

Minerals and Waste Annual Monitoring Report 2009/10



Central Bedfordshire Council
and Bedford Borough Council
working together

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1 Accessibility Information

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Bengali

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(মিনিকম/টেক্সটফোন) 03003004891

Gujarati

આ માહિતીવિગતની વ્યવસ્થા બીજી રીતે પણ થઈ શકે છે. જો તમને આ માહિતી મોટા છાપેલાં અક્ષરોમાં, ટેઈપ પર રેકોર્ડ કરેલી અથવા ગુજરાતી ભાષામાં જોઈતી હોય તો, કૃપયા ટેલિફોન કરો: 03003004891
(મિનિકોમ/ટેક્સ્ટ ફોન) . 03003004891

Punjabi

ਇਹ ਜਾਣਕਾਰੀ ਦੂਜੇ ਤਰੀਕੇ ਵਿਚ ਵੀ ਮਿਲ ਸਕਦੀ ਹੈ ਜਿਵੇਂ ਅਗਰ ਤੁਹਾਨੂੰ ਇਸ ਦੀ ਕਾਪੀ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਵਿਚ ਵੱਡੇ ਅੱਖਰਾਂ ਜਾਂ ਟੇਪ ਤੇ ਚਾਹੀਦੀ ਹੋਵੇ ਤਾਂ ਫੋਨ ਕਰੋ : ਟੈਲੀਫੋਨ .. 03003004891
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Polish

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03003004891

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Urdu

یہ معلومات آپ کو دوسری صورتوں میں بھی فراہم کی جاسکتی ہیں۔ اگر آپ کو اس کی کاپی بڑے حروف میں، یا آواز کی صورت میں کیسٹ پر اردو زبان میں درکار ہو تو براہ کرم اس فون نمبر پر.... 03003004891 فون کریں۔
منی کوم/ٹیکسٹ فون .. 03003004891 : پر رابطہ کریں۔

2 Have your say

2.1 If you have any comments on the Annual Monitoring Report for 2009/10, we would like to hear from you.

Write to:

Minerals and Waste Team (Policy),
Priory House,
Monks Walk,
Chicksands,
Shefford,
SG17 5TQ

E-mail:

MWPlans@centralbedfordshire.gov.uk

Telephone:

0300 300 8000 and ask for the Minerals and Waste Forward Planning team.

Please note: all comments will be considered within the production of future Annual Monitoring Reports.

In addition if you would like to be added to our mailing list and be contacted throughout the production of the Minerals and Waste Local Development Framework for Bedford Borough, Central Bedfordshire, and Luton Borough Council, please contact us with your details or you can register on our consultation portal at:

<http://centralbedfordshire-consult.limehouse.co.uk/portal>.

3 Structure of the Annual Monitoring Report

3.1 This Annual Monitoring Report covers the period 31/03/09 - 01/04/10, and addresses the following matters:

- **The status of Development Plans and Policies**
- **Minerals and Waste Local Development Scheme-** Are the milestones set out within the Bedfordshire and Luton Minerals and Waste Local Development Scheme being met? If not, why not?
- **Policy Usage-** The importance of monitoring policy usage, and a summary of the extent Minerals, Waste and General Environmental Local Plan Saved Policies, have been used to determine Minerals and Waste Applications.
- **Waste Capacity Figures-** Waste throughput over the financial year 2009/10.
- **Minerals-** Outline of the types and number of Mineral applications that have been determined over the financial year as well as information relating to aggregate sales and the split landbank.
- **Waste-** Outline of the types and number of Waste applications that have been determined over the financial year, as well as information relating to waste management capacity and landfill capacity.
- Issues to be addressed before the next Annual Monitoring Report.

4 Plans and Policies

National legislation

4.1 In 2004, the Government introduced changes to the planning system, under The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004) (hereafter referred to as the 2004 Act). The 2004 Act introduced a new 'two-tiered' planning system, made up of Regional Spatial Strategies (RSS), and Local Development Frameworks (LDF).

Regional Spatial Strategies

4.2 Under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, it is a requirement for Local Development Documents to be in conformity with the Regional Spatial Strategy for their Region. Bedford Borough Council and Central Bedfordshire Council are in the East of England Region, and the East of England Regional Assembly published the East of England Plan in 2008. The East of England Plan set the strategic planning policy framework for the region for a period until 2021, and is part of the statutory Development Plan for the determination of applications, and the preparation of Local Development Documents.

Minerals and Waste Local Development Framework (LDF)

4.3 The two tier system of Local Government in Bedfordshire was reorganised in April 2009, and two unitary councils were brought into being. On the 1st of April 2009, all county functions, including the planning control of minerals and waste, transferred to Bedford Borough Council, and Central Bedfordshire Council. Bedfordshire County Council ceased to exist.

4.4 The Minerals and Waste Local Development Framework for Central Bedfordshire, Bedford Borough and Luton Borough Council will comprise of a number of Local Development Documents (LDDs) and Supplementary Planning Documents. In addition to this Annual Monitoring report (AMR), Luton Borough Council will produce a separate Minerals and Waste AMR which will also form part of the LDF.

4.5 Following Local Government Re-Organisation in April 2009, the intention is now to create a combined Minerals and Waste Core Strategy, which will identify Strategic sites. Strategic sites can be defined as those sites which are essential to the successful achievements of the objectives of the Core Strategy. Once adopted, development control decisions must be made in accordance with the LDF unless material considerations indicate otherwise. Until the LDDs are adopted the Saved Minerals and Waste Policies are still relevant.

Saved Minerals and Waste Policies

4.6 As a result of the 2004 Act, the Bedfordshire and Luton Minerals and Waste Local Plan will be progressively replaced by the adoption of Local Development Documents in the Minerals and Waste Local Development Framework. The 2004 Act and Government guidance provides for a transition period, whereby existing adopted Local Plans retain their status (as a 'saved' plan) for a period of three years from adoption. As the Minerals and Waste Local Plan was adopted in January 2005, the statutory three year period ended in January 2008. Since the anticipated adoption dates of the Minerals and Waste DPDs exceeded the statutory three year period, a request was made to the Secretary of State to save all policies within the adopted plan until they are replaced by the Minerals and Waste DPDs.

4.7 Confirmation was received from Government Office for the East of England on behalf of the Secretary of State on the 14th of September 2007, as to which policies were saved, and which were to expire. It was confirmed that all minerals policies had been saved, but that two waste policies had expired. The policies not saved were:

- W10 (Household Waste Recycling Centres)
- W15 (Pre-landfill treatments for biodegradable waste)

4.8 All of the General and Environmental Policies from the adopted Minerals and Waste Local Plan have been saved. The 2009 Local Development Scheme indicates that a new General and Environmental Policies DPD will be produced following adoption of the Minerals and Waste Core Strategy.

4.9 The saved policies will now remain in force until they are replaced by the new Development Plan Documents (DPDs). Those policies which were not saved expired on the 23rd of January 2008. A full list of the saved policies can be viewed in Tables 6, 7 and 8.

The consideration of Sustainable Community Strategies (SCS) within the LDF.

4.10 It is important that in their role as Planning Authorities for Minerals and Waste development that the Councils develop an effective method to monitor its role in supporting the relevant aims of the recently adopted Sustainable Community Strategies for both Bedford Borough and Central Bedfordshire. The following Aims set out in the Bedford Borough Sustainable Community Strategy are most applicable to the Minerals and Waste LDF:

- Minimise carbon emissions and adapt to the impacts of climate change focusing on transport, businesses and homes.
- Minimise domestic and commercial waste production and maximise reuse and recycling.
- Protect and enhance our natural resources including air, soil, and water to minimise the impacts of flooding, climate change and pollution.

4.11 The Waste element of the Core Strategy has the potential to support each of these aims by:

- Taking into account the impact of climate change, and seek to minimise impacts.
- Preferring the Low Growth Scenario, which is based on higher and increasing levels of waste prevention, reduction, and reuse.
- Encouraging the development of Waste Management Facilities with a low carbon footprint.
- Aiming to divert the management of waste away from landfill which has polluted groundwater in the past, and encouraging more sustainable, and less damaging, forms of resource recovery.

4.12 The Waste element of the Core Strategy has the opportunity to support the following specific Central Bedfordshire SCS aims:

- Reduce waste and maximise opportunities for recycling
- Reduce flytipping.

4.13 The first aim is supported by preferring to follow the Low Growth Scenario, which in part, reflects the expectation of increasing recycling rates. The second aim is supported through the development of a Core Strategy which seeks to provide facilities close to the point of wastes arising, thereby minimising the incentive for the "fly tipping" of waste.

5 Minerals and Waste Local Development Scheme (LDS)

5.1 The two-tier system of Local Government in Bedfordshire was re-organised in April 2009, and two unitary councils were brought into being. On the 1st of April 2009, all county functions, including the planning control of minerals and waste, transferred to Bedford Borough Council, and Central Bedfordshire Council. Bedfordshire County Council ceased to exist.

5.2 Minerals and waste planning is carried out by a “shared service”, hosted by Central Bedfordshire Council, but acting for the handling of applications on behalf of Bedford Borough Council and Central Bedfordshire Council; and in respect of the production of the Minerals and Waste Local Development Framework, also for Luton Borough Council.

5.3 The Minerals and Waste Local Development Scheme (LDS) is a 'project plan' which sets out which local development documents will be produced, in what order, and when. It also identifies which policies of the adopted Minerals and Waste Local Plan have been saved, and the timescale by which others will be reviewed and replaced. The former Bedfordshire County Council and Luton Borough Council brought into effect their revised Minerals and Waste Local Development Scheme in May 2007. This Scheme contains the revised timetable for the production of the minerals and waste documents for inclusion in the Bedford, Central Bedfordshire, and Luton, Minerals and Waste Local Development Framework.

5.4 Tables One to Three state the actual and anticipated progress of the Minerals and Waste Core Strategy against the milestones set out in a revised Local Development Scheme brought into effect in July 2009, while Table Four states the anticipated progress of the General Environment Policies DPD, as stated in the LDS.

Timetable for the production of the Minerals and Waste Local Development Framework.

Table 1 Minerals element of the Core Strategy, including Strategic Sites

Stage	Date stated in LDS (2009)	Date work was undertaken	Stage of progress
Evidence gathering	Jan-March 2006	Feb 06- April 2007	Completed
Issues and Options: consultation	Feb 2006- April 2007	2006- March 2007	Completed
Supplementary Issues and Options	March- April 2007	March- April 2007	Completed
Preferred Options: Consultation	Sept- Oct 2007	Sept- Oct 2007	Completed
Additional mineral site consultation	April- June 2008	April- June 2008	Completed
Publicise Mineral Safeguarding Areas	Sept- Oct 2009	Not taken place	Not achieved

Table 2 Waste element of the Core Strategy including Strategic Sites

Key stage	Date stated in LDS (2009)	Date work was undertaken	Stage of progress
Evidence Gathering	Feb 2006- April 2007	Feb 2006- April 2007	Completed
Issues and Options Consultation	May 2007- June 2008	April 2008- June 2008	Completed
Preferred Options Consultation	Sept- Oct 2009	May- June 2010	Completed

Table 3 Combined Minerals and Waste Core Strategy

Key stage	Date stated in LDS (2009)
Pre-Submission Publicity	Oct 2010- Nov 2010
Submission to Secretary of State	Jan 2011
Pre-Examination Meeting	Feb 2011- April 2011
Examination in Public	May 2011- July 2011
Receipt of Inspectors report	Sept 2011
Adoption	Jan 2012

Table 4 General Environment Policies DPD

Key stage	Date stated in LDS (2009)
Evidence Gathering	February- March 2012
Initial publicity and consultation	April-August 2012
"Preferred Options"/Options refinement, publicity, and consultation	September- December 2012
Pre-Submission Publicity	March 2013 to May 2013
Submission to Secretary of State	June 2013
Pre-Examination Meeting	July- September 2013
Examination in Public	October- December 2013
Receipt of Inspectors Report	February 2014
Adoption	June 2014

Observations regarding Minerals and Waste LDF Progress

5.5 As indicated in the preceding tables, some of the deadlines set out in the current Local Development Scheme have been achieved, but others are incapable of being achieved according to the agreed timescales. Certain specific issues influence progress of the Minerals and Waste Local Development Framework.

1. The Minerals and Waste Planning Service operates on behalf of three Councils, and a considerable amount of time is required for each element of the LDF to gain approval.
2. Prior to the merging of the Minerals and Waste elements of the Core Strategy, Mineral Safeguarding Areas will be identified and subject to public consultation in line with the LDS.
3. Various changes to the UK planning system are envisaged in the Localism Bill which if they become law will change the process of the preparation of Local Development Frameworks, including the formal abolition of the Regional Spatial Strategies.

5.6 Some considerable divergences from the 2009 Local Development Scheme are emerging. The next two key stages will be the consultation on Mineral Safeguarding Areas, intended to be held in February-March 2011; and the Pre-Submission draft of the Minerals and Waste Core Strategy. Following the Local Government elections in May 2011, it is intended to begin progressing the Pre-Submission draft of the Minerals and Waste Core Strategy towards Submission. The timescales for the further stages of the overall Minerals and Waste Core Strategy need to be substantially revised, and a new Local Development Scheme will be submitted to the Secretary of State in due course.

6 Development Management Policy use

Benefits of monitoring policy usage

6.1 Monitoring policies is essential to establish what is happening now and what may happen in the future. It enables trends to be studied, compared against targets, and helps to determine what further work needs to be done. Monitoring helps to address a number of questions:

- Are policies achieving their objectives and in particular are they delivering sustainable development?
- Have policies had unintentional consequences?

Issues regarding monitoring policy usage

6.2 The use of Minerals and Waste Local Plan Policies by Luton Borough Council has not been considered, since they are responsible for producing their own Annual Monitoring Report. The use of the adopted Minerals and Waste Local Plan within the role of development management in Central Bedfordshire and Bedford Borough Councils has been analysed to examine which policies have been used in the decision making process. This will help in assessing policy issues to be addressed when drawing up new policies for the Minerals and Waste Local Development Framework.

6.3 The use of Policies mentioned in the determination of applications can be effectively monitored. However Policies are also used to inform pre-application discussions, and these may result in applications not coming forward. It should be noted that the use of the saved policies within pre-applications is difficult to monitor, although this will be investigated in future AMRs. In addition, Policies are used in enforcement situations whereby Policies may assist in deciding if it is expedient for formal enforcement action to be taken.

6.4 The tables entitled "Mineral Policy Use", "Waste Policy Use" and "General Environmental Policy Use" show the number of applications in which the Minerals, Waste, and General and Environmental policies were used to determine minerals and waste applications between 01/04/2005 and 31/03/2010. While the majority of the Saved Policies contained within the Minerals and Waste Local Plan relate to minerals and waste development, and not non-minerals and waste development; Waste Policies 5 and 6 are only applicable to non-minerals and waste development. It was therefore considered logical to examine the use of Waste Policies 5 and 6 separately. Table 5 outlines the number of occasions Policies W5 and W6 have been used within Development Management Decisions over the last financial year. Over the financial year 2009/10 three Mineral applications and twenty-one Waste applications were determined. Details of these applications and a list of the Policies used to determine each application are stated in the Appendix 1 .

Use of Policies W5 and W6 in non-minerals and waste development

6.5 The Bedfordshire and Luton Minerals and Waste Local Plan saved Policies W5 Management of wastes at source: Waste Audits and W6 Management of wastes at source: Provision of facilities with new development have been monitored. These Policies are applicable in applications for non-minerals and waste development. The results show that out of a total 1199 Bedford Borough planning applications Policies W5 and W6 have been used in the determination of three Bedford Borough applications, the details of which can be viewed in Table 5. Out of a total of 2076 planning applications in Central Bedfordshire, two utilised Waste Policies 5 and 6, the details of which can be viewed in Table 5.

Table 5 Use of Policies W5 and W6 within Development Management decisions

Application number	Address	Authority	Proposal	Decision	Policy usage
09/01737/MAO	Brookdale care, 1 Phoenix Park, Wyboston, St Neots, Bedfordshire	Bedford Borough Council	Erection of residential training centre - Outline with all matters reserved except means of access.	Permitted	W5
09/01283/MAO	Land North of Norse Road, Bedford	Bedford Borough Council	Residential development, extension to adjacent cemetery and access to include new roundabout junctions on Norse Road	Disposed of	W5
02/01445/OUT	Land at fields road, Wootton, Bedford	Bedford Borough Council	Residential development and ancillary works - means of access not reserved.	Permitted subject to a Planning Obligation	W5 and W6
CB/09/00907/FULL	Land at Hillfoot Farm, Hitchen Road, Shefford	Central Bedfordshire Council	Proposed amalgamation of planning permission 07/00873/FUL and 08/01439/FUL to provide one new and comprehensive sports pitch facility with associated clubhouse, changing facilities, car park and site access.	Permitted	W5 and W6
CB/09/06991/OUT	Former BTR site, London Road, Dunstable	Central Bedfordshire Council	Outline application for a mixed use development comprising a maximum of 64 dwellings, a hotel (Class C1) comprising a maximum of 120 bedrooms, offices (Class B1) with a maximum floor area of 880sqm and a specialised care home (Class C2) with a maximum of 75 bedrooms.	Permitted	W5 and W6

Mineral Policy Usage

6.6 The number of minerals applications in which Mineral policies have been used during the decision making process since April 2005 can be seen in the following table.

Table 6 Mineral Policy Use

Policy number	Policy Title	Times used 05/06	Times used 06/07	Times used 07/08	Times used 08/09	Times used 09/10
M1	Minerals Extraction Strategy	1	2	3	0	0
M2	Aggregate Landbank	3	1	2	1	0
M3	Silica Sand Landbank	3	1	2	0	1
M4	Protection of Mineral Resources/Mineral Consultation areas	0	1	2	1	0
M5	Rationalisation of reserves and restoration of reserves and restoration of old sites.	0	0	0	0	0
M6	Requirements for determination of minerals applications	3	2	6	3	1
M7	Importation of materials for processing	1	0	1	0	0
M8	Borrow Pits	2	1	0	2	2
M9	Rail Aggregates Depots	0	0	0	0	0

Used Mineral Policies

6.7 As illustrated in the preceding table, the Mineral Policy which was used most regularly was Policy M8 (Borrow Pits). M8 was used to determine an application for the extraction of 20,000 cubic metres of clay and replacement with sub-soil at Kempston, as well as for an application for the extraction of clay for use as engineering material in the A421 Improvement Scheme. The application for the revised phasing of extraction and restoration proposals at a Silica Sand quarry at Reach Lane, was the only application that used Policies M3 and M6.

Unused Mineral Policies

6.8 A number of the Mineral Policies saved from the Minerals and Waste local Plan were apparently unused in the determination of mineral applications in 2009/10. These were:

Policy M1: Minerals Extraction Strategy

Policy M2: Aggregates Landbank and Silica Sand Landbank

Policy M4: Protection of Mineral Resources/Mineral Consultation Areas

Policy M5: Rationalisation of reserves and restoration of old sites

Policy M7: Importation of materials for processing

Policy M9: Rail Aggregates Depots

6.9 It is suggested that further investigation into the Policies used in the determination of mineral applications is undertaken in future years. In addition, pre-application discussions may contribute to the apparent lack of use of several Policies in the determination of mineral applications.

6.10 In addition, none of the mineral applications submitted over the period of the Annual Monitoring Report were for the rationalisation of reserves, the restoration of old sites, the importation of materials for processing, or rail aggregates depots. Consequently Policies M2, M4, M5, M7 and M9 have not been used.

Trends and observations.

6.11 By examining Table 6 Policy Use, it is possible to observe some generic trends in policy usage. In summary, the table shows that Policies M9 (Rail Aggregate Depots) and M5 (Rationalisation of reserves and restoration of old sites) have not been used over the last five years to determine minerals and waste applications. Policies which have been used most extensively over the last five years are M6 (Requirements for determination of mineral applications) and M8 (Borrow Pits).

6.12 On first inspection, it may appear that only a third of the saved Mineral Policies have been used over the financial year 2009/10. However, examination of the details of the applications determined show that all objectives of the saved policies have been achieved, and are contributing the delivering of sustainable development. For instance, Policy M1 does not support proposals for new mineral extraction sites and no applications for new mineral extraction sites have been permitted over the financial year.

Waste Policy usage

6.13 The number of applications in which determinations referred directly to Waste Policies is set out in the following table since April 2005 are listed in Table 7 Waste Policy use.

Table 7 Waste Policy use

Policy number	Policy Title	Times used 05/06	Times used 06/07	Times used 07/08	Times used 08/09	Times used 09/10
W1	Key Principles	3	7	5	6	5
W2	Imported Waste	1	3	0	0	0
W3	County Self Sufficiency	0	0	0	2	2
W4	Waste Minimisation	1	0	0	0	0
W5	Management of Waste at Source: Waste Audits.	0	0	0	0	0
W6	Management of Waste at Source: Provision of facilities with new development.	0	0	0	0	0
W7	Preferred locations for integrated waste management facilities.	0	0	0	0	0
W8	Waste Recovery.	2	0	1	0	1

Policy number	Policy Title	Times used 05/06	Times used 06/07	Times used 07/08	Times used 08/09	Times used 09/10
W9	Waste Transfer and Materials Recovery Facilities.	8	7	8	7	3
W10	Household Waste Recycling Centres.	0	0	2	0	0
W11	Composting.	2	0	0	2	0
W12	Anaerobic Digestion	0	0	0	0	0
W13	Energy Recovery Plant	0	2	1	0	2
W14	Non-inert Landfill Provision	1	1	0	0	0
W15	Pre landfill Waste Treatments.	0	0	0	0	0
W16	Landfill Gas	2	0	0	0	0
W17	Landraising	4	5	1	1	1
W18	Sewage Treatment Works	0	1	2	1	0
W19	Clinical Waste Incineration Facilities	0	0	0	0	0
W20	Inert Waste Recycling	1	0	1	1	2
W21	Inert Waste Landfill	1	0	1	3	1
W22	Safeguarding existing sites	2	4	2	0	0

Used Waste Policies

6.14 The most frequently used saved Waste policies that were used this year are W1 (Key principles), and W9 (Waste Transfer) and (Material Recovery Facilities). The use of W1 is appropriate as it is a generic policy, applicable to most waste applications. The only waste applications that did not use Policy W1 related to variations of conditions and changes of use. Three applications were submitted for Transfer and Material Recovery Facilities and it is therefore appropriate that Policy W9 was used within each application.

Unused Waste Policies

6.15 There are fourteen Waste policies which failed to be applied over the financial year 2009/10 (see Table 7 "Waste Policy Use"). The fourteen policies which have not been used over the financial year 2009/10 are:

- W2 Imported Wastes
- W4 Waste Minimisation
- W5 Management of waste at source: Waste Audits
- W6 Management of waste at source: Provision of facilities with new development
- W7 Preferred locations for integrated waste management facilities
- W10 Household Waste Recycling Centres
- W11 Composting
- W12 Anaerobic Digestion
- W14 Non-inert landfill provision
- W15 Pre-landfill waste treatments

- W16 Landfill Gas
- W18 Sewage treatment works
- W19 Clinical waste incineration facilities
- W22 Safeguarding existing sites

Trends and observations

6.16 By examining Table 7 "Waste Policy use" it is possible to establish trends, although, as stated earlier policy usage depends largely on the types of applications which have been submitted each year. Trends suggest that Policies W1 and W9 have been used most extensively over the last five years, while Policies W4, W5, W6, W7, W12, W16 and W19 less so. The lack of use of these Policies may be due to the absence of applications for developments to which these policies would be applicable. For instance, there have been no applications for Clinical Waste Incineration Facilities, Sewage Treatment Works, or Household Waste Recycling Centres.

General and Environmental Policy usage

6.17 Many of the Policies within the General and Environmental Section of the Minerals and Waste Local Plan, and have been used frequently during the determination of Planning Applications as indicated in the following table.

Table 8 General Environment Policy Use in Development Control Decisions

Policy number	Policy Title	Times used 05/06	Times used 06/07	Times used 07/08	Times used 08/09	Times used 09/10
GE1	Matters to be addressed in planning applications.	9	12	9	15	9
GE2	Restoration/Improvement of the Marston Vale.	8	8	7	7	4
GE3	Environment improvement of the Greensand Ridge.	0	0	0	1	1
GE4	Environment improvement of the Ivel and Ouse Valleys.	1	5	2	3	0
GE5	Protection of Green Belt land	6	2	2	7	4
GE6	Protection of Best and most Versatile agricultural land.	3	3	3	6	0
GE7	Protection of Chilterns Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty.	0	1	0	0	0
GE8	Protection of AGLV	4	5	2	9	4
GE9	Landscape Protection and Landscaping.	19	15	15	20	14
GE10	Protection/Enhancement of trees and woodland.	10	6	7	9	2
GE11	Protection of sites of national nature conservation importance.	2	2	0	3	1
GE12	Protection of locally designated nature conservation sites, regionally important geological/geomorphological sites (RIGS) and undesignated sites of significant conservation interest.	2	2	0	1	0
GE13	Species and Habitat Protection and Enhancement.	7	8	7	8	5
GE14	Archaeology	6	5	5	11	4
GE15	Statutorily designated Historic Buildings and Sites.	2	2	1	4	1

Policy number	Policy Title	Times used 05/06	Times used 06/07	Times used 07/08	Times used 08/09	Times used 09/10
GE16	Local Historic Buildings, Conservation Areas and Historic Environment Sites.	0	0	0	3	1
GE17	Pollution Control	18	10	11	17	6
GE18	Disturbance	28	33	23	28	14
GE19	Flooding	4	7	4	11	5
GE20	Water Resources	12	9	5	13	4
GE21	Public Rights of Way	5	8	9	8	5
GE22	Transport: Alternative means	2	1	1	1	0
GE23	Transport: Suitability of local road network	17	23	15	23	12
GE24	Ancillary minerals and waste developments	5	1	0	3	0
GE25	Buffer Zones	2	2	1	1	8
GE26	Restoration	8	11	10	12	2
GE27	Aftercare	4	3	8	4	2

Used General Environmental Policies

6.18 The most extensively used General Environmental Policies are:

- GE9 Landscape Protection and Landscaping (14 times)
- GE18 Disturbance (14 times)
- GE23 Transport: Suitability of local road network (12 times)

6.19 Other General Environmental Policies applied in 2009/10 include: GE1 Matters to be addressed in planning applications, GE25 Buffer Zones, GE12 Protection of locally designated nature conservation sites, regionally important geological/geomorphological sites (RIGS) and undesignated sites of significant conservation interest.

Unused General Environmental Policies

6.20 Policies which appear not to have been used to determine any minerals or waste application are:

- GE4 Environment improvement of the Ivel and Ouse Valleys.
- GE6 Protection of Best and most Versatile agricultural land.
- GE7 Protection of Chilterns Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty.
- GE12 Protection of locally designated nature conservation sites, regionally important geological/geomorphological sites (RIGS) and undesignated sites of significant conservation interest.
- GE24 Ancillary minerals and waste developments.

Overall observations on General Environmental Policy use.

6.21 General Environmental Policy usage for 2009/10 follows a similar pattern to last year, in that in both years Policies GE18 and GE23 were used most extensively. Policies that have not been used may be attributable to a lack of applications to which policies may apply being submitted.

Overall observation on Policy usage

6.22 Analysis of the data about Policy usage show that approximately 33% of the Saved Mineral Policies, 36% of the Waste Policies, and 78% of the General Environmental Policies have been used to determine applications of the financial year 2009/10. However, it should be noted that these figures do not indicate the weight each policy has been given during each determination. Equally even if certain Mineral and Waste Policies have not been referred to in decision notices, it does not necessarily mean they have not been taken into account during the decision making process. For example, a seemingly unused policy may have guided a developer at a pre-application stage. Or, as mentioned earlier, the Development Management teams for Central Bedfordshire Council and Bedford Borough Council may be using policies which have not been monitored. The questions stated at the beginning of this chapter shall be considered in turn.

Are Policies achieving their objectives and in particular are they delivering sustainable development?

6.23 Overall it appears that the saved Local Plan policies are achieving their objective and are delivering sustainable development. The Mineral Policies are particularly important in endeavouring to protect finite resources. Policy M6 enables sustainable development by requiring adequate landscaping, the protecting of local amenities and enables proposals for the aftercare of rural workings. The Waste Policies support sustainable development by promoting the reduction of waste, through the principle of self-sufficiency in managing local wastes, and by consideration of the the waste hierarchy. Policies W2 and W3 help to deliver sustainable development by restricting the amount of imported waste that is handled, which supports the proximity principle, while W4 supports the Waste Hierarchy through supporting waste minimisation.

Have Policies had unintentional consequences?

6.24 The saved policies do not appear to have any unintentional consequences. However, it should be noted that it is very difficult to assess and monitor whether any or all of the policies had any unintentional consequences. This issue will be considered in future Annual Monitoring Reports.

Are the assumptions and objectives behind Policies still relevant?

6.25 In general the assumptions and objectives behind the saved Policies are still relevant. However, there are aspects of saved Polices such as Policy W1 (Key principles) which are no longer relevant as the context of these polices has changed at a National and Local level since adoption of the Plan in 2005. For instance Policy W1 (Key Principles) states that Planning Permission for waste management proposals will only be granted if: the proposal represents the best practicable environmental option (BPEO). This reflected advice contained in Waste Strategy 2000, however, neither the revised National Strategy- (Waste Strategy 2007) or Planning Policy Statement 10 (Planning for Sustainable Waste Management) identify the need for following the Best Practicable Environmental Option. Similarly, the guidance provided by Waste Policy 3 (County Self- Sufficiency) is also questionable. Waste Policy 3 can be seen as applying to Regional guidance. However, although PPS10 promotes the development of Frameworks which enable communities to take more responsibility for their own waste, and to allocate sites and areas suitable for new or enhanced waste management facilities for the waste management needs of their areas, it does not explicitly state that facilities should not be permitted that are primarily intended to handle imported waste.

7 Aggregate Monitoring

Table 9 Aggregate Sales for Bedford Borough and Central Bedfordshire (tonnes)

Year	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Data source	RAWP*	RAWP*	RAWP*	RAWP*	RAWP*	Aggregate Mineral Survey**
Annual aggregate sales (000 tonnes)	1,993	1,663	1,487	1,612	1,015	944

7.1 The results from Table 7 suggest that there has been a continuous decline in the quantity of aggregates sold from the Bedford Borough and Central Bedfordshire since 2004.

Silica Sands

7.2 The Regional Aggregates Working Party (RAWP) survey does not require data on specialist/silica sand, and the return rate for the Mineral Planning Authority's annual survey is consistently very poor. Consequently, it has proved impossible to gather reliable data on silica sand sales. This year the Aggregate Mineral Survey has been used, the results of which indicate silica sand sales of 261,040 tonnes during 2009.

Table 10 Remaining Reserves (tonnes) with planning permission for Aggregate Reserves and Silica/specialist sands (as of 31st December 2009)

Aggregate reserves	Silica/Specialist Sands
20,364,445	6,635,197

*RAWP: The figures used in this report have been taken from the East of England Regional Aggregates Working Party (RAWP) annual monitoring data. Each year the RAWP conduct a survey in relation to the supply of, and demand for construction aggregates (including sand, gravels and crushed rock) for the preceding calendar year. The surveys are conducted in such a way as to preserve commercial confidentiality regarding individual site data. To this end, only collated figures are reported. It is important to note that non-construction aggregates (for example specialist / silica sands) are outside the scope of the RAWP annual monitoring survey, and are not provided as part of these figures.

**The Aggregate Mineral Survey is carried out every four years, on behalf of the Government, the results of which are collated by the British Geological Society and is intended to provide an understanding of regional and national sales as well as permitted reserves. Mineral Planning Authorities are permitted to use the data provided the information is collated and commercial confidentiality regarding individual site data is preserved.

Maintaining a Split Landbank

7.3 Government guidance requires Minerals Planning Authorities (MPAs) to maintain a landbank of aggregates reserves (with the benefit of planning permission) sufficient for at least 7 years supply. These requirements relate to landbanks of aggregates overall. There is no specific requirement for any split between aggregates types (e.g. building sands and concreting sands and gravels). However, guidance also states that separate landbanks may be appropriate where the overall landbank comprises a mix of different mineral types, and where reserves of different aggregate types may be identified separately and unambiguously.

7.4 Other MPAs in the East of England Region maintain a single aggregates landbank, which is generally dominated by concreting sands and gravels. The situation in Bedfordshire is somewhat different, however, with large reserves of building sands located in the Greensand Ridge deposits, principally around Leighton Buzzard / Heath and Reach. These reserves also contain significant deposits of silica / specialist sands. Consequently building sands and silica / specialist sands often occur within the same sites. Government Policy requires a 10 year landbank for silica / specialist sands, and since building and silica sands are often intermingled this may result in a landbank for building sands which is larger than would be the case if the building sand landbank were to be determined on its own. This is a particular issue concerning how the overall aggregates landbank should be maintained.

7.5 Policy M2 of the adopted Minerals and Waste Local Plan advocates maintaining a split landbank, with a 50:50 split between building sands and concreting sand/gravel. Although it is the Concreting Sand and Gravel sites, rather than the Silica Sand sites that are the key operators, the limited rate of survey returns from the Silica Sand operators means it is questionable as to whether this Policy should be maintained. This will require further detailed investigation in future years.

Clay

7.6 Brick production ceased at Stewartby brickworks in 2008, and there has been no active brick clay extraction since at any sites within Central Bedfordshire or Bedford Borough Councils. Over this financial year two permissions were granted for the extraction of clay, for use in engineering works, and noise attenuation works, associated with the dualling of the A421.

Borrow pits

7.7 A permission was granted for a borrow pit for use as engineering material in the A421 Improvement Scheme to create environmental/noise bunds. A borrow pit is a site from which material is used solely in connection with a specific construction project, such as a road. In some situations it may be more appropriate to seek planning permission for a specific borrow pit instead of transporting material over significant distances on roads, which may be detrimental to the local environment.

Chalk

7.8 Two chalk quarries exist within Bedford Borough and Central Bedfordshire. The larger of the two sites is Kensworth quarry, which supplies chalk to a cement works in Warwickshire. Total chalk sales over the financial year 2009/10 from Kensworth quarry amounted to 1,713,030 tonnes, this leaves a total permitted chalk reserve of 47,600,000 tonnes. The smaller of the two permitted chalk quarries, Totternhoe quarry, extracted a total of 120 tonnes of a building stone known as Clunch over the financial year 2009/10. The site has an approximate permitted reserve of 5000 tonnes, potentially sufficient to adequately meet local demand for the next 20- 30 years.

Recycled Construction and Demolition Waste

7.9 Construction and demolition (C&D) wastes arises from the construction, renovation, and demolition of buildings, roads and bridges. Many C&D wastes have the potential to be recovered and reused as a replacement aggregate, using crushers, screens, or a combination of both.

Rail served Aggregate depots

7.10 Rail served aggregate rail depots are facilities at which material is transferred from rail to road for onward transportation. They provide for the importation of material, avoiding the use of road for often lengthy journeys. There is currently one operational aggregate rail depot within Bedford Borough, situated near Elstow, which over the 2009 calendar year sold a total of 325,683 tonnes of Crushed Rock, of which 40% was transferred for use in nearby Asphalt Coating plants.

Mineral applications determined

7.11 Over the financial year 2009/10, a total of three mineral applications were determined. Two of the applications were granted permission, and one was refused. The details of each application are set out in the Appendix.

8 Monitoring of existing Waste facilities

Limitations of the dataset

8.1 The results from the Annual Waste Survey provide information on the capacity of operational facilities and the volume of waste managed over the financial year 2009/10. Unfortunately some operators failed to return a completed survey, therefore the collated figures are likely to be lower than actual figures. In addition, although the surveys were designed to be as clear as possible, there is the unavoidable potential for human error during the completion of the surveys. Certain types of waste facilities had a reasonable rate of survey return, most notably Waste Transfer, Materials Recovery, and Landfill facilities.

8.2 The following table compares the survey return rate over the 2008/9 period with the rate of returns over 2009/10. By monitoring the rate of survey returns one can observe any positive or negative trends that may be developing. If, for instance a decline in the waste survey return rate develops the Waste Planning Authority can respond accordingly and implement measures to increase the rate of returns in future years.

Table 11 Waste survey return rates 2008/09 and 2009/10

Form Type	Waste survey return rate 2008/09	Waste survey return rate 2009/10
Landfill (Inert)	2/12 (16.7%)	4/12 (33.3%)
Landfill (Non-hazardous)	1/1 (100)	1/1 (100%)
Composting	4/9 (44.4%)	2/7 (29%)
Thermal Treatment with Energy Recovery	1/1 (100%)	0/1* (0%)
Biological Waste Treatment including Anaerobic Digestion	1/1 (100%)	1/1 (100%)
Materials Recovery Facility	5/16 (31.2%)	9/25 (36%)

8.3 (* At the time of writing there were three permitted thermal treatment facilities within the Plan area. However, during the survey period, only one of these was active/operational thus only one thermal treatment facility was surveyed.)

8.4 The table shows that this year, like last year, the return rate for waste surveys was low. However, with the exception of Thermal Waste Treatment facilities and Composting facilities there has been some improvement in the rate of waste survey returns. The highest rate of returns occurred from Non-hazardous landfill sites, Material Recovery Facilities and Composting facilities. Table 11 also shows that there is a degree of variation in the number of surveys which were sent to Materials Recovery facilities and Biological Treatment facilities. This is due to additional research into the number of operational waste facilities that are active in the Plan area that have been permitted by the District councils. In addition this year Leachate treatment facilities have been included in the survey which were not included previously.

8.5 The subsequent sections will discuss the results of the surveys for which we had a reasonable rate of returns.

Landfill

8.6 The results from this year's Annual Waste Survey show that at least 608,392 tonnes of Inert and Non-Hazardous waste was landfilled in the Plan area over 2009/10, of which 19.9% of waste can be categorised as Inert and 80.1% as Non-Hazardous. Data from waste origins also show that 70,291 tonnes originated from the Plan area, 227,016 from the East of England Region (discounting that from the Plan area), and 311,085 from outside the East of England, which equate to 11.5% 37.3% and 51.1% respectively. In addition, at the 31st March 2010 955,284 cubic metres of permitted void space remained available for Non-hazardous waste. In future it may be useful to compare the volumes of Inert and Non-Hazardous waste that is sent to landfill with previous years, however, as this is the first year volumes have been recorded in the AMR it has not been possible to make such a comparison on this occasion.

Table 12 Remaining void space for Non-Hazardous Waste

Year	Capacity/Remaining Void Space for Non-Hazardous waste
2007/08	2,623,296
2008/09	1,584,804
2009/10	955,284

Electricity Generation

8.7 Landfill sites, through Landfill Gas turbines, Thermal Waste Treatment facilities and Biological Waste Treatment facilities provide an important source of electricity generation. Data on electricity generation has been collated and are shown in the following tables. This is the first year this data has been collected.

Table 13 Capacity for electricity generation year over the financial year 2009/10

Landfill gas turbines	Biological Waste Treatment facilities (including Anaerobic Digestion)
37.16 Mega Watts Hours	1.3 Mega Watt Hours

Table 14 Electricity generated over the financial year 2009/10

Landfill gas turbines	Thermal Waste Treatment facilities	Biological Waste Treatment facilities (including Anaerobic Digestion)
111,357 MWH	No returns	0.8 MWH

Biological Waste Treatment- (Anaerobic Digestion)

8.8 One Anaerobic Digestion facility currently operates within Bedford Borough. This year's survey return from the facility stated that it treated a total of 20,328 tonnes of waste over the last financial year. This suggests the facility is currently operating at approximately 67.8% of the facility's practical capacity*.

* The site has a permitted capacity of 42,000 tonnes per annum, but only 30,000 tonnes of this is available for food waste, as 12,000 tonnes is set aside for pig slurry.

Composting

8.9 Two out of seven of the managers of Composting Facilities responded to the Annual Waste Survey. It is therefore likely that the figures shown in table 11 are a significant under-representation. However, the results indicate that 48.6% of waste received by composting operators who completed the survey, originated from the Plan area, the vast majority of which (99.8%) was composted. The results also indicate that the sites have a maximum waste handling capacity of 99,000 tonnes.

Table 15 Existing Composting facilities

	Waste arising from within the Plan area	Waste arising from within the East of England Region	Waste arising from outside the East of England Region	Total
Total waste received	11194	3570	2166	16931
Waste composted in period	11170	3570	2166	16887
Waste sent to landfill	23	20		2342

8.10 The combined permitted capacity for the sites which responded to the annual waste survey amount to 73,000 tonnes per annum. Therefore, the facilities are operating on average at 23% capacity ($16931.17 / 73,000 \times 100$). However, it should be noted that this figure only relates to the two composting operators who responded to the survey, the additional available capacity of the remaining five composting sites within the Plan is unknown. Clearly if the WPA received an improved rate of survey returns there would be a greater knowledge of the available capacity of the facilities within the Plan area, and therefore the Authorities would be more able to estimate the number of additional composting sites that may be needed.

Waste Transfer and Materials Recovery Facilities

8.11 The Annual Waste Survey questioned each site's waste handling capacity and the waste arisings from the Plan area, from elsewhere in the East of England Region, and Waste imports from outside the East of England Region.

8.12 The results show that 9656 tonnes of Inert, 19781 tonnes of Non-Hazardous, 212 tonnes of Hazardous, 1735 tonnes of Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) waste was sent to Waste Transfer and Materials Recovery facilities within Central Bedfordshire and Bedford Borough. Of this waste 76.2% of inert waste, 79.5% of Non-inert waste, 53.8% of Hazardous waste and 99.9% of the WEEE waste was separated for recycling.

8.13 As with the other surveys the origins of the waste have been examined. For Waste Transfer and Materials Recovery Facilities, 31386 tonnes of waste originated from the Plan area, 3013 tonnes from the East of England Region and 879.0 tonnes from outside the East of England Region, these figures amount to approximately 89.0%, 8.5% and 2.5% respectively. This pattern reflects the implementation of the Proximity Principle, a principle promoted in the Waste Framework Directive.

Minerals and Waste Planning Permissions Determined

8.14 Twenty-one applications were received and thirteen were granted permission during 2009/10. Details of permitted waste applications, including those for additional capacity determined between 1st April 2009 – 31st March 2010 are listed in the appendix.

Conclusions

Since these figures relate to waste accepted from outside of the area of the two Councils, no interpretation is possible concerning rates of diversion from landfill of either MSW, or Commercial and industrial wastes. Neither do these figures relate to reduction or recycling of MSW.

9 Issues to be addressed before the next Annual Monitoring Report

A number of issues have become apparent during the production of the 2009/10 AMR and shall be addressed in future Annual Monitoring Reports. Issues include:

The future of Regional Spatial Strategies (RSS)

9.1 The future development of the Minerals and Waste Local Development Framework is now complicated by the reinstatement of the Regional Spatial Strategies by the High Court. This has occurred at a time when the new Government has expressed the intention to bring forward legislation which would abolish the Regional Spatial Strategies. However, for an unknown period until new legislation becomes law and is implemented, the Policies of the RSS will still be material considerations, and there will need to be consideration of them in the preparation of the Minerals and Waste Core Strategy, as well as the General and Environmental Policies DPD.

The consideration of Sustainable Community Strategies (SCS) within Development Management.

9.2 The Councils have the opportunity to implement several of the aims of the SCSs through the granting of permission of appropriate facilities, and the inclusion and enforcement of necessary conditions. In addition to the aims applicable to the LDF (refer to Chapter Four) the Development Management team also have the opportunity to support the Bedford Borough SCS aims of reducing dependency on fossil fuels and protecting and enhancing the rich biodiversity of the Borough. Central Bedfordshire Council are able to promote the SCS aim of "Caring for a green and clean environment" through the permitting of appropriate development. This issue should be monitored in future Annual Monitoring Reports.

Monitoring Policy Usage

9.3

The saved policies from the Bedfordshire and Luton Minerals and Waste Local Plan have been monitored by recording the number of times they have been used during the determination of Minerals and Waste applications. However, it is likely that the Minerals, Waste, and General Environment Policies have influenced the nature of applications which have been submitted. There is also considerable difficulty in assessing the weight that Policies from the Local Plan have been given compared to, non-Minerals and Waste policy documents. In future AMRs it may be desirable if policy use in Pre-application is monitored, as the use of policies may have prevented submission of an application. The 2009/10 Annual Monitoring Report also highlighted the difficulty of monitoring the use of the Supplementary Planning Document: Managing Waste in New Developments. This issue will be considered addressed in future AMRs. One possibility is through greater interaction with non-Minerals and Waste Planning Officers.

Difficulty of obtaining Minerals and Waste survey returns

9.4 The Minerals and Waste Planning team surveyed all Mineral and Waste operators who extracted mineral or processed waste from within the Plan area over the financial year 2009/10. However, although many operators were issued reminders in a variety of formats on numerous occasions, a complete dataset proved impossible to obtain given the time scales and resources available.

- In future, it may prove beneficial to start the survey exercise earlier, as well as sending reminders earlier.
- Operators who have not responded this year have been highlighted on the collation spreadsheet to assist the survey process next year.
- This year two mineral operators failed to provide a return to either of the two surveys which were carried out. It has been suggested that in future a condition should be added to new Mineral permissions to ensure a more complete data set to be obtained.

10 Appendix

10.1 Twenty-four Minerals and Waste applications that have been determined over the financial year are listed in tables 15, 16 and 17.

Table 16 Mineral applications determined over the financial year 2009/10

App No.	Site name	Operator	Proposal	Outcome as at March 31st 2010	Adopted Policies used
BC/CM/2008/40	Land bounded by River Great Ouse main channel and backwater channel, Kempston, Church End (Bedford Borough)	Carillion	Extraction of 20,000 cubic metres of clay and replacement with sub-soil.	Permitted	GE9, GE13, GE14, GE18, GE19, GE26, M8
09/01674/FULWM	Land between Stewartby Lake and Wooton West of A421 Bedford (Bedford Borough)	Bedford Borough Council	Excavation of clay for use as engineering material in the A421 Improvement Scheme to create environmental/noise bunds, including use of waste material. Provision of informal cycle/ pedestrian access.	Permitted	GE14, GE21, GE23, GE18, GE20, GE13, GE9, GE2, M8
CB/09/06556/MW	Reach Lane Quarry, Reach Lane, Heath and Reach (Central Bedfordshire)	LB Silica Sand Ltd	Revisions to phasing of extraction and restoration proposals (variations of conditions 1, 13, 14 and 22 of Planning Permission No. 9/2003)	Refused	GE1, GE3, GE5, GE9, GE13, GE14, GE18, GE19, GE20, GE21, GE23, GE26, GE27, W1, W21, M3, M6

Table 17 Waste applications determined over the financial year 2009/10 situated within Bedford Borough

App No.	Site name and administrative area	Operator	Proposal	Outcome as at March 31st 2010	Adopted Policies used
BC/CM/2009/4	G Moore Haulage, Manor	G Moore Haulage	To increase annual throughput to 150,000	Refused	GE2, GE9, W8

App No.	Site name and administrative area	Operator	Proposal	Outcome as at March 31st 2010	Adopted Policies used
	Road, Industrial Estate, Manor Road, Kempston Hardwick		tonnes per annum and maximum daily vehicle movements to 340 per day and to extend operating hours on weekdays in the sorting shed.		
09/01199/LDEWM	G Moore Haulage, Manor Road, Industrial Estate, Manor Road, Kempston Hardwick	G Moore Haulage	Mixed use of part of the site for waste transfer and haulage- Use of access points A & B between the hours of 06:00 and 07:00 in association with the operational use of the site as a waste transfer station and haulage yard. (Development already carried out)	Refused	
10/00284/FULWME	Monoworld Business Park, Rushden Road, Sharnbrook,	Monoworld Ltd	Extension to industrial building, and new two storey office storage building. Variation of conditions to extend operating hours, and increase processing to a range of inert and non-hazardous waste of up to 100,00 tonnes per annum.	Refused	GE8, GE9, GE10, GE23, GE18, GE21, GE1, GE13, W3
BC/CM/2009/6	Monoworld Business Park, Rushden Road, Sharnbrook	Monoworld Ltd	Variation of Condition 14 of BC/CM/2009/6 to allow storage of waste in the open.	Refused-granted on Appeal November 2009.	GE17, GE20, GE8, GE9, W1, W9, W20,
09/00971/FULWM	Monoworld Business Park, Rushden Road, Sharnbrook	Monoworld Ltd	An application to erect 5m high fencing	Refused	GE9
09/01258/FULWM	Twinwoods Business Park	Biogen Power Ltd	Energy Recovery to accept and process locally produced wastes to produce heat and power	Refused	GE9, GE23, GE18, GE16, GE1, GE17, GE19,

App No.	Site name and administrative area	Operator	Proposal	Outcome as at March 31st 2010	Adopted Policies used
					GE13 W3, W1, W13
09/01755/FULWM	Octagon Farm, Bedford Road, Cople	Lafarge Aggregates Ltd	Variation of conditions of planning permission 18/2008 to alter the consented restoration scheme to install a causeway across a permitted lake and to form a small lake within phase 3.	Refused	GE2, GE26,

Table 18 Waste applications determined over the financial year 2009/10 situated within Central Bedfordshire

App No.	Site name	Operator	Proposal	Outcome as at March 31st 2010	Adopted Policies used
BC/CM/2009/1	Caddington Golf Club, Chaul End, Caddington	Caddington Golf Club Ltd	Importation of clean inert material to form six new holes, change of use of land to a golf course and remodeling of part of an existing golf course, including landscaping and ancillary works	Permitted	
BC/CM/2009/9	Golf Driving Range, Hill Lane, Biggleswade	Kingsway Golf Centres Ltd	To extend an existing bunded structure with associated woodland planting, using inert material.	Permitted	GE18, GE19, GE9, GE14, GE23, W17,
BC/CM/2009/3	Whitsundoles Farm Quarry	ET Hall and Sons	Variation of conditions 3 & 4 of planning permission 5/2008 to allow an extension of time for restoration to 2011	Permitted	GE26, GE23, GE18, GE20, GE21,
BC/CM/2009/11	R&R House, Normandy Lane, Biggleswade	R & R Group Services	Change of use from B1 to mixed B1 and Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) Processing	Permitted	GE18, GE17, GE23, W9

App No.	Site name	Operator	Proposal	Outcome as at March 31st 2010	Adopted Policies used
CB/MW/2009/5098	Slip End (Central Bedfordshire)		Retrospective application for a chain link fence bounding the balancing pond at Slip End	Permitted	M8, GE5, GE8, GE10, GE14, GE15, GE21, GE18, GE23,
CB/09/05284/MW	Land at Whitsundoles Farm, Broughton Rd, Salford	Smith Construction Group Ltd	Retrospective application for temporary use of land for an aggregates storage and recycling facility, together with construction of an access, fencing and hardstanding.	Refused	GE 9, GE18, GE23, GE26, W20
CB/09/05446/MW	Tottenhoe Lime and Stone Works	A Class Skips and Grab Hire Ltd	Change of use to a waste materials reclamation facility	Refused	GE1, GE5, GE9, GE11, GE18, GE17, GE21, GE23, W1, W9
CB/09/06156/MW	Brogborough Landfill site, Woburn Rd, Lidlington (Central Bedfordshire)	Waste Recycling Group	Variation of condition No. 18 of Planning permission No. 15/2008 to allow an extension of time for restoration of the site.	Permitted	GE1, GE2, GE26
CB/09/06339/MW	Tempsford Composting Site, Tempsford Rd, Tempsford (Central Bedfordshire)	The Countess of Erroll	Application for the construction of a pond and ditch for the control of Surface water drainage in conjunction with the permitted in-vessel composting facility.	Permitted	GE1, GE19
CB/09/06672/MW	Brickyard Quarry, Grovebury Rd, Leighton Buzzard, LU7	Aggregate Industries UK Ltd	Variation of condition 3 of planning permission 27/2006 to allow for an extension of time until 30 June 2015.	Permitted	GE1, GE9, GE17, GE18, GE26, GE27, W1

App No.	Site name	Operator	Proposal	Outcome as at March 31st 2010	Adopted Policies used
	4SQ (Central Bedfordshire)				
CB/09/06754/MW	Former BR Goods Yard, New Mill End, Chiltern Green Rd, East Hyde (Central Bedfordshire)	Hollywell Haulage Ltd	Erection of a green wire mesh fence along the North Eastern Boundary.	Permitted	GE1, GE5, GE8
CB/09/06821/MW	Brogborough Landfill site, Woburn Rd, Lidlington (Central Bedfordshire)	Waste Recycling Group	Variation of Condition 3 of planning permission no: 16/2008 to allow the removal of clay stockpile to be extended until 2011.	Permitted	GE9, GE18, GE21
CB/09/07034/MW	Whitsundoles Farm, Broughton Rd, Salford (Central Bedfordshire)	ET Hall and Sons	Variations of conditions 4 and 5 of planning permission 4/2008 to allow an extension of time for restoration to 31st October 2011	Permitted	GE18, GE23, GE26
CB/09/06972/MW	Gas Extraction Site and Landfill site, Bedford Rd, Brogborough (Central Bedfordshire)	Infinis PLC	Change of use and re-commissioning of two KVP-16 Mirrless engines for short term operating reserves for electricity and associated building works at Brogborough Landfill Site.	Permitted	GE1, GE9, GE17, GE18, GE23 W13

Glossary

DPD- Development Planning Document. They subject to rigorous procedures of community involvement, consultation, and independent examination. Once adopted, development control decisions must be made in accordance with the DPDs unless material considerations indicate otherwise. DPDs must be examined with a Sustainability Appraisal so that economic, environmental and social effects of the plan are in line with sustainable development targets.

LDF- Local Development Framework. This is a suite of planning policy documents developed by Local Planning Authorities, which will inform the determination of planning applications.

LDS- Local Development Scheme. A document which sets out the planning policy documents to be created, and the timetable for their production.

LDD- Local Development Document. The Local Development Documents taken as a whole must set out the authority's policies relating to the development and use of land in their area. In the case of LDDs included in a minerals and waste development scheme, the LDDs together must also set out the authority's policies relating to minerals and waste development.

RAWP- Regional Aggregates Working Party. A body comprising representatives of Mineral Planning Authorities, the quarrying industry, and government departments, from a specific Region. The Regional Aggregate Working Parties (RAWPs) were established in the mid-1970s to identify and consider likely regional problems in the supply of aggregates. They provide technical advice in relation to the supply of, and demand for, construction aggregates (including for sand, gravel and crushed rock).

RSS- East of England Plan, or the Regional Spatial Strategy for the East of England, adopted in 2008.

Strategic Sites- sites for mineral working or waste management use, identified in the Minerals and Waste Core Strategy.

Minerals and Waste Core Strategy- a key planning policy document which will set out a Vision, Objectives, and Core Policies for how much mineral should be provided, how much waste recovery and landfill capacity should be provided, and where both mineral extraction and waste management should take place.

MPA- Mineral Planning Authority.