertaken appropriate, and legally required, consultation throughout this process and made specific reference to this in his report in paragraphs 16 and 17. In particular he noted that the evidence demonstrates that the Councils have worked closely with neighbouring minerals and waste planning authorities, including some further afield where a strategic relationship was identified; that the Councils established and maintained effective relationships with all the relevant bodies listed in Part 2 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 (as amended); and acknowledged that it was clear that many of the pre-submission changes brought forward by the Councils were as a result of consultation with relevant parties to address their concerns in a

constructive and active manner. There is no opportunity for further consultation or public comment on the document (other than a legal challenge to its adoption noted under paragraph 6.3 above), but from the Inspector's comments it is evident that our engagement and communications have been welcomed.

6.6 Localism and Local Member Involvement

The Minerals and Waste Local Plan may have implications for all sectors of society and all wards and parishes of Cambridgeshire, especially as a result of any waste related developments. The process of sustainability appraisal through the various stages of Plan making, based on social, economic and environmental criteria, ensures that all potential implications are taken into account in a systematic way; and Member engagement has taken place at all key stages of the plan making process.

6.7 Public Health Implications

There are no significant implications within this category. Colleagues within Public Health have been consulted on the plan making process, and are also actively involved in major planning applications.

6.8 Environment and Climate Change Implications on Priority Areas

6.8.1 Implication 1: Energy efficient, low carbon buildings.

Neutral Status:

Explanation: Whilst the Minerals and Waste Local Plan cannot directly demonstrate an impact on decreasing energy use for the council and/or communities, or lead to a switch to low-carbon energy supply, including renewables for mineral and waste development; it does contain a headline objective (Objective 3) and policies that relate to sustainable development and climate change (Policy 1) and design (Policy 17) that will provide policy support in principle for such proposals. As such, a neutral status has been chosen, whilst noting that a positive status is possible and strongly encouraged.

6.8.2 Implication 2: Low carbon transport.

Neutral Status:

Explanation: Whilst the Minerals and Waste Local Plan cannot directly demonstrate an impact on decreasing use or reliance on the private car or an increase of the use of public transport, it does contain headline objectives (Objectives 3 and 7) and policies that relate to sustainable development and climate change (Policy 1) and Traffic, Highways and Rights of Way (Policy 23) that promote sustainable transport and climate change principles. As such, although a positive status could be achieved through the objectives and policies in the Minerals and Waste Local Plan, a neutral status has been chosen for the purposes of this assessment.

6.8.3 Implication 3: Green spaces, peatland, afforestation, habitats and land management.

Positive Status:

Explanation: The Minerals and Waste Local Plan contains headline objectives and policies that seek to deliver benefits to green spaces, peatland protection, habitats and beneficial restoration schemes. Specific headline objectives exist for climate change (including specific reference to peat conservation), landscape, biodiversity and geodiversity gains (Objectives 3, 8 and 9). These climate change and restoration based topics are also set out

in policies (Policies 1, 2, 17, 19, 20 and 24) and appendices (Appendix 1 – Site Profiles and Appendix 2 – Block Fen / Langwood Fen Masterplan) to ensure that proposals can lead to the improvement of peatland condition and extent (through the strategic mineral operations proposed at Block Fen for example), the sustainable use of soils, and net gain opportunities through the restoration of mineral and waste sites.

6.8.4 Implication 4: Waste Management and Tackling Plastic Pollution.

Positive Status:

Explanation: The Minerals and Waste Local Plan is based on the principles of the waste hierarchy and moving waste away from landfill and up the hierarchy pyramid to re-use and recycling opportunities. The headline objectives and policies within the plan seek to actively encourage and increase waste recycling opportunities. The plan is based on a Waste Needs Assessment that takes account of the waste generated within Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, to ensure that we seek to ensure net self-sufficiency for waste management.

6.8.5 Implication 5: Water use, availability and management:

Positive Status:

Explanation: The Minerals and Waste Local Plan contains headline objectives and policies that seek to deliver benefits to water use, availability and management. Specific headline objectives exist for climate change (including specific reference to water management), the creation of water storage bodies and flood risk compensation as part of the restoration opportunities (Objectives 3 and 4). These climate change and water management / restoration based topics are also set out in policies (Policies 1, 9, 11, 19, 20 and 22) and appendices (Appendix 1 – Site Profiles and Appendix 2 – Block Fen / Langwood Fen Masterplan) to ensure that proposals can lead to the successful management of water use, availability and management (through the strategic mineral operations and flood alleviation measures proposed at Block Fen for example), the creation of agricultural reservoirs, and the best use of water resources when looking at the restoration of mineral and waste sites.

6.8.6 Implication 6: Air Pollution.

Neutral Status:

Explanation: Whilst the Minerals and Waste Local Plan cannot directly demonstrate a reduction in air pollution or a direct improvement in air quality; it does contain a headline objective (Objective 3) and policies that relate to sustainable development and climate change (Policy 1); design (Policy 17) and amenity protections (Policy 18) that will provide policy support to ensure that air pollution and health and wellbeing are considered when assessing any mineral and waste proposals. As such, a neutral status has been chosen, whilst noting that a positive status is possible and strongly encouraged.

6.8.7 Implication 7: Resilience of our services and infrastructure, and supporting vulnerable people to cope with climate change.

Neutral Status:

Explanation: The Minerals and Waste Local Plan contains headline objectives and policies that seek to ensure that communities are protected from events such as flooding, through water management for example, which take account of climate change implications. Whilst the use of such policies will ensure that consideration of such matters are taken into account when assessing mineral and waste proposals, it is not possible to demonstrate a positive status for the purposes of this report.

Have the resource implications been cleared by Finance?

Yes

Name of Financial Officer: Sarah Heywood

Have the procurement/contractual/ Council Contract Procedure Rules implications been cleared by the LGSS Head of Procurement?

Yes

Name of Officer: Gus de Silva

Has the impact on statutory, legal and risk implications been cleared by the Council's Monitoring Officer or LGSS Law?

Yes

Name of Legal Officer: Fiona McMillan

Have the equality and diversity implications been cleared by your Service Contact?

Yes

Name of Officer: Elsa Evans

Have any engagement and communication implications been cleared by Communications?

Yes

Name of Officer: Bethan Griffiths

Have any localism and Local Member involvement issues been cleared by your Service Contact?

Yes

Name of Officer: Emma Fitch

Have any Public Health implications been cleared by Public Health?

Yes

Name of Officer: Iain Green

If a Key decision, have any Environment and Climate Change implications been cleared by the Climate Change Officer?

Yes

Name of Officer: Emily Bolton

7. Source documents guidance

7.1 Source documents

- The emerging Minerals and Waste Local Plan website page that includes the document list submitted to the Secretary of State for the examination.
- The Minerals and Waste Local Plan examination website page that includes the evidence that the Inspector considered in assessing the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Minerals and Waste Local Plan.

7.2 Location

- [Emerging Local Plan page](#)
- [Examination Local Plan page](#)



The Planning Inspectorate

Report to Cambridgeshire County Council and Peterborough City Council

by Stephen Normington BSc DipTP MRICS MRTPI FIQ FIHE
an Inspector appointed by the Secretary of State

Date: 26 March 2021

Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004

(as amended)

Section 20

Report on the Examination of the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Minerals and Waste Local Plan

The Plan was submitted for examination on 24 March 2020

The examination hearings were held between 15 and 17 September 2020

File Ref: PINS/E0535/429/5

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Abbreviations used in this report

AA	Appropriate Assessment
AWP	Aggregate Working Party
CA	Consultation Area
C&I	Commercial and Industrial Waste
CD&E	Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste
DtC	Duty to Co-operate
EqIA	Equalities Impact Assessment
HRA	Habitats Regulations Assessment
LAA	Local Aggregates Assessment
MAA	Mineral Allocation Area
MDA	Mineral Development Area
MM	Main Modification
MPA	Mineral Planning Authority
MSA	Mineral Safeguarding Area
Mt	Million tonnes
Mtpa	Million tonnes per annum
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
NPPW	National Planning Policy for Waste
PPG	Planning Practice Guidance
SA	Sustainability Appraisal
SCI	Statement of Community Involvement
SoCG	Statement of Common Ground
TIA	Transport Infrastructure Area
WMA	Waste management Area
WNA	Waste Needs Assessment
WPA	Waste Planning Authority
WRA	Water Recycling Area

Non-Technical Summary

This report concludes that the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Minerals and Waste Local Plan (the Plan) provides an appropriate basis for mineral and waste planning within the County of Cambridgeshire and the City of Peterborough, provided that a number of main modifications [MMs] are made to it. Cambridgeshire County Council and Peterborough City Council (the Councils), as joint Mineral Planning Authorities (MPAs) and joint Waste Planning Authorities (WPAs), have specifically requested that I recommend any MMs necessary to enable the Plan to be adopted.

Following the virtual hearing sessions, the Councils prepared schedules of the proposed modifications and, where necessary, carried out Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) of the changes. The MMs were subject to public consultation over a six-week period. In some cases I have amended their detailed wording where necessary. I have recommended the inclusion of the MMs in the Plan after considering all the representations made in response to consultation on them.

The Main Modifications can be summarised as follows:

- Ensuring that the calculation methodology used to determine that the provision required for the steady and adequate supply of sand and gravel is clear and reflects the requirement to maintain a seven-year landbank.
- Ensuring that the allocation of sites for mineral extraction adequately considers the significance of heritage assets, including any contribution made to their significance by their setting and that related policies and supporting text are consistent with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF).
- Ensuring that the approach to the safeguarding of mineral resources and infrastructure is robust and clear.
- Revising the approach to the provision of waste management facilities to be consistent with the locational strategy of the Plan.
- Revising the approach to the consideration of co-locational waste management development to be consistent with the broad spatial strategy for the location of new waste management development.
- Amending the Development Management Policies to provide clarification and consistency with the NPPF.
- A number of other modifications to ensure that the plan is positively prepared, justified, effective and consistent with national policy.

Introduction

1. This report contains my assessment of the Plan in terms of Section 20(5) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (as amended). It considers first whether the Plan's preparation has complied with the Duty to Co-operate (DtC). It then considers whether the Plan is compliant with the legal requirements and whether it is sound. The National Planning Policy Framework 2019 (NPPF) (paragraph 35) makes it clear that, in order to be sound, a Local Plan should be positively prepared, justified, effective and consistent with national policy.
2. The starting point for the examination is the assumption that Cambridgeshire County Council and Peterborough City Council have submitted what they consider to be a sound plan. The Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Minerals and Waste Local Plan, submitted in March 2020, formed the basis for my examination. It is the same document as was published for consultation in November 2019 to January 2020.

Main Modifications

3. In accordance with section 20(7C) of the 2004, Act the Councils requested that I should recommend any main modifications [MMs] necessary to rectify matters that make the Plan unsound and thus incapable of being adopted. My report explains why the recommended MMs are necessary. The MMs are referenced in bold in the report in the form **MM1**, **MM2** etc, and are set out in full in the Appendix to this report.
4. Following the examination hearings, the Councils prepared a schedule of proposed MMs. This was considered in the context of the SA and HRA. Where necessary, appropriate amendments were made to the SA. No further amendments were deemed necessary to the HRA. The MM schedule was subject to public consultation for a period of six weeks in November-December 2020.
5. I have taken account of the consultation responses in coming to my conclusions in this report and in this light I have made some amendments and deletions to the detailed wording of the MMs and added consequential modifications where these are necessary for consistency or clarity. None of the amendments significantly alters the content of the modifications as published for consultation or undermines the participatory processes and SA and HRA that have been undertaken. Where necessary I have highlighted these amendments in the report. None of the responses to the MM consultation raised matters requiring further oral Hearings.

Policies Map

6. The Councils (in collaboration with District Council's across Cambridgeshire) must maintain an adopted policies map which illustrates geographically the application of the policies in the adopted development plan. When submitting a local plan for examination, the Councils are required to provide a submission policies map showing the changes to the adopted policies map that would result from the proposals in the submitted Plan. In this case, the submission policies map comprises the set of plans identified as Proposed Submission

(Publication) Draft Policies Map – November 2019 as set out in Core Document CD05d.

7. The policies map is not defined in statute as a development plan document and so I do not have the power to recommend main modifications to it. However, none of the MMs recommended in this Report require corresponding changes to the policies map.

Context of the Plan

8. The two Councils have previously produced a joint Minerals and Waste Development Plan Core Strategy Development Plan Document, adopted in July 2011, and a Minerals and Waste Development Plan Site Specific Proposals Development Plan Document, adopted in February 2012.
9. The Councils have identified that these two Plans are becoming out of date and in 2017 commenced a review of the adopted policies contained therein. This identified that some policies were in need of review and in light of the changes made to the national planning system since these Plans were adopted it was determined that a full review of the adopted Plans was necessary. Consequently, the new Plan submitted for examination is intended to replace both of the adopted Plans referred to above.

Public Sector Equality Duty

10. Throughout the examination, I have had due regard to the equality impacts of the Plan in accordance with the Public Sector Equality Duty, contained in Section 149 of the Equality Act 2010. The Equalities Impact Assessment (EqIA) (CD09) identifies that the Plan does not lead to any adverse impacts or cause discrimination to any particular groups within the Plan area.
11. I have detected no issue that would be likely to impinge upon the three aims of the Act to eliminate discrimination, advance equality of opportunity and foster good relations or affect persons of relevant protected characteristics of age; disability; gender reassignment; pregnancy and maternity; race; religion or belief; sex; and sexual orientation.
12. In addition to the above protected characteristics, the EqIA also considers the impact on living in a rural area, particularly with regard to the impact of mineral development. Although where people live is not a characteristic protected by law, the Councils have taken into account how location may affect people's experience of a policy or service. By their nature, minerals can only be extracted where they occur. As most of the sites and allocations are in the rural areas, it is to be expected that residents living in areas around existing and proposed mineral sites will be affected more by the environmental and amenity impacts as opposed to those residing in urban areas.
13. The Plan seeks to mitigate any impact that comes to light as part of the more detailed planning application process. Policies in the Plan are proposed to be used to mitigate against any negative effects of a mineral/waste development proposal. Overall, I have no reason to question the conclusions of the

submitted EqIA that the Plan is not expected to discriminate against any sections of the community.

Assessment of Duty to Co-operate

14. Section 20(5)(c) of the 2004 Act requires that I consider whether the Councils have complied with any duty imposed on it by section 33A in respect of the Plan's preparation. When preparing the Plan the Councils are required to engage constructively, actively and on an on-going basis with a range of local authorities and a variety of prescribed bodies in order to maximise the effectiveness of plan preparation with regard to strategic, cross-boundary matters.
15. Details of how the Councils have met this duty are set out in the 'Duty to Co-operate Statement' (CD08) and 'Statement of Consultation' (CD11a, CD11b and CD11c) and the Councils written responses to pre-hearing questions (WS30 – WS41). These documents set out where, when, with whom and on what basis co-operation has taken place over all relevant strategic matters.
16. The evidence demonstrates that the Councils have worked closely with neighbouring minerals and waste planning authorities, as well as some further afield where a strategic relationship was identified, and the relevant East of England Aggregate Working Party (AWP) and East of England Waste Technical Advisory Body throughout the plan-making process.
17. Also evident is the effective relationship the Councils have established and maintained with all of the relevant bodies listed in Part 2 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 (as amended). In addition, consultation has taken place with a wide range of organisations and bodies as part of the formal consultation process. It is clear that many of the pre-submission changes to the Plan that were brought forward by the Councils were as a result of consultation with relevant parties to address their concerns in a constructive and active manner.
18. It should be emphasised that the DtC is not a duty to agree. Consequently, it is quite possible for it to be complied with, but for there to be outstanding matters between the Councils and other bodies. However, those matters do not lie with the DtC but with the content of the Plan which is addressed elsewhere in this report. Those disputes may relate to matters regarding the soundness of the Plan, but an unresolved dispute is not evidence of a failure in the DtC.
19. Overall, I am satisfied that, where necessary, the Councils have engaged constructively, actively and on an on-going basis in the preparation of the Plan and that the DtC has therefore been met.

Assessment of Other Aspects of Legal Compliance

20. The Plan has been prepared in accordance with the adopted Cambridgeshire Minerals and Waste Development Scheme (CD06a) and the Peterborough Local Development Scheme (CD06b). Both of these schemes share the same content and timetable for the production of the Plan.
21. Consultation on the Plan and the MMs was carried out in compliance with the adopted Cambridgeshire Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) (CD07a) and the adopted Peterborough SCI (CD07b). The Statement of Consultation – November 2019 (CD11b) and the Regulation 22(1)(c) Statement – March 2020 (CD11c) provide evidence of how community involvement has been achieved.
22. Sustainability Appraisal (SA) has been carried out on the Plan (CD02b and CD02c). In addition, each of the MMs were considered to determine whether further SA was required. Although some changes to the SA are necessary to reflect the content of some of the MMs, these do not change any of the scoring of the impacts evaluated therein nor do they change the conclusions of the SA. None of the MMs require additional SA assessments and overall, the SA is adequate.
23. The Habitats Regulations Report (HRA) – November 2019 (CD04c) includes an Appropriate Assessment (AA) to assess the effects of mineral and waste development on the Ouse Washes, Nene Washes and Fenland (Wicken Fen) Natura 2000 sites. The AA concluded that the Plan is compliant with the Habitats Regulations and will not result in likely significant effects on any of the Natura 2000 Sites identified, either alone or in combination with other plans and projects in the plan area. A HRA Addendum – January 2021 (CD04d) assessed the MMs to consider whether they affect the conclusions set out in the main HRA of November 2019. This identified that the MMs do not have any implications for the HRA.
24. The Plan includes aims, objectives and policies which address the strategic priorities for mineral and waste development and use of land for such purposes in the plan area.
25. The Plan includes objectives and policies designed to secure that mineral and waste development and use of land for such purposes within the plan area contribute to the mitigation of, and adaptation to, climate change (Headline Objective 3 and Policy 1).
26. The Plan complies with all other relevant legal requirements, including the 2004 Act (as amended) and the 2012 Regulations.

Assessment of Soundness

Main Issues

27. Taking account of all the representations, the written evidence and the discussions that took place at the examination hearings, I have identified a number of main issues upon which the soundness of this Plan depends. This report deals with these main issues. It does not respond to every point or issue raised by representors. Nor does it refer to every policy, policy criterion or allocation in the Plan.

Issue 1 – Whether the Vision, Aims and Objectives of the Plan are appropriate, are soundly based and provide a suitable basis for meeting the future demand for minerals and future waste management needs sustainably.

28. The overall vision of the Plan sets out the Councils' approach to the provision of a steady, adequate but sustainable supply of minerals over the Plan period (2016 to 2036) and includes a commitment to an increase in the use of secondary and recycled aggregates. It also seeks the retention and provision of a network of waste management facilities to enable the sustainable management of all wastes to achieve net waste self-sufficiency. The spatial vision provides an appropriate basis that guides the policies of the Plan.
29. The aims and objectives set out twelve objectives under eight key themes that demonstrate how the spatial vision is to be met. The first key theme relates to sustainable mineral development and refers to the need to safeguard mineral resources and maintain a steady and adequate supply of minerals. In this regard it is therefore generally compliant with paragraph 203 of the NPPF.
30. The second key theme sets out objectives for sustainable waste management which includes the achievement of net waste self-sufficiency. It also seeks to move the treatment of waste up the waste hierarchy and is therefore generally consistent with paragraph 3 of the National Planning Policy for Waste (NPPW).
31. The third key theme relates to resilience and restoration and includes three objectives that relate to the mitigation and adaptation to climate change, protection of water resources and the mitigation of flood risk and the safeguarding of productive agricultural land. However, for clarity and effectiveness, **MM01** is necessary to the criteria of objective three to ensure that operational practices and restoration recognise the need for the conservation of peat soils through sustainable soils management practices.
32. Other key themes provide support for sustainable economic growth associated with mineral and waste developments; maintain transport infrastructure but seek to promote more sustainable modes of transport; conserve and enhance the natural environment and landscape; protect and where possible enhance the character, quality and distinctiveness of the built and historic environment; protect and enhance the health and wellbeing of communities and minimise noise, light and air pollution.

33. The Plan is not clear in explaining how the effectiveness of its policies would be monitored to demonstrate whether the identified aims and objectives are being met or the extent to which progress is being made. **MM02** is therefore necessary to introduce new supporting paragraphs to the vision, objectives and aims to explain how the Plan will be monitored, including a commitment to publish an annual monitoring report. This is necessary to ensure that the Plan is effective.
34. The monitoring indicators themselves are set out in the SA (CD02c). There is no national legislative or policy requirement for an implementation and monitoring section to be provided in the Plan itself. Whilst historically local plans have included monitoring sections, in this case the Councils consider that the approach taken to provide the monitoring framework with the SA is consistent with that taken in the recently adopted Peterborough Local Plan (2019) and is consistent with the Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) (ID: 11-025-20140306).
35. The Councils' have suggested a modification to Appendix 2 of the SA which relate to the Plan Monitoring Indicators. However, I do not have the power to recommend main modifications to the SA. Therefore, I have not considered this suggested modification in this report.
36. Following on from the aims and objectives, Policy 1 of the Plan is an overarching policy applicable to all minerals and waste development that sets out a general approach to explain how development proposals will be assessed to ensure that they represent sustainable development and respond to the mitigation and adaptation of climate change.
37. Paragraph 3.6 is one of a number of paragraphs that provide supporting text to Policy 1. This paragraph relates to the impact of mineral extraction on high quality agricultural land. However, it does not recognise that restoration can also result in the loss of high-quality agricultural land by delivering biodiversity opportunities that are not associated with the after use of the restored site for productive agricultural operations. **MM03** is therefore necessary to reflect that restoration of a former mineral extraction site can also result in the loss of high-quality agricultural land and is necessary for clarity and effectiveness.
38. The Plan identifies that mineral products for infrastructure projects could come from existing or allocated mineral workings or from temporary 'borrowpit' sites located close to and specific to that project. Policy 7: Borrowpits sets out a criteria-based approach to the consideration of development proposals for borrowpits.
39. The use of borrowpits is also referred to in paragraph 3.13 which forms part of a series of paragraphs that sets out a general approach to the policies for the provision for mineral extraction in the Plan. However, paragraph 3.13, as currently worded, is inconsistent with the Statement of Common Ground (SoCG) agreed with Historic England (E005) and does not adequately reflect consideration of the planning balance in the determination of applications for borrowpits, particularly in respect of landscape impact. **MM04** addresses this matter which is necessary for the Plan to be effective.

Conclusion on Issue 1

40. Subject to the identified MMs, I am satisfied that the Vision, Aims and Objectives of the Plan are soundly based and provide an appropriate basis for meeting the future demand for minerals and the management of waste sustainably and reflect an appropriate strategic approach for the Plan area.

Issue 2 - Whether the Plan makes appropriate provision for the steady and adequate supply of aggregate minerals.

41. The NPPF looks to MPAs to plan for a steady and adequate supply of aggregates by preparing a Local Aggregates Assessment (LAA) based on a rolling average of ten years sales data and other relevant local information, and an assessment of all supply options (including marine-dredged, secondary and recycled sources). The approach to the calculation of the future demand for aggregate minerals over the Plan period is set out in the supporting Evidence Paper *Level of Provision and a Spatial Strategy for Minerals – November 2019* (PE01).

Sand and Gravel Provision

42. The Evidence Paper (PE01) calculates the average sales rate of sand and gravel over a ten-year period based on the LAA 2018 (PE12b). This identifies that the rolling average of ten years sales data is 2.36 Million tonnes per annum (Mtpa). However, the PPG advises that LAA's must also consider other relevant local information in addition to the ten-year rolling supply and seek to look ahead at possible future demand, rather than rely solely on past sales. Such information may include, for example, levels of planned construction and housebuilding in their area and throughout the country. MPAs should also look at average sales over the last three years, in particular to identify the general trend of demand as part of the consideration of whether it might be appropriate to increase supply (PPG ID: 27-064-20140306).
43. The Evidence Paper considers, amongst other matters, aggregates sales trends over the past three years; cross boundary aggregate movements; performance of the local economy; past and proposed future housing development trends; and major construction projects and infrastructure. The Evidence Paper identifies that the three-year average sales (2015 - 2017) increased above the ten-year average to 2.89Mtpa.
44. However, the Evidence Paper also identifies that the 2017 sales figure appears to have been inflated by several sites recommencing production and that sales were also affected by the provision of sand and gravel from quarries (in addition to borrowpits), to supply the A14 road improvement scheme. The paper suggests that, in the future, there is likely to be a period of fluctuating production. It is therefore considered that utilising the three-year figure (2.89Mtpa) as the basis for the Plan provision is not sufficiently robust.
45. Taking account of the 2008 - 2017 ten-year average (2.36Mtpa) and the uplift shown by the 2015 - 2017 three-year average (2.89Mtpa), the Councils have

determined that an appropriate annual provision rate for sand and gravel over the Plan period is 2.6Mtpa. This represents the mid-point between the ten-year sales average and the three-year sales average and gives rise to a total requirement of 54.6Mt of sand and gravel over the Plan period.

46. Taking off sales in 2016 and 2017 (2.56Mt and 2.56Mt respectively) gives a remaining Plan period requirement of 48.48Mt. The LAA identifies that Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, at the end of 2017, had permitted reserves of 41.43Mt. This leaves a shortfall of 7.05Mt to be addressed in the Plan.
47. The question arises whether there would be an under-provision of sand and gravel resources over the Plan period due to the likelihood of increased demand caused by economic growth in the region, particularly associated with the Oxford-Cambridge Growth Corridor. However, without dismissing the possibility of significant future growth in the region, I consider that the annual LAA should be able to identify the consequences and impact there might be on sand and gravel resources, reserves and landbanks and whether a review of the Plan would be triggered earlier than might otherwise be the case. Consequently, at this time, I see no convincing reason to depart from the basis of the supply figures outlined above.
48. Therefore, I consider that the calculation of the annual provision of 2.6Mt of sand and gravel to the end of 2036 is sound and I conclude that the Plan as submitted adequately identifies the required provision for sand and gravel over the Plan period.
49. Whilst the Plan identifies the methodology used to calculate the annual provision of 2.6Mt, no calculation is provided to numerically demonstrate how the shortfall over the Plan period has been arrived at. **MM05** introduces a new paragraph that sets out numerically how the identified shortfall of 7.05Mt has been calculated. This is necessary for clarity and to ensure that the Plan is justified and effective.
50. Policy 2 of the Plan, amongst other things, identifies a number of allocations, identified as Mineral Allocation Areas (MAAs) on the Policies Map, where, in principle, and subject to the consideration of other policies within the Plan, would be suitable for sand and gravel extraction to meet the identified need. The site allocations themselves will be discussed later in this report.
51. Whilst potential reserves for each of the allocated sites is identified, the Plan does not numerically identify how the sites individually and collectively contribute to meeting the identified shortfall in sand and gravel provision over the plan period. **MM06** introduces a new table that sets out the anticipated extraction rate and start date for each of the allocated sites. This is necessary to provide clarity and justification in setting out how the allocations individually and collectively contribute to meeting the required supply over the Plan period.
52. **MM06** identifies that the allocations will provide 17.625Mt over the plan period leaving a potential surplus of 10.575Mt. Whilst Policy 2 of the Plan identifies that a steady and adequate supply of sand and gravel will be facilitated over the plan period, it does not clearly identify a need to maintain

a seven years landbank. In this regard, the Plan is not consistent with paragraph 207 of the NPPF.

53. **MM07** provides for an addition to the opening sentence of Policy 2 to reflect that the facilitation of a steady and adequate supply also includes the need to maintain a landbank of seven years. In addition, this MM also proposes an amendment to the wording in the footnote to Policy 2 to require that planning applications submitted in respect of the allocated sites also consider whether any land affected by the proposed development is functionally linked to the Nene Washes Special Protection Area and Ramsar Site. This MM is necessary in order for the Plan to be consistent with national policy and legislation.
54. Criterion 'a' of Policy 2 identifies, with certain exceptions, that permission for mineral extraction will only be granted on the MAAs identified in the policy but also from Mineral Development Areas (MDAs). Whilst MAAs are defined in the supporting text and the policy itself, MDAs are not defined until much later in the Plan. **MM08** provides an additional footnote to Policy 2 to explain that MDAs are defined as existing operational sites and committed sites (sites with planning permission but which are not yet operational or are dormant). This MM is necessary in order for the Plan to be effective.
55. The Plan recognises that a degree of flexibility will be required to ensure that a steady and adequate supply of aggregate minerals is maintained over the Plan period. Criterion 'b' of Policy 2 provides general development principles for mineral extraction from new sites outside of the MAAs and MDAs that may be required to maintain the landbank or are required to meet a proven need that cannot reasonably be met from the permitted or allocated reserves. Subject to compliance with other relevant policies in the Plan, this part of the policy provides the requisite degree of flexibility to enable the consideration of sand and gravel development proposals on unallocated sites that are necessary in order to maintain an adequate level of provision and meet any identified shortfall in the landbank.

Allocated Sites for Sand and Gravel Provision

56. Policy 2 of the Plan identifies nine sites to be allocated as MAAs for the extraction of sand and gravel. Each allocation has been subject to a comprehensive site assessment process set out in the *Site Assessment Methodology* (PE05), the *Outcomes Report* (PE06a) and *Technical Annex* (PE06b). I consider that these documents provide an appropriate and robust methodology for the identification of the allocated sites.
57. For each of the allocated sites, Policy 2 also identifies a number of individual site-specific requirements that need to be considered as part of any subsequent planning application. Amongst other considerations, these identify where development would have an impact on heritage assets and where assessment and mitigation may be required.
58. However, Historic England have identified that some of the site-specific requirements in relation to heritage assets may be unclear and insufficient to meet the requirement for the conservation and enhancement of the historic environment as set out in the NPPF. **MM09** and **MM11** provide additional site-specific requirements for Sites MO19 (Bare Fen & West Fen,

Willingham/Over), MO21 (Mitchell Hill Farm South, Cottenham), MO35 (Block Fen/Langwood Fen East, Mepal), MO29 (Gores Farm, Thorney), MO33 (Land off Main Road, Maxey) and MO34 (Gores Farm, Thorney) to include reference to the 'significance' of heritage assets including any contribution made to their significance by their settings.

59. **MM10** strengthens the requirements in relation to sites MO29 (Gores Farm, Thorney) and MO34 (Willow Hall Farm, Thorney) to ensure that development proposals must include a no-development buffer around on-site and off-site scheduled monuments. **MM12** provides for an additional site-specific requirement in relation to site MO33 (Land off Main Road, Maxey) requiring that any planning application for development proposals include a Heritage Impact Assessment to inform a heritage led restoration scheme.
60. In order to recognise the proximity and heritage value of an Iron Age and Roman Settlement located to the north west of site MO34 (Willow Hall Farm, Thorney), **MM13** provides an additional site-specific requirement which sets out that a comprehensive programme of archaeological investigation and possible mitigation will be required to be submitted as part of any planning application for mineral development on the site.
61. The above MMs are necessary in order for the Plan to be effective and consistent with the NPPF.

Crushed Rock Provision

62. Limestone extraction for aggregate production is limited to a small geographical area located to the north west of Peterborough. The LAA identifies only two limestone quarries with combined permitted reserves of 2.53Mt. The ten-year rolling average of sales of crushed rock in the Plan area is 0.3Mtpa. On that basis, the current permitted reserves provide 8.4 years supply which is insufficient to maintain a steady and adequate supply and the ten-year landbank required over the Plan period.
63. During the call for sites process in 2018 one additional site for limestone extraction was submitted which was not deemed to be suitable for allocation. Against this background, no evidence has been provided to conclusively demonstrate a practical need for the Plan to allocate any sites for primary aggregate provision. Therefore, no new allocations are proposed in the Plan. However, criterion 'b' of Policy 2 applies to all mineral development proposals outside of MDAs and MAAs and therefore also provides a degree of flexibility to enable the consideration of crushed rock development proposals. In the circumstances, I consider that the Plan is sound in the way it has dealt with crushed rock primary aggregate.

Conclusion on Issue 2

64. I am satisfied that the Plan, when considered with the recommended MMs, makes adequate provision for the steady and adequate supply of aggregate minerals and is fully justified by the evidence and is soundly based.

Issue 3 – Whether the Plan makes adequate provision for the encouragement of the use of secondary and recycled aggregates.

65. The Plan's Vision, amongst other things, states that there will be an '*increased commitment to the use of secondary and recycled aggregates over land won material*'. This is reinforced by the Plan's third Objective which seeks to '*minimise the use of virgin mineral by encouraging the efficient use of materials (including the recycling and re-use of waste and the minimisation of construction waste)*'.
66. Although this matter is discussed elsewhere in this report in relation to the consideration of waste management, Policy 8 of the Plan is the principal policy which explicitly supports '*proposals which assist in the production and supply of recycled/secondary aggregates*'. It identifies suitable locations such as operational committed and allocated mineral sites, strategic development sites throughout the construction phase and appropriate waste management sites. In addition, it states that all development sites of 100 homes or more, or 5ha or more for employment sites, should include temporary inert and construction waste recycling facilities throughout all phases of construction.
67. However, the wording of Policy 8 is ambiguous in parts and lacks some clarity in defining whether the suitable locations identified in the policy are applicable only to proposals for concrete batching plants and/or also apply to proposals for secondary and recycled aggregate production. **MM27** is therefore necessary to provide the clarity to ensure that the provisions of the policy that relate to suitable locations are applicable to proposals for concrete batching plants and also secondary and recycled aggregate production.
68. This MM also provides further amendments to criterion 'a' of Policy 8 to make it clear that the suitability of such proposals on operational, committed and allocated mineral development sites is applicable for the duration of the working life of the mineral site only, unless a recycling operation would be compatible with the restoration scheme and linked to a temporary planning permission. This MM is necessary to ensure that the Plan is positively prepared and effective.
69. **MM26** provides additional supporting text to Policy 8 to reflect the changes made to criterion 'a'. **MM25** provides further supporting text to explain that the use of materials arising as a by-product of waste management facilities is encouraged to be used in construction activities. These MMs are necessary for the Plan to be effective.

Conclusion on Issue 3

70. I am satisfied that the Plan, when considered with the recommended MMs, makes adequate provision for the encouragement of the use of secondary and recycled aggregates and is fully justified by the evidence and is soundly based.

Issue 4 - Whether the Plan adequately balances the safeguarding of mineral resources and infrastructure and the needs of competing development.

71. Objective 1 of the Plan provides for the safeguarding of mineral resources, and existing mineral development. This is consistent with paragraph 204 of the NPPF.
72. The mechanism for balancing the needs of competing non-mineral development with the need to protect the resource is through the identification of Mineral Safeguarding Areas (MSAs). The approach taken to define MSAs is set out in the evidence provided in *Mineral Safeguarding Areas – November 2019* (PE03). The boundaries of the MSAs are identified on the Policies Map (CD05d) where known deposits of sand and gravel, limestone, chalk and brickclay are to be found and constitute the extent of known reserves plus a 250m buffer.
73. Policy 5 – Mineral Safeguarding Areas (MSAs) provides for the MPA to be consulted on all proposals for non-mineral development which would occur within MSAs, subject to several exceptions of development types that are identified in the policy. Development not comprising any of these exceptions is required to meet one of four criteria identified in the policy.
74. Where specific sites are identified for current or future mineral development, namely MDAs and MAAs, Policy 16 – Consultation Areas (CAs) provides a 250m buffer around the edge of the identified site and a similar set of criteria to Policy 5. Policy 16 is also applicable to Waste Management Areas (WMAs), Transport Infrastructure Areas (TIAs) and Water Recycling Areas (WRAs) which are considered later in this report.
75. Policies 5 and 16 do not prohibit non-mineral development within 250m of the MSA, MDA or MAA, rather the policies ensure that the MPA is consulted so that the mineral is not unnecessarily sterilised or the operation of the MDA/MAA is not prejudiced.
76. Criterion 'l' of Policy 5 identifies that development within MSAs will only be permitted where there is an overriding need for the development in circumstances where prior extraction is not feasible. However, the question arises whether this provides sufficiently clear guidance as to how an overriding need for the non-mineral development and the feasibility of prior extraction is to be assessed. **MM23** provides a new footnote to Policy 5 to provide guidance on the factors that the MPA will take into account in the consideration of overriding need and explains that the viability of mineral extraction will be taken into account in determining whether prior extraction is appropriate. This MM is necessary for the Plan to be effective.
77. Criterion 'a' of Policy 5 relates to development within a settlement boundary and is one of the exceptions where the MPA does not require prior consultation on development proposals within such a boundary. The definition of a settlement boundary is provided in a footnote to Policy 5. However, the question arises whether this definition is clear and consistent with other development plans within the Plan area. **MM23** also includes

amendments to this footnote to provide clarity of the definition of settlement boundary.

78. Policy 6 of the Plan identifies that MDAs and MAAs are defined on the Policies Map and that within a MAA only development for which it is allocated will be permitted. Paragraph 4.5 provides supporting text to this policy to explain that the requirements of Policy 16 relating to CAs also covers proposals which fall within 250m of a MDA or MAA and that Policy 6 relates to development of the MDAs and MAAs themselves. However, the question arises whether paragraph 4.5 is sufficiently clear. **MM24** is necessary to expand on the guidance provided and the relationship between Policy 6 and Policy 16.
79. Evidence suggests that Policies 5 and 16 do not adequately reflect the 'agent of change' principle. This indicates that where the operation of an existing business or community facility could have a significant effect on new development (including changes of use) in its vicinity, the applicant (or 'agent of change') should be required to provide suitable mitigation before the development is completed. I do not consider that any modifications are required to Policy 5 in this regard. However, I consider that **MM35** is required to Policy 16 of the Plan to make it clear that, in the consideration of proposals for non-mineral and non-waste management development within a CA, then the 'agent of change' principle will be applied. This is necessary in order for the Plan to be effective.
80. The requirements of Policies 5 and 16, the identification of MSAs, and the use of CAs are consistent with national policy. As such, they provide an appropriate framework that supports the objectives of the Plan for the safeguarding of mineral resources, mineral sites and associated infrastructure from non-minerals development.

Conclusion on Issue 4

81. I am satisfied that the Plan, when considered with the recommended MMs, appropriately balances the needs of competing development and makes adequate provision for the safeguarding of mineral resources and associated infrastructure.

Issue 5 – Whether the Plan makes adequate provision for other minerals of significance in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough.

Brickclay

82. The Plan identifies that brickclay extraction is to continue at existing consented sites that are located broadly in an area to the south and east of Peterborough. The NPPF requires that a stock of permitted reserves of at least twenty-five years is provided for brickclay to support new or existing plant (brickworks).
83. The Plan recognises that the current reserves are adequate to support the continued manufacturing of bricks in the Plan area over the Plan period and that the extensive reserves of brickclay close to the Whittlesey brickworks

should provide approximately twenty-five years of supply, thereby meeting the requirements of the NPPF.

84. However, the Plan recognises that there may be a need to release additional reserves to ensure continuity of supply and meet any potential identified shortfall in the reserve position if there is any future significant increase in demand. Policy 2 identifies two MMAs for brickclay. Site M023 provides for 0.04Mt of reserve to supply a localised specialist brickworks at Burwell. Site M028 provides for approximately 27Mt of reserve at Kings Delph, Whittlesey.
85. Overall, the Plan makes adequate provision for a steady and adequate supply of brickclay to maintain at least twenty-five years permitted reserves. Therefore, I consider that the provisions in the Plan for brickclay are sound.

Building Stone (including Clunch)

86. The Plan does not make any allocations for building stone which the Councils suggest is due to the very limited resources within the Plan area. However, the question arises whether the Plan should make provision for the supply of building stone, in particular clunch (hardened chalk), that is necessary for maintenance of the historic environment in the plan area. Clunch was periodically extracted as part of the working of the Barrington Chalk Quarry which has now closed.
87. No sites for the working of clunch came forward during the preparation of the Plan. However, reserves are protected by the MSA for chalk which is identified on the Policies Map and is subject to the provisions of Policy 5 as discussed earlier in this report. Should the working of building stone or clunch be proposed during the Plan period, criterion 'a' and 'b' of Policy 2 provide an appropriate basis for the consideration of any such proposals.

Other Industrial Minerals

88. Very limited resources of chalk and limestone for non-aggregate purposes exist within the Plan area. Given the limited resources available, no specific MAAs are proposed for these minerals. However, the Plan seeks to continue extraction on a small scale to meet specialist needs. Such provision would be made via the working of existing permitted sites or via the provisions of Policy 2.
89. The potential for industrial chalk extraction from a site at Steeple Morden came to light during the consultation exercise on the Proposed Submission Plan. Consequently, this was not considered and evaluated through the *Site Assessment Methodology* (PEO5) that informed the MAAs. The extent to which this site may have been suitable to be allocated as a MAA is a matter of conjecture. Nonetheless, Policy 2 enables any such proposals to be considered through the submission of a planning application as the policy provides 'in principle support' for other mineral proposals subject to meeting the criteria set out in the policy.

Conclusion on Issue 5

90. I am satisfied that the Plan, when considered with the recommended MMs, provides an appropriate basis for the provision of minerals of significance (other than aggregates) in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough and is positively prepared, justified, effective and consistent with national policy in this respect.

Issue 6 – Whether the methodology used to identify the waste that needs to be managed in the Plan area is robust and justified.

91. The overall objective of the Plan is to deliver a net self-sufficiency in waste management capacity within the Plan area and move the treatment of waste up the waste hierarchy. Whilst I recognise that there is no national policy requirement to achieve net self-sufficiency, this approach is not unusual and is increasingly adopted in Local Plans.
92. The '*Waste Needs Assessment - November 2019*' (PE04) identifies that jointly, in 2017 Cambridgeshire and Peterborough produced approximately 2.782Mtpa of various types of waste comprising 0.415Mt of municipal waste (15%); 0.674Mt of commercial and industrial (C&I) waste (24%); 1.649Mt of construction, demolition and excavation (CD&E) waste (59%); and 0.044Mt of hazardous waste (2%).
93. In general, three quarters of waste arisings can be attributed to Cambridgeshire with a quarter to Peterborough. The Waste Needs Assessment (WNA) suggests that waste arisings are likely to increase to 3.163Mtpa by the end of the Plan period (2036).
94. The majority of waste produced in the Plan area is currently managed via the following broad methods: processing of waste in preparation for reuse or recycling accounts for around a third, inert recovery accounts for another third, other recovery and treatment accounts for a tenth with disposal to landfill for the remaining waste.
95. The baseline data informing the WNA is supported by the *East of England Waste Technical Advisory Body (WTAB) Waste Arisings Methodology Paper – Section 2: Waste Arisings* (PE10). Consideration of local future growth forecasts was incorporated into the waste arisings forecasts set out in the WNA over the Plan period. Overall, I consider that the background evidence supports my view that the approach taken in the Plan to identify the waste capacity needs at five yearly intervals from 2021 onwards is sound.
96. Policy 3: Waste Management Needs, and the supporting text, identifies the capacity gap, which is the future need for waste management facilities, and where capacity surplus may exist for various waste streams. The policy contains two tables that consider indicative waste management capacity needs. The first considers capacity needs for recovery, treatment and recycling operations and the second considers deposit to land and disposal.
97. **MM17** is necessary for effectiveness and provides for a replacement of the first table in Policy 3 to be consistent with Table 14 of the WNA. Further text is also provided to explain that existing capacity includes permitted but not

operational capacity and that the new figures show the adjusted capacity gap (or surplus) that would result if the permitted but not yet operational capacity comes on stream.

98. The question arises whether recently permitted sites that are not yet operational, but where implementation is considered likely, should be included in the calculation of existing waste management capacity in the Plan area. In my view, the inclusion of these sites in the calculation is neither unusual nor unsound.
99. **MM16** provides additional text and a footnote to paragraph 3.41 to explain the relationship of Policy 3 to the WNA and to explain that permitted, but not yet operational, sites have been taken into account in determining future needs. This MM is necessary in order for the Plan to be effective.
100. The approach enables a fuller picture of potential waste management capacity to be gained over the Plan period. However, I recognise the concerns that the existence of permitted non-operational sites could be given weight in the consideration of planning applications for waste management development.
101. In response to this issue, **MM17** also provides for the amendments to the table to show the capacity gap if the approved facilities do not come on stream as anticipated. In addition, **MM14** and **MM15** provides changes to paragraphs 3.37 and 3.39 respectively of the supporting text to Policy 3. These identify that the identification of the capacity needs in Policy 3 do not form a ceiling and that, in principle, the Councils are supportive of proposals for additional capacity where this would drive waste management up the waste hierarchy. These MMs are necessary in order for the Plan to be justified and effective.
102. **MM17** also provides for additional text to Policy 3 that confirms that the net capacity figures in the table are not ceilings for recycling, treatment or the recovery of waste. In addition, three criteria are added that identify that waste management proposals would be supported where they assist in closing any identified gap or any future gap identified in the annual monitoring of the Plan, or moves waste capacity already identified in the table contained within Policy 3 up the waste hierarchy.
103. When taken as a whole, I consider that the Plan sets out a clear intent to support opportunities for additional waste management capacity to drive waste up the hierarchy and does not suggest that undue weight would be attached to non-operational capacity in the consideration of planning applications.
104. The WNA and the supporting text to Policy 3 identifies that there is sufficient waste management capacity within Cambridgeshire and Peterborough (jointly) to achieve net self-sufficiency with respect to composting, inert recycling and soil treatment throughout the Plan period; and for re-use and recycling, including treatment of waste, and other forms of recovery mid-way through the Plan period.
105. There may be a capacity gap of approximately 0.120Mtpa by the end of the Plan period for materials recycling. However, this would be dependent on the

actual recycling capacity provided by sites undertaking transfer/treatment that would be likely to undertake increasing recycling activities over the Plan period.

106. There is sufficient inert landfill and recovery void space to accommodate most of the Plan area's needs over the Plan period. The Plan acknowledges that any required additional capacity can be accommodated by void space associated with the restoration of mineral extraction sites. Consequently, no new inert landfill or recovery sites (not associated with restoration of mineral extraction sites) are required over the Plan period.
107. Corresponding changes to paragraphs 3.37 and 3.39 of the supporting text to Policy 3 are necessary to reflect the fact that disposal of waste is the least desirable option in the waste hierarchy and that the approach of the Plan is to support opportunities that move waste management away from landfill. These are provided by **MM14** and **MM15**.

Conclusion on Issue 6

108. I am satisfied that the Plan, when considered with the recommended MMs, provides an appropriate and robust basis to identify the provision that needs to be made for waste management capacity over the Plan period and is fully justified by the evidence and is soundly based.

Issue 7 – Whether the Plan makes appropriate provision for the future management of waste.

109. The Plan has been prepared on the basis that across the plan area, existing and committed waste sites will meet the majority of identified needs over the Plan period. This is on the basis that the indicative future waste management needs of the Plan area (to achieve net self-sufficiency) are relatively low. In addition, existing and committed sites have a potential to increase recycling capacity and other recovery capacity is likely to come forward on permitted but not yet operational sites.
110. As such the strategy of the Plan is not to make specific allocations for new waste sites. Instead, Policy 4: Providing for Waste Management sets out a broad spatial strategy for the location of new waste management development. It identifies settlements where such facilities should be located and provides criteria which direct proposals to suitable sites.
111. Whilst no specific allocations are made, the Plan recognises that facilities may be required for development that supports more sustainable waste management, assists in moving the management of waste up the waste hierarchy and responds to the proximity principle requiring facilities to be located close to the source of waste generation.
112. Paragraph 4 of the National Planning Policy for Waste (NPPW) sets out criteria for identifying suitable sites and areas for waste management facilities. They include the consideration of a broad range of locations including industrial sites, opportunities to co-locate waste management facilities and giving priority to re-using previously developed land and sites identified for employment purposes.

113. The identification of broad locations for strategic and non-strategic waste management facilities is consistent with the guidance provided in the NPPW and offers the opportunity for waste development proposals to come forward across the Plan area in locations that are likely to experience development. The Plan does not place any ceiling on operations for recycling, treatment or recovery of waste. Therefore, in addition to existing and committed sites, it provides for the opportunity for a range of sites to come forward which can contribute to reducing the capacity gap and move future waste management up the waste hierarchy.
114. Whilst Policy 4 sets out the broad strategy for the location of waste management development, it does not adequately reflect the Plan's Objective for sustainable waste management, which includes supporting development that enables waste to be managed as far up the hierarchy as possible and contributing to the aspiration for net-self-sufficiency. Furthermore, it does not adequately explain that part of the locational strategy is that new or extended waste management facilities should be located within the settlement boundary of existing or planned main urban areas. **MM22**, as amended below, is necessary to address these matters and is required in order for the Plan to be effective.
115. **MM22** also provides further support for co-location where there are benefits to the restoration of a mineral site or where the proposal is specifically linked to existing waste management operations already taking place on a site, subject to the consideration of other policies of the Development Plan. It also identifies that additional capacity for the disposal of non-hazardous waste should be through extensions to existing sites, unless such extensions would prejudice other strategic objectives.
116. The question arises whether Policy 4 is sufficiently clear and unambiguous with regard to the approach to the consideration of proposals for the co-location of waste management facilities. **MM22** and the modifications to the supporting text of the policy, which are considered below, have sought to address this matter. However, there remains some concern that the Plan is unclear in its approach to waste management development on existing sites that are located outside of main settlements in circumstances where this may not contribute to co-location benefits.
117. **MM22**, as proposed and consulted on by the Councils, includes, amongst other things, a new paragraph 6 of Policy 4 relating to new waste management facilities that are unable to demonstrate the benefits of co-location but are within the planning permission boundary of existing waste management sites and are located outside of the main settlement. The paragraph sets out that new waste management facilities in such circumstances will, in principle, be supported where they can demonstrate benefits, such as existing transport links and/or moving waste management up the hierarchy.
118. However, paragraph 2 of Policy 4 already identifies that waste management proposals must demonstrably contribute towards sustainable waste management by moving waste up the hierarchy. In addition, I accept the view that an existing waste site would already have existing transport links.

119. Consequently, I consider that the part of the consulted upon **MM22** that provides for a new paragraph 6 is unnecessary in its reference to existing transport links and/or pushing waste management up the hierarchy. I have therefore deleted these aspects from **MM22** and the relevant supporting text as set out in the Appendix to this report.
120. In circumstances where future waste management sites may not be available in employment areas or strategic employment areas, the existing paragraph 5 of Policy 4 provides support to the location of new waste management proposals on other suitable sites within the urban area or on the edge of them. However, I recognise that there are existing operational waste management sites, that may have significant capital investment in plant and machinery but are not located within or on the edge of the urban area. It is these sites that the proposed paragraph 6 provided by **MM22** sought to address.
121. Paragraphs 3.42, 3.44, 3.45 and 3.47 are part of a number of paragraphs that provide supporting text to Policy 4. Corresponding modifications are necessary to these paragraphs to reflect the changes to Policy 4 as a consequence of **MM22** and also to reflect those aspects of the **MM22** which I consider should be deleted. **MM18, MM19, MM20** and **MM21** addresses these matters and are necessary in order for the Plan to be effective.
122. **MM21** provides additional text to explain how Appendix 3 of the Plan (*The Location and Design of Waste Management Facilities*) should be taken into account in considering the design and location of new facilities. This is necessary to ensure that the Plan is consistent with paragraph 7 of the NPPW in respect of the design of new waste management facilities in relation to the character and quality of the area in which they are located.
123. A question also arises whether Policy 4 should specifically identify support for Energy from Waste facilities which can assist in moving residual waste from landfill and up the hierarchy and provide secondary aggregate in the form of 'Incinerator Bottom Ash'.
124. The Plan, together with the suggested modifications, is clear that support will be given to waste management development that moves waste up the hierarchy. I also note that the Councils' approach in the Plan and in the WNA is technology neutral. Energy from Waste is one form of such movement and sits towards the top of the hierarchy. I therefore do not consider that specific reference is required to energy recovery as support for proposals that move the management of waste up the hierarchy, irrespective of the technology proposed to be used. This is already implicit in Objective 2 and Policy 4. In addition, the benefits of by-products of waste management activities, including their use as a source of construction materials, are recognised in **MM25** which has been considered earlier in this report.
125. Paragraph 5.1 of the Plan is one of a number of paragraphs that provide supporting text to Policy 10: Waste Management Areas (WMAs). This paragraph explains that WMAs are specific sites identified on the Policies Map for waste management facilities and consist of existing operational sites and committed sites.

126. Policy 10 identifies that non-waste management development will not be permitted on a WMA unless it is compatible with the use of the site as identified in the Development Plan or is a development that would provide clear regeneration benefits that would outweigh the harm of discontinuing the site as a WMA. **MM31** provides additional text to Policy 10 to define WMAs, identify that waste management development proposals within WMAs would be considered under Policy 4 and identify that other development proposals would need to be identified on non-Mineral and Waste Plans that are part of the Development Plan for the area. This MM is necessary in order for the Plan to be effective.
127. Corresponding changes to the supporting text provided in paragraphs 5.1 and 5.2 are necessary. These are provided in **MM28** and **MM29**.
128. Paragraph 5.3 identifies that Policy 16: Consultation Areas also relates to proposals which fall within a WMA or within 250m of its boundary. However, the current paragraph lacks clarity and **MM30** is necessary to address this matter.
129. Policy 11: Water Recycling Areas (WRAs) provides a criteria-based approach to the consideration of development proposals for sewage and wastewater infrastructure. However, the text of the policy does not wholly accord with that contained in the SoCG agreed with the Environment Agency (PE11) and fails to require the application of the sequential and exception tests in the consideration of such development within flood zones 3. Also, as currently worded, the policy requires that new water recycling development has ready access to the sewerage infrastructure, which may not be the case in circumstances where significant new development is proposed. **MM33** therefore addresses these issues and is necessary in order for the Plan to be effective.
130. Existing and planned facilities for water recycling are identified on the Policies Map as WRAs. Paragraph 5.5 of the Plan provides supporting text to Policy 11 and refers to the fact that the requirements of Policy 16: Consultation Areas (CAs) also applies to development proposals which fall within 400m of a WRA. However, the paragraph does not make it clear that the requirements of Policy 16 also apply to development proposals on the WRA itself, as well as within 400m of its boundary. **MM32** addresses this matter for effectiveness.

Conclusion on Issue 7

131. I am satisfied that the Plan, when considered with the recommended MMs, provides appropriate provision for the future management of waste in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough and is positively prepared, justified, effective and consistent with national policy in this respect.

Issue 8 - Whether the policies for minerals and waste management proposals strike an appropriate balance between seeking to provide necessary development and protecting people and the environment.

132. The Plan contains a number of development management policies (Policies 15 and 17 to 26) that collectively seek to control impacts from future mineral and waste development. These include criteria-based policies that consider, amongst other things, the impacts of development on transport infrastructure; design considerations; amenity considerations; restoration and aftercare; biodiversity and geodiversity; the historic environment; water resources; traffic, highways and public rights of way; sustainable use of soils; aerodrome safeguarding and other developments requiring the importation of soils.
133. Apart from Policies 18, 19, 21, 24, 25 and 26 and the supporting text, which are sound without modification, the remaining development management policies are considered below.

Policy 15: Transport Infrastructure Areas (TIAs)

134. Whilst this policy is sound without modification, changes are required to the supporting text provided in paragraph 6.3 to clarify that the Policy only applies to development within TIAs themselves. This is provided in **MM34** which is necessary in order for the Plan to be effective.

Policy 17: Design

135. This policy sets out a criteria approach to the consideration of design issues in mineral and waste management development, including restoration, with particular regard to local character and distinctiveness. However, the opening paragraph of the policy fails to fully reflect paragraph 127 of the NPPF in terms of requiring development and restoration to be sympathetic to local character. In addition, none of the criterion of the policy reflect paragraph 127(c) of the NPPF.
136. **MM36** is therefore necessary to address the inconsistency in the opening paragraph of Policy 17 and **MM37** provides a new criterion that is reflective of the guidance contained within paragraph 127(c) of the NPPF. These MMs are necessary to ensure that the Plan is effective and consistent with the NPPF.
137. Criterion (g) of the policy relates to landscape enhancement, including the consideration of the historic landscape. However, this criterion does not refer to the need to take into account historic landscape characterisation. **MM38** addresses this matter and is necessary in order for the Plan to be effective.

Policy 20: Biodiversity and Geodiversity

138. This policy, amongst other things, relates to the consideration of development proposals that may affect 'International Sites' and 'National Sites' of nature conservation or geological importance. In relation to 'National Sites', this part of the policy relates to development proposals located within or outside of a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). However, as currently worded, this part of the policy is inconsistent with paragraph 175(b) of the NPPF by failing

to reflect the location of development. **MM39** addresses this matter and is necessary in order for the Plan to be effective and consistent with national policy.

Policy 22: Water Resources

139. This policy sets out the factors to be taken into account in the consideration of the impact of mineral development proposals on water quality and the integrity of water bodies and watercourses. As currently worded, the policy and supporting text are inconsistent with the revised wording and title of the policy as set out in the SoCG agreed between the Councils and the Environment Agency, dated May 2020 (PE11). The suggested revised wording set out in the SoCG provides a coherent basis for the application of the policy and revises its title to 'Flood and Water Management'. **MM41** is therefore necessary to ensure that the Plan is effective and consistent with the SoCG.
140. Corresponding additions are necessary to the supporting text to reflect the modifications made to Policy 22. **MM40** is therefore necessary to address this matter to ensure consistency with the SoCG and to recognise that the use of Sustainable Drainage Systems may not be feasible in all cases.

Policy 23: Traffic, Highways and Rights of Way

141. This policy, amongst other things, provides a criteria-based approach to the consideration of the impact of minerals and waste management proposals on the highway network and rights of way. Part 'e' of the policy requires binding agreements covering lorry routing and/or signage if necessary and reasonable to make a development acceptable. However, neither the policy nor the supporting text provide any explanation of the legal provisions through which such agreements would be made or how these would be enforced. **MM42** addresses this matter and is necessary to ensure that the Plan is effective.
142. The final paragraph of the policy requires that development proposals should make provision for the enhancement of the public rights of way network where practicable. However, this part of the policy does not clearly explain at what stage of development such enhancements should be made and in particular whether this can be interpreted erroneously to mean that they should be considered only at the restoration stage of a mineral working. Furthermore, the policy does not take into account how any necessary diversions of public rights of way to facilitate mineral extraction can also provide opportunities for enhancement to the public rights of way network by the provision of new routes. **MM43** addresses these matters and is necessary to make the Plan effective.

Conclusion on Issue 8

143. Subject to the identified MMs, the policies for minerals and waste management proposals and their supporting text provide a balanced and comprehensive approach to the control and management of development that accords with national policy. Accordingly, with those MMs in place, I find this part of the Plan to be sound.

Issue 9 – Whether the detailed development requirements for the Plan allocations as set out in Appendices 1 to 3 to the Plan provide appropriate guidance for the submission of development proposals.

144. Appendices 1 and 2 to the Plan identify the main environmental and amenity impacts that need to be considered in any planning applications for mineral development proposals on the proposed MMAs identified in Policy 2.
145. **MM44** is necessary to modify the text provided for Site MO19 (Bare Fen & West Fen, Willingham/Over) to recognise the presence of peat soils and the proximity of the site to the RSPB Ouse Fen Nature Reserve. In addition, the MM provides for a preferred restoration to a reedbed habitat as an extension to the existing approved restoration scheme at Needingworth Quarry.
146. Modification is required to the 'archaeology' theme of Site MO28 (Kings Delph, Whittlesey) to require development proposals to include a detailed programme of archaeological mitigation which ensures that de-watering of archaeological sites does not occur. In addition, restoration should provide appropriate context for the setting of the nearby 'Must Farm Bronze Age Settlement'. This modification is provided by **MM45** and is necessary in order for the Plan to be effective and to ensure that the archaeological implications of mineral extraction within the allocation area are properly taken into account.
147. **MM46** provides additions to the text for Site MO33 (Land off Main Road, Maxey) to reflect the proximity of the site to the Maxey, Northborough and Etton Conservation Areas. This MM reflects the proximity of the site to heritage assets as identified within the content of the SoCG agreed with Historic England, dated July 2020 (E005). This MM is therefore necessary to ensure that the Plan is effective and consistent with the NPPF and SoCG.
148. Additional text for Site MO35 (Block Fen/Langwood Fen East, Mepal) is necessary to refer to the presence of deep peat soils and to require development proposals to consider any measures necessary to conserve this resource. This necessary modification is provided by **MM47**.
149. Appendix 2 of the Plan provides a more detailed Master Plan for mineral extraction on the Block Fen/Langwood Fen sites which includes Sites MO35 (Block Fen/Langwood Fen East, Mepal) and MO36 (Block Fen/Langwood Fen West, Mepal). Paragraph 2.2 sets out a number of objectives that sand and gravel extraction should achieve and includes the need to create flood storage with an ambition to eventually create 24,100 m³ per hectare of water storage capacity. **MM48** provides modifications to the seventh objective of this paragraph to ensure that any created flood storage accords with the Environment Agency's *Cranbrook/Counter Drain (Welches Dam) Strategy*. This is necessary to ensure consistency with the SoCG agreed with the Environment Agency (PE11). In addition, this MM also provides additional text to the eleventh objective to require that the sustainable use of soils also includes the conservation of peat soils.
150. Section 6 of Appendix 2 provides more detailed consideration of the need for flood water storage. Paragraph 6.11 identifies that the Environment Agency is seeking to maintain a flood risk of 1 in 25 years but does not refer to the

requirements of the *Cranbrook/Counter Drain (Welches Dam) Strategy*. Therefore, **MM49** is necessary in order for this paragraph to be consistent with the modification provided by **MM48** and the SoCG agreed with the Environment Agency (PE11).

151. **MM50**, **MM51** and **MM52** provide additional text to paragraphs 6.14, 6.17 and 6.18 respectively of Appendix 2. These paragraphs provide more guidance on the floodwater storage requirements of the Master Plan and are also necessary to ensure consistency with the SoCG agreed with the Environment Agency (PE11).
152. Appendix 3 provides detailed guidance on the location and design of waste management facilities. It is referenced in paragraph 3.47 of the Plan which provides supporting text to Policy 4: Providing for Waste Management and in Policy 17: Design. The guidance provided in Appendix 3 is intended to expand on the locational and design requirements of these policies. On adoption of the Plan the existing '*Location and Design Supplementary Planning Document – July 2011*' will be revoked and superseded by this Appendix.
153. Paragraph 2.8 of Appendix 3 relates to the provision of appropriate buffer areas between waste management facilities and residential areas. The Appendix also contains an indicative graphical representation titled 'Urban Location Plan' that shows how landscaping buffers could be applied between waste management proposals and residential development. **MM53** provides necessary additional text to paragraph 2.8 to refer to the indicative Urban Location Plan in consideration of landscaping and open space to form appropriate buffers to nearby residential areas.
154. Appendix 3 contains a number of air quality considerations and provides a table '*Air Quality Principles*' that should be taken into account in the submission of planning applications for waste management facilities. **MM54** provides for necessary clarity by the replacement of the existing text in this table with new text that includes the protection of 'sensitive receptors'.

Conclusion on Issue 9

155. Subject to the recommended MMs, the detailed development requirements for the Plan allocations, as set out in Appendices 1 to 3, provide appropriate guidance for the submission of development proposals.

Issue 10 - Whether the implementation and monitoring of the Plan will be effective.

156. As explained earlier, **MM02** introduces new supporting paragraphs to the vision, objectives and aims of the Plan to explain how the Plan will be monitored and commits to monitoring through the publication of an annual Authorities Monitoring Report. LAAs also provide a monitoring mechanism specific to aggregate landbanks.
157. I consider that the publication of an annual Authorities Monitoring Report provides an appropriate regular assessment of how effective the policies are proving to be in meeting their objectives, thereby facilitating the identification of any changes needed including the need for any early review of the Plan.

Conclusion on Issue 10

158. Subject to the recommended **MM02**, I am satisfied that the Plan provides a comprehensive, effective and robust framework for monitoring its delivery.

Overall Conclusion and Recommendation

159. The Plan has a number of deficiencies in respect of soundness for the reasons set out above, which mean that I recommend that it not be adopted as submitted, in accordance with Section 20(7A) of the 2004 Act. These deficiencies have been explained in the main issues set out above.

160. The MPAs have requested that I recommend MMs to make the Plan sound and capable of adoption. I conclude that the Duty to Cooperate has been met and that, with the recommended main modifications set out in the Schedule of Main Modifications, the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Minerals and Waste Local Plan satisfies the requirements referred to in Section 20(5)(a) of the 2004 Act and is sound.

Stephen Normington

Inspector

This report is accompanied by an Appendix containing the Main Modifications.

Appendix – Main Modifications

The modifications below are expressed either in the conventional form of ~~strikethrough~~ for deletions and underlining and bold font for additions of text, or by specifying the modification in words in *italics*.

The page numbers and paragraph numbering below refer to the submission local plan, and do not take account of the deletion or addition of text.

Ref	Page	Policy/ Paragraph	Main Modification
MM01	9	Objective 3	<p>Amend Objective 3 to include specific reference to peat soils as follows:</p> <p>Support climate change mitigation and adaptation, and seek to build in resilience to the potential effects of climate change</p> <p>encourage operational practices and restoration proposals <u>(including the conservation of peat soils through sustainable soil management)</u> which minimise or help to address climate change</p>
MM02	12	Paragraph 2.7	<p>Add the following text after Paragraph 2.7:</p> <p><u>Implementation and Monitoring</u></p> <p><u>2.8 The policies in this Plan will be implemented through the Councils' Development Management activities, and in some cases those of the Cambridgeshire City / District Councils. These activities include pre-application advice and discussions, the making of decisions on planning applications, and the operation of the Councils' compliance functions to ensure planning control is properly enforced.</u></p> <p><u>2.9 Preparation of a plan is not a 'one-off' activity, it is part of a process that involves keeping a check on how successful the Plan is, in delivering what it sets out to do, and making adjustments to the Plan if the checking and monitoring process reveals that changes are needed.</u></p> <p><u>2.10 The Councils each produce an annual Authority's Monitoring Report (AMR). The AMRs will report on the progress of allocated mineral sites and mineral landbank figures, alongside a review of the amount of waste managed and the existing waste</u></p>

Ref	Page	Policy/ Paragraph	Main Modification
			<u>management capacity across the Plan area (including new capacity that has been achieved through the grant of planning permission) in line with the strategic objectives of this Plan. This will allow the Councils to identify any potential changes required if a particular policy in the Plan is not operating as intended. The Councils have developed a set of monitoring indicators with which to help measure this. These monitoring indicators can be found in the accompanying Sustainability Appraisal, which was prepared alongside the preparation of this Plan and is available on the Councils' websites.</u>
MM03	14	Paragraph 3.6	Make textual change as follows: Mineral development especially <u>and the subsequently restored mineral site</u> can cause considerable loss of high quality agricultural land and/or peat land, and is an important consideration for proposals. However....
MM04	16	Paragraph 3.13	Insert at the end of the paragraph additional text: the landscape or other <u>matters from borrowpits, and permission of any such site must take account of the full planning balance.</u>
MM05	17	Paragraph 3.19	After paragraph 3.19 insert new paragraph, as follows: <u>An annual provision rate over the plan period (2016 to 2036) of 2.6Mt would give rise to a total requirement for 54.6Mt of sand and gravel. Taking off sales in 2016 and 2017 (2.56Mt and 3.56Mt respectively), this leaves a remaining plan period requirement of 48.48Mt. At the end of 2017, the plan area had permitted reserves of 41.43Mt. Subtracting permitted reserves of 41.43Mt from the remaining requirement (48.48Mt) leaves a potential shortfall of 7.05Mt to be addressed.</u>
MM06	17	Paragraph 3.21	After paragraph 3.21 insert new paragraph, as follows: <u>The proposed allocations will provide 17.625Mt over the plan period, leaving a potential surplus of 10.575Mt. This provides an additional margin of flexibility and equates to just over 4 years supply at the provision rate of 2.6Mtpa. The reserves, anticipated start date, and indicative extraction rate of each allocation are shown in the table below, and for the avoidance of doubt, the extraction expected</u>

Ref	Page	Policy/ Paragraph	Main Modification																																				
			<p><u>to take place at sites beyond 2036 has been discounted in the table below and does not contribute to the provision to be made during the plan period.</u></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th><u>Site</u></th> <th><u>Estimate of Plan Period Reserve (Mt)</u></th> <th><u>Anticipated Start Date</u></th> <th><u>Indicative Extraction Rate (Mtpa)</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><u>M019: Bare Fen & West Fen, Willingham/Over</u></td> <td><u>3.000</u></td> <td><u>2031</u></td> <td><u>0.800</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>M021: Mitchell Hill Farm South, Cottenham</u></td> <td><u>0.140</u></td> <td><u>2036</u></td> <td><u>0.140</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>M022: Chear Fen, Cottenham</u></td> <td><u>0.820</u></td> <td><u>2030</u></td> <td><u>0.140</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>M028: Kings Delph, Whittlesey</u></td> <td><u>0.350</u></td> <td><u>2030</u></td> <td><u>0.050</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>M029: Gores Farm, Thorney</u></td> <td><u>1.600</u></td> <td><u>2026</u></td> <td><u>0.300</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>M033: Land off Main Road Maxey</u></td> <td><u>1.925</u></td> <td><u>2030</u></td> <td><u>0.275</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>M034: Willow Hall Farm, Thorney</u></td> <td><u>2.800</u></td> <td><u>2023</u></td> <td><u>0.200</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>M035: Block Fen/ Langwood Fen East, Mepal</u></td> <td><u>4.680</u></td> <td><u>Landwood Fen East & Hundreds Farm 2022 / Witcham Meadlands 2020</u></td> <td><u>0.350</u></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<u>Site</u>	<u>Estimate of Plan Period Reserve (Mt)</u>	<u>Anticipated Start Date</u>	<u>Indicative Extraction Rate (Mtpa)</u>	<u>M019: Bare Fen & West Fen, Willingham/Over</u>	<u>3.000</u>	<u>2031</u>	<u>0.800</u>	<u>M021: Mitchell Hill Farm South, Cottenham</u>	<u>0.140</u>	<u>2036</u>	<u>0.140</u>	<u>M022: Chear Fen, Cottenham</u>	<u>0.820</u>	<u>2030</u>	<u>0.140</u>	<u>M028: Kings Delph, Whittlesey</u>	<u>0.350</u>	<u>2030</u>	<u>0.050</u>	<u>M029: Gores Farm, Thorney</u>	<u>1.600</u>	<u>2026</u>	<u>0.300</u>	<u>M033: Land off Main Road Maxey</u>	<u>1.925</u>	<u>2030</u>	<u>0.275</u>	<u>M034: Willow Hall Farm, Thorney</u>	<u>2.800</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>0.200</u>	<u>M035: Block Fen/ Langwood Fen East, Mepal</u>	<u>4.680</u>	<u>Landwood Fen East & Hundreds Farm 2022 / Witcham Meadlands 2020</u>	<u>0.350</u>
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Ref	Page	Policy/ Paragraph	Main Modification			
			M036: <u>Block Fen/ Langwood Fen West, Mepal</u>	<u>2.310</u>	<u>Wenny Farm 2031</u>	<u>0.400</u>
MM07	18	Policy 2	<p>Amend first paragraph as follows:</p> <p>The Mineral Planning Authorities (MPAs) will facilitate a steady and adequate supply of the following minerals over the plan period (2016- 2036), <u>including seeking to maintain a landbank of 7 years of Sand and Gravel:</u></p> <p>Change footnote † as follows:</p> <p>†Part of meeting this requirement will require <u>be</u> the submission of sufficient information from the applicant to enable the completion of a project-level screening exercise under The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended), which identifies. <u>This should identify</u> whether <u>any</u> the land affected by the proposed development is <u>functionally linked to</u> regularly used by qualifying species (especially foraging and roosting swans) of the Nene Washes <u>SPA and Ramsar site i.e. it is regularly used by qualifying species (especially foraging and roosting swans)</u>, SAC, SPA, and SSSI and whether the proposal will have a likely significant effect <u>on the SPA through loss of, or disturbance and displacement of birds from, functional land</u>. If that screening concludes that full Appropriate Assessment (AA) is needed, sufficient information will need submitting to enable Peterborough City Council to complete that AA. This process will need to demonstrate that the development will not have an <u>significant</u> adverse effect on the integrity of the Nene Washes'</p>			
MM08	21	Policy 2, Criterion a	<p>Add in footnote as follows:</p> <p>a. on MAAs or Mineral Development Areas (MDAs) § as identified on the Policies Map for that purpose; or</p> <p><u>§Mineral Development Areas (MDAs) are specific sites identified on the Policies Map. They consist of existing operational sites and committed sites (i.e. sites with planning permission but which are not yet operational or are dormant).</u></p>			
MM09	19	Policy 2, Site M019	Amend the following bullet point under 'Site Specific Requirements':			

Ref	Page	Policy/ Paragraph	Main Modification
		M021 and M035	Development should conserve and where appropriate enhance <u>the significance of</u> heritage assets and <u>including any contribution made to their significance by</u> their settings.
MM10	20	Policy 2, site M029 and M034	Amend text as follows: 'This is likely to <u>must</u> include a significant no development buffer around the onsite and off-site scheduled monuments...'
MM11	20	Policy 2, Site M029, M033 and M034	Add the following additional bullet point under 'Site Specific Requirements' for each site listed left: <u>Development should conserve and where appropriate enhance the significance of heritage assets including any contribution made to their significance by their settings.</u>
MM12	20	Policy 2, Site M033	Insert a new bullet point as follows: <u>A comprehensive Heritage Impact Assessment will be required to inform a heritage-led restoration scheme and must be submitted with any planning application.</u>
MM13	20	Policy 2, Site M034	Insert a new bullet point as follows: <u>A comprehensive programme of archaeological mitigation will be required which takes into account the proximity of the Iron Age and Roman Settlement to the north west of the site.</u>
MM14	23	Paragraph 3.37	Insert additional text as follows: The existing non-hazardous (including SNRHW) landfill void space is sufficient to accommodate the plan area's disposal needs over the plan period with a small surplus potentially to accommodate some of London's non-apportioned household and C&I waste. Although disposal is the least desirable option <u>using the waste hierarchy principle,</u> there is likely to be an ongoing need for such facilities (e.g. disposal of residues from treatment processes that cannot otherwise be recovered) and so it is one that must be provided for, either within the plan area or at a wider scale. Close monitoring of this situation will be key in determining timing and quantum of future need <u>and the Councils are supportive, in principle, of proposals to move waste as high up the hierarchy as possible to ensure that</u>

Ref	Page	Policy/ Paragraph	Main Modification
			<u>opportunities to move as much waste away from landfill can be achieved over the plan period.</u>
MM15	24	Paragraph 3.39	<p>Make changes to the final sentence of the paragraph as follows:</p> <p>...However, the Plan's indicative capacity needs do not form a ceiling; where justified and <u>in line with the wider aims and policies of this plan the Councils would be supportive of opportunities</u> appropriate it may be possible for additional capacity to be approved for a range of waste management methods where this will drive waste up the waste management hierarchy.</p>
MM16	24	Paragraph 3.41	<p>Insert additional text as follows:</p> <p>The Waste Needs Assessment (WNA) November 2019 details the current estimated waste arisings, waste forecasts, existing capacity* and other information from which the indicative capacity needs over the plan period were determined.</p> <p>*add footnote that reads: <u>The existing capacity is taken to be that which is operational, however there are several sites that are permitted but not yet operational that are likely to contribute towards the waste management capacity during the plan period and so should be taken into consideration in determining future needs</u></p>
MM17	24	Policy 3	<p>The following changes are suggested to the policy wording and table footnotes:</p> <p>[First para – no change]</p> <p>The following sets out the present capacity gap (indicated by a '-' figure) or surplus (indicated by a '+' figure). <u>Figures in brackets in the 'existing capacity' rows indicate permitted capacity that is not yet operational but is considered likely to come online and contribute towards the waste management capacity within the plan period. Figures in brackets in the 'capacity gap' rows indicate the adjusted capacity gap (or surplus) that would result if permitted but not yet operational capacity becomes operational.</u></p>

Ref	Page	Policy/ Paragraph	Main Modification					
						Indicative total waste management capacity 2016 - 2036		
				Total need	Estimated void space	Balance		
			Waste management – Deposit to land and Disposal (Mt)					
			Other recovery	CD&E	Inert recovery**	16.063	13.954	-2.109
			Disposal	CD&E	Inert landfill**	3.856	1.932	-1.924
				Mixed Municipal, C&I	Non-hazardous (including SNRHW)	11.187	12.466	+1.278
					Non-hazardous landfill	10.817	8.525	-2.291
					Non-hazardous (SNRHW) landfill	0.371	3.940	+3.569
			<p>[Replace the first table in Policy 3 with a similar new table and footnote, derived from Table 14 of Waste Needs Assessment (WNA), to be inserted here – See Appendix ` 1 for that table and footnote]</p> <p>[Retain the second table in Policy 3 unaltered, except for updating the asterisk relating to the footnote for this table].</p> <p>**Inert recovery and landfill have a total indicative need of 19.919Mt over the plan period, with an estimated remaining void space of 15.886Mt (around 90% of which is associated with the restoration of mineral extraction sites), leaving a deficit of 4.033Mt. This deficit is able to be accommodated however through void space created from mineral extraction operations that are or will be permitted over the plan period.</p> <p>Where an indicative total waste management capacity gap is identified <u>The net capacity figures in the table above are not ceilings for recycling, treatment or recovery of waste. As such,</u> proposals will, in principle (<u>and</u></p>					

Ref	Page	Policy/ Paragraph	Main Modification
			<p><u>provided they are in accordance with Policy 4: Providing for Waste Management</u>), be supported <u>if any of the following scenarios apply</u>: where <u>(a) it would assist in closing that a gap identified in the table, provided such a gap has not already been demonstrably closed; or</u> <u>(b) it would assist in closing a new gap identified in the future, with such identification to be set out in the annual monitoring of the Plan; or</u> <u>(c) it moves waste capacity already identified in the above table up the waste hierarchy,</u> provided it is in accordance with Policy 4: Providing for Waste Management.</p>
MM18	26	Paragraph 3.42	<p>Make changes to the paragraph as follows:</p> <p>This Policy sets out an overarching spatial strategy for waste <u>recycling, treatment and recovery processes, alongside landfill and landraising,</u> together with appropriate policy criteria <u>to take account of all new waste management sites and facilities. It also clarifies how new waste management proposals within the planning permission boundary of existing waste management sites will be considered, particularly where these fall outside of the locational criteria set out in Policy 4, but are already established waste sites; whilst also clarifying that new and/or improved Water Recycling Centres will be considered outside of this policy and instead in Policy 11.</u> It is important to guide future waste management development to the most appropriate locations, particularly in the absence of site specific allocations to meet identified needs, <u>whilst acknowledging the important part played by existing waste management sites in the plan area.</u></p>
MM19	26	Paragraph 3.44	<p>The entire paragraph 3.44 has been incorporated into the end of 3.43, and a new paragraph inserted as follows:</p> <p><u>3.44 Whilst new waste management sites and facilities will be directed to the main settlements that exist in the plan area through the locational criteria of Policy 4, the Councils acknowledge that there may be instances where waste management sites or facilities that already exist outside of these main settlements may be appropriate for either:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>temporary recycling opportunities e.g. landfill sites where additional facilities linked to the life of the</u>

Ref	Page	Policy/ Paragraph	Main Modification
			<p><u>temporary permission could help push waste up the hierarchy; or</u> <u>• alternative or additional waste management facilities within the planning permission boundary of existing permanent waste sites.</u></p> <p><u>In such instances, when considering the locational criteria based assessment the Councils will, in principle, support the use of an existing waste site for new waste management facilities. However, the consideration and support in principle to such uses, including temporary uses linked to the life of an existing waste site, should not be taken as support for permanent facilities, or for an intensification of a site where the benefits do not outweigh the harm when assessed against the wider policies of their Development Plan.</u></p>
MM20	26	Paragraph 3.45	<p>Insert two new paragraphs below paragraph 3.45, as follows:</p> <p><u>In line with Objective 2 of this Plan, the Councils are keen to support opportunities to contribute positively to the sustainable management of waste, thereby seeking to move waste up the hierarchy, especially where proposals are able to demonstrate that they align with the wider objectives and policies contained within this Plan, in addition to the principles contained within Policy 4 below. In particular, support for recycling and re-use proposals that sit at the upper end of the waste hierarchy (just below prevention and minimisation) are encouraged to come forward to assist the Councils in not only achieving the aspiration of moving waste up the hierarchy set out in Objective 2 of this Plan (which is set in the context of net self-sufficiency for the Plan area), but also helping to achieve the wider climate change aspirations set out in Policy 1.</u></p> <p><u>The benefits of co-location of waste management facilities is also acknowledged by the Councils, particularly where facilities can show why co-location would be beneficial or can complement existing waste streams e.g. where the outputs of one recycling waste stream can benefit further recycling or recovery from waste that is already taken to the original waste site or where the synergies of the operations can be understood and justified; which is why a locational criteria based</u></p>

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			<p><u>assessment is not required in such instances by the second half of Policy 4. For the avoidance of doubt, such benefits will need to be considered on a case-by-case basis, and the policy should not be read as a blanket approval for further waste management extensions or new sites or facilities, just because a waste site already exists in the area.</u></p>
MM21	27	Paragraph 3.47	<p>To include additional text as follows:</p> <p>3.47 As well as being a strategic policy for waste management, the policy below also sets out specific policy for specialist types of waste management <u>i.e. medical and research waste, agricultural waste and hazardous waste streams</u>. Appendix 3: The Location and Design of Waste Management Facilities also provides guidance on the location of waste management facilities, and should be used to inform the location of waste management facilities in the plan area.</p>
MM22	27	Policy 4	<p>Amendments to the policy text, as follows:</p> <p>Across the plan area, existing and committed waste sites meet the majority of identified needs <u>as set out in Policy 3</u>, with the <u>present forecast</u> capacity gap over the plan period being less than substantial. As such, the strategy of this plan is not to make specific allocations for new waste sites. Instead this policy sets out a broad spatial strategy for the location of new waste management development; and criteria which will direct proposals to suitable sites, consistent with the spatial strategy.</p> <p><u>In line with Objective 2 of this Plan, the Councils aim to actively encourage, and will in principle support the sustainable management of waste, which includes encouraging waste to move as far up the waste hierarchy as possible, whilst also ensuring net self-sufficiency over the Plan area. In order to ensure this aim can be met, w</u>Waste management proposals must demonstrably contribute towards sustainable waste management, by moving waste up the waste hierarchy; and proposals for disposal must demonstrate that the waste has been pre-treated and cannot practicably be recycled. Proposals which do not comply with this spatial strategy for waste management development must also demonstrate the quantitative need for the development.</p>

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			<p>Unless otherwise supported by policy provision under one of the sub-headings in the second half of this Policy, <u>the locational strategy of this Plan is that</u> new or extended waste management facilities should be located within the settlement boundary* of the existing or planned main urban areas of: Cambourne, Cambridge, Chatteris, Ely, Huntingdon, Littleport, March, Northstowe, Peterborough, Ramsey, Soham, St. Ives, St. Neots, Waterbeach New Town, Whittlesey or Wisbech.</p> <p>Where the proposed use and operations are potentially suitable within an urban setting (with suitability predominantly determined by applying policies in the Development Plan), then proposals should first consider the use of either:</p> <p>a. employment areas (as identified in the<u>the</u> Development Plan <u>as being suitable for industrial and storage or distribution type uses</u>Documents for B2 and/or B8 Uses) within the settlement boundary of the above identified urban areas; or</p> <p>b. any 'strategic' employment areas over 10ha (as identified in the<u>the</u> Development Plan <u>as being suitable for industrial and storage or distribution type uses</u>Documents for B2 and/or B8 Uses), which might not necessarily be located at one of the above identified urban areas. Where such sites are demonstrated not to be available or suitable, using a proportionate amount of evidence, then support will be given, in principle, to locating facilities on other suitable sites within the urban areas identified above; or on the edge of them where it is demonstrated that the development is compatible with surrounding uses (including the physical size and throughput of the proposed development); and where there is a relationship with the settlement by virtue of landscape, design of the facility, and highway access. In applying these provisions, proposals should prioritise, and substantial weight will be given to, the use of suitable brownfield land within the above identified urban areas.</p> <p><u>New waste management proposals that are unable to demonstrate benefits of co-location under part 2 of this policy, that are within the planning permission boundary of existing waste management sites (i.e. where extensions to the site area is not required) that already operate outside of the main settlements identified in the locational criteria above will, in principle, be supported. Each case will be considered on its own merits and will be assessed against all the</u></p>

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			<p><u>policies within this Development Plan. For the avoidance of doubt, proposals for Water Recycling Centres will be considered under the provisions of Policy 11, rather than this Policy.</u></p> <p>Waste Management Facilities - New Strategic Development Areas: Waste management facilities in new strategic development areas (i.e. 1,500 homes or more, or 10ha or more for employment sites) will be supported where they are of a scale, use and accessibility to enable communities and businesses within that strategic development area to take some responsibility for their own waste.</p> <p>Waste Management Facilities - Rural Areas: Only waste management facilities which are located on a farm holding, and where the proposal is to facilitate agricultural waste recycling or recovery (the majority of which is generated by that farm holding) will, in principle, be supported. Outdoor composting proposals which require the importation of waste material will be determined in accordance with wider policies of the Development Plan.</p> <p>Waste Management Facilities - Medical or Research Sites: Waste management facilities which are located on a medical or research site, and where the proposal is to facilitate the suitable management of waste generated by that site will, in principle, be supported.</p> <p>Waste Management Facilities - Co-location: Opportunities to co-locate waste management facilities together, or with complementary activities, <u>as explained within the supporting text for this policy</u> will, in principle, be supported, particularly where relating to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • employment sites; • industrial estates; • mineral extraction and processing sites (for temporary proposals for aggregate and/or inert recycling facilities associated with extraction and processing <u>and, where benefits are demonstrated, to the restoration of a mineral site</u>); or • planned integrated waste management development <u>that has specific links to the existing waste management operations already taking place on a site.</u>

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			<p><u>Proposals for co-location will not be supported if the benefits do not outweigh the harm when assessed against the wider policies of the Development Plan.</u></p> <p>Waste Management Facilities - Non-Hazardous Waste Disposal: Where the need for additional capacity for the disposal of non-hazardous waste is demonstrated such capacity must be provided through extension to existing Non-Hazardous Waste and <u>Stable Non-Reactive Hazardous Waste (SNRHW)</u> disposal sites, unless <u>the extension for additional capacity would prejudice the wider strategic objectives of this plan and supporting appendices or</u> it is demonstrated that a new standalone site would be more sustainable and better located to support the management of waste close to its source. It may also be supported where it is demonstrated that it is required for reasons of site stability or to address a potential pollution risk.</p> <p>Waste Management Facilities - Inert Waste Disposal: The deposit of inert waste to land will normally be permitted only within a Mineral Development Area (MDA) or Mineral Allocation Area (MAA). Proposals for the deposit of inert waste to land in other areas may only be permitted where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> c. there are no MDAs or MAAs within the plan area which can accommodate the inert waste in a timely and sustainable manner; or d. there is clear and convincing evidence that the non-MDA/MAA site would be more suitable for receiving the inert waste; or e. landfill engineering is required for reasons of land stability. <p>Waste Management Facilities - Stable Non-Reactive Hazardous Waste (SNRHW) Disposal: Where the need for additional capacity for the disposal of SNRHW is demonstrated such capacity will only be permitted at, or through an extension to, existing SNRHW and Non-Hazardous Waste disposal sites <u>unless the extension for additional capacity would prejudice the wider strategic objectives of this plan and supporting appendices.</u></p> <p>Waste Management Facilities - Hazardous Waste Treatment and Disposal:</p>

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			<p>Proposals for the disposal of hazardous waste will only be supported in exceptional circumstances, and where it is demonstrated that there is a clear need for such a facility to be located in the plan area. Proposals for hazardous waste treatment will be supported where there is a demonstrated need, and will be considered in the context of the Development Plan <u>and opportunities to move waste up the hierarchy in line with Objective 2.</u></p> <p>Waste Management Facilities - Landraising: Landraising will only be permitted in exceptional circumstances where there is a need for a waste disposal facility to accommodate waste arising that cannot be accommodated by any other means.</p> <p>Waste Management Facilities – Water Recycling Centres: Proposals for Water Recycling Centres will be considered under the provisions of Policy 11, rather than this Policy.</p> <p>Amendments to the footnote text as follows:</p> <p>*a 'settlement boundary' is that which is defined on the relevant Policies Map for the area (e.g. a village envelope or urban area boundary). If no such boundary is identified <u>on the Policies Map</u>, it will constitute the edge of the built form of the settlement <u>or, should an edge be defined in words (rather than map form) in a Local Neighbourhood Plan, then that definition will be used in that local area.</u></p>
MM23	30	Policy 5	<p>Amend Policy 5(l) as follows, together with a new footnote:</p> <p>l. there is an overriding need for the development (where prior extraction is not feasible)<u>**.</u></p> <p><u>** within (l), 'overriding need' will need to be judged in the planning balance when any planning application is assessed, including in terms of any national considerations, and the impact of permitting it, or refusing it, upon the local economy. That judgement should also consider the cost of, and scope for, developing outside the MSA, or meeting the need for it in some other way. By 'not feasible' in (l), this could include viability reasons.</u></p> <p>Make changes to the definition of settlement boundary as follows:</p>

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			<p>*a 'settlement boundary' is that which is defined on the relevant Policies Map for the area (e.g. a village envelope or urban area boundary). If no such boundary is identified <u>on the Policies Map</u>, it will constitute the edge of the built form of the settlement <u>or, should an edge be defined in words (rather than map form) in a Local or Neighbourhood Plan, then that definition will be used in that local area.</u></p>
MM24	31	Paragraph 4.5	<p>Amend text as follows:</p> <p>Please note that Policy 16: Consultation Areas (CAs), <u>which should be read in conjunction with the Policy below, also</u> covers proposals which fall within 250m of a MDA or MAA <u>as well as within 250m of their boundaries</u>. The following policy focuses <u>only</u> on the development of <u>within</u> MDAs and MAAs themselves.</p>
MM25	32	Paragraphs 4.8 and 4.9	<p>Amend text as follows:</p> <p>4.8 The processing of secondary and recycled aggregates (including inert recycling) represents a potentially major source of materials for construction, helping to conserve primary materials and minimising waste (recognising the fact that minerals are a finite resource). <u>Materials that can result as a by-product of other waste facilities are also being used as a source of materials for construction, also helping to conserve primary materials and minimising waste (once again recognising the fact that minerals are a finite resource)</u>. Sites for the handling, storage and processing of recycled and secondary aggregates (including recycled inert waste <u>and suitable materials arising as a by-product of other waste facilities</u>) are therefore required to ensure provision of 'alternative materials'.</p> <p>4.9 ...aggregate (rocks, gravel, etc), fly ash, potash...</p>
MM26	32	Paragraph 4.9	<p>Insert new paragraph after 4.9, as follows:</p> <p><u>Temporary facilities for the handling, storage and processing of recycled and secondary aggregates (including inert recycling) can be just as important as permanent facilities, to ensure that the Councils continue to maximise the opportunities to recycle and preserve primary aggregate as a finite resource. In addition to temporary facilities being supported</u></p>

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			<p><u>on strategic development sites throughout the construction phase, the Councils will also, in principle, support recycling operations linked to the winning and working of minerals, including the restoration of a mineral site where there are clear benefits for the recycling process to remain while restoration takes place. As the winning and working of minerals (including any subsequent restoration) is seen as a temporary land use, any approved recycling facilities will also be restricted to link to the temporary planning permission, and the support of such operations should not therefore be taken as support for permanent facilities. The retention of these facilities on a permanent basis will be considered under Policy 4 and assessed against the wider policies of this Plan.</u></p>
MM27	32	Policy 8	<p>Amend the text as follows:</p> <p>In principle, the authorities will support proposals which assist in the production and supply of recycled/secondary aggregates, particularly where it would assist in reducing the use of land won aggregates. Similarly, in principle, the authorities will support suitable concrete batching proposals.</p> <p>Such pProposals <u>for the production of recycled and secondary aggregates and for concrete batching plants</u> are likely to be suitable in the following locations:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> on operational, committed and allocated mineral sites (for the duration of the working life of the mineral site only, and where this <u>unless the recycling operation</u> is compatible with an agreed restoration scheme <u>to allow the temporary use to be extended in line with the restoration proposals and linked to the temporary planning permission rather than the duration of the winning and working of minerals</u>); on strategic development sites, such as major urban extensions and new settlements (throughout the construction phase); or on appropriate waste management sites, designated employment land and existing/disused railheads and wharves.
MM28	34	Paragraph 5.1	<p>Amend the text as follows:</p> <p>Waste Management Areas (WMAs) are specific sites identified on the Policies Map for waste management</p>

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			facilities and consist of both existing operational sites, and committed sites (i.e. those with planning permission but which are not yet operational) , that (which make a significant contribution to managing any waste stream) and committed sites (i.e. sites with planning permission but which are not yet operational) . Policy 3: Waste Management Needs sets the policy framework for WMAs.
MM29	34	Paragraph 5.2	Amend the text as follows: This Plan does not allocate any sites for future waste management development. An up-to-date Waste Needs Assessment prepared alongside this Plan did not identify any capacity gaps which justify the allocation of sites. Proposals for any future waste management development, including new waste proposals within a WMA, can be dealt with through Policy 4: Providing for Waste Management and other policies in this document. As such, Policy 10 has been created to first, enable WMAs to be identified on the Policies Map and second, to deal with alternative development coming forward e.g. household or employment uses, rather than new waste proposals that will be considered under Policy 4. Furthermore For the avoidance of doubt, criterion (b) below includes Neighbourhood Plans.
MM30	34	Paragraph 5.3	Amend text as follows: Please note that Policy 16: Consultation Areas (CAs), which should be read in conjunction with the Policy below, also covers proposals which fall within 250m of a WMA as well as within 250m of its boundary . The following policy focuses only on the development of within WMAs themselves.
MM31	34	Policy 10	Amend the text as follows: Waste Management Areas (WMAs) are defined on the Policies Map and identify existing or committed waste management facilities that make a significant contribution to managing any waste stream. Waste management proposals within WMAs will be considered under Policy 4. Within a WMA, new non-waste management development will not be permitted other than: a. that which meets Policy 4: Providing for Waste Management; or

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			<p>ab. proposals which are compatible for that specific site as identified in <u>the non-Mineral and Waste Plans that make up the</u> Development Plan for the area; or</p> <p>be. proposals which demonstrate clear wider regeneration benefits which outweigh the harm of discontinued operation of the site as a WMA, together with a demonstration to the Waste Planning Authority as to how the existing (or recent) waste stream managed at the site will be (or already is being) accommodated elsewhere.</p>
MM32	34	Paragraph 5.5	<p>Amend text as follows:</p> <p>Please note that Policy 16: Consultation Areas (CAs), <u>which should be read in conjunction with the Policy below, also</u> covers proposals which fall within 400m of a WRA <u>as well as within 400m of its boundary</u>. The following policy focuses <u>only</u> on the development of <u>within WRAs</u> themselves.</p>
MM33	35	Policy 11	<p>Make amendments to the policy criteria as follows:</p> <p>Policy 11: Water Recycling Areas (WRAs) Water Recycling Centres (WRCs) are essential infrastructure, and are identified on the Policies Map as Water Recycling Areas (WRAs).</p> <p>Proposals for new water recycling capacity or proposals required for operational efficiency, whether on WRAs or elsewhere (with such proposals including the improvement or extension to existing WRCs, relocation of WRCs, provision of supporting infrastructure (including renewable energy) or the co-location of WRCs with other waste management facilities) will be supported in principle, particularly where it is required to meet wider growth proposals identified in the Development Plan. Proposals for such development must demonstrate that:</p> <p>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;</p> <p>b. there is a ready access to the sewer infrastructure or area to be served;</p> <p>c. b. if a new site, or an extension to an existing site, is less than 400 metres from existing buildings normally occupied by people, an odour assessment demonstrating that the proposal is acceptable will</p>

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			<p>be required, together with appropriate mitigation measures;</p> <p>d. c. if a new site, or an extension to an existing site, it has avoided land within flood zone 3 unless there is clear and convincing justification to do so, and the proposal is supported by thorough evidence of need, <u>sustainability benefits, evaluation of site options and risk management through the application of the sequential and exception tests</u>; and</p> <p>e. d. adequate mitigation measures will address any unacceptable adverse environmental and amenity issues raised by the proposal, which may include the enclosure of odorous processes.</p>
MM34	38	Paragraph 6.3	<p>Amend text as follows:</p> <p>Please note that Policy 16: Consultation Areas (CAs), <u>which should be read in conjunction with the Policy below, also</u> covers proposals which fall within 250m of a TIA <u>as well as within 250m of its boundary</u>. The following policy focuses <u>only</u> on the development of <u>within</u> TIAs themselves.</p>
MM35	39	Policy 16	<p>At the end of Policy 16 (but before the footnote in that policy), add a new paragraph as follows:</p> <p><u>When considering proposals for non-mineral and non-waste management development within a CA, then the agent of change principle will be applied to ensure that the operation of the protected infrastructure (i.e. MAA, MDA, WMA, TIA or WRA) is not in any way prejudiced. Any costs for mitigating impacts on or from the existing minerals and/or waste-related uses will be required to be met by the developer. It is for the developer to demonstrate that any mitigation proposed as part of the new development is practicable, and the continued use of existing sites will not be prejudiced.</u></p>
MM36	40	Policy 17	<p>Amend first paragraph of policy (for consistency with NPPF paragraph 127) as follows:</p> <p>All waste management development, and where relevant mineral development, should secure high quality design. The design of built development and the restoration of sites should seek to complement <u>be sympathetic to</u> and <u>where opportunities arise</u>, enhance local distinctiveness and the character and quality of the area in which it is</p>

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			located. Permission will be refused for development of poor design that fails to take the opportunities available to achieve this.
MM37	40	Policy 17	Add new criterion (for consistency with NPPF para 127), and renumber all subsequent criteria: <u>(f) be sympathetic to local character and history, including the surrounding built environment and landscape setting, while not preventing or discouraging appropriate innovation or change (such as increased densities);</u>
MM38	40	Policy 17	Amend criterion (g) (which will be renumbered as (h)) as follows: provide a landscape enhancement scheme which takes account of any relevant landscape character assessments (including any historic landscape assessment <u>characterisation</u>) and...
MM39	43	Policy 20	Amend the first paragraph as follows: Development proposals <u>on land</u> within or outside a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), or <u>and which is</u> likely to have an adverse effect on it <u>a SSSI</u> (either individually or in combination with other developments), will not be permitted unless...
MM40	46	Paragraph 6.20	After paragraph 6.20, insert two new paragraphs as follows: <u>Development proposals which include hard surfaces and buildings should incorporate Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SuDS) wherever feasible to address the risk of surface water and sewer flooding and provide wider environmental benefits including biodiversity net gain and water quality enhancement. However, this will not be feasible in all cases and the Councils will consider the nature of the use proposed and whether this places any limitations on the incorporation of SuDS when determining planning applications.</u> <u>The Environment Agency (EA) advises that in areas of severe water stress or where aquifers or surface water resources are abstracted to environmental limits, a licence or permit may not be issued or could be issued with significant restrictions, e.g. seasonal</u>

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			<p><u>only abstraction. Operators are advised to seek advice from the EA early in the site selection and design process. The issuing of de-watering licences, where all water is returned to the environment, is likely to be less restrictive than for consumptive water use e.g. mineral washing, discharged dewatering and concrete batching. The EA has a presumption against issuing new water abstraction licences for consumptive activities. If a developer or any other interested party has any questions on the contents of this paragraph, including the definition of terms used, then please seek advice from the EA.</u></p>
MM41	47	Policy 22	<p>Amend the wording to Policy 22 as follows:</p> <p><u>POLICY 22: FLOOD AND WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT</u></p> <p>Mineral and waste management development will only be permitted where it can be demonstrated (potentially through a detailed hydrogeological assessment) that there would be no significant adverse impact on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. the quantity and quality of surface or groundwater resources; and b. <u>the quantity and quality of water abstraction currently enjoyed by abstractors unless acceptable alternative provision is made;</u> and c. b. the flow of groundwater at or in the vicinity of the site.; and d. increased flood risk, both on-site and off-site. <p><u>Development located on sites in areas known to be at risk from any form of flooding will only be permitted following:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> e.d. <u>the successful completion of a sequential test (if necessary) and an exception test if required, with both tests applying climate change allowances to define flood risks;</u> d.e. <u>the submission, where appropriate (as defined by national policy), of a site-specific Flood Risk Assessment, setting out appropriate flood risk that:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>i. defines the flood zones in relation to the proposal;</u>

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			<p><u>ii. demonstrates the impacts of climate change on the flood zones, over the lifetime of the development;</u></p> <p><u>iii. demonstrates that a sequential approach has been taken to the design of the layout of the proposal, placing those aspects of the development most sensitive to the impacts of flooding in the area of lowest flood risk;</u></p> <p><u>iv. demonstrates that appropriate mitigation measures have been incorporated into the development so that there will be no negative off-site impacts to people and property and that the users will be safe for the lifetime of the development; and</u></p> <p><u>v. demonstrates that all reasonable actions have been taken to contribute to the overall reduction of flood risk.</u></p> <p><u>e.f. the consideration of any necessary ongoing maintenance, management of mitigation measures and adoption and that any relevant agreements are in place; and</u></p> <p><u>f.g. where built development is proposed, the incorporation of Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) wherever feasible into the proposals.</u></p> <p>All proposed development will be required to incorporate adequate water pollution control and monitoring measures.</p> <p>Proposals should also have due regard to the latest policies and guidance in the Cambridgeshire Flood and Water SPD and the Peterborough Flood and Water Management SPD (or their successors).</p>
MM42	47	Paragraph 6.23	<p>Insert new paragraph after paragraph 6.23 as follows:</p> <p><u>On occasions when HCV routing arrangements and/or HCV signage are deemed necessary and reasonable to make a development acceptable, binding agreements will be sought either through planning conditions or legal agreements, to ensure suitable routes and signage are identified and controlled in line with guidance from the Highway Authority, in accordance with any identified HCV Route Maps. Any binding agreements will be agreed on a case by case basis, and will be monitored, including investigations into any alleged breaches, in line with the adopted Enforcement Plans*.</u></p>

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			<p>*The authorities enforcement plans can be found at:</p> <p>https://www.peterborough.gov.uk/council/strategies-policies-and-plans/compliance-and-enforcement-policy</p> <p>https://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/business/planning-and-development/planning-applications/planning-enforcement-and-monitoring</p>
MM43	48	Policy 23	<p>Amend text as follows:</p> <p>Public Rights of Way Proposals <u>During all phases of development, including construction, operation and restoration, proposals must make provision for suitable and appropriate diversions to affected public rights of way, and ideally</u> the enhancement of the public rights of way network where practicable. <u>Opportunities should be taken for the provision of,</u> with a view to providing new routes and links between existing routes, <u>especially at the restoration stage.</u> Priority should be given to meeting the objectives of any Rights of Way Improvement Plans. Where development would adversely affect the permanent use of public rights of way (including temporary diversions) planning permission will only be granted where alternative routes are provided that are of equivalent convenience, quality and interest.</p>
MM44	53	Appendix 1: Site M019	<p>Additional text to be added to bullet point 6 and a new bullet point 7 added to 'Key Known Site Sensitivities' to say:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small area of BMV Grade 3a at Bare Hill (located in the north western section of site) <u>and the presence of peat soils in the area.</u> • <u>Proximity to RSPB Ouse Fen Nature Reserve.</u> <p>New bullet point 2 added to 'Preferred Restoration' in the 'Potential Implementation Issues (non-exhaustive)' section to say:</p> <p><u>Restoration to reedbed priority habitat, as an extension to the existing approved restoration scheme for Needingworth Quarry.</u></p>

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MM45	61	Appendix 1: Site M028	<p>Amend text as follows:</p> <p>Archaeology and Historic Environment This site is archaeologically sensitive. It is understood that evaluation has taken place. However, a detailed programme of archaeological mitigation, <u>including a strategy to ensure that de-watering of archaeological sites would not occur as a result of excavation</u>, will be required. Proposals must also have regard to proximity to Must Farm Bronze Age settlement; and the Horsey Hill Civil War Fort Scheduled Monument, and the need to conserve and if appropriate enhance its <u>their</u> settings.</p> <p>Preferred Restoration Restoration should include biodiversity gains (enhance otter and water vole habitat), and public access as part of the wider restoration / after-use strategy for the strategy for the brickworks complex. Consideration could be given to the potential to provide sustainable flood alleviation and water resource. <u>Restoration should also be informed by the nearby Must Farm Bronze Age settlement and provide an appropriate context for the historical setting of this heritage asset.</u></p>
MM46	65	Appendix 1: Site M033	<p>Insert additional bullet point under the heading 'Key Known Site Sensitivities':</p> <p><u>The nearest Conservation Areas are Maxey (530m), Northborough (560m) and Etton (620m).</u></p>
MM47	70	Appendix 1: Site M035	<p>Additional text to be added to bullet point 4 to 'Key Known Site Sensitivities' to say:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small area BMV Grade 1, remainder BMV Grade 2 land within the site <u>and the likely presence of deep peat soils in the area.</u> <p>Addition of a new bullet point 2 added to 'Other Issues' to say:</p> <p><u>Consideration of the deep peat soils in the area and the steps proposed to conserve this resource and limit any CO2 emissions as part of the development.</u></p>
MM48		Appendix 2: Paragraph 2.2	<p>Suggested change to 7th objective to read:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • create flood storage <u>in accordance with the Environment Agency's Cranbrook/Counter Drain (Welches Dam) Strategy</u> with the capacity of at least 10 million m³ and an ambition <u>allowance</u>

Ref	Page	Policy/ Paragraph	Main Modification
			<p>to achieve nearer 16.5 million m³ of storage (approximately 14,600 m³ to 24,100 m³ per hectare in the water storage areas). The higher storage ambition allowance is to mitigate climate change using the latest guidance on climate change allowance;</p> <p>Amend Objective 11 penultimate bullet point to read:</p> <p>secure the sustainable use of soils as a resource for the future <u>including the conservation of peat soils to limit future CO2 emissions</u>; and</p>
MM49		Appendix 2: Paragraph 6.11	<p>Amend the paragraph to read:</p> <p>To manage the risk of flooding and mitigate climate change the Environment Agency is looking to maintain a flood risk of 1 in 25 years, <u>so in accordance with the Cranbrook/Counter Drain (Welches Dam) Strategy</u>, is looking for water storage to accommodate 16.5 million m³ (approximately 24,100 m³ per hectare in water storage areas). The Block Fen / Langwood Fen area could contribute significantly to this scheme. Water from the Counter Drain could be transferred <u>at times of flood</u> into the reservoirs either via the Forty Foot or by a parallel channel. If water transfer was to be achieved via the Forty Foot these leakage control measures would be required which could be addressed through quarry engineering.</p>
MM50		Appendix 2: Paragraph 6.14	<p>Amend the paragraph to read:</p> <p>Any scheme of this nature would need to be completely clay lined and any embankments would need to be engineered and comply with the Reservoirs Act. Operators would need to consider the original ground contours depths of deposits and the available void space in order to calculate the capacity of storage and other uses. <u>Restoration would need to be sensitive to the use of the voids for flood storage and have no adverse impacts or prohibit the storage of floodwater.</u> Groundwater would also need to be monitored and modelled to show that there are no adverse impacts on the surrounding area and the surrounding surface water drainage. Also, proposals would need to show to the Environment Agency's satisfaction how water would be managed and transferred in and out of the storage areas. Any proposals involving inert landfill in the</p>

Ref	Page	Policy/ Paragraph	Main Modification
			creation of the flood water storage would need to ensure that imported waste would not come into contact with the groundwater, and infilled areas would need to be fully lined with clay. Any imported waste would also be subject to strict waste acceptance criteria.
MM51		Appendix 2: Paragraph 6.17	Amend the paragraph to read: It is proposed that six or more smaller a number of water bodies will be formed, with the aim of achieving a minimum of 10 million m³, but ideally 16.5 million m³ of water storage capacity the water storage capacity in accordance with the Environment Agency's Cranbrook/Counter Drain (Welches Dam) Strategy (approximately 14,600 m ³ to 24,100 m ³ per hectare in the water storage areas). These water bodies will be created in a phased way, corresponding to the timing for mineral extraction, with progressive restoration taking place. <u>Proposed restoration will need to take into consideration the requirements for Flood Storage to ensure no adverse impacts arise from frequent flooding of restored land.</u> This should give rise, as a minimum to the following capacity:
MM52		Appendix 2: Paragraph 6.18	Amend the paragraph to read: The above table reflects the total minimum capacity of the water storage bodies, but to safeguard the engineering some water will need to be kept in them at all times, and there will be a 'rest level'. If there is a rest level of between 0.5 to 1.0 metres, the volume available for storing external water is between 6 million m³ in an average year, increasing to 7 million m³ in a dry year. The above table reflects the total minimum capacity of the water storage bodies, but to safeguard the engineering some water will need to be kept in them at all times, and there will be a 'rest level'. If there is a rest level of between 0.5 to 1.0 metres, the volume available for storing external water is between 6 million m³ in an average year, increasing to 7 million m³ in a dry year.
MM53	6	Appendix 3: Paragraph 2.8	Amend text as follows: Appropriate buffer areas should be provided between the facility and any adjacent nearby residential areas. These areas could include other employment land uses, or a buffer zone including uses such as car and cycle parking, landscape planting or open space. Waste management

Ref	Page	Policy/ Paragraph	Main Modification
			<p>facilities can also act as a buffer between sensitive land uses and other forms of development such as between residential areas and main roads, railways, and Water Recycling Centres. The actual size and treatment of the buffer would depend on the location and facility proposed. <u>The indicative Urban Location Plan shown below demonstrates how landscaping and open space may be used to form appropriate buffers in the urban context. However, where such facilities are designed into industrial or employment led areas, such buffers may well be significantly different to take account of the local circumstances.</u></p>
MM54	16	Appendix 3: Air Quality Principles	<p>Amend the table as follows:</p> <p>Air Quality Principles</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measures to control air quality, dust and odour. • Potential use of energy efficient low emission fuels. • Locating waste management facilities downwind from sensitive receptors. • <u>Protect sensitive receptors by including measures to control air quality, dust and odour.</u> • <u>Potential use of energy efficient low emission fuels.</u>

Appendix 1: Updated Table for Insertion in Policy 3

The following table is to be included in Policy 3 (MM17) and will replace in full the similar first table currently located in Policy 3. The second table in Policy 3 will be retained unaltered. The source of the Table below is Table 14 of the published Waste Needs Assessment (evidence document PE04).

			Indicative total waste management capacity needs					
			2016	2017	2021	2026	2031	2036
Non-hazardous waste management – Recovery (million tonnes per annum)								
Preparing for re-use and recycling	Materials recycling (Mixed – Municipal, C&I)	Forecast arisings	0.613	0.662	0.696	0.754	0.806	0.852
		Existing capacity	0.670	0.746	0.734	0.732	0.732	0.732
		Capacity gap	+0.056	+0.084	+0.038	-0.022	-0.074	-0.120
	Composting (Mixed – Municipal C&I)	Forecast arisings	0.169	0.199	0.207	0.225	0.240	0.249
		Existing capacity	0.332	0.324	0.349	0.349	0.349	0.349
		Capacity gap	+0.163	+0.124	+0.142	+0.124	+0.109	+0.100
	Inert recycling (CD&E)	Forecast arisings	0.056	0.087	0.066	0.067	0.068	0.068
		Existing capacity	0.149	0.184	0.435 (0.190)	0.410 (0.190)	0.410 (0.190)	0.410 (0.190)
		Capacity gap	+0.093	+0.097	+0.370 (+0.560)	+0.343 (+0.533)	+0.342 (+0.532)	+0.342 (+0.532)
Other recovery	Treatment and energy processes* (Mixed - Municipal, C&I)	Forecast arisings	0.156	0.160	0.226	0.314	0.393	0.416
		Existing capacity	0.295	0.327	0.349 (0.035)	0.337 (0.575)	0.337 (0.575)	0.337 (0.575)
		Capacity gap	+0.139	+0.166	+0.124 (+0.159)	+0.023 (+0.598)	-0.057 (+0.518)	-0.080 (+0.495)
	Energy recovery (CD&E wood waste)	Forecast arisings	0.001	0.001	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002
		Existing capacity	0	0	0	0 (0.048)	0 (0.048)	0 (0.048)

		Capacity gap	-0.001	-0.001	-0.002	-0.002 (+0.046)	-0.002 (+0.046)	-0.002 (+0.046)
	Soil treatment (CD&E)	Forecast arisings	0.084	0.112	0.095	0.097	0.099	0.099
		Existing capacity	0.147	0.278	0.315	0.315	0.315	0.315
		Capacity gap	+0.062	+0.166	+0.220	+0.217	+0.216	+0.216

*Treatment and energy recovery processes refers to Anaerobic Digestion (AD), Energy from Waste (EfW) and other physical/chemical treatment processes.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE AND PETERBOROUGH MINERALS AND WASTE LOCAL PLAN 2036

ADOPTED JULY 2021

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1. INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION TO THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE AND PETERBOROUGH MINERALS AND WASTE LOCAL PLAN

- 1.1 The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (the 2004 Act) set the requirement for Mineral and Waste Planning Authorities to prepare Minerals and Waste Development Plan Documents (DPDs) for their administrative areas. These DPDs helped form the 'Development Plan' for the area¹. The term 'Local Plan' has in recent years been favoured over the term 'DPD'.
- 1.2 It was deemed necessary to replace the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Minerals and Waste Development Plan Core Strategy (July 2011) and the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Minerals and Waste Development Plan Site Specific Proposals DPD (February 2012) with this single, and up to date, Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Minerals and Waste Local Plan (July 2021). Up to date Local Plans are important, so that all parties (landowners, operators, members of the public etc.) are clear what policies will apply in which locations and for what types of proposals.
- 1.3 Upon adoption of this Plan the relevant allocations will be incorporated into the Policies Maps of the relevant individual Cambridgeshire District Councils and Peterborough City Council.

OS MAP - COPYRIGHT NOTE

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¹ The Development Plan for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough consists, at the time of writing, of this adopted Minerals and Waste Local Plan (July 2021), the Local Plans of the Cambridgeshire Districts and Peterborough City Council (all various dates), and any adopted Neighbourhood Plans or Neighbourhood Development Orders across the plan area.

2. POLICY FRAMEWORK AND CONTEXT

VISION

2.1 The following sets out our high level vision for minerals and waste management development.

Over the plan period to 2036 Cambridgeshire and Peterborough will ensure a steady, adequate but sustainable supply of minerals to meet current and projected future need. There will be an increased commitment to the use of secondary and recycled aggregate over land won material, with restoration and aftercare placed at the forefront of planning decisions.

As existing communities grow and new communities are formed, a network of waste management facilities will provide for the sustainable management of all wastes to the achievement of net self-sufficiency.

A balance will be struck between meeting present and future needs, and maintaining and enhancing the social, environmental and economic vibrancy of the plan area.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

2.2 To ensure that the overall vision of the Plan is achieved, that national policy is met and that local needs are addressed, a set of aims and objectives have been formed. The Plan has a total of 12 objectives under 8 themes. Each objective has examples as to how the objective could be met. The objectives are the same as in the Sustainability Appraisal framework and are shown in the table below:

TABLE 1: PLAN AND SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL OBJECTIVES

Headline Objective	Criteria to help determine whether objective is/could be met
Sustainable mineral development	
1	<p>Ensure a steady and adequate supply of mineral to support growth whilst ensuring the best use of materials, and protection of land</p> <p>determine applications for mineral development without delay</p> <p>prevent needless sterilisation of mineral resources through the use of mineral safeguarding areas</p> <p>safeguard existing mineral development</p> <p>make adequate provision in order to ensure continuity of supply</p>

		of mineral for the plan area
Sustainable waste management		
2	Contribute positively to the sustainable management of waste	<p>manage the waste arising in the plan area over the plan period, with appropriately located and distributed waste management facilities of a high quality in operation and in design</p> <p>move treatment of waste up the waste hierarchy</p> <p>achieve net waste self-sufficiency</p> <p>safeguard existing waste management facilities and infrastructure, including from incompatible development that may prejudice waste use</p> <p>promote/allow scope for new technology and innovation in waste management</p> <p>ensure that all major new developments undertake sustainable waste management practices (including, where appropriate, the provision of temporary waste management facilities throughout construction)</p>
Resilience and restoration		
3	Support climate change mitigation and adaptation, and seek to build in resilience to the potential effects of climate change	<p>minimise greenhouse gas emissions</p> <p>reduce the demand for energy and maximise the use of energy from renewable sources</p> <p>minimise the use of virgin mineral by encouraging the efficient use of materials (including the recycling and re-use of waste and the minimisation of construction waste)</p> <p>encourage operational practices and restoration proposals (including the conservation of peat soils through sustainable soil management) which minimise or help to address climate change</p>
4	Protect water resources and quality, mitigate for flood risk from all sources and seek to achieve a reduction in overall flood risk	<p>ensure waste development and associated infrastructure are not at risk of flooding</p> <p>ensure infrastructure associated with mineral development is not at risk of flooding</p> <p>ensure mineral and waste development will not affect water</p>

		resource quantity and quality
5	Safeguard productive land	<p>avoid the loss of the best and most versatile agricultural land for waste development and prioritise the location of waste development on previously developed sites over greenfield land</p> <p>minimise soil contamination and safeguard soil quality and quantity</p>
Employment and economy		
6	Support sustainable economic growth and the delivery of employment opportunities	<p>support the development and growth of sustainable communities and provision of infrastructure within the plan area</p> <p>provide training and employment opportunities</p> <p>maximise the sustainable economic benefits of mineral operations and waste management in the plan area</p> <p>ensure mineral supply for construction</p> <p>ensure effective and adequate waste infrastructure for existing and future development</p>
Infrastructure		
7	Reduce road traffic, congestion and pollution; promote sustainable modes of movement and efficient movement patterns; and provide and maintain movement infrastructure	<p>reduce the reliance on road freight movements of minerals and waste and seek to increase the efficient use of other modes of movement</p> <p>where road transportation is necessary, minimise the total vehicle kilometres travelled and encourage the use of low emission vehicles</p> <p>safeguard current and future infrastructure for minerals, waste, concrete batching, coated materials manufacturing, other concrete products and the handling, processing and distribution of aggregate material</p>
Natural environment and landscapes		
8	Conserve and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the landscape	<p>minimise adverse impacts to local amenity and overall landscape character</p> <p>protect designated assets such as designated nature sites, open spaces, parks, gardens, historic landscapes</p>
9	Protect and	protect and enhance habitats of international, national or local

	encourage biodiversity and geodiversity	importance maintain wildlife corridors and minimise fragmentation of green spaces utilise opportunities to enhance biodiversity and geodiversity and achieve net gains
Built and historic environment		
10	Protect and where possible enhance the character, quality and distinctiveness of the built and historic environment	retain and enhance the character, distinctiveness and accessibility of townscapes ensure mineral and waste development conserves, protects and enhances designated and non-designated heritage assets and their settings, including archaeological assets
Health and wellbeing		
11	Protect and enhance the health and wellbeing of communities	avoid adverse effects on human health and safety or minimise to acceptable levels safeguard the residential amenity of new and existing communities provide opportunities to improve health and amenity through the restoration and management of former minerals and waste sites encourage opportunities for education about minerals and waste
12	Minimise noise, light and air pollution	minimise noise and light pollution arising from activities associated with waste development, waste management, mineral extraction and mineral movement minimise air pollution

STRATEGIC AND NON-STRATEGIC POLICIES

2.3 The NPPF states that the Development Plan “*must include strategic policies to address each local planning authority’s priorities for the development and use of land in its area*”². It goes on to say that “*Strategic policies should set out an overall strategy for the pattern, scale and quality of development*”³

² National Planning Policy Framework (February 2019), Paragraph 17

³ National Planning Policy Framework (February 2019), Paragraph 20

and that *“Plans should make explicit which policies are strategic policies. These should be limited to those necessary to address the strategic priorities of the area (and any relevant cross-boundary issues), to provide a clear starting point for any non-strategic policies that are needed. Strategic policies should not extend to detailed matters that are more appropriately dealt with through neighbourhood plans or other non-strategic policies.”*.

- 2.4 Further, the NPPF states that *“Strategic policies should provide a clear strategy for bringing sufficient land forward, and at a sufficient rate, to address objectively assessed needs over the plan period, in line with the presumption in favour of sustainable development. This should include planning for and allocating sufficient sites to deliver the strategic priorities of the area”*⁴.
- 2.5 The NPPF then explains that *“Non-strategic policies should [...] set out more detailed policies for specific areas, neighbourhoods or types of development. This can include allocating sites, the provision of infrastructure and community facilities at a local level, establishing design principles, conserving and enhancing the natural and historic environment and setting out other development management policies”*⁵.
- 2.6 An important reason for being explicit about which policies are strategic or not is that, as the NPPF explains, *“Neighbourhood plans should not promote less development than set out in the strategic policies for the area, or undermine those strategic policies.”*⁶.
- 2.7 Having considered all of the above, it has been determined that all of the Policies in this Plan are regarded as Strategic Policies.

IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING

- 2.8 The policies in this Plan will be implemented through the Councils’ Development Management activities, and in some cases those of the Cambridgeshire City / District Councils. These activities include pre-application advice and discussions, the making of decisions on planning

⁴ National Planning Policy Framework (February 2019), Paragraph 23

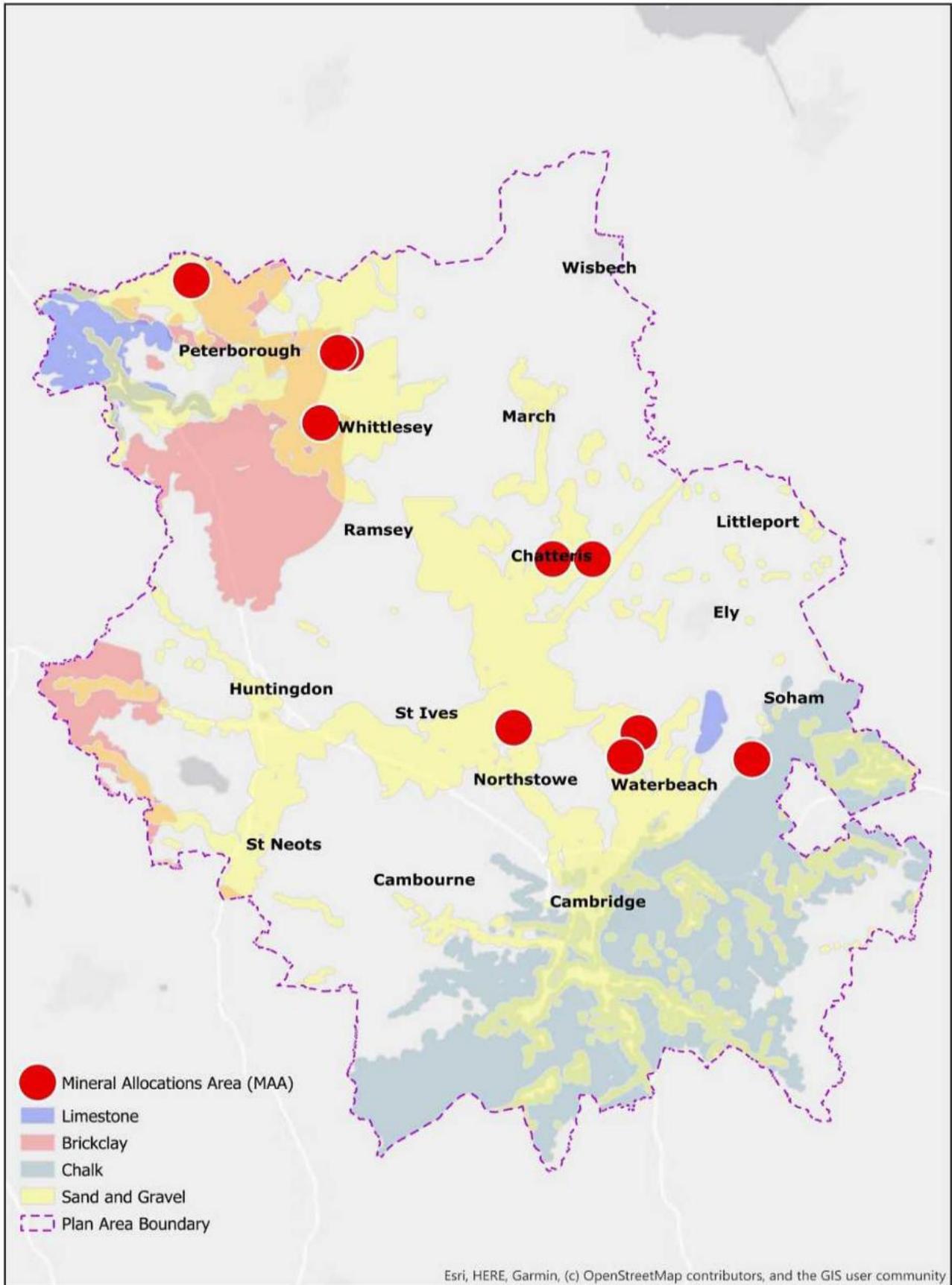
⁵ National Planning Policy Framework (February 2019), Paragraph 28

⁶ National Planning Policy Framework (February 2019), Paragraph 29

applications, and the operation of the Councils' compliance functions to ensure planning control is properly enforced.

- 2.9 Preparation of a plan is not a 'one-off' activity, it is part of a process that involves keeping a check on how successful the Plan is, in delivering what it sets out to do, and making adjustments to the Plan if the checking and monitoring process reveals that changes are needed.
- 2.10 The Councils each produce an annual Authorities Monitoring Report (AMR). The AMRs will report on the progress of allocated mineral sites and mineral landbank figures, alongside a review of the amount of waste managed and the existing waste management capacity across the Plan area (including new capacity that has been achieved through the grant of planning permission) in line with the strategic objectives of this Plan. This will allow the Councils to identify any potential changes required if a particular policy in the Plan is not operating as intended. The Councils have developed a set of monitoring indicators with which to help measure this. These monitoring indicators can be found in the accompanying Sustainability Appraisal, which was prepared alongside the preparation of this Plan and is available on the Councils' websites.

KEY DIAGRAM



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3. THE CORE POLICIES

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE

- 3.1 The NPPF makes it clear that the purpose of the planning system is to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development. Planning policies can play an active role in guiding development towards sustainable solutions. It is also appropriate for Local Plans to include planning measures to address climate change mitigation and adaptation.
- 3.2 The NPPF also makes it clear that Local Plans should take a proactive approach to mitigating and adapting to climate change, taking into account the long-term implications for flood risk, coastal change, water supply, biodiversity and landscapes, and the risk of overheating from rising temperatures. It is also appropriate for Local Plans to support appropriate measures to ensure the future resilience of communities and infrastructure to climate change impacts and avoid increased vulnerability to the range of impacts arising from climate change.
- 3.3 The Climate Change Act 2008 sets up a framework for the UK to achieve its long-term goals of reducing greenhouse gas emissions and to ensure steps are taken towards adapting to the impacts of climate change. That Act also introduced section 19 (1A) into the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, which requires local planning authorities to address climate change in preparing Local Plans.
- 3.4 In terms of vulnerability to climate change, the plan area includes large areas of low lying land which is potentially highly vulnerable to the effects of climate change, such as from flood risk and sea level rises. The high volume of protected habitats are also potentially vulnerable to the effects of climate change, as most of such protected habitats are low lying, and very sensitive to the water environment.
- 3.5 In addition, lowland peatlands represent one of the most carbon-rich ecosystems in the UK, and Cambridgeshire and Peterborough has extensive such lands. As a result of widespread modification and drainage (usually to support agriculture), they have been converted from natural carbon sinks into major carbon emitting sources, and are now amongst the largest sources of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from the UK land-use sector.
- 3.6 Mineral development and the subsequently restored mineral site can cause considerable loss of high quality agricultural land and/or peat land, and is an important consideration for proposals. However, restoration of mineral sites can also afford unique opportunities to create habitats which can act as living carbon sinks, and which may assist in reducing the erosion of, and thereby protection of such valuable soils e.g. through the creation of lowland wet grassland. In the plan area

there is potential to achieve this on a strategic and landscape scale, and to contribute at the same time towards achieving national biodiversity objectives.

- 3.7 A robust policy addressing all of the above matters is therefore required in this Local Plan, as set out below.

POLICY 1: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE

Mineral and waste management proposals will be assessed against the overarching principle of whether the proposal would play an active role in guiding development towards sustainable solutions. In undertaking that assessment, account will be taken of local circumstances such as the character, needs, constraints and opportunities of the plan area. Proposals which are not consistent with this principle will be refused.

Proposals should take a proactive approach to mitigating and adapting to climate change, taking into account the long-term implications for flood risk, coastal change, water supply, biodiversity and landscapes, and the risk of overheating from rising temperatures. Proposals which ensure the future resilience of communities and infrastructure to climate change impacts will be supported.

Proposals, including operational practices and restoration proposals, must take account of climate change for the lifetime of the development (including the lifetime of its restoration scheme, where applicable). This will be through measures to minimise greenhouse gas emissions, and measures to ensure adaptation to future climate changes.

Proposals should, to a degree which is proportionate to the scale and nature of the scheme, set out how this will be achieved, such as:

- (a) demonstrating how the location, design, site operation and transportation related to the development will help to reduce greenhouse gas emissions (including through the adoption of emission reduction measures based on the principles of the energy hierarchy); and take into account any significant impacts on human health and wellbeing and on air quality;
- (b) where relevant, setting out how the proposal will make use of renewable energy including opportunities for generating energy from waste for use beyond the boundaries of the site itself, and the use of decentralised and renewable or low carbon energy;
- (c) for proposals which involve the temporary or permanent removal of peat soils, measures to make long term sustainable use of such soils (see also Policy 24); and
- (d) for waste management proposals, (i) how the principles of the waste hierarchy have been considered and addressed; and (ii) broadly quantifying the reduction in carbon

dioxide and other relevant greenhouse gases e.g. methane, that should be achieved as part of the proposal, and how this will be monitored and addressed in future.

Proposals should also set out how they will be resilient to a changing climate, taking account of the latest available evidence on the impact of climate change, such as:

- (e) avoiding proposals which could increase vulnerability to the range of impacts arising from climate change;
- (f) incorporation of sustainable drainage schemes to minimise flood impacts, and, if viable opportunities exist, reduce current flood risk;
- (g) measures to manage water resources efficiently (and where restoration proposals are reliant on water, ensure sufficient water resource will be available);
- (h) measures to assist habitats and species to adapt to the potential effects of climate change; and
- (i) measures to adapt to the potential impacts of excess heat and drought.

PROVIDING FOR MINERAL EXTRACTION

- 3.8 Minerals are essential to support sustainable economic growth and our quality of life. This Plan sets out an overarching spatial strategy for minerals. This is important in order to guide not only allocations made in the Plan, but also proposals on non-allocated sites which may subsequently come forward as planning applications.
- 3.9 Within the plan area sand and gravel is the primary mineral in terms of commercial resource. Historically extraction has been located in the Nene and Ouse River Valleys but more recently the move has been away from these areas as they are now the focus of other national planning policies which seek to protect and enhance their biodiversity. Extraction has therefore shifted to fen edge deposits where there are significant reserves and, in some instances, give rise to the opportunity to enhance biodiversity through restoration on a landscape or a local scale.
- 3.10 Needingworth Quarry is a good example of this, where a nationally significant reedbed is being created. The spatial strategy for this Plan continues this approach, focusing extraction at fen edge deposits where restoration can contribute to international and national biodiversity objectives, as well as flood risk management gains.
- 3.11 For some minerals the spatial options are more constrained. The brickpits near Whittlesey for example involve the extraction of brickclay on an industrial scale. Other areas involve smaller scale extraction, such as the high quality industrial chalk at Steeple Morden. National policy requires Mineral Planning Authorities to make

provision for industrial and local mineral needs, either through allocations, criteria based policies or a mixture of the two.

- 3.12 Within the plan area, limestone is located in a small geographical area mainly to the north west of Peterborough. It is oolitic in nature, thereby limiting its value as a crushed rock aggregate, and it is also a diminishing resource. It was not possible to allocate any limestone sites through the previous Plan, and no sites came forward through its criteria based policy. Only one site was submitted for inclusion in this Plan but is not deemed suitable for allocation. This Plan therefore continues the same broad approach as the previous Plan, relying on a criteria based approach for limestone extraction.
- 3.13 Mineral for infrastructure projects such as major road improvements could come from existing or allocated mineral workings, or it could come from dedicated sites close to and specific to that project. These ‘borrowpits’, which would be temporary in nature, may reduce the impact of mineral working for those local communities on the routes from existing mineral sites and have a lower carbon impact (due to less mineral miles travelled). There could, however, also be an impact on local communities, the landscape or other matters from borrowpits, and permission of any such site must take account of the full planning balance.
- 3.14 Some minerals have particular characteristics which mean that they lend themselves to specialist uses. For example, chalk in the Steeple Morden area is used for a range of manufacturing processes, and clay in the Burwell area is used on a small scale for the manufacture of traditional handmade bricks and tiles. Such minerals need to be worked where they occur and provision needs to be made for such specialist uses to continue.

Mineral spatial strategy and meeting the need for minerals

- 3.15 This Plan follows national planning policy in planning for a steady and adequate supply of sand and gravel and limestone i.e. the main aggregates which occur in the plan area. This includes taking the advice of the East of England Aggregates Working Party (AWP) which, in November 2017, agreed that, in the absence of updated national guidelines on aggregate provision, the methodology contained in the NPPF and NPPG would form the basis of determining aggregate provision for Minerals Plans.
- 3.16 There are however many factors which inform the calculation of future mineral need. The key elements which this Plan has taken into account that inform the level of future provision for aggregates, and which are also indicators of the security of supply, are as follows:

- (a) the average of the past 10 years of aggregate sales data;
- (b) the average of the past 3 years of aggregate sales data;
- (c) the landbanks and other information contained in the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Local Aggregates Assessment (LAA);
- (d) an assessment of other supply options e.g. the supply of secondary and recycled aggregates and marine dredged material;
- (e) matters relating to mineral supply raised through the duty to cooperate with other Mineral Planning Authorities;
- (f) knowledge of major current and planned infrastructure projects within the plan area and the wider region, including London; and
- (g) the geological extent of mineral and its quality, plus other relevant factors related to its extraction (such as site specific constraints).

Sand and Gravel

- 3.17 Sand and gravel is the most significant resource in the plan area. The NPPG requires Mineral Planning Authorities (MPAs) to maintain a stock of sand and gravel reserves (a landbank) equivalent to at least 7 years supply. The LAA (December 2018) records that Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, at the end of 2017, had permitted reserves of 41.43 million tonnes.
- 3.18 The 10 year average of sand and gravel sales is 2.36 million tonnes per annum (Mtpa). Annual sales have however increased in recent years, with the 3 year average being 2.89Mtpa. Part of this increase is attributed to construction of the A14 improvement scheme, however the general trend upwards needs to be recognised and reflected in the annual provision rate.
- 3.19 Taking account of these two metrics and other measures highlighted from (a) to (g) above, the Councils have determined that an appropriate annual provision rate for the Plan is **2.6Mtpa**. This represents the mid-point between the 10 year sales average and the 3 year sales average, and is also a 10% increase on the 10 year sales average (10% often being used as a proxy for a buffer above the 10 year sales average in other Minerals and Waste Local Plans). At 2.6Mtpa, this would equate to a landbank of 15.9 years.
- 3.20 An annual provision rate over the plan period (2016 to 2036) of 2.6Mt would give rise to a total requirement for 54.6Mt of sand and gravel. Taking off sales in 2016 and 2017 (2.56Mt and 3.56Mt respectively), this leaves a remaining plan period requirement of 48.48Mt. At the end of 2017, the plan area had permitted reserves of 41.43Mt. Subtracting permitted reserves of 41.43Mt from the remaining requirement (48.48Mt) leaves a potential shortfall of 7.05Mt to be addressed.

- 3.21 Moving forward, the spatial strategy of this Local Plan is for extraction of sand and gravel to take place in a broad corridor north to south through the centre of the plan area. Such extraction will take place from sites allocated for that purpose on the Policies Map. Such extraction will help to support three important objectives of this Local Plan:
- delivery of growth aspirations as set out in other Development Plans;
 - creation, via the restoration of sites, of opportunities for substantial net gain in biodiversity of international and national importance; and
 - creation, via the restoration of sites, of opportunities for substantial flood risk management gains of strategic importance.
- 3.22 Of the allocations, the largest is at Block Fen/Langwood Fen, which has the potential of not only delivering large volumes of sand and gravel but also of providing key habitat creation and sustainable flood management benefits. It is this combination of strategic benefits which justifies this large allocation as identified on the Policies Map.
- 3.23 The proposed allocations will provide 17.625Mt over the plan period, leaving a potential surplus of 10.575Mt. this provides an additional margin of flexibility and equates to just over 4 years supply at the provision rate of 2.6Mtpa. The reserves, anticipated start date, and indicative extraction rate of each allocation are shown in the table below, and for the avoidance of doubt, the extraction expected to take place at sites beyond 2036 has been discounted in the table below and does not contribute to the provision to be made during the plan period.

Site	Estimate of Plan Period Reserve (Mt)	Anticipated Start Date	Indicative Extraction Rate (Mtpa)
M019: Bare Fen & West Fen, Willingham / Over	3.000	2031	0.800
M021: Mitchell Hill Farm South, Cottenham	0.140	2036	0.140
M022: Chear Fen, Cottenham	0.820	2030	0.140
M028: Kings Delph, Whittlesey	0.350	2030	0.050
M029: Gores Farm, Thorney	1.600	2026	0.300
M033: Land off Main Road Maxey	1.925	2030	0.275

M034: Willow Hall Farm, Thorney	2.800	2023	0.200
M035: Block Fen / Langwood Fen East, Mepal	4.680	Langwood Fen East & Hundreds Farm 2022 / Witcham Meadlands 2020	0.350
M036: Block Fen / Langwood Fen West, Mepal	2.310	Wenny Farm 2031	0.400

Limestone

- 3.24 The spatial strategy for limestone for aggregate purposes will be to continue extraction at existing consented sites which, as noted above, is limited to a small geographical area to the north west of Peterborough; and which is a diminishing resource. The NPPG requires a stock of limestone reserves equivalent to at least 10 years supply. The LAA records only two limestone quarries which are currently active. Only one of these provides material for aggregate use, however the other has been included to enable the release of some statistics.
- 3.25 The permitted reserves for both these quarries at the end of 2017 is 2.53 million tonnes. The 10 year rolling average of sales is 0.3Mtpa, resulting in an equivalent theoretical landbank of 8.4 years, i.e. less than required. Through the call for sites process in May/June 2018, only one site was put forward, yet is not deemed suitable for allocation, therefore no new allocations are made in this Plan. Given this, it does not seem possible to maintain a national policy compliant supply of limestone, through the plan period, though this is a reflection of reality (i.e. lack of sites) rather than a strategic policy position. However, limestone is being imported into the area to address any lack of supply from within the area. To assist any future additional limestone extraction to come forward, a criteria based approach is therefore set out in this Plan.

Brickclay

- 3.26 The spatial strategy for brickclay extraction is to continue extraction at existing consented sites, broadly in an area to the south and east of Peterborough. Future extraction will take place at Kings Delph, Whittlesey, a site allocated on the Policies Map. Localised specialist brickclay is also allocated at Burwell Brickpits.
- 3.27 National planning policy requires that a landbank of brickclay is maintained, in the order of 25 years of supply. The extensive reserves of brickclay in the plan area, close to the Whittlesey brickworks complex, should meet this requirement. To ensure the

continuity of supply, land located in the Cambridgeshire side of the Kings Delph area, which straddles the administrative boundaries of the two authorities, is allocated for future extraction, delivering an estimated 27 million tonnes of brickclay, which is over 60 years supply, in addition to existing permitted reserves on the Peterborough side.

Other minerals

- 3.28 Other minerals such as chalk, building stone (including clunch), and limestone for non-aggregate purposes, are a very limited resource in the plan area. The spatial strategy for such minerals is to continue extraction on a small scale to meet such specialist needs; which could occur via the working of existing consents, or via the provisions of Policy 2: Providing for Mineral Extraction. No allocations are made for such ‘other minerals’.

Site Profiles

- 3.29 To assist the preparation of planning applications, at Appendix 1 each allocated site below has a ‘site profile’ setting out specific key information and potential site considerations for each site. Such profiles are not policy, but are intended to offer a snapshot of issues for each site and assist in the interpretation and application of relevant generic policies. Please note the introductory explanation at the start of Appendix 1.

POLICY 2: PROVIDING FOR MINERAL EXTRACTION

Sand and Gravel, Limestone and Brickclay

The Mineral Planning Authorities (MPAs) will facilitate a steady and adequate supply of the following minerals over the plan period (2016-2036), including seeking to maintain a landbank of 7 years of Sand and Gravel:

	Plan Period 2016-36 (Mt)	Provision Rate (Mtpa)
Sand and Gravel	54.6	2.6
Limestone	6.3	0.3*

*This figure is based on the 10 year average from the latest Local Aggregate Assessment, yet is dependent upon additional acceptable reserves coming forward over the plan period.

In principle, permissions will be granted so as to ensure the above provision can be secured. In order to meet the needs identified above for sand and gravel and brickclay, the

following allocations are made and are defined as Mineral Allocation Areas (MAAs) on the Policies Map, with their broad locations shown on the Key Diagram.

Sand and Gravel		
Site	Reserve†	Site Specific Requirements
M019: Bare Fen & West Fen, Willingham/Over	3.000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Access must be through the existing Needingworth Quarry and mineral should be moved by field conveyor to the existing Quarry for processing; onward transportation should use the agreed HCV routing. ● Restoration to a reedbed priority habitat, as an extension to the existing approved restoration scheme for Needingworth Quarry. ● Development should conserve and where appropriate enhance the significance of heritage assets including any contribution made to their significance by their settings.
M021: Mitchell Hill Farm South, Cottenham	0.140	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Access must be via the existing A10 roundabout ● Site must be worked through the Mitchell Hill north processing plant. ● Restoration must be to an agricultural after-use at original levels. ● Development should conserve and where appropriate enhance the significance of heritage assets including any contribution made to their significance by their settings.
M022: Chear Fen, Cottenham	0.820	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Access must be via the existing A10 roundabout ● Site must be worked through the Mitchell Hill north processing plant. ● Restoration must be to agriculture and nature conservation; with lowland wet grassland, complementary to that being created at Mitchell Hill North, along the corridor of the River Great Ouse.
M028: Kings Delph, Whittlesey	0.350	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● A comprehensive programme of archaeological mitigation will be required which takes into account the proximity to Must Farm, a Bronze Age settlement; and Horsey Hill Civil Fort, a Scheduled Monument. ● Minerals must be transported to the brickworks by conveyor to minimise impact on A605.
M029: Gores Farm, Thorney	1.600	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● A comprehensive Heritage Impact Assessment will be required to inform the extent of the development at

		<p>the master-planning stage and submitted with any planning application. Harm to the significance of heritage assets should be avoided in the first instance and appropriate mitigation measures should be identified for any remaining harm. This must include a significant no development buffer around the on-site scheduled monuments, together with a heritage-led restoration scheme.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● A comprehensive biodiversity report will be required which considers opportunities for and impacts on biodiversity, including, in particular, any impacts on the Nene Washes Ramsar, SAC, SPA, and SSSI. ● Development should conserve and where appropriate enhance the significance of heritage assets including any contribution made to their significance by their settings.
M033: Land off Main Road, Maxey	1.925	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Access to the existing processing plant must be across Etton Road, either vehicular or by conveyor. ● Access to the HCV network will be via the existing Maxey quarry entrance, turning right onto Maxey Road joining at the A15 roundabout. ● Development should conserve and where appropriate enhance the significance of heritage assets including any contribution made to their significance by their settings. ● A comprehensive Heritage Impact Assessment will be required to inform a heritage-led restoration scheme and must be submitted with any planning application.
M034: Willow Hall Farm, Thorney	2.800	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● A comprehensive Heritage Impact Assessment will be required to inform the extent of the development at the master-planning stage and submitted with any planning application. Harm to the significance of heritage assets should be avoided in the first instance and appropriate mitigation measures should be identified for any remaining harm. This must include a significant no development buffer around the on-site, and potentially off-site, scheduled monuments, together with a heritage-led restoration scheme. ● A comprehensive biodiversity report will be required which considers opportunities for and impacts on biodiversity, including, in particular, any impacts on the

		<p>Nene Washes Ramsar, SAC, SPA, and SSSI‡.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Development should conserve and where appropriate enhance the significance of heritage assets including any contribution made to their significance by their settings. ● A comprehensive programme of archaeological mitigation will be required which takes into account the proximity of the Iron Age and Roman Settlement to the north west of the site.
M035: Block Fen/Langwood Fen East, Mepal	4.680	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Must be worked and restored in a phased manner in accordance with the Block Fen/Langwood Fen Master Plan set out in Appendix 2. ● Development should conserve and where appropriate enhance the significance of heritage assets including any contribution made to their significance by their settings.
M036: Block Fen/Langwood Fen West, Mepal	2.308	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Must be worked and restored in a phased manner in accordance with the Block Fen/Langwood Fen Master Plan set out in Appendix 2. ● Development must protect the Grey’s Farm, Horseley Fen Scheduled Monument and its setting.

‡Part of meeting this requirement will be the submission of sufficient information from the applicant to enable the completion of a project-level screening exercise under The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended). This should identify whether any land affected by the proposed development is functionally linked to the Nene Washes SPA and Ramsar site i.e. it is regularly used by qualifying species (especially foraging and roosting swans), and whether the proposal will have a likely significant effect on the SPA through the loss of, or disturbance and displacement of birds from, functional land. If that screening concludes that full Appropriate Assessment (AA) is needed, sufficient information will need submitting to enable Peterborough City Council to complete that AA. This process will need to demonstrate that the development will not have an adverse effect on the integrity of the Nene Washes.

Brickclay		
Site	Reserve†	Site Specific Requirements
M023: Burwell Brickpits, Burwell	0.04	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Restoration must be to a biodiversity use which complements and supports the designated County Wildlife Site
M028: Kings Delph, Whittlesey	27	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● A comprehensive programme of archaeological mitigation will be required which takes into account the proximity to Must Farm, a Bronze Age settlement; and

		<p>Horsey Hill Civil Fort, a Scheduled Monument</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minerals must be transported to the brickworks by conveyor to minimise impact on A605.
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Permission for mineral extraction will only be granted:

(a) on MAAs or Mineral Development Areas (MDAs) § as identified on the Policies Map for that purpose; or

(b) in other areas provided the proposal meets all of the following:

- (i) it does not conflict with the strategy for minerals as set out in this Plan;
- (ii) with the exception of specialist minerals, it is required to maintain a steady and adequate supply of mineral in accordance with the above provision rates and/or the maintenance of a landbank;
- (iii) it is required to meet a proven need with particular specifications that cannot reasonably or would not otherwise be met from permitted or allocated reserves; and
- (iv) it will maximise the recovery of the identified reserve.

†All reserve figures are in million tonnes (Mt), are estimated and cover the plan period only. Actual reserves may extend beyond the plan period (see Appendix 1: Site Profiles).

§Mineral Development Areas (MDAs) are specific sites identified on the Policies Map. They consist of existing operational sites and committed sites (i.e. sites with planning permission but which are not yet operational or are dormant).

WASTE MANAGEMENT NEEDS

3.30 Most forms of development and activities create waste. In planning for sustainable communities it is important to ensure that these wastes are managed appropriately in order to avoid harm to human health and the environment, and maximise resource recovery.

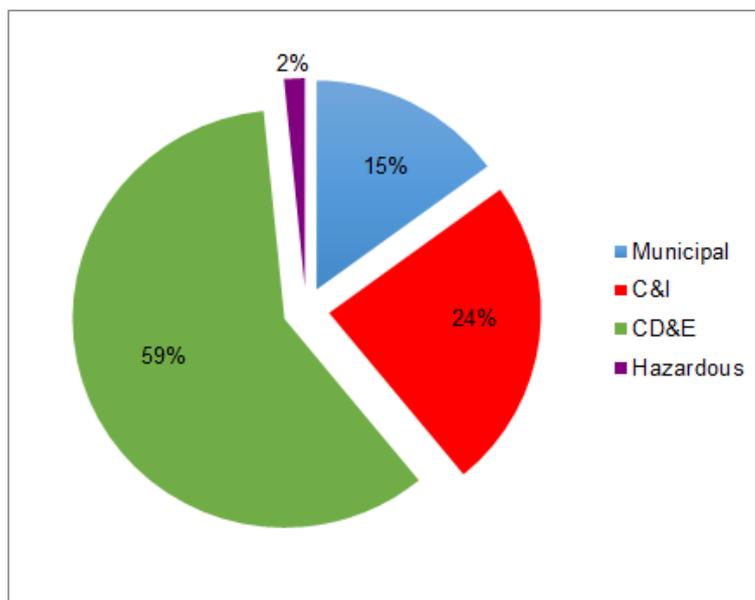
Waste Arising in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough

3.31 It is estimated that in 2017, waste arisings within the plan area totalled around 2.782 million tonnes per annum (Mtpa) of various types of waste including municipal, commercial & industrial (C&I), construction, demolition & excavation (CD&E) and hazardous wastes (see Figure 1 below). The majority of this waste was recycled or otherwise recovered, with disposal to landfill (non-hazardous and inert) accounting for around a third.

- 3.32 Of the total arisings, around half a million tonnes was exported to other authorities for management with less than a tenth disposed of to landfill (non-hazardous⁷ and inert). Waste forecasts indicate that waste arisings from within the plan area could increase to 3.163Mtpa by the end of the plan period (2036). Low-level radioactive waste (LLW) from the nuclear industry is not produced within the plan area. However, a very small amount of LLW is produced from the non-nuclear industry.
- 3.33 Waste is also imported into the plan area from other Waste Planning Authority (WPA) areas. In 2017 imports significantly outweighed exports (almost fourfold), with over half of waste imported from other WPAs disposed of in landfill (non-hazardous⁸ and inert). This indicates that overall the plan area is a net importer of waste. It also demonstrates that landfill void space within the plan area historically has served a wider area and has therefore been subject to external pressures.

FIGURE 1: WASTE ARISING FOR THE PLAN AREA (2017)

3.34 Waste movements occur as a result of commercial, contractual and operational arrangements as well as geographical convenience. There is a national policy direction for WPAs to increase their waste management capacity to the extent of meeting the needs of their own area (i.e. moving towards net self-sufficiency). As such cross-border movements should reduce in the future although some movements will still occur. This is because it is not possible for all waste to be managed within the boundary of the WPA from which it arises due to economies of scale and operational requirements. Nevertheless, overall, the amount of net waste dealt with within a WPA area should be broadly equal to the amount of waste that area produces.



3.35 Accordingly, areas which presently have a net export of waste have, or are, moving to a position whereby they deal with more of their own waste. Likewise, areas that historically and presently have a net import of waste (such as the Cambridgeshire-Peterborough plan area) should see such net imports significantly reduced. In providing for waste management facilities the intention, therefore, is for this Local

⁷ Includes stable non-reactive hazardous waste (SNRHW)

⁸ Includes SNRHW

Plan to determine the likely waste arising that will occur, and set out the identified needs of the plan area as a whole in relation to waste management capacity, in order to achieve net self-sufficiency, and at the same time drive waste up the waste hierarchy.

- 3.36 There is, however, one exception to the above net self-sufficiency 'rule'. National policy requires the Plan to consider the need for additional waste management capacity of more than local significance. The adopted London Plan identifies household and commercial & industrial waste to be exported, and the East of England is specifically listed as the main destination for this waste, partly owing to its proximity. Whilst some of London's waste is received at waste treatment facilities within the plan area, at present the majority is disposed to non-hazardous (including SNRHW) landfill which is the matter with which the Plan is most concerned given the limited void space and pressures on such capacity.
- 3.37 The adopted London Plan sees household and C&I waste exports to the East of England gradually reducing from current rates (estimated at 3.449Mt in 2015) and ceasing completely in 2026⁹. In 2015 0.079Mt of household and C&I waste was received from London WPAs at non-hazardous (including SNRHW) landfill sites within the plan area. Although London is moving towards net self-sufficiency in this respect, the intent of the adopted London Plan still needs to be taken into account. Therefore some provision for the landfill of some of London's household and C&I waste is made in the early part of the plan period of this Local Plan (albeit in reality this may be waste which is displaced from other WPAs in the East of England region which are closer to London, with such counties being the likely actual destination for London's residual waste). Our Waste Needs Assessment (WNA) has factored in an appropriate amount of London's non-apportioned household and C&I waste continuing to be imported into the plan area, and consequently has been factored into our calculations to determine the 'capacity gap' for each waste stream.

Waste Management Capacity

- 3.38 The plan area benefits from an existing network of waste management facilities, with this management capacity¹⁰ significantly contributing towards the identified future need. The difference between the existing capacity (including permitted sites yet to become operational) and identified need is referred to as the capacity gap, or future need. Overall, the plan area is relatively well placed in terms of moving towards achieving net self-sufficiency. Our evidence indicates that there is the potential need for materials recycling, hazardous recycling (recovery) and hazardous disposal capacity (see the WNA, June 2019). Depending on individual site operations for sites

⁹ Referred to as London's non-apportioned household and C&I waste

¹⁰ Existing management capacity has been determined through the WNA (June 2019) and only captures capacity of sites that have an extant planning permission. This includes capacity of recently permitted sites that are not yet implemented and/or operational (capacity for such sites has been incorporated over the plan period as per the information provided in the relevant application).

undertaking transfer and materials recycling functions the capacity gap may be reduced (as only 25% of the operational throughput has been assumed to contribute towards materials recycling capacity). Regarding hazardous wastes, these wastes tend to be generated in lower quantities and are managed at a wider scale to account for economies of scale and operational requirements. A capacity gap was also identified for treatment and other forms of recovery, however permitted sites that are not yet operational (considered likely to be operational within the first half of the plan period) will act to take up the capacity gap.

- 3.39 The existing non-hazardous (including SNRHW) landfill void space is sufficient to accommodate the plan area's disposal needs over the plan period with a small surplus potentially to accommodate some of London's non-apportioned household and C&I waste. Although disposal is the least desirable option using the waste hierarchy principle, there is likely to be an ongoing need for such facilities (e.g. disposal of residues from treatment processes that cannot otherwise be recovered) and so it is one that must be provided for, either within the plan area or at a wider scale. Close monitoring of this situation will be key in determining timing and quantum of future need and the Councils are supportive, in principle, of proposals to move waste as high up the hierarchy as possible to ensure that opportunities to move as much waste away from landfill can be achieved over the plan period.
- 3.40 There is sufficient inert landfill and recovery void space to accommodate most of the plan area's needs over the plan period. In addition, some committed and allocated mineral extraction sites are almost certain to require inert fill to achieve restoration outcomes and so such mineral sites will create more inert landfill/recovery void space. As such no additional inert landfill or recovery void space is needed over the plan period (except that needed in associated with restoration of permitted mineral extraction sites).
- 3.41 No site specific allocations for new waste management facilities have been identified in this Local Plan given the following factors: the indicative future waste management needs of the plan area (to achieve net self-sufficiency) are comparatively low; the potential for the existing material recycling capacity to be greater than captured; other recovery capacity associated with permitted but not operational sites considered likely to come forward in the near future; and that hazardous wastes are generally produced in lower quantities and managed at a wider scale. However, the Plan's indicative capacity needs do not form a ceiling; where justified and in line with the wider aims and policies of this plan the Councils would be supportive of opportunities for additional capacity to be approved for a range of waste management methods where this will drive waste up the waste management hierarchy.
- 3.42 It is also important for the Plan to drive the development of a network of facilities

with the aim of communities and businesses being more engaged with, and taking more responsibility for, their own waste. Government policy focuses the proximity principle more towards the disposal of waste and recovery of mixed municipal waste. For these, and other waste types, the intention is for the Plan to include the preference for waste development to support sustainable waste management principles, including the proximity principle. This also links through to supporting sustainable transport movements.

- 3.43 The Waste Needs Assessment (WNA) June 2019 details the current estimated waste arisings, waste forecasts, existing capacity¹¹ and other information from which the indicative capacity needs over the plan period were determined.

POLICY 3: WASTE MANAGEMENT NEEDS

The Waste Planning Authorities will seek to achieve net self-sufficiency in relation to the management of wastes arising from within the plan area, plus additional provision until 2026 in order to accommodate needs arising from London (specifically regarding non-apportioned household and commercial & industrial waste).

The following sets out the present capacity gap (indicated by a '-' figure) or surplus (indicated by a '+' figure). Figures in brackets in the 'existing capacity' rows indicate permitted capacity that is not yet operational but is considered likely to come online and contribute towards the waste management capacity within the plan period. Figures in brackets in the 'capacity gap' rows indicate the adjusted capacity gap (or surplus) that would result if permitted but not yet operational capacity becomes operational.

			Indicative total waste management capacity needs					
			2016	2017	2021	2026	2031	2036
Non-hazardous waste management – Recovery (million tonnes per annum)								
Preparing for re-use and recycling	Materials recycling (Mixed - Municipal, C&I)	Forecast arisings	0.613	0.662	0.696	0.754	0.806	0.852
		Existing capacity	0.670	0.746	0.734	0.732	0.732	0.732
		Capacity gap	+0.056	+0.084	+0.038	-0.022	-0.074	-0.120
	Composting (Mixed - Municipal, C&I)	Forecast arisings	0.169	0.199	0.207	0.225	0.240	0.249
		Existing capacity	0.332	0.324	0.349	0.349	0.349	0.349
		Capacity gap	+0.163	+0.124	+0.142	+0.124	+0.109	+0.100
	Inert recycling (CD&E)	Forecast arisings	0.056	0.087	0.066	0.067	0.068	0.068
		Existing capacity	0.149	0.184	0.435 (0.190)	0.410 (0.190)	0.410 (0.190)	0.410 (0.190)
		Capacity gap	+0.093	+0.097	+0.370	+0.343	+0.342	+0.342

¹¹ The existing capacity is taken to be that which is operational, however there are several sites that are permitted but not yet operational that are likely to contribute towards the waste management capacity during the plan period and so should be taken into consideration in determining future needs

					(+0.560)	(+0.533)	(+0.532)	(+0.532)
Other recovery	Treatment and energy recovery processes* (Mixed - Municipal, C&I)	Forecast arisings	0.156	0.160	0.226	0.314	0.393	0.416
		Existing capacity	0.295	0.327	0.349 (0.035)	0.337 (0.575)	0.337 (0.575)	0.337 (0.575)
		Capacity gap	+0.139	+0.166	+0.124 (+0.159)	+0.023 (+0.598)	-0.057 (+0.518)	-0.080 (+0.495)
	Energy recovery (CD&E wood waste)	Forecast arisings	0.001	0.001	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002
		Existing capacity	0	0	0	0 (0.048)	0 (0.048)	0 (0.048)
		Capacity gap	-0.001	-0.001	-0.002	-0.002 (+0.046)	-0.002 (+0.046)	-0.002 (+0.046)
	Soil treatment (CD&E)	Forecast arisings	0.084	0.112	0.095	0.097	0.099	0.099
		Existing capacity	0.147	0.278	0.315	0.315	0.315	0.315
		Capacity gap	+0.062	+0.166	+0.220	+0.217	+0.216	+0.216

*Treatment and energy recovery processes refers to Anaerobic Digestion (AD), Energy from Waste (EfW) and other physical/chemical treatment processes.

			Indicative total waste management capacity 2016-2036		
			Total need	Estimated void space	Balance
Waste management – Deposit to land and Disposal (Mt)					
Other recovery	CD&E	Inert recovery**	16.063	13.954	-2.109
Disposal	CD&E	Inert landfill**	3.856	1.932	-1.924
	Mixed - Municipal, C&I	Non-hazardous landfill (including SNRHW)	11.187	12.466	+1.278
		Non-hazardous landfill	10.817	8.525	-2.291
		Non-hazardous (SNRHW) landfill	0.371	3.940	+3.569

**Inert recovery and landfill have a total indicative need of 19.919Mt over the plan period, with an estimated remaining void space of 15.886Mt (around 90% of which is associated with the

restoration of mineral extraction sites), leaving a deficit of 4.033Mt. This deficit is able to be accommodated however through void space created from mineral extraction operations that are or will be permitted over the plan period.

The net capacity figures in the table above are not ceilings for recycling, treatment or recovery of waste. As such, proposals will, in principle (and provided they are in accordance with Policy 4: Providing for Waste Management), be supported if any of the following scenarios apply:

- (a) it would assist in closing a gap identified in the table, provided such a gap has not already been demonstrably closed; or
- (b) it would assist in closing a new gap identified in the future, with such identification to be set out in the annual monitoring of the Plan; or
- (c) it moves waste capacity already identified in the above table up the waste hierarchy.

PROVIDING FOR WASTE MANAGEMENT

- 3.44 This Policy sets out an overarching spatial strategy for waste recycling, treatment and recovery processes, alongside landfill and landraising, with appropriate policy criteria to take account of all new waste management sites and facilities. It also clarifies how new waste management proposals within the planning permission boundary of existing waste management sites will be considered, particularly where these fall outside of the locational criteria set out in Policy 4, but are already established waste sites; whilst also clarifying that new and/or improved Water Recycling Centres will be considered outside of this policy and instead in Policy 11. It is important to guide future waste management development to the most appropriate locations, particularly in the absence of site specific allocations to meet identified needs, whilst acknowledging the important part played by existing waste management sites in the plan area.
- 3.45 In developing the policy criteria, the Councils consider it appropriate to direct most waste management facilities to the main settlements that exist in the plan area, these being the areas which generate the greater proportion of waste arising, as well as having the better infrastructure (e.g. main highways) to accommodate proposals. The Councils also believe it is appropriate to identify existing and allocated employment land as a suitable location for many types of future waste management development, recognising that waste management development is now often located in buildings and can be indistinguishable from other industrial uses which operate alongside it. However, there is no guarantee waste management facilities will come forward on employment land because of viability or other locationally specific reasons, or due to a lack of available land. Accordingly, other locations could be considered, via the criteria based policy below.

3.46 Whilst new waste management sites and facilities will be directed to the main settlements that exist in the plan area through the locational criteria of Policy 4, the Councils acknowledge that there may be instances where waste management sites or facilities that already exist outside of these main settlements may be appropriate for either:

- temporary recycling opportunities e.g. landfill sites where additional facilities linked to the life of the temporary permission could help push waste up the hierarchy; or
- alternative or additional waste management facilities within the planning permission boundary of existing permanent waste sites.

In such instances, when considering the locational criteria based assessment the Councils will, in principle, support the use of an existing waste site for new waste management facilities. However, the consideration and support in principle to such uses, including temporary uses linked to the life of an existing waste site, should not be taken as support for permanent facilities, or for an intensification of a site where the benefits do not outweigh the harm when assessed against the wider policies of the Development Plan.

3.47 Like the previous Plan, this Local Plan also seeks to embed waste management facilities in new settlements. This could be temporary demolition and construction recycling facilities on a site during the construction phases, to permanent waste management facilities located within new communities.

3.48 In line with Objective 2 of this Plan, the Councils are keen to support opportunities to contribute positively to the sustainable management of waste, thereby seeking to move waste up the hierarchy, especially where proposals are able to demonstrate that they align with the wider objectives and policies contained within this Plan, in addition to the principles contained within Policy 4 below. In particular, support for recycling and re-use proposals that sit at the upper end of the waste hierarchy (just below prevention and minimisation) are encouraged to come forward to assist the councils in not only achieving the aspiration of moving waste up the hierarchy set out in Objective 2 of this Plan (which is set in the context of new self-sufficiency for the Plan area), but also helping to achieve the wider climate change aspirations set out in Policy 1.

3.49 The benefits of co-location of waste management facilities is also acknowledged by the Councils, particularly where facilities can show why co-location would be beneficial or can complement existing waste streams e.g. where outputs of one recycling waste stream can benefit further recycling or recovery from waste that is already taken to the original waste site or where the synergies of the operations can

be understood and justified; which is why a locational criteria based assessment is not required in such instances by the second half of Policy 4. For the avoidance of doubt, such benefits will need to be considered on a case-by-case basis, and the policy should not be read as a blanket approval for further waste management extensions or new sites or facilities, just because a waste site already exists in the area.

- 3.50 The policy below does not make specific reference for applicants to potentially enter into binding restrictions on catchment areas, including tonnages and/or waste types. However, such restrictions might be necessary in order to limit excess waste entering the area and to make acceptable an otherwise unacceptable development.
- 3.51 As well as being a strategic policy for waste management, the policy below also sets out specific policy for specialist types of waste management i.e. medical and research waste, agricultural waste and hazardous waste streams. Appendix 3: The Location and Design of Waste Management Facilities also provides guidance on the location of waste management facilities, and should be used to inform the location of waste management facilities in the plan area.

POLICY 4: PROVIDING FOR WASTE MANAGEMENT

Across the plan area, existing and committed waste sites meet the majority of identified needs as set out in Policy 3, with the present forecast capacity gap over the plan period being less than substantial. As such, the strategy of this plan is not to make specific allocations for new waste sites. Instead this policy sets out a broad spatial strategy for the location of new waste management development; and criteria which will direct proposals to suitable sites, consistent with the spatial strategy.

In line with Objective 2 of this Plan, the Councils aim to actively encourage, and will in principle support the sustainable management of waste, which includes encouraging waste to move as far up the waste hierarchy as possible, whilst also ensuring net self-sufficiency over the Plan area. In order to ensure this aim can be met, waste management proposals must demonstrably contribute towards sustainable waste management, by moving waste up the waste hierarchy; and proposals for disposal must demonstrate that the waste has been pre-treated and cannot practicably be recycled. Proposals which do not comply with this spatial strategy for waste management development must also demonstrate the quantitative need for the development.

Unless otherwise supported by policy provision under one of the sub-headings in the second half of this Policy, the locational strategy of this Plan is that new or extended waste management facilities should be located within the settlement boundary* of the existing or planned main urban areas of: Cambourne, Cambridge, Chatteris, Ely, Huntingdon,

Littleport, March, Northstowe, Peterborough, Ramsey, Soham, St. Ives, St. Neots, Waterbeach New Town, Whittlesey or Wisbech.

Where the proposed use and operations are potentially suitable within an urban setting (with suitability predominantly determined by applying policies in the Development Plan), then proposals should first consider the use of either:

- (a) employment areas (as identified in the Development Plan as being suitable for industrial and storage or distribution type uses) within the settlement boundary of the above identified urban areas; or
- (b) any 'strategic' employment areas over 10ha (as identified in the Development Plan as being suitable for industrial and storage or distribution type uses), which might not necessarily be located at one of the above identified urban areas.

Where such sites are demonstrated not to be available or suitable, using a proportionate amount of evidence, then support will be given, in principle, to locating facilities on other suitable sites within the urban areas identified above; or on the edge of them where it is demonstrated that the development is compatible with surrounding uses (including the physical size and throughput of the proposed development); and where there is a relationship with the settlement by virtue of landscape, design of the facility, and highway access. In applying these provisions, proposals should prioritise, and substantial weight will be given to, the use of suitable brownfield land within the above identified urban areas.

New waste management proposals that are unable to demonstrate benefits of co-location under part 2 of this policy, that are within the planning permission boundary of existing waste management sites (i.e. where extensions to the site area is not required) that already operate outside of the main settlements identified in the locational criteria above will, in principle, be supported. Each case will be considered on its own merits and will be assessed against all the policies within the Development Plan. For the avoidance of doubt, proposals for Water Recycling Centres will be considered under the provisions of Policy 11, rather than this Policy.

Waste Management Facilities - New Strategic Development Areas:

Waste management facilities in new strategic development areas (i.e. 1,500 homes or more, or 10ha or more for employment sites) will be supported where they are of a scale, use and accessibility to enable communities and businesses within that strategic development area to take some responsibility for their own waste.

Waste Management Facilities - Rural Areas:

Only waste management facilities which are located on a farm holding, and where the proposal is to facilitate agricultural waste recycling or recovery (the majority of which is generated by that farm holding) will, in principle, be supported. Outdoor composting proposals which require the importation of waste material will be determined in

accordance with wider policies of the Development Plan.

Waste Management Facilities - Medical or Research Sites:

Waste management facilities which are located on a medical or research site, and where the proposal is to facilitate the suitable management of waste generated by that site will, in principle, be supported.

Waste Management Facilities - Co-location:

Opportunities to co-locate waste management facilities together, or with complementary activities, as explained within the supporting text for this policy will, in principle, be supported, particularly where relating to:

- employment sites;
- industrial estates;
- mineral extraction and processing sites (for temporary proposals for aggregate and/or inert recycling facilities associated with extraction and processing and, where benefits are demonstrated, to the restoration of a mineral site); or
- integrated waste management development that has specific links to the existing waste management operations already taking place on a site.

Proposals for co-location will not be supported if the benefits do not outweigh the harm when assessed against the wider policies of the Development Plan.

Waste Management Facilities - Non-Hazardous Waste Disposal:

Where the need for additional capacity for the disposal of non-hazardous waste is demonstrated such capacity must be provided through extension to existing Non-Hazardous Waste and Stable Non-Reactive Hazardous Waste (SNRHW) disposal sites, unless the extension for additional capacity would prejudice the wider strategic objectives of this plan and supporting appendices or it is demonstrated that a new standalone site would be more sustainable and better located to support the management of waste close to its source. It may also be supported where it is demonstrated that it is required for reasons of site stability or to address a potential pollution risk.

Waste Management Facilities - Inert Waste Disposal:

The deposit of inert waste to land will normally be permitted only within a Mineral Development Area (MDA) or Mineral Allocation Area (MAA). Proposals for the deposit of inert waste to land in other areas may only be permitted where:

- (c) there are no MDAs or MAAs within the plan area which can accommodate the inert waste in a timely and sustainable manner; or
- (d) there is clear and convincing evidence that the non-MDA/MAA site would be more suitable for receiving the inert waste; or
- (e) landfill engineering is required for reasons of land stability.

Waste Management Facilities - Stable Non-Reactive Hazardous Waste (SNRHW) Disposal:

Where the need for additional capacity for the disposal of SNRHW is demonstrated such capacity will only be permitted at, or through an extension to, existing SNRHW and Non-Hazardous Waste disposal sites unless the extension for additional capacity would prejudice the wider strategic objectives of this plan and supporting appendices.

Waste Management Facilities - Hazardous Waste Treatment and Disposal:

Proposals for the disposal of hazardous waste will only be supported in exceptional circumstances, and where it is demonstrated that there is a clear need for such a facility to be located in the plan area. Proposals for hazardous waste treatment will be supported where there is a demonstrated need, and will be considered in the context of the Development Plan and opportunities to move waste up the hierarchy in line with Objective 2.

Waste Management Facilities - Landraising:

Landraising will only be permitted in exceptional circumstances where there is a need for a waste disposal facility to accommodate waste arising that cannot be accommodated by any other means.

*a 'settlement boundary' is that which is defined on the relevant Policies Map for the area (e.g. a village envelope or urban area boundary). If no such boundary is identified on the Policies Map, it will constitute the edge of the built form of the settlement or, should an edge be defined in words (rather than map form) in a Local or Neighbourhood Plan, then that definition will be used in that local area.

4. MINERALS DEVELOPMENT SPECIFIC POLICY

MINERAL SAFEGUARDING AREAS (MSAS)

- 4.1 Mineral Safeguarding Areas (MSAs) are identified in order that known locations of specific mineral resources of local and/or national importance are not needlessly sterilised by non-mineral development. The purpose of MSAs is to 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 important mineral so that it is considered, and not unknowingly or needlessly sterilised.
- 4.2 MSAs are identified on the Policies Map. They constitute the extent of known reserves plus a 250m buffer. During the preparation of this Plan, more detail was set out on their identification in a document entitled 'Methodology for Identifying MSAs (January 2019)'.
- 4.3 In applying the policy below, applicants and decision makers may also find useful the Minerals Safeguarding Practice Guidance (April 2019), produced by the Mineral Products Association and Planning Officers' Society.

POLICY 5: MINERAL SAFEGUARDING AREAS (MSAS)

Mineral Safeguarding Areas (MSAs) are identified on the Policies Map for mineral resources of local and/or national importance. The Mineral Planning Authority must be consulted on all development proposals in these areas except:

- (a) development that falls within a settlement boundary*;
- (b) development which is consistent with an allocation in the Development Plan for the area;
- (c) minor householder development within the immediate curtilage of an existing residential building;
- (d) demolition or replacement of residential buildings;
- (e) temporary structures;
- (f) advertisements;
- (g) listed building consent; and
- (h) works to trees or removal of hedgerows.

Development within MSAs which is not covered by the above exceptions will only be permitted where it has been demonstrated that:

- (i) the mineral can be extracted where practicable prior to development taking place; or
- (j) the mineral concerned is demonstrated to not be of current or future value; or
- (k) the development will not prejudice future extraction of the mineral; or
- (l) there is an overriding need for the development (where prior extraction is not feasible)**.

*a 'settlement boundary' is that which is defined on the relevant Policies Map for the area (e.g. a village envelope or urban area boundary). If no such boundary is identified on the Policies Map, it will constitute the edge of the built form of the settlement or, should an edge be defined in words (rather than map form) in a Local or Neighbourhood Plan, then that definition will be used for that local area.

** within (l), 'overriding need' will need to be judged in the planning balance when any planning application is assessed, including in terms of any national considerations, and the impact of permitting it, or refusing it, upon the local economy. That judgement should also consider the cost of, and scope for, developing outside the MSA, or meeting the need for it in some other way. By 'not feasible' in (l), this could include viability reasons.

MINERAL DEVELOPMENT AREAS (MDAS) AND MINERAL ALLOCATION AREAS (MAAS)

4.4 Mineral Development Areas (MDAs) are specific sites identified on the Policies Map. They consist of existing operational sites and committed sites (i.e. sites with planning permission but which are not yet operational or are dormant). Areas not yet consented but allocated in this Plan for the future extraction of mineral are identified as Mineral Allocation Areas (MAAs). These sites also include existing, planned and potential sites for:

- concrete batching, the manufacture of other coated materials, other concrete products; and
- the handling, processing and distribution of substitute, recycled and secondary aggregate material.

4.5 Please note that Policy 16: Consultation Areas (CAs), which should be read in conjunction with the Policy below, also covers proposals which fall within a MDA or MAA as well as within 250m of their boundaries. The following policy focuses only on development within MDAs and MAAs themselves.

POLICY 6: MINERAL DEVELOPMENT AREAS (MDAS) AND MINERAL ALLOCATION AREAS (MAAS)

Mineral Development Areas (MDAs) and Mineral Allocation Areas (MAAs) are defined on the Policies Map. Within a MAA, only development for which it is allocated for (including, where relevant, its restoration) will be permitted.

BORROWPITS

- 4.6 In construction and civil engineering, a borrowpit is an area where material (usually soil, gravel and/or sand, and clay) has been dug for use at another location nearby. Borrowpits can be found close to many major construction projects, and can be a suitable and more sustainable option compared with the alternative of sourcing material from a site considerably further away. However, a policy is necessary to both confirm the in principle support but also to ensure only appropriate borrowpits can come forward.
- 4.7 In demonstrating the need for a borrowpit for engineering clay regard must be had as to whether the material can be drawn more sustainably from existing mineral and landfill sites, for example through 'over-digging' an existing site to source the clay, rather than a new greenfield borrowpit.

POLICY 7: BORROWPITS

Mineral extraction from a borrowpit will only be supported, in principle, where all of the following are met:

- (a) there is a demonstrated need for the mineral to be extracted from the borrowpit;
- (b) it will serve a named project only, and it is well related geographically* to that project;
- (c) the site will be restored in accordance with Policy 19: Restoration and Aftercare and within the same timescale as the project to which it relates;
- (d) material will not be imported to the borrowpit other than from the project itself, unless such material is required to achieve beneficial restoration; and
- (e) the quantity of material and timescale for extraction from the borrowpit will not significantly harm existing operational quarries and local markets.

In demonstrating the need for a borrowpit for engineering clay, it will need to be demonstrated that the material could not be drawn more sustainably from existing mineral and landfill sites.

*in order to pass the 'well related geographically' test, the borrowpit must be significantly geographically better located, when taken as a whole, compared with all other relevant allocated or existing operational sites from which the mineral could otherwise be drawn. Factors taken into account to determine this will include, but not necessarily be exhausted by, the following: lorry distance travelled and the associated carbon emissions of such travel; amenity impact of lorries on local communities; and impact of lorries on the highway network more generally, such as increasing/decreasing congestion or safety. A borrowpit simply being physically nearer the named project, compared with an existing operational or allocated site, will not in itself necessarily pass the test.

RECYCLED AND SECONDARY AGGREGATES, AND CONCRETE BATCHING

- 4.8 The processing of secondary and recycled aggregates (including inert recycling) represents a potentially major source of materials for construction, helping to conserve primary materials and minimising waste (recognising the fact that minerals are a finite resource). Materials that can result as a by-product of other waste facilities are also being used as a source of materials for construction, also helping to conserve primary materials and minimising waste (once again recognising the fact that minerals are a finite resource). Sites for the handling, storage and processing of recycled and secondary aggregates (including recycled inert waste and suitable materials arising as a by-product of other waste facilities) are therefore required to ensure provision of 'alternative materials'.
- 4.9 A concrete batching plant is a device that combines various ingredients to form concrete. Some of these inputs include sand, water, aggregate (rocks, gravel, etc.), potash and cement. Such plants are an essential part of the construction industry infrastructure, and can be found on construction sites or, in a more permanent form, off-site (including on mineral sites).
- 4.10 Temporary facilities for the handling, storage and processing of recycled and secondary aggregates (including inert recycling) can be just as important as permanent facilities, to ensure that the Councils continue to maximise the opportunities to recycle and preserve primary aggregate as a finite resource. In addition to temporary facilities being supported on strategic development sites throughout the construction phase, the Councils will also, in principle, support recycling operations linked to the winning and working of minerals, including the restoration of a mineral site where there are clear benefits for the recycling process to remain while restoration takes place. As the winning and working of minerals (including any subsequent restoration) is seen as a temporary land use, any approved recycling facilities will also be restricted to link to the temporary planning permission, and the support of such operations should not therefore be taken as support for

permanent facilities. The retention of these facilities on a permanent basis will be considered under Policy 4 and assessed against the wider policies of this Plan.

POLICY 8: RECYCLED AND SECONDARY AGGREGATES, AND CONCRETE BATCHING

In principle, the authorities will support proposals which assist in the production and supply of recycled/secondary aggregates, particularly where it would assist in reducing the use of land won aggregates. Similarly, in principle, the authorities will support suitable concrete batching proposals.

Proposals for the production of recycled and secondary aggregates and for concrete batching plants are likely to be suitable in the following locations:

- (a) on operational, committed and allocated mineral sites (for the duration of the working life of the mineral site only, unless the recycling operation is compatible with an agreed restoration scheme to allow the temporary use to be extended in line with the restoration proposals and linked to the temporary planning permission rather than the duration of the winning and working of minerals);
- (b) on strategic development sites, such as major urban extensions and new settlements (throughout the construction phase); or
- (c) on appropriate waste management sites, designated employment land and existing/disused railheads and wharves.

In addition to the above support in principle, all development sites of 100 homes or more, or 5ha or more for employment sites, should include temporary inert and construction waste recycling facilities on site throughout all phases of construction, unless there is clear and convincing justification why this would be inappropriate or impractical.

RESERVOIRS AND OTHER INCIDENTAL MINERAL EXTRACTION

- 4.11 Reservoirs and other forms of development can also give rise to incidental mineral extraction. In these cases the Mineral Planning Authorities (MPAs) will be the determining authority for a planning application if the proposal involves taking the extracted mineral off site. Applicants will be required to provide a sound justification for the proposal. 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.
- 4.12 It should be noted that Government is likely to introduce a National Policy Statement

(NPS) for Water Resources Infrastructure, including amending the definitions of nationally significant water resources infrastructure set out in the Planning Act to which the NPS will apply. Consequently, larger reservoirs may well be dealt with through the planning system in a different way to smaller reservoirs.

POLICY 9: RESERVOIRS AND OTHER INCIDENTAL MINERAL EXTRACTION

Proposals for new or extensions to existing reservoirs, or other development involving the incidental extraction and off site removal of mineral (such as lakes, marinas, agricultural or potable water reservoirs, or commercial fish farming or fishing ponds), will be supported where it can be demonstrated that:

- (a) there is a proven need* and demonstrable sustainability benefits† for the proposal, or the proposal is identified in a water company's water resource management plan;
- (b) any mineral extracted will be used in a sustainable manner;
- (c) where the proposal relates to a reservoir, it has considered wider implications than just the operational needs of the future reservoir, such as whether viable mineral might be sterilised, the loss of productive land, and any dewatering implications during the construction phase. To address some of these implications it may be necessary to minimise the surface area by maximising the depth;
- (d) the minimum amount of mineral to be extracted is consistent with the purpose of the development; and
- (e) the phasing and duration of development adequately reflects the importance of the early delivery of water resources or other approved development.

*'proven need' would have to demonstrate that the proposal was in the public interest to proceed.
 †'sustainability benefits' could include, but not necessarily be limited to: water storage in order to reduce currently unsustainable groundwater extraction; significant biodiversity net gains or measures to help preserve or enhance designated biodiversity sites; and flood risk management benefits.

5. WASTE MANAGEMENT SPECIFIC POLICIES

WASTE MANAGEMENT AREAS (WMAS)

- 5.1 Waste Management Areas (WMAs) are specific sites identified on the Policies Map for waste management facilities and consist of both existing operational sites, and committed sites (i.e. those with planning permission but which are not yet operational) that make a significant contribution to managing any waste stream. Policy 3: Waste Management Needs sets the policy framework for WMAs.
- 5.2 This Plan does not allocate any sites for future waste management development. An up-to-date Waste Needs Assessment prepared alongside this Plan did not identify any capacity gaps which justify the allocation of sites. Proposals for any future waste management development, including new waste proposals within a WMA, can be dealt with through Policy 4: Providing for Waste Management and other policies in this document. As such, Policy 10 has been created to first, enable WMAs to be identified on the Policies Map and second, to deal with alternative development coming forward e.g. household or employment uses, rather than new waste proposals that will be considered under Policy 4. Furthermore for the avoidance of doubt, criterion (a) below includes Neighbourhood Plans.
- 5.3 Please note that Policy 16: Consultation Areas (CAs), which should be read in conjunction with the Policy below, also covers proposals which fall within a WMA as well as within 250m of its boundary. The following policy focuses only on development within WMAs themselves.

POLICY 10: WASTE MANAGEMENT AREAS (WMAS)

Waste Management Areas (WMAs) are defined on the Policies Map and identify existing or committed waste management facilities that make a significant contribution to managing any waste stream. Waste management proposals within WMAs will be considered under Policy 4. Within a WMA, new non-waste management development will not be permitted other than:

- (a) proposals which are compatible for that specific site as identified in the non-Mineral and Waste Plans that make up the Development Plan for the area; or
- (b) proposals which demonstrate clear wider regeneration benefits which outweigh the harm of discontinued operation of the site as a WMA, together with a demonstration to the Waste Planning Authority as to how the existing (or recent) waste stream managed at the site will be (or already is being) accommodated elsewhere.

WATER RECYCLING AREAS (WRAS)

- 5.4 It is essential that adequate sewage and wastewater infrastructure is in place prior to the start of development taking place in order to avoid unacceptable impacts on the environment, such as sewage flooding residential or commercial properties, or the pollution of land and watercourses. It is also important that the operation of existing facilities can, as appropriate, be maintained, improved, extended and/or relocated. Whilst a wide range of plans, programmes and studies (such as Water Cycle Studies) are necessary to fully understand and achieve these requirements, this Local Plan can play an important part. As such, all existing and planned Water Recycling Centres (WRCs) are identified on the Policies Map as Water Recycling Areas (WRAs).
- 5.5 Please note that Policy 16: Consultation Areas (CAs), which should be read in conjunction with the Policy below, also covers proposals which fall within a WRA as well as within 400m of its boundary. The following policy focuses only on development within WRAs themselves.

POLICY 11: WATER RECYCLING AREAS (WRAS)

Water Recycling Centres (WRCs) are essential infrastructure, and are identified on the Policies Map as Water Recycling Areas (WRAs).

Proposals for new water recycling capacity or proposals required for operational efficiency, whether on WRAs or elsewhere (with such proposals including the improvement or extension to existing WRCs, relocation of WRCs, provision of supporting infrastructure (including renewable energy) or the co-location of WRCs with other waste management facilities) will be supported in principle, particularly where it is required to meet wider growth proposals identified in the Development Plan.

Proposals for such development 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) if a new site, or an extension to an existing site, is less than 400 metres from existing buildings normally occupied by people, an odour assessment demonstrating that the proposal is acceptable will be required, together with appropriate mitigation measures;
- (c) if a new site, or an extension to an existing site, it has avoided land within flood zone 3 unless there is a clear and convincing justification not to do so, and the proposal is supported by thorough evidence of sustainability benefits, evaluation of site

options and risk management through the application of the sequential and exception tests; and
 (d) adequate mitigation measures will address any unacceptable adverse environmental and amenity issues raised by the proposal, which may include the enclosure of odorous processes.

RADIOACTIVE AND NUCLEAR WASTE

- 5.6 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 higher activity radioactive wastes.
- 5.7 Controlled disposal of low level radioactive waste takes place at 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. Limited disposal also takes place at Addenbrookes Hospital via incineration.

POLICY 12: RADIOACTIVE AND NUCLEAR WASTE

No sites are identified for such use in this Local Plan. Proposals for the treatment, storage or disposal of intermediate or higher activity radioactive and nuclear waste will not be permitted.

Where there is a demonstrated need for low level radioactive waste management facilities, such proposals will be considered on their merits, including demonstration that it represents the most appropriate management option.

LANDFILL MINING AND RECLAMATION

- 5.8 The interest in landfill mining, as a concept, is growing across Europe, in recognition of the around 500,000 landfill sites in existence (20,000 in the UK), and the potential for valuable resources (especially metals and plastics) which can be found in them. Landfill mining and reclamation may also be for other reasons, such as addressing an existing problem or to facilitate some other form of development upon or near that site.
- 5.9 In respect of commercial based proposals, the practical benefits and potential harm which can arise from landfill mining are at their infancy of research, and there is no national policy which supports such mining as a matter of principle. In particular,

excavating a landfill site close to residential properties is unlikely to be acceptable owing to amenity issues. At the present time at least, therefore, the Councils only offer cautious support for commercial based landfill mining in the plan area.

POLICY 13: LANDFILL MINING AND RECLAMATION

The mining or excavation of landfill waste will only be supported where it can be demonstrated that:

- (a) without the excavation of waste, the site is posing an unacceptable risk to human health, safety or to the environment; or
- (b) removal is required to facilitate other development, provided such other development is in the public interest and the removal would not significantly adversely harm the amenities, temporarily or permanently, of nearby residents or other neighbours; or
- (c) a viable waste resource exists, and that the mining and processing of such landfilled material would result in significant environmental gains.

Irrespective of the motives for the mining, it must be demonstrated that any waste can be handled without posing additional risk to human health, safety or to the environment.

WASTE MANAGEMENT NEEDS ARISING FROM RESIDENTIAL AND COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT

- 5.10 The Councils will endeavour to ensure that the implications for waste management arising directly from non-minerals and waste management development are adequately and appropriately addressed.
- 5.11 This approach has been taken forward through the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Waste Partnership (RECAP), and has, since 2012, been assisted by a RECAP Waste Management Design Guide Supplementary Planning Document (SPD). This SPD sets out practical information on the provision of waste storage, waste collection and recycling in residential and commercial developments. It also includes a Toolkit which developers of such proposals are required to complete and submit as part of their planning application. The SPD will be periodically updated. For proposals in the Peterborough area, the Peterborough Local Plan (July 2019) provides the relevant policy requirements, and as such the following policy does not apply in the Peterborough area.

POLICY 14: WASTE MANAGEMENT NEEDS ARISING FROM RESIDENTIAL AND COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Relevant residential and commercial planning applications in Cambridgeshire must be accompanied by a completed Waste Management Guide Toolkit, which forms part of the latest RECAP Waste Management Design Guide Supplementary Planning Document (or similar superseding document).

Where appropriate, and as determined through an assessment of the Toolkit submission, such new development may be required to contribute to the provision of bring sites and/or the Household Recycling Centre service (subject to any legislative requirements in relation to seeking developer contributions).

6. POLICIES FOR MINERALS AND WASTE MANAGEMENT PROPOSALS

TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE AREAS (TIAS)

- 6.1 Certain types of transport infrastructure are essential in order to help facilitate more sustainable transportation of minerals and waste. Those of significance are identified on the Policies Map as Transport Infrastructure Areas (TIAs) and are defined for both existing and planned areas. These areas may include railheads, wharves and ancillary facilities such as the following.
- Barrington Cement Works Railhead, Barrington
 - Bourges Boulevard Rail Sidings, Peterborough
 - Cambridge North East Aggregates Railheads, Cambridge
 - European Metal Recycling, Snailwell
 - Queen Adelaide Railhead, Ely
 - Whitemoor, March
 - Wisbech Port, Wisbech
- 6.2 Please also see Policy 23: Traffic, Highways and Rights of Way for wider transport and highway related policy requirements relating to matters such as traffic, highways, Heavy Commercial Vehicles (HCVs) and Public Rights of Way.
- 6.3 Please note that Policy 16: Consultation Areas (CAs), which should be read in conjunction with the Policy below, also covers proposals which fall within a TIA as well as within 250m of its boundary. The following policy focuses only on development within TIAs themselves.

POLICY 15: TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE AREAS (TIAS)

Transport Infrastructure Areas (TIAs) are identified on the Policies Map. Development which would result in the loss of or reduced capacity of such infrastructure will not be permitted unless it can be demonstrated that either:

- (a) the loss or reduced capacity will have no impact on the ability of minerals or waste to be transported by sustainable means, both now and for accommodating future planned growth; or
- (b) alternative, suitable and sufficient capacity is to be developed elsewhere (and in which case the authorities are likely to require it to be implemented before the loss or reduced capacity has occurred).

New relevant transport infrastructure capacity (such as wharves, railheads, conveyor, pipeline and other forms of sustainable transport), whether on TIAs or elsewhere, including

the improvement or extension to existing sites, will be supported in principle, particularly where it is required to meet wider growth proposals identified in a Development Plan.

CONSULTATION AREAS (CAS)

- 6.4 Consultation Areas (CAs) are buffers around Mineral Allocation Areas (MAAs), Mineral Development Areas (MDAs), Waste Management Areas (WMAs), Transport Infrastructure Areas (TIAs) and Water Recycling Areas (WRAs).
- 6.5 They are designated to ensure that such sites are protected from development that would prejudice operations within the area for which the buffer is identified, or to protect development that would be adversely affected by such operations (for example residential development being located close to a waste site and subsequently suffering amenity issues).
- 6.6 Buffers are typically 250m around the edge of a site (400m in the case of WRAs). In defining CAs, each site is considered individually, and if circumstances have suggested the typical buffer from the edge of any site should be varied (e.g. due to mitigation proposals) then this has been taken into account.
- 6.7 CAs are designed to alert prospective developers and decision takers to development (existing or future) within the CA to ensure adjacent new development constitutes an appropriate neighbouring use and that any such permitted development reflects the agent of change principle. New neighbouring development can impact on certain mineral and waste management development and associated infrastructure, making it problematical for them to continue to deliver their important function. In line with the agent of change principle any costs for mitigating impacts on or from the existing minerals and/or waste-related uses will be required to be met by the developer.

POLICY 16: CONSULTATION AREAS (CAS)

Consultation Areas (CAs) are identified on the Policies Map, as a buffer around Mineral Allocation Areas (MAAs), Mineral Development Areas (MDAs), Waste Management Areas (WMAs), Transport Infrastructure Areas (TIAs) and Water Recycling Areas (WRAs). The Mineral and Waste Planning Authority must be consulted on all planning applications within CAs except:

- (a) householder applications (minor development works relating to existing property); and
- (b) advertisements.

Development within a CA will only be permitted where it is demonstrated that the development will:

- (c) not prejudice the existing or future use of the area (i.e. the MAA, MDA, WMA, TIA or WRA) for which the CA has been designated; and
- (d) not result in unacceptable amenity issues or adverse impacts to human health for the occupiers or users of such new development, due to the ongoing or future use of the area for which the CA has been designated*.

Within a CA which surrounds a WRA, and unless convincing evidence to the contrary is provided via an odour assessment report, there is a presumption against allowing development which would:

- (e) be buildings regularly occupied by people; or
- (f) be land which is set aside for regular community use (such as open space facilities designed to attract recreational users, but excluding, for example, habitat creation which is not designed to attract recreational users).

In instances where new mineral development, waste management, transport infrastructure or water recycling facilities of significance have been approved (i.e. of such a scale that had they existed at the time of writing this Plan it could reasonably be assumed that they would have been identified as a MDA, WMA, TIA or WRA), the policy principle of a CA around such a facility is deemed to automatically apply, despite such a CA for it not being identified on the Policies Map.

When considering proposals for non-mineral and non-waste management development within a CA, then the agent of change principle will be applied to ensure that the operation of the protected infrastructure (i.e. MAA, MDA, WMA, TIA or WRA) is not in any way prejudiced. Any costs for mitigating impacts on or from the existing minerals and/or waste-related uses will be required to be met by the developer. It is for the developer to demonstrate that any mitigation proposed as part of the new development is practicable, and the continued use of existing sites will not be prejudiced.

*Where development is proposed within a CA which is associated with a WRA, the application must be accompanied by a satisfactory odour assessment report. The assessment must consider existing odour emissions of the WRC at different times of the year and in a range of different weather conditions.

DESIGN

- 6.8 The following policy is primarily associated with waste management facilities, because such facilities normally include an element of permanent new build development, but could also apply to mineral proposals. Such development must be of a high quality design.
- 6.9 Appendix 3: The Location and Design of Waste Management Facilities provides specific guidance on the design of waste management facilities, and should be used to inform the design of waste management facilities in the plan area.

POLICY 17: DESIGN

All waste management development, and where relevant mineral development, should secure high quality design. The design of built development and the restoration of sites should be sympathetic to and, where opportunities arise, enhance local distinctiveness and the character and quality of the area in which it is located. Permission will be refused for development of poor design that fails to take the opportunities available to achieve this.

New mineral and waste management development must:

- (a) make efficient use of land and buildings, through the design, layout and orientation of buildings on site and through prioritising the use of previously developed land;
- (b) be durable, flexible and adaptable over its planned lifespan, taking into account potential future social, economic, technological and environmental needs through the structure, layout and design of buildings and places;
- (c) provide a high standard of amenity for users of new buildings and maintain or enhance the existing amenity of neighbours;
- (d) be designed to reduce crime, minimise fire risk, create safe environments, and provide satisfactory access for emergency vehicles;
- (e) create visual richness through building type, height, layout, scale, form, density, massing, materials and colour and through landscape design;
- (f) be sympathetic to local character and history, including the surrounding built environment and landscape setting, while not preventing or discouraging appropriate innovation or change (such as increased densities);
- (g) retain or enhance important features and assets (including trees and hedgerows) within the landscape, treescape or townscape and conserve or create key views; and
- (h) provide a landscape enhancement scheme which takes account of any relevant landscape character assessments (including any historic landscape characterisation) and which demonstrates that the development can be assimilated into its surroundings and local landscape character;

and, where appropriate for the development:

- (i) provide well designed boundary treatments (including security features) that reflect the function and character of the development and are well integrated into its surroundings; and
- (j) provide attractive, accessible and integrated vehicle and cycle parking which also satisfies the parking standards of the Development Plan for the area, and incorporates facilities for electric plug-in and other ultra-low emission vehicles.

For waste management proposals, detailed design guidance can be found in Appendix 3: The Location and Design of Waste Management Facilities. This guidance provides a framework for creating distinctive places, with a consistent and high quality standard of design. Whilst the guidance provides a degree of flexibility, it will be used to assist in determining whether a proposal is consistent with the approach set out in this policy.

AMENITY CONSIDERATIONS

- 6.10 Minerals and waste management development can have the capacity to adversely impact on the amenity of local residents, businesses and other users of land. This could be in the immediate vicinity of the development, or for example along transportation routes associated with the development.
- 6.11 Development should aim to ensure that a high standard of amenity is retained and, where possible, enhanced, for all existing and future users of land and buildings which may be affected.

POLICY 18: AMENITY CONSIDERATIONS

Proposals must ensure that the development proposed can be integrated effectively with existing or planned (i.e. Development Plan allocations or consented schemes) neighbouring development. New development must not result in unacceptable adverse impacts on the amenity of existing occupiers of any land or property, including:

- (a) risk of harm to human health or safety;
- (b) privacy for the occupiers of any nearby property;
- (c) noise and/or vibration levels resulting in disturbance;
- (d) unacceptably overbearing;
- (e) loss of light to and/or overshadowing of any nearby property;
- (f) air quality from odour, fumes, dust, smoke or other sources;
- (g) light pollution from artificial light or glare;

- (h) increase in litter; and
- (i) increase in flies, vermin and birds.

Where there is the potential for any of the above impacts to occur, an assessment appropriate to the nature of that potential impact should be carried out, and submitted as part of the proposal, in order to establish, where appropriate, the need for, and deliverability of, any mitigation.

RESTORATION AND AFTERCARE

- 6.12 Most mineral development is of a temporary nature, as is some waste development, notably that related to landfill. Development that is temporary in nature (other than temporary use of a permanent building) should always have an approved scheme for restoration and an end date by which this will have been implemented.
- 6.13 Achieving the satisfactory restoration of mineral sites and former waste management sites is of paramount importance. Restoration of mineral and waste sites must be done progressively, with sections of the site worked and then restored at the earliest opportunity. It is acknowledged however that the particular after-use of a site should be a matter for discussion on a case by case basis, as should the aftercare arrangements (with such aftercare potentially extending to 10 years or more).

POLICY 19: RESTORATION AND AFTERCARE

All mineral extraction related proposals, and all waste management proposals which are likely to be temporary in nature, must be accompanied by a restoration and aftercare scheme proposal, secured if necessary by a legal agreement.

Such a proposal must, where appropriate:

- (a) set out a phasing schedule so as to restore available parts of the site to a beneficial afteruse as soon as is reasonably practicable to do so, and to restore the whole of the site within an agreed timeframe. Only in exceptional circumstances, such as where the afteruse is a reservoir or on very small sites where phasing is not practical, will a non-phased scheme be approved;
- (b) reflect strategic and local objectives for countryside enhancement and green infrastructure, including those set out in relevant Local Plans and Green Infrastructure Strategies, in the Local Nature Partnerships vision and strategic proposals, as well as any applicable wider Development Plan objectives;

- (c) contribute, if feasible, to identified flood risk management and water storage needs (including helping to reduce the risk of flooding elsewhere) or water supply objectives and incorporate these within the restoration scheme;
- (d) demonstrate net biodiversity gain through the promotion, preservation, restoration and recreation of priority habitats, ecological networks and the protection and recovery of priority species populations, linked to national and local targets;
- (e) protect geodiversity and improve educational opportunities by incorporating this element within the restoration scheme, by leaving important geological faces exposed and retaining access to them; and
- (f) incorporate within the restoration scheme amenity uses, such as formal and informal sport, navigation, and recreation uses.

Where it is determined that restoring the land to agricultural use is the most suitable option (in whole or part), then the land must be restored to the same or better agricultural land quality as it was pre-development.

In the case of mineral workings, restoration schemes which will contribute to addressing or adapting to climate change will, in principle, be supported e.g. through flood water storage; through biodiversity proposals which create habitats that enhance ecological networks (and thus assist species to adapt to climate change); and/or through living carbon sinks.

Any site specific restoration and after-care requirements are set out in Policy 2: Providing for Mineral Extraction. Where there is a conflict between this policy and Policy 2, then the provisions of Policy 2 take precedence.

BIODIVERSITY AND GEODIVERSITY

6.14 Cambridgeshire and Peterborough have a range of sites recognised for their environmental quality, a number of which have international status. It is considered appropriate to include a comprehensive policy within this Local Plan which reflects the Councils' approach to biodiversity and geodiversity. Through development management processes, management agreements and other positive initiatives, the Councils will, therefore:

- aid the management, protection, enhancement and creation of priority habitats (including lowland calcareous grasslands, woodlands and hedgerows, rivers, lowland meadows and floodplain grazing marsh) and populations of protected species, with the overall aim to achieve a demonstrable net gain in biodiversity;
- promote the creation of an effective, resilient, functioning ecological network throughout the plan area, consisting of core sites, buffers, wildlife corridors

and stepping stones that link to each other and to wider green infrastructure across the plan area (and/or potentially in adjoining local authority areas) and to respond to and adapt to climate change;

- safeguard the value of previously developed land where it is of significant importance for biodiversity and/or geodiversity; and
- work with developers and Natural England to identify a strategic approach to great crested newt mitigation, where this is required, on major sites and other areas of key significance for this species.

POLICY 20: BIODIVERSITY AND GEODIVERSITY

International Sites

The highest level of protection will be afforded to international sites designated for their nature conservation or geological importance. Proposals having an adverse impact on the integrity of such areas, that cannot be avoided or adequately mitigated to remove any adverse effect, will not be permitted other than in exceptional circumstances. These circumstances will only apply where:

- (a) there are no suitable alternatives;
- (b) there are imperative reasons of overriding public interest; and
- (c) necessary compensatory provision can be secured.

Development proposals that are likely to have an adverse effect, either alone or in combination, on European designated sites must satisfy the requirements of The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended), including determining site specific impacts and avoiding or mitigating against impacts where identified.

National Sites

Development proposals on land within or outside a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), and which is likely to have an adverse effect on it (either individually or in combination with other developments), will not be permitted unless the benefits of the development clearly outweigh both the adverse impacts on the features of the site and any adverse impacts on the wider network of SSSIs.

Local Sites

Development likely to have an adverse effect on locally designated sites, their features or their function as part of the ecological network, including County Wildlife Sites and Local Geological Sites, will only be permitted where the need and benefits of the development clearly outweigh the loss and the coherence of the local ecological network is maintained.

Habitats and Species of Local and Principal Importance

Where adverse impacts are likely on the protection and recovery of priority species and habitats, development will only be permitted where the need for and benefits of the development clearly outweigh these impacts. Where adverse impacts are likely on other locally important habitats and species as identified by the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Biodiversity Partnership, the benefits of development must outweigh these impacts. In both cases, appropriate mitigation and/or compensatory measures will be required.

Biodiversity and Geodiversity in Development

All development proposals must:

- (d) conserve and enhance the network of geodiversity, habitats, species and sites (both statutory and non-statutory) of international, national and local importance commensurate with their status and give appropriate weight to their importance;
- (e) avoid negative impacts on biodiversity and geodiversity;
- (f) deliver a measurable net gain in biodiversity, proportionate to the scale of development proposed, by creating, restoring and enhancing habitats and enhancing them for the benefit of species;
- (g) where viable opportunities arise, contribute to the delivery of the Local Nature Partnership vision to 'double land for nature';
- (h) where necessary, protect and enhance the aquatic environment within, adjoining or functionally linked to the site, including water quality and habitat. Where appropriate, proposals should identify Water Framework Directive (WFD) (or equivalent, if superseded) waterbodies in the vicinity of the proposal, and set out how WFD status will be protected and, if opportunities arise, improved, with any mitigation proposed being suitable and appropriate to the water body affected. For riverside development, proposals should consider options for riverbank naturalisation. In all cases regard should be had to the Cambridgeshire Flood and Water SPD or Peterborough Flood and Water SPD (or their successors); and
- (i) for mineral extraction proposals, enable periodic temporary access in order to record, sample and document the geodiversity.

Unless national policy or legislation provides an alternative but similar mechanism, mineral and waste management proposals must (unless a decision taker would clearly not benefit from it) be accompanied by a completed biodiversity checklist (see respective planning authority website for details) and must identify features of value on and adjoining the site and to provide an audit of losses and gains in existing and proposed habitat. Where there is the potential for the presence of protected species and/or habitats, a relevant ecological survey(s) must be undertaken by a suitably qualified ecologist. The development proposals must be informed by the results of both the checklist and survey.

Mitigation of Potential Adverse Impacts of Development

Development should avoid adverse impact on existing biodiversity and geodiversity features as a first principle. Where adverse impacts are unavoidable they must be adequately and proportionately mitigated. If full mitigation cannot be provided, compensation will be required as a last resort where there is no alternative.

THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT

- 6.15 The Mineral and Waste Planning Authorities recognise that the historic environment plays an important role in the quality of life experienced by local communities and the proposed approach is to protect, conserve and seek opportunities to enhance the local area's rich and diverse heritage assets and their settings, for the enjoyment of current and future generations.
- 6.16 Nationally designated heritage assets within the plan area include Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas and Registered Parks and Gardens. The designation of heritage assets has largely focused on more tangible or visible interest, and as such, there are many areas of archaeological interest which are of national importance that are not scheduled. Designated sites receive statutory protection under heritage protection legislation. However, others that are considered locally significant (such as ridge and furrow) or, that may not yet be identified (such as in the case of archaeological interests), do not. Such assets may present an important resource in terms of place-making and developing an understanding of our history, which if not addressed early may be lost.
- 6.17 It is acknowledged that both minerals and waste development has the potential to affect different types of heritage assets and their setting. However, minerals development, more so than waste, is generally an intensive activity in relation to potential impacts on the historic environment owing to its extractive nature. As such, any necessary Heritage Statement should also consider potential for archaeology at depth. To do so a geoarchaeological deposit model looking at the characteristics, dates and distribution of deposits and natural landforms across the site and their likely potential for archaeology of all periods, may be required.
- 6.18 In addition to helping assess Palaeolithic potential, a deposit model would also pick up features such as palaeochannels, islands and extensive peat deposits, of potential for prehistoric and later periods. It might be based on existing Geotechnical site investigation information and/or involve the drilling of purposive boreholes, test pits and deep-penetration geophysics transects (ERT and EMI). Lidar information could also be useful. Also, the assessment might need to consider dewatering impacts and changes in water flow patterns. Where, for example, the minerals extraction sites lie on floodplains buried archaeological remains are likely to be waterlogged. Therefore

the likely impact of the minerals extraction on the water table and water flow patterns both during extraction and following reinstatement should be investigated in tandem with the assessment and evaluation of archaeological potential. There may be impacts on the archaeology of areas downstream of the extraction site and on any archaeology 'preserved in situ' remaining in unquarried areas within the site itself.

- 6.19 For all the above reasons, it is important that appropriate information and evidence is available to inform the decision making process, ensuring that the potential impact of the proposal on the historic environment and the significance of heritage assets (including non-designated assets) and their setting is understood. In the case of archaeology, such interests are often not identified until the process of assessment or evaluation has begun. Where there is thought to be a risk of such interests being present a phased approach for assessing the significance of heritage assets involving desk-based assessments, non-intrusive surveys and field evaluations may be required.

POLICY 21: THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT

The Councils recognise the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets (and their setting); the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring; the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness; and the opportunities to draw on the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of a place.

As such, all mineral and waste management proposals will be subject to the policy requirements set out in the NPPF, including striking an appropriate balance between harm and public benefit, but, as a first principle, development should avoid harm on the historic environment.

To assist decision makers, all development proposals that would directly affect any heritage asset and/or its setting (whether designated or non-designated), must be accompanied by a Heritage Statement which, as a minimum, should:

- (a) describe and assess the significance of the asset and/or its setting to determine its architectural, historic, artistic or archaeological interest;
- (b) identify the impact of the development on the special character of the asset (including any cumulative impacts); and
- (c) provide clear and convincing justification for any harm to, or loss of, the significance of a heritage asset (from its alteration or destruction, or from development within its setting).

The level of detail in the Heritage Statement should be proportionate to the asset's significance and sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on its significance and/or setting.

Where appropriate, and particularly for minerals development proposals, the Heritage Statement must also consider:

- (d) the hydrological management of the site and the potential effects that variations in the water table or water flow patterns may have on known or potential archaeological remains. This assessment may be required to address an area beyond the planning application boundary; and
- (e) the potential for palaeolithic or later archaeology at depth, possibly making use of, where appropriate, a deposit model looking at the characteristics and distribution of deposits and natural landforms across the site and the likely potential for archaeology of all periods.

WATER RESOURCES

- 6.20 Cambridgeshire and Peterborough are identified as being within an area of serious water stress. Adopted and emerging District Local Plans are all introducing the optional water efficiency standard for new homes, reflecting such evidence. Increasing demands for water arising from growth, and potential impacts from, in particular, mineral workings could serve to have a detrimental impact upon the quantity or quality of surface or groundwater resources. That said, mineral development (normally in the form of the restoration scheme) can also have a net benefit on the water environment, through, for example, flood alleviation and winter water storage. It should be noted that any dewatering proposals which result in the abstraction of groundwater at a rate greater than 20 cubic metres per day, will need to obtain the relevant permit from the Environment Agency.
- 6.21 Development proposals which include hard surfaces and buildings should incorporate Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) wherever feasible to address the risk of surface water and sewer flooding and provide wider environmental benefits including biodiversity net gain and water quality enhancement. However, this will not be feasible in all cases and the Councils will consider the nature of the use proposed and whether this places and limitations on the incorporation of SuDS when determining planning applications.
- 6.22 The Environment Agency (EA) advises that in areas of severe water stress or where aquifers or surface water resources are abstracted to environmental limits, a licence or permit may not be issued or could be issued with a significant restrictions, e.g.

seasonal only abstraction. Operators are advised to seek advice from the EA early in the site selection and design process. The issuing of de-watering licences, where all water is returned to the environment, is likely to be less restrictive than for consumptive water use e.g. mineral washing, discharged dewatering and concrete batching. The EA has a presumption against issuing new water abstraction licences for consumptive activities. If a developer or any other interested party has any questions on the contents of this paragraph, including the definition of the terms used, then please seek advice from the EA.

- 6.23 Please note that the Cambridgeshire Flood and Water SPD referred to in the policy below was not formally adopted by the County Council but rather by each individual District Council within Cambridgeshire. The County Council has, however, endorsed its contents.

POLICY 22: FLOOD AND WATER MANAGEMENT

Mineral and waste management development will only be permitted where it can be demonstrated (potentially through a detailed hydrogeological assessment) that there would be no significant adverse impact on:

- (a) the quantity and quality of surface or groundwater resources;
- (b) the quantity and 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;

Development located on sites in areas known to be at risk from any form of flooding will only be permitted following:

- (d) the successful completion of a sequential test (if necessary) and an exception test if required, with both tests applying climate change allowances to define flood risks;
- (e) the submission, where appropriate (as defined by national policy), of a site-specific Flood Risk Assessment, setting out appropriate flood risk that:
 - i. defines the flood zones in relation to the proposal;
 - ii. demonstrates the impacts of climate change on the flood zones, over the lifetime of the development;
 - iii. demonstrates that a sequential approach has been taken to the design of the layout of the proposal, placing those aspects of the development most sensitive to the impacts of flooding in the area of lowest flood risk;
 - iv. demonstrates that appropriate mitigation measures have been incorporated into the development so that there will be no negative off-site impacts to people and property and that the users will be safe for the lifetime of the development; and

- v. demonstrates that all reasonable actions have been taken to contribute to the overall reduction of flood risk.
- (f) the consideration of any necessary ongoing maintenance, management of mitigation measures and adoption and that any relevant agreements are in place; and
- (g) where built development is proposed, the incorporation of Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) wherever feasible into the proposals.

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

Proposals should also have due regard to the latest policies and guidance in the Cambridgeshire Flood and Water SPD and the Peterborough Flood and Water Management SPD (or their successors).

TRAFFIC, HIGHWAYS AND RIGHTS OF WAY

- 6.24 Cambridgeshire and Peterborough's road network is heavily used, with a high proportion of Heavy Commercial Vehicles (HCVs) (i.e. heavy goods vehicles, plus a wide range of farm related vehicles which use the road network). Mineral and waste management operations can add significantly to this congested network, and primarily means even further increase in HCV usage.
- 6.25 Much of the road network is historic, and often goes through the middle of settlements, which themselves are ill designed to cope with the volume and type of traffic, especially HCVs. Cambridgeshire County Council has adopted a HCV route map which can be found at [cambridgeshire.gov.uk/freight-map](https://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/freight-map).
- 6.26 On occasions when HCV routing arrangements and / or HCV signage are deemed necessary and reasonable to make a development acceptable, binding agreements will be sought either through planning conditions or legal agreements, to ensure suitable routes and signage are identified and controlled in line with guidance from the Highway Authority, in accordance with any identified HCV Route Maps. Any binding agreements will be agreed on a case by case basis, and will be monitored, including investigations into any alleged breaches, in line with the adopted Enforcement Plans¹².

¹² The authorities enforcement plans can be found at:

<https://www.peterborough.gov.uk/council/strategies-policies-and-plans/compliance-and-enforcement-policy>

<https://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/business/planning-and-development/planning-applications/planning-enforcement-and-monitoring>.

- 6.27 Section 9 of the NPPF (2019) sets out detailed national policy on transport related matters, but further local policy is necessary.
- 6.28 In addition to the policy below, any site specific policies elsewhere in this Plan which set out specific Traffic, Highways and Rights of Way matters will need to be addressed for that particular site.

POLICY 23: TRAFFIC, HIGHWAYS AND RIGHTS OF WAY

Mineral and waste management development will only be permitted if:

- (a) appropriate opportunities to promote sustainable transport modes can be, or have been, taken up, to the degree reasonably available given the type of development and its location. If, at the point of application, commercially available electric Heavy Commercial Vehicles (HCVs) are reasonably available, then development which would increase HCV movements should provide appropriate electric vehicle charging infrastructure for HCVs;
- (b) safe and suitable access to the site can be achieved for all users of the subsequent development;
- (c) any significant impacts from the development on the transport network (in terms of capacity and congestion), or on highway safety, can be cost effectively mitigated to an acceptable degree;
- (d) any associated increase in traffic or highway improvements would not cause unacceptable harm to the environment, road safety or residential amenity, and would not cause severe residual cumulative impacts on the road network; and
- (e) binding agreements covering lorry routing arrangements and/or HCV signage for mineral and waste traffic are agreed, if any such agreements are necessary and reasonable to make a development acceptable.

Use of HCV Route Network

Where mineral and/or waste is to be taken on or off a site using the highway network, then all proposals must demonstrate how the latest identified HCV Route Network is, where reasonable and practical to do so, to be utilised. If necessary, arrangements ensuring that the use of the HCV Route Network takes place may need to be secured through an appropriate and enforceable agreement. Any non-allocated mineral and waste management facility in Cambridgeshire which would require significant use of the highway must be well related to the HCV Route Network.

Public Rights of Way

During all phases of development, including construction, operation and restoration, proposals must make provision for suitable and appropriate diversions to affected public

rights of way, and ideally the enhancement of the public rights of way network where practicable. Opportunities should be taken for the provision of new routes and links between existing routes, especially at the restoration stage. Priority should be given to meeting the objectives of any Rights of Way Improvement Plans. Where development would adversely affect the permanent use of public rights of way (including temporary diversions) planning permission will only be granted where alternative routes are provided that are of equivalent convenience, quality and interest.

SUSTAINABLE USE OF SOILS

- 6.29 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.
- 6.30 Much of that high quality agricultural land is peat based. In addition peat soils are an important asset for a number of other reasons:
- Climate change: the soils are formed by wetland vegetation and store millions of tonnes of carbon. Peat soils release previously stored carbon when they are dry. UK peats therefore represent both a threat and an opportunity with respect to greenhouse gas emissions. Correct management and restoration could lead to enhanced storage of carbon and other greenhouse gases in these soils, while mismanagement or neglect could lead to these carbon sinks becoming net sources of greenhouse gases.
 - Biodiversity: peat soils support internationally important fen, fen meadow, wet woodland and lake habitats. These also support rare and important plant and invertebrate communities.
 - Archaeology: owing to the soil conditions, there is great potential for archaeology to be well preserved, giving an insight into the past.
 - Palaeoenvironments: peat has accumulated over time and thus incorporates a record of past climatic and environmental changes that can be reconstructed through, for example, the study of its stratigraphy and pollen content, leading to increased knowledge of the evolution of the landscape.
 - Water: peat soils help prevent flooding by absorbing and holding water like a sponge as well as filtering and purifying water. Peat can absorb large quantities of nutrients and pollutants, although peat soils can under certain conditions release these chemicals back into the surrounding water.
- 6.31 This combination of benefits makes it important for a policy to be included in the Plan in respect of proposals on peat based soils.
- 6.32 Advice on the sustainable use and protection of peat soils, including the need for the

evaluation, recording and interpretation of the peat soils and a soil management plan, should be sought from Natural England.

POLICY 24: SUSTAINABLE USE OF SOILS

Mineral or waste development which adversely affects agricultural land categorised as 'best and most versatile' will only be permitted where it can be shown that:

- (a) it incorporates proposals for the sustainable use of soils (whether that be off-site or as part of an agreed restoration scheme); and
- (b) (for non-allocated sites) there is a need for the development and an absence of suitable alternative sites using lower grade land has been demonstrated.

Peat soils in particular should be protected and preserved. Where development is proposed on land containing peat soils, the developer must submit a proportionate evaluation of the impact of the proposal on the peat soils and an appropriate soil management plan.

Development proposals that will result in unavoidable harm to, or loss of, peat soils will only be permitted if it is demonstrated that:

- (c) there is not a less harmful viable option (this criterion does not apply to allocated mineral extraction sites);
- (d) the amount of harm has been reduced to the minimum possible;
- (e) if appropriate, satisfactory provision is made for the evaluation, recording and interpretation of the peat soils before commencement of development; and
- (f) the peat soils will be temporarily stored and then used, in a way that will limit carbon loss to the atmosphere.

Proposals to enhance peat soils and protect its qualities will be supported.

AERODROME SAFEGUARDING

- 6.33 For mineral and waste management developments located close to airports, aerodromes or their flight paths, one of the main hazards is bird strike. Other hazards could exist, such as chimney height from a waste management operation. The policy below, therefore, should be read broadly to cover any hazard that might arise.
- 6.34 Whilst it would be impossible for all proposals to demonstrate no increase in hazard to air traffic, the word significant in the policy should be interpreted carefully, and it

may mean only a slight potential increase in the hazard would constitute a 'significant' occurrence, owing to the consequence of the hazard should it materialise.

POLICY 25: AERODROME SAFEGUARDING

Mineral and waste management development within aerodrome safeguarding areas will only be permitted where it can be clearly demonstrated that the development would not constitute a significant hazard to air traffic. Where it cannot be demonstrated, or where the significance of any hazard is uncertain, the proposal will be refused.

Where bird strike is an identified potential hazard, then the preparation and implementation of an approved Bird Management Plan may be required.

OTHER DEVELOPMENTS REQUIRING IMPORTATION OF MATERIALS

- 6.35 Some forms of development might not be primarily mineral and waste management related, but may result in the importation (i.e. from off-site) of minerals or inert waste as part of the proposals. As with all policies, it is important that the following policy is read in conjunction with other policies that will equally apply, such as policies on amenity and transport.

POLICY 26: OTHER DEVELOPMENTS REQUIRING IMPORTATION OF MATERIALS

Proposals for developments (including: golf courses and any other significant outdoor recreation facilities; and amenity bunds) which require the importation of significant quantities of minerals and/or inert waste, will only be permitted where it can be demonstrated that:

- (a) the proposal does not prejudice the restoration of mineral extraction sites;
- (b) there is a proven need for the material to be imported;
- (c) any mineral or waste imported will be used in a sustainable manner; and
- (d) the minimum amount of material is imported, consistent with the purpose of the development.

The determination of planning applications will have regard to the objectives of the mineral and waste spatial strategies in this Plan.

LIST OF ACRONYMS

AA - Appropriate Assessment
 AWP - Aggregate Working Party
 C&I Waste - Commercial & Industrial
 CA - Consultation Area
 CD&E - Construction, Demolition & Excavation
 CWS - County Wildlife Site
 DPD - Development Plan Document
 DtC - Duty to Cooperate
 GHG - Greenhouse Gasses
 HRA - Habitats Regulations Assessment
 HRC - Household Recycling Centre
 IDB - Internal Drainage Board
 LAA - Local Aggregates Assessment
 LDS - Local Development Scheme
 LLW - Low-level Radioactive Waste
 MAA - Mineral Allocation Area
 MDA - Mineral Development Areas
 MPA - Mineral Planning Authority
 MSA - Minerals Safeguarding Area
 Mt - Million tonnes
 Mtpa - Million tonnes per annum
 MWLP - Minerals and Waste Local Plan
 NPPF - National Planning Policy Framework
 NPPG - National Planning Practice Guidance
 NPPW - National Planning Policy for Waste
 NPS - National Policy Statement
 RECAP - Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Waste Partnership
 SA - Sustainability Appraisal
 SAC - Special Area of Conservation
 SCG - Statement of Common Ground
 SCI - Statement of Community Involvement
 SPA - Special Protection Area
 SPD - Supplementary Planning Document
 SSSI - Site of Special Scientific Interest
 t - tonnes
 TIA - Transport Infrastructure Area
 tpa - tonnes per annum
 WMA - Waste Management Area
 WNA - Waste Needs Assessment
 WPA - Waste Planning Authority
 WRA - Water Recycling Area

WRC - Water Recycling Centre
WTAB - Waste Technical Advisory Body

APPENDIX 1: SITE PROFILES

APPENDIX 2: BLOCK FEN / LANGWOOD FEN MASTER PLAN

APPENDIX 3: THE LOCATION AND DESIGN OF WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITIES

Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Minerals and Waste Local Plan 2036

Appendix 1: Site Profiles

Adopted July 2021

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Introduction

This appendix contains a site profile for each site allocated for mineral extraction in this Local Plan. These site profiles set out the presently known key sensitivities and implementation issues that the development management processes and the bringing forward of the allocations through the preparation of a planning application(s) is likely to need to address.

Information has largely been drawn from the site assessment process which was undertaken as part of the preparation of this Minerals and Waste Local Plan. Applicants should note that whilst these site profiles may be of assistance to demonstrate why a site has been allocated and what key issues might need addressing in planning applications, they should not be treated as an exhaustive list of issues, nor in any way interpreted to mean that issues not listed (including issues as raised in policies in this Plan) are not relevant to the specific site.

In addition, these site profiles are not a substitute for detailed pre-application advice, which should be sought from the applicable Mineral Planning Authority.

Map Key



MAA – Mineral Allocation Area



MDA – Mineral Development Area



WMA – Waste Management Area



WRA – Water Recycling Area



CA – Consultation Area (WRA)



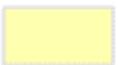
CA – Consultation Area (MAA, MDA, WMA, TIA)



MSA – Mineral Safeguarding Area (Brickclay)



MSA – Mineral Safeguarding Area (Chalk)



MSA – Mineral Safeguarding Area (Sand and Gravel)

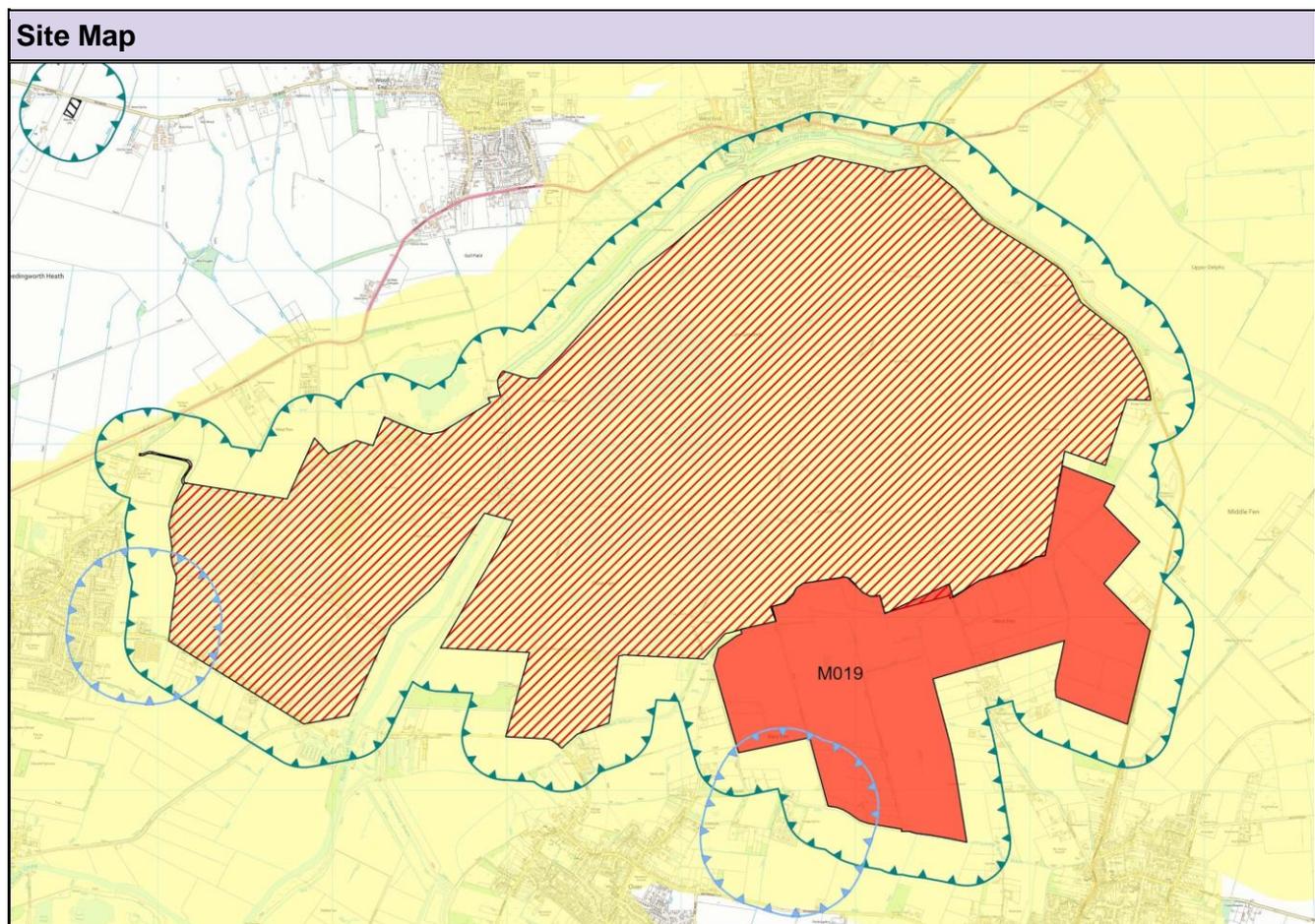


Plan Area Boundary

The Proposed Submission Policies Map is available to view online at cambridgeshire.gov.uk/mwlp or peterborough.gov.uk/mwlp

M019: Bare Fen & West Fen, Willingham / Over

Site Reference	M019
Proposed Use	Mineral Extraction: Sand and Gravel
Site Area (Ha)	240.5
Grid Ref	TL 394 717
Parish	Over and Willingham
Estimated Reserve (t)	3,000,000
Estimated Annual Output (tpa)	800,000
Estimated Start Date	2031
Current Use	Agriculture



Key Known Site Sensitivities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heritage assets include two scheduled monuments (barrows) to the west of the site, and a cluster of scheduled monuments to the north of the site. There are also three Conservation Areas nearby, and a number of listed buildings. • Archaeologically sensitive and contains extensive crop marked site. • Proximity to residential dwellings. • Proximity to the Ouse Washes¹. • Records of protected species or suitable habitats identified on or near site. • Small area of BMV Grade 3a at Bare Hill (located in the north western section of site) and the

¹ Ramsar, SAC (Special Area of Conservation), SPA (Special Protection Area) and SSSI (Site of Special Scientific Interest)

- presence of peat soils in the area.
- Proximity to RSPB Ouse Fen Nature Reserve.

Potential Implementation Issues (non-exhaustive)

Preferred Restoration

- Consideration should be given to incorporating enhanced public access.
- Restoration to reedbed priority habitat, as an extension to the existing approved restoration scheme for Needingworth Quarry.

Operation

- Amenity issues including noise or dust are likely to need to be addressed and stand-offs between the quarry area and residential dwellings may be required.

Biodiversity and Geodiversity

- Development should conserve and enhance the Ouse Washes and any protected species. An ecological evaluation assessing the potential effect of development and appropriate mitigation is likely to be required, and the development should incorporate recommended mitigation measures as appropriate.

Traffic and Highways

- A standoff from the B1050 may be required. It is likely that any proposals will need to consider the protection of a route for a future Willingham Bypass.

Archaeology and the Historic Environment

- The site is archaeologically sensitive. An archaeological evaluation should be undertaken to inform proposals and an appropriate mitigation strategy, which may include removing areas from development to physically preserve archaeological remains of particular significance in situ.
- Development must conserve and where appropriate enhance heritage assets and their settings

Flood & Water

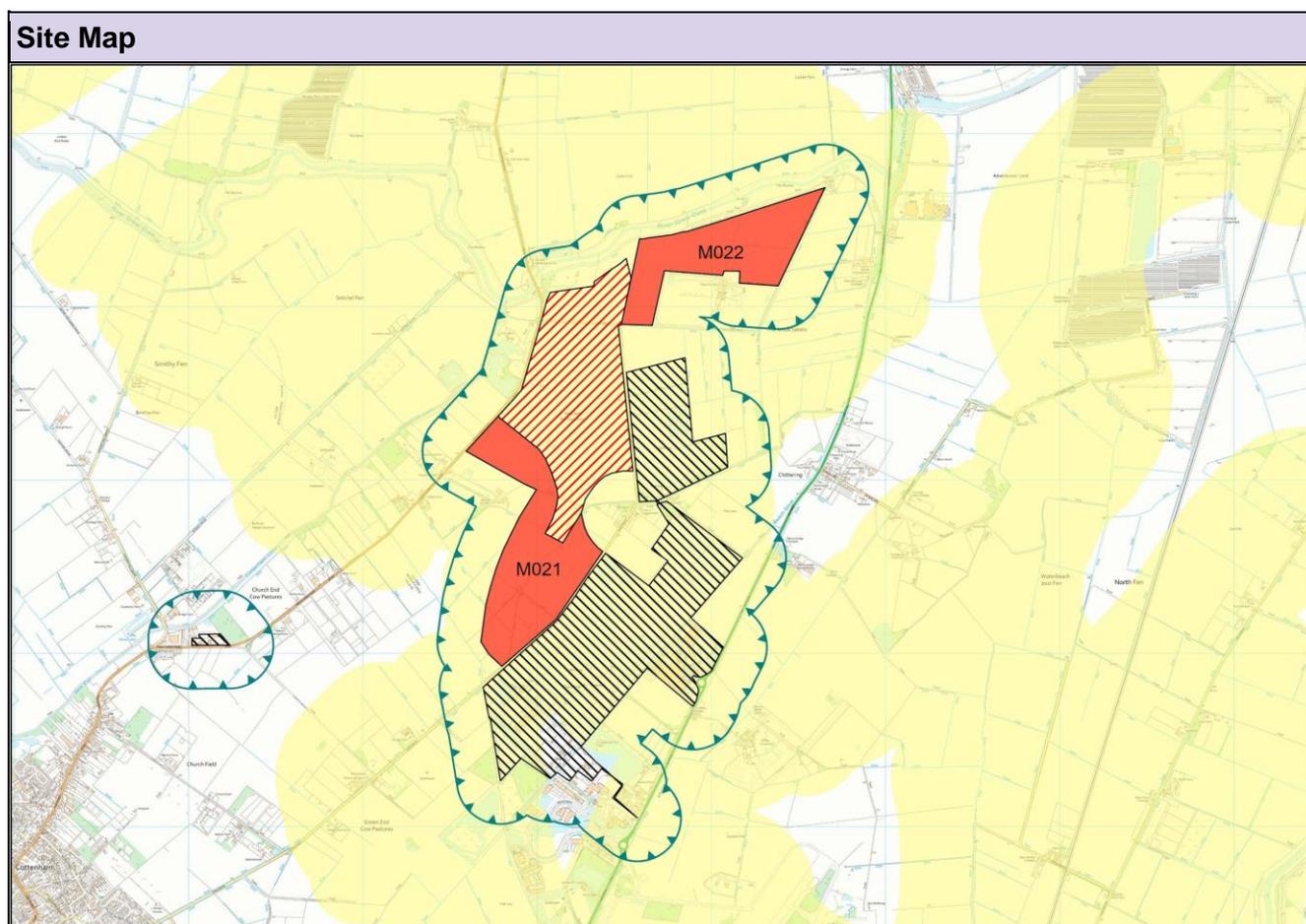
- Proposals should address on and off site flood risk and effects on water levels in nearby designated environmental sites. It is likely that a Flood Risk Assessment and a Hydrological and Hydro-Geological Assessment will be required, which should consider all stages of excavation and restoration, flood risk, and surface water drainage matters.

Other Issues

- Rights of Way, including Bridleway 178/28 and Footpath 178/18, cross the site. Development may be required to provide diversions and compensation for existing Rights of Way which may be adversely affected.

M021: Mitchell Hill Farm South, Cottenham

Site Reference	M021
Proposed Use	Mineral Extraction: Sand and Gravel
Site Area (Ha)	114
Grid Ref	TL 479 695
Parish	Cottenham
Estimated Reserve (t)	1,150,000 (140,000 in plan period)
Estimated Annual Output (tpa)	140,000
Estimated Start Date	2036
Current Use	Agriculture



- Key Known Site Sensitivities**
- Car Dyke (a Scheduled Monument) is approximately 150m from site, and Bullocks Haste Common, a Romano-British Settlement is proximate to the site.
 - The area is archaeologically sensitive and contains extensive known archaeological remains.
 - There is the potential for protected species or habitats of protected species recorded on or near site.
 - River Great Ouse adjacent to north of site (county wildlife site).
 - Site within SSSI Impact Risk Zones for any discharge of water or liquid waste of more than 20m³/day to ground (i.e. to seep away) or to surface water, such as a beck or stream.
 - 58% of site within Flood Zone 2 (47% within Flood Zone 3).
 - Sensitive receptors (residential dwellings) are close to the site.

- High grade agricultural land (Grade 2).
- Within Cambridge Airport Safeguarding Area

Potential Implementation Issues (non-exhaustive list)

Operation

- Amenity issues including noise or dust should be adequately addressed, and stand-offs between quarry area and residential dwellings and B1049, may be required. Landscape mitigation may also be required.

Biodiversity and Geodiversity

- Development should conserve and enhance the adjoining County Wildlife Site, and any protected species. An ecological evaluation assessing the potential effect of development and appropriate mitigation should be undertaken and proposals should incorporate any recommended mitigation measures as appropriate.

Archaeology and Historic Environment

- A detailed assessment and evaluation will be needed to prove that physical damage would not occur to the Scheduled Monuments at Car Dyke and Bullocks Haste Common. This includes consideration of dewatering of archaeological sites as a result of excavation. There will need to be a sufficient buffer between any development and the Scheduled Monuments; approximately 100 metres would be necessary for the settlement site. Development must conserve and where appropriate enhance heritage assets and their settings.
- The site is archaeologically sensitive. An archaeological evaluation should be undertaken and an appropriate mitigation strategy prepared, which may include removing areas from development to physically preserve archaeological remains of particular significance in situ.

Flood and Water

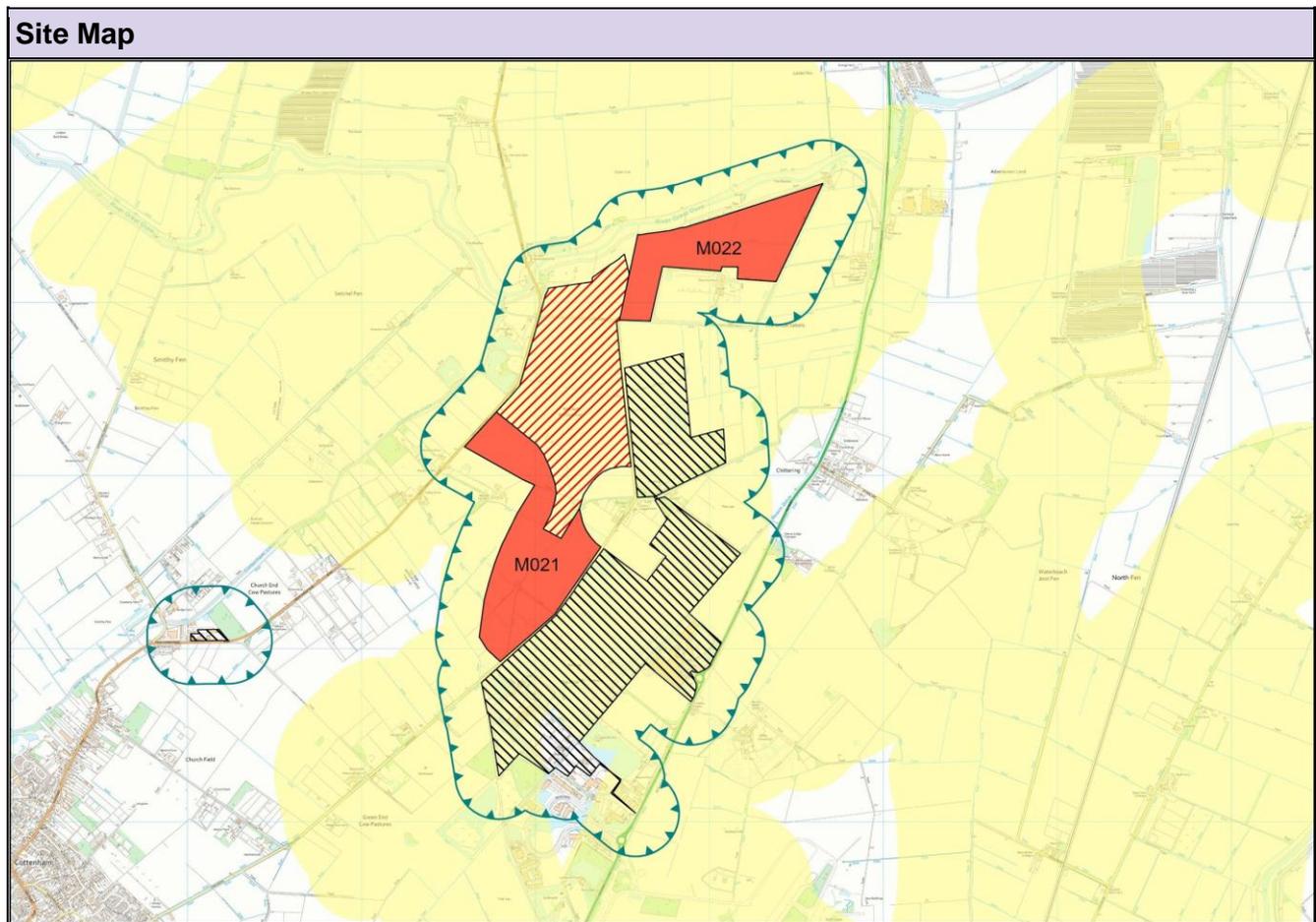
- Proposals should address on and off site flood risk and effects on water levels in nearby designated environmental sites will need to be addressed. A Flood Risk Assessment and Hydrological and Hydro-Geological Assessment should consider all stages of development including excavation and restoration, flood risk and surface water drainage matters. The effects of water drawdown and dewatering of archaeological sites preserved in situ within and / or beyond the application boundary should also be considered.
- Consent may be required from the IDB for works to or near land drainage ditches/drains within the site. The board may have water courses and water controls within the site that may need to be re-routed.

Other Issues

- Development should be designed so that it does not increase risk of bird strike.

M022: Chear Fen, Cottenham

Site Reference	M022
Proposed Use	Mineral Extraction: Sand and Gravel
Site Area (Ha)	36
Grid Ref	TL 490713
Parish	Cottenham
Estimated Reserve (t)	820,000
Estimated Annual Output (tpa)	140,000
Estimated Start Date	2030
Current Use	Agriculture



- Key Known Site Sensitivities**
- In SSSI Impact Risk Zone for any discharges of water or liquid waste of more than 20m³/day to ground (i.e. to seep away) or to surface water, such as a beck or stream.
 - Records of protected species or suitable habitats identified on or near site
 - County Wildlife Site adjacent to the southern border of site.
 - River Great Ouse is located 50m north of the site, which is a County Wildlife Site.
 - Within Flood Zones 2 and 3.
 - BMV Grade 2 land.
 - Sensitive receptors close to the site i.e. adjacent residents.
 - Archaeology / non-designated heritage assets.
 - In Cambridge Airport Safeguarding Area.

Potential Implementation Issues (non-exhaustive list)

Operation

- Amenity issues including noise or dust should be adequately addressed, and stand-offs between quarry area and residential dwellings may be required.

Biodiversity and Geodiversity

- Development should conserve and enhance the adjoining County Wildlife Site, and any protected species. An ecological evaluation assessing the potential effect of development and appropriate mitigation should be undertaken to inform proposals. The development should incorporate recommended mitigation measures as appropriate.

Archaeology and the Historic Environment

- An archaeological evaluation should be undertaken to inform proposals, and an appropriate mitigation strategy, which may include removing areas from development to physically preserve archaeological remains of particular significance in situ, should be incorporated into any proposal. This assessment should also consider the effects of water drawdown and dewatering of archaeological sites beyond the application boundary.

Flood and Water

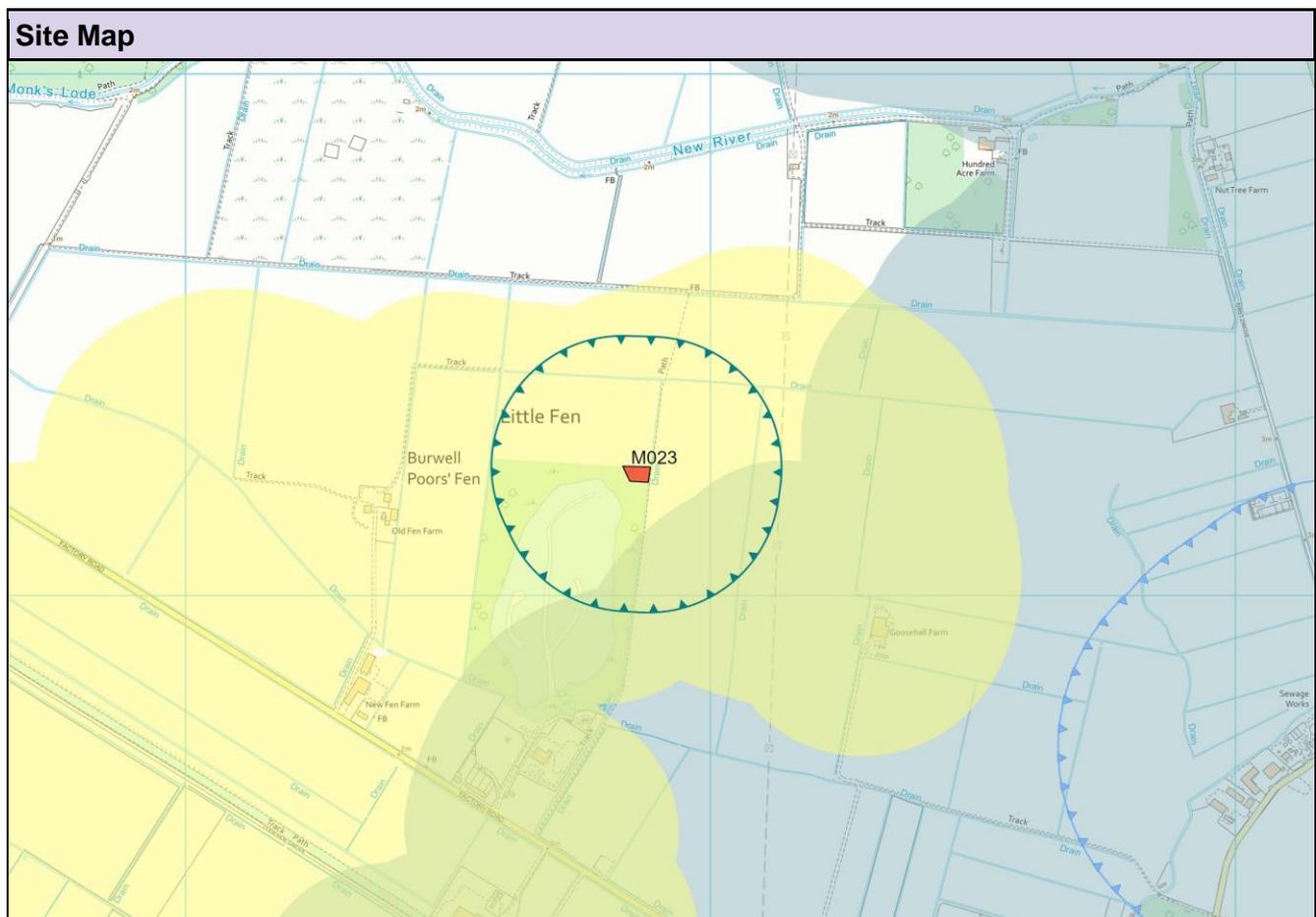
- Proposals should address on and off site flood risk and effects on water levels in nearby designated environmental sites will need to be addressed. Any Flood Risk Assessment and a Hydrological and Hydro-Geological Assessment should consider at all stages of excavation and restoration, flood risk and surface water drainage matters.

Other

- Development should be designed so that it does not increased risk of bird strike.

M023: Burwell Brickpits, Burwell

Site Reference	M023
Proposed Use	Mineral Extraction. Clay for specialist uses i.e. manufacture of bricks and tiles for building conservation purposes.
Site Area (Ha)	0.12
Grid Ref	TL 578 692
Parish	Burwell
Estimated Reserve (t)	40,000
Estimated Annual Output (tpa)	Dependent on market demand
Estimated Start Date	Dependent on market demand
Current Use	Biodiversity (open water, swamp and grassland)



Key Known Site Sensitivities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Site is within open countryside. ● Within a County Wildlife Site. ● Wicken Fen SSSI 1.25km north-west of the site. ● Site is within Flood Zone 2 and 3. ● Within an airport safeguarding zone. ● Records of protected species or suitable habitats identified on or near site. ● Within Cambridge Airport Safeguarding area.

Potential Implementation Issues (non-exhaustive list)
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Indicative Access:

- Access direct to existing processing site.

Biodiversity and Geodiversity

- An ecological evaluation assessing the potential effect of development and appropriate mitigation should be undertaken to inform proposals. The development should incorporate recommended mitigation measures as appropriate.

Flood and Water

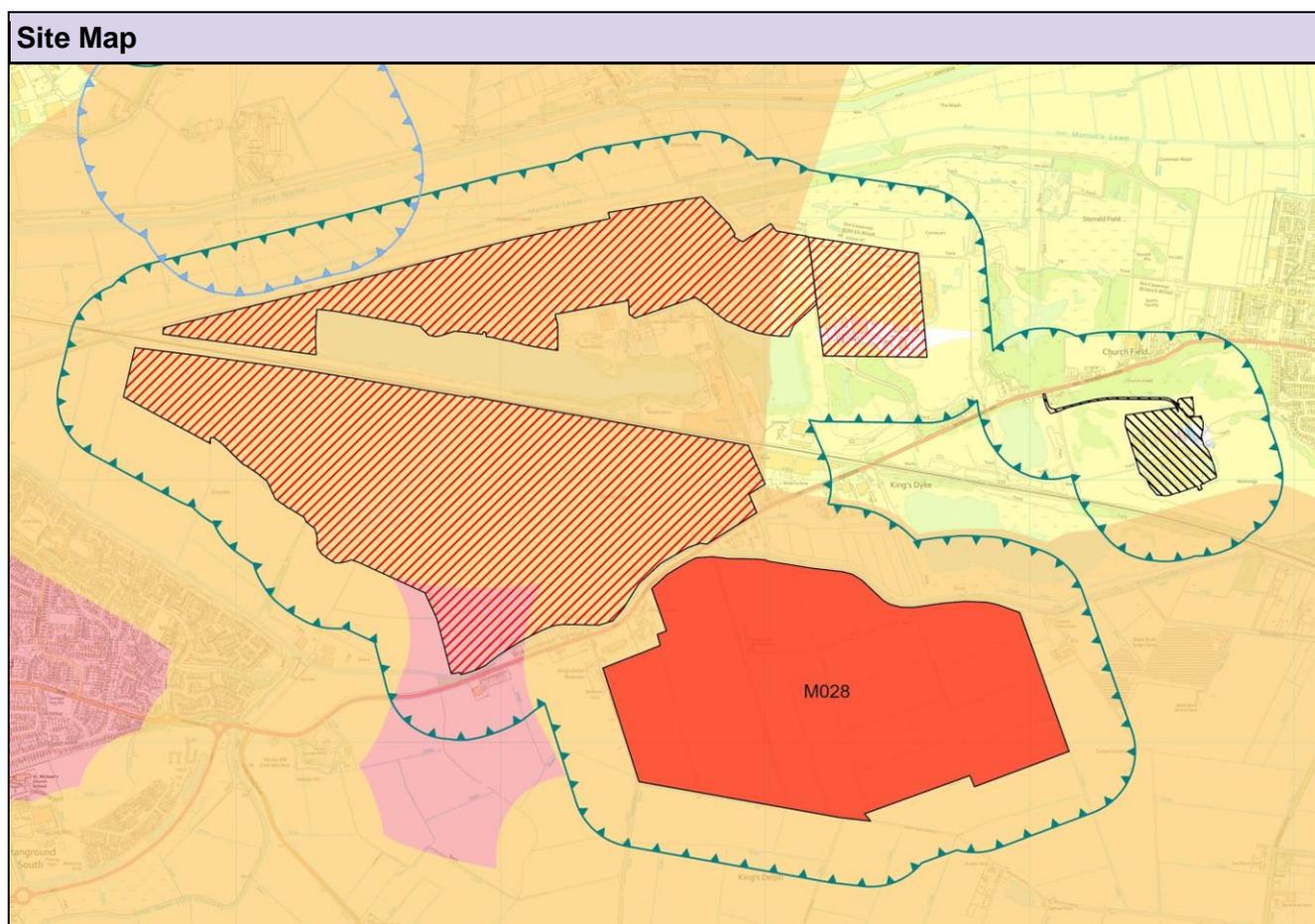
- Proposals should address on and off site flood risk and effects on water levels in nearby designated environmental sites will need to be addressed. Any Flood Risk Assessment and Hydrological and Hydro-Geological Assessment should consider at all stages of excavation and restoration, flood risk and surface water drainage matters.

Other

- Development should be designed so that it does not increase risk of bird strike.
- The site is in close proximity to National Grid infrastructure which lies to the east of the site (4ZM Route - 400Kv two circuit route from Burwell Main substation in East Cambridgeshire to Walpole substation in Kings Lynn and West Norfolk).

M028: King Delph, Whittlesey

Site Reference	M028
Proposed Use	Mineral Extraction: Sand and Gravel and Brickclay
Site Area (Ha)	124
Grid Ref	TL 242 961
Parish	Whittlesey
Estimated Reserve (t)	Sand and Gravel: 2,750,000 (350,000 in plan period) Brickclay: 27,000,000 (2,800,000 in plan period)
Estimated Annual Output (tpa)	Sand and Gravel: 50,000 Brick Clay: 400,000
Estimated Start Date	2030
Current Use	Agriculture



Key Known Site Sensitivities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This site is located south of Must Farm, a Bronze Age settlement, and Horsey Hill Civil War Fort which is a Scheduled Monument, is around 1km west of the site. • High grade agricultural land (predominantly Grade 2). • The Nene Washes² are situated to the north. • Within the Nene Washes SSSI Impact Risk Zone for quarries.

² Ramsar, SAC (Special Area of Conservation), SPA (Special Protection Area) and SSSI (Site of Special Scientific Interest)

- Potential for protected species on site (otters and water voles).
- Sensitive receptors (residential) to the north of the site.
- Rights of Way are adjacent to site.
- The site is located in a landscape of high archaeological potential.
- Site is within Flood Zone 2 (99%) and Flood Zone 3 (98%).

Potential Implementation Issues (non-exhaustive list)

Preferred Restoration

- Restoration should include biodiversity gains (enhance otter and water vole habitat), and public access as part of the wider restoration / after-use strategy for the brickworks complex. Consideration could be given to the potential to provide sustainable flood alleviation and water resource. Restoration should also be informed by the nearby Must Farm Bronze Age settlement and provide an appropriate context for the historical setting of this heritage asset.

Operation

- Amenity issues including noise or dust will need to be adequately addressed, and stand-offs between quarry area and residential dwellings (in particular, those north of the site), may be required.

Biodiversity and Geodiversity

- Development should conserve and enhance adjoining Nene Washes and any protected species. An ecological evaluation assessing the potential effect of development and appropriate mitigation should be undertaken to inform any proposal. The proposed development should incorporate any recommended mitigation measures as appropriate. The assessment of environmental impacts should include consideration of potential effects on the nearby drainage ditches.

Traffic and Highways

- Proposals should seek to ensure that no mineral traffic should be directed on to the B1040 or B1095.

Archaeology and Historic Environment

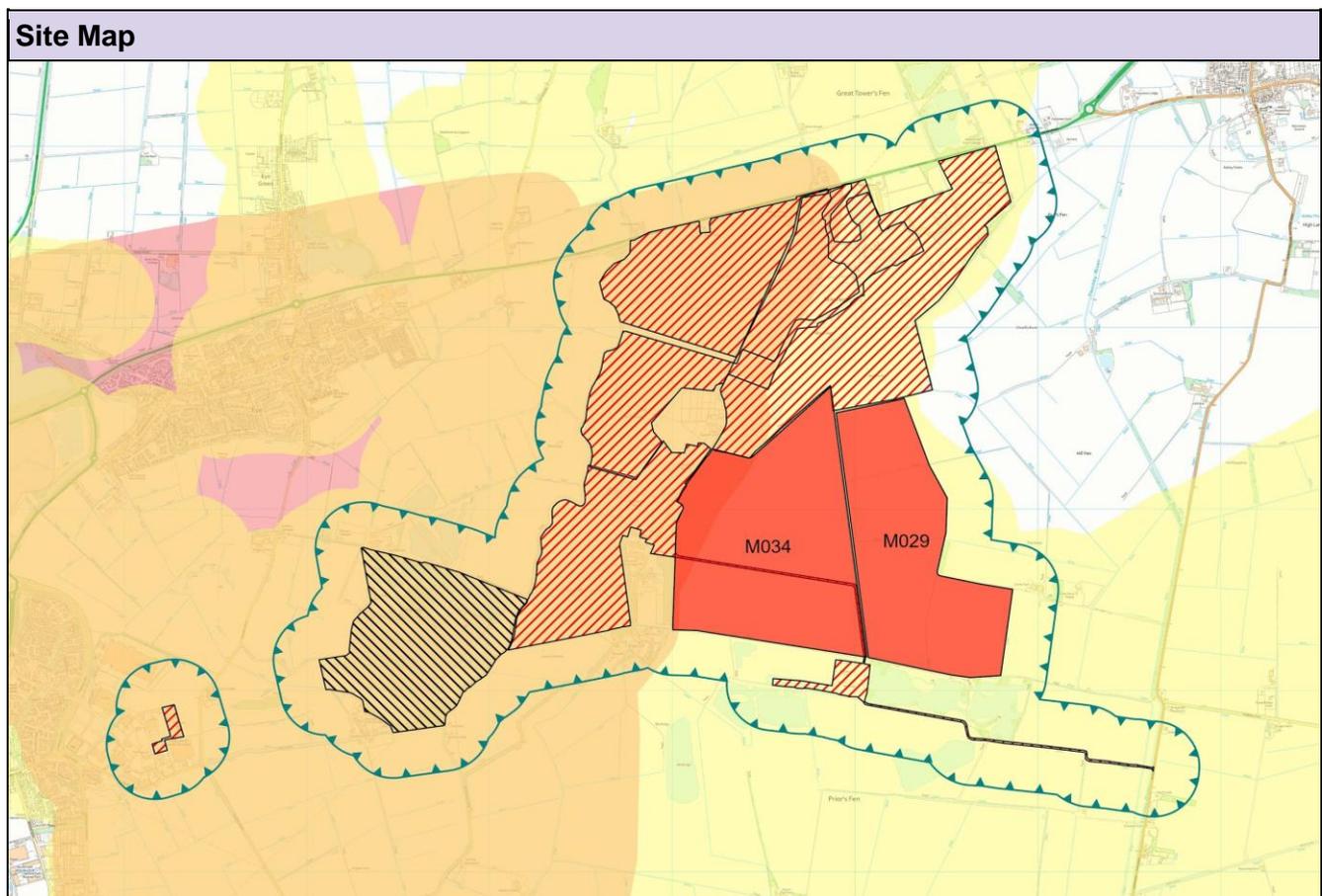
- This site is archaeologically sensitive. It is understood that evaluation has taken place. However, a detailed programme of archaeological mitigation, including a strategy to ensure that dewatering of archaeological sites would not occur as a result of excavation, will be required. Proposals must also have regard to proximity to Must Farm Bronze Age settlement; and the Horsey Hill Civil War Fort Scheduled Monument, and the need to conserve and if appropriate enhance their settings.

Flood and Water

- Proposals should address on and off site flood risk and effects on water levels in nearby designated environmental sites will need to be addressed. Any Flood Risk Assessment and Hydrological and Hydro-Geological Assessment should consider all stages of development including excavation and restoration. The assessment should also include consideration of flood risk and surface water drainage and the effects of water drawdown and dewatering of archaeological sites preserved in situ within and / or beyond the application boundary.
- Kings Dyke is a maintained Internal Drainage Board watercourse protected by its byelaws. This channel is also navigable, and the number of crossings of the river should be kept to a minimum.

M029: Gores Farm, Thorney

Site Reference	M029
Proposed Use	Mineral Extraction: Sand and Gravel
Site Area (Ha)	84
Grid Ref	TF 263 017
Parish	Thorney
Estimated Reserve (t)	1,600,000
Estimated Annual Output (tpa)	300,000
Estimated Start Date	2026
Current Use	Agriculture



- Key Known Site Sensitivities**
- Nene Washes³ is 1.8km from the site
 - The nearest listed building is 1.2km from the site
 - There are three Scheduled Monuments (bowl barrows) on the site and two just outside the boundary. There is also an Iron Age and Roman Settlement at Bar Pastures 630m to the west
 - Thorney Dike County Wildlife Site forms the site's southern boundary
 - The site is in close proximity to sensitive receptors (Gores Farm lies approximately 90m to the east) which may increase the potential for adverse impacts/environment nuisance impacts (e.g. dust and noise), however it is considered that implementation of standard mitigation measures

³ Ramsar, SAC (Special Area of Conservation), SPA (Special Protection Area) and SSSI (Site of Special Scientific Interest)

is likely to avoid and/or reduce any potentially adverse impacts to acceptable levels.

Potential Implementation Issues (non-exhaustive)

Flood & Water

- Any works should use on-site water management systems (dewatering/pumping, bunding & gabions, settlement & retention ponds, drainage, re-routing of watercourses).
- A site-specific FRA would be required to accompany the planning application.

Biodiversity and Geodiversity

- The site constitutes functional land for the nearby Nene Washes. Opportunities should be sought for biodiversity enhancements.

Archaeology and the Historic Environment

- Site specific investigations would be required to accompany any planning application and further pre-determination archaeological investigation may be required to inform a planning decision.
- The impact of the proposals on the setting and significance of both the designated and non-designated heritage assets within and outside the study area would also be required.

Opportunities for Restoration

- The site is located within the Fens Focus Area within the Peterborough Green Infrastructure Strategy, and is within the Fens for the Future project area. The Green Infrastructure Strategy includes a range of supporting projects to which site restoration might contribute.
- Restoration proposals will also need to reflect the outcome of the heritage investigations.
 - Potential for restoration scheme to incorporate flood alleviation measures.

Traffic and Highways

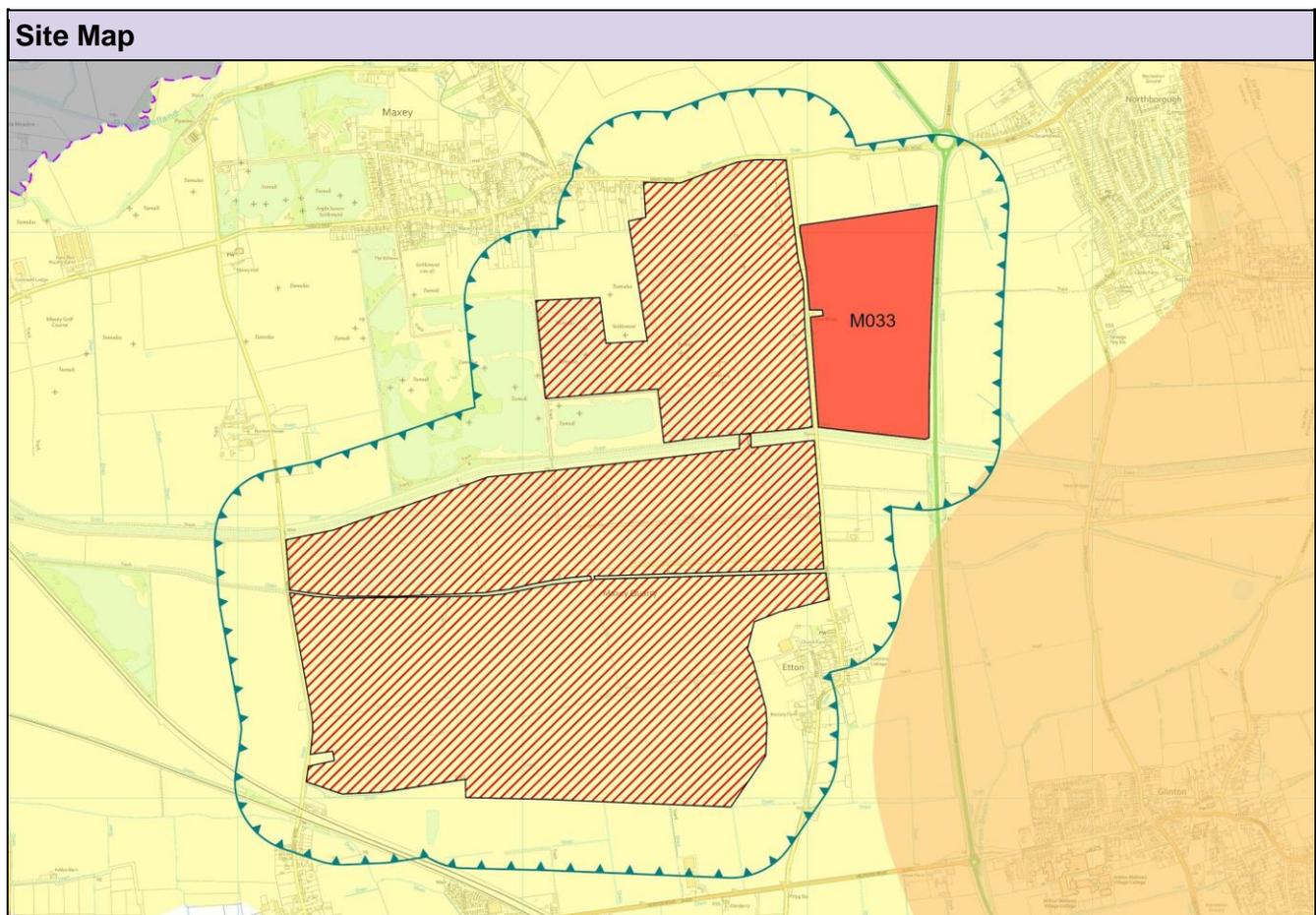
- The site is an extension to an existing site, the intention being to utilise the existing processing plant, with construction of a haul road or a conveyor to bring materials to the plant.
- The extended site is likely to utilise the existing Pode Hole quarry access to join the HCV network on the A47 (The Causeway).

Operation

- The site is an extension to the existing Pode Hole quarry and will be phased to come on-stream after this is worked, with operating hours expected to be the same. This should limit or minimise any anticipated impacts.

M033: Land off Main Road, Maxey

Site Reference	M033
Proposed Use	Mineral Extraction: Sand and Gravel
Site Area (Ha)	33
Grid Ref	TF 142 076
Parish	Northborough
Estimated Reserve (t)	2,300,000 (1,925,000 in plan period)
Estimated Annual Output (tpa)	275,000
Estimated Start Date	2030
Current Use	Agriculture



Key Known Site Sensitivities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The nearest designated site for biodiversity is Deeping Gravel Pits SSSI, 2900m east • The nearest listed building is 500m from the site • The nearest scheduled monument is 1.2km from the site • The nearest local designation is Maxey Quarry CWS to the west of the site • The site is within close proximity to sensitive receptors (the site's western boundary wraps around the isolated residence Four Winds) which may increase the potential for adverse impacts/environmental nuisance impacts (e.g. dust, noise), however it is considered that implementation of standard mitigation measures is likely to avoid and/or reduce potentially adverse impacts to acceptable levels. • The nearest Conservation Areas are Maxey (530m), Northborough (560m) and Etton (620m).

Potential Implementation Issues (non-exhaustive)

Flood & Water

- The Maxey Cut main river runs along the southern boundary of the site (approximately 20-25m away) and is within the Maxey pumped catchment of the Welland and Deepings IDB. Consent may be required from the IDB for works to or near land drainage ditches/drains within the site.
- Any works should use on-site water management systems (dewatering/pumping, bunding & gabions, settlement & retention ponds, drainage, re-routing of watercourses).
- A site-specific FRA would be required to accompany the planning application.

Biodiversity and Geodiversity

- The site is classed as a Local Geological Site. Potential adverse impacts could be addressed through appropriate survey and mitigation measures but the degree of overall impact is dependent upon the constituents of the restoration, ecological management and aftercare scheme.

Archaeology and the Historic Environment

- Site specific investigations would be required to accompany the planning application and further pre-determination archaeological investigation may be required to inform a planning decision.
- An assessment of the impact of the proposals on the setting and significance of heritage assets within the wider area would also be required.

Opportunities for Restoration

- Restoration of the site may be back to agriculture but with additional biodiversity improvements to complement and enhance the surrounding area, potentially providing additional accessible green space.
- Maxey Cut drain forms the site's southern boundary, and is the focus of the Maxey Cut Climate Change Resilience Project which aims to protect and enhance habitats along the drain to provide greater connectivity through the Welland Valley. Site restoration may provide opportunities to contribute to this wider green infrastructure project.

Traffic and Highways

- The site will come forward following completion of Maxey Quarry to the west, therefore not resulting in increased traffic movements. The existing processing plant is to be utilised. Access to the existing plant will require a crossing of Etton Road either by vehicles or by conveyor under the road.
- Access to the HCV network will be via the existing Maxey quarry entrance, turning right onto Maxey Road joining at the A15 roundabout.

Operation

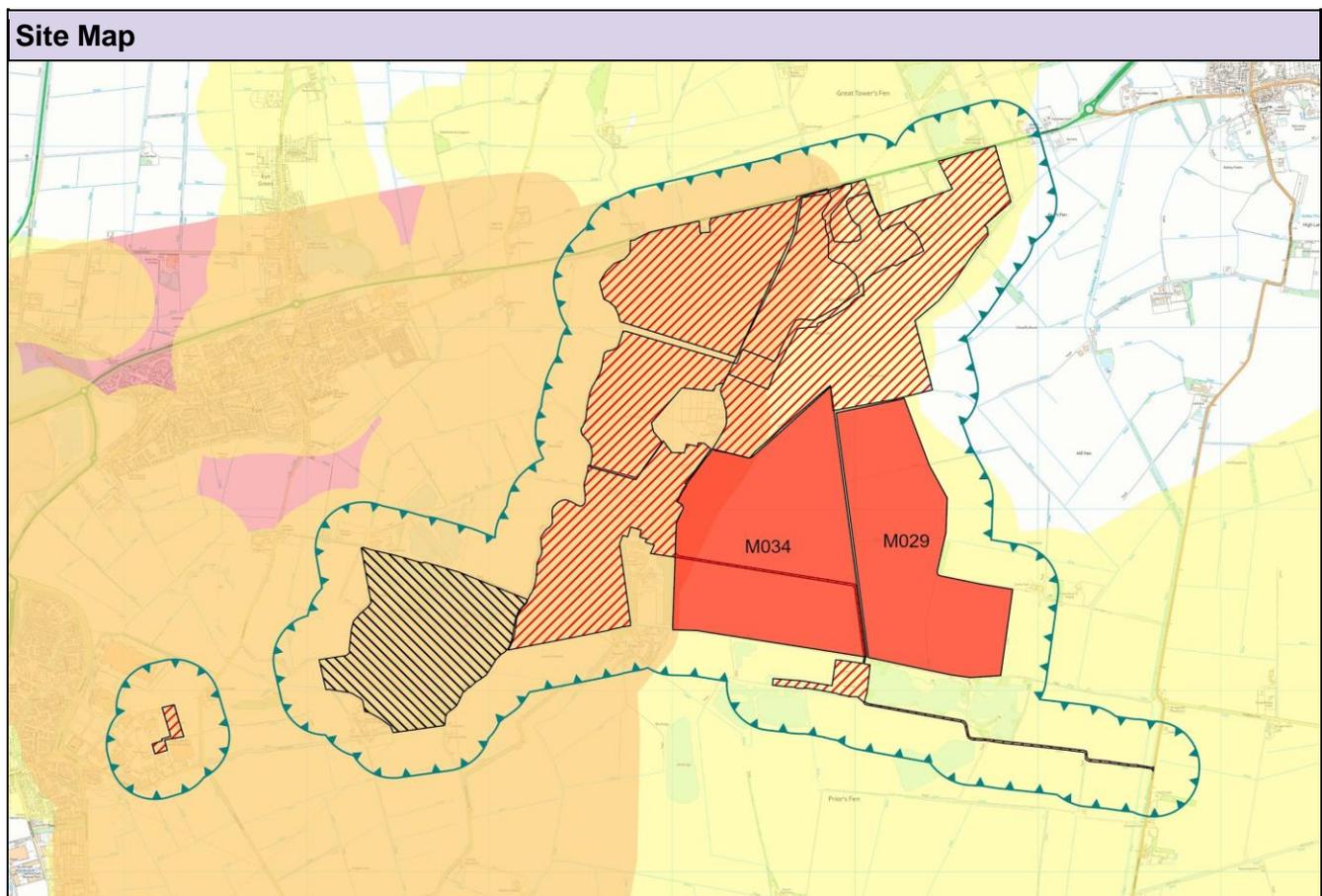
- Aggregates to be transported to the existing processing plant across Main Road, with sold material transported off site via the existing Maxey quarry access and agreed and operational HGV routing agreement.
- The existing permitted operating hours at the adjoining Maxey quarry are expected to continue for this site.

Other Issues

- No RoWs cross the site, the closest being footpath Maxey 3 approximately 260m north and bridleway Etton 9 approximately 310m south. The Green Wheel cycle route runs approximately 200m south of the site. The site is within the Aircraft Safeguarding Area for RAF Wittering, the MOD should therefore be consulted on any application. Consideration will need to be taken into account of air safety during operations and restoration, with respect to attracting large numbers of wildfowl and flocking birds.

M034: Willow Hall Farm, Thorney

Site Reference	M034
Proposed Use	Mineral Extraction: Sand and Gravel
Site Area (Ha)	106
Grid Ref	TF 255 018
Parish	Thorney
Estimated Reserve (t)	4,800,000 (2,800,000 in plan period)
Estimated Annual Output (tpa)	200,000
Estimated Start Date	2023
Current Use	Agriculture



Key Known Site Sensitivities

- Nene Washes⁴ is 2.1km from the site
- The nearest listed building is 275m from the site
- The nearest scheduled monument (two bowl barrows) is within the site boundary
- Thorney Dyke CWS is adjacent to the site's south east corner
- The site is distant from sensitive receptors which will help to reduce potentially adverse impacts (e.g. dust, noise), in addition the implementation of standard mitigation measures is likely to avoid and/or reduce potentially adverse impacts to acceptable levels.

⁴ Ramsar, SAC (Special Area of Conservation), SPA (Special Protection Area) and SSSI (Site of Special Scientific Interest)

Potential Implementation Issues (non-exhaustive)

Flood & Water

- Consent may be required from the IDB for works to or near land drainage ditches/drains within the site.
- Any works should use on-site water management systems.
- A site-specific FRA would be required to accompany the planning application.

Biodiversity & Geodiversity

- The site is located within the Eye/Thorney Area of Search Local Geological Site. Thorney Dyke CWS is adjacent to the site's south east corner. The site also constitutes functional land for the nearby Nene Washes. Potential adverse impacts on these receptors could be addressed through appropriate survey and mitigation measures.

Archaeology and the Historic Environment

- Site specific investigations would be required to accompany the planning application and further pre-determination archaeological investigation may be required to inform a planning decision.
- The impact of the proposals on the setting and significance of both the designated and non-designated heritage assets within and outside the allocation area would also be required.

Opportunities for Restoration

- The site is located within the Fens Focus Area within the Peterborough Green Infrastructure Strategy, and is within the Fens for the Future project area. The Green Infrastructure Strategy includes a range of supporting projects to which site restoration might contribute.
- Restoration proposals will also need to reflect the outcome of the heritage investigations.

Operation

- Limits will likely be imposed on the number of vehicle movements and hours of operation to avoid nuisance to local residents.

Traffic and Highways

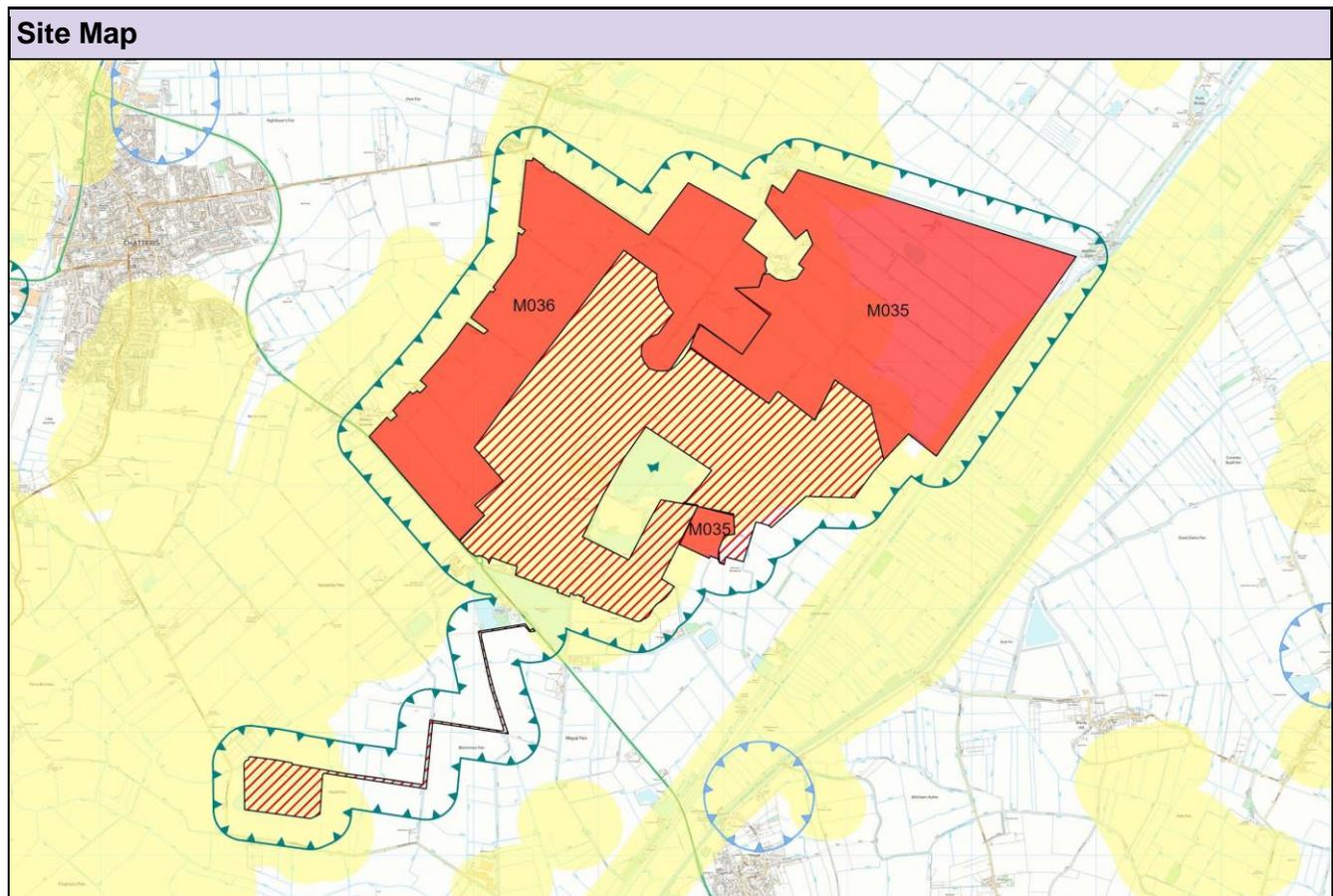
- There is potential for impacts related to increased traffic movement within the area (albeit in accordance with the existing HGV routing arrangement), however phasing of the sites should minimise any possible impacts.
- This site should come forward following completion of existing permitted or allocated operations and therefore the estimated HCV movements will not be additional to existing permitted movements but substituting for them.
- Aggregate should be moved by a conveyor or haul road to an established processing plant at an operational quarry in the vicinity and sold material transported off site via the existing access onto the B1040.

Other Issues

- There are a number of Rights of Way (RoW) in the vicinity of the site, with RoW Thorney 5 running along the southern boundary of the site. Dependent on operation the RoW may require diversion and it is likely that the site could be viewed from other RoW.

M035: Block Fen / Langwood Fen East, Mepal

Site Reference	M035
Proposed Use	Mineral Extraction: Sand and Gravel
Site Area (Ha)	379
Grid Ref	TL 427 853
Estimated Reserve (t)	10,000,000 (4,680,000 in plan period)
Estimated Annual Output (tpa)	350,000
Estimated Start Date	2020
Current Use	Agriculture



Key Known Site Sensitivities

- Located adjacent to the Ouse Washes⁵.
- Protected species or habitats of protected species recorded on / near site.
- Site is archaeologically sensitive with evidence of remains on and surrounding the site.
- Small area BMV Grade 1, remainder BMV Grade 2 land within site and the likely presence of deep peat soils in the area.
- Sensitive receptors with residential and outlying properties on and adjacent to the site.
- Entire site is within Flood Zone 3.
- Scheduled Monuments in the vicinity of the site (the closest is bowl barrows 750m west).
- Listed Buildings in the vicinity (the closest is Grade II Fortrey's Hall).

⁵ Ramsar, SAC (Special Area of Conservation), SPA (Special Protection Area) and SSSI (Site of Special Scientific Interest)

Potential Implementation Issues (non-exhaustive list)

See also the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Minerals and Waste Local Plan 2036, Appendix 2 - Block Fen / Langwood Fen Master Plan.

Operation

- To maintain the integrity of the Ouse Washes a stand off 150 m from the Ouse Washes is likely to be required. Amenity issues including noise or dust are likely to need to be addressed, and stand-offs between the quarry area and residential dwellings may be required.

Biodiversity and Geodiversity

- Development should conserve and enhance adjoining Ouse Washes and any protected species. An ecological evaluation assessing the potential effect of development and appropriate mitigation should be undertaken to inform proposals, and the development should incorporate any recommended mitigation measures as appropriate.
- Habitats Regulations Assessment at the project level will be required to ascertain that there will not be an adverse effect on the integrity of the European site and its associated interests.

Archaeology and Historic Environment

- The site is archaeologically sensitive. An archaeological evaluation should be undertaken and an appropriate mitigation strategy prepared, which may need to include removing areas from development to physically preserve archaeological remains of particular significance in situ.
- Development must conserve and where appropriate enhance heritage assets and their settings.

Flood & Water

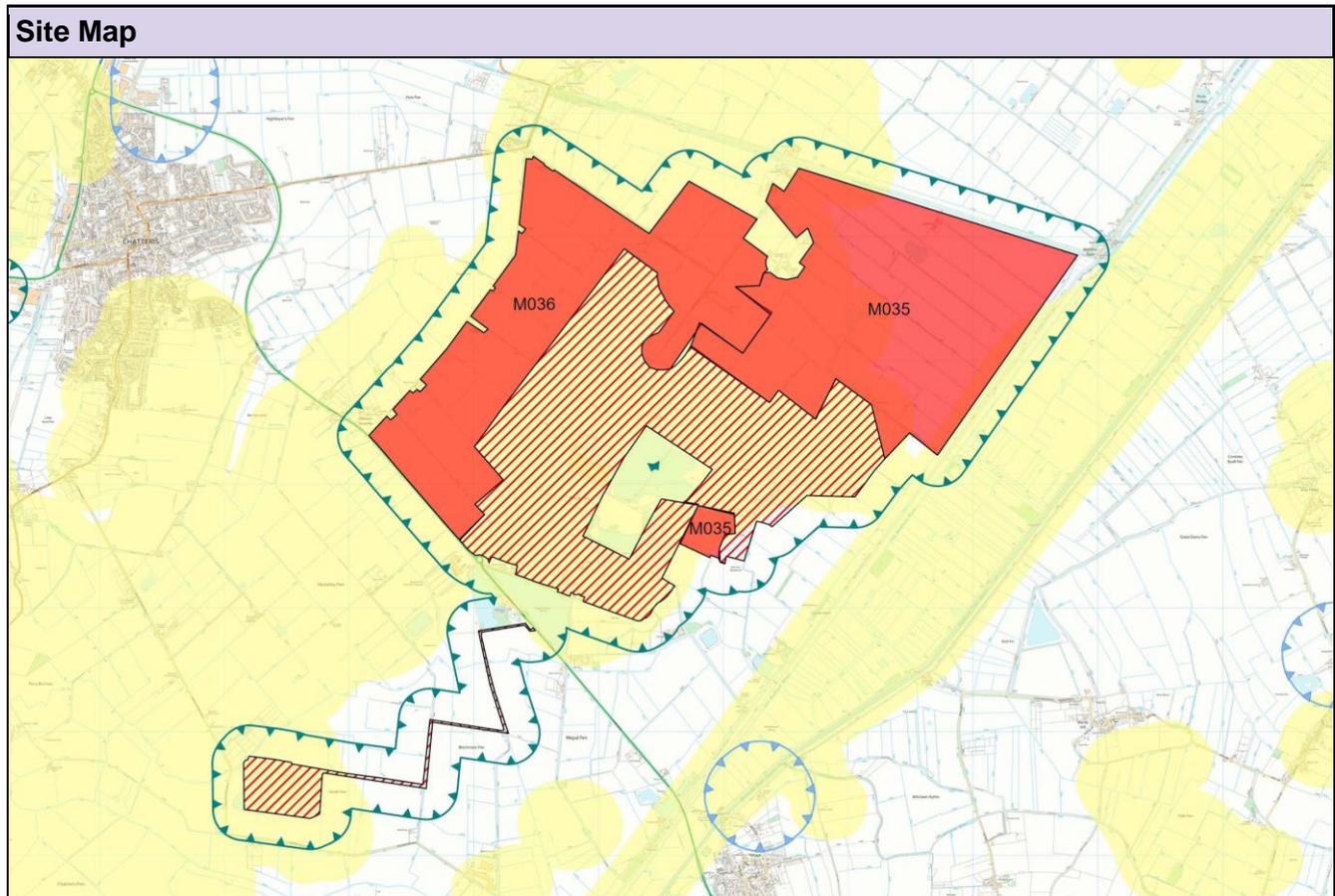
- Proposals will need to address on and off site flood risk and effects on water levels in nearby designated environmental sites will need to be addressed. Any Flood Risk Assessment and a Hydrological and Hydro-Geological Assessment should consider all stages of excavation and restoration and include flood risk and surface water drainage. Proposals should incorporate measures to 'seal' the south side of Forty Foot Drain.

Other Issues

- Rights of Way, including 43/13, 45/7 and 45/6, pass near the site. Development may be required to provide diversions and compensation for existing Rights of Way which may be adversely affected.
- Consideration of the deep peat soils in the area and the steps proposed to conserve this resource and limit any CO2 emissions as part of the development.

M036: Block Fen / Langwood Fen West, Mepal

Site Reference	M036
Proposed Use	Mineral Extraction: Sand and Gravel
Site Area (Ha)	318
Grid Ref	TL 425 853
Estimated Reserve (t)	11,480,000 (2,310,000 in plan period)
Estimated Annual Output (tpa)	400,000
Estimated Start Date	2031
Current Use	Agriculture



Key Known Site Sensitivities

- Located adjacent to the Ouse Washes⁶.
- Records of protected species or suitable habitats identified on or near site.
- Site is archaeologically sensitive with evidence of remains on and surrounding the site.
- Small area may be BMV Grade 1, remainder BMV Grade 2 land.
- Sensitive receptors with residential and outlying properties on and adjacent the site
- Largely within Flood Zone 3.
- Scheduled Monuments are in the vicinity of the site (the closest is Grey's Farm, Horseley Fen, a neolithic site 430m south west).
- Listed Buildings in the vicinity (the closest is Grade II Holly House Farmhouse 620m north).

⁶ Ramsar, SAC (Special Area of Conservation), SPA (Special Protection Area) and SSSI (Site of Special Scientific Interest)

Potential Implementation Issues (non-exhaustive list)

See also the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Minerals and Waste Local Plan 2036, Appendix 2 - Block Fen / Langwood Fen Master Plan.

Operation

- Amenity issues including noise or dust are likely to need to be addressed, and stand-offs between the quarry area and residential dwellings may be required.

Biodiversity and Geodiversity

- Development should conserve and enhance adjoining Ouse Washes and any protected species. An ecological evaluation assessing the potential effect of development and appropriate mitigation should be undertaken to inform proposals. The development should incorporate any recommended mitigation measures as appropriate.
- Habitats Regulations Assessment at the project level will be required to ascertain that there will not be an adverse effect on the integrity of the European site and its associated interests.

Archaeology and Historic Environment

- The site is archaeologically sensitive. An archaeological evaluation should be undertaken and an appropriate mitigation strategy prepared, which may need to include removing areas from development to physically preserve archaeological remains of particular significance in situ.
- Development must conserve and where appropriate enhance heritage assets and their settings.

Flood & Water

- Proposals should address on and off site flood risk and effects on water levels in nearby designated environmental sites will need to be addressed. Any Flood Risk Assessment and Hydrological and Hydro-Geological Assessment should consider all stages of excavation and restoration and include flood risk and surface water drainage.

Other Issues

- Rights of Way, including 45/13, 45/3 and 45/27 pass near the boundary of the site. Development may be required to provide diversions and compensation for existing Rights of Way which may be adversely affected.



Cambridgeshire County Council and Peterborough City Council
**Appendix 2 - BLOCK FEN / LANGWOOD FEN
MASTER PLAN**

Adopted July 2021

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Context - Block Fen / Langwood Fen Master Plan

A Block Fen / Langwood Fen Master Plan Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) was adopted in 2011. It set out the vision for the Block Fen area to be created through mineral extraction. The contents of that SPD has been updated and brought into the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Minerals and Waste Local Plan. The 2011 SPD has been superseded by this guidance based on the adoption of this Local Plan.

Changes since the 2011 SPD

The content of this Appendix remains largely unchanged from the 2011 SPD. However, the timescales have been altered to be more flexible in the delivery of the Master Plan. This alteration has been made in response to the reduced levels of production that occurred (likely owing to the 2008 economic downturn, and mineral company's commitments to other sites).

A number of other minor alterations to the text have also been made, but these have not affected the direction of the Plan.

Status of this appendix

This appendix forms part of the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Minerals and Waste Local Plan. Its contents are considered to be supporting text, to assist interpretation and implementation of relevant policies in the Local Plan. If any text in this Appendix conflicts in any way with the provisions of the Policies set out in this Local Plan or any other Development Plan Document, then the contents of those policies prevail.

1. Introduction

Purpose of the Master Plan

- 1.1. This Master Plan provides a detailed land use planning framework for mineral and waste activity in the Earith / Mepal area. It conforms to and builds upon the proposals set out in the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Minerals and Waste Plan Local Plan.

Background

- 1.2. The Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Minerals and Waste Local Plan identifies the Earith / Mepal area as a strategic area for sand and gravel extraction and construction / demolition waste management until 2036 and beyond. This area has extensive reserves of good quality sand and gravel needed to supply the construction industry, which will help build the new housing, employment, schools and other development planned for Cambridge, and the wider area. The area will also help to recycle and dispose of construction soils and sub-soils arising from development.
- 1.3. 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, some clay extraction, and some already contribute to the management of soils and waste construction and demolition materials.
- 1.4. In considering the further development of the area significant new opportunities have been identified which could be delivered through additional mineral extraction and quarry restoration. These have largely been shaped by the location of the area next to the Ouse Washes, which is one of the few remaining fragments of wetland habitats within the Fens. It is of international importance for its wintering waterfowl and for a suite of breeding birds, including snipe and black-tailed godwit.
- 1.5. The Ouse Washes area is in an 'unfavourable' condition. The Ouse Washes is designated as a wetland of international importance (Ramsar site) under the Ramsar convention, and, in 2000, was formally listed on the Montreux Record as a site undergoing ecological change. The main cause of the deterioration of the nature conservation interests is changing patterns of flooding with unseasonal summer flooding and longer deeper winter flooding.
- 1.6. Mineral extraction followed by appropriate restoration offers the opportunity to deliver three equally important strategic objectives. Firstly, it can provide strategic water storage bodies which can help to intercept water before it goes into the Counter Drain, and also take some of the water from the Counter Drain which would otherwise be pumped into the Ouse Washes, thereby managing flood risk 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. Thirdly, the water bodies created after restoration from gravel workings, and the new lowland wet grassland, can provide a focus for recreational opportunities for those living in, or visiting the area; as well providing water for agriculture for irrigation purposes.



Left: Redshank (Courtesy of RSPB); Right: Yellow Wagtail (Courtesy of RSPB).

- 1.7. The framework for future sand and gravel extraction and the management of construction and demolition waste in this area is set out in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Minerals and Waste Local Plan which covers the overarching land use policy. This Master Plan sets the more detailed proposals for this area.

The Block Fen / Langwood Fen Area

- 1.8. The Block Fen / Langwood Fen area lies to the west of the Ouse Washes, north of the A142 and south of the Forty Foot (Vermuyden's) Drain. The western boundary is a line running north south down Langwood Hill Drove to the A142. The Master Plan area lies in the parishes of Mepal and Chatteris, and in the districts of East Cambridgeshire and Fenland.
- 1.9. The area is characterised by open low lying high quality agricultural land, drained by a series of man made drains and pumps operated by the Sutton and Mepal Internal Drainage Board. Other than the drains there are relatively few other landmarks. The area is relatively sparsely populated, principally by farms or scattered dwellings, linked by small droves and byways.

Nature Conservation

- 1.10. The area lies adjacent to the Ouse Washes which is a wetland of national, European and international importance (a Ramsar site). 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.
- 1.11. 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, a Special Area of Conservation (SAC), for a population of Spined Loach, one of four known main localities for this fish species.
- 1.12. 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.

Land Drainage and Water Storage

- 1.13. Immediately east of the Master Plan area is the Counter Drain, east of this is the River Delph and the Hundred Foot / New Bedford River Ouse. These watercourses supports the artificial drainage of a large part of mid Cambridgeshire, up through Bedfordshire to the river source in Northamptonshire.

- 1.14. The Ouse Washes lie between the River Delph and the parallel bank of the Hundred Foot / New Bedford River and play a major land drainage role as a flood water storage and conveyancing area. As a result the washland is subject to flooding.
- 1.15. A winter storage agricultural irrigation reservoir lies at North Fen, Sutton Gault (south of the Block Fen / Langwood Fen area). This has been extended through additional mineral extraction. Planning permission has also been granted for the reservoir to be used for the storage of potable water.
- 1.16. There are also a number of smaller winter storage reservoirs in the wider Earith / Mepal area serving the irrigation needs of specific areas of agricultural cultivation.

Historic Environment

- 1.17. In terms of the historic environment the area contains isolated listed buildings and scheduled monuments along the roads, waterways and fields of the Block Fen / Langwood Fen area. One such listed building is Fortrey's Hall, which is located alongside the Old Bedford River. The area also lies in proximity to towns and villages such as Chatteris, which contain numerous listed buildings and designated conservation areas. The area is of high archaeological importance and includes a number of Scheduled Monuments. It is known to contain prehistoric remains and there are extensive remains of Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman Settlements in the area, some of which may prove to be of national importance.

Access

- 1.18. The main traffic corridor is the A142 Ely - Chatteris Road, which bridges the Ouse Washes. The area is also crossed by Bury Lane leading from Sutton to Long North Fen Drove towards Chatteris. This route crosses the Washes by way of a causeway and is frequently obstructed by floodwater in the winter months.
- 1.19. The other roads in the area are minor lanes (droves) linking farms and byways. There are a limited number of public footpaths the most important of which from a recreation point of view are the linear paths which follow the banks of the Ouse Washes.

Existing Minerals and Waste Operations

- 1.20. The area is known to contain significant sand and gravel deposits having been the subject of some earlier extraction, and is currently the subject of active and planned mineral workings on a significant scale.
- 1.21. North of the A142 is Block Fen. This is a large area, already permitted for sand and gravel extraction. Access to Block Fen is via a roundabout off the A142. Current restoration proposals are for reinstatement to an agricultural use, at existing ground levels using inert waste fill. It is expected that the restoration proposals for these existing permitted sites will be revised in accordance with this Master Plan.

The Earith / Mepal Stakeholder Group

- 1.22. The first edition of the Master Plan was developed through a number of stakeholder workshops. These sessions were vital in determining the nature of the proposals which have come forward, and in providing technical supporting information and advice.
- 1.23. In addition a number of supporting studies were undertaken which addressed:
 - hydrology;
 - sustainable use of soils;

- ecology; and
- traffic.

1.24. Participants included the mineral and waste industry, the Environment Agency, the Middle Level Commissioners, the Sutton and Mepal Internal Drainage Board, the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB), The Wildfowl and Wetlands Trust (WWT), officers from the district councils, and Natural England.

2. The Vision

2.1 The vision for Block Fen / Langwood Fen area 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 of 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 2036 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;
- 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 subsoils 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. Owing 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 should 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. The new flood storage areas will require active management in the long term, and this should be secured through planning obligations with the flood

storage areas being under the control of a suitably experienced and responsible body. An assessment will need to be made on whether the storage areas would need to be managed in accordance with the Reservoirs Act. If they do, then appropriate guidance would need to be followed: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/reservoirs-owner-and-operator-requirements>;

- 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 visitor centre. Coupled with the following objective, this will increase access to the countryside, tourism and supplement the local economy; and
- 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.

Objectives

2.2 The objectives for Block Fen / Langwood Fen area are to:

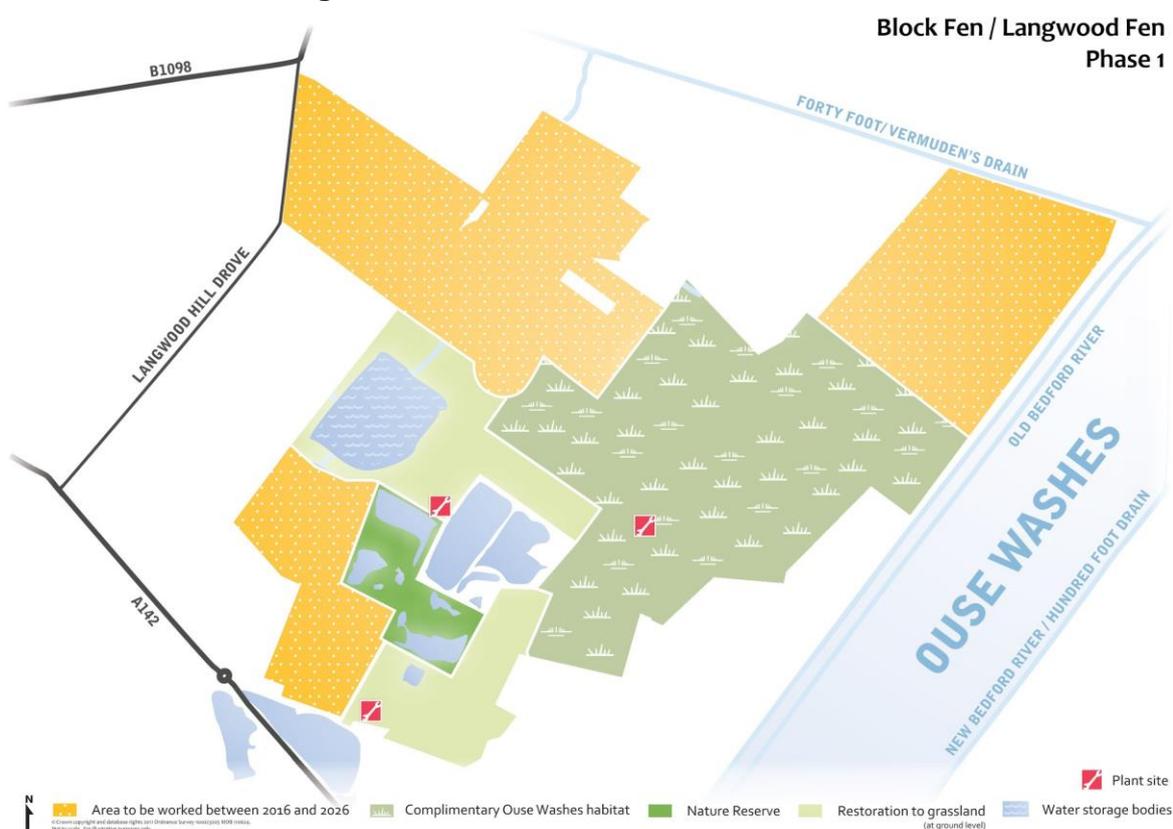
- enable the supply of an average of 1.1 million tonnes of sand and gravel per annum from Block Fen / Langwood Fen from 2016 onwards to 2036, with a reserve of 16.8mt to be worked post 2036;
- establish at least 3 long term construction waste recycling facilities, capable of recycling up to 50%, increasing up to 70%, of construction waste by 2036;
- enable the disposal of a total of around 7 million cubic metres of inert waste over the period to 2036;
- 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;
- create 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;
- provide for the long term management of the enhancement habitat adjacent to the Ouse Washes;
- create flood storage in accordance with the Environment Agency's Cranbrook/Counter Drain (Welches Dam) Strategy with the capacity of at least 10 million m³ and an allowance to achieve 16.5 million m³ of storage (approximately 14,600 m³ to 24,100 m³ per hectare in the water storage areas). The higher storage allowance is to mitigate climate change using the latest guidance on climate change allowance;
- use the water storage bodies for water supply, including agricultural irrigation and water to maintain the wet grassland enhancement habitat; and set out a mechanism for the long term management of the water resource created;
- provide for new and enhanced recreational opportunities, including a local visitor centre;
- 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;

- secure the sustainable use of soils as a resource for the future including the conservation of peat soils to limit future CO2 emissions; and
- 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.

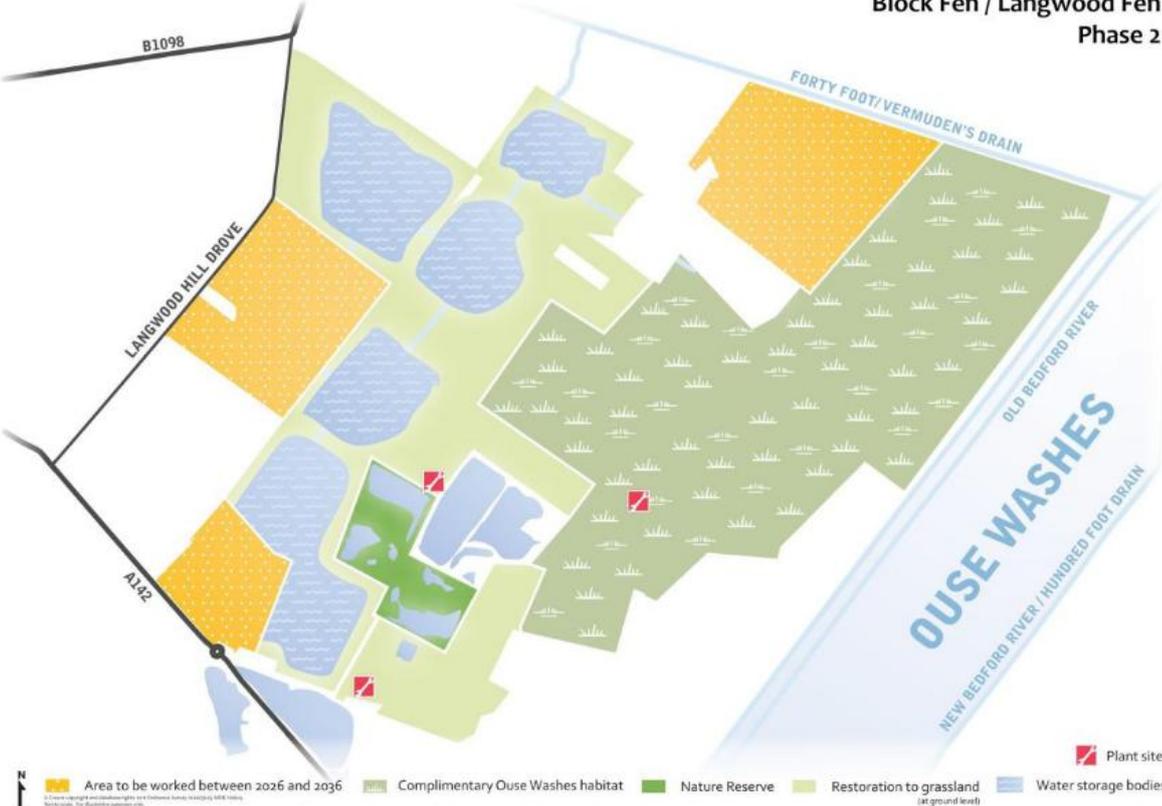
Delivering the Vision

- 2.3 Delivering the proposals of this Master Plan will require the cooperation of a number of parties, ranging from landowners and minerals and waste operators, to the ‘responsible bodies’ which will take over the long term management of restoration areas such as the new lowland wet grassland and the water storage bodies.
- 2.4 Stakeholders have already shown a high level of co-operation through their participation in the development of this Master Plan, and on a more practical level on the ground, through the joint delivery of the new Block Fen roundabout to serve new and existing quarries.
- 2.5 This Master Plan sets the parameters for the delivery to be achieved through a variety of more formal means such as the development management system (which determines planning applications), and associated legal agreements which can cover such matters as long term management arrangements and funding, which cannot be addressed through planning conditions.
- 2.6 The vision for the development of the Block Fen / Langwood Fen area over the coming years is shown in the following four indicative maps, with ‘snap shots’ of the development shown for the different phases of the project. It is currently anticipated that mineral extraction will be completed by around 2057.

Figure 1: Indicative Phasing Plans



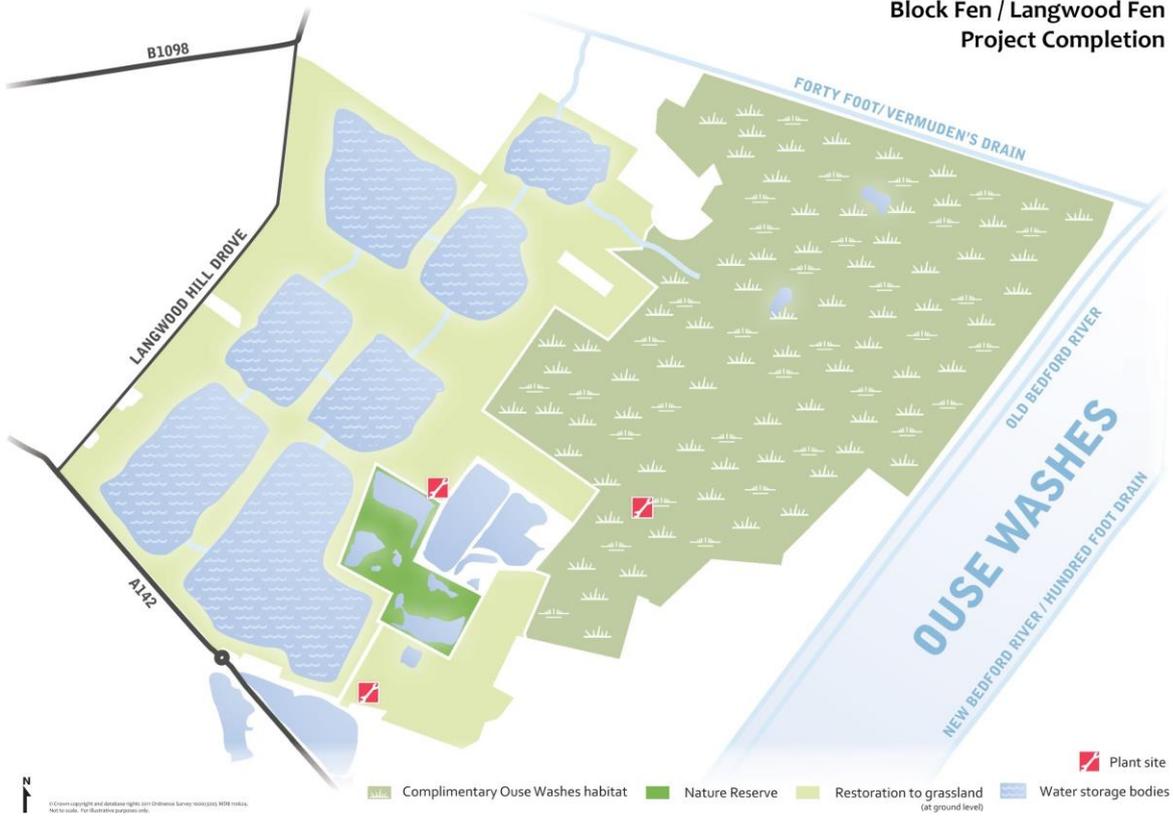
**Block Fen / Langwood Fen
Phase 2**



**Block Fen / Langwood Fen
Phase 3**



Block Fen / Langwood Fen
Project Completion



3. Phasing and Working of Reserves

The Need for Sand and Gravel

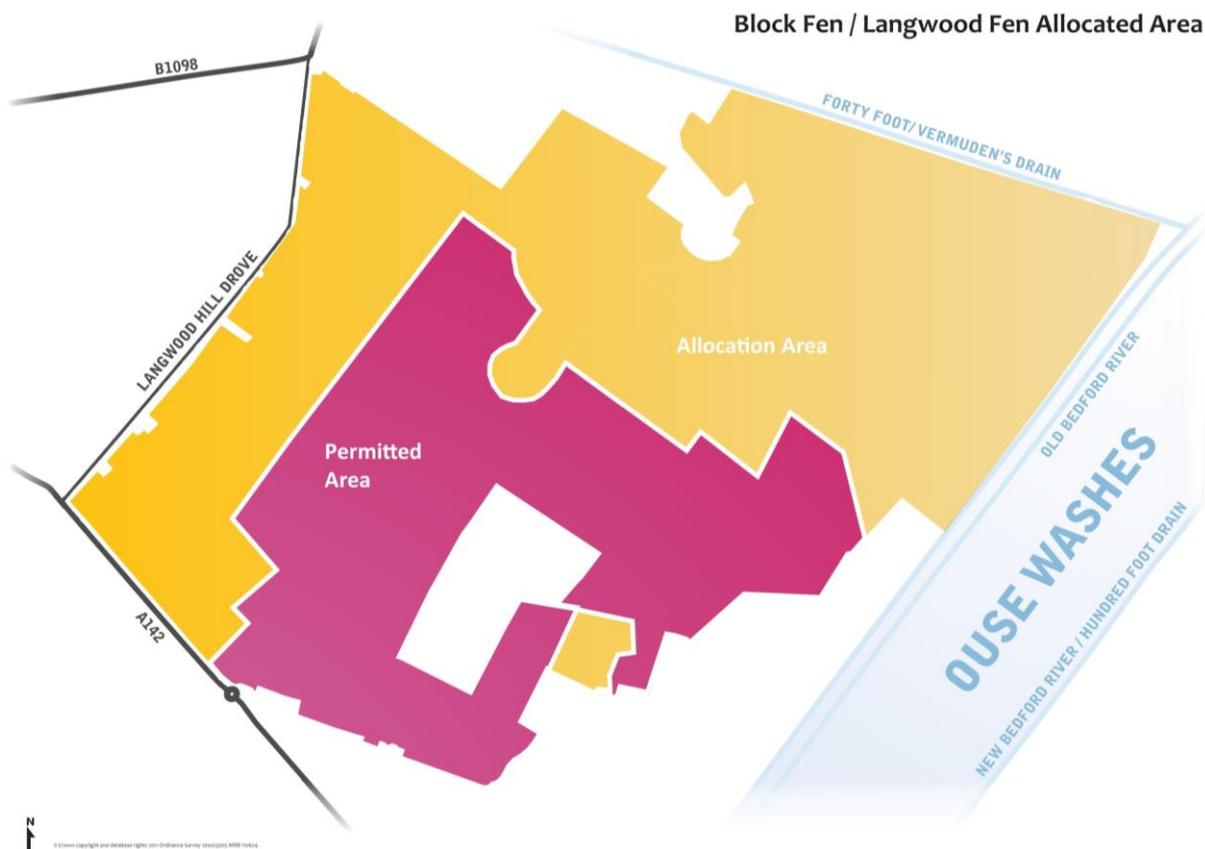
- 3.1. Substantial housing and employment, and supporting development, is planned for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough over the coming years. In addition major transport development will be taking place.
- 3.2. All this new development requires raw materials. On average a house requires 60 tonnes of sand and gravel, and one kilometre of new dual carriageway requires 200,000 tonnes of sand and gravel.
- 3.3. When this Master Plan was first written the Government had set out the amount of sand and gravel that was to be supplied by the East of England Region. This amount was shared between all the mineral planning authorities in the Region. Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, who prepare their land use plans together, had to provide a minimum of 2.8 million tonnes of sand and gravel each year. To provide some flexibility the Authorities planned on the basis of 3.0 million tonnes per year until 2026. Cumulatively this added up to 60 million tonnes.
- 3.4. In addition Cambridgeshire and Peterborough were faced with a number of 'older' quarries in their area coming to the end of the reserves they were allowed to extract, and closing down. This posed a problem in terms of the loss of production units. It had been estimated that by 2013 there would have been shortfall of 'production capacity' which, if the Plan had not been in place, would have risen to around half a million tonnes per annum by 2016 increasing to 1.8 million tonnes per annum by 2026 and beyond.
- 3.5. In order to meet the forecast shortfall in supply, some new sites, but primarily extensions to existing sites, were identified in this area for the future extraction of sand and gravel in the Minerals and Waste Core Strategy. This new Local Plan continues to identify the need for future extraction of sand and gravel.

The Location of Sand and Gravel Extraction

- 3.6. Previous proposals required the area to be restored to an agricultural after use, at either existing ground level following infilling, or to a lower level with secure arrangements for the pumping of surface water from sumps.
- 3.7. The previous Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Minerals and Waste Core Strategy identified that the Block Fen / Langwood Fen area should be extended further to provide a strategic long term resource for the extraction of sand and gravel. The Core Strategy therefore allocated a further area of around 856 ha, with estimated reserves of 24 million tonnes. The Core Strategy also set a revised framework for restoring the area. The previous Core Strategy allocation, and its restoration principles, has been retained in this Minerals and Waste Local Plan.
- 3.8. The map below (Figure 2) shows indicatively the areas of existing quarries, and the areas which are being allocated. In practice buffers may need to be considered e.g from the A142 to support any engineering structures.
- 3.9. In addition there are known archaeological interests in the allocated area, including ring ditch remains of Bronze Age burial mounds, remains of an Iron Age settlement, and undated crop marks of probable prehistoric origin. Full archaeological evaluations are likely to be required to accompany any planning application, and these should take account of the potential risk of

de-watering and the impact this may pose for archeology. The most important area of archeological interest is on the western edge of the site, adjacent Langwood Fen Drive. The results of the archaeological investigations will determine what mitigation measures may be required and if the detailed extraction area needs to be modified.

Figure 2: Block Fen / Langwood Fen Allocation Areas



Phasing and Working of Reserves

- 3.10. In order to help provide the required supply of sand and gravel, the Block Fen / Langwood Fen area needs to produce an annual average of 1.1 million tonnes of sand and gravel from 2016 to 2036 with a remaining reserve of 16.8 mt to be worked post 2036.
- 3.11. The allocation that was made by the Minerals and Waste Plan Core Strategy and has been retained in this Minerals and Waste Local Plan has been shaped by a number of considerations, including the unique proposed after uses. This comprehensive approach has led to a significant area being allocated, one which will help to provide for our sand and gravel needs to 2036 and beyond.
- 3.12. The extraction of this sand and gravel should be managed carefully so as to husband this important resource. This should be achieved through the planned gradual working of reserves. This should ensure that there is a continuous supply to meet our needs, whilst securing the progressive restoration of the worked out areas. The total reserve for the new allocations in the Block Fen / Langwood Fen area is estimated at around 21.5 million tonnes.
- 3.13. It is acknowledged that allocations of this magnitude are not common, particularly where a substantial amount of the provision is being made for the post plan period. This situation has

come about through recognition of the unique contribution that quarry restoration in this area can make i.e. in the creation of enhancement habitat for the Ouse Washes and more sustainable flood risk management for the Cranbrook / Counter Drain catchment. Together these can play a significant role in enhancing the Ouse Washes SSSI as is required of the County Council under duties in the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 and delivery of the Environment Agency's adopted Cranbrook / Counter Drain Strategy. In order to deliver these important wider objectives a comprehensive and long term approach has to be taken.

- 3.14. It is also necessary to provide the minerals industry and land owners with a clear long term strategy, with greater certainty regarding the development of the area, especially given the need to change the agreed restoration proposals of existing quarries.
- 3.15. The reserves in the Block Fen / Langwood Fen area are known to be of good quality, and in terms of depth vary from around 4 metres in the eastern side of the site, to around 8 metres in the west. This fits in well with restoration proposals where the deeper void created by extraction in western side of the site can be used for water storage, and the shallower eastern area can be used for the creation of extensive lowland wet grassland habitat to complement the Ouse Washes.
- 3.16. In order to help to control the release of the sand and gravel two 'production areas' have been defined, each with a production unit. These in part reflect the location of the existing quarry operations, but also have had regard to the following:
- production units / production areas are sufficient to contribute to the forecast need for sand and gravel;
 - the need to consider the deliverability of proposals by taking into account known land ownership and land options;
 - that all access should be taken from the existing Block Fen roundabout; and
 - the need to reconsider and change existing restoration proposals in the context of the wider proposals of the Minerals and Waste Local Plan.
- 3.17. The map (Figure 3) below shows the two Production Areas, which are based on the final restoration of flood water storage and lowland wet grassland respectively. A breakdown for the working of the current and allocated reserves is set out in the table below:

Table 1: Phasing for Working of Reserves (Million of Tonnes)

	Working of reserves from 2016 to 2036	Working of reserves post 2036
Permitted reserves	14.5mt	2.3mt
Allocated	7.0mt	14.5mt
Total	21.5mt	16.8mt

- 3.18. The working of each production area should reflect the phasing shown in Figure 1 for the working of reserves. Planning applications should provide a detailed phasing diagram showing how the mineral will be worked and how the site will be progressively restored to the planned after uses. Block Fen / Langwood Fen acts as a buffer for the Ouse Washes because it supports very few potential predators which may harm ground nesting birds, any phasing and restoration proposals should recognise this and ensure that the role of the area in this respect is not compromised.

- 3.19. The forecast production capacity of these areas confirms that the Block Fen / Langwood Fen area should be producing an average of around 1.1 million tonnes per annum from 2016 to 2036.

Hydrogeology

- 3.20. When the site is worked dewatering is likely to be necessary during the extraction phase, and construction of the inert landfill. Where dewatering is licenced, an application for a dewatering licence will be required, and this will need to demonstrate that there are minimal off-site impacts to other water users and the environment, or that these impacts are mitigated. (The potential impact of de-watering on archeological remains is highlighted in paragraph 3.9 above).
- 3.21. As part of the site restoration a large impermeable barrier to flow should be created in the aquifer (associated with the water storage bodies and the creation of new enhancement habitat). Groundwater monitoring should be undertaken by the mineral operator prior to development to characterise the existing flow pattern within the aquifer. Once this is established, full details should be given of the measures which will be put in place to minimise long-term changes in groundwater flow patterns. Ditches in hydraulic continuity with the groundwater in the sand and gravel aquifer are likely to be one of the main mitigation measures, but a full description of how these will function will be needed.

Figure 3: Block Fen / Langwood Fen Production Areas



4. Waste Recycling and Disposal

The Need for Waste Recycling and Disposal

- 4.1 Over the coming years the construction of new housing and other development is going to give rise to a significant amount of material such as soils, sub soils, bricks, concrete, and other construction and demolition waste. These materials are often called 'inert' materials, which mean that they do not readily decompose or rot when disposed of. Although they are called 'waste' because they are not needed at the place where the development is taking place, these materials are actually a valuable resource which needs to be managed in a sustainable way.
- 4.2 It is possible to recycle construction and demolition materials by separating, crushing, and grading them, so they can be re-used for new construction purposes. There are also opportunities to blend materials to meet specific requirements. This reduces the amount of virgin sand and gravel and other materials that are required, helping to conserve a valuable resource.
- 4.3 In Cambridgeshire and Peterborough it has been forecast that just over 34 million tonnes of construction, demolition and excavation (CD&E) waste should be managed over the plan period (between 2016 and 2036). Targets for CD&E waste (excluding EWC170504) include recovery of 90% and a maximum of 10% disposal to landfill by 2030. Forecast arisings and management methods for CD&E waste up to 2036 are set out in the table below.

Table 2: CD&E waste forecast by management method up to 2036 (million tonnes)

		2017	2021	2026	2031	2036
Total CD&E waste arisings		1.649	1.649	1.647	1.641	1.637
Preparing for reuse and recycling	Materials recycling	0.176	0.173	0.179	0.182	0.182
	Compost	0.039	0.028	0.029	0.030	0.029
	Inert recycling	0.075	0.054	0.055	0.056	0.056
Other recovery	Energy Recovery - wood waste	0.001	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002
	Soil treatment	0.112	0.095	0.097	0.099	0.099
	Inert recovery*	0.715	0.755	0.758	0.759	0.757

Total recovery		1.118	1.106	1.120	1.128	1.126
Disposal (landfill)	Inert	0.262	0.176	0.175	0.174	0.174
	Non-hazardous (including SNRHW)	0.268	0.365	0.350	0.337	0.337
	<i>Non-hazardous</i>	<i>0.247</i>	<i>0.350</i>	<i>0.338</i>	<i>0.327</i>	<i>0.326</i>
	<i>Non-hazardous (SNRHW)</i>	<i>0.022</i>	<i>0.015</i>	<i>0.013</i>	<i>0.010</i>	<i>0.010</i>

* Inert recovery includes beneficial deposit of inert waste to land associated with the restoration of mineral extraction sites with extant permission. (Source: Waste Needs Assessment, Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Minerals and Waste Local Plan (2016-2036) Proposed Submission Document, June 2019).

- 4.4 The remaining inert CD&E waste that is not recycled for aggregate or other uses, will primarily be used for quarry restoration proposals or disposal to inert landfill sites. It has been calculated that in order to accommodate this material, provision should be made for 19.917million tonnes of inert recovery and landfill voidspace across the Plan area between 2016 and 2036. The Block Fen/Langwood Fen Master Plan area will need CD&E waste to facilitate delivery of the identified restoration outcomes. It is estimated that the sites allocated in the Plan that form part of the Block Fen/Langwood Fen area could accommodate 7 million cubic metres (around 12 million tonnes) of inert fill until the end of 2036. Some of the material sent to recycling facilities will turn out not to be inert material (less than 12%), this will require other forms of treatment or disposal to non-hazardous landfill sites.
- 4.5 In order to achieve our recycling rates we need more recycling facilities. Inert recycling facilities are often located at quarries and landfill sites because they can normally be accommodated without detriment to the environment or local communities. In addition there are opportunities to build upon synergies between the different activities on site e.g. landfill sites offer a place to dispose of the materials that cannot be recycled, virgin and recycled materials can be blended as necessary.
- 4.6 The need for places to dispose of the inert waste that cannot be recycled is also pressing. There is already a shortage of sites and the situation has been made tighter as a result of changes to national policy, which now requires landfill sites to be in areas where there is no risk of prejudicing any underground water resources i.e. aquifers. Aquifers providing drinking water cover extensive areas of land in South Cambridgeshire and thus landfill sites will be harder to find in the future. Areas having underlying clay are likely to be more favourable locations for landfill disposal sites.

The Location and Level of Inert Recycling

- 4.7 Mineral extraction areas will contribute to inert waste recycling by incorporating a facility for this purpose. Capacity to recycle around 240,000 tonnes per year is proposed. The life of the inert recycling facilities should be limited to the life of the mineral operation and the associated restoration proposals.

The Location and Level of Waste Disposal

- 4.8 The amount of space proposed to be created for the disposal of construction waste (inert waste) is linked to the location and depth of the sand and gravel extraction that will take place in the sub areas, and the restoration proposals to return the land to new lowland wet grassland adjacent to the Ouse Washes, or to agricultural grassland around the water storage areas. The lowland wet grassland and the agricultural grassland surrounding the water storage bodies will require construction waste to be restored to ground level.
- 4.9 The methodology for the creation of new lowland wet grassland uses inert materials to fill the void created by mineral extraction, and to return it back to its previous level (see [Section 5. Enhancement Habitat](#)).
- 4.10 It is planned that approximately a total of 480 hectares of land will be returned to lowland wet grassland and land around the water storage bodies will be returned to ground level, both creating capacity for the disposal of construction waste. It is estimated that around 13 million cubic metres of void will be created. This will make a significant contribution to addressing the need for inert waste disposal.

Table 3. Provision for disposal of construction waste

Phasing	2016 to 2036	Post 2036	Total
Waste Disposal Capacity	7 million m ³ of voidspace	6.3 million m ³ voidspace	13.3 million m ³ of voidspace

5. Enhancement Habitat

Enhancement Habitat for the Ouse Washes

- 5.1. The Block Fen / Langwood Fen area lies immediately adjacent to the Ouse Washes. The nature conservation importance of this extensive area of seasonally flooded washland and wet grassland has been recognised by national (SSSI), European (SPA and SAC), and international (Ramsar site) protective designations.
- 5.2. The Washes plays host to important populations of breeding and wintering birds, including nationally important numbers of the Western European / West African breeding population of black-tailed godwit along with other breeding wader species such as snipe and redshank. Since the 1970's there has been a deterioration in the quality and quantity of wet grassland habitat, mirrored by declines in numbers of breeding waders and some winter duck species such as wigeon. This deterioration has been largely attributed to an increase in the frequency of spring and summer flooding events along with increased depth and duration of floods, although nutrient enrichment from the water entering the site is also a contributory factor. The site is therefore in an 'Unfavourable' condition and has been entered on the Montreux Record as a 'failing' Ramsar.



Left: Black Tailed Godwit (Courtesy of RSPB); Right: Lapwing (Courtesy of RSPB)

- 5.3. Through European legislation, the UK Government has a responsibility to address the deterioration on the Ouse Washes. As a result, it set up the Ouse Washes Steering Group comprising members from Defra, Natural England (then English Nature), the Environment Agency, and the RSPB to consider solutions to address the problems. Such solutions included considerations of water quality, improving drainage of water exiting the Washes and the option of creating replacement habitat off-site.
- 5.4. As a result, the Ouse Washes Habitat Replacement Project was born and is led by the Environment Agency. The aim of the Project was to create 1008 hectares of high quality lowland wet grassland near to the Ouse Washes by 2014.
- 5.5. Whilst the habitat creation at Block Fen / Langwood Fen lies outside the timescales for the Ouse Washes Habitat Creation project, the creation of lowland wet grassland in this vicinity will be directly linked to the special interests of the Ouse Washes and will complement the habitat created by this scheme, and vice versa. In particular the creation of new wet grassland habitat following mineral extraction will provide alternative suitable habitat for breeding ground nesting waders and wintering wigeon to use when water levels are too deep or flooding too extensive on the Ouse Washes.
- 5.6. In order for any new enhancement habitat to be successful in attracting the species of birds which would normally nest on the Ouse Washes, it needs to be as close as possible, and

ideally be immediately adjacent to the Ouse Washes. This requirement limits the geographical area that could potentially host new lowland wet grassland, and helps to make the Block Fen / Langwood Fen area a prime location.

- 5.7. At a national level broad targets are included within the [Government's Biodiversity 2020: A strategy for England's wildlife and ecosystem services](#). These filter down to County level and the local Biodiversity Action Plan, which details targets and actions for more specific wetland habitats such as lowland wet grassland.
- 5.8. Mineral and waste planning authorities including Cambridgeshire and Peterborough also have obligations to further the conservation and enhancement of national Sites of Special Scientific Interest, which includes the Ouse Washes.
- 5.9. Over the longer term, the storage water bodies may have the potential to address some of the water level problems on the Washes by storing water that would otherwise be pumped into the Ouse Washes. The creation of lowland wet grassland habitat in this vicinity will undoubtedly be of enhancement value to the Ouse Washes and is directly linked to the special interest features of the site. It will contribute significantly to other regional and local targets, including regional and local Biodiversity Action Plan targets. It will also complement the development of the Great Ouse Wetland which recognises that within a mix of ownerships, a major wetland complex extending over 2000 hectares and 22 miles alongside the Great Ouse already exists. Additional land will provide new access and promotional opportunities.

The Location of the Enhancement Habitat

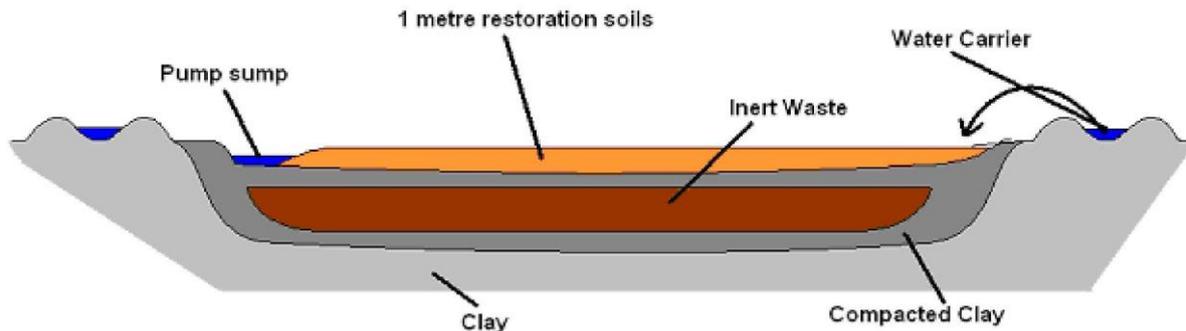
- 5.10. As already noted any enhancement habitat must be located close to, and ideally immediately adjacent, to the Ouse Washes. When the creation of such habitat is being delivered through sand and gravel extraction its possible location is also influenced by the distribution of sand and gravel reserves. Fortunately in the Block Fen / Langwood Fen area economic sand and gravel reserves abut the Ouse Washes, which means the site offers a perfect location for the creation of new lowland wet grassland. The Block Fen / Langwood Fen site is also directly opposite Coveney which is a priority area for the Environment Agency's Habitat Creation Project. If both these areas were to be developed, they would complement each other and provide significant added value through the increased area of contiguous wetland.
- 5.11. The area where wet grassland is proposed to be created following mineral extraction is shown on Figure 1 Indicative Phasing in section [2. The Vision](#). This totals around 480 hectares in the east and north east sector of the Block Fen / Langwood Fen area.

Methodology for Creating Enhancement Habitat

- 5.12. A methodology for the creation of lowland wet grassland has been drawn up and is set out in [Annex 2](#). However, in brief, following the extraction of the sand and gravel the base and sides of the void will be lined with compacted clay to an agreed specification, and filled with inert waste which will raise the land towards to its previous level. The inert waste will then be sealed in also using compacted clay. A 'cell' containing the waste will thus be formed. Subsoils will be placed on top of this cell, with peat forming the top layer to return to original contours. These soils will support the lowland wet grassland which will be created, and the water levels will be controlled by water carrying channels at the edge of the cell and a sump. This will enable the environment to be controlled and the grassland to be wetted and drained as required.

Figure 4: A schematic cross section of a wet grassland area is provided below.

Schematic cross-section of wet grassland quarry restoration following inert landfill



- 5.13. As mineral extraction is taking place over a long period of time the extraction of sand and gravel and the creation of lowland wet grassland will be done on a phased basis. There will therefore be a number of wet grassland cells created. Any planning application should set out details of phasing and the location and extent of cells and arrangements for water supply and removal. Given the amount of inert waste that is arising in the future, and the difficulty of finding suitable places for its disposal, the formation of the lowland wet grassland is unlikely to be limited by the availability of the fill material.
- 5.14. The habitat that will be created will require careful management in terms of the flows and availability of water. The waders for which the wet grassland will be created feed on invertebrates below the soil surface by probing the soil which needs to be kept moist through the spring until early June. High water tables also increase the number of invertebrates near the soil surface.
- 5.15. The wet grassland features, which are made up of surface scrapes, foot drains and furrows will therefore need a supply of water to replenish them during the winter period, so optimum water levels can be reached by the end of March or earlier if required. Water levels will then need to be maintained in these ground features during the early part of the breeding season, and allowed to fall towards the end of the season.
- 5.16. In order to achieve the particular conditions needed by the lowland wet grassland and its birds, a dedicated water supply will be required so the water environment can be managed. This water will be provided by two existing irrigation reservoirs in the Block Fen area, and supplemented if required by water from the larger water storage bodies that will be formed elsewhere on the site (see Figure 1). This should be reflected in the restoration proposals. It is estimated that the supplementary water needs of the wet grassland are between 590,000 m³ in an average year, and the site should have the capacity to deliver up to 810,000 m³ in a drier year. These figures will also need to take account of climate change predictions.
- 5.17. The methodology for the grassland cells also includes the creation of sumps for pumping water off the grassland area should this be necessary.

Block Fen Pilot Project

- 5.18. A trial restoration has been undertaken following an agreed methodology, creating about 10 hectares of lowland wet grassland. Whilst this area is too small to attract significant

populations of nesting bird populations, it provided a valuable opportunity to inform the methodology in terms of its design, implementation (including hydrological characteristics), and management needs of the habitat.

- 5.19. Following gravel extraction, inert fill and clay capping, the stockpiled subsoil and topsoils were placed to bring the finished site level back to the original field level. A specialist grass seed mix suitable for wet grassland habitat was sown, with good germination being achieved. Specialist machinery created "Dutch polder style surface furrows" along with a shallow pool scrape. Water control infrastructure has been installed along with dipwells, to monitor water levels. Lessons have been learned, all of which can be implemented on the next phase of works, these include using more accurate methods to level soils and minimising compaction of the subsoil. The vegetation structure is developing and grazing has been introduced, and invertebrate populations are being monitored and will develop as the wetland becomes established. The early conclusions are encouraging and show that conditions suitable for breeding wading birds are being created.

Long Term Management of the Enhancement Habitat

- 5.20. The creation of the new substantial area of lowland wet grassland is a vital part of the Block Fen / Langwood Fen vision, and one which acts on the excellent opportunity to provide enhancement opportunities for the special interest features of the Ouse Washes, which will supplement other work being undertaken by the Environment Agency and others. Over the long term, it may play a part in achieving and maintaining favourable condition on the Washes. Securing appropriate long term management of the area by a competent body is critical, and will form an essential part of planning obligations associated with any grant of planning permission.



Above: Ouse Washes (Courtesy of RSPB)

- 5.21. The lowland wet grassland will therefore be passed to an appropriate body with experience of managing such special grassland, and this body will take over the long term management and regular monitoring of the land. Given that the extraction of sand and gravel in this part of the site and its restoration to lowland wet grassland will not be complete until around 2048, this will be done on a phased basis.

5.22. The details of this arrangement should be secured through a legal agreement between the relevant parties involved, including the mineral and waste operators, land owners, and relevant competent bodies (drainage and nature conservation). This agreement must be in place before any planning permission will be granted.

6. Water Storage

The Need for Irrigation Water

- 6.1. The Block Fen / Langwood Fen area lies in the 'Middle Level' area which extends to around 70,000 hectares, much of which lies below sea level. The area is largely fenland, and being reclaimed land has a long history of being artificially controlled through man made drainage schemes. The most extensive of which is the Old and New Bedford Rivers between Earith and Denver, constructed by the Dutch engineer Cornelius Vermuyden.
- 6.2. The Middle Level Commissioners are now responsible for land drainage in the area which lies between the River Nene to the north west and the Great Ouse (Old Bedford River) to the east, and which is bounded by low clay hills to the south and west and by the marine silts of Marshland to the north. The area is divided into 39 Internal Drainage Districts and is served by a large number of pumping stations.
- 6.3. With the area having some of the highest quality soils in the Country, the main use of land is for agricultural purposes. The Fens produce a wide range of flowers, fruit and vegetables, including potatoes, carrots, sugar beet and salad vegetables.
- 6.4. National planning policy promotes adaptation to climate change and the management of flood risk. Part of this involves the sustainable use of water resources including the development of winter water storage schemes. These schemes involve water being caught and stored in the winter, and used in the summer as spray irrigation water. The advantage of such a water supply is two fold. Firstly it enables the continued production of good quality crops, and secondly it helps to prevent the erosion of the peaty soils by keeping them moist and stopping them from becoming dried out and being 'blown away' by the wind.
- 6.5. The use of water for irrigation purposes is regulated by the Environment Agency through abstraction licenses. These allow farmers to use a certain amount of water for irrigation purposes. The peak period of demand for water extends from around mid June and through July, which often coincides with 'drought' conditions. In the Middle Level area licenses are in place, which allow the abstraction of water. If available, licenses permit up to 140,000 m³ of water per day can enter the Middle Level area from the River Nene at Stanground.
- 6.6. However, there are also times during the summer when, despite abstraction licenses and other measures being in place, abstraction of water is restricted e.g. to night time, or 4 days a week, and there is a shortfall of available water for agricultural irrigation purposes.

The Need for Flood Water Storage

- 6.7. In addition to the irrigation needs off site, there will also be a need for water to maintain the planned wet grassland enhancement habitat (see Section 5). This should be the priority, and when required water should be drawn from the water storage areas.
- 6.8. Climate change is increasing river flows and giving rise to the potential for more frequent flooding. Water storage areas are vitally important as they offer the capacity to hold floodwater and release it when river levels have dropped. However, where circumstances allow, the water can also be used for other purposes including water supply for summer irrigation.
- 6.9. The Environment Agency in their approved Cranbrook Drain / Counter Drain (Welches Dam) Strategy Study, has considered the long term management of the Cranbrook / Counter Drain catchment, which is an area lying west of the Counter Drain. As part of this review they have

suggested that their preferred option is the creation of flood storage capacity through one or more water bodies. These would store flood water which would otherwise be pumped into the Ouse Washes, thereby helping to secure a more sustainable way to manage flood risk.

- 6.10. The creation of water storage bodies could also provide a significant contribution in finding a solution to addressing the future of the Welches Dam pumping station which is in need of replacement in the future.
- 6.11. To manage the risk of flooding and mitigate climate change the Environment Agency is looking to maintain a flood risk of 1 in 25 years, so in accordance with the Cranbrook/Counter Drain (Welches Dam) Strategy, is looking for water storage to accommodate 16.5 million m³ (approximately 24,100 m³ per hectare in water storage areas). The Block Fen / Langwood Fen area could contribute significantly to this scheme. Water from the Counter Drain could be transferred at times of flood into the reservoirs either via the Forty Foot or by a parallel channel. If water transfer was to be achieved via the Forty Foot leakage control measures would be required which could be addressed through quarry engineering.

The Location and Creation of Water Storage Bodies

- 6.12. The location of the water body is important. Having a large expanse of water too close to the Ouse Washes will attract predatory birds such as Herring and Lesser Black-backed gulls, which will eat the eggs and chicks of the ground nesting birds that breed on the Ouse Washes. Yet too far away and the costs and feasibility of removing flood water from the Counter Drain become impractical. Equally the water storage body needs to be well placed to capture winter water for irrigation and to feed it into the wider carrier drainage system for farmers to use in the summer.
- 6.13. The extraction of sand and gravel in the Block Fen / Langwood Fen area will create voidspace which offers the opportunity for the creation of water storage bodies. The deepest sand and gravel on the site lies in the western side, reaching a depth of around 8 metres. The sand and gravel is underlain by stiff blue clay, which provides a suitable material for lining the void and 'sealing' the new water bodies from the hydrology of the surrounding area, as depicted on the Indicative Phasing Plan (Project Completion) , see page 13.
- 6.14. Any scheme of this nature would need to be completely clay lined and any embankments would need to be engineered and comply with the Reservoirs Act. Operators would need to consider the original ground contours depths of deposits and the available void space in order to calculate the capacity of storage and other uses. Restoration would need to be sensitive to the use of the voids for flood storage and have no adverse impacts or prohibit the storage of floodwater. Groundwater would also need to be monitored and modelled to show that there are no adverse impacts on the surrounding area and the surrounding surface water drainage. Also, proposals would need to show to the Environment Agency's satisfaction how water would be managed and transferred in and out of the storage areas. Any proposals involving inert landfill in the creation of the flood water storage would need to ensure that imported waste would not come into contact with the groundwater, and infilled areas would need to be fully lined with clay. Any imported waste would also be subject to strict waste acceptance criteria.
- 6.15. Fortunately the western side of the site also meets the criteria for a good location for the water bodies:
- it is far enough away from the ground nesting birds on the Ouse Washes;
 - it is close enough to enable water transfer from the Counter Drain to the water storage body during times of unseasonal flooding;

- it is well placed to intercept water which would normally enter the Counter Drain via the Mepal Pumping Station, and close to the Horseway Lock on the Forty Foot so water can be transferred into the Middle Level at its highest point, enabling it to supply the whole catchment area with irrigation water; and
- it is well placed to manage the interface between the water bodies and the new lowland wet grassland habitat.

6.16. The amount of water storage space that can be created is influenced by the form and number of the proposed lakes. It is possible to form one very large water body, but whilst this may provide more storage capacity in the long term it also poses problems in terms of delivery, as different landowners and mineral operators are involved, and they will be extracting over different timescales. Equally in terms of design a large water body may be more prone to wave erosion and will require additional maintenance. Having this in mind the water storage should be provided by a number of smaller lakes. Whilst these may appear to be separate, they should be engineered so they are hydrologically linked, enabling water storage to undertaken in a strategic way.

6.17. It is proposed a number of water bodies will be formed, with the aim of achieving the water storage capacity in accordance with the Environment Agency’s Cranbrook/Counter Drain (Welches Dam) Strategy (approximately 14,600 m³ to 24,100 m³ per hectare in the water storage areas). These water bodies will be created in a phased way, corresponding to the timing for mineral extraction, with progressive restoration taking place. Proposed restoration will need to take into consideration the requirements for Flood Storage to ensure no adverse impacts arise from frequent flooding of restored land. This should give rise to the following capacity:

Table 4: Creation of Water Storage / Supply Capacity

	2016-2036	Post 2036	Project completion
Cumulative water storage capacity million m ³	5.5m m ³	11m m ³	16.5m m ³

6.18. The above table reflects the total minimum capacity of the water storage bodies, but to safeguard the engineering some water will need to be kept in them at all times, and there will be a 'rest level'.

6.19. The water that would be transferred to the water storage bodies would largely be from the Counter Drain. However, the water storage bodies could also intercept and capture some of the water that would normally go to the Mepal Pumping Station, and then into the Counter Drain system. The records of the Mepal Pumping Station show that it would normally pump around 7.5 million m³ in a wet year, and around 5.5 million m³ in a drier year. Intercepting water before it reaches the pumping station would reduce pumping requirements, and associated costs.

6.20. In addition water would be captured by the water storage bodies through direct rainfall and any excess water coming from natural habitats. This could be in the order of between 1 and 2 million m³ per year.

6.21. After taking into account the water requirements of the natural habitats that are planned on site, it is estimated that the water storage bodies could supply around 6.25 million m³ of water to the external area in a dry year, and 6.75 million m³ in an average year. This would make a

significant contribution towards meeting the irrigation needs in the immediate and wider area, and can reduce the amount of water that enters the Ouse Washes system when they have capacity to accommodate it.

- 6.22. The alternative approach would be to return finished ground levels following extraction to match the lowest areas of the adjacent IDB district. The purpose of this final restoration level is to link the drainage of the flood storage area to the IDB drainage network to reduce, or if possible eliminate, the requirement for pumping systems to maintain suitable drainage conditions for continued afteruse and for evacuating stored flood waters. Linking groundwater levels within the storage area with the surrounding IDB system may also reduce or eliminate the requirement for clay lining, or other similar impermeable barrier, of the storage area.
- 6.23. The Environment Agency would also seek to include a number of lakes within the restoration of the site. These lakes would again be maintained in continuity with the IDB system to provide a storage volume for flood events. The purpose of this would be to contain more frequent flood events, for example 1 in 5 year to 1 in 10 year flood return periods, within the lakes. For the less frequent events there would be some over topping of the lakes within a defined and contained area. However, owing to the infrequency of these events it is expected that the remaining land can have other uses i.e. complementary grassland.
- 6.24. During the larger, less frequent events there may be a requirement for containment embankments to provide the additional storage above existing ground level.
- 6.25. A detailed study is to be undertaken by the appropriate bodies to help determine the most suitable option for flood management and to set operating rules for the flood storage area. The design and operating rules will consider how to optimise flood storage whilst minimising adverse impacts to others.
- 6.26. As each storage area will potentially be a Large Raised Reservoir as defined under the Reservoirs Act, legal guidance on how to register, appoint a panel engineer, produce a flood plan and report an incident should be followed <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/reservoirs-owner-and-operator-requirements>. In particular, a construction panel engineer should be appointed to oversee the project at the earliest opportunity (at least by the start of the design stage) in order to ensure compliance with the Reservoirs Act. Further guidance can be obtained by emailing the Environment Agency reservoir safety team reservoirs@environment-agency.gov.uk, or by post: Reservoir Safety Team, Environment Agency, Manley House, Kestrel Way, Exeter, Devon, EX2 7LQ.

Landscaping

- 6.27. The form of the landscaping for the margins of the water storage areas is important. The margins of the lakes will fall within the buffer area of the lowland wet grassland and therefore should be complementary in its nature. The long term management regime should be appropriate, and should preferably be dry grazed grassland.
- 6.28. The land should also retain its open character, with minimal trees and hedges. Such features can host predators such as corvids and foxes which would eat the ground nesting birds (and their eggs) occupying both the Ouse Washes, and the newly created lowland wet grassland.
- 6.29. Managing the area in the way set out above will preserve the existing open landscape character of the Fens, and will increase the ecological value of the new lowland wet grassland.

Long Term Management of the Water Storage Bodies

- 6.30. Securing appropriate long term management of the water bodies and their margins by one or more competent bodies is critical, and this will form an essential part of planning obligations associated with any grant of planning permission.
- 6.31. The long term management and monitoring of this area will therefore be passed to appropriate bodies with experience of managing the storage and supply of water, and specialised habitat. Given that it will take over forty years to complete the extraction of sand and gravel in this part of the site and to complete restoration to these uses, this will be done on a phased basis.
- 6.32. A competent body must be identified to maintain and manage the site in accordance with the design and operating rules. As already noted in paragraph 6.26, each storage area will potentially be a Large Raised Reservoir as defined under the Reservoirs Act, each individual reservoir may need to be registered before construction and may need a legal operator in perpetuity. These operators would be legally responsible for operating and maintaining the reservoirs under the Reservoirs Act and would need to appoint a registered panel engineer at all stages in the design, construction and operation of the reservoirs. As noted previously, the following website provides guidance on the Reservoirs Act:
<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/reservoirs-owner-and-operator-requirements>. Alternatively, contact the Environment Agency reservoir safety team by email: reservoirs@environment-agency.gov.uk, or by post: Reservoir Safety Team, Environment Agency, Manley House, Kestrel Way, Exeter, Devon, EX2 7LQ for further guidance.
- 6.33. As already noted above, the details of any arrangements should be secured through legal agreements between the relevant parties involved, including the Environment Agency, Internal Drainage Board, mineral and waste operators, landowners and other relevant competent bodies (i.e. nature conservation). Agreements must be in place before any planning permission is granted.

7. Recreation and Leisure

Navigation

- 7.1. The River Great Ouse and its tributaries, the Rivers Cam, Lark, Little Ouse and Wissey, comprise the major navigation in the Fens and East Anglia, providing about 240 km (150 miles) of navigable waterway. These rivers flow through some of the most unspoilt water environments in the Country.



Above: River Cam

- 7.2. The lower reaches (Old West River and then the Ely Ouse) take boaters through the fenland landscape. The Bedford Rivers, also known as the Hundred Foot Drain (which is tidal) and Old Bedford River, were constructed as drains and run from the Earith area in the south towards the Denver Sluice area in the north. The Counter Drain is also navigable from Welches Dam Lock to the Old Bedford Sluice, although in practice this is problematical owing to the condition of the Lock, leakage of water from the Forty Foot, and the small window available when tidal levels are favourable at the Bedford Sluice.
- 7.3. The Environment Agency and the Middle Level Commissioners are navigation authorities, and have statutory duties in respect to maintaining navigation routes. The Environment Agency is the navigation authority, but the Middle Level Commission also has statutory duties in respect of maintaining navigation routes. Many improvements have been made which have contributed to the rise in the leisure use of the Fens. The Environment Agency and partners are working on developing a Fen Waterways Link which will connect the cathedral cities of Lincoln, Peterborough and Ely. This is a 20 year project which seeks to enhance the existing waterways, opening up 240 km of waterway including 80 km of new waterway for navigation. It will create a new circular waterway for recreation, tourism and the environment, through the Fens, and provide a focus for economic regeneration in the area. Indeed, it is estimated that The Link in total will potentially generate over 100,000 extra boat movements annually, contribute around £8 million per annum to the local economy, and provide over 500 permanent jobs. There will also be additional scope for increased unpowered craft and paddlesport activity.

- 7.4. In order to achieve the above objectives there is likely to be a need for more active water management to ensure navigation is serviced and maintained. The void left following mineral extraction within the Block Fen / Langwood Fen area will provide additional water storage capacity as part of the final restoration.
- 7.5. There is a clear opportunity to address the issue of the Forty Foot Drain, which is currently navigable only part of the year, owing to low water levels. Permitting mineral extraction south of the Forty Foot will enable the land along the length of the Forty Foot adjoining the Block Fen / Langwood Fen site to be 'sealed' on its southern side through quarry engineering, perhaps in advance of mineral extraction. This will help to stop the current migration of water out of the Drain, and will help address the lack of water in this stretch of the Forty Foot Drain, helping to maintain adequate water levels to allow navigation at any time.
- 7.6. This will contribute to the proposed new navigable link between the Forty Foot (Vermuyden's) Drain and the Counter Drain (Old Bedford River).

Recreation

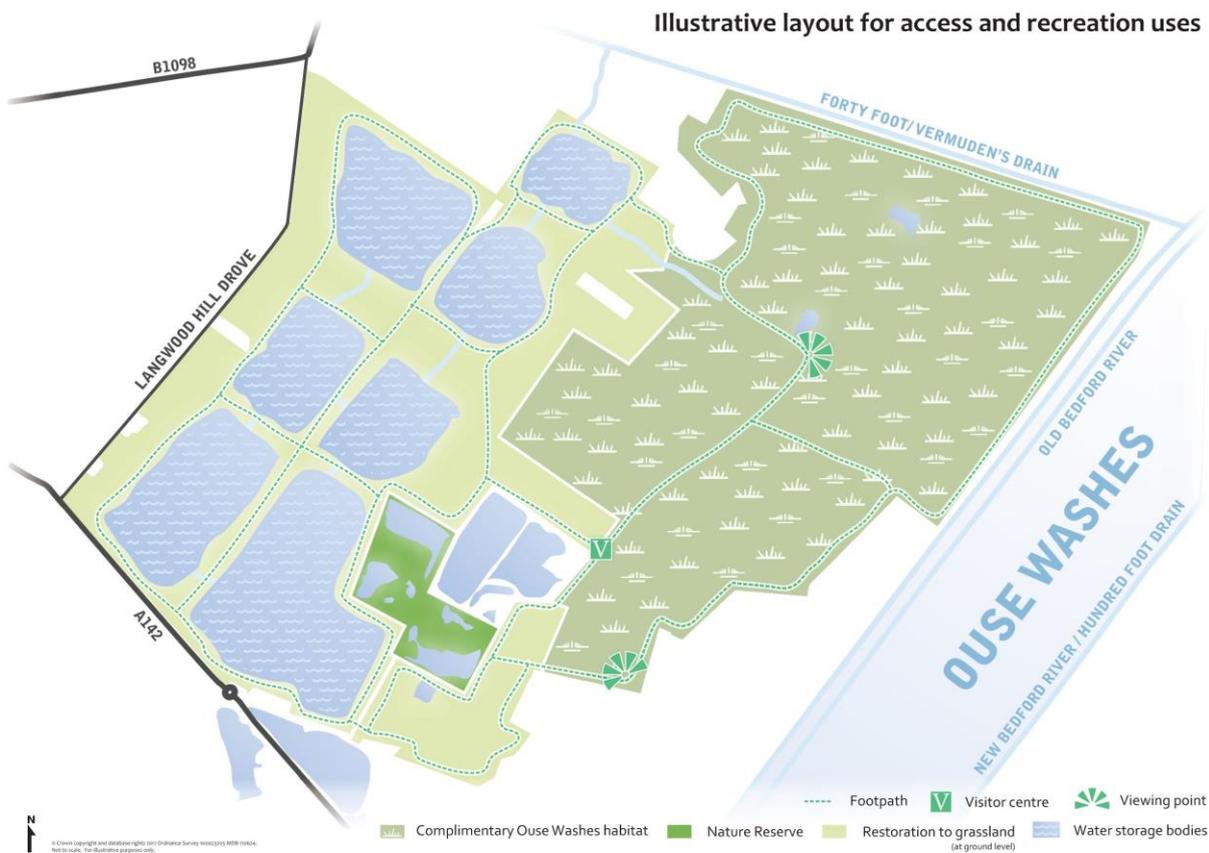
- 7.7. At present informal public access into the Block Fen / Langwood Fen area is limited, focused on a limited number of public footpaths, and the linear paths which follow the banks of the Low Bank (west of the Counter Drain) and the Ouse Washes.
- 7.8. National planning policy encourages local authorities and others to make clear strategies for improving informal recreation, for both local residents and visitors. This is being taken forward by local policies and strategies, which seek to enhance recreation.
- 7.9. Through the creation of water bodies and new lowland wet grassland recreational activities in the Block Fen / Langwood Fen area will be increased. Although it will not be possible to provide for recreation in areas where active mineral extraction and restoration is taking place, as development progresses and restoration is completed, recreational provision will come on stream.
- 7.10. With regard to the lowland wet grassland area, access should be possible to this area throughout the year, although at certain times of the year direct access onto the wet grassland may have to be restricted as this would disturb ground nesting birds, but at other times more general access would be allowed for informal low key activities such as walking and bird watching.
- 7.11. Equally as the water storage bodies are completed other activities such as fishing, water sports, and walking could be extended into these areas. Considerable scope exists for the full range of water related activities, but coarse angling is a key component of informal recreation in the region. Still waters, perhaps more so than rivers, are particularly popular for fishery development, providing a focus for anglers of all abilities, generally accessible all year round and capable of significant economic benefit.



Above: Ouse Footpath

- 7.12. A network of paths will be provided with viewing points, with at appropriate places outdoor interpretation boards. An illustrative layout is provided in Figure 3 below. In the Block Fen / Langwood Fen area footpaths are often linear. If opportunities exist to create links with other footpaths, and / or to create circular walks, these should be investigated.
- 7.13. In due course a visitor centre will be provided, this will provide a focus for people visiting the area. The visitor centre will be located near to the existing lakes at Block Fen. As the development of the area will be phased, the visitor centre should also be approached in this way, starting with a limited car park and low key interpretation facilities. However, as the area expands this should be developed too, to provide a car park of around 150 spaces, a building around 500 m2 providing a tearoom, toilet and a multifunctional space. Flexibility to provide an educational function, and to extend the visitor centre and car parking in the future should also be retained. This is based on an assumed visitor level of 60,000 visitors per year, with a shared use of the centre between those wishing to use the nature reserve and / or the lakes for recreational purposes.
- 7.14. Ultimately this area will provide an important green space for the populations of nearby towns and villages, providing part of a wider strategic recreational strategy between Fenland, East Cambridgeshire and beyond.
- 7.15. In order to reduce the impact of traffic movements and assist in addressing climate change, access to the site for recreation purposes via public transport or cycling will be encouraged. Whilst initially this may be mainly via bus, the navigational improvements should also mean that access via the water would be increased in the longer term.

Figure 5: Illustrative layout for access and recreation use



8. Traffic

- 8.1 The location of sand and gravel reserves dictate where extraction will take place, and the traffic movements associated with this have to be managed to minimise adverse effects on the local communities and the highway network.
- 8.2 The existing mineral and waste disposal operations in the Block Fen / Langwood Fen area already give rise to lorry movements in the area, and as working and restoration of the site takes place, this will continue.

Traffic Movement

- 8.3 In terms of lorry movements the pattern will gradually change. Further areas of mineral extraction will come on stream in the early to mid-plan period, and both Block Fen / Langwood Fen East and West will be working simultaneously.
- 8.4 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 (primarily for use in the creation of the lowland wet grassland).
- 8.5 An estimate of traffic movements (mineral and waste) over the plan period has been undertaken. The results are set out below and represent the estimated maximum traffic movements.

Table 5. Estimated Daily Quarry and Waste Management Goods Vehicle Movements.

Plan Period Year	2019	2021	2026	2031	2036
Week Day Estimated Maximum Traffic Movements (HCVs)	603	603	903	903	903

- 8.6 Over the Plan period the number of HCV movements is anticipated to increase by an average of 300 per day. These movements would be spread over the day, and would not be concentrated in peak flow hours.
- 8.7 A recent study looking at the volume of HCV traffic on the A1123 has been undertaken. As part of this study traffic data was collected (June 2019) on the A142 at Sutton and at the Block Fen Roundabout.
- 8.8 Analysis of the data indicates that the peak hour levels of traffic using the Block Fen Roundabout in 2036 will be such that the additional HCV traffic will not cause significant impact, and it is therefore considered that the level of traffic anticipated would not be inappropriate on the wider highway network.

Traffic Management and Routing

- 8.9 The significant growth anticipated / planned in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough will bring an increase in traffic movements. A part of this, as outlined above, will be attributable to mineral and waste management activities supporting new and existing communities.
- 8.10 Other policies in this Local Plan set out requirements in respect of traffic and highways. The Block Fen / Langwood Fen area is to be accessed via the existing purpose built roundabout junction on the A142 Ely to Chatteris road, which is the principal highway within the Master

Plan area. This roundabout has more than adequate capacity to accommodate the traffic likely to be generated by the proposed mineral extraction and construction waste recycling and disposal activities.

- 8.11 The main road within the Block Fen / Langwood Fen area is Block Fen Drove. This passes a small number of businesses and residential properties. The first part of this highway has been improved and the second section is to be improved shortly. The grant of further planning consents will be conditional on this being undertaken.
- 8.12 A traffic routing and management agreement exists for mineral and waste HCV movements arising from existing permitted operations at Block Fen East, and planning conditions also govern the number of HCV movements allowed by day i.e. weekday, weekend, and bank and public holidays. When the new allocation comes forward it is anticipated that this arrangement would also cover the working and restoration of the new allocation area. The current cap on HCV movements would be maintained. A traffic routing agreement would also continue to direct HCVs on to 'approved roads' (consistent with the Cambridgeshire HCV Route Network and Local Plan Policy 23 Traffic, Highways and Rights of Way). The only exception to this would be to facilitate local deliveries / collections, and the approved roads would be required to be used up to the nearest point at which it then becomes necessary to use local roads.
- 8.13 With regard to Block Fen West when the allocations made by the Local Plan come forward similar routing and traffic management arrangements will be required; and appropriate HCV limits will be the subject of planning conditions, consistent with Local Plan policy.

Sustainable Transport

- 8.14 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.

Water

- 8.15 The Forty Foot river lies along the northern boundary of the site. At present the navigability of the section between Horseway Lock is affected by problems associated with retention of water levels for river craft caused by seepage. Whilst extraction of minerals may provide opportunities to address this problem, generally the size of waterways and lock infrastructure are focussed on leisure traffic and not designed to accommodate barges for the transport of aggregates/waste. Also the navigable sections of waterway do not provide easy access to the future major growth areas (demand for aggregates and generation of waste) of Cambridgeshire. It has thus been concluded that transport of minerals/waste to and from the area by water is not feasible and therefore not deliverable.

Rail

- 8.16 The Block Fen mineral deposits are not located close to rail infrastructure. The nearest locations to the area are at Manea (existing rail line) or Chatteris (old railway formation).
- 8.17 In respect of the latter the former railway alignment south of Chatteris to Somersham, St.Ives and Cambridge has been largely compromised by a number of new developments including industrial development, infilling of cutting with waste, mineral extraction, new road construction and the Cambridge-St.Ives Busway. It has therefore been concluded that the use of this old formation to relay a railway to supply the Cambridge area with aggregates from Block fen is not feasible or deliverable.
- 8.18 The existing railway at Manea links to Ely and Cambridge. One siding exists at Manea station but vehicular access for any transshipment traffic from Block Fen would have to be gained through the village. The siding is also close to existing housing. The impacts associated with

using any existing siding capacity at Manea would have local amenity implications which are considered undesirable.

8.19 Block Fen is located 5 km from the March to Ely railway. Notwithstanding the high cost likely to be associated with the construction of a new junction and branch line the following are also relevant considerations, namely:

- The market for sand and gravel is local with generally over 85% being sold within 25 miles of a quarry;
- No mineral users / waste generators in Cambridgeshire have facilities to receive sand and gravel by rail / dispose of waste by rail. Many customers already located close to major roads;
- Mineral and waste rail movements need to be in bulk (circa 1000 tonne loads) to be economic;
- The optimum break-even distance for rail distribution is between 100-150 miles (which would only facilitate out of county movements);
- High cost of establishing rail / road transshipment facilities (circa £3m);
- High capital investment costs in annual train and wagon hire; and
- Costs of rail are 5 times more expensive than road alternative.

8.20 On the basis of the above it has been concluded that rail transport of sand and gravel / construction waste associated with the Block Fen / Langwood fen area to meet the needs within Cambridgeshire and Peterborough is not economically viable and is therefore undeliverable.

Recreational Traffic

8.21 Proposals have been set out for the provision of recreational facilities which will be provided in a phased manner, as the nature conservation and recreational uses of the site develop. These proposals have been based on an assumed visitor rate of 60,000 visitors per annum once the site is complete. There is an expectation that visitors may visit using a variety of means e.g. cycle, car, bus; and that visitor numbers will be highest at weekends through the spring and summer periods.

9. Sustainable Use of Soils

- 9.1 The Earith / Mepal area is known to contain some of the best and most versatile soils in the Country, and this is reflected by part of the land being graded under the Agricultural Land Classification Scheme as Grades 1 and 2.
- 9.2 National planning policy seeks to protect high quality land and prevent its loss, and where it is going to be developed for an alternative use, it requires a scheme for the sustainable use of soils for the longer term.
- 9.3 A package for the sustainable use of soils can encompass a range of different aspects. This can include for example:
- ensuring land can be put back into 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; and
 - using surplus soils to improve areas of poor soils in the area.
- 9.4 A survey has been undertaken in order to obtain soils information to inform the preparation of this Master Plan. It has been established that the range of soils across the site is complex, with significant variation in texture both laterally over short distances, but also vertically down the soil profile.
- 9.5 In terms of topsoils these can be divided into three main groups, namely peaty / organic mineral mainly found in the north of the site area, loamy soils which form the main topsoil type, and a smaller area of clayey soils towards the west of the site.
- 9.6 Subsoils can be grouped into two main categories, being a complex loamy and clayey soils which occur over the majority of the site, and a small area to the west of the site which has clayey soils. A particular feature of these soils is their permeability which has been established through a well developed soil structure which will contribute significantly to the flexibility of the use of the land.
- 9.7 Very few areas of deeper peats were identified, but where found these were towards the south of the site. The pH varies across the site, but very few samples were recorded below 5, and the majority of top and sub soils were in the 6-7 range.
- 9.8 One of the main issues to be addressed with regard to soils within any restoration strategy, is to achieve a balance between the depth and permeability. It will be important to retain the topsoils together with the structure and depth of subsoils. Increased soil depth and consistency would be beneficial to the long term sustainability of the land, and the survey that has been undertaken indicates that with the soils on site this should be an achievable objective.
- 9.9 In considering a sustainable soils restoration package regard also needs to be had to the function of the soil, as existing and proposed under restoration plans. Approaching restoration from the perspective of the soil function enables a wider consideration of how soils can be used in a sustainable way. The table below sets out information on the range of issues relevant to soil function, and the proposed afteruses of the site.

Table 6: Main Soil Functions

Soil Function	Food and Fibre Production	Platform for construction	Environmental Interaction	Source of Raw Materials	Protection of Cultural Heritage	Support for Habitats and Biodiversity	Comments
Existing Use-Agriculture	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Main function is food and fibre production with the others as potential or latent functions.
Proposed Afteruse:							
Agriculture	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	Main function food and fibre but with positive measures to secure habitat and biodiversity gains increased soil depth and consistency will be a positive benefit.
Nature Conservation	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	Assume cultural heritage in soils layers has been assessed and either preserved or recorded prior to working.
Water Storage			✓			✓	Indirect impacts on food and fibre production through irrigation. Permeability of the subsoil is a particular attribute of the site and should be retained in any restoration strategy.
Recreation	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Potential for all functions to be utilised.

9.10 Table 6 above identifies six main soils functions, those that are particularly relevant to Block Fen / Langwood Fen are:

- the effect of development on the range of soils functions;
- the loss of existing soil function or the creation of a beneficial function through proposed land use;
- the potential for the reduction of impact or the increase of benefit; and
- the possibility to compensate and mitigate for impacts.

9.11 The following are therefore matters which should be addressed in any restoration strategy:

- depth and consistency of soils in terms of restoration objectives, especially the use of surplus soil arising from the proposed land uses to achieve a deeper and more consistent soil profile across the site;
- the avoidance of soil organic matter loss. Although the extent of peat soils across the site is not as extensive as first envisaged, measures should be put in place to ensure that the organic soils remaining are best utilised and maintained. The range of land uses proposed allows this issue to be approached with greater flexibility and with a long term perspective;
- handling and movement of soils to retain inherent characteristics especially the permeability of the soils and to avoid losses through wind and water erosion; and
- soil water regime to ensure the effective drainage of the site and / or ground water control for the range of land uses.

- 9.12 To achieve the full potential of the site in terms of sustainable use of soil, a comprehensive approach will have to be taken which may involve the co-operation of landowners and the minerals and waste industry.
- 9.13 With regard to achieving the above some opportunities to meet sustainable soil objectives have already been identified. The methodology for the creation of lowland wet grassland would allow the land to revert back to an arable agricultural use should this be required in the long term.
- 9.14 There are also opportunities to relate the soil resource to the restoration uses of the site. For example, if an area which is to be developed for the water bodies proves to have good peaty soil capable of proving a good basis for lowland wet grassland, this soil can be carefully removed, stored and placed in another area of the site being used for habitat creation. Relocating and using the soil in this way ensures it will not be lost, but will be managed for the longer term.
- 9.15 The wider benefits on the soils of the area are also becoming evident and represent an important resource which should be used sustainably. The creation of the water bodies on the site will displace high quality soils from this area, which will not be put back in place. This can be compensated for by their use in the creation of the enhancement habitat as described above, or they could be removed to address soil management problems in another area i.e. to augment depleted peat derived soils off site. In addition, the creation of the water storage bodies, and the transfer of water into the Middle Level area will compensate for the displacement of soils by supplying water to irrigate the much wider area, enabling the soils in this area to be kept moist (preventing their erosion by the wind), whilst enhancing their productivity for crops.
- 9.16 Also, it is not enough just to use the soils in a sustainable way; in order to keep them in the 'carbon store' it is necessary to secure their long term future management. Arable production on peat soils causes the release of carbon dioxide held in the peat as it oxidises after ploughing. Grassland is a land use that helps protect the peat resource and reduces the release of carbon dioxide. Restoring the Block Fen / Langwood Fen to wet grassland is a practical action to reduce emissions in line with the County Council's commitment to addressing the challenge of climate change.
- 9.17 The management of the land and soil uses that will be created is already being addressed, and the arrangements for the enhancement habitat and water storage areas are addressed more fully in Sections 5 and 6.
- 9.18 More detailed survey work is likely to be required at the planning application stage, and this should inform detailed proposals addressing phasing, restoration and the sustainable use of

soils. Appropriate arrangements would be secured by a planning condition(s) or planning obligations through any planning permissions granted.

10. Conclusions

- 10.1. The Block Fen / Langwood Fen area is unique, not only in terms of its location and characteristics, but also in terms of the opportunities it offers. This Appendix to the Local Plan, in the form of a 'Master Plan' for the area, seeks to address the challenges that exist in taking forward this area for sand and gravel extraction and waste recycling and disposal in support of the construction industry, and at the same time determine a sustainable way of restoring the site which will contribute to addressing national and international issues such as climate change, create enhancement habitat for the internationally important Ouse Washes, help deliver more sustainable flood risk management, and address the need for water storage and supply in the Fens.
- 10.2 The vision and objectives set out in this Master Plan are deliverable through the co-operation and commitment of a number of parties, and formal mechanisms such as legal agreements and planning conditions which can be implemented through the land use planning system. Prior experience has shown this can be achieved. The key stakeholders have already worked together to deliver the existing access to the permitted quarries, and to help define the future strategy for the Block Fen / Langwood Fen area through the development of this Master Plan.

Annex 1 - Planning Applications

- 11.1. Applicants should review the information available on the [County Council's planning applications](#) webpage and are advised to contact Cambridgeshire County Council's Minerals and Waste planning team to obtain pre-application advice; and also to consider taking pre-application advice on other matters including highways, ecology, flood and water and archaeological and historic environment matters.
- 11.2 The Environment Agency also provides pre-application advice. It has advised that any hydro-geological impact assessment should include:
- a survey of existing on-site ground levels and flow patterns, including any previous monitoring on areas with planning permission;
 - a water features survey, including all abstractors and potentially affected surface water features;
 - an assessment of the impact of dewatering operations and any mitigation needed;
 - the short and long term impact of blocking flow in the aquifer with impermeable barriers. There is potential for groundwater levels to rise on the upstream side and fall on the downstream side;
 - proposals for dealing with any areas of higher permeability material discovered within the underlying Ampthill clay, and proposals for sealing off large watercourses such as the Forty Foot Drain; and
 - details of how flow patterns will be re-established following restoration.
- 11.3 In relation to the creation of wet grassland habitat, applications should detail how the water levels are to be achieved and how the hydrology of the site might deliver the habitat. Applicants are advised to refer to the [Environment Agency's Eco-hydrological Guidelines for Lowland Wetland Plant Communities](#) published in 2004. This provides background for the water requirements of the created habitat.
- 11.4 As part of any planning application for this site a Flood Risk Assessment (FRA) will need to be produced to address the risk of flooding to the site, and to address any potential increase in surface water generated by new hard standing and / or changes in soil types / landforms. Any FRA would need to be prepared and undertaken to the satisfaction of the Environment Agency, Lead Local Flood Authority and the Middle Level Commissioners.
- 11.5 Applicants will need to conserve and enhance the significance of heritage assets (noting that significance can be harmed by development within the setting of a heritage asset). As noted above it is advised that pre-application advice should be taken in respect to archaeology and the historic environment in order to fully inform proposals.
- 11.6 Applicants are likely to need to prepare a scheme of measures for dust suppression to avoid direct and indirect dust deposition having adverse effects on the Ouse Washes.
- 11.7 Applicants are likely to need to prepare a scheme of noise suppression to avoid noise having adverse effects on the Ouse Washes environment.
- 11.8 Any habitat created should consider the requirements of protected species found, or likely to be found, in the area. Protected species including water voles and otters are known to be present near to the proposed development site. Any waste used to fill the site will have to be shown to have no adverse impact on the nearby Ouse Washes SSSI, SPA, SAC and Ramsar site.

11.9 An ecological survey is likely to be required prior to the development of detailed plans, to enable an assessment of the level of risk posed by the development. The detailed design, construction, mitigation and compensation measures should be based on the results of a survey carried out at an appropriate time of year by a suitably experienced surveyor using recognised survey methodology.

11.10 The survey and risk assessment should:

- identify any rare, declining, protected or otherwise important flora, fauna or habitats within the site including water voles and otters;
- assess the importance of the above features at a local, regional and national level;
- identify the impacts of the scheme on those features;
- demonstrate how the development will avoid adverse impacts and propose mitigation for any adverse ecological impacts or compensation for loss; and
- propose wildlife/habitat enhancement measures.

Annex 2 - Methodology for the Creation of Enhancement Habitat

Wet Grassland Features

- 12.1. It is proposed that the wet grassland features will comprise surface scrapes and foot drains / wet furrows. Furrow spacing will be chosen to provide, if possible, moist surface conditions between the furrows. The wet features will be replenished with water during the winter period to provide optimum water levels by the end of March or earlier if desired. Water levels will be maintained in the features during the earlier part of the breeding season and then allowed to fall towards the end of the breeding season.

Soil conditions and suitability for wet grassland development

- 12.2. The soil profile to be developed will comprise a 500 mm depth of clay cap on top of the inert fill, followed by 650 mm depth of subsoil, with a 250 mm depth of peat on the surface. The depth of usable soil profile will, therefore, be a minimum of 1 metre. If possible a depth of 1.2 metres is preferred, formed by having a greater depth of peat, which would increase the effectiveness of the wet grassland.
- 12.3. The peat topsoil will have a high water holding capacity and be ideal for water transmission, grass establishment and bird probing, but its depth is rather limited. In developing the features every effort needs to be taken to maintain as much peat in the surface layer as possible.
- 12.4. Of the 3 samples of subsoil taken, 2 were a gravelly sandy clay loam (southern storage area) and the third a gravelly loamy sand (northern storage area). The gravelly nature of these sandy and loamy soils are likely to have a moderate to high hydraulic conductivity providing they are not significantly compacted during placement.
- 12.5. Owing to the anticipated hydraulic conductivity of the subsoil and the overall profile depth (1 metre), there is a good chance that with appropriate furrow spacings and water levels, it should be possible to maintain moist surface conditions between the foot drains.

Critical requirements in soil placement

- 12.6. To obtain optimum soil conditions during soil placement, every effort should be taken to achieve the following:
- maximise the depth of peat in the surface layers; and
 - avoid excessive compaction when placing the subsoil.

To achieve these desired conditions attention should be paid to the following:

- ensure the surface of the clay cap is level before subsoil placement; and
 - initiate the main wetland features within the subsoil layer before placing the peat topsoil.
- 12.7. Discussions are needed with the contractor to devise a placement method with the appropriate equipment, which will produce a consolidated soil condition without excess compaction.

- 12.8. Running large heavy dump trucks over the subsoil during placement should be avoided, as this is likely to cause considerable compaction. If such operations are unavoidable and serious compaction occurs, it will be necessary to plough into the subsoil after subsoil placement before the peat layer is spread.
- 12.9. A much more satisfactory way of using large dump trucks is for them to be confined to the clay cap. However, this should only be done when there is a significant thickness of soil in place to avoid damage to the engineered containment of waste. They can then dump their soil at the edge of the advancing subsoil laying zone and the dumped soil spread, leveled and consolidated by a lighter tracked dozer.
- 12.10. The peat layer will have to be spread on a compaction vulnerable subsoil, hence relatively small light tracked dumpers and light tracked dozers should be used for this operation.

Other site requirements

Retention of water within the grassland cell

- 12.11. To retain water within the wet grassland cell, it will be necessary to ensure that the current compacted clay layer around the cell boundary extends upwards to an elevation above the final soil surface, with some additional allowance to allow for some surface water ponding.

Reservoir

- 12.12. A reservoir will be required to store water for water supplementation during the bird breeding season. This could be above ground storage, allowing gravity feed into the wetland or below ground, possibly in an existing borrow pit from which water would have to be pumped into the reserve. The choice will be dependent upon the water source, the type of power supply available for pumping and the costs.
- 12.13. If an above ground reservoir is to be constructed, consideration could be given to the possibility of its capacity also meeting the requirements of additional cells in the future.

Drainage

- 12.14. The winter rainfall input will exceed the water storage capacity of the wetland features in most years, hence there will be a need for a drainage outlet from the enclosed basin to prevent unwanted flooding. Providing a control on this drain outlet would also provide a means of lowering water levels within the features as required during wet spring / summer periods.

Supplemental water requirements

- 12.15. The moisture deficit values (mm) at the end of June for this are as follows:

Table 7: Moisture Deficit Values

	Dry Grassland	Wet Grassland	Open Water
Dry Year (Higher Quartile)	104	166	200

Median Year	86	122	150
Wet Year (Lower Quartile)	68	86	110

- 12.16. Assuming some 20% of the area will be open water held within the scrapes and furrows, and that the whole grassland surface can be kept moist, the dry year water losses through evapo-transpiration through to the end of June will be 1700 m³ / ha.
- 12.17. Allowing for the open water levels to fall during the period to the end of June, the dry year supplementary water requirements are estimated to be as follows:

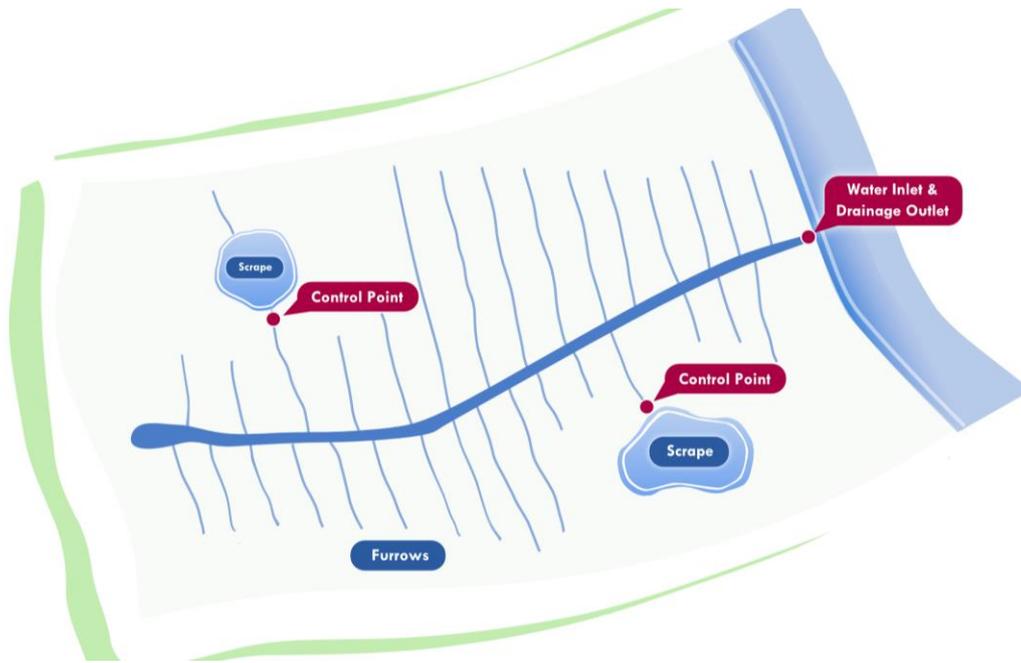
Table 8: Supplementary Water Requirements

Water Level Fall	Supplementary Water Requirement
20cm	1300 m ³ /ha
25cm	1200 m ³ /ha

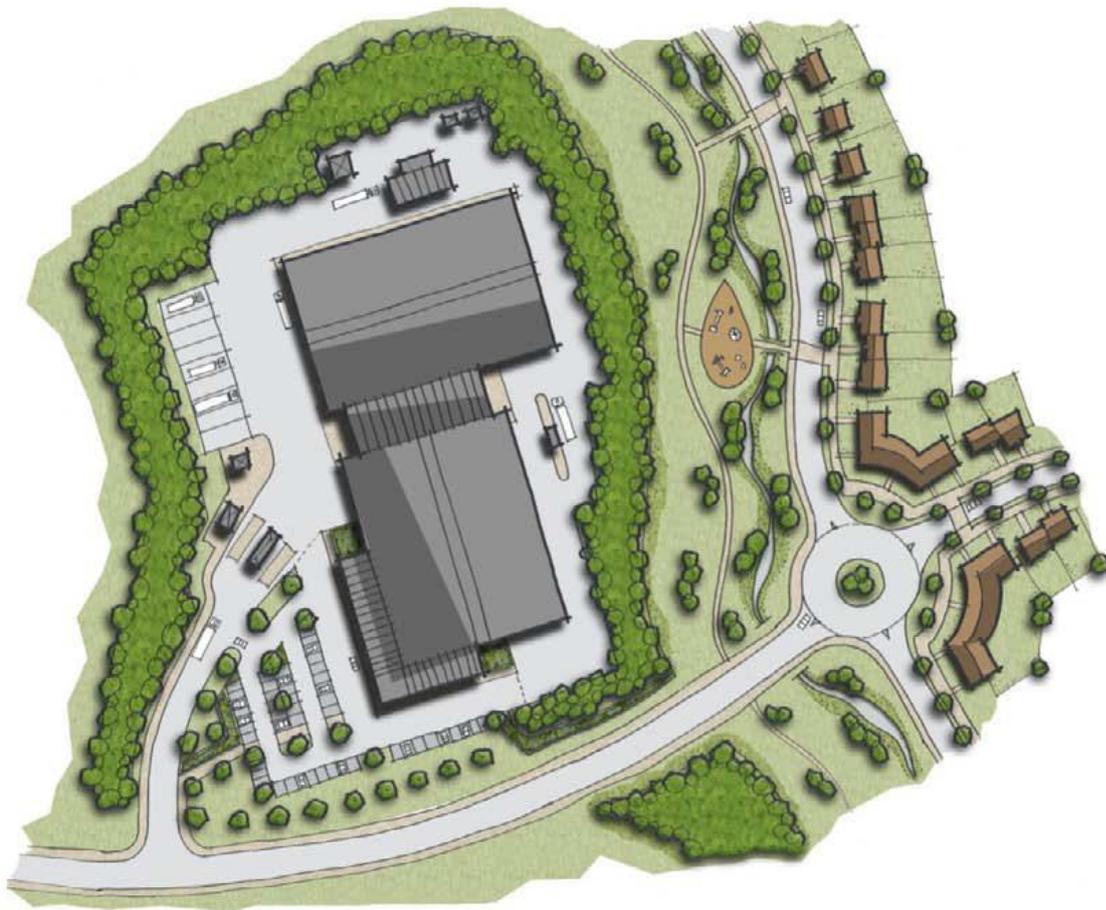
Water management options

- 12.18. The uniformity of the site will restrict the options available for water management within the different features. Whilst it may be advantageous at times to manage water levels in the scrapes differently to those within the foot drains / furrows, this will be more difficult owing to the hydraulic connection within the subsoil. Cutting off the water supply to the scrape with a control structure in the supply channel will stop direct water inputs, but there will still be some seepage inflow through the subsoil. This seepage inflow can be minimised by extending the distance between the nearest furrows and the scrape, so increasing the seepage distance and hence reducing the amount of water inflow, see rough schematic layout below. The other alternative would be to install a seepage cutoff curtain around the scrape.

Figure 6: Wetland Grassland Features



- 12.19. The maximum depths of the features could be varied, allowing different areas to dry up or be wetted at different times. The side slopes of the scrapes can also be chosen so that the desired amount of muddy margin is exposed for a given fall in water level.
- 12.20. A pilot area of lowland wet grassland, in the order of 10 ha, has been created. Whilst this may be too small to make a wholly satisfactory bird assessment, it will provide valuable information on the hydrological aspects of developing wetland conditions in these circumstances. Dipwell information will allow the hydrological characteristics of the restored soil to be assessed. In addition, the project area may provide information applicable to future situations where peat may be in short supply.
- 12.21. In the current absence of quantitative hydraulic conductivity data, it is suggested that the foot drains / furrows be installed at a spacing of some 20 – 25 m. However, if hydraulic conductivity data comes to hand before soil placement, adjustments should be made if necessary to this spacing. Optimum spacings, if different to those at installation, could be determined from subsequent field monitoring.



Cambridgeshire County Council and Peterborough City Council

**CAMBRIDGESHIRE AND PETERBOROUGH
MINERALS AND WASTE LOCAL PLAN
APPENDIX 3: THE LOCATION AND DESIGN OF
WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITIES**

Adopted July 2021

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1. Introduction

- 1.1. The Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Minerals and Waste Local Plan (MWLP) contains a suite of policies that require waste management facilities to be built in suitable locations, and to achieve a high quality in their design. This Appendix expands on those policies by providing further guidance.
- 1.2. Waste management facilities segregate, recover, recycle, treat or transfer the types and volumes of waste that may otherwise go to landfill. These facilities will deal with municipal (mainly household) waste, commercial and industrial waste, inert waste including construction waste, agricultural, and some hazardous waste e.g. clinical and bio medical waste. Each of these facilities has its own characteristics and relevant locational and design criteria; some of which are unique to the facility whilst others are shared in common with other facilities.
- 1.3. This guidance is not intended to be rigid or prescriptive but to provide a framework for developing high quality solutions. Applicants and developers should use this guide to inform their choice of site location and the design of their facility. The choice of location and design should be clearly explained in the documentation supporting any planning application.
- 1.4. Submission of an application for an environmental permit at the same time as a planning application is also encouraged, so that the design and site management issues and operational issues can be considered at the same time.

Scope of this Appendix

- 1.5. This Appendix focuses on waste management facility development. Landfill sites and very local facilities such as bottle banks are not addressed by this Appendix.
- 1.6. Matters which fall under the regulatory regime of other authorities are not directly covered by this Appendix. However, the requirements of these other regulatory bodies will need to be met through the design of the facility.

Status of this Appendix

- 1.7. This Appendix forms part of the explanatory text of the MWLP. On adoption of the MWLP the Location and Design Guide Supplementary Planning Document (Adopted July 2011) is revoked and superseded by this appendix. It is important to note that if any text in this appendix conflicts in any way with the provisions of the Policies set out in this Local Plan or any other Development Plan Document, then the contents of those policies prevail.

2. Locational Criteria

- 2.1. The Locational Criteria below cover a range of matters which should be addressed in the site selection for waste management facilities. Some of the issues may only apply to certain types of facilities, whilst others may apply to all. Choices should be clearly explained in the documentation supporting any planning application, whilst being proportionate to the size of the proposal.

Siting

2.2. The type of facility and processes influences the size of the site and the location of any building. The following principles apply to all types of facility:

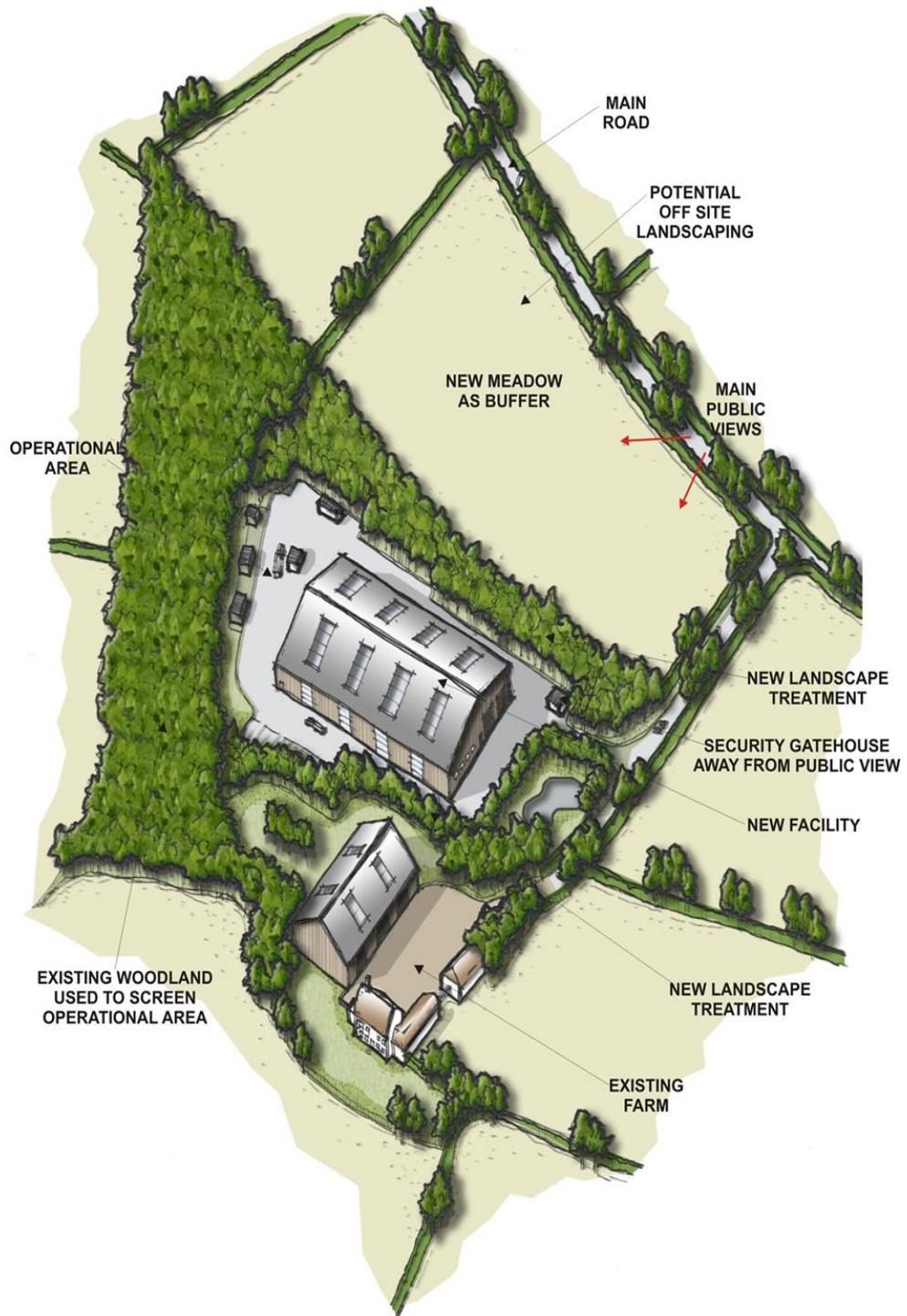
Siting General Principles

- Facilities should aim to be developed on previously developed land, enabling positive re-use and avoiding the need to develop greenfield land. However, it is recognised that within the plan area, there is a limited supply of previously developed land and it is not always in the most appropriate or sustainable location. Some greenfield development may be necessary, especially where it is co-located with other waste uses.
- The site location should have the capacity to accommodate the associated traffic movements.
- Waste management facilities giving rise to large traffic flows should be located close to the primary road network and roads suitable for use by HCVs.
- Consideration should be given to transport by rail or water when these options are practical.
- Opportunities for siting that maximise the use of sustainable forms of transport (public transport, cycling and walking) for staff are encouraged.
- Access arrangements and transport routes should be designed to minimise impact on the environment and nearby surrounding uses, including residential property.
- There are benefits arising from co-location with other waste processing facilities, which arise when haulage distances can be reduced.
- Preference is given to development in less environmentally sensitive locations.
- Amenity impacts such as noise and litter should be controlled and associated design issues carefully considered.
- Sites should be located to prevent pollution, address the risk of flooding and should avoid affecting designated habitats or protected species and should consider the effects on rights of way.
- Siting should conserve and enhance the significance of heritage assets (noting that significance may be harmed by development within the setting of a heritage asset).

Rural Locations

- 2.3. Rural locations on or close to the main road or rail networks are potentially appropriate for a range of waste management facilities. In rural locations the design of the facilities should reflect the scale and design of agricultural buildings, though there may be instances where more innovative design would be appropriate. Local distinctiveness, in terms of landscape character, and architectural design, will be an important consideration. Opportunities may also exist to re-use existing buildings. Local Landscape Character Assessments, The Cambridgeshire Landscape Guidelines and Town and Village Design Guides are useful sources of information on local distinctiveness. Landscape and boundary treatment is particularly important to screen low level activity around the facility to reduce visibility and to enhance biodiversity value.
- 2.4. Rural settings should provide the opportunity for significant landscaping as part of the proposals. Areas for any external storage of baled materials, gatehouses and weighbridges should also be screened, to avoid an 'industrial' appearance. Windrow composting is likely to require a rural location. All access roads should be hard surfaced to minimise the risk of mud and dust being carried on to the public highway, and to facilitate the use of mechanised cleaning machines.
- 2.5. In open rural areas where additional planting may not be appropriate given local landscape characteristics, greater attention will have to be given to building form and construction materials, particularly the external appearance where quality and colour are important. It may be possible to locate the facility at lower levels through excavation, flood management permitting, or using a mineral excavation site. With innovative design the natural physical features of the site and its setting could offer an opportunity to assimilate the proposed development without reliance on planting. There will be occasion in environmentally sensitive areas where it will not be possible to site a facility without being harmful to the character, appearance and setting of a site, in such cases development should be avoided.

Rural Location Plan



Rural Location Principles

- Buildings could reflect agricultural built form or re use redundant farm buildings, if appropriate, or designs may be innovative.
- Designs should be in sympathy with local landscape character and distinctiveness. Site locations should allow sufficient space for quality landscape treatment.
- Site design should minimise views to operational areas, particularly external storage and parking, and any other elements that present a more 'industrial' appearance.
- Security gatehouses/weighbridges should be located away from immediate public view. Designs should take account of existing rights of way and any views from them, conserving important environmental features, such as water bodies and habitat areas. All new landscape or buffer areas should enhance biodiversity.
- Easy access to main road networks suitable for HCVs.
- Opportunities for new planting should be created and, where possible, buffer planting should be linked to existing woodland.
- The proximity of rail networks and waterways should be considered when choosing site locations to promote alternative sustainable forms of transport.
- Proposals, including planting, should conserve and enhance the significance of heritage assets (noting that significance may be harmed by development within the setting of a heritage asset).
- The location should be selected to ensure that larger vehicles accessing the facility do not have to be routed through residential areas.

Urban Locations

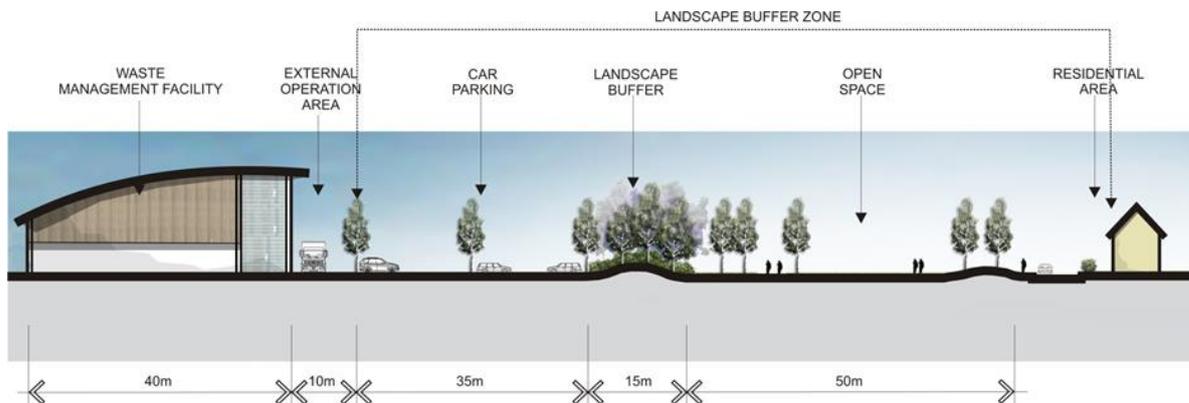
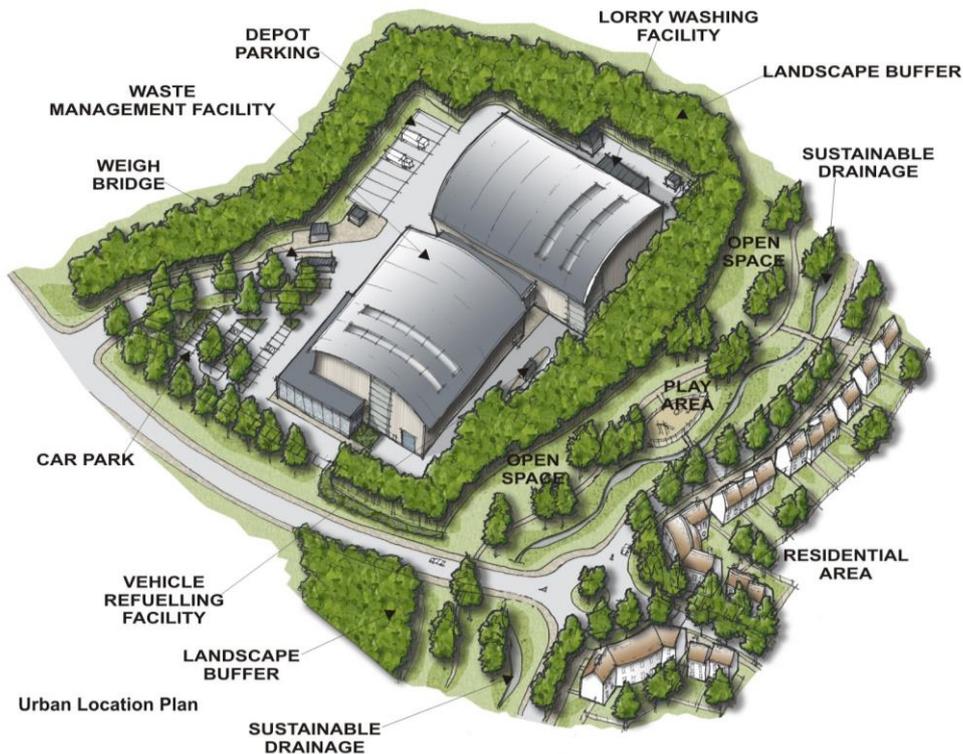
- 2.6. Urban locations are appropriate for a range of waste management facilities, particularly those operations which take place inside a building. These can be located within established commercial / industrial areas, or planned into new developments. Opportunities may also exist for the re-use of buildings, such as warehouses, factories or former airfield buildings. The design should respond to the context, with a high quality urban design. Facilities should be located on or close to the main road network, avoiding the need for HCVs to travel through residential areas.
- 2.7. Sites should be located in areas with good access to public transport. Cycle provision for employees should also be included.
- The location and design of buildings should complement the existing or planned scale and built form of the local area.
 - The location should be selected to minimise vehicular conflict.

- Locations for new waste management facilities should be selected to maximise opportunities for buffers to more sensitive land uses. Buffer areas can include a wide variety of uses from employment use to landscape areas.
- Easy access to the main road network.
- Opportunities for new planting should be created and where possible buffer planting should be integrated with features including linkages to woodland.
- Proposals, including planting, should conserve and enhance the significance of heritage assets (noting that significance may be harmed by development within the setting of a heritage asset).
- Proposals should seek to maximise the potential for renewable energy and / or in areas that could allow for the development of district energy networks.

2.8. Appropriate buffer areas should be provided between the facility and any nearby residential areas. These areas could include other employment land uses, or a buffer zone including uses such as car and cycle parking, landscape planting or open space. Waste management facilities can also act as a buffer between sensitive land uses and other forms of development such as between residential areas and main roads, railways, and Water Recycling Centres. The actual size and treatment of the buffer would depend on the location and facility proposed. The indicative Urban Location Plan shown below demonstrates how landscaping and open space may be used to form appropriate buffers in the urban context. However, where such facilities are designed into industrial or employment led areas, such buffers may well be significantly different to take account of the local circumstances.

2.9. Within urban areas there may also be potential for the integration of renewable energy and / or with district heating networks.

Urban Location Plan



Urban Location Indicative Section

Urban Location Principles

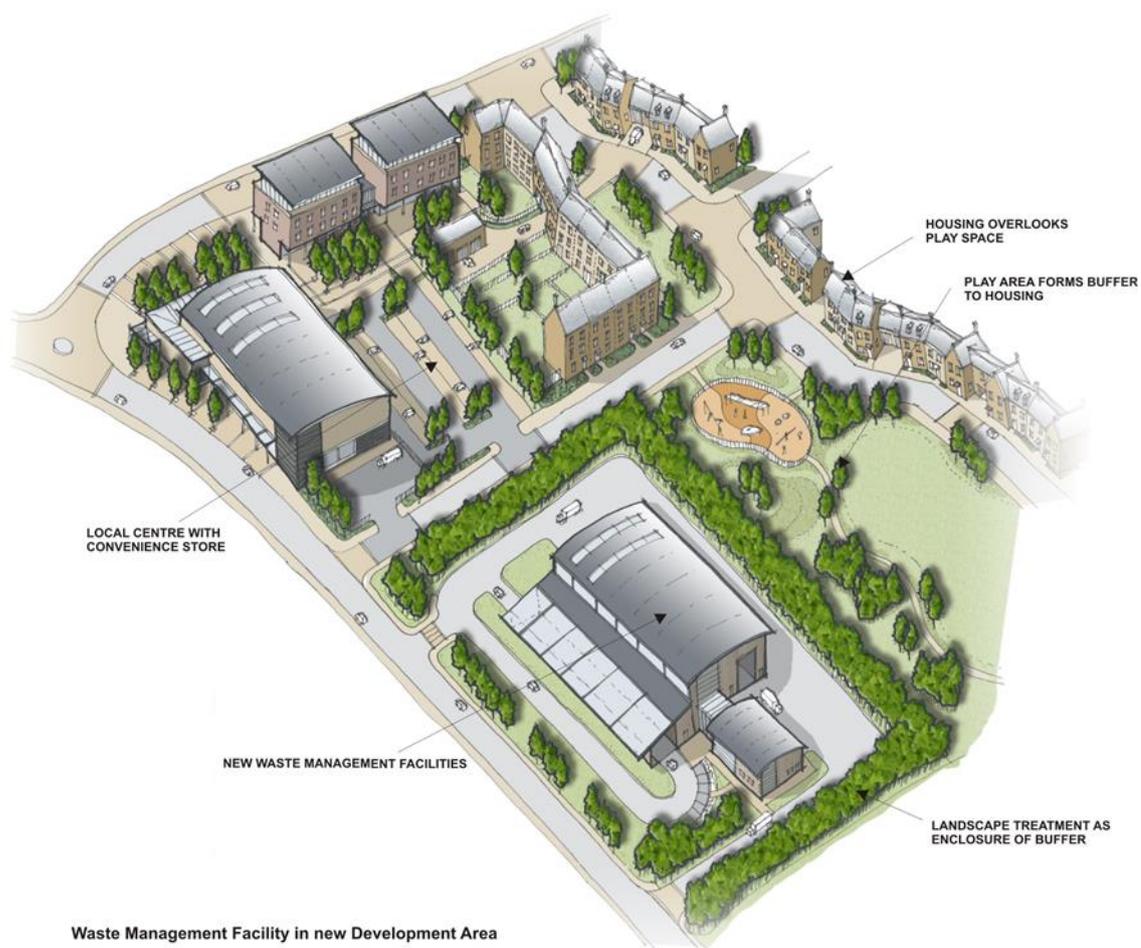
- The location and design of buildings should complement the existing or planned scale and built form of the local area.
- The location should be selected to minimise vehicular conflict avoiding access through residential roads.
- Locations for new waste management facilities should be selected to maximise opportunities for buffers to more sensitive land uses. Buffer areas can include a wide variety of uses from employment use to landscape areas.
- Easy access to the main road network.

- Opportunities for new planting should be created and where possible buffer planting should be integrated with features including linkages to woodland.
- Proposals, including planting, should conserve and enhance the significance of heritage assets (noting that significance may be harmed by development within the setting of a heritage asset).
- Proposals should seek to maximise the potential for renewable energy and / or in areas that could allow for the development of district energy networks.

Urban Edge / New Development Sites

- 2.10. Urban edge and major new development sites provide good opportunities for waste management facilities, where they can be designed as part of the development from the outset, and are also close to where the waste is generated. Sites within new development areas should incorporate temporary waste management facilities to service needs through the development phase. In appropriate cases these could then provide permanent facilities when the development becomes established.
- 2.11. Major new development areas are likely to include a range of land uses, including residential development, some employment land, open space and possibly local community facilities. Land use planning, including the use of Master Plans, can determine appropriate locations for waste management facilities. This may be within traditional areas such as employment land, or through a more imaginative approach, waste management can be successfully integrated with other forms of planned land uses. The needs of the existing communities living and working adjacent to major development areas or in urban fringe areas should be a consideration when considering where to locate a new waste facility.
- 2.12. Buffers between waste facilities and residential areas could comprise employment land uses, car parking and landscape areas. Locations close to local facilities such as shops and community halls could be appropriate and may minimise travel. The actual design of the facilities and buffers that may be appropriate, would depend on the context, with the plan above showing a possible arrangement. The detailed design within a new development area should be carefully considered and include appropriate buffers created by different land uses or landscape treatments, supplemented by high quality design. Access to a good road network is important and facilities should be located to avoid HCVs having to travel through residential areas.
- 2.13. Sustainable technologies should be used to address the challenges of climate change. Possible technologies include combined heat and power, and bioreactors, using waste as fuel to generate heat and power. In the case of locating heat and power facilities consideration would need to be given to the location of the waste management facility, but also to potential users of the energy generated, and the means of transfer for the heat/power.

Urban Edge / New Development Sites



Urban Edge / New Development Principles

- Facilities should ideally form part of the initial masterplan.
- The location and design of buildings should complement the planned scale and built form of the local area and new development areas.
- The location should be selected to minimise vehicular conflict avoiding access through residential areas.
- The development should maximise opportunities for buffers to more sensitive land uses. Buffer areas can include a wide variety of landscape, tree belts, open spaces, parking, ponds, and nature conservation areas.
- Facilities could form buffers themselves, between sensitive land uses such as residential areas, and major roads, railways or Water Recycling Centres.
- Easy access to the main road network should be provided.
- Opportunities for new planting should be created and where possible buffer planting should be integrated with existing landscape/woodland features.

- Proposals, including planting, should conserve and enhance the significance of heritage assets (noting that significance may be harmed by development within the setting of a heritage asset).
- The needs of existing communities should be considered.

Co-Location of Facilities

- 2.14. Co-location of waste management facilities can offer significant benefits in reducing the need for transport of waste and the treated product in operational terms and is encouraged. There are synergies in different collection and treatment methods, and bringing more than one facility together can maximise the amount of resource recovery that can take place and provide a more sustainable waste management solution.
- 2.15. Co-location also makes for an efficient use of land which may also offer benefits in reducing the transport of waste. Some facilities may be co-located at landfill sites where the waste management use should be tied to the life of existing time limited operations. However, any proposal for a range of facilities should address the cumulative effects of the proposal, to ensure that overall environmental effects are acceptable.

Temporary Facilities

- 2.16. Major construction sites or development areas should provide temporary waste management facilities to separate and recycle construction and demolition waste. The on-site facilities would encourage re-use of recycled material, minimise the transport of waste materials from the site and reduce the need for importation of new materials, thereby reducing the overall impact on the surrounding road network and emissions.
- 2.17. Temporary facilities should have the ability to recycle or reuse building materials including brick, concrete, plasterboard, metals, glass, wood and soils. Although temporary, some of these facilities would be in place throughout the construction period (this may become years in the case of new development areas) and should be in place from the commencement of development. The nature of major development may mean that the facility may need to be moved within the site to reflect the approved development phasing plans. Temporary screening can be used to minimise impacts on completed parts of the development.

3. Design Criteria

- 3.1. The design criteria below cover a range of design topics to be addressed in the design of facilities. Some of the issues may only apply to certain types of facility, while others will apply to all. Design choices should be clearly explained in the documentation supporting a planning application whilst being proportionate to the size of the proposal.

Built Form

- 3.2. Different approaches to built form would be appropriate depending on whether it is an urban or rural location. In rural locations it could be appropriate to follow a form reflecting agricultural buildings. Simple portal frame buildings, with metal or timber cladding would be appropriate, although more imaginative schemes should also be considered.
- 3.3. Consideration should be given to the scale of the setting and the massing of the built form. It may be possible to vary the size and height of different parts of the building to provide visual interest. The overall size of the building footprint, and associated built works, should be minimised to avoid potential adverse impacts on landscape.
- 3.4. As part of an overall approach to sustainability the use of green and brown roofs should be considered together with provision for the enhancement of biodiversity. Colour treatment should be simple. Green, brown and grey coloured cladding is likely to be most appropriate.
- 3.5. The built form in an urban setting and urban edge setting provides more opportunity for an imaginative bold design approach. The buildings by their nature are likely to be fairly large in scale, and can comprise metal frame struts with cladding. However, there is still scope for more innovative design and use of alternative materials where this is appropriate. The roofs could be curved, monopitch or a combination of approaches.
- 3.6. Details need to be considered as an important part of the building and not as an add-on. Particular care should be given to corners, roof lines and how the building meets the ground. These have a significant effect on the overall impression of a building.
- 3.7. Any security buildings at the entrance should be considered as part of the overall design, and in a complementary architectural treatment to the main facilities.
- 3.8. The cladding of buildings could be profiled metal or metal panels. Office facilities could be incorporated into the main building facility, maintaining a simple 'low-key' external appearance, or could be stand-alone. If separate, the scale, height and massing of the different built forms should be carefully considered.
- 3.9. Any ventilation or extractor grills and any service pipes should be incorporated into the design of the facades, and not added insensitively as an afterthought. A broader range of colour treatments would be appropriate, depending on the individual settings. Space should also be provided for the internal storage of materials including unprocessed waste and processed waste.
- 3.10. Further information can be found in national [Planning Practice Guidance - Design](#)¹

Built Form Principles

- In both rural and urban locations built form should reflect local distinctiveness and be sympathetic in design, although where appropriate, design may also be imaginative. Roof design should be carefully considered. Utilitarian portal frame buildings are unlikely to be of high enough design quality for urban locations.

¹ <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/design>

- Cladding materials could include profiled metal or proprietary metal panelled systems, used in an imaginative way. Various colour treatments may be appropriate. Colour treatment and the design of the elevations should be of a scale and type with the surrounding townscape.
- Any vents, chimneys or service infrastructure should be designed positively as part of the scheme, and not added as an afterthought.
- Any security kiosks and weighbridges should be considered as part of the overall built form. Efficient use should be made of energy and resources.
- Space for the internal storage of waste should be provided.
- Consideration should be given to the massing of the buildings, in order to reduce the bulk of the proposals overall.
- Sustainable drainage systems should be used to control the flows and discharge rates of water.

Local Distinctiveness

- 3.11. All proposals should address local distinctiveness and, where appropriate, can be imaginative in their design. Local distinctiveness should be addressed through building form, colour treatment or materials and in appropriate cases urban art forms. Within new major development areas, local distinctiveness should be addressed by embracing the development vision for the area.
- 3.12. Further national information is available at: [Planning Practice Guidance: Design](#)²

Transport, Access, Parking and Circulation

- 3.13. The site should be accessible by sustainable forms of transport where practicable. Safe access, circulation and parking for all should be integral to the design of the site. Site layout should allow the early separation of cars and pedestrians/cyclists from HCVs. Designs should enable the efficient circulation of HCVs, without unnecessary reversing. Access for disabled employees and visitors should be integral to the design.
- 3.14. External operational areas should be located to minimise their noise and visual impact, for example, at the rear of the buildings or behind appropriate landscape areas. Car and cycle parking should be located away from the external working areas. In general the provision of car parking should be minimised, and covered cycle parking should be maximised. Showers and lockers should be provided for employees to encourage cycling. Landscaped parking areas could be used to form a buffer to more sensitive neighbouring uses.
- 3.15. At Household Recycling Centres, and other facilities where the public will visit in addition to the operational staff, circulation and signage is particularly important.

² <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/design>

- 3.16. Further national information: Planning Practice Guidance - Design - Assess and Inclusion; Planning Practice Guidance - Travel Plans, Transport Assessments and Statement³

Transport, Access, Parking and Circulation Principles

- Clear, safe circulation for HCVs, cars, cyclists and pedestrians.
- Operational areas well screened by buildings, landscape or less sensitive neighbouring uses.
- Safe access for the public on sites where public access is possible.
- Covered cycle storage, showers and lockers for staff.
- Potential use of energy-efficient low-emission fuels.
- Separate access for cyclists/pedestrians from cars.

Lighting

- 3.17. Lighting is an integral part of design. Exterior service areas must be lit to standards set by health and safety requirements. The building orientation should be designed so that highly lit areas around the building are located on the less sensitive aspects. The building itself may be able to screen the highly lit areas. Lighting equipment that minimises the upward spread of light above the horizontal should be used. Luminaires should reduce light spill and glare to a minimum. Glare should be kept to a minimum by ensuring the main beam angle of all lights directed towards any potential observer is kept below 70 degrees. Higher mounting heights allow lower main beam angles, which reduces glare. A balance may have to be struck between the daytime impact of tall mountings, against the nighttime impacts of reduced glare.
- 3.18. The Institute of Lighting Engineers has produced Guidance Notes for the reduction of Light Pollution (see below). This includes guidance and good practice in relation to the provision of lighting appropriate to the setting of the development.
- 3.19. Developers should also take into account the sensitivities of biodiversity, in particular protected species which are sensitive to lighting, such as bats.
- 3.20. Further national Guidance: Planning Practice Guidance: Light Pollution⁴; Institute of Lighting Engineers' Guidance Notes for the Reduction of Obtrusive Light GN01:2011⁵

Lighting Principles

- Provision of a lighting scheme and supporting information to demonstrate the scheme is compliant with relevant guidance.
- Minimisation of light pollution and efficient use of energy.

³ <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/design#access-and-inclusion>

⁴ <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/light-pollution>

⁵ <https://www.theilp.org.uk/documents/obtrusive-light/>

- Potential use of solar panels on rooftops and / or other forms of micro generation of power to reduce energy cost and environmental impact.

Landscape and Boundary Treatments

- 3.21. The starting point for any landscape or boundary treatment should be the local landscape character, and ecological and landscape surveys. The landscape proposals should make use of existing features, protect existing habitats and features of value, and help assimilate the project into its surroundings, reinforcing the essential characteristics of the local landscape or townscape. Information on landscape character is available nationally and locally. All landscape proposals should be in accordance with local landscape character and reflect information on native species appropriate to each character area.
- 3.22. The key principles include:
- Sufficient space should be allowed for a quality landscape treatment, and planting between roads and buildings.
 - Native species should be used, appropriate to the locality.
 - Proposals should enhance biodiversity and mitigate for any unavoidable losses.
- 3.23. Most facilities will require secure boundary treatments. The design of the boundaries should be considered as part of the overall design. Secure boundaries typically 2.4m high may be required. They should be visually sympathetic as well as practical. Galvanised palisade fencing would rarely be acceptable, either in an urban or rural setting.
- 3.24. Acceptable boundary treatment may include colour-coated palisade fencing (typically dark green or black), or coloured mesh panel fencing. Chainlink fencing is unlikely to be acceptable.
- 3.25. All gates should match the adjacent fencing, and be appropriately colour coated.
- 3.26. Mounding is another potential boundary treatment. However, this would only be acceptable where it is in keeping with the surrounding landscape character. Steeply sloping mounds also tend to dry out rapidly, making it difficult to successfully establish landscape planting on them. Nevertheless, in some instances, carefully considered land modelling could help to reduce low level visual and noise impacts of new facilities. When this is the case the slopes should not normally exceed 1 in 5, and should allow for plants to establish. If space is restricted the combined use of retaining structures and earth modelling could be considered. Gabion baskets with aggregate provision could provide a suitable solution and can create useful habitat, by providing potential refuge for reptiles and amphibians.
- 3.27. 'Offsite' landscape planting can be useful in some places, providing visual screening close to potential viewpoints.

- 3.28. High quality landscaped areas should be incorporated into the design at an early stage. Suitable management arrangements should be in place to ensure that the landscaping scheme is well maintained.
- 3.29. Further Information: [Cambridgeshire Landscape Guidelines](#)⁶; national: [Planning Practice Guidance - Design - Local Character](#)⁷

Landscape and Boundary Treatment Principles

- Use of high quality materials (not galvanised palisade fencing or chainlink).
- Sensitive combination of planting with secure boundary treatment.
- Appropriate use of earth modelling, using gentle slopes, with sufficient space and with no effects on local land drainage and flood defences.
- Use of thorn hedging for both screening and re-enforcing boundary treatment.

Noise

- 3.30. Facilities have the potential to cause noise nuisance. Mitigation can be achieved through sensitive location and sympathetic design as well as best practical means to control noise (noise abatement measures). Some facilities can be located inside buildings which allows much greater control over noise effects along with careful selection of processing plant. Detailed landscape treatment, including careful consideration of levels and any landscape buffers (bunds), can also help with noise mitigation. Developers should use 'Smart' or 'white noise' reversing beepers or equivalent on all on-site vehicles, and for road going delivery vehicles. These beepers reduce the potential nuisance caused by vehicles reversing whilst still assisting safe site operations, other technology may achieve similar effects. Limiting the hours of working can also provide a form of mitigation.
- 3.31. Where noise may be a potential issue developers may be required to carry out a background noise level survey, and to evaluate the impact of the development against it. The noise report should indicate the types of activity and predicted noise levels, details of traffic movement and hours of operation, along with appropriate mitigation and noise level monitoring and reporting. The purpose of a noise survey is to assess noise impact locally, characterise the existing noise climate at noise sensitive premises, and to help ensure that the best practical means is used to mitigate any adverse noise when taken on a cumulative basis. The latter may include noise monitoring at agreed points / sensitive receptors which could be off site. In such circumstances the Councils may require that noise monitoring and reporting arrangements be secured through a planning condition. Noise generated through construction should also be a consideration.
- 3.32. Further national information: [Planning Practice Guidance - Noise](#)⁸

⁶ <https://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/residents/libraries-leisure-&culture/arts-green-spaces-&activities/protecting-and-providing-green-space/>

⁷ <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/design#local-character>

⁸ <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/noise--2>

Noise Principles

- Use of good insulation of buildings to reduce noise level.
- Provision of a noise report, demonstrating compliance with agreed noise limits.
- Mitigation measures should be built into the evolving design to achieve the required level of attenuation.
- Use of 'Smart' reversing beepers or white noise reversing beepers or equivalent, or smart alarms.
- Monitoring arrangements to ensure compliance with agreed noise limits.
- Use of sensitive location and sympathetic design.
- Consideration of landscape areas within and bordering the site.
- Use of battery powered vehicles to reduce noise levels.

Air Quality

- 3.33. Air quality issues may arise from on and off site dust. This may come from different sources for example, traffic, and from the on site operations of the facility. Emissions from most energy from waste facilities will be monitored and regulated by the Environment Agency through their environmental permitting regime. Particulate concentrations are particularly high in parts of Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, and the contribution of any waste management could be relevant to attainment of local air quality objectives.
- 3.34. Mitigation could include enclosing processes in buildings with controls on emissions, and the use of energy efficient low emission fuels. Dust can arise from the movement of waste materials during processing, such as tipping and external stocking. A number of systems are available to minimise problems. These include maintaining negative air pressure in waste reception halls, to draw any dust or emissions into the building, rather than letting them escape through the doors. Filters can be used to control emissions to air.
- 3.35. Fixed and mobile spray systems can also be utilised to minimise dust by damping down. Careful building design can allow natural cleansing by rainwater to maintain and clean building elevations.
- 3.36. The Environment Agency monitors emissions from waste management developments and developers should seek their advice at an early stage.
- 3.37. Proposals should include mitigation measures to maintain and improve air quality by the management of dust and odour.

- 3.38. Further information: [Planning Practice Guidance - Air Quality](#)⁹; [Cambridgeshire Insight - Air Quality](#)¹⁰.

Air Quality Principles

- Protect sensitive receptors by including measures to control air quality, dust and odour.
- Potential use of energy efficient low emission fuels.

Water

- 3.39. All schemes should include measures to ensure water quality and the efficient use of water. Pollution control measures should be incorporated to ensure that any water that leaves the site is to an acceptable quality standard. For facilities such as composting sites, any water collected could be captured, recirculated and reused to aid the composting process. Facilities should also include measures to minimise water usage. Any landscape treatment should be designed to minimise any requirements for irrigation.
- 3.40. Sustainable drainage systems (SuDS) should be used to manage surface water run-off and maintain water quality. SuDS may include such methods as swales, lagoons, reedbeds, retention ponds, filter strips, infiltration and permeable paving to minimise the run-off and the amount of water entering watercourses. Any SuDS measures should be fully integrated with the landscaping proposals, with an appropriate overarching management regime. Careful consideration should be given to the adoption and long-term management of such systems.
- 3.41. Further information: [Cambridgeshire County Council - Surface water and sustainable drainage systems \(SuDS\) planning](#)¹¹

Pest / Vermin / Bird Control

- 3.42. Schemes should include measures to prevent pests and vermin as appropriate. Such matters are regulated by the Environment Agency who should be approached for advice on design. Examples of mitigation include site management practices, vermin proof vents and rapid closing doors.

Security

- 3.43. Safety and security should be considered for each of the design elements, whether building construction, boundary treatments or landscape design. The principles in '[Secured by Design](#)¹² published by the Association of Chief Police Officers (ACPO) should be followed. Waste management facilities should be planned in a way that

⁹ <https://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/business/planning-and-development/flood-and-water/surface-water-and-sustainable-drainage-systems-suds-planning/>

¹⁰ <https://cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/environment/airquality/>

¹¹ <https://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/business/planning-and-development/flood-and-water/surface-water-and-sustainable-drainage-systems-suds-planning/>

¹² <http://www.securedbydesign.com/>

makes sure the blocks overlook their surrounding spaces, such as cycle routes and footpaths to increase surveillance. Where possible, windows and doors opening onto public roads and footpaths can provide greater security for users of the waste management facilities, although noise levels should be taken into account. Blank walls should be avoided if possible. If the incorporation of fenestration is not possible for technical reasons, these walls should be enhanced by the introduction of additional building materials and/or patterned brickwork to add architectural interest. Vulnerable areas should be well lit.

- 3.44. Further national Information: Planning Practice Guidance: Design - Security Measures; Secured By Design

Energy Efficiency and Sustainable Construction

- 3.45. Sustainable construction techniques take account of ways to reduce waste, flood risk and pollution, minimise energy requirements, and use local and renewable materials and sources, during the construction, occupation and demolition of development.
- 3.46. Developers should seek to use re-used or recycled materials. Local supply options should be used to minimise travel distances. Opportunities to use standard sizes and accurate estimates of materials to minimise off-cuts and waste should be followed. The use of PVC should be minimised. Construction materials should be low maintenance and durable. Consideration should also be given to eventual decommissioning of facilities, re-use, recycling and / or disposal of materials.
- 3.47. The ozone depletion potential and global warming potential of all materials should be considered and the use of unsustainable materials minimised.
- 3.48. Buildings should be designed to minimise carbon emissions and energy use throughout the life of the building. Designs should maximise the use of controlled daylight, and the opportunity to control solar gain. The use of heat recovery systems should be investigated and high levels of insulation should be provided. Other aspects to consider include the feasibility of the generation of renewable energy and/or use of green electricity and heating. Roofs may also be appropriate for solar panels which help reduce energy costs.
- 3.49. The proposals should be designed to reduce energy consumption and to minimise heat loss. Proposals should also include the use of renewable energy sources where possible such as solar, ground source heat, wind.
- 3.50. Construction materials should generally be those achieving an 'A' summary rating in the BRE publication, the 'Green Guide to Specification'¹³. Development proposals should seek to achieve a sustainability rating that results in high levels of performance against BREEAM¹⁴ that standards that are prescribed nationally at the time or alternatively in accordance with local planning authority standards where these are more stringent.

¹³ <http://www.bre.co.uk/greenguide/>

¹⁴ <https://www.breeam.com/>

3.51. Further advice on sustainable construction is available from the Building Research Establishment (BRE)¹⁵, who provide advice and consultancy.

Energy Efficiency and Sustainable Construction Principles

- Consider the site's context and function within its wider setting; the opportunity to improve connectivity by foot, cycle, public and private transport to and from neighbouring uses and features.
- Where possible, extend the life of buildings by renovation and refurbishment.
- Use whole-life thinking and design for flexibility, to extend building lifetimes, to encourage future re-use and recycling of products and materials, during construction, occupancy and demolition phases of the development.
- Incorporate resource efficiency measures, which aim to minimise demand for water, energy or other natural resources.
- Design to minimise operational environmental impacts.

¹⁵ <http://www.bre.co.uk/>

4. Glossary

Biodiversity - The relative abundance and variety of plant and animal species and Ecosystems within particular habitats.

Combined Heat and Power (CHP) - A highly fuel efficient technology which produces electricity and heat from a single facility.

Commercial Waste - Waste arising from premises which are used wholly or mainly for trade, business, sport, recreation or entertainment, excluding municipal and industrial waste.

Compost - A bulk reduced, stabilised residue resulting from the aerobic degradation of organic waste.

Energy from Waste - Facilities that burn waste. Heat is received that can generate electricity or heat water.

Green and Brown Roof - Green roofs and brown roofs are constructed ecosystems located on top of the building or structures, contributing to local biodiversity. The roof of a building is partially or completely covered in plants, which is generally believed to assist in reducing surface water run off from buildings, provide biodiversity habitat, reduce the visual impact of a building and affect the heat retention of a building.

HCV - Heavy Commercial Vehicle i.e. exceeding 7.5 tonnes.

Household Recycling Centre (HRC) - A facility where the public can dispose of bulky household and garden waste.

Industrial Waste - Waste from any factory or any premises occupied by an industry.

Inert Waste - Waste which will not or is slow to biodegrade or decompose e.g. soils, concrete rubble, and construction and demolition waste.

Landfill - Landfill is the controlled deposit of waste to land.

Sensitive Receptor - Physical or natural resource, special interest or viewer group that will experience an impact.

Water Recycling Centres - Facilities to treat sewerage or commercial effluent. Waste water undergoing a variety of treatment, before release back into the water course or licenced discharge points.

Appendix C: Schedule of Additional ('Minor') Modifications (additional text underlined, deleted text in ~~strikethrough~~).

Please note that in addition to the changes set out below, dates have been updated where required and all footnotes in the main body of the text (excluding those in policies) are references so as to run numerically in order throughout the document.

Suggested Change Ref Number	Section/Policy Number	Suggested Minor Modification	Reason for Change	SA required? (Yes/No)
MWLP/Minor/01	Table 1, Objective 10 (and also pages 58, 64 and 69)	Change the word ' undesigned ' to ' <u>non-designated</u> '	For clarity and effectiveness, as agreed with Historic England in Statement of Common Ground (E005)	Yes (in the sense this is a change to the SA document, but does not amend the 'scoring' within the SA). See Appendix 3 Ref: MWSA/Mod/01
MWLP/Minor/11	Para 1.1	Amend ' help ' to ' <u>helped</u> '	To reflect that what is being spoken about is now in the past.	No
MWLP/Minor/21	Para 1.1/Footnote 1	Replace existing text with the following: <u>"The Development Plan for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough consists, at the time of writing, of this adopted Minerals and Waste Local Plan (July 2021), the Local Plans of the Cambridgeshire Districts and Peterborough City Council (all</u>	To ensure that the document is factually correct.	No

		<i>various dates), and any adopted Neighbourhood Plans or Neighbourhood Development Orders across the plan area"</i>		
MWLP/Minor/12	Para 1.2	Delete entire paragraph.	This paragraph was part of the context to the consultation and not required in the adopted plan	No
MWLP/Minor/13	Para 1.3	Make textual changes as follows: <i>It was deemed is-necessary to replace the above two documents the <u>Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Minerals and Waste Development Plan Core Strategy (July 2011) and the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Minerals and Waste Development Plan Site Specific Proposals DPD (February 2012)</u> with this single, and up to date, <u>Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Minerals and Waste Local Plan (July 2021)</u>. because without doing so, they will steadily become out of date. Up to date Local Plans are important, so that all parties (landowners, operators, members of the public etc.) are clear what policies will apply in which locations and for what types of proposals.</i>	To ensure that the document context is factually correct.	No
MWLP/Minor/14	Para 1.4 – 1.21 and 1.24	Delete all	These paragraphs were part of the context to the consultation and not required in the adopted plan	No

MWLP/Minor/02	Para 3.15	<p>Make textual change as follows:</p> <p><i>This Plan follows national planning policy in planning for a steady <u>and adequate</u> supply of sand and gravel and limestone i.e. the main aggregates which occur in the plan area. This includes taking the advice of the East of England Aggregates Working Party (AWP) which, in November 2017, agreed that, in the absence of updated national guidelines on aggregate provision, the methodology contained in the NPPF and NPPG would form the basis of determining aggregate provision for Minerals Plans.</i></p>	For clarity and effectiveness, to address concern raised by the Mineral Products Association in their representation CD14: MWPS200	No
MWLP/Minor/15	Para 3.21	<p>Amendments made through MM06, table following new paragraph 3.23.</p> <p>Correct spelling of 'Landwood' to '<u>Langwood</u>'</p>	To correct a spelling mistake.	No
MWLP/Minor/03	Para 3.29	<p>Make textual change to update reference as follows:</p> <p><i>It is estimated that in 2017, waste arisings within the plan area totalled around 2.782 million tonnes per annum (Mtpa) of various types of waste including municipal, commercial & industrial (C&I), construction, demolition & excavation (CD&E) and hazardous wastes (see Figure 12-below). The majority of this waste was recycled or otherwise recovered, with disposal to landfill (non-hazardous and inert) accounting for around a third.</i></p>	To ensure accurate references for users of the plan	No
MWLP/Minor/04	Para 3.33	To make textual change as follows:	For clarity and accuracy.	No

		<p>Accordingly, areas which presently have a net export of waste have, or are, moving to a position whereby they deal with more of their own waste. Likewise, areas that historically and presently have a net import of waste (such as the Cambridgeshire-Peterborough plan area) should see such net imports significantly reduced. In providing for waste management facilities the intention, therefore, is for this Local Plan to determine the likely waste arising that will occur, and set out the identified needs of the plan area as a whole in relation to waste management capacity, in order to achieve net self-sufficiency, and at the same time drive waste up the hierarchy.</p>		
MWLP/Minor/16	Policy 3	MM17 replacement first table Under 'Other Recovery' amend row subject to read ' <i>Treatment and energy <u>recovery processes</u></i> '	To be consistent with the Waste Needs Assessment, where the table was derived from	No
MWLP/Minor/17	Policy 4	MM22 amend text to read ' <i>Local <u>or</u> Neighbourhood Plan</i> '	In the interest of consistency, and to be factually correct	No
MWLP/Minor/05	Policy 9	At criterion a., insert an asterisk after the words ' <i>proven need*</i> '	For clarity and effectiveness, suggested by the Councils to correct an erroneous omission in the Submitted Plan	No
MWLP/Minor/06	Policy 17	Amend text to criterion g. as follows	For clarity and effectiveness, as agreed with Historic England in	No

		<i>g. provide a landscape enhancement scheme which takes account of any relevant landscape character assessments (including any historic landscape assessment <u>characterisation</u>) and which demonstrates that the development can be assimilated into its surroundings and local landscape character;</i>	Statement of Common Ground (E005)	
MWLP/Minor/18	Para 6.20	MM40 within the new paragraph after 6.20 amend text to read ' <i>Sustainable urban Drainage Systems</i> '	For consistency and to ensure correct terminology is used	No
MWLP/Minor/07	Appendix 1: Site Profiles, M033	Amend the following bullet point under the heading 'Archaeology and the Historic Environment': <i>The <u>An assessment of the impact of the proposals on the setting and significance of heritage assets within the wider area would also be required.</u></i>	For clarity and effectiveness, as agreed with Historic England in Statement of Common Ground (E005)	No
MWLP/Minor/22	Appendix 2, Context/ Block Fen / Langwood Fen Master Plan	Amend the final sentence of the first paragraph to read: <i><u>The 2011 SPD has been superseded by this guidance based ceases to have any weight on the adoption of this Local Plan.</u></i> Delete the final heading and paragraph in this section.		No
MWLP/Minor/19	Appendix 2, Tables 3, 4 and 8	Amend references to ' <i>M3</i> ' to ' <i>M³</i> '	To ensure accurate presentation and references	No

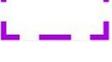
MWLP/Minor/08	Appendix 2, Table 4	Change the figures in Table 4 as follows: <i>Post 2036 4.5 <u>11</u></i> <i>Project completion 10.0 <u>16.5</u></i>	For clarity and effectiveness, as suggested by the Environment Agency in Statement of Common Ground (PE11)	No
MWLP/Minor/20	Appendix 3	At the 9 th bullet of paragraph 2.2 replace ' <i>amenity</i> ' with ' <i>Amenity</i> '	To correct a typographical error	No
MWLP/Minor/09	Appendix 3	At the end of paragraph 3.11: Delete ' <i>Local Distinctiveness</i> '	For clarity and effectiveness, as agreed with Historic England in Statement of Common Ground (E005) to correct an error in the Submitted Plan	No
MWLP/Minor/10	SA Appendix B, Policy 3	Under summary of mitigation measures, change 'Policy 5.18 in the London Plan' to 'Policy 5.16 in the London Plan'	To provide the correct reference	No

Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Minerals and Waste Local Plan

Adopted Amendments to the Policies Map

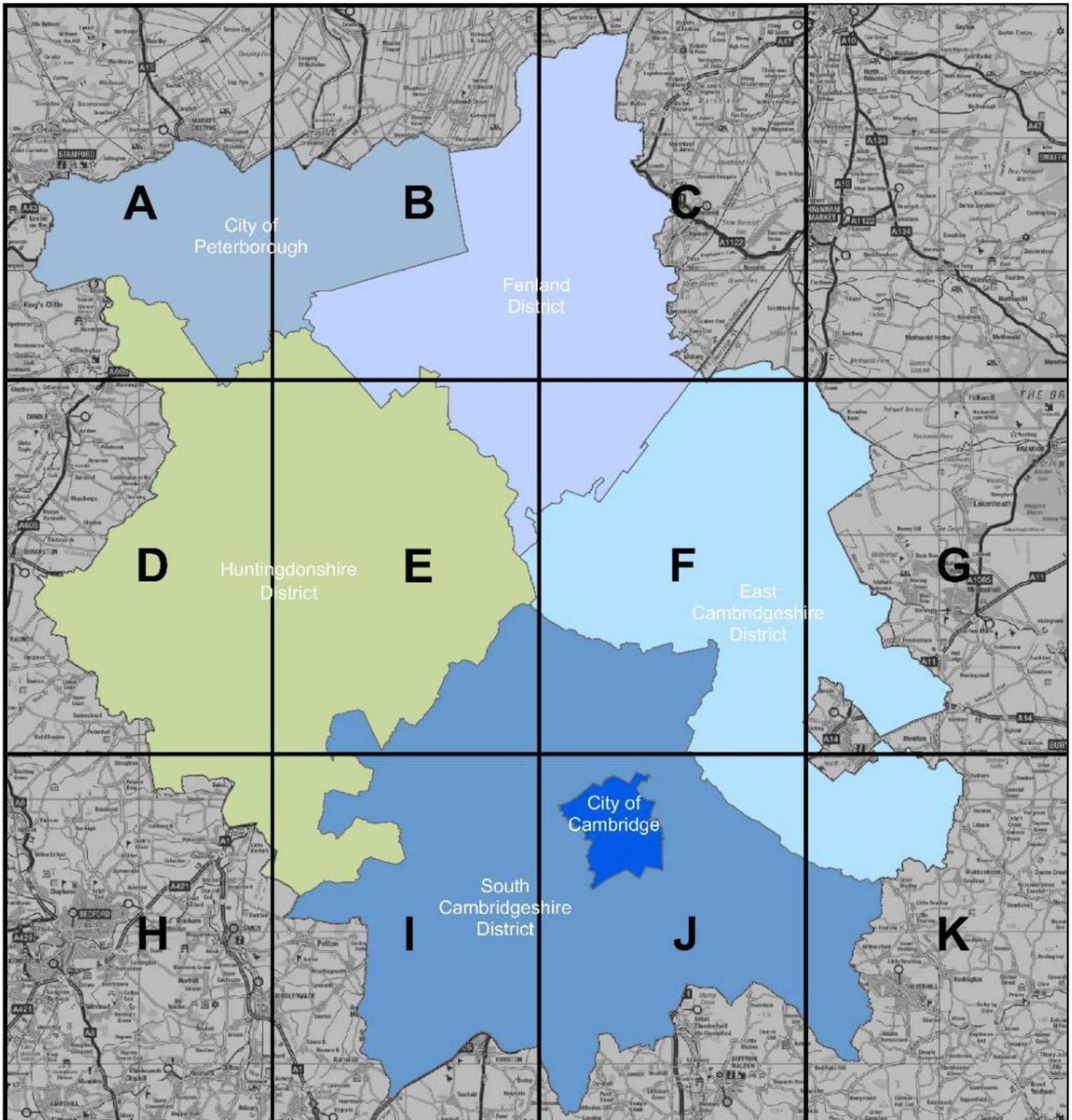
July 2021

Map Key

	MAA – Mineral Allocation Area
	MDA – Mineral Development Area
	WMA – Waste Management Area
	TIA – Transport Infrastructure Area
	WRA – Water Recycling Area
	CA – Consultation Area (WRA)
	CA – Consultation Area (MAA, MDA, WMA, TIA)
	MSA – Mineral Safeguarding Area (Brickclay)
	MSA – Mineral Safeguarding Area (Chalk)
	MSA – Mineral Safeguarding Area (Limestone)
	MSA – Mineral Safeguarding Area (Sand and Gravel)
	Plan Area Boundary

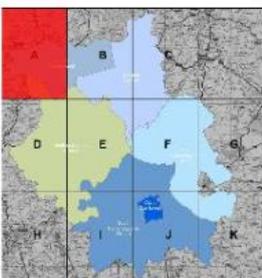
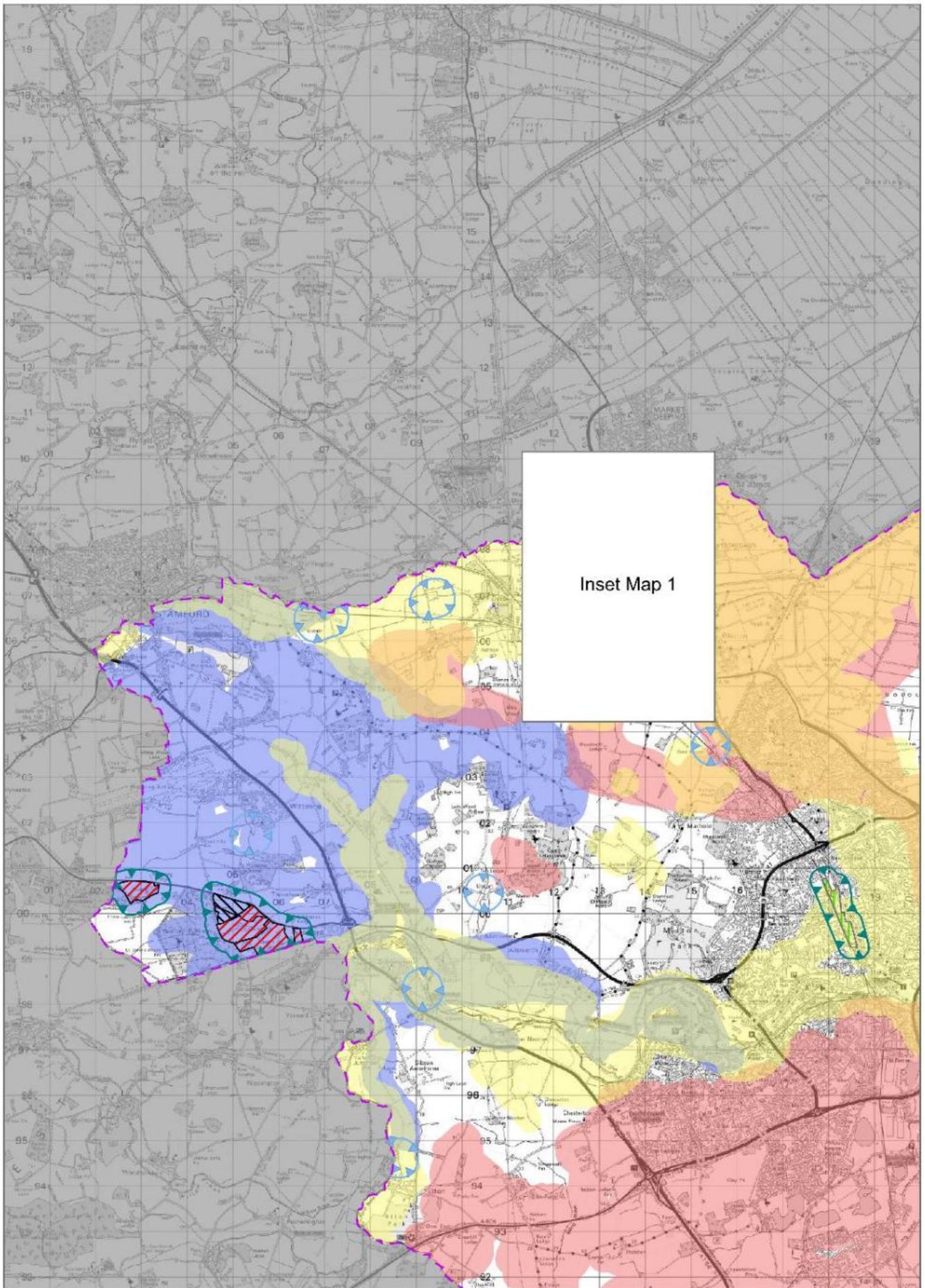
This document accompanies the adopted Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Minerals and Waste Local Plan (CPMWLP), adopted in July 2021. It is not the official 'Policies Map' for the area, but instead identifies the changes to the Policies Map that have arisen because of the adoption of the CPMWLP. The allocations and other notations identified on the maps within this document are automatically (from the date of CPMWLP adoption) included on the official 'Policies Map' of each district-based Council in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough. All previous Minerals and Waste related allocations or notations arising from earlier (and now superseded) Minerals and Waste Local Plans are, at the same time, automatically deleted from each of the district-based Policies Maps.

It should be noted that maintaining and keeping up-to-date the individual district-based Policies Maps for the CPMWLP area is the responsibility of each district council in the CPMWLP area. Each district-based Policies Map illustrates geographically the application of the policies in the adopted 'development plan' for that district area, with the 'development plan' comprising all Local Plans (district based Local Plan(s) and the CPMWLP), plus any Neighbourhood Plans. Please contact the applicable district-based council for their latest Policies Map, though there may be some delay by each district-based council publishing updated versions of their Policies Map, in pdf or hard copy form, to take account of the changes arising from the now adopted CPMWLP.



Grid Plan
 Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Minerals &
 Waste Local Plan: Adopted, July 2021

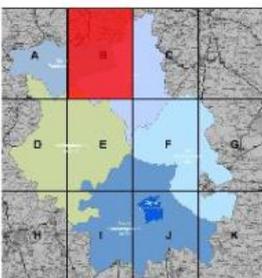
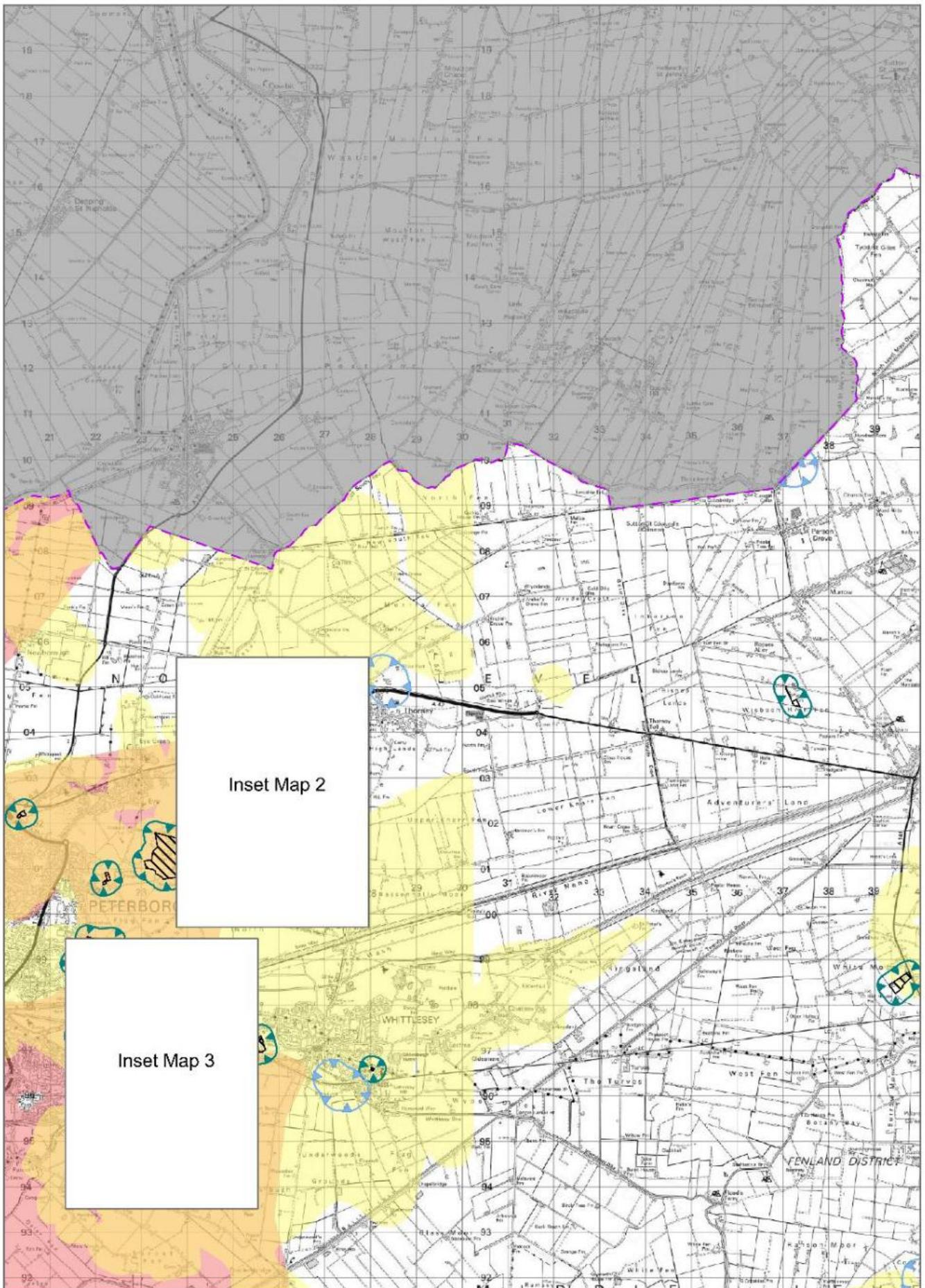
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Overview Map A

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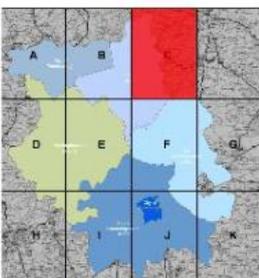
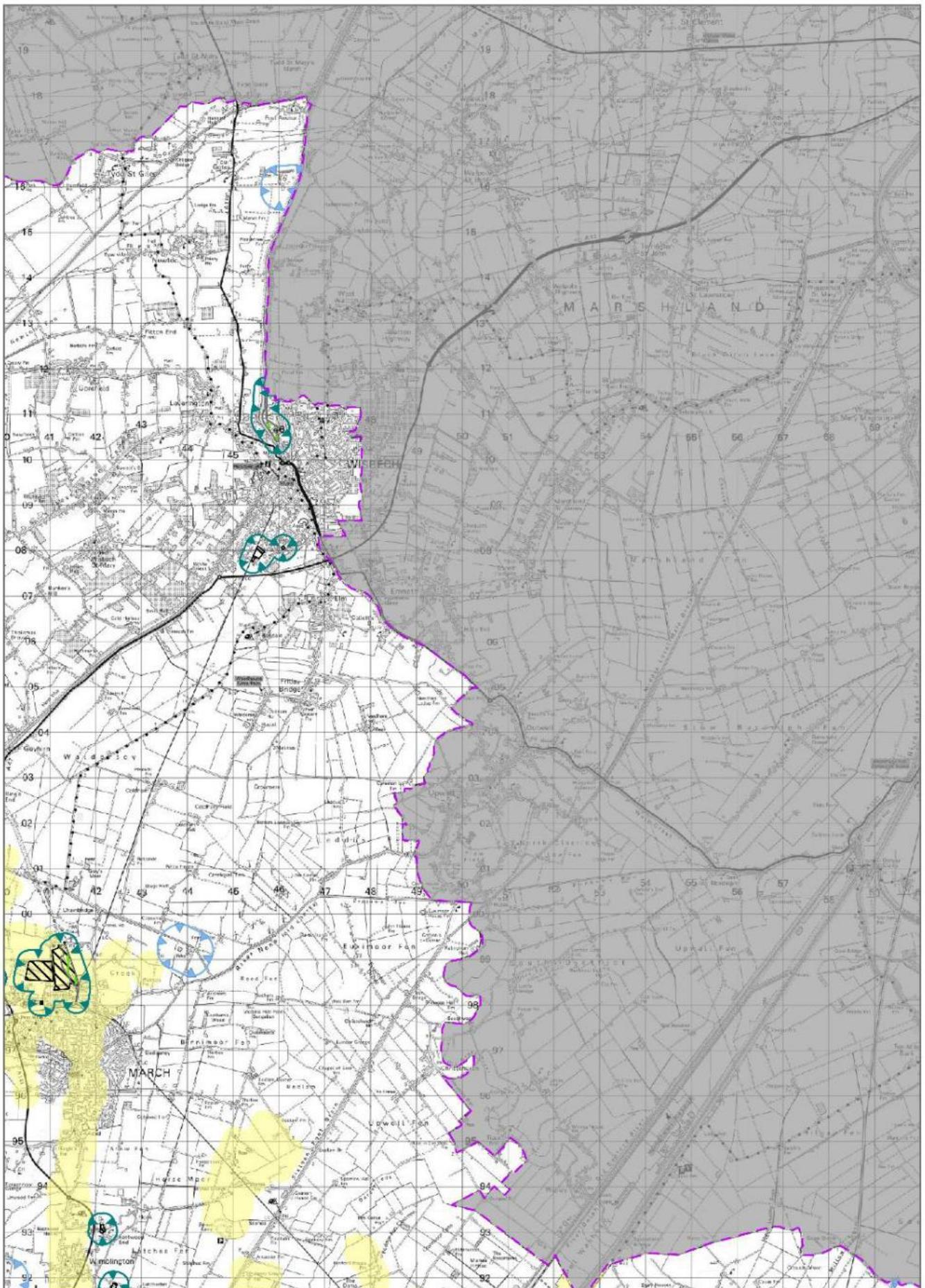
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Overview Map B

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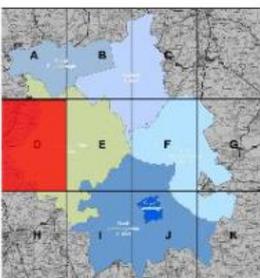
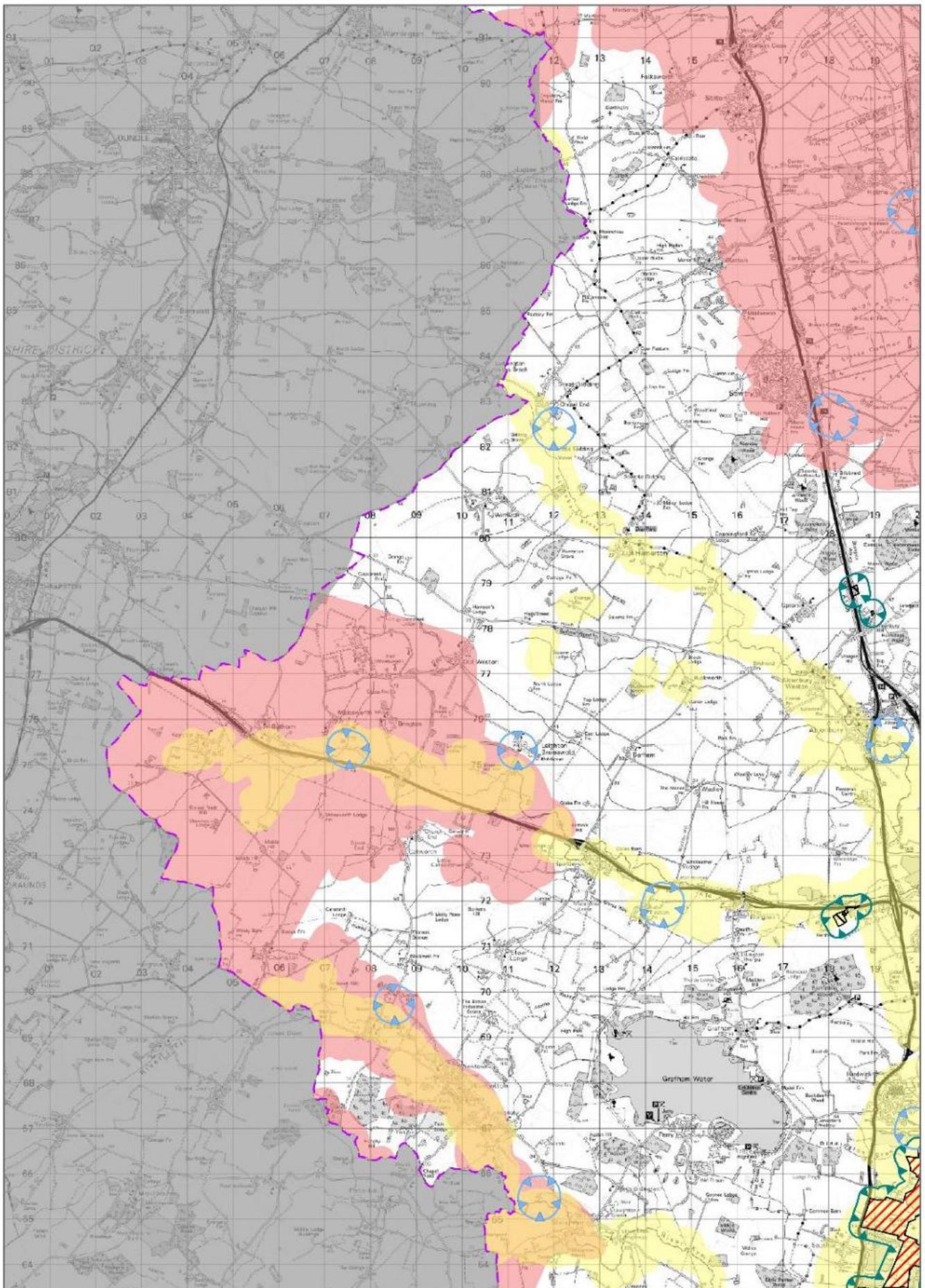
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Overview Map C

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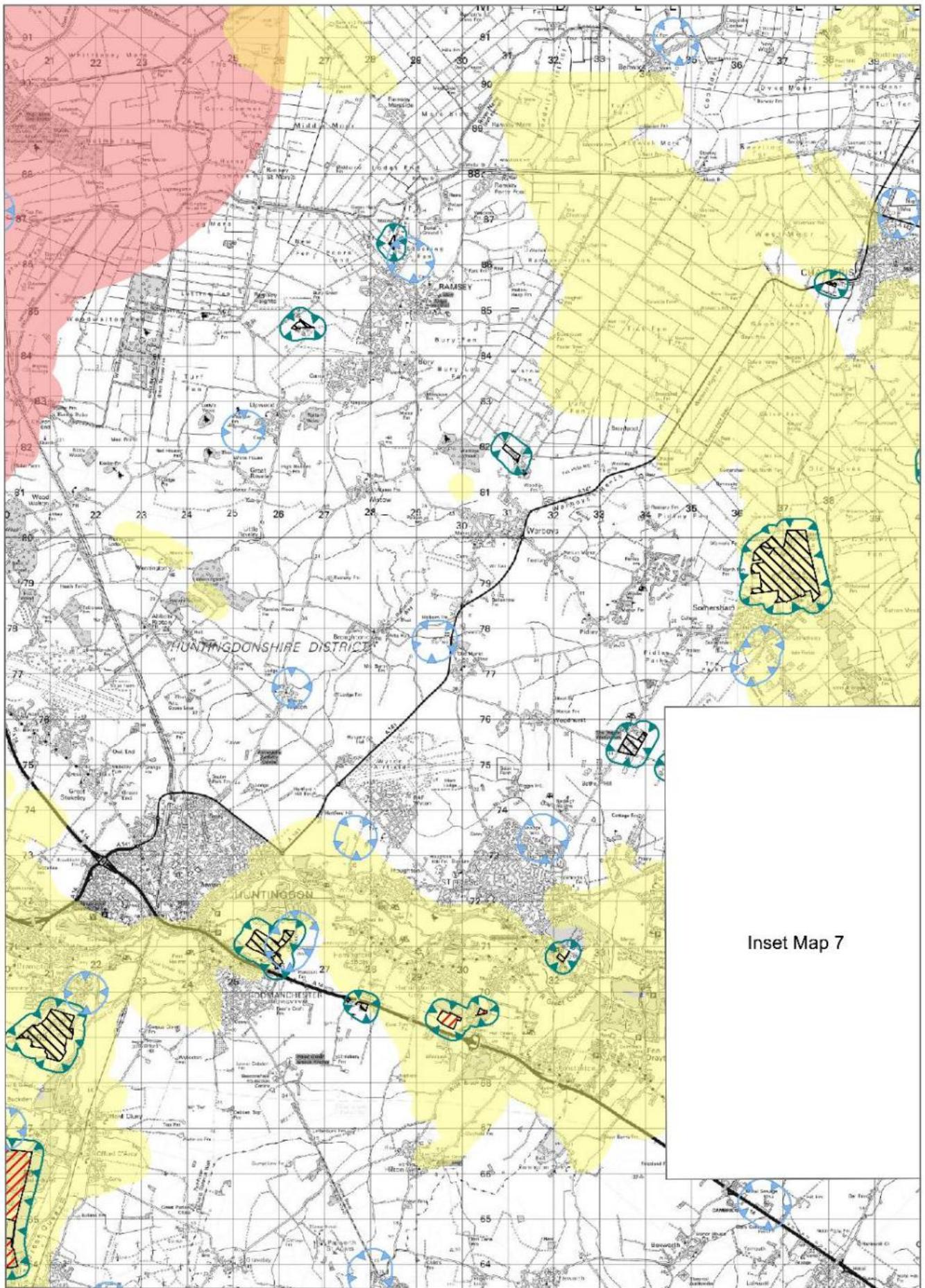
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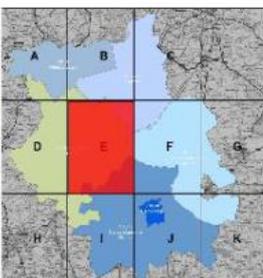
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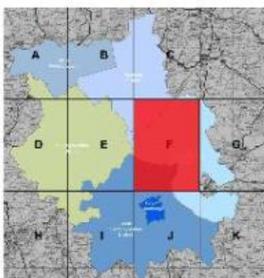
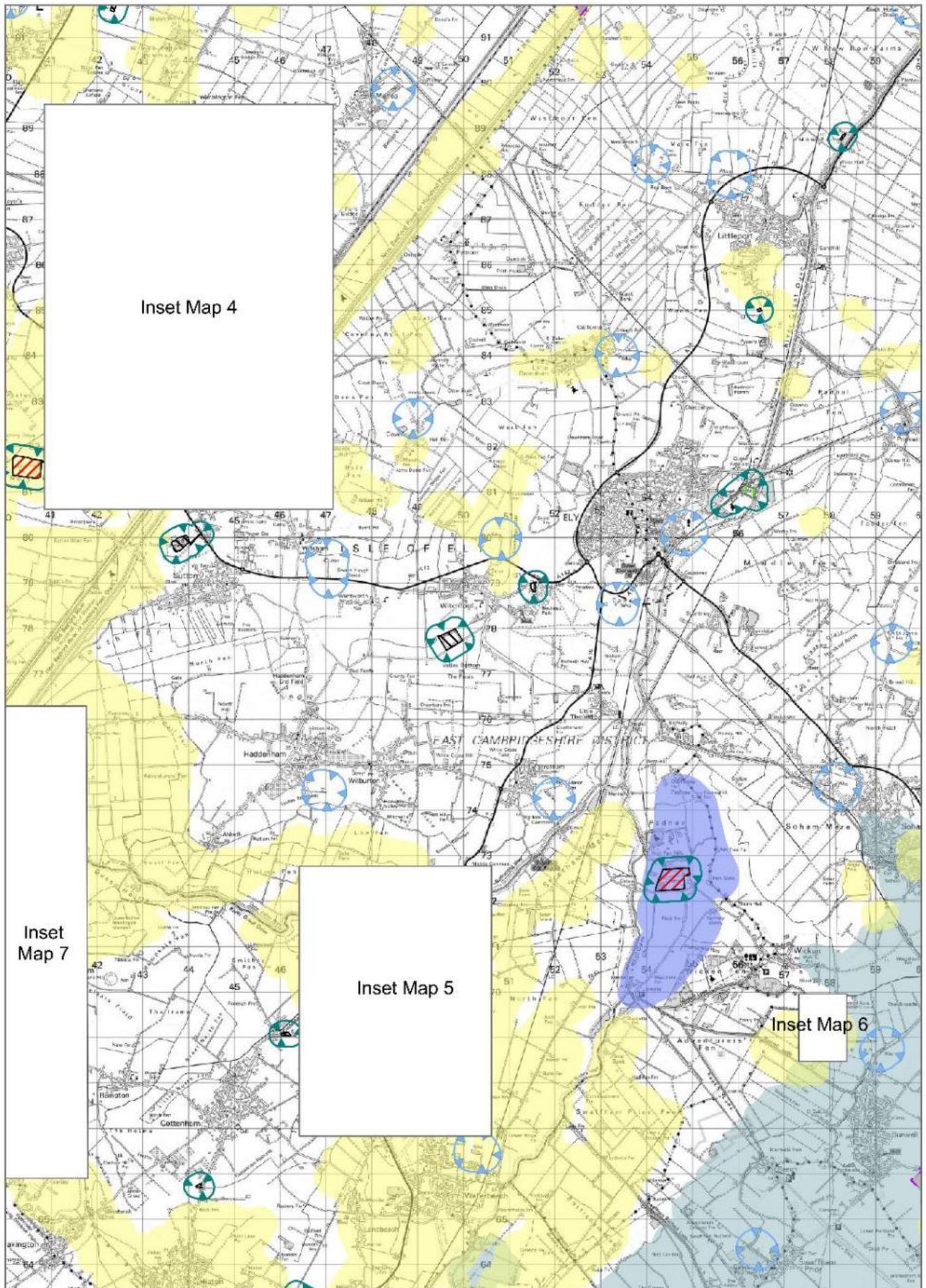


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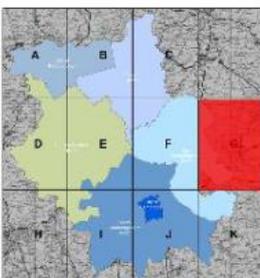
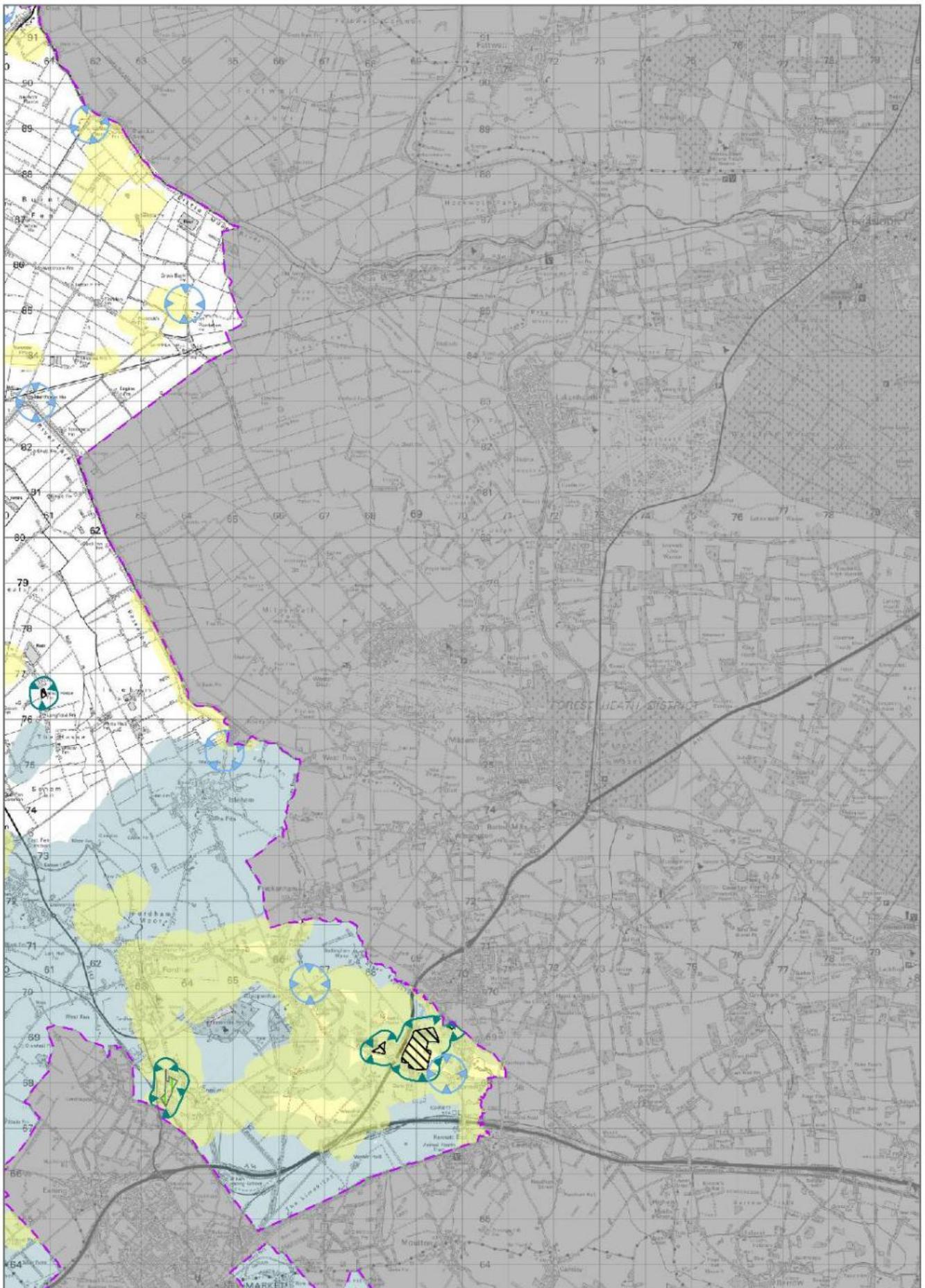
Overview Map E



Overview Map F

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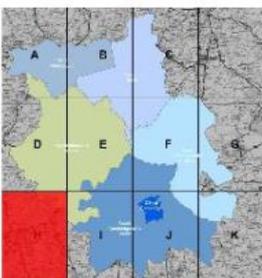
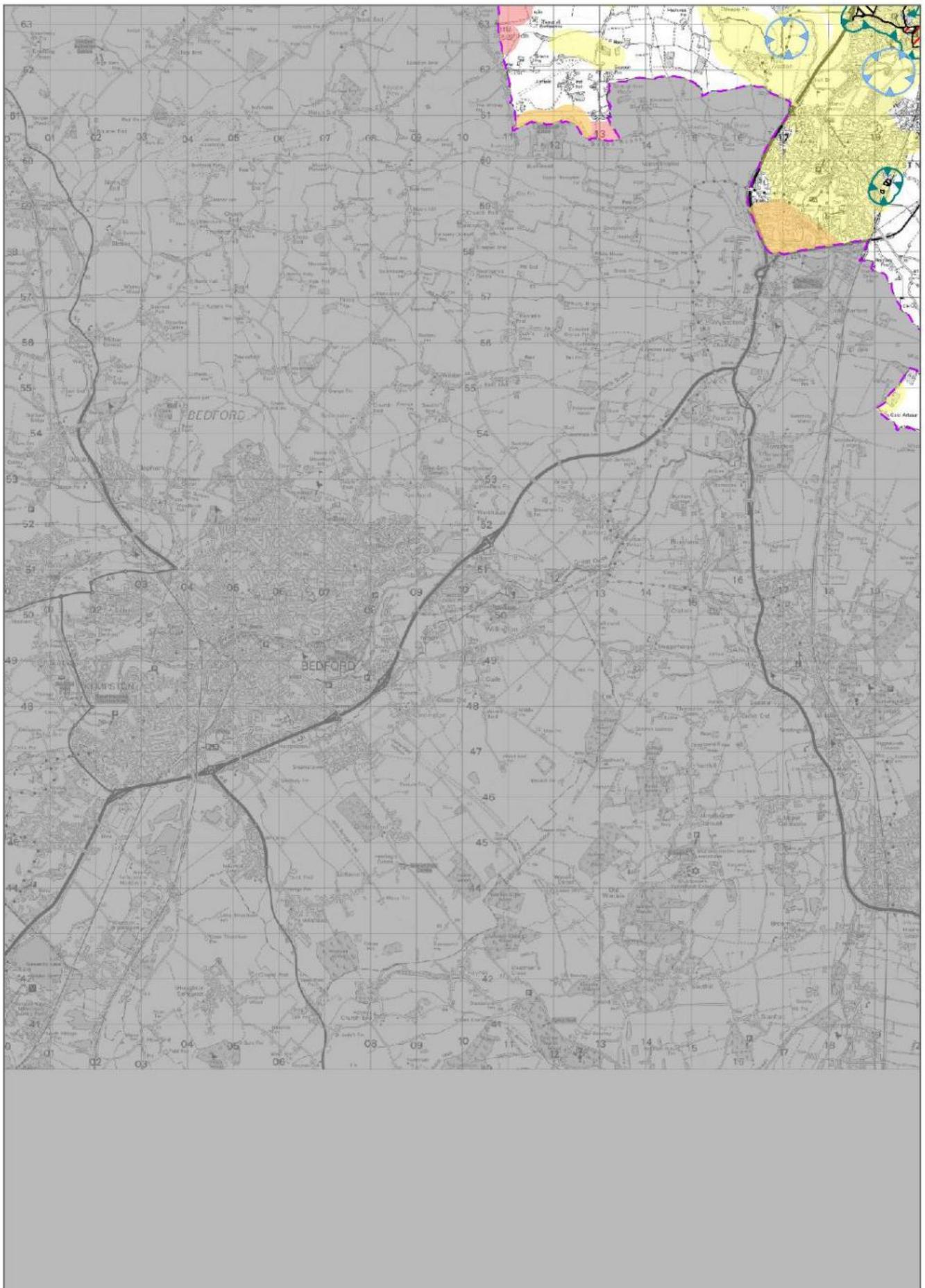
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Overview Map G

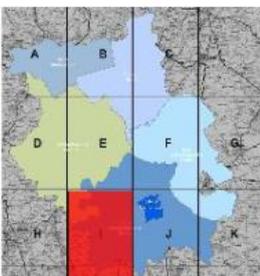
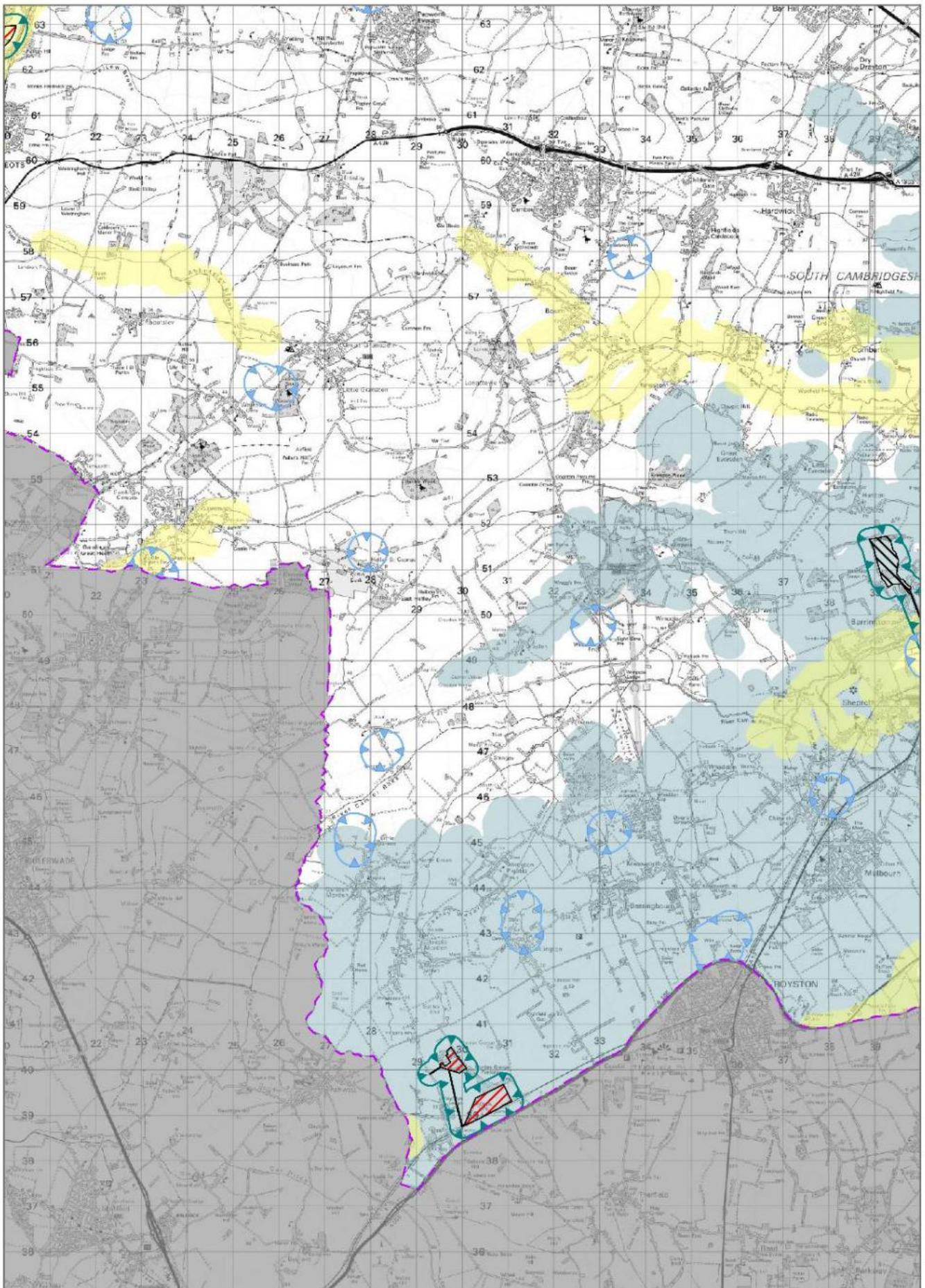
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Overview Map H

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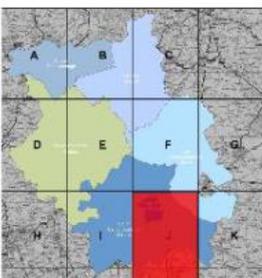
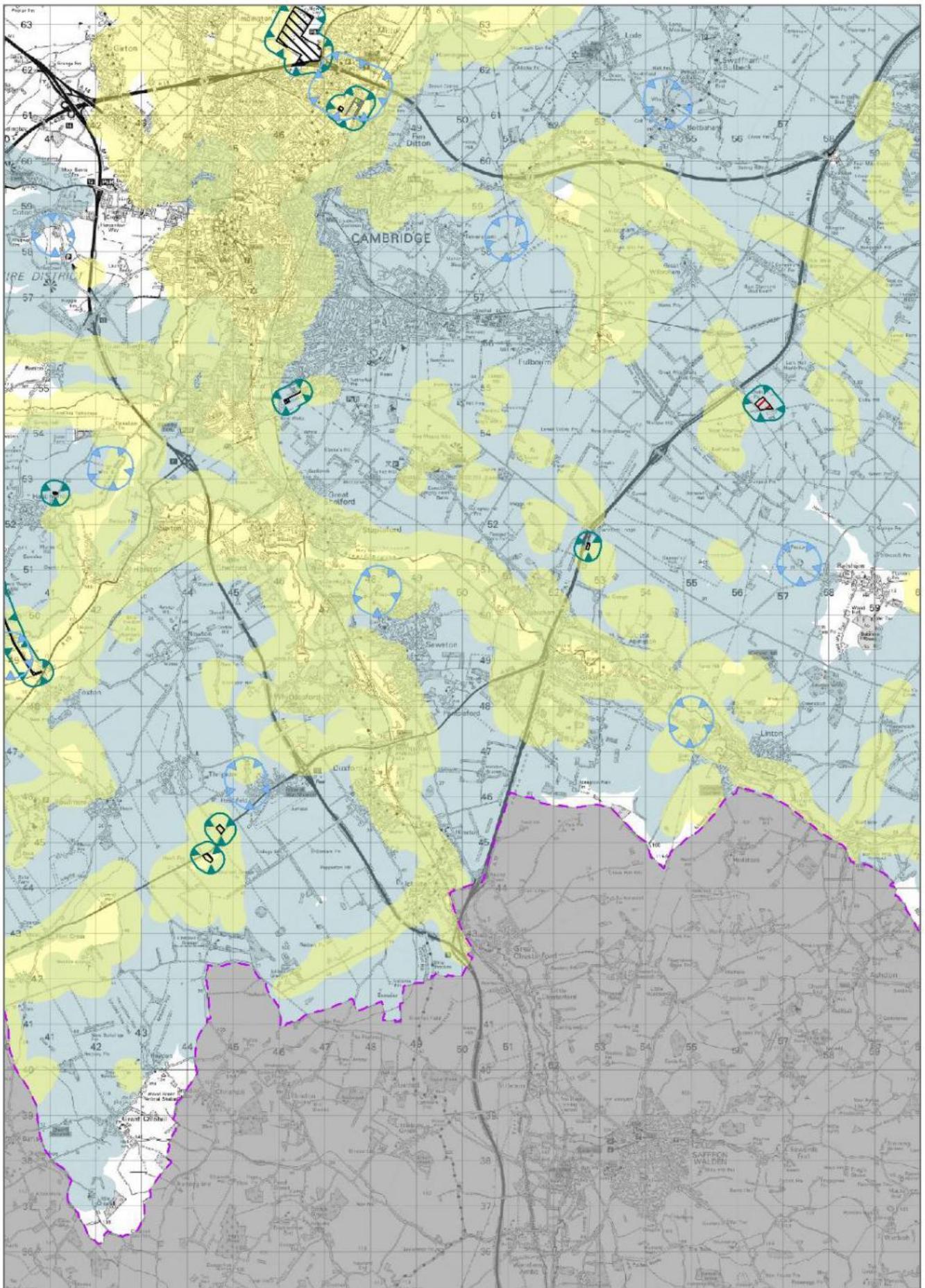
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Overview Map I

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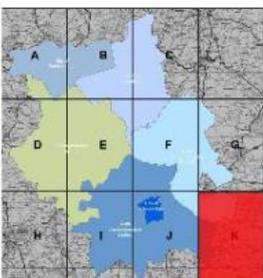
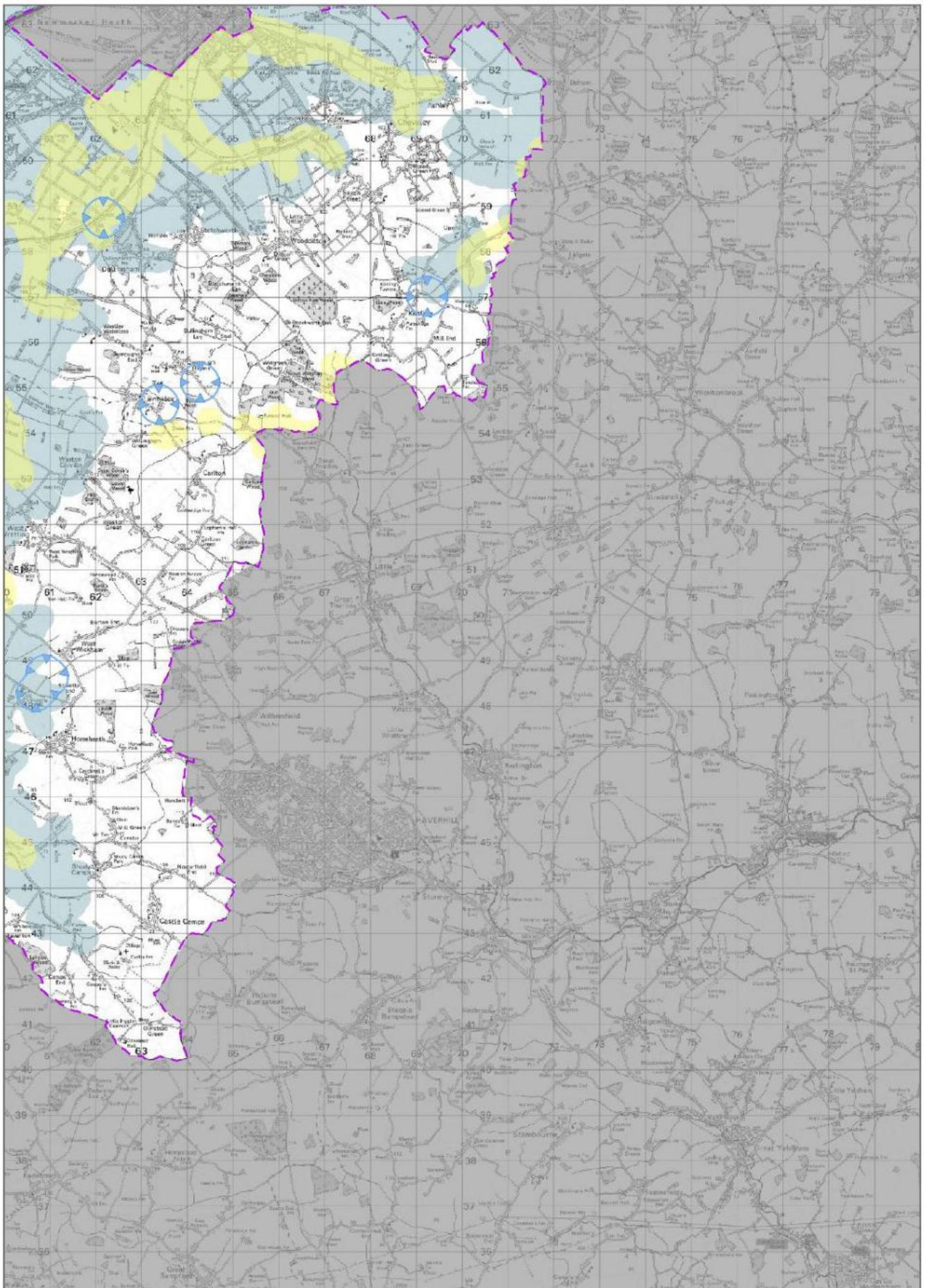
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Overview Map J

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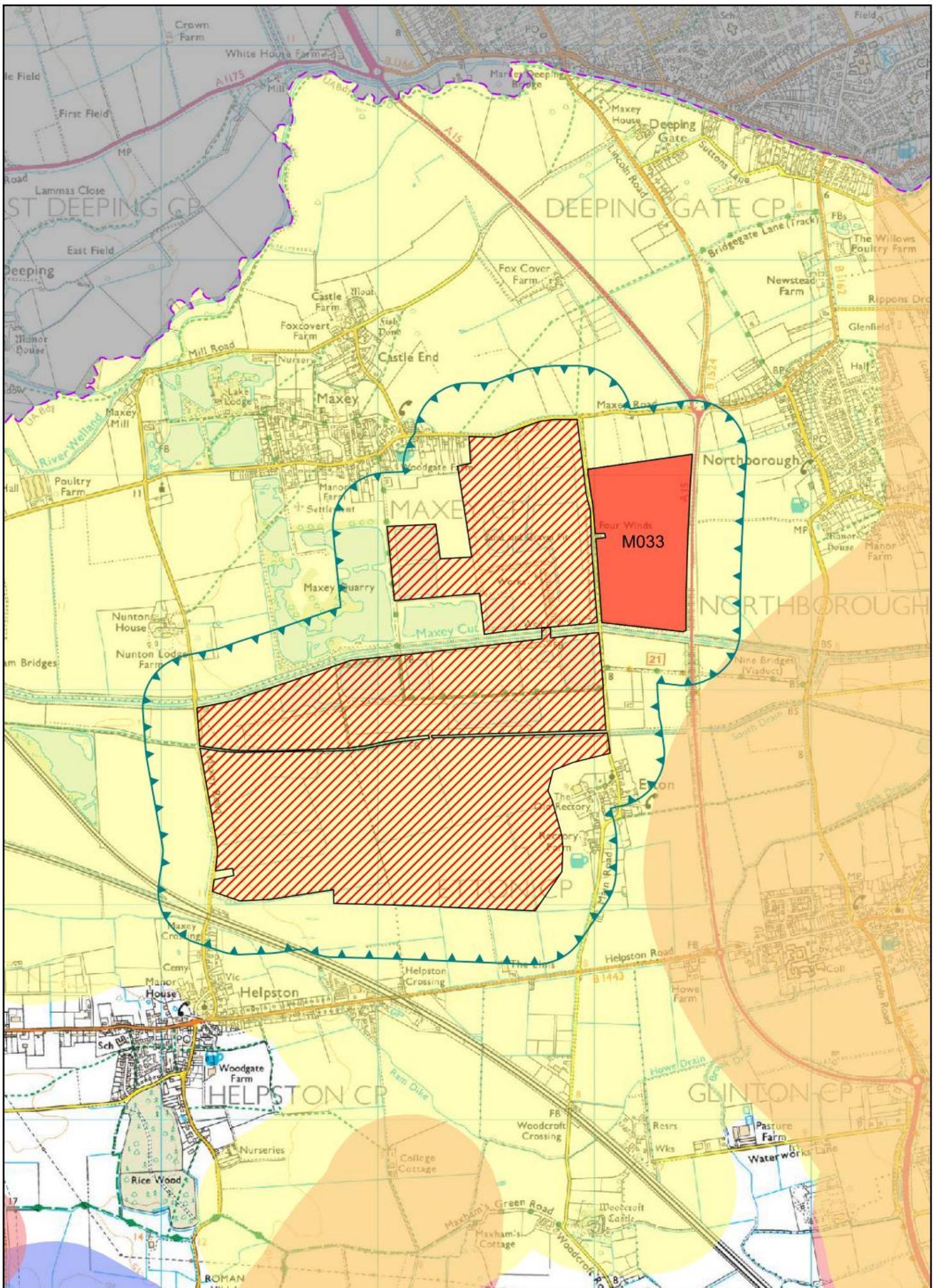
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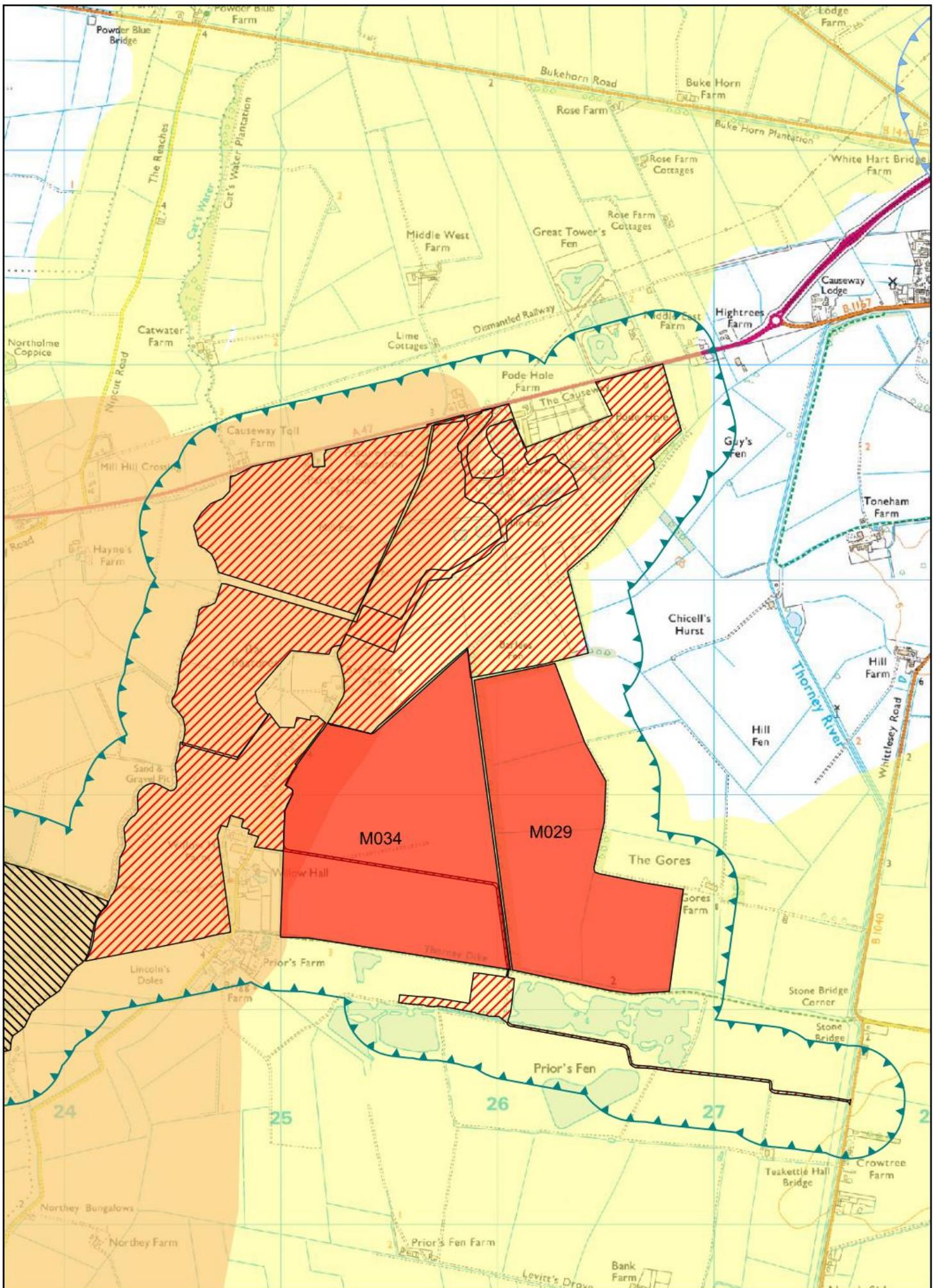


Overview Map K

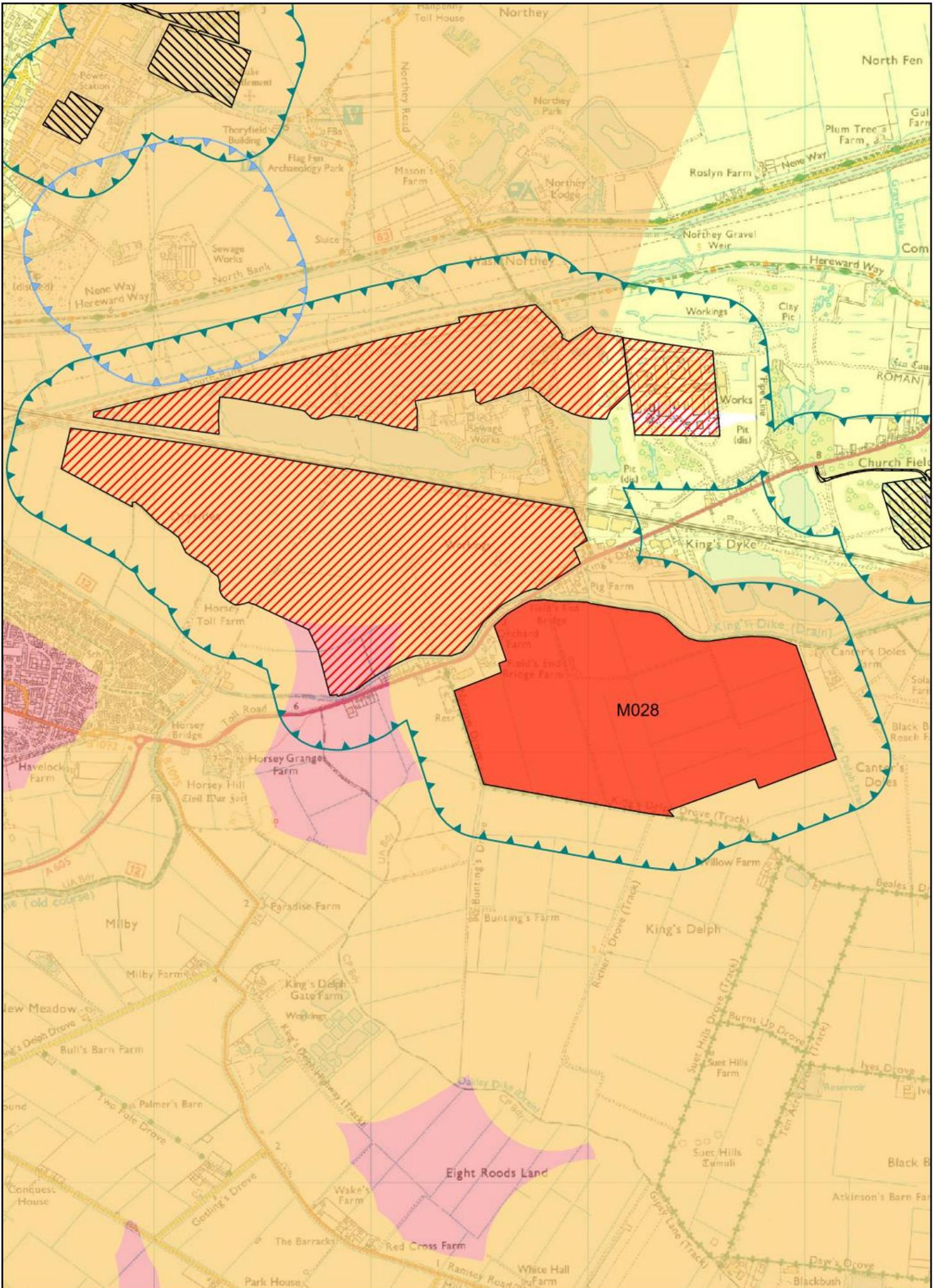
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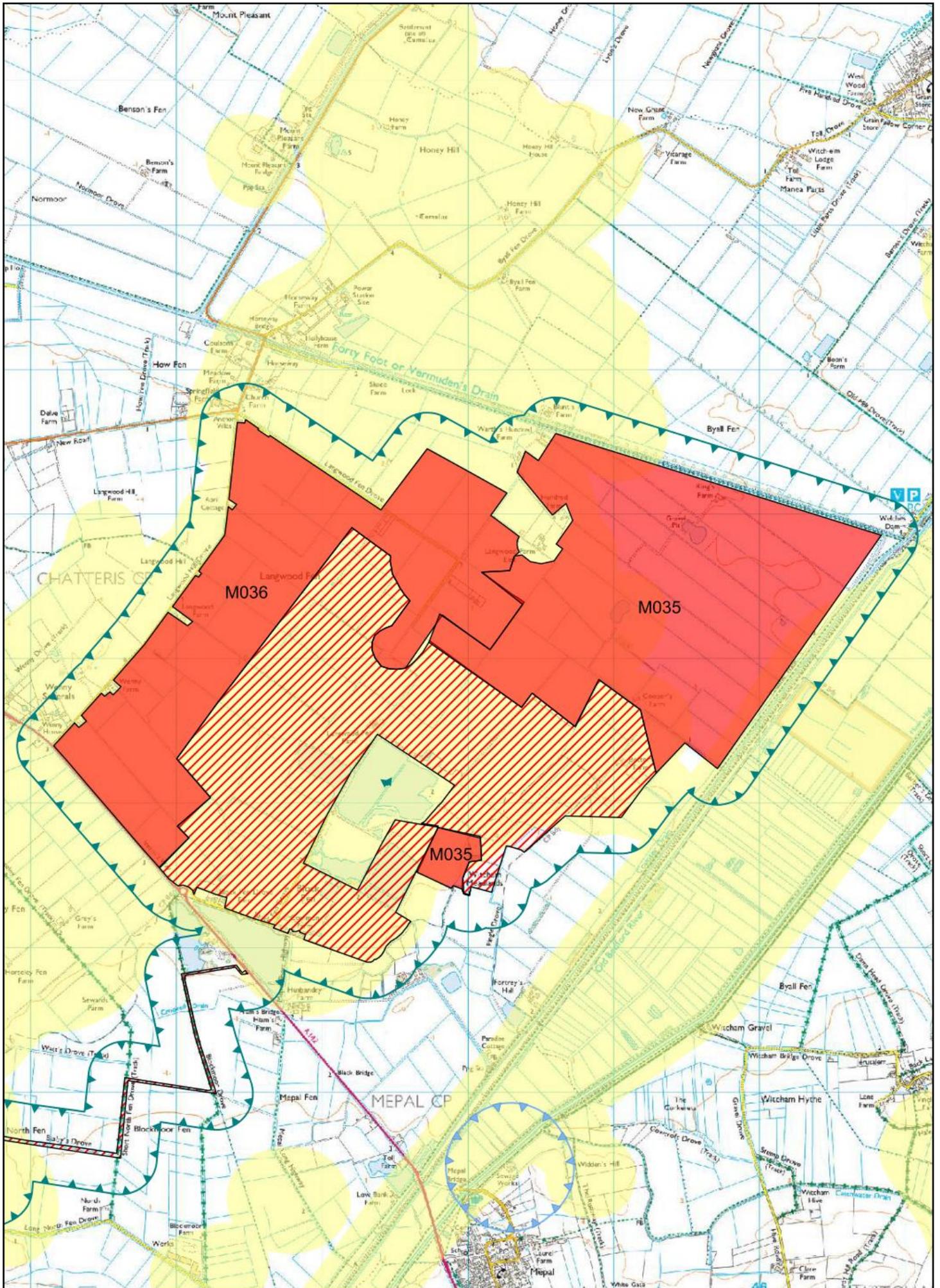


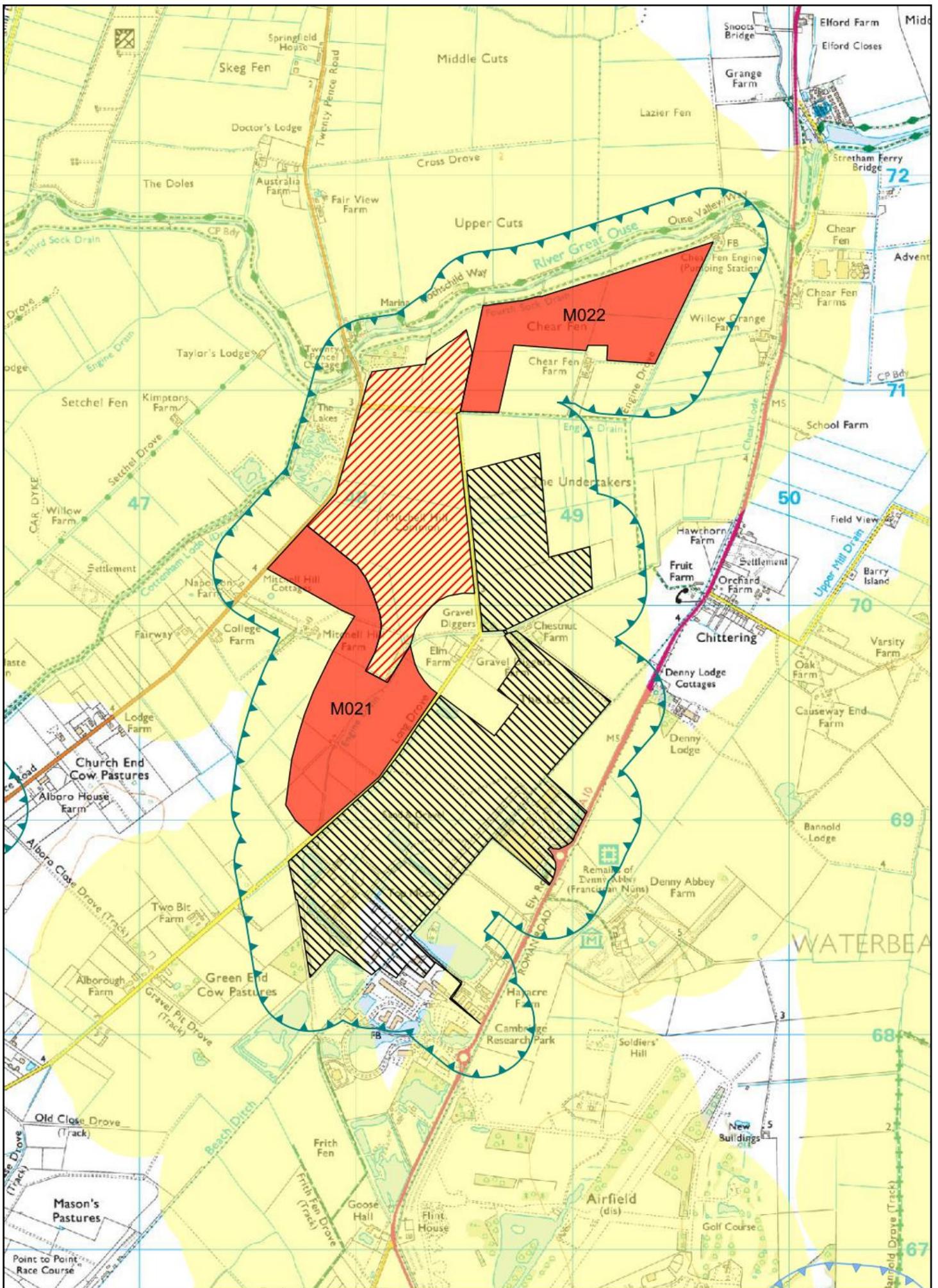


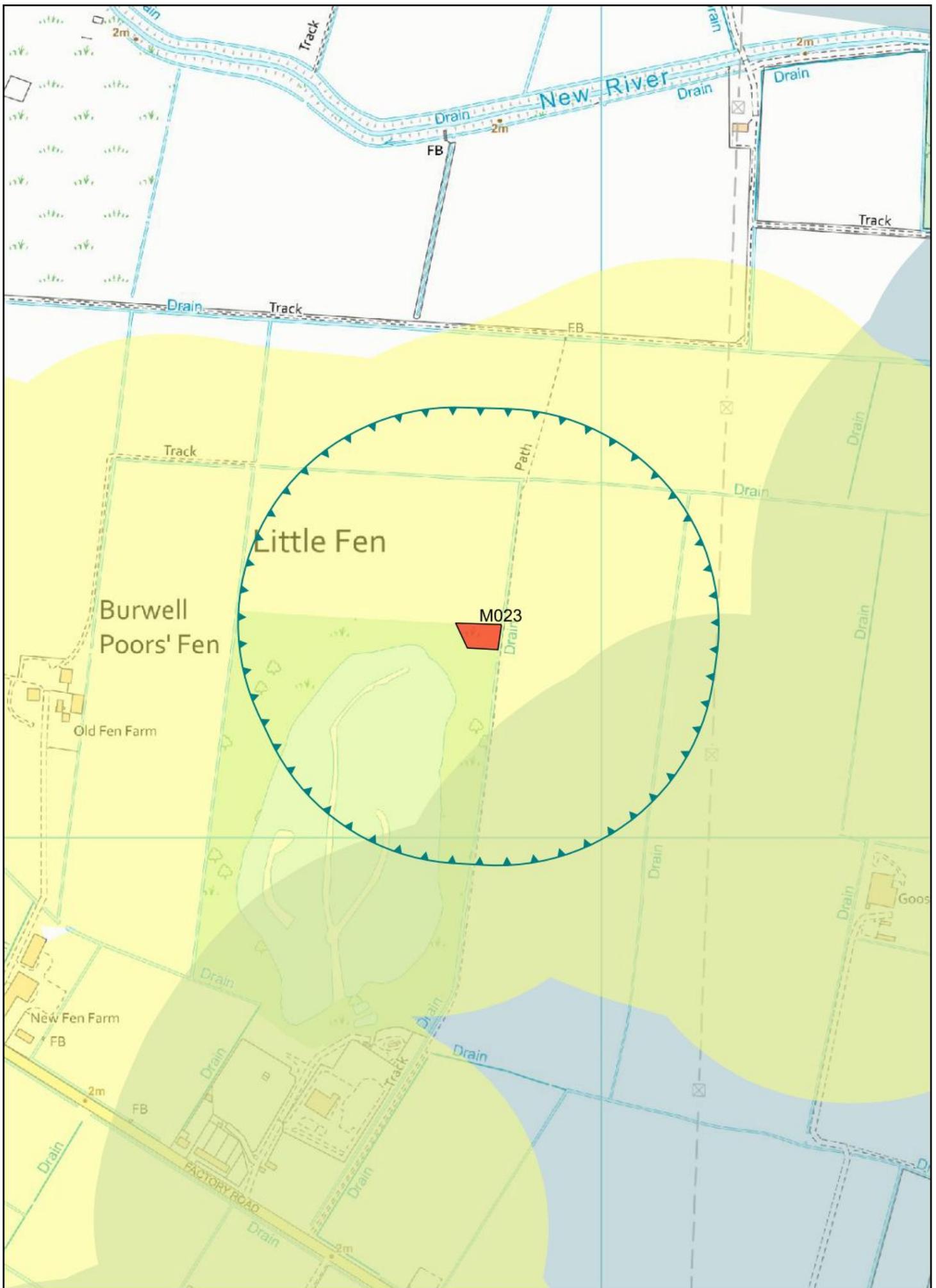
Inset Map 2 - M029 Gores Farm & M034 Willow Hall Farm, Thorney

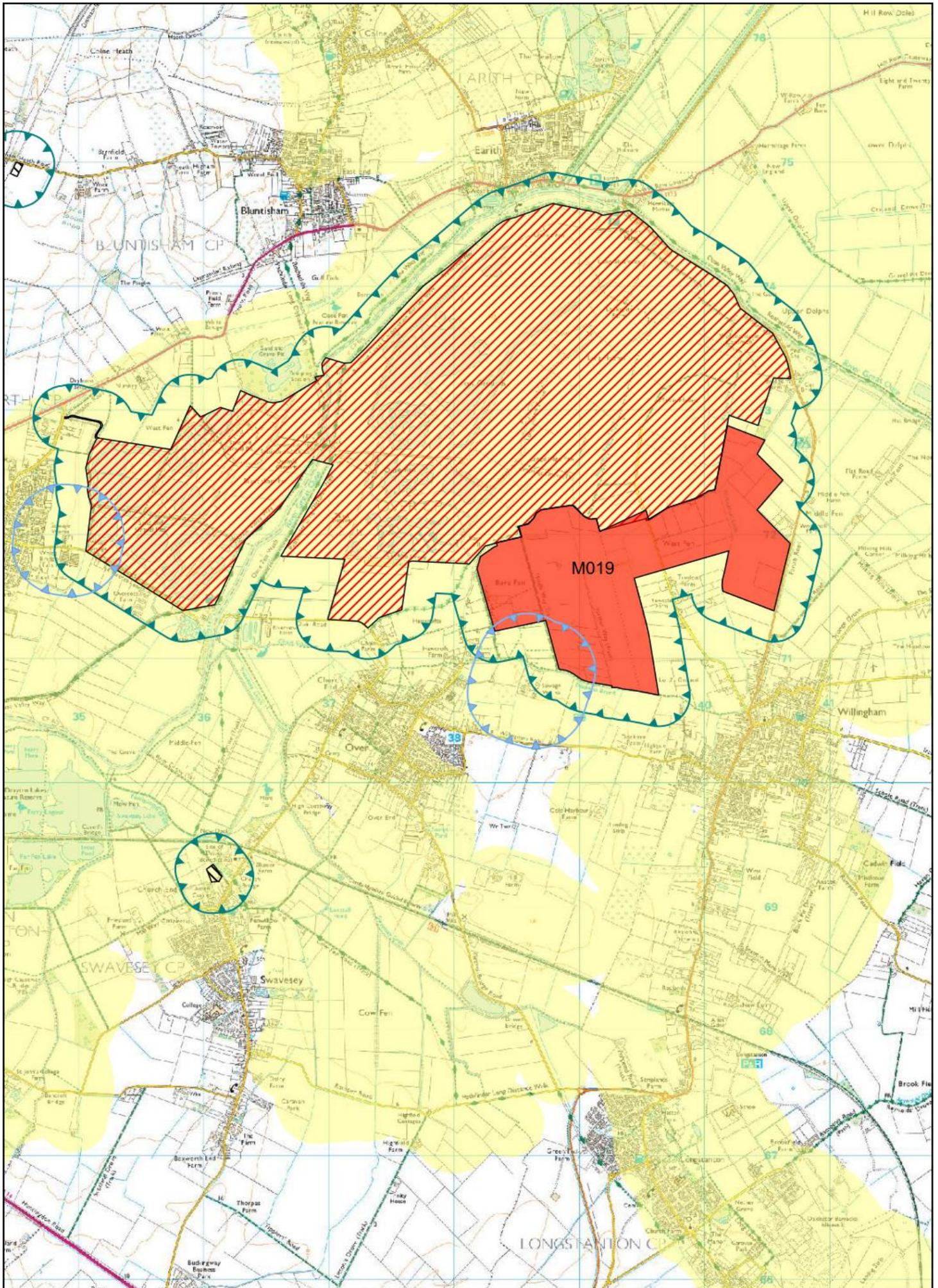


Inset Map 3 - M028 Kings Delph, Whittlesey









Investment Decision, St Ives Park and Ride Smart Energy Grid

To: Environment & Green Investment

Meeting Date: 1st July 2021

From: Steve Cox, Executive Director, Place and Economy

Electoral division(s): St Ives South and Needingworth

Key decision: Yes

Forward Plan ref: 2021/046

Outcome: A Smart Energy Micro-grid comprising solar PV, battery storage, EV charging infrastructure and local supply of clean electricity to customers saving 249 tonnes of carbon emissions (CO₂e) in year one and totalling 7,691 CO₂e tonnes of savings over the 30-year life of the project. In addition, local air quality improvements are forecast as a result of reducing diesel consumption.

Recommendation: The Committee is asked to:

- a) note the background and progress with the project
- b) approve the investment case for the St Ives Park and Ride Smart Energy Grid project as set out in section 2.3 of the report; and
- c) approve entering into a Funding Agreement with the European Regional Development Fund Managing Agent, Ministry for Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) for up to £2,006,873 grant for the St. Ives Smart Energy Grid Project
- d) delegate the following decisions to the Executive Director of Place and Economy and Director of Resources, in consultation with the Chair and Vice-Chair of Environment & Green Investment Committee and in accordance with the approved investment case for the Project:
 - i) to sign the Power Purchase Agreements with Customers; and
 - ii) issue a Notice to Proceed (NTP) to Bouygues based on best available final costs

Officer contact:

Name: Sheryl French
Post: Programme Director, Climate Change and Energy Investment
Email: Sheryl.french@cambridgeshire.gov.uk
Tel: 01223 728552

Member contacts:

Names: Councillors Lorna Dupre and Nick Gay
Post: Chair/Vice-Chair, Environment & Green Investment Committee
Email: lorna@lornadupre.org.uk nick.gay@cambridgeshire.gov.uk
Tel: 01223 706398

1 Background

- 1.1 The St Ives Smart Energy Grid Project is to be located at the St Ives Park and Ride (SIPR) ([see Appendix A](#)). It comprises solar panels installed on canopies over the car parking spaces, battery storage, EV charging infrastructure and private wires to customers. The electricity generated on-site will serve all the electricity demand for the site and all excess electricity will be sold through private wires to commercial customers close to the site. In addition, the learning and development of the project will be shared with local businesses as part of a business support programme, to help build knowledge, skills and capacity in the low carbon services sector.
- 1.2 This project was originally conceived to address market failure by finding a new business model for small and medium-sized renewable energy projects. Market failure has resulted from government policy encouraging greater levels of decentralised renewable energy but a distribution network not ready for the levels of renewable energy coming forward. The result is that small and medium-sized renewable energy projects find it too costly to connect to the distribution network, especially where network upgrades are required, as upgrade costs fall on the project. For Cambridgeshire, this market failure was more acute than many other areas, as capacity on the network was already limited as a result of the pace and scale of Cambridgeshire's growth agenda.
- 1.3 The challenge for Cambridgeshire, was the choice of do-nothing to promote and deliver small and medium scale renewable projects or find new ways of working, new business models and collaborations with government to share understanding of the challenges on the distribution network. The market failure is now better understood but problems still remain for projects.
- 1.4 This project has a five-year history. The Council submitted an outline application for European Regional Development Funds (ERDF) to MHCLG in August 2016. Assets and Investment Committee approved the initial outline business case in September 2016 and the Council was subsequently invited by MHCLG to complete a full ERDF application, which was submitted in March 2017.
- 1.6 There has been considerable delay securing the ERDF grant. This is mainly due to a process securing the land title for the park and ride site, a legacy issue from the implementation of the Guided Bus Project. Securing the land title in early 2021 has now allowed detailed negotiations on the final application to complete.
- 1.7 The Project received planning approval on 6th July 2018 and Commercial and Investment Committee approved the commencement of minor works in May 2020 to implement the carport foundations on-site before the expiration of the planning permission i.e. before 6 July 2020. To undertake these works the Council entered into a works contract with Bouygues Energies and Services Ltd. Further works will only commence if Council approves the investment case, signs a contract with MHCLG for ERDF grant and final costs are agreed to allow a Notice to Proceed to be issued for works to start.
- 1.8 A lot has changed in the five years since the original business case and subsequent updates approved by committee. The overall project cost has increased, reflecting impacts from Brexit and the global Covid-19 pandemic.

- 1.9 The Project outcomes are the reduction of 7,691 tonnes of carbon emissions over the 30-year life of the Project; the construction of a renewable energy and storage project that supports the electrification of transport and supplies clean energy to local businesses. As a potential ERDF demonstrator project, the Project must also work with at least 40 businesses in the Low Carbon Environmental Goods and Services Sector (LCEGS) to share learning and knowledge on the integration of a range of different low-carbon technologies and what this means for supply chain capacity and leadership.

2 Key issues

2.1 European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) Grant Application:

The European Regional Development Fund Managing Authority, MHCLG, have completed their technical appraisal of the Project's Full Application and has approved in principle ERDF award to the Project subject to agreement of the contract and conditions. The ERDF award is for up to 50% of eligible costs, or a maximum grant of £2,006,837 based on a total project cost of £4,013,675. The standard grant conditions and the particular conditions for the project have been shared with the Council. The Project conditions cover issues such as:

- sharing the Final Investment Grade Proposal;
- securing non-material planning amendments and minor planning application for trenching works;
- confirmation of Power Purchase Agreements in place with customers and updated staffing costs.

For most of the conditions, delivery within 3 months of the Funding Agreement is expected and before a first grant claim can be paid.

- 2.2 The Funding Agreement is expected in June 2021 and must be signed within 14 days of its issue. The Project must then seek to deliver the construction of the project by December 2022 with all other eligible Project activities by June 2023. A final grant claim must be submitted by September 2023. The timescales are very tight for delivery considering supply chain risks now emerging from Brexit and Covid-19.

2.3 Investment Case:

There have been significant changes to the business case since it was agreed by Assets and Investment Committee in September 2016 and Commercial and Investment Committee in September 2019. Major influences include a rise in interest rates, higher costs of steel and solar panels, increased costs overall resulting from demand for raw materials and longer construction timescales as a result of Covid-19.

The summary results of the business case are shown in Table 1 below. The confidential annexe to this report explains how these results could be affected by key commercial risks and sensitivities.

Table 1 - Base business case summary, July 2021

	Excluding Carbon	Including Carbon
Total capital cost of the project	£4,283,123	£4,283,123
Net operating revenue over 30 years	£4,503,190	£5,895,263
Net cash flow after loan costs	£1,647,534	£3,039,607
30yr Internal Rate of Return (IRR)	2.84%	4.62%
Payback Period (years)	21.93	18.27
Net Present Value (NPV) over 30 years	-£58,199	£755,304
Tonnes Avoided Over 30 years (CO ₂)	7,691	7,691
Average Annual Carbon Saving (CO ₂)	256.38	256.38
Generated over 30 years	28GWh	28GWh
Number of households equivalent	~297	~297

2.4 The Council could decide to delay investment or not to invest in the Project. If a delay is proposed, the opportunity to fund part of the Project through the ERDF grant will be missed. It is likely that the Power Purchase Agreement customers would need to find other solutions to their long term energy requirements outside of the Project. The risk of continued price increases to the cost of solar modules and other equipment will remain.

3 Project Delivery Risks and Opportunities

3.1 Project programme:

The proposed project programme has tight deadlines to accommodate timelines imposed by the ERDF grant programme. A high-level programme of the project is provided in [Appendix C](#). Any delays have the potential to reduce the costs that can be claimed as eligible under the ERDF requirements.

To mitigate programme risk, additional resources have been secured to oversee the delivery of the construction, wider ERDF activities and reporting. However, the risk associated with the supply of goods and services remains and work continues with our partner to manage these risks.

3.2 Notice to Proceed:

The construction contract between Bouygues and the County Council is already in place as a result of the work carried out on the site in 2020. Further work under the contract is subject to the Council issuing a 'Notice to Proceed' (NTP). This recognised a gap between signing the

contract and commencing the bulk of work on-site would result, while the full application for grant funding was being assessed.

To issue the Notice to Proceed, latest costs from suppliers are needed on key elements of the Project. The target is for costs to be agreed by the end of July to allow the Council to issue a Notice to Proceed to Bouygues and for contracts to be placed on key goods and construction mobilisation to start. However, the supply chain impacts from Covid-19 are so acute right now, that costs on major items such as steel and solar PVs are held for only one week or less. Previously these were held for 90 days. This means the Project must be agile in its decision making to allow the best prices on goods to be secured, allow contracts to be placed and manage long lead in times on key items to be supplied for construction to be completed by December 2022.

3.3 Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs):

The business case for the project is predicated on selling clean electricity to local businesses. There are two potential PPA customers and both have signed Memorandum of Understanding and Letters of Intent to negotiate for electricity supply from the Project. These negotiations could not be concluded prior to ERDF grant approval but have now restarted and the intention is to conclude these prior to the issue of the Notice to Proceed. It is also a condition on Funding that PPA agreements are agreed swiftly and put in place before grant is paid.

3.4 Future commercialisation of the site:

The ERDF Project is a first phase for the park and ride site. Once operational, there is an opportunity to explore how to further commercialise the site, for example, promoting it as a 'low carbon transport hub' to deliver the ambitions of the Local Transport Plan and EV strategy. This could include, by way of example, building an EV forecourt to encourage light freight, taxis, buses, electric cargo bikes and scooters to charge vehicles and provide on-site services to support businesses.

3.5 Proposed Delegation Arrangements:

The Funding Agreement, Power Purchase Agreements and the Notice to Proceed have time constraints. It is proposed that if Committee approves the investment case, delegations to enter into the Funding Agreement, Power Purchase Agreements with customers and to issue the Notice To Proceed, sit with the Executive Director of Place and Economy and Director of Resources in consultation with the Chair and Vice-Chair of Environment & Green Investment.

4 Alignment with corporate priorities

4.1 Communities at the heart of everything we do

Supporting our communities to adapt to living and working in a low carbon future is essential. This Project will share learning and knowledge on the project with businesses and the community.

4.2 A good quality of life for everyone

There are no significant implications for this priority.

4.3 Helping our children learn, develop and live life to the full

There are no significant implications for this priority.

4.4 Cambridgeshire: a well-connected, safe, clean, green environment

It is estimated that the project would prevent the emission of more than 7,691 tonnes of CO2 over its lifetime through offsetting fossil-fuel electricity generation.

4.5 Protecting and caring for those who need us

There are no significant implications for this priority.

5 Significant Implications

5.1 Resource Implications

The ERDF award is for up to 50% of all eligible costs, or a maximum grant of £2,006,837 based on a total project cost of £4,013,675. The Council will fund the remaining costs of the project through a PWLB loan. Staff costs will be partially reimbursed from the grant but the overhead cost for staff is capped at 15%. Costs for developing the grant application are not eligible for reimbursement under the grant and sunk costs are currently picked up by an approved Transformation Fund bid.

5.2 Procurement/Contractual/Council Contract Procedure Rules Implications

Bouygues Energies & Services were procured under a mini-competition run under the Refit 2 Framework. A works contract was agreed in 2020 to deliver minor works at the park and ride including conditions precedent before major works can start. One of these conditions was entering into a Funding Agreement and agreeing on final costs.

5.3 Statutory, Legal and Risk Implications

Please see [Appendix B](#). Note that these reflect overall risks to the project, not solely to this stage of works. There is risk associated with the ERDF grant as the timetable for delivery is very tight and Covid-19 impacts are impacting costs and delivery timelines for raw materials and supplies. If the project construction is delayed and falls outside the ERDF programme, this becomes the Council's cost.

5.4 Equality and Diversity Implications

There are no significant implications within this category. An Equality Impact Screening undertaken for the proposals has shown no potential negative impact.

5.5 Engagement and Communications Implications

Local Members, the St Ives Town Council, commuters, the Park and Ride team and St Ives in Bloom (a voluntary gardening group that plant at the park and ride) have been notified as to the status of the project. Communication with the public and local Members will increase once a Funding Agreement is signed.

5.6 Localism and Local Member Involvement

As above

5.7 Public Health Implications

The positive implications of this renewable energy project will be air quality improvements from the reduction of diesel-generated electricity being used and clean electricity produced by the solar PVs.

5.8 Environment and Climate Change Implications on Priority Areas:

5.8.1 Implication 1: Energy efficient, low carbon buildings.

Positive Status

Explanation: The project is replacing most of the grid-supplied energy powering the site with clean energy and helping to decarbonise the PPA customers by replacing fossil-fuel generators and providing local green electricity.

5.8.2 Implication 2: Low carbon transport.

Positive Status

Explanation: As part of the project, electric vehicle charge points will be installed and powered by local clean electricity generated on-site, supporting low carbon transport.

5.8.3 Implication 3: Green spaces, peatland, afforestation, habitats and land management.

Positive Status

Explanation: As a condition of receiving planning permission, the project will demonstrate biodiversity net gain. Landscaping and planting – both ornamental and for wildlife encouragement - are included in the plans.

5.8.4 Implication 4: Waste Management and Tackling Plastic Pollution.

Neutral Status

Explanation: The carports have been designed to ensure no impact on the closed landfill capping and a remediation strategy is in place should piercing of the capping materials occur. Packaging waste associated with the delivery of materials will be managed by supply chain procurement conditions which Bouygues are required to apply via our contract with them. A waste management plan is developed to manage the impact of waste.

5.8.5 Implication 5: Water use, availability and management:

Neutral Status

Explanation: No impact on water use, availability or management.

5.8.6 Implication 6: Air Pollution.

Positive Status

Explanation: The project will be generating clean energy which offsets grid-supplied electricity of which the majority is produced by burning fossil fuels. A component of the project will be to install additional electric vehicle chargers which will offset petrol/diesel-fuelled miles.

5.8.7 Implication 7: Resilience of our services and infrastructure, and supporting vulnerable people to cope with climate change.

Positive Status

Explanation: Locally generated electricity and infrastructure builds resilience in the local energy system enabling greater ability to cope with extreme events both locally and nationally

Officer Clearance

Have the resource implications been cleared by Finance?

Yes

Name of Financial Officer: Sarah Heywood

Have the procurement/contractual/ Council Contract Procedure Rules implications been cleared by the LGSS Head of Procurement?

Yes

Name of Officer: Henry Swan

Has the impact on statutory, legal and risk implications been cleared by the Council's Monitoring Officer or LGSS Law?

Yes

Name of Legal Officer: Fiona McMillan

Have the equality and diversity implications been cleared by your Service Contact?

Yes

Name of Officer: Elsa Evans

Have any engagement and communication implications been cleared by Communications?

Yes

Name of Officer: Simon Cobby

Have any localism and Local Member involvement issues been cleared by your Service Contact?

Yes

Name of Officer: Emma Fitch

Have any Public Health implications been cleared by Public Health?

Yes or No

Name of Officer: Iain Green

If a Key decision, have any Environment and Climate Change implications been cleared by the Climate Change Officer?

Yes

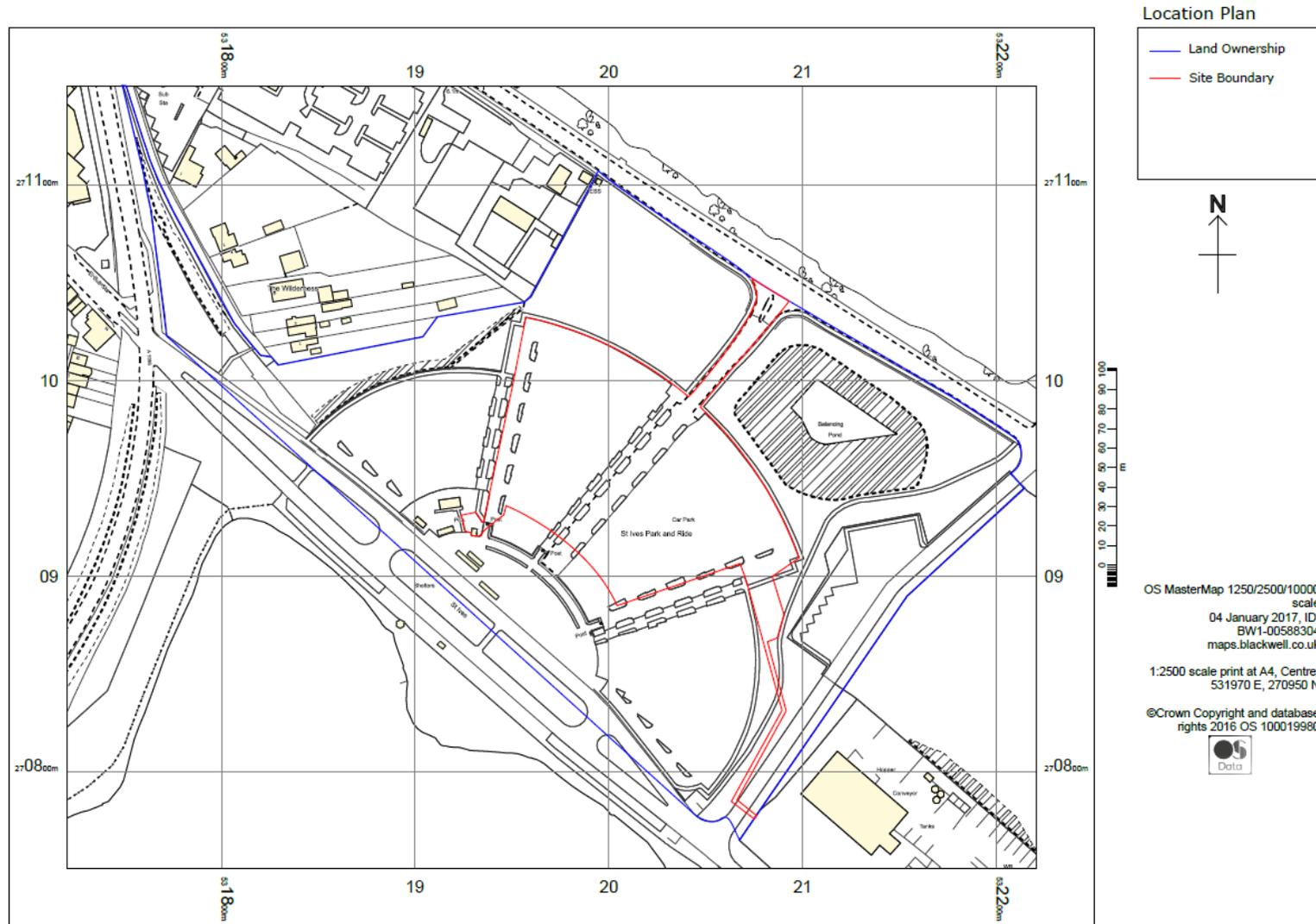
Name of Officer: Emily Bolton

6 Source documents guidance

1. Smart Energy Grid Demonstrator Project, St Ives Park and Ride – Outline Business Case, paper to 16 September 2016 Assets and Investment Committee
Location: <https://tinyurl.com/yxaytd88>
2. Smart Energy Grid – Update on European Regional Development Funding and Risks, paper to 15 September 2017 Commercial and Investment Committee
Location: <https://tinyurl.com/y3d25zqw>
3. Smart Energy Grid – Business Case and European Regional Development Fund Update, paper to 15 December 2017 Commercial and Investment Committee
Location: <https://tinyurl.com/yyc46odl>
4. Progress and Risk Update for St Ives Smart Energy Grid project Member briefing note, June 2018
Location: Available upon request
5. Progress and Risk Update for the St Ives Smart Energy Grid project, 13 December 2018
Location: Available upon request
6. Notice to Proceed for St Ives Smart Energy Grid, paper to 13 September 2019 Commercial and Investment Committee
Location: <https://tinyurl.com/yyjy5o5e>
7. Minors works for St Ives Smart Energy Grid, paper to 22 May 2020 Commercial and Investment Committee
Location: <https://tinyurl.com/5xbukc9k>

Appendix A – Site location

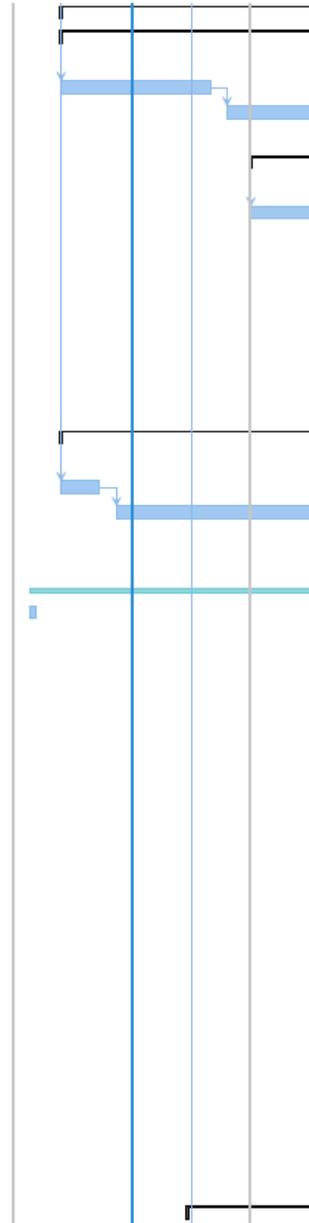
A map showing the proposed area for the development of a smart energy grid on the County-owned St Ives park and ride.



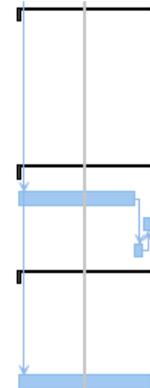
Appendix B – Project Risk Register

Appendix B is provided separately in the excel spreadsheet '2021 07 01 Appendix B_SIPR Risk Register.xls'
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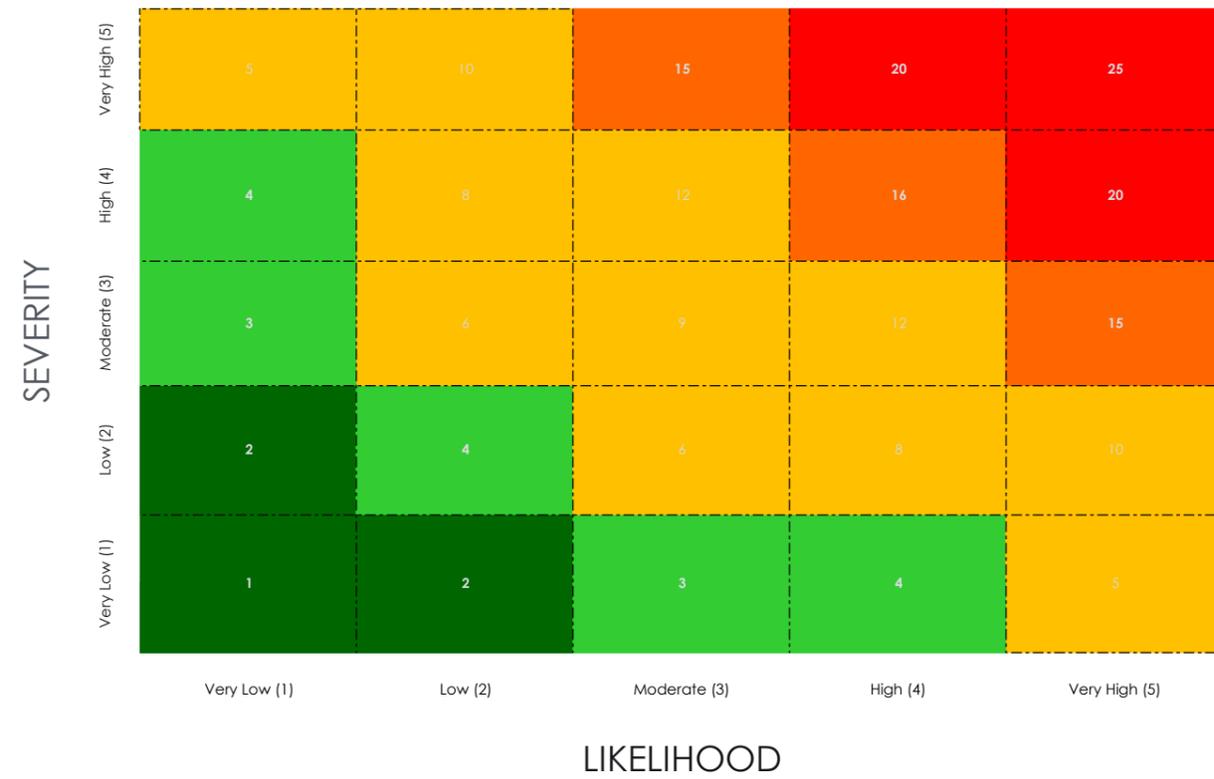
38	▸ Procurement of external services	68d	07/06/2021	09/09/2021
39	▸ Business Support Programme contractor	37d	07/06/2021	27/07/2021
43	Award contract	1d	27/07/2021	27/07/2021
40	Develop specification	15d	07/06/2021	25/06/2021
41	Release RFQ	14d	28/06/2021	15/07/2021
42	Tenders due	0d	15/07/2021	15/07/2021
56	▸ Procure legal advisor	38d	01/07/2021	23/08/2021
60	Award contract	1d	23/08/2021	23/08/2021
57	If external legal advice still required, develop specification for legal advisor	10d	01/07/2021	14/07/2021
58	Release RFQ for legal advisor	20d	15/07/2021	11/08/2021
59	Tenders due for legal advisor	0d	11/08/2021	11/08/2021
50	▸ Procure Quantity Surveyor	38d	19/07/2021	09/09/2021
55	Award contract	0d	09/09/2021	09/09/2021
51	Determine whether an internal Framework or resource exists	1d	19/07/2021	19/07/2021
52	If not, develop specification for Quantity Surveyor	10d	20/07/2021	02/08/2021
53	Release RFQ for Quantity Surveyor	20d	03/08/2021	31/08/2021
54	Tenders due for Quantity Surveyor	0d	31/08/2021	31/08/2021
44	▸ Summative Assessment evaluator	53d	07/06/2021	18/08/2021
49	Award contract	1d	18/08/2021	18/08/2021
45	Determine whether an internal Framework or resource exists	5d	07/06/2021	11/06/2021
46	If no internal resource, develop specification for evaluator for Summative Assessment	20d	14/06/2021	09/07/2021
47	Release RFQ for Summative Assessment evaluator	20d	12/07/2021	06/08/2021
48	Tenders due	0d	06/08/2021	06/08/2021
79	▸ Project Governance			
80	Project Team meetings - biweekly	1d	03/06/2021	03/06/2021
81	▸ SPAB meetings - progress and risk update - biannually (start of quarter dates provided, Q1 = Apr)	381d	01/10/2021	03/04/2023
83	Q1 2022	0d	01/04/2022	01/04/2022
85	Q1 2023	0d	03/04/2023	03/04/2023
82	Q3 2021	0d	01/10/2021	01/10/2021
84	Q3 2022	0d	03/10/2022	03/10/2022
61	▸ Submit Quarterly claims and Progress Reports	504d	01/10/2021	28/09/2023
62	Claim 1: First Claim and Progress Report (covering start to Funding Agreement)	20d	01/10/2021	28/10/2021
64	Claim 2: Q3 2021 Claim and Progress Report	20d	05/01/2022	01/02/2022
66	Claim 3: Q4 2021 Claim and Progress Report	20d	01/04/2022	03/05/2022
68	Claim 4: Q1 2022 Claim and Progress Report	18d	01/07/2022	26/07/2022
70	Claim 5: Q2 2022 Claim and Progress Report	20d	03/10/2022	28/10/2022
72	Claim 6: Q3 2022 Claim and Progress Report	20d	05/01/2023	01/02/2023
74	Claim 7: Q1 2023 Claim and Progress Report	20d	03/04/2023	03/05/2023
76	Claim 8: Q2 2023 Claim and Progress Report	18d	04/07/2023	27/07/2023
78	Claim 9: FINAL GRANT CLAIM (captures all defrayed expenses since Activity End date)	45d	27/07/2023	28/09/2023
67	Provide a forecast of spending in Q1 2022	7d	01/04/2022	11/04/2022
69	Provide a forecast of spending in Q2 2022	7d	01/07/2022	11/07/2022
63	Provide a forecast of spending in Q3 2021	7d	01/10/2021	11/10/2021
71	Provide a forecast of spending in Q3 2022	7d	03/10/2022	11/10/2022
65	Provide a forecast of spending in Q4 2021	7d	05/01/2022	13/01/2022
75	Provide forecast of spending in Q1 2023	7d	03/04/2023	13/04/2023
73	Provide forecast of spending in Q4 2022	7d	05/01/2023	13/01/2023
77	SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT	0d	27/07/2023	27/07/2023
86	▸ WP2 - Capital Build and selling energy	375d	23/06/2021	12/12/2022



87	↕	▸ Planning	375d	23/06/2021	12/12/2022
99	↕	▸ Capital build - contract management	360d	14/07/2021	12/12/2022
103	↕	Health and Safety Monitoring	360d	14/07/2021	12/12/2022
101	↕	Monitor timelines	360d	14/07/2021	12/12/2022
100	↕	Review Project Execution plans	360d	14/07/2021	12/12/2022
102	↕	Review Risk Assessment and Method Statements	360d	14/07/2021	12/12/2022
88	↕	▸ Non-material amendment (NMA) application	21d	23/06/2021	21/07/2021
89	↕	Develop inputs	10d	23/06/2021	06/07/2021
91	↕	Planners approve NMA	10d	08/07/2021	21/07/2021
90	↕	Submit Non-material amendment application	1d	07/07/2021	07/07/2021
92	↕	▸ Planning application on new trenching (minor application)	101d	23/06/2021	11/11/2021
96	↕	Assessment period (planners)	40d	04/08/2021	29/09/2021
97	↕	Planning permission granted	1d	30/09/2021	30/09/2021
98	↕	Preconstruction condition discharge, if needed	30d	01/10/2021	11/11/2021
93	↕	Prepare inputs from validation checklist	15d	23/06/2021	13/07/2021
94	↕	Submit application	0d	13/07/2021	13/07/2021
95	↕	Validation exercise	5d	21/07/2021	27/07/2021
104	↕	▸ WP3 - Business Support Programme	477d	28/07/2021	16/06/2023
107	↕	1:1 induction sessions for businesses to establish ERDF and State Aid eligibility	420d	20/08/2021	19/04/2023
108	↕	Collect evidence for impact on individual businesses	460d	20/08/2021	16/06/2023
106	↕	Design business recruitment questionnaire	10d	06/08/2021	19/08/2021
105	↕	Develop Action Plan for BSP	7d	28/07/2021	05/08/2021
113	↕	▸ Knowledge Transfer Workshops (3 hours) indicative dates only	270d	19/08/2021	14/09/2022
114	↕	First Workshop and site visit	0d	19/08/2021	19/08/2021
117	↕	Fourth workshop and site visit	0d	14/09/2022	14/09/2022
115	↕	Second workshop and site visit	0d	24/12/2021	24/12/2021
116	↕	Third workshop and site visit	0d	09/05/2022	09/05/2022
118	↕	▸ Management and leadership development workshops - indicative dates only	240d	15/10/2021	28/09/2022
119	↕	First workshop (3 hours)	0d	15/10/2021	15/10/2021
121	↕	Framework benefit workshop (2 hours)	0d	28/09/2022	28/09/2022
120	↕	Second workshop (3 hours)	0d	06/04/2022	06/04/2022
109	↕	▸ Policy Workshops (indicative dates only)	150d	17/09/2021	22/04/2022
110	↕	First policy workshop (3 hours)	0d	17/09/2021	17/09/2021
111	↕	Second policy workshop (3 hours)	0d	10/12/2021	10/12/2021
112	↕	Site visit to St Ives	0d	22/04/2022	22/04/2022



RISK MATRIX



RISK TABLES

Level	Likelihood	Severity
1	Very Low Is very unlikely to occur in normal circumstances	Very unlikely to threaten overall project outcome in any meaningful way. Inconsequential and non-permanent damages.
2	Low Is unlikely to occur in normal circumstances	Unlikely to threaten overall project outcome. Minor and non-permanent damages
3	Moderate Likely to occur in some circumstances or at some time	May impact overall project. Can cause permanent damages in some cases and cost of rectification in others
4	High Is likely to occur at some time in normal circumstances	Can cause significant impact to overall project, or result in complete termination. Will cause permanent and irreparable damages
5	Very High Will or almost certainly occur in normal circumstances	Will cause significant impact to overall project, or result in complete termination. Will cause permanent and irreparable damages



Very Low 1
 Low 2
 Moderate 3
 High 4
 Very High 5

DEVELOPMENT

No.	Element	Risk Description	Triggers / Causes	Impacts	Likelihood	Severity	Risk Level	Control Measure	Residual Risk Rating			Owner	Status Update Notes	By	On	Status
									Likelihood	Severity	Risk Level					
1	PLANNING	Planning permission is refused or delayed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Genuine misalignments with local plans 2. Failure to meet requirements, objections from consultees etc. 3. COVID-19 restrictions delay planning review and determination 4. Unforeseen conditions are included in planning permission. 5. Environmental / Ecological - Specialist surveys (HRA / EIA / Ecology) require significant additional control measures to be incorporated into the design, construction or operation. 6. Resources - Insufficient / inadequate project or supply chain resources available to develop project 7. Community - Negative public opinion of solar farm - complaints or objections made during planning consultation phase. 8. Competing projects - A compelling project developed by others in the vicinity has an impact on this project's viability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Unable to proceed with the construction of the project, causing programme cessation and unrecoverable costs 2. Additional costs, delays to commencement and extension to programme. 3. Reputational, refusals by planners or DND (or other stakeholders) results in project cessation 	3	2	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Early commissioning of expert planning consultants to provide advice, assistance in preparing pre-application documents and undertake appropriate research into risks and mitigations (Propus) 3. Ensure that pre-planning discussions and report provides clarity on the scope of planning documentation and investigations to be commissioned and included in the full application. 4. Commission competent planning consultant to support in coordinating and commissioning investigations, preparing and submitting planning documents - ensure that full planning application adheres to the advice given by the Local Planning Authority at pre-application stage. 5. CCC to ensure that appropriate resources and financial provisions are committed to the development of the project. CCC to continually review resourcing needs and plan ahead for any pinch points and allow for additional resources as required. 6. Project Development Plan to include supply-chain resourcing plans. Early engagement of procurement officers to assess capacity and financial stability of proposed partners. Establish soft market engagement process and establish Design Team at the earliest opportunity. 7. Identify and investigate any potential competing projects through review of planning applications and other forms of engagement. Evaluate potential conflicts or issues that may arise in obtaining stakeholder approvals. Ensure that programme timings are optimised against competing programme. Identify mitigations in project scope to reduce the risk of refusal. 8. Engage expert planning consultants with the necessary competence to provide advice on stakeholder engagement - develop and implement a communication strategy. Project community strategy commissioned to an expert stakeholder engagement consultant (PECT). 9. Request EIA / HRA screening & scoping as part of the pre-app process in IGP Phase 1 to obtain a knowledge of likely requirements for full planning. Appoint ecologist to undertake a Preliminary Ecological Assessment as part of Phase 1. Review findings / reports and make appropriate provisions for Phase 2 of the IGP. 	2	2	4	CCC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Planning permission granted on 18 November 2020. 2. This risk is no longer relevant for the project. 	SF	01/07/2021	Closed
2	RESOURCES	Insufficient / inadequate resources available to develop project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Insufficient / inadequate local supply-chain contractor resources available to deliver project 2. Limited resource availability across partnership and delivery partners and during COVID-19. 3. Board members and/or consultants not available at key moments 4. COVID-19 restrictions mean specialist surveyors are not available to complete the work at site 5. Labour market affected by Brexit and the restriction of EU citizens to work in the UK 6. Approval and recruitment process is complex and lengthy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Delays to / unable to complete development programme 2. Need to source from further afield - increased costs 3. Additional costs associated with subsistence, delays due to lost travel time. 	4	3	12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. CCC to ensure that appropriate resources and financial provisions are committed to the development of the project. 2. Byes/CCC to identify prospective supply-chain resources, establish soft market engagement process and establish Design Team. 3. Monitor government advice regarding personal and commercial activities as pandemic develops. 4. Confirm availability of all partners at kick off: ensure handover/cover arrangements in place as necessary. 5. Subcontractor resource availability to be evaluated as part of the tendering process. Ensure that subcontractor has sufficient capacity to undertake the works through procurement and supply-chain vetting processes. (Byes). 	2	2	4	CCC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Continue monitoring local and regional economy, the progress of the Covid-19 pandemic and implications of Brexit. 2. Procured the services of a contract administrator to oversee the delivery of the construction, wider ERDF activities and reporting. 3. Design & build contract and main contract are in place for the delivery of the project with Byes. 	SF	01/07/2021	Closed
3	EXTERNAL EVENTS	Project affected by external events	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> COVID-19 restrictions 1. Specialist surveyors are not available to complete their work on site 2. Effectiveness of the project team to solve issues due working remotely 3. Investment decision - COVID-19 restrictions delay commercial and political decision making Brexit 4. Brexit - tariffs, exchange rates, supply chain, labour availability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Delays to / unable to complete development programme 2. Increased costs, changes to economic business case. 	4	2	8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Having an open dialog and regular updates and reviews 2. Monitor CCC processes as they move online / to virtual decision making. 3. Continue to monitor evolution of Covid-19 and Brexit events 4. Having a procurement strategy developer for non-UK equipment supply and labour provision to seize opportunities. 5. Targeting meetings between Council/Byes 	3	1	3	CCC/Byes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Continue to monitor evolution of Covid-19 and Brexit events 2. Fortnightly project board meetings 3. Regular update on the project to Members (quarterly report/ Members project updates) 4. Procurement Plan in place further strategy work to be done. 	SF	01/07/2021	Open
4	LEGAL/REGULATORY	Project is negative impacted due to legal procedures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A change in regulations / legislation drives changes in the design or development of the project. 2. Failure to reach agreement on Energy Performance Contract savings guarantees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Programme delays, additional costs, legal 2. Increased costs, changes to economic business case. 	3	2	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Continual monitoring and research into prospective regulatory or legislative changes that may impact the viability of the proposal. Early awareness of prospective changes to enable design / proposal to be adapted / alternative solutions sought. 2. Access to legal advice when necessary. 3. Draft principles of EPC during HLA, negotiate throughout IGP development and review position at the end of each phase of IGP. 	2	1	2	CCC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. We requested legal advice at the early stage of the development phase. 3. CCC entered in to a works contract with Bouygues for the construction in 2016. This is one of the major milestones in the delivery of the project. 	SF	01/07/2021	Open
5	PLANNING	Breach of planning conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lack of competence in the team 2. Failure to adhere to Environmental and Construction plans 3. Project extension / delays 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reputation for CCC 2. BYES at risk of financial impact, prosecution 3. Project extension / delays 	3	2	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Project execution plan highlights all key conditions imposed on the project 2. All subcontractor contracts to include planning conditions as appendices / included in all tender procurements/ distributed as PCI (pre-construction information) 3. BYES site supervision / control to monitor operations onsite and identify any potential breaches. 	2	1	2	BYES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Project team meetings scheduled with relevant stakeholders before mobilisation, ensuring roles, milestones and documentation are understood and in place. 	SF	01/07/2021	Open
6	PLANNING	Failure to discharge pre-construction planning conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Failure to prepare and produce suitable documentation 2. Failure to submit to the LPA ahead of construction commencement 3. Ambiguities in pre-construction conditions 4. Lack of resources within LPA to respond in timely fashion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Project extension / delays 	3	2	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Review pre-construction conditions and revert to LPA for clarification ahead of programme, if required 2. Appropriate financial and project resources to deliver 	2	1	2	BYES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Regular reviews of the Discharge of Condition Application at Project Board meetings. 	SF	01/07/2021	Open
7	FUNDING	Unable to secure ERDF match funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Failure to secure PPA Customers 2. Failure to transfer the land title into CCC's name. 3. Covenants/ Restrictions on the land title that impede the construction of the project 4. Not secured planning application 5. ERDF application refused 6. The state aid position 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Project cancellation 2. Higher capital costs 	4	5	20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Working closely with MHCLG to ensure fund requirements are well understood 2. LGSS law consultants to execute the transfer if the land title in CCC's name 3. LGSS law consultants to review the CCC title land. 4. MHCLG requires that PPA customers are secured. The project team engaged PPA customers and negotiations are in place. 5. Planning Permission - County Council submitted the full planning application in March 2017. Planning permission for the project was granted on 6th July 2017. The commencement of minor works to implement the carport foundations on-site before the expiration of the planning permission i.e. before 6 July 2020. 	2	5	10	CCC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government has agreed the £4million project and a £2M grant contribution and the funding agreement is being prepared. It is predicated on supplying green electricity via two Power Purchase Agreements with local customers: Marshall and Mick George. Key Facts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Planning permission is secured. *Grant secured, pending Funding Agreement & Committee consent (1st July) *Project mobilisation and construction planned for September 2021- December 2022 	SF	01/07/2021	Closed
8	PLANNING	Application of Non-material amendment delayed or refused	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Failure to prepare and produce suitable documentation 2. Failure to submit to the LPA ahead of construction commencement 3. Ambiguities in pre-construction conditions 4. Lack of resources within LPA to respond in timely fashion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ERDF grant is cancelled which results in project cessation 2. Unable to proceed with the construction of the project, causing programme cessation and unrecoverable costs 3. Additional costs, delays to commencement and extension to programme. 4. Damage to reputational of CCC and stakeholders. 	3	4	12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Engage expert planning consultants with the necessary competence to provide advice on planning requirements. 2. Monitoring of the submission and determination of the planning application. 	1	3	3	BYES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Submission of the non-material amendments is underway. 	SF	01/07/2021	Open
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COMMERCIAL

											Residual Risk Rating							
No.	Element	Risk Description	Causes / Triggers	Impacts	Likelihood	Severity	Risk Lev	Control Measure	Likelihood	Severity	Risk Level	Owner	Status	Update	Notes	By	On	Status
1	FEASIBILITY	Project becomes unfeasible/unviable	<p>1. Financial - The Investment Grade Proposal is not financially viable.</p> <p>2. Financial - PWLB borrowing costs increase further.</p> <p>3. Financial - lower ERDF grant than originally expected</p> <p>4. PPA Customer - Inability to agree PPAs with customers ahead of Notice to Proceed or within a reasonable timeframe.</p> <p>5. Reduced carbon prices by 50%.</p>	<p>1. Delays to programme</p> <p>2. Revenue streams are insufficient to offset costs.</p> <p>3. Reputational damage</p> <p>4. Project cessation.</p> <p>5. Project payback elongates</p>	4	5	20	<p>1. Progress relationship with PPA clients but continue to model through sensitivity analysis of current assumptions.</p> <p>2. Set timetable for concluding PPA negotiations and get buy-in to deliver against this timetable .</p> <p>3. Scope other commercial options e.g. virtual PPAs, sleeving arrangement and site commercialisation.</p>	3	5	15	CCC	Open	01/07/2021	<p>1. Both customers have confirmed their commitment with the project during June 2021 to negotiate PPAs. Customers have signed MOU to collaborate, provided technical documents and a letter of Authority for UKPN May/June 2021.</p> <p>2. Regular meeting have been set up to progress PPA agreement with both customers.</p> <p>3. Optimisation Services procurement process has been approved and is underway.</p>	SF		
2	LOCAL/GLOBAL ECONOMY	External economics conditions affect project viability	<p>1. Programme; slippage at this stage could make entire scheme unviable</p> <p>2. Actual energy prices - Wholesale prices / price projections are lower than the modelled predictions</p> <p>3. Volatility in markets and political landscape that cause significant variance in equipment pricing</p> <p>4. Changes to economy cause inflationary rise in goods and services increasing project capital or operational costs beyond project budget.</p>	<p>1. Delays to programme</p> <p>2. Increased costs, changes to economic business case</p> <p>3. Reputational damage</p> <p>4. Project cessation.</p>	4	5	20	<p>1. Allow sufficient window for procurement of goods and services to allow timely purchasing (to overcome any shifts in market conditions). Where possible, look to obtain updated pricing on a routine basis to give visibility of trends and ability to buy at pricing troughs. In the event of a pricing shift, CCC and BYES to ensure appropriate communications are made to any relevant internal or external parties.</p> <p>2. Bouygues E&S to monitor rates and notify CCC of the inflationary shift and support with a statement of the impact to the business case. CCC to ensure that relevant stakeholders are made aware of the impact and that appropriate decisions are taken on how to proceed with the project.</p> <p>3. Undertake targeted research into future energy pricing as part of the IGP. Undertake sensitivity analysis to evaluate impacts of all potential pricing scenarios. Using most detailed market prediction possible, develop a strategy that protects us from energy price volatility induced by the infusion of a large amount of renewable energy in the electricity mix.</p>	4	4	16	CCC/BYES	Open	01/07/2021	<p>1. The project team continues to monitor the pricing of major equipment including solar panels. The most recent pricing received showed an increase in panel prices and other compared with the pricing information received the fortnight before.</p> <p>2. The supply chain impacts from Covid-19 are so acute right now, that costs on major items such as steel and solar PVs are held for only one week. Previously these were held for 90 days. This means the Project must be agile in its decision making to allow the best prices on goods to be secured and allow contracts to be placed.</p>	SF		
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TECHNICAL

										Residual Risk Rating						
No.	Element	Risk Description	Causes / Trigger	Impacts	Likelihood Severity Risk Level Control Measure			Likelihood Severity Risk Level Owner			Status Update Notes	By	On	Status		
1	GRID CONNECTION	UKPN not able to meet the energisation date	1. Lack of UKPN works monitoring e.g. G99 application to the National Grid. 2. UKPN's Programme of works changes. 3. Lack of coordination between UKPN and the ICP if the project decides an ICP for the contestable works 4. Unable to promptly pay to DNO (UKON) so the order of the lead time equipment's are not ordered on time	1. Loss of revenues 2. Damage to reputation 3. Additional costs 4. Delay to programme	3	4	12	1. Regular engagement with UKPN (Monthly progress meeting occurs) 2. Contingencies considered in the budget. 3. Insurance	2	3	6	BYES/CCC	1. A G99 application has been submitted to UKPN. 2. Currently under evaluation if our on connection to the grid is more convenient	SF	01/07/2021	Open
2	GRID CONNECTION	Capacity at Customer Grid Connection is limited and a further grid connection is needed	1. Headroom at grid connection insufficient for the project. 2. Dependency on the DNO	1. Scale back project 2. Additional costs for reinforcement works	3	4	12	1. Regular engagement with UKPN (Monthly progress meeting occurs)	3	4	12	BYES/CCC	1. Regular project reviews	SF	01/07/2021	Open
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CONSTRUCTION

										Residual Risk Rating					
No.	Element	Risk Description / Trigger	Impacts	Likelihood	Severity	Risk Lev	Control Measure	Likelihood	Severity	Risk Level	Owner	Status Update Notes	By	On	Status
1	REGULATION	A change in regulations / legislation drives changes in the design and construction of the project.	1. BREXIT 2. Covid-19	1. Increased costs, changes to economic business case. 2. Programme delay and ERDF timetable missed	4	3	12	1. Continual monitoring and research into prospective regulatory or legislative changes that may impact the viability of the proposal. Early awareness of prospective changes to enable construction to be adapted / alternative solutions sought. 2. Raise concerns with Government MPs and grant administrators the risks of the continued costs increased and lack of availability of raw materials and how this will impact the delivering grand scale regimes.	3	3	9	CCC/BYES	SF	01/07/2021	Open
2	COMMUNITY	Disturbance and disruption caused by construction	1. Noise/vibration, roadworks, dust, lighting etc. 2. Lack of an effective communication strategy during the construction phase	1. Reputation and relationship with customers 2. Complaints 3. Programme delays	3	2	6	1. Develop Construction Environmental Management Plans and Risk Registers to identify and minimise potential nuisances, such as noise, vibration etc. Share plans with community and ensure awareness of any residual disruption and confirm comfort with plans. 2. Ensure that complaints management is set out in the communication strategy and that up-front communications are made with local stakeholders to identify & document potential concerns.	2	2	4	BYES	MM	01/07/2021	Open
3	ENVIRONMENT	Environmental disaster occurs during construction phase.	1. Leaching of hazardous fluid pollutants into ground 2. Uncontrolled release of airborne pollutants 3. Asbestos is found on site 4. Bad practices and lack of monitoring 5. Poor construction management	1. Legal and remedial additional costs 2. Damage to local natural habitat 3. Project put on-hold, construction programme elongated and ERDF deadlines missed	3	4	12	1. Ensure effective environmental controls, policies and procedures are in place on site. 2. Develop and implement Construction Environmental Management Plan prior to construction. 3. Appoint H&S advisor from Property Framework on correct methodology for controlling risks.	2	3	6	BYES	MM	01/07/2021	Open
4	HEALTH & SAFETY	Injury, illness or death caused in the construction of the project	1. Insufficient safe systems of work in place on site / insufficient risk management practices 2. Insufficient management / supervision resources 3. Unforeseen or unidentified hazards 4. Incompetent workers 5. Unsafe designs 6. Insufficient security and segregation of construction sites	1. Injury, illness or fatality 2. Legal cost and litigations 3. Damage to reputation 4. Project is cancelled 5. Programme delays	3	5	15	1. Ensure effective H&S controls, policies and procedures are in place on site. Adopt BYES Safe Systems of Work, commit appropriate H&S personnel to project. Ensure CDM Principal Designer and Principal Contractor, Designer, Contractor & Worker duties are fully satisfied. 2. Effective communication about the procedures to be adopted 3. BYES to develop Traffic Management Plans as part of the planning phase of the project. This shall seek to identify, quantify and mitigate traffic risks and issues associated with the delivery and operation of the project. BYES shall appoint appropriate personnel and resources as set out by the TMP and shall continue to monitor and amend as necessary during the construction phase. 4. Appoint H&S advisor from Property Framework	1	5	5	ALL	MM	01/07/2021	Open
5	COMMISSIONING	Unavailability of electrical generation	1. Poor coordination and execution of commissioning 2. Product Fault 3. Technical Fault	1. Revenue delays 2. Additional cost 3. Client disputes 4. Damage to reputation	4	3	12	1. Develop and implement phased commissioning strategy to prove system prior to energisation date. 2. Communication strategy to ensure that a proactive approach is taken to inform stakeholders of the delays and work to rectify the situation.	2	2	4	BYES	MM	01/07/2021	Open
6	SECURITY	Trespassing of construction site, theft or vandalism of construction materials	1. Insufficient security and segregation of construction sites	1. Legal costs 2. Programme delays	3	3	9	1. Implement appropriate security controls, including hoardings, signage, locks, security lighting, smart water system and remotely monitored, CCTV	2	3	6	BYES	MM	01/07/2021	Open
7	PROGRAMME	Programme delays during the construction phase.	1. Poor coordination and management of resources 2. Bad weather causes delays to construction programme, or damage to site or equipment 3. Coronavirus outbreak reduces availability of solar PV panels 4. Unforeseen or unidentified hazards 5. COVID-19 restrictions / unavailability of resources delay site mobilisation and build schedule 6. Site is inaccessible at the agreed time / date.	1. Programme delays, cost overruns 2. Cannot procure cost-effective PV system 3. ERDF grant is cancelled which results in project cessation	4	4	16	1. Undertake comprehensive supply-chain vetting to establish resource capacity, commit resources as part of tender process. 2. Develop a realistic and functional delivery programme and project execution plan, ensure effective contractual terms to incentivise deliver against programme, employ project planners/coordinator and project managers to coordinate and monitor contractor works against programme, establish contingency plan to expedite programme in the event of delays. 3. Monitor government advice regarding personal and commercial activities as pandemic develops. Adapt delivery plans/Programmes where possible to accommodate requirements. 5. Undertake subterranean surveys, geotechnical studies, archaeological studies and ground condition surveys and prepare reports to identify and quantify the risks and prepare appropriate mitigation strategies.	2	3	6	BYES	DHY	01/07/2021	Open
9	LEGAL ISSUES	Major legal issues delay the programme during construction phase	1. Contractor or subcontractor breach / cessation leads to termination of contract during the construction phase	1. Cost, programme delays. 2. Programme delays, additional costs, legal	3	4	12	1. Supply-chain vetting and tender selection to evaluate prospective contractor / subcontractor historic performances, capacity and capability. Develop a contingency plan that identifies alternative contractors, such that in the event of cessation or breach, the alternative may be commissioned to continue works. 2. Contract Administration commissioned to ensure project execution according to WOS contract.	1	4	4	CCC/BYES BYES	MM	01/07/2021	Open
10	QUALITY	Installation works fail to achieve CCC's Requirements	1. Poor workmanship 2. Substandard materials	1. Programme delays, cost overruns, poor performance in operation	2	3	6	1. Implement proper and effective quality control procedures. Quality acceptance tests to be undertaken prior to handover of any works. Client / BYES to appoint clerk of works to monitor the works on site and confirm compliance with Employers' Requirements. 2. CCC appoints contract administrator	1	3	3	CCC/BYES	DHY	01/07/2021	Open
12	CUSTOMERS BUSINESS INTERRUPTION	Project causes disruption to customers' business operation	1. Poor workmanship 2. Substandard procedures 3. Lack of an effective communication strategy during the construction phase	1. Damage to reputation 2. Additional costs 3. Legal implications	2	4	8	1. Develop Construction Environmental Management Plans and Risk Registers to identify and minimise potential nuisances, such as noise, vibration etc. Share plans with community and ensure awareness of any residual disruption and confirm comfort with plans. 2. Ensure that complaints management is set out in the communication strategy and that up-front communications are made with local stakeholders to identify & document potential concerns. 3. Ensure effective environmental controls, policies and procedures are in place on site.	1	3	3	CCC/BYES	SF	01/07/2021	Open
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OPERATIONAL

No.	Element	Risk Description	Causes	Impacts	Likelihood Severity Risk Level Control Measure			Residual Risk Rating		Status Update Notes	By	On	Status							
					Likelihood	Severity	Risk Level	Likelihood	Risk Level					Owner						
1	PERFORMANCE	System performance is significantly lower than predicted or not to its potential	1. Incorrect technical selection of PV modules e.g. PV Modules deteriorates faster than projected, early failure / end of life. 2. Maintenance Resources - A lack of local contractor resources to undertake specialist maintenance and servicing of the equipment. 3. General design or specification errors are made, resulting in the system failing to perform as intended. 4. System failure, causing downtime of the system due to inadequate or lack maintenance. 5. Technical - Actual losses from the system and network are far higher than that projected in the design. 6. The PPA Customer changes their business model and requires less electricity.	1. Reduction in annual yield 2. Failure to achieve guarantees /Contract penalties. 3. Increased operational costs, longer maintenance downtimes, deterioration in systems performances and shortening of equipment lifespan. 4. Reputational damage. 5. Electricity is exported to grid losing revenues	2	4	8	1	4	4	YES				1. Metering went in at Mick George to determine usage in Jan 2017. Their usage is closer to 250 kWh instead of the 400 kWh assumed, this would reduce our site capacity to a max of 550 kW. We have the option to sell to more than one customer and not require a license. 2. Marshalls' demand is increasing and they may need to increase their own grid capacity in Q1 2021. 3. Energy Performance Guarantee currently included in the Council's contract with Bouygues.	DHY/SBU	01/07/2021	Open		
2	EXTERNAL EVENTS	Operations being negatively affected by external events	1. Legal/Regulations - A change in regulations / legislation / policy that directly or indirectly affects the project. 2. Threat of a cyber attack during operation; controls are hacked and control of the site is lost.	1. Increased cost 2. Loss of revenue 3. Changes to economic business case 4. Physical damage 5. Reputational damage	3	4	12	2	3	6							SF	01/07/2021	Open	
3	BUSINESS SUPPORT PROGRAMME	Unable to secure enough interest in Business Support workshops	1. Lack of resources to deploy the programme 2. Lack of marketing strategy	1. Miss output indicators specified in the ERDF application resulting in a reduction of grant claims covered. 2. Reputational damage	3	4	12	1	3	3								SF	01/07/2021	Open
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Low Carbon Lifecycle Heating Replacements at Maintained Schools

To: Environment & Green Investment

Meeting Date: 1st July 2021

From: Steve Cox

Electoral division(s): All

Key decision: Yes

Forward Plan ref: 2021/39

Outcome: A finance mechanism for decarbonising heating in the Council's maintained schools to reduce the Council's carbon footprint.

Recommendation: The Committee is asked to agree:

- a) a new funding model and investment criteria for projects involving decarbonisation of heating at maintained schools as set out in para 2.6.2; and
- b) the facility to draw down £30k of development budget for such projects from the Environment Fund; and
- c) offering a paid for service to academy schools to draft applications for grants for them to decarbonise their heating.
- d) Learning and experience with this proposed approach is reported back to Committee in 12 months' time along with any recommendations for change.

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1. Background

- 1.1 To deliver net-zero carbon emissions by 2050, heating and hot water for all buildings will need to shift off fossil fuels and onto low carbon heating solutions such as air source and ground source heat pumps. When these solutions are designed into new buildings, they are more cost effective than when retrofitted into existing buildings. The challenge all areas face is how to shift existing buildings to low carbon solutions to deliver against climate emergency declarations and targets, ahead of the regulatory and policy environment being fully in place to support this.
- 1.2 The Council's Climate Change & Environment Strategy Action Plan commits to replacing end of life oil and gas heating systems in maintained schools with low carbon heating systems. Experience from initial surveys and proposals for replacing heating in schools and CCC buildings with Air Source Heat Pumps (ASHP) demonstrates that capital costs are higher, in a retrofit situation and that ASHPs seldom deliver an energy bill saving as electricity costs are so much higher than gas and oil.
- 1.3 The Council receives School Condition Allocation funding from Department for Education for all aspects of urgent planned maintenance works on maintained schools, including boiler replacement. This enables the Council to deliver its statutory duty to ensure sufficient school places and that those places remain open to children throughout the year i.e. it allows us to avoid school closures due to maintenance issues. This provides sufficient funding for like for like replacement of end of life boilers, but it does not allow for higher capital cost, low carbon solutions.
- 1.4 The Council's schools' energy efficiency retrofit programme provides loan funding for energy conservation projects that can pay back within 15 years, or 20 years in the case of smaller schools and/or deeper retrofits such as heating replacement. However, as ASHPs in retrofit situations are not reducing energy bills they do not pay back.
- 1.5 A new funding model and investment criteria are required to address these challenges and enable low carbon lifecycle replacement of heating at maintained schools.

2. Main Issues

2.1 Project Pipeline

- 2.1.1 There are around 100 maintained schools in the county. Based on a nominal 20 year boiler life we should expect 5 schools per annum on average requiring boiler replacement, preferably with ASHPs. From recent school condition reports Education Capital have identified 6 schools which are currently in need of urgent boiler replacement and a further 11 which have boilers nearing the end of their lives.

2.2 High Capital Costs

- 2.2.1 ASHP capital costs are higher than for boiler replacements. The table below shows the estimated costs for three schools, surveyed for replacement ASHPs, compared to the costs of like for like boiler replacement.

	School A	School B	School C
Replacement boiler cost (approx.)	£43,750	£62,000	£30,000
ASHP cost*	£73,000	£134,000	£58,000

*Inclusive of design and project management, but excluding Measurement & Verification of operational performance

2.2.2 It should be noted that these sites were relatively straightforward for ASHP installation, requiring neither replacement of heat emitters (radiators or convector heaters) nor upgrades to the site's electrical connection capacity, which would increase costs substantially. ASHP costs are therefore at least twice as expensive as boilers.

2.3 Energy & Bill Impact

2.3.1 ASHP estimated energy savings and bill impacts for the same schools are summarised below. Negative figures represent an increase in energy consumption and energy bills.

	School A (kWh)	School A (£)	School B (kWh)	School B (£)	School C (kWh)	School C (£)
Gas savings	67,223	£2,117	77,599	£2,444	33,310	£1,049
Electricity consumption	-20,499	-£2,961	-27,510	-£3,973	-10,707	-£1,546
TOTAL	46,724	-£843 (-9%)	50,090	-£1,529 (-9%)	22,603	-£497 (-3%)

2.3.2 Despite the substantial (kWh) energy savings and carbon emissions reductions, bills are increased due to the relative prices of gas versus electricity. In this situation ASHPs alone can clearly not repay their capital costs. This is particularly pronounced in retrofit situations. In new build situations ASHPs will be specified with low surface temperature radiators or underfloor heating enabling them to operate at higher Coefficients of Performance and consume less electricity.

2.4 Complementary & Offsetting Measures

2.4.1 Our engineering partner Bouygues proposed a range of additional energy conservation measures at each example school to offset the above bill increase and move this to an overall net energy bill saving. These savings, at year 1 energy prices, and the capital cost breakdown (including Measurement & Verification of operational performance) are given below. It should be noted that the scope for complementary measures is site specific and they may not be viable in all cases.

	School A	School B	School C
Complementary energy conservation measures (ECMs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LED lighting, Building Energy Management System, 10 kW solar PV array 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LED lighting, Building Energy Management System, 10 kW solar PV array Pipework lagging 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Building Energy Management System, 10 kW solar PV array Pipework lagging

Net energy bill saving	£1,700 (18%)	£1,500 (9%)	£2,200 (12%)
ASHP cost	£73,000	£134,000	£58,000
Other ECM cost	£38,500	£41,000	£39,000
M&V cost	£8,500	£10,000	£10,000
Total Capital Cost	£120,000	£185,000	£107,000

2.5 Current Financing Arrangements & Payback

- 2.5.1 It can be seen from the above table, that although the complementary energy conservation measures deliver a net bill saving (and this will rise year on year as energy prices increase in real terms), the magnitude of the bill savings is small relative to the total capital cost. The result is that project payback periods are far in excess of the lifetime of the equipment (approximately 20 years).
- 2.5.2 The Conservative party's 2019 manifesto included £2.9bn over the term of the current Parliament for a Public Sector Decarbonisation Scheme (PSDS). The first round of this was launched in September 2020 awarding grant funding to public bodies for decarbonising heating in their own buildings. £1bn of funding was awarded in the first round, which was reportedly over-subscribed by 20%. The Council was successful in securing funding for decarbonising some of its own office buildings, but not in applications for funding for the above three schools due to the scheme being over-subscribed.
- 2.5.3 The Government's November 2020 Spending Review announced £475 million of funding in the 2021/22 financial year for "greening public buildings". However, Phase 2 of the PSDS, launched on 7th April 2021, only allocated £75m of grant funding. There has been no announcement about subsequent phases of the Scheme, although the manifesto commitment and Spending Review imply that there will be further rounds in this and future years. We were successful at Phase 2 in securing grant funding (totalling £2.2m) for three maintained schools and for a large academy project.
- 2.5.4 PSDS Phase 2 was over-subscribed within 29 hours of launching. To secure grant funding in future phases we will need to have projects at Outline Business Case stage of development ready to submit as soon as the application window opens. The lack of explicit commitment to future phases of PSDS means that this Outline Business Case development will therefore be at risk. Fortunately initial development costs for these projects are relatively low and can be recovered for projects that proceed to works. The ability to draw down up to £30,000 of development budget from the Environment Fund would enable us to commission initial development work on a portfolio of schools in order to prepare for future phases of Public Sector Decarbonisation Scheme.
- 2.5.5 If grant funding is secured for projects this will obviously bring down the payback period for any residual loan funding. However, in some cases paybacks still exceed 20 years, which is the ASHP lifetime and the maximum payback that the Council will currently accept on loans for school projects. The additional capital contribution that would be required to bring the loan element within a 20 year payback was substantial in two cases and this is likely to be reproduced across other schools. An alternative approach to funding and investment criteria for decarbonising heating in maintained schools is therefore required.

	School A	School B	School C
Total Capex	£120,000	£185,000	£107,000
PSDS grant eligibility	£70,000	£116,000	£65,000
Capital contribution required to achieve 20 year payback	£19,000	£44,000	0

2.6 Proposed Financing Arrangements

2.6.1 Delivering carbon savings in support of the Council's objective of a net zero carbon Cambridgeshire by 2050 is a key driver for these projects. The social value of the carbon savings delivered by these projects over the 20 year lifetime of the ASHP, calculated using HM Treasury's Green Book Greenhouse Gas appraisal toolkit, is significant.

	School A	School B	School C
Social value of carbon saved (£ PV)	£18,100	£21,500	£19,300

2.6.2 If the Council were prepared to:

- i) make a capital contribution equivalent to the monetised carbon savings; and
- ii) make a contribution from Education Capital's (School Condition Allowance) funding equivalent to the cost of like for like boiler replacement; and
- iii) provide loan funding with no markup on the Council's own borrowing rates; and
- iv) assess the investment criterion across a portfolio of school projects rather than on a school by school basis; and
- v) (if necessary) take a longer term view for investment criteria where this helps e.g. seek a positive NPV over 40 years.

This is likely to make decarbonising heating in maintained schools viable, at least where grant funding can be secured. The longer assessment period (point (v)) may allow a broader range of technologies to be considered e.g. Ground Source Heat Pumps, upgrading heat emitters to low surface temperature emitters (enabling more efficient operation of heat pumps), insulation and improved glazing. This may in turn allow better long term management of energy costs.

2.6.3 The size of capital contribution from points (i) and (ii) would need to be sufficient to bring the balance of loan funding required down to a level that could be repaid from the net energy bill savings within 20 years. Taking a portfolio approach would allow any surplus capital contribution from (i) and (ii) to be banked and used to subsidise a larger capital contribution for other schools which have more challenging business cases.

2.6.4 The capital contribution described in point (i) above could initially come from the £12.5 m Environment Fund set up for reducing the Council's carbon footprint and tackling climate change. There is at present around £10m of this unallocated. If the carbon savings in 2.6.1 prove typical, an average pipeline of 5 schools per annum implies around a £100k per annum drawdown on the Environment Fund for replacing end of life boilers with ASHPs.

- 2.6.5 It should be noted that this funding approach still leaves the choice on whether to proceed with ASHP installation, rather than like for like boiler replacement, with the school. This requires the school/governors to be willing to sign up to a 20 year loan repayment (possibly longer in some cases) for a project which has a projected net neutral impact on cashflow. With no net financial benefit to the school this may seem like too much of a risk to some schools, unless they have a commitment to carbon reduction.
- 2.6.6 An alternative approach would be to exclude the repayable loan element (2.6.2 (iii)) and increase the Council's capital contribution (2.6.2 (i)) by a corresponding amount. This would be more attractive to schools, but would increase costs to the Council, with operational energy savings accruing as a benefit to the schools rather than being used to repay a portion of the Council's borrowing. If this approach is preferred we may want a mechanism to recover some of the Council's investment if the schools voluntarily academise.
- ## 2.7 End of life replacements, summer 2021 and Non-viable Projects
- 2.7.1 Education Capital have identified six schools which require urgent boiler replacement before this winter and for which no PSDS grant funding has been secured. To prevent risk of school closures due to loss of heating (and avoid the Council failing in its statutory duty to provide open school places), Education Capital plan to replace boilers with gas boilers, in these schools this summer.
- 2.7.2 In the absence of grant funding, a Council capital contribution in the region of £940,000 is estimated to be required to deliver ASHPs at these schools. This is likely to be several times higher than the monetised carbon savings of these projects. Development time and extended leadtimes for equipment (due to global supply shortages on electronic components) also mean that ASHPs cannot be delivered for these six projects ahead of next spring, which would create a significant risk of school closure if their boilers fail this winter. Temporary boiler hire might be viable to keep schools open in this instance. However, the schools would need to hire temporary boilers themselves, as the Council does not have suitable frameworks for this. We have seen temporary boiler hire costs in the range from £1k per week for a 20 week period up to a £26k deployment cost plus £1,000 per week thereafter. Schools are likely to struggle to cover such costs. It is also likely to take at least a week with the school closed before temporary boilers could be deployed. Delaying boiler replacement in these six schools does pose a high risk of school closure, and thus a failure of the Council in its statutory duty to keep schools open.
- 2.7.3 Looking beyond these six urgent boiler replacement projects, the portfolio approach described in 2.6.2 (iv) will help for schools where grant funding has not been secured or where costs are particularly high, as any surplus from monetised carbon savings and like for like boiler costs from other projects can subsidise more challenging business cases. We suggest that only where it has not been possible to create a viable project under the portfolio approach and boiler replacement is essential in order to keep the school open, like for like boiler replacement should be implemented.

2.8 Evaluation and Review

- 2.8.1 If the Committee approve the above approach set out in section 2.6 there will be considerable learning over the early projects and there may be a need to revise the

approach on the basis of this learning and/or as grant fund opportunities change over time. It is, therefore, recommended that experience over the next 12 months is reported back to Committee along with any recommendations for change.

2.8.2 Changes to the regulatory and funding landscape will also be reported. It is expected that Government will, at some point regulate to phase out fossil fuel boiler installation. It is possible that, at this time, Department for Education School Condition Allocation funding will be increased to reflect the higher capital costs of low carbon heating. The funding mechanism in this paper may therefore only need to be a transitional arrangement to bridge the gap until regulation and increased School Condition Allocation funding are implemented.

2.9 Supporting Academy Schools

2.9.1 Academy schools are eligible to apply direct for Public Sector Decarbonisation Scheme grant funding. They are unlikely to have the expertise and resource to do this themselves. Some are working with consultants to develop applications. With our experience and success from the first two phases of the Public Sector Decarbonisation Scheme, and with our access to Bouygues and SSE resource for technical development work, we could offer a similar, costed service to academies. Successful bids could then be delivered via our existing Managed Service Agreement offer to academies. This may require future Public Sector Decarbonisation Scheme phases to have longer deadlines in order to allow time for planning permission to be secured after grant award. If the academies have the balance of capital costs to invest themselves they could commission the works directly from Bouygues/SSE via our Framework Agreement after paying an access fee.

3. Alignment with corporate priorities

3.1 Communities at the heart of everything we do

The following bullet points set out details of implications identified by officers:

- The proposed financial contribution from the Council will help support communities in decarbonising heating: directly by decarbonising the school's heating; indirectly by raising awareness amongst pupils, parents and community users of school buildings of low carbon heating options.

3.2 A good quality of life for everyone

There are no significant implications for this priority.

3.3 Helping our children learn, develop and live life to the full

The following bullet points set out details of implications identified by officers:

- Low carbon replacement heating projects will replace end of life heating systems helping avoid temporary school closures due to failed heating. The complementary energy saving measures help manage energy costs, avoiding undue pressure on school budgets, helping improve educational delivery.
- The projects have the potential to help children at the schools learn about tackling climate change.

3.4 Cambridgeshire: a well-connected, safe, clean, green environment

The following bullet points set out details of implications identified by officers:

- Achieving net zero carbon emissions requires fully decarbonising heating in buildings by 2050. Low carbon replacement heating projects will make a significant reduction in the direct carbon emissions from the schools.
- Fossil fuel heating systems have 20+ year lifetimes, so capturing the opportunity to replace these with low carbon systems as they reach the end of their lives is important to ensure none are still operating in 2050.

3.5 Protecting and caring for those who need us

There are no significant implications for this priority.

4. Significant Implications

4.1 Resource Implications

The following bullet points set out details of significant implications identified by officers:

- There is a risk of sunk costs for developing projects which are unable to progress to works. These costs are small (£30k see paragraph 2.5.4) and could be offset from revenue from the existing schools' energy efficiency retrofit programme.
- The Environment Fund capital contribution proposed under paragraph 2.6.2 (i) is from borrowing and will need to be repaid from other Council income streams. However, no overall increase in the Environment Fund is being sought, so the recommendations in this report do not create a new or increased resource pressure.

4.2 Procurement/Contractual/Council Contract Procedure Rules Implications

The following bullet points set out details of significant implications identified by officers:

- Project development and installation will be delivered under the Energy Performance Services Framework Agreement with Bouygues Energies & Services and SSE Enterprise Energy Solutions signed in March 2021.

4.3 Statutory, Legal and Risk Implications

The following bullet points set out details of significant implications identified by officers:

- Schedule 2 Part 12 A(a) of the Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) Order 2015 grants Local Authorities permitted development rights to install equipment required for functions it exercises. This covers installation of low carbon heating in maintained schools, subject to the limitations in Part 12 A (a), namely that the volume of the installation is less than 200 m³ and that their height above ground level does not exceed 4 m. If these limitations were not met planning consent would be required which is unlikely to be achievable within the delivery window allowed by PSDS grants (8-12 months in Phases 1 and 2).

4.4 Equality and Diversity Implications

There are no significant implications within this category. An Equality Impact Screening undertaken for the proposals has shown no potential negative impact.

4.5 Engagement and Communications Implications

There are no significant implications within this category.

4.6 Localism and Local Member Involvement

There are no significant implications within this category.

4.7 Public Health Implications

The following bullet point sets out details of implications identified by officers:

There will be a small positive impact in reducing air pollutant emissions as a result of moving away from combustion-based heating to heat pumps.

4.8 Environment and Climate Change Implications on Priority Areas:

4.8.1 Implication 1: Energy efficient, low carbon buildings.

Positive:

Explanation: Low carbon lifecycle heating projects will reduce carbon emissions from maintained schools and improve their energy efficiency.

4.8.2 Implication 2: Low carbon transport.

Neutral:

Explanation: No impact on transport.

4.8.3 Implication 3: Green spaces, peatland, afforestation, habitats and land management.

Neutral:

Explanation: No impact on land use.

4.8.4 Implication 4: Waste Management and Tackling Plastic Pollution.

Neutral:

Explanation: Packaging waste associated with delivery of materials will be managed by supply chain procurement conditions which Bouygues and SSE are required to apply via our contract with them.

4.8.5 Implication 5: Water use, availability and management:

Neutral:

Explanation: No impact on water use or drainage.

4.8.6 Implication 6: Air Pollution.

Positive:

Explanation: In principle the reduction in gas and oil consumption reduces production of air pollutants in particular NO_x, although the impact on air pollutant concentrations in areas of air quality exceedance will be immeasurably small.

4.8.7 Implication 7: Resilience of our services and infrastructure, and supporting vulnerable people to cope with climate change.

Positive:

Explanation: Schools with low carbon heating installed will no longer rely on global supply chains for oil and gas providing both cost certainty and supply resilience.

Have the resource implications been cleared by Finance? Yes

Name of Financial Officer: Sarah Heywood

Have the procurement/contractual/ Council Contract Procedure Rules implications been cleared by the LGSS Head of Procurement? Yes

Name of Officer: Henry Swan

Has the impact on statutory, legal and risk implications been cleared by the Council's Monitoring Officer or LGSS Law? Yes

Name of Legal Officer: Fiona McMillan

Have the equality and diversity implications been cleared by your Service Contact?

Yes

Name of Officer: Elsa Evans

Have any engagement and communication implications been cleared by Communications?

Yes

Name of Officer: Simon Cobby

Have any localism and Local Member involvement issues been cleared by your Service Contact? Yes

Name of Officer: Emma Fitch

Have any Public Health implications been cleared by Public Health?

Yes

Name of Officer: Iain Green

If a Key decision, have any Environment and Climate Change implications been cleared by the Climate Change Officer?

Yes

Name of Officer: Emily Bolton

5. Source documents guidance

5.1 Source documents

- i) Conservative Party 2019 Manifesto Costings Document
- ii) Spending Review 2020
- iii) HM Treasury Green Book Greenhouse Gas Appraisal Toolkit

5.2 Location

- i) [5ddaa257967a3b50273283c4 Conservative 2019 Costings.pdf \(website-files.com\)](#)

- ii) [Spending Review 2020 documents - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk)
- iii) [Green Book supplementary guidance: valuation of energy use and greenhouse gas emissions for appraisal - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk)

Climate Change and Environment Strategy and the Environment Fund

To: Environment and Green Investment Committee

Meeting Date: 1st July 2021

From: Steve Cox, Executive Director, Place and Economy

Electoral division(s): All

Key decision: No

Forward Plan ref: N/a

Outcome: Move forward the Net-Zero target for Cambridgeshire County Council towards 2030 and align spending and investment decisions to deliver Net Zero and Doubling Nature, as set out in the Joint Administration Agreement.

Recommendation: Committee is asked to:

- a) Note the Council's progress delivering the May 2020 approved Climate Change and Environment Strategy
- b) Approve a review of the Climate Change and Environment Strategy to bring forward the net-zero target towards 2030 and alignment of key resources by December 2021, as set out in paragraph 4.2
- c) Approve the development of a 'Routemap to Net-Zero and Doubling Nature' Programme including a medium-term resourcing strategy by March 2022.

Officer contact:

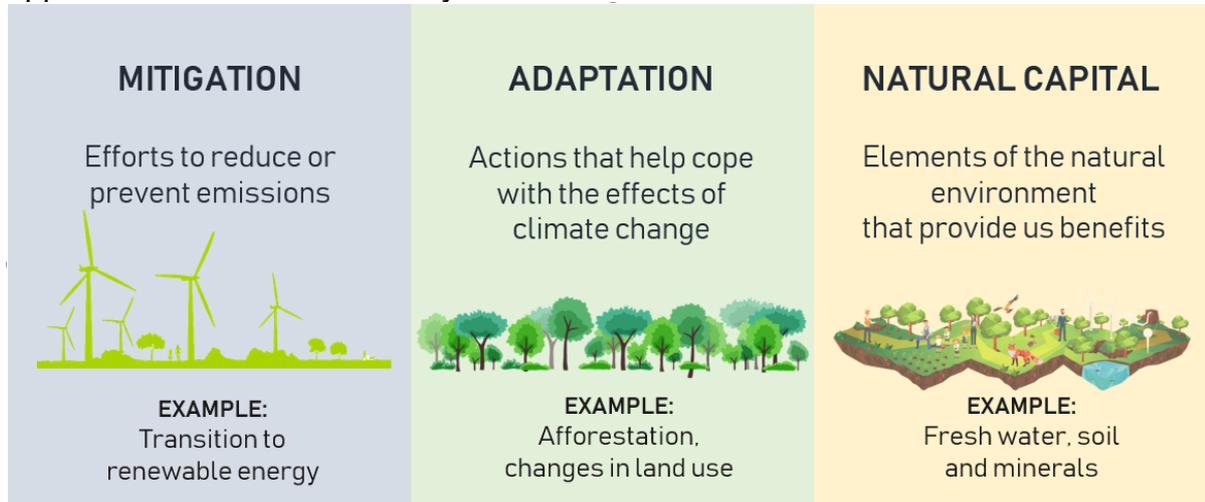
Name: Sheryl French
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Email: Sheryl.french@cambridgeshire.gov.uk
Tel: 01223 728552

Member contacts:

Names: Councillors Lorna Dupre and Nick Gay
Post: Chair/Vice-Chair Environment and Green Investment Committee
Email: lorna@lornadupre.org.uk ; nick.gay@cambridgeshire.gov.uk
Tel: 01223 706398 (office)

1 Background

- 1.1 In May 2019, the Council declared a Climate and Environment Emergency recognising that our natural and built environment is the most precious inheritance for which we act as caretakers for the next generation and that society is facing global challenges of population growth, climate change and equalisation of living standards not faced before at this scale.
- 1.2 A Five-Year Climate Change and Environment Strategy (CCES), and Action Plan was approved at Full Council in May 2020. The CCES covers three themes as set out below in



- 1.3 Figure 1 Describes the three themes identified within the CCES covering mitigation, adaption, and natural capital., twelve priority areas and seven targets. Four of the targets focus on carbon reductions developed from evidence on the Council’s carbon footprint and the CUSPE 2019 research report [‘Net-Zero Cambridgeshire: What actions must Cambridgeshire County Council take to reach net zero emissions by 2050?’](#).

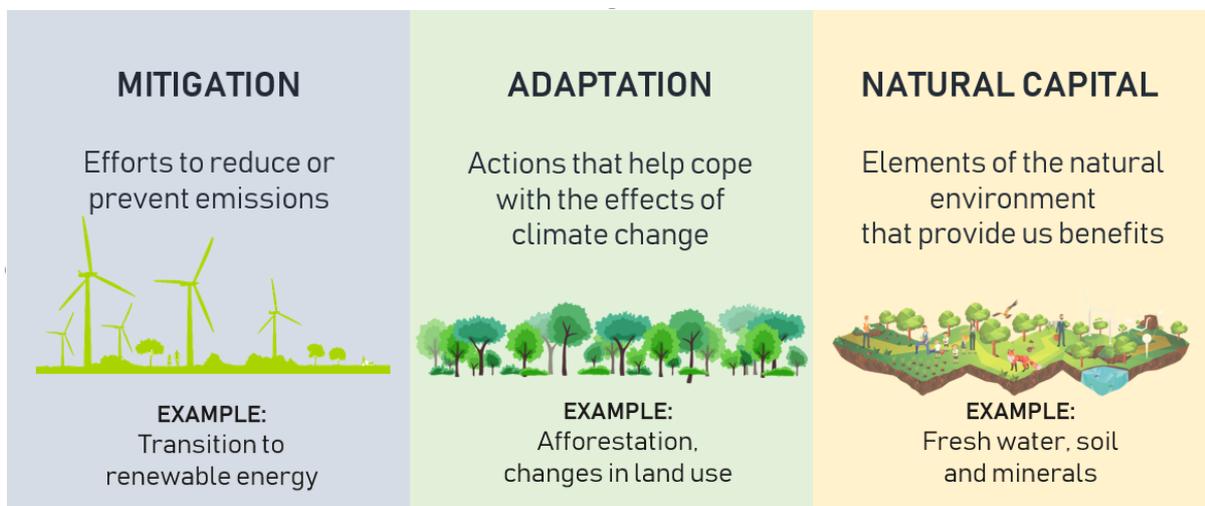


Figure 1 Describes the three themes identified within the CCES covering mitigation, adaption, and natural capital.

- 1.4 The CCES contains a commitment to a number of targets, including reducing our ‘scope 1’ (direct) emissions by 50% by 2023 (compared to 2018 levels), reduce our ‘scope 3’ (indirect) emissions by 50.4% by 2030, and to deliver Government’s net zero carbon target for Cambridgeshire by 2050.
- 1.5 Delivery of the five year strategy is supported by an Environment Fund comprising £16 million capital borrowing. The Environment Funding is broadly allocated on the following basis:
 - £15million to take all Council owned and operated buildings off fossil fuels and onto low carbon heating by 2025

- £1million to cover EV charging for Council buildings, support for oil dependent communities to decarbonise and £300,000 for other projects
- 1.6 Carbon reduction targets are monitored on an annual basis and the Council has published its annual carbon footprint for the financial years 2018-19 and 2019-20. It is now gathering the data for the publication of 2020-21.
- 1.7 County-wide CO₂ emissions for Cambridgeshire in 2018 (the most recent year of data available in January 2021) were just over 4.5 million tonnes. A reduction of 1.8% since the previous year. The 4.5m tonnes does not include emissions of other, non-CO₂ GHGs such as methane (CH₄) or nitrous oxide (N₂O), which are not broken down by local authority area in the published statistics. Across the whole UK, CO₂ accounts for 81% of all GHG emissions. The 4.5 million tonnes exclude emissions from peatland, which are thought to be significant across the county, although the exact figure is currently unknown.
- 1.8 The Council's own CO₂ equivalent (CO₂e) emissions (as an organisation) were 206,579 tonnes in 2019-20, which includes indirect ("scope 3") emissions from our supply chain partners and contractors but it is known that the data is not fully complete. The reporting year 2019-20 was prior to the implementation of the Council's Climate Change and Environment Strategy in May 202 and the impact of the covid-19 pandemic.

2 Main Issues

2.1 Progress Against Targets

The Council approved capital borrowing of £16m for the Environment Fund and £13.5m is in the business plan for 2021-22 to support the delivery of the CCES Targets and Action plan.

To date £4.48m of £16m has been directly committed into delivery of low carbon heating and EV charging projects from the Environment Fund. This includes the sum of £2.5m Public Sector Decarbonisation Scheme Funding the Council succeeded securing during 2020/21 for low carbon heating for Council buildings.

An additional capital borrowing of £65.1m is committed in the business plan (21/22) into green investments via the energy programmes.

The Action Plan contains 127 actions and progress is summarised in Table 1 below and a description of progress against each of the targets is provided from paragraph 2.2.

Table 1 Summary of action plan progress

Status	Number of actions	Example actions in this category
Complete	5 (4%)	"Establish a County Council Climate Change website with a range of education and awareness materials on climate change action, including signposting to existing materials."
In progress	70 (55%)	"Annual carbon footprint calculations to be published to demonstrate progress" – <i>complete for 2019/20, but an ongoing task</i> "Ensure all new Council buildings, extensions and retrofits are designed to the highest energy efficiency standards, incorporating renewable generation where feasible and Electric Vehicle (EV) chargepoint provision. Assessment of all buildings and implementation plan in place by 2023."
Not Started	49 (39%)	"Reform the annual budget planning process to reduce the Council's carbon footprint and to support wider decarbonisation of service delivery and the communities we support."
Paused	4 (3%)	"Through our Public Health, Social Care and Emergency Planning recovery functions, find ways to help manage the impacts on vulnerable

Status	Number of actions	Example actions in this category
		people of severe weather or temperatures, including care homes, to prevent the vulnerable in our communities becoming more susceptible to the impacts of climate change.” – <i>pressures on these service areas dealing with the pandemic response meant 2020/21 has not been the right time to implement some measures.</i>

2.2 Target 1: Reduce Council’s organisational net carbon footprint for our buildings and transport assets (scope 1 and 2) by 50% by 2023

Key actions and examples of delivery against this target are centred around:

- Improving the Council’s build stock to reduce energy demand
- Decarbonising council vehicles, including provision of EV charging at offices – for example pool cars, library vehicles, gritters etc

2.2.1 A Low Carbon Heating Programme to retrofit air source heat pumps and replace gas and oil boilers at Council owned and operated sites are underway at 20 sites. These projects will complete Autumn 2021. The 20 projects are funded by a combination of the Environment Fund and Public Sector Decarbonisation Scheme, government grant, which the Council applied for and was successful securing £3.4m. The balance of the project costs, £1.86m is funded from the Council’s Environment Fund. Further low carbon heating projects are being scoped for delivery during 2022-23 with the aim to take all relevant sites onto low carbon solutions by 2025 and support delivery of target 1.

The 20 projects underway will save approximately 408 tonnes CO₂e per annum, or 17% of the scope 1 total from 2019-20, and a further 243 tonnes CO₂e per annum (10% of scope 1) will be reduced when the Council disposes of nine buildings over the next few years including Shire Hall and Babbage House.

2.2.2 A schools retrofit programme has been underway since 2015 to reduce energy consumption, generate renewable energy and reduce carbon emissions on maintained schools. A summary of the carbon reductions is identified below in Table 2.

Table 2 Summary of carbon reductions in tonnes CO₂e

	2014/15 to 2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22 to date	Cumulative Total
Maintained school carbon reductions (tCO ₂ e)	670	108	15	62	-	855
Council Investment	£1.99m	£0.478m	£0.064m	£0.275m	-	£2.807m
Public Sector Decarbonisation Scheme (grant)	-	-	-	-	£0.229m	£0.229m

2.2.3 In December 2019, the Council approved Nearly Zero Energy Building standards for all new public buildings it will build, own and occupy (with the exception of schools until detailed costs could be understood).

There are a number of new building projects underway that this policy is influencing including:

- £611,311 investment into solar carports for the New Shire Hall (Civic Hub) providing 40% of all the on-site needs for electricity and saving 720 tCO₂e by 2050.
- Adult Social Care commissioning are developing an exemplar 80-bed care facility designed to be free from fossil fuels and cut carbon emissions. This exemplar project, forecasts that over 70% of regulated electricity for the building will be met from onsite renewables and avoid 100 tCO₂ emissions per annum or 3000 tonnes over thirty years when built.
- A specification for new schools will be piloted at Alconbury to deliver the Near Zero Energy Standards to understand the capital cost increases and lifecycle benefits.

2.2.4 Workplace EV Chargepoints: An £120,000 project for the installation of EV chargepoints at 18 Council offices is procured and delivery expected this year to reduce emissions from Council and staff vehicles.

2.2.5 Overall position: The carbon footprint report for 2019/20 was approved at Environment & Sustainability Committee in January 2021. Overall, carbon emissions were broadly consistent with the previous year (18/19), however increases were observed for scope 1. This increase is due to a combination of increased gas usage, likely to be because of more colder days than the previous winter, and an increase in transport emissions from highways service vehicles as more fuel was used from the depots. Scope 2 remains zero as 100% renewable electricity is purchased.

Looking forward, for 2020/21, the data for buildings/energy usage is showing a reduction but data for transport is not yet available. Figure 2 below shows estimated emissions for the next few years based on predicted emissions savings from current and future planned low carbon heating projects, expected project completion dates, known plans to dispose of certain buildings, and assuming no change in transport emissions.

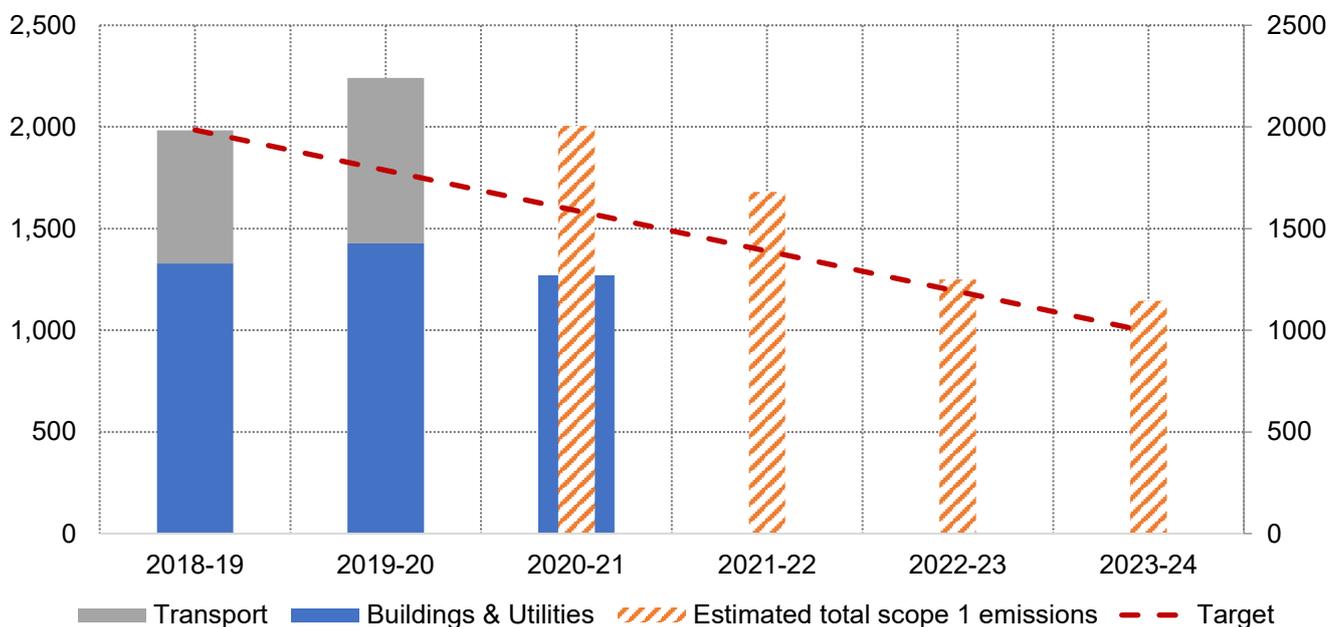


Figure 2 Performance against target of 50% reduction in scope 1 and 2 net emissions by 2023 where the y-axis is tonnes of CO₂e

2.3 Target 2: All council departments to implement measures to ensure services are adapted to climate change

Key actions to deliver this target are centred around:

- Upskilling officer to enable identification and implementation of adaptation opportunities
- Integration of adaptation into existing work programmes
- Development of work programmes to deliver specific adaptation challenges

- 2.3.1 Improving Environmental Decision Making. Since March 2021, the committee template has been updated to include significant implications for climate and environment to inform decision makers. This includes guidance for report writers. Regular review of the quality of these implications will be undertaken to identify training and development needs for staff. In addition, a Member and Office Carbon literacy and Doubling Nature Training Programme is under development and will be implemented from October 2021 starting with Senior Managers and Members. The aim of the programme is to build understanding and confidence across the organisation to develop and implement strategies and actions that design out carbon and improve nature capital.
- 2.3.2 Think Communities: A presentation to the Think Communities Board in January 2020 on the impacts of Climate Change was well supported. A number of discussions with the 'Think Communities' programme has taken place on how to build community resilience to the impacts of climate change. The pandemic paused detailed discussions but moving forward place coordinators are identified as early participants for the carbon literacy training to help integrate adaptation to flooding and overheating risks into existing conversations with our communities.
- 2.3.3 Resilient Infrastructure: Ensuring the infrastructure managed by the Council can withstand the effects of climate change now and in the future. The following is taking place:
- Workshops with Milestone during 2020-21 have been delivered to support the development of a Carbon Strategy for the highways contract and to explore use of materials resilient to impact of excessive heat
 - Investment of £ 2.73m over five years into flood attenuation and highways biodiversity improvements to improve flooding risk. This includes clearing verges, gullies, grips and developing local flood resilience through targeted flood alleviation works and supporting community alerts and access to information.

- 2.4 Target 3: Deliver a net 20% increase in biodiversity (net gain) across all Council property, land projects and wildlife sites by 2030

Key actions to deliver this target are centred around land management approaches across the urban and rural estates and understanding our biodiversity. For example, the Rural Estates team have undertaken an initial assessment to identify potential opportunities for increasing biodiversity on the rural estate and developing opportunities for investment into Biodiversity Net Gain via the planning system. It is also working with tenant farmers to share best practice on managing for nature, soil management and for reducing carbon emissions from peat.

However, a comprehensive biodiversity audit across all the Council's estate (urban, rural, County wildlife sites) is needed. This will provide a baseline from which to measure net-gain; help guide interventions; and provide the evidence base increasingly required when applying for grants. This broader audit work has been planned but is not yet funded.

- 2.5 Target 4: Reduce the Council's emissions from purchased goods and services (scope 3) emissions by 50.4% by 2030

Key actions to deliver this target are centred around leveraging emissions reductions via the procurement process.

- 2.5.1 Procurement: Testing how to include carbon foot-printing into procurement was undertaken during 2020/21 as part of the £100M Energy Services Contract procurement. The learning from this raised a number of key issues including effective comparison of carbon footprints provided by suppliers, supplier skills and readiness to provide quality carbon foot-printing and the need to upskill clients to understand what a quality proposal looks like.
- 2.5.2 The Council and University College London (UCL) were awarded £18000 funding from the Local Government Association to create a Carbon Calculator and Code of Practice for inclusion in procurements. The project formally concludes in July and will enable emissions associated with specific goods/services to be quantified and compared in procurements and ii) set out expectations across wider range of environmental considerations (e.g. waste). The LGA are exploring how to fund further action on this project to continue its developments as a tool that all Local Authorities can use.
- 2.5.3 In October 2020, Environment and Sustainability Committee approved the inclusion of the shadow carbon price into business case decisions. Energy project business cases have been testing how this works, including the value of the carbon savings into investment cases. More widely, including carbon emissions reductions/savings/increases into the corporate template for Capital Programme Board is being scoped to capture information on embodied carbon (e.g. carbon emitted from products, or construction materials, or building something) and the operational carbon savings.

2.6 Target 5: 100% of Council strategies include policies to tackle Climate Change by 2023

Action to date has focused on compiling a list of the councils' strategies and initiating conversations with strategy "owners" across the organisation. The following key strategies include climate change and net-zero carbon:

- The Council's Strategic Framework
- Medium term Financing Strategy
- Investment Strategy
- Pension Scheme

Significant work remains on fully integrating climate change into how we do things.

2.7 Target 6: To sign up to a shared target with partners and the community by 2023 to deliver 50.4% greenhouse gas emissions reductions by 2030 in tonnes/CO₂ per annum for Cambridgeshire based on 2018 baseline

This target was designed to align policy across all levels of Government and to build wider buy-in from communities and businesses.

Actions during 2020/21 include:

- Supporting the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Independent Commission for Climate Change in their review and Phase 1 report
- Collaborating with Greater Cambridge Partnership for investments into energy infrastructure to facilitate clean growth
- Working with the Greater Cambridge Planning Service on net-zero evidence bases to inform local plan policies and area action plans
- Working with the Combined Authority on the early stages of their Alternative Fuel Strategy
- Participating in Officer groups to strengthen intra-authority collaboration e.g Climate Change Officers group and Cambridgeshire Action on Energy Group, to share best practice.
- Signing the UK100 pledge for 100% clean energy for Cambridgeshire communities and the renewed pledge 'Race to Zero' ; setting up the Countryside Climate Network to bring representatives of rural areas to share best practice, advocate for rural communities and identify opportunities for rural areas to support emissions reductions

2.8 Target 7: Deliver Government’s net-zero carbon target by 2050

Key actions to deliver this target include:

- Delivery of 100% clean energy for Cambridgeshire
- Enabling residents to make changes in their own lives
- Sharing knowledge and understanding with our communities

2.8.1 Investment in Renewables: The Council’s first 12Megawatt solar farm became operational during 2017. An investment of approximately £10m has saved 20,200 tonnes of carbon emissions up to 2021 and over a 25 year lifetime is forecast to reduce approximately 126,000 tonnes of CO₂ emission. In addition, the Council has approved during 2020/21 investments totalling £42.3m into the following projects for construction during 2021/22 to reduce annual carbon emissions of 5060 tCO₂e from March 2022 and 2,175,000 tCO₂e by 2050 with the three projects.

- 29.4MW capacity Solar Farm at North Angle with cumulative carbon emission savings of 105,000 tonnes over 30 years.
- Swaffham Prior Community Heat Project, cumulative tCO₂e savings over 30 years of 39,500tCO₂e
- Babraham Park and Ride – Smart Energy Grid, 7300 tonnes CO₂e savings over 30 years

2.8.2 The Schools Energy Programme includes supporting Academy Schools to decarbonise. Table 3 identifies a total investment of £9.159M of capital borrowing has been invested and grants of £1.88M secured to support annual carbon emissions reductions of 2,826 tCO₂e and lifetime savings over 30 years of 84,780 tonnesCO₂e at Academy schools.

Table 3 Carbon emissions savings from various investments in the Schools' Energy Programme

	2014/15 - 2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22 to date	Cumulative total savings to date
Academy school carbon reductions (tCO ₂ e)	2020	516	43	6.4	241	2,826
Council Investment	£6.08m	£1.74m	£0.239m	£0.102m	£0.998m	£9.159m
Public Sector Decarbonisation Scheme	-	-	-	-	£1.888m	£1.888m

2.8.3 Solar Together: This is a collective purchasing scheme for Cambridgeshire residents to purchase and install solar panels on their home. The scheme reduces costs for residents by creating economies of scale and removes much of the complexity when deciding if and how to install. To date in the Autumn 2020 Scheme, 1,335 homeowners have accepted their quotations and 14% of installations are complete – equating to 827kW installed and an estimated 170 tonnes CO₂ saved will be saved per annum or 4,930tCO₂ by 2050.

2.8.4 Engagement: A wide range of engagement activities have taken place which will contribute to reducing emissions these include:

- Providing information to Parish Council’s on how to measure their area’s carbon footprint
- Presenting at Parish Council and community group meetings on how to purchase community EV Chargepoints
- Developing the [Climate, Energy and Environment](#) pages on the Council’s website to share the Council’s work and provide advice to individuals and business on how to reduce their emissions

3 Legislative and Policy Change

- 3.1 The Climate Change and Environment Strategy was developed during 2019. Since then, Government has brought forward a number of key policy and regulatory frameworks.
- 3.1.1 *The 6th Carbon Budget*: The Climate Change Act 2008 gave responsibility to the Committee on Climate Change to establish a series of 5-year carbon budgets to help the UK meet its carbon reduction targets. The Sixth Budget (2033–37) was published in September 2020 and recommended that to deliver net zero by 2050 the UK must reduce its emissions by 78% by 2035. In April 2021 this new target was enshrined in law. Key steps identified to deliver this reduction are:
1. Increase uptake of low carbon solutions
 2. Significant expansion of low carbon energy supplies
 3. Reduce demand for carbon intense activities – e.g through improving building design to reduce energy demand
 4. Land and greenhouse gas removals – primarily through nature-based carbon sequestration like afforestation and peatland restoration
- 3.1.2 *The Agricultural Act 2020*: The Agricultural Bill was passed into law 11th November 2020. It sets out how farmers and land managers in England will be rewarded in the future with public money for “public goods” – such as better air and water quality, thriving wildlife, soil health, or measures to reduce flooding and tackle the effects of climate change, under the Environmental Land Management scheme (ELMS). ELMS would replace existing land management subsidies. These incentives will provide financing for landowners to aid in delivery of the government’s 25 Year Environment Plan and commitment to reach net zero emissions by 2050.
- 3.1.3 *The Transport Decarbonisation Plan (TDP)* will set out in detail what government, business and society will need to do to deliver the significant emissions reduction needed across all modes of transport, to achieve carbon budgets and net zero emissions across every single mode of transport by 2050. This includes accelerating modal shift to public and active transport, decarbonising road vehicles, decarbonising how we get goods and place-based solutions. Publication is anticipated imminently. Linked to this, Government has recently published its Bus Strategy “Bus Back Better”, in which large-scale improvements and decarbonisation features heavily. Significantly, it sets expectations on use and design of bus lanes.
- 3.1.4 *Energy White Paper*: Published in December 2020 the focus is on delivery of net zero and the fundamental changes required to the UK’s energy system. The Paper is intimately related to Government’s [Ten Point Plan](#), setting out mechanisms to deliver all of the energy related points. It aims to:
1. Transform Energy – decarbonising the whole energy system
 2. Support a Green Recovery – grow the economy and create jobs in the clean energy sector
 3. Reducing fuel poverty – exploring regulatory changes to reduce costs to end users, improve building standards and introduce minimum Energy Performance Certificate (EPC band B) for all non-domestic rental properties.
- 3.1.5 Significant policy is also emerging that will affect the roles, responsibilities, and funding available to Local Authorities to deliver action:
- The Environment Bill 2020, which has completed its second reading in Parliament, will establish all-encompassing targets, plans and policies for improving the natural environment, covering environmental protection; waste and resource efficiency; air quality; water; nature and biodiversity; conservation; and regulation of chemicals. Important provisions for biodiversity net gain are also anticipated. The Bill will likely directly affect several council services including waste management, rural estate and planning.

- 3.1.6 Locally, substantial work to underpin new policy and climate action is underway. The Cambridgeshire & Peterborough Independent Climate Change Commission (CPICCC) was established by the CPCA in 2020 to “provide authoritative recommendations to help the region mitigate and adapt to the impacts of climate change”. Phase I (complete) has focused on recommendations under the themes of: Transport; Buildings, Energy and Peat. Phase II (underway) will focus on: the role of nature; adaptation; water; waste; business & industry; innovation; and ensuring a Just Transition.

Phase I delivered a wide range of recommendations and stretching targets, many of which would fall to the Local Authorities to deliver. These included:

- Swift electrification of transport, including provision of charging infrastructure, electrification of all Council fleets by 2030 and exclusion of diesel vans/trucks from city centres.
- Use of planning and enforcement powers to deliver improved energy efficient buildings, and local authority own estate to be net zero by 2030
- Lobbying roles with Ofgem, Ofwat to enable investment into future-proofing these networks
- Improving understanding of peatland extent and condition to inform conservation approaches, including emphasis on balancing carbon and agriculture
- Delivering organisational carbon footprint to net-zero by 2030

Discussions are now underway at the CPCA to establish next steps for implementation of some of the recommendations.

4 Conclusion - Summary Analysis of Progress

- 4.1 Although progress has been achieved across all seven targets, there are some targets where more delivery has taken place than others. Contributory factors include the type of funding available, demands on existing staff and budgets; skills and time needed to build the wider corporate buy-in into new policy and delivery models.
- 4.2 With the new legislation and policy frameworks coming forward it is proposed more can be achieved, quicker for the Climate and Biodiversity Emergencies if:
- The CCES Strategy, Targets and Action Plan are reviewed to reflect legislative and policy changes, the findings from the Independent Commission for Climate Change for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough and to the ambitions of the Joint Administration.
 - A Net-Zero and Doubling Nature Programme and Resourcing Plan is developed to sit alongside the strategy aligning the Council’s medium-term finances and resources with delivery
 - The Environment Fund is reviewed, as part of the CCES review, to identify how best to allocate the capital borrowing to improve the scale and pace of delivery against targets and identify how other resources can be identified or aligned to support revenue projects such as the biodiversity audit, to inform the budget planning for 2022/23.
 - A framework to collect, analyse and report data from across the Council on net-zero and doubling nature is developed to inform and publish annual progress reports

5 Alignment with corporate priorities

5.1 Communities at the heart of everything we do

The Climate and Biodiversity Emergencies negatively impact communities through heightened risks of flooding, overheating, drought, loss of nature. This will continue to impact the lives of our communities unless more is done during the next 10 years to reduce carbon emissions, rebuild natural capital and keep global warming under 2 degrees temperature rise as set out in the Paris Agreement.

5.2 A good quality of life for everyone

As above

5.3 Helping our children learn, develop and live life to the full

Young people have protested that Governments around the world need to do more to protect and enhance the environment and not leave the full cost to future generations. The programming of action to deliver Net-zero and Doubling Nature is needed to ensure intergenerational fairness.

5.4 Cambridgeshire: a well-connected, safe, clean, green environment

See 4.1

5.5 Protecting and caring for those who need us

The vulnerable in our communities will be more susceptible to the impacts and costs of climate change impacts. The review and resourcing of the CCES, targets and action plan must provide for a 'Just' transition and a better future for everyone.

6 Significant Implications

6.1 Resource Implications

The review of the Strategy and aligning resources to deliver net zero and doubling nature ambitions, will require staff time to deliver.

The aim is to complete the CCES review to allow any budget plan implications to be discussed and included where appropriate in the 2022-23 Council's budget.

6.2 Procurement/Contractual/Council Contract Procedure Rules Implications

There are no significant implications.

6.3 Statutory, Legal and Risk Implications

There are no significant implications.

6.4 Equality and Diversity Implications

The strategy review and alignment of funding will provide an opportunity to discuss A 'Just' Transition for everyone.

6.5 Engagement and Communications Implications

This is an opportunity to engage with districts, the CPCA, the Independent commission on Climate Change for Cambridgeshire, other partners, public, private and third sectors to align priorities, targets and funding to deliver the scale of change for net-zero carbon emissions.

6.6 Localism and Local Member Involvement

None.

6.7 Public Health Implications

Reviewing the strategy and resources allows further alignment of public health factors to be included in the plans for tackling climate change and biodiversity loss.

6.8 Environment and Climate Change Implications on Priority Areas

6.8.1 Implication 1: Energy efficient, low carbon buildings.

Positive/neutral/negative Status: Positive

Explanation: The intention is to improve the CCES Strategy and better align resources to deliver more quickly. This will create more positive change.

6.8.2 Implication 2: Low carbon transport.

Positive/neutral/negative Status: Positive

Explanation: As 6.8.1

6.8.3 Implication 3: Green spaces, peatland, afforestation, habitats and land management.

Positive/neutral/negative Status: Positive

Explanation: As 6.8.1

6.8.4 Implication 4: Waste Management and Tackling Plastic Pollution.

Positive/neutral/negative Status: Positive

Explanation: As 6.8.1

6.8.5 Implication 5: Water use, availability and management:

Positive/neutral/negative Status: Positive

Explanation: As 6.8.1

6.8.6 Implication 6: Air Pollution.

Positive/neutral/negative Status: Positive

Explanation: As 6.8.1

6.8.7 Implication 7: Resilience of our services and infrastructure; and supporting vulnerable people to cope with climate change.

Positive/neutral/negative Status: Positive

Explanation: As 6.8.1

Have the resource implications been cleared by Finance?

Yes, Name of Financial Officer: Sarah Heywood

Have the procurement/contractual/ Council Contract Procedure Rules implications been cleared by the LGSS Head of Procurement?

Yes or No, Name of Officer:

Has the impact on statutory, legal and risk implications been cleared by the Council's Monitoring Officer or LGSS Law?

Yes or No , Name of Legal Officer:

Have the equality and diversity implications been cleared by your Service Contact?

Yes , Name of Officer: Elsa Evans

Have any engagement and communication implications been cleared by Communications?

Yes or No, Name of Officer:

Have any localism and Local Member involvement issues been cleared by your Service Contact?

Yes or No, Name of Officer:

Have any Public Health implications been cleared by Public Health?

Yes or No, Name of Officer:

Have any Environment and Climate Change implications been cleared by the Climate Change Officer?

Yes, Name of Officer: Emily Bolton

7 Source Documents

7.1 Documents

- Climate Change and Environment Strategy, May 2020
- Climate Change and Environment Action Plan 2020-2025
- Annual Carbon Footprint Report, 2018-19
- Annual Carbon Footprint Report 2019-20

7.2 Location

- <https://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/asset-library/cambridgeshire-climate-change-and-environment-strategy-2020.pdf>
- <https://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/asset-library/ccc-climate-change-and-environment-strategy-action-plan.pdf>
- <https://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/asset-library/ccc-carbon-footprint-report-2018-191.pdf>
- <https://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/asset-library/ccc-carbon-footprint-report-2019-20.pdf>

Finance Monitoring Report – May 2021

To: Environment and Green Investment Committee

Meeting Date: 1st July 2021

From: Steve Cox – Executive Director, Place & Economy
Tom Kelly – Chief Finance Officer

Electoral division(s): All

Key decision: No

Forward Plan ref: N/A

Outcome: The report is presented to provide Committee with an opportunity to note and comment on the forecast position for 2021/2022.

Recommendation: The Committee is asked to review, note and comment upon the report and to confirm the updated Capital Budgets to be taken to Strategy & Resources Committee for approval.

Officer contact:

Name: Sarah Heywood
Post: Strategic Finance Manager
Email: sarah.heywood@cambridgeshire.gov.uk
Tel: 01223 699 714

Member contacts:

Names: Councillors Lorna Dupre and Nick Gay
Post: Chair/Vice-Chair, Environment & Green Investment Committee
Email: lorna@lornadupre.org.uk ; nick.gay@cambridgeshire.gov.uk
Tel: 01223 706398 (office)

1. Background

- 1.1 The appendix attached provides the financial position for the whole of Place & Economy Services, and as such, not all of the budgets contained within it are the responsibility of this Committee. To aid Member reading of the finance monitoring report, budget lines that relate to the Highways and Transport Committee are unshaded and those that relate to the Environment and Green Investment Committee are shaded. Members are requested to restrict their questions to the lines for which this Committee is responsible.

2. Main Issues

- 2.1 Revenue: The report attached as Appendix A is the Place & Economy Finance Monitoring Report as at the end of May 2021. Place and Economy is currently forecasting a £162K underspend at year end, due to Street Lighting as the energy prices have increased by less than the budgeted inflationary uplift.
- 2.2 As detailed in the table 2.1.2 of the Finance Monitoring Report, there are significant pressures within the service relating to the Covid-19 virus. The majority of these are for the loss of income which is used to fund existing services. In Business Planning, funding of £3.7m was allocated as an estimate of the financial impact on the service of Covid and this will be reviewed on a monthly basis and any funding not required will be transferred back to the corporate centre. For this May monitoring report this funding is being reported as fully required but each allocation will be reviewed and updated on a monthly basis. The funding to reflect the additional costs (for waste) is allocated to the respective budget but the funding to reflect the loss of income is held on the Executive Director line with the actual shortfall shown on the respective policy line.
- 2.3 Capital: The capital position is detailed in Appendix 6. Each year the first Finance Monitoring Report of the year identifies the proposed updates to budgets (from that previously agreed as part of Business Planning) to reflect carry-forwards from the previous year, revised phasing and new funding. The changes on a scheme by scheme basis are detailed at the end of the Capital section of the report. Committee is requested to confirm support for these changes so they can go to Strategy & Resources Committee for approval.

3. Alignment with corporate priorities

- 3.1 Communities at the heart of everything we do

There are no significant implications for this priority.

- 3.2 A good quality of life for everyone

There are no significant implications for this priority.

- 3.3 Helping our children learn, develop and live life to the full

There are no significant implications for this priority.

3.4 Cambridgeshire: a well-connected, safe, clean, green environment

There are no significant implications for this priority.

3.5 Protecting and caring for those who need us

There are no significant implications for this priority.

5. Source documents guidance

5.1 Source documents

None

Place & Economy Services

Finance Monitoring Report – May 2021

1. Summary

1.1 Finance

Previous Status	Category	Target	Current Status	Section Ref.
Green	Income and Expenditure	Balanced year end position	Green	2
Green	Capital Programme	Remain within overall resources	Green	3

2. Income and Expenditure

2.1 Overall Position

Forecast Variance – Outturn (Previous Month) £000	Directorate	Budget 2021/22 £000	Actual £000	Forecast Variance - Outturn (May) £000	Forecast Variance - Outturn (May) %
0	Executive Director	3,662	-83	-3,113	-85
0	Highways	23,740	1,156	+2,737	+12
0	Environmental & Commercial Services	41,331	141	+213	+1
0	Infrastructure & Growth	2,251	228	+1	0
0	Commercial Activity	-239	-223	0	0
0	External Grants	-6,712	0	0	0
0	Total	64,034	1,219	-162	0

The service level budgetary control report for May 2021 can be found in [appendix 1](#).

Further analysis of the results can be found in [appendix 2](#).

2.1.2 Covid Pressures

Budgeted Pressure £000	Pressure	Revised forecast £000
638	Waste additional costs / loss of income	638
1,500	Parking Operations loss of income	1,500
300	Park & Ride loss of Income	300
603	Traffic Management loss of income	603
310	Planning Fee loss of Income including archaeological income	310
400	Guided Busway – operator income	400
3,751	Total Expenditure	3,751

2.2 Significant Issues

Covid-19

As detailed in the table 2.1.2, there are significant pressures within the service relating to the Covid-19 virus. The majority of these are for the loss of income which is used to fund existing services. In Business Planning, funding of £3.7m was allocated as an estimate of the financial impact on the service of Covid and this will be reviewed on a monthly basis and any funding not required will be transferred back to the corporate centre. For this May monitoring report this funding is being reported as fully required but each allocation will be reviewed and updated on a monthly basis. The funding to reflect the additional costs (for waste) is allocated to the respective budget but the funding to reflect the loss of income is held on the Executive Director line with the actual shortfall shown on the respective policy line.

Waste Private Finance Initiative (PFI) Contract

The waste budget is a large and complex budget and there are various potential pressures and underspends but at this early stage in the financial year the service is forecasting on target with its core budget and the one-off covid budget allocation (£638K). Last financial year there were underspends due to an overall reduction in tonnage of waste being collected and overspends due to increased recycling credits and reduced trade waste income but at this stage it is not known if these trends will continue or if and when they will return to pre-Covid levels. In addition, there is an additional potential pressure due to increased costs for wood recycling. Also, if the costs for BREF & BAT amendments required for the MBT and IVC do fall to CCC as a qualifying change in law and the works proceed in this financial year as Amey are proposing, that would create a significant additional budget pressure this year, but at this stage it is just being flagged up as a potential pressure. Until more detailed information becomes available the service is forecasting on target with its core budget as it is assumed the overs- and under-spends due to Covid net off, but once the detailed activity and financial data becomes available a clearer picture will emerge and it may be the case that some or all of the Covid budget is not required.

Street Lighting

Savings of £168k are expected this year for street lighting energy costs compared to the budget set.

3. Balance Sheet

3.1 Reserves

A schedule of the Service's reserves can be found in [appendix 5](#).

3.2 Capital Expenditure and Funding

Expenditure

No significant issues to report this month.

Funding

All other schemes are funded as presented in the 2021/22 Business Plan.

A detailed explanation of the position can be found in [appendix 6](#).

Appendix 1 – Service Level Budgetary Control Report

Previous Forecast Outturn Variance £000's	Service	Budget 2021/22 £000's	Actual May 2021 £000's	Forecast Outturn Variance £000's	Forecast Outturn Variance %
	Executive Director				
0	Executive Director	549	-83	0	0%
0	Lost Sales, Fees & Charges Compensation	3,113	0	-3,113	-100%
0	Executive Director Total	3,662	-83	-3,113	-85%
	Highways				
0	Asst Dir - Highways	160	1	0	0%
0	Local Infrastructure Maintenance and Improvement	9,253	-250	1	0%
0	Traffic Management	-181	334	604	334%
0	Road Safety	732	280	0	0%
0	Street Lighting	10,588	857	-168	-2%
0	Highways Asset Management	444	98	100	23%
0	Parking Enforcement	0	-527	1,500	0%
0	Winter Maintenance	2,744	62	0	0%
0	Bus Operations including Park & Ride	-0	302	700	0%
0	Highways Total	23,740	1,156	2,737	12%
	Environmental & Commercial Services				
0	County Planning, Minerals & Waste	316	17	110	35%
0	Historic Environment	48	72	100	210%
0	Flood Risk Management	1,104	-60	0	0%
0	Energy Projects Director	32	-1,618	0	0%
0	Energy Programme Manager	115	17	0	0%
0	Waste Management	39,716	1,713	2	0%
0	Environmental & Commercial Services Total	41,331	141	213	1%
	Infrastructure & Growth				
0	Asst Dir - Infrastructure & Growth	163	27	0	0%
0	Major Infrastructure Delivery	1,513	344	0	0%
0	Transport Strategy and Policy	20	-181	0	2%
0	Growth & Development	555	113	0	0%
0	Highways Development Management	0	-74	0	0%
0	Infrastructure & Growth Total	2,251	228	1	0%
	Commercial Activity				
0	Renewable Energy Investments	-239	-223	0	0%
0	Commercial Activity Total	-239	-223	0	0%
0	Total	70,746	1,219	-162	0%

Appendix 2 – Commentary on Forecast Outturn Position

Number of budgets measured at service level that have an adverse/positive variance greater than 2% of annual budget or £100,000 whichever is greater.

Lost Sales, Fees & Charges Compensation

Current Budget for 2021/22 £'000	Actual £'000	Outturn Forecast £'000	Outturn Forecast %
3,113	0	-3,113	1000

Budget has been set aside to cover expected shortfalls in income due to COVID. The budget has been built on assumptions on the level of income and these will be closely monitored during the year.

Traffic Management

Current Budget for 2021/22 £'000	Actual £'000	Outturn Forecast £'000	Outturn Forecast %
-181	334	+604	+334

Income from permitting is projected to be lower than the budget set due to COVID. This is currently projected on certain assumptions and these assumptions will be closely monitored during the year. Currently we do not have enough data to change the assumptions when the budget was set. Budget to cover this shortfall is held within 'Lost Sales, Fees & Charges Compensation' line.

Street Lighting

Current Budget for 2021/22 £'000	Actual £'000	Outturn Forecast £'000	Outturn Forecast %
10,588	857	-168	-2

Savings of £188k are expected this year for street lighting energy costs compared to the budget set.

Highways Asset Management

Current Budget for 2021/22 £'000	Actual £'000	Outturn Forecast £'000	Outturn Forecast %
444	98	+100	+23

Income is projected to be lower than the budget set due to COVID. This is currently projected on certain assumptions and these assumptions will be closely monitored during the year. Currently we do not have enough data to change the assumptions when the budget was set. Budget to cover this shortfall is held within 'Lost Sales, Fees & Charges Compensation' line.

Parking Enforcement

Current Budget for 2021/22 £'000	Actual £'000	Outturn Forecast £'000	Outturn Forecast %
0	-527	+1,500	0

Income is projected to be lower than the budget set due to COVID. This is currently projected on certain assumptions and these assumptions will be closely monitored during the year. Budget to cover this shortfall is held within 'Lost Sales, Fees & Charges Compensation' line.

Bus Operations including Park & Ride

Current Budget for 2021/22 £'000	Actual £'000	Outturn Forecast £'000	Outturn Forecast %
0	302	+700	0

Income is projected to be lower than the budget set due to COVID. This is currently projected on certain assumptions and these assumptions will be closely monitored during the year. Currently we do not have enough data to change the assumptions when the budget was set. Budget to cover this shortfall is held within 'Lost Sales, Fees & Charges Compensation' line.

County Planning, Minerals & Waste

Current Budget for 2021/22 £'000	Actual £'000	Outturn Forecast £'000	Outturn Forecast %
316	17	+110	+35

Income is projected to be lower than the budget set due to COVID. This is currently projected on certain assumptions and these assumptions will be closely monitored during the year. Currently we do not have enough data to change the assumptions when the budget was set. Budget to cover this shortfall is held within 'Lost Sales, Fees & Charges Compensation' line.

Historic Environment

Current Budget for 2021/22 £'000	Actual £'000	Outturn Forecast £'000	Outturn Forecast %
48	72	+100	+210

Income is projected to be lower than the budget set due to COVID. This is currently projected on certain assumptions and these assumptions will be closely monitored during the year. Currently we do not have enough data to change the assumptions when the budget was set. Budget to cover this shortfall is held within 'Lost Sales, Fees & Charges Compensation' line.

Waste Management

Current Budget for 2020/21 £'000	Actual £'000	Outturn Forecast £'000	Outturn Forecast %
39,716	1,713	+2	0

The waste budget is a large and complex budget and there are various potential pressures and underspends but at this early stage in the financial year the service is forecasting on target with its core budget and the one-off covid budget allocation (£638K). Last financial year there were

underspends due to an overall reduction in tonnage of waste being collected and overspends due to increased recycling credits and reduced trade waste income but at this stage it is not known if these trends will continue or if and when they will return to pre-Covid levels. In addition, there is an additional potential pressure due to increased costs for wood recycling. Also, if the costs for BREF & BAT amendments required for the MBT and IVC do fall to CCC as a qualifying change in law and the works proceed in this financial year as Amey are proposing, that would create a significant additional budget pressure this year, but at this stage it is just being flagged up as a potential pressure. Until more detailed information becomes available the service is forecasting on target with its core budget as it is assumed the overs- and under-spends due to Covid net off, but once the detailed activity and financial data becomes available a clearer picture will emerge and it may be the case that some or all of the Covid budget is not required.

Appendix 3 – Grant Income Analysis

The table below outlines the additional grant income, which is not built into base budgets.

Grant	Awarding Body	Expected Amount £'000
Grants as per Business Plan	Various	6,712
Non-material grants (+/- £30k)	N/A	0
Total Grants 2021/22		6,712

Appendix 4 – Virements and Budget Reconciliation

Budgets and movements	£'000	Notes
Budget as per Business Plan	64,074	
Centralisation of postage budgets	-40	
Non-material virements (+/- £30k)	0	
Current Budget 2020/21	64,034	

Appendix 5 – Reserve Schedule

Fund Description	Balance at 31st March 2021 £'000	Movement within Year £'000	Balance at 31st May 2021 £'000	Yearend Forecast Balance £'000	Notes
Other Earmarked Funds					
Deflectograph Consortium	31	0	31	30	Partnership accounts, not solely CCC
Highways Searches	175	0	175	0	
On Street Parking	1,876	0	1,876	1,300	
Streetworks Permit scheme	44	0	44	0	
Highways Commuted Sums	1,376	0	1,376	900	
Streetlighting - LED replacement	48	0	48	0	
Flood Risk funding	20	0	20	0	
Real Time Passenger Information (RTPI)	216	0	216	150	
Waste - Recycle for Cambridge & Peterborough (RECAP)	61	0	61	30	Partnership accounts, not solely CCC Partnership accounts, not solely CCC
Travel to Work	197	0	197	180	
Steer- Travel Plan+	66	0	66	52	
Waste reserve	984	0	984	984	
Other earmarked reserves under £30k	89	0	89	0	
Sub total	5,184	0	5,184	3,626	
Capital Reserves					
Government Grants - Local Transport Plan	0	0	0	0	Account used for all of P&E
Other Government Grants	3,905	(61)	3,844	0	
Other Capital Funding	3,410	1,337	4,748	0	
Sub total	7,315	1,276	8,591	0	
TOTAL	12,499	1,276	13,775	3,626	

Appendix 6 – Capital Expenditure and Funding

Capital Expenditure 2021/22

Total Scheme Revised Budget £'000	Original 2021/22 Budget as per BP £'000	Scheme	Revised Budget for 2021/22 £'000	Actual Spend (May) £'000	Forecast Spend – Outturn (May) £'000	Forecast Variance – Outturn (May) £'000
		Integrated Transport				
200	200	- Major Scheme Development & Delivery	193	3	193	0
318	0	- S106 Northstowe Bus Only Link	318	0	318	0
208	0	- Stuntney Cycleway	177	0	159	-18
968	882	- Local Infrastructure Improvements	968	-28	968	0
75	0	- Minor improvements for accessibility and Rights of Way	75	0	75	0
		Safety Schemes				
500	0	- A1303 Swaffham Heath Road Crossroads	480	1	480	0
422	594	-Safety schemes under £500K	844	7	844	0
510	345	- Strategy and Scheme Development work	494	33	510	16
		Delivering the Transport Strategy Aims				
1,775	1,188	- Highway schemes	2,963	-2	2,963	0
		- Cycling schemes				
0	550	- Boxworth to A14 Cycle Route	0	0	0	0
0	500	- Hilton to Fenstanton Cycle Route	0	0	0	0
0	780	- Buckden to Hinchingsbrooke Cycle Route	0	0	0	0
0	272	- Dry Drayton to NMU	0	2	0	0
400	285	- Hardwick Path Widening	305	1	305	0
982	760	- Bar Hill to Longstanton	30	4	30	0
1,000	800	- Girton to Oakington	704	-22	592	-112
16	0	- Arbury Road	12	0	12	0
974	0	- Papworth to Cambourne	747	-9	747	0
0	0	- Wood Green to Godmanchester	0	0	0	0
150	132	- Busway to Science Park	148	0	148	0
200	0	- Fenstanton to Busway	14	23	23	9
100	0	NMU Cycling scheme - Washpit Road	97	53	63	-34
0	0	NMU Cycling scheme - Girton Upgrades	0	0	0	0
388	0	NMU Cycling scheme - Longstanton Bridleway	356	0	356	0
30	0	- Other Cycling schemes	30	26	30	0
23	23	- Air Quality Monitoring	23	0	23	0
25,000	1,000	- A14	1,000	-1,000	1,000	0
		Operating the Network				
		Carriageway & Footway Maintenance incl Cycle Paths				
1,115	400	- Countywide Safety Fencing renewals	1,115	2	1,115	0
1,249	1,142	- Countywide Retread programme	1,249	-310	1,249	0
481	481	- Countywide F'Way Slurry Seal programme	481	-53	481	0
989	989	- Countywide Surface Dressing programme	989	-429	989	0
956	690	- Countywide Prep patching for Surface - Dressing programme	956	51	956	0
709	357	- Whittlesey, Ramsey Road Nr Pondersbridge Carriageway	709	155	709	0
8,021	6,613	- Carriageway & Footway Maintenance schemes under £500k	8,021	-133	8,021	0
140	140	Rights of Way	140	1	140	0
		Bridge Strengthening				
900	568	- St Ives Flood Arches	900	2	900	0

Total Scheme Revised Budget £'000	Original 2021/22 Budget as per BP £'000	Scheme	Revised Budget for 2021/22 £'000	Actual Spend (May) £'000	Forecast Spend – Outturn (May) £'000	Forecast Variance – Outturn (May) £'000
2,226	1,996	- Other	2,226	21	2,226	0
1,407	850	Traffic Signal Replacement	1,407	74	1,407	0
200	200	Smarter Travel Management - Int Highways Man Centre	200	-15	200	0
165	165	Smarter Travel Management - Real Time Bus Information	165	-33	165	0
		Highway Services				
		£90m Highways Maintenance schemes				
839	0	- B1050 Willingham, Shelford Rd Prov.	0	-5	0	0
500	0	- B660 Holme, Long Drove C/way resurface/strengthen	638	397	638	0
900	0	- B1382 Prickwillow Pudney Hill Road Carriageway	900	338	900	0
550	0	- B198 Wisbech, Cromwell Road Carriageway	625	-5	625	0
80,627	4,403	- Highways Maintenance (£90m) schemes under £500K	4,403	-75	4,403	0
		Pothole grant funding	6,841	0	6,841	0
3,000	0	- Additional Surface Treatments 2020/21	0	-500	0	0
810	0	- Pothole funding schemes under £500K	0	212	0	0
4,000	4,000	Footways	4,000	0	4,000	0
		Environment & Commercial Services				
6,634	3,188	- Waste Infrastructure	294	7	294	0
680	0	- Northstowe Heritage Centre	519	0	519	0
1,000	0	- Energy Efficiency Fund	306	-80	306	0
8,835	8,835	- Swaffham Prior Community Heat Scheme	8,835	-13	8,835	0
448	0	- Alconbury Civic Hub Solar Car Ports	103	-310	103	0
3,645	3,134	- St Ives Smart Energy Grid Demonstrator scheme	3,354	0	3,354	0
6,342	2,161	- Babraham Smart Energy Grid	2,256	-79	2,256	0
6,970	-	- Trumpington Smart Energy Grid	0	0	0	0
8,266	127	- Stanground Closed Landfill Energy Project	363	-10	363	0
2,526	-	- Woodston Closed Landfill Energy Project	0	-8	0	0
24,444	22,781	- North Angle Solar Farm, Soham	23,607	-120	23,607	0
635	550	- Fordham Renewable Energy Network Demonstrator	635	0	635	0
15,000	862	- Decarbonisation Fund	4,846	401	4,059	-787
200	200	- Electric Vehicle chargers	200	0	200	0
500	500	- Oil Dependency Fund	500	0	500	0
300	300	- Climate Action Fund	300	0	300	0
3,145	0	- School Ground Source Heat Pump Projects	3,224	-91	3,224	0
		Infrastructure & Growth Services				
49,000	18	- Ely Crossing	58	-1,509	58	0
149,791	4,179	- Guided Busway	100	4	100	0
0	0	- Cambridge Cycling Infrastructure	0	0	0	0
1,975	0	- Fendon Road Roundabout	275	1	160	-115
350	0	- Ring Fort Path	308	6	308	0
280	0	-Cherry Hinton Road	330	0	330	0
1,200	0	- St Neots Northern Footway and Cycle Bridge	0	5	5	5
6,950	2,063	- Chesterton - Abbey Bridge	0	13	0	0
33,500	10,900	- King's Dyke	12,700	1,095	12,700	0
1,098	0	- Emergency Active Fund	785	34	785	0
2,589	0	- Lancaster Way	792	160	672	-120
1,000	0	- Scheme Development for Highways Initiatives	437	0	437	0
150	0	- A14	0	44	0	0

Total Scheme Revised Budget £'000	Original 2021/22 Budget as per BP £'000	Scheme	Revised Budget for 2021/22 £'000	Actual Spend (May) £'000	Forecast Spend – Outturn (May) £'000	Forecast Variance – Outturn (May) £'000
2,072	0	- Combined Authority Schemes	2,072	225	2,072	0
10,500	4,877	- Wisbech Town Centre Access Study	3,822	675	3,822	0
280	0	- A505	143	0	143	0
158	0	- Spencer Drove, Soham	158	1	158	0
45,890	14,937	Connecting Cambridgeshire	14,937	-85	14,937	0
	0	Capitalisation of Interest	0	0	243	243
540,376	111,400		132,685	-847	131,529	-1,156
	-12,737	Capital Programme variations	-12,737	0	-11,581	1,156
	98,663	Total including Capital Programme variations	119,948	-847	119,948	0

The increase between the original and revised budget is partly due to the carry forward of funding from 2020/21, this is due to the re-phasing of schemes, which were reported as underspending at the end of the 2020/21 financial year. The phasing of a number of schemes have been reviewed since the published business plan. This still needs to be agreed by the Service Committees and by Strategy & Resources Committee.

The Capital Programme Board have recommended that services include a variation budget to account for likely slippage in the capital programme, as it is sometimes difficult to allocate this to individual schemes in advance. As forecast underspends start to be reported, these are offset with a forecast outturn for the variation budget, leading to a balanced outturn overall up to the point when slippage exceeds this budget. The allocations for these negative budget adjustments have been calculated and shown against the slippage forecast to date.

Appendix 7 – Commentary on Capital expenditure

- Girton to Oakington Cycleway

Revised Budget for 2021/22 £'000	Forecast Spend - Outturn (May) £'000	Forecast Variance (May) £'000	Variance Last Month (April) £'000	Movement £'000	Breakdown of Variance: Underspend/ pressure £'000	Breakdown of Variance : Rephasing £'000
704	592	-112	0	-112	0	-112

Forecast for 21/22 £592k which includes the remaining construction costs for phase 1 and design fees for Phase 2. The remaining £112k will need to be carried forward to 2022/23 for the completion of the scheme.

- Decarbonisation Fund

Revised Budget for 2021/22 £'000	Forecast Spend - Outturn (May) £'000	Forecast Variance (May) £'000	Variance Last Month (April) £'000	Movement £'000	Breakdown of Variance: Underspend/ pressure £'000	Breakdown of Variance : Rephasing £'000
4,846	4,059	-787	0	-787	0	-787

20 low carbon heating projects currently underway, 1 of which is now completed. Any unspent funding will roll forward to 2022/23.

- Fendon Road Roundabout

Revised Budget for 2021/22 £'000	Forecast Spend - Outturn (May) £'000	Forecast Variance (May) £'000	Variance Last Month (April) £'000	Movement £'000	Breakdown of Variance: Underspend/pressure £'000	Breakdown of Variance : Rephasing £'000
275	160	-115	0	-115	-115	0

The scope of remedial works still to be confirmed and ongoing landscaping costs also to be determined. It is expected the scheme will underspend against the allocated budget. As this scheme is funded by S106 contributions, any underspend would be reallocated to the S106 funding for the South Area.

Lancaster Way

Revised Budget for 2021/22 £'000	Forecast Spend - Outturn (May) £'000	Forecast Variance (May) £'000	Variance Last Month (April) £'000	Movement £'000	Breakdown of Variance: Underspend/pressure £'000	Breakdown of Variance : Rephasing £'000
792	672	-120	0	-120	-120	0

There is an expectation that scheme will now underspend against the allocation funding. This scheme is funded by the Combined Authority, so will mean a reduction in the reimbursement claimed.

Capital Funding

Original 2021/22 Funding Allocation as per BP £'000	Source of Funding	Revised Funding for 2021/22 £'000	Forecast Spend - Outturn (May) £'000	Forecast Funding Variance - Outturn (May) £'000
13,873	Local Transport Plan	13,599	13,590	-9
8,328	Other DfT Grant funding	11,808	11,808	0
14,954	Other Grants	18,082	17,928	-154
8,419	Developer Contributions	3,628	3,406	-222
47,809	Prudential Borrowing	61,820	61,033	-787
17,680	Other Contributions	23,265	23,281	16
111,063		132,202	131,046	-1,156
-12,254	Capital Programme variations	-11,800	-11,800	0
98,809	Total including Capital Programme variations	120,402	119,246	-1,156

The increase between the original and revised budget is partly due to the carry forward of funding from 2020/21, this is due to the re-phasing of schemes, which were reported as underspending at the end of the 2020/21 financial year. The phasing of a number of schemes have been reviewed since the published business plan.

Funding	Amount (£m)	Reason for Change
New funding/Rephasing (DfT Grants)	3.48	Roll forward of unused pothole grant (£2.695m). Roll forward of Emergency Active travel fund grant (£0.785m)
New funding/Rephasing (Specific Grants)	3.13	Roll forward of Highways England funding for A14 cycling schemes (£0.991m). Roll forward of grant for Northstowe Heritage centre (£0.519m). Roll forward of grant for School Ground Source Heat Pump Projects (£1.88m) Roll forward of CPCA funding for Lancaster Way (£0.642m) Roll forward and rephasing Wisbech Town Centre Access scheme (-£1.055m) CPCA funding for A505 scheme (£0.143m).
Additional Funding / Revised Phasing (Section 106 & CIL)	-4.79	Developer contributions to be used for a number of schemes. Northstowe Bus link (£0.128m) Highway development work (£0.508m). Rephasing Bar Hill to Longstanton cycleway (-£0.730m). Rephasing Girton to Oakington cycleway (-£0.102m). Rephasing of Signals work (£0.557m). Rephasing of Waste scheme (-£0.117m). Rephasing of Guided Busway (-£4.079m). Rephasing of Fendon Road Roundabout (£0.275m). Rephasing of Ring Fort path (£0.308m). Rephasing of Cherry Hinton Road cycleway (£0.330m). Rephasing Chesterton Abbey Bridge (-£2.063m). Repahsing Lancaster Way (£0.150m).
Additional funding / Revised Phasing (Other Contributions)	5.59	Strategy & scheme development work (£0.149m). Deletion of A14 cycling schemes which are part of phase 2 bid (-£1.830m). Carriageway & Footway Maintenance (£0.420m). Pothole funding (£4.000m). Rephasing King's Dyke (£0.611m). Combined Authority funding (£2.072m) Spencer Drove, Soham (£0.158m)
Additional Funding / Revised Phasing (Prudential borrowing)	14.01	Deletion of A14 cycling schemes which are part of phase 2 bid (-£0.125m). Rephasing of Highways Maintenance funding (£8.056m). Rephasing of Waste schemes (-£2.777m). Rephasing of Energy schemes (£7.19m). Rephasing King's Dyke (£1.189m). Rephasing Scheme development for Highway Initiatives.

Details of budget changes to be agreed

	£'000	Comment
Carry forward from previous year		
Major Scheme Development & Delivery	-7	
- Stuntney Cycleway	177	
- Northstowe Busway	190	
Local Highway Improvements	161	
Safety Schemes	730	
Delivering the Transport Strategy Aims - Highways	1,775	
Delivering the Transport Strategy Aims - Cycling		
- Fenstanton to Busway	14	
- Dry Drayton to NMU	-21	
- Hardwick Path widening	20	
- Bar Hill to Longstanton	37	
- Girton to Oakington	-96	
- Arbury Road	12	
- Papworth to Cambourne	747	
- Busway to Science Park	16	
- NMU Cycling scheme - Washpit Road	-3	
- NMU Cycling scheme - Longstanton Bridleway	-32	
- Swavesey Park & Ride	28	
- Other cycling schemes	2	
Operating the Network		
Carriageway & Footway maintenance	2,428	
Bridge Strengthening	562	
Traffic Signal replacement	557	
Highways Maintenance £90m	2,163	
Pothole funding	2,695	
Waste - North Cambridge HWRC	81	
Northstowe Heritage Centre	519	
Energy Efficiency fund	306	
Alconbury Civic Hub Solar Car Ports	103	
St Ives Smart Energy Grid Demonstrator scheme	220	
Babraham Smart Energy Grid	95	
Stanground Closed Landfill Energy Project	236	
North Angle Solar Farm, Soham	826	
Fordham Renewable Energy Network Demonstrator	85	
Decarbonisation Fund	3,984	
School Ground Source Heat Pump Projects	3,224	
Ely Crossing	40	
Fendon Road Roundabout	275	
Ring Fort path	308	
Chesterton Abbey Bridge	-2,063	
King's Dyke	611	
Emergency Active Fund	785	

Lancaster Way	792	
Scheme Development for Highway Initiatives	437	
Wisbech Town Centre Access Study	2,304	
Total carry forward	25,323	
Revised phasing		
Boxworth to A14 Cycle Route	-550	Likely to be part of phase 2 Highways England funding - to be agreed
Hilton to Fenstanton Cycle Route	-500	Likely to be part of phase 2 Highways England funding - to be agreed
Buckden to Hinchingsbrooke Cycle Route	-780	Likely to be part of phase 2 Highways England funding - to be agreed
Dry Drayton to NMU	-251	Likely to be part of phase 2 Highways England funding - to be agreed
Bar Hill to Longstanton	-819	Start date delayed until developer has completed their work.
Waste - March HWRC	-209	
Waste - North Cambridge HWRC	-2,766	
Guided Busway	-4,079	
King's Dyke	1,189	
Wisbech Town centre access study	-3,359	Combined authority funded scheme
Total rephasing	-12,124	
New funding		
Northstowe Busway	128	S106 developer contribution
Strategy & Scheme development work	149	3rd party contributions
Bar Hill to Longstanton	52	Part of £3m funding from Highway England towards A14 cycling schemes
NMU Cycling scheme - Washpit Road	100	Part of £3m funding from Highway England towards A14 cycling schemes
NMU Cycling scheme - Longstanton Bridleway	388	Part of £3m funding from Highway England towards A14 cycling schemes
Carriageway & Footway Maintenance	250	Use of rebate from Skanska
Carriageway & Footway Maintenance	170	Revenue funding allocated to B1050 scheme
Pothole funding	4,000	Use of revenue to fund pothole work
S106 Cherry Hinton Road	330	S106 developer contribution
Combined Authority schemes	2,072	Combined authority funding
A505	143	Combined authority funding
Spencer Drove, Soham	158	Third party contributions
Total new funding	7,940	

Key to RAG ratings

RAG status	Description
RED	Not delivered within the target completion date (financial year)
AMBER	Highlighted concerns regarding delivery by completion date
GREEN	On target to be delivered by completion date

Update as at 01.05.2021

Cambridge City Works Programme

Carried Forward from 2018/19

Total Local Highway Improvement (LHI)_Schemes 27
 Total Completed 26
 Total Outstanding 1

Local Member & Project Number	Parish/Town	Street	Works	RAG STATUS (Progress measured against 31/03/19 completion date)	Project Update and any Issues or Variance Explanation
Cllr Richard Howitt 30CPX02296	Petersfield	Great Northern Road	Civils - Zebra crossing	RED	Delayed until road adopted and becomes public highway. Covid-19 has delayed this process further as utility companies have currently stopped all adoptions.

Carried Forward from 2020/21

Total LHI Schemes 24
 Total Completed 21
 Total Outstanding 3

Local Member & Project Number	Parish/Town	Street	Works	RAG STATUS (Progress measured against 31/03/21 completion date)	Project Update and any Issues or Variance Explanation
Cllr Howitt	Petersfield	Various around ward	Street lights - Install 4 no new streetlights to provide additional lighting on footpaths.	GREEN	Work Complete
Cllr Bulat	Abbey	New Street	Raised Feature - Build out the kerbline to narrow the carriageway and afford better visibility for pedestrians. This will require the removal of two on road parking spaces. Construct a new flat top hump which will provide a flush surface, and remove the existing round-top hump.	RED	Work to commence 07/06
Cllr Manning	Chesterton	High Street	Civils - Raise the mini roundabout possibly using bolt down solution. Probably requires a patch under and resurfacing to tie into roundabout edge. Renew surrounding road markings.	GREEN	Works complete 17/04/21
Cllr Beckett	Queen Edith	Cavendish Avenue	Raised Features - Installation of speed cushions along Cavendish Avenue to reduce vehicle speeds.	RED	Waiting on responses from consultation sent out last week of May.
Cllr Howitt	Petersfield	Bateman Street	Raised Features - Replace the existing block paved speed cushions with rubberised bolt-down cushions, provide new lining, bollards, and cycle symbols along extent of scheme.	RED	Work to commence beginning of Half Term, 01/06 for 10 days

Current Schemes Forward for 2021/22

Total LHI Schemes 20
 Total Completed 0
 Total Outstanding 20

Local Member & Project Number	Parish/Town	Street	Works	RAG STATUS (Progress measured against 31/03/22 completion date)	Project Update and any Issues or Variance Explanation
Richard Howitt	Petersfield	Cambridge Place	Parking restrictions - Extend loading restriction into Cambridge Place through the narrow section. Add Diag 816 No Through Road sign.	GREEN	Design work commenced 19/04
Alex Bulat	Abbey	Occupation Road	Parking restrictions - Yellow lining to only allow parking on one side of the road to allow access for emergency vehicles.	GREEN	Design work commenced 19/04
Richard Howitt	Petersfield	Union road	Signs / Lines - Replace existing DYL waiting restriction with "School Keep Clear" marking with associated amendment to existing traffic order to run the length of school accesses. Refresh existing DYL markings on approaches, add 20 roundels and SLOW markings.	GREEN	Design commenced 26/04
Alex Bulat	Abbey	The Homing's	Street lights - Exact amount of lights to be determined upon review and consultation, current allowance for 6 no.	GREEN	Design with local member for comment and review.
Elisa Meschini	Kings Hedges	Cameron Road	Raised features - Installation of cushions to help reduce vehicle speeds in the vicinity of the Ship Pub.	GREEN	Design with local member for comment and review.
Alex Beckett	Queen Edith's	Hills Road	Parking Restrictions - Double yellow lines for length of Hills Road access road - from 321 - 355	GREEN	Design with local member for comment and review.
Catherine Rae	Castle	Street Lights - Various	Street Lights - 2 no locations around the ward (Garden Walk / Sherlock Road) which currently have significant areas of unlit path.	GREEN	Design with local member for comment and review.
Catherine Rae	Castle	Huntingdon Road	Signs / MVAS - Warning signs in advance of zebra crossing and MVAS unit.	GREEN	Design work commenced 26/04
Neil Shailer	Romsey	Coldhams Ln	MVAS unit.	GREEN	
Gerri Bird	Chesterton	Fallowfield / May Way / Orchard Avenue	Street lights - Various locations around Chesterton ward to improve lighting in existing dark spots.	GREEN	Design work commenced 26/04
Richard Howitt	Petersfield	Saxon Street	Access restriction - Provide diagram 619 with sub plate "Except for Access" with relevant legal order. Signs are not legally required to be lit as within a 20mph zone but should be considered as the signs might be very hard to distinguish in the dark.	GREEN	Design with local member for comment and review.
Catherine Rae	Castle	Albert St	Civils - New surface water drainage system, and improvements to the entrance of Albert St off Chesterton Road including imprint paving, new signs and new lining.	GREEN	
Elisa Meschini	Kings Hedges	Green End Road	Parking restrictions - yellow lining to both sides of the road to allow access for vehicles and increase visibility.	GREEN	Design with local member for comment and review.
Bryony Goodliffe	Romsey	Birdwood Rd	Raised Features - Speed cushions	GREEN	Design work commenced 26/04
Alex Bulat	Abbey	Riverside Bridge	Civils - Relocation of existing bollards and signs/lines to make it a clearer route for cyclists and pedestrians.	GREEN	Design with local member for comment and review.
Nick Gay	Market	Green Street	Signs / lines - change to NMU route between certain hours of the day to create a pedestrian zone for majority of hours during day	GREEN	Consulting with GCP and City Council regarding proposal.

Local Member & Project Number	Parish/Town	Street	Works	RAG STATUS (Progress measured against 31/03/22 completion date)	Project Update and any Issues or Variance Explanation
Gerri Bird	Chesterton	Chestnut Grove	Parking restrictions - DYL waiting restriction at junction	GREEN	Design with local member for comment and review.
Neil Shailer	Romsey	Coldhams Ln 256 - 258	Civils - Installation of footpath gullies and resurfacing of footpath to remove standing water.	GREEN	
Bryony Goodliffe	Cherry Hinton	Fishers Lane	Parking restrictions - Double Yellow Lines.	GREEN	Design work commenced 19/04
Elisa Meschini	Kings Hedges	Nuffield Road	MVAS / Signs / Lines - 20mph repeater and road markings as needed	GREEN	Design approved by local member, next stage costing.

Huntingdonshire Works Programme

Carried Forward from 2019/20

Total Local Highway Improvement (LHI) Schemes 21
 Total Completed 18
 Total Outstanding 3

Local Member & Project Number	Parish/Town	Street	Works	RAG STATUS (Progress measured against 31/03/20 completion date)	Project Update and any Issues or Variance Explanation
ClIr Criswell	Pidley	B1040 High Street/ Oldhurst Road	Give Way feature	RED	Work largely completed. Speed cushions installed on 12.04.21. Awaiting installation of signs and road markings followed by RSA stage 3.
ClIr Bywater	Folkesworth & Washingley	Village Area	7.5t Weight Limit	RED	Delayed due to ongoing discussions. Parish Council requested a meeting with resident on site to discuss outstanding issues and progress the scheme further. Site meeting to be arranged now lockdown restrictions are lifted and the scheme to be delivered outside of nesting season.
ClIr Gardener	Winwick	B660	30mph speed limit	RED	Delayed due to discussions with Parish. Target cost received. Once received Parish Council shall be asked to confirm availability of their contribution.

Carried Forward from 2020/21

Total LHI Schemes 25
 Total Completed 8
 Total Outstanding 17

Local Member & Project Number	Parish/Town	Street	Works	RAG STATUS (Progress measured against 31/03/21 completion date)	Project Update and any Issues or Variance Explanation
ClIr Wilson	Huntingdon	Hinchingbrooke	Footway widening	GREEN	Work Complete
ClIr Criswell	Woodhurst	Wheatsheaf Rd & Church Street	Provision of 40mph buffer zones	RED	Works Order raised. Awaiting programme date from contractor.
ClIr Wilson	Huntingdon	Butts Grove Way near Thongsley School and Coneygear Park	Installation of pedestrian crossing	GREEN	Work Complete
ClIr Bywater	Sawtry	Gidding Road	Installation of pedestrian crossing	RED	LA raised for trial hole to ascertain location of High Voltage main within footway.
ClIr West	Great Paxton	High Street	Priority narrowing's	RED	Site meeting took place in December 2020. Plans were sent for PC's approval. PC carried out informal consultation. As objections received, PC asked us to install speed cushions/ road humps instead. Site meeting to take place on 3rd June.
ClIr Bates	Hemingford Abbots	Common Lane, High Street and Ride away	Proposed 20 mph and 30mph speed limits	RED	LA raised. WO to follow.
ClIr Gardener	Catworth	Church Road	New footway leading up to the bus stop	RED	Following receipt of a target cost Officer in charge descope the scheme. Reduced scope to get agreed with PC. Site meeting with PC arranged for w/c 10/05/21.
ClIr Gardener	Stow Longa	Stow Road/ Spaldwick Road	Provision of 40mph buffer zones, gateway features and provision of MVAS	RED	Works Order raised. Posts and signs have already been ordered. Awaiting programme date from contractor.
ClIr Bywater	Elton	Overend	Proposed road narrowing and provision of a speed hump	RED	Scheme largely complete as of 30/04/21. Blank speed limit signs awaiting replacement.
ClIr Criswell	Kings Ripton	Ramsey Rd	Provision of a Mobile Vehicle Activated Sign (MVAS)	RED	Works order raised, awaiting programme date from contractor.
ClIr Gardener	Ellington	Grafham Road & Thrapston Road	Provision of a Mobile Vehicle Activated Sign (MVAS) and mounting posts	GREEN	Work Complete
ClIr Rogers	Abbots Ripton	The main roads through and into the village	Heavy Commercial Vehicles (HCV) survey	RED	Works Order raised. Awaiting programme date from contractor.

Local Member & Project Number	Parish/Town	Street	Works	RAG STATUS (Progress measured against 31/03/21 completion date)	Project Update and any Issues or Variance Explanation
Cllr McGuire	Yaxley	New Road, Norman Cross	Waiting restrictions and parking restrictions	GREEN	Main works completed. Awaiting installation date for one sign remaining to be installed from contractor.
Cllr Downes	Buckden	Mill Road	Provision of a Mobile Vehicle Activated Sign (MVAS). Improved lining and priority signage	RED	Revised proposal sent to PC for approval on 16/04/21.
Cllr Gardener	Winwick	B660, Old Weston Road	Provision of a Mobile Vehicle Activated Sign (MVAS)	AMBER	Equipment received. Posts requirements will be accommodated within speed limit. Parish Meeting are arranging 3rd party liability insurance.
Cllr Gardener	Great Staughton	The Causeway	Speed limit reduction to 30 mph and provision of a Mobile Vehicle Activated Sign (MVAS)	RED	Target cost received. Cost increase to be delt with. Further correspondence sent to PC. Their request for increased contribution to be reviewed.
Cllr Criswell	Colne	B1050 Somersham Road	Footway improvement	GREEN	Works Complete
Cllr Bywater	Stilton	North Street, High Street and Church Street	Provision of a Mobile Vehicle Activated Sign (MVAS)	GREEN	Works Complete
Cllr Downes	Brampton	The Green, Brampton	Installation of pedestrian crossing	RED	Scheme to be delivered in 2021/22 financial year. Detailed design to be sent for PC's approval by the end of July.
Cllr Bates	Hilton	B1040 / Potton Road	Conduct a feasibility study	GREEN	Works Complete
Cllr Rogers	Warboys	Ramsey Road	Provision of a Mobile Vehicle Activated Sign (MVAS) and 40 mph buffer zone	AMBER	Works Order raised. Signs and posts have been ordered. Awaiting programme date from contractor.
Cllr Fuller	St Ives	Footpath crossing Erica Road	Provision of crossing point and installation of knee-rail fence	RED	Scheme to be delivered in 2021/22 financial year. Detailed design to be sent for PC's approval by the end of June.
Cllr Taylor	St Neots	Hawkesden Road, Priory Hill Road	Waiting restrictions	GREEN	Works Complete
Cllr Bywater	Holme	B660 Station Rd and B660 Glatton Lane	Provision of 30 mph speed roundel on a red high friction surface (HFS)	GREEN	Work Complete
Cllr Gardener	Great and Little Gidding	B660 egress from and ingress to the village	Provision of new warning signs and markings, installation of 40 mph buffer zones and village gateway features	RED	Revised scope of works approved by Parish Council. Works order raised. Signs and posts have been ordered. Works to be tied in with surface dressing works being delivered by Maintenance Team.

Current Schemes Forward for 2021/22

Total LHI Schemes 29
Total Completed 0
Total Outstanding 29

Local Member & Project Number	Parish/Town	Street	Works	RAG STATUS (Progress measured against 31/03/22 completion date)	Project Update and any Issues or Variance Explanation
Ian Gardener	Upton and Coppingford PC	Upton Village, Upton	Reduction in the speed limit from 30mph to 20mph with 30mph buffer limits.	GREEN	In preliminary design
Simon Bywater	Glatton	B660 (Infield Road) Sawtry Road	Install 1 no. MVAS unit to assist in encouraging greater compliance with the speed limit.	GREEN	In preliminary design
Douglas Dew	MD Community Roadwatch	Sawtry Way (B1090) Mere Way	Reduce speeds (implement changes to the current speed limit) as per feasibility study.	GREEN	In preliminary design
Steve Criswell	Woodhurst	Woodhurst, South Street & Church Street	Supply 1 no. MVAS unit and install two new posts. Lighting columns to be utilised as additional mounting locations.	GREEN	In preliminary design
Steve Corney	Upwood and the Raveleys PC	Upwood and the Raveleys Parish	Supply 1 MVAS unit and agree on 5 mounting locations (new posts and lighting columns).	GREEN	In preliminary design
Jonas King	Huntingdon Town Council	B1514 / Hartford Main Street	Install an informal pedestrian crossing within the vicinity of the bus stop positioned along B1514, Hartford.	GREEN	In preliminary design
Ian Gardener	Kimbolton and Stonely	B645 / Tillbrook Road	Supply 2 no. MVAS units and install mounting posts to reduce speed on B645	GREEN	In preliminary design

Local Member & Project Number	Parish/Town	Street	Works	RAG STATUS (Progress measured against 31/03/22 completion date)	Project Update and any Issues or Variance Explanation
			through the village. The above to be implemented on the proviso that PC's contribution is min. 20% of the total cost (not 10%).		
Adela Costello	Ramsey	Wood Lane, Ramsey (B1096)	Construct a new footway from the village to the 1940's Camp to aid in pedestrian safety along a busy road.	GREEN	In preliminary design
Simon Bywater	Stilton PC	North street, Stilton (North end) B1043 Junction	Install 40mph buffer zone as per feasibility study.	GREEN	In preliminary design
Ian Gardener	Tilbrook PC	Station Road, Tilbrook	Supply 1 no. MVAS unit and install two posts to reduce speeds in this narrow road and improve pedestrian safety.	GREEN	In preliminary design
Douglas Dew	Houghton and Wyton	Mill St	Install additional information signs. Level and harden verge used for parking with plantings.	GREEN	In preliminary design
Stephen Ferguson	Great Gransden	Ladies Hill, Meadow Road Middle Street	Priority give way features on Ladies Hill and Middle Street to aid in speed reduction and increase pedestrians' safety.	GREEN	In preliminary design
Ian Gardener	Old Weston	B660 / Main Street (Old Weston)	Install village gateways and 40mph buffer zones at the entrances to the village. Red coloured surfacing along B660 at the existing 30mph speed limit.	GREEN	In preliminary design
Simon Bywater	Sawtry PC	The Old Great North Road, Sawtry (Opp Straight Drove)	Install "Pedestrian Crossing" warning signs, SLOW markings and cut back vegetation.	GREEN	In preliminary design
Simon Bywater	Sibson-cum-Stibbington PC	Old Great North Road, Stibbington	Introduce parking restrictions in a form of double yellow lines.	GREEN	In preliminary design
Stephen Ferguson	Abbotsley	B1046, Abbotsley	Install 1 no. MVAS unit and mounting posts to reduce speed on B1046 through the village.	GREEN	In preliminary design
Ian Gardener	Bythorn & Keyston	Thrapston Road	Install MVAS and gateways on Thrapston Road to calm traffic and reduce speeds through Bythorn Village.	GREEN	In preliminary design
Graham Wilson	Godmachester	East side of London Eoad, Godmanchester	Install parking restrictions in a form of double yellow lines in pre-agreed locations along London Rd.	GREEN	In preliminary design
Ian Gardener	Great & Little Gidding	Mill Road (between Gt Gidding and Little Gidding) Luddington Road (towards Luddington Village)	Install 40mph buffer zones on roads leading to Great Gidding village. This will aim to reduce traffic speeds at approaches to the village.	GREEN	In preliminary design
Ian Gardener	Perry	Chichester Way, Perry	Amend the TRO to change the current waiting time to a max 30min.	GREEN	In preliminary design
Douglas Dew	Hemingford Grey	Hemingford Grey Centre	Proposed 20mph speed limit along various roads across the village.	GREEN	In preliminary design
Keith Prentice	Little Paxton	Great North Road from A1 South (In front of co-op foodstore)	Install parking restrictions in a form of double yellow lines to tackle inconsiderate parking issues.	GREEN	In preliminary design
Steve Criswell	Bluntisham	Colne Road, Bluntisham	Improve existing pedestrian Zebra crossing at Colne Road by making it more conspicuous.	GREEN	In preliminary design
Stephen Ferguson	Great Paxton	B1043 from Harley Ind Estate, Paxton Hill to High St, Great Paxton	Install 40mph buffer zones on the approach to village from Harley Industrial Estate, Paxton Hill to High Street to lower speeds before entry to the current 30mph speed restriction.	GREEN	In preliminary design

Local Member & Project Number	Parish/Town	Street	Works	RAG STATUS (Progress measured against 31/03/22 completion date)	Project Update and any Issues or Variance Explanation
Douglas Dew	Fenstanton	8 - 30 Chequer Street, Fenstanton	To install new hard surface (to act as parking bays) and knee high fence segregating the latter from the footpath. PC's contribution insufficient. Clarification on increased contribution received.	GREEN	In preliminary design
Ian Gardener	Leighton Bromswold	Sheep St / Staunch Hill	Supply 1 no. MVAS unit and install mounting posts to reduce speed on Sheep St and Staunch Hill entry point to reduce speeds and improve pedestrians' safety.	GREEN	In preliminary design
Steve Corney	Abbots Ripton	B1090 and C115	Existing verge widening (to be used in absence of footpath) to link Home Farm Close with school, shop and church.	GREEN	In preliminary design
Simon Bywater	Elton	B671 "Overend" Elton	Initial proposal was for a pedestrian crossing point between Black Horse PH car park and the centre of the village. Installation of a table top. Two of the Local Members scored the proposal based on table top only. PC's contribution insufficient. PC confirmed their increased contribution at £6507 instead of £5299.67. This will not resolve the issue.	GREEN	In preliminary design
Ian Bates	Hilton	B1040 through Hilton	24 hour weight limit TRO to improve safety, reduce noise and pollution, and to prevent further damage from HGVs travelling through narrow roads within the village.	GREEN	In preliminary design

Fenland Works Programme

Carried Forward from 2019/20

Total Local Highway Improvement (LHI) Schemes 14
 Total Completed 13
 Total Outstanding 1

Local Member & Project Number	Parish/Town	Street	Works	RAG STATUS (Progress measured against 31/03/20 completion date)	Project Update and any Issues or Variance Explanation
Cllr Connor / Cllr Costello	Pondersbridge	B1040 (Ramsey Road, Herne Road) & Oilmills Road	Traffic calming	RED	Works completed on site, but road safety audit has highlighted some required remedial action. Amended design is completed and we have now received the road safety audit back for these works which has a few points that need to be actioned. Awaiting Balfour Beattys design work.

Carried Forward from 2020/21

Total LHI Schemes 10
 Total Completed 6
 Total Outstanding 4

Local Member & Project Number	Parish/Town	Street	Works	RAG STATUS (Progress measured against 31/03/21 completion date)	Project Update and any Issues or Variance Explanation
Cllr Gowing	Fenland Road Safety Campaign	Honey Farm Bends - Sixteen Foot	Installation of safety barriers	RED	Target costs received and revised, budget higher than feasibility, awaiting response from applicant on funding. TTRO applied for.
Cllr King	Tydd St Giles	Black Dike	Bridleway bridge repairs	GREEN	Works complete
Cllr Tierney	Wisbech	South Brink	Traffic Calming	RED	Draft design complete. Scheme on hold
Cllr Hay	Chatteris	Wenny Road	Speed reduction measures	GREEN	Works complete
Cllr King	Parson Drove	Sealeys Lane	New Footway	GREEN	Works complete
Cllr Connor	Benwick	Doddington Road	Mobile Vehicle Activated Sign	GREEN	Works complete
Cllr King	Gorefield	High Road	Footway resurfacing	GREEN	Works complete
Cllr King	Leverington	Sutton Road/Leverington Common	Speed limit reduction	RED	Draft design approved by Parish Council. Target cost received and being reviewed to ensure scheme is within budget. Road Safety Audit process in progress.
Cllr Connor	Doddington	High Street	Footway improvements	GREEN	Works complete
Cllr King	Wisbech	North Brink	New one way	RED	Concept design has now been sent to Wisbech Town Council for approval. This will then move towards the detail design once agreed. Drainage survey target cost received, awaiting approval from applicant on costs.

Current Schemes for 2021/22

Total LHI Schemes 10
 Total Completed 0
 Total Outstanding 10

Local Member & Project Number	Parish/Town	Street	Works	RAG STATUS (Progress measured against 31/03/22 completion date)	Project Update and any Issues or Variance Explanation
	Wisbech	Tinkers Drove	Install speed cushions through the length	GREEN	In preliminary design, Town Council's consultation responses from residents received.

Local Member & Project Number	Parish/Town	Street	Works	RAG STATUS (Progress measured against 31/03/22 completion date)	Project Update and any Issues or Variance Explanation
	March	Creek Road / Estover Road	Footway widening / signing & lining	GREEN	In preliminary design
	Wisbech	New Drove / Leach Close	DYLS at junction	GREEN	Design sent to Town Council for approval
	Whittlesey	Various (20mph)	20mph & associated traffic calming	GREEN	In preliminary design
	Whittlesey	Various (DYLS)	DYLS at junctions	GREEN	Draft proposal sent to applicant for discussion and review.
	Doddington	High Street	Adjust kerbing & resurface footway	GREEN	In preliminary design
	Gorefield	High Road	Footway resurfacing	GREEN	In preliminary design, site measures undertaken.
	Wimblington	Fullers Lane / Meadow Way	Extend existing 7.5T weight limit (signing)	GREEN	In preliminary design, site visit undertaken, meeting being arranged with Policy & Regulation team.
	Wisbech St Mary	High Road	30mph extension and traffic calming	GREEN	In preliminary design
	Parson Drove	Sealey's Lane	New footway construction	GREEN	In preliminary design, site measures undertaken.

East Works Programme

Carried Forward from 2020/21

Total LHI Schemes 13
Total Completed 7
Total Outstanding 6

Local Member & Project Number	Parish/Town	Street	Works	RAG STATUS (Progress measured against 31/03/21 completion date)	Project Update and any Issues or Variance Explanation
Clr Schumann	Reach	Fair Green	Vehicle length restriction	GREEN	Work Complete
Clr Goldsack	Viva Arts & Community Group	Spencer Drove	Carriageway widening / reconstruction	GREEN	Work Complete
Clr Dupre	Sutton	B1381	Mobile Vehicle Activated Sign	GREEN	Work Complete
Clr Hunt	Haddenham	Hill Row	Mobile Vehicle Activated Sign	RED	Posts installed, awaiting delivery of Mobile vehicle activated sign
Clr David Ambrose Smith	Littleport	Ten Mile Bank	Signing & Lining	GREEN	Work Complete
Clr Hunt	Wilburton	High Street	Reduce vehicle speeds	RED	Scheme with Parish Council for discussion/design changes. Awaiting their response. Anticipate tie in with 2021/22 scheme.
Clr Bailey	Ely	Beresford Road	Zebra Crossing	RED	Works programme to proceed May half-term, delayed due to supply of materials, reprogrammed for summer holidays.
Clr Shuter	Brinkley	Carlton Road	Buffer zone, speed cushions	RED	Design sent to applicant and have requested some design changes to be undertaken.
Clr Schumann	Chippenham	High Street	Mobile Vehicle Activated Sign	GREEN	Work Complete
Clr Shuter	Westley Waterless	Brinkley Road	Traffic calming	RED	Design has been discussed with applicant, few design changes to be undertaken.
Clr Dupre	Witchford	Main Street	Footway widening	RED	Detailed design has been sent to application for approval. Once approved, target cost and safety audit to be requested.
Clr Schumann	Snailwell	The Street	New Footway	GREEN	Work Complete
Clr Shuter	Lode	Lode Road	Mobile Vehicle Activated Sign	GREEN	Works complete

Current Schemes for 2021/22

Total LHI Schemes 10
Total Completed 0
Total Outstanding 10

Local Member & Project Number	Parish/Town	Street	Works	RAG STATUS (Progress measured against 31/03/22 completion date)	Project Update and any Issues or Variance Explanation
	Fordham	Carter Street	Raised table and speed cushions	GREEN	In preliminary design
	Little Downham	B1411	Solar studs	GREEN	In preliminary design, site measures taken.
	Witchford	Main Street	Pedestrian crossing near school	GREEN	In preliminary design
	Soham	Northfield Road	Warning signs & improvements	GREEN	Applicant contacted to discuss preliminary design.
	Burwell	Ness Rd / Swaffham Rd / Newmarket Rd	40mph buffer zones	GREEN	In preliminary design, site measures taken.
	Stretham	Newmarket Rd	40mph buffer zone & priority give way	GREEN	In preliminary design
	Haddenham	The Rampart / Duck Ln / High St / Camping Cl	20mph limit with traffic calming	GREEN	In preliminary design

Local Member & Project Number	Parish/Town	Street	Works	RAG STATUS (Progress measured against 31/03/22 completion date)	Project Update and any Issues or Variance Explanation
	Wilburton	Stretham Rd	30mph speed limit	GREEN	In preliminary design
	Coveney	Jerusalem Drove	Gateway with signing & lining	GREEN	In preliminary design
	Brinkley	Brinkley Rd / Six Mile Bottom / High St	40mph buffer zone	GREEN	In preliminary design

South Cambridgeshire Works Programme

Carried Forward from 2019/20

Total Local Highway Improvement (LHI) Schemes 17
 Total Completed 17
 Total Outstanding 0

Local Member & Project Number	Parish/Town	Street	Works	RAG STATUS (Progress measured against 31/03/20 completion date)	Project Update and any Issues or Variance Explanation
Cllr Howell	Cambourne Parish Council	Eastgate	Zebra Crossing	GREEN	Work Complete

Carried Forward from 2020/21

Total LHI Schemes 18
 Total Completed 17
 Total Outstanding 1

Local Member & Project Number	Parish/Town	Street	Works	RAG STATUS (Progress measured against 31/03/21 completion date)	Project Update and any Issues or Variance Explanation
Cllr Atkins	Hardwick	Cambridge Road	Civils - Installation of priority give way build outs along Cambridge Rd.	RED	Intention is to tie in with cycling team scheme which is now on site. Expected delivery towards end of cycle scheme in 2021. PC have requested this is tied on with 21/22 scheme

Current Schemes for 2021/22

Total LHI Schemes 17
 Total Completed 0
 Total Outstanding 17

Local Member & Project Number	Parish/Town	Street	Works	RAG STATUS (Progress measured against 31/03/22 completion date)	Project Update and any Issues or Variance Explanation
Ros Hathorn	Histon & Impington	Various - centre of village	Civils / Raised feature / Parking restrictions - High St/The Green change alignment of kerbs to narrow junction & imprint block paving pattern to highlight pedestrian desire line. Brook Close use existing desire line & install flat top hump 5m inset into junction. DYL waiting restrictions on Home Close, disabled parking spaces and refresh lining as required. Additional cycle stands are allowed for, exact locations to be confirmed.	GREEN	Design work underway
Maria King / Brian Milnes	Babraham	High St	Raised Features / Speed Limit - Install one single & four pairs of speed cushions along High Street. Single one to go next to existing give way feature. Install a new 20mph zone along High Street from the existing 30mph limit to the pub, moving the 30mph limit out of the village to where the existing cycle path ends.	GREEN	Design work underway
Mandy Smith	Caxton	Village Wide	Civil - Gateway features at village entry's and MVAS post.	GREEN	Design work underway

Local Member & Project Number	Parish/Town	Street	Works	RAG STATUS (Progress measured against 31/03/22 completion date)	Project Update and any Issues or Variance Explanation
Susan Van De Ven	Whaddon	Whaddon Gap - Just past Barracks entrance	Speed Limit / Civils - Installation of new 40mph limit and 2 no central islands.	GREEN	Design work underway
Michael Atkins	Barton	Village Wide	Speed limit - Additional lining/soft traffic calming in the 50mph limit area south of Barton. 40mph buffer zone on Haslingfield Rd. Comberton Road existing derestricted length sub 600m so infill whole length to 40mph. Dragons teeth and roundels on Wimpole Rd, Haslingfield Rd, Comberton Rd approaches to Barton. New pedestrian crossing for access to recreation ground on Wimpole Road by extending footway on Haslingfield Rd south	GREEN	Design work underway
Neil Gough	Cottenham	Oakington Road	Civils / Speed Limit - Introduce a 40 mph buffer combined with a chicane feature, with 500mm drainage channel. Install 2 No new MVAS sockets, remark the 30mph roundel plus red surfacing and dragons teeth.	GREEN	Design work underway
Maria King / Brian Milnes	Newton	Various - centre of village	Parking restrictions - Double yellow lines to prevent vehicles parking too close to 5 way junction in centre of village and limiting visibility.	GREEN	Design work underway
Michael Atkins	Grantchester	Grantchester Road	Civils / Parking restrictions - Install a new give way feature around 20 metres west of farm access. Install double yellow lines on northern side of Grantchester Road from lay-by to point where it meets existing on southern side. Move 30mph east by around 20m. Install dragons teeth and 30mph roundel at new 30mph location, along with a village gateway feature on the inbound lane (in the verge).	GREEN	Design with parish for comment and review.
Mandy Smith	Graveley	Offord Road	Speed limit - Install a new 40mph buffer zone on top of existing 30mph speed limit on Offord Road. To accompany the buffer zone, install chevrons on the right hand bend to highlight it should be navigated at slow speed. Install a 'SLOW' road marking at existing warning sign and dragon's teeth and roundels at the 30/40 terminal signs.	GREEN	Design with parish for comment and review.
Mark Howell	Bourn	Fox Road / Gills Hill / Alms Hill	Raised Features - Install two pairs of bolt down speed cushions at a height of 65mm on the down hill section of Alms Hills from Caxton Road. Includes patching existing road beforehand under road closure.	GREEN	Design work underway
Maria King / Brian Milnes	Harston	Station Road	Signs/Lines - Installation of solar powered flashing school signs and associated road markings.	GREEN	Design work underway
Henry Batchelor	Willingham Green	Village Wide	Speed Limit - New 50mph in place of existing 60mph limit and associated signs/lines.	GREEN	Parish have approved proposals now waiting on date for TRO.
Sebastian Kindersley	Wimpole	A603	MVAS unit and mounting posts.	GREEN	Design with parish for comment and review.
Sebastian Kindersley	Steeple Morden	Village Wide	Speed limit - 40mph buffer zones on 3 approaches to the village	GREEN	Design work underway
Sebastian Kindersley	Gamlingay	Mill Hill	Civils - Installation of 1.80m wide footpath between existing and farm shop	GREEN	Design work commenced, waiting on survey results before sharing with parish.
Sebastian Kindersley	Litlington	South St / Meeting Lane	Sign / Lines - Improvement to existing lining and signage in vicinity of South St to emphasise the existing one way system.	GREEN	Parish have approved the design, next stage submitting to contractor for pricing.
Michael Atkins	Hardwick	St Neots Road	Civils / Speed limit - Village entry treatment at existing 40 limit into village - including central	GREEN	To be tied in with 20/21 LHI if possible at the request of the PC

Local Member & Project Number	Parish/Town	Street	Works	RAG STATUS (Progress measured against 31/03/22 completion date)	Project Update and any Issues or Variance Explanation
			island, section of shared use path widening & 50mph speed limit from A1303 RAB.		

Trees

Countrywide Summary - Highway Service

Update as at 05.11.2020

Total to date Countywide (starting 1 January 2017)

Removed 202
Planted 2944

Trees	City	South	East	Fenland	Hunts	Total Countywide
Removed 1st January 2017 to 31st March 2019	10	30	8	4	35	87
Planted 1st January 2017 to 31st March 2019	3	1	2752	0	0	2756
Removed 2019/2020	1	14	62	1	16	94
Planted 2019/2020	0	63	32	8	31	134
Removed 2020/2021	1	12	5	1	2	21
Planted 2020/2021	1	34	17	2	0	54

This financial year summary:

Trees	City	South	East	Fenland	Hunts	Total Countywide
Removed 2021/2022	0	1	0	0	0	1
Planted 2021/2022	0	0	3	0	0	3

Comparison to previous month:

Apr-21	Removed	Planted
City	0	0
South	0	0
East	0	0
Fenland	0	0
Hunts	0	0
Total	0	0

May-21	Removed	Planted
City	0	0
South	1	0
East	0	3
Fenland	0	0
Hunts	0	0
Total	1	3

Please Note: This data comprises of only trees removed and replanted by Highways Maintenance and Highways Projects & Road Safety Teams (inc. LHIs) and Infrastructure and Growth. Whilst officers endeavour to replace trees in the same location they are removed, there are exceptions where alternative locations are selected, as per the county council policy. However trees are replanted in the same divisional area that they were removed.

2018 - 2678 new trees planted as Ely Bypass Scheme

Feb 2020 43 trees were removed in relation to the A1303 Road Safety Scheme in East

Feb 2020 25 trees countywide came down during the recent storms Ciara and Dennis (16 in East and 9 in Hunts)

Key

Background colour	Highlights
Green	Tree Replaced

Cambridge City Tree Works

Total Removed in Current Month MAY 0

Total Planted in Current Month MAY 0

Ward	Cllr name	Location	Number of trees Removed	Reason Removed	Cllr Informed	Number of trees Replaced in Area
Coleridge	Sandra Crawford	Coldhams Lane	6	Subsidence	Y	
Castle	Jocelynn Scutt	Frenchs Road	1	Obstruction	Y	
Castle	Claire Richards	Mitchams Corner	3	Obstruction	Y	
Newnham	Lucy Nethsingham	Skaters Meadow	1	Obstruction	Y	3
		Fendon Road	1	Major Scheme - Fendon Road Roundabout, replaces a tree removed previously in the year		1
-	-	Total	12	-	-	4

South Tree Works

Total Removed in Current Month

MAY 1

Total Planted in Current Month

MAY 0

Parish	Cllr name	Location	Number of trees Removed	Reason Removed	Cllr Informed	Parish informed	Number of trees Replaced in Area
Comberton	Lina Nieto	Kentings	1	Diseased / Dead	Y	Y	1
Cottenham	Tim Wotherspoon	Twentypence Road	2	Natural Disaster	2017-12-02	2017-12-02	2
Duxford	Peter Topping	Ickleton Road	1	Diseased / Dead	2017-02-02	2017-02-02	1
Sawston	Roger Hickford	Mill Lane	12	Diseased / Dead	2017-12-02	2017-12-02	12
Little Shelford	Roger Hickford	Whittlesford Road	1	Obstruction	2018-10-25	2018-10-25	1
Longstowe	Mark Howell	High Street	1	Diseased / Dead	2017-10-10	2017-10-10	1
Oakington	Peter Hudson	Queensway	3	Diseased / Dead	2018-10-25	2018-10-25	3
Sawston	Roger Hickford	Resbury Close	1	Diseased / Dead	2018-10-25	2018-10-25	1
Bassingbourn	Susan van de Ven	North End	2	Diseased / Dead	2018-10-29	2018-10-29	2
Bourn	Mark Howell	Riddy Lane (behind 3 Baldwins Close)	1	Diseased / Dead	2018-10-29	2018-10-29	1
Grantchester	Lina Nieto	Barton Road	1	Diseased / Dead	2018-10-29	2018-10-29	1
Histon	David Jenkins	Parlour Close	1	Damaged	2017-12-02	2017-12-02	1
Girton	Lynda Harford	Thornton Close	1	Diseased / Dead	2018-10-25	2018-10-25	1
Grantchester	Lina Nieto	Mill Way	1	Subsidence	2018-10-29	2018-10-29	1
Little Wilbraham	John Williams	O/s 89 High Street	1	Obstruction	2018-06-01	2018-06-01	1
Waterbeach	Anna Bradnam	Clayhithe Road	1	Diseased / Dead	2019-03-11	2019-03-11	1
Bourn	Mark Howell	Riddy Lane (Church St) corner	4	Diseased / Dead	2019-11-04	2019-11-04	4
Hardwick	Lina Nieto	St Neots Rd	8	Diseased / Dead	2019-11-04	2019-11-04	8
							21
Comberton	Lina Nieto	Swaynes Lane	1	Obstruction	2020-02-27	2020-02-27	
Girton	Lynda Harford	Cambridge Road	1	Diseased / Dead	2020-04-30	2020-04-20	1
Foxton					2020-09-25	2020-09-25	2
Gamlingay	Sebastian Kindersley	Stocks Lane	1	Diseased / Dead	2020-11-02	2020-11-02	2
Gamlingay	Sebastian Kindersley	Northfield Close	1	Diseased / Dead	2020-11-02	2020-11-02	2
Grantchester	Lina Nieto	Coton Road	1	Dead	2020-12-02		2
Foxton	Caroline ilott	O/S 73 High street	1	Dead	2021-01-18	2021-01-18	1
Madingley	Lina Nieto	The Avenue, Madingley	2	Diseased / Dead	2021-03-06	2021-03-06	4

Parish	Cllr name	Location	Number of trees Removed	Reason Removed	Cllr Informed	Parish informed	Number of trees Replaced in Area
Bourn	Mark Howell	Riddy Lane	3	Dead	2021-03-05	2021-03-05	6
Hardwick	Lina Nieto	Footpath off Limes Road	2	Diseased / Dead	2021-03-06	2021-03-06	2
Quy Mill Road	John Williams	Stow-cum-Quy				2021-04-00	5
Linton road	Clarie Daunton	Little Abington	1	Obstruction	2021-05-19		
-	-	Total	57		-	-	101

East Tree Works

Total Removed in Current Month MAY 0

Total Planted in Current Month MAY 3

Parish	Cllr name	Location	Number of trees Removed	Reason Removed	Cllr Informed	Parish informed	Number of trees Replaced in Area
Ely	Anna Bailey	The Gallery	1	Diseased / Dead	2017-09-01	2017-09-01	1
Littleport	David Ambrose Smith	Queens Road no.5	1	Diseased / Dead	2017-03-24	2017-03-24	1
Ely	Anna Bailey	Angel Drove	1	Diseased / Dead	2017-09-01	2017-09-01	1
Ely	Bill Hunt	Main St, Lt Thetford No.16	1	Diseased / Dead	2018-09-20	2018-08-02	1
Ely	Anna Bailey	St Catherines	1	Diseased / Dead	2018-07-11	2018-07-11	1
Ely	Anna Bailey & Lis Every	Lynn Road 83a/85	1	Natural Disaster	2018-07-11	2018-07-11	1
Ely	Anna Bailey	The Gallery	1	Diseased / Dead	2017-09-01	2017-06-22	1
Ely	Anna Bailey	Witchford Road	2	Diseased / Dead	2020-07-16	2020-07-16	2
Burwell	Josh Schumann	Causeway	1	Diseased / Dead	2018-11-19	2018-11-19	1
Snailwell	Josh Schumann	The Street	1	Natural Disaster	2019-05-11	2019-05-11	1
Sutton	Lorna Dupre	Bury Lane	1	Diseased / Dead	2019-09-25	2019-09-25	2
Lode	Mathew Shuter	Northfields	1	Removed in Error	2020-01-27	2020-01-27	1
Ely	Anna Bailey & Lis Every	Lynn Road 83a/85	1	Natural Disaster	2020-02-10	2020-02-10	1
Stow cum Quay / Lode / Swaffham Bulbeck	Mathew Shuter / John Williams	A1303	43	A1303 Safety Scheme	2019-11-19	2019-11-19	
Dullingham	Mathew Shuter	Brinkley Road	3	Natural Disaster	2020-20-10	2020-20-10	1
Dullingham	Mathew Shuter	Station Road	2	Natural Disaster	2020-20-10	2020-20-10	1
Cheveley	Mathew Shuter	Broad Green	5	Natural Disaster	2020-20-10	2020-20-10	1
Soham	Mark Goldsack	Northfields	1	Natural Disaster	2020-20-10	2020-20-10	1
Snailwell	Josh Schumann	Newmarket Road	1	Natural Disaster	2020-20-10	2020-20-10	1
Snailwell	Josh Schumann	The Street	1	Natural Disaster	2020-20-10	2020-20-10	1
Chippenham	Josh Schumann	Chippenham Rd	1	Natural Disaster	2020-20-10	2020-20-10	1
Cheveley	Mathew Shuter	Ditton Green	1	Natural Disaster	2020-20-10	2020-20-10	1
Sutton	Lorna Dupre	The Row	1	Dead	2021-01-14	2021-01-14	3
Lt Thetford	Anna Baily	Ely Rd	1	Natural Disaster	2020-15-09	2020-15-09	2

Parish	Cllr name	Location	Number of trees Removed	Reason Removed	Cllr Informed	Parish informed	Number of trees Replaced in Area
Ely	Anna Bailey	Fitzgerald Avenue	1	Diseased / Dead	2020-06-02	2020-06-02	1
-	-	Total	75	-	-	-	30

Additional Trees

Parish	Cllr name	Location	Number of trees	Replaced Date	Planted Narrative - Which trees are being replaced (Location)
Witchford	Lorna Dupre	plot of land	70	Phased rollout - On-going	70 Trees agreed to be planted following initiative between the Parish Council and CCC to help reduce the deficit of trees that had been lost countywide.
Witchford	Lorna Dupre	plot of land	26	Phased rollout - On-going	26 further trees agreed to be planted following initiative between the Parish Council and CCC to help reduce the deficit of trees that had been lost countywide.
Ely		Ely Bypass Project	2678	Project completed in 2018	Number of trees planted as part of the Ely Bypass Scheme
-	-	Total	2774	-	-

Total planted per area = **2800**

Fenland Tree Works

Total Removed in Current Month MAY 0

Total Planted in Current Month MAY 0

Parish	Cllr name	Location	Number of trees Removed	Reason Removed	Cllr Informed	Parish informed	Number of trees Replaced in Area
Wisbech	Samantha Hoy	Westmead Avenue	1	Diseased / Dead	2018-02-20	2018-02-20	1
March	Janet French	Elliott Road (Avenue Jct with)	1	Diseased / Dead	2018-02-20	2018-02-20	1
Wisbech	Simon Tierney	Southwell Rd	1	Natural Disaster	2018-02-20	2018-02-20	1
March	Janet French	Elwyndene Road	1	Diseased / Dead	2018-05-21	2018-10-23	1
Wisbech	Samantha Hoy	Rochford Walk	1	Diseased / Dead	2019-08-01	2019-08-01	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Wisbech	Samantha Hoy	Mount Drive	1	Obstruction	2021-02-02	2021-03-01	2
-	-	Total	6	-	-	-	10

Huntingdon Tree Works

Total Removed in Current Month MAY 0

Total Planted in Current Month MAY 0

Parish	Cllr name	Location	Number of trees Removed	Reason Removed	Cllr Informed	Parish informed	Number of trees Replaced in Area
Eaton Ford	Derek Giles	Orchard Close	2	Diseased / Dead	2018-03-27	2018-10-29	1
Elton	Simon Bywater	Back Lane	1	Subsidence	2018-03-27	2+C8:G329/10/2018	1
Fenstanton	Ian Bates	Harrison Way	1	Diseased / Dead	2018-03-27	2018-10-29	1
Godmanches ter	Graham Wilson	Cambridge Villas	3	Diseased / Dead	2018-03-27	2018-10-29	3
Hartford	Mike Shellens	Longstaff Way	1	Subsidence	2018-03-27	2018-10-29	1
Hemingford Grey	Ian Bates	The Thorpe	1	Natural Disaster	2018-03-27	2018-10-29	1
Huntingdon	Graham Wilson	Coldhams North	1	Diseased / Dead	2018-03-27	2018-10-29	1
Huntingdon	Mike Shellens	Norfolk Road	2	Diseased / Dead	2018-03-27	2018-10-29	1
Huntingdon	Graham Wilson	Queens Drive	1	Diseased / Dead	2018-03-27	2018-10-29	1
St Ives	Ryan Fuller & Kevin Reynolds	Ramsey Rd	1	Natural Disaster	2018-03-27	2018-10-29	1
Wyton	Ian Bates	Banks End	1	Diseased / Dead	2018-03-27	2018-10-29	1
Yaxley	Mac McGuire	Windsor Rd	1	Diseased / Dead	2018-03-27	2018-10-29	1
Warboys	Terence Rogers	Mill Green	2	Subsidence	2018-03-27	2018-10-29	2
Fenstanton	Ian Bates	Little Moor	1	Diseased / Dead	2018-03-27	2018-10-29	1
Hartford	Mike Shellens	Arundel Rd	1	Diseased / Dead	2018-03-27	2018-10-29	1
Huntingdon	Tom Sanderson	Horse Common Lane	1	Diseased / Dead	2018-03-27	2018-10-29	1
St Ives	Ryan Fuller	Chestnut Rd	2	Diseased / Dead	2018-03-27	2018-10-29	2
St Neots	Simone Taylor	Cromwell Rd	2	Diseased / Dead	2018-03-27	2018-10-29	2
Yaxley	Mac McGuire	London Rd/Broadway	1	Natural Disaster	2018-03-27	2018-10-29	1
Yaxley	Mac McGuire	Windsor Rd	1	Subsidence	2018-03-27	2018-10-29	1
Hilton	Ian Bates	Graveley Way	1	Diseased / Dead	2018-03-27	2018-10-29	1
Brampton	Peter Downes	Buckden Road O/S Golf Club	1	Natural Disaster	2018-10-17	2018-10-17	1
Godmanches ter	Graham Wilson	O/S School	1	Obstruction	2018-10-17	2018-10-17	1
Huntingdon	Graham Wilson	Claytons Way O/S no 13	1	Diseased / Dead	2018-10-17	2018-10-17	1
Ramsey	Adela Costello	Biggin Lane O/S 29	1	Natural Disaster	2018-10-17	2018-10-17	1
Ramsey Heights	Adela Costello	Upwood Rd O/S Clad's Cottage	1	Diseased / Dead	2018-10-17	2018-10-17	1

Parish	Cllr name	Location	Number of trees Removed	Reason Removed	Cllr Informed	Parish informed	Number of trees Replaced in Area
St Ives	Ryan Fuller & Kevin Reynolds	Ramsey Rd	1	Subsidence	2018-10-17	2018-10-17	
Hemingford Grey	Ian Bates	High St O/S no 2	1	Diseased / Dead	2018-10-17	2018-10-17	
St Ives	Ryan Fuller & Kevin Reynolds	Michigan Road	3	Dead	2019-06-18	2019-06-18	
St Ives	Ryan Fuller & Kevin Reynolds	Acacia Road	1	Subsidence	2019-06-18	2019-06-18	
Bluntisham	Steve Criswell	High St O/S no 2	1	Dead	2019-07-24	2019-07-24	
Bluntisham	Steve Criswell	Sayers Court	1	Diseased / Dead	2019-07-24	2019-07-24	
Hemingford Grey	Ian Bates	Green Close	1	Dead	2020-01-09	2020-01-09	
Brington	Ian Gardener	High Street	1	Natural Disaster	2020-02-10	2020-02-10	
Great Stukeley	Terence Rogers	Ermine Street	1	Natural Disaster	2020-02-10	2020-02-10	
Bury	Adela Costello	Tunkers Lane	1	Natural Disaster	2020-02-10	2020-02-10	
Warboys	Terence Rogers	Ramsey Rd	1	Natural Disaster	2020-02-10	2020-02-10	
St Ives	Ryan Fuller & Kevin Reynolds	Harrison Way	1	Natural Disaster	2020-02-10	2020-02-10	
Hemingford Grey	Ian Bates	Marsh Lane	1	Natural Disaster	2020-02-10	2020-02-10	
Ramsey	Adela Costello	Wood Lane	1	Natural Disaster	2020-02-10	2020-02-10	
Offord Cluny	Peter Downes	New Road	1	Natural Disaster	2020-02-10	2020-02-10	
Godmanchester	Graham Wilson	West Street	1	Natural Disaster	2020-02-10	2020-02-10	
Woodhurst	Steve Criswell	West End	1	Dead	2020-08-06	2020-08-06	
Pidley	Steve Criswell	Warboys Road	1	Dead	2020-09-01	2020-09-01	
-	-	Total	53	-	-	-	31

Summary of Place & Economy establishment (P&E) - Data reported as of 31st January 2021

The table below shows:

- Number of FTE employed in P&E
- Total number FTE on the establishment
- The number of “true vacancies” on the establishment. We are now only reporting the vacancies from our establishment, which means there is a single source.

Notes on data:

- The percentage of “true vacancies” in P&E as of the 31st January 2021 was 23.1% of the overall establishment of posts (93.7 FTE vacant, from an overall establishment of 404.8 FTE)
- Please be advised that as of the 31st January 2021, 9 vacancies (8.74 FTE) were in progress to be filled, i.e. a candidate was being progressed through the recruitment process. Assuming these posts were subsequently filled, the total percentage of vacancies across P&E reduces to 21.4%.

		Sum of FTE employed	Sum of true vacancies	Total FTE on establishment	Percentage of vacancies
Grand Total		311.1	93.7	404.8	23.1%
Environment & Commercial Services	Energy	8.6	0.0	8.6	0.0%
	Flood Risk Management	14.7	3.5	18.2	19.2%
	Historic Environment	9.6	1.0	10.6	9.4%
	County Planning Minerals & Waste	10.8	8.5	19.3	44.2%
	Waste Disposal including PFI	7.3	2.0	9.3	21.4%
Environment & Commercial Services Total		51.0	15.0	66.0	22.8%
Highways	Asst Dir - Highways	2.0	0.0	2.0	0.0%
	Asset Management	11.0	6.0	17.0	35.3%
	Highways Maintenance	35.6	3.0	38.6	7.8%
	Highways Other	9.0	3.0	12.0	25.0%
	Highways Projects and Road Safety	40.6	15.5	56.1	27.7%
	Park & Ride	16.0	1.0	17.0	5.9%
	Parking Enforcement	15.0	2.2	17.2	12.8%
	Street Lighting	5.0	2.0	7.0	28.6%
	Traffic Management	44.4	4.3	48.7	8.8%
Highways Total		178.5	37.0	215.6	17.2%
Infrastructure & Growth Total	Asst Dir -Infrastructure and Growth	2.0	8.0	10.0	80%
	Growth and Development	14.8	1.0	15.8	6.3%
	Highways Development Management	15.0	13.0	28.0	46.4%
	Major Infrastructure Delivery	23.6	15.0	38.6	38.9%
	Transport &Infrastructure Policy & Funding	14.3	1.0	15.3	7.0%
Infrastructure & Growth Total		69.7	38.0	107.7	35.3%
Exec Dir	Executive Director (Including Connecting Cambridgeshire)	11.9	3.6	15.5	30.2%
Exec Dir Total		11.9	3.6	15.5	23.2%

Monthly Tracker of P&E True Vacancies

	Sum of True Vacancies			
	Dec-20	Jan-21	Feb-21	Mar-21
Environment and Commercial Services	14	15 ↑		
Highways	37.8	37 ↓		
Infrastructure and Growth	25	38 ↑		
Exec Director (Including Connecting Cambs)	3.6	3.6 ↔		
Total	80.4	93.7 ↑		

Appointments to Outside Bodies and Internal Advisory Groups and Panels, and the Appointment of Member Champions

To: Environment and Green Investment Committee

Meeting Date: 1 July 2021

From: Democratic Services

Electoral division(s): All

Key decision: No

Forward Plan ref: Not applicable

Outcome: To appoint to Outside Bodies and Internal Advisory Groups and Panels, and appoint Member Champions to lead on specific subject areas.

It is important that the Council is represented on a wide range of outside bodies to enable the Council to provide clear leadership to the community in partnership with citizens, businesses and other organisations.

Recommendation: It is recommended that the Environment & Green Investment Committee:

- (i) review and agree the appointments to outside bodies as detailed in Appendix 1.
- (ii) review and agree the appointments to Internal Advisory Groups and Panels, as detailed in Appendix 2.
- (iii) delegate, on a permanent basis between meetings, the appointment of representatives to any vacancies on outside bodies, groups and panels, within the remit of the Environment & Green Investment Committee, to the Director, Place and Economy in consultation with the Chair, Environment & Green Investment Committee.

Officer contact:

Name: Dawn Cave

Post: Democratic Services Officer

Email: dawn.cave@cambridgeshire.gov.uk

Tel: 01223 699178

Member contacts:

Names: Councillor Lorna Dupré/Councillor Nick Gay

Post: Chair/Vice Chair

Email: lorna@lornadupre.org.uk / nick.gay@cambridgeshire.gov.uk

Tel: 01223 706398 (office)

1. Background

- 1.1 The County Council's Constitution states that the Environment & Green Investment Committee has authority to nominate representatives to Outside Bodies other than the Combined Authority, Greater Cambridge Partnership, Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Fire Authority, the County Councils Network Council, and the Local Government Association.
- 1.2 The Committee also has authority to determine the Council's involvement in and representation on County Advisory Groups. The Committee may add to, delete, or vary any of these advisory groups, or change their composition or terms of reference.
- 1.3 Appointments to Outside Bodies and Internal Advisory Groups and Panels are agreed by the relevant Policy and Service Committee.
- 1.4 On 28 May 2020, the Environment & Sustainability Committee agreed to delegate, on a permanent basis between meetings, the appointment of representatives to any outstanding outside bodies, groups, panels and partnership liaison and advisory groups, within the remit of the Environment & Sustainability Committee, Executive Director: Place and Economy, in consultation with the Chairman of Environment and Sustainability Committee
- 1.5 It is vital that the Council is represented on a wide range of outside bodies to enable the Council to provide clear leadership to the community in partnership with citizens, businesses, and other organisations. Whilst there are judged to be no significant implications in relation to these appointments, many of these groups are important in supporting the delivery of Council services

2. Main Issues

- 2.1 The outside bodies where appointments are required are set out in Appendix 1 to this report. The previous representative(s) is indicated. It is proposed that the Committee should agree the appointments to these bodies.
- 2.2 The internal advisory groups and panels where appointments are required are set out in Appendix 2 to this report. The previous representative(s) is indicated. It is proposed that the Committee should agree the appointments to these bodies.
- 2.3 It is proposed that the Green Projects Investment Internal Advisory Group is renamed the "Green Investments Advisory Group", and that the membership increases from 5 to 7 Members.

3. Alignment with corporate priorities

- 3.1 Communities at the heart of everything we do

There are no significant implications for this priority.
- 3.2 A good quality of life for everyone

There are no significant implications for this priority.

3.3 Helping our children learn, develop and live life to the full

There are no significant implications for this priority.

3.4 Cambridgeshire: a well-connected, safe, clean, green environment

There are no significant implications for this priority.

3.5 Protecting and caring for those who need us

There are no significant implications for this priority.

4. Significant Implications

4.1 There are no significant implications within these categories

Resource Implications

Procurement/Contractual/Council Contract Procedure Rules Implications

Statutory, Legal and Risk Implications

Equality and Diversity Implications

Engagement and Communications Implications

Localism and Local Member Involvement

Public Health Implications

Environment and Climate Change Implications on Priority Areas

5. Source documents

5.1 [Membership of Outside Bodies and Internal Advisory Groups and Panels](#)

Appendix 1: Appointments to Outside bodies

Name of Body	Meetings per annum	Number of representatives	Current representatives	Contact details	Guidance classification	Committee to approve
<p>Anglian (Northern) Regional Flood and Coastal Committee</p> <p>Cambridgeshire shares a seat on this Committee with Peterborough City Council and Rutland County Council. There will be an update at the Committee meeting whether Cambridgeshire occupies this shared seat for the year 2021-22, or is an observer. The RFCC however encourages all members (whether they are able to vote or not) to attend all Committee meetings.</p>	4 – 5	1	Councillor D Connor (Con)	<p>RFCC Secretariat Programme Team Ceres House Searby Road Lincoln LN2 4DT</p> <p>AnglianNorthernRFCC@environment-agency.gov.uk</p>		Environment and Green Investment
<p>Cambridge Airport Consultative Committee</p> <p>The purpose of the Consultative Committee is to provide an effective forum for discussion about all matters concerning the operation and development of Cambridge Airport.</p>	3	1	Councillor J Whitehead (Lab)	<p>Terry Holloway Managing Director The Cambridge Aero Club The Airport CAMBRIDGE CB5 8RX</p> <p>01223 373227</p> <p>TH@Marcamb.co.uk</p>	Other Public Body representative	Environment and Green Investment
<p>Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Flood & Water Partnership</p> <p>The partnership is required by legislation - namely the Flood and Water Management Act 2010.</p>	4	1	<p>Councillor T Wotherspoon (Con)</p> <p>Observer –</p> <p>Councillor M Smith (Con)</p>	<p>Hilary Ellis/Quinton Carroll Flood and Water Business Manager</p> <p>07500 063286 / 07717 426713</p> <p>Hilary.ellis@cambridgeshire.gov.uk</p>	Other Public Body representative	Environment and Green Investment

<p>Conservators of the River Cam</p> <p>The Conservators are the statutory navigation authority for Cambridge between the Mill Pond in Silver Street to Bottisham Lock with lesser responsibilities up-stream to Byron's Pool.</p>	4	1 [3 year appointment, from 01/01/20 to 31/12/22]	<p>Councillor A Bradnam (LD)</p> <p>[Sub – Councillor T Wotherspoon (Con)]</p>	<p>Tom Larnach River Manager Conservators of the River Cam Clayhithe Office, Waterbeach Cambridge, CB25 9JB</p> <p>01223 863785</p> <p>river.manager@camconservators.org.uk</p>	Other Public Body representative	Environment and Green Investment
<p>Great Fen Steering Committee</p> <p>Steering Group to oversee and guide the development of the Great Fen Project.</p>	6	1 Observer Status	Councillor A Costello (Con)	<p>Kate Carver Great Fen Project Manager</p> <p>01954 713513</p> <p>Kate.Carver@wildlifebcn.org</p>	Other Public Body representative	Environment and Green Investment
<p>Greater Cambridge Local Plan Inception and Joint Local Planning Advisory Group</p> <p>To facilitate a shared policy position on the development of the new Greater Cambridge Local Plan.</p>	TBC	1	<p>Councillor T Wotherspoon (Con)</p> <p>Substitute Councillor L Harford (Con)</p>	<p>Claire Tunnicliffe Committee Manager</p> <p>01223 457135</p> <p>Claire.Tunnicliffe@cambridge.gov.uk</p>	Other Public Body representative	Environment and Green Investment

<p>Greensand Country Landscape Partnership</p> <p>The Greensand Country Landscape Partnership has been formed by a range of partners in the area to work with landowners and local communities and help make Greensand Country a living and working landscape that is cherished by present and future generations.</p>	TBC	1	Councillor S Kindersley (LD)	<p>The Old School Southill Road Cardington BEDFORD MK44 3SX</p> <p>01234 838774</p> <p>team@greensandcountry.com</p>	Other Public Body representative	Environment and Green Investment
<p>Growing Fenland – Project Delivery</p> <p>Chatteris Stakeholder Group March Stakeholder Group Whittlesey Stakeholder Group Wisbech Stakeholder Group</p> <p>A Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Combined Authority Funded Master Planning Group.</p>	TBC	1	<p>Councillor A Hay (Con)</p> <p>Councillor J French (Con)</p> <p>Councillor C Boden (Con)</p> <p>Councillor S Tierney (Con)</p> <p>Sub: Councillor S King (Con)</p>	<p>Fenland District Council Fenland Hall County Road MARCH PE15 8NQ</p>	Other Public Body representative	Environment and Green Investment
<p>London Stansted Corridor Consortium Board</p> <p>A group of authorities and organisations in a corridor from London to Cambridge and Peterborough who are lobbying for improved infrastructure and connectivity.</p>	4	1	Councillor I Bates (Con)	<p>J McGill Director, London Stansted Cambridge Consortium</p> <p>020 84895282</p> <p>John.McGill@haringey.gov.uk</p>	Other Public Body representative	Environment and Green Investment

<p>Natural Cambridgeshire</p> <p>Natural Cambridgeshire consists of a broad range of local organisations, businesses and people whose aim is to bring about improvements in their local natural environment.</p>	4	1	Councillor T Wotherspoon (Con)	<p>Phil Clark Community Green Spaces Manager 01223 715686 philip.clark@cambridgeshire.gov.uk</p>	Other Public Body representative	Environment and Green Investment
<p>RECAP Board</p> <p>RECAP (Recycling in Cambridgeshire & Peterborough) is a partnership of authorities across Cambridgeshire & Peterborough working together to provide excellent waste and recycling services to meet local needs. The RECAP Board is the Member level group of this partnership.</p>	4	1	<p>Councillor J Schumann (Con)</p> <p>Councillor T Wotherspoon (Con) – substitute</p>	<p>Neil Slopes neil.slopes@huntingdonshire.gov.uk</p> <p>Bryony Rothwell Bryony.rothwell@cambridgeshire.gov.uk</p>	Other Public Body representative	Environment and Green Investment
<p>St Neots Master Plan Steering Group</p>		1	<p>Councillor J Wisson (Con)</p> <p>Councillor D Wells (Con) – substitute</p>	<p>Domenico Cirillo domenico.cirillo@cambridgeshire.peterborough-ca.gov.uk</p>	Other Public Body representative	Environment and Green Investment

<p>Anglian (Great Ouse) Regional Flood Coastal Committee</p> <p>The Regional Flood and Coastal Committee is a body through which the Environment Agency carries out its work on flood risk management and is responsible for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • maintaining or improving any watercourses which are designated as main rivers; • maintaining or improving any tidal defences; • installing and operating flood warning systems; • controlling actions by riparian owners and occupiers which might interfere with the free flow of watercourses; • supervising Internal Drainage Boards. 	2	3	<p>Councillor M Smith (Con)</p> <p>Councillor J Schumann (Con)</p> <p>Councillor T Wotherspoon (Con)</p> <p>Substitutes:</p> <p>Councillor D Ambrose Smith (Con)</p> <p>Councillor L Harford (Con)</p> <p>Councillor M Goldsack (Con)</p>	<p>Nigel Wood, Nigel.Wood1@environment-agency.gov.uk</p>	Other Public Body representative	Environment and Green Investment
<p>Future Parks Accelerator Member Reference Group</p>	<p>4 – 6 (N.B. Project ends March 22)</p>	1	<p>Councillor I Bates (Con)</p>	<p>Rob Pearce / Quinton Carroll Robert.pearce@cambridgeshire.gov.uk Quinton.carroll@cambridgeshire.gov.uk</p>	Other public body representative	Environment & Green Investment

Planning Liaison Groups for local members listed below for information purposes:

Name of Body	Meetings per Annum	No of representatives	Representative(s)	Contact Details	Guidance Classification	Committee to Approve
<p>Barrington Quarry Site Liaison Committee</p> <p>The Committee will provide a forum for local representatives to discuss with staff from the operator of the former Barrington Quarry and Barrington Light Railway site matters and any direct impact of site and railway operations beyond its boundary. Members will be informed of site progress and rail operations and any other matters of relevance affecting the site or railway. It will provide a means whereby, in addition to day-to-day provisions made available by the operator, information and concerns or complaints about site or rail operations can be aired and appropriate resolutions discussed.</p>	2	1	Local Member(s): Gamlingay	<p>Ian Southcott UK Community Affairs Manager Cemex</p> <p>01788 517323</p> <p>ian.southcott@cemex.com</p>	Other Public Body representative	Environment and Green Investment

<p>Cambridgeshire Consultative Group for the Fletton Brickworks Industry (Whittlesey)</p> <p>The aim of this group is to develop and maintain lines of communication between the site operator, the County Council & other regulatory bodies and the local community in order that matters of concern can be resolved in a timely and non-confrontational manner.</p>	2	1	<p>Local Member(s): Whittlesey North; Whittlesey South</p>	<p>Diane Munday Secretary, Forterra</p> <p>01733 359148</p> <p>Diane.munday@forterra.co.uk</p>	Other Public Body representative	Environment and Green Investment
<p>Needingworth Quarry Liaison Group</p> <p>The aim of this group is to develop and maintain lines of communication between the site operator, the County Council & other regulatory bodies and the local community in order that matters of concern can be resolved in a timely and non-confrontational manner.</p>	2	4	<p>Local Member(s): Cottenham & Willingham; Somersham & Earith; Longstanton, Northstowe & Over; St Ives South & Needingworth</p>	<p>Hilton Law Unit Manager – Cambridgeshire Hanson Aggregates</p> <p>hilton.law@hanson.com</p> <p>Direct dial – 01487 849026</p> <p>07773 313194</p>	Other Public Body representative	Environment and Green Investment

<p>Warboys Landfill Site Local Liaison Forum</p> <p>The aim of this group is to monitor progress of the development and the subsequent restoration of the land and provide a means to consider matters of local concern relating to the site.</p>	1	1	Local Member(s): Warboys & the Stukeleys	<p>Mark Farren Managing Director, Woodford Waste Management Services Ltd</p> <p>01487 824240</p> <p>Mark.Farren@woodfordrecycling.co.uk</p>	Other Public Body representative	Environment and Green Investment
<p>Warboys Site Liaison Committee</p> <p>[Heat and power plant comprising biomass energy from waste facility and treatment of waste water by evaporation]</p> <p>The Committee will provide a forum for local representatives to discuss site matters and be informed of site progress. It will provide a means whereby information and concerns/complaints about the site can be aired with appropriate solutions discussed.</p>	4 then 1	1	Local Member(s): Warboys & the Stukeleys	<p>Mark Farren Managing Director, Woodford Waste Management Services Ltd</p> <p>01487 824240</p> <p>Mark.Farren@woodfordrecycling.co.uk</p>	Other Public Body representative	Environment and Green Investment

<p>Milton Landfill Liaison Group (FCC)</p> <p>The aim of this group is to develop and maintain lines of communication between the site operator, the County Council & other regulatory bodies and the local community in order that matters of concern can be resolved in a timely and non-confrontational manner.</p>	1-2	1	Local Member(s)	<p>Roisin Bennett</p> <p>Site Business Manager; Milton Landfill Site, East Anglian Closed Sites</p> <p>Mobile: 07827 231024</p> <p>Roisin.Bennett@fccenvironment.co.uk</p>	Other Public Body representative	Environment and Green Investment
<p>Dimmocks Cote Liaison Group</p> <p>The aim of this group is to develop and maintain lines of communication between the site operator, the County Council & other regulatory bodies and the local community in order that matters of concern can be resolved in a timely and non-confrontational manner.</p>	1-2	1	Local Member(s): Soham South & Haddenham	<p>Kevin Hicks kevin.hicks@lkab.com</p> <p>Quarry Operations Manager</p> <p>01353 720726</p>	Other Public Body representative	Environment and Green Investment
<p>Waterbeach Waste Management Park Liaison Group</p> <p>The aim of this group is to develop and maintain lines</p>	2	1	Local Member(s)	<p>Amey Liaison Group</p> <p>WasteEnquiries</p> <p>AmeyCespa.Enquiries@amey.co.uk</p>	Other Public Body representative	Environment and Green Investment

of communication between the site operator, the County Council & other regulatory bodies and the local community in order that matters of concern can be resolved in a timely and non-confrontational manner.						
<p>Mitchell Hill Liaison Group</p> <p>The aim of this group is to develop and maintain lines of communication between the site operator, the County Council & other regulatory bodies and the local community in order that matters of concern can be resolved in a timely and non-confrontational manner.</p>	2	2	Local Member(s)	<p>Mick George Limited (formerly Frimstone)</p> <p>Mr John Gough</p> <p>MG Planning planning@mickgeorge.co.uk</p>	Other Public Body representative	Environment and Green Investment
<p>Envar Liaison Committee</p> <p>The aim of this group is to develop and maintain lines of communication between the site operator, the County Council & other regulatory bodies and the local community in order that matters of concern can be</p>	2	1	Local Member(s): Somersham & Earith	<p>Donna Haysom</p> <p>Office Manager, Envar Composting Ltd, (Cambridge)</p> <p>donna.haysom@envar.co.uk</p> <p>01487 849840</p>	Other Public Body representative	Environment and Green Investment

resolved in a timely and non-confrontational manner.						
<p>Little Paxton Quarry Liaison Group</p> <p>The aim of this group is to monitor progress of the development and provide a local forum to consider matters of local concern relating to the winning and working of minerals and restoration and afteruse.</p>	2	2	<p>Local Member(s):</p> <p>St Neots Priory Park & Little Paxton; Brampton & Buckden</p>	<p>Aggregate Industries</p> <p>Kirsten Hannaford-Hill</p> <p>Kirsten.Hannaford-Hill@aggregate.com</p>	Other Public Body representative	Environment and Green Investment

Appendix 2: Appointments to Advisory Groups and panels

Name of Body	Meetings per Annum	No. of representatives	Current representative(s)	Contact Details	Committee to Approve
<p>Green Investments Advisory Group</p> <p>To build a deeper understanding of green project business cases and new finance mechanisms; To provide a steer on detailed negotiations on new green commercial contracts where risk/rewards need to be balanced; and To inform better decision making at Council meetings for complex green investment projects.</p>	6	Currently 5, increasing to 7	<p>Councillor L Dupre (LD) Councillor I Gardener (Con) Councillor J Gowing (Con) Councillor J Scutt (L) Councillor T Wotherspoon (Con)</p> <p>Increasing to 7 Members: 3 Conservatives, 2 Liberal Democrats, 1 Labour, 1 Ind.</p>	<p>Sheryl French Project Director Energy Investment Unit</p> <p>sheryl.french@cambridgeshire.gov.uk</p> <p>01223 728552</p>	Environment and Green Investment
<p>Local Access Forum</p> <p>Cambridgeshire County Council has established a Local Access Forum as required under the Countryside Rights Of Way Act (CROW) 2000. The Forum represents the interests of everyone who lives and works in the countryside and is trying to strike a balance between conserving it working it and helping people to enjoy it.</p>	4	2	<p>Councillor S King (Con) Councillor M Smith (Con)</p>	<p>Philip Clark Community Greenspaces Manager</p> <p>philip.clark@cambridgeshire.gov.uk</p> <p>01223 715686</p>	Environment and Green Investment

Environment & Green Investment Committee Agenda Plan

Published on 1 June 2021

Updated on 23 June 2021

Notes

The definition of a key decision is set out in the Council's Constitution in Part 2, Article 12.

* indicates items expected to be recommended for determination by full Council.

+ indicates items expected to be confidential, which would exclude the press and public.

The following are standing agenda items which are considered at every Committee meeting:

- Minutes of previous meeting and Action Log
- Finance Monitoring Report
- Agenda Plan, Training Plan and Appointments to Outside Bodies and Internal Advisory Groups and Panels

Committee date	Agenda item	Lead officer	Reference if key decision	Deadline for draft reports	Agenda despatch date
01/07/21	Notification of the Appointment of the Chairman/Chairwoman and Vice Chairman/Chairwoman	Democratic Services			
	Appointments to outside bodies	Democratic Services	Not Applicable		
	Adoption of the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Minerals and Waste Local Plan following receipt of the Inspector's Report.	Emma Fitch	2021/016		
	Low Carbon Life Cycle Heating Replacement at Maintained Schools	Chris Parkin	2021/039		
	Investment case St Ives Smart Energy Grid	Sheryl French	2021/046		

Committee date	Agenda item	Lead officer	Reference if key decision	Deadline for draft reports	Agenda despatch date
	Progress review of the implementation of the Climate Change and Environment Strategy and Environment Fund	Sheryl French/ Sarah Wilkinson	Not applicable		
16/09/21	North East Cambridge Developer Strategy	David Allatt	Not applicable		
	Trees and Woodland Strategy- Consultation Draft	Emily Bolton/ Phil Clark	Not applicable		
	Northstowe Phase 1 and Phase 2 Section 106 Cost Cap	Colum Fitzsimons	2021/043		
	Local Area Energy Planning and heat Zones	Sheryl French	Not applicable		
	Risk Report: Energy Projects and Programmes	Sheryl French/ Maggie Pratt	Not applicable		
	Northstowe Phase 3a and Phase 3b Planning Application	Colum Fitzsimons	Not applicable		
	Community Flood Resilience Programme	Hillary Ellis	Not applicable		
	Cambridge Waste Water Treatment Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project/DCO Delegated Authority	Emma Fitch/ David Carford	Not applicable		
	Performance Report	Rachel Hallam	Not applicable		
21/10/21 [reserve date]	Local Flood Risk Management Strategy	Richard Whelan and Hilary Ellis	Not applicable		
	Stanground Solar and Battery Storage Project- Investment Case	Claire Julian- Smith	Not applicable		
16/12/21	Updated Climate Change and Environment Strategy	Sheryl French	Not applicable		
	Annual Carbon Footprint Report 2020-21	Sarah Wilkinson	Not applicable		
20/01/22 [reserve date]			Not applicable		

Committee date	Agenda item	Lead officer	Reference if key decision	Deadline for draft reports	Agenda despatch date
03/03/22	Local Area Energy Planning and Heat Zones	Sheryl French	Not applicable		
	Draft Net-Zero and Doubling Nature Programme and Resourcing Strategy	Steve Cox			
28/04/22 Reserve date					

Please contact Democratic Services democraticservices@cambridgeshire.gov.uk if you require this information in a more accessible format

