

**BUCKINGHAMSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL MINERALS AND WASTE
LOCAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK**

ANNUAL MONITORING REPORT 2006/07

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1 Executive Summary

Local Development Scheme

1.1 A revised Minerals and Waste Local Development Scheme was published in November 2007 in order to make adjustments to the timetable for the preparation of the MWLDF. The key changes are summarised as:

- Core Strategy programmed for adoption January 2010 (formerly March 2009)
- Minerals DPD programmed for adoption January 2011 (formerly December 2008)
- Waste DPD programmed for adoption April 2011 (formerly October 2008).

Mineral Production in Buckinghamshire

1.2 Two Core Output Indicators are associated with monitoring of mineral production within the County; (5a) Production of primary land won aggregates; and, (5b) Production of secondary/recycled aggregates.

1.3 Between the period 1 January 2006 and 31 December 2006, Buckinghamshire produced 1.24 million tonnes (mt) of sand and gravel, representing a 7% increase on 2005 sales of 1.15 mt.

1.4 Reserves of aggregate at the end of 2006 stood at 6.77 mt, a deficit of the Government's required 7 year landbank of 6.93 mt, the majority of which consisted of sharp sand and gravel.

1.5 In early 2007, permissions were consented for three sand and gravel sites, taking the reserves to 15.5 mt. These were for Preferred Areas from the Minerals and Waste and Waste Local Plan 2004-2016, an extension to Springfield Farm, Beaconsfield, New Denham and Denham Park Farm.

Waste

1.6 Two Core Output Indicators are associated with the monitoring of waste facilities and waste planning within Buckinghamshire; (6a) Capacity of new waste management facilities by type; and, (6b) Amount of municipal waste arising, and managed by management type, and the percentage each management type represents of the waste managed.

1.7 In 2006/07 a total of 270,100 tonnes of municipal waste arising in Buckinghamshire was managed within the County, 247,400 of which was household waste.

- 1.8 In total 169,500 tonnes (63%) of Buckinghamshire's municipal waste was sent to landfill and 100,100 tonnes (37%) was recycled/composted. Biodegradable Municipal Waste (BMW) accounted for 107,800 tonnes, 16% below the landfill allowance of 128,000 for 2006/07.

Monitoring of Planning Applications

- 1.9 40 applications were dealt with during 2007/07, of these:
- 22 were determined throughout the monitoring period, 18 (82%) were determined within 13 weeks, above BVPI 109 target of 69%;
 - 8 were withdrawn, called in or turned away; and
 - 10 were remaining, 7 of which were awaiting completion of outstanding legal agreements.

Monitoring and Enforcement

- 1.10 New regulations were brought in during April of 2006, which provide Local Authorities with the power to charge for site monitoring inspections on mineral and landfill sites the County Council has defined 28 mineral and waste sites as coming under the new site monitoring regime. Buckinghamshire CC has now employed a full time monitoring officer to undertake detailed and regular site visits.
- 1.11 During 2006/07 the County Council received 68 reports of unauthorised activities and breaches of minerals and waste planning conditions, 4 of which were on authorised sites. Action was taken on 10 unauthorised sites with 10 enforcement and 3 stop notices served. Of the authorised sites, only 2 breach of condition notices were served.

Improvements to the AMR

- 1.12 The South East England Regional Assembly (SEERA) has provided Waste Planning Authorities (WPAs) with guidance on delivering a consistent format by which progress on key waste indicators will be collated for and provided through the AMRs. For the 2008 monitoring report, the Council will be required to:
- Continuously update the ERM waste capacity model as and when new capacity is operational for each waste stream;
 - Provide the breakdown of waste treatment by method for each waste stream.
- 1.13 In addition, the AMR will begin to incorporate the monitoring indicators provided in the Core Strategy DPD Preferred Options consultation report due for consultation in February 2008.

2 The Buckinghamshire Minerals and Waste Local Development Framework

- 2.1 Under the new planning system introduced by the Planning & Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, the former system of regional planning guidance, and statutory structure and local plans has been replaced by statutory Regional Spatial Strategies (RSS) and Local Development Frameworks (LDF). In Buckinghamshire, the County Council is responsible for preparing a county-wide LDF for minerals and waste (the MWLDF) that brings forward the spatial strategies and detailed land use policies and proposals for the extraction of minerals and management of waste in the county.
- 2.2 The MWLDF can be thought of as a "folder" of documents that will contain a number of local development documents (LDDs). These will include development plan documents (DPDs) which are statutory documents subject to independent examination and, if necessary, non-statutory supplementary planning documents (SPDs). The MWLDF will also contain other relevant documents such as the Statement of Community Involvement (SCI), which sets out a programme for involving the community in the development of the MWLDF, and the Minerals and Waste Development Scheme (MWLDS).
- 2.3 The adopted Buckinghamshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan (BM&WLP) will be saved for a period of three years until April 2009. It will therefore form part of the Local Development Framework until then. Beyond this, it is likely that the Council will seek to safeguard certain adopted local plan policies until April 2011 (when the last of the new DPDs is programmed for adoption – at this point all of the “saved” policies will have been replaced). Existing Supplementary Planning Guidance will be regarded as a material consideration in determining planning applications until such time as it is replaced or abandoned.

3 The role of the Annual Monitoring Report

3.1 An Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) is required to be submitted to Government each December as a key part of the Local Development Framework (LDF). The primary role of the AMR is to monitor the effectiveness of the policies and proposals in Minerals and Waste Development Plan Documents (MWDPDs), and the current status of MWDPD production. This AMR covers the period 1 April 2006 to 31 March 2007. However, data for monitoring of mineral production relates to the calendar year of 2006, in accordance with the minerals industry monitoring period.

3.2 The objectives of the AMR as set by Central Government are to determine:

- whether the targets set out in the MWDPDs are being met, are on target to be met; and if not the reasons why;
- what impact the MWDPD policies are having on other targets set out at national, regional, sub-regional or local level;
- whether any policies need to be replaced or amended to meet sustainable development objectives;
- what action is needed to be taken if policies need changing as a result of the monitoring of policies and targets;
- any problems encountered in preparation of the Annual Monitoring Report and how these may be dealt with in next year's report.

3.3 However, this AMR cannot address all of the above objectives as some cannot be answered until the adoption of the complete Local Development Framework (LDF). Until then, the AMR will provide:

- **Monitoring progress in delivering the Local Development Scheme and Local Development Framework;**
- **Mineral Production in Buckinghamshire, including Core Output Indicators 5a and 5b;**
- **Waste management in Buckinghamshire, including Core Output Indicators 6a and 6b;**
- **Monitoring of additional regional indicators 70, 71b, 72 and 73;**
- **Monitoring of planning applications; and,**
- **Monitoring and enforcement of mineral and landfill sites within Buckinghamshire.**

4 Minerals and Waste Local Development Scheme

4.1 The Minerals and Waste Local Development Scheme (MWLDS) is a statutory document that sets out how the MWLDF will be prepared over a three-year period. It includes a profile of each document (role, timescale, status, production arrangements) together with a composite timetable for all of the documents.

4.2 During the year the Council agreed a revised Minerals and Waste Local Development Scheme (MWLDS) (available at <http://www.buckscc.gov.uk/mineralsandwaste/lds>) with the Government. The main effect of these revisions is to bring forward the Core Strategy, programmed for adoption in January 2010.

4.3 Therefore the Council's waste and minerals policy priorities from 2007 to 2010 are to:

- Adopt the Minerals and Waste Core Strategy required under the new legislation to public participation on Preferred Options and Proposals (programmed adoption January 2010);
- Submit the Minerals Detailed Development Control Policies and Preferred Areas for Development DPD (programmed submission December 2009);
- Submit the Waste Detailed Development Control Policies and Preferred Areas for Development DPD (programmed submission March 2010);
- Progressing the Minerals and Waste Supplementary Planning Document to Preferred Options (programmed for adoption December 2009)
- An early review of the Statement of Community Involvement 2010.

4.4 A summary of all consultations completed is included within Box 1 below, and a detailed timetable for all LDF production is provided at Appendix 1 to this Report.

BOX 1**BUCKINGHAMSHIRE MWLDF CONSULTATIONS 2006/07**

SCI Preferred Options (Regulation 26) consultation report	4 December 2006 to 19 January 2007 (6 weeks)
Minerals DPD Issues and Options (Regulation 25) consultation report	5 February to 16 March 2007 (6 weeks)
SCI Submission to Secretary of State	8 May to 22 June 2007 (6 weeks)
Waste DPD Preferred Options (Regulation 26) consultation report	22 June to 10 August 2007 (7 weeks)
Minerals and Waste Core Strategy DPD Issues and Options (Regulation 25) consultation report	9 July to 31 August 2007 (8 weeks)
Minerals DPD Preferred Options (Regulation 26) consultation report	17 September to 26 October 2007 (8 weeks)

5 Mineral Production in Buckinghamshire

5.1 The latest figures relating to minerals are for the calendar year of 2006 in line with the figure provided by the minerals industry. Two Core Output Indicators relate to mineral production:

5a – production of primary land won aggregates (tonnes); and,

5b – Production of Secondary/Recycled Aggregates (tonnes)

Production & Sales

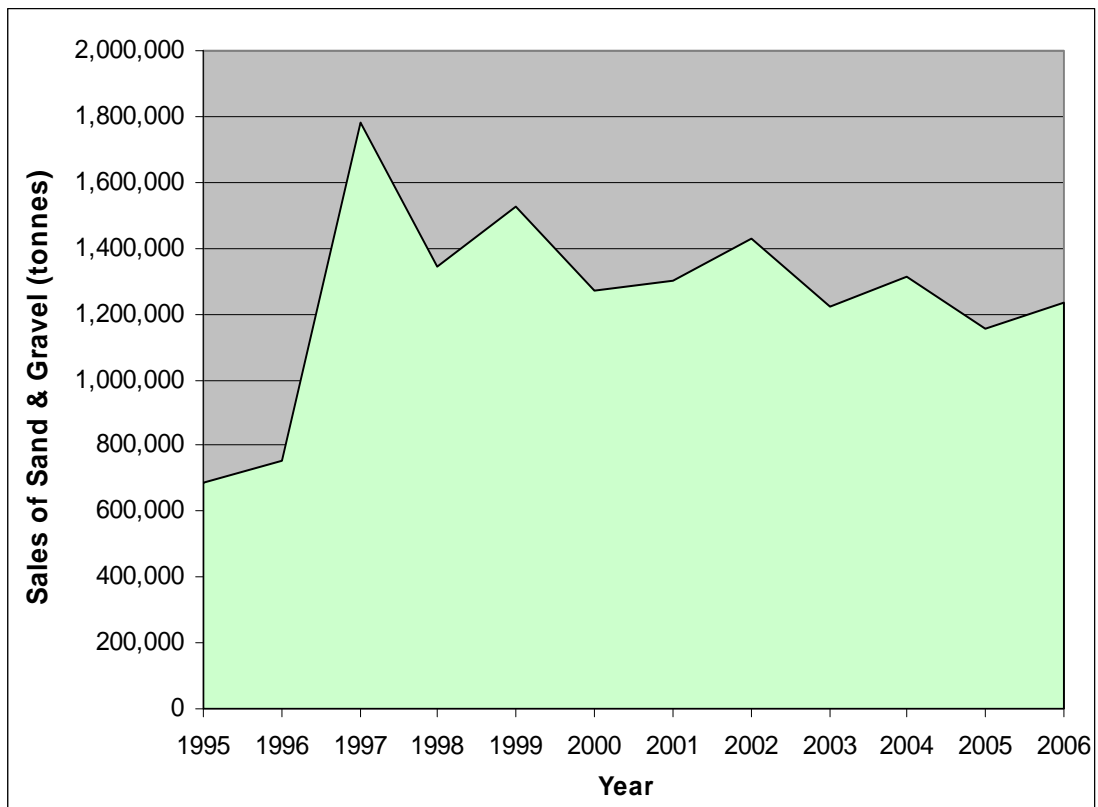
5.2 At the end of 2006, there were 8 active and 2 inactive quarries. Table 1 provides sales of sand and gravel within the County between the period 1995-2006. During 2006 Buckinghamshire produced 1,235,000 tonnes of sand and gravel from 8 working pits. The sand and gravel sales consisted of soft sand, sharp sand and gravel and hoggin, the majority of which was sold in Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Oxfordshire and Greater London. This represented an increase of 7% on the 2005 sales of 1,115,000 tonnes.

Table 1: Sales of Sand and Gravel in Buckinghamshire 1995 – 2006

Year	Sales of sand and gravel	% change on previous year
1995	685,000	
1996	753,000	+ 10
1997	1,783,000	+ 136.8
1998	1,343,000	- 24.7
1999	1,523,000	+ 13.4
2000	1,273,000	- 16.4
2001	1,298,000	0
2002	1,427,000	+ 9.9
2003	1,221,000	- 14.4
2004	1,313,000	+ 7.5
2005	1,155,000	- 12.1
2006	1,235,885	+ 7

Source: BCC and SEERA Surveys

Figure 1: Sales of Sand and Gravel in Buckinghamshire 1995-2006



Reserves

- 5.3 Reserves of aggregate at the end of 2006 stood at 6,773,000 tonnes, a deficit of the Government's 7 year landbank requirement of 6,930,000 tonnes. The majority of the reserves consist of sharp sand and gravel.
- 5.4 This landbank included the extension at All Souls Farm during 2006. However, in early 2007, permissions were consented for 3 sand and gravel sites at New Denham, Denham Park Farm and an extension to Springfield Farm, Beaconsfield. Inclusion of these sites takes the total reserves to 15,473,000 tonnes, equivalent of 15.63 years based on the County's 990,000 tonnes apportionment.

Table 2: Sand and Gravel – Sales, Permissions and Reserves up to 31 March 2007 (Tonnes)

Reserves at start of year	Sales during year	Permissions during year (as at 31 March 2007)	Reserves at end of year
7,528,000	1,235,885	8,740,000	6,773,000 (15,473,000 as at 31 March 2007)

Source: SEERA 2007

Table 3: Buckinghamshire Sand and Gravel Landbank 1995 – 2006

Year	Apportionment (million tonnes)	Reserves	Landbank at end of year
1995	1.2	22,800,000	19.0
1996	1.2	22,700,000	18.9
1997	1.2	20,900,000	17.4
1998	1.2	19,470,000	16.2
1999	1.2	19,656,000	16.4
2000	1.2	18,020,000	15.0
2001	1.03	16,426,000	16.0
2002	0.94	15,409,000	16.4
2003	0.94	13,658,000	14.5
2004	0.99	8,519,000	8.6
2005	0.99	7,528,000	7.6
2006	0.99	6,773,000	6.8
31/03/2007	0.99	15,473,000	15.6

Source: BCC and SEERA Surveys

Aggregate Applications, Permissions and refusals

- 5.5 There were four applications permitted by the end of March 2007 for extensions to All Souls Farm, Wexham and Springfield Farm, Beaconsfield and new workings at New Denham and Denham Park Farm. The estimated reserves of these permissions totalled 8,740,000 tonnes. There were no refusals during 2006.

Box 2: Active and *Inactive* Aggregate Sand and Gravel Sites in Buckinghamshire - 2007

Active

Hyde Farm, Beaconsfield	Aggregate Industries
Park Lodge, Iver Heath	Brett Aggregates
Eton Rowing Course, Dorney	Eton Aggregates Ltd.
The Lea, Denham	Harleyford Aggregates
Little Marlow	Lafarge Aggregates
Springfield Farm, Beaconsfield	Springfield Farms
All Souls Farm, Wexham	Tarmac Southern
Berryhill Farm, Taplow	Summerleaze Ltd

Inactive

<i>Warren Farm, West Hyde Lane (extraction ceased)</i>	Earthline Ltd
<i>Westhorpe Lake</i>	Harlyford Aggreagtes Ltd
<i>Beechwood Nurseries, East Burnham</i>	Summerleaze Ltd
<i>Rammamere Heath, Great Brickhill</i>	Lafarge Aggregates

Clay & Shale

Active

Meadhams Farm	Dunton Brothers Ltd
The Brickworks, Dundridge Manor & Froghall	H G Matthews

Inactive

Calvert	Waste Recycling Group
Pitstone	Clark Contractors
Woodham Brickworks	Woodham Brick Co Ltd

Source: BCC 2007

Active Rail Depots

Box 3: Active Rail Depots in Buckinghamshire - 2007

Thorney Mill Road, West Drayton	Aggregate Industries	TQ049 795
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Source: BCC 2007

Secondary materials and aggregate recycling

- 5.6 Data for recycled/secondary aggregates was not requested by the South East England Regional Assembly (SEERA) and not provided to BCC, however only two sites producing recycled aggregates (Box 4) were active during 2006.

Box 4: Active and *Inactive* Sites Producing Recycled Aggregates in Buckinghamshire - 2005

Little Marlow	Lafarge Aggregates	SU 871 880
All Souls Farm, Wexham	Tarmac Southern	TQ 000 820
<i>Hyde Farm, Beaconsfield</i>	<i>Aggregate Industries</i>	<i>SU 965 894</i>
<i>Park Lodge, Iver Heath</i>	<i>Brett Aggregates</i>	<i>TQ 018 835</i>

Source: SEERA 2006

6 Buckinghamshire Waste Arisings

- 6.1 The latest figures relating to waste have been applied to the monitoring year of 2006/07 in line with data collated by DEFRA in conjunction with the Waste Disposal and Collection Authorities. Two Core Output Indicators relate to waste collection and disposal:
- Indicator 6a – Capacity of new waste management facilities by type; this includes facilities which have received planning permission and are operable (regional indicator 73); and,
 - Indicator 6b – Amount of municipal waste arising, and managed by management type, and the percentage each management type represents of the waste managed (regional Indicator 71a).
- 6.2 Additionally, to aid the monitoring of the Regional Spatial Strategy (RPG9 Adopted Alterations), WPAs are required to, as far as possible, collate and provide data on the additional regional indicators:
- (Indicator 70) Waste generation and growth rates of major waste streams;
 - (Indicator 71b) Percentage of the total tonnage of all types of waste (MSW, C&D, C&I) recycled, composted, recovered and landfilled;
 - (Indicator 72) Waste movements, particularly exports from London; and,
 - (Indicator 73) Capacity of new waste management capacity by waste planning authority area.

Buckinghamshire Municipal Waste Arisings

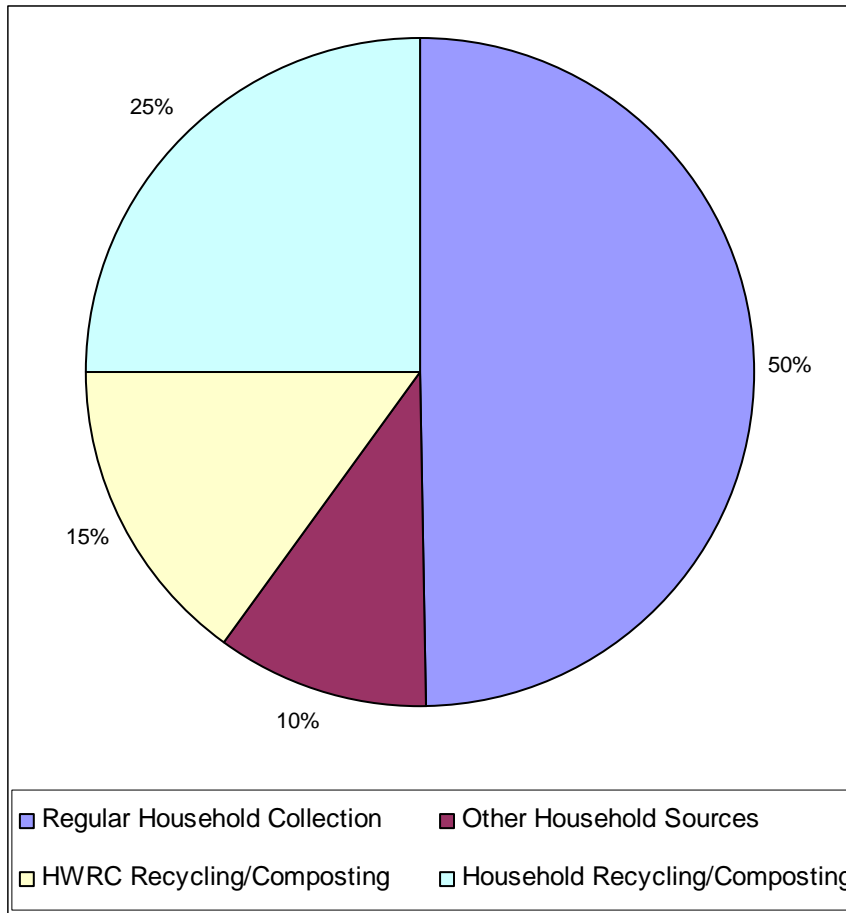
- 6.3 During 2006/07 some 270,100 tonnes of Municipal Waste was generated and managed within Buckinghamshire, of which some 247,400 tonnes was household waste. Of the total, 100,100 tonnes (37%) was recycled/composted and 169,500 (63%) was sent to landfill. Biodegradable Municipal Waste accounted for 107,800 tonnes, 16% below the landfill target of 128,000 tonnes.

**Box 5: Buckinghamshire Municipal Waste Arisings 2006/07
(tonnes) (rounded)**

Regular household collection	123,000
Household Recycling/Composting	61,500
HWRC Recycling/Composting	37,700
Other Household Sources	25,250
Total Household Arisings	247,400
Non-household recycling	9,800
Non-household landfilled	12,900
Total municipal waste	270,100

Source: Municipal Waste Statistics - Local Authority data, 2007.

Figure 2: Buckinghamshire Household Waste Arisings 2006/07



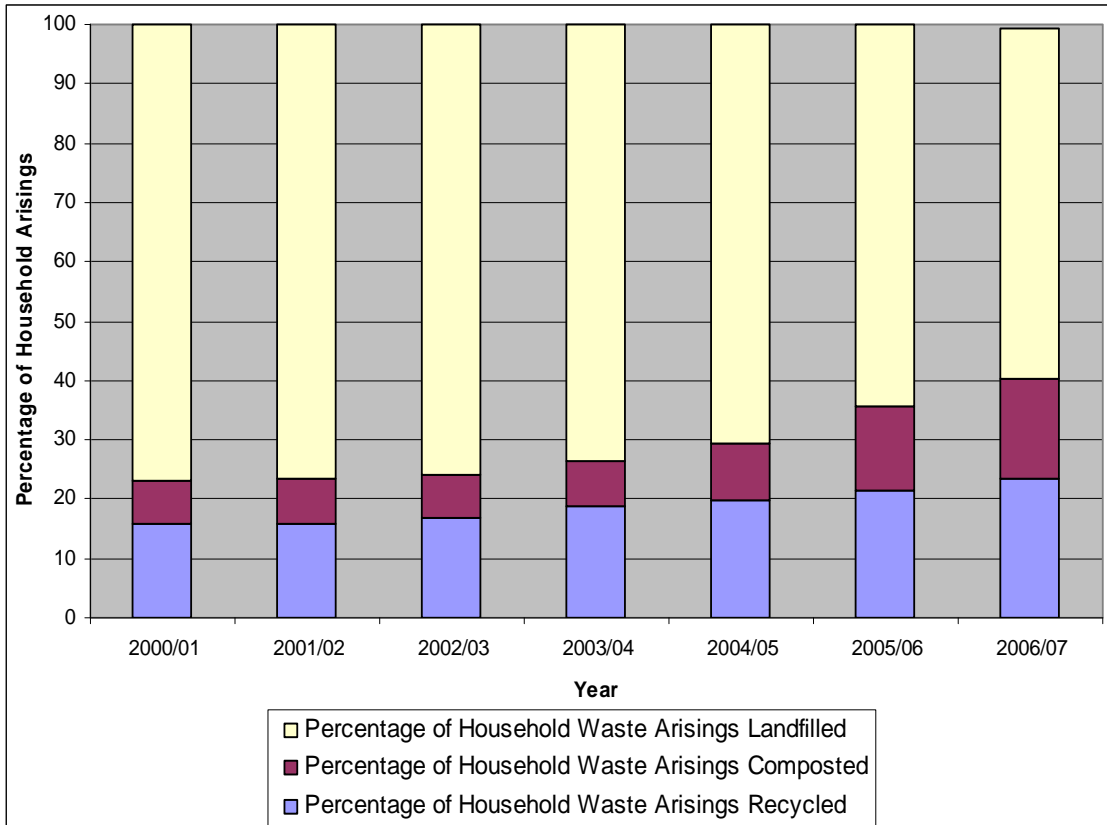
Source: Municipal Waste Statistics - Local Authority data, DEFRA 2007.

Box 6: Buckinghamshire Local Authority Household Recycling rates 2006/07 (tonnes) (rounded)

	Total Household Waste	Total Household Waste Recycled/Composted	Household Waste Recycling Rate
BCC	247,400	99,200	40%
AVDC	60,900	12,100	20%
CDC	34,900	15,700	45%
SBDC	25,000	8,400	33%
WDC	67,000	26,400	39%

Source: Municipal Waste Statistics - Local Authority data, DEFRA 2007.

Figure 3: The Management of Buckinghamshire's Household Waste Arisings



Source: Municipal Waste Statistics - Local Authority data, DEFRA 2007.

Waste Generation and Existing Waste Management Capacity in Buckinghamshire

6.5 The Latest data for all waste managed within each sub-region is that for the monitoring year 2005/06. In Buckinghamshire the total for all waste managed accounted for 2.9 million tonnes. Box 6 provides the basic categories by which all waste was managed within Buckinghamshire.

Box 7: Waste treatment by method of all waste managed in Buckinghamshire at 2006 (tonnes) (rounded)

Landfill	2,638,100
Transfer	216,500
Metal Recycling	40,600
Landfill Gas Treatment	41,800
Total Waste Managed	2,937,000

Source: Environment Agency 2007.

6.6 In order to keep a record of existing and additional waste management capacity, tonnages managed for each year and an estimation of growth in arisings in Buckinghamshire over the Plan period (2026), the Council has updated the regional ERM waste capacity model as requested by the Regional Assembly. The model allows WPAs to build in estimated percentage growth in waste arisings, in turn allowing a calculation of the tonnages based on this rate of growth over the plan period.

6.7 Table 4 provides existing waste management capacity as at November 2007. The table has combined the management types based on the categories of the model.

Table 4: Buckinghamshire Existing Capacity of Waste Management Facilities in 2007 (tonnes) (rounded)

Facility Classification	Capacity (as at Dec 2007)
MSW and C&I recycling (including transfer)	785,900 ¹
MSW and C&I composting	44,000
MSW and C&I recovery	93,000 ²
C&D recycling	-
Non-hazardous landfill	19,577,900
Inert landfill	7,241,100
Hazardous landfill	No Sites

Source: ERM Waste Capacity Model – BCC 2007.

¹ Inclusive of Metal Recycling/End of Life Vehicles (ELV) Facilities

² Landfill gas treatment plant

New Waste Management Capacity

6.8 Throughout the monitoring period, consents were granted for 3 new waste facilities:

- Renewal of consent for In-Vessel Composting Facility at Calvert Landfill Site with 40,000 tonnes per annum capacity, including reception building and composting clamps and wood chipping;
- Waste Recycling, Sorting and Transfer Depot at Harebridge Lane Industrial Estate, Halton for 5000 cubic metres capacity per annum; and
- Proposed building for agriculture and the production of woodchips at Rowley Farm, Wexham for 9000 cubic metres per annum.

These developments will not be added to the waste capacity model for Buckinghamshire until they are operational.

7 Monitoring Of Planning Applications

7.1 The data below outlines the Council's performance in determining planning applications during 2006/07. The data fulfils the requirements of meeting the government set best value performance indicator BVPI 109.

7.2 Table 5 provides the breakdown of number of County Matter applications determined in each quarter for the 2006/07 monitoring period determined within 13 weeks. The outturn figure for BVPI 109, 'Percentage of Planning Applications determined within 13 weeks' was 86% for 2006/07, above the target of 69%. This was a significant improvement compared to 63% achieved against the target of 65%.

Table 5: Progress on Planning Applications for each quarter during the monitoring year 2006/07

	Each Quarter from 01/04/06 - 31/03/07			
	30/06/06	30/09/06	31/12/06	31/03/07
Total County Matter applications on hand at beginning of quarter	15	14	17	15
Received during quarter	5	12	4	4
Withdrawn/called in/turned away during quarter	1	3	1	3
Number of County Matter applications determined during quarter	5	6	5	6
Number of County Matter Applications determined within 13 weeks	4 (80%)	5 (83%)	5 (100%)	4 (80%)
Applications on hand at end of quarter	14	17	15	10

7.3 At the end of the monitoring period seven of the ten remaining applications were awaiting completion of outstanding legal agreements.

8 Monitoring and Enforcement

- 8.1 In April 2006, new regulations came into force in England enabling the payment of a fee to Mineral and Waste Planning Authorities (MWPAs) when carrying out inspections of mineral and landfill developments. In May 2006 a local approach to site monitoring was endorsed based on a Good Practice Guidance Note produced for MWPAs by???.
- 8.2 Announced monitoring visits are agreed annually with operators to check on compliance with standard conditions, such as those controlling soil stripping, phasing and the assessment of aftercare. Additional unannounced visits would be undertaken to assess compliance with conditions, which are of particular concern to residents such as noise and dust control conditions. The adopted M&WLP provides a target of five visits for active sites and two for dormant sites. The Council agreed, in discussion with site operators, that dormant sites would be inspected once during 2006/07 and active sites would receive between 2 and 6 chargeable inspections during the year.
- 8.3 Of those conditions which were monitored, 4 sites were 100% compliant. Six sites had a good compliance rating (85% plus), with the only breaches being technical ones. Nine active sites had a poor compliance rating (below 85%) and/or material or significant breaches of conditions.
- 8.4 During 2006/07 the County Council received 68 reports of unauthorised activities and breaches of minerals and waste planning conditions, of these, 4 were on authorised sites. Action was taken on 10 unauthorised sites, with 10 enforcement and 3 stop notices served. Of the authorised sites, only 2 breach of condition notices were served.

9 Improvements to the AMR

- 9.1 The South East Regional Assembly (SEERA) has provided guidance to each WPA on delivering a consistent format for Annual Monitoring Report to feed into the Regional Monitoring Reports for the collection of waste data. This AMR has begun to collect the data in the format requested by SEERA. These will all need to be in place for AMR 2008. This will require a detailed breakdown of waste treatment by method for each waste stream. In addition, waste capacity is also required for each waste stream, taking into account additional capacity, lost capacity, net change and capacity at the end of the monitoring year. This to be split by each waste stream.
- 9.2 The Council will look to ensure an appropriate method of recording new waste management capacity, in conjunction with development control colleagues, is in place so the ERM model can be regularly updated to maintain a “live” picture of existing waste management capacity throughout the County and capacity needed to meet recycling and recovery targets. This will look to record a range of criteria that is required by the ERM model, such as capacity and licensing data in conjunction with the Environment Agency.
- 9.3 The Core Strategy Preferred Options consultation report will provide a number of monitoring indicators, which once adopted, in conjunction with additional monitoring indicators, will provide the monitoring framework for the MWLDF. AMR 2008 will look to begin to incorporate these indicators to build the baseline data, which once adopted, the Core Strategy will use to measure its policies and proposals.
- 9.4 AMR 2008 will continue to provide an update on progress with the LDF and whether the priorities for 2007/08 outlined in paragraph 4.3 and the deadlines in the revised LDS (2007-2010) have been met. The Council will aim to ensure the 2008 AMR provides the baseline data that meets the above requirements. For consistent and practical monitoring it is important a monitoring system is in place once the Core Strategy DPD is adopted.

Appendix A (REVISED)
SCHEDULE OF PROPOSED MINERALS AND WASTE DEVELOPMENT DOCUMENTS FOR BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

Document Title	Status	Brief Description	Chain of Conformity	Early Stakeholder etc Engagement (Questionnaire)	Stakeholder Consultation on Issues and Options	Public Participation on Preferred Options & Proposals	Date for Submission to SoS	Examination	Inspector's Report Received	Estimated date for Adoption
Statement of Community Involvement	Local Development Document	To set out the County Council's policy on community involvement in the preparation of MWDDs [and on major planning applications]	Must be in conformity with the regulations ¹	April - May 2006	July - September 2006	December 2006 - January 2007	May 2007	July 2007	July 2007	September 2007
Minerals and Waste Core Strategy	Development Plan Document	Sets out the County Council's vision, objectives and overall spatial development strategy for minerals and waste matters	Must be in general conformity with the RSS. All other LDDs will be in conformity with the Core Strategy	November – December 2006	July - August 2007	February – March 2008	September 2008	June 2009	November 2009	January 2010
Detailed Minerals Development Control Policies and Preferred Areas for Development	Development Plan Document	Provide the framework for development control decisions, including those relating to preferred areas, and replace save plan policies	With Core Strategy	July – September 2006	February – March 2007	September - October 2007	December 2009	June 2010	November 2010	January 2011
Detailed Waste Development Control Policies and Preferred Areas for Development	Development Plan Document	Provide the framework for development control decisions, including those relating to preferred areas, and replace save plan policies	With Core Strategy	April – June 2006	November – December 2006	June - August 2007	March 2010	September 2010	February 2010	April 2011

¹ As set out in Clause 25 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004.

