6. A- M- T OF R- CYCL- D A- D - CO- DARY A- R- AT- - 2014 A- D 2015 -

6.1 - long with primary aggregates (which are minerals extracted directly from the ground), there are also secondary and recycled aggregates.

6.2 - **Recycled aggregates** are those derived mainly from construction and demolition projects. Examples include the re-use of brick and concrete, being reprocessed to be used in new developments, rather than being disposed of in a landfill site.

6.3 - **econdary aggregates** are created as a by-product of a construction or industrial process. Examples include power station ash resulting from combustion (fly ash) which can be turned into bricks and cement.

6.4 - The benefits for maximising the use of both secondary and recycled aggregate are two-fold. Firstly, the use of these aggregates reduces the need to extract primary material, leading to a reduction in the need for new quarries. econdly, the re-use of aggregate reduces the amount of waste that needs disposal, thereby reducing the need for landfill sites. uch a reduction in the need for quarry and landfill sites has clear economic, environmental and social benefits.

6.5 - Increasingly in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough recycled aggregate is being processed in conjunction with projects involving demolition, redevelopment and construction. This can involve stand-alone permanent facilities on industrial estates, or co-located facilities at waste management sites (landfill or other); or temporary inert recycling facilities located at strategic development areas (e.g. urban extensions), major demolition sites; or within existing quarries that remain operational until such a time that quarrying or landfilling ceases.

Local Target for Recycled and - econdary Aggregates -

6.6 - The Cambridgeshire and Peterborough inerals and Waste Core trategy takes account of the National and ub National aggregate apportionment figures for the period 2005-2020, which propose that the East of England region should provide 117 million tonnes of alternative aggregate materials between 2005 and 2020, equating to 31% of the region's total aggregate supply. This guideline has been applied in the Plan area and extended to 2026. If the overall aggregate figures for sand and gravel and crushed rock match or exceed the planned levels, the Core trategy makes an important assumption that there will need to be an increase in the target level for the recycling of construction waste from 50%, to 70% by the end of the planned period (2026).

6.7 - There is no direct apportionment for recycled/secondary aggregates at regional level, although the East of England as a whole is expected to contribute to the 117mt figure. However, this expectation has meant that the apportionment figures for primary landwon aggregates have been set at a lower level than they otherwise would have been.

Current - upply -

6.8 - In Cambridgeshire & Peterborough the following sites are known to have contributed to recycled / secondary aggregate production during 2014 and 2015. These sites are listed in Tables 8a and 8b which follow, and which are illustrated in Figure 2.

Table 8a: Main - ites with Recycled and - econdary Aggregate Production Capacity in - Cambridgeshire & Peterborough, 2014 –

ites with Recycled Aggregate Production Capacity in 2014 -	tatus in 2014 -	Operator -
Cambridgeshire –		
Buckden Waste –ecycling and – Composting Facility, Buckden –	ctive –	nti Waste Ltd –
Britannia Way, Wisbech –	ctive –	herwood Park Ltd –
Cambridge Transfer –tation, – Cambridge –	ctive –	ick George Ltd –
Chapsmith –ervices, Bluntisham –	ctive –	Chapsmith –ervices Ltd –
Cottenham –	ctive –	Cottenham –kips –
First Furlong Drove, Chatteris –	ctive –	alcolm – andley –
Kennett Hall Farm, Kennett –	ctive –	ick George Ltd –
Longstanton –	ctive –	John Henry Group –
Littleport –	ctive –	llen's –kip Hire –
arch –	ctive –	Glazewing Ltd –
arch Waste –ecycling and Transfer – tation, – arch –	ctive –	mey Cespa Ltd –
eadow Lane, –t Ives –	–	ick George Ltd –
iddle Fen Drove, –wavesey –	ctive –	Dawson Plant Hire Ltd –
National Track –ecycling Centre, – Whitemoor –ail –ard, – arch –	ctive –	Network –ail Ltd –
Plantation Farm, Cambridgeshire –	ctive –	D Haird & Company Ltd –
nailwell, Newmarket –	ctive –	E– Ltd –
oil Washing Plant, Block Fen, – epal –	ctive –	ick George Ltd –
Waste – anagement Park, – Waterbeach –	ctive –	mey Cespa Ltd –
axon Pit, Whittlesey –	ctive –	P J Thory –
t. Neots –	ctive –	Biffa Waste –ervices Ltd –
Toft –	ctive –	Warton & Clark –
Waterbeach –ecycling Facility, – Waterbeach –	ctive –	Frimstone Ltd –
Wisbech (–lgores Way) –	ctive –	Frimstone Ltd –
Peterborough -		
Eyebury Quarry, Peterborough –	ctive –	Biffa Waste –ervices Ltd –
Fengate, Peterborough –	ctive –	Fengate Waste (–pex) –
Padholme Lane East, Peterborough –	ctive –	ose and –ons Ltd –
Dogsthorpe –ecycling Centre –	ctive –	ick George Ltd –
Thorney –	ctive –	The Concrete Company Ltd. –

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Table 8b: Main - ites with Recycled and - econdary Aggregate Production Capacity in - Cambridgeshire & Peterborough, 2015 –

ites with Recycled Aggregate Production Capacity in 2015 -	tatus in 2015 -	Operator -
Cambridgeshire –		
Buckden Waste –ecycling and – Composting Facility, Buckden –	ctive –	Invixon Ltd –
Britannia Way, Wisbech –	ctive –	herwood Park Ltd –
Cambridge Transfer –tation, – Cambridge –	ctive –	ick George Ltd –
Chapsmith –ervices, Bluntisham –	ctive –	Chapsmith –ervices Ltd –
Cottenham –	ctive –	Cottenham –kips –

First Furlong Drove, Chatteris –	ctive –	alcolm – andley –
Longstanton –	ctive –	John Henry Group –
Littleport –	ctive –	llen's – kip Hire –
arch –	ctive –	Glazewing Ltd –
arch Waste – ecycling and Transfer – tation, – arch –	ctive –	mey Cespa Ltd –
iddle Fen Drove, – wavesey –	ctive –	Dawson Plan Hire Ltd –
National Track – ecycling Centre, – Whitemoor – ail – ard, – arch –	ctive –	Network – ail Ltd –
Plantation Farm, Cambridgeshire –	ctive –	D Haird & Company Ltd –
awston –	ctive –	Dockerill Plant Hire Ltd –
oil Washing Plant, Block Fen, – epal –	ctive –	ick George Ltd –
Waste – anagement Park, – Waterbeach –	ctive –	mey Cespa Ltd –
axon Pit, Whittlesey –	ctive –	T–G Industries Ltd –
Toft –	ctive –	Warton & Clark –
Waterbeach – ecycling Facility, – Waterbeach –	ctive –	Frimstone Ltd –
Wisbech (– lgores Way) –	ctive –	Frimstone Ltd –
Peterborough -		
Eyebury Quarry, Peterborough –	ctive –	Biffa Waste – ervices Ltd –
Fengate, Peterborough –	ctive –	Fengate Waste (– pex) –
Padholme Lane East, Peterborough –	ctive –	ose and – ons Ltd –
Dogsthorpe – ecycling Centre –	ctive –	ick George Ltd –
Thorney –	ctive –	The Concrete Company Ltd –
Vicarage Farm – oad, Peterborough –	ctive –	Bourne – kip Hire –

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6.9 - Information on sales of secondary and recycled aggregates in Cambridgeshire and – Peterborough is difficult to obtain. – trictly speaking recycled and secondary aggregates – should be produced in accordance with nationally recognised protocols and compliant with – both British and European standards. – cquiring such data locally is hard and understates the – widely increased use of recycled inert materials that are used on construction and – development sites across the plan area. In order to provide a better gauge of the latter, it was – decided to make use of the Environment – gency's Waste Interrogator Database to – supplement the mineral planning authorities own survey returns on recycled and secondary – aggregate sales. The data includes quantities of inert and construction and demolition – wastes, less inert materials not used in aggregates production; with care having been taken – to minimise any double counting of material by omitting sites that are known to send the – materials on to other recycling facilities. However, it is recognised that it is difficult to get – precise data, especially when some sites take a mix of waste streams; and there are multiple – operations on site including both transfer and treatment. – lso, data submission are not – always complete or consistently made year to year. With this in mind figures should be – treated as indicative. –

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6.10 - It is acknowledged that a proportion of recycled aggregate is also provided through – mobile plant on redevelopment sites which is also difficult to capture information about. – Nevertheless, the data is indicative of inert recycled and secondary aggregates produced – and used on sites. It is not possible to state what proportion of this material has been – produced and sold to a B– or EN standard, nor is it possible to clearly state how much is – used as a direct substitute for virgin sand and gravel or crushed rock. –

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6.11 - Figures 5a and 5b below illustrate that the recorded level of recycled and secondary – aggregate production in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough has remained consistently below – the 31% target level. Please note that limestone sales have not been included for 2014 and – 2015 as they are confidential for these years, therefore the average of sales between 2004 to –

2013 (0.26 mt) has been used in order not to result in an artificially high percentage of – recycled / secondary sales. – ecycled and aggregate production increased during 2014 to – 0.96 million tonnes, but in 2015 it reduced to 0.73 million tonnes . –

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Figure 5a: Recycled and - econdary Aggregates - upply as a Proportion of Total Aggregate - upply 2014 -

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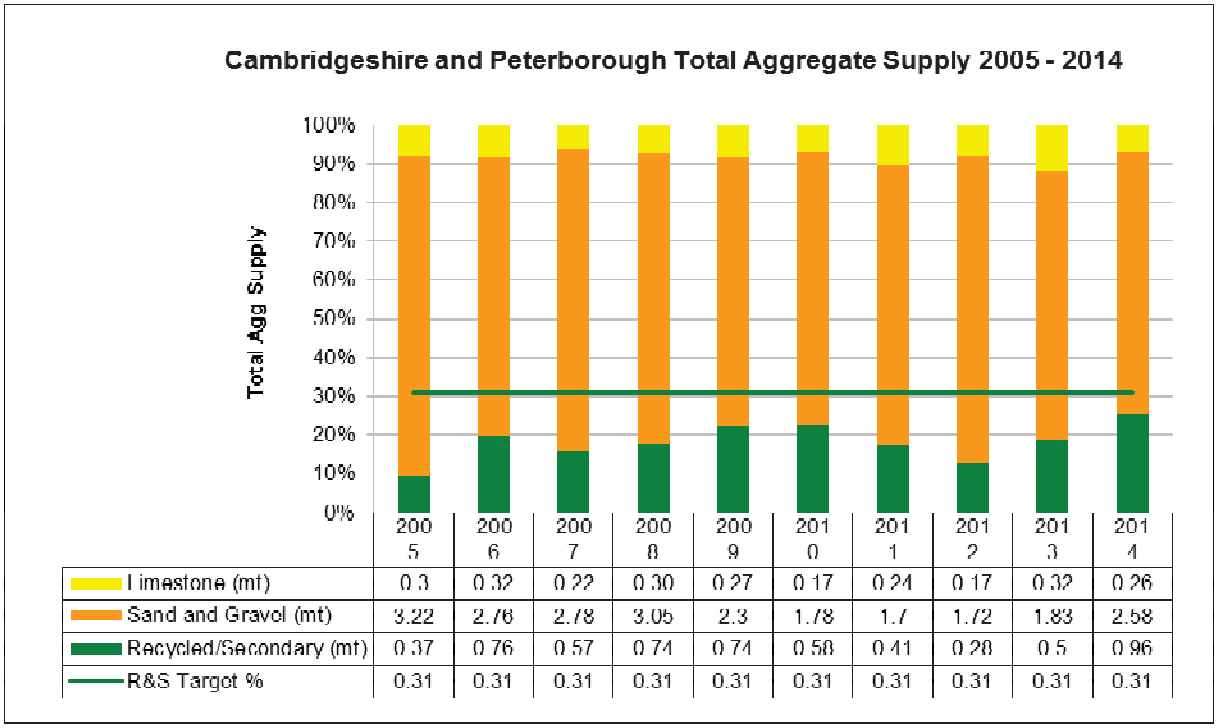

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Limestone (mt)	0.3	0.32	0.22	0.30	0.27	0.17	0.24	0.17	0.32	0.26
Sand and Gravel (mt)	3.22	2.76	2.78	3.05	2.3	1.78	1.7	1.72	1.83	2.58
Recycled/Secondary (mt)	0.37	0.76	0.57	0.74	0.74	0.58	0.41	0.28	0.5	0.96
R&S Target %	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.31

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Figure 5b: Recycled and - econdary Aggregates - upply as a Proportion of Total Aggregate - upply 2015 -

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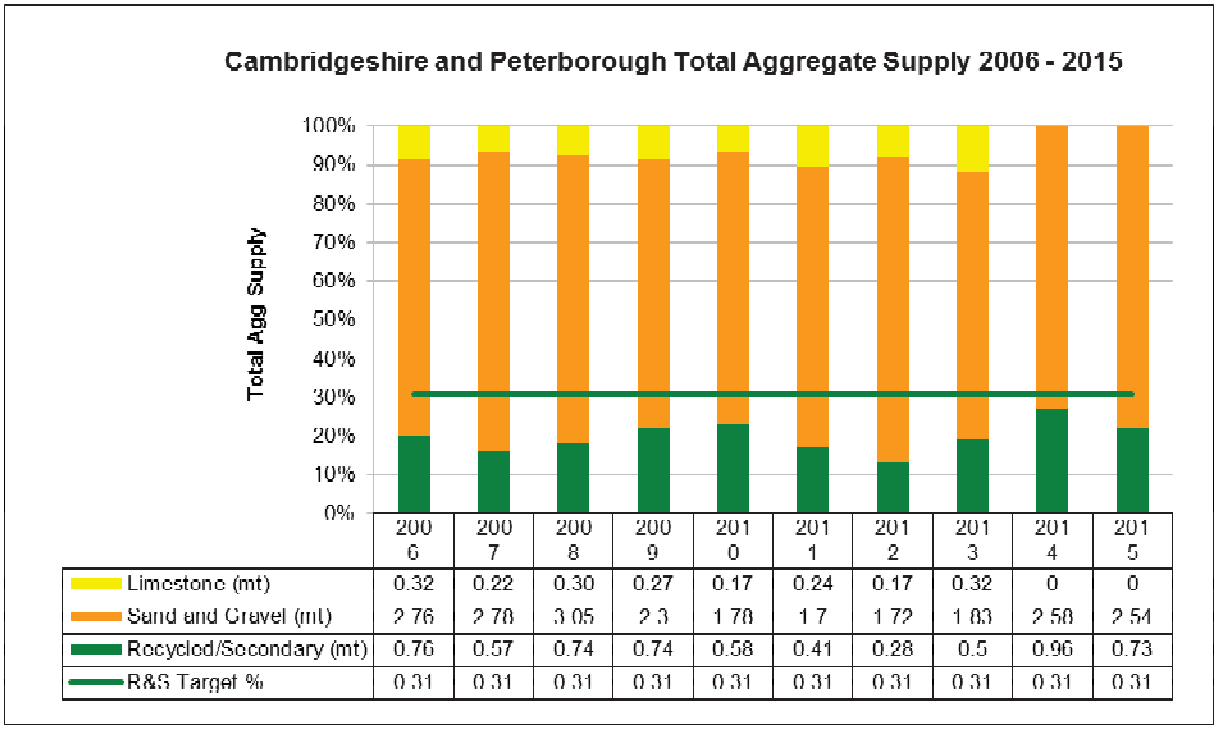

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Limestone (mt)	0.32	0.22	0.30	0.27	0.17	0.24	0.17	0.32	0	0
Sand and Gravel (mt)	2.76	2.78	3.05	2.3	1.78	1.7	1.72	1.83	2.58	2.54
Recycled/Secondary (mt)	0.76	0.57	0.74	0.74	0.58	0.41	0.28	0.5	0.96	0.73
R&S Target %	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.31

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Figure 6a: Production of Recycled / - econdary Aggregates in Cambridgeshire and - Peterborough 2014 -

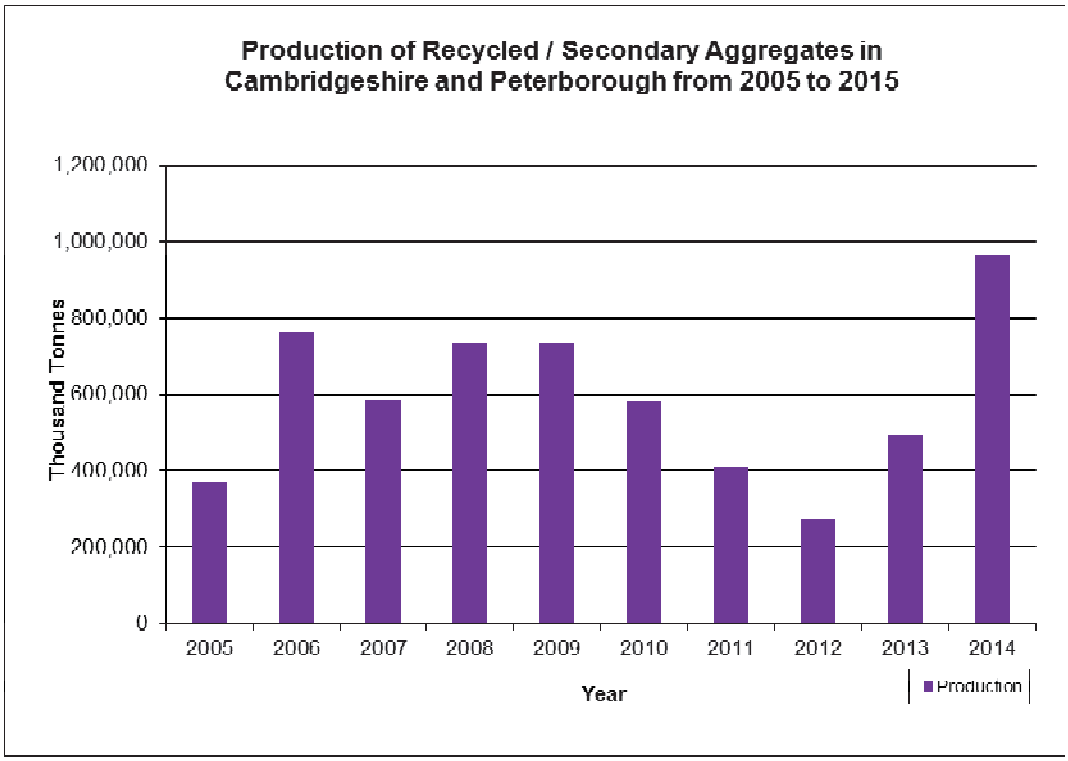
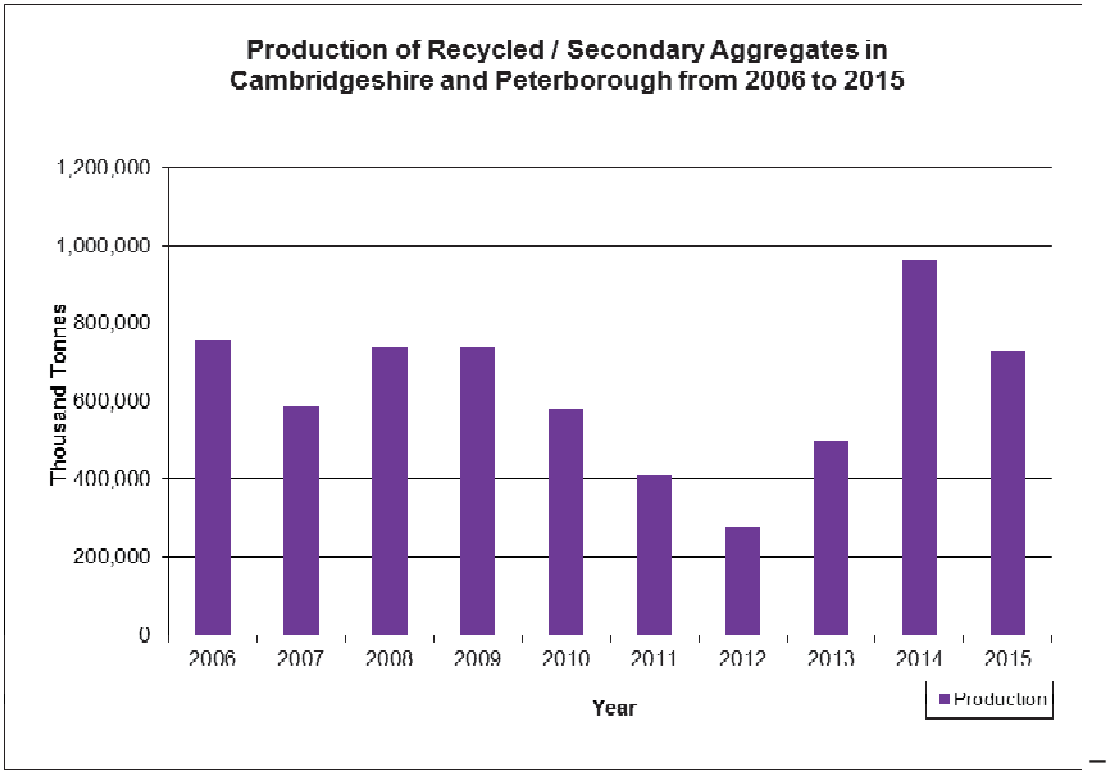


Figure 6b: Production of Recycled / - econdary Aggregates in Cambridgeshire and - Peterborough 2015 -



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Road Planings -

6.13 - s part of the ggregate Working Party urveys DCLG requested that ineral Planning uthorities gather data on road planings produced between January and December.

6.14 - oad planers are one of several methods that can be utilised to remove a road when it has reached the end of its functional life. If the road surface material is processed according to controlled specifications, the end material (road planings) is a highly valuable resource that can used in a variety of civil engineering applications.

6.15 - Table 9a and 9b below shows the volume of road planings (where known) arising in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough in 2014 and 2015.

Table 9a: Road Planings arising in Cambridgeshire & Peterborough, 2014

Authority -	Tonnage of road planings arising (2014) -
Cambridgeshire County Council	60,310 tonnes
Peterborough City Council	not available
Total -	**n/a**

Table 9b: Road Planings arising in Cambridgeshire & Peterborough, 2015

Authority -	Tonnage of road planings arising (2015) -
Cambridgeshire County Council	16,078 tonnes
Peterborough City Council	11,412 tonnes
Total -	27, 490

7. CO- CLU- IO- -

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7.1 - From the evidence set out in this assessment the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough – inerals Planning – uthorities jointly conclude that the provisions set out in the adopted – inerals and Waste Core – trategy DPD (July 2011) and the – inerals and Waste – ite – pecific proposals DPD (February 2012) make satisfactory provision for the steady and – adequate supply of aggregates to meet the needs of the construction industry. The – ineral – Planning – uthorities have taken the evidence in this Local – ggregates – ssessment into – account and concluded that on the basis of mineral supply it is not necessary to amend the – Plan at this stage; the Plan's long-term objectives remain valid and the certainty the Plan – affords is valued. –

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7.2 - The National Planning Policy Framework decentralised the responsibility for providing – a steady and adequate supply of aggregates to – ineral Planning – uthorities. To ensure – supply meets strategic requirements each – P– is required to participate in an – ggregate – Working Party; Cambridgeshire and Peterborough are members of the East of England – ggregate Working Park (EoE–WP). – s members Cambridgeshire and Peterborough will – submit a draft copy of the Local – ggregate – ssessment to the EoE–WP for comments. This – process will help ensure that each – P– is planning for adequate provision to meet local and – national demands. –

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and and gravel -

7.3 - The Core – trategy's provision for 3.0mtpa is above the 10 year sales average. – pplying the Core – trategy annual apportionment level the sand and gravel landbank is – 15.12 years in 2014, and at 2015 it is 14.4 years. This is well above the 7 year NPPF – requirement and will provide sufficient aggregate to the end of the Core – trategy Plan period – in 2026, and beyond. There are also allocated sites in the – inerals and Waste – ite – pecific – Proposals DPD which have yet to come forward; which with estimated reserves of around – 26.6 million tonnes extend provision well beyond 2026. –

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Limestone -

7.4 - The Core – trategy's provision for 0.3mtpa is above the 10 year sales average. – pplying the Core – trategy annual apportionment level, at 2014, the limestone landbank – duration is 10.2 years, and at 2015 is 8.9 years. This latter figure is below the 10 year NPPF – requirement for the first time. Unlike for sand and gravel (and other minerals) the – inerals – and Waste – ite – pecific Proposals DPD did not allocate any sites for limestone as it was not – possible for the – P–s to satisfy themselves that identified environmental constraints could – be satisfactorily overcome. In the event that proposals come forward they will be considered – against adopted policies. However, it is recognised that the geographical extent of limestone – is very limited. –

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7.5 - In national terms, Cambridgeshire and Peterborough contribute less than 1% of the – nation's crushed rock supply. However, at the regional level the supply is significant, as the – source of crushed rock is geologically limited to two relatively small geographical locations – i.e. north Norfolk and north west of Peterborough. The – P–s jointly recognise that the – relatively poor quality of the limestone limits it to low grade specification uses. These factors – were considered by the East of England – ggregates Working Party, and also taken into – account –by –DCLG –in –the –publication –of –the –National –and – ub –National – ggregate – pportionment figures for the period 2005-2020, and are reflected in the reduced annual – apportionment for crushed rock from 0.3mtpa to 0.2mpta. When this apportionment level is – applied the landbank increases to 15.3 years in 2014, and 13.4 years in 2015. –

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7.6 - The Core – trategy sets out a criteria based policy for the provision of future limestone – sites, which will be applied in conjunction with this and future local aggregates assessments – and the NPPF when determining future planning applications. –

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