

# Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Minerals and Waste Development Plan

Site Specific Proposals  
Development Plan Document

Adopted 22 February 2012

## Acknowledgements

Cambridgeshire & Peterborough Minerals & Waste Development Framework: Site Specific Proposals Development Document

Published: February 2012

Acronyms

Cambridgeshire County Council: CCC

Peterborough City Council: PCC

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Acknowledgements / Data sources:

Base Map & Roads, Ordnance Survey, November 2009.

City and County Wildlife Sites, CCC, PCC, Wildlife Trust, August 2009.

Mineral Safeguarding Areas, British Geological Survey, CCC, PCC, Consultations, November 2009.

RAMSAR Sites, Natural England, April 2009.

Rights of Way, Countryside and Access Team (CCC, PCC), 2011.

River County Wildlife Sites, CCC, Wildlife Trust, August 2009.

Scheduled Monuments, English Heritage, January 2009.

Sites of Special Scientific Interests (SSSI), Natural England, April 2009.

Special Areas of Conservation (SAC), Natural England, April 2009.

Special Protection Areas (SPAs), Natural England, April 2009.

Waste Water Treatment Works Locations, Anglian Water, September 2008.

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The data is current at the time of transfer. Changes can be made daily and therefore some of the data may quickly become out-of-date. For Cambridgeshire, individual paths may be checked for indicative purposes using our web mapping, which is regularly updated.

Further information can be found as follows:



Cambridgeshire area:

<http://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/environment/countrysideandrights/>

Peterborough area:

[http://www.peterborough.gov.uk/traffic\\_travel\\_and\\_parking/other\\_traffic\\_travel\\_and\\_park/public\\_rights\\_of\\_way.aspx](http://www.peterborough.gov.uk/traffic_travel_and_parking/other_traffic_travel_and_park/public_rights_of_way.aspx)

[http://www.peterborough.gov.uk/planning\\_and\\_building/local\\_land\\_charges.aspx](http://www.peterborough.gov.uk/planning_and_building/local_land_charges.aspx)

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For more information please contact the relevant authority or view its website.

### Commons and Village Greens

Commons and village greens are statutory constraints on land. Common land is 'land subject to rights of common ... whether those rights are exercisable at all times or only during limited periods' or can be the waste land of a manor not subject to any rights of common ('The Commons Act 1965'). Most common land is now also 'open access land' for the public on foot courtesy of the Countryside & Rights of Way Act 2000.

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For further information please see

<http://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/environment/countrysideandrights/public/common+village/>

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# 1 Introduction

- 1.1 The Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Minerals and Waste Development Plan comprises two development plan documents (DPD's) and a Proposals Map. The Core Strategy DPD sets out the strategic vision and objectives, including a suite of development control policies, to guide minerals and waste development. The Site Specific Proposals DPD sets out site specific allocations for minerals and waste development and supporting site specific policies to support the strategic vision.

1 Introduction

2

## 2 Purpose of Document

### Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Minerals and Waste Development Plan - Site Specific Proposals Development Plan Document

- 2.1 This Site Specific Proposals DPD identifies allocated sites and the geographical extent of supporting policy boundaries defined by the Mineral and Waste Planning Authorities for:-
- Mineral Working
  - Minerals Consultation Areas
  - Waste Management Uses
  - Areas of Search for Waste Management Uses
  - Waste Water Treatment Works and Safeguarding
  - Waste Consultation Areas
  - Transport Zones and Safeguarding
- 2.2 For each allocation there is a site profile and an inset map. These can be found in Sections 7-9 of this document.
- 2.3 It should be noted that **the Core Strategy DPD allocates three additional site specific allocations / areas of search** of strategic importance and associated mineral and waste consultation areas.
- 2.4 These are allocations / areas of search at
- Block Fen / Langwood Fen (mineral extraction)
  - Block Fen / Langwood Fen (inert recycling and inert landfill)
  - Addenbrookes Hospital, Cambridge (clinical waste)
- 2.5 Block Fen / Langwood Fen is located in the Earith / Mepal area of Cambridgeshire. It has been identified as an area for significant sand and gravel extraction where restoration, utilising inert landfill, will ensure that a number of strategic objectives relating to sustainable flood management and habitat creation are met. Details of the Block Fen / Langwood Fen site allocations are set out in site profiles in the Core Strategy DPD. A Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) Block Fen / Langwood Fen Master Plan has been prepared to support the implementation and phasing of these significant allocations.

#### Overview of Plan Area

- **Minerals**
- 2.6 Aggregate production is the main mineral activity in the area, with significant sand and gravel reserves, and more limited extraction of soft oolitic limestone in the north west of the Plan area. Other important minerals worked include Oxford Clay to supply the Whittlesey Brickworks, chalk marl for cement manufacture at Barrington and smaller chalk, clay and limestone deposits for agricultural and specialist industrial uses. In addition there are permitted reserves of silica sand for industrial purposes, although none are currently being worked. Peat has also been worked historically, but no consents now exist.
- 2.7 In delivering the growth agenda there will be an increased use of recycled and secondary aggregates in preference to land won materials. At 2006, as a proportion of all aggregate supplied in the Plan area, recycled and secondary aggregates accounted for approximately 16%. By the end of the Plan period in 2026, the proportion is planned to increase to 31% as an increased number of both permanent and temporary inert waste recycling and recovery facilities are developed.



- 2.8** Mineral Safeguarding Areas (MSA's) have been identified and are shown on Proposals Map C, with the prime purpose of protecting proven economic mineral resource from needless sterilisation by other forms of development. Core Strategy Policy CS26 Mineral Safeguarding Areas requires that the Mineral Planning Authorities must be consulted on all major planning applications in these Areas. The MSA's do not identify areas for future mineral extraction; this is the function of the site specific allocations, the location and extent of which are defined elsewhere in this document and the Core Strategy.
- 2.9** The site specific allocations for minerals extraction are set out in Chapter 3, with further site specific detail including implementation issues set out for each site in Chapter 7 - Minerals Site Profiles.
- **Waste Management**
- 2.10** The Core Strategy Document sets out details of the total controlled waste arisings to be managed in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough over the period 2006 to 2026; which are estimated to be around 113,662,000 tonnes. This includes 5,100,000 tonnes of imported waste from London, just under 5% of the total, apportioned to Cambridgeshire and Peterborough through The East of England Plan 2008 (Regional Spatial Strategy).
- 2.11** A network of sustainable waste management facilities is required in the Plan area to increase capacity and to facilitate the recycling and composting of waste in order to meet challenging Regional and Government targets. Site specific allocations for waste management facilities, including waste water treatment and landfill capacity are set out in Chapter 4, with further site specific detail including implementation issues set out for each site in Chapter 8 - Waste Management Facility Site Profiles.
- **Proposals Map**
- 2.12** The Proposals Map comprises Part A - Minerals, Part B - Waste, Part C - Mineral Safeguarding Areas and the Inset Maps contained in the Core Strategy and Site Specific Proposals document. Together they show the overall spatial distribution of the minerals, transport and waste allocations and the geographical extent of supporting policies.
- 2.13** Importantly, the features shown on the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Minerals and Waste Proposals Map will on adoption, form part of the Local Development Documents (LDD's) of the Cambridgeshire district authorities and Peterborough unitary authority.

### **Statutory Framework**

- 2.14** This Site Specific Proposals Development Plan Document has been produced within the broad context of relevant Plans, Programmes and Directives which have also been instrumental in shaping the Minerals and Waste Core Strategy Development Plan Document. Details of these documents and plans are set out in the Core Strategy.

## The Plan Format

### Policy

#### Site Specific Allocations

Sites that have been allocated by the Minerals and Waste Planning Authorities appear in boxes like this.

### Site Profiles and Inset Maps

**2.15** Mineral Site Profiles can be found in Chapter 7 and the Waste Management Facility Site Profiles in Chapter 8.

**2.16** For each allocated site there is a Site Profile comprising:

- an Inset map
- a summary of site characteristics
- implementation issues

**2.17** Each Inset Map sets out:

- the boundary of the site
- the associated Consultation Area
- Mineral Safeguarding Area(s) and mineral type, and
- significant features relevant to site implementation, such as SSSIs, areas of local nature conservation significance, Scheduled Monuments and Public Rights of Way.

**2.18** The Implementation section details site specific matters to be addressed in the submission of any planning application.

2 Purpose of Document



## 3 Minerals

### 3.1 Introduction

3.1 The Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Minerals and Waste Plan Core Strategy identifies the broad scale and location of mineral allocations required to meet the needs of Cambridgeshire and Peterborough over the period up to 2026. This Site Specific Proposals Plan sets out the allocations needed to meet these requirements.

### 3.2 Sand and Gravel

3.2 The Mineral Planning Authorities have allocated sufficient sites to ensure the supply of 3.0 million tonnes of sand and gravel per annum. This exceeds the planned apportionment of 2.82 million tonnes per annum and allows some flexibility in meeting future demand for aggregates.

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

3.4 The remaining growth will take place in the Central / Southern Zone, notably in the Cambridge growth area, but also in key settlements in Huntingdonshire, East Cambridgeshire and south Fenland. The Block Fen / Langwood Fen area falls within this Central / Southern Zone. The level of provision made in the Block Fen / Langwood Fen area is linked to maintaining a steady supply of sand and gravel, and enabling the delivery of wider strategic objectives. The wider strategic objectives involve securing more sustainable flood management and the creation of enhancement habitat associated with the internationally important Ouse Washes, currently known to be in 'unfavourable' condition. It has been concluded that the Block Fen / Langwood Fen area, known as the Earith / Mepal Zone will supply 1.4 million tonnes per annum and the remaining areas of the Central / Southern Zone will supply 0.85 million tonnes per annum.

3.5 The site allocations tabled below will be included on the Proposals Maps in Local Development Documents (LDD's) of the districts of Cambridgeshire and the unitary authority of Peterborough.

3.6 The site allocations for sand and gravel extraction are set out below.

#### Site Specific Sand and Gravel Allocations

##### Policy SSP M 1

The site specific allocations for sand and gravel extraction are :-

Ref	Site Name		Production Zone	Inset Map No
M1A	<b>Cottenham</b>		Central / Southern	1
M1B	<b>Needingworth</b>	Extent of reserves 7,600,000 tonnes	Central / Southern	2
M1C	<b>Wimblington</b>		Central / Southern	3
M1D	<b>Kings Delph, Whittlesey</b>	Extent of reserves 13,600,000 tonnes	Northern	4
M1E	<b>Maxey</b>		Northern	5

Ref	Site Name	Production Zone	Inset Map No
M1F	Pode Hole and Eye / Thorney	Northern	6

A site profile for each sand and gravel allocation is provided in Chapter 7.

Note : The Core Strategy Policy CS5 identifies a strategic allocation for sand and gravel at Block Fen / Langwood Fen for 24,000,000 tonnes (10,000,000 tonnes up to 2026).

- 3.7** The site at Kings Delph, Whittlesey has been allocated in order to secure the long term sustainable use of mineral reserves. Clay underlying the sand and gravel deposits has been allocated to provide a continuation of supply for the brickworks at Whittlesey, and it is prudent to work the overlying sand and gravel first.

### Sand and Gravel Borrowpits

- 3.8** Core Strategy Policy CS11 makes provision for the use of borrowpits where major civil engineering proposals come forward and if certain policy criteria can be met. These include making use of secondary and recycled materials as a priority; being geographically within close proximity to the project they will serve; reducing the need to transport material; making sustainable use of materials by using lower grade materials in preference to higher grade materials where appropriate; and bringing about environmental / amenity benefits compared to using alternative existing or allocated sources.
- 3.9** Permission is normally given for a borrowpit to supply a single project only for a temporary period i.e. for the life of that project.
- 3.10** The Mineral Planning Authorities are aware of the long standing plans for the proposed improvement of the A14 trunk road between, Ellington to the west of Huntingdon and Fen Ditton to the northeast of Cambridge. However, the Government has confirmed that it can not fund this scheme principally because in its current form, it is unaffordable. However, Government has recognised the economic importance of this route and that congestion is a serious problem and therefore remain committed to developing a solution. Work has now begun on the Strategic Corridor Study with the aim of identifying a viable way forward, including exploring alternative methods for managing traffic volumes, considering potential delivery mechanisms, and any potential future improvements. A package of alternative proposals for improving the A14 are anticipated to be forthcoming during the lifetime of this Plan. Consequently Areas of Search for A14 borrowpits are proposed as it is still anticipated that mineral resources for some form of scheme will be needed within the lifetime of the Plan (up to 2026). The future release of mineral will be commensurate with the need for mineral for any improvements to the A14 only. Any proposals to extend the life of these borrowpits will be considered in the context of Core Strategy Policy CS13 Additional Mineral Extraction.
- 3.11** The site allocations tabled below will be included on the Proposals Maps in Local Development Documents (LDD's) of the districts of Cambridgeshire and the unitary authority of Peterborough.
- 3.12** The site allocations for sand and gravel borrowpits are set out below.

## Area of Search Allocations for Sand and Gravel Borrowpits

### Policy SSP M 2

The Area of Search allocations for sand and gravel borrowpits to serve any future A14 improvements only are :-

Ref	Site Name	Road scheme	Inset Map No
M2A	<b>Galley Hill, Fenstanton (Southern Site)</b>	Any Future A14 Improvements, Cambridgeshire	7
M2B	<b>Oxholme Farm</b>	Any Future A14 Improvements, Cambridgeshire	8
M2C	<b>South West Brampton</b>	Any Future A14 Improvements, Cambridgeshire	9
M2D	<b>West of Brampton</b>	Any Future A14 Improvements, Cambridgeshire	10
M2E	<b>Weybridge Farm, Alconbury</b>	Any Future A14 Improvements, Cambridgeshire	11
M2F	<b>Woolpack Farm, Galley Hill</b>	Any Future A14 Improvements, Cambridgeshire	12

A site profile for each sand and gravel borrowpit Area of Search allocation is provided in Chapter 7.

## 3.3 Limestone

- 3.13** The sub-regional annual apportionment for crushed rock within Cambridgeshire and Peterborough area is set out in Policy M1 of the East of England Plan. In the Plan area the only crushed rock available is limestone. The Mineral Planning Authorities are, therefore, seeking to ensure that there are sufficient environmentally acceptable sources to meet the requirement for 300,000 tonnes of limestone per annum for aggregate use.
- 3.14** Within the Plan area, limestone only exists within a small geographical area to the north-west of Peterborough. There are sufficient reserves available in existing quarries to meet the apportionment for the Plan period; however, if no new quarries are identified then reserves will be exhausted by the end of the Plan period in 2026.
- 3.15** A number of potential new sites were appraised at different stages in producing this Plan. None were considered suitable for allocation for a variety of reasons including potential adverse effects on Sites of Special Scientific Interest, unsuitable access, landownership issues and airport safeguarding constraints. During the Plan period circumstances may change which could mean that new reserves can be brought forward. Any proposals will be assessed against Core Strategy Policy CS6 in particular, and other policies in the development plan.

### Policy SSP M 3

No site specific allocation is made for limestone extraction.

### 3.4 Chalk

- 3.16** Chalk Marl is used for the manufacture of cement at Barrington in Cambridgeshire. This is the only quarry for Chalk Marl in the Plan area, and production ceased in 2008. Mineral Planning Authorities are advised by Government that they should normally aim to maintain cement plants with a stock of permitted reserves of at least 15 years.
- 3.17** Whilst Barrington Quarry has considerable reserves (exceeding 25 years), recent testing of the reserve has highlighted a quality issue. The mineral reserve is not chemically in balance and if not addressed would potentially prevent the full exploitation of the permitted reserve. It is not known if Barrington Cement Works will reopen but if it does on sustainable resource grounds there is a need to identify additional reserves to blend with the other quarried material to address the quality issue in the raw kiln feed.
- 3.18** Core Strategy Policy CS9 has identified a need to make a modest allocation of land adjacent to the existing quarry to reflect this need.
- 3.19** The site allocation tabled below will be included on the Proposals Maps in Local Development Documents (LDD's) of the districts of Cambridgeshire and the unitary authority of Peterborough.
- 3.20** The site allocation for chalk marl extraction is set out below.

#### Policy SSP M 4

The site specific allocation for chalk marl extraction is :

Ref	Site Name	Inset Map No.
M4A	Barrington Quarry, Barrington	13

A site profile for the Barrington Quarry allocation is provided in Chapter 7.

### 3.5 Brick Clay

- 3.21** In the same way that the Government seeks to maintain a supply of aggregates for the construction industry, it does, through planning policy guidance, seek to secure a supply of brick clay for the brick making industry. Minerals Planning Statement 1 (MPS1) states 'This will normally be sufficient to provide for 25 years of production'.
- 3.22** The policy statement also makes it clear that the level of provision made by Mineral Planning Authorities should reflect the initial and continuing investment required to establish and maintain a brickworks.
- 3.23** The Whittlesey Brickworks complex is one of the largest in the country, consisting of two brickworks producing Fletton Bricks. The brickworks lie within Cambridgeshire, whilst the associated extraction areas straddle the administrative boundary of Cambridgeshire and Peterborough. The importance of the brickworks is likely to increase over the Plan period as the brickworks at Stewartby, Bedfordshire have closed.
- 3.24** Core Strategy Policy (CS8) makes provision for a site allocation for brick clay extraction to ensure long term provision of raw material for Whittlesey Brickworks.

**3.25** The site allocation tabled below will be included on the Proposals Maps in Local Development Documents (LDD's) of the districts of Cambridgeshire and the unitary authority of Peterborough.

**3.26** The site allocation for brick clay extraction is set out below.

### Policy SSP M 5

The site specific allocation for brick clay extraction is:

Ref	Site Name	Inset Map No.
M5A	Kings Delph, Whittlesey	4

The site profile for the Kings Delph brick clay allocation is provided in Chapter 7. It is jointly presented with the Kings Delph sand and gravel allocation (SSP M1D).

## 3.6 Engineering Clay

### Site Specific Engineering Clay Allocations

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

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

### Policy SSP M 6

No site specific allocation is made for engineering clay extraction.

### Area of Search Allocations for Engineering Clay Borrowpits

**3.29** Core Strategy Policy CS12 makes provision for the use of engineering clay borrowpits if certain policy criteria can be met. These include being geographically within close proximity to the project they will serve, ensuring that traffic movements on the public highway or through local communities are minimised and that the site will be restored in the same timetable as the scheme to which it relates.

**3.30** Borrowpits are extraction sites which supply a single project for a temporary period. They arise where major civil engineering proposals come forward e.g. for road improvement schemes and where there are aggregate and other minerals available in the immediate area. The Minerals Planning Authorities are aware of the long standing plans for the proposed improvement of the A14 trunk road between Ellington to the west of Huntingdon, and Fen Ditton to the northeast of Cambridge and the associated likely requirements for significant quantities of engineering clay for improvements works. However, the Government has confirmed that the current proposed A14 improvement scheme has now been withdrawn principally because it is unaffordable.



Government has however recognised the economic importance of this strategic route and that congestion is a serious problem and therefore remain committed to developing a solution. Work has now begun on the Strategic Corridor Study with the aim of identifying a viable way forward, including exploring alternative methods for managing traffic volumes, considering potential delivery mechanisms, and any potential future improvements. A package of alternative proposals for improving the A14 are anticipated to be forthcoming during the lifetime of this Plan. Consequently Areas of Search for A14 borrowpits are proposed as it is still anticipated that mineral resources for some form of scheme will be needed at a point within the lifetime of the Plan (up to 2026). The future release of mineral will be commensurate with the need for mineral for any improvements to the A14 only. Any proposals to extend the life of these borrowpits will be considered in the context of Core Strategy Policy CS13 Additional Mineral Extraction.

**3.31** The site allocations tabled below will be included on the Proposals Maps in Local Development Documents (LDD's) of the districts of Cambridgeshire and the unitary authority of Peterborough.

**3.32** The site allocations for engineering clay borrowpits are set out below.

### Policy SSP M 7

The Area of Search allocations for engineering clay borrowpits to serve any future A14 Improvements only are :-

Ref	Site Name	Road scheme	Inset Map No
M7A	<b>Boxworth End Farm, North of Trinity Foot Junction</b>	Any Future A14 Improvements, Cambridgeshire	14
M7B	<b>Brickyard Farm, Boxworth</b>	Any Future A14 Improvements, Cambridgeshire	15
M7C	<b>New Barns Farm, Conington</b>	Any Future A14 Improvements, Cambridgeshire	16
M7D	<b>North Bar Hill, Noon Folly Farm</b>	Any Future A14 Improvements, Cambridgeshire	17
M7E	<b>North Dry Drayton Junction, Slate Hall Farm</b>	Any Future A14 Improvements, Cambridgeshire	18
M7F	<b>North Junction 14, Grange Farm</b>	Any Future A14 Improvements, Cambridgeshire	19
M7G	<b>South Junction 14</b>	Any Future A14 Improvements, Cambridgeshire	20
M7H	<b>South of Trinity Foot Junction - East</b>	Any Future A14 Improvements, Cambridgeshire	21
M7I	<b>South of Trinity Foot Junction - West</b>	Any Future A14 Improvements, Cambridgeshire	22

A site profile for each engineering clay Area of Search allocation is provided in Chapter 7.

## 3.7 Specialist Minerals

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

- chalk in the Steeple Morden area which is used in a range of manufacturing processes, including the manufacture of paint, paper, and medicines
- chalk in the Great Wilbraham area, which is extracted for non-aggregate purposes e.g. the improvement of agricultural land
- clay in the Burwell area for the manufacture of traditional bricks and tiles
- soft limestone extraction in the Wicken area which is extracted for non-aggregate purposes
- clunch extraction at Barrington for restoration of buildings. This is provided through the working of chalk marl reserves which are already permitted
- Collyweston stone used for building works may be also present in the Plan area, but from past experience it is likely that this is only present in small amounts within limestone deposits. The majority of such building stone is imported from Leicestershire.

**3.34** Specialist minerals meet a particular need in the Plan area. They play an important role in maintaining the historic character of the area through provision of traditional materials, and contribute to the economy through the provision of specialist minerals.

**3.35** Core Strategy Policy CS10 makes provision for a limited continued supply of minerals for specialist uses, having taken into account known reserves.

**3.36** The site allocations tabled below will be included on the Proposals Maps in Local Development Documents (LDD's) of the districts of Cambridgeshire and the unitary authority of Peterborough.

**3.37** The site allocations for specialist mineral extraction are set out below.

### Policy SSP M 8

The site specific allocations for specialist minerals extraction are: -

Ref	Site Name	Inset Map No.
M8A	Burwell Brickpits, Burwell (brick clay)	23
M8B	Dimmock's Cote Quarry, Wicken (limestone)	24

A site profile for each specialist mineral allocation is provided in Chapter 7

## 3.8 Protection of Mineral Resources

### Mineral Consultation Areas

**3.38** One of the aims of the planning system is to address competing demands on land-use. The Government, in Minerals Policy Statement 1 (MPS1) obliges the Mineral Planning Authorities to define and safeguard in their development plans important economic mineral resources from needless sterilisation. To deliver this expectation, and to carry forward the commitments made

in the Core Strategy's vision and proposals, the Mineral Planning Authorities will use a two pronged approach to the protection of important mineral resources. This involves the designation of both Mineral Safeguarding Areas and Mineral Consultation Areas.

- 3.39** Core Strategy Policy CS26 makes provision for mineral safeguarding of current or future economic deposits of sand and gravel, brick clay, limestone and chalk. The Mineral Safeguarding Areas are identified on Proposals Map C. The purpose is to make sure that mineral resources are adequately taken into account in all land use planning decisions. They do not automatically preclude all other forms of development taking place, but flag up the presence of economic mineral so that it is considered, and not unknowingly or needlessly sterilised. There is no presumption that the resources identified will be worked.
- 3.40** In areas of existing mineral operations and where mineral reserves are permitted or allocated the Mineral Planning Authorities will seek to ensure that existing or future working of reserves will not be prevented or prejudiced by other forms of development. Core Strategy Policy CS27 makes provision for the designation of Mineral Consultation Areas for this purpose. Mineral Planning Authorities are required to be consulted on all planning applications within Mineral Consultation Areas, with the exception of minor householder applications and advertisements.
- 3.41** When adopted, the designated Mineral Consultation Areas shown on Proposals Map A, will be included on the Proposals Maps in Local Development Documents of the districts of Cambridgeshire and the unitary authority of Peterborough.

## Policy SSP M 9

**Mineral Consultation Areas are designated at locations:**

- **Within and around existing quarry operations and associated permitted reserves**
- **Within and around unimplemented permitted reserves and allocations**

**The following Mineral Consultation Areas have been identified:**

Ref	Sites with Mineral Consultation Areas designation	Inset Map No.
	<b>All site specific allocations tabled in policies SSP M1 to SSP M8 are protected by a Mineral Consultation Area.</b>	See Insets 1 - 24
	Additionally	
	<b>Mineral Consultation Areas are designated for the permitted reserves and operational sites listed below</b>	
M9A	<b>Bainton</b>	25
M9F	<b>Cross Leys</b>	26
M9G	<b>Dernford Farm, Nr Stapleford</b>	27
M9J	<b>Kennett</b>	28
M9L	<b>Little Paxton</b>	29
M9M	<b>Marsh Lane, Hemingford Grey</b>	30
M9S	<b>Somersham</b>	31
M9U	<b>Southorpe Quarry, Southorpe</b>	32
M9V	<b>Station Quarry, Steeple Morden</b>	33

Ref	Sites with Mineral Consultation Areas designation	Inset Map No.
M9W	Sutton Gault, Sutton	34
M9X	Tanholt Farm, Eye	35
M9Y	Thornhaugh I, II, IIB and Cook's Hole, Thornhaugh	36

Inset Maps for each Mineral Consultation Area listed above are provided in Chapter 7.

### 3.9 Additional Mineral Extraction

**3.42** Sufficient resources have been identified to meet the mineral needs of Cambridgeshire and Peterborough over the Plan period although, in the case of limestone, if further sites are not identified permitted resources will have been exhausted by the end of the Plan period. Indeed, in the case of sand and gravel, provision for additional flexibility has also been made. All the sites that have been allocated have been subject to a robust site selection process. Given this, the Core Strategy Policy CS13 states that:

*'Additional mineral extraction, lying beyond the scope of the minerals spatial strategy in this Plan will not be permitted unless it can be demonstrated that there are overriding benefits which justify an exception to this policy.'*



## 4 Waste Management

### 4.1 Introduction

#### Context

- 4.1** The volume of waste arisings and the scale of waste management provision required in the Plan area is detailed and set out in the Core Strategy.
- 4.2** Waste generated in the Plan area from existing and proposed new developments (urban extensions etc), must be managed in a sustainable way through a network of existing and new waste management facilities of different sizes and types. These may deal with a single waste stream or a range of waste streams, and may collect, bulk up, treat or deliver waste to treatment facilities or dispose of residues. Facilities may be used for both municipal, household, commercial and industrial wastes.
- 4.3** Provision is made for stand alone facilities and the co-location of facilities in modern waste management 'eco-parks', which capitalise on the synergies between different types of waste management techniques, and provide a place for exemplar activities and new technologies to be developed.
- 4.4** The cumulative number and type of facilities required over the Plan period is set out in Core Strategy Table 7.5.

#### Core Strategy policies

- 4.5** The Core Strategy Policies CS15 - CS21 make provision for a network of facilities to meet the sustainable waste management requirements of Cambridgeshire and Peterborough. Facility types range from the local - such as household recycling centres; to the specialised, such as facilities for dealing with hazardous wastes.
- 4.6** The Core Strategy also seeks to safeguard waste management facilities including:-
- a range of recycling / recovery / sorting facilities etc (CS15)
  - household recycling centres (CS16);
  - waste water treatment works (CS17);
  - facilities for dealing with hazardous waste (CS19)
  - inert landfill sites (CS20)
  - non hazardous landfill sites (CS21)
- 4.7** This Site Specific Proposals Document identifies sites allocated for the development of future facilities; and existing and allocated waste management facilities to be safeguarded.
- 4.8** In considering sites and the types of waste management uses that may be appropriate on them, it is often the case that a site could satisfactorily accommodate one of several types of waste management facility, and possibly multiple integrated uses that together would maximise the recovery and recycling of a particular waste stream. In such circumstances it would be difficult to justify restricting the site to one particular use.
- 4.9** In line with Government guidance (PPS10) flexibility regarding potential uses will be retained and the Waste Planning Authorities will not prescribe which use or uses will be taken forward, although it is appropriate to give an indication which would be acceptable. It is also acknowledged that as new ways of managing waste are emerging and that technology for waste management is rapidly changing; these uses should not be precluded.

**4.10** The Waste Planning Authorities are demanding high quality development, both in terms of design and operational regimes (CS24). Many activities can now be carried out in an enclosed building. It is this standard of facility that the Waste Planning Authorities will require. Guidance on design and location of such facilities is set out in the Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) - The Location and Design of Waste Management Facilities (2011).

**4.11** In addition to the facility types referred to above, there will need to be a network of waste transfer and bulking up facilities to support them. Core Strategy Policy CS18 makes provision for facilities outside allocated sites to come forward.

### **Waste Spatial Strategy**

**4.12** The waste spatial strategy set out in Chapter 7 of the Core Strategy has been established after taking into account the amount and type of waste to be managed over the Plan period and the capacity of existing facilities.

**4.13** The spatial strategy for the development of other facility types has been developed in conjunction with the Jacobs NetWaste model (2008). Where the identified waste management need is not expected to be met by existing or permitted facilities, the Netwaste model was used to identify optimal localities for different types of facility for waste recycling or recovery. This was then considered alongside a range of other site specific criteria used to identify the preferred sites for allocation.

**4.14** Where it has not been possible to identify a specific site, an Area of Search has been identified. In such instances it is anticipated that a precise location for a facility will be determined at a later stage, through master planning and / or the planning application process. In each Area of Search (with the exception of Whittlesey) it is essential that a waste management facility is accommodated in order to achieve the spatial strategy and objectives set out in the Core Strategy.

**4.15** The two Areas of Search at Whittlesey - Kings Dyke and Saxon Brickpit are different in that they lie outside of an area designated for major new growth. The areas of search provide opportunities for the development of waste management facilities in locations that are consistent with the Core Strategy's waste spatial strategy i.e. brownfield sites on established employment land within close proximity to significant sources of waste arisings.

**4.16** The Whittlesey areas of search also provide an opportunity to develop energy and waste synergies with local business, i.e. operational brickwork sites. Any future waste management proposal(s) must not prevent or prejudice the primary function of these sites as operational brickworks.

## 4.2 Waste Recycling and Recovery Facilities (Non-Landfill)

### Policy SSP W 1

The site specific and Area of Search allocations for waste recycling and recovery facilities are :-

Ref	Site Name	Area of Search	Materials Recovery Facility	Household Recycling Centre	Energy from Waste	Specialist	In Vessel Composting	Inert Waste Recycling	Inset Map No.
W1A	Adjacent A1 Alconbury	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	37
W1B	Alconbury Airfield, Alconbury	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	38
W1C	Algores Way, Wisbech	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	39
W1D	Brookfield Business Park, Cottenham	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	40
W1E	Cambridge East	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	41
W1F	Cambridge Northern Fringe	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	42
W1G	Cow Lane, Godmanchester	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	43
W1H	Cross Leys Quarry, Wittering	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	44
W1I	Dogsthorpe, Former brickworks	No	Yes	Yes <sup>5</sup>	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	45
W1J	Envar, Woodhurst	No	No	No	No	No	Yes <sup>2</sup>	No	46
W1K	Extension of Waste Management Park, Waterbeach	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	47
W1L	Great Wilbraham Quarry, Great Wilbraham	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	48
W1M	Grunty Fen, Wilburton	No	No	No	No	No	Yes <sup>1</sup>	Yes	49
W1N	Hampton, Peterborough	No	Yes	Yes <sup>5</sup>	No	Yes	Yes	No	50
W1O	Kings Dyke Brickpits, Whittlesey	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	51
W1P	March Trading Park	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	52
W1Q	Maxey East, Maxey	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	53



Ref	Site Name	Area of Search	Materials Recovery Facility	Household Recycling Centre	Energy from Waste	Specialist	In Vessel Compositing	Inert Waste Recycling	Inset Map No.
W1R	Melbourne Avenue, March	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	54
W1S	Needingworth Quarry, Needingworth	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	55
W1T	Northstowe	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	56
W1U	Northstowe Area 2, Northstowe	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	57
W1V	Puddock Hill, Warboys	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	58
W1W	Saxon Brickpits, Whittlesey	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	59
W1X	Station Farm, Buckden	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	60
W1Y	Station Road, Fordham	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	61
W1Z	Storey's Bar Road, Fengate, Peterborough	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	62
W1AA	The Carrops, Red Lodge Recycling and Transfer Station	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	63
W1AB	Thornhaugh II, Thornhaugh	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	64
W1AC	Thornhaugh IIB, Thornhaugh	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	65
W1AD	Warboys Industrial Estate	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	66
W1AE	West of Peterborough	Yes	Yes	Yes <sup>5</sup>	No	Yes	Yes	No	67
W1AF	Woolpack Farm	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes <sup>3</sup>	68
W1AG	Woolpack Farm, Hilton Road	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes <sup>4</sup>	69

Where new waste management technologies come forward these will be considered on their merits.

Core Strategy Policy CS7 identifies an Area of Search at Block Fen / Langwood Fen for strategic inert waste recycling facilities with a combined capacity of 280,000 tonnes per annum throughput.

Core Strategy policy CS19 identifies an Area of Search at Addenbrookes Hospital, Cambridge for a strategically important replacement clinical waste facility (energy from waste).

**Notes**

- 1 - Windrow composting only.
- 2 - Includes windrow composting.
- 3 - Temporary inert recycling linked to duration of permitted landfill.
- 4 - Temporary inert recycling linked to any future improvements to the A14.
- 5 - Sites may accommodate a waste transfer station / bulking up facility either as a stand alone or co-located facility.

A site profile for each waste recycling and recovery allocation is provided in Chapter 8.

**4.17** The allocations tabled above will be included on the Proposals Maps in Local Development Documents (LDD's) of the districts of Cambridgeshire and the unitary authority of Peterborough.

### 4.3 Landfill

- 4.18** Landfill is at the bottom of the waste hierarchy (a theoretical framework which acts as a guide to waste management options), and is therefore the final means for managing waste after opportunities for re-use, recovery and recycling have been maximised.
- 4.19** Recent European legislation, the Landfill Directive, requires that all waste going to landfill in the future to have been pre-treated i.e. subject to recovery and recycling, and only the residues will be landfilled.
- 4.20** Landfill sites are normally classified by the type of waste they receive and are classified as inert, non-hazardous or hazardous.
- 4.21** In accordance with the spatial strategy for waste management facilities, the Core Strategy Policy CS20 makes future provision for inert landfill.
- 4.22** The site allocations tabled below will be included on the Proposals Maps in Local Development Documents (LDD's) of the districts of Cambridgeshire and the unitary authority of Peterborough.
- 4.23** The site allocations for inert landfill are set out below.

#### Site Specific Allocations for Inert Landfill

##### Policy SSP W 2

The site specific allocations for inert waste landfill disposal are :-

Ref	Site Name	Inset Map No.
W2A	Cook's Hole, Peterborough	70
W2B	Cottenham	71
W2C	Cross Leys Quarry, Wittering	44
W2D	Maxey East, Maxey	53
W2E	Thornhaugh II, Thornhaugh	64
W2F	Thornhaugh IIB, Thornhaugh	65

A site profile for each allocation is provided in Chapter 8.

Note: Core Strategy Policy CS20 makes strategic allocation for inert landfill at Block Fen / Langwood Fen for 14,000,000m<sup>3</sup> (8,400,000m<sup>3</sup> to 2026).

#### Site Specific Allocations for General Non-Hazardous Landfill

- 4.24** There is no identified need for additional non-hazardous landfill provision during the Plan period, therefore any proposals for additional non-hazardous landfill will be resisted. Exceptionally some small scale proposals may be considered favourably where it is demonstrated that (i) supplementary landfill engineering is required in order to address land stability, (ii) to address existing or potential pollution of the environment, and (iii) complementary landfill is required in order to maintain the long term viability of an existing or allocated Stable Non-Reactive Hazardous Waste landfill facility. See Core Strategy Policy CS21. The following allocation is made for this reason.

**4.25** The site allocation tabled below will be included on the Proposals Maps in Local Development Documents (LDD's) of the districts of Cambridgeshire and the unitary authority of Peterborough.

**4.26** The site allocation for general non-hazardous landfill is set out below.

### Policy SSP W 3

The site specific allocation for general non-hazardous waste landfill disposal is :-

Ref	Site Name	Inset Map No.
W3A	<b>Puddock Hill, Warboys</b>	72

A site profile for the allocation is provided in Chapter 8.

### Stable Non-Reactive Hazardous Waste Disposal

**4.27** An existing landfill site in Thornhaugh, Peterborough takes stable non-reactive hazardous waste such as bonded asbestos and gypsum based products. The waste is managed to controlled standards and contained in engineered cells. The scale of stable non-reactive hazardous landfill required in order to maintain 10 years capacity is set out in Core Strategy Policy CS14. Given this is the only type of hazardous landfill within the Plan area, scope for limited extension at existing facilities was considered prudent to help maintain the long term provision and geographical distribution of this type of facility over the Plan period.

**4.28** Core Strategy Policy CS19 makes provision where there is a demonstrated need for additional stable non-reactive hazardous waste (SNRHW) landfill capacity, for limited extensions within existing landfill sites. The small arisings are not anticipated to significantly affect the landfill void space requirements for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, although separate landfill cells will be needed.

**4.29** The site allocations tabled below will be included on the Proposals Maps in Local Development Documents (LDD's) of the districts of Cambridgeshire and the unitary authority of Peterborough.

**4.30** The site allocations for stable non-reactive hazardous waste landfill are set out below.

### Policy SSP W 4

The site specific allocations for stable non-reactive hazardous waste landfill are :

Ref	Site Name	Inset Map No.
W4A	<b>Grunty Fen, Wilburton</b>	49
W4B	<b>Thornhaugh I, Thornhaugh</b>	73

Site profiles for each allocation are provided in Chapter 8.

### General Hazardous Waste

**4.31** Account has been taken of a major landfill site accepting a wide range of hazardous waste at East North Resource Centre at King's Cliffe in Northamptonshire. The specialist nature of hazardous waste, and the small amount of such waste arising locally means that sites such

as that at King's Cliffe have a catchment area that far exceeds their immediate vicinity. Given this close proximity and the relatively small amount of hazardous waste arising within Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, it is not considered appropriate to make an allocation for a general hazardous waste landfill.

### Policy SSP W 5

**No site specific allocation is made for general hazardous waste landfill disposal.**

## 4.4 Waste Water Treatment

### Waste Water Treatment Works

- 4.32** Waste water treatment works are essential infrastructure for the delivery of sustainable communities. Without adequate treatment capacity and a network of sites serving the Plan area, serious health and environmental pollution issues would rapidly develop. Finding suitable sites to accommodate works is difficult given the operational requirements that need to be addressed and environmental considerations. The existing capacity, therefore, needs to be protected in order that it can continue to meet the needs of the current and future population.
- 4.33** A general Waste Water Treatment Works policy specifying locational and environmental criteria for future waste water treatment works is established in the Core Strategy Policy CS17 - Waste Water Treatment Works. This takes into account that waste water treatment works have the potential to adversely affect sensitive development which is located too close to the operational areas.
- 4.34** Core Strategy Policy CS17 makes provision for new waste water treatment works capacity, including the improvement or extension of existing works. In response to planned development a need exists for a new waste water treatment works north of Ely, Cambridgeshire.
- 4.35** The site allocation tabled below will be included on the Proposals Maps in Local Development Documents (LDD's) of the districts of Cambridgeshire and the unitary authority of Peterborough.
- 4.36** The site allocation for a waste water treatment works is set out below.

### Policy SSP W 6

The Area of Search allocation for a new waste water treatment works is :-

Ref	Site Name	Inset Map No.
W6A	Ely Waste Water Treatment Works	74

A site profile for the allocation is provided in Chapter 8.

### Waste Water Treatment Works Safeguarding Areas

- 4.37** Core Strategy Policy CS31 makes provision for the protection of existing and allocated waste water treatment works (WWTWs). This is established through the designation of Waste Water Treatment Works Safeguarding Areas. Within safeguarding areas there is a presumption

against allowing development that would be occupied by people. This includes new building or changes of use of buildings to residential, industrial, commercial, sport and recreational uses.

- 4.38** Where new development is proposed within a safeguarding area involving a building that would normally be occupied, the application must be accompanied by an odour assessment report. This assessment must consider existing odour emissions of the waste water treatment works at different times of year and in a range of different weather conditions.
- 4.39** The designated Waste Water Treatment Works Safeguarding Areas will be included on the Proposals Maps in Local Development Documents of the districts of Cambridgeshire and the unitary authority of Peterborough.

## Policy SSP W 7

**Waste Water Treatment Works Safeguarding Areas are designated within and around waste water treatment works with a capacity exceeding 2000 population equivalent.**

**The following Waste Water Treatment Works Safeguarding Areas have been identified:**

Ref	Asset Name	Asset Location	Inset Map No.
W7A	<b>Alconbury WWTW</b>	Huntingdonshire District	75
W7B	<b>Balsham WWTW</b>	South Cambridgeshire District	76
W7C	<b>Bassingbourn WWTW</b>	South Cambridgeshire District	77
W7D	<b>Bottisham WWTW</b>	East Cambridgeshire District	78
W7E	<b>Bourn WWTW</b>	South Cambridgeshire District	79
W7F	<b>Brampton WWTW</b>	Huntingdonshire District	80
W7G	<b>Buckden WWTW</b>	Huntingdonshire District	81
W7H	<b>Burwell WWTW</b>	East Cambridgeshire District	82
W7I	<b>Cambridge WWTW</b>	Cambridge City	83
W7J	<b>Chatteris-Nightlayer Fen WWTW</b>	East Cambridgeshire District	84
W7K	<b>Doddington WWTW</b>	Fenland District	85
W7L	<b>Duxford WWTW</b>	South Cambridgeshire District	86
W7M	<b>Ely (Old) WWTW</b>	East Cambridgeshire District	87
W7N	<b>Ely Waste Water Treatment Works (Area of Search)</b>	East Cambridgeshire District	74
W7O	<b>Ely-New WWTW</b>	East Cambridgeshire District	88
W7P	<b>Foxton WWTW</b>	South Cambridgeshire District	89
W7Q	<b>Gamlingay WWTW</b>	South Cambridgeshire District	90
W7R	<b>Haddenham WWTW</b>	East Cambridgeshire District	91
W7S	<b>Haslingfield WWTW</b>	South Cambridgeshire District	92
W7T	<b>Huntingdon (Godmanchester) WWTW</b>	Huntingdonshire District	93

Ref	Asset Name	Asset Location	Inset Map No.
W7U	<b>Isleham WWTW</b>	East Cambridgeshire District	94
W7V	<b>Kimbolton WWTW</b>	Huntingdonshire District	95
W7W	<b>Linton WWTW</b>	South Cambridgeshire District	96
W7X	<b>Little Downham WWTW</b>	East Cambridgeshire District	97
W7Y	<b>Littleport WWTW</b>	East Cambridgeshire District	98
W7Z	<b>March WWTW</b>	Fenland District	99
W7AA	<b>Melbourn WWTW</b>	South Cambridgeshire District	100
W7AB	<b>Needingworth WWTW</b>	Huntingdonshire District	101
W7AC	<b>Oldhurst WWTW</b>	Huntingdonshire District	102
W7AD	<b>Over WWTW</b>	South Cambridgeshire District	103
W7AE	<b>Papworth Everard WWTW</b>	South Cambridgeshire District	104
W7AF	<b>Peterborough (Flag Fen) WWTW</b>	Peterborough Unitary Authority Area	105
W7AG	<b>Ramsey WWTW</b>	Huntingdonshire District	106
W7AH	<b>Royston WWTW</b>	South Cambridgeshire District	107
W7AI	<b>Sawston WWTW</b>	South Cambridgeshire District	108
W7AJ	<b>Sawtry WWTW</b>	Huntingdonshire District	109
W7AK	<b>Soham WWTW</b>	East Cambridgeshire District	110
W7AL	<b>Somersham WWTW</b>	Huntingdonshire District	111
W7AM	<b>St Ives WWTW</b>	Huntingdonshire District	112
W7AN	<b>St Neots WWTW</b>	Huntingdonshire District	113
W7AO	<b>Stamford WWTW</b>	Peterborough Unitary Authority Area	114
W7AP	<b>Stretham WWTW</b>	East Cambridgeshire District	115
W7AQ	<b>Teversham WWTW</b>	South Cambridgeshire District	116
W7AR	<b>Uttons Drove WWTW</b>	South Cambridgeshire District	117
W7AS	<b>Waterbeach WWTW</b>	South Cambridgeshire District	118
W7AT	<b>Whittlesey WWTW</b>	Fenland District	119
W7AU	<b>Witcham WWTW</b>	East Cambridgeshire District	120
W7AV	<b>Witchford WWTW</b>	East Cambridgeshire District	121
W7AW	<b>Wyton (RAF) WWTW</b>	Huntingdonshire District	122

Inset Maps showing the extent of the Safeguarding Areas are made available in Chapter 8.

## 4.5 Protection of Waste Management Sites

### Waste Consultation Areas

- 4.40** Government guidance (PPS10) advises that all planning authorities should, where relevant, consider the likely impact of proposed non-waste related development on existing waste management facilities, and on sites allocated for waste management. Where future development proposals would prejudice the implementation of the Development Plan's waste strategy, consideration should be given to how they could be amended to make them acceptable or, where this is not practicable, to refusing planning permission.
- 4.41** Core Strategy Policy CS30 makes provision for the Site Specific Proposals document to designate Waste Consultation Areas within and around existing key waste management facilities and allocations. The intent of this policy is to ensure that existing and allocated sites for waste management facilities are protected as far as practicable from development that would prejudice a waste management use.
- 4.42** The Waste Planning Authorities have concluded that it is not practicable to safeguard all existing waste management facilities, as there are a substantial number of small facilities e.g. waste metal recyclers. Protecting all existing waste management facilities with a Consultation Area designation would make the policy difficult to implement in practice. However, it is important to protect the 'key' facilities i.e. those which make a significant contribution to managing any waste stream, and these will benefit from the designation of a Waste Consultation Area.
- 4.43** In areas around existing, permitted or allocated sites for waste management operations, the Waste Planning Authorities will seek to ensure that existing or future operations will not be prejudiced by other forms of development. Core Strategy Policy CS30 makes provision for the designation of Waste Consultation Areas for this purpose.
- 4.44** The Waste Planning Authority must be consulted on any planning application within waste consultation areas except a householder application (minor development works relating to existing property) or advertisements.
- 4.45** The designated Waste Consultation Areas will be included on the Proposals Maps in Local Development Documents (LDD's) of the districts of Cambridgeshire and the unitary authority of Peterborough.

### Policy SSP W 8

**Waste Consultation Areas are designated at locations:**

- **Within and around (250m) existing waste management facilities that make a significant contribution to managing waste in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough**
- **Within and around unimplemented permitted or allocated waste management sites and Areas of Search**

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

**The following Waste Consultation Areas have been identified:**



Ref	Proposed sites with Waste Consultation Area designation	Inset Map No.
	<b>All site specific allocations tabled in policies SSP W1 to SSP W6 are protected by a Waste Consultation Area.</b>	
	Additionally	
	<b>Waste Consultation Areas are designated for the permitted and operational waste management sites listed below</b>	
W8C	<b>Alconbury Hill, Alconbury</b>	123
W8E	<b>Bluntisham Recycling Centre, Bluntisham</b>	124
W8M	<b>Brickyard Farm Landfill, Godmanchester</b>	43
W8F	<b>Bridgefoot Quarry, Flint Cross</b>	125
W8AX	<b>Buckden Landfill, Buckden</b>	60
W8L	<b>Cottenham Road, Cottenham</b>	126
W8M	<b>Cow Lane, Godmanchester</b>	43
W8N	<b>Cowley Road, Cambridge</b>	127
W8P	<b>Dawson Plant Hire, Swavesey</b>	128
W8R	<b>Ely Road, Littleport</b>	129
W8T	<b>Fordham Road, Snailwell</b>	130
W8U	<b>Eyebury Landfill</b>	131
W8V	<b>Factory Bank, Ramsey</b>	132
W8W	<b>Former Mepal Airfield, Sutton</b>	133
W8X	<b>Fourth Drove, Peterborough</b>	134
W8AB	<b>Hasse Road, Soham</b>	135
W8AC	<b>Hook Lane, Wimblington</b>	136
W8BB	<b>Kennett Landfill, Kennett</b>	63
W8AE	<b>Lesanna Farm, Haslingfield</b>	137
W8AI	<b>Lion Yard, March</b>	52,54
W8AF	<b>Little Paxton</b>	138
W8AG	<b>Manea Road, Wimblington</b>	139
W8AH	<b>March AD Plant (Westry)</b>	140
W8AI	<b>March Landfill, March</b>	52,54
W8AJ	<b>Marston Road, St Neots</b>	141
W8AL	<b>Meadow Lane, St Ives</b>	142
W8AM	<b>Milton Landfill, Milton</b>	143
W8AP	<b>New Farm Cambridge Road, Hemingford Abbots</b>	145
W8AR	<b>Pet Crematorium, A505, Thriplow</b>	146

Ref	Proposed sites with Waste Consultation Area designation	Inset Map No.
W8BB	<b>Plantation Farm, Kennett</b>	63
W8AT	<b>Ramsey</b>	147
W8AV	<b>South of Worsted Lodge, A11, Pampisford</b>	148
W8AW	<b>Southorpe Quarry, Southorpe</b>	149
W8BA	<b>Ten Mile Bank, Littleport</b>	150
W8J	<b>Thornhaugh I</b>	64,65,73
W8BC	<b>Thriplow</b>	151
W8AI	<b>Whitemoor Rail Depot / National Track Recycling Centre, March</b>	52,54
W8BF	<b>Whittlesey</b>	152
W8D	<b>Wisbech Household Recycling Centre</b>	39
W8AN	<b>Wisbech Road, Littleport</b>	144
W8BG	<b>Witchford Road, Witchford</b>	153
W8BH	<b>Woodhatch Farm, Brampton</b>	154

An Inset Map for each Waste Consultation Area listed above is provided in Chapter 8.



## 5 Sustainable Transport Sites for Minerals and Waste

### 5.1 Sustainable Transport of Minerals and Waste

- 5.1** Government guidance (MPS1) and the principles of sustainability make it clear that sustainable transport should be supported and encouraged. It is, therefore, considered that existing facilities should be safeguarded to ensure their continued contribution to sustainable transport of minerals and waste and the development of new facilities should be encouraged.
- 5.2** In addition to the transport of 'local' mineral and waste, it is also anticipated that over the Plan period Cambridgeshire and Peterborough could receive around 22% of the residual municipal and commercial / industrial waste exported from London to the East of England. Although the majority of this should be in the form of waste residues (i.e. the waste would have been pre-treated), this is still a significant amount of waste, amounting to around 5.1 million tonnes (just below 5% of the total amount of waste to be managed) over the period 2006 to 2026.
- 5.3** The transport implications of accommodating London's waste is that not all landfill sites in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough are readily accessible, and those that are not subject to catchment area restrictions are primarily located in the north and east of the Plan area, in Fen or edge of Fen locations. In the light of this it is considered particularly important to encourage any imports of waste to be transported by sustainable means, and in practice this is likely to be by rail.
- 5.4** An opportunity has come forward for a new railhead in the Cambridge Northern Fringe. Core Strategy Policy CS23 encourages the provision of new sustainable transport facilities for the transport of minerals and waste. This site is, therefore, allocated. In allocating this site it is recognised that there is an existing railhead just south of the allocated site. The new site could supplement the existing facility, or in the event of the existing facility closing, replace it. It is considered vital to have railhead provision in the Cambridge area, particularly given the growth that is anticipated in the immediate area. This includes the upgrade of the A14 which will require the import of a substantial amount of hard rock by rail.
- 5.5** The site allocation tabled below will be included on the Proposals Maps in Local Development Documents (LDD's) of the districts of Cambridgeshire and the unitary authority of Peterborough.

### 5.2 Transport Zones

#### Site specific allocations for Transport Zones

#### Policy SSP T 1

The following area is designated as a Transport Zone:

Ref	Site Name	Inset Map No.
T1A	North of Chesterton Sidings, Cambridge	155

## Transport Safeguarding Areas

- 5.6** Core Strategy Policy CS23 makes provision for the identification of Transport Safeguarding Areas to protect the existing or unimplemented, permitted and / or allocated sustainable transport facilities in the Plan area. The Mineral / Waste Planning Authorities must be consulted on any planning application made within a Transport Safeguarding Area except for householder (minor development relating to an existing property) or advertisements applications.
- 5.7** The transport of mineral by sea is not taking place at present, but raises the question of whether there may be a future role for Wisbech port as an aggregates terminal.
- 5.8** The designated Transport Safeguarding Areas will be included on the Proposals Maps in Local Development Documents (LDD's) of the districts of Cambridgeshire and the unitary authority of Peterborough.
- 5.9** The sites designated as Transport Safeguarding Areas are set out below.

### Policy SSP T 2

The following areas are designated as Transport Safeguarding Areas:

Ref	Site Name	Inset Map No.
T2A	<b>Barrington Cement Works Railhead</b>	156
T2B	<b>Bourges Boulevard Rail Sidings, Peterborough</b>	157
T2C	<b>Cambridge Northern Fringe (Aggregates Railhead)</b>	158
T2D	<b>European Metal Recycling, Snailwell</b>	159
T2E	<b>North of Chesterton Sidings, Cambridge</b>	155
T2F	<b>Queen Adelaide Railhead, Ely</b>	160
T2G	<b>Whitemoor, March</b>	161
T2H	<b>Wisbech Port</b>	162

The proposed extent of each Transport Safeguarding Area is shown on the Inset Maps in Chapter 9.

- 5.10** The creation of new railheads or ports within the Plan period is a possibility. The Mineral Planning Authorities / Waste Planning Authorities would consider any new proposal in the light of this policy and seek to apply a similar designation if the capacity and handling capabilities of the facility was appropriate for handling mineral and / or waste consignments.

## 6 Implementation and Monitoring

### Introduction

**6.1** The Minerals and Waste Site Specific Proposals document is based on currently available information. It must be able to respond to changing needs and circumstances. Monitoring will assess its effectiveness in delivering the Spatial Vision and Strategy Objectives as set out in the Core Strategy. The Minerals and Waste Planning Authorities have a responsibility to monitor the Plan's effectiveness and the changing context within which it is being used. The Authorities' also make use of monitoring and survey work undertaken by other agencies, such as the Environment Agency and Natural England to monitor change.

### Reporting

**6.2** The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 requires the production of an Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) to be submitted to the Secretary of State. Reports minimally cover periods of 12 months from 1 April to 31 March and should be submitted by the end of the calendar year. The AMR also reports on contextual trend and forecast information for topics such as population and employment change.

**6.3** The Annual Monitoring Report will include an assessment of:-

- the extent to which national targets and strategic objectives and policies in this and other development plan documents are being achieved;
- any changes needed if a policy is not working or the targets are not being met; and
- progress on implementation of the Minerals and Waste Development Scheme and preparation of Minerals and Waste Development Documents.

### Objectives, Indicators and Targets

**6.4** The monitoring table below should be read in conjunction with those set out in the Core Strategy's Implementation and Monitoring chapter.

### Monitoring the Implementation of the Site Specific Minerals and Waste Allocations and Policies

What will be monitored ?	How and When Monitored	Related Policies	Related Objectives
<p>1) Development on allocated sites, Areas of Search, Transport Zones, associated Consultation and Safeguarding Areas and WWTW Safeguarding Areas shown in the Site Specific Proposals and Core Strategy DPDs</p>	<p>Monitor the Register of Planning Permissions (monthly). Annual Survey of Mineral and Waste Operators. Site monitoring (minimally annual). Other sources - Environment Agency, Natural England, RSPB, Land Registry, District Planning Authorities</p>	<p>SSP M1, SSP M2, SSP M4, SSP M5, SSP M7, SSP M8, SSP M9. SSP W1, SSP W2, SSP W3, SSP W4, SSP W6, SSP W7, SSP W8. SSP T1, SSP T2. CS1-CS12, CS14-CS17, CS19, CS20, CS21, CS23, CS30, CS31.</p>	<p>Obj M1, Obj M2, Obj M5, Obj W1, Obj W2, Obj W3, Obj W5, Obj W17, Obj W19 Obj BF/LF1, Obj BF/LF2, Obj BF/LF3, Obj BF/LF7</p>
<p>2) Minerals and Waste development outside allocated sites, Areas of Search, Transport Zones, associated Consultation and Safeguarding Areas and WWTW Safeguarding Areas shown in the Site Specific Proposals and Core Strategy DPDs</p>	<p>Monitor the Register of Planning Permissions (monthly). Annual Survey of Mineral and Waste Operators. Site monitoring (minimally annual). Other sources - Environment Agency, Natural England, RSPB, Land Registry, District Planning Authorities</p>	<p>SSP M3, SSP M6. SSP W5. CS1-CS4, CS6, CS21, CS23.</p>	<p>Obj M1, Obj M2, Obj M3 Obj W1, Obj W2, Obj W3, Obj W4, Obj W5, Obj W17 Obj BF/LF1, Obj BF/LF2, Obj BF/LF3</p>

What will be monitored ?	How and When Monitored	Related Policies	Related Objectives
<p>3) Progress on implementation including restoration of the minerals and waste developments identified by 1) and 2) above.</p>	<p>Monitor the Register of Planning Permissions (monthly). Annual Survey of Mineral and Waste Operators. Site monitoring (minimally annual). Other sources - Environment Agency, Natural England, RSPB, Land Registry, District Planning Authorities</p>	<p>As for 1) and 2) above, and CS22, CS25, CS28.</p>	<p>Obj M1, Obj M2, Obj M7, Obj M9, Obj M11, Obj M12, Obj M14-18  Obj W1, Obj W2, Obj W3, Obj W5, Obj W10, Obj W11, Obj W14, Obj W18  Obj BF/LF1-12</p>
<p>4) Site Availability. All site allocations will be monitored annually, to report the development status of each site. This will also include monitoring the loss of allocated land to other forms of development and changes to land ownership (where known) which prevent development for the allocated use(s).</p>	<p>Monitor the Register of Planning Permissions (monthly). Annual Survey of Mineral and Waste Operators. Site monitoring (minimally annual). Six monthly review of Master Planning activity in designated Areas of Search. Other sources - Environment Agency, Natural England, RSPB, Land Registry, District Planning Authorities</p>	<p>SSP M1, SSP M2, SSP M4, SSP M5, SSP M7, SSP M8.  SSP W1, SSP W2, SSP W3, SSP W4, SSP W6, SSP W7, SSP W8.  SSP T1, SSP T2.  CS1-CS12, CS14-CS17, CS19, CS20, CS21</p>	<p>Obj M1, Obj M2  Obj W1, Obj W2, Obj W3, Obj W5  Obj BF/LF1, Obj BF/LF2, Obj BF/LF3</p>
<p>5) Key Assumptions The Waste Strategy is based on key assumptions which are project and site specific. It is vital that the following key site specific waste projects are monitored to ensure strategy delivery:</p>	<p>Monitor the Register of Planning Permissions (monthly). Annual Survey of Mineral and Waste Operators.</p>	<p>SSP W1, SSP W2.  CS1, CS2, CS3, CS7, CS14, CS15, CS22, CS27, CS28, CS29.</p>	<p>Obj M5  Obj W1, Obj W2, Obj W3, Obj W5, Obj W8  Obj BF/LF2, Obj BF/LF3</p>



What will be monitored ?	How and When Monitored	Related Policies	Related Objectives
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implementation of strategic energy from waste facility by Peterborough Renewable Energy Ltd at Eastern General Employment Area, Peterborough by 2013. Capacity 650,000 tpa.</li> <li>Implementation of in-vessel composting facility by Donarbons at Waterbeach, near Cambridge by 2011. Capacity 90,000 tpa</li> <li>Implementation of materials recovery facility extension for Peterborough’s municipal solid waste by Peterborough City Council at Eastern General Employment Area, Peterborough by 2011 Capacity 25,000 tpa</li> <li>Three long term construction and demolition waste recycling facilities at Block Fen / Langwood Fen with a combined capacity of 280,000 tpa by 2026.</li> <li>Implementation of inert landfill disposal at Block Fen / Langwood Fen. 8,400,000 m3 to 2026. (Site allocated in Core Strategy).</li> </ul>	<p>Site monitoring (minimally annual). Other sources - Environment Agency, Land Registry</p>		

What will be monitored ?	How and When Monitored	Related Policies	Related Objectives
<p>6) Any Future A14 Improvement Projects</p> <p>The Minerals Strategy includes a number of borrowpit Areas of Search for any future A14 improvement projects. It is vital that any programme of works relating to the improvement of the A14 is regularly monitored (at least annually) and reported.</p>	<p>Reported annually</p> <p>Other sources - Department of Transport, Highways Agency, Local Highways Authorities</p>	<p>SSP M2, SSP M7.</p>	<p>Obj M1, Obj M2, Obj M8, Obj M9, Obj M12, Obj M13, Obj M14, Obj M15, Obj M16, Obj M18</p>

## Implementation of the Minerals Strategy

- 6.5** The strategy for mineral provision within the Plan has been divided up to make separate provision for the main minerals currently being worked within Cambridgeshire and Peterborough.
- 6.6** Sand and gravel for use as aggregates is the most extensively worked mineral and occurs over large parts of the Plan area. Aggregates are essential to the delivery of planned growth across the Plan area and provision has been made to meet the apportionment figure of 2.82 mtpa. However, in order to ensure a steady supply of sand and gravel to the construction industry can be achieved, provision is being made to maintain production capacity at 3 mtpa from 3 production areas.
- 6.7** The northern production area is centred on Peterborough and incorporates the northern part of the Plan area. Here the strategy is dependant upon maintaining production levels throughout the plan period. To achieve this, reliance is being placed on the additional reserves being brought forward from three areas. Two will be extensions to existing quarries at Maxey and Pode Hole, Thorney; the third site, Kings Delph near Whittlesey, is dependant on the workings associated with the brick clay extraction. The likely timescale for this site coming forward has been discussed with the operator of the brickworks and the timing considered in the context of the strategy. Whilst a detailed assessment of development impacts and mitigation techniques will be required as part of the development control process no major obstacles are anticipated to the delivery of the Plan.
- 6.8** For the Earith / Mepal production area, the strategy relies on this area to be providing nearly half the required annual tonnage of sand and gravel by 2010. During the majority of the Plan period, a large proportion of this will come from areas which already have the benefit of planning permission. However, towards the end of the plan period significant new areas of working will be required. Proposals will need to demonstrate that they can address the requirements of the Block Fen / Langwood Fen Master Plan. This includes strategic flood water storage capacity and wetland habitat creation, as well as demonstrating that additional working in the vicinity of the Ouse Washes would not have a detrimental impact on this internationally important wetland habitat.
- 6.9** The third production area, Central, covers the areas outside the northern area and Earith / Mepal area and makes provision for workings close to important growth areas and key settlements. Within this area reliance is being placed on the planned supply being met by existing permitted reserves and site specific allocations. A detailed assessment of development impacts and mitigation techniques will be required as part of the development control process. Having examined the potential constraints through the detailed site selection process it is reasonable to assume that the selected sites would be brought forward and be capable of being worked during the plan period. Reserves at Needingworth are an extension to an existing site, which owing to the phasing of the existing site relative to the allocation, are likely to be brought forward early in the plan period. The Cottenham / Landbeach allocation is also an extension to an existing permitted site. New reserves are not expected to make a contribution to aggregate supply during the early part of the plan period.
- 6.10** Overall the implementation of the sand and gravel strategy in the early part of the plan period is dependant on existing permitted reserves continuing to be worked. As these are exhausted, and a number of older quarries close, provision through site specific allocations will be made for new areas to be worked. The site specific allocations put forward will contain proven economic reserves of sand and gravel that are available for extraction.

- 6.11** In terms of other minerals, provision is made for brickclay to ensure continuity of supply of raw material to the Whittlesey brickworks during the plan period and beyond. Although the currently permitted Must Farm site contains adequate reserves to supply the brickworks for most of the plan period, the Councils are aware that there are other development pressures which may affect a significant part of the Must Farm reserve. The Kings Delph site is a long term strategic site. By allocating it, the Plan is making provision for it to come forward at an earlier stage if the Must Farm site cannot be fully worked. The site is known to contain proven clay reserves and is available for extraction. The operator of the brickworks is in a position of being able to control the future availability of both the Must Farm and Kings Delph sites to ensure security of supply for the Plan period.
- 6.12** Overall the minerals strategy is reliant on the assumption that the allocated sites will come forward in a timely fashion to meet the predicted demand. A role of the AMR is to monitor production and reserves on an annual basis and the number of applications coming forward. If it becomes clear that the site specific allocations are not coming forward as planning applications as anticipated, alternative mineral sites would need to be identified through a review of the Core Strategy and / or Site Specific Plan.
- 6.13** The strategy is also reliant on the assumption that the existing permitted sites and allocated sites remain available during the Plan period to allow the deposit to be worked to its full extent. In order to achieve this mineral safeguarding areas and mineral consultation areas have been identified in order to prevent development being permitted that might prejudice future working. Delivery of this part of the strategy will require close working with the local planning authorities to protect these areas and allow future mineral extraction to take place.
- 6.14** Appropriate development control policies have been developed to ensure the delivery of the objectives by setting out the criteria to assess applications. These will be delivered by the mineral planning authorities through the development control process.
- 6.15** The Monitoring Table above sets out the additional matters for regular monitoring to complement the Minerals and Waste Core Strategy indicators and targets. Together they form the monitoring framework for the Minerals and Waste Development Plan which will be reported in the Annual Monitoring Report.

## Implementation of the Waste Management Strategy

- 6.16** The strategy for waste is based on ensuring a distribution of sites within the Plan area, broadly based on a pattern which reflects the main source of waste arisings, to provide the capacity required to meet the needs of the Plan area together within any necessary imports. The dispersed and variable nature of waste and the wide variety of sources make the collection of reliable data more difficult for waste than for mineral planning.
- 6.17** The Plan is based on the best data available collected from a variety of sources. However, to prepare the Plan a number of assumptions are required in order to forecast likely future requirements. The Site Specific Proposals DPD allocates sites suitable for waste management, which together with existing waste management capacity will meet the anticipated needs. The detailed site selection process examined the potential constraints relating to each site and identified sites where it is reasonable to assume future waste management uses would be allowed.
- 6.18** In addition to site specific allocations a number of 'areas of search' have been identified. These relate to areas where it is considered that there is either potential to accommodate waste management uses or where it is considered new waste management uses should be provided as part of major new areas of development. Areas of search have been identified where it has not been possible to identify a specific site, owing either to existing constraints, or current short term availability. In the case of major new areas of development, the identification of possible sites can only take place in the context of the overall development e.g. through master planning, that in many cases, has yet to be undertaken. The Councils consider that waste management facilities should be developed in association with major new areas of development and will seek to work with landowners, developers and local planning authorities to ensure suitable waste management facilities are incorporated into the overall layout. At the very least the facilities should accommodate the additional waste arisings which will result from the new development.
- 6.19** The site allocations, including areas of search, will be identified on the basis that they will be available to manage a range of waste management uses to accommodate the bulk of waste arisings across the plan area. It is acknowledged that in a number of cases the future requirements for waste management are not clear and that given the nature of waste management, it is not possible to make site allocations for all types of waste facility. It is also anticipated that over the Plan period there will be changes in legislation which will have a direct impact on waste management. The implications of these changes are not always apparent. Criteria based policies have therefore also been developed to assess proposals for waste management uses not on allocated sites and to allow for an element of flexibility to accommodate likely changes over the plan period. The criteria based policies also allow for consideration of proposals as alternatives to the site specific allocations in the event these prove to be unavailable. Appropriate development control policies have been developed to ensure the delivery of the objectives by setting out the criteria to assess applications.
- 6.20** The strategy is reliant on the assumption that the existing permitted sites and allocated sites remain available for waste management uses. In order to achieve this, provision is made for waste consultation and waste water treatment works safeguarding areas around sites to prevent development being permitted that might prejudice future operation. Delivery of this part of the strategy will require close working with the local planning authorities to protect these areas and allow future waste management to take place.
- 6.21** For the most part the objectives will be delivered by the Waste Planning Authorities through the development control process. However, there are also key roles for example in delivering waste minimisation where other bodies such as national Government, the Environment Agency and the local planning authorities have a key role.

- 6.22** Monitoring the Plan is primarily for the Waste Planning Authorities to carry out. However, there is a key role for the Environment Agency, the waste disposal authorities, the waste industry and Anglian Water to assist in the collection of relevant waste arising and capacity data to assist in this process.
- 6.23** The monitoring table below should be read in conjunction with those set out in the Core Strategy's Implementation and Monitoring chapter.



## 7 Minerals Site Profiles

THE MAP LEGEND CAN BE FOUND INSIDE THE BACK COVER OF THIS PLAN.

### 7.1 Sand and Gravel Site Profiles

#### Sand and Gravel Allocations

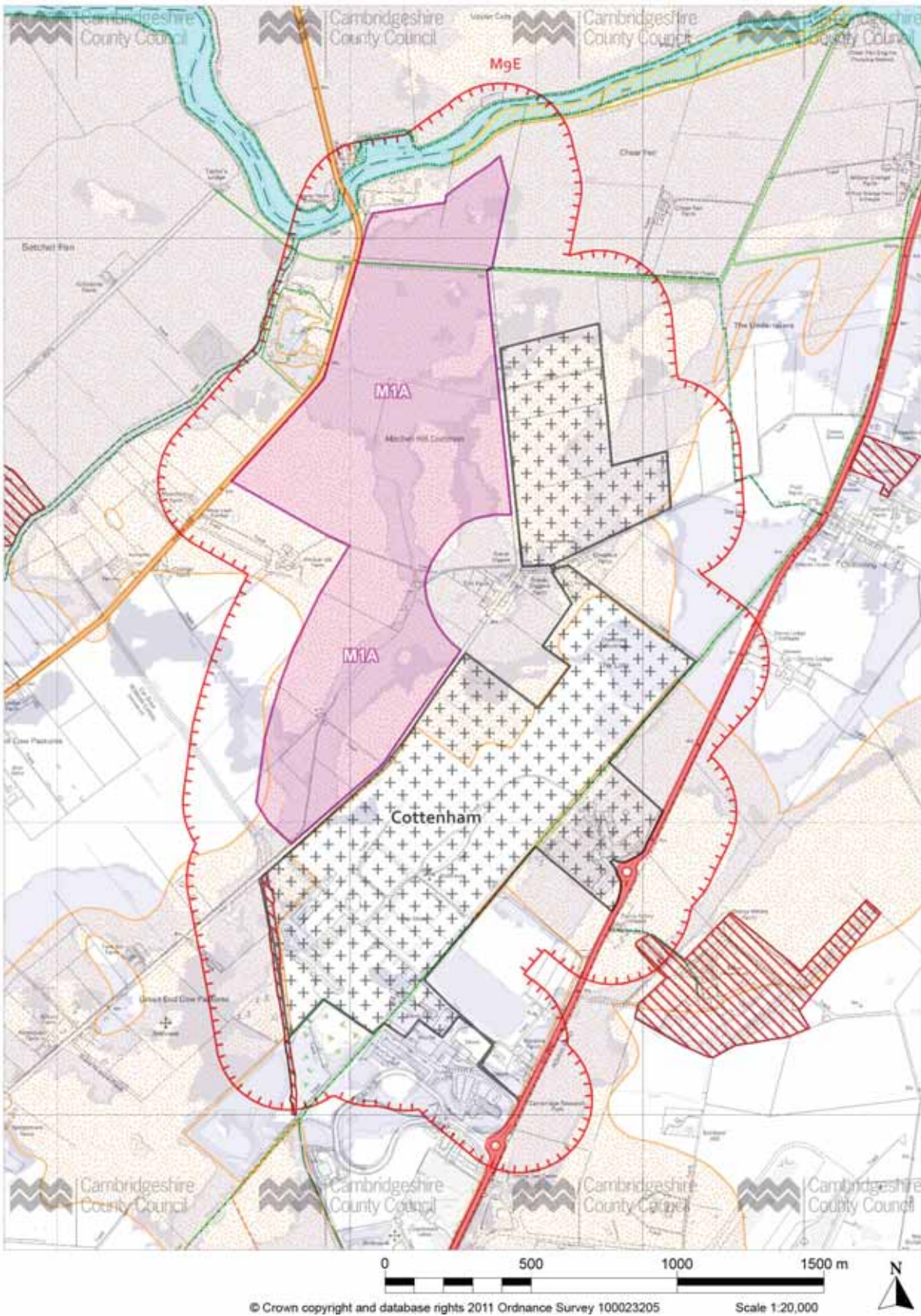
7.1 The extent of the sand and gravel allocations is shown on the maps that follow.

Ref	Site Name	Production Zone	Inset Map No
SSP M1A	<b>Cottenham</b>	Central / Southern	1
SSP M1B	<b>Needingworth</b>	Central / Southern	2
SSP M1C	<b>Wimblington</b>	Central / Southern	3
SSP M1D	<b>Kings Delph, Whittlesey</b>	Northern	4
SSP M1E	<b>Maxey</b>	Northern	5
SSP M1F	<b>Pode Hole and Eye / Thorney</b>	Northern	6

Site Profiles and maps for all of the above sites follow.



### 7.1.1 M1A - Cottenham (M9E)



## Summary

<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Cottenham</b>
Description of Proposed Use	Mineral Extraction: Sand and Gravel
Estimated Reserve	Approximately 4.1 million tonnes
Area	114 ha
Approximate Timescale	Extraction expected to commence around 2014 and last beyond the remainder of the plan period
District	South Cambridgeshire
Parish	Cottenham
Grid Ref	TL 481 701

### Site Characteristics

- High grade agricultural land (Grade 2)
- Constraints of floodrisk, groundwater protection, impact upon the Great Ouse River Corridor and other wildlife habitats
- Sensitive receptors close to the site i.e. adjacent residents
- Within airfield safeguarding zone for Cambridge Airport
- Scheduled Monuments are adjacent to this site
- Rights of Way within and adjacent to the site
- Potential for protected species on site (water voles)
- The whole area is archaeologically sensitive and contains extensive known archaeological remains

## Implementation Issues

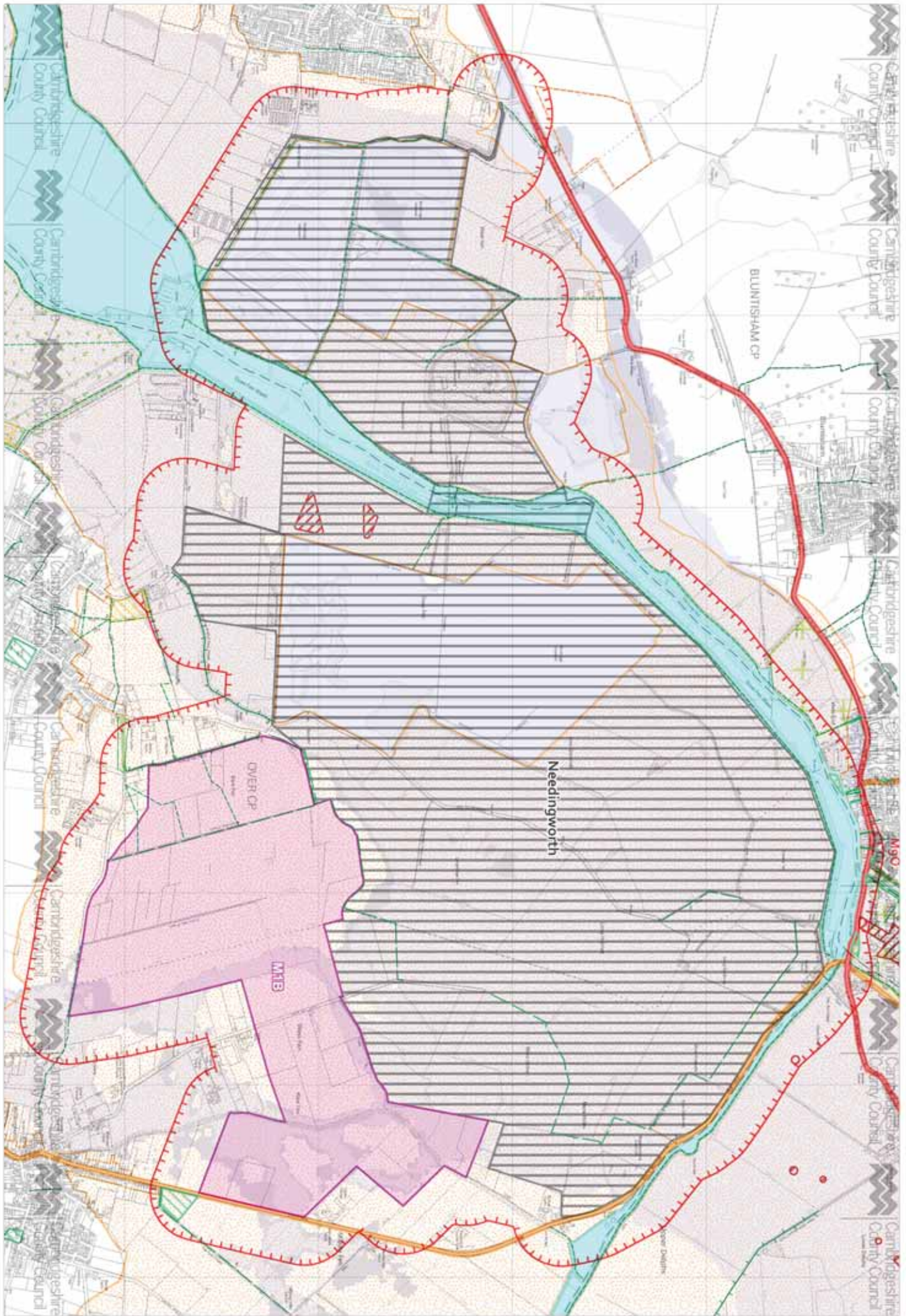
**7.2** Detailed assessment of development impacts and mitigation techniques will be required as part of any individual development proposal through the planning process.

**7.3** The following will need to be addressed within a planning application:

- Site will be worked through existing sand and gravel quarry at Cottenham / Landbeach
- Access will be via A10 only via private haul road or conveyor
- Noise and dust will require mitigation
- Restoration of the northern area will be complementary to the biodiversity objectives of the Great Ouse Wetland, including enhanced public access. This may involve the use of a limited amount of inert fill. The southern part of the site will be restored to an agricultural afteruse at original levels through the deposit of inert fill
- Potential for public access to restored land
- Landscape mitigation will be required
- Full archaeological evaluation would be needed to inform the planning application and the mitigation strategy which may include removing areas from development to physically preserve archaeological remains of particular significance in situ. Any application would also need to consider the effects of water drawdown and de-watering of archaeological sites beyond the application boundary
- Stand offs required for residential properties and B1049

- Assessment of the impact of the development upon water voles and their habitat, and that mitigation measures will need to be agreed with Natural England
- Transport Assessment required
- Flood Risk Assessment required to demonstrate that there would be no increase risk of flooding arising from the development
- Sensitive receptors will need to be taken into account, and appropriate buffers provided for nearby farms
- The design of restoration proposals to take account of the setting of Ancient Monuments and possible birdstrike issues
- Sustainable use of soils will be required
- Need to consider any isolated extraction pits which have been highlighted for further investigation under part 2a of the Contaminated Land Regulations by South Cambridgeshire District Council
- The rate of extraction should be linked to the rate of restoration so that they both proceed on a related and phased basis
- An adequate buffer should be left between the site and the river and a Hydrological and Hydro-Geological Assessment will be required. This should demonstrate that the river will not be adversely affected by dewatering.





Map 2: M1B - Needingworth (M90)



## 7.1.2 M1B - Needingworth (M90)

### Summary

Site Name	Needingworth
Description of Proposed Use	Mineral Extraction: Sand and Gravel
Estimated Reserve	Approximately 3 million tonnes
Area	240.5 ha
Approximate Timescale	Extraction expected to commence in 2016 and last for approximately 3 years.
District	South Cambridgeshire
Parish	Over and Willingham
Grid Ref	TL 396 718

### Site Characteristics

- An extension to existing quarry to avoid potential sterilisation of reserves.
- Existing quarry restoration will contribute to Biodiversity Action Plan wetland objectives, creating reedbed
- The whole area is archaeologically sensitive and contains extensive cropmarked sites
- Proximate to outlying residential dwellings associated with Over and Willingham
- Potential for protected species on site (water voles)

### Implementation Issues

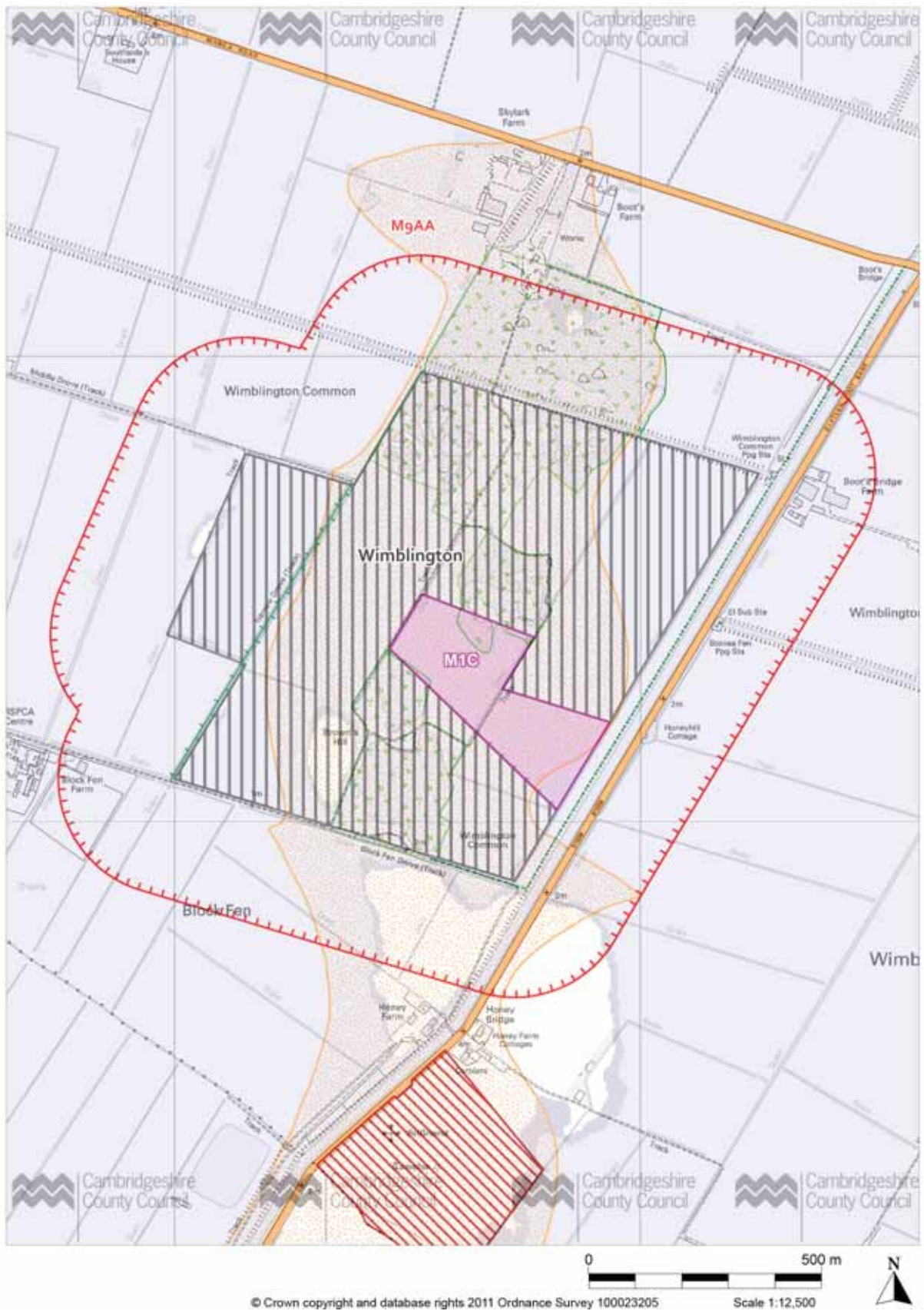
**7.4** Detailed assessment of development impacts and mitigation techniques will be required as part of any individual development proposal through the planning process.

**7.5** The following will need to be addressed within a planning application:

- Restoration could contribute to Biodiversity Action Plan wetland objectives by creating reedbed, through extending the existing approved restoration scheme of the neighbouring quarry. This should be incorporated into the phasing of the existing restoration plans for the quarry
- Noise and dust mitigation will be required
- New landscaping will be required
- No vehicular access to Over to Willingham Road for gravel lorries and routing agreement to be set out
- Protect any future alignment for Willingham Bypass
- Rights of Way matters including potential diversion and compensation for existing Rights of Way which may be adversely affected; potential for enhancement of public access
- Stand offs required from outlying residential dwellings and mitigation addressing amenity issues
- Drainage defences would need to be considered in any scheme of mitigation
- A standoff to the B1050 may also be required
- Assessment of the impact of the development upon water voles and their habitat, and that mitigation measures will need to be agreed with Natural England

- Full archaeological evaluation would be needed to inform the planning application and the mitigation strategy which may include removing areas from development to physically preserve archaeological remains of particular significance in situ
- A Flood Risk Assessment will be required
- A Hydrological and Hydro-Geological Assessment will be required. The assessments must look at all stages of excavation and restoration, which will need to include flood risk and surface water drainage.

### 7.1.3 M1C - Wimblington (M9AA)



Map 3



## Summary

<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Wimblington</b>
Description of Proposed Use	Mineral Extraction: Sand and Gravel
Estimated Reserve	Approximately 0.5 million tonnes
Area	8.6 ha
Approximate Timescale	Extraction expected to commence around 2016 and last for approximately 3 years
District	Fenland
Parish	Wimblington
Grid Ref	TL 436 904

### Site Characteristics

- Within a wider area with permission for sand and gravel extraction which is currently dormant
- Does not have processing plant, although partial extraction has already taken place
- An extension to an existing sand and gravel quarry
- Archaeologically sensitive site
- County Wildlife Site immediately adjacent allocated area

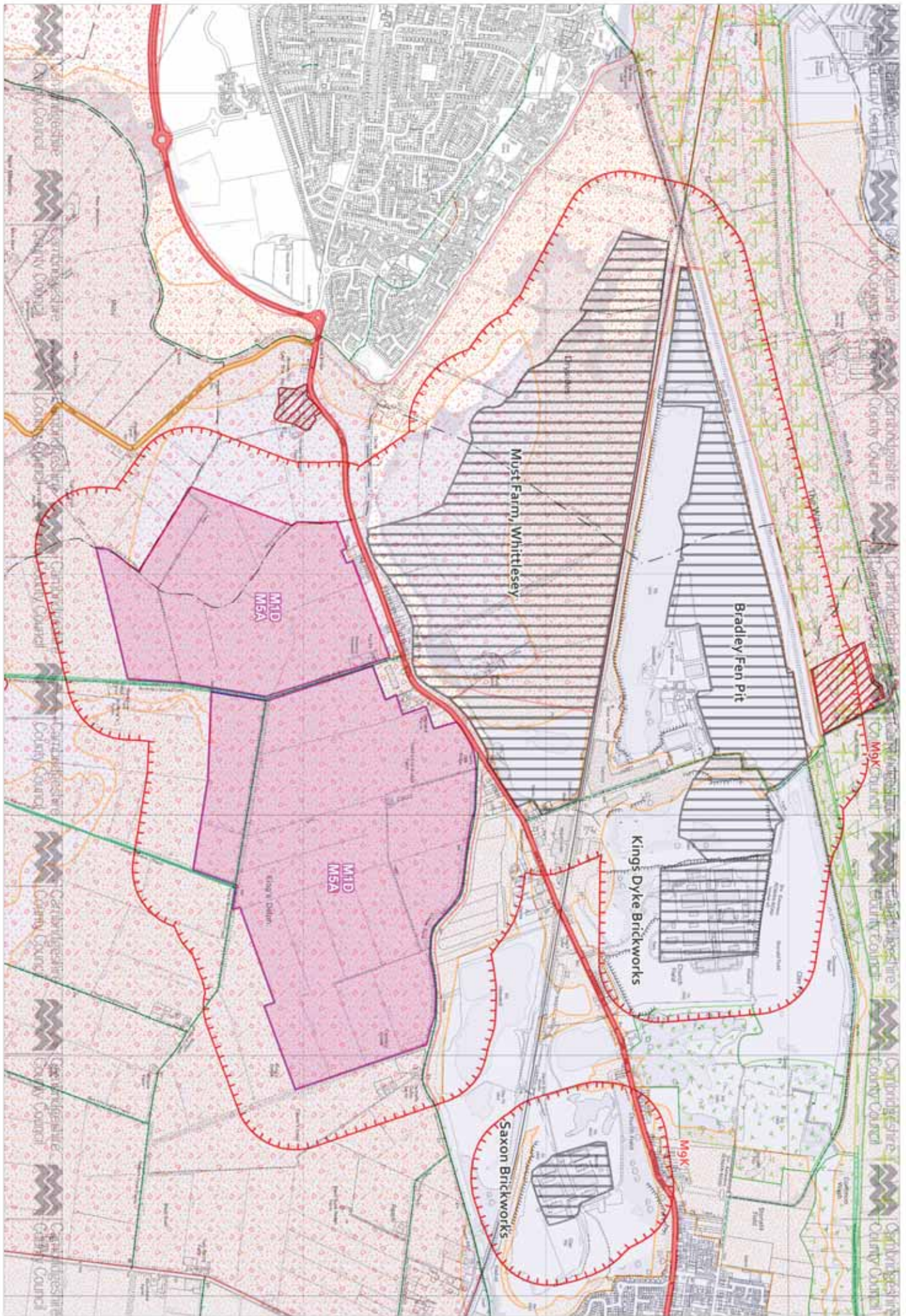
## Implementation Issues

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

**7.7** The following will need to be addressed within a planning application:

- Noise and Dust mitigation will be required
- Overall masterplan for site restoration will be required with sustainable end uses
- Ecological evaluation and mitigation will be required
- Potential effects (including hydrological impacts) on nature conservation sites
- Local highway / traffic issues
- Has the potential to provide additional biodiversity or water storage following extraction which would contribute to the Middle Level Commissioners' water storage problem
- Restoration proposals should complement and enhance the existing biodiversity interest of the site, it is considered that a nature conservation afteruse would be appropriate, with potential for amenity and public access
- Proximity to the Scheduled Monument (south of Honey Farm) needs to be addressed
- Any planning application will need to address the archaeological significance of the site through assessment and evaluation
- Access will be via Boots Farm track (existing access), and from here onto the A141
- A Transport Assessment in support of any planning application will be required.





Map 4: Kings Delph, Whittlesey (M1D, M5A, M9K)



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Scale 1:20,000



## 7.1.4 M1D - Kings Delph, Whittlesey (M5A; M9K)

### Summary

Site Name	Kings Delph Whittlesey
Description of Proposed Use	Mineral Extraction: Sand and Gravel and Brickclay
Estimated Reserve :	Approximately 4 million tonnes, sand and gravel; approximately 10 million tonnes, brickclay
Area	210 ha
Approximate Timescale	see below
District	Fenland and Peterborough
Parish	Whittlesey
Locational Details	East of Peterborough situated between the A605 and King's Dyke drain
Grid Ref	TL 236 960

### Site Characteristics

- Straddles the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough boundary
- Lies to the south of the A605, south west of Whittlesey
- Located close to Kings Dyke and Saxon brickworks at Whittlesey
- High grade agricultural land (predominantly Grade 2)
- The Nene Washes (SSSI, Ramsar site, SPA and a cSAC) are situated to the north
- Potential for protected species on site (otters and water voles)
- Sensitive receptors (residential) to the north of the site
- Rights of Way are within and adjacent the site
- A Scheduled Monument is to the west of the site
- The site is located in a landscape of high archaeological potential

### Timescale:

**7.8** Extraction expected to commence following the completion of extraction at Must Farm. There are potentially sufficient reserves within Must Farm to supply brick clay at a rate of 500,000 cu.m. per annum to the Kings Dyke and Saxon brickworks for the next 20 years. If all the permitted reserves are worked at Must Farm, then Kings Delph will not need to be brought forward until after the end of the plan period (2026). In order to ensure continuity of clay supplies, extraction of sand and gravel would need to commence approximately two years before clay extraction i.e. around 2030. However, a rail freight transport opportunity has recently been identified in the Peterborough Core Strategy Preferred Options. Should this proposal be developed it has the potential to sterilise a significant proportion of the permitted mineral reserves at Must Farm. Although this transport proposal is at a very early stage and may not take place, the Mineral Planning Authorities consider it expedient to allocate Kings Delph to ensure adequate reserves are identified to maintain clay production to supply the brickworks. It is possible Kings Delph might need to come forward as early as 2018.

## Implementation Issues

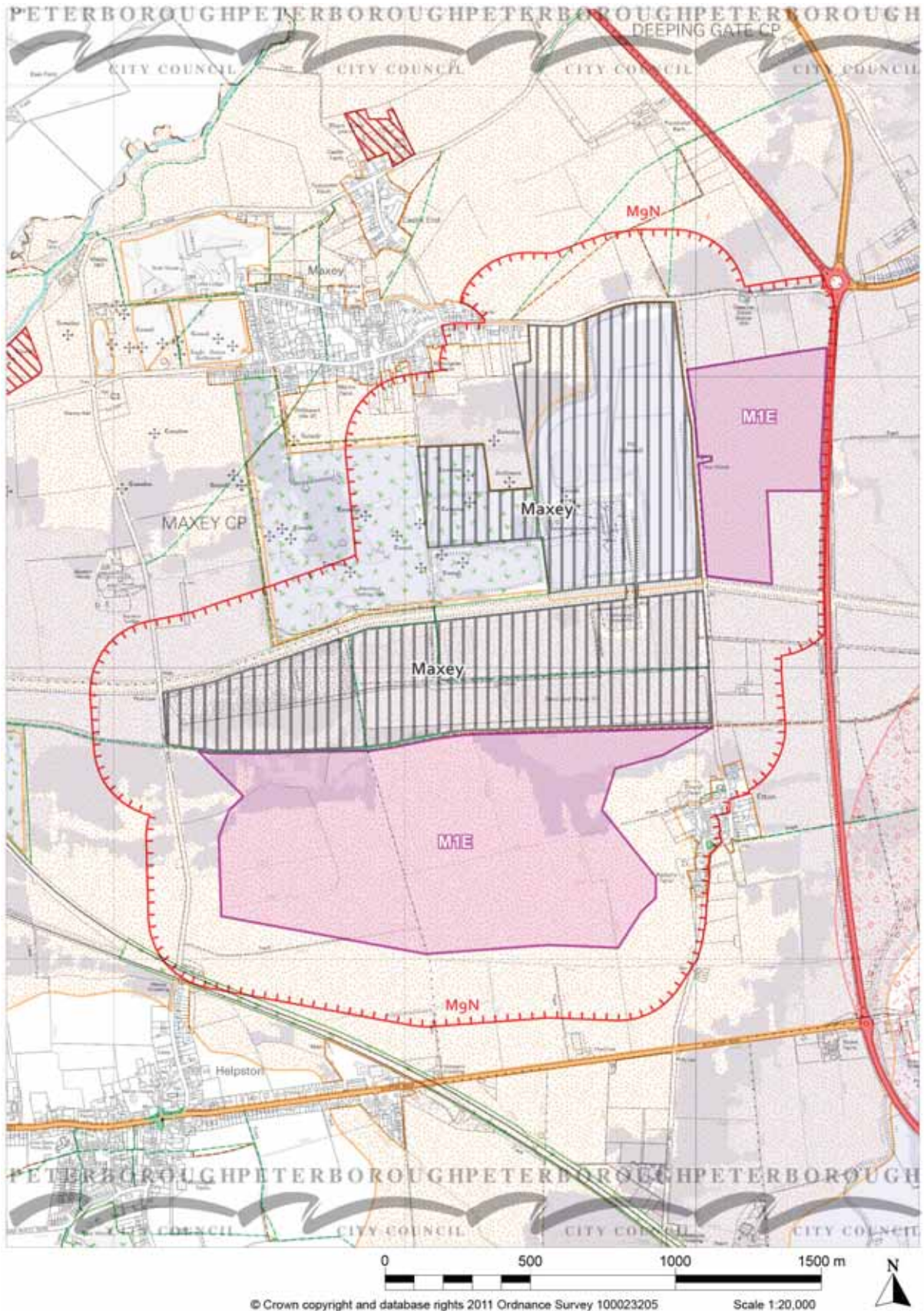
**7.9** It is anticipated that mineral extraction would progress to this site as available Must Farm reserves are exhausted.

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

**7.11** The following will need to be addressed in a planning application:

- An Environmental Statement may be required
- Stand offs, screening, hours of working and other appropriate mitigation will be required especially for the northern boundary of the site so that residential amenity issues are addressed
- Impact on Nene Washes is a key consideration
- Site is located within areas of flood risk. A Flood Risk Assessment will be required
- Any planning application will need to address the archaeological significance of the site through assessment and evaluation to develop appropriate mitigation strategies for inclusion in the submission. These may need to include removing areas from development / extraction to physically preserve archaeological remains of particular significance in situ. Any application would also need to consider the effects of water drawdown and de-watering of archaeological sites preserved in situ within and / or beyond the application boundary
- Mitigation measures required for the Right of Way running through the site
- Any restoration scheme should include biodiversity gains and public access should be maximised as part of a wider restoration / afteruse strategy for the brickworks complex
- Minerals to be transported to the brickworks by conveyor to minimise impact on A605. No mineral traffic should be directed on to the B1040 or B1095
- Hydrological Assessment, Hydro-Geological Assessment and mitigation measures required. The assessments must look at all stages of excavation and restoration, which will need to include flood risk and surface water drainage
- Horsey Hill Civil War Fort (a Scheduled Monument) is within 500m west of the site. This will need to be considered at planning application stage, a stand off being provided if appropriate
- A survey of otters and water voles, any subsequent mitigation measures to be agreed with Natural England. Restoration proposals should aim to enhance otter and water vole habitat
- The need to undertake an assessment of environmental impacts including the drainage ditches including any mitigation and / or compensation will be required
- The potential of restoration proposals to provide sustainable flood alleviation and a water resource
- 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 must be kept to a minimum
- A drainage strategy will be required.

### 7.1.5 M1E - Maxey (M9N)



Map 5

## Summary

Site Name	Maxey
Description of Proposed Use	Mineral Extraction: Sand and Gravel
Estimated Reserve	Approximately 5.2 million tonnes
Area	124.9 ha
Approximate Timescale	Extraction expected to commence in 2012 and last for approximately 15 years
District	Peterborough
Location Details	To south of road between Maxey village and A15 roundabout
Grid Ref	TF 131 065

### Site Characteristics

- Land to south and east of existing quarry form logical extensions to Maxey Quarry
- One site lies to the south of the existing quarry and the South Drain. The village of Etton lies to the east and Helpston village lies to the south west
- One site is to the east of Etton Road and that part of the existing quarry that has already been worked and restored. The Maxey Cut forms the southern boundary and the A15 forms the eastern boundary
- Both sites will be accessed off Maxey Road using the existing access
- Current Use: Agricultural land in arable use (Grade 2 and 3)
- Eastern part of site within Flood Zone 3
- The site is located in a landscape of high archaeological potential

## Implementation Issues

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

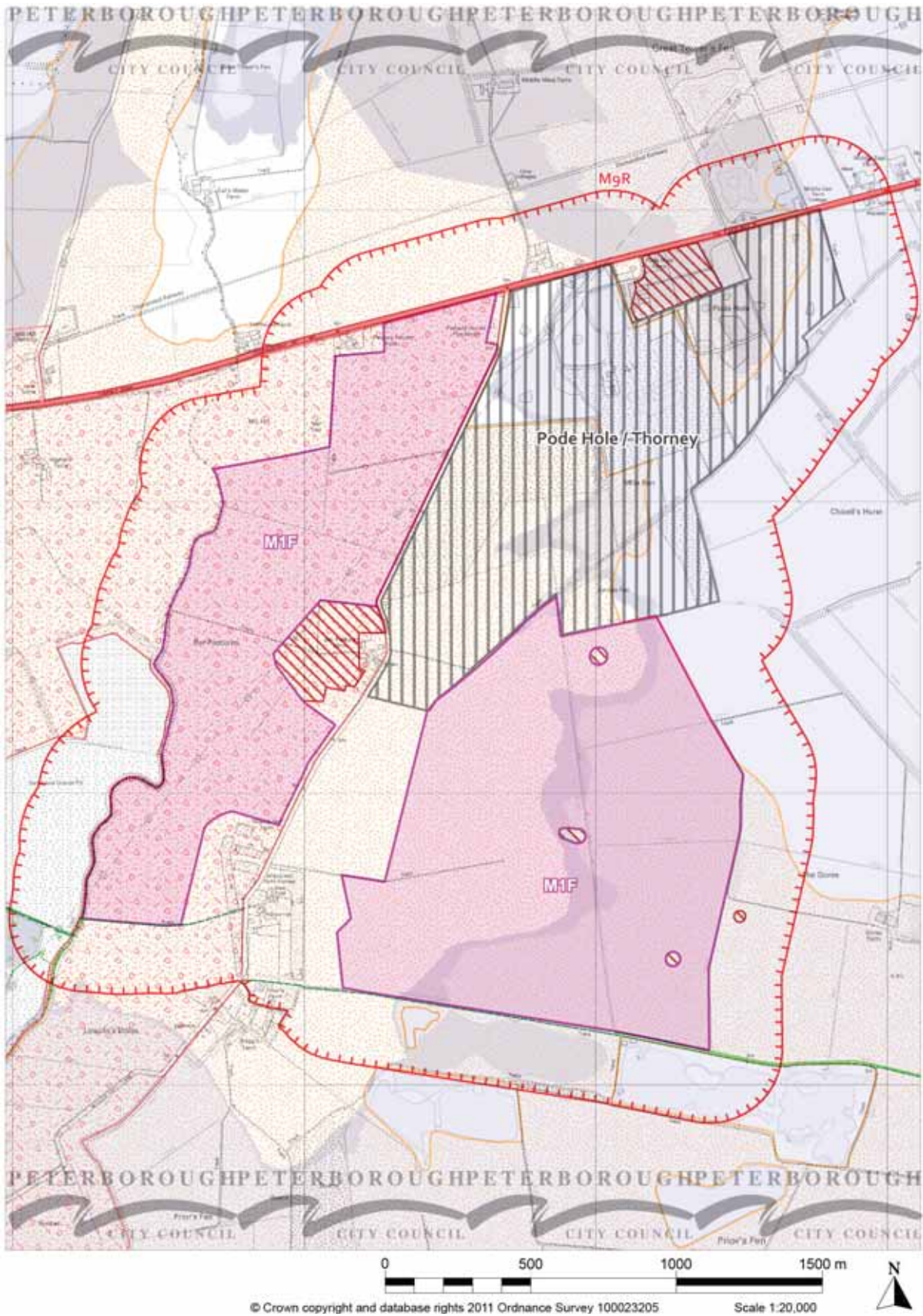
**7.13** The following will need to be addressed within a planning application:

- Stand offs and screening of the views of extraction and related operations to Etton village (historic and built environment), a nearby County Wildlife Site (Bainton Pits), the railway and outlying housing along Helpston Road by advance planting and the placement of temporary soil bunds
- Archaeological investigation required as site contains a high density of remains of national and regional significance
- The site boundary shown on the Map above is the maximum extent of the southern allocation. The area permitted for extraction may be less due to the extent and significance of archaeology at the site and the need to retain areas of known high archaeological quality. However, the boundary will enable screen planting to take place and allow for the placement of temporary bunding
- The boundary of the proposed Maxey East extension takes account of significant archaeology at the site. Whilst the area of greatest significance has been excluded a site investigation will be required and this may result in other areas within the site being excluded if they are shown to be of high archaeological quality

- Assessment required of potential impact on Bainton Pits
- Hydrological assessment required as the site is situated close to two minor aquifers and in a Source Protection Zone 2
- The part of the quarry that lies to the east of Etton Road is within Flood Zone 3 and, therefore, a Flood Risk Assessment will be required, including a Surface Water Drainage Strategy, and any potential effects mitigated to ensure that if inert waste landfill is proposed as part of the reclamation proposals it can be accommodated
- The existing site entrance, off Maxey Road, and plant site must be used for the mineral extraction. Consideration will need to be given to the use of this access for the importation of inert waste to reclaim that part of the quarry east of Etton Road or whether it would be more appropriate to agree an alternative access point
- Traffic to continue to be directed from site entrance away from Maxey village towards A15
- Use of conveyors where appropriate particularly to service the area to the east
- Reclamation options are constrained by proximity to RAF Wittering Safeguarding (bird strike) but opportunity should be taken to improve wildlife diversity of the site in any scheme
- The southern extension to the quarry should be phased from east to west to ensure that the area nearest to Etton is worked and restored at the earliest opportunity
- There may be an opportunity for infilling to original ground levels using inert waste materials on the land to the east provided that acceptable access can be found to this area for the deposition of the waste materials and that it does not prevent the land being restored in a phased and timely manner
- The opportunity should be taken to undertake advance screening of both residential property and the A15 from the extraction operations in the eastern area
- Measures are required to address any amenity issues for residents living in the vicinity of the quarry and on users of the public rights of way
- Flood Defence Consent will be required for any works in, over or under or within 9 metres of Maxey Cut.



### 7.1.6 M1F - Pode Hole and Eye / Thorney (M9R)



Map 6

## Summary

<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Pode Hole and Eye / Thorney</b>
Description of Proposed Use	Mineral Extraction: Sand and Gravel
Estimated Reserve (Bar Pasture West):	Approximately 5 million tonnes
Area	250.1 ha
Approximate Timescale	To continue after existing quarry currently permitted to 2015
District	Peterborough
Locational Details	Land to the west of Willow Hall Lane and south of existing quarry
Grid Ref	TF 255 025

### Site Characteristics

- Rural area with isolated dwellings
- Situated midway between Eye and Thorney villages
- High grade agricultural land (95% Grade 3 and 5% Grade 2)
- Logical extensions to existing quarry
- Can utilise existing site access and office. Also potential for concrete making plant to be retained
- 26 dwellings within 400 metres of site
- Situated above two minor aquifers
- South eastern part of site lies within Flood Zones 2 and 3a
- 132,000 volt overhead power line traverses the site
- Archaeologically sensitive site incorporating four Scheduled Bowl Barrows and land adjacent to Bar Pastures Farm Scheduled Monument

## Implementation Issues

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

**7.15** The following will need to be addressed within a planning application:

- Need to phase working of site to minimise impact on the surrounding area, to maintain traffic flows on the A47 at a consistent level and to maintain production of aggregates over the Plan period
- An Environmental Impact Assessment is likely to be required to address, as a minimum, archaeology, landscape and visual impact, hydrology and nature conservation impacts
- A Transport Assessment in support of any planning application will be required
- Access should be via the A47 using the existing access
- No access to or from Willow Hall Lane will be permitted
- Archaeological assessment required and there may be a need to exclude areas within the site from the extraction area if they are considered to have particular significance
- Scheduled Monuments have been excluded from the allocation but there is still a need to maintain buffers around these sites. A protective buffer is required from the edge of a Scheduled Monument and should be of a distance appropriate to each monument. It is

necessary to demonstrate that dewatering of the monument will not take place. All reasonable steps must be taken to demonstrate that appropriate measures can mitigate the likely impacts on known heritage assets, in particular scheduled monuments

- It may be beneficial to retain the existing plant site. The use of an alternative site will need to be justified particularly in terms of visual impact and operational requirements
- Wherever possible conveyors should be used for the transportation of mineral from the western and southern extensions of the quarry to the plant site
- Hydrological Assessment required
- A Flood Risk Assessment will be required. This should include a Surface Water Drainage Strategy. Betterment of the local flood risk situation in the restoration of the site will be required
- Advance planting to screen workings and bunding required along the A47 and to screen views from property particularly along the A47 and in Willow Hall Lane
- Reclamation to agriculture with wildlife conservation and biodiversity benefits which seeks to recreate the distinctive Fen-edge landscape character in which the Scheduled Monuments are set. As reclamation is likely to be undertaken without any infilling of waste, small lakes and ponds may be created. These should be considered for a range of uses. Future land uses should not compromise the setting of the Scheduled Monuments, on or adjacent to the site. In particular the creation of lakes adjacent to monuments should be avoided and monuments should not become isolated features
- Provision should be made within the restoration scheme for the southern extension to Pode Hole Quarry for a haul road and / or line for a conveyor to the Priors Fen site to the south so that the access on to the A47 could be utilised in the extraction of this site. This would facilitate the extraction of Priors Fen to the south should it be identified as an allocation in the future
- Green Grid Strategy identifies the need to improve the walking and cycling network to the east of the city centre. Opportunity should be taken through the extension of this quarry to improve the network of footpaths / cycleways within or within the vicinity of the quarry
- In respect of the area to the west of Willow Hall Lane the opportunity should be taken to incorporate the footpath Thorney no. 6 which runs in an east / west direction at the southern end of that area into the Green Grid on a permanent basis. This may need to be achieved through a Section 106 agreement
- Opportunity should be taken within the restoration scheme to provide nature conservation benefits on the eastern side of Cats Water Drain. This would be similar to that already provided on the western side of the Drain as part of the restoration proposals for the landfill (southern extension) at Eyebury Quarry. Creation or enhancement of Biodiversity Action Plan habitat particularly within and alongside the ditches will be encouraged
- The trees along Willow Hall Road should be protected during quarry operations and retained as part of any restoration proposals for the site. It may be appropriate to enhance the planting in places either as advance planting or as part of the reclamation scheme
- Measures are required to address any potential amenity issues for residents living in the vicinity of the site and for users of the public rights of way and walkers and cyclists using Willow Hall Lane
- Need to mitigate the impact on Rights of Way users
- Information to enable a Habitats Regulations Assessment at the project level will need to be supplied to ascertain there will not be an adverse effect on the integrity of any European site
- Flood Defence Consent will be required for any works in, over or under or within 9 metres of Catswater Drain. This will need to be sought from the North Level Internal Drainage Board.

## 7.2 Area of Search Allocations for Sand and Gravel Borrowpits - Site Profiles

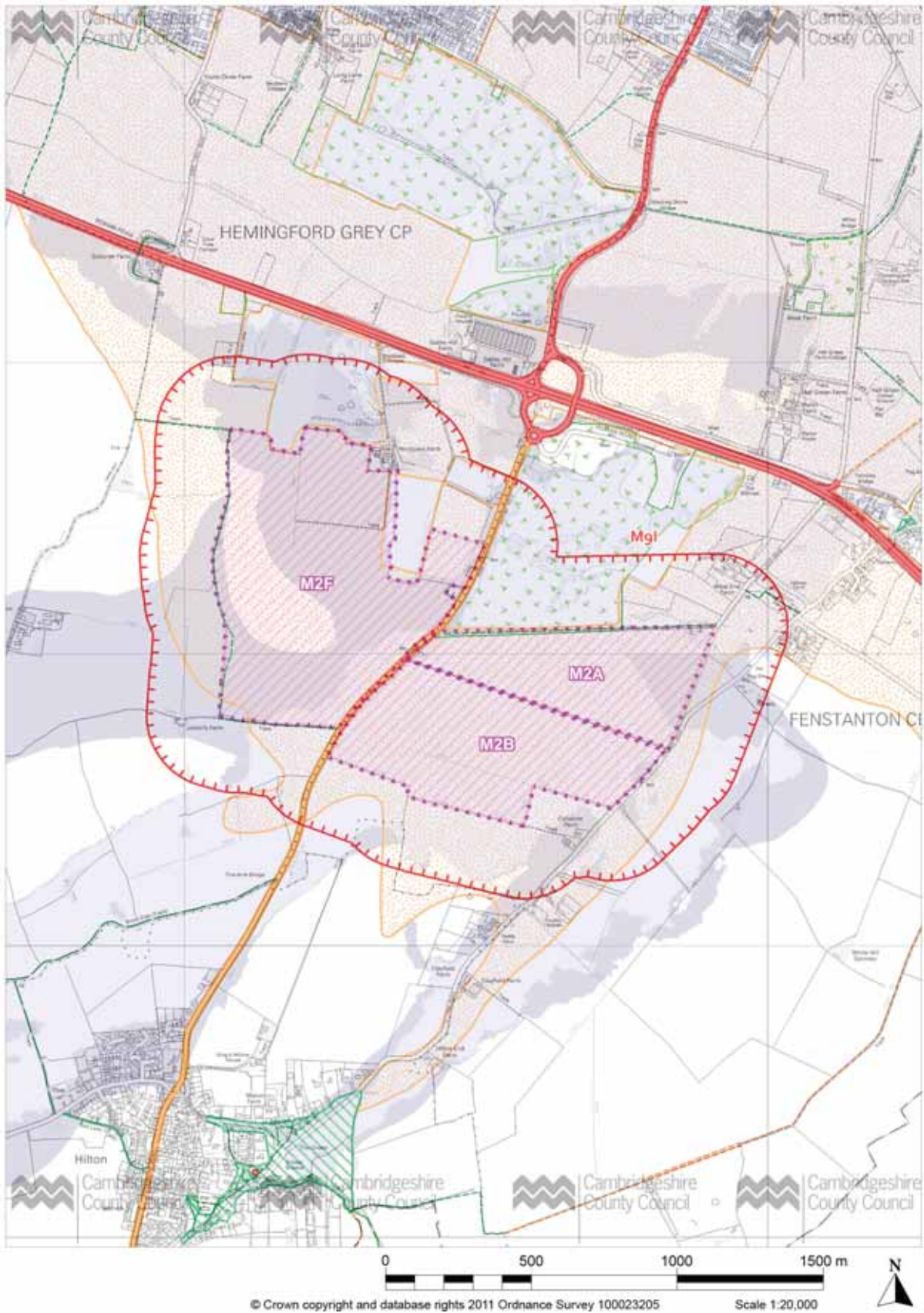
### Area of Search Allocations for Sand and Gravel Borrowpits

**7.16** The extent of the Area of Search allocations for sand and gravel borrowpits are shown on the maps that follow.

Ref	Site Name	Road scheme	Inset Map No
SSP M2A	<b>Galley Hill, Fenstanton (Southern Site)</b>	Any Future A14 Improvements, Cambridgeshire	7
SSP M2B	<b>Oxholme Farm</b>	Any Future A14 Improvements, Cambridgeshire	8
SSP M2C	<b>South West Brampton</b>	Any Future A14 Improvements, Cambridgeshire	9
SSP M2D	<b>West of Brampton</b>	Any Future A14 Improvements, Cambridgeshire	10
SSP M2E	<b>Weybridge Farm, Alconbury</b>	Any Future A14 Improvements, Cambridgeshire	11
SSP M2F	<b>Woolpack Farm, Galley Hill</b>	Any Future A14 Improvements, Cambridgeshire	12

Site Profiles and maps for all of the above sites follow.

### 7.2.1 M2A - Galley Hill Fenstanton (Southern Site) (M9I)



Map 7

## Summary

Site Name	Galley Hill, Fenstanton Southern Site (Area of Search)
Description of Proposed Use	Mineral Extraction: Area of Search for a Sand and Gravel Borrowpit for any future improvements of the A14
Estimated Reserve :	Approximately 0.1 million tonnes
Area	25.8 ha
Approximate Timescale	Extraction to be linked to any future improvements of the A14
District	Huntingdonshire
Parish	Fenstanton and Hemingford Grey
Grid Ref	TL 298 681

### Site Characteristics

- Adjacent to a County Wildlife Site
- Access constraints, particularly at the roundabout junction with the A14 / A1196 – capacity and safety, especially at peak times
- Within Flood Risk Zone 3
- Close to sensitive receptors
- The site is located in a landscape of high archaeological potential
- Potential for protected species on site (otters and water voles)

## Implementation Issues

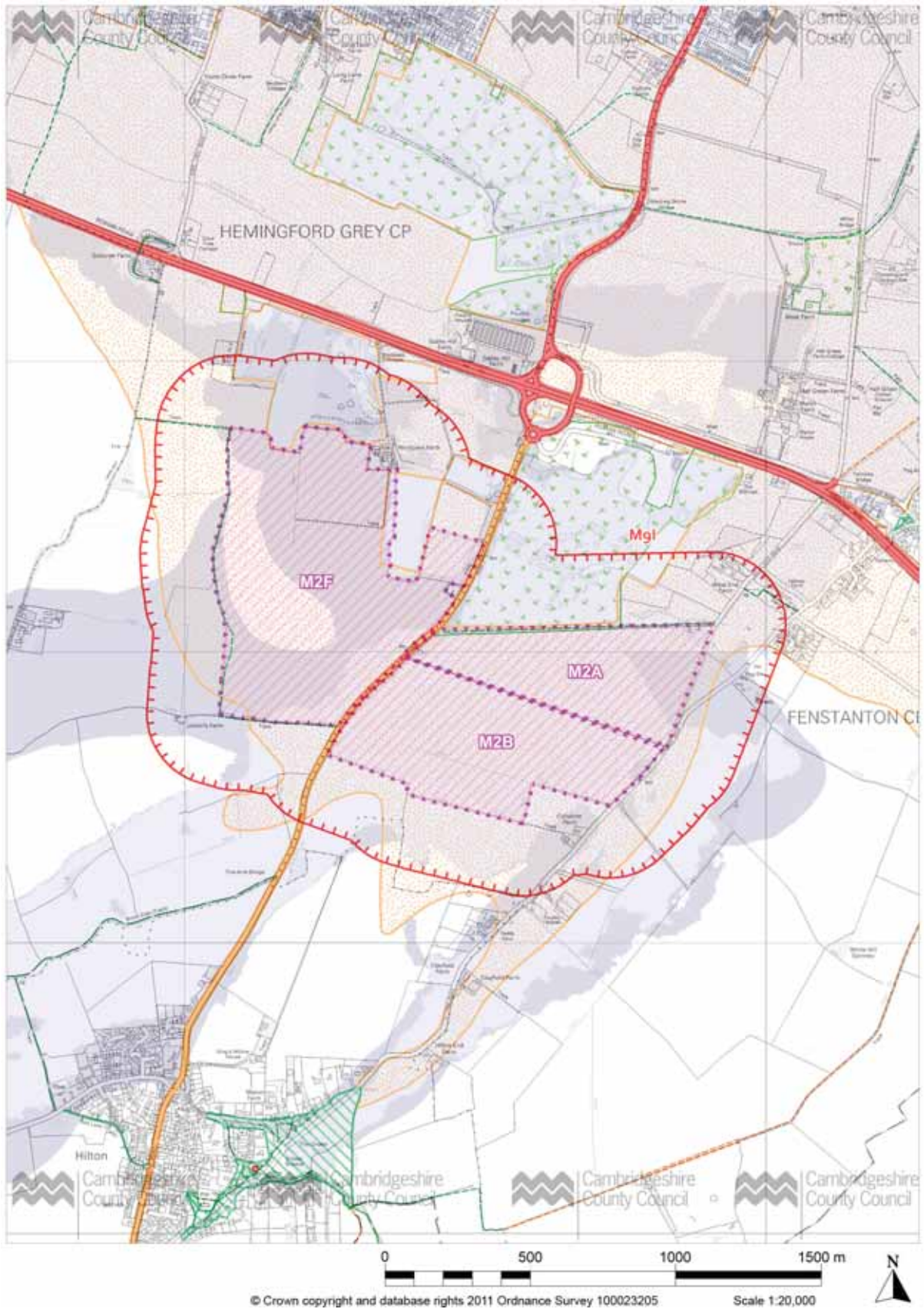
**7.17** Detailed assessment of development impacts and mitigation techniques will be required as part of any individual development proposal through the planning process.

**7.18** The following will need to be addressed within a planning application:

- Suitable as borrowpit for any future A14 improvements only
- The release of mineral will be commensurate with the need for mineral for any future improvements to the A14 only
- Access to A14 roadworks
- Opportunity through restoration to contribute to biodiversity objectives through management
- Noise and dust mitigation will be required
- Landscape mitigation will be required
- The need for a survey of otters and water voles, any mitigation measures to be agreed with Natural England. This includes the fact that any restoration work should aim to enhance their habitats
- There is likely to be an impact of dewatering on other water users, surface water and the environment, including designated nature conservation sites. Temporary or permanent alteration to groundwater flow patterns may occur during operation or restoration. A Hydrological / Hydro-Geological Assessment in support of any planning application will be required. This assessment and proposed mitigation measures must address impacts, including those relating to dewatering and surface water hydrology

- Where the proposal is likely to result in significant environmental effects, such as impacts on a SSSI, information to inform an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) will be required at the application stage
- Any planning application will need to address the archaeological significance of the site through assessment and evaluation.

### 7.2.2 M2B - Oxholme Farm (M9I)



Map 8



## Summary

Site Name	Oxholme Farm (Area of Search)
Description of Proposed Use	Mineral Extraction: Area of Search for a Sand and Gravel Borrowpit for any future improvements of the A14
Estimated Reserve	1.5 million tonnes
Area	61.3 ha
Approximate Timescale	Extraction to be linked to any future improvements of the A14
District	Huntingdonshire
Parish	Fenstanton
Grid Ref	TL 300 676

### Site Characteristics

- Located within 1km of Hemingford Grey Meadow SSSI, adjacent to Fenstanton Pits (West End Pits) CWS, within 1km of Marsh Lane Gravel Pits and within 2 km of Low Road Meadows (West)
- Agricultural land is identified as mostly Grade 2
- Within airfield safeguarding zone for RAF Wyton
- Archaeologically sensitive site
- Potential for protected species on site

## Implementation Issues

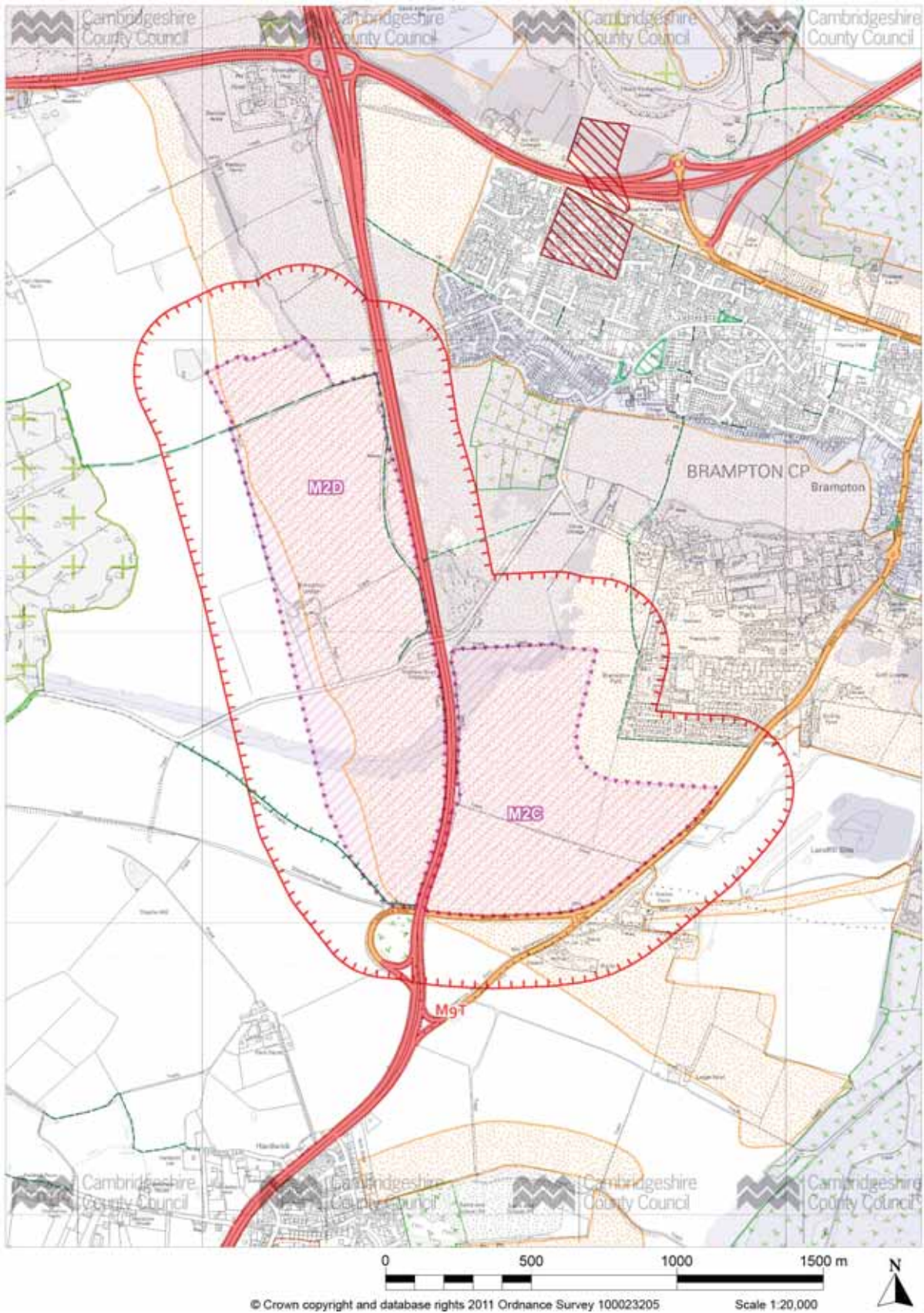
**7.19** Detailed assessment of development impacts and mitigation techniques will be required as part of any individual development proposal through the planning process.

**7.20** The following will need to be addressed within a planning application:

- Suitable as borrowpit for any future A14 improvements only
- In the event of off road improvements involving a new road crossing this borrowpit site, the route of any new road (including slip roads) should be safeguarded against mineral extraction
- The release of mineral will be commensurate with the need for mineral for any future improvements to the A14 only
- Protected species issues. Updated surveys required
- There is likely to be an impact on dewatering on other water users, surface water and the environment, including designated nature conservation sites. A Hydrological / Hydro-Geological Assessment in support of any planning application will be required. This assessment and proposed mitigation measures must address impacts, including those relating to dewatering and surface water hydrology
- Restoration to a water and informal amenity based after use would be appropriate, with potential to provide increased flood storage capacity
- Design of any water body should mitigate against potential for bird strike
- Any planning application will need to address the archaeological significance of the site through assessment and evaluation
- Ancillary uses should only relate to the A14 works and be limited to the life of the borrowpit

- The site lies within 1.5km of Hemingford Grey Meadow SSSI. Due to the proximity, proposals will need to demonstrate no adverse effects on site integrity for this designated site or, if identified, that these could be satisfactorily mitigated
- Where the proposal is likely to result in significant environmental effects, such as impacts on a SSSI, information to inform an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) will be required at the application stage.

### 7.2.3 M2C - South West Brampton (M9T)



Map 9

## Summary

Site Name	South West Brampton (Area of Search)
Description of Proposed Use	Mineral Extraction: Area of Search for a Sand and Gravel Borrowpit for any future improvements of the A14
Estimated Reserve :	Approximately 2 million tonnes
Area	53.3 ha
Approximate Timescale	Extraction to be linked to any future improvements of the A14
District	Huntingdonshire
Parish	Brampton
Grid Ref	TL 202 694

### Site Characteristics

- RAF Brampton adjoins the northeast side of the site
- Sensitive receptors close to the site
- Within Flood Zone 3
- Close proximity to Grade II listed buildings and archaeological remains
- High grade agricultural land (Grade 2)
- SSSI Brampton Wood lies to the west of the site
- There are Rights of Way within the site, and a Byway adjoining the southern part of the site

## Implementation Issues

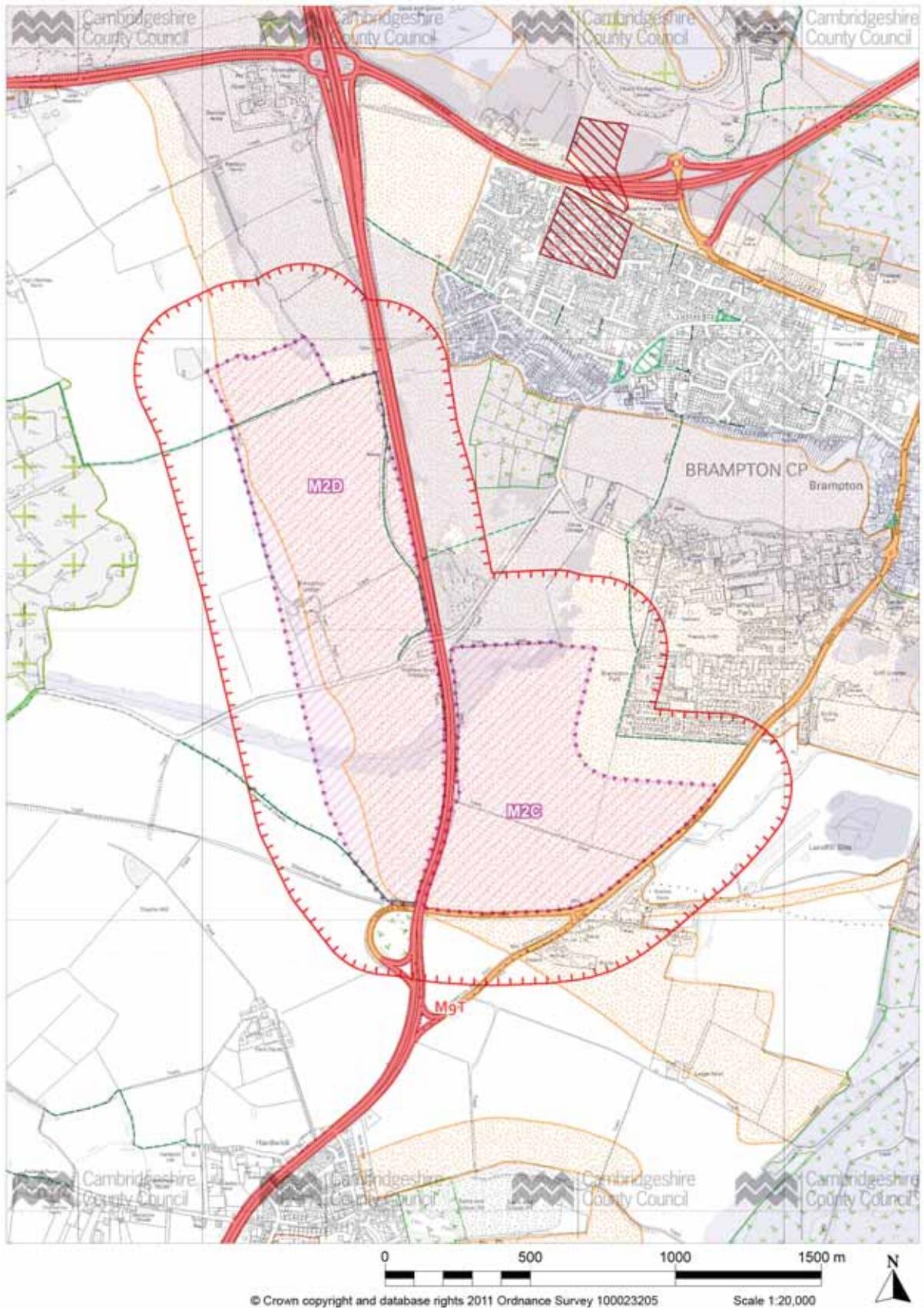
**7.21** Detailed assessment of development impacts and mitigation techniques will be required as part of any individual development proposal through the planning process.

**7.22** The following will need to be addressed within a planning application:

- Suitable as borrowpit for any future A14 improvements only
- The release of mineral will be commensurate with the need for mineral for any future improvements to the A14 only
- Access to roadworks
- Minimising impact on residential amenity through landscape mitigation
- Noise and dust mitigation will be required
- Safeguard stability of existing highway infrastructure
- Restoration scheme should involve enhanced biodiversity interest and consider the potential for BAP habitat creation (reedbed or wet woodland habitat would be appropriate in this location). This should include public access / amenity gain involving the quiet enjoyment of the countryside
- Rights of Way matters including potential diversion compensation for existing Rights of Way which may be adversely affected
- In the event of off road improvements involving a new road crossing this borrowpit site, the route of any new road (including slip roads) should be safeguarded against mineral extraction
- Any planning application will need to address the archaeological significance of the site through assessment and evaluation

- This site is within 1.2 km Brampton Wood SSSI, which is notified for ancient woodland, woodland streams and important butterfly populations. At planning application stage, assessments will be required with regard to hydrology, water quality and water borne impacts with regard to the special interest features of this SSSI. Notwithstanding its upwind location from the SSSI, investigations will also need to include a consideration of airborne pollutants, particulates and dust and their mitigation. Proposals will need to demonstrate no impacts to this SSSI
- Where the proposal is likely to result in significant environmental effects, such as impacts on a SSSI, information to inform an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) will be required at the application stage
- A Hydro-Geological Assessment will be required.

### 7.2.4 M2D - West of Brampton (M9T)



Map 10

## Summary

Site Name	West of Brampton (Area of Search)
Description of Proposed Use	Mineral Extraction: Area of Search for a Sand and Gravel Borrowpit for any future improvements of the A14 only
Estimated Reserve :	Approximately 1 million tonnes
Area	82.04 ha
Approximate Timescale	Extraction to be linked to any future improvements of the A14
District	Huntingdonshire
Parish	Brampton
Grid Ref	TL194 699

### Site Characteristics

- Within Flood Zone 3
- Multiple public rights of way cross the site
- Close to sensitive receptors
- Site is close to the Brampton Wood SSSI
- High grade agricultural land (Grade 2)
- Archaeologically sensitive site

## Implementation Issues

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

**7.24** The following will need to be addressed within a planning application:

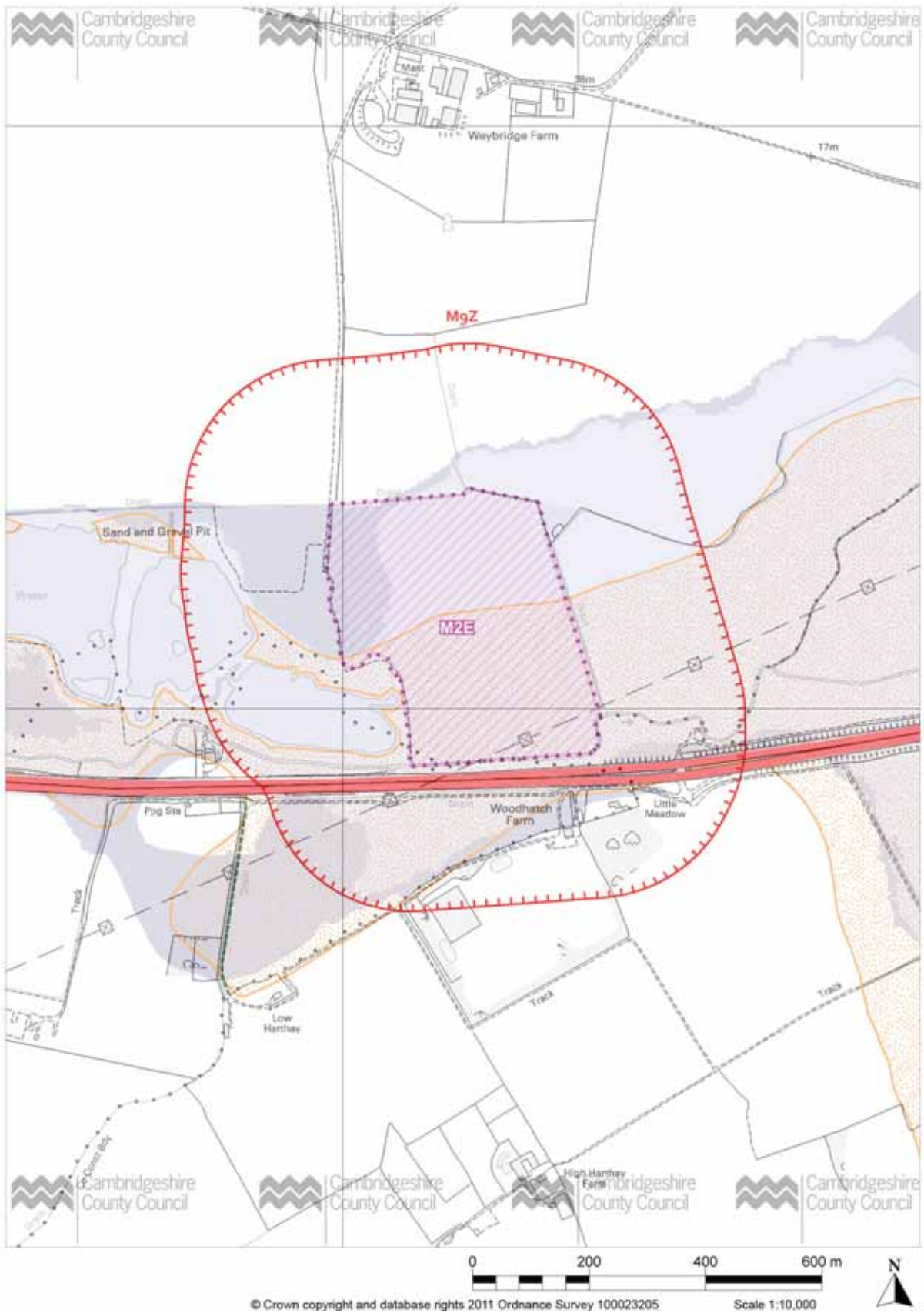
- Suitable for borrowpit and ancillary uses for any future A14 improvements only
- The release of mineral will be commensurate with the need for mineral for any future improvements to the A14 only
- Noise and dust mitigation will be required
- There is likely to be an impact on dewatering on other water users, surface water and the environment, including designated nature conservation sites. A Hydro-Geological Assessment will be required. This assessment and proposed mitigation measures must address impacts, including those relating to dewatering and surface water hydrology and the impact on Brampton Wood SSSI
- Safeguard retained highway infrastructure
- Mitigation for sensitive receptors including residential properties
- Mitigation / compensation routes for existing Rights of Way
- In the event of off road improvements involving a new road crossing this borrowpit site, the route of any new road (including slip roads) should be safeguarded against mineral extraction
- This site is within 0.5 km of Brampton Wood SSSI, notified for ancient woodland, woodland streams and important butterfly populations. At planning application stage, assessments must address hydrology, water quality and water borne impacts with regard to the special interest features of this SSSI. The SSSI may be hydrologically linked to this proposed mineral extraction site. Further investigations will also need to include a consideration of

airborne pollutants, particulates and dust. Proposals will need to demonstrate no impacts to this SSSI

- Restoration proposals should consider the creation of BAP habitat, in particular reedbed and wet woodland which are most appropriate in this area. Restoration should include public access / amenity gain for quiet enjoyment of the countryside
- Where the proposal is likely to result in significant environmental effects, such as impacts on a SSSI, information to inform an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) will be required at the application stage
- Any planning application will need to address the archaeological significance of the site through assessment and evaluation.



### 7.2.5 M2E - Weybridge Farm, Alconbury (M9Z)



Map 11

## Summary

Site Name	Weybridge Farm, Alconbury (Area of Search)
Description of Proposed Use	Minerals Extraction: Area of Search for a Sand and Gravel Borrowpit for any future improvements of the A14 only
Estimated Reserve :	Approximately 0.2 million tonnes
Area	16.3 ha
Approximate Timescale	Extraction to be linked to any future improvements of the A14
District	Huntingdonshire
Parish	Alconbury
Grid Ref	TL 182 721

### Site Characteristics

- Former borrowpit site for previous A14 / A1 improvements
- Close to listed buildings
- Close to sensitive receptors
- Within Flood Zones 2 and 3
- Situated above a minor aquifer
- Archaeologically sensitive site
- SSSI Brampton Wood lies to the south of the site

## Implementation Issues

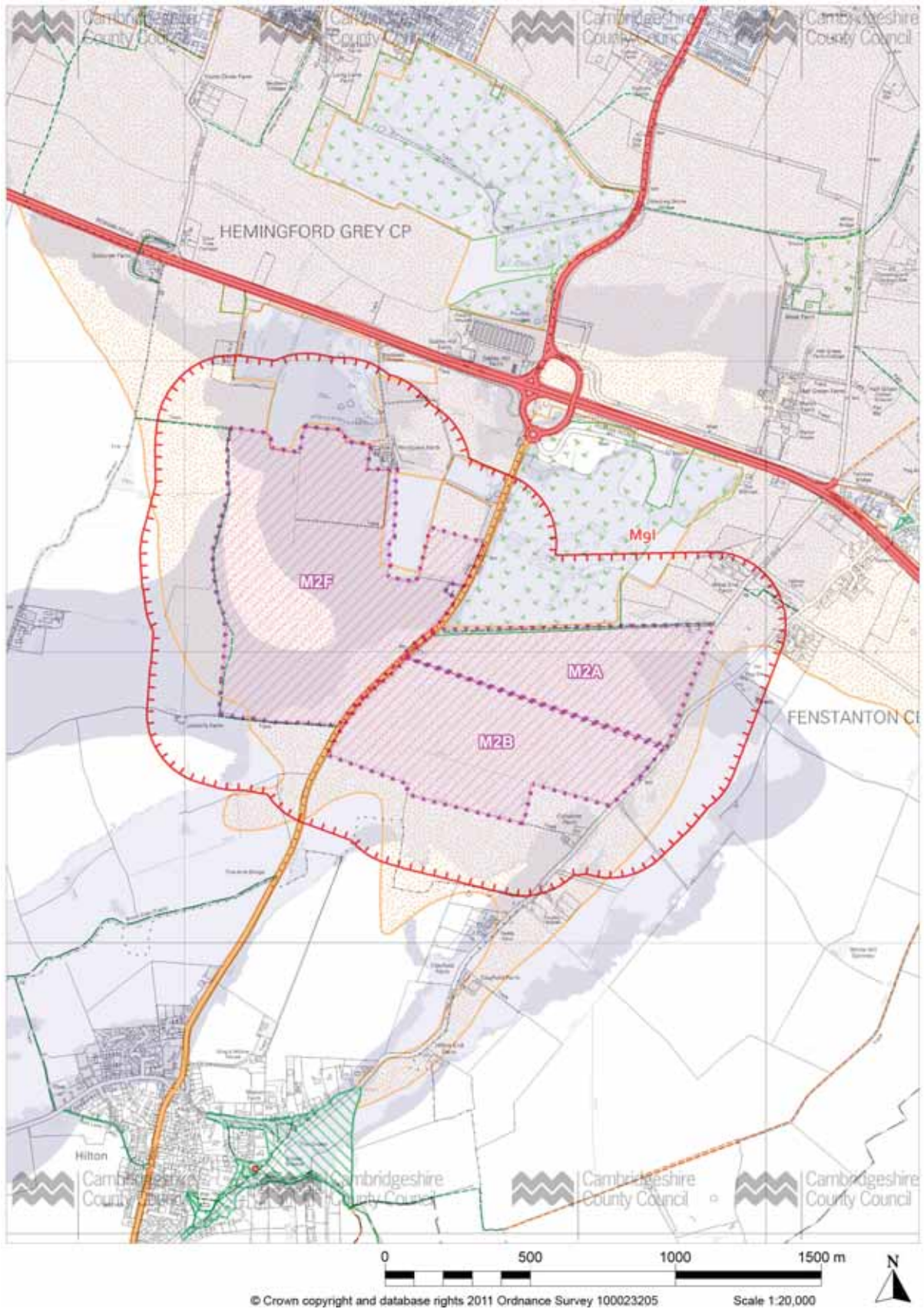
**7.25** Detailed assessment of development impacts and mitigation techniques will be required as part of any individual development proposal through the planning process.

**7.26** The following will need to be addressed within a planning application:

- Suitable as a borrowpit for any future A14 improvements only
- The release of mineral will be commensurate with the need for mineral for any future improvements to the A14 only
- Access to A14 roadworks
- Contribution restoration scheme could make to attenuating flood risk
- Noise and dust mitigation will be required
- Potential for restoration to contribute to biodiversity objectives through management
- Any planning application will need to address the archaeological significance of the site through assessment and evaluation
- Safeguard stability of retained highway infrastructure
- Restoration will need to take into account bird strike issues
- Electricity pylon on site
- It is noted that the site is close to Brampton Meadow SSSI. Any detailed planning application will need to assess hydrology, water quality and water borne impacts with regard to the special interest features of this SSSI. Further investigations will also need to include a consideration of airborne pollutants, particulates and dust. Proposals will need to demonstrate no impacts to this SSSI

- Where the proposal is likely to result in significant environmental effects, such as impacts on a SSSI, information to inform an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) will be required at the application stage
- A Food Risk Assessment will be required
- A Hydro-Geological Assessment will be required.

### 7.2.6 M2F - Woolpack Farm, Galley Hill (M9I)



Map 12

## Summary

Site Name	Woolpack Farm, Galley Hill (Area of Search)
Description of Proposed Use	Mineral Extraction: Area of Search for a Sand and Gravel Borrowpit for any future improvements of the A14 only
Estimated Reserve	1.5 million tonnes
Area	62.7 ha
Approximate Timescale	Extraction to be linked to any future improvements of the A14
District	Huntingdonshire
Parish	Hemingford Grey
Grid Ref	TL 295 682

### Site Characteristics

- An existing access point onto the public highway (B1040) that is suitable for HGV traffic
- Lies to the south of the existing A14 route junction 26
- Proximate to a number of residential properties - Woolpack Farm and the southern most properties on Grove Land
- Proximate to local wildlife designations - within 1 km of Hemingford Grey Meadow SSSI, adjacent to Fenstanton Pits (West End Pits) Country Wildlife Site, within 1 km of Marsh Lane Gravel Pits and within 2 km of Low Road Meadows (West)
- High grade agricultural land (mostly Grade 2)
- Within Flood Zone 3
- Within Airport Safeguarding Zone for RAF Wyton (birdstrike)
- Potential for protected species on site (otters and water voles)
- Archaeologically sensitive site

### Implementation Issues

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

**7.28** The following will need to be addressed within a planning application:

- Suitable for borrowpit for any future A14 improvements only
- The release of mineral will be commensurate with the need for mineral for any future improvements to the A14 only
- Mitigation to address visual impact by additional screening, particularly on the southern and western perimeters of the Woolpack Farm site
- There is likely to be an impact on dewatering on other water users, surface water and the environment, including designated nature conservation sites. A Hydrological / Hydro-Geological Assessment in support of any planning application will be required. This assessment and proposed mitigation measures must address impacts, including those relating to dewatering and surface water hydrology, and assess any impact on specified protected species and nature conservation sites nearby
- Controls over HCV movements and access
- Any planning application will need to address the archaeological significance of the site through assessment and evaluation

- Restoration proposals should consider birdstrike issues
- Afteruse and management of this site should be considered in conjunction with Galley Hill southern site
- Potential afteruse includes water storage / amenity afteruse with enhanced public access (country park)
- No importation of waste other than that arising from the A14 upgrade scheme
- Vehicular access should be taken off B road (former quarry / landfill access)
- Restoration to water storage / amenity uses with enhanced public access would be most appropriate
- The site is within 1.3 km Hemingford Grey Meadow SSSI. Assessments will be required in respect of potential impacts on the special interest features of this SSSI. Any proposals will need to demonstrate no adverse impacts to this designated site
- The need for a survey of otters and water voles, any mitigation measures to be agreed with Natural England. This includes the fact that any restoration work should aim to enhance their habitats
- There is likely to be an impact to the dewatering on other water users, surface water and the environment. Temporary or permanent alteration to groundwater flow patterns may occur during operation or restoration, and will need to be assessed
- The site lies within 300 metres of Hemingford Grey Meadow SSSI. Due to the proximity, proposals will need to demonstrate no adverse effects on site integrity for this designated site or, if identified, that these could be satisfactorily mitigated
- Further assessment of transport implications will be required, consistent with Department of Transport's advice (circular (02/2007) and Guidance on Transport Assessment
- Where the proposal is likely to result in significant environmental effects, such as impacts on a SSSI, information to inform an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) will be required at the application stage.

## 7.3 Limestone Site Profiles

### Limestone

**7.29** There are no specific allocations made for limestone extraction.

## 7.4 Chalk Site Profiles

### Chalk Marl Allocation

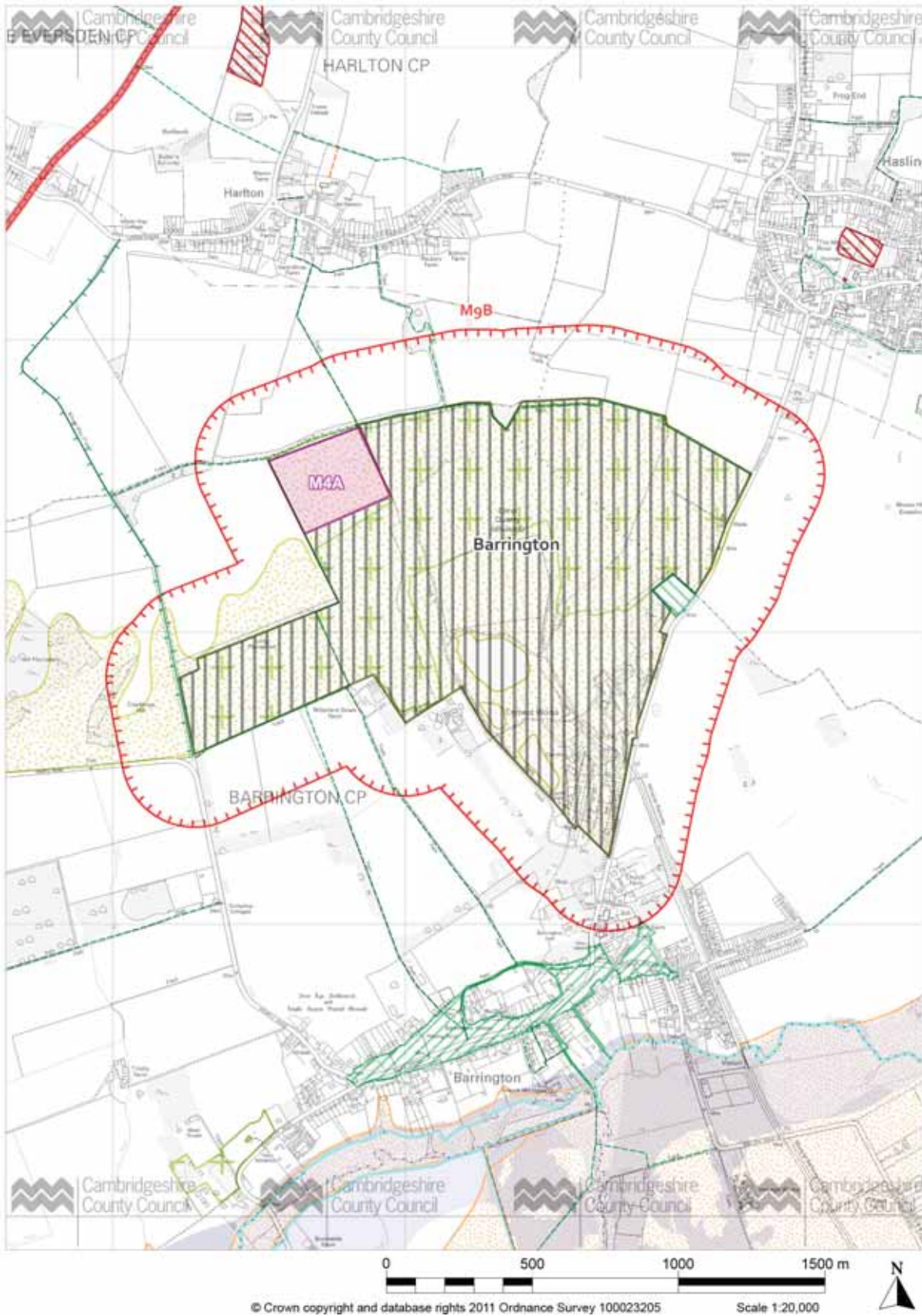
**7.30** The extent of the chalk marl allocation is shown on the map that follow.

Ref	Site Name	Inset Map No.
SSP M4A	Barrington Quarry, Barrington	13

**7.31** A site profile and map follow.



### 7.4.1 M4A - Barrington (M9B)



Map 13

## Summary

<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Barrington Quarry</b>
Description of Proposed Use	Mineral Extraction: Chalk Marl
Estimated Reserve :	20 million tonnes
Area	8.7 ha
Approximate Timescale	Extraction likely to continue for approximately 50 years
District	South Cambridgeshire
Parish	Barrington
Grid Ref	TL 387 515

### Site Characteristics

- Adjacent to site that already has permission for extraction of Chalk Marl
- Geological SSSI
- Rights of way, sensitive receptors and traffic need to be considered for this site
- Close to the Cambridge Green Belt and nearby conservation areas
- Situated above a major aquifer
- Eversden & Wimpole Woods SSSI, SAC are to the west / north west of this site

## Implementation Issues

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

**7.33** The following will need to be addressed within a planning application:

- Noise and dust mitigation will be required
- An assessment of the visual impact of the proposed development taking into account the Landscape Character Area in which the site is located and its relationship with the existing quarry
- Restoration to a stable final landform with sustainable after use
- Mitigation for public Rights of Way
- Potential impacts on the Eversden and Wimpole Woods SAC
- Protection / enhancement for geological SSSI
- A traffic assessment should be carried out for the site and development would be subject to any necessary infrastructure improvements to the road network. Alternatively, more sustainable transport modes should be utilised where possible
- This site is adjacent to Barrington Chalk Pit SSSI, notified for its geological special features. At application stage, the proposals will need to demonstrate no adverse impacts to this designated site
- The site is within 4.2 km of Eversden & Wimpole Woods SSSI, SAC. At planning application stage, assessments will need to demonstrate no adverse impacts to barbastelle bats that might occur through impacts to foraging corridors for this species, especially hedgerows, woodland edge and any riparian corridors

- The effect of the proposal on other nature conservation uses should be addressed. This should include consideration of nearby road verge and sites that are used for foraging by barn owl, and small copses which are used as breeding display areas by buzzards
- Restoration proposals should consider the opportunity for biodiversity, including the creation of BAP habitat i.e. lowland calcareous grassland
- A Hydro-Geological Assessment will be required in support of any planning application. This assessment and proposed mitigation measures must address impacts, including those related to dewatering and ground and surface water hydrology. This should include any temporary or permanent alteration to the flow of groundwater during operation or restoration. Groundwater flows must not be adversely affected
- The chalk aquifer needs to be protected from any potential contamination associated with quarrying. Restoration will need to take into account the level to which water in Chalk may naturally rise
- Landscaping proposals need to give consideration to the strengthening of boundary treatments, especially to the north and east of the site
- Information to enable a Habitats Regulations Assessment at the project level will need to be supplied to ascertain there will not be an adverse effect on the integrity of any European site
- Where the proposal is likely to result in significant environmental effects, such as impacts on a SSSI, information to inform an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) will be required at the application stage
- Archaeological potential of this site is unknown. Any planning application will therefore need to address the archaeological significance of the site through assessment and evaluation.

## 7.5 Brick Clay Site Profiles

### Brickclay Allocation

**7.34** The extent of the brick clay allocation at Kings Delph, Whittlesey is the same as the sand and gravel extraction.

Ref	Site Name	Inset Map No.
SSP M5A	<b>Kings Delph, Whittlesey</b>	4

**7.35** The map and site profile for this allocation is therefore shared and shown under reference SSP M1D in Section 7.1.4.



## 7.6 Engineering Clay Site Profiles

### Engineering Clay

**7.36** No site allocations are made for engineering clay. See the next Section for Engineering clay borrowpits.

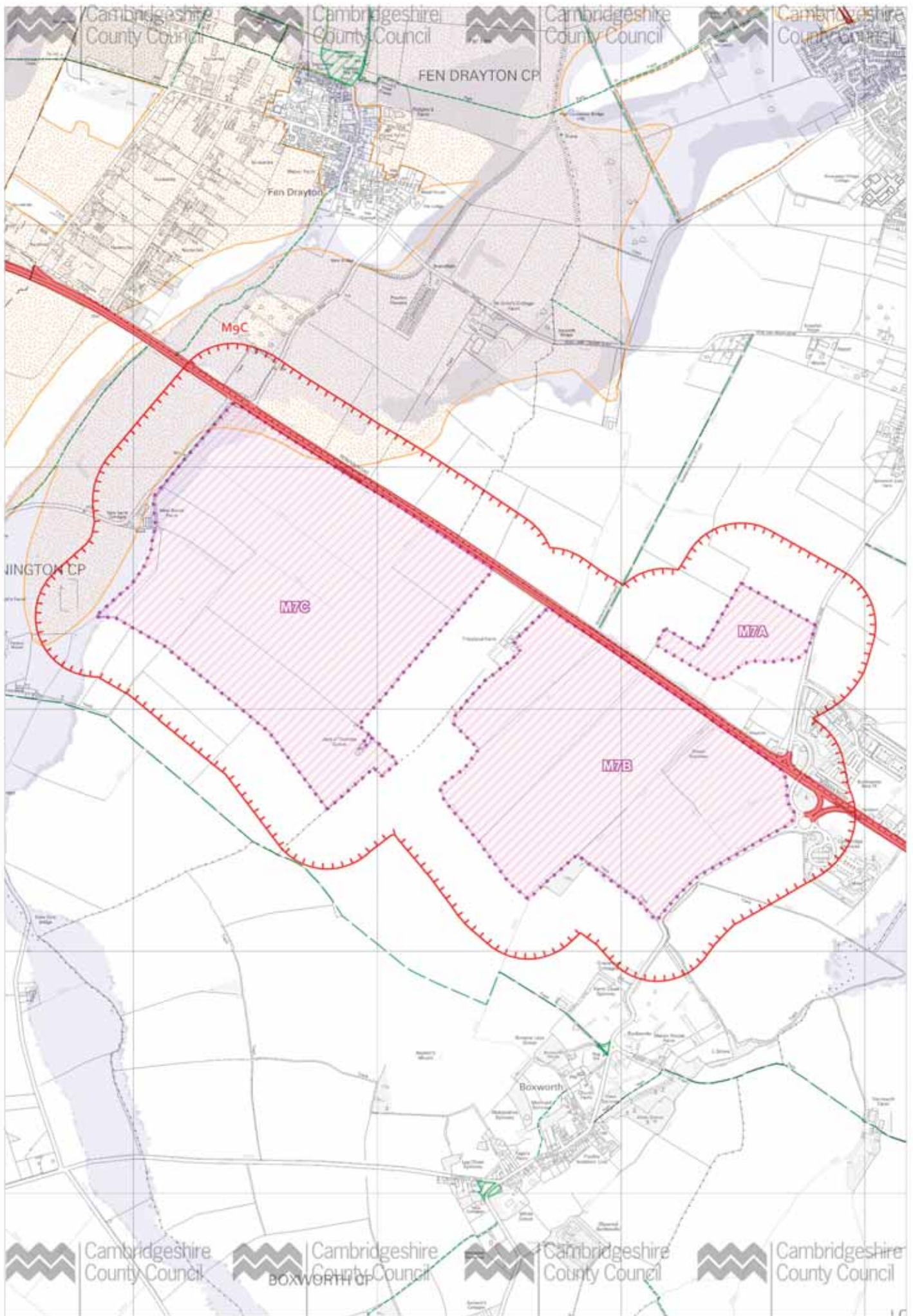
## 7.7 Areas of Search Allocations for Engineering Clay Borrowpits - Site Profiles

### Areas of Search Allocations for Engineering Clay Borrowpits

**7.37** The extent of the Area of Search allocations for engineering clay borrowpits to serve any future improvements of the A14 are shown on the inset maps that follow.

Ref	Site Name	Road scheme	Inset Map No
SSP M7A	<b>Boxworth End Farm, North of Trinity Foot Junction</b>	Any Future A14 Improvements, Cambridgeshire	14
SSP M7B	<b>Brickyard Farm, Boxworth</b>	Any Future A14 Improvements, Cambridgeshire	15
SSP M7C	<b>New Barns Farm, Conington</b>	Any Future A14 Improvements, Cambridgeshire	16
SSP M7D	<b>North Bar Hill, Noon Folly Farm</b>	Any Future A14 Improvements, Cambridgeshire	17
SSP M7E	<b>North Dry Drayton Junction, Slate Hall Farm</b>	Any Future A14 Improvements, Cambridgeshire	18
SSP M7F	<b>North Junction 14, Grange Farm</b>	Any Future A14 Improvements, Cambridgeshire	19
SSP M7G	<b>South Junction 14, Girton / Madingley</b>	Any Future A14 Improvements, Cambridgeshire	20
SSP M7H	<b>South of Trinity Foot Junction - East</b>	Any Future A14 Improvements, Cambridgeshire	21
SSP M7I	<b>South of Trinity Foot Junction - West</b>	Any Future A14 Improvements, Cambridgeshire	22

**7.38** The site profiles and maps follow.



Map 14: M7A - Boxworth End Farm, n. Jct (M9C)



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Scale 1:20,000



## 7.7.1 M7A - Boxworth End Farm, North of Trinity Foot Junction (M9C)

### Summary

<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Boxworth End Farm, North of Trinity Foot Junction (Area of Search)</b>
Description of Proposed Use	Clay and general fill borrowpit for any future improvements of the A14
Estimated Reserve	117,500 m <sup>3</sup>
Area	11.9 ha
Approximate Timescale	Extraction to be linked to any future improvements of the A14
District	South Cambridgeshire
Parish	Swavesey (adjacent to parishes Boxworth & Conington)
Grid Ref	TL 354 663

### Site Characteristics

- Located north west of the Trinity Foot Junction of the A14 route
- Within pasture and less intensively farmed arable land with surviving remnants of medieval ridge and furrow field systems
- Grade II listed milepost within 1 km to the west
- High grade agricultural land (Grade 3)
- Sensitive receptors in proximity to the site (residential and light industrial)

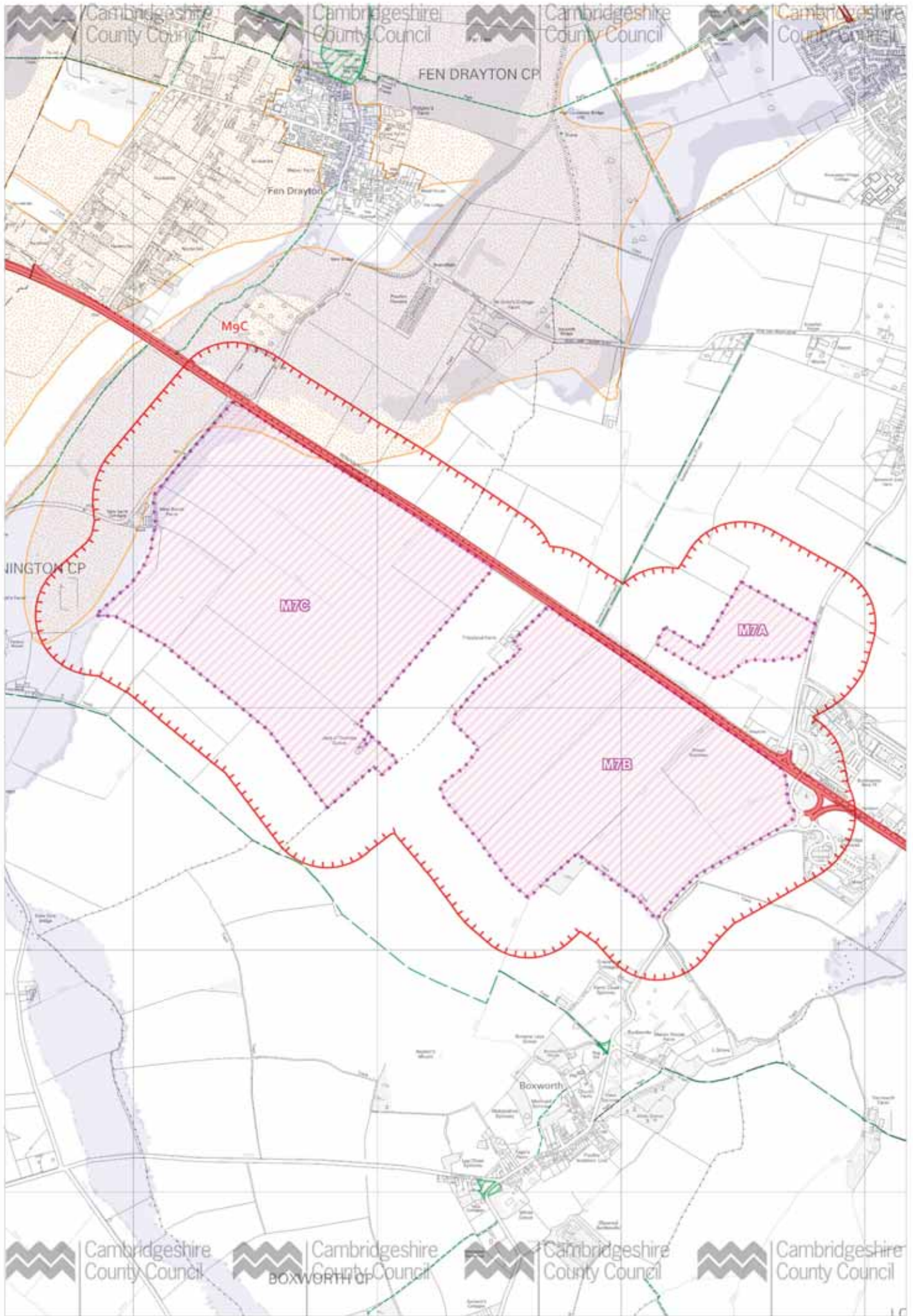
### Implementation Issues

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

**7.40** The following will need to be addressed within a planning application:

- Suitable as a borrowpit for any future A14 improvements only
- In the event of off road improvements involving a new road crossing this borrowpit site, the route of any new road (including slip roads) should be safeguarded against mineral extraction
- The release of mineral will be commensurate with the need for mineral for any future improvements to the A14 only
- Ecological and environmental impacts, including ecological surveys for protected species
- Hydrological assessment may be required
- The site should be restored to an agricultural after use
- Any planning application will need to address the archaeological significance of the site through assessment and evaluation
- Measures are required to address potential amenity issues for nearby residential properties and other sensitive receptors
- Wayside a residential property is approximately 150 metres away and there is a light industrial estate within a 100 to 800 metre radius. Any proposals will need to take these sensitive receptors into account, including mitigation measures.





**Map 15: M7B - Brickyard Farm, Boxworth (M9C)**



## 7.7.2 M7B - Brickyard Farm, Boxworth (M9C)

### Summary

Site Name	Brickyard Farm, Boxworth (Area of Search)
Description of Proposed Use	Clay and general fill borrowpit for any future improvements of the A14
Estimated Reserve	75,000 m <sup>3</sup>
Area	104.6 ha
Approximate Timescale	Extraction to be linked to any future improvements of the A14
District	South Cambridgeshire
Parish	Boxworth (Conington (S), Swavesey, Fen Drayton & Lolworth are adjacent parishes)
Grid Ref	TL 349 657

### Site Characteristics

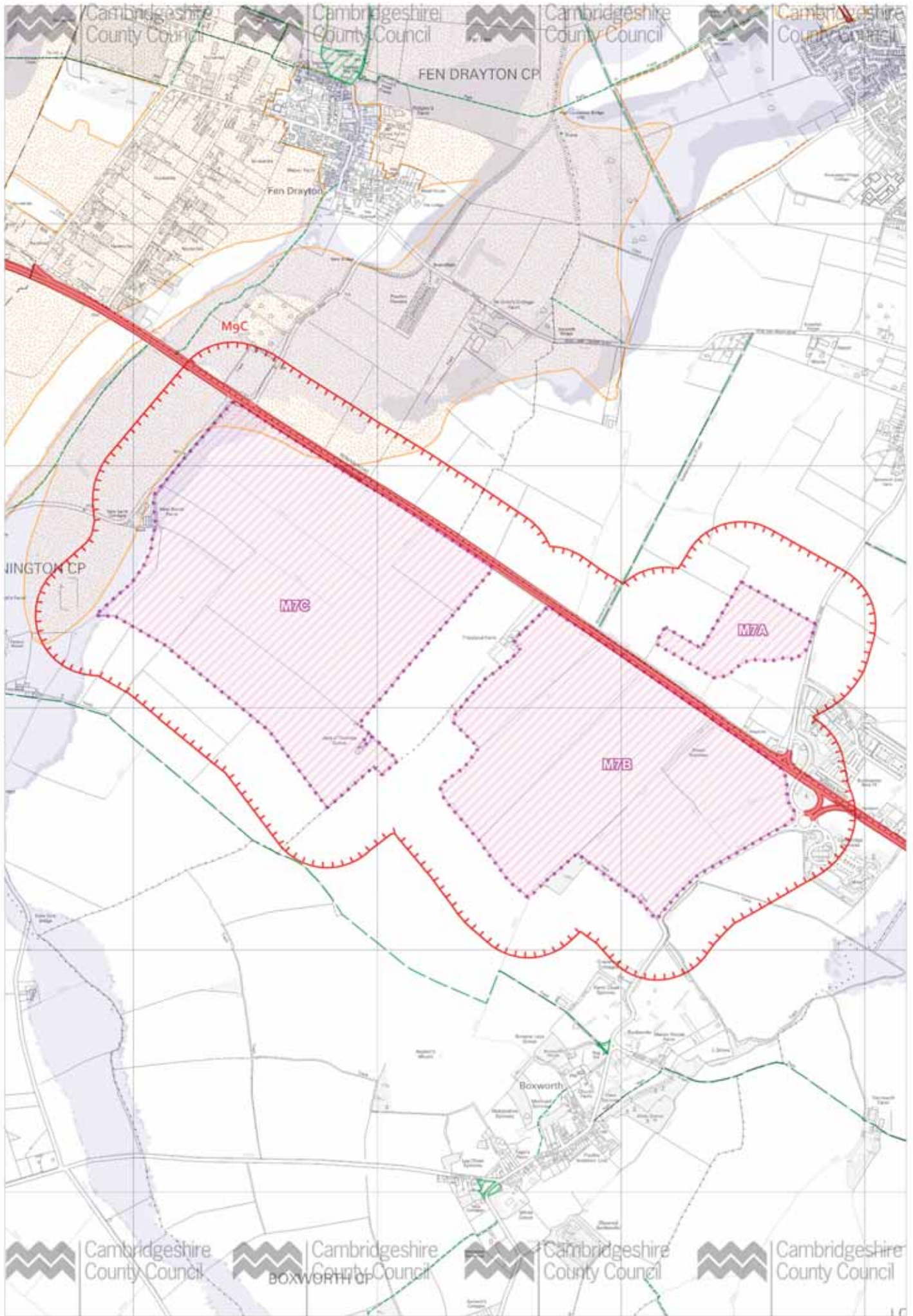
- Located along the route of the A14, south west of junction 28. Fronts two roads, A14 & a minor road
- Within area of low archaeological potential
- Intensively farmed arable land
- High grade agricultural land (Grade 3)

### Implementation Issues

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

**7.42** The following will need to be addressed within a planning application:

- Suitable as a borrowpit for any future A14 improvements only
- In the event of off road improvements involving a new road crossing this borrowpit site, the route of any new road (including slip roads) should be safeguarded against mineral extraction
- The release of mineral will be commensurate with the need for mineral for any future improvements to the A14 only
- The site should be restored to an agricultural after use
- Archaeological issues should be considered at planning application stage
- Ecological and environmental issues need to be addressed. May include protected species and hydrological surveys
- Measures are required to address potential amenity issues for nearby residential properties and other sensitive receptors
- Friesland Farm is immediately adjacent to the West, and there are other residential premises approximately 300 metres away at Grapevine Cottages to the South and Wayside House on the opposite side of A14. Any proposals will need to take these sensitive receptors into account and provide suitable mitigation.



**Map 16: M7C - New Barns Farm, Conington (M9C)**



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Scale 1:20,000



### 7.7.3 M7C - New Barns Farm, Conington (M9C)

#### Summary

Site Name	New Barns Farm, Conington (Area of Search)
Description of Proposed Use	Clay and general fill borrowpit for any future improvements of the A14
Estimated Reserve	50,000 m <sup>3</sup>
Area	129.9 ha
Approximate Timescale	Extraction to be linked to any future improvements of the A14
District	South Cambridgeshire
Parish	Conington (S) (adjacent to Boxworth, Swavesey & Fen Drayton parishes)
Grid Ref	TL 336 664

#### Site Characteristics

- Located south of the existing A14 route (Huntington Road) - Fronts on to one other minor route (High Street)
- Within area of low archaeological potential
- Within area of intensively farmed arable land
- High grade agricultural land (Grade 3)

#### Implementation Issues

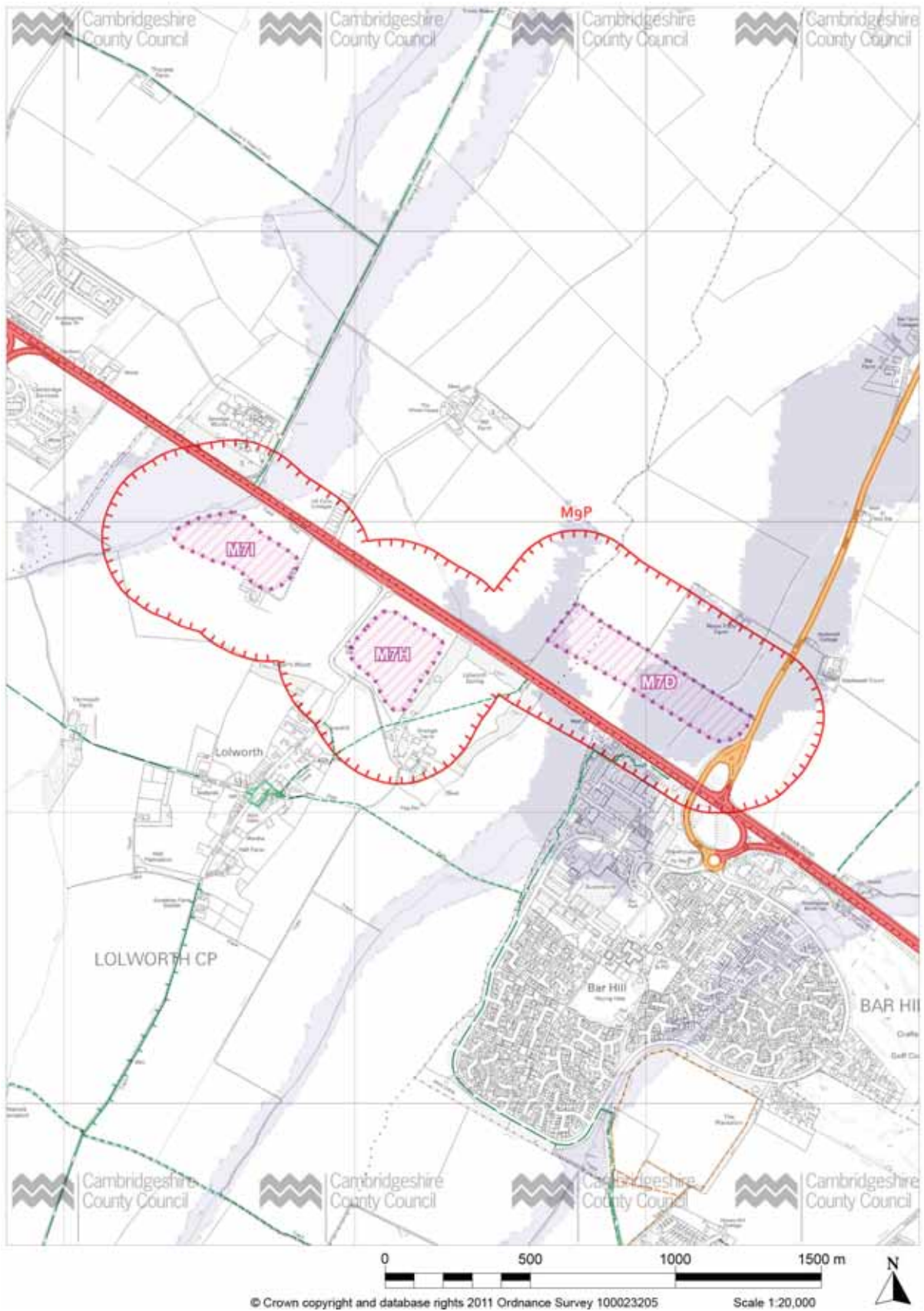
**7.43** Detailed assessment of development impacts and mitigation techniques will be required as part of any individual development proposal through the planning process.

**7.44** The following will need to be addressed within a planning application:

- Suitable as a borrowpit for any future A14 improvements only
- In the event of off road improvements involving a new road crossing this borrowpit site, the route of any new road (including slip roads) should be safeguarded against mineral extraction
- The release of mineral will be commensurate with the need for mineral for any future improvements to the A14 only
- The site should be restored to an agricultural after use
- Archaeological issues should be considered at planning application stage
- Landscape capacity and visual amenity. The site should be landscaped to fit in with the local environment next to the A14
- Any restoration after use would need to take into account the existing topography
- Ecological and environmental issues need to be addressed including surveys for potential species and potentially hydrological surveys

- Measures are required to address potential amenity issues for nearby residential properties and other sensitive receptors, includes surveys for protected species and hydrological surveys
- New Barns Farm is immediately adjacent to the West and there are two other residential premises approximately 200 to 250 metres away. Any proposals will need to take these sensitive receptors into account and provide suitable mitigation.

### 7.7.4 M7D - North Bar Hill, Noon Folly Farm (M9P)



Map 17

## Summary

<b>Site Name</b>	<b>North Bar Hill, Noon Folly Farm (Area of Search)</b>
Description of Proposed Use	Clay and general fill borrowpit for any future improvements of the A14
Estimated Reserve	2,500 m <sup>3</sup>
Area	9.9 ha
Approximate Timescale	Extraction to be linked to any future improvements of the A14
District	South Cambridgeshire
Parish	Swavesey & Longstanton (adjacent to Lolworth & Bar Hill)
Grid Ref	TL 380 644

### Site Characteristics

- Located north of the existing A14 route and has access to route B1050
- Within airfield safeguarding zone for Cambridge Airport
- Within area of pasture and less intensively farmed arable land
- Area is archaeologically sensitive and is within an area of archaeological interest for ridge and furrow field systems

## Implementation Issues

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

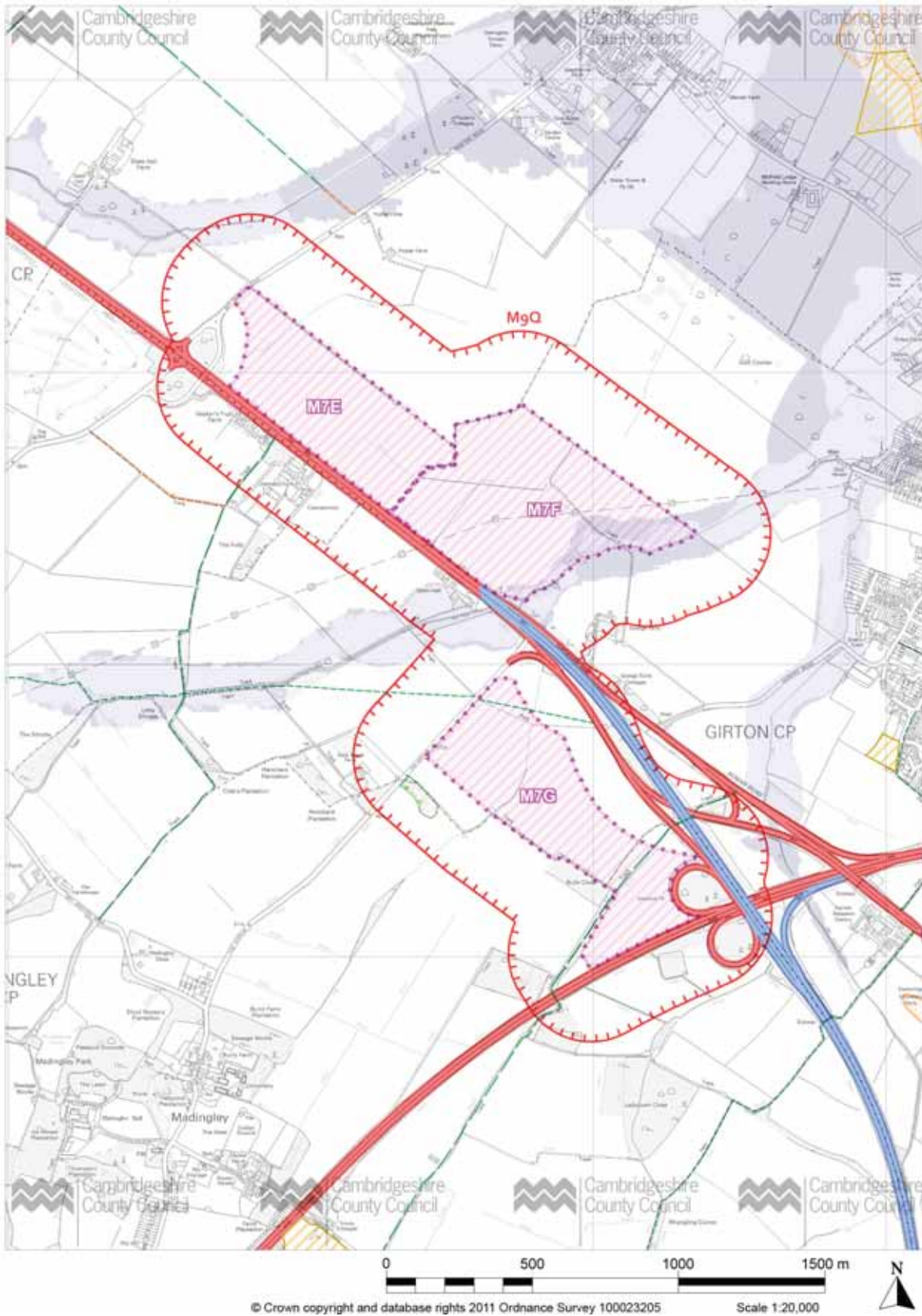
**7.46** The following will need to be addressed within a planning application:

- Suitable as a borrowpit for any future A14 improvements only
- In the event of off road improvements involving a new road crossing this borrowpit site, the route of any new road (including slip roads) should be safeguarded against mineral extraction
- The release of mineral will be commensurate with the need for mineral for any future improvements to the A14 only
- Measures to deter gulls and feral geese from nesting / living in the borrowpit and MOD design requirements to deter the birds and prevent the potential threat of bird strike
- Any archaeological issues should be considered at planning application stage
- Ecological surveys including protected species and mitigation measures addressing ecological and other environmental impacts as appropriate
- Restoration to an agricultural after use (potentially including irrigation reservoir also providing opportunities for flood water storage)
- Measures are required to address potential amenity issues for nearby residential properties and other sensitive receptors
- Potential effects on water quality should be fully investigated and mitigated where appropriate
- Noon Folly Farm lies approximately 200 metres to the north, and Bar Hill is approximately 160 metres on the opposite side of A14. Any proposals will need to take these sensitive receptors into account, including mitigation measures

- Site is within Green Corridor 11 North West of Cambridge Settlement Link
- Any planning application will need to address the archaeological significance of the site through assessment and evaluation.



### 7.7.5 M7E - North Dry Drayton Junction, Slate Hall Farm (M9Q)



Map 18

## Summary

<b>Site Name</b>	<b>North Dry Drayton Junction, Slate Hall Farm (Area of Search)</b>
Description of Proposed Use	Clay and general fill borrowpit for any future improvements of the A14
Estimated Reserve	245,000 m <sup>3</sup>
Area	27.9 ha
Approximate Timescale	Extraction to be linked to any future improvements of the A14
District	South Cambridgeshire
Parish	Oakington & Westwick, Girton (adjacent to parish Dry Drayton)
Grid Ref	TL 401 628

### Site Characteristics

- Located to the north of the existing A14 route
- Within airfield safeguarding zone for Cambridge Airport
- Within area of intensively farmed open arable land
- High grade agricultural land (Grade 2)
- Site is located adjacent to the line of the road linking the Roman towns of Cambridge and Godmanchester, there is high potential for prehistoric and Roman agriculture and settlement in the area

## Implementation Issues

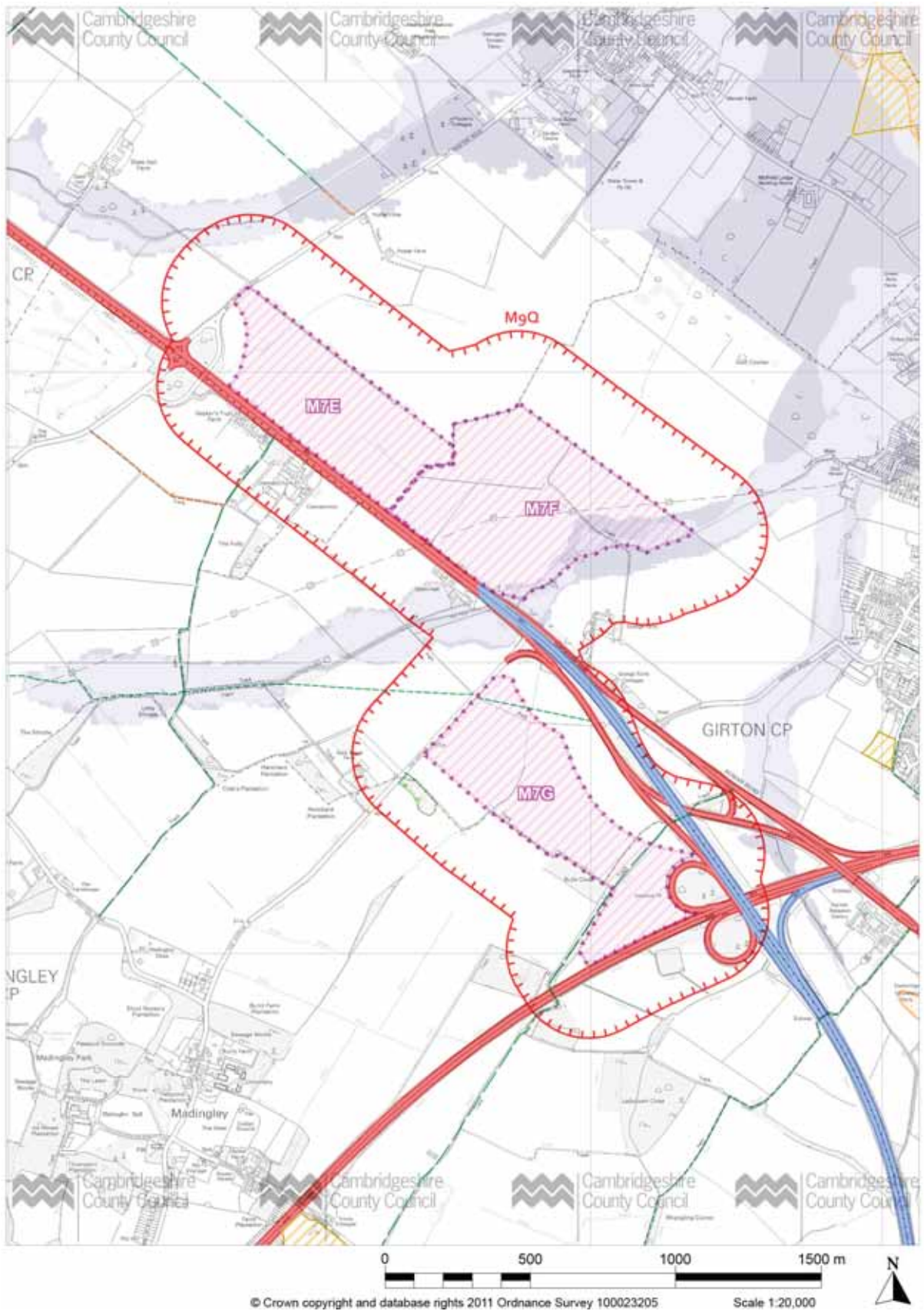
**7.47** Detailed assessment of development impacts and mitigation techniques will be required as part of any individual development proposal through the planning process.

**7.48** The following will need to be addressed within a planning application:

- Suitable as a borrowpit for any future A14 improvements only
- In the event of off road improvements involving a new road crossing this borrowpit site, the route of any new road (including slip roads) should be safeguarded against mineral extraction
- The release of mineral will be commensurate with the need for mineral for any future improvements to the A14 only
- The site should be considered for short term use, as long term use would also be contrary to the policies in the Core Strategy
- Restoration to an agricultural after use. (Potential for irrigation reservoir providing opportunities for flood water storage). Given proximity to Northstowe / Oakington informal recreation and water based amenity uses e.g. rowing course would be appropriate
- Any planning application will need to address the archaeological significance of the site through assessment and evaluation
- Restoration scheme should include measures to deter gulls and feral geese from nesting and also prevent bird strike
- Protected Species surveys required

- The site also falls within the statutory height safeguarding zone for Cambridge Airport. Therefore, any infrastructure developed in line with the mineral extraction or fill will need to be referred to the MOD for assessment against height criteria
- Detailed arrangements for the transport of mineral will need to be addressed at planning application stage. The Highways Agency has advised that it is essential that development-generated trips are kept to a minimum on the A14(T), with trips preferably made outside of peak periods, and accessing haul roads as soon as possible. As an application comes forward, these details should be considered and appropriate conditions / agreements will be applied
- Hackers Fruit Farm and residential properties at Catch Hall Farm Cottages (6 properties) are approximately 90 metres away. Cambridge Crematorium is approximately 100 metres away and should be afforded a reasonable degree of peace and tranquillity. Any proposals will need to take these sensitive receptors into account, including mitigation measures
- The working and restoration of this site should be considered with the abutting site at North Junction 14 Grange Farm.

### 7.7.6 M7F - North Junction 14, Grange Farm (M9Q)



Map 19

## Summary

Site Name	North Junction 14, Grange Farm (Area of Search)
Description of Proposed Use	Clay borrowpit for any future improvements of the A14
Estimated Reserve	125,000 m <sup>3</sup>
Area	35.8 ha
Approximate Timescale	Extraction to be linked to any future improvements of the A14
District	South Cambridgeshire
Parish	Girton
Grid Ref	TL 408 625

### Site Characteristics

- Located north of the existing A14 route
- Within airfield safeguarding zone for Cambridge Airport
- High grade agricultural Land (Grade 2)
- Within 4 km of Madingley Wood SSSI, 700 metres of Madingley Brickpits, Country Wildlife Site
- Madingley Hall Grade II registered park and garden 2 km to the south
- Site is located adjacent to the line of the road linking the Roman towns of Cambridge and Godmanchester, probable medieval manor to the south east. Ridge and furrow traces of medieval origin

## Implementation Issues

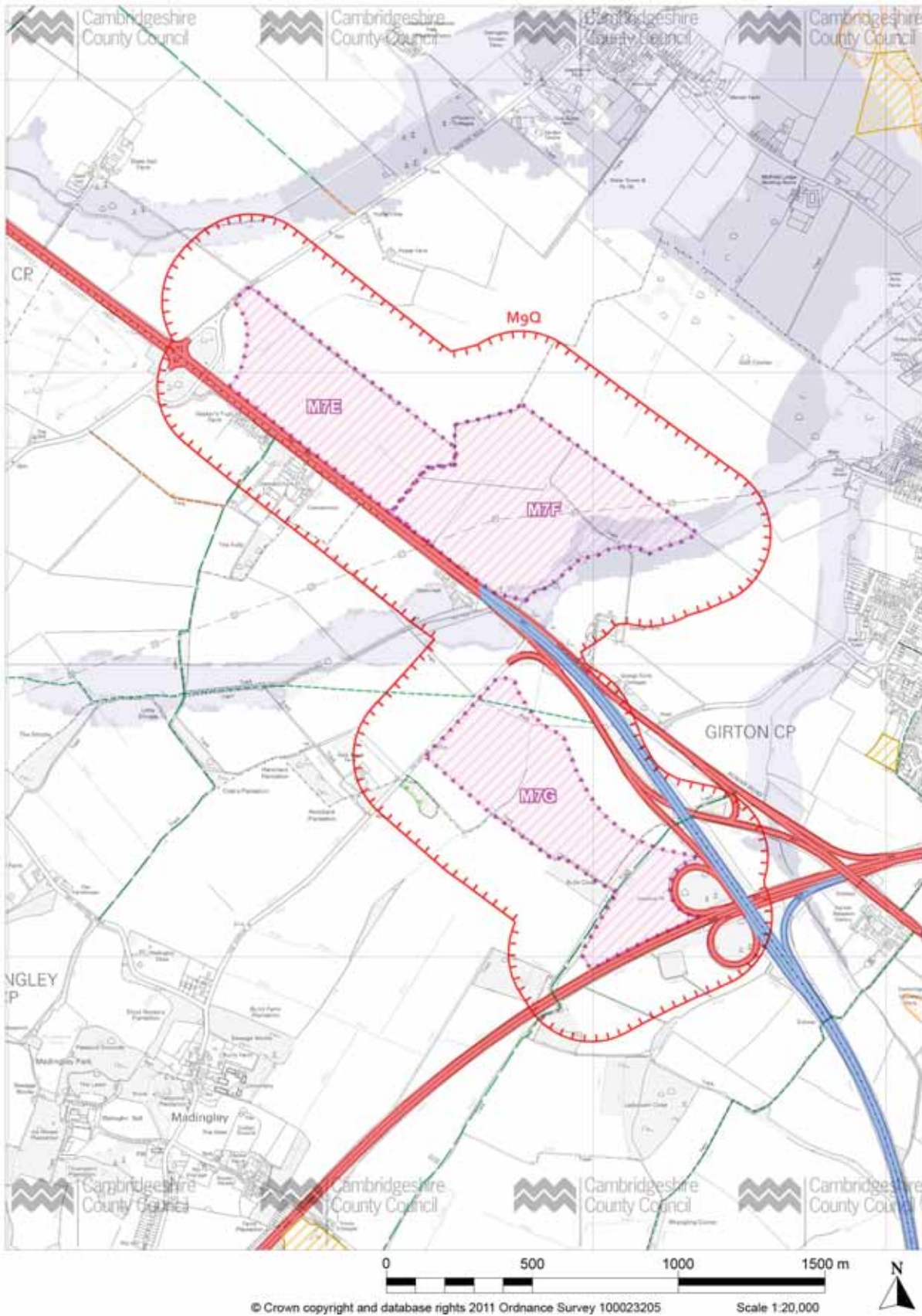
**7.49** Detailed assessment of development impacts and mitigation techniques will be required as part of any individual development proposal through the planning process.

**7.50** The following will need to be addressed within a planning application:

- Suitable for borrowpit use for any future A14 improvements only
- In the event of off road improvements involving a new road crossing this borrowpit site, the route of any new road (including slip roads) should be safeguarded against mineral extraction
- The release of mineral will be commensurate with the need for mineral for any future improvements to the A14 only
- Any planning application will need to address the archaeological significance of the site through assessment and evaluation
- Restoration to an agricultural after use. (Potential for irrigation reservoir providing opportunities for flood water storage). Given proximity to Northstowe / Oakington informal recreation and water based amenity uses e.g. rowing course would be appropriate
- Restoration scheme should include measures to deter gulls and feral geese from nesting and also to prevent bird strike
- Update surveys on protected species
- Measures are required to address potential amenity issues for nearby residential properties and other sensitive receptors

- The working and restoration of this site should be considered with the abutting site at North Dry Drayton, Slate Hall Farm
- Grange Farm and Catch Hall are close to this site, and any proposals will need to take these sensitive receptors into account, including mitigation measures.

### 7.7.7 M7G - South Junction 14, Girton / Madingley (M9Q)



Map 20

## Summary

<b>Site Name</b>	<b>South Junction 14, Girton, Madingley (Area of Search)</b>
Description of Proposed Use	Clay and general fill borrowpit for any future improvements of the A14
Estimated Reserve	90,000 m <sup>3</sup>
Area	29.8 ha
Approximate Timescale	Extraction to be linked to any future improvements of the A14
District	South Cambridgeshire
Parish	Girton - Madingley
Grid Ref	TL 408 614

### Site Characteristics

- The subject site lies west of the M11 at Junction 14 with access onto the A428
- The site is currently used for open arable farming
- Lies within the Green Corridor 23 Cambridge Outer Orbital corridor
- Area of archaeological potential
- Within 2 km of Madingley Wood SSSI. Within 500 metres of Madingley Brickpits Country Wildlife Site
- Within airfield safeguarding zone for Cambridge Airport
- Madingley Hall and American Military Cemetery 2 km to the south

## Implementation Issues

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

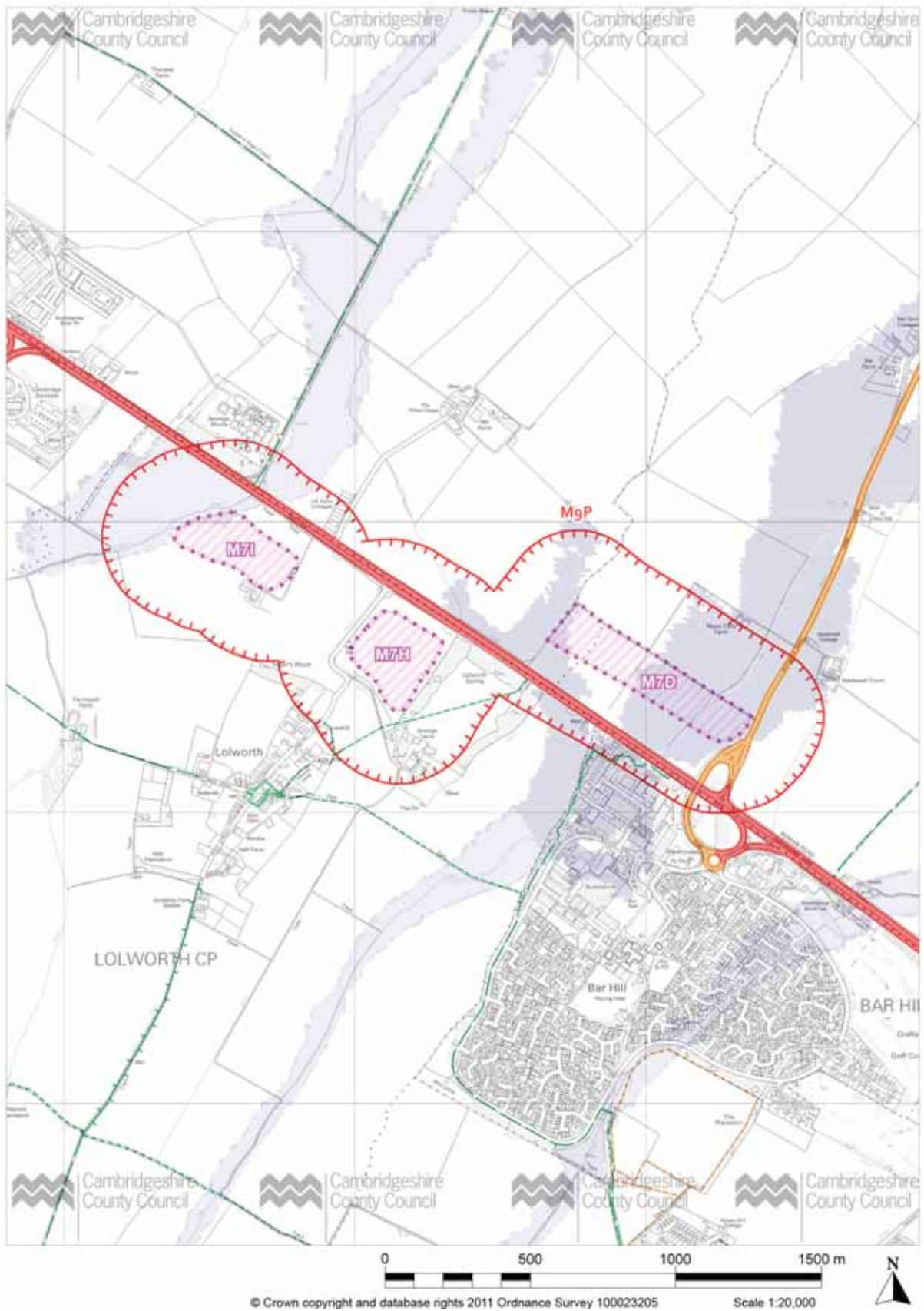
**7.52** The following will need to be addressed within a planning application:

- Suitable for use as a borrowpit for any future A14 improvements only
- In the event of off road improvements involving a new road crossing this borrowpit site, the route of any new road (including slip roads) should be safeguarded against mineral extraction
- The release of mineral will be commensurate with the need for mineral for any future improvements to the A14 only
- Any archaeological concerns will need to be addressed at planning application stage
- Updated ecological surveys required to evaluate the impact of the proposed development on any protected species
- Restoration to an agricultural land after use (with potential for irrigation reservoir and providing opportunities for flood water storage capacity)
- The site is within safeguarding zone for Cambridge Airport; therefore measures should be taken to deter gulls and feral geese from nesting in the borrow pit and also to prevent bird strikes
- Measures are required to address potential amenity issues for nearby residential properties and other sensitive receptors
- Bridleway 6 and Footpath 7 are affected by this proposal, and will need to be addressed in line with policies set out in the Core Strategy



- The site is within Green Corridor 23 Cambridge Outer Orbital corridor, restoration should look at any potential for contributing to this
- Beck Brook Farm is approximately 200 metres away. Any proposals will need to take this sensitive receptor into account, including mitigation measures.

### 7.7.8 M7H - South of Trinity Foot Junction - East (M9P)



Map 21

## Summary

Site Name	South of Trinity Foot Junction – East (Area of Search)
Description of Proposed Use	Clay and general fill borrowpit for any future improvements of the A14
Estimated Reserve	202,500 m <sup>3</sup>
Area	6.1 ha
Approximate Timescale	Extraction to be linked to any future improvements of the A14
District	South Cambridgeshire
Parish	Swavesey (adjacent to parishes Boxworth & Conington)
Grid Ref	TL 371 645

### Site Characteristics

- Located south of the Trinity Foot Junction along the existing A14 route
- Set back off the main road
- Close to sensitive receptors (including a number of residential properties)
- High grade agricultural land (Grade 2)
- Site is located adjacent to the line of the road linking the Roman towns of Cambridge and Godmanchester. Evidence of medieval settlement in the vicinity of Lolworth Deserted Medieval settlement and a moated site to the south

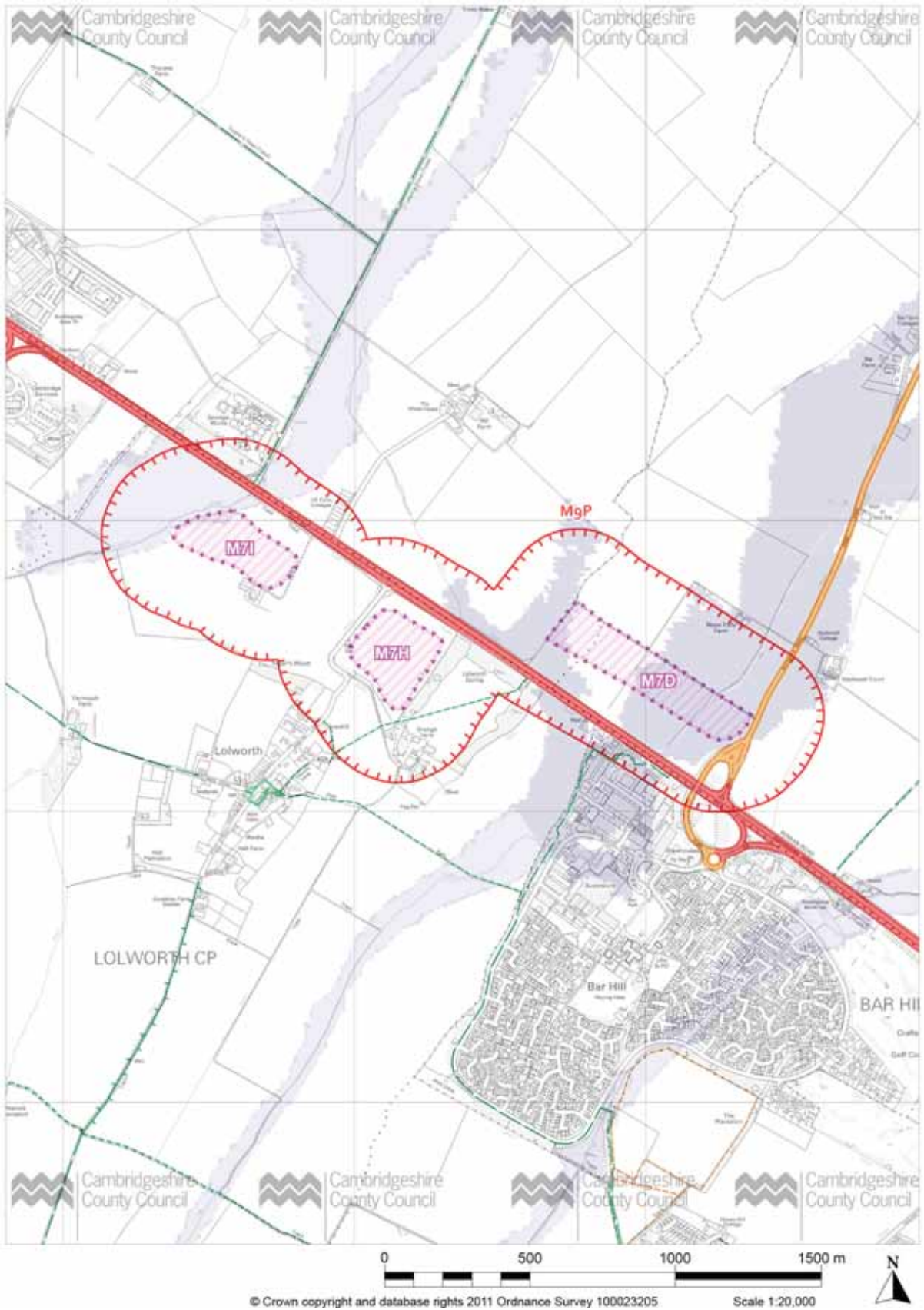
### Implementation Issues

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

**7.54** The following will need to be addressed within a planning application:

- Suitable for use as a borrowpit for any future A14 improvements only
- In the event of off road improvements involving a new road crossing this borrowpit site, the route of any new road (including slip roads) should be safeguarded against mineral extraction
- The release of mineral will be commensurate with the need for mineral for any future improvements to the A14 only
- The site should be restored to an agricultural after use (potential for irrigation reservoir also providing opportunities for flood storage capacity)
- Any planning application will need to address the archaeological significance of the site through assessment and evaluation
- Measures to address amenity issues
- There are residential properties at Lolworth approximately 150 metres away and The Grange which is approximately 110 metres away. Any proposals will need to take these sensitive receptors into account, including mitigation measures
- The site is in close proximity to the Grade II\* listed All Saints Church, Lolworth. A detailed assessment will be required to ensure that the setting of this listed building is not adversely affected.

### 7.7.9 M7I - South of Trinity Foot Junction - West (M9P)



Map 22

## Summary

<b>Site Name</b>	<b>South Trinity Foot Junction - West (Area of Search)</b>
Description of Proposed Use	Clay and general fill borrowpit for any future improvements of the A14
Estimated Reserve	175,000 m <sup>3</sup>
Area	5.9 ha
Approximate Timescale	Extraction to be linked to any future improvements of the A14
District	South Cambridgeshire
Parish	Lolworth (adjacent to Boxworth & Swavesey)
Grid Ref	TL 366 649

### Site Characteristics

- Set back off existing A14 route
- Set within an area of an intensively farmed open arable lands
- Site is located adjacent to the line of the road linking the Roman towns of Cambridge and Godmanchester. Traces of medieval ridge and furrow

## Implementation Issues

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

**7.56** The following will need to be addressed within a planning application:

- Suitable for use as a borrowpit for any future A14 improvements only
- In the event of off road improvements involving a new road crossing this borrowpit site, the route of any new road (including slip roads) should be safeguarded against mineral extraction
- The release of mineral will be commensurate with the need for mineral for any future improvements to the A14 only
- Restoration to an agricultural after use (irrigation reservoir also providing opportunities for flood water storage capacity)
- Any planning application will need to address the archaeological significance of the site through assessment and evaluation
- Ecological surveys including protected species and mitigation measures as appropriate
- Measures are required to address potential amenity issues for nearby residential properties and other sensitive receptors
- Clare College farm is adjacent to the site and there are residential properties relatively close at Hill Farm Cottages on the opposite side of A14 at approximately 100 metres. Lolworth lies approximately 400 metres to the South East. Any proposals will need to take these sensitive receptors into account, including mitigation measures.

## 7.8 Specialist Minerals Site Profiles

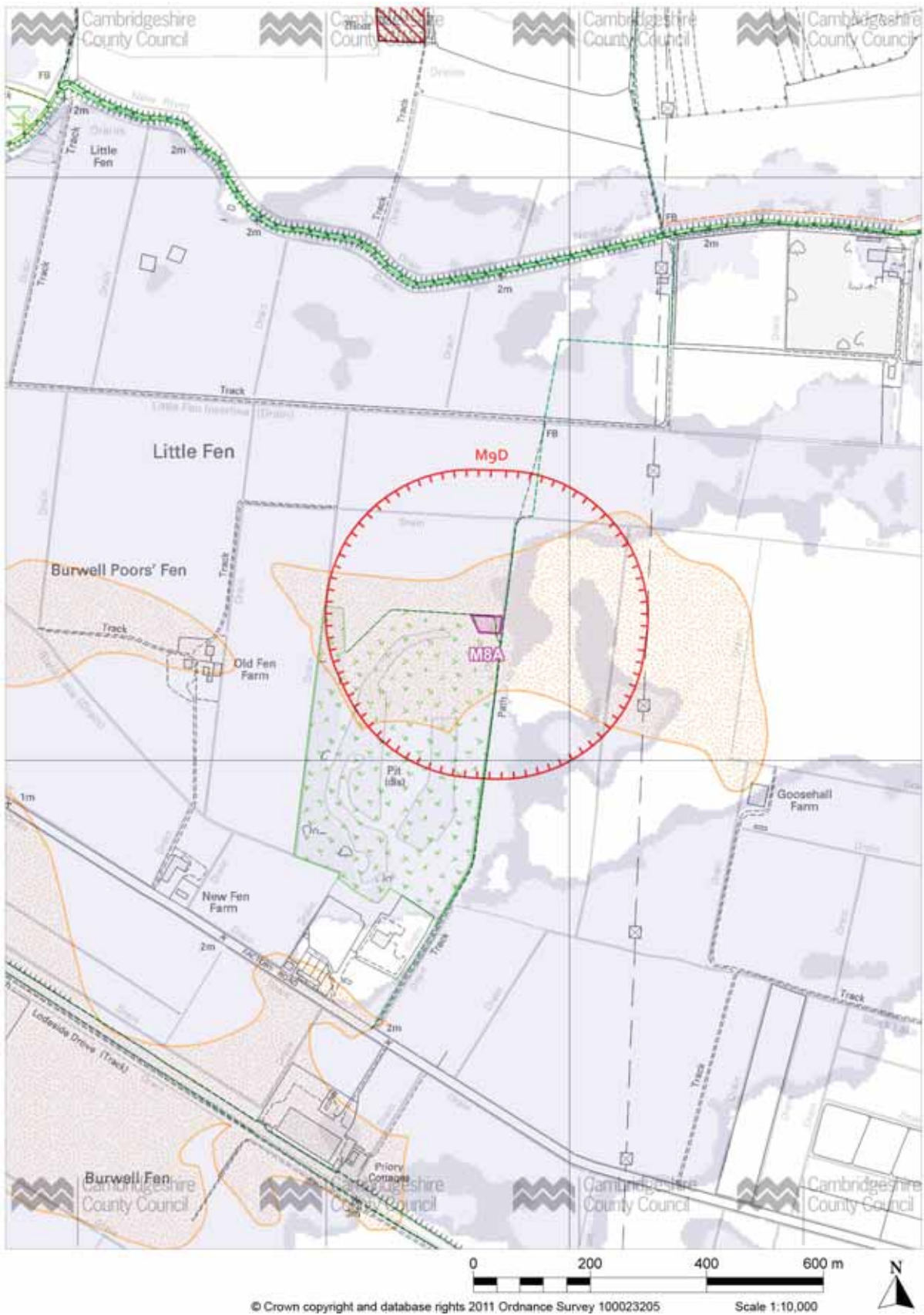
### Specialist Mineral Allocations

7.57 The extent of the specialist minerals site allocations are shown on the maps that follow.

Ref	Site Name	Map Ref
SSP M8A	<b>Burwell Brickpits, Burwell</b>	23
SSP M8B	<b>Dimmock's Cote Quarry, Wicken</b>	24

7.58 A Site Profile and map for each of the above follows.

### 7.8.1 M8A - Burwell Brickpits, Burwell (M9D)



Map 23

## Summary

<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Burwell</b>
Description of Proposed Use	Mineral Extraction: Clay
Estimated Reserve :	40,000 tonnes
Area	Less than 1 ha
Approximate Timescale	Dependent on demand and market forces
District	East Cambridgeshire
Parish	Burwell
Grid Ref	TL 579 694

### Site Characteristics

- Extraction for specialist uses i.e. manufacture of bricks and tiles for building conservation purposes
- Small extraction of brick clay
- Site is within open countryside
- Close to County Wildlife Site
- Close to Wicken Fen SSSI
- Close to sensitive receptors

## Implementation Issues

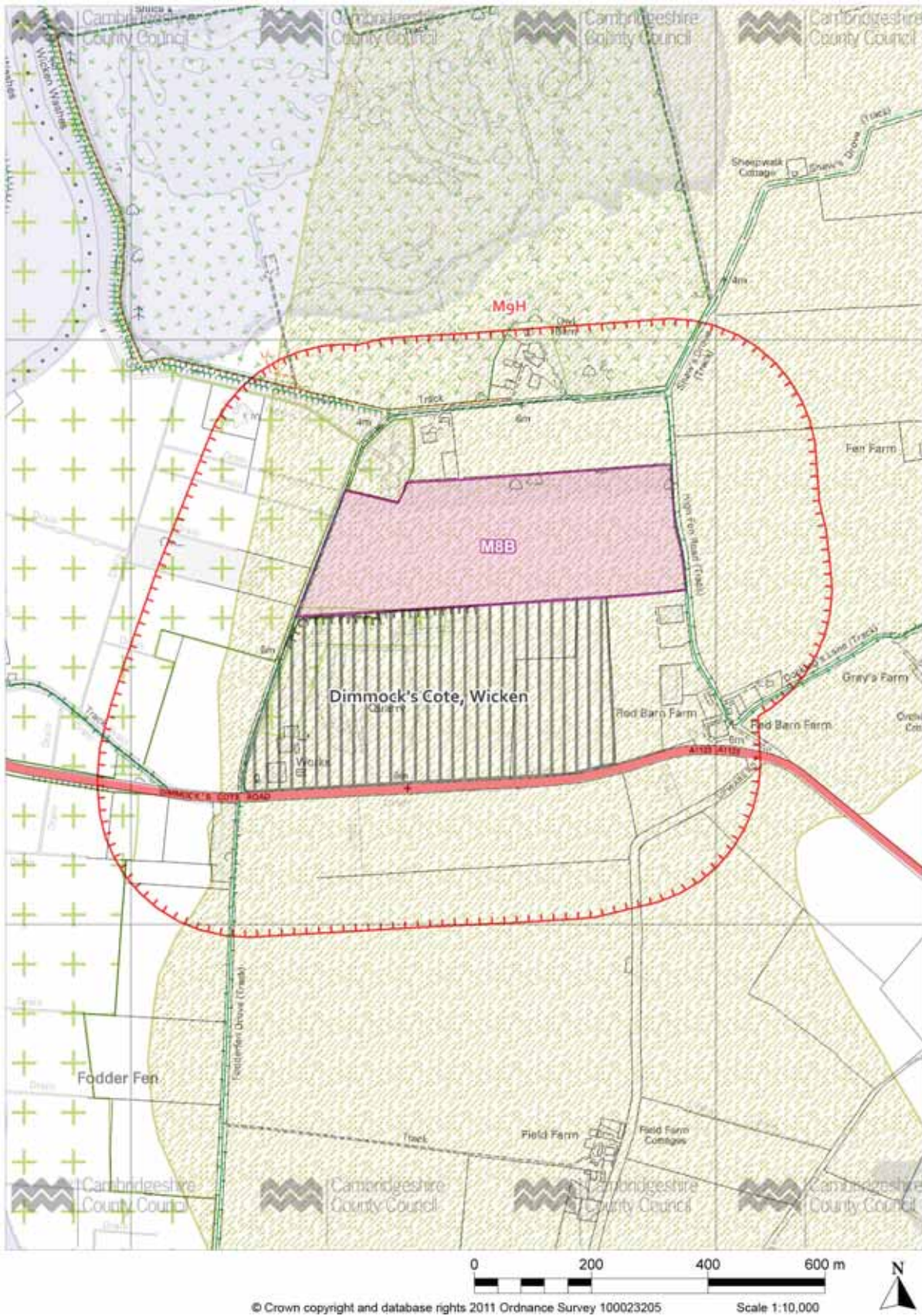
**7.59** Detailed assessment of development impacts and mitigation techniques will be required as part of any individual development proposal through the planning process.

**7.60** The following will need to be addressed within a planning application:

- A Hydro-Geological Assessment will be required in support of any planning application. This assessment and proposed mitigation measures must address impacts, including those related to groundwater flows and sensitive receptors
- Ecological evaluation and mitigation taking into account the County Wildlife Site
- Opportunity for biodiversity benefits through restoration and management
- Noise will need to be mitigated
- Access for mineral transport should be direct to nearby processing site
- Potential impacts on biodiversity interests
- Measures are required to address potential amenity issues for nearby residential properties and other sensitive receptors
- A Flood Risk Assessment should be carried out for this site and any potential effects mitigated
- Ecological and other environmental factors will need to be considered in more detail. This will include an assessment to ensure that Wicken Fen (a SSSI) is not adversely affected, particularly through hydrological changes
- Any restoration will also need to take into account the airport safeguarding zone covering this site, the statutory restriction in relation to height and the potential for birdstrike.



### 7.8.2 M8B - Dimmock's Cote Quarry, Wicken (M9H)



Map 24

## Summary

<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Dimmock's Cote Quarry, Wicken</b>
Description of Proposed Use	Mineral Extraction: Limestone
Estimated Reserve :	1.5 - 1.75 million tonnes
Area	13.0 ha
Approximate Timescale	Dependent on demand and market forces.
District	East Cambridgeshire
Parish	Wicken
Grid Ref	TL 546 726

### Site Characteristics

- Existing site which extracts limestone for non-aggregate purposes e.g. improvement of agricultural land
- In close proximity to Cam Washes SSSI
- Hydrological concerns
- Close to sensitive receptors
- Geological SSSI
- Archaeologically sensitive site

## Implementation Issues

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

**7.62** The following will need to be addressed within a planning application:

- Hydrological impact on sensitive receptors
- Noise and dust mitigation will be required
- Measures to conserve geological interest through restoration and management
- Vehicular access via existing access to works
- Landscape mitigation will be required
- Safeguarding existing infrastructure
- Potential impacts (including hydrological) on biodiversity sites including the Cam Washes, Upware North Pit and Upware Bridge Pit North SSSIs
- Assessments at application stage, and especially hydrological assessments, should consider and demonstrate no adverse impacts to both the designated and non-designated wetland sites before permissions are granted
- Assessments at application stage should consider Upware North Pit SSSI and demonstrate no impacts to this site before permissions are granted. This should include consideration of hydrological impacts to the SSSI as the special features are wetland habitats and species, as well as potential adverse impacts due to airborne pollutants and particulates
- The site is adjacent to Upware Bridge Pit North SSSI, notified for its geological features. Assessments at application stage will need to demonstrate no adverse effect on the special geological features of this site before permissions are granted

- The site is within 1.5 km Wicken Fen SSSI, a constituent SSSI of Fenland SAC. Proposals will need to demonstrate no adverse impacts on this site, that might occur, for example, through changes to hydrological regime
- Restoration proposals should consider the potential for biodiversity gain through the creation of complementary wetland habitats
- Information to enable a Habitats Regulations Assessment at the project level will need to be supplied to ascertain there will not be an adverse effect on the integrity of any European site
- Where the proposal is likely to result in significant environmental effects, such as impacts on a SSSI, information to inform an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) will be required at the application stage
- Any planning application will need to address the archaeological significance of the site through assessment and evaluation.

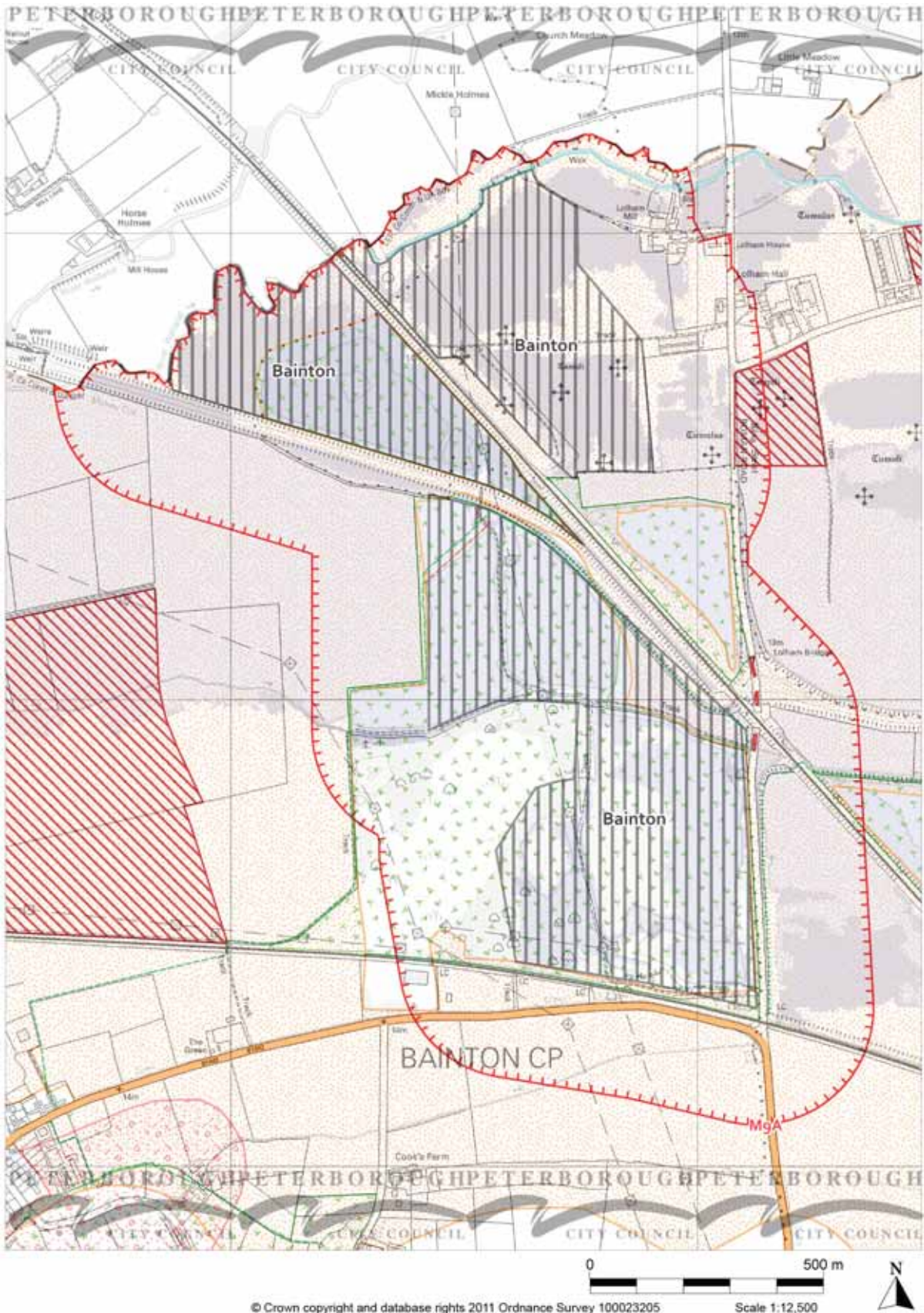
## 7.9 Mineral Consultation Areas

### Mineral Consultation Areas

**7.63** Mineral Consultation Areas have been designated at all allocated mineral sites (SSP M1 - SSP M8) and around the permitted reserves and operational sites tabled below. The extent of the Mineral Consultation Areas is shown on the maps that follow.

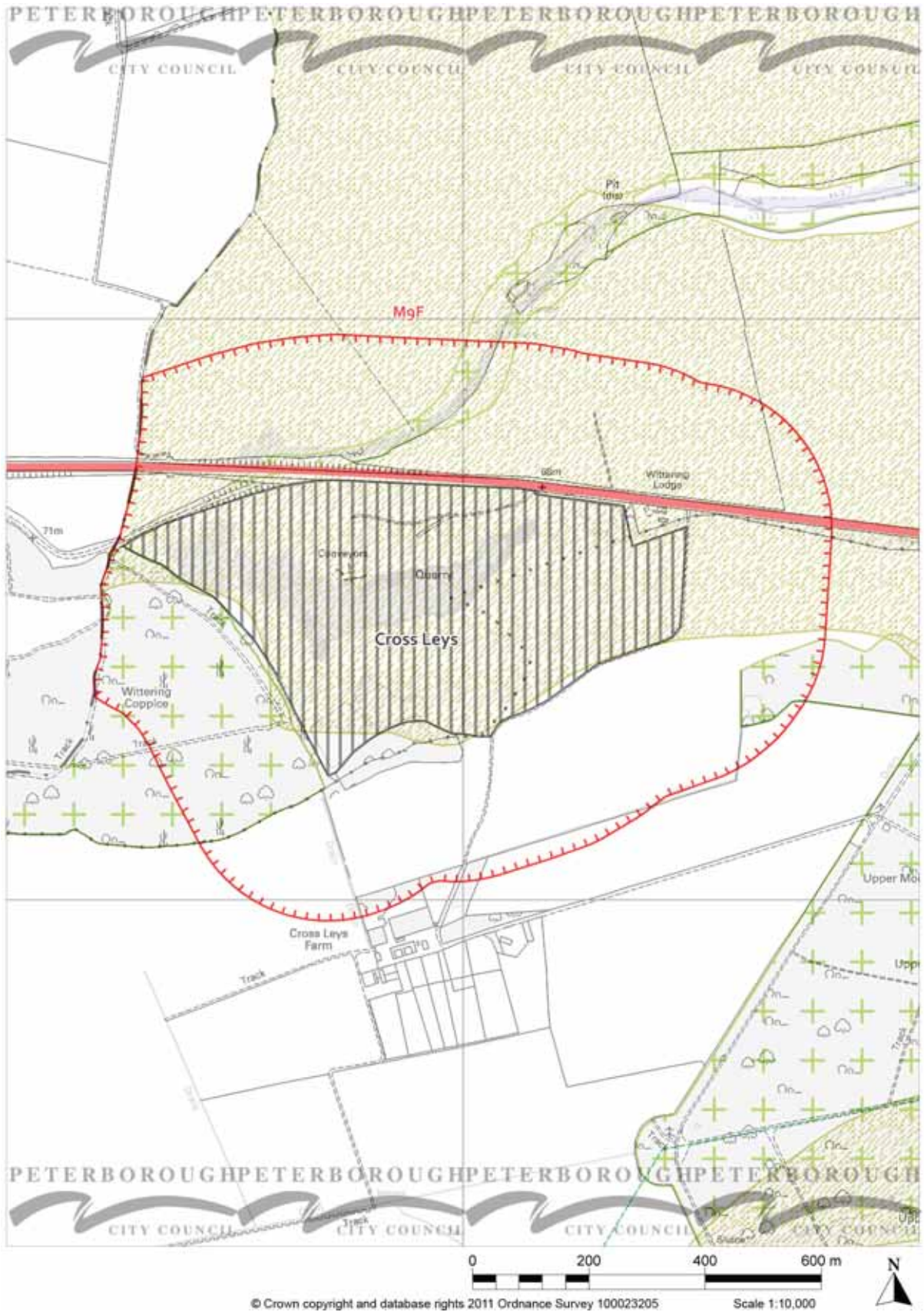
Ref	Sites with Mineral Consultation Areas designation	Inset Map No.
	<b>All site specific allocations tabled in policies SSP M1 to SSP M8 are protected by a Mineral Consultation Area.</b>	See Insets 1 - 24
	Additionally	
	<b>Mineral Consultation Areas are designated for the permitted reserves and operational sites listed below</b>	
SSP M9A	<b>Bainton</b>	25
SSP M9F	<b>Cross Leys</b>	26
SSP M9G	<b>Dernford Farm, Stapleford</b>	27
SSP M9J	<b>Kennett</b>	28
SSP M9L	<b>Little Paxton</b>	29
SSP M9M	<b>Marsh Lane, Hemingford Grey</b>	30
SSP M9S	<b>Somersham</b>	31
SSP M9U	<b>Southorpe Quarry, Southorpe</b>	32
SSP M9V	<b>Station Quarry, Steeple Morden</b>	33
SSP M9W	<b>Sutton Gault, Sutton</b>	34
SSP M9X	<b>Tanholt Farm, Eye</b>	35
SSP M9Y	<b>Thornhaugh I, II, IIB and Cook's Hole, Thornhaugh</b>	36

### 7.9.1 M9A - Bainton



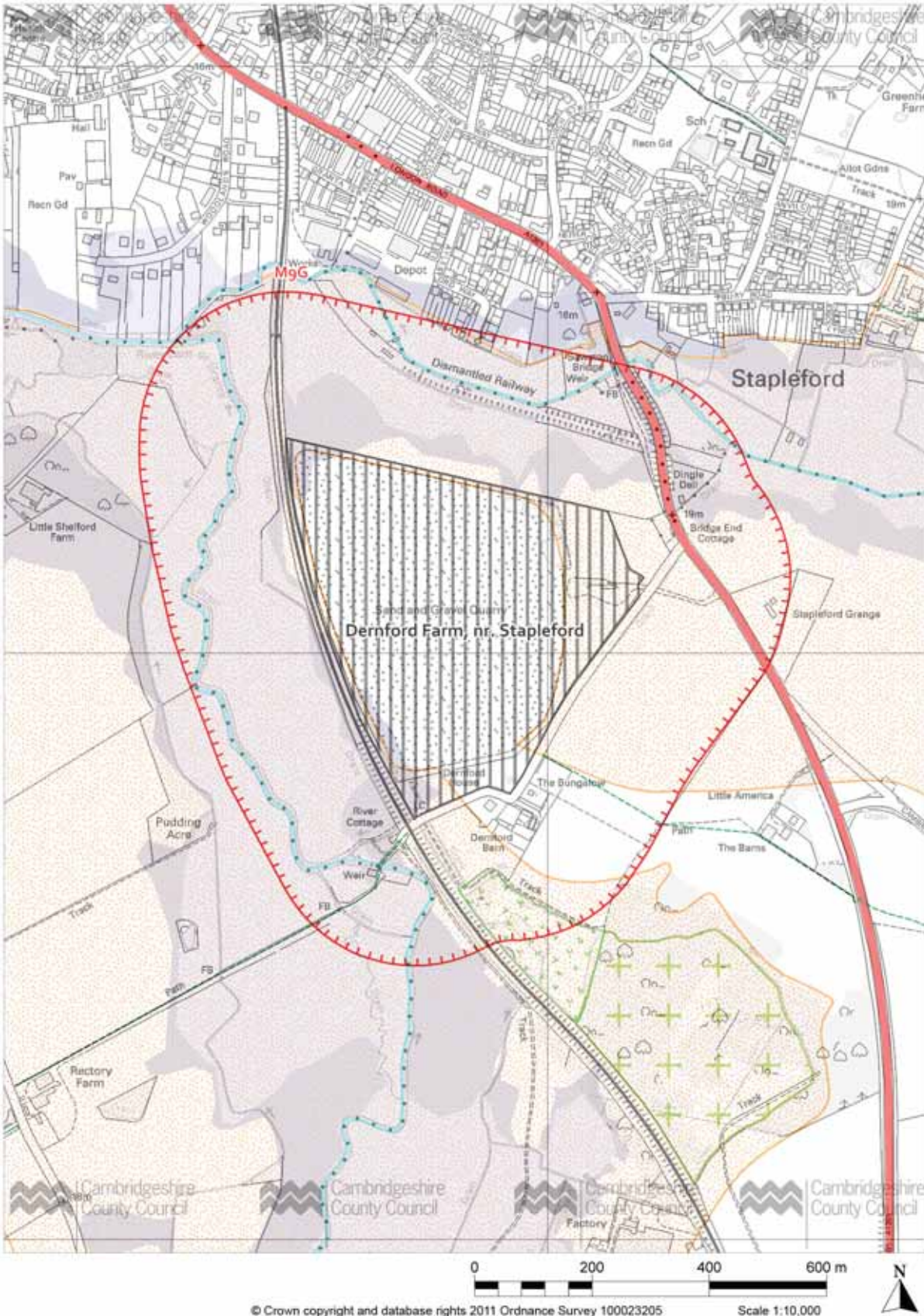
Map 25

### 7.9.2 M9F - Cross Leys



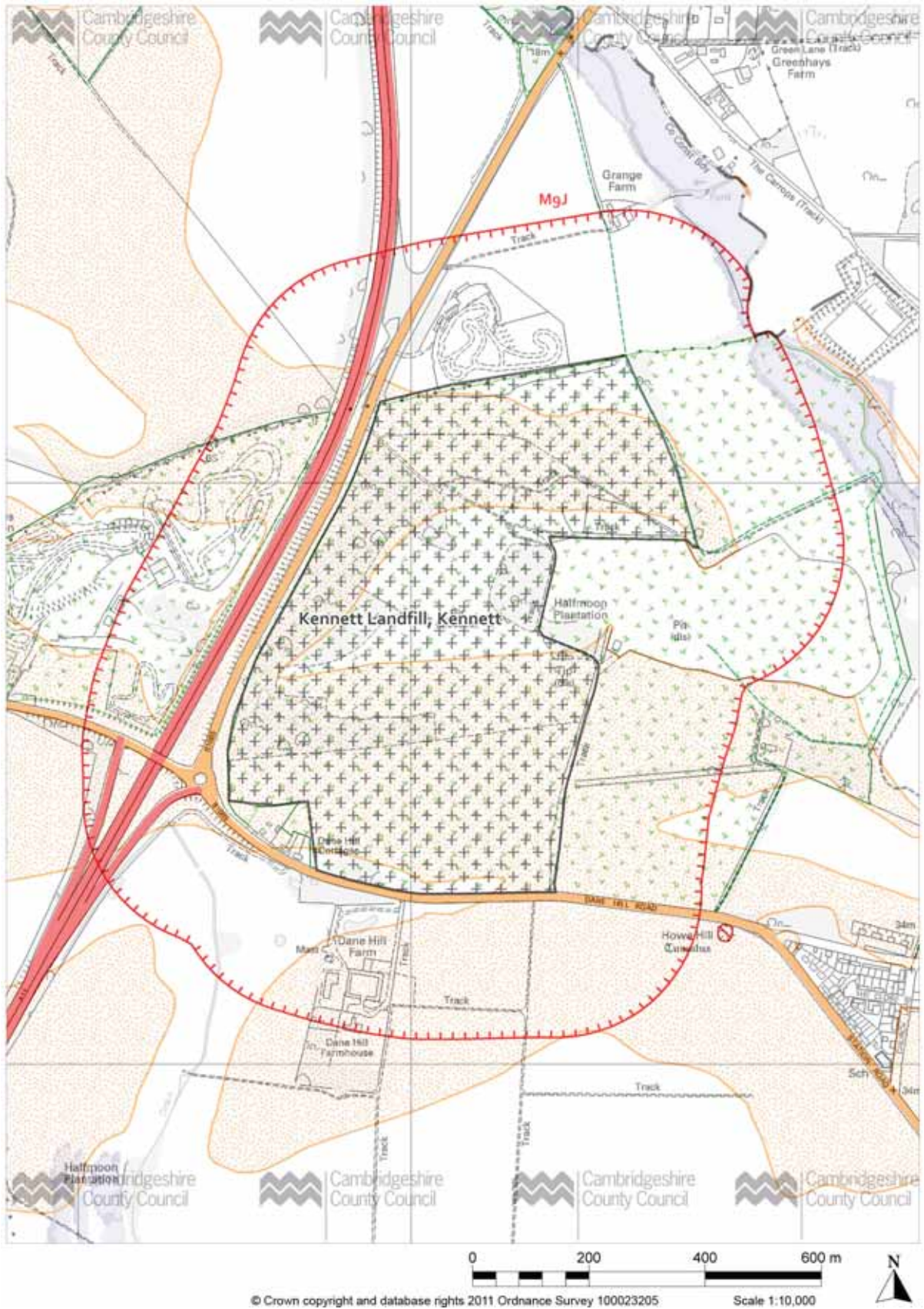
Map 26

### 7.9.3 M9G - Dernford Farm



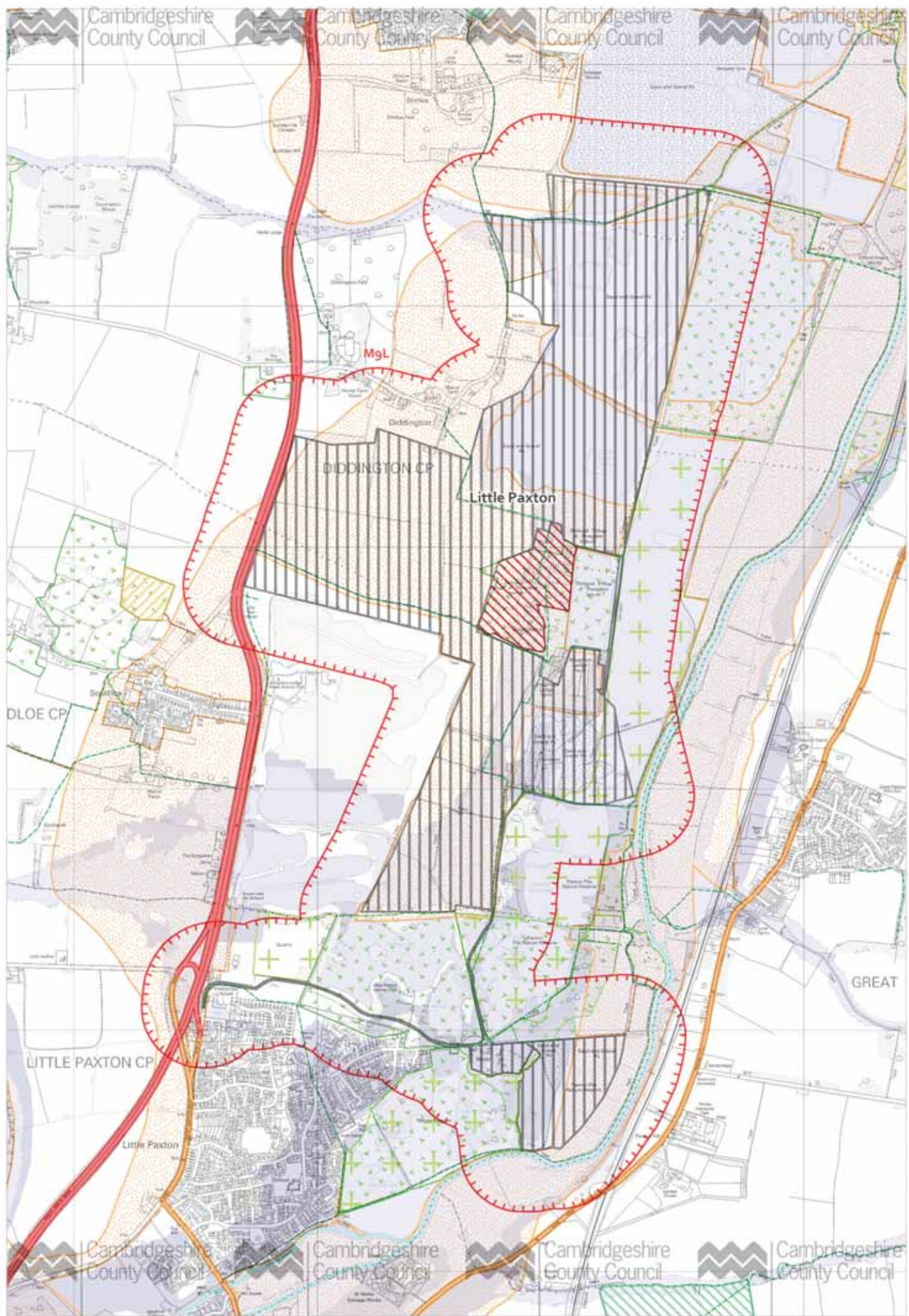
Map 27

### 7.9.4 M9J - Kennett



Map 28





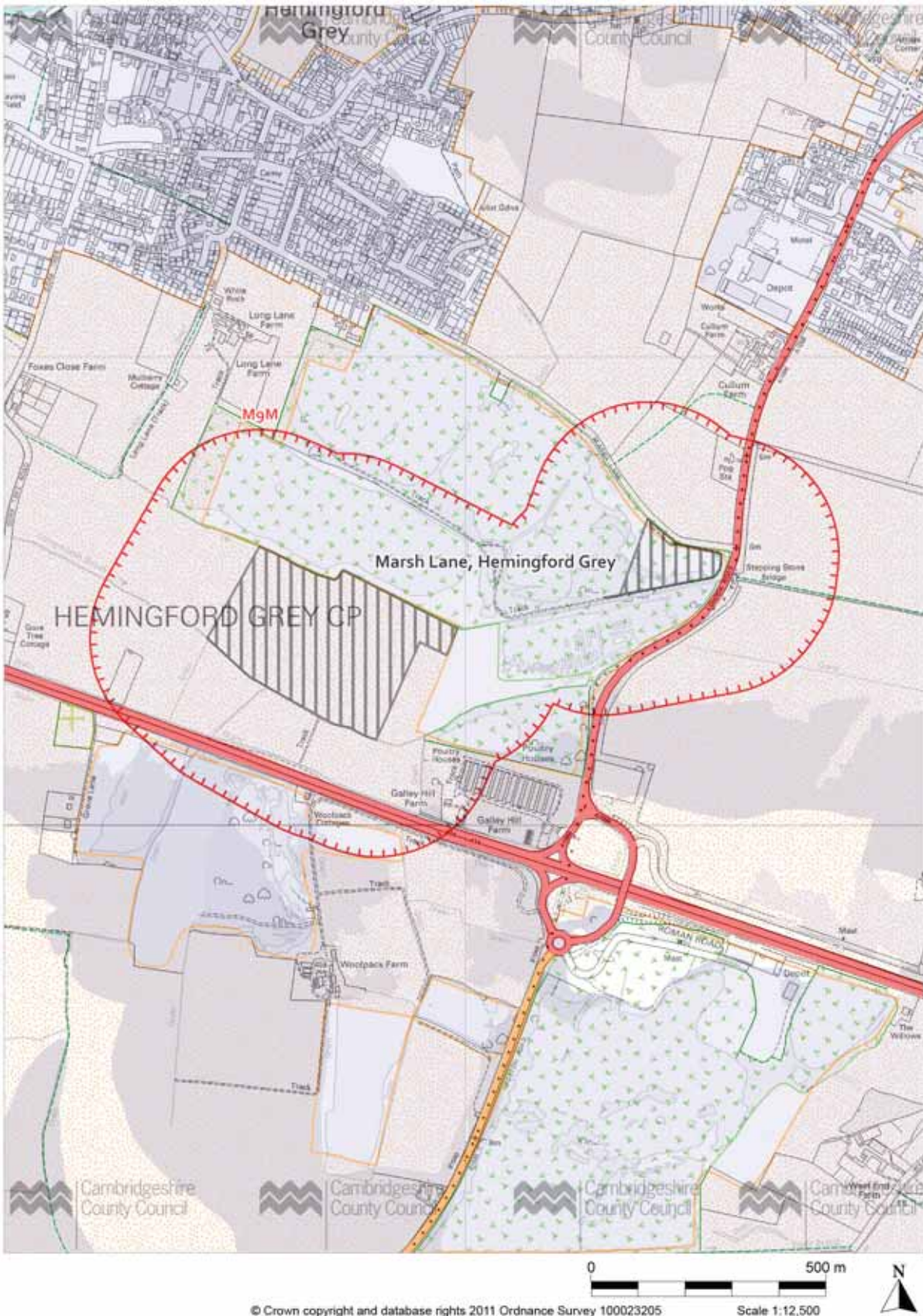
Map 29: M9L - Little Paxton



## 7.9.5 M9L - Little Paxton

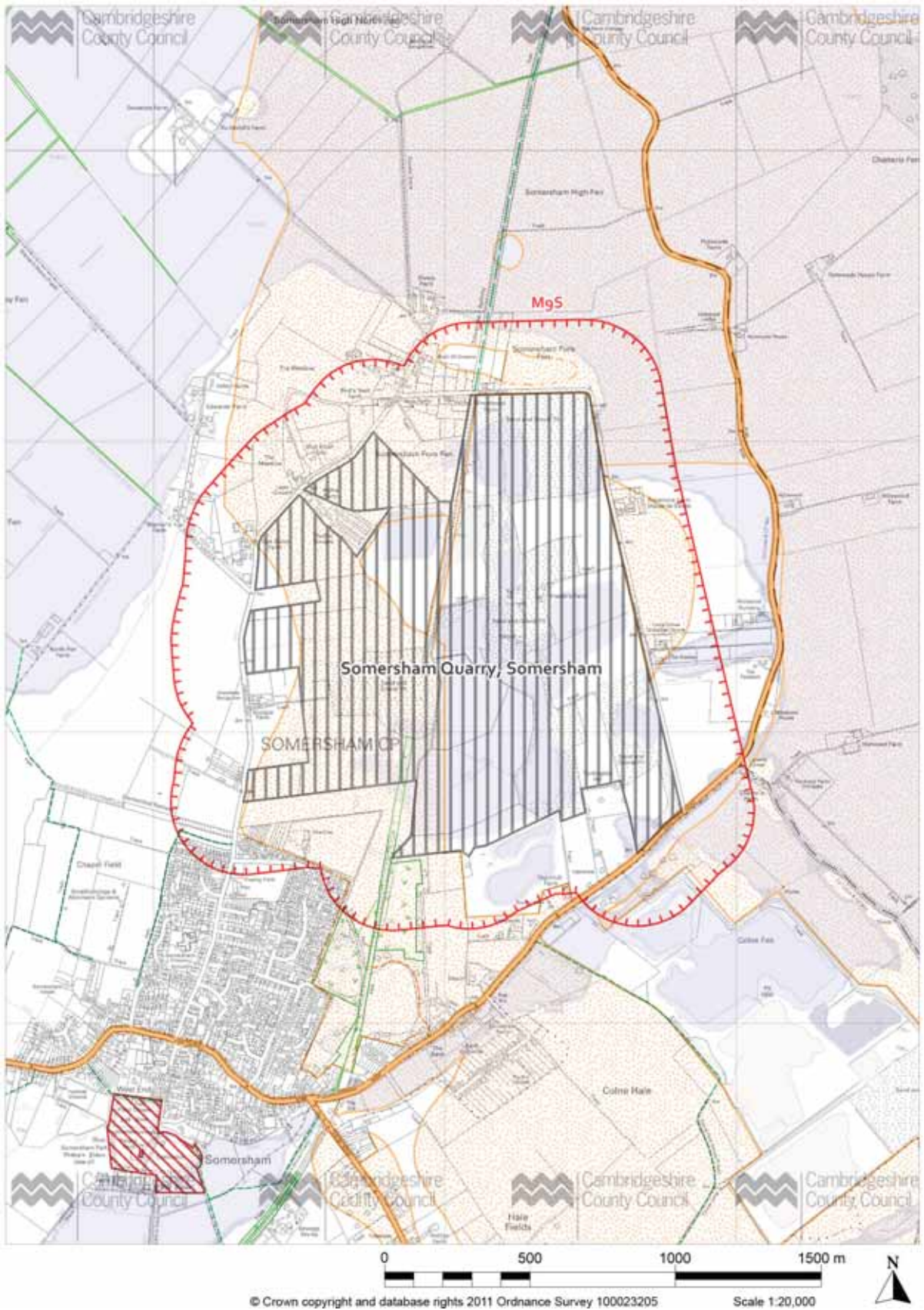
[ Blank Page: Please see left for oversize map ]

### 7.9.6 M9M - Marsh Lane, Hemingford Grey



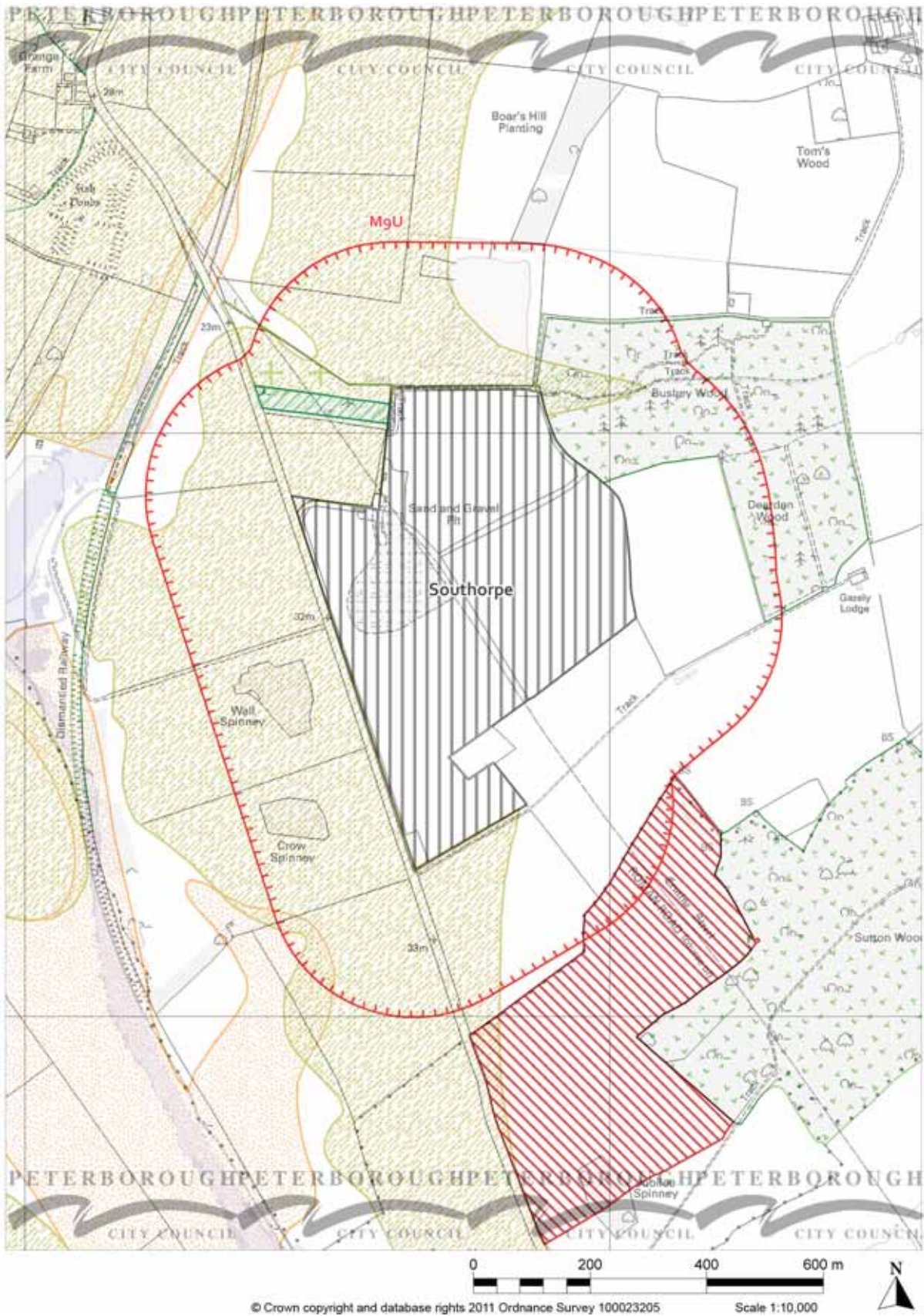
Map 30

### 7.9.7 M9S - Somersham



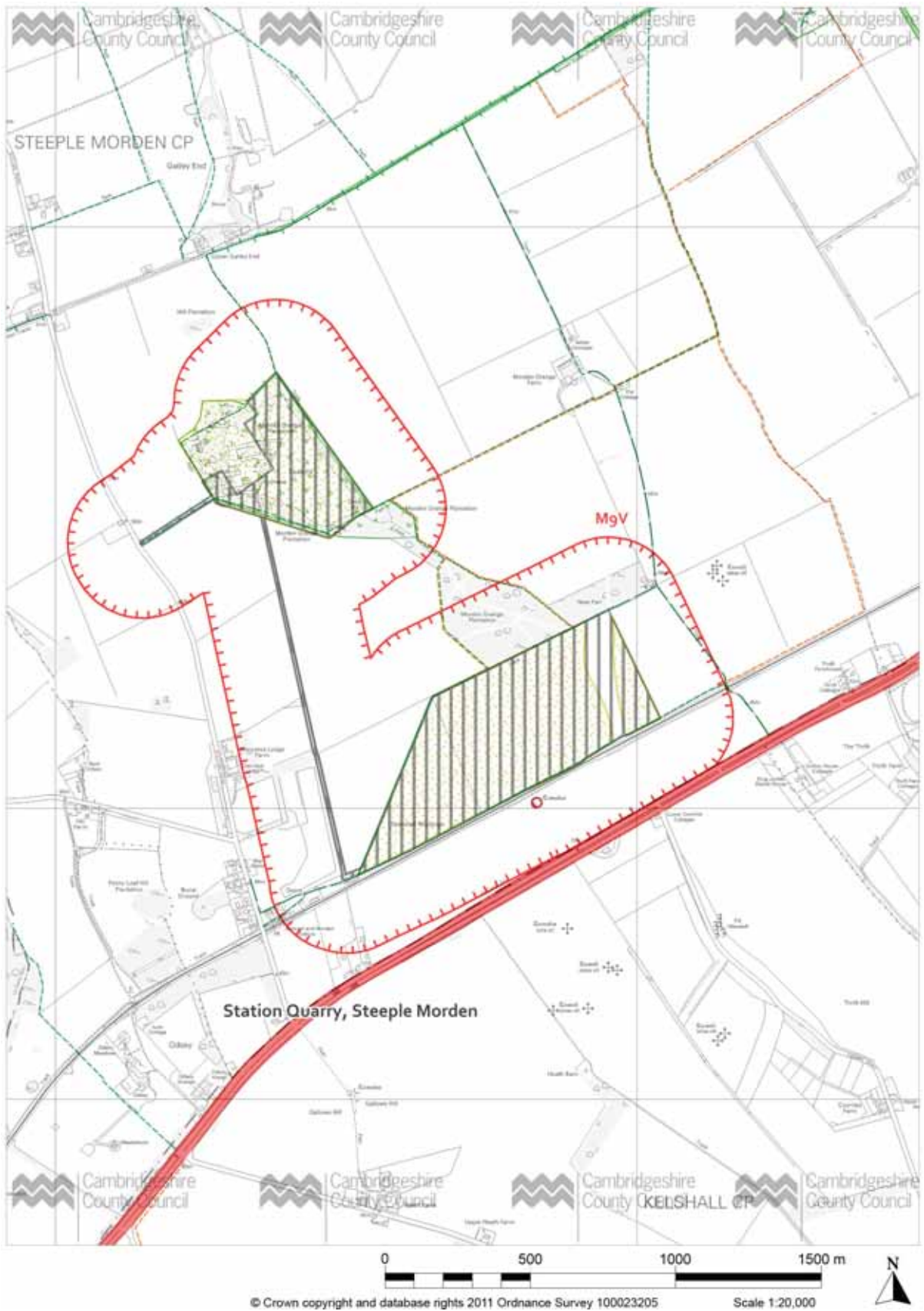
Map 31

### 7.9.8 M9U - Southorpe Quarry, Southorpe



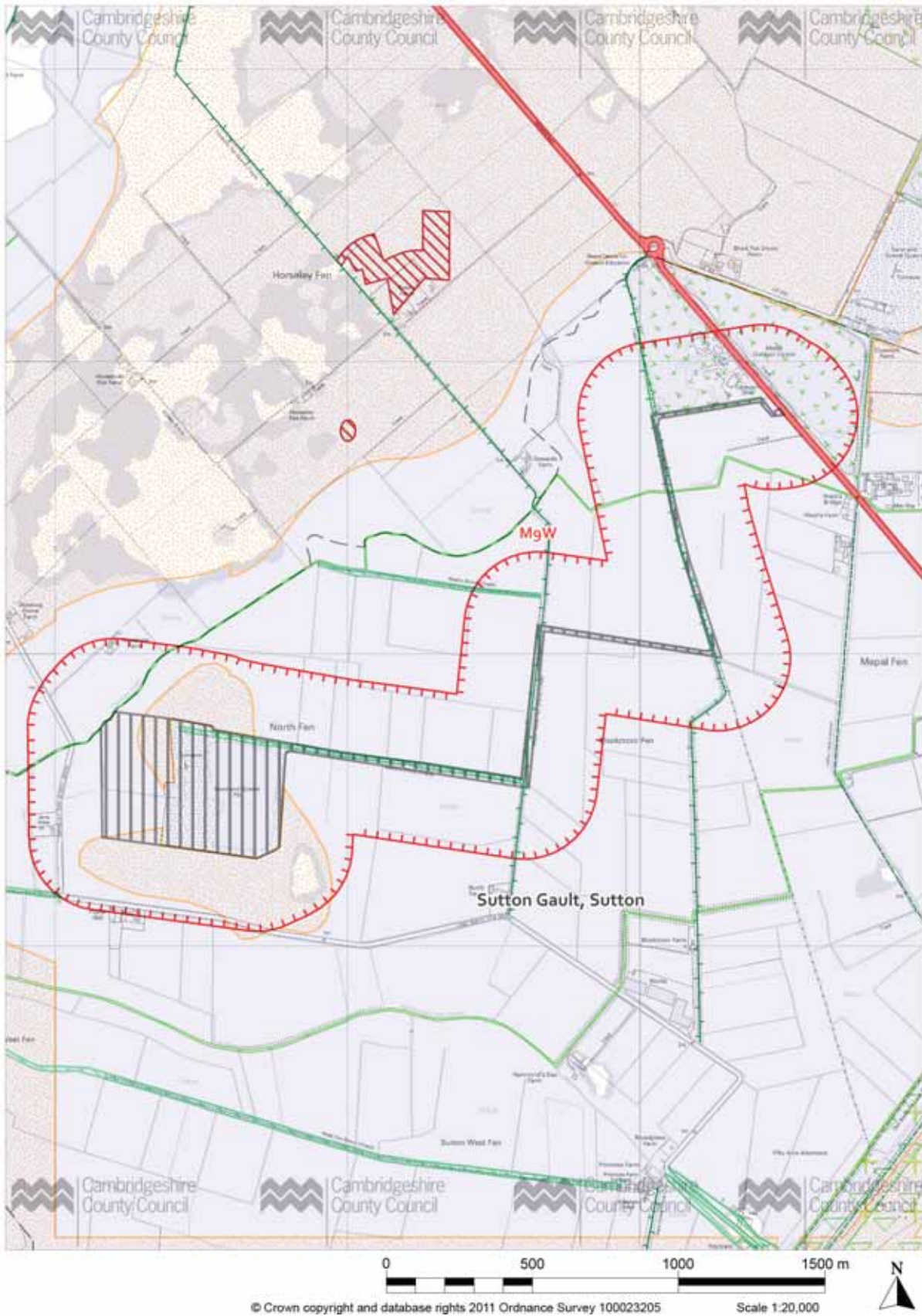
Map 32

### 7.9.9 M9V - Station Quarry, Steeple Morden



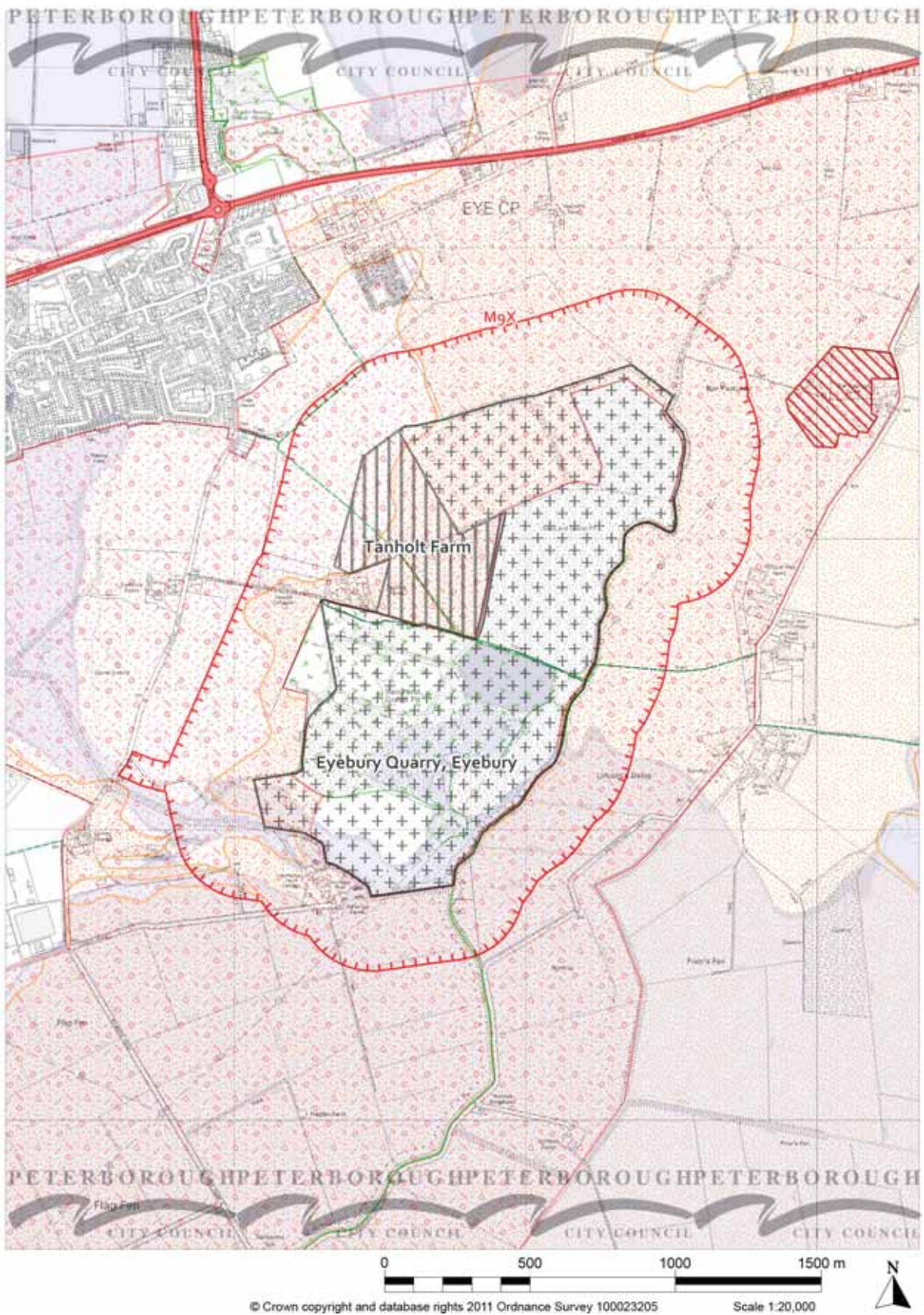
Map 33

### 7.9.10 M9W - Sutton Gault, Sutton



Map 34

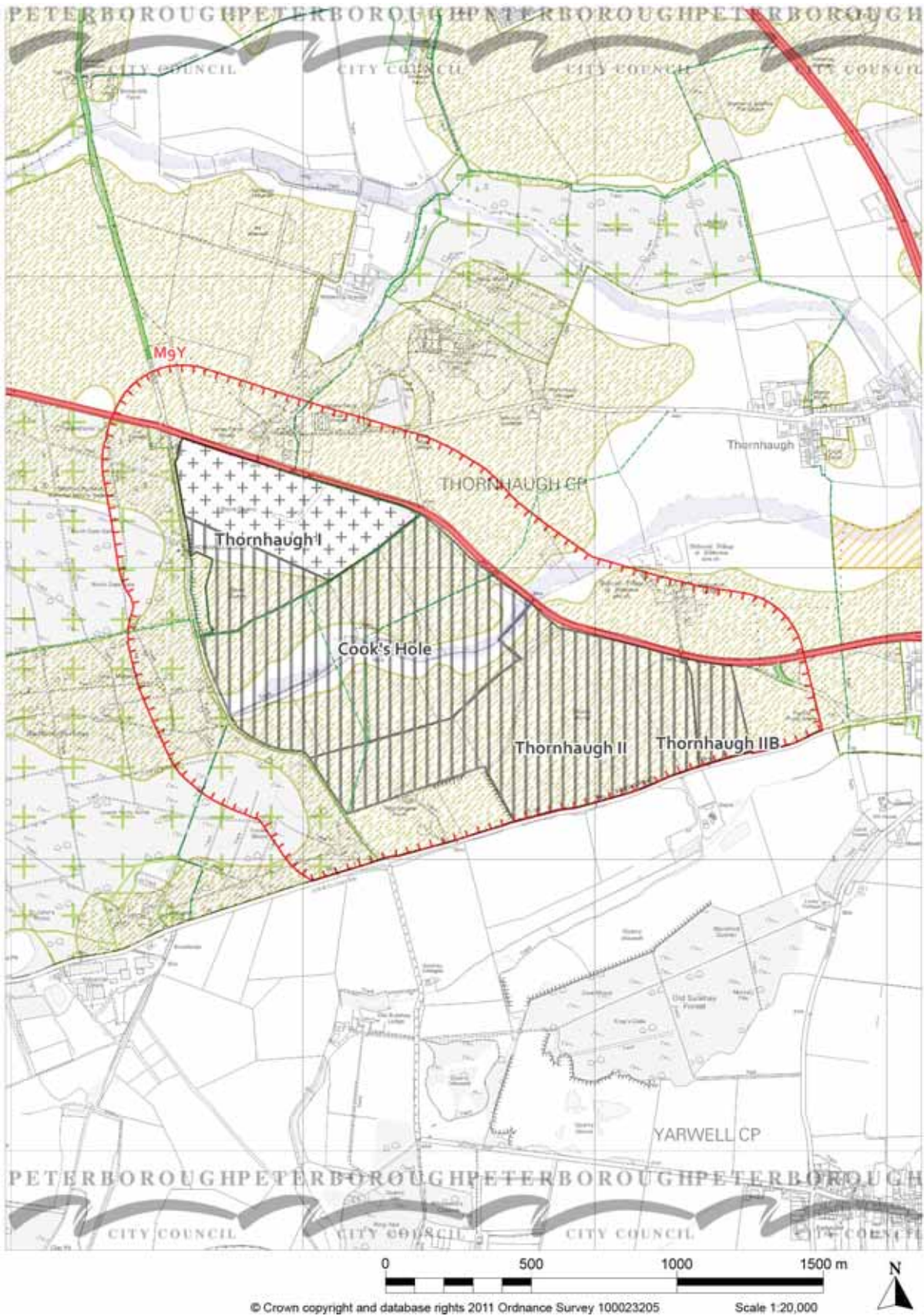
### 7.9.11 M9X - Tanholt Farm, Eye



Map 35



### 7.9.12 M9Y - Thornhaugh I, II, IIB and Cook's Hole, Thornhaugh



Map 36