

# Minerals and Waste Annual Monitoring Report

**2008/09**



Central Bedfordshire Council  
and Bedford Borough Council  
working together

# Contents

## **1 Accessibility Information**

## **2 Have your say**

## **3 Structure of the Annual Monitoring Report**

### **4 Plans and Policies**

Bedfordshire and Luton Minerals and Waste Local Plan

Regional Spatial Strategy

Community Strategy

### **5 Minerals and Waste Development Scheme**

Minerals and Waste Core Strategy and Site Allocations Development Plan Documents

Statement of Community Involvement

Supplementary Planning Document

### **6 Policy Use in Development Control for Minerals and Waste Development**

Minerals Policy Use within Development Control Decisions

Waste Policy Use within Development Control Decisions

General Environment Policy Use in Development Control Decisions

Overall Observations on Policy Usage within Minerals and Waste Planning Decisions

### **7 Aggregate Monitoring**

Planning Permissions Granted and Refused

Aggregate Sales, Reserve and Landbank for Bedfordshire and Luton

### **8 Waste Monitoring**

Planning Permissions Granted and Refused

Waste Capacity Figures

### **9 Future AMR Work**

### **10 Appendix**

Planning Applications for Mineral Sites

Planning Applications for Waste Sites

# 1 Accessibility Information

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## **2 Have your say**

**2.1** If you have any comments on the Annual Monitoring Report for 2008/09, we would like to hear from you. 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 Development Framework for Bedford Borough, Central Bedfordshire, and Luton, please contact us with your details.

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**2.2** Since 1st April 2009, the Joint Minerals and Waste Planning Unit has handled applications for minerals and waste developments (on behalf of Bedford Borough Council and Central Bedfordshire Council) and preparation of the Minerals and Waste Local Development Framework (on behalf of Bedford Borough Council, Central Bedfordshire Council and Luton Borough Council). The Joint Minerals and Waste Planning Unit is hosted by Central Bedfordshire Council.

## **3 Structure of the Annual Monitoring Report**

**3.1** Within this Annual Monitoring Report the following matters are addressed:

- The status of Development Plans and their replacement through the Minerals and Waste Development Framework.
- Are the milestones set out within the previous Bedfordshire and Luton Minerals and Waste Local Development Scheme being met? If not why?
- Planning Applications
- Policy Usage
- Core Indicators
- Minerals
- Waste
- Issues that need to be addressed before the next Annual Monitoring Report.

**3.2** At this stage no Minerals or Waste Development Plan Documents have been adopted, and therefore this AMR refers to policies and planning applications assessed against the saved policies in the adopted Minerals and Waste Local Plan.

## **4 Plans and Policies**

### **Bedfordshire and Luton Minerals and Waste Local Plan**

**4.1** In 2004, the Government introduced a new planning system to manage how development takes place in the town and the countryside. The Planning and Compulsory Act (2004) (hereafter referred to as the 2004 Act) introduced a new 'two-tiered' planning system, made up of Regional Spatial Strategies (RSS), and Local Development Frameworks (LDF).

Once adopted, development control decisions must be made in accordance with the development plan (i.e. the Local Development Framework and Regional Spatial Strategy) unless material considerations indicate otherwise.

### **Minerals and Waste Policies**

**4.2** As a result of the 2004 Act, Bedfordshire and Luton's Minerals and Waste Local Plan is being progressively replaced by a Minerals and Waste 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.

**4.3** 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 expiring policies were:

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

### **General and Environmental Policies**

**4.4** All the General and Environmental Policies from the adopted Minerals and Waste Local Plan have been saved, and their review will be triggered as and when necessary. In any case they will be reviewed, and a separate DPD developed after the adoption of the other DPDs.

**4.5** 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.

### **Regional Spatial Strategy**

**4.6** In line with the 2004 Act, the Bedfordshire Structure Plan has now been replaced by the Regional Spatial Strategy for the East of England (known as The East of England Plan). The East of England Plan was adopted as regional planning policy in 2008, and published by the East of England Regional Assembly in May 2008.

**4.7** The East of England Plan sets out the strategic planning policy framework for the region until 2021. The Plan is part of the “Development Plan”, and provides part of the statutory framework for determining planning applications, as well as for the preparation of Local Development Documents, and Local Transport Plans. The East of England Plan can be viewed and downloaded on the Go-East website ([www.go-east.gov.uk](http://www.go-east.gov.uk)).

### **Community Strategy**

**4.8** A revised community strategy was agreed by the Bedfordshire Countywide Partnership on the 25<sup>th</sup> July 2007. It includes a number of key priorities, to which the Minerals and Waste Local Development Plans contribute, as part of Government’s Sustainable Communities Agenda. Following local government reorganisation in April 2009 which replaced Bedfordshire County Council with two new unitary authorities, revised community strategies for Bedford Borough Council and Central Bedfordshire Council are being prepared. The Councils’ aim is to integrate the relevant aspects of the Community Strategies into the production of the Minerals and Waste Local Development Documents, as well as monitoring objectives to ensure this is being done effectively.

**4.9** Luton Borough Council has its own community strategy, and this will be considered during the preparation of the Minerals and Waste Local Development Framework.

## 5 Minerals and Waste Development Scheme

**5.1** 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. Bedfordshire and Luton formerly brought into effect their revised Minerals and Waste Local Development Scheme in May 2007 (previously adopted in November 2005). This Scheme contains the revised timetable for the production of the minerals and waste documents for inclusion in the Bedfordshire and Luton Minerals and Waste Local Development Framework.

**5.2** In respect of the future development of DP's, the Annual Monitoring Report 2008/09 sets out in the tables below, the actual and anticipated progress against the milestones set out in a revised Local Development Scheme approved by the Secretary of State in July 2009. However, previous stages of the development of plans were measured against the previously adopted Local Development Scheme.

**5.3** It should be noted that the two-tier administration of Bedfordshire was re-organised in April 2009, and two unitary councils brought into being. On the 1st of April 2009, all county functions, including the planning control of minerals and waste, transferred to the existing Bedford Borough Council, and the new Central Bedfordshire Council. Bedfordshire County Council ceased to exist.

**5.4** Minerals and waste planning has been retained as 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.

### Minerals and Waste Core Strategy and Site Allocations Development Plan Documents

**Table 5.1 Progress on Minerals DPD milestones**

Milestone	Minerals Core Strategy	Minerals Site Allocation Plan	Stage of Progress
Evidence Gathering	Feb 06-April 07	Feb 06- April 07	Achieved
Issues Consultation	May 07-June 08	May 07- June 08	Achieved
Preferred Options Consultation	June 08- July 08	June 08- July 08	Not achieved
Submission	Jan-09	Jan-09	Not achieved
Consultation	Jan 09- Feb 09	Jan 09- Feb 09	Not achieved
Pre Exam Meeting	Apr-09	Oct 09	Not achieved
Examination	Jan 09- Feb 09	Jan 09- Feb 09	Not achieved
Receipt of Inspectors Report	Oct-09	Apr-10	Unlikely to achieve
Adoption	Dec-09	Jun-10	Unlikely to achieve

**Table 5.2 Progress on Waste DPD milestones**

Milestone	Waste Core Strategy	Waste Site Allocation Plan	Stage of Progress
Evidence Gathering	Feb 06-April 07	Feb 06- April 07	Achieved
Issues Consultation	May 07-June 08	May 07- June 08	Achieved
Preferred Options Consultation	June 08- July 08	June 08- July 08	Not achieved
Submission	Jan-09	Jan-09	Not achieved
Consultation	Jan 09- Feb 09	Jan 09- Feb 09	Not achieved
Pre Exam Meeting	Apr-09	Oct 09	Not achieved
Examination	Jan 09- Feb 09	Jan 09- Feb 09	Not achieved
Receipt of Inspectors Report	Oct-09	Apr-10	Unlikely to be achieved
Adoption	Dec-09	Jun-10	Unlikely to be achieved

### **Observations regarding MWDF Progress**

**5.5** In relation to MWDF progress, issues of staff resources, amendments to planning policy statement 12 (PPS12), and Local Government Re-Organisation have prevented significant progress during the period of this Annual Monitoring Report. More detail is given below:

#### **Minerals**

**5.6** Consultation was undertaken on the Minerals Core Strategy and Site Allocations Plan Preferred Options documents between September and October 2007. In February 2008, the results of the Silica Sand Study, undertaken by Cuesta Consulting Ltd, were published. This identified the need for an additional silica sand site to be allocated in Bedfordshire. Meanwhile, an additional silica sand site was put forward for consideration: MD50 - Clipstone. Consequently, the Preferred Options documents have been reviewed, and further consultation on this new site was undertaken from the beginning of April, and ending in May 2008.

#### **Waste**

**5.7** Eight additional new sites came forward for consideration for possible inclusion in the plan, and were subject to public consultation, which ended in June 2008.

**5.8** A revised PPS12 was published in June 2008, which is the Government's planning policy statement relating to the preparation of local development frameworks. PPS12 advises that 'strategic' sites can be identified within the Core Strategy. The implications of the revised PPS12 have been reviewed.

#### **What Next?**

**5.9** As stated previously, a revised LDS was approved by the Secretary of State in July 2009. The next step will be to undertake public consultation on a Waste Core Strategy Preferred Options document, which will include Strategic sites in line with the revised PPS12.

**5.10** Regarding minerals, a Preferred Options stage consultation was undertaken in the AMR period, for both the Core Strategy and Site Allocations documents.

**5.11** The revised LDS sets out a timetable leading to the adoption of a combined Minerals and Waste Core Strategy (including strategic site allocations) by 2012.

**Table 5.3 Combined Core Strategy timetable**

Pre-Submission Publicity	Oct 2010 - Nov 2010.
Submission to Secretary of State	January 2011
Pre-Examination Meeting	February 2011 – April 2011.
Examination in Public	May 2011 to July 2011
Receipt of Inspectors report	September 2011
Adoption	January 2012

**Statement of Community Involvement**

**Table 5.4 Progress on SCI milestones.**

	Statement of community involvement.	Stage of progress.
<b>Evidence Gathering.</b>	April 05-July 05	Achieved
<b>Issues Consultation</b>	August 05-Sept 05 (Reg. 25)	Achieved
<b>Preferred Options Consultation</b>	November 05- December 05 (Reg. 26)	Achieved
<b>Submission</b>	Mar-06	Achieved
<b>Consultation</b>	March 06-April 06	Achieved
<b>Pre Examination Meeting</b>	Not required	Not applicable
<b>Examination</b>	Jul-06	Achieved
<b>Receipt of Inspectors Report</b>	Aug-06	Achieved
<b>Adoption</b>	Nov-06	Achieved

**Table 5.5 Progress on SPD milestones.**

	Waste Facilities SDP	Stage of Progress
<b>Evidence Gathering</b>	June 05- September 05	Achieved
<b>Prepare Draft SPD</b>	October 05- December 05	Achieved
<b>Public Participation on Draft SPD (Reg. 17)</b>	January 06- February 06	Achieved
<b>Analyse Representations and finalise SPD</b>	March 06- May 06	Achieved
<b>Adoption</b>	Jun-06	Achieved
<b>Monitoring</b>	June 06 onwards	Achieved

**Statement of Community Involvement Stage of Progress Adopted November 2006 Supplementary Planning Document**

5.11 The Supplementary Planning Document: 'Managing Waste in New Developments' was adopted on the 18th April 2006. Bedfordshire and Luton produced a Supplementary Planning Document to provide extra guidance and support to Policies W5 and W6 of the adopted Minerals and Waste Local Plan regarding managing waste in new development.

**5.12** Bedfordshire and Luton Councils received consultancy support from DEFRA as part of the Waste Implementation Programme (WIP) Local Authority Support Unit (LASU) for the production of this document.

**5.13** The Supplementary Planning Document was adopted in 2006. The former County Council held seminars with each of the former District Councils, and Luton Borough Council, to discuss the SPD, its purpose and its implementation. The responsibility for ensuring developers are aware of and utilise this SPD, is with each of the three Councils, who are unitary planning authorities. The SPD will be particularly appropriate for use in pre-application discussions with potential developers, as well following planning decisions.

## **6 Policy Use in Development Control for Minerals and Waste Development**

**6.1** Monitoring of policies is essential to establish what is happening now and what may happen in the future. Monitoring of policies enables trends to be studied, and to be 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?
- Are the assumptions and objectives behind policies still relevant?
- Are the targets achieved?

**6.2** The use of the adopted Minerals and Waste Local Plan within the role of development control has been analysed to examine which policies have been used in the decision making process. This will help in assessing whether the policies should be considered for inclusion in the Minerals and Waste Development Framework. Some of the policies contained within the Minerals and Waste Local Plan are implemented by the District and Borough Councils through their development control process, and thus it is difficult to monitor their use. This is particularly pertinent to Policies W5 and W6 (Waste Audits and Provision of Waste Facilities with new Development), which, being applicable to all forms of development, will be implemented by the District Planning Authorities. We have worked with the District and Borough councils to improve this.

**6.3** Whilst the Councils monitor the use of policies in delegated and committee reports in the determination of applications, policies are also used to inform pre-application discussions, although these may result in development not coming forward due to a conflict with policy, this is more difficult to monitor. In addition policy is used in enforcement situations whereby policies may assist in deciding if it is expedient for formal enforcement action to be taken.

**6.4** Finally, the use of the Minerals and Waste Local Plan Policies by Luton Borough Council has not been considered in this document since they are responsible for producing their own Annual Monitoring Report.

**6.5** The number of applications in which the Minerals, Waste and General and Environment policies were used to determine minerals and waste applications between 01/04/2008 and 31/03/2009 can be viewed in Tables 6.1, 6.2 and 6.3 respectively. The total number of applications during the period was 8 minerals applications and 27 waste applications.  
(For a list of all minerals and waste applications determined in the period 2008/09, please see 'Appendix 1'.)

## 6.6 Minerals Policy Use within Development Control Decisions

Table 6.1 Mineral Policy Use

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

As discussed in Chapter 4 all Mineral policies have been saved until they are replaced by the new minerals DPD's.

### Mineral Policies used in determining planning applications

**6.7** Policy M6 was the most frequently used Mineral Policy in 2008/09. Other policies used include: M2 Aggregates Landbank, M4 Silica Sand Landbank, and M8 Borrow Pits. These policies were particularly important for the Balfour Beatty extraction of engineering material applications for the A421 dualling works, as well as Lafarge's Willington Quarry extension application.

### Mineral Policies not used in determining planning applications

**6.8** Fewer than half of the Saved Minerals Policies have been used to determine mineral planning applications during the year 2008/09. The degree of use of these policies (highlighted in table 6.1) may be due to the lack of applications for sites to which these policies would be applicable having been submitted.

#### M1 Minerals extraction strategy.

**6.9** Policy M1 broadly discourages the development of new mineral extraction sites. The mineral applications submitted over the year 2008/09 relate to the extraction of engineering material, changes of use, and variations of conditions. It is therefore wholly appropriate for Policy M1 not to have been used in these incidences.

**6.10** Although M1 has not been used by in planning decisions, it is conceivable that developers have been influenced by this policy, and have consequently chosen not to apply to develop new sites.

### Policies M5, M7 and M9

**6.11** None of the mineral applications submitted over the period related to the restoration of old sites, the importation of aggregate material, or rail aggregate depots. It is therefore correct for policies M5, M7 and M9 not to have been used.

### **6.12 Waste Policy Use within Development Control Decisions**

The number of applications in which Waste policies have been used during the decision making process can be seen in table 6.2.

**Table 6.2 Waste policy use**

Policy number	Policy Title	Times used.
W1	Key Principles	6
W2	Imported Waste	0
W3	County Self Sufficiency	2
W4	Waste Minimisation	0
W5	Management of Waste at Source: Waste Audits.	0
W6	Management of Waste at Source: Provision of facilities with new development.	0
W7	Preferred locations for integrated waste management facilities.	0
W8	Waste Recovery.	0
W9	Waste Transfer and Materials Recovery Facilities.	7
W10	Household Waste Recycling Centres.	0
W11	Composting.	2
W12	Anaerobic Digestion.	0
W13	Energy Recovery Plant.	0
W14	Non inert Landfill Provision.	0
W15	Pre landfill Waste Treatments.	0
W16	Landfill Gas.	0
W17	Landraising.	1
W18	Sewage Treatment Works.	1
W19	Clinical Waste Incineration facilities.	0
W20	Inert Waste Recycling.	1
W21	Inert Waste Landfill.	3
W22	Safeguarding existing sites.	0

### **Waste Policies used in determining planning applications**

**6.13** Table 6.7 shows that policies W1 Key principles and W9 Waste Transfer and Materials Recovery are the policies which have been used most extensively.

W1: Key principles.

**6.14** The regular use of Policy W1 is unsurprising, as it is relevant to all waste management proposals. The policy emphasises the importance of the Waste Hierarchy, county self-sufficiency, and the BPEO, with regards to waste management.

W9: Waste Transfer and Materials Recovery Facilities.

**6.15** Policy W9 was also used extensively, a reflection of the number of applications which related to Waste Transfer and Materials Recovery.

W3: County Self-Sufficiency, W11 Composting, W17 Land raising, W18 Sewage Treatment Works, W20 Inert Waste Recycling and W21 Inert Waste Landfill.

**6.16** Policies W11, W17, W18, W20 and W21 were used infrequently. This may be due to their specialist nature since they are being applicable only to specific kinds of developments. It is somewhat surprising that Policy W3 was not used more extensively, although this may be due to a lack of applications for facilities intended to take waste from outside the County area.

**Waste Policies used in determining planning applications**

**6.17** As table 6.2 shows there are a large number of Waste Policies which have not been used over the financial year, these are listed below:

- W2 Imported Wastes.
- W4 Waste minimisation.
- W5 Management of wastes at source: Waste Audits.
- W6 Management of waste at source: Provision of facilities with new development.
- W7 Preferred locations for integrated waste management facilities.
- W8 Resource Recovery.
- W10 Household Waste Recycling Centres.
- W12 Anaerobic Digestion.
- W13 Energy Recovery Plant.
- W14 Non-Inert landfill provision.
- W15 Pre-landfill waste treatments.
- W16 Landfill gas.
- W19 Clinical waste incineration facilities.

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 or Household Waste Recycling Centres.

**6.18** Policy W15 (Pre-landfill treatments for biodegradable waste) has been reviewed following a request to the Secretary of State (see Chapter 4 - Saved Plans) and expired on the 23rd of January 2008.

Table 6.2 shows that Policies W5 and W6 have not been used to determine applications. These policies are mainly implemented through the District and Borough Councils and the Councils are investigating ways in which to monitor this.

## General Environment Policy Use in Development Control Decisions

6.19 Many of the policies within the General and Environmental Section of the Minerals and Waste Local Plan are performing well, and have been used extensively during the determination of Planning Applications.

**Table 6.3 General Environment Policy Use in Development Control**

Policy no.	Policy Title.	Times used.
GE1	Matters to be addressed in planning applications.	15
GE2	Restoration/Improvement of the Marston Vale.	7
GE3	Environment improvement of the Greensand Ridge.	1
GE4	Environment improvement of the Ivel and Ouse Valleys.	3
GE5	Protection of Green Belt Land.	7
GE6	Protection of Best and most Versatile agricultural land.	6
GE7	Protection of Chilterns Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty.	0
GE8	Protection of AGLV.	9
GE9	Landscape Protection and Landscaping.	20
GE10	Protection/Enhancement of trees and woodland.	9
GE11	Protection of sites of national nature conservation importance.	3
GE12	Protection of locally designated nature conservation sites, regionally important geological/geomorphological sites (RIGS) and undesignated sites of significant conservation interest.	1
GE13	Species and Habitat Protection and Enhancement.	8
GE14	Archaeology.	11
GE15	Statutorily designated Historic Buildings and Sites.	4
GE16	Local Historic Buildings, Conservation Areas and Historic Environment Sites.	3
GE17	Pollution Control.	17
GE18	Disturbance.	28
GE19	Flooding.	11
GE20	Water Resources.	13
GE21	Public Rights of Way.	8
GE22	Transport: Alternative means.	1
GE23	Transport: Suitability of local road network.	23
GE24	Ancillary minerals and waste developments.	3
GE25	Buffer Zones.	1
GE26	Restoration.	12
GE27	Aftercare.	4

## **Observations on General Environment Policy Usage**

### **Use of General and Environmental Policies.**

**6.20** The General Environment Policies which were most commonly used during the year 2008/09 were Policies GE18 Disturbance and GE23 Transport: Suitability of local road network. These were used in 28 and 23 applications respectively. It should be noted that these Policies were used frequently, and therefore their significance and use may be underrepresented.

### **Unused General Environment Policies.**

**6.21** The only General Environment Policy which has not been used is Policy GE7 Protection of Chilterns Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty.

### **Saved Policies.**

**6.22** The Secretary of State has confirmed that all General and Environmental Policies are saved, until they are replaced by the new Minerals and Waste Development Documents (see Chapter 4, Saved Plans).

## **Overall Observations on Policy Usage within Minerals and Waste Planning Decisions**

**6.23** As mentioned the recent adoption of the MWLP has limited the time period and hence the effectiveness of monitoring of the use of policies.

**6.24** Even if certain Policies have not been referred to in decision notices, this does not necessarily mean they have not been taken into account in reaching the decision. For example, a seemingly unused policy may have guided a developer at a pre-application stage. Or as mentioned earlier, a district council may have used other policies in their development decisions.

**6.25** Through the replacement of the Minerals and Waste Local Plan with the Minerals and Waste Development Framework, as set out in the scheme, all policies will be reviewed and consideration given as to whether they will be included in the framework, wholly or amended. As well as examining the use of the policies within development control, changes in legislation, government guidance and regional strategies will also be considered when formulating the policies that will form the development plan documents.

## **Total County Matter Planning Applications Received / Approved/ Refused / Outstanding /Withdrawn**

**6.26** For the period 1<sup>st</sup> April 08 – March 31<sup>st</sup> 2009 Bedfordshire (excluding Luton) received 35 planning applications, of which 8 related to Mineral sites and 27 concerned Waste facilities. All of the applications submitted within this period have been permitted.

## 7 Minerals Monitoring

### Planning Permissions Granted

7.1 There were three applications for additional permitted mineral reserves which have been granted planning permission during the year 2008/09. Details of these mineral applications are listed below. Balfour Beatty Ltd is the applicant for all three of these applications. Each application involves the extraction of engineering material (clay) for improvements to the A421. Details are provided below.

- Permission has been granted for the extraction of 400,000m<sup>3</sup> of engineering material with restoration to agriculture at Manor Farm, Brogborough.
- Permission has been granted for the extraction of 250,000m<sup>3</sup> of engineering material with restoration to a small landscaped lake.
- Permission has been granted for the extraction of 200,000m<sup>3</sup> of engineering material with restoration to a pond and wetland meadow.

### Aggregate Sales, Reserve and Landbank for Bedfordshire and Luton

7.2 Bedfordshire and Luton's annual call on reserves is 1,930,000 tonnes as set by the regional apportionment 2001 – 2016, as approved by the Regional Planning Assembly.

**Table 7.1 Aggregates Sales for Bedfordshire and Luton (tonnes)**

Sales (000 tonnes)						Average
2003 (Taken from Bedfordshire County Council annual survey)	2004	2005 (Taken from RAWP)*	2006 (Taken from RAWP)*	2007 (Taken from RAWP)*	2008 (Taken from RAWP)*	2003 - 2008
1,663	1,993	1,663	1,487	1,612	1,015	1,572

\*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.

**Table 7.2 Total aggregate reserve with planning permission, and landbank for Bedfordshire and Luton**

Annual Call on Reserves (tonnes)	2008 Reserve (Taken from RAWP) (tonnes)	Landbank (Years) By Regional Apportionment
1,930,000	19,333,809	10

7.3 The Regional Aggregates Working Party Annual Minerals Raised Inquiry for 2008 sought information from all mineral operators, including those producing building sands, concreting sands and gravels, and specialist (silica) sands. However, several

operators failed to respond to this survey, which is necessary for the accurate monitoring of landbanks. These outstanding reserves mean that we do not have a complete picture of total reserves in the Plan area, and therefore the total reserve for Bedfordshire and Luton is likely to be higher than that quoted in Table 7.2 (above).

### **Maintaining a Split Landbank**

**7.4** As stated, 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). 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.

**7.5** 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 pits. 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 creates a particular issue as to how the overall aggregates landbank should be addressed.

**7.6** As a result, Policy M2 of the adopted Minerals and Waste Local advocates maintaining a split landbank, with separate landbanks for building sands, concreting sands and gravels, and silica / specialist sands.

**Table 7.3 Remaining reserves (tonnes) with planning permission for building sands, concreting sands and gravels, and silica / specialist sands (as of December 31<sup>st</sup> 2009)**

Building Sands	Concreting Sands and Gravels	Silica / Specialist Sands
423,000	2,972,900	4,533,645

**7.7** It is important to note that for a split landbank to be effective, it is essential for the minerals industry to work with the MPA to ensure robust monitoring of the split landbank. However, as can be seen from the data provided by the minerals industry this year, it can be very difficult to obtain data of sufficient detail for this to be achieved: of the total 2008 aggregate reserve (19,333,809 tonnes), only 7,929,545 was differentiated into building sands, concreting sands and gravels, and silica / specialist sands leaving approximately 11,404,264 tonnes undifferentiated. As noted in paragraph 7.5, building sands and silica / specialist sands often occur together at some sites, and it is stated by some operators that they cannot differentiate in advance which part of their permitted reserves will when worked turn out to be within each of these three categories. Consequently the level of landbank for each of these separate mineral types are believed to be inaccurate. If this situation continues then the MPA may have to revert to the application of a single landbank.

## Brick clay and Chalk Reserves

**Table 7.4 Remaining reserves (tonnes) with planning permission for Brick-making clay, and chalk (as of December 31<sup>st</sup> 2008)**

Brick Clay	Chalk
90,000,000	1,700,470

### Brick clay

**7.8** Current permitted brick clay reserves in Bedfordshire are in the order of 90,000,000 tonnes. However, brick production ceased at Stewartby in February 2008, with the resultant closure of Quest Pit. Therefore there are currently no active brick clay sites within Bedfordshire.

### Borrow pits

**7.9** 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. In the year 2008/09, three borrow pits were permitted which released 850,000 tonnes of Oxford clay for use in the construction of the A421. At the time of writing, only one of these has become active.

### Chalk

**7.10** There are currently two operational chalk quarries in Bedfordshire: Kensworth, which supplies chalk by pipeline in the form of slurry to cement works located in Warwickshire and; Totternhoe Quarry, which is worked intermittently for Clunch to supply small-building repair work.

## Recycled Construction and Demolition Waste

**7.11** 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 recycled, using crushers, screens, or a combination of both. These provide an important source of recycled / secondary aggregates. However, obtaining accurate data can be extremely difficult. The Annual Waste Survey has had very limited success (Refer to Table 8.3 for more information) and therefore there are no complete figures for C&D wastes recycled within the plan area during the period. In terms of aggregate recycling within the plan area, the existing C&D crushing capacity is believed to be 710,500 tonnes per annum at the time of writing.

### Rail aggregate depots

**7.12** Rail aggregate depots are facilities at which material is transferred from rail to road for onward transportation within the County. They provide for the importation of material, avoiding the use of road for these often lengthy journeys. Currently there are two facilities in the Plan area, at Elstow, to the south of Bedford, operated by Lafarge Aggregates, and at Legrave Road, in Luton, which is operated by Tarmac. The existing rail aggregate depot capacity is believed to be 625,000 tonnes per annum at the time of writing.



## 8 Waste Monitoring

### Planning Permissions Granted

8.1 Details of applications for additional waste management capacity permitted between 1<sup>st</sup> April 2008 – 31<sup>st</sup> March 2009 are listed below:

- Wilstead Skip Hire has been granted permission for the change of building use at Four Winds Garage, West End, Haynes. Building B8 will be converted to a waste transfer and materials handling facility and are expected to accept up to 5000 tonnes per annum of inert and non-hazardous waste.
- Permission has been granted for a change of use to metals recycling facility at Unit C2, Blackburn Road, Ivinghoe Business Park, capable of handling 624 tonnes of recycled metal per annum.
- Permission has been granted for the retrospective use of a building and surrounding hard standing for a materials recovery/recycling facility for PC equipment at Unit 4B, 4C, 4E, and 4F Shefford Industrial Estate, St Francis Way, Shefford.
- Hollywell Haulage Ltd has been granted permission to develop a waste processing and transfer facility at the Former BR Goods Yard, Chiltern Green Road, East Hyde. The facility will have the capacity to handle 50t of non hazardous or inert waste at any one time.
- DB Standing and Son have been granted permission for a facility to recycle up to 3000t of demolition materials per annum, to produce secondary aggregates. Fox Corner Quarry, Woburn Road, Heath and Reach.
- Twinwoods Heat and Power Ltd have been granted permission to build a small scale biomass power plant within an existing building for the generation of renewable energy from low-grade wood waste. The facility would have a capacity of 30,000t per annum.
- Trustees of Bedford Estates have been granted permission for a change of use of existing building use as well as permission for the construction of a new building for the purposes of recycling and in-vessel composting. The permitted capacity is 48,000t per annum. The Hanger, Everton Road, Tempsford.
- ABSS Skip Hire has been granted permission for the erection of a building and use of land for the storage and transfer of non-hazardous and inert waste for recycling. The facility has a permitted capacity of 1500t/annum. Compound A, Cauldwell Walk Industrial Estate, Bedford.
- Mr Warner has been granted permission to process 5000t/annum of inert waste. Land west of Gorerong Farm, off Airfield Road, Podington.
- Woodland Environmental Ltd has been granted permission to create an irrigation reservoir and to import waste for additional landscaping. Permission has been granted for 190,000t of inert waste. Chalgrave Manor Golf Club, Chalgrave, Dunstable, Bedfordshire.

- L. B Silica Sand Ltd have been granted a variation of condition no.2 (tipping and restoration details) and condition no.4 (no waste tipping above approved contour levels) of planning permission no. 15/1999 to allow for deposit of waste above approved contour levels. Thrift Quarry has permission to take 20,000m<sup>3</sup> of inert waste. Thrift Quarry, Heath and Reach.
- Messrs P, R & R Jackson have been granted permission for the storage of building materials, haulage depot and the storage and transfer of trade waste. The facility is permitted to transfer 10,000 tonnes of waste per annum. Land at Manor Road Industrial Estate.

## Waste Capacity Figures

**8.2** Each year the Authorities undertake a survey of waste operation within their area. Again there has been difficulty in obtaining accurate statistics of waste arisings data, particularly for commercial and industrial waste, since there is no obligation for operators to provide this information, unless there is an existing condition on the planning permission requesting such information. Consequently our information on actual waste throughput within the sites of Bedfordshire and Luton is limited. In order to ascertain these figures a variety of methods have been used, including planning applications as well as the annual survey.

## Waste Management Capacity

**Table 8.1 (below) sets out the annual throughput capacities for waste management sites in Bedfordshire and Luton as of October 2009.**

Waste Management Type	Capacity (Tonnes per annum)*
Aggregates Recycling	710,500*
Anaerobic Digestion	30,000
Composting	109,500*
Thermal Treatment with energy recovery	286,000*

\*Taken from WPA records.

## Landfill Site Capacity

**Table 8.2 (below) sets out landfill capacity for both inert and Non-hazardous landfill within Bedfordshire as of 1<sup>st</sup> April 2009.**

Waste Management Type	Capacity / Remaining Void Space (m <sup>3</sup> )
Landfill (Inert)*	1,365,514*
Landfill (Non-Hazardous)	1,584,804

\*Taken from WPA records. As stated, a variety of methods have been used to ascertain a figure for remaining inert landfill void space in Bedfordshire and Luton. Where figures were expressed as tonnes of inert waste required for site restoration, these have been converted to cubic metres using the assumption that 1.5 tonnes of inert waste will occupy approximately 1 cubic metre of landfill, when compacted.

### Annual Waste Site Throughput

8.3 Responses to monitoring have been difficult to obtain from waste operators, and consequently our knowledge on actual waste throughput within is limited and can be seen below:

Waste Management Type	Notes	Throughput 2008 / 09 (Tonnes)
Aggregates Recycling	2/14 forms returned	34,238
Materials Recovery Facility	5/16 forms returned	261,312
Thermal Treatment with energy recovery	1/1 forms returned*	85,000
Anaerobic Digestion	1/1 forms returned	18,675
Composting	4/9 forms returned	28,567
Landfill (Inert)	2/12 forms returned	94,330
Landfill (Non-Hazardous)	1/1 form returned	533,914

\*At the time of writing there are five permitted thermal treatment facilities within the plan area. However, during the survey period (1<sup>st</sup> April 2008 – 31<sup>st</sup> March 2009), only one of these was active / operational, thus only one thermal treatment facility was surveyed.

## 9 Future AMR Issues

9.1 There are a number of issues that will need to be addressed in future minerals and waste Annual Monitoring Reports. These have been discussed within the Report. For ease of reference the main issues are summarised below.

- **Maintaining a split Landbank**

Bedfordshire County Council maintained a split landbank, with separate landbanks for building sands, concreting sands and gravels, and silica/specialist sands, as set out at Table 7.3. However, the maintenance of these separate landbanks relies upon the provision of regular and adequate data by the minerals industry, so as to enable robust monitoring. However, it continues to be the case that data of sufficient detail is not coming forward from the minerals industry. While the minerals industry will continue to be encouraged to provide sufficient information on this matter, if sufficient adequate information is not forthcoming then the Councils may need to consider whether to develop a single land bank policy. This would be achieved during later stages of the combined Core Strategy, and the General and Environmental Policies DPD.

- **Information concerning the production of secondary/recycled aggregates**

Obtaining information concerning the production of secondary aggregates, and especially recycled aggregates, remains an extremely difficult subject. However, some information is available from the Environment Agency, and improvements in this area may continue to be realised.

- **Lack of Policy usage**

This Minerals and Waste Annual Monitoring Report has highlighted that certain policies from the adopted Bedfordshire and Luton Minerals and Waste Local Plan have not been used. More detailed monitoring will need to address whether entirely relevant policies have failed to be considered, or else were not primary reasons for the decision.

- **Monitoring Indicators**

The production and implementation of the Minerals and Waste Core Strategy, as proposed in the 2009 Minerals and Waste Local Development Scheme, will require indicators to monitor the usage of policies. The degree of use of saved Policies from the Minerals and Waste Local Plan helps to inform whether a similar policy is needed in Minerals and Waste Core Strategy, or else the General and Environmental Policies DPD.

# **Appendices**

Planning Applications for Mineral Sites

Planning Applications for Waste Sites

Application number.	Site Name.	Operator.	Proposal.	Outcome as at March 31st 2009	Policies used.	Capacity.	M or W
BC/CM/2008/37	Manor Farm, Brogborough, Beds	Balfour Beatty Ltd	Extraction of 400,000 cubic metres of engineering material with restoration to agriculture.	Permitted	M8, GE6, GE14, GE21, GE9, GE2, GE23, GE18, GE20, GE13, GE26	400,000m3	M
BC/CM/2008/28	Grovebury Quarry	Aggregate Industries UK Ltd	Variation of Condition 6 of Planning Permission No 24/2005 to allow the use of a temporary haul road for a further 3 years until 30 September 2011Grovebury Quarry Leighton Buzzard.	Permitted	GE18	Quarry 100 hectares.	M

Application number.	Site Name.	Operator.	Proposal.	Outcome as at March 31st 2009	Policies used.	Capacity.	M or W
BC/CM/2008/05	Octagon Farm South, Wellington Quarry.	Lafarge Aggregates Ltd	Variation of conditions of planning permission no.9/2006 to modify permitted working phases.	Permitted	GE18, GE17, GE20, GE23, GE14, GE6, GE26, GE16, GE19, GE13, GE27, M6, M2	n/a	M
BC/CM/2008/09	Pratt's Quarry, Billington Road, Leighton Buzzard	Sibelco UK & Arnold White Estates	Variation of Condition 3 of Planning Permission 23/2007 to allow access from the A505.	Permitted	GE1, GE5, GE23, GE24, GE26	No mention.	M
BC/CM/2008/05	Octagon Farm South, Wellington Quarry.	Lafarge Aggregates Ltd	Variation of conditions of planning permission no. 12/2008 to allow mineral extraction within archaeological area AAS2 and relocation of the internal haul road to modify permitted working phases.	Permitted	GE14, GE6, GE18, GE17, GE20, GE23, GE26, M6, GE16, GE19	n/a	M

Application number.	Site Name.	Operator.	Proposal.	Outcome as at March 31st 2009	Policies used.	Capacity.	M or W
BC/CM/2008/08	Pratts Quarry, Billington Road, Leighton Buzzard	Arnold White Estates Ltd & WBB Minerals Ltd	Provision of revised haul road route and new access, Pratt's Quarry, Billington Road, Leighton Buzzard.	Permitted	GE1, GE5, GE23, GE24,	n/a	M
BC/CM/2008/36	Berry Wood, Wooton Green, Bedfordshire.	Balfour Beatty Ltd	Extraction of 200,000 cubic metres of engineering material with restoration to a pond and wetland meadow.	Permitted	GE6, GE14, GE21, GE23, GE18, GE20, GE9, GE13, GE26, GE2	200,000m3	M
BC/CM/2008/35	Whitbread Lane, South of A421, Interchange Retail Park, Kempston.	Balfour Beatty Ltd	Extraction of 250,000 cubic metres of engineering material with restoration to a small landscaped lake.	Permitted	GE6, GE14, GE21, GE9, GE23, GE18, GE20, GE13, GE26, GE2,	250,000cm3	M

Application number.	Site Name.	Operator.	Proposal.	Outcome as at March 31st 2009	Policies used.	Capacity.	M or W
BC/CM/2008/38	Former Fullers Earth Works Woburn Road Woburn Sands	Trustees of Bedford Estates	Change of use of access road and building associated with former mineral working/plant to forestry use.	Permitted	GE1, GE9, GE4, W11, W3, GE14, GE15, GE19, GE13, GE18, GE23, GE10, GE17	n/a	W

Application number.	Site Name.	Operator.	Proposal.	Outcome as at March 31st 2009	Policies used.	Capacity.	M or W
BC/CM/2006/30	Land to the South of Broom	Tarmac Limited	Extraction, processing and sale of sand and gravel, erection of concrete batching plant and construction of improved access to B658	Permitted	M6, GE1, GE23, GE21, GE15, GE14, GE13, GE26, GE20, GE9, GE10, GE25, GE18,	5.4 million tonnes (sand and gravel).	M
BC/CM/2008/6	Four Winds Garage West End, Haynes MK45 3QT	Wilstead Skip Hire	Change of use of B8 building and yard area to waste transfer and materials handling facility. Land at Four Winds, West End, Haynes MK45 3QT	Permitted	W1, W9, GE1, GE8, GE9, GE10, GE17, GE20, GE18, GE23	5000t/annun (inert and non haz).	W

Application number.	Site Name.	Operator.	Proposal.	Outcome as at March 31st 2009	Policies used.	Capacity.	M or W
BC/CM/2007/29	Elstow Waste Transfer Station, Wilstead Road, Elstow	Shanks Waste Management Ltd	Planning application for variation of condition 5 of Planning Permission 12/2005 to allow the receipt of municipal and commercial waste materials between the hours of 06.00 and midnight from Monday to Friday at Elstow Waste Transfer Station, Wilstead Road, Elstow	Permitted	GE18, GE17, GE20, GE2, GE10	225,000t.	W
BC/CM/2008/10a	Brogborough Landfill Site, Brogborough	Waste Recycling Group Ltd	Variation of Conditions 18, 22 and 28 of Planning Permission 16/2004, to allow extension of time for capping, change in operating hours if needed and removal of hardcore and demolition material from site.	Permitted	GE1, GE2, GE26, GE19, GE27,	Importation of bio-solids or other soil improving materials (up to 200,000m3) as part of restoration.	W

Application number.	Site Name.	Operator.	Proposal.	Outcome as at March 31st 2009	Policies used.	Capacity.	M or W
BC/CM/2008/3	Land adjacent to Twinwoods Business Park, Thurleigh Road, Milton Ernest.	Bedfordia Farms Ltd	Planning application for the erection of a bio-fertiliser storage tank and bunding, and use of the pumping main to carry the digestate from the biogas plant to the tank, on land adjacent to Twinwoods Business Park, Thurleigh Road, Milton Ernest	Permitted	GE18, GE9, GE8, GE14, GE12, GE20, GE17, GE21, GE22, W12	Tank capacity of 6.4million litres	W
BC/CM/2008/33	Land at Manor Road Industrial Estate	Messrs. P, R & R Jackson	Storage of building materials, haulage depot, storage and transfer of trade waste	Permitted	GE23, GE2, GE9, GE18, W8, W9	10,000t/annum (transfer)	W
BC/CM/2008/18	Marston Vale Leachate Treatment Plant, Green Lane, Stewartby	Waste Recycling Group Ltd	Installation and use of 3 leachate storage tanks, 2 sludge storage tanks and a sludge dewatering plant, Marston Vale Leachate Treatment Plant, Green Land, Stewartby.	Permitted	GE1, GE2, GE17, GE19, W4	500m3/day (treatment of raw leachate).	W
BC/CM/2008/9-1	Brogborough Landfill Site.	Waste Recycling Group.	Variation of condition 3 of planning permission 5/2005 to allow the removal of clay stockpile to be extended for a further 12 months. Brogborough Landfill Site.	Permitted	GE9, GE18, GE21, GE24, GE26, GE27,	?	W

Application number.	Site Name.	Operator.	Proposal.	Outcome as at March 31st 2009	Policies used.	Capacity.	M or W
BC/CM/2008/12	The Causeway, Clophill,	Hazelmere Homes Ltd	Continued use of land for temporary storage of soils and brick rubble. Land rear of 3 – 9 The Causeway, Clophill	Permitted	GE1, GE9, GE16, GE17, GE20, GE18	N/A	W
BC/CM/2008/16	Unit C2, Ivinghoe Business Park, Houghton Regis	Mr M Collier T/A Re-Mark-it	Change of use to metals recycling facility, Unit C2, Blackburn Road, Ivinghoe Business park, Houghton Regis.	Permitted	GE18, GE23, W1, W9	12t/week (metal recycled).	W
BC/CM/2008/24	Unit 4B, 4C, 4E and 4F Shefford Industrial Estate, St. Francis Way	PC Efficient	Retrospective use of buildings and surrounding hard standing for a materials recovery/recycling facility for PC equipment.	Permitted	W1, W9, GE18, GE17, GE19	n/a	W
BC/CM/2008/11	Former BR Goods Yard.	Hollywell Haulage Ltd	Use of site for waste processing and transfer (non hazardous and inert waste); and return land woodland. Chiltern Green Road, East Hyde.	Permitted	GE5, GE8, GE23, GE10	50t/annum at any one time.	W
BC/CM/2008/15	Castle Mill Airfield	Lafarge Aggregates Ltd	Variation of Conditions 2 and 3 attached to Planning Permission No 3/2007 to permit extension of time for importation and spreading of inert waste	Permitted	GE18, GE26, GE19, GE23, GE6, GE27, W1, W21	150,000cubic metres- total.	W

Application number.	Site Name.	Operator.	Proposal.	Outcome as at March 31st 2009	Policies used.	Capacity.	M or W
BC/CM/2007/28	Fox Corner Quarry	D B Standing and Son	Recycling of demolition materials to produce secondary aggregates, Fox Corner Quarry, Woburn Road, Heath and Reach.	Permitted	GE1, GE5, GE8, GE11, GE18, GE23, GE26, GE17, W9	3000t/annum	W
BC/CM/2007/25	Thrift Quarry, Heath & Reach, Bedfordshire	L.B Silica Sand Ltd	Variation of condition nos. 2 (tipping and restoration details) and 4 (no waste tipping above approved contour levels) of planning permission no. 15/1999 to allow for deposit of waste above approved contour levels.	Permitted	GE1, GE3, GE5, GE8, GE9, GE10, GE11, GE17, GE20, GE18, GE23, GE26, W17, W21,	500,000m3 (inert waste total).	W

Application number.	Site Name.	Operator.	Proposal.	Outcome as at March 31st 2009	Policies used.	Capacity.	M or W
BC/CM/2008/26	Former BR Goods Yard.	Hollywell Haulage	To vary Condition 1 of Planning Permission 24/2008; to extend the operational area of the site; and to vary Condition 22, allowing the accepted waste streams to be consistent with the Environmental Permit.	Permitted	GE5, GE8, GE10, GE18, GE23, W1,- - W9, GE17, GE19,	n/a	W
BC/CM/2009/2	Oakley Littlewood, Twinwood Road, Clapham	Biogen (UK) Ltd	To vary Condition 7 of Planning Permission No. 6/2008 to increase vehicle deliveries to 20 per day, and to vary Condition 8 to allow Saturday and Bank Holiday deliveries.	Permitted	GE23, GE18, GE21	No mention.	W
BC/CM/2008/45	Land west of Gorerong Farm, off Airfield Road, Podington	Mr John Warner	Processing of inert waste (retrospective) and proposed change of use of 9.4 hectares of adjoining land to agriculture.	Permitted	W1, W20, GE1, GE4, GE8, GE9, GE10, GE14, G17, GE20, GE18, GE23	5000t/annum	W

Application number.	Site Name.	Operator.	Proposal.	Outcome as at March 31st 2009	Policies used.	Capacity.	M or W
BC/CM/2008/23	Chalgrave Manor Golf Club , Chalgrave, Dunstable, Bedfordshire	Woodland Environmental Ltd	Creation of irrigation reservoir and additional landscaping involving the importation of inert waste.	Permitted	GE9, GE5, W21, GE1, W17, GE14, GE15, GE13, GE18, GE21, GE9, GE11	190,000t inert waste total	W
BC/CM/2008/6	Land at Four Winds, West End, Haynes, Bedfordshire MK45 3QT	Wilstead Skip Hire	Change of use of B8 building and yard area to a waste transfer and materials handling facility.	Permitted	W1, W9, GE1, GE8, GE10, GE17, GE20, GE23, GE18, GE9	5000t/annum	W
BC/CM/2008/22	Monoworld Business Park	Monoworld Limited	Four bay modular office building, security portacabin and portacabin for workforce, all with male/female/disabled toilets and kitchen facilities.	Permitted	GE8, GE9	n/a	W

Application number.	Site Name.	Operator.	Proposal.	Outcome as at March 31st 2009	Policies used.	Capacity.	M or W
BC/CM/2008/25	Building 16 Twinwoods Business Park Thurleigh Road Milton Ernest	Twinwoods Heat & Power Ltd.	Small scale biomass power plant within an existing building for the generation of renewable energy from low-grade waste wood	Permitted	W13, GE8, GE9, GE17, GE18, GE23	30,000t/annum.	W
BC/CM/2008/29	Land off Brewers Hill Road, Dunstable	Dunstable Town Council	Retrospective renewal of Planning Permission No. 14/2007 for a collection point for park waste prior to transportation via waste transfer company.	Permitted	W9, GE17, GE23,	500t/annum	W
BC/CM/2008/32	Tempsford Sewage Treatment Works, Great North Road, Tempsford	Anglian Water Services Ltd	Construction of a GRP Kiosk to house dosing pumps	Permitted	W18, GE9, GE14, GE18, GE19, GE24	n/a	W
BC/CM/2008/39	Compound A, Cauldwell Walk Industrial Estate, Bedford	ABSS Skip Hire	Erection of a building and use of land for the storage and transfer of non-hazardous and inert waste for recycling.	Permitted	GE9, GE1, W9, GE18, GE17, GE23	1500t/annum	W

Application number.	Site Name.	Operator.	Proposal.	Outcome as at March 31st 2009	Policies used.	Capacity.	M or W
BC/CM/2008/14	The Hanger, Everton Rd, Tempsford	Trustees of Bedford Estates.	The Countess of Erroll	Change of use of existing building and construction of new building for the purposes of recycling and in-vessel composting, The Hanger, Everton Road, Tempsford.	GE1, W11, GE14, GE15, GE19, GE9, GE4, GE13, GE23, GE18, W3, GE19, GE17,	48,00t/annum	W



