

CABINET

DOCUMENTS FOR THE MEMBERS ROOM

Tuesday, 18th September, 2012
at 5.00 pm

MEMBERS ROOM DOCUMENTS ATTACHED TO THE
LISTED REPORTS

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Monday, 10 September 2012 HEAD OF LEGAL , HR AND DEMOCRATIC SERVICES

Department for
Education

Expanding a Maintained Mainstream School by Enlargement or Adding a Sixth Form

A Guide for Local Authorities and Governing Bodies

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EXPANDING A MAINTAINED MAINSTREAM SCHOOL BY ENLARGING OR ADDING A SIXTH FORM - A GUIDE FOR LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND GOVERNING BODIES

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INTRODUCTION

EXPANDING A MAINTAINED MAINSTREAM SCHOOL BY ENLARGING OR ADDING A SIXTH FORM - A GUIDE FOR LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND GOVERNING BODIES

(Covering Enlarging a School and Adding a Sixth Form, also known as 'excepted expansions')

Introduction (Paragraphs 1-25)

1. This guide provides information on the procedures established by The Education and Inspections Act 2006 (EIA 2006) and The School Organisation (Prescribed Alterations to Maintained Schools)(England) Regulations 2007 (as amended by The School Organisation and Governance (Amendment)(England) Regulations 2007 which came into force on 21 January 2008 and The School Organisation and Governance (Amendment)(England) Regulations 2009 which came into force on 1 September 2009). For your convenience, a consolidated version of the Prescribed Alteration Regulations and the two sets of Amending Regulations can be found at: www.dcsf.gov.uk/schoolorg/guidance.cfm?id=29. The relevant provisions of the EIA 2006 came into effect on 25 May 2007.

2. This guide contains both statutory guidance (i.e. guidance to which local authorities (LAs) and governing bodies have a statutory duty to have regard) and non-statutory guidance, on the process for "expanding" a school. Throughout this guide any reference to "expand" (i.e. or "expanding"/ "expansion"/"excepted expansion") covers the following "prescribed alterations":

- Enlargement to premises - enlarging the physical capacity of a school; and
- Alteration of upper age limit - raising the school's upper age limit to add a sixth form.

NOTE: For more detailed information on when proposals are required and why 'Increase in number of pupils' (increasing a school's admission number by 27 or more pupils) no longer falls under School Organisation regulations, see paragraphs 11 to 17 below.

Although both "Enlargement" and "Adding a sixth Form" are prescribed alterations, they are dealt with separately from other prescribed alterations, because there are significant differences e.g. who can publish the proposals, the length of the representation period and who can appeal to the schools adjudicator.

Altering the upper age range of a school, other than to add a sixth form e.g. lowering the upper age to remove a sixth form, changing from an infant to a primary school (from 3/5-7 to 3/5-11), or raising the upper age of a middle deemed secondary, also fall under "Alteration of upper age limit" within

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Regulations, but are dealt with in “Making Changes to a Maintained Mainstream School (Other than Expansion, Foundation, Discontinuance & Establishment Proposals)” - www.education.gov.uk/schools/leadership/schoolorganisation

The statutory guidance sections are indicated by shading, the word **must** in bold refers to a requirement in legislation, whilst the word **should** in bold is a recommendation.

3. If you have any comments on the content or layout of this guide, please send these to the School Choice & Operations Team at: school.organisationproposals@education.gsi.gov.uk) making sure that you identify the title of the guide and quote the page and paragraph numbers where relevant.

Who is this Guide for? (Paragraphs 4-5)

4. This guide is for those considering publishing proposals to expand a school under section 19 of EIA 2006, referred to as “proposers” (i.e. the LA or the governing body), those deciding proposals, referred to as the “Decision Maker” (i.e. the LA or the schools adjudicator) and also for information for those affected by proposals for the expansion of a school.

5. Separate guides are available from the School Organisation website for:

- Becoming a Foundation or “Trust” school (changing category to foundation; a foundation school acquiring a foundation (i.e. a Trust); a Trust school acquiring a majority of foundation governors on the governing body) – “Changing School Category to Foundation” and “Trust School Proposals” - www.education.gov.uk/schools/leadership/schoolorganisation
- Opening a new school – “Establishing a new maintained mainstream school” - www.education.gov.uk/schools/leadership/schoolorganisation;
- Ceasing to maintain a school – “Closing a Maintained Mainstream School” - www.education.gov.uk/schools/leadership/schoolorganisation; and
- Making other prescribed alterations to a maintained school (e.g. change of age range other than adding a sixth form, add SEN, transfer of site) – “Making Changes to a Maintained Mainstream School (Other than Expansion, Foundation, Discontinuance & Establishment Proposals)” - www.education.gov.uk/schools/leadership/schoolorganisation..

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School Organisation Planning Requirements (Paragraphs 6-8)

6. LAs are under a **statutory duty** to ensure that there are sufficient school places in their area, promote high educational standards, ensure fair access to educational opportunity and promote the fulfilment of every child's educational potential. They **must** also ensure that there are sufficient schools in their area, promote diversity and increase parental choice.

7. Parents can make representations about the supply of school places and LAs have a **statutory duty** to respond to these representations. Further statutory guidance on this duty is available in "Duty to Respond to Parental Representations about the Provision of Schools" which is on the School Organisation website at: www.education.gov.uk/schools/leadership/schoolorganisation

8. Currently, LAs **must** publish a Children and Young People's Plan (CYPP) as the single strategic overarching plan for all services affecting children and young people which also includes reference to strategic planning for school places. It is for LAs, in partnership with other stakeholders, to plan for the provision of places. LAs **should** also explore the scope for collaborating with neighbouring authorities when planning the provision of schools. In particular, LAs are encouraged to work together to consider how to meet the needs of parents seeking a particular type of school for their children in cases where there is insufficient demand for such a school within the area of an individual LA.

Responsibility for CYPPs is passing to The Children's Trust Board for each area and from 1 April 2011 each will be required to have a new 'jointly owned' CYPP in place.

Children's Trusts are the sum total of co-operation arrangements and partnerships between organisations with a role in improving outcomes for children and young people in each area. The Trust is not in itself a separate legal entity; each partner retains its own functions and responsibilities within the partnership framework. However, the Apprenticeships, Skills, Children and Learning Act 2009 strengthens Children's Trusts by requiring all local authorities to have a Children's Trust Board in place by April 2010. It also extends the number of statutory "relevant partners" who will be represented on the Board to include schools (including Academies), colleges, Job Centre Plus and the management committees of short stay schools (formerly PRUs).

In each local authority area the Children's Trust Board will be responsible for preparing and monitoring the implementation of the CYPP. This will give ownership of the plan to the partnership – whereas at present the CYPP is the responsibility of the local authority alone.

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The Secretary of State's Role (Paragraphs 9-10)

9. The Secretary of State has the power to issue guidance to which the Decision Maker **must** have regard when deciding proposals. This should ensure that proposals and consultation responses and representations received from stakeholders are considered in a consistent way and that Ministers' key priorities for raising standards and transforming education are taken into account when decisions are taken. When drawing up their proposals, proposers are strongly advised to look at the factors which the Decision Maker **must** take into account when considering their proposals (see [Stage 4](#)).

10. The Secretary of State does not decide statutory proposals relating to schools, except where proposals have been published by the Learning and Skills Council (LSC)¹ under Section 113A of the Learning and Skills Act 2000 (as inserted by Section 72 of the Education Act 2002), for changes to 16-19 provision in schools.

When are expansion proposals required? (Paragraphs 11-17)

11. Schedules 2 and 4 of The School Organisation (Prescribed Alterations to maintained Schools)(England) Regulations 2007 (as amended) set out the alterations that can be made by governing bodies and LAs. The following sets out the changes covered by this guide:

Enlargement to premises

12. Statutory proposals are required for a proposed enlargement of the premises of the school which would increase the capacity of the school by **both**:-

- a. more than 30 pupils; **and**
- b. by 25% or 200 pupils (whichever is the lesser).

The capacity of the school is the number of pupil places it can accommodate; it is the responsibility of the LA to assess the net capacity of all maintained mainstream schools in the Authority. The guidance document "Assessing the Net Capacity of Schools" .

Examples of when you would and would not need to publish 'enlargement' proposals are as follows:

¹ References throughout this document to the LSC only apply up to April 2010. The Apprenticeships, Skills, Children and Learning Act (ASCL) Act 2009 will transfer the responsibilities of the LSC in respect of 16-19 education and training to LAs, supported by the Young People's Learning Agency. This guidance will be revised by April 2010 to take account of these changes.

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If you are increasing a 750 net capacity secondary school (5 form of entry - 30 pupils per class, 5 classes per year group, 5 year groups) by 1 form of entry (30x5=150 pupils) = an increase to a net capacity of 900 pupils. **No** proposals would be required, as although the increase is by 'more than 30' pupils, it is less than '200', and also less than '25%' of the current capacity (i.e. by less than 187).

You could increase a 50 net capacity rural primary school by up to 29 pupils **without** having to publish statutory proposals, because although it is by more than '25%' (12), it is still less than 30.

If you were adding 300 places to a school, it is **both** 'more than 30' **and** '200' (it may or may not be more than '25%'), so you **would** need to follow the statutory process to enlarge the school.

If you had a 1 form of entry primary (30x7=210) and increased it by 105 to 1.5 forms of entry (45x7=315), that **is** 'more than 30', less than '200', but **more than** '25%' (52), so again, the statutory process **would** need to be followed to enlarge the school.

13. Proposals may be required for some cumulative expansions and you **must** therefore look back and take into account any other enlargements that were made without the need for statutory proposals. You **must** therefore:-

- add any enlargements made:-
 - o in the 5 year period that precedes the proposed expansion date; or
 - o since the last approved statutory proposal to enlarge the school (within this 5 year period).
- exclude any temporary enlargements (i.e. where the enlargement was in place for less than 3 years); and
- add the making permanent of any temporary enlargement.

This is to ensure that 'creeping enlargements' trigger the statutory process to be undertaken if a school's capacity has previously been enlarged, but not significantly enough to require statutory proposals to be published, but when looking back up to 5 years, the latest enlargement (which may in itself be less than 30 pupils and/or by less than 200 pupils or 25%) does trigger the requirement to publish proposals e.g. a primary school with one form of entry slowly increases its capacity:

2006 – school's capacity was 210 (30x7)

2007 – school's capacity was increased to 245 (35x7) – this is an increase of

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'more than 30', but less than '25%' (52 pupils), so no proposals were required.

2010 – the school's capacity is to be increased by a further 35 pupils (5 per year group), to 280 (40x7) – if you only looked back to 2007, no proposals would be published, as although it is an increase of 'more than 30', it is less than '25%' (61 pupils) of the school's current 245 capacity. However, looking back 5 years, it is clear that in effect, the school's capacity would have increased by 70 pupils, and therefore the statutory process **must** now be followed.

This ensures that schools wishing to enlarge significantly (whether that be in one go or over a period of 5 years), can only do so after following the statutory process, which includes consulting with anybody that may be affected by the proposals (parents, pupils, local schools etc.).

Where the proposed enlargement proposal will be dependent upon an increase in the school's admission number being agreed (see paragraph 15 below), the enlargement proposal **should** be approved conditionally upon the decision of the schools adjudicator to approve any related change in admission numbers (see paragraph 4.75 (g)).

Alteration of upper age limit – Addition of a sixth form

(This is not about raising the school leaving age. From 2013 all young people will be required to continue in some form of education or training post-16. We are increasing the minimum age at which young people can leave learning in two stages, to the end of the academic year in which they turn 17 from 2013 and until their 18th birthday from 2015.)

14. **For proposers (LAs and governing bodies) other than governing bodies of community schools**, statutory proposals are required for the alteration of the upper age limit (the highest age of pupils for whom education is normally provided at the school) by a year or more, to provide a new sixth form except where:

- the school is to provide education for pupils over compulsory school age who are repeating a course of education completed before they reach compulsory school age (e.g. re-sitting GCSEs);
- the school is to provide part-time further education for pupils aged over compulsory school age, or full-time further education for persons aged 19 or over (i.e. under section 80(1) of SSFA 1998); or
- the alteration is a temporary one which will be in place for no more than 2 years.

15. **For governing bodies of community schools**, statutory proposals are required for the alteration of the upper age limit (the highest age of pupils for whom education is normally provided at the school) so as to provide sixth form

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education except where:

- the school is to provide part-time further education for pupils aged over compulsory school age, or full-time further education for persons aged 19 or over (i.e. under section 80(1) of SSFA 1998).

NOTE: You would need to publish 'addition of a sixth form' proposals if you were changing the upper age range of a school from 16 to 18/19, however, if you were adding a 200 place sixth form to a school, it is **both** more than 30 **and** 200 or more pupils, so you would **also** need to follow the statutory process to enlarge the school.

If you are changing the upper age range of the school in addition to adding a sixth form e.g. changing the age range of a middle deemed secondary school from 8-13 to 11-18, you **should** also refer to the "Making Changes to a Maintained Mainstream School (Other than Expansion, Foundation, Discontinuance & Establishment Proposals)" - www.education.gov.uk/schools/leadership/schoolorganisation – guidance, which covers changing the age range of a school other than by adding a sixth form.

Increase in number of pupils (now falls under the School Admissions Code)

16. The School Organisation and Governance (Amendment) (England) Regulations 2009, which came into force on 1 September 2009, remove the statutory requirement to publish proposals under school organisation legislation when increasing the number of pupils in any relevant age group² to be admitted to a maintained mainstream school by 27 or more, although any corresponding enlargement to the school premises may of course require statutory proposals (see paragraphs 12 and 13 above). Any proposed increase in the admission number **must** now be processed in accordance with the School Admissions Code. Any relevant statutory proposals that were published prior to 1 September 2009 **should** be concluded under the previous statutory process arrangements.

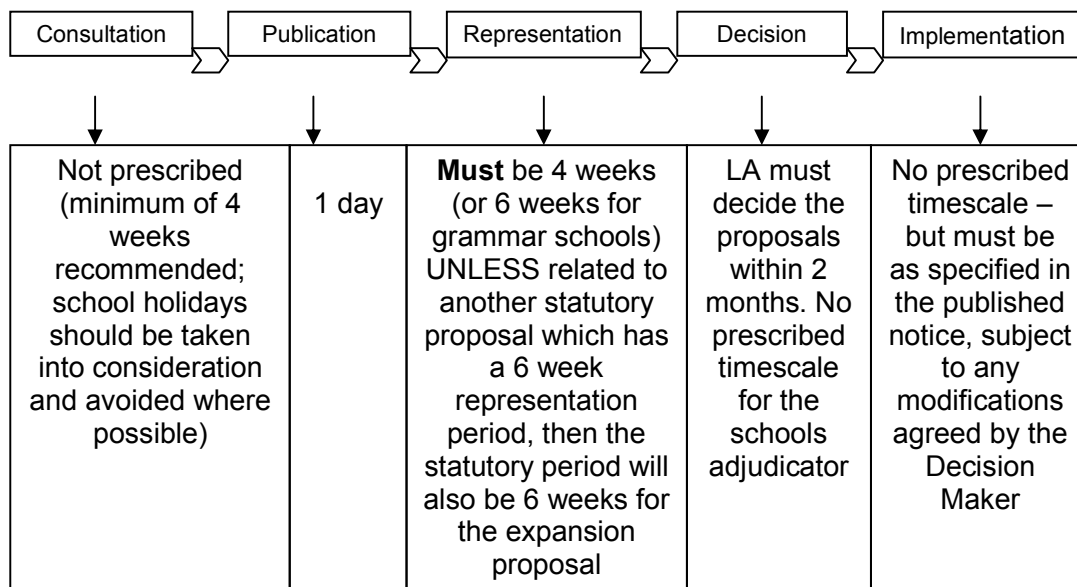
17. Sections 1.20 and 1.21 of The School Admissions Code - explain that if an admission authority wishes to increase a school's published admission number (PAN), they can propose to do so during the consultation and determination of admission arrangements for all schools in the area, or, if it is after the admission arrangements have been determined, as a result of a major change in circumstance, they **must** refer a variation to the Schools Adjudicator.

Overview of Process (Paragraph 18)

² A "relevant age group" is defined in law as "an age group in which pupils are or will normally be admitted" to the school in question (section 142 of the School Standards and Framework Act 1998). It may be necessary for a school to have more than one admission number eg. where a secondary school operates a sixth form and admits children from other schools at age 16, an admission number will be required for Year 12 as well as for the main year or years in which children join the lower school, e.g. Year 7.

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18. There are 5 statutory stages for a statutory proposal for an excepted expansion:



Who Can Make Proposals to Expand a School? (Paragraph 19)

19. An LA can publish proposals to expand any category (community, voluntary aided, voluntary controlled, foundation (including Trust), community special and foundation special) of maintained school. The governing body of a maintained school may also publish proposals to expand their own school.

Where to Start? (Paragraph 20)

20. Before commencing formal consultation, the LA or governing body **should** ensure they understand the statutory process that **must** be followed, the factors that are likely to be considered by the Decision Maker and that they have a sufficiently strong case and supporting evidence for their proposals. Published proposals cannot be considered unless the capital funding for their implementation is in place (perhaps conditionally on the proposals being agreed). See 21 below.

Capital Funding (Paragraphs 21-24)

21. Where proposals require capital resources for their implementation the funding for the proposals **should** be in place when the proposals are decided (see paragraph [4.57](#) of the decision maker’s guidance section. Where proposers require capital funding to implement their proposals, they **should** secure this before publishing proposals. For the provision of additional sixth form places, the local LSC **should** be contacted for information on the 16-19 capital fund which it

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currently administers³.

22. In accordance with the Government's position that there **should** be no increase in academic selection, the expansion of grammar schools, and selective places at partially selective schools, are excluded from any capital incentive schemes.

Other expansions

23. All LAs are allocated capital funding over each spending review period to support their investment in school buildings. Where an LA identifies the need to make changes to local school provision, as part of a Building Schools for the Future (BSF) project, the funding will be provided through the BSF programme. Details of capital funding for the project in respect of all schools will be decided in discussions between the LA, the Department and Partnerships for Schools and will be included in the Final Business Case which the Department agrees. This may include the contribution by the LA (or schools or other stakeholders such as dioceses) to BSF funding of receipts from land made available through school reorganisation. For voluntary aided schools, government funding will normally be at 100% of the approved capital costs.

24. Where capital work is proposed for a community, foundation (including Trust) or voluntary controlled school other than as part of BSF, the proposers **should** secure a capital allocation from the LA. The LA **should** consider how they can prioritise this need in their asset management planning for the formulaic capital funding they receive, and for other resources which are available to them. Similarly proposers in respect of voluntary aided schools will need to get a commitment of grant through the LA, with the rate of grant support normally being 90% of the expenditure. The governing body will be responsible for funding the remaining 10% (unless an LA uses its power to assist).

Amalgamations/Mergers (Paragraph 25)

25. There are two ways to 'merge' or 'amalgamate' two or more existing schools:

a. The LA or GB (depending on school category) can publish proposals to close two (or more) schools and the LA or a proposer other than the LA (e.g. Diocese, faith or parent group, Trust) depending on category, can publish proposals to open a new school, either through a competition (under section 7 of EIA 2006), or after receiving exemption from the Secretary of State* (under section 10 of the EIA 2006). This results in a new school number being issued for the new school.

³ The 16-19 capital fund for 2010-11 is currently under review to ensure best use of funds in the light of current and future demand on the fund.

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b. The LA and/or GB (depending on school category) can publish proposals to close one school (or more) and proposals to enlarge/change the age range/transfer site etc of an existing school, to accommodate the displaced pupils. The remaining school would retain its original school number, as it is not a new school, even if its education phase has changed.

*All section 10 exemption applications are considered on their individual merits. However there is a 'presumption for approval' for infant/junior amalgamations, faith school reorganisations and new schools proposed by proposers other than the LA, because Ministers have indicated, during debates in Parliament, that they may be prepared to give consent to requests under these criteria, for publication of proposals without holding a competition. See Section B of the "Establishing a Maintained Mainstream School" guide for further information (www.education.gov.uk/schools/leadership/schoolorganisation).

STAGE 1 - CONSULTATION

Stage 1 – Consultation (Paragraphs 1.1-1.7)

1.1 The School Organisation (Prescribed Alterations to Maintained Schools)(England) Regulations 2007 (“the Regulations”) (as amended) provide that those bringing forward statutory proposals to expand a school **must** consult interested parties, and in doing so **must** have regard to the Secretary of State’s guidance. The statutory guidance for this purpose is contained in paragraphs 1.2 to 1.4 below. Where an LA or governing body carries out any preliminary (informal) consultation to consider a range of options, and/or principles, for a possible reorganisation, this would not be regarded as the statutory (formal) period of consultation as required by regulations. The statutory consultation would need to cover the specific expansion of the school in question.

1.2 The Secretary of State requires those bringing forward proposals to consult all interested parties (see paragraph 1.3 below). In doing so they **should**:

- allow adequate time;
- provide sufficient information for those being consulted to form a considered view on the matters on which they are being consulted;
- make clear how their views can be made known; and
- be able to demonstrate how they have taken into account the views expressed during consultation in reaching any subsequent decision as to the publication of proposals.

1.3 The School Organisation (Prescribed Alterations to Maintained Schools)(England) Regulations 2007 (as amended) require proposers to consult the following interested parties:

- the governing body of any school which is the subject of proposals (if the LA are publishing proposals);
- the LA that maintains the school (if the governing body is publishing the proposals);
- families of pupils, teachers and other staff at the school;
- any LA likely to be affected by the proposals, in particular neighbouring authorities where there may be significant cross-border movement of pupils;
- the governing bodies, teachers and other staff of any other school that may be affected;

STAGE 1 - CONSULTATION

- families of any pupils at any other school who may be affected by the proposals including where appropriate families of pupils at feeder primary schools;
- any trade unions who represent staff at the school; and representatives of any trade union of any other staff at schools who may be affected by the proposals;
- (if proposals involve, or are likely to affect a school which has a particular religious character) the appropriate diocesan authorities or the relevant faith group in relation to the school;
- the trustees of the school (if any);
- (if the proposals affect the provision of full-time 14-19 education) the Learning and Skills Council (LSC);
- MPs whose constituencies include the schools that are the subject of the proposals or whose constituents are likely to be affected by the proposals;
- the local district or parish council where the school that is the subject of the proposals is situated;
- any other interested party, for example, the Early Years Development and Childcare Partnership (or any local partnership that exists in place of an EYDCP) where proposals affect early years provision, or those who benefit from a contractual arrangement giving them the use of the premises; and
- such other persons as appear to the proposers to be appropriate.

1.4 Under Section 176 of the Education Act 2002 LAs and governing bodies are also under a duty to consult pupils on any proposed changes to local school organisation that may affect them.

Conduct of Consultation (Paragraphs 1.5-1.7)

1.5 **How** statutory consultation is carried out is not prescribed in regulations and it is for the proposers to determine the nature of the consultation including, for example, whether to hold public meetings. Although regulations do not specify the consultation's duration, the Department strongly advises that the proposers **should** allow at least 4 weeks for consultation on enlargement proposals. This will allow consultees an opportunity to consider what is being proposed and to submit their comments. Proposers **should** avoid consulting on proposals during school holidays, where possible.

STAGE 1 - CONSULTATION

1.6 At the end of the consultation the proposer **should** consider the views expressed during that period before reaching any final decision on whether to publish statutory proposals. Where, in the course of consultation, a new option emerges which the proposer wishes to consider, it will probably be appropriate to consult afresh on this option before proceeding to publish statutory notices.

1.7 If the need for the enlargement or sixth form arises from an area wide reorganisation e.g. as a result of long-term LA planning, any related proposals **should** be consulted on at the same time. Notices for related proposals **should** be published at the same time and specified as “related” so that they are decided together (see paragraph 2.5).

Remember:

Do	Don't
Consult all interested parties	Consult during school holidays (where possible)
Provide sufficient time and sufficient information	Use language which could be misleading, e.g. We <u>will</u> expand the school – instead, use ‘propose to’.
Think about the most appropriate consultation method	
Consider feedback and views	
Consider alternative options	
Explain the decision making process	

STAGE 2 - PUBLICATION

Stage 2 – Publication (Paragraphs 2.1-2.11)

2.1 LAs can publish expansion proposals for any category of maintained school within the LA. Governing bodies of any category of maintained school can publish proposals to expand their own school. Proposals **should** be published within a reasonable timeframe following consultation so that the proposals are informed by up-to-date feedback. Proposals **should** therefore be published within 12 months of consultation being concluded.

2.2 Proposals **must** contain the information specified in The School Organisation (Prescribed Alterations to Maintained Schools)(England) Regulations 2007 (as amended). The regulations specify that part of the information (as set out in Regulation 28, Part 2 of Schedules 3 and 5), is published in a statutory notice (see paragraphs 2.3-2.4 below), and the complete proposal (as set out in Part 1 of Schedules 3 and 5), **must** be sent to a range of copy recipients (see paragraphs 2.9-2.10). [Annex A](#) can be used to prepare the complete proposal; the notice builder tool (see paragraph 2.4) can be used to prepare the draft statutory notice.

2.3 A statutory notice containing specified information (as set out in Regulation 28, Part 2 of Schedules 3 and 5) **must** be published in a local newspaper, and also posted at the main entrance to the school (or all the entrances if there is more than one) and at some other conspicuous place in the area served by the school (e.g. the local library, community centre or post office etc). The 'date of publication' is regarded as being the date on which the last of the above conditions is met. Proposers may circulate a notice more widely in order to ensure that all those substantially affected have the opportunity to comment.

NOTE: When publishing a statutory notice to add a sixth form, when completing the section on admission numbers, it may be necessary for a school to have more than one admission number e.g. where a secondary school operates a sixth form and admits children from other schools at age 16, an admission number will be required for Year 12 as well as for the main year or years in which children join the lower school, e.g. Year 7.

Paragraph 1.43 of the School Admissions Code states that an admission number need only be set for a school sixth form when it is a normal point of entry to the school i.e. the school sets out to admit external candidates to its sixth form, rather than just deal with ad-hoc applications. The published admission number **must** relate only to those being admitted to the school for the first time, and should be based on an estimate of the minimum number of external candidates likely to be admitted, although it would be acceptable to exceed this if demand for available courses can be met.

This means that the admission numbers must not include children transferring from earlier age groups, e.g. if a school has an admission number of 120, of

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which the majority are expected to continue on into the sixth form, but the sixth form will cater for 150 in Year 12, the admission number for Year 12 would be 30. If all 120 pupils from Year 11 do not continue into the sixth form, the school can accept applications over the 30, from external applicants, to fill the available spaces.

2.4 To help proposers prepare their statutory notice, the School Organisation website includes an online Notice Builder tool which will help ensure that the statutory notice complies with the Regulations and offers an opportunity for the notice to be checked by the School Organisation & Competitions Unit of the DCSF. Proposers are strongly advised to use this facility. The Notice Builder can be found at www.education.gov.uk/schools/leadership/schoolorganisation. To gain access the proposer needs to register for the “Members’ Area” on the website but this is free of charge. A template for the complete proposal is provided automatically by the Notice Builder when the draft statutory notice is finalised, alternatively the template can be found in “Standard Forms” in the Members’ Area of the website.

Related Proposals (Paragraph 2.5)

2.5 Where proposals are interdependent (linked) they **should** be identified as “related”, either by being published in a single notice or the link to the other proposals made clear in each notice. Where proposals by the LA are “related” to proposals by governing bodies or other proposers (e.g. where an entire area is to be reorganised) the LA and governors or proposers may publish a single notice but this **must** make it clear who is making which proposals, under their respective powers, and there **should** be separate signatures for each relevant section. Where proposals are not “related”, they **should not** be published on the same notice unless the notice makes it very clear that the proposals are not “related”.

Implementation date (Paragraph 2.6)

2.6 There is no maximum limit on the time between the publication of a proposal and its proposed date of implementation but circumstances may change significantly if too long a period elapses. In general, therefore - with the possible exception of BSF or major authority-wide reorganisation proposals which may have to be phased in over a long period – the implementation date for the proposals (stated in the statutory notice) **should** be within 3 years of their publication. Proposers may be expected to show good reason if they propose a longer timescale. If the proposals are approved, they **must** then be implemented by the proposed implementation date, subject to any modifications made by the Decision Maker.

Explanatory Note (Paragraph 2.7)

2.7 If the full effect of the proposals is not apparent to the general public from

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the statutory notice, it may be supplemented by an explanatory note or background statement, but this **should** be clearly distinguishable from the formal proposals as it does not form a statutory part of the notice. Ideally, whilst complying with regulations, the statutory notice **should** be as concise as possible, so that it is easily understood (this will also help keep publication costs to a minimum), with more detailed information contained in the complete proposal.

Invalid Notice (Paragraph 2.8)

2.8 Where a published notice has not been properly formulated in accordance with the regulations, the notice may be judged invalid and therefore ineligible to be determined by the LA or schools adjudicator. In these circumstances the proposer **should** publish a revised notice making it clear that this replaces the first notice and that the statutory period for representations will run from the publication date of the revised notice (and whether or not any representations already received will still be considered by the Decision Maker). If the issue is very minor, e.g. a typo, a published addendum may suffice, in which case, the representation period would not need to change.

Who must be sent copies of proposals? (Paragraphs 2.9-2.10)

2.9 The proposer **must, within one week of the date of publication**, send a full copy of the complete proposal, to:

- the LA (if the governing body published the proposals);
- the school's governing body (if the LA published the proposals);
and

within one week of the receipt of the request, send a full copy of the complete proposal, to:

- any person who requests a copy; and

if the notice includes "related" proposed school closures, **on the date of publication**:

- if the governing body are the proposers of the school closure(s), they **must** submit a copy of their complete proposal to the LA that maintains the school (it would also be helpful to submit a copy of the statutory notice);
- if the LA are the proposers of the school closure(s), they **must** submit a copy of their complete proposal to the governing body of the school proposed for closure (it would also be helpful to submit a copy of the statutory notice).

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2.10 The proposers **must** also send to the Secretary of State (i.e. to SOCU, DCSF, Mowden Hall, Darlington DL3 9BG or via email to school.organisationproposals@education.gsi.gov.uk) **within a week of publication:**

- a complete copy of the proposal, excluding all documentation relating to the consultation; and
- a copy of the statutory notice that appeared in the local newspaper, showing the date of publication.

Compulsory Purchase Orders (Paragraph 2.11)

2.11 Where an LA needs to acquire land compulsorily in conjunction with any statutory proposals, the LA **should not** make the compulsory purchase order until proposals have been approved conditionally on the acquisition of the site. The Secretary of State will not consider confirming and sealing an order until proposals have been approved.

STAGE 3 - REPRESENTATIONS

Stage 3 – Representations (Paragraphs 3.1-3.2)

3.1 Once proposals are published there follows a statutory representation period during which comments on the proposals can be made. These **must** be sent to the LA. Any person can submit representations, which can be objections as well as expressions of support for the proposals. The representation period is the final opportunity for people and organisations to express their views about the proposals and ensure that they will be taken into account by the Decision Maker.

3.2 The representation period is specified in legislation and **must not** be altered e.g. cannot be shortened or extended to fit in with scheduled meetings or to take into account school holidays – meetings will need to be rescheduled and every effort **should** be made to advise stakeholders during the consultation period when the notice is likely to be published. The representation period for statutory notices for enlargements and the addition of a sixth form is prescribed as **4** weeks **except** where:

- a. the proposal is “related” to another proposal which has a 6 week representation period, then the excepted expansion proposal **must** also have a **6** week representation period (this is a change introduced by the 2009 Amendment Regulations); or
- b. the proposed change is to a grammar school, where the representation period **must** be **6** weeks.

STAGE 4 - DECISION

Stage 4 – Decision (Paragraphs 4.1-4.80)

Who Will Decide the Proposals? (Paragraphs 4.1-4.4)

4.1 Decisions on school organisation proposals are taken by the LA or by the schools adjudicator. In this chapter both are covered by the form of words “Decision Maker” which applies equally to both.

4.2 Section 21 of the EIA 2006 provides for regulations to set out who **must** decide proposals for any prescribed alterations (i.e. including expansions). The School Organisation (Prescribed Alterations to Maintained Schools)(England) Regulations 2007 (SI:2007 No. 1289) (as amended) make detailed provision for the consideration of prescribed alteration proposals (see in particular Schedules 3 and 5). Decisions on expansions will be taken by the LA with some rights of appeal to the schools adjudicator. Only if the prescribed alteration proposals are “related” to other proposals that fall to be decided by the schools adjudicator, will the LA not be the decision maker in the first instance.

4.3 If the LA fail to decide proposals within 2 months of the end of the representation period the LA **must** forward proposals, and any received representations (i.e. not withdrawn in writing), to the schools adjudicator for decision. They **must** forward the proposals within one week from the end of the 2 month period.

4.4 The Department does not prescribe the process by which an LA carries out their decision-making function (e.g. full Cabinet or delegation to Cabinet member or officials). This is a matter for the LA to determine but the requirement to have regard to statutory guidance (see paragraph 4.15 below) applies equally to the body or individual that takes the decision.

Who Can Appeal Against an LA Decision? (Paragraphs 4.5-4.6)

4.5 The following bodies may appeal against an LA decision on school expansion proposals:

- the local Church of England diocese;
- the bishop of the local Roman Catholic diocese;
- the LSC where the school provides education for pupils aged 14 and over;
- the governing body of a community school that is proposed for expansion; and
- the governors and trustees of a foundation (including Trust) or voluntary school that is proposed for expansion.

STAGE 4 - DECISION

4.6 Any appeals **must** be submitted to the LA within 4 weeks of the notification of the LA's decision. On receipt of an appeal the LA **must** then send the proposals, and the representations received (together with any comments made on these representations by the proposers), to the schools adjudicator within 1 week of the receipt of the appeal. The LA **should** also send a copy of the minutes of the LA's meeting or other record of the decision and any relevant papers. Where the proposals are "related" to other proposals, all the "related" proposals **must** also be sent to the schools adjudicator.

Checks on Receipt of Statutory Proposals (Paragraph 4.7)

4.7 There are 4 key issues which the Decision Maker **should** consider before judging the respective factors and merits of the statutory proposals:

- Is any information missing? If so, the Decision Maker **should** write immediately to the proposer specifying a date by which the information **should** be provided;
- Does the published notice comply with statutory requirements? (see paragraph 4.8 below);
- Has the statutory consultation been carried out prior to the publication of the notice? (see paragraph 4.9 below);
- Are the proposals "related" to other published proposals? (see paragraphs 4.10 to 4.14 below).

Does the Published Notice Comply with Statutory Requirements? (Paragraph 4.8)

4.8 The Decision Maker **should** consider whether the notice is valid as soon as a copy is received. Where a published notice does not comply with statutory requirements - as set out in The School Organisation (Prescribed Alterations)(England) Regulations 2007 (SI:2007 - 1289) (as amended) - it may be judged invalid and the Decision Maker **should** consider whether they can decide the proposals.

Has the Statutory Consultation Been Carried Out Prior to the Publication of the Notice? (Paragraph 4.9)

4.9 Details of the consultation **must** be included in the proposals. The Decision Maker **should** be satisfied that the consultation meets statutory requirements (see Stage 1 paragraphs [1.2](#)–1.4). If some parties submit objections on the basis that consultation was not adequate, the Decision Maker may wish to take legal advice on the points raised. If the requirements have not been met, the Decision Maker may judge the proposals to be invalid and needs to consider whether they can decide the proposals. Alternatively the Decision

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Maker may take into account the sufficiency and quality of the consultation as part of their overall judgement of the proposals as a whole.

Are the Proposals Related to Other Published Proposals? (Paragraphs 4.10-4.14)

4.10 Paragraph 35 of Schedule 3, and Paragraph 35 of Schedule 5, to The School Organisation (Prescribed Alterations to Maintained Schools)(England) Regulations 2007 (as amended) provides that any proposals that are “related” to particular proposals (e.g. for a new school; school closure; prescribed alterations to existing schools i.e. change of age range, acquisition of a Trust, addition of boarding, etc; or proposals by the LSC to deal with inadequate 16-19 provision) **must** be considered together. This does not include proposals that fall outside of School Organisation Prescribed Alteration or Establishment and Discontinuance regulations e.g. removal of a Trust, opening of an Academy, federation proposals. Paragraphs 4.11-4.14 provide statutory guidance on whether proposals **should** be regarded as “related”.

4.11 Generally, proposals **should** be regarded as “related” if they are included on the same notice (unless the notice makes it clear that the proposals are not “related”). Proposals **should** be regarded as “related” if the notice makes a reference to a link to other proposals (published under School Organisation and Trust regulations). If the statutory notices do not confirm a link, but it is clear that a decision on one of the proposals would be likely to directly affect the outcome or consideration of the other, the proposals **should** be regarded as “related”.

4.12 Where proposals are “related”, the decisions **should** be compatible e.g. if one set of proposals is for the removal of provision, and another is for the establishment or enlargement of provision for displaced pupils, both **should** be approved or rejected.

4.13 Where proposals for an expansion of a school are “related” to proposals published by the local LSC⁴ which are to be decided by the Secretary of State, the Decision Maker **must** defer taking a decision until the Secretary of State has taken a decision on the LSC proposals. This applies where the proposals before the Decision Maker concern:

- the school that is the subject of the LSC proposals;
- any other secondary school, maintained by the same LA that maintains a school that is the subject of the LSC proposals; or

⁴ References throughout this document to the LSC only apply up to April 2010. The Apprenticeships, Skills, Children and Learning Act (ASCL) Act 2009 will transfer the responsibilities of the LSC in respect of 16-19 education and training to LAs, supported by the Young People's Learning Agency. This guidance will be revised by April 2010 to take account of these changes.

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- any other secondary school in the same LA area as any FE college which is the subject of the LSC proposals.

4.14 The proposals will be regarded as “related” if their implementation would prevent or undermine effective implementation of the LSC proposals.

Statutory Guidance – Factors to be Considered by Decision Makers

(Paragraphs 4.15-4.16)

4.15 Regulation 8 of The Regulations provides that both the LA and schools adjudicator **must** have regard to guidance issued by the Secretary of State when they take a decision on proposals. Paragraphs 4.17 to 4.73 below contain the statutory guidance.

4.16 The following factors **should not** be taken to be exhaustive. Their importance will vary, depending on the type and circumstances of the proposals. All proposals **should** be considered on their individual merits.

EFFECT ON STANDARDS AND SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT

A System Shaped by Parents (Paragraphs 4.17-4.18)

4.17 The Government's aim, as set out in the Five Year Strategy for Education and Learners and the Schools White Paper Higher Standards, Better Schools For All, is to create a schools system shaped by parents which delivers excellence and equity. In particular, the Government wishes to see a dynamic system in which:

- weak schools that need to be closed are closed quickly and replaced by new ones where necessary; and
- the best schools are able to expand and spread their ethos and success.

4.18 The EIA 2006 amends the Education Act 1996 to place duties on LAs to secure diversity in the provision of schools and to increase opportunities for parental choice when planning the provision of schools in their areas. In addition, LAs are under a specific duty to respond to representations from parents about the provision of schools, including requests to establish new schools or make changes to existing schools. The Government's aim is to secure a more diverse and dynamic schools system which is shaped by parents. The Decision Maker **should** take into account the extent to which the proposals are consistent with the new duties on LAs.

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Standards (Paragraphs 4.19-4.20)

4.19 The Government wishes to encourage changes to local school provision which will boost standards and opportunities for young people, whilst matching school place supply as closely as possible to pupils' and parents' needs and wishes.

4.20 Decision Makers **should** be satisfied that proposals for a school expansion will contribute to raising local standards of provision, and will lead to improved attainment for children and young people. They **should** pay particular attention to the effects on groups that tend to under-perform including children from certain ethnic groups, children from deprived backgrounds and children in care, with the aim of narrowing attainment gaps.

Diversity (Paragraphs 4.21-4.23)

4.21 Decision Makers **should** be satisfied that when proposals lead to children (who attend provision recognised by the LA as being reserved for pupils with special educational needs) being displaced, any alternative provision will meet the statutory SEN improvement test (see paragraphs 4.69-4.72).

4.22 The Government's aim is to transform our school system so that every child receives an excellent education – whatever their background and wherever they live. A vital part of the Government's vision is to create a more diverse school system offering excellence and choice, where each school has a strong ethos and sense of mission and acts as a centre of excellence or specialist provision.

4.23 Decision Makers **should** consider how proposals will contribute to local diversity. They **should** consider the range of schools in the relevant area of the LA and whether the expansion of the school will meet the aspirations of parents, help raise local standards and narrow attainment gaps.

Every Child Matters (Paragraph 4.24)

4.24 The Decision Maker **should** consider how proposals will help every child and young person achieve their potential in accordance with "Every Child Matters" principles which are: to be healthy; stay safe; enjoy and achieve; make a positive contribution to the community and society; and achieve economic well-being. This **should** include considering how the school will provide a wide range of extended services, opportunities for personal development, access to academic and applied learning training, measures to address barriers to participation and support for children and young people with particular needs, e.g. looked after children or children with special educational needs (SEN) and disabilities.

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SCHOOL CHARACTERISTICS

Boarding Provision (Paragraphs 4.25-4.26)

4.25 In making a decision on proposals that include the expansion of boarding provision, the Decision Maker **should** consider whether or not there would be a detrimental effect on the sustainability of boarding at another state maintained boarding school within one hour's travelling distance of the proposed school.

4.26 In making a decision on proposals for expansion of boarding places the Decision Maker **should** consider:-

- a. the extent to which boarding places are over subscribed at the school and any state maintained boarding school within an hour's travelling distance of the school at which the expansion is proposed;
- b. the extent to which the accommodation at the school can provide additional boarding places;
- c. any recommendations made in the previous CSCI/Ofsted reports which would suggest that existing boarding provision in the school failed significantly to meet the National Minimum Standards for Boarding Schools;
- d. the extent to which the school has made appropriate provision to admit other categories of pupils other than those for which it currently caters (e.g. taking pupils of the opposite sex or sixth formers) if they form part of the expansion;
- e. any impact of the expansion on the continuity of education of boarders currently in the school;
- f. the extent to which the expansion of boarding places will help placements of pupils with an identified boarding need; and
- g. the impact of the expansion on a state maintained boarding school within one hour's travelling distance from the school which may be undersubscribed.

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Equal Opportunity Issues (Paragraphs 4.27)

4.27 The Decision Maker **should** consider whether there are any sex, race or disability discrimination issues that arise from the changes being proposed, for example, that where there is a proposed change to single sex provision in an area, there is equal access to single sex provision for the other sex to meet parental demand. Similarly there needs to be a commitment to provide access to a range of opportunities which reflect the ethnic and cultural mix of the area, while ensuring that such opportunities are open to all.

NEED FOR PLACES

Creating Additional Places (Paragraphs 4.28-4.30)

4.28 The Decision Maker **should** consider whether there is a need for the expansion and **should** consider the evidence presented for the expansion such as planned housing development or demand for provision. The Decision Maker **should** take into account not only the existence of spare capacity in neighbouring schools, but also the quality and popularity with parents of the schools in which spare capacity exists and evidence of parents' aspirations for places in the school proposed for expansion. The existence of surplus capacity in neighbouring less popular or successful schools **should not** in itself prevent the addition of new places.

4.29 Where the school has a religious character, or follows a particular philosophy, the Decision Maker **should** be satisfied that there is satisfactory evidence of sufficient demand for places for the expanded school to be sustainable.

4.30 Where proposals will add to surplus capacity but there is a strong case for approval on parental preference and standards grounds, the presumption **should** be for approval. The LA in these cases will need to consider parallel action to remove the surplus capacity thereby created.

Expansion of Successful and Popular Schools (Paragraph 4.31-4.34)

4.31 The Government is committed to ensuring that every parent can choose an excellent school for their child. We have made clear that the wishes of parents **should** be taken into account in planning and managing school estates. Places **should** be allocated where parents want them, and as such, it **should** be easier for successful and popular primary and secondary schools to grow to meet parental demand. For the purposes of this guidance, the Secretary of State is not proposing any single definition of a successful and popular school. It is for the Decision Maker to decide whether a school is successful and popular, however, the following indicators **should** all be taken into account:

- a. the school's performance;

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- i. in terms of absolute results in key stage assessments and public examinations;
 - ii. by comparison with other schools in similar circumstances (both in the same LA and other LAs);
 - iii. in terms of value added;
 - iv. in terms of improvement over time in key stage results and public examinations.
- b. the numbers of applications for places;
- i. the Decision Maker should also take account of any other relevant evidence put forward by schools.

4.32 The strong presumption is that proposals to expand successful and popular schools **should** be approved. In line with the Government's long standing policy that there **should** be no increase in selection by academic ability, this presumption does not apply to grammar schools or to proposals for the expansion of selective places at partially selective schools.

4.33 The existence of surplus capacity in neighbouring less popular schools **should not** in itself be sufficient to prevent this expansion, but if appropriate, in the light of local concerns, the Decision Maker **should** ask the LA how they plan to tackle any consequences for other schools. The Decision Maker **should** only turn down proposals for successful and popular schools to expand if there is compelling objective evidence that expansion would have a damaging effect on standards overall in an area, which cannot be avoided by LA action.

4.34 Before approving proposals the Decision Maker **should** confirm that the admission arrangements of schools proposed for expansion fully meet the provisions of the School Admissions Code. Although the Decision Maker may not modify proposed admission arrangements, the proposer **should** be informed that proposals with unsatisfactory admission arrangements are unlikely to be approved, and given the opportunity to revise them in line with the Code of Practice. Where the LA, rather than the governing body, is the admissions authority, we will expect the authority to take action to bring the admission arrangements in to line with the School Admissions Code.

Travel and Accessibility for All (Paragraphs 4.35-4.36)

4.35 In considering proposals for the reorganisation of schools, Decision Makers **should** satisfy themselves that accessibility planning has been properly taken into account. Facilities are to be accessible by those concerned, by being located close to those who will use them, and the proposed changes **should not**

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adversely impact on disadvantaged groups.

4.36 In deciding statutory proposals, the Decision Maker **should** bear in mind that proposals **should not** have the effect of unreasonably extending journey times or increasing transport costs, or result in too many children being prevented from travelling sustainably due to unsuitable routes e.g. for walking, cycling etc.

16-19 Provision (Paragraphs 4.37-4.39)

4.37 The pattern of 16-19 provision differs across the country. Many different configurations of school and college provision deliver effective 14-19 education and training. An effective 14-19 organisation has a number of key features:

- standards and quality: the provision available **should** be of a high standard – as demonstrated by high levels of achievement and good completion rates;
- progression: there **should** be good progression routes for all learners in the area, so that every young person has a choice of the full range of options within the 14-19 entitlement, with institutions collaborating as necessary to make this offer. All routes **should** make provision for the pastoral, management and learning needs of the 14-19 age group;
- participation: there are high levels of participation in the local area; and,
- learner satisfaction: young people consider that there is provision for their varied needs, aspirations and aptitudes in a range of settings across the area.

4.38 Where standards and participation rates are variable, or where there is little choice, meaning that opportunity at 16 relies on where a young person went to school, the case for reorganisation, or allowing high quality providers to expand, is strong.

4.39 Where standards and participation rates are consistently high, collaboration is strong and learners express satisfaction that they have sufficient choice, the case for a different pattern of provision is less strong. The Decision Maker therefore will need to take account of the pattern of 16-19 provision in the area and the implications of approving new provision.

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Addition of post-16 provision by “high performing” schools (Paragraphs 4.40-4.51)

4.40 The Government remains committed to the principle that high performing 11-16 schools **should** be allowed to add post-16 provision where there is parental and student demand, in order to extend quality and choice. But the context in which this principle will operate is changing. From April 2010, the Apprenticeships, Skills, Children and Learning Act 2009 will transfer the responsibility for 16-19 planning and funding from the LSC to LAs. LAs will be responsible for maintaining an effective and coherent system of 14-19 organisation which delivers the new entitlement – to a new curriculum and new qualifications, including all 17 Diploma lines from 2013 and an Apprenticeship place for those who meet the entry criteria - to all young people in their area. Collaboration will be a key feature of 14-19 provision.

4.41 So, while there is still a strong presumption of approval for proposals from high performing schools, that decision **should** now be informed by additional factors: the need for local collaboration; the viability of existing post-16 providers in the local area; and the improvement of standards at the school that is proposing to add post-16 provision. Only in exceptional circumstances* would these factors lead Decision Makers not to approve a proposal. If the Decision Maker were minded not to approve a proposal, he **should** first consider whether modification of the proposal would enable the proposer to comply with these conditions (see paragraph 4.49).

** Exceptional circumstances in which the Decision Maker might reject the proposal to add a sixth form to a presumption school would include if there is specific evidence that a new sixth form was of a scale that it would directly affect the viability of another neighbouring, high quality institution that itself was not large in comparison to other institutions of that type. Exceptional circumstances might also include a situation where there are a number of presumption schools in the same area at the same time and/or where there is clear evidence that the scale of the aggregate number of additional 16-18 places far exceeds local need and affordability and is therefore clearly poor value for money.*

4.42 There **should** be a strong presumption in favour of the approval of proposals for a new post-16 provision where:

- a. the school is a high performing specialist school that has opted for an applied learning specialism; or
- b. the school, whether specialist or not, meets the DCSF criteria for ‘high performing’ and does not require capital support.

4.43 The school **should** ensure that, in forwarding its proposals to the Decision Maker, it provides evidence that it meets one of the criteria at paragraph 4.42 above.

STAGE 4 - DECISION

4.44 Where a new sixth form is proposed by a specialist school that has met the 'high performing' criteria and which has opted for an applied learning specialism, capital funding may be available from the 16-19 Capital Fund.

4.45 This presumption will apply to proposals submitted to the Decision Maker within:

- a. two years from the date a school commences operation with applied learning specialist school status; or
- b. two years from the date a school is informed of its Ofsted Section 5 inspection results which would satisfy DfE criteria for 'high performing' status.

NOTE: 'submitted to the Decision Maker' above refers to when proposals and representations are with the Decision Maker, following the end of the representation period.

4.46 The increase in the period in which a school is eligible to expand its post-16 provision recognises the time required to embed the new presumption places within a local 14-19 delivery plan and for effective collaboration to take place.

4.47 New post-16 provision in schools **should**, as appropriate, operate in partnership with other local providers to ensure that young people have access to a wide range of learning opportunities. In assessing proposals from 'high performing' schools to add post-16 provision, Decision Makers **should** look for:

- a. evidence of local collaboration in drawing up the presumption proposal; and
- b. a statement of how the new places will fit within the 14-19 organisation in an area; and
- c. evidence that the exercise of the presumption is intended to lead to higher standards and better progression routes at the 'presumption' school.

4.48 If a school has acted in a collaborative way and has actively attempted to engage other partners in the local area, but it is clear that other institutions have declined to participate, that fact **should not** be a reason for declining to approve a proposal. The onus is on other providers to work with a school which qualifies for the presumption of approval for new post-16 provision.

4.49 The Decision Maker **should** only turn down proposals to add post-16 provision from schools eligible for the sixth form presumption if there is compelling and objective evidence that the expansion would undermine the viability of an existing high quality post-16 provider or providers. The fact that an existing school or college with large numbers of post-16 students might recruit a smaller number of students aged 16-19 is not, of itself, sufficient to meet this condition, where the "presumption" school can show that there is reasonable

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demand from students to attend the school after age 16.

4.50 The existence of surplus capacity in neighbouring schools or colleges that are not high performing **should not** be a reason to reject a post-16 presumption proposal. It is the responsibility of the LA to consider decommissioning poor quality provision as well as commissioning high quality provision. The LA should therefore plan to tackle any consequences of expansion proposals for other schools.

4.51 Before approving proposals the Decision Maker **should** confirm that the admission arrangements of schools proposed for expansion fully meet the provisions of the mandatory Schools Admissions Code. Although the Decision Maker may not modify proposed admission arrangements, the proposer **should** be informed that proposals with unsatisfactory admission arrangements are unlikely to be approved, and given the opportunity to revise them in line with the Code. Where the LA, rather than the governing body, is the admissions authority, we will expect the authority to take action to bring the admission arrangements into line with the School Admissions Code.

Conflicting Sixth Form Reorganisation Proposals (Paragraph 4.52)

4.52 Where the implementation of reorganisation proposals by the LSC⁵ conflict with other published proposals put to the Decision Maker for decision, the Decision Maker is prevented (by the School Organisation Proposals by the LSC for England Regulations 2003) from making a decision on the “related” proposals until the Secretary of State has decided the LSC proposals (see paragraphs 4.13 to 4.14 above).

16-19 Provision ‘Competitions’ (Paragraphs 4.53-4.56)

4.53 Non-statutory competitions for new 16-19 provision were introduced from January 2006. They are administered by the regional arm of the LSC, in line with the LSC’s current role as commissioner of 16-19 provision. The Government intends to transfer the responsibility for 16-19 provision from the LSC to LAs from 2010.⁶

4.54 The current arrangements for the establishment of new institutions by competition involves a two-stage approval process:

- a. the competition selection process;

⁵ References throughout this document to the LSC only apply up to April 2010. The ASCL Act 2009 will transfer the responsibilities of the LSC in respect of 16-19 education and training to LAs, supported by the Young People’s Learning Agency. This guidance will be revised by April 2010 to take account of these changes.

⁶ The ASCL Act will remove the LSC and also the power of LAs to establish sixth form schools, whether by a competition or otherwise. Section 126 of the Act amends section 16 of the Education Act 1996 and sections 7,10 and 11 of EIA 2006.

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b. approval of the outcome by existing processes (e.g. Decision Maker approval of school/LA proposals and Secretary of State approval of college/LSC proposals, as required by law).

4.55 Competitors will be eligible to apply to the 16-19 Capital Fund. Where a competition is 'won' by a school, they **must** then publish statutory proposals and these **must** be considered by the Decision Maker on their merits.

4.56 Where proposals to establish sixth forms are received, and the local LSC is running a 16-19 competition, the Decision Maker **must** take account of the competition when considering the proposals.

FUNDING AND LAND

Capital (Paragraphs 4.57-4.59)

4.57 The Decision Maker **should** be satisfied that any land, premises or capital required to implement the proposals will be available. Normally, this will be some form of written confirmation from the source of funding on which the promoters rely (e.g. the LA, DCSF, or LSC). In the case of an LA, this **should** be from an authorised person within the LA, and provide detailed information on the funding, provision of land and premises etc.

4.58 Where proposers are relying on DCSF as a source of capital funding, there can be no assumption that the approval of proposals will trigger the release of capital funds from the Department, unless the Department has previously confirmed in writing that such resources will be available; nor can any allocation 'in principle' be increased. In such circumstances the proposals **should** be rejected, or consideration of them deferred until it is clear that the capital necessary to implement the proposals will be provided.

4.59 Proposals **should not** be approved conditionally upon funding being made available, subject to the following specific exceptions: For proposals being funded under the Private Finance Initiative (PFI) or through the BSF programme, the Decision Maker **should** be satisfied that funding has been agreed 'in principle', but the proposals **should** be approved conditionally on the entering into of the necessary agreements and the release of funding. A conditional approval will protect proposers so that they are not under a statutory duty to implement the proposals until the relevant contracts have been signed and/or funding is finally released.

Capital Receipts (Paragraphs 4.60-4.62)

4.60 Where the implementation of proposals may depend on capital receipts from the disposal of land used for the purposes of a school (i.e. including one proposed for closure in "related" proposals) the Decision Maker **should** confirm

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whether consent to the disposal of land is required, or an agreement is needed, for disposal of the land. Current requirements are:

- a. Community Schools – the Secretary of State’s consent is required under paragraph 2 of Schedule 35A to the Education Act 1996 and, in the case of playing field land, under section 77 of the Schools Standards and Framework Act 1998 (SSFA 1998).
- b. Foundation (including Trust) and Voluntary Schools:
 - i. playing field land – the governing body, foundation body or trustees will require the Secretary of State’s consent, under section 77 of the SSFA 1998, to dispose, or change the use of any playing field land that has been acquired and/or enhanced at public expense.
 - ii. non-playing field land or school buildings – the governing body, foundation body or trustees no longer require the Secretary of State’s consent to dispose of surplus non-playing field land or school buildings which have been acquired or enhanced in value by public funding. They will be required to notify the LA and seek local agreement of their proposals. Where there is no local agreement, the matter **should** be referred to the Schools Adjudicator to determine. (Details of the new arrangements can be found in the Department’s guidance “The Transfer and Disposal of School Land in England: A General Guide for Schools, Local Authorities and the Adjudicator”).

4.61 Where expansion proposals are dependent upon capital receipts of a discontinuing foundation or voluntary school the governing body is required to apply to the Secretary of State to exercise his various powers in respect of land held by them for the purposes of the school. Normally he would direct that the land be returned to the LA but he could direct that the land be transferred to the governing body of another maintained school (or the temporary governing body of a new school). Where the governing body fails to make such an application to the Secretary of State, and the school subsequently closes, all land held by them for the purposes of the discontinued school will, on dissolution of the governing body, transfer to the LA unless the Secretary of State has directed otherwise before the date of dissolution.

4.62 Where consent to the disposal of land is required, but has not been obtained, the Decision Maker **should** consider issuing a conditional approval for the statutory proposals so that the proposals gain full approval automatically when consent to the disposal is obtained (see paragraph 4.75).

New Site or Playing Fields (Paragraph 4.63)

4.63 Proposals dependent on the acquisition of an additional site or playing

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field may not receive full approval but **should** be approved conditionally upon the acquisition of a site or playing field.

Land Tenure Arrangements (Paragraph 4.64)

4.64 For the expansion of voluntary or foundation schools it is desirable that a trust, or the governing body if there is no foundation, holds the freehold interest in any additional site that is required for the expansion. Where the trustees of the voluntary or foundation school hold, or will hold, a leasehold interest in the additional site, the Decision Maker will need to be assured that the arrangements provide sufficient security for the school. In particular the leasehold interest **should** be for a substantial period – normally at least 50 years – and avoid clauses which would allow the leaseholder to evict the school before the termination of the lease. The Decision Maker **should** also be satisfied that a lease does not contain provisions which would obstruct the governing body or the headteacher in the exercise of their functions under the Education Acts, or place indirect pressures upon the funding bodies.

School Playing Fields (Paragraph 4.65)

4.65 The Education (School Premises) Regulations 1999 set out the standards for school premises, including minimum areas of team game playing fields to which schools **should** have access. The Decision Maker will need to be satisfied that either:

- a. the premises will meet minimum requirements of The Education (School Premises) Regulations 1999; or
- b. if the premises do not meet those requirements, the proposers have secured the Secretary of State's agreement in principle to grant a relaxation.

Where the Secretary of State has given 'in principle' agreement as at paragraph 4.60(b) above, the Decision Maker **should** consider issuing conditional approval so that when the Secretary of State gives his agreement, the proposals will automatically gain full approval.

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SPECIAL EDUCATIONAL NEEDS (SEN) PROVISION

Initial Considerations (Paragraphs 4.66-4.67)

4.66 SEN provision, in the context of School Organisation legislation and this guidance, is provision recognised by the LA as specifically reserved for pupils with special educational needs. When reviewing SEN provision, planning or commissioning alternative types of SEN provision or considering proposals for change LAs **should** aim for a flexible range of provision and support that can respond to the special educational needs of individual pupils and parental preferences, rather than necessarily establishing broad categories of provision according to special educational need or disability. There are a number of initial considerations for LAs to take account of in relation to proposals for change. They **should** ensure that local proposals:

- a. take account of parental preferences for particular styles of provision or education settings;
- b. offer a range of provision to respond to the needs of individual children and young people, taking account of collaborative arrangements (including between special and mainstream), extended school and Children's Centre provision; regional centres (of expertise) and regional and sub-regional provision; out of LA day and residential special provision;
- c. are consistent with the LA's Children and Young People's Plan;
- d. take full account of educational considerations, in particular the need to ensure a broad and balanced curriculum, including the National Curriculum, within a learning environment in which children can be healthy and stay safe;
- e. support the LA's strategy for making schools and settings more accessible to disabled children and young people and their scheme for promoting equality of opportunity for disabled people;
- f. provide access to appropriately trained staff and access to specialist support and advice, so that individual pupils can have the fullest possible opportunities to make progress in their learning and participate in their school and community;
- g. ensure appropriate provision for 14-19 year-olds, taking account of the role of local LSC funded institutions and their admissions policies; and
- h. ensure that appropriate full-time education will be available to all displaced pupils. Their statements of special educational needs will require amendment and all parental rights must be ensured. Other interested partners, such as the Health Authority should be involved.

STAGE 4 - DECISION

4.67 Taking account of the considerations, as set out above, will provide assurance to local communities, children and parents that any reorganisation of SEN provision in their area is designed to improve on existing arrangements and enable all children to achieve the five Every Child Matters outcomes.

The Special Educational Needs Improvement Test (Paragraph 4.68)

4.68 When considering any reorganisation of provision that would be recognised by the LA as reserved for pupils with special educational needs, including that which might lead to some children being displaced through closures or alterations, LAs, and all other proposers for new schools or new provision, will need to demonstrate to parents, the local community and Decision Makers how the proposed alternative arrangements are likely to lead to improvements in the standard, quality and/or range of educational provision for children with special educational needs. All consultation documents and reorganisation plans that LAs publish and all relevant documentation LAs and other proposers submit to Decision Makers **should** show how the key factors set out in paragraphs 4.69 to 4.72 below have been taken into account by applying the SEN improvement test. Proposals which do not credibly meet these requirements **should not** be approved and Decision Makers **should** take proper account of parental or independent representations which question the LA's own assessment in this regard.

Key Factors (Paragraphs 4.69-4.72)

4.69 When LAs are planning changes to their existing SEN provision, and in order to meet the requirement to demonstrate likely improvements in provision, they **should**:

- a. identify the details of the specific educational benefits that will flow from the proposals in terms of:
 - i. improved access to education and associated services including the curriculum, wider school activities, facilities and equipment, with reference to the LA's Accessibility Strategy;
 - ii. improved access to specialist staff, both education and other professionals, including any external support and/or outreach services;
 - iii. improved access to suitable accommodation; and
 - iv. improved supply of suitable places.
- b. LAs **should** also:

STAGE 4 - DECISION

- i. obtain a written statement that offers the opportunity for all providers of existing and proposed provision to set out their views on the changing pattern of provision seeking agreement where possible;
- ii. clearly state arrangements for alternative provision. A 'hope' or 'intention' to find places elsewhere is not acceptable. Wherever possible, the host or alternative schools should confirm in writing that they are willing to receive pupils, and have or will have all the facilities necessary to provide an appropriate curriculum;
- iii. specify the transport arrangements that will support appropriate access to the premises by reference to the LA's transport policy for SEN and disabled children; and
- iv. specify how the proposals will be funded and the planned staffing arrangements that will be put in place.

4.70 It is to be noted that any pupils displaced as a result of the closure of a BESD school (difficulties with behavioural, emotional and social development) **should not** be placed long-term or permanently in a Pupil Referral Unit (PRU) if a special school place is what they need. PRUs are intended primarily for pupils who have been excluded, although LAs can and do use PRU provision for pupils out of school for other reasons such as illness and teenage pregnancies. There may of course be pupils who have statements identifying that they have BESD who have been placed appropriately in a PRU because they have been excluded; in such cases the statement **must** be amended to name the PRU, but PRUs **should not** be seen as an alternative long-term provision to special schools.

4.71 The requirement to demonstrate improvements and identify the specific educational benefits that flow from proposals for new or altered provision as set out in the key factors are for all those who bring forward proposals for new special schools or for special provision in mainstream schools including governors of foundation schools and foundation special schools. The proposer needs to consider all the factors listed above.

4.72 Decision Makers will need to be satisfied that the evidence with which they are provided shows that LAs and/or other proposers have taken account of the initial considerations and all the key factors in their planning and commissioning in order to meet the requirement to demonstrate that the reorganisation or new provision is likely to result in improvements to SEN provision.

OTHER ISSUES

Views of Interested Parties (Paragraphs 4.73)

4.73 The Decision Maker **should** consider the views of all those affected by the proposals or who have an interest in them including: pupils; families of pupils;

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staff; other schools and colleges; local residents; diocesan bodies and other providers; LAs; the LSC (where proposals affect 14-19 provision) and the Early Years Development and Childcare Partnership if one exists, or any local partnership or group that exists in place of an EYDCP (where proposals affect early years and/or childcare provision). This includes statutory objections and comments submitted during the representation period. The Decision Maker **should not** simply take account of the numbers of people expressing a particular view when considering representations made on proposals. Instead the Decision Maker **should** give the greatest weight to representations from those stakeholders likely to be most directly affected by the proposals.

Types of Decision (Paragraph 4.74)

4.74 In considering proposals for the expansion of a school, the Decision Maker can decide to:

- reject the proposals;
- approve the proposals;
- approve the proposals with a modification (e.g. the implementation date); or
- approve the proposals subject to them meeting a specific condition (see paragraph 4.75 below).

Conditional Approval (Paragraphs 4.75-4.76)

4.75 The regulations provide for a conditional approval to be given where the Decision Maker is otherwise satisfied that the proposals can be approved, and approval can automatically follow an outstanding event. Conditional approval can only be granted in the limited circumstances specified in the regulations i.e. as follows:

- a. the grant of planning permission under Part 3 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990;
- b. the acquisition of any site required for the implementation of the proposals;
- c. the acquisition of playing fields required for the implementation of the proposals;
- d. the securing of any necessary access to a site referred to in sub-paragraph (b) or playing fields referred to in sub-paragraph (c);
- e. the private finance credit approval given by the DCSF following the entering into a private finance contract by an LA;

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- f. the entering into an agreement for any necessary building project supported by the DCSF in connection with BSF programme;
- g. the agreement to any change to admission arrangements specified in the approval, relating to the school or any other school or schools (this allows the approval of proposals to enlarge the premises of a school to be conditional on the decision of adjudicators to approve any related change in admission numbers);
- h. the making of any scheme relating to any charity connected with the school;
- i. the formation of any federation (within the meaning of section 24(2) of the 2002 Act) of which it is intended that the proposed school should form part, or the fulfilling of any other condition relating to the school forming part of a federation;
- j. the Secretary of State giving approval under regulation 5(4) of the Education (Foundation Body) (England) Regulations 2000 to a proposal that a foundation body must be established and that the school must form part of a group for which a foundation must act;
- k. the Secretary of State making a declaration under regulation 22(3) of the Education (Foundation Body) (England) Regulations 2000 that the school should form part of a group for which a foundation body acts;
- ka. where the proposals are to alter the upper age limit of the school, the decision of the Secretary of State to establish a new FE college under s16 of the Further and Higher Education Act 1992;
- l. where the proposals in question depend upon any of the events specified in paragraphs (a) to (ka) occurring by a specified date in relation to proposals relating to any other school or proposed school, the occurrence of such an event; and
- m. where proposals are related to proposals for the establishment of new schools or discontinuance of schools, and those proposals depend on the occurrence of events specified in regulation 20 of the School Organisation (Establishment and Discontinuance of Schools) (England) Regulations 2007⁷ the occurrence of such an event.

4.76 The Decision Maker **must** set a date by which the condition **must** be met, but will be able to modify the date if the proposers confirm (preferably before the date expires), that the condition will be met later than originally thought. The condition-to-be-met-by date **must** be before the proposed implementation date of the proposal (which can also be modified if necessary). Therefore care **should**

⁷ S.I. 2007/1288.

STAGE 4 - DECISION

be taken when setting condition-to-be-met-by dates, particularly if proposals are “related” e.g. if a school is proposed to add a sixth form on 1st September one year, and enlarge on 1st September the following year, and the enlargement requires planning permission, the condition set **must** be met before the addition of a sixth form can be implemented (the earlier proposal). This is because as “related” proposals, they **should** both have the same decision, which in this case, would have been approval conditional upon planning permission being met. The proposer **should** inform the Decision Maker and the Department (SOCU, DCSF, Mowden Hall, Staindrop Road, Darlington DL3 9BG or by email to school.organisationproposals@education.gsi.gov.uk) of the date when a condition is modified or met in order for the Department’s records, and those of Edubase to be kept up to date. If a condition is not met by the date specified, the proposals **must** be referred back to the Decision Maker for fresh consideration.

Decisions (Paragraphs 4.77-4.79)

4.77 All decisions **must** give reasons for the decision, irrespective of whether the proposals were rejected or approved, indicating the main factors/criteria for the decision.

4.78 A copy of all decisions **must** be forwarded to:

- the LA or governing body who published the proposals;
- the trustees of the school (if any);
- the Secretary of State (via the School Organisation & Competitions Unit, DCSF, Mowden Hall, Darlington DL3 9BG or by email to school.organisationproposals@education.gsi.gov.uk);
- where the school includes provision for 14-16 education or sixth form education, the LSC;
- the local CofE diocese;
- the bishop of the RC diocese;
- each objector except where a petition has been received. Where a petition is received a decision letter **must** be sent to the person who submitted the petition, or where this is unknown, the signatory whose name appears first on the petition; and
- where the school is a special school, the relevant primary care trust, an NHS trust or NHS foundation trust.

4.79 In addition, where proposals are decided by the LA, a copy of the decision **must** be sent to the Office of the Schools Adjudicator, Mowden Hall, Darlington

STAGE 4 - DECISION

DL3 9BG. Where proposals are decided by the schools adjudicator, a copy of the decision **must** be sent to the LA that it is proposed should maintain the school.

Can proposals be withdrawn? (Paragraph 4.80)

4.80 Proposals can be withdrawn at any point before a decision is taken. Written notice **must** be given to the LA, or governing body, if the proposals were published by the LA. Written notice **must** also be sent to the schools adjudicator (if proposals have been sent to him) and the Secretary of State – i.e. via the School Organisation & Competitions Unit, DCSF, Mowden Hall, Darlington DL3 9BG or by email to school.organisationproposals@education.gsi.gov.uk. Written notice **must** also be placed at the main entrance to the school, or all the entrances if there are more than one.

STAGE 5 - IMPLEMENTATION

Stage 5 – Implementation (Paragraphs 5.1-5.13)

5.1 The proposers are under a **statutory duty** to implement any proposals which an LA or schools adjudicator has approved, by the approved implementation date. The proposals **must** be implemented as published, taking into account any modifications made by the Decision Maker. The following bodies are responsible for the implementation of proposals:

Type of School	Body that published proposals	Duty to implement
Community	LA	LA
Foundation	Proposers	LA and the proposers as set out in published proposals
	LA	LA
Voluntary Controlled	Proposers	LA and the proposers as set out in published proposals
Voluntary Aided	Proposers	Proposers but LA to provide playing fields

5.2 The LA **must** provide any additional school site that is required where proposals are approved for a foundation, Trust or voluntary controlled school and **must** convey their interest to the governing body or the trustees as appropriate, except where proposals state that the site will be provided by the proposers. Where proposals are approved for a voluntary aided school, the proposers **must** provide any additional school site that is required, although the LA may use its power to assist proposers by providing and conveying its interest in a site.

5.3 If the approval was subject to a condition being met by a specified date, proposers **should** ensure that they meet this. If it looks as though it might not be possible to meet the condition by the specified date, the proposals **must** be considered afresh by the Decision Maker that decided the proposals. The proposer **should** seek a modification to the condition **before** the date has passed.

Can Proposals Be Modified? (Paragraphs 5.4-5.6)

5.4 If it proves impossible to implement the proposals as approved, the proposers can seek a modification and **must** apply to the Decision Maker who decided the proposals. A modification **should** be made before the approved implementation date for the proposals is reached.

STAGE 5 - IMPLEMENTATION

5.5 The most common modification is to the implementation date. However, proposals cannot be modified to the extent new proposals are substituted for those that have been consulted upon and published. If proposers wish to make a significant change to proposals after they have been approved, they **must** publish “revocation” proposals to be relieved of the duty to implement the proposals (see paragraphs 5.7 to 5.11 below) and publish fresh proposals.

5.6 Before modifying proposals the Decision Maker **must** consult the proposers and the LA, if the LA did not publish the proposals. The proposals should not be modified in a way that would in effect substitute new proposals – this would run the risk of successful legal challenge in the courts. The Secretary of State (via the School Organisation & Competitions Unit, DCSF, Mowden Hall, Darlington DL3 9BG or by email to school.organisationproposals@education.gsi.gov.uk) **must** be notified of any modification and the date it was approved, within one week of the proposal being modified.

Revocation (Paragraphs 5-7-5.13)

5.7 If proposers cannot implement approved proposals they **must** publish fresh proposals to be relieved of the duty to implement. Paragraph 41 of Schedules 3 and 5 of the School Organisation (Prescribed Alterations to Maintained Schools)(England) Regulations 2007 (as amended) provide that revocation proposals **must** contain the following information:

- a description of the original proposals as published;
- the date of the publication of the original proposals; and
- a statement as to why it is proposed that the duty to implement proposals should not apply in relation to the original proposals.

The proposals can be published as “related” proposals, if appropriate (following consultation). Templates for revocation notices can be found on the School Organisation website (www.education.gov.uk/schools/leadership/schoolorganisation) under ‘Standard Forms’ via the Members’ Area. You need to register to access this area; membership is free.

5.8 The notice **must** be published in a local newspaper circulating in the area served by the school, and also posted at the main entrance to the school (and all entrances if there are more than one) and at some other conspicuous place in the area served by the school. The proposals **must** provide for anyone to submit comments and objections on the proposals to the LA within 6 weeks of the proposals being published (regardless of the length of the original representation period). The proposers **must** forward a copy of the proposals to the LA/governing body within 1 week of publication. Proposers are advised to consult interested parties on the planned revocation proposals before publication although there is

STAGE 5 - IMPLEMENTATION

no statutory requirement to do so.

5.9 Revocation proposals **must** be decided by the LA, except where the original proposals were decided by the schools adjudicator (or School Organisation Committee), or if the schools adjudicator is required to decide any “related” proposals, in which case the LA **must** forward the proposals, and any comments and objections received, to the schools adjudicator within 2 weeks from the end of the representation period. If the LA are to decide proposals they **must** do so within 2 months from the end of the representation period and if not, **must** pass the proposals to the schools adjudicator within 1 week from the end of the 2 month period.

5.10 To approve the proposals the Decision Maker **must** be satisfied that implementation of the original proposals would be unreasonably difficult, or that circumstances have so altered since the original proposals were approved that their implementation would be inappropriate.

5.11 A copy of the decision **must** be forwarded to:

- the LA or governing body who published the proposals;
- the trustees of the school (if any);
- the Secretary of State (via the School Organisation & Competitions Unit, DCSF, Mowden Hall, Darlington DL3 9BG or by email to school.organisationproposals@education.gsi.gov.uk);
- where the school includes provision for 14-16 education or sixth form education, the LSC;
- the local CofE diocese;
- the bishop of the RC diocese.

5.12 The following bodies have a right of appeal to the schools adjudicator if they disagree with the LA’s decision:

- The local Church of England diocese;
- The bishop of the local Roman Catholic diocese;
- The LSC where the school is to provide education for pupils aged 14 and over; and
- The governing body and trustees (if relevant) of the school.

STAGE 5 - IMPLEMENTATION

5.13 Appeals **must** be submitted to the LA within 4 weeks of the notification of the LA's decision. On receipt of an appeal the LA **must** then send the proposals and the representations (together with any comments made on these representations by the proposers) to the schools adjudicator within 1 week of the receipt of the appeal. The LA need to also send a copy of the minutes of the LA's meeting or other record of the decision and any relevant papers. Where the proposals are "related" to other proposals, all the "related" proposals **must** also be sent to the schools adjudicator.

ANNEX A

Annex A

PROPOSALS FOR PRESCRIBED ALTERATIONS OTHER THAN FOUNDATION PROPOSALS: Information to be included in a complete proposal

NB. If the School Organisation Notice Builder tool is used to create a draft statutory notice, a template for the complete proposal is provided automatically by the Notice Builder when the draft statutory notice is finalised, alternatively the template can be found in "Standard Forms" in the Members' Area of the website or you can enter the information required in the expandable boxes below.

Extract of Part 1 of Schedule 3 and Part 1 of Schedule 5 to The School Organisation (Prescribed Alterations to Maintained Schools)(England) Regulations 2007 (as amended):

In respect of a Governing Body Proposal: School and governing body's details

1. The name, address and category of the school for which the governing body are publishing the proposals.

In respect of an LEA Proposal: School and local education authority details

1. The name, address and category of the school .

Implementation and any proposed stages for implementation

2. The date on which the proposals are planned to be implemented, and if they are to be implemented in stages, a description of what is planned for each stage, and the number of stages intended and the dates of each stage.

Objections and comments

3. A statement explaining the procedure for making representations, including —
- (a) the date prescribed in accordance with paragraph 29 of Schedule 3 (GB proposals)/Schedule 5 (LA proposals) of The School Organisation (Prescribed Alterations to Maintained Schools) (England) Regulations 2007 (as amended), by which objections or comments should be sent to the local education authority; and

ANNEX A

- (b) the address of the authority to which objections or comments should be sent.

Alteration description

4. A description of the proposed alteration and in the case of special school proposals, a description of the current special needs provision.

School capacity

- 5.—(1) Where the alteration is an alteration falling within any of paragraphs 1 to 4, 8, 9 and 12-14 of Schedule 2 (GB proposals)/paragraphs 1-4, 7, 8, 18, 19 and 21 of Schedule 4 (LA proposals) to The School Organisation (Prescribed Alterations to Maintained Schools) (England) Regulations 2007 (as amended), the proposals must also include —

- (a) details of the current capacity of the school and, where the proposals will alter the capacity of the school, the proposed capacity of the school after the alteration;

- (b) details of the current number of pupils admitted to the school in each relevant age group, and where this number is to change, the proposed number of pupils to be admitted in each relevant age group in the first school year in which the proposals will have been implemented;

- (c) where it is intended that proposals should be implemented in stages, the number of pupils to be admitted to the school in the first school year in which each stage will have been implemented;

- (d) where the number of pupils in any relevant age group is lower than the indicated admission number for that relevant age group a statement to this effect and details of the indicated admission number in question.

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(2) Where the alteration is an alteration falling within any of paragraphs 1, 2, 9, 12 and 13 of Schedule 2 (GB proposals) /paragraphs 1, 2, 8, 18 and 19 of Schedule 4 (LA proposals) to The School Organisation (Prescribed Alterations to Maintained Schools) (England) Regulations 2007 (as amended), a statement of the number of pupils at the school at the time of the publication of the proposals.

Implementation

6. Where the proposals relate to a foundation or voluntary controlled school a statement as to whether the proposals are to be implemented by the local education authority or by the governing body, and, if the proposals are to be implemented by both, a statement as to the extent to which they are to be implemented by each body.

Additional Site

7.—(1) A statement as to whether any new or additional site will be required if proposals are implemented and if so the location of the site if the school is to occupy a split site.

(2) Where proposals relate to a foundation or voluntary school a statement as to who will provide any additional site required, together with details of the tenure (freehold or leasehold) on which the site of the school will be held, and if the site is to be held on a lease, details of the proposed lease.

Changes in boarding arrangements

8.—(1) Where the proposals are for the introduction or removal of boarding provision, or the alteration of existing boarding provision such as is mentioned in paragraph 8 or 21 of Schedule 2 (GB proposals)/7 or 14 of Schedule 4 to The School Organisation (Prescribed Alterations to Maintained Schools) (England) Regulations 2007 (as amended) —

- (a) the number of pupils for whom it is intended that boarding provision will be made if the proposals are approved;

- (b) the arrangements for safeguarding the welfare of children at the school;

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- (c) the current number of pupils for whom boarding provision can be made and a description of the boarding provision; and

- (d) except where the proposals are to introduce boarding provision, a description of the existing boarding provision.

(2) Where the proposals are for the removal of boarding provisions or an alteration to reduce boarding provision such as is mentioned in paragraph 8 or 21 of Schedule 2 (GB proposals)/7 or 14 of Schedule 4 (LA proposals) to The School Organisation (Prescribed Alterations to Maintained Schools) (England) Regulations 2007 (as amended) —

- (a) the number of pupils for whom boarding provision will be removed if the proposals are approved; and

- (b) a statement as to the use to which the former boarding accommodation will be put if the proposals are approved.

Transfer to new site

9. Where the proposals are to transfer a school to a new site the following information—

- (a) the location of the proposed site (including details of whether the school is to occupy a single or split site), and including where appropriate the postal address;

- (b) the distance between the proposed and current site;

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(c) the reason for the choice of proposed site;

(d) the accessibility of the proposed site or sites;

(e) the proposed arrangements for transport of pupils to the school on its new site;
and

(f) a statement about other sustainable transport alternatives where pupils are not using transport provided, and how car use in the school area will be discouraged.

Objectives

10. The objectives of the proposals.

Consultation

11. Evidence of the consultation before the proposals were published including—

- (a) a list of persons who were consulted;
- (b) minutes of all public consultation meetings;
- (c) the views of the persons consulted;
- (d) a statement to the effect that all applicable statutory requirements in relation to the proposals to consult were complied with; and
- (e) copies of all consultation documents and a statement on how these documents were made available.

ANNEX A

Project costs

12. A statement of the estimated total capital cost of the proposals and the breakdown of the costs that are to be met by the governing body, the local education authority, and any other party.

13. A copy of confirmation from the Secretary of State, local education authority and the Learning and Skills Council for England (as the case may be) that funds will be made available (including costs to cover any necessary site purchase).

Age range

14. Where the proposals relate to a change in age range, the current age range for the school.

Early years provision

15. Where the proposals are to alter the lower age limit of a mainstream school so that it provides for pupils aged between 2 and 5—

- (a) details of the early years provision, including the number of full-time and part-time pupils, the number and length of sessions in each week, and the services for disabled children that will be offered;

- (b) how the school will integrate the early years provision with childcare services and how the proposals are consistent with the integration of early years provision for childcare;

- (c) evidence of parental demand for additional provision of early years provision;

ANNEX A

- (d) assessment of capacity, quality and sustainability of provision in schools and in establishments other than schools who deliver the Early Years Foundation Stage within 3 miles of the school; and

- (e) reasons why such schools and establishments who have spare capacity cannot make provision for any forecast increase in the number of such provision.

Changes to sixth form provision

16. (a) Where the proposals are to alter the upper age limit of the school so that the school provides sixth form education or additional sixth form education, a statement of how the proposals will—

- (i) improve the educational or training achievements;
- (ii) increase participation in education or training; and
- (iii) expand the range of educational or training opportunities for 16-19 year olds in the area;

- (b) A statement as to how the new places will fit within the 16-19 organisation in an area;

- (c) Evidence —

- (i) of the local collaboration in drawing up the proposals; and
- (ii) that the proposals are likely to lead to higher standards and better progression at the school;

- (d) The proposed number of sixth form places to be provided.

17. Where the proposals are to alter the upper age limit of the school so that the school ceases to provide sixth form education, a statement of the effect on the supply of 16-19 places in the area.

ANNEX A

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Special educational needs

18. Where the proposals are to establish or change provision for special educational needs—

- (a) a description of the proposed types of learning difficulties in respect of which education will be provided and, where provision for special educational needs already exists, the current type of provision;

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- (b) any additional specialist features will be provided;

--

- (c) the proposed numbers of pupils for which the provision is to be made;

--

- (d) details of how the provision will be funded;

--

- (e) a statement as to whether the education will be provided for children with special educational needs who are not registered pupils at the school to which the proposals relate;

--

- (f) a statement as to whether the expenses of the provision will be met from the school's delegated budget;

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ANNEX A

- (g) the location of the provision if it is not to be established on the existing site of the school;

- (h) where the provision will replace existing educational provision for children with special educational needs, a statement as to how the local education authority believes that the new provision is likely to lead to improvement in the standard, quality and range of the educational provision for such children; and

- (i) the number of places reserved for children with special educational needs, and where this number is to change, the proposed number of such places.

19. Where the proposals are to discontinue provision for special educational needs—

- (a) details of alternative provision for pupils for whom the provision is currently made;

- (b) details of the number of pupils for whom provision is made that is recognised by the local education authority as reserved for children with special educational needs during each of the 4 school years preceding the current school year;

- (c) details of provision made outside the area of the local education authority for pupils whose needs will not be able to be met in the area of the authority as a result of the discontinuance of the provision; and

- (d) a statement as to how the proposer believes that the proposals are likely to lead to improvement in the standard, quality and range of the educational provision for such children.

ANNEX A

[]

20. Where the proposals will lead to alternative provision for children with special educational needs, as a result of the establishment, alteration or discontinuance of existing provision, the specific educational benefits that will flow from the proposals in terms of—

- (a) improved access to education and associated services including the curriculum, wider school activities, facilities and equipment with reference to the local education authority's Accessibility Strategy;
 - (b) improved access to specialist staff, both educational and other professionals, including any external support and outreach services;
 - (c) improved access to suitable accommodation; and
 - (d) improved supply of suitable places.
- []

Sex of pupils

21. Where the proposals are to make an alteration to provide that a school which was an establishment which admitted pupils of one sex only becomes an establishment which admits pupils of both sexes—

- (a) details of the likely effect which the alteration will have on the balance of the provision of single-sex education in the area;
- []

- (b) evidence of local demand for single-sex education; and
- []

- (c) details of any transitional period which the body making the proposals wishes specified in a transitional exemption order (within the meaning of section 27 of the Sex Discrimination Act 1975).
- []

22. Where the proposals are to make an alteration to a school to provide that a school which was an establishment which admitted pupils of both sexes becomes an establishment which admits pupils of one sex only—

- (a) details of the likely effect which the alteration will have on the balance of the provision of single-sex education in the area; and
- []

ANNEX A

- (b) evidence of local demand for single-sex education.

Extended services

23. If the proposed alterations affect the provision of the school's extended services, details of the current extended services the school is offering and details of any proposed change as a result of the alterations.

Need or demand for additional places

24. If the proposals involve adding places—

- (a) a statement and supporting evidence of the need or demand for the particular places in the area;

- (b) where the school has a religious character, a statement and supporting evidence of the demand in the area for education in accordance with the tenets of the religion or religious denomination;

- (c) where the school adheres to a particular philosophy, evidence of the demand for education in accordance with the philosophy in question and any associated change to the admission arrangements for the school.

25. If the proposals involve removing places—

- (a) a statement and supporting evidence of the reasons for the removal, including an assessment of the impact on parental choice; and

- (b) a statement on the local capacity to accommodate displaced pupils.

ANNEX A

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Expansion of successful and popular schools

25A. (1) Proposals must include a statement of whether the proposer considers that the presumption for the expansion of successful and popular schools should apply, and where the governing body consider the presumption applies, evidence to support this.

(2) Sub-paragraph (1) applies to expansion proposals in respect of primary and secondary schools, (except for grammar schools), i.e. falling within:

(a) (for proposals published by the governing body) paragraph 1 of Part 1 to Schedule 2 or paragraph 12 of Part 2 to Schedule 2;

(b) (for proposals published by the LA) paragraph 1 of Part 1 to Schedule 4 or 18 of Part 4 to Schedule 4

of the School Organisation (Prescribed Alterations to Maintained Schools) (England) Regulations 2007 (as amended).

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ANNEX B

Proposals to enlarge the school - determining whether statutory proposals are required

Text from Prescribed Alteration Regs, including proposed amendments (in bold):

Enlargement to premises

1. —(1) An enlargement of the premises of the school which would increase the capacity of the school by—

(a) more than 30 pupils; and

(b) by 25% or 200 pupils (whichever is the lesser).

(2) Subject to sub-paragraph (3) in this paragraph—

"an enlargement" of the premises of a school includes—

(a) the proposed enlargement; and

(b) any enlargements made in the 5 years preceding the date when the new enlargement will be made, excluding any temporary enlargements where it is anticipated the enlargement will be in place for less than 3 years; and

(c) the making permanent of any temporary enlargement.

(3) Where there have been any enlargements for which proposals have been published and approved under section 28 of SSFA 1998 or section 19 of the Act ("approved proposal"), **in the five years preceding the date when the new enlargement will be made, an enlargement only includes those made after the latest approved proposals.**

ANNEX B

Answer each question in turn, except where directed to a later question (i.e. according to answer given).

If no physical enlargement of the premises is being undertaken, go straight to Question 5 below.

1. Does the school expect to revert to its existing physical capacity within three years ie. is this a Temporary Increase?

If Yes go to 7 If No go to 2

2. For the purposes of answering questions 3 & 4, look back to the most recent of the following (ignoring any Temporary Increases):

a) the date up to 5 years prior to the date the current enlargement is proposed to be implemented OR

b) the date when the school opened OR

c) the date when any previous statutory proposal to enlarge the premises of the school was implemented.

Using the net capacity figures at either a, b or c (whichever is the most recent event and ignoring any Temporary Increases), **Go to 3**

3. Will the capacity of the school be increased by 30 or more pupils?

If Yes go to 4 If No go to 5

4. Will the capacity be increased by 25% or at least 200 pupils (whichever is the lesser)?

If Yes go to 6 If No go to 5

5. Will the school's admission number be increased?

If Yes go to the School Admissions Code

If No go to 7

6. Prescribed alteration proposals **must be** published for **an enlargement** to the premises of the school.

IF THE PROPOSAL ALSO REQUIRES AN INCREASE TO THE PUPIL ADMISSION NUMBER (PAN), RETURN TO QUESTION 5.

IF NOT. END.

7. Prescribed alteration proposals do **not** need to be published for **an enlargement** to the premises of the school.

ANNEX B

**IF THE PROPOSAL ALSO REQUIRES AN INCREASE TO THE PUPIL
ADMISSION NUMBER (PAN), RETURN TO QUESTION 5.**

IF NOT. END.

Equality Impact Assessment

Name or Brief Description of Proposal	DWP Youth Contract - Skills Training UK are the preferred supplier for the South East. This programme of additional support will be focused on young people who are not in education, employment or training (NEET), that have low levels of attainment and a range of factors that put them at greater risk of long-term disengagement.
Brief Service Profile	City Limits Employment (CLE) has existed since 1990 and is part of SCC. CLE supports disabled and disadvantaged unemployed residents into employment and training using a 'supported employment' model. CLE has a proven track record of working with NEETS or those at risk of being NEET.
Summary of Impact and Issues	The government investment on this DWP program states that the Local authorities have a statutory duty to support young people to participate and will have a key role in helping to deliver this programme, working with providers to target those young people who most need support and ensure that this provision fits closely with the wider local offer.
Potential Positive Impacts	To seek and support young NEETS in the City into employment and training
Responsible Service Manager	John Connelly
Date	22 nd August 2012

Approved by Senior Manager	Barbra Compton
Signature	
Date	22 nd August 2012

Potential Negative Impacts

Impact Assessment	Details of Impact	Possible Solutions
Age	N/A	
Disability	N/A	
Gender Reassignment	N/A	
Marriage and Civil Partnership	N/A	
Pregnancy and Maternity	N/A	
Race	N/A	
Religion or Belief	N/A	
Sex	N/A	
Sexual Orientation	N/A	
Community Safety	N/A	
Poverty	N/A	
Other Significant Impacts	N/A	

Expression of Interest to partner with Skills Training UK for The Youth Contract

1.	BASIC DETAILS OF YOUR ORGANISATION	
A	Name of the organisation	Southampton City Council – City Limits
B	Contact name for enquiries about this PQQ:	Lydia Wilton
C	Job Title:	City Limits Manager
D	Address for communication: Post Code:	G/F Municipal Block East Southampton City Council Civic Centre Southampton SO14 7LR
E	Telephone number:	02380 9175785
F	Fax number:	02380 834562
G	E-mail address:	Lydia.wilton@southampton.gov.uk
H	Website address	www.southampton.gov.uk
I	Company Registration number or other registration number	N/A
J	Is your organisation:	i) a public limited company?
		ii) a limited company?
		iii) a partnership
		iv) other (please specify) Local Authority

<p>2.</p>	<p>How many staff does your organisation employ in total and how many work in areas relevant to the delivery of services to 16 – 17 year old NEET's? Please provide an approximate breakdown of job roles:</p> <p>We are not currently delivering a youth or NEET program. But we have the infrastructure in place to start immediately. This would be achieved by using the model of “supported employment” providing intensive, individually tailored supported enabling people to access and sustain employment through the development of training and employment skills, job-search, job coaching, assistance in completing C.V's and application forms and vocational guidance and advice.</p> <p>At this present time we have 16 staff members who are all qualified in multidisciplinary areas which is significantly different to other employment services available within the city.</p> <p>Our previous experince shows that we would build a team of:</p> <p>Senior Employment Officer – to project manage the team and delivery, promote partnership working across the city.</p> <p>2x Employment Officers -To support young people into employment and training activities, completing applications, benefits advice, job search, interviewing skills, support at interviews. Job coaching that includes working alongside the young person until they are confident and independent in the workplace.</p> <p>Employment Assistant and casual Support Workers – to support Officers in Job Coaching , travel support and on going support.</p> <p>0.5 Admin Officer - To ensure complex recording and financial regulations are ahered to. To support the team in administration of the program.</p> <p>The team would all work closely together and provide :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information Guidance and Advise (IAG) • Young people to apply for vacancies and complete CV's • Contacting employers on behalf of Young people • Interview preparation and support in learning the skills required for an interview by using role play techniques • Work trials and work tasters • Voluntary work as a positive step towards paid employment. • Accessing learning for people with learning difficulties who are at risked of being withdrawn from education • Passing basic numeracy and literacy tests required to start college / training. • Pre Employment training – e.g. Structured 4 week Course to break down elements of work preparation to identify and address skills required. • To assist young people with the skills they need when looking for work
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<p>3.</p>	<p>Facilities</p> <p>What facilities does your organisation have for delivery of support services to young people? Set out the type of facilities, where they are located and the number of young people that can be safely accommodated.</p> <p>We are part of Southampton City Council. If STUK were successful in the Youth Program we as an organisation would develop the necessary facilities through our own organisation and with our existing partners.</p> <p>At present we have use of Conference rooms, various training and meeting rooms across the city.</p>
<p>4</p>	<p>Track record</p> <p>Please give details of your track record of working with young people in the NEET group, particularly those who are considered to be low achievers</p> <p>City Limits Employment has existed since 1990 supporting residents of Southampton into employment and training using the model of supported employment. The service has been one of the most successful in Southampton – aiming primarily for employment and training outcomes for young NEET's. We delivered ESF/LSC NEET (2008 -2010) project across Southampton for those young people with learning difficulties and disabilities. This project addressed the gap in provision where other projects have been unsuccessful.</p> <p>We have a proven track record of working with NEETS or those at risk of being NEET and on the ESF/LSC NEET project we supported 129 with outcome that included 52 in employment / 31 college course and 28 work trials.</p> <p>Our success shows how we have designed and delivered a programme of activities that are diverse and meet the needs of this complex and hard to reach target group. With examples of outcomes that have supported young people in further learning or employment opportunities are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prince's Trust – 12 week in personal development • Fairbridge Access course - to improve low self esteem • Wooden Tiger – carpentry training • Work mobility – car mechanic • Academy of Sound – to gain qualifications in music • City Horizons – foundation learning with tasters in various college courses • REACT 2 - Youth project for 16-19 work preparation and education opportunities • Initial one to one support in stream college courses • Apprenticeships • Support in gaining CSCS – Building trade qualification

5.	GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE	
Please indicate where you are able and wish to deliver in the three contract package areas listed below;		
GEOGRAPHICAL AREA	Please indicate the locations you can deliver in each Contract Package Area below	
SOUTH EAST (A): Includes the Local Authority areas: Brighton & Hove, East Sussex, West Sussex, Kent, Medway, Surrey		
SOUTH EAST (B) Includes the Local Authority areas: Bracknell Forest, Buckinghamshire, Hampshire, Isle of Wight, Milton Keynes, Oxfordshire, Portsmouth, Reading, Slough, Southampton, West Berkshire, Windsor & Maidenhead, Wokingham	Southampton	
LONDON NORTH Includes the Local Authority areas: Barking & Dagenham, Enfield, Haringey, Hackney, Havering, Newham, Redbridge, Tower Hamlets, Waltham Forest, Barnet, Brent, City of London, Ealing, Harrow, Hillingdon, Hounslow, Camden, Islington, Hammersmith & Fulham, Kensington & Chelsea, Westminster		

Name: Lydia Wilton Date: 21st March 2012



PROJECT BUSINESS CASE

Project Number: 01

**Project Title: Building Control Partnership Service
Centralisation and Single Database**

Release (Draft/Final)	
Version Number	04
Date	26.07.2012
Project Manager	Neil Ferris
Project Sponsor	Paul Nichols
Portfolio	Environment /Economic
Directorate	Environment / Economic/
Division	Planning and Sustainability

The appropriate approval must be obtained before for the Business Case is registered on SharePoint. Please refer to the Gateway Approval process for Gold, Silver & Bronze projects

Project Type	Bronze
Approved by	Paul Nichols

1. OUTLINE PROJECT PROPOSAL

Background

For the background to why we are doing this project, please see the Outline Project Proposal.

Update to Outline Project Proposal

Eastleigh Borough Council (EBC) have agreed in principle to these streamlining proposals subject to following EBC corporate change management process.

Staff consultation is being undertaken between 11th July – 10th August

MBoD briefing will be sought on 24th July

Cabinet approval will be sought for TUPE transfers / extension of Partnership on 18th September

Project Start Date: April 2012

Project End Date: December 2012 – March 2013

2. OPTIONS APPRAISAL

Options Investigated

Option Description	Benefits	Costs	Risks
'Do nothing'	Status Quo maintained	None	Efficiency savings not achieved. Risk of under recovery in competition fund
Streamlined Service and centralise back office for the Partnership at Southampton (adopting single IDOX Uniform as common database for the Partnership)	1. Reduced cost of partnership particularly operating and overhead costs 2. Improved streamlined service 3. Better Staff Cover leading to improved customer service 4. Simplified procedures for customers and members of the public 5. Streamlined management arrangements	1. IT project cost £80K (Shared cost with EBC paid for from trading account reserve) 2. Staff costs Transferred costs of EBC staff (TUPE Transfer) EBC Administration staff (2FTE) £29.5K EBC Surveyors (1.6 FTE) £63.7K Other overhead costs	Lack of co-ordinated IT development work-mitigated by project management plan Customer confusion / reputational risk - mitigated by communication plan

		arising from staff transfers and additional IT support £19.3K	

Recommended Option

Streamlined Service and Centralised back office

a. Current operating arrangements

Eastleigh and Southampton Councils currently deliver the building control service through a Partnership arrangement. Both Councils provide administration and technical services supported by separate IT systems, administration and technical teams. Each Council also employs staff some of whom undertake work for both Councils and there are separate overhead charges, budgeting, banking arrangements, application forms etc.

The purpose of streamlining the service at this time is to improve service delivery across the geographic areas of both Councils, to reduce costs and improve efficiency.

b. Proposed service delivery model

The following key changes are proposed:

- Utilise a single IDOX IT data base hosted by Southampton
- Centralise the administration teams at Southampton Civic Offices
- Retain a smaller professional technical team at Eastleigh
- Streamline budgeting and finance systems where feasible to avoid duplicate processes

c. Service Features

The attached diagram titled 'Centralised Service Agreement' indicates the proposed functions and services that would be provided by each Council.

The 'Customer Communication Plan' indicates how our residents and customers will be able to access the building control service.

d. Detailed changes and benefits

IT Systems

A data migration process will be carried out to move the current building control records from the Eastleigh IDOX Plantech system to the Southampton IDOX Uniform

system. The main benefits that will arise from this change are reduced IT costs and more streamlined processes for customers utilising our service.

Customers will be able to submit their applications through one route making payment to one Council avoiding the current split arrangements that cause customer confusion. There would also be one route for online submissions and not two options as at present. On line fee payment for our customers would be implemented as part of this project. Application plans submitted electronically will be viewable over the Web facilitating flexible working arrangements.

The centralised IDOX Uniform database will also be accessible for technical staff working from the Eastleigh office via normal remote access features.

Staff working from the Eastleigh office will be able to input site records as at present generate their own letters or make requests via email, phone or courier for the centralised administration team to action accordingly. The intention is to ensure all current IT features such as sewer maps, land contamination etc will be available as at present. Internal consultations will remain unchanged and will be carried out by email or by face to face meeting by arrangement (as at present).

Land Charges Information

It is proposed that remote access will be available to the Eastleigh MIS system for staff based at the Southampton office to continue to give the normal (CON 29 / personal search data) responses to the Eastleigh Land Charges Team. Response times will be unchanged and are normally made by the following day unless agreed otherwise ie complex enquiries.

Staffing arrangements

Moving the administration teams to a centralised location will enable a staff re-structure. All staff will have a continuing role in the centralised team and an internal appointment will be made to the current vacant Southampton Senior Administration officer post. This will generate a financial saving as the post is currently being filled on a temporary basis. Staff cover arrangements would be improved by this change assisting service delivery. Both administration teams are often staffed by one member of staff when colleagues are taking leave.

Customer communication

Customers will continue to be able to access building control services at Eastleigh and Southampton. Critical information such as application forms, fee schedules and technical guides can be accessed at our web site. We would encourage communication to be made via Southampton as the majority of our resources will be available at this point of contact however customers will continue to be able to access the service at Eastleigh either by phone, in person or electronically as they do at present.

The Customer Contact teams at Eastleigh and Southampton will be expected to field simple enquiries such as requests for forms / self help publications as at present. A technical team, albeit with reduced capacity will be available at Eastleigh and Southampton 8.30am - 10.15am and 3pm -5pm as at present. This arrangement will have to be managed and telephone callers may need to be referred to Southampton

where the need arises. A business process mapping exercise will be undertaken to ensure consistent handling of all customer enquiries.

Email enquiries and notifications sent to building.control@eastleigh.gov.uk will be automatically forwarded to building.control@southampton.gov.uk in order to be actioned. The building control web site at Eastleigh will need to be amended to reflect preferred communication channels and a review undertaken to determine an appropriate interface with the Southampton web site.

Site inspection requests

The majority of our telephone callers request a site inspection. Customers will be directed to make their requests to the centralised back office administration team. This will ensure consistent and fair day to day work allocation for all technical surveyors.

Finance and Banking

Customers wishing to make payment for services at Eastleigh will be unaffected. A reconciliation process will be needed also any paper applications will need to be couriered to Southampton. The volume of applications likely to be affected will be low. However customers will normally be directed to pay for services electronically or by post making payments to Southampton City Council. Management reporting systems will be set up to enable total income and expenditure to be calculated for each authority as required on a quarterly basis.

Dangerous structures and major incidents

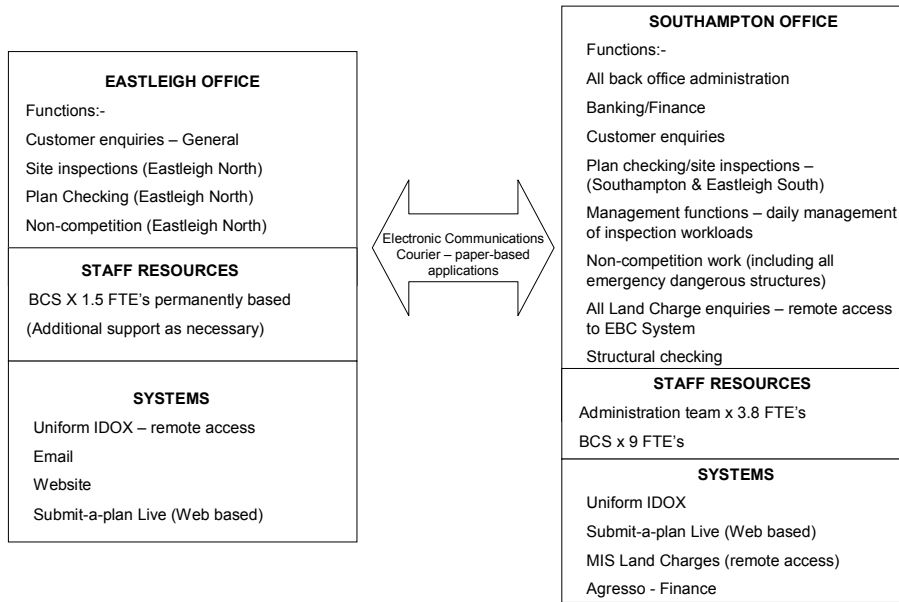
The current resourcing arrangements for dealing with these situations under The Building Act 1984 during normal hours and out of hours will be unchanged. Communication arrangements will need to be clarified for the Customer Contact team as these will need to be passed to the appropriate individual rather than to the team in general as at present. The current Eastleigh legal notices will be set up on the centralised IT system

Summary

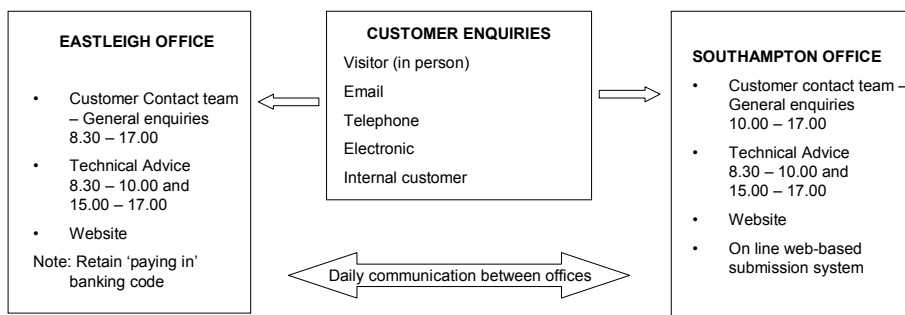
The proposed centralised back office and streamlining proposals will help to improve services and reduce the overall cost of delivering building control services. This will benefit both Councils and add value to services.

The changes will be managed through a joint project board utilising formal project management systems.

**BUILDING CONTROL PARTNERSHIP
CENTRALISED SERVICE AGREEMENT**



**BUILDING CONTROL PARTNERSHIP
CUSTOMER COMMUNICATION PLAN**



Note:-
 'Customer' includes Members of the Public
 Applicants
 Internal customers SCC/EBC
 Solicitors
 'Partner' companies/agencies
 Other Stakeholders

3. PROJECT OBJECTIVES AND MEASURES

Quantity / Key Tasks

- Transfer data of current and historic information/ Map Info from EBC IDOX Plantech and create Single IDOX Uniform IT Database linked to 'Submit a plan' for utilisation across the partnership area
- Centralise back office services by transferring staff and streamlining services including customer contact. A separate Staffing report has been prepared to deal with staff issues
- Set up online fee payment system
- Set up single electronic diary system for logging site inspections
- Update database with relevant charge schedules
- Set up revised business performance reports
- Set up sewer records for EBC geographic area
- New systems to be capable of supporting remote working at EBC office

Service / Business Benefits

- Reduced costs of delivering service
- *More streamlined service eliminating waste*
- *Robust Business Model facilitating future 'break even' position*
- *Improved value for money*
- *Lean processes avoiding duplication and waste*

Estimated Cashable benefits to the Partnership

- Staff savings £22Kp/a (saving would arise to the Partnership from an internal appointment to the current vacant SCC senior administration officer role)
- IT savings: decommissioning Plantech data base £9K p/a
- EBC Overhead reduction estimated at £53K (to be managed down over 3 years)
- Estimated Project costs £80K (includes Capita, IDOX and Resolution)
- Additional support costs at SCC £8.9K p/a
- Estimated Annual savings to the Partnership £31K (future overhead savings will further reduce payback period and enhance trading position)
- Project payback Implementation cost £80K / savings £31K gives a payback < 3years

Quality Issues

- Operational centralised IT system
- Streamlined application process, budgeting, customer contact, management reporting arrangements
- *Simplified financial management arrangements*
- *Revised Land Charge search arrangements for Eastleigh*

The measures will be used to assess project Quality at project closure.

4. PROJECT KEY DRIVER

Criteria	Weighted score
	If all 3 criteria are of equal importance, allocate 33 points each for Time, Cost & Quality
TIME (see section 1.2 above)	40
COST (see Appendix 5.1 below)	20
QUALITY (see section 3.4 above)	40

Risk Quantification and Sensitivity Analysis

Please complete the table below with the known risks to this project or attach a Risk, Assumptions, Issues, Dependencies (RAID) log:

Risk	Risk Owner	Probability	Impact on project (H/M/L)	Timing	Mitigation
IT co-ordination and loss of data	IT reps at SCC / EBC	low	High	2012	Combined project management. Formal checking and signoff process
HR issues	N Ferris /EBC project board	low	Medium	2012	Early staff consultation
Reputation loss at SCC and EBC /customer confusion	N. Ferris	low	High	2012/13	Communication strategy with customers

5. APPENDICES

Project Costs

See costs below

Initial Impact Assessment

A quick Initial Impact Assessment has been completed and is the subject of a separate attachment

<http://intranet.southampton.gov.uk/highlights/campaigns/IIA.asp#0>

APPENDIX 5.2 – PROJECT COSTS

5.2.1 Capital costs

The total one-off capital costs for the project, including Capita costs, external spend and any internal business costs eg: backfill

£000s	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Subsequent years total	Total
Project Capital Costs					
Asset costs					N/A
External IT fees one off cost (Capita, IDOX, Resolution) (shared cost with Eastleigh 60:40 split)	£80K revised supplier quotes required				£48K (60:40 split)
Internal SCC business fees					NIL
Total capital costs					£48K

5.1.2 Revenue costs

The total revenue (ongoing) costs for any assets (eg: hardware and software), maintenance charges, support etc

£000s	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Subsequent years total	Total
Project Revenue Costs					
Asset costs					NIL
Additional IT support costs	£8.9K	£8.9K	£8.9K	£8.9K p/a	£8.9K
Additional IT equipment costs (transferred costs between EBC and SCC)	£10.4K	£10.4K	£10.4K	£10.4K p/a	£10.4K p/a
5 no Staff TUPE Transfer costs (transferred costs between EBC and SCC)	£93.2K	£93.2K	£93.2K	£93.2K	£93.2K

Internal SCC business fees					NIL
Total revenue costs					£112.5K

5.1.3 Project Resources

The total number of days required for the project by Council staff, Capita, other partners or contractors. This section is particularly important to complete when no budget is allocated to the project.

Days	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Subsequent years total	Total
Resource Days					
SCC staff – see example below:					
<i>IT Client</i>	<i>TBC</i>				
<i>Finance staff</i>	<i>TBC</i>				
<i>HR staff TBC</i>	<i>TBC</i>				
▪					
Capita IT (costs included above)	67 days				67
Total Resources Days	67				67

5.1.4 Contingency

Consider adding contingency funds. By default, 10% of the total project cost should be added.

	£	Reason
Project Cost	£70K	Implementation and annual costs
Add contingency	£10K	
TOTAL PROJECT COST	£80K	

Costs would be met by surplus funds within the Competition trading account. These funds currently exist and may legitimately be utilised for the improvement of service efficiency. The proportion applicable to Eastleigh / Southampton would be subject to agreement by the Building Control Partnership Governing Board.

Bronze projects:

The Business Case should be updated for Bronze projects at Gateway 3 and a Project Plan attached. A detailed Impact Assessment may also be required:

<http://intranet.southampton.gov.uk/highlights/campaigns/IIA.asp#0>



Equality Impact Assessment

Name or Brief Description of Proposal	To assist the owner and developer of the Mayflower Plaza land in bringing forward a redevelopment of the land as student accommodation overcoming potential rights of light claims which could impede the development thereby facilitating the redevelopment of a prominent site within the city centre that has been vacant for over 15 years. Subject to Cabinet approval;
Brief Service Profile	N/A
Summary of Impact and Issues	The current development scheme proposed for Mayflower Plaza would interfere with the private rights of light enjoyed by properties on the north side of Commercial Road, BBC House, Mayflower Theatre and 29 flats at Wyndham Court. Thus reducing the amount of available light penetrating through windows in to properties highlighted above. Detail highlighted below.
Potential Positive Impacts	Facilitating the redevelopment of a prominent site within the city centre that has been vacant for over 15 years.
Responsible Service Manager	Mark Evans
Date	14 August 2012
Approved by Senior Manager	Tim Levenson
Signature	
Date	23/08/12

Potential Negative Impacts

Impact Assessment	Details of Impact	Possible Solutions
Age		
Disability		
Gender Reassignment		
Marriage and Civil Partnership		
Pregnancy and Maternity		
Race		
Religion or Belief		
Sex		
Sexual Orientation		
Community Safety		
Poverty		
Other Significant Impacts	<p>3 – 23 Commercial Road Possible reductions to right of light.</p> <p>Wyndham Court Possible reductions to right of light.</p> <p>SCC / Mayflower Theatre Possible reductions to right of light.</p> <p>BBC House Possible reductions to right of light.</p>	<p>Contact is being made by the developer's surveyor in order to negotiate appropriate compensation.</p>



Equality Impact Assessment

Name or Brief Description of Proposal	To approve, in accordance with Financial Procedure Rules, capital variations totalling £415,000 to the Leader's Capital Programme, transferring £405,000 from the Town Depot and £10,000 from the Station Quarter feasibility budgets to the Station Quarter Southside budget. This is to facilitate major development proposals on the south side of the station in line with the City Centre Master Plan.
Brief Service Profile	N/A
Summary of Impact and Issues	The proposals require the narrowing of Western Esplanade and Mountbatten Way to create adequately sized development parcels. Once created, a high density mixed use scheme can be constructed that connects with the station and its facilities. It will have a strong visual impact and is expected to encourage further development south of Western Esplanade in the longer term. There will be some disruption to road users and local businesses during the construction period estimated to be from 2017.
Potential Positive Impacts	Improved facilities for rail passengers, new employment opportunities, new homes, shops and offices. Enhance pedestrian and cycle links to City Centre.
Responsible Service Manager	Tim Levenson
Date	29 August 2012

Approved by Senior Manager	Tim Levenson
Signature	
Date	

Potential Negative Impacts

Impact Assessment	Details of Impact	Possible Solutions
Age	n/a	
Disability	n/a	
Gender Reassignment	n/a	
Marriage and Civil Partnership	n/a	
Pregnancy and Maternity	n/a	
Race	n/a	
Religion or Belief	n/a	
Sex	n/a	
Sexual Orientation	n/a	
Community Safety	n/a	
Poverty	n/a	
Other Significant Impacts	Noise/disturbance during construction period	Conditions imposed as part of planning consent to mitigate impacts

Draft Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan

SCHEDULE OF DRAFT CHANGES TO THE SUBMISSION PLAN

September 2012

Introduction to the schedule of changes

The Hampshire and Minerals and Waste Plan (HMWP) is being prepared to protect Hampshire's environment and communities and support to Hampshire's economy through sustainable management of minerals and waste development to 2030.

Following approval by the planning authorities, including the County Council in October 2011, and a subsequent public consultation, the HMWP was submitted to the Government on 29 February 2012. Mr Andrew Freeman was appointed as the Planning Inspector to conduct a public examination into the soundness of the Plan, and to report back on this to the planning authorities.

The Planning Inspector has conducted the first stage of the Public Examination of the HMWP (June 2012) and has and upon request now asked the authorities to consider reviewing specific elements of the Plan with a view to proposing changes to ensure that the plan is 'sound'¹. These changes will then be subject to a further stage of public consultation on their soundness. In considering the areas to be reviewed, the outcomes from the first stage of the public examination have been used. As the plan preparation process is essentially iterative in nature, updates and amendments are to be expected and officers are content that the review has taken into account both the legal and planning advice and dealt with any new evidence which arose as a consequence of the first stage of the process.

This document sets out the schedule of changes proposed to the draft Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan both before the hearing sessions took place as well as those changes which specifically arose from the hearing sessions in June 2012.

A number of modifications to the plan are proposed. The majority of these are minor in nature (additional). However, some of the changes are considered to be more significant as they impact the soundness of the plan (main). These types of changes exceed the delegation afforded to the partnering authorities.

The schedule is presented in tables based on the structure of the submission plan. The tables cover the following areas:

- General / formatting
- Contents
- Introduction
- Vision and spatial strategy
- Protecting Hampshire's environment
- Maintaining Hampshire's communities
- Supporting Hampshire's economy
- Plan review and long-term safeguarding
- Implementation
- Monitoring
- Glossary
- Appendix A – Site allocations
- Appendix B – List of safeguarded minerals and waste sites
- Appendix C – Implementation Plan
- Appendix D – Monitoring Plan
- Appendix E – Relationship between old and new policies
- Appendix F – Supporting Documents
- Proposals (Policy) Map

¹ that is, positively prepared, justified, effective and consistent with national policy

A quick reference guide to the main changes, set out by theme follows this introduction.

Each modification has its own referencing code e.g. **dc1**, **dc2** (draft Change 1, draft Change 2, etc.)

Each modification is designated as either a '**Main**' or '**Additional**' modification type.

Each modification has a description of the change, an example of how this change will look as well as a justification for the change.

Each modification is colour coded:

- Submission version text is shown in normal text
- Those changes proposed **before** the hearing session is shown in **blue**.

Some of the modifications will only be shown once the adopted version of the plan has been produced. In these instances, the change may not be visibly apparent within this schedule.

Where a number is noted in a bracket in the text e.g. (76) this relates to an existing reference in the plan and not a footnote contained in the schedules.

Where [text continues as before] is indicated, this means that the text continues in line with the text within the submission version of the plan.

Where an ED reference is shown in column titled suggested through e.g. ED050, this refers to the Hampshire's authorities papers in response to the Inspectors issues and questions in advance of the public hearings. These can be found on our website: http://consult.hants.gov.uk/portal/pdpp/examination_hearing_documents?tab=files

Please note – where paragraph numbers are referred to in the tables, this is based on paragraph numbers reflected in the submission version of the Plan. This may not correspond with the (track change) Plan produced for the public hearings showing these changes incorporated due to the introduction or deletion of text.

Quick reference to the main and additional modifications to the HMWP, by theme / issues / policy

The follow table sets out a quick reference to the main themes of the changes proposed to the HMWP.

Theme / area / policy – changes proposed to the....	Day this was considered within the hearing	Where this is considered in the changes i.e. dc***	Page of the schedule this change appears on
Vision and Spatial Strategy	Day 1 (Introduction and vision etc)	dc12-dc20	
Key Diagram	Day 1 (Introduction and vision etc)	dc21	
Policy 1 - Presumption in favour of sustainable development (new policy)	Days 1 (Introduction and vision etc) & 3 (Clay etc)	dc23	
Policy 2 - Climate change mitigation and adaptation	Day 2 (Environment)	dc26	
Habitats	Day 2 (Environment)	dc27	
Policy 4 - Protection of the designated landscape & associated changes to the supporting text	Day 2 (Environment)	dc28 – dc29	
Policy 5 – Protecting the Countryside & associated changes to the supporting text	Day 2 (Environment)	dc30-dc32	
Policy 6 – South West Hampshire Green Belt & associated changes to the supporting text	Day 2 (Environment)	dc33-dc35	
Policy 9 - Historic environment	Day 2 (Environment)	dc36	
Soils (BMV)	Day 2 (Environment)	dc37	
Restoration	Day 2 (Environment)	dc38-41	
Policy 10 - Protecting health, safety and amenity & associated changes to the supporting text	Day 2 (Communities)	dc43-48	
Flooding	Day 2 (Communities)	dc49-52	
Policy 12 - Managing traffic & associated changes to the supporting text	Day 2 (Communities)	dc53-54	
Policy 13 - Design & associated changes to the supporting text	Day 2 (Communities)	dc55-dc56	
Policy 15 - Minerals – safeguarding resources & associated changes to the supporting text	Day 4 (Safeguarding)	dc60-dc62	
Policy 16 - Minerals – safeguarding infrastructure & associated changes to the supporting text	Day 4 (Safeguarding)	dc62, dc66	
Policy 17 Aggregate supply and the apportionment & associated changes to the supporting text	Day 4 (Safeguarding)	dc63-dc67	
Aggregate recycling	Day 5 (Local land won aggregate)	dc68-74	
	Day 5 (Local land won aggregate)	dc74	
	Day 7 (Recycled and secondary aggregate and CDE)	dc75-dc76	
Policy 19 – Aggregate wharves and rail depots & associated changes	Day 7 (Aggregate wharves and rail depots)	dc77-dc82	

to the supporting text			
Policy 20 - Local land won sand and gravel & associated changes to the supporting text	Day 5 (Site allocations)	dc83-dc94	
Policy 21 - Silica sand development (New policy and supporting text)	Day 5 (Local land won aggregate)	dc96	
Policy 22 – Brick-making clay & associated changes to the supporting text	Day 3 (Clay etc)	dc97-dc103	
Chalk	Day 3 (Clay etc)	dc104-dc106	
Policy 24 - Oil and gas & associated changes to the supporting text	Day 3 (Clay etc)	dc107-dc110	
Policy 25 - Sustainable waste management & associated changes to the supporting text	Day 7 (Sustainable waste management)	dc111-dc22	
Policy 26 - Safeguarding – waste infrastructure & associated changes to the supporting text	Day 4 (Safeguarding)	dc123 - dc124	
Policy 27 - Waste capacity & associated changes to the supporting text	Day 7 (Sustainable waste management)	dc125-dc142	
Policy 28 - Energy recovery & associated changes to the supporting text	Day 6 (Locating waste management)	dc143-dc145	
Policy 29 – Locating waste management development & associated changes to the supporting text	Day 6 (Locating waste management)	dc146-dc148	
Policy 30 – Construction, demolition and excavation waste & associated changes to the supporting text	Day 7 (Recycled and secondary aggregate and CDE)	dc149-dc155	
Policy 31 - Liquid waste and waste water management & associated changes to the supporting text	Day 6 (Hazardous waste)	dc156-dc158	
Policy 32 – Non hazardous waste landfill & associated changes to the supporting text	Day 6 (Landfill and London’s waste)	dc159-dc168	
Policy 33 - Hazardous and low level radioactive waste & associated changes to the supporting text	Day 6 (Hazardous waste)	dc169-dc177	
Policy 34 - Safeguarding potential minerals and waste wharves and rail depot infrastructure & associated changes to the supporting text	Days 4 (Safeguarding) & 7 (Aggregate wharves and rail depots)	dc179-dc181	
Monitoring and Implementation	Day 8 (Implementation & Monitoring)	dc182-dc183, dc201	
Appendix A: Bramshill Quarry extension	Day 5 (Site allocations)	dc189	
Appendix A: Cutty Brow	Day 5 (Site allocations)	dc190	
Appendix A: Forest Lodge Farm	Day 5 (Site allocations)	dc191	
Appendix A: Micheldever	Day 5 (Site allocations)	dc192	
Appendix A: Michelmersh	Day 5 (Site allocations)	dc193	
Appendix A: Roeshot	Day 5 (Site allocations)	dc195	
Appendix A: Whitehill Bordon	Day 5 (Site allocations)	dc196	
Appendix B: Safeguarded list	Day 5 (Site allocations)	dc198-dc199	
Policy map		dc204	

SCHEDULE OF CHANGES

General / formatting

Ref.	Type	Page	Policy / Paragraph	Description of draft change	Draft change (Post-submission change shown in blue)	Justification for change	Suggested through
dC1	Additional	-	General	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Updated front page for the adopted version 	Will only be shown in the final document.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Update 	N/A
dC2	Additional	-	General	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure the size of titles within text throughout the document - ensure that it is consistent 	As required, throughout the document. Will only be shown in the final document.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formatting 	N/A
dC3	Additional	-	General	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure all references to eco town say 'Eco-town' 	As required, throughout the document. Will only be shown in the final document.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Typo 	N/A
dC4	Additional	-	General	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of semi-colons after bullets 	As required, throughout the document	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grammar 	N/A
dC5	Additional	-	General	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where other policies are referred to we should make these more apparent e.g. in <i>italic</i> 	As required, throughout the document. Will only be shown in the final document.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formatting 	N/A
dC6	Additional	-	General	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Add source of data to all relevant tables and figures throughout the document 	As required, throughout the document. Will only be shown in the final document.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clarification 	N/A
dC7	Additional	-	General	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Update all policy references throughout document where the number or title has changed. 	<p>Policy 1: Sustainable minerals and waste development</p> <p>Policy 42: Climate change-mitigation and adaptation</p> <p>Policy 23: Protection of habitats and species</p> <p>Policy 34: Protection of the designated landscape</p> <p>Policy 45: Protection of the countryside</p> <p>Policy 56: South West Hampshire Green Belt</p> <p>Policy 67: Conserving the historic environment and heritage assets</p> <p>Policy 78: Protection of soils</p> <p>Policy 89: Restoration of quarries and waste developments</p> <p>Policy 910: Protecting public health, safety and amenity</p> <p>Policy 101: Flood risk and prevention</p> <p>Policy 142: Managing traffic</p> <p>Policy 123: High-quality design of minerals and waste development</p> <p>Policy 13: Planning conditions and obligations</p> <p>Policy 14: Community benefits</p> <p>Policy 15: Safeguarding - mineral resources (Sand and gravel and brick-making clay)</p> <p>Policy 16: Safeguarding - minerals infrastructure</p> <p>Policy 17: Aggregate supply – capacity and source</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formatting 	N/A

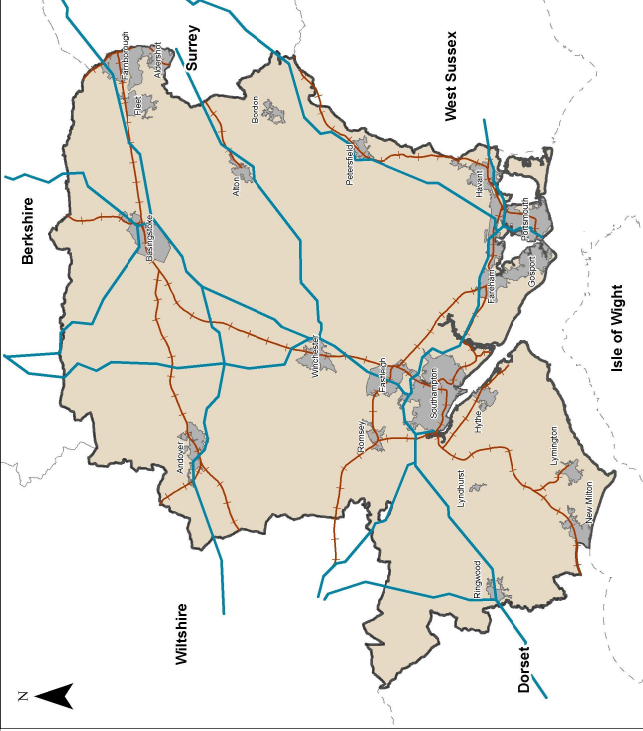
Ref.	Type	Page	Policy / Paragraph	Description of draft change	Draft change (Post-submission change shown in blue)	Justification for change	Suggested through
dC8	Additional	-	General	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Change the font in publishing software to Gill Sans 	<p>Policy 18: Recycled and secondary aggregates development</p> <p>Policy 19: Aggregate wharves and rail depots</p> <p>Policy 20: Local land-won aggregates</p> <p>Policy 21 Silica sand development</p> <p>Policy 242: Brick-making clay</p> <p>Policy 223: Chalk development</p> <p>Policy 234: Oil and gas development</p> <p>Policy 245: Sustainable waste management development</p> <p>Policy 256: Safeguarding - waste infrastructure</p> <p>Policy 267: Capacity requirements for waste management development</p> <p>Policy 278: Energy recovery development</p> <p>Policy 289: Locations and sites for waste management development</p> <p>Policy 2930: Construction, demolition and excavation waste development</p> <p>Policy 301: Liquid waste and waste water management development</p> <p>Policy 342: Non-hazardous waste landfill</p> <p>Policy 323: Hazardous and low level radioactive waste landfill</p> <p>Policy 334: Long-term Safeguarding of potential minerals and waste wharf and rail depot infrastructure</p> <p>As required, throughout the document. Will only be shown in the final document.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formatting 	N/A
dC9	Additional	-	General	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Look at the margins of the document in publishing software – consider making bigger 	<p>As required, throughout the document. Will only be shown in the final document.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formatting 	N/A

Contents

Ref.	Type	Page	Policy / Paragraph	Description of draft change	Draft change (Post-submission change shown in blue)	Justification for change	Suggested through
dC10	Additional	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve the formatting of the contents page out as sections 4 and 5 appear on a separate page 	<p>Change page breaks. Will only be shown in the final document.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formatting 	N/A
dC11	Additional	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Update the list of policies to reflect introduction of new policies 	<p>Update to list of policies, as noted</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Update 	N/A

Vision and spatial strategy

Ref.	Type	Page	Policy / Paragraph	Description of draft change	Draft change (Post-submission change shown in blue)	Justification for change	Suggested through
dC12	Additional	9	Paragraph 2.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Add statement at the end of the paragraph introducing the map. Move figure 4 from the section on spatial strategy to after paragraph 2.6. Add introduction to the map 	<p>Add the following statement to the end of the paragraph: The following map highlights environmental constraints included those located within and in close proximity to the plan area.</p> <p>Add figure 4 to the end of paragraph 2.6 as noted.</p> <p>Add new introduction to map at the end of paragraph 2.6 as follows: Environmental designations both within and outside of the plan area are highlighted on the following map.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For clarification Better placement Introductory text 	ED037
dC13	Additional	9	Paragraph 2.8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Add statement at the end of the paragraph introducing the map. Add map showing Hampshire's communities 	<p>Add the following statement to the end of the paragraph: The following map highlights some of Hampshire's main communities.</p> <p>Add map at the end of paragraph 2.8: Hampshire's communities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For clarification To highlight Hampshire's communities as discussed in the text 	ED037

Ref.	Type	Page	Policy / Paragraph	Description of draft change	Draft change (Post-submission change shown in blue)	Justification for change	Suggested through
dC14	Additional	10	Paragraph 2.13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Moved figure 3 from the section on spatial strategy to after paragraph 2.13. Added waste facilities onto the map. Rename 'mineral resources and existing major strategic waste infrastructure in Hampshire'. Add silica sand to the map. Add introduction to the 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Better placement. Correct omission To improve the title description Due to introduction of new policy on silica sand Introductory text 	ED037
					<p>Add new introduction to map at the end of paragraph 2.13:</p> <p>The main aggregate supply areas² and existing waste facilities are shown on the following map.</p> <p>Map moved from spatial strategy section as noted, waste facilities added and map renamed: 'Mineral resources and existing major strategic waste infrastructure in Hampshire'.</p>		

² Minerals in Hampshire – Background Study, section 4.14 (Hampshire Authorities, 2012)

Ref.	Type	Page	Policy / Paragraph	Description of draft change	Draft change (Post-submission change shown in blue)	Justification for change	Suggested through	
dC15	Additional	11	Following paragraph 2.21	map		<p>Add new text: The vision of the Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan, as well as the remainder of the Plan, reflect the aspirations of these documents. In particular, the Plan progresses ambitions 3 and 10 expressed in the Hampshire Sustainable Community Strategy 2008-2018.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ambition 3 (Infrastructure and services are developed to support economic and housing growth whilst protecting the environment and quality of life) is supported by the provision of minerals and waste infrastructure in the Plan. Protection of the environment and quality of life is considered throughout the Plan, but particularly in policies 1 – 14. • Ambition 10 (Hampshire is acclaimed for conserving and using natural resources more efficiently, and for reducing and adapting to the effects of climate change) is specifically supported through Policy 2 (Climate change – 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To show the links between the plan and SCI more clearly 	ED036 Hearing

Ref.	Type	Page	Policy / Paragraph	Description of draft change	Draft change (Post-submission change shown in blue)	Justification for change	Suggested through
dC16	Main	12	Paragraph 2.24-2.25 (Vision)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restructure, consolidation and summarisation of paragraphs 2.24-2.25. Rephrasing to clarify the importance of minerals to housing growth, infrastructure projects and use in everyday products Figure 3 moved to after paragraph 2.13. Figure 4 moved to after paragraph 2.6. 	<p>mitigation and adaptation) and more generally through the approach on encouraging the use of secondary aggregates and dealing with waste in as sustainable manner as possible.</p> <p>Amendments to text: 2.24 The following vision has been developed: Over the next 20 years, minerals and waste development in Hampshire will help to meet the present and future needs of Hampshire's environment, communities and businesses. The vision is interpreted into a policy framework for minerals and waste development for Hampshire, which recognises the need to do the following: 1) Ensure that infrastructure for the supply of minerals and management of waste is developed with due regard to the principles of sustainable development. 2) Provide appropriate waste resource infrastructure, to deliver the following aims: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> to increase the recovery of unrecycled waste; to maximise recovery of materials and energy from unavoidable or residual wastes; to achieve an overall recycling rate for all non-hazardous wastes of at least 60% by 2020; to divert 95% from landfill of all non-hazardous waste arisings by 2020; and to achieve net self-sufficiency in dealing with all waste arisings. 3) Provide for a balanced supply of minerals to meet local requirements, with due regard to geological, environmental and market considerations and other requirements of sustainable development. 4) Encourage and safeguard facilities for the use of rail and sea transport for the sustainable movement of minerals and waste. 5) Ensure that new minerals and waste development are sized and located appropriately and designed to reduce pollution, control and</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For clarification and provide clarity on the links between the vision and the strategic aims. For clarification Sits better As above 	ED037

Ref.	Type	Page	Policy / Paragraph	Description of draft change	Draft change (Post-submission change shown in blue)	Justification for change	Suggested through
					<p>limit emissions contributing to climate change, be resilient to climate change where appropriate, maximise energy efficiency, promote renewable energy, encourage recycling and reduce the use of primary aggregates.</p> <p>6) Safeguard Hampshire's mineral resources, existing and potential minerals, and waste infrastructure.</p> <p>7) Ensure the high-quality restoration and aftercare of mineral workings and landfill, to promote the enhancement of public access, biodiversity, agricultural and forestry, including opportunities to adapt to climate change or mitigate its effects, and taking into account the need to safeguard aerodromes as well as local community aspirations.</p> <p>8) Protect and enhance the conservation interests and special qualities of international and national biodiversity designations, habitats and species of principal importance, and ecological networks from the adverse impacts of minerals and waste development.</p> <p>9) Protect the integrity of national parks and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) in Hampshire from the adverse impact of mineral and waste development, and to conserve and enhance the special qualities for which these areas are designated.</p> <p>10) Protect the long-term setting and integrity of historic sites and buildings of national importance in Hampshire from the impact of mineral and waste development.</p> <p>11) Protect local communities from the adverse impact of mineral and waste developments, ensuring that new developments are of a high-quality design and appropriate scale, respect the amenity of surrounding areas and manage the impact of transport accordingly.</p> <p>12) Support opportunities that help Hampshire's continued economic growth and regeneration, recognising the important contribution that mineral and waste developments can make to the local economy.</p> <p>13) Ensure there is increased community and stakeholder involvement and ownership of initiatives and planning for sustainable minerals and waste developments.</p>		

Ref.	Type	Page	Policy / Paragraph	Description of draft change	Draft change (Post-submission change shown in blue)	Justification for change	Suggested through
					<p>Vision: “Protecting the environment, maintaining communities and supporting the economy” by:</p> <p>Over the next 20 years, the planning of minerals and waste development will help meet Hampshire’s present and future needs by protecting the environment, maintaining community quality of life and supporting the economy by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protecting and conserving the New Forest and South Downs National Park and other valued landscapes. Likewise the sensitive habitats like the Thames Basin Heaths and our archaeological and historic heritage will be treated similarly. • Helping to mitigate the causes of, and adapt to, climate change by developing more energy recovery facilities and the appropriate restoration of mineral workings. • Protecting community amenity, health and safety, particularly by managing traffic impacts, ensuring sustainable, high quality and sensitive design, imposing appropriate separation of development from residents and landscaping. • Valuing the countryside for its own merits and protecting the South West Hampshire Green Belt from inappropriate development but recognising for reasons of geology, the rural economy and protection of amenity such land maybe used. • Managing traffic impacts including the encouragement of rail and water borne transport of mineral and waste • Encouraging engagement between developers, site operators and communities so there is an understanding of respective needs. • Support Hampshire’s continued economic growth and support opportunities for urban regeneration where possible. • Safeguarding, mineral resources, necessary existing minerals and waste infrastructure and land for potential infrastructure as a contribution to a steady and adequate 		

Ref.	Type	Page	Policy / Paragraph	Description of draft change	Draft change (Post-submission change shown in blue)	Justification for change	Suggested through
dC17	Main	13	Paragraph 2.26	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional link to the NPPF on catering for areas beyond our boundaries to be added 	<p>supply of minerals and provision of waste facilities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Helping to deliver an adequate supply of minerals and minerals related products to support housing growth, deliver key infrastructure projects and provide the everyday products that we all use in Hampshire as well as in neighbouring areas by ensuring sufficient aggregate are supplied for the construction industry from an appropriate combination of sources from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> local sand and gravel from around Southampton, south west Hampshire, Ringwood Forest, east of Andover, the Bordon area and north-east Hampshire; marine dredged gravel via the wharves on the Itchen; Test and Portsmouth and Langstone Harbours; rail imported limestone from Somerset via existing depots in south Hampshire and new ones in north Hampshire; and giving particular support for recycled/secondary aggregates from various sites before supply from other sources. Provide for brick making clay for the brick works at Michelmersh, near Romsey and Selborne, near Bordon and appropriately plan for chalk extraction for agricultural use and exploration and production of oil and gas. Encouraging a zero waste economy whereby landfill is virtually eliminated by providing for more recycling and waste recovery facilities including energy recovery. Aiming for Hampshire to be 'net self sufficient' in waste facilities whereby it can accommodate all the waste that arises, accepting there will be movements into and out of the area to facilities such as the nationally important incinerator at Fawley. <p>Additional text to be added, relating to NPPF paragraph 179 as follows: The Hampshire Authorities have and will continue to work collaboratively with other bodies to ensure that strategic</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clarification and to meet the NPPF 	ED036

Ref.	Type	Page	Policy / Paragraph	Description of draft change	Draft change (Post-submission change shown in blue)	Justification for change	Suggested through
dC18	Main	13	Paragraph 2.27 – Spatial Strategy)	<p>to the plan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revise and condense the text including the deletion of text not required and a re-structure of the section Additional text to emphasise the importance of recycled aggregates from CDE waste, how landfill provision will be made, clarifying there is sufficient hazardous waste management capacity 	<p>priorities across local boundaries are properly coordinated and clearly reflected in individual Local Plans.</p> <p>Amendments to text: The overall strategic aim is that we will provide enough minerals and waste development to support the economies of Hampshire and its neighbouring areas throughout the plan period (The plan period is from 1 January 2011 to 31 March 2030). However, we will also ensure that Hampshire's environment and the quality of life of its communities are protected. Development will be located and controlled so that the amenity and living standards of residents and local businesses in Hampshire and its neighbouring areas will not be harmed and where possible, where possible, urban regeneration will be supported.</p> <p>Within these environmental and community constraints considered in more detail under policies 1-14, this Plan will secure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> an adequate and steady supply of mineral resources for Hampshire and its neighbouring areas. This will come from its own mineral resources, where practicable and sustainable, and from alternative sources by ensuring there is adequate infrastructure for recycling and importing of materials; sufficient waste development so that Hampshire can proceed to a zero-waste-to-landfill economy by facilitating development for: treatment of waste as far as possible up the waste hierarchy and maximising recycling; energy from waste facilities for material that cannot practicably be recycled; encourage net self sufficiency while accepting some cross-boundary movement of waste; and locating facilities as close as practicable to where they are needed. <p>The critical challenge for minerals is the supply of construction minerals or aggregates. The challenge for waste is providing the infrastructure needed to recycle or recover non-hazardous waste, mainly municipal solid waste (MSW) and commercial and industrial waste (C&I). Additional strategic aims relate to landfill provision, including hazardous landfill:</p> <p>What and how much needs to be provided?</p> <p>Hampshire's aggregates are supplied mainly from the following sources(12):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> recycled/secondary aggregates; largely as a component of 	<p>requirements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To take into account changes to the vision 	ED037 Hearing

Ref.	Type	Page	Policy / Paragraph	Description of draft change	Draft change (Post-submission change shown in blue)	Justification for change	Suggested through
					<p>recycling construction, demolition and excavation (CDE) wastes;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • marine dredged sand and gravel; • rail imported limestone from Somerset; and • local land-won sand and gravel. <p>Aggregate sales in Hampshire have averaged 3.7 million tonnes per annum (mtpa) over the last ten years. However, the infrastructure capacity on sites for recycled aggregates, marine dredged material and rail imports is significantly higher than the current annual throughput. These sources, mainly in south Hampshire, provide over half of Hampshire's aggregate supply. The strategy is that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provision be made for aggregate to be supplied at a rate of 1.56 mtpa (13) from local land-won sand and gravel sources; and • sufficient capacity at recycling sites, aggregate wharves and aggregate rail depots be maintained or developed to ensure 4 mtpa (actual supply in 2010(14) was 2.27 million tonnes (mt)) can be supplied from these alternative sources; and • there is provision to consider land which may become available for the location of import infrastructure for safeguarding so that long-term supply options remain secure beyond 2030. <p>This would enable Hampshire to supply, if required, over 5 mtpa of aggregate of which 0.6 mtpa would be exported if current sales patterns are maintained throughout the plan period. On this basis a steady and adequate supply of aggregate can be provided up to 2030.</p> <p>To meet the local land-won sand and gravel requirement of 1.56 mtpa Hampshire will need to provide 30 million tonnes of material by 2030. This will be met from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • existing (permitted) reserves—16.44 million tonnes; • sites identified within the Plan, including extensions and new sites—11.57 million tonnes; • further opportunities for the extraction of sand and gravel (not identified within the Plan)—2.91 million tonnes. <p>For waste, Hampshire will aim for a 'zero waste' economy, which for the purposes of this Plan means zero waste to landfill. However, Hampshire already has a mature waste infrastructure of recycling and recovery facilities so that over 80% of all of its non-hazardous waste is diverted from landfill. Based on the following(15) assumptions:</p>		

Ref.	Type	Page	Policy / Paragraph	Description of draft change	Draft change (Post-submission change shown in blue)	Justification for change	Suggested through
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● estimated current waste arisings and growth rate of 0.5% per annum; ● a non-hazardous recycling rate of 60% by 2020; ● 95% diversion of non-hazardous waste from landfill by 2020; ● the estimated current capacity for waste management. <p>By 2030, Hampshire needs to provide for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● an additional 0.68 mtpa of non-hazardous recycling and recovery capacity; ● an additional 1.41 mt of non-hazardous landfill capacity; <p>Hampshire does not need to provide additional capacity for inert wastes up to 2030. ... and where from?</p> <p>To minimise the impact of transport, the ideal spatial distribution would be to locate all minerals and waste developments close to the sources of waste or the markets for minerals. However, this has to be balanced against the location of viable and available minerals resources and a recognition that some waste facilities need to be sited away from residents, other sensitive land uses and regeneration areas. The main aggregate supply areas (16) are shown in the following map (Mineral Resources in Hampshire).</p> <p>Figure 3 Mineral Resources in Hampshire</p> <p>The spatial distribution of minerals and waste development is also heavily influenced by the environmental constraints. These include areas designated to protect habitats, landscapes, and the countryside or otherwise restricted by urban development, lack of suitable access or other planning constraints. Environmental constraints include those located within the Plan area and within close proximity to the plan area. This is highlighted in the following map (Environmental and Landscape Designations within and in proximity to the Plan area).</p> <p>Figure 4 Environmental and Landscape Designations within and in proximity to the Plan area</p> <p>Taking into account 'Where Hampshire is now' and the 'Vision' a number of strategic options and priorities are available to Hampshire. The principal ones have been subject</p>		

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					<p>to an Integrated Sustainability Appraisal (ISA). This provides the basis for the strategic priorities of the Hampshire Authorities set out in the Spatial Strategy and provides the context for the Plan's policies.</p> <p>The overall strategic priority is that enough minerals and waste development is provided to support the Hampshire economy throughout the plan period without jeopardising Hampshire's environment and the quality of life of its communities.</p> <p>Accordingly any minerals and waste development has to fit within a framework comprising the protection of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the significant natural assets like its landscape designations (National Parks, AONBs) and character; • biodiversity interests (European Sites, SSSIs); • heritage (SAMS, Listed Buildings, archaeology); • the countryside and South West Hampshire Green Belt. <p>While there is an expectation that the following will be addressed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • climate change impacts, flooding and soil conservation; • quality designed development; • safeguarding of community amenity, health and safety; • management of traffic; • community involvement and benefits and • economic and social regeneration. <p>Within this context the strategy for aggregates, the most important areas for Hampshire, are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • maximising recycling and recovery of construction demolition and excavation (CDE) waste; • provision be made for aggregate of local sand and gravel to be supplied at a rate of 1.56 mtpa³ from local land-won sand and gravel sources; and • provision for the maintenance of 10 year landbank at existing silica sand sites in East Hampshire; 		

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					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ensure sufficient capacity at alternative sources - recycling sites, aggregate wharves and aggregate rail depots – be is maintained or developed to ensure 4 four mtpa (actual supply in 2010⁴ was 2.27 million tonnes (mt)) can be supplied from these alternative sources; and mineral resources and existing and potential strategic minerals and waste infrastructure are safeguarded as to: well as areas which could be considered as possible locations for minerals and waste wharf or rail depot infrastructure are, if they become available or are released from their current use within the plan period. This would enable Hampshire to supply, if required, over 5 five mtpa of aggregate of which 0.6 mtpa would be exported if current sales patterns are maintained throughout the plan period. On this basis a steady and adequate supply of aggregate can be provided up to 2030. <p>To meet the local land-won sand and gravel requirement of 1.56 mtpa Hampshire will need to provide 30 million tonnes of material by 2030. This will be met from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> existing (permitted) reserves – 16.44 million tonnes; sites identified within the Plan, including extensions and new sites – 11.57 million tonnes; and further unallocated opportunities for the extraction of sand and gravel (not identified within the Plan) – 2.91 million tonnes. <p>The sites for local land-won sand and gravel (including extensions) identified in the Plan are all considered strategic. These strategic sites will each make a significant contribution (over 0.5 million tonnes) to the supply of aggregates over the plan period and are critical to the delivery of the strategy for minerals.</p> <p>For waste, Hampshire will aim to meet the Government's goal of a 'zero waste' economy⁵, which for the purposes of this Plan will mean zero waste to landfill. This is consistent with the Government's view (insert footnote) that all material resources are re-used, recycled or recovered in some way</p>		

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					<p>with only minimal amounts disposed to landfill as the last option. However, Hampshire already has a mature waste infrastructure of recycling and recovery facilities so that over 80% of all of its non-hazardous waste is already diverted from landfill. Hampshire's future needs have are based on the estimated current capacity for waste management⁶ and the following assumptions and targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • estimated current waste arisings and growth rate of 0.5% per annum; • a non-hazardous recycling rate of 60% by 2020; • 95% diversion of non-hazardous waste from landfill by 2020; <p>The assumptions and targets above mean overall that Hampshire requires by 2030:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • an additional 0.68 mtpa of non-hazardous recycling and recovery capacity; • an additional 1.41 mt of non-hazardous landfill capacity but; • Hampshire does not need to provide no additional capacity for inert wastes up to 2030, which will be used in restoration of mineral voids, landfill and other developments. <p>Additional strategic priorities relate to maximising recycling and recovery of construction demolition and excavation (CDE) waste, hazardous waste facilities and landfill.</p> <p>Non-hazardous landfill capacity required in Hampshire will be met by existing permitted sites which will be used up during the plan period. In the short term, additional capacity will be provided through proposals at an existing landfill near Romsey. Longer term, additional landfill capacity will be provided at a reserve area, in Ringwood Forest or other suitable location.</p> <p>Hampshire's existing hazardous waste management capacity is adequate to manage current and projected hazardous</p>		

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					<p>waste arisings. There is no need to provide additional capacity up to 2030.</p> <p>The spatial strategy for the future supply of aggregates will centre on using local land-won sand and gravel resources that can be worked without significant impacts. In the main, these locations already contain aggregates workings, so the timing of new workings will be controlled carefully to avoid any cumulative impacts. The strategy also builds on existing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • capacity on current and further development of CDE waste recycling sites; • aggregate wharves capacity, including site expansion and relocation opportunities⁷ in south Hampshire; and • existing aggregate rail depots in south Hampshire and new ones in north Hampshire. <p>The table below gives a rough guide to the geography of future aggregate supply capacity in Hampshire. It does not show the current geography of supply in Hampshire.</p> <p>Table 2.1 Geography of future aggregate supply</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Area</th> <th>Sand and gravel quarries (mtpa)**</th> <th>Recycling sites (mtpa)</th> <th>Wharves (mtpa)</th> <th>Rail depots (mtpa)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Ringwood Forest</td> <td>0.68</td> <td>As before</td> <td>As before</td> <td>As before</td> </tr> <tr> <td>New Forest coast</td> <td>0.20</td> <td>As before</td> <td>As before</td> <td>As before</td> </tr> <tr> <td>South Hampshire</td> <td>0.19</td> <td>As before</td> <td>As before</td> <td>As before</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bordon</td> <td>0.06****</td> <td>As before</td> <td>As before</td> <td>As before</td> </tr> <tr> <td>North Hampshire</td> <td>0.30</td> <td>As before</td> <td>As before</td> <td>As before</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Area	Sand and gravel quarries (mtpa)**	Recycling sites (mtpa)	Wharves (mtpa)	Rail depots (mtpa)	Ringwood Forest	0.68	As before	As before	As before	New Forest coast	0.20	As before	As before	As before	South Hampshire	0.19	As before	As before	As before	Bordon	0.06****	As before	As before	As before	North Hampshire	0.30	As before	As before	As before		
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					<table border="1"> <tr> <td>e</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Not identified</td> <td>0.12</td> <td>As before</td> <td>As before</td> <td>As before</td> <td>As before</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total by origin</td> <td>1.56</td> <td>As before</td> <td>As before</td> <td>As before</td> <td>As before</td> </tr> </table> <p>Capacity figures have been rounded up ** sharp sand and gravel, soft sand and silica sand *** Resources in this locality are extracted for both aggregate and non aggregate uses but are classified as silica sand for the purposes of the plan</p> <p>Hampshire will continue to supply to neighbouring areas about 29% of the aggregate sales sourced from its own sand and gravel quarries, recycling sites, wharves and rail depots.</p> <p>Hampshire has a good network of existing facilities for waste management (18), with a capacity of approximately 5.75 million tonnes per annum, including an extensive network of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Household Waste Recycling Centres (HWRCs); • Waste Transfer Stations (WTSs); • Material Recovery Facilities (MRFs); • Energy Recovery Facilities (ERFs); • composting sites; • aggregate recycling facilities; and • facilities for recycling and recovering hazardous waste. <p>Hampshire will plan for all of its waste arising whether MSW, C&I or other commercial sources. Municipal solid waste (MSW) is largely managed by a long-term contract covering the whole of Hampshire and comprises a network of facilities which achieve a recycling rate in excess of 40% and a diversion from landfill rate in excess of 90%. All types of waste will be planned for, regardless of its origin. Commercial and industrial (C&I) waste arisings are about twice that of MSW but can contain similar materials and require similar methods of treatment and thus similar developments.</p> <p>The current network of facilities <i>[text continues as before]</i></p>	e						Not identified	0.12	As before	As before	As before	As before	Total by origin	1.56	As before	As before	As before	As before		
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					<p>Footnotes:</p> <p>3) Minerals in Hampshire – Background Study, section 4.14 (Hampshire Authorities, 2012)</p> <p>4) Minerals in Hampshire – Background Study, section 4.13 (Hampshire Authorities, 2012)</p> <p>5) Government Review of Waste Policy in England (June 2011) - a "zero waste economy" in which material resources are re-used, recycled or recovered wherever possible, and only disposed of as the option of very last resort." -http://www.defra.gov.uk/publications/2011/06/14/pb13540-waste-review/</p> <p>6) Assessment of need for waste management facilities in Hampshire – Waste Data Summary Report, table 7.3, section 7.3 (Hampshire Authorities, 2012)</p> <p>7) Minerals Proposal Study (Hampshire Authorities, 2012)</p>		
dC19	Additional	15	Figure 3 (Spatial Strategy)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delete figure 3 from the spatial strategy section 	<p>Move figure: To be moved into Hampshire 2011 section, as previously noted.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sits better in revised position 	ED037
dC20	Additional	15	Figure 4 (Spatial Strategy)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delete figure 4 from the spatial strategy section 	<p>Move figure: To be moved into Hampshire 2011 section, as previously noted.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sits better in revised position 	ED037
dC21	Additional	19	Key Diagram	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amend legend structure, some layers and terminology on Key Diagram Amend diagram to include the South West Hampshire Green Belt 	<p>Amendments to Key Diagram: See diagram following the table.</p> <p>Legend terminology changed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hazardous waste management provision to Hazardous waste sites Non-hazardous landfill to Landfills Existing strategic waste-management sites to Major strategic waste sites(recovery / recycling) Wharves to Aggregate wharves Rail depots to Aggregate rail depots Strategic road network to Strategic roads Planned areas of major new development (housing and employment to Urban waste management developments (within planned major developments) Potential long-term safeguarding of wharves to Potential wharves (safeguarding) Indicative locations of waste sites adjoining counties to Waste sites – neighbouring counties (indicative) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To align with Policy 28 text. For clarification . Updates to layers. To align the Key Diagram with policy 5 	ED037

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dC22	Additional		Table 2.2 (What we need to get there)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Removal of table 2.2 from Plan and consequential text changes. Table 2.2 to added to evidence base as HMWP139 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local sand and gravel extraction to Local aggregate (sand and gravel) extraction AONB to Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty <p>Legend structure changed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legend has also been split by following sub headings: Minerals, Waste, Constraints / communication <p>Annotations changed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aggregate supply flows arrow added to legend under minerals <p>Changes to the layers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strategic roads – additional roads added to network e.g. A338 A36 M271 A339 A33 Local aggregates (sand and gravel) extraction – area on western side of NF moved to lie over Roeshot, Area running north of Hamble Airfield cut back closer to Hamble peninsula Potential wharves (safeguarding) – area cut back from north of Portsea Island Aggregate rail depots – duplicate point at Eastleigh removed Potential rail depots (safeguarding) at Alton, Eastleigh and Fratton Key Diagram is amended to include the Green Belt <p>Deletion of table: Table 2.2 removed from the plan and added into the evidence base – HMWP139</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Table sits better in the evidence base, to show how the plan links to wider issues 	ED037
dC23	Main	20	Add new section	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Add new section to the 	<p>Add new section to the plan: 'Sustainable minerals and waste development'</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Requirement 	ED036 ED037

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			following the end of section 2, (after paragraph 2.50)	<p>plan titled 'Presumption in favour of sustainable minerals and waste Development'</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add introduction to the section • Introduce new policy (policy 1) on the presumption in favour of sustainable development. • Introduce new supporting text to support the new policy on sustainable development • Add information on planning obligations following deletion of policy 13 (see dC62) • Refer to guidance on the use of conditions in planning by the Government Circular 11/95. 	<p>New text and policy to be added: The National Planning Policy Framework requires local plans support the presumption in favour of sustainable development so that development which is sustainable can progress. The Plan is based on the principles of sustainable development (see paragraph 2.3) accordingly any development that accords with the Plan is sustainable and the Hampshire Authorities should allow to progress without delay. As planning law requires planning decisions to be determined in accordance with the development plan unless material considerations indicate otherwise, the Plan includes the following policy.</p> <p>Policy 1: Sustainable minerals and waste development</p> <p>The Hampshire Authorities will take a positive approach to minerals and waste development that reflects the presumption in favour of sustainable development contained in the National Planning Policy Framework. Minerals and waste development that accord with policies in this Plan will be approved without delay, unless material considerations indicate otherwise.</p> <p>Where there are no policies relevant to the proposal or the relevant policies are out of date at the time of making the decision, then the Hampshire Authorities will grant permission unless material considerations indicate otherwise - taking into account whether:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any adverse impacts of granting planning permission would significantly and demonstrably outweigh benefits, when assessed against the policies in the National Planning Policy Framework taken as a whole; or • Specific policies in that Framework indicate that development should be restricted⁸. <p>Supporting text to be added:</p>	<p>nt of the NPPF</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incorporate s existing policy 13 of the submission plan into a new policy • For clarification • As above • As above • For information 	ED050 Hearing

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					<p>The Hampshire Authorities will always work proactively with minerals and waste applicants to find solutions which mean that proposals can be approved wherever possible, and to secure development that improves the economic, social and environmental conditions in the plan area.</p> <p>Development management will be the main, but not the only means by which the Plan will deliver sustainable minerals and waste development in Hampshire. The approach will be about problem solving and seeking quality outcomes. The Plan is largely delivered through the determination of minerals and waste planning applications and through the implementation of policies in this Plan. The policies in the Plan provide an overarching approach to development management in the plan area. Accordingly when dealing with applications, the Hampshire Authorities will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • promote pre-application discussions between minerals and waste developers, the determining authority, and statutory and other consultees as appropriate; • encourage engagement between developers and the local community; • ensure appropriate and proportionate information is submitted; • request statutory consultees, such as the Environment Agency, Highway Authority, Environmental Health Officers from Hampshire's and surrounding District and Borough Councils, Natural England and English Heritage, to provide timely advice; • give due weight to this Plan in the context of the overall development plan when making decisions on minerals and waste development⁹; • impose appropriate controls on development; • monitor all minerals and waste development proportionate to its potential risk and take appropriate compliance measures including enforcement action when unauthorised development takes place; • encourage local liaison panels for minerals and waste 		

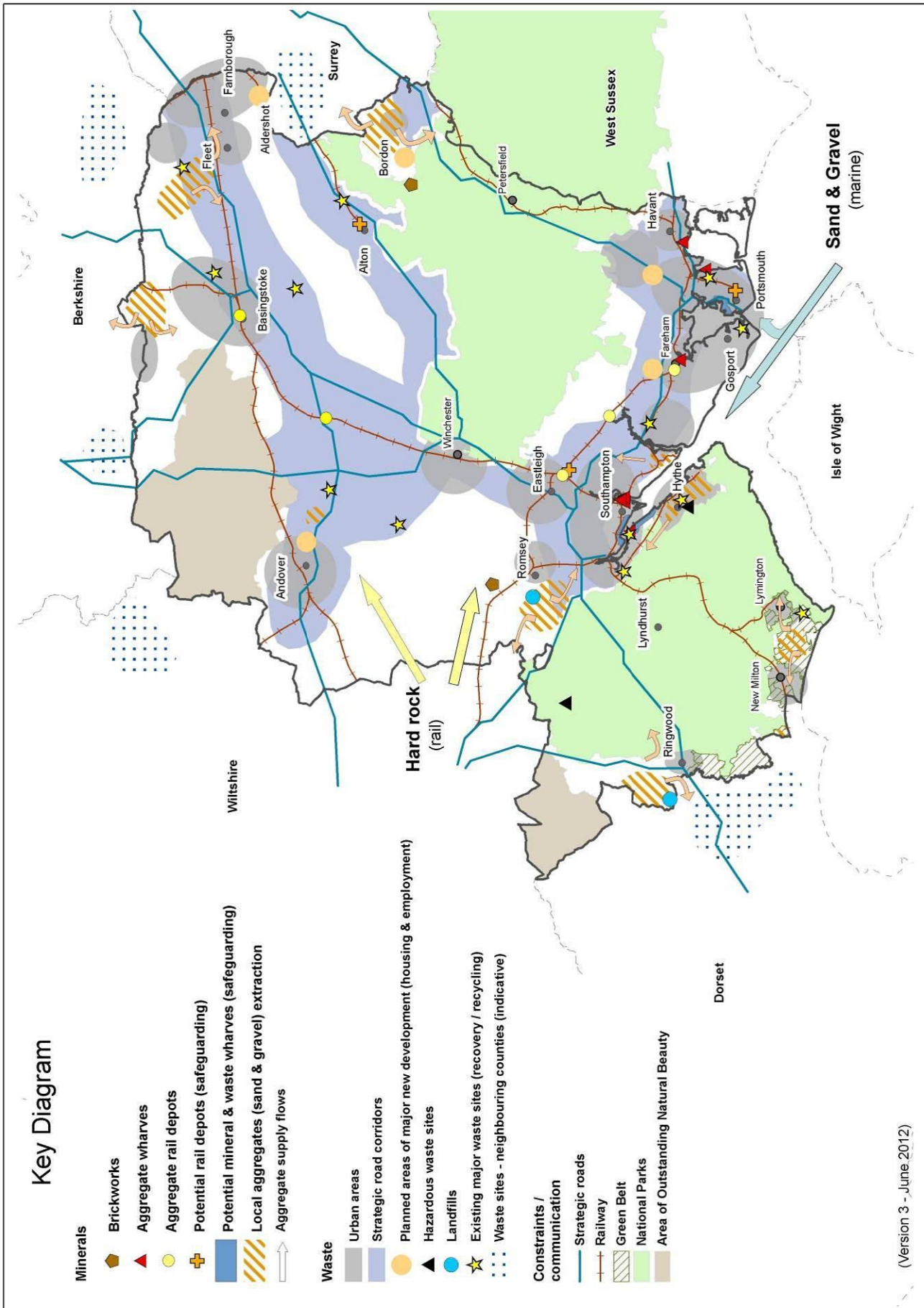
Ref.	Type	Page	Policy / Paragraph	Description of draft change	Draft change (Post-submission change shown in blue)	Justification for change	Suggested through
					<p>development as appropriate to ensure the community can examine proposals and development and talk with interested parties. Liaison panels can be involved with minerals and waste development at all stages of the planning process, including pre-application and after submission as well as during development monitoring.</p> <p>In making any planning decision the Hampshire Authorities will have to make a judgement as to the weight they give to the various elements of the Plan and other material considerations and conclude that on the balance of evidence a development is not sustainable and should not proceed.</p> <p>In order that minerals and waste development complies with the requirements of the Plan appropriate planning conditions and planning obligations will be used. Planning conditions attached to planning permissions for minerals and waste development are the usual way in which potential impacts associated with construction and operation of minerals and waste development may be controlled.</p> <p>Planning conditions are used to ensure the policy requirements of the Plan and other material considerations are properly addressed¹⁰.</p> <p>Addressing further offsite matters may require additional schemes over and above any conditions and these can be required through legal agreements (planning obligations) as appropriate. A planning obligation normally requires something to be done, or it can be used to impose restrictions and is covered by specific national planning guidance¹¹.</p> <p>Planning obligations will only be sought where they are required to make a development acceptable in planning terms that would otherwise be unacceptable. The Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) Regulations 2010 require that any planning obligation required by a local planning authority be;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Necessary in order to make the development acceptable in planning terms; 		

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					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Directly related to the development; and • Fairly and reasonably related in scale and kind to the development. <p>These tests will be used to determine where planning obligations should be secured and a planning obligation will be necessary. An example of the type of planning obligation that is likely to be required is that of a Landscape Management Plan, particularly following the restoration of a site, and funding towards transport improvements where the impact of the development on the local highway network is required to be mitigated.</p> <p>It is likely that CIL will be introduced by a number, if not all, of the district and borough and city councils within Hampshire on or before April 2014¹². The County Council is not a Charging Authority and therefore cannot operate CIL itself. Development dealt with by the Minerals and Waste Planning Authority may still be liable to pay CIL charges according to the rates set by relevant district or borough council. CIL is charged on buildings of over 100sqm net additional floorspace that people normally use and as such mineral extraction and developments that proposed buildings to house machinery will not be liable to pay the CIL. Employment and industrial developments are liable to pay CIL charges if included on charging schedules. In some parts of Hampshire it is not economically viable if a significant CIL is charged for employment or industrial developments and therefore these uses have been excluded or limited from the relevant Charging Schedules. It is therefore likely that some built facilities for waste management activities would be exempt from paying CIL charges.</p> <p>The Hampshire Authorities are committed to ensuring that minerals and waste development takes place in conformity with the planning permissions granted. If a minerals or waste development is not being operated in accordance with the planning permission or associated agreed schemes, the Hampshire Authorities will take the necessary steps to ensure</p>		

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					<p>compliance, where it is expedient to do so. This may include taking enforcement action to ensure that any breach is rectified. Other agencies like Environmental Health Officers and the Environment Agency may also monitor aspects of a development. The Environment Agency ensures that all waste sites are operated in accordance with Environmental Permitting Regulations.</p> <p>Footnotes:</p> <p>8) For example, those policies relating to sites protected under the Birds and Habitats Directives and/or designated as Sites of Special Scientific Interest; land designated as Green Belt, Local Green Space, an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, Heritage Coast or within a National Park (or the Broads Authority); designated heritage assets; and locations at risk of flooding or coastal erosion.</p> <p>10) Guidance on the use of conditions in planning is provided by the Government Circular 11/95.</p> <p>11) National Planning Policy Framework, paragraphs 203-206 (DCLG, 2012) After 6 April 2014 (or when a CIL charging schedule is approved) the CIL Regulation 123 will come into force and the pooling of contributions secured under S106 agreements will be restricted. This restriction will not apply to contributions secured for highway improvements under S278 agreements.</p>		

Key Diagram

- Minerals**
 - Brickworks
 - Aggregate wharves
 - Aggregate rail depots
 - Potential rail depots (safeguarding)
 - Potential mineral & waste wharves (safeguarding)
 - Local aggregates (sand & gravel) extraction
 - Aggregate supply flows
- Waste**
 - Urban areas
 - Strategic road corridors
 - Planned areas of major new development (housing & employment)
 - Hazardous waste sites
 - Landfills
 - Existing major waste sites (recovery / recycling)
 - Waste sites - neighbouring counties (indicative)
- Constraints / communication**
 - Strategic roads
 - Railway
 - Green Belt
 - National Parks
 - Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty



Protecting Hampshire's environment

Ref.	Type	Page	Policy / Paragraph	Description of draft change	Draft change (Post-submission change shown in blue)	Justification for change	Suggested through
dC24	Additional	24	Figure 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amend Figure 6 to illustrate the South West Hampshire Green Belt 	<p>Amendment to map: Map is amended to include the green belt.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For clarification and information 	ED038
dC25	Additional	25	Paragraph 3.5 (Introduction)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amend fourth bullet point of paragraph 3.5 Amend fifth bullet point of paragraph 3.5 Amend sixth bullet point of paragraph 3.5 Add additional bullet relating to how locating developments help greenhouse gases 	<p>Amendments to fourth, fifth and sixth bullet points of paragraph 3.5: Minerals and waste development can provide opportunities to mitigate and adapt to the inevitable effects of climate change. This may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> reduction in greenhouse gases through diverting biodegradable waste from landfill; generation of renewable energy through energy from waste facilities; more sustainable use of resources through the use of recycled and secondary aggregates in construction; appropriate restoration of quarries and landfill sites; use-of-aggregates supplying aggregates for use in flood and coastal defences; the location of development adjacent to local markets; opportunities for water storage in flood zones (e.g. mineral extraction). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For clarification Clarify how locating developments help greenhouse gases 	ED038
dC26	Additional	25	Climate change - Policy 1 (now policy 2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changes to criterion 'a' to make reference to sustainable use of resources. Changes to criterion b to make reference energy recovery facilities and to facilitate low carbon technologies. Change to policy number 	<p>Amendments to policy wording: Policy 12: Climate change-mitigation and adaptation Minerals and waste development should minimise their impact on the causes of climate change. Where applicable, minerals and waste development should reduce vulnerability and provide resilience to impact of climate change by: a. being located and designed to help reduce greenhouse gas emissions and the more sustainable use of resources; b. developing energy recovery facilities and to facilitate low carbon technologies; and</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not considered to be a major change as the introduction of criterion is only covered elsewhere in the plan and just provides additional links to these issues 	ED038

Ref.	Type	Page	Policy / Paragraph	Description of draft change	Draft change (Post-submission change shown in blue)	Justification for change	Suggested through
dC27	Additional	26	Paragraph 3.11 (Habitats)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clarification to the first and second bullet to be made as follows: ' <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) - Protected habitats and species as set out in EU Habitats Directive Annexes I and II; Ramsar sites that-protected important wetland habitats in accordance with the Ramsar convention; and 'European Protected Species' - as listed in the EU Habitats Directive Annex IV. 	<p>c. avoiding areas of vulnerability to climate change and flood risk or otherwise incorporate adaptation measures.</p> <p>Revision to bullets as follows: Internationally important sites and species include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Special Protection Areas (SPAs) - Protected sites and species in accordance with Article 4 of the EU Birds Directive; Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) - Protected habitats and species as set out in EU Habitats Directive Annexes I and II; Ramsar sites that-protected important wetland habitats in accordance with the Ramsar convention; and 'European Protected Species' - as listed in the EU Habitats Directive Annex IV. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not considered to be a major change as the introduction of criterion is only covered elsewhere in the plan and just provides additional links to these issues Change to policy number required due to introduction of new policy 1 	ED038
dC28	Main	30	Policy 3 (now policy 4) (Designated landscape)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changes to the wording Renumber policy 4 Add footnote to define major 	<p>Amendments to policy wording:</p> <p>Policy 34: Protection of the designated landscape</p> <p>Major¹³ minerals and waste development should will not</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changes to policy numbering required Changes to 	Hearing

Ref.	Type	Page	Policy / Paragraph	Description of draft change	Draft change (Post-submission change shown in blue)	Justification for change	Suggested through
				<p>developments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Description of small scale waste management facilities 	<p>be located permitted in the New Forest or South Downs National Parks, or in the North Wessex Downs, the Cranborne Chase and West Wiltshire Downs, and Chichester Harbour Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty unless except in exceptional circumstances. In this respect, consideration will be given to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) there is a need for the development, including in terms of any national considerations; and ii) the impact of permitting, or refusing the development, upon the local economy; and iii) the impact of development upon the local economy is acceptable; cost and scope for meeting the need outside the designated area, or meeting the need in some other way; and iv) whether any detrimental effects on the environment, landscape and / or recreational opportunities can be satisfactorily mitigated. <p>Minerals and waste development should reflect and where appropriate enhance the character of the surrounding landscape and natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage of the designated area. Minerals and waste development should also be subject to a requirement that it is restored in the event it is no longer needed for minerals and waste uses.</p> <p>Small-scale waste management facilities for local needs should not be precluded from the National Parks and AONBs provided that they can be accommodated without undermining the objectives of the designation.</p> <p>Footnote: 13) In the case of minerals and waste proposals, all applications are defined by the Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) Order 2010 as 'major'. However, for the purpose of this policy only, major minerals and waste development is development that by reason of its scale, character or nature, has the potential to have a significant adverse impact on the natural beauty, wildlife, cultural heritage and recreational opportunities provided by the national parks or the natural beauty, distinctive character, and remote and tranquil nature of the AONBs. The potential for significant impacts on the national parks and AONBs will be dependent on the individual</p>	<p>the policy to make it more consistent with national policy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For clarification To clarify terms of policy 4 	

Ref.	Type	Page	Policy / Paragraph	Description of draft change	Draft change (Post-submission change shown in blue)	Justification for change	Suggested through
dC29	Additional	30	Paragraph 3.28 (follow designated areas)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Text relevant to the landscape character to be moved from the Implementation Plan back into the supporting text for the policy 	<p>characteristics of each case.</p> <p>Additional text to be added after paragraph 3.28:</p> <p>Any local or community landscape character assessments or similar community-led planning initiatives (such as village design statements) should also be considered when determining the potential impacts of mineral and waste developments.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Text lifted from the Implementation Plan and added to supporting text for clarification. 	ED050 Hearing
dC30	Main / additional (change to policy number only)	31	Policy 4 (Countryside) (now policy 5)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changes to criterion b and c to make reference to countryside activities or local needs. Rephrase and move wording out from criterion d Change to policy number Change reference to policy 28 to policy 29 	<p>Amendments to policy wording:</p> <p>Policy 45: Protection of the countryside</p> <p>Minerals and waste development in the open countryside, outside the National Parks and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, will not be permitted unless:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> it is a time-limited mineral extraction or related development; or the nature of the development is related to countryside activities and or meets local needs or requires a countryside or isolated location; or the development provides a suitable reuse of previously developed land, including redundant farm or forestry buildings and their curtilages or hard standings; and, in all <p>Where appropriate and applicable, development in the countryside will be expected to meet d- the highest standards of design, operation and, where appropriate restoration.</p> <p>Minerals and waste development in the open countryside should be subject to a requirement that it is restored in the event it is no longer required for minerals and waste use.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For clarification For clarification Changes to policy numbering required Changes to policy numbering required 	ED038 Hearing
dC31	Additional	31	Paragraph 3.31	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Text relevant to the public rights of way 	<p>Delete last sentence of paragraph 3.31 and add the following text: Appropriate provisions must be made to</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Text lifted from the 	ED050

Ref.	Type	Page	Policy / Paragraph	Description of draft change	Draft change (Post-submission change shown in blue)	Justification for change	Suggested through
			(Countryside)	to be moved from the Implementation Plan back into the supporting text for the policy.	<p>protect or divert public rights-of-way that may be affected by minerals and waste development: Where minerals or landfill sites are located close to, or would directly impact a statutory public right of way footprint network, measures should be put in place to protect or divert (for a temporary or permanent period, as appropriate) the route. This includes adopted public footpaths, bridleways and cycle routes.</p> <p>Where minerals and waste sites are located close to or would directly impact a permissive footprint, the use of this route for public access will be considered as part of any planning application which may have an impact. Permissive footpaths do not carry the same weight as adopted public rights of way.</p> <p>Add at the end of paragraph 3.33: The restoration of mineral and waste developments can lead to enhanced public access and additional recreation uses. This is considered in Policy 89 (Restoration of quarries and waste developments).</p>	<p>Implementation Plan and added to supporting text for clarification.</p>	
dC32	Additional	31	Paragraph 3.33 (Countryside)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Text relevant to the policy to be moved from the Implementation Plan back into the supporting text for the policy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Text lifted from the Implementation Plan and added to supporting text for clarification. 	ED050	
dC33	Additional	32	Paragraph 3.36 (Green Belt)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amendments to the Paragraph Clarification of NPPF position on green belts to be added to the Plan at end of Paragraph 3.36. 	<p>Amendments to the paragraph:</p> <p>National Planning Policy guidance (34) requires local planning authorities to plan positively to support the purpose of the green belt by avoiding inappropriate development, and to enhance the beneficial use of the green belt. Mineral development is generally considered to be an exception to the restrictions of development in the greenbelt extraction is not considered to be inappropriate in Green Belt provided that it preserves the openness of the Green Belt and does not conflict with the purposes of including land in Green Belt. This is because it is a temporary use and should continue to contribute to the separation of settlements and should not conflict with the purposes of including land in the greenbelt¹⁴. National policy also seeks to protect Green Belts but also recognises the particular locational needs of some types of waste management facilities when defining detailed Green Belt boundaries and, in determining planning applications, that these locational needs, together with the wider environmental</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For clarification NPPF requirement and for clarification 	ED038

Ref.	Type	Page	Policy / Paragraph	Description of draft change	Draft change (Post-submission change shown in blue)	Justification for change	Suggested through
dC34	Main / additional (change to policy number only)	32	Policy 5 (Green belt) (now policy 6)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changes to policy wording Change to policy number 	<p>and economic benefits of sustainable waste management, are material considerations that should be given significant weight in determining whether proposals should be given planning permission.</p> <p>Amendments to policy wording:</p> <p>Policy 56: South West Hampshire Green Belt</p> <p>Minerals and waste operations and ancillary development will only be permitted in the South West Hampshire Green Belt where:</p> <p>a. it contributes to the aims and characteristics of the green belt; and</p> <p>b. it is a time-limited development; and</p> <p>c. there are special circumstances which may make the development appropriate; and</p> <p>d. the highest standards of development, operation and restoration are applied.</p> <p>Within the South West Hampshire Green Belt, minerals and waste developments will be approved provided that they are not inappropriate or that very special circumstances exist.</p> <p>As far as possible, minerals and waste developments should enhance the beneficial use of the Green Belt.</p> <p>The highest standards of development, operation and restoration will be required.</p> <p>Add the following text following paragraph 3.37:</p> <p>Limited infilling or the partial or complete redevelopment of previously developed sites (brownfield land), whether redundant or in continuing uses (excluding temporary buildings), which would not have a greater impact on the openness of the green belt and the purposes of including the land within it may be permitted in the green belt, may be permitted where the openness and the purposes of the green belt are not greatly impacted¹⁵.</p> <p>The disposal of waste can play a part in the restoration of</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure compliance with the NPPF. Change to policy number required due to introduction of new policy 1 	Hearing
dC35	Additional	32	Following paragraph 3.37 (Green Belt)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Need to make reference to limited infilling or the partial or complete redevelopment of previously developed sites (NPPF paragraph 89, final bullet) recognition of the particular locational 	<p>Add the following text following paragraph 3.37:</p> <p>Limited infilling or the partial or complete redevelopment of previously developed sites (brownfield land), whether redundant or in continuing uses (excluding temporary buildings), which would not have a greater impact on the openness of the green belt and the purposes of including the land within it may be permitted in the green belt, may be permitted where the openness and the purposes of the green belt are not greatly impacted¹⁵.</p> <p>The disposal of waste can play a part in the restoration of</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To meet NPPF and PSS10 requirements For clarification For clarification Due to changes in policy 	Hearing

Ref.	Type	Page	Policy / Paragraph	Description of draft change	Draft change (Post-submission change shown in blue)	Justification for change	Suggested through
dC36	Additional	33	Policy 6 (now policy 7) (Historic heritage)	<p>needs of some types of waste facilities (the PPS 10 point, paragraph 3)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> recognition that the construction of new minerals or waste buildings would be inappropriate. Update policy numbering 	<p>mineral workings, and may therefore be acceptable in the green belt. Restoration is considered in more detail in the section on 'Restoration of quarries and waste developments' as well as Policy 89 (Restoration of quarries and waste developments).</p> <p>The development of permanent waste facilities would be judged on the locational needs of the development. This, together with the wider environmental and economic benefits of sustainable waste management are material considerations that should be given significant weight in determining whether proposals should be given planning permission. The same approach is also adopted for mineral workings and permanent waste development in Strategic or Local Gaps, where appropriate. It is recognised that there are particular location needs for some types of waste management uses which may lead to the need to locate such facilities in the green belt. In such instances, these locational needs need to be given significant weight together with wider environmental and economic factors.</p> <p>The construction of new permanent minerals and waste buildings is not considered to be appropriate within the greenbelt.</p> <p>Footnote: 15) National Planning Policy Framework, Paragraph 89 (DCLG, 2012)</p> <p>Amendments to policy wording: Policy 67: Conserving the historic environment and heritage assets</p> <p>Minerals and waste development protect and, wherever possible, enhance Hampshire's historic environment and heritage assets, both designated and non-designated, including the settings of these sites. The following assets will be protected in accordance with their relative importance: a. scheduled monuments;</p>	<p>numbering</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changes to policy numbering required 	Hearing

Ref.	Type	Page	Policy / Paragraph	Description of draft change	Draft change (Post-submission change shown in blue)	Justification for change	Suggested through
dC37	Additional	35	Paragraph 3.48 (Soils)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insert new sentence on the protection of soils • Insert new statement relating to long term potential for BMV and soils resources • Update policy numbering. 	<p>b. listed buildings; c. conservation areas; d. registered parks and gardens; e. registered battlefields; f. sites of archaeological importance; g. other locally recognised assets¹⁶.</p> <p>Minerals and waste development should preserve or enhance the character or appearance of historical assets unless it is demonstrated that the need for and benefits of the development decisively outweigh these interests.</p> <p>Footnote: 16) Information on non-designated locally recognised assets can be found on the Historic Environment Record held by the relevant local planning authority.</p> <p>Add before first sentence of paragraph 3.48: The protection of soils will need to be considered in detail for restoration and aftercare schemes on agricultural land. Minerals and waste development should not result in the needless loss of best and most versatile agricultural land or other quality soil resources. Soils displaced for minerals development must be adequately protected and maintained throughout the life of the development, particularly if a site comprises land that qualifies as best and most versatile agricultural land (agricultural land classification grades 1, 2 and 3a).-Minerals and waste development should safeguard the long-term potential of best and most versatile agricultural land and secure the sustainable use of soils as a resource for the future. Minerals and waste development should ensure protection of soils during construction and operation and, when appropriate, recover and enhance soil resources. The restoration of minerals and waste developments is considered in more detail in the section on 'Restoration of quarries and waste developments' as well as Policy 89 (Restoration of quarries and waste developments).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acknowledge the importance of soils protection. • Text lifted from the Implementation Plan and added to supporting text for clarification. • Due to changes in policy numbering. 	ED050 Hearing
dC38	Additional	36	Paragraph 3.52 (Restoration)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Text relevant to the policy to be moved from the Implementation Plan back into the 	<p>Add to the end of bullet point 5 in paragraph 3.52: Restoration can also provide opportunities to enhance areas of the historic environment in some instances, by improving the setting of buildings and monuments.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Text lifted from the Implementation Plan and added to 	ED050

Ref.	Type	Page	Policy / Paragraph	Description of draft change	Draft change (Post-submission change shown in blue)	Justification for change	Suggested through
				supporting text for the policy.	Add to the end of bullet point 6 in paragraph 3.52: change mitigation and adaptation should be incorporated into restoration schemes where possible. Revise bullet point 7 in paragraph 3.52: Management of water resources including agricultural reservoirs, public water storage and flood water storage where appropriate to the local environment. These may also provide opportunities to mitigate and adapt to climate change.	supporting text for clarification.	
dC39	Additional	36	Paragraph 3.53 (Restoration)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Text relevant to the policy to be moved from the Implementation Plan back into the supporting text for the policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Add at the end of paragraph 3.53: minerals or landfill sites are located close to or affect a public right of way footpath network, measures should be put in place to protect or divert (for a temporary or permanent period, as appropriate) the route. This is considered under Policy 45 (Protection of the countryside). Add after paragraph 3.53: Following the restoration of some minerals or landfill sites, there may be some instances where the site is developed for other built developments. This may include the provision of open space as part of a wider (non-minerals and waste) development, housing, and other forms of non-minerals and waste development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Text lifted from the Implementation Plan and added to supporting text for clarification. 	ED050
dC40	Additional	36	Paragraph 3.54 (Restoration)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Text relevant to the policy to be moved from the Implementation Plan back into the supporting text for the policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Add to end of paragraph 3.54: This is of particular importance when designing restoration schemes for biodiversity after-uses. For example, restoration and aftercare at sites located within 'bird-strike' zones should take account of the need for progressive working and restoration, to prevent open water bodies becoming bird roosts. Restoration to wetlands or water bodies which promote nature conservation may not be appropriate within such zones, or may be subject to specific design conditions to ensure that birds cannot roost in and around the water bodies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Text lifted from the Implementation Plan and added to supporting text for clarification. 	ED050
dC41	Additional	36	Paragraph 3.59 (Restoration)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Text relevant to the policy to be moved from the Implementation Plan back into the supporting text for the policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Add additional text after the third sentence and before end of the last sentence of paragraph 3.59: It is necessary to manage restored sites for a period of 'aftercare'. This is to maintain and improve the structure and stability of the soil and to provide for vegetation, helping to ensure a beneficial afteruse. The length of the aftercare period will normally be at least five years and will be negotiated on a 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Text lifted from the Implementation Plan and added to supporting text for 	ED050

Ref.	Type	Page	Policy / Paragraph	Description of draft change	Draft change (Post-submission change shown in blue)	Justification for change	Suggested through
					<p>case by case basis, depending on the restoration and after uses agreed for a site. A longer aftercare period may need to be negotiated depending on the nature of the development. In some instances, restored sites require additional long-term management arrangements to maintain them and to ensure that restoration gains such as nature conservation and amenity are maximised. The plans will usually be managed by other environmental organisations. It is important that long-term funding and management schemes are secured and established, as required, to ensure that the aftercare of sites is achievable and sustainable in the longer term. The long-term management of restored sites, where appropriate, is supported.</p>	clarification.	

Maintaining Hampshire's communities

Ref.	Type	Page	Policy / Paragraph	Description of draft change	Draft change (Post-submission change shown in blue)	Justification for change	Suggested through
dC42	Additional	39	Paragraph 4.3 (Introduction)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amend paragraph 4.3, second sentence - remove reference to the Bill 	<p>Revise second sentence of paragraph 4.3 to start: "The Localism Bill Act empowers....."</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For clarification 	ED039
dC43	Main / additional (change to policy number only)	40	Policy 9 (now policy 10) (Health)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changes to the wording of criterion A and D. Additional criteria to be added on quarry and landfill stability and public strategic infrastructure. Text to be amended: Move the first sentence in paragraph 4.16 into the end of the policy Change to policy number 	<p>Amendments to policy wording:</p> <p>Policy 910: Protecting public health, safety and amenity</p> <p>Minerals and waste development should not cause adverse public health and safety impacts, and unacceptable adverse amenity impacts.</p> <p>Minerals and waste development should not:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> release emissions to the atmosphere, land or water (above appropriate standards); have an unacceptable impact on human health; cause unacceptable noise, dust, lighting, vibration or odour; have an unacceptable visual impact; potentially endanger aircraft from bird strike and structures; cause an unacceptable impact on public safety safeguarding zones; cause an unacceptable impact on; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> tip and quarry slope stability, or differential settlement of quarry backfill and landfill, or subsidence and migration of contaminants; cause an unacceptable impact on coastal, surface or groundwaters; cause an unacceptable impact on public strategic infrastructure cause an unacceptable cumulative impact arising from the interactions between mineral and waste developments, and between mineral, waste and other forms of development. <p>The potential cumulative impacts of minerals and waste</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clarification of the existing criterion New NPPF requirement needs to be incorporated To highlight the importance of cumulative impacts Change to policy number required due to introduction of new policy 1 	ED039

Ref.	Type	Page	Policy / Paragraph	Description of draft change	Draft change (Post-submission change shown in blue)	Justification for change	Suggested through
dC44	Additional	40	Paragraph 4.13 (Health)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional text will be added to the Plan to clarify the role of the Environment Agency. Amendments to paragraph 4.13 text to consider 'above appropriate standards...' linking to the changes proposed for policy 9 on this matter Update policy numbering 	<p>development and the way they relate to existing developments must be addressed to an acceptable standard.</p> <p>Amendments to text and additional text in paragraph 4.13: Many of the criteria under Policy 910 (Protecting public health, safety and amenity) will be fulfilled by minerals and waste operators adopting appropriate management systems such as International Standards Organisation controls and other operational controls. Appropriate Standards for the control of emissions and protecting water resources are also set by other agencies such as the Environment Agency as part of their responsibility for protecting and improving the environment and as the regulatory body for issuing Environmental Permits as well as and local environmental health officers. Often these standards [text continues as before]....</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For clarification To define terms included in revised policy Due to changes in policy numbering 	ED039
dC45	Additional	41	Paragraph 4.14 (Health)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clarification of buffer zone application 	<p>Amendments to paragraph 4.14 as follows: The screening of sites [text continues as before]... It is standard practice in Hampshire for operational mineral extraction and inert waste recycling sites to have a minimum buffer zone of 100 metres from the nearest sensitive receptors, such as homes and schools through this distance will be reviewed on a case-by-case basis.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clarification 	Hearing
dC46	Additional	41	After paragraph 4.15 (Health)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Add definition of public strategic infrastructure (e.g. water, electricity, etc) into the supporting text. This links to the changes proposed for policy 9 (now policy 10) on this matter 	<p>Additional text to be added following paragraph 4.15: The location of public strategic infrastructure such as water, electricity and gas networks may also restrict development in some instances.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To define terms included in revised policy 	ED039
dC47	Additional	41	Paragraph 4.16 (Health)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revise paragraph 4.16 	<p>Revised paragraph to say: The Potential cumulative impacts of minerals and waste development are particularly</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reflecting changes to 	ED039

Ref.	Type	Page	Policy / Paragraph	Description of draft change	Draft change (Post-submission change shown in blue)	Justification for change	Suggested through
dC48	Additional	41	After paragraph 4.18 (Health)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amendments to the Implementation Plan for policy 9 (now policy 10) 	<p>relevant and the... [text continues as before]</p> <p>From policy 31 in the implementation plan, add the following to a new paragraph after paragraph 4.18: For landfill developments, Applicants will need to demonstrate that Groundwater Protection and Flood Risk zones do not underlie the proposed site. Recommended stand-offs from Groundwater Protection Zone and Flood Risk Zones of 250 metres will be required.</p> <p>Differential settlement of quarry backfill and landfills can occur following the completion of operations as filled materials settle. This can cause the uneven settlement of restored land. It must be taken into account, in through design and through the restoration and afteruse of the site.</p> <p>Any development close to neighbouring properties (as defined within the Hampshire Statement of Community Involvement) will be advertised via a neighbour notification letter.</p>	<p>the policy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For clarification. Text moved from the implementation plan into the supporting text To support changes proposed to policy in terms of new criterion from NPPF on differential settlement As above 	ED050 / ED039
dC49	Additional	42	Paragraph 4.22 (Flooding)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amendments to the wording 	<p>Amendments to wording: National planning policy on flooding aims to steer inappropriate new development to [text continues as before].</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For clarification 	Hearing
dC50	Additional	42	Paragraph 4.23 (Flooding)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Text relevant to the policy to be moved from the Implementation Plan back into the supporting text for the policy 	<p>Add to the end of paragraph 4.23:</p> <p>The Flood and Water Management Act 2010 creates a new role for county and unitary authorities as Lead Local Flood Authorities giving them responsibility for taking appropriate measures to manage and co-ordinate public sector response to flood risk in their areas. New duties included under the Act include a duty to prepare a Local Flood Risk Management Strategy (LFRMS), to establish a register and record of significant public flood features, to designate privately owned significant flood risk features and to become responsible for approving, adopting and maintaining Sustainable Drainage Systems (SUDS). Implementation of policies and proposals in this plan should have regard to these duties and should reflect the requirements of the LFRMS as it evolves.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Text lifted from the Implementation Plan and added to supporting text for clarification. 	ED050
dC51	Additional	42	Paragraph	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Slight amendment 	<p>Amendments to wording of paragraph 4.24:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For 	Hearing

Ref.	Type	Page	Policy / Paragraph	Description of draft change	Draft change (Post-submission change shown in blue)	Justification for change	Suggested through
dC52	Additional	42	Paragraph 4.24 (Flooding)	<p>to wording</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Update policy numbering 	<p>Mineral Sand and gravel deposits have to be worked where they are found and these are often located in flood-risk areas. Mineral extraction and processing can take place in flood-risk areas, provided any potential impact on the site and surrounding area is adequately managed so that the risk of flooding does not increase. Mineral extraction may provide opportunities for flood water to be alleviated, by providing water storage when the area is restored. The restoration of quarries and waste developments is considered in more detail in the section on 'Restoration of quarries and waste developments' as well as Policy 89 (Restoration of quarries and waste developments).</p> <p>Add additional text after first sentence of paragraph 4.25: Landfill and hazardous waste facilities will not be permitted in flood risk zones 3a and 3b.</p>	<p>clarification</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changes to policy numbering 	ED050
dC53	Additional	43	Policy 11 (now policy 12) (Managing traffic)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changes to wording Renummer policy 12 	<p>Amendments to policy wording:</p> <p>Policy 11: Managing traffic</p> <p>Minerals and waste development should have a safe and suitable access to the highway network and minimise the impact of its generated traffic through the use of alternative methods of transportation such as sea, rail, inland waterways, conveyors, pipelines and the use of reverse logistics. Furthermore and include highway improvements will be required to mitigate any significant adverse effects on:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> highway safety; and pedestrian safety; and highway capacity; and environment and amenity impacts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changes to wording for clarification Changes to policy numbering required 	Hearing
dC54	Additional	43-44	Paragraphs 4.28-4.31 (Managing traffic)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reference to planning policy Add clarification of alternative methods 	<p>Amendments to text: National planning policy (48)</p> <p>supports the opportunities for sustainable transport and the provision of safe and suitable access associated with development and the use of alternative methods of</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For clarification For clarification 	ED039 Hearing

Ref.	Type	Page	Policy / Paragraph	Description of draft change	Draft change (Post-submission change shown in blue)	Justification for change	Suggested through
					<p>transport for minerals and waste developments</p> <p>[policy managing traffic- see above] Paragraph 4.29 <i>[text continues as before]</i></p> <p>Alternative methods of transporting minerals and waste may include the use of field conveyors, internal site haul roads, pipelines and the use of sea, rail and inland waterways to transport minerals and waste. Alternative methods of transport may provide opportunities to reduce and manage impacts of traffic and reduce potential carbon emissions associated with HGV movements. This may help to offset potential impacts on the climate. The section on 'Climate change' and Policy 42 (Climate change-mitigation and adaptation) consider climate change in more detail. It may be that the use of one of the above methods, in particular the use of field conveyors and/or site haul roads at mineral sites, could be implemented in combination with road transport, in order to help reduce the impacts from road transport. Conveyors and pipelines are already used in Hampshire to move aggregates across country to avoid capacity issues on the public highway.</p> <p>However, tThe Hampshire Authorities recognise that <i>[text continues as before]</i></p> <p>Sometimes a minerals or waste development that seems not to be acceptable on highways grounds (for example the traffic impacts of the development itself or in combination with other local developments, are severe) can be made acceptable through traffic management measures, or highway or other improvements undertaken or funded by the developer. This is considered in more detail in the section on Minerals and waste development management as well as Policy 13 (Planning conditions and obligations).</p> <p>All minerals and waste development should give the greatest consideration to potential highway and transportation impacts that may be associated with their development. Planning conditions and legal agreements</p>		

Ref.	Type	Page	Policy / Paragraph	Description of draft change	Draft change (Post-submission change shown in blue)	Justification for change	Suggested through
dC55	Additional	44	Policy 12 (now policy 13) (Design)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Slight change to the wording of the policy Renumber policy 13 	<p>can be used to control and/or manage highway impacts. This may include conditions on hours of working and restrictions on the number of lorry movements or legal agreements for highway improvement works. For example, the traffic impacts of the development itself or in combination with other local developments are severe but can be made acceptable through traffic management measures, or highway or other improvements undertaken or funded by the developer. The funding for such improvements may be secured using either a S278 or S106 agreement, which is explained in more detail above (see policy 1 above). Alternatively the improvements may be secured through planning condition or obligation and carried out by the developer under a S278 agreement.</p> <p>Amendments to policy wording:</p> <p>Policy 123: High-quality design of minerals and waste development</p> <p>Minerals and waste development should not cause an unacceptable adverse visual impact and should maintain and enhance the distinctive character of the landscape and townscape.</p> <p>The design of appropriate built facilities for minerals and waste development should be of a high quality and contribute to achieving sustainable development.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For clarification Changes to policy numbering required 	Hearing
dC56	Additional	44-45	Paragraphs 4.34-4.36 (Design)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consolidate paragraphs 4.34-4.38 Add additional text to beginning of 4.34 about the NPPF. Additional text on demonstrating high quality design and modern design standards Add statement on 	<p>Deletion of and amendments to the text:</p> <p>All minerals and waste development in Hampshire should demonstrate that its design is of the highest quality and is inclusive. This is supported by national planning policy (51). All minerals and waste development should also be in accordance with the latest guidance on modern design standards. Minerals and waste development should also be appropriate in scale and character in relation to its location, the surrounding area and any stated objectives for the future of the area. This should include any planned new development or regeneration. If development is located in areas of flood risk, it is of particular importance that an appropriate location, layout and design is implemented to avoid and minimise the risk of flooding as far as possible. This is considered in more detail in the section on 'flooding—risk and</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For overall clarification Clarification of NPPF Clarification of NPPF Clarification of scope and purposes of the policy To emphasise 	ED039 / ED050 Hearing

Ref.	Type	Page	Policy / Paragraph	Description of draft change	Draft change (Post-submission change shown in blue)	Justification for change	Suggested through
				<p>the need for design to take into account local communities and a link to policy 9.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insert new text about adequate space to facilitate storage, re-use, recycling and composting • Insert text about encouraging good site management • Text to be at the end of the paragraph relating to: "Technical guidance on 'Designing Waste Facilities, Defra / CABE in 2008." • Add statement relating to design in new development areas • Add statement on building being a contributor of waste 	<p>prevention' and Policy 10 (Flood risk and prevention):</p> <p>It may be appropriate for large-scale facilities in prominent locations to create a positive architectural statement.</p> <p>The design and construction of all minerals and waste development in Hampshire should minimise the use of primary aggregates and encourage the use of high-quality building materials made from recycled and secondary sources, where appropriate. The construction and demolition of minerals and waste development should minimise waste production and re-use/recycle materials as far as practicable on-site, as well as reducing the need for transport. Failing this, construction wastes should be managed sustainably and in-line with current and appropriate building codes.</p> <p>The design of restoration and aftercare schemes is also an important part of sustainable design. This is considered in more detail in the section on ('Restoration of quarries and waste developments'⁵⁶ as well as Policy 8 (Restoration of quarries and waste developments).</p> <p>The co-location of compatible minerals and waste management activities will be encouraged, where appropriate, to support investment and innovation.</p> <p>The NPPF as a core principle seeks 'to secure high quality design and a good standard of amenity'. Accordingly all minerals and waste development in Hampshire should demonstrate that it's their design is of the highest quality and is inclusively designed, appropriate to the type and scale of the development. This is supported by national planning policy (55).</p> <p>The principles of design apply to all of Hampshire and it is expected that these should be addressed especially in planned major new development areas as illustrated on the Key Diagram, where demonstration and employment of best practice would be particularly appropriate. Building activity is a significant contributor to waste production and improved waste management in this sector should be encouraged through the selection of materials and techniques used in</p>	<p>the expectation of good site management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For clarification of scope and purposes of the policy To show links to development areas • To show links between construction and waste • Text lifted from the Implementation Plan and added to supporting text for clarification. Revises paragraph 4.36 and merges with text from the Implementation Plan 	

Ref.	Type	Page	Policy / Paragraph	Description of draft change	Draft change (Post-submission change shown in blue)	Justification for change	Suggested through
					<p>construction.</p> <p>It may be appropriate for large-scale facilities in prominent locations to create a positive architectural statement. All minerals and waste development should also be in accordance with the latest guidance on modern design standards. Technical guidance can be found in 'Designing Waste Facilities, a guide to modern design in waste' published by Defra and CABA in 2008".</p> <p>The co-location of compatible minerals and waste management activities will be encouraged, where appropriate, to support investment and innovation. Examples of co location may include co-locating an energy recovery facility alongside an ash-recycling operation, a construction, demolition and excavation waste-recycling facility next to an aggregate quarry and a concrete batching plant; co-locating an organic waste-treatment plant such as anaerobic digestion or composting facility next to a sewage-treatment works. Co-located facilities should be</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • comprised of compatible uses, and waste-management activities at mineral-working sites should be for a temporary period commensurate with the operational life of the mineral site; • have benefits in terms of reducing transport movements and sharing infrastructures; and • not result in intensification of uses that would cause unacceptable harm to the environment or communities. <p>Minerals and waste development should also:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • be appropriate in scale and character in relation to its location, the surrounding area and any stated objectives for the future of the area. This should include any planned new development or regeneration; • include providing adequate space to facilitate storage, re-use, recycling and composting, as appropriate for waste developments; • encourage the use of high quality building materials made from recycled and secondary sources, where 		

Ref.	Type	Page	Policy / Paragraph	Description of draft change	Draft change (Post-submission change shown in blue)	Justification for change	Suggested through
					<p>appropriate;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • should minimise the use of primary aggregates; • should seek to minimise the disposal of waste and maximise recovery and recycling of waste where appropriate as well as reducing the need for transport. Failing this, construction wastes should be managed sustainably and in line with current and appropriate building codes; • should consider the end of the facility's life. <p>Determining design of new facilities should include consideration of potential impacts on the local community. This is considered in more detail in policy 9 (Restoration of quarries and waste developments). Accordingly all minerals and waste developments should seek to ensure a good standard of amenity and should consider potential impacts on the local community.</p> <p>If development is located in areas of flood risk, it is of particular importance that an appropriate location, layout and design is implemented to avoid and minimise the risk of flooding as far as possible. This is considered in more detail in the section on 'Flooding – risk and prevention' and Policy 4011 (Flood risk and prevention).</p> <p>Design and access statements will be required, where appropriate, for minerals and waste developments.</p> <p>Where minerals and waste development results in recreational displacement or similar environmental effects are considered to be an issue, minimising the area being worked will be a key consideration of the principles of design. Areas of alternative green space may be required.</p> <p>Opportunities for recycling the heat, energy and water consumed as part of the operation of the development and the use of recycled materials to construct minerals and waste development should also be maximised, where appropriate, in the design of new minerals and waste</p>		

Ref.	Type	Page	Policy / Paragraph	Description of draft change	Draft change (Post-submission change shown in blue)	Justification for change	Suggested through
dC57	Main	46	Paragraphs 4.39-4.41 and policy 13 (Minerals and waste development management)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delete paragraphs 4.39-4.41 and policy 13 (planning conditions and obligations). Relevant paragraphs moved to new section on sustainable minerals and waste development 	<p>facilities. If excess heat is produced, this should be used within a local heating scheme, within industrial manufacturing or by agricultural processes nearby.</p> <p>It is expected that mineral and waste operators will undertake good site management by adhering to high standards of operation which minimise any amenity impacts at all times.</p> <p>This is considered in more detail in policy 10 (Protecting public health, safety and amenity).</p> <p>Delete the following text and policy: Development management will be the main, but not the only means by which the Plan will deliver sustainable minerals and waste development in Hampshire. The approach will be about problem-solving and seeking quality outcomes. When dealing with minerals and waste development, the Hampshire Authorities will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> promote pre-application discussions between minerals and waste developers, the determining authority, and statutory and other consultees as appropriate; encourage engagement between developers and the local community; ensure appropriate and proportionate information is submitted; request statutory consultees, such as the Environment Agency, Highway Authority, environmental health officers, Natural England and English Heritage, to provide timely advice; give due weight to this Plan in the context of the overall development plan when making decisions on minerals and waste development; impose appropriate controls on development this is considered in more detail in the section on Minerals and waste development management' and Policy 13 (Planning conditions and obligations); monitor all minerals and waste development proportionate to its potential risk and take appropriate compliance measures including enforcement action when unauthorised development takes place; encourage local liaison panels for minerals and waste development to ensure the community can examine proposals and development and talk with interested parties. Liaison panels can be involved with minerals and waste development at all stages of the planning process, including pre-application 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Covered by new policy 1 (sustainable minerals and waste development) 	Hearing

Ref.	Type	Page	Policy / Paragraph	Description of draft change	Draft change (Post-submission change shown in blue)	Justification for change	Suggested through
					<p>and after submission as well as during development monitoring.</p> <p>Policy 13: Planning conditions and obligations in order that minerals and waste development complies with the requirements of the Plan appropriate planning conditions and planning obligations will be required.</p> <p>It is standard practice for the Hampshire Authorities to impose appropriate planning conditions on minerals and waste development so that otherwise unacceptable development can become acceptable and can go ahead. The planning conditions are used to ensure the policy requirements of the Plan (see Policies 1-12) and other material considerations are properly addressed. However, planning conditions are limited to the development site.</p> <p>For off-site matters, highway improvements and screening and planting schemes can be required through legal agreements (known as planning obligations) are required, as appropriate.</p> <p>Most commonly, planning obligations can cover financial contributions for site-related highway improvement schemes. This is considered in more detail in the section on 'Managing traffic impacts' and Policy 11 (Managing traffic). In the future, planning obligations will not be available, when the Community Infrastructure Levy is established, for anything other than dealing with issues directly arising from the development, such as wider improvements to an area.</p>		
dC58	Additional	47	Paragraph 4.47 (Community benefits)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replace definition of major development 	<p>Major development (except for Policy 4 – Projection of the designated landscape) – All mineral extractions, landfill and hazardous/low level radioactive facilities, as well as developments occupying at least a hectare of land and/or have a through put of 50,000 tpa.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To align with definition in Glossary 	N/A

Supporting Hampshire's economy

Ref	Type	Page	Policy / Paragraph	Description of draft change	Draft change (Post-submission change shown in blue)	Justification for change	Suggested through
dC59	Additional	49	After paragraph 5.8 (Introduction)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Add statement on economic benefits of restored sites 	<p>Add new paragraph after paragraph 5.8: Restored minerals and waste sites may have some economic benefits for the local areas, particularly where such sites are used in the longer terms for tourism and recreational uses. The provision of employment and opportunities for inward investment associated with recreation and tourism may be possible in some instances.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adds more context to the introductory section on the economy. The text was originally located in the implementation plan. 	ED050
dC60	Additional	50	Paragraph 5.12 (Safeguarding resources)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional reference to clunch and malmstone deposits and why these are not safeguarded. 	<p>Additional text to be added after paragraph 5.12: Hampshire also has deposits of Malmstone and Clunch but these have not been identified or worked for over a half century so are not included in the safeguarding. Malmstone is a hard chalk/sandstone which has been used as local construction material in and around Alton/ Selborne/ Petersfield. Clunch is a similar material comprising hard chalk/clay bedded in mortar for walls. There is no evidence to suggest that it is sourced in Hampshire other than recycling from old buildings.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To clarify why other materials are not considered for safeguarding. Links to the Minerals in Hampshire Study and information on Malmstone and Clunch. 	ED040
dC61	Additional	50	Policy 15 (Safeguarding resources)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Include reference to silica sand Update reference to Policy map 	<p>Amendments to policy wording: Policy 15: Safeguarding – mineral resources (Sand and gravel and brick-making clay) Hampshire's sand and gravel (sharp sand and gravel, and soft sand and silica sand) and brick-making clay resources are safeguarded against needless sterilisation by non-minerals development, unless 'prior extraction' takes place. Safeguarded mineral resources are defined by a Mineral</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Due to requirement to plan for silica sand NPPF requirements 	Hearing

Ref	Type	Page	Policy / Paragraph	Description of draft change	Draft change (Post-submission change shown in blue)	Justification for change	Suggested through
dC62	Additional	50	After paragraph 5.12 (Safeguarding resources)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Add supporting text on the provisions of the MCA 	<p>Safeguarding Area (MSA) illustrated on the Policy Map.</p> <p>Development without the prior extraction of mineral resources in the MSA may be permitted if:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> it can be demonstrated that the sterilisation of mineral resources will not occur; or it would be inappropriate to extract mineral resources at that location, with regards to the other policies in the Plan; or the development would not pose a serious hindrance to mineral development in the vicinity; or the merits of the development outweigh the safeguarding of the mineral. <p>The soft sand resources at Whitehill-Bordon (Inset map 5), further illustrated on the Policy Map are included within the MSA and are specifically identified for safeguarding under this policy.</p> <p>Add new text to be added after paragraph 5.12 and after dc60 noted above: The National Planning Policy Framework¹⁷ requires Mineral Planning Authorities (MPA) to define a Minerals Consultation Area (MCA) based on defined Minerals Safeguarding Areas (MSA). Under Schedule 1 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990¹⁸ there is a requirement on a Local Planning Authority (LPA) to consult with the relevant Mineral Planning Authority (MPA) – the Hampshire Authorities – on development in an area, which they have been notified as being within the MCA by the MPA, that could affect or be affected by mineral working. A MCA covers the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> mineral resources in the MSA; minerals and waste sites allocated in the Plan; and minerals and waste sites identified for safeguarding (as set out in Appendix B of the Plan) <p>The MCA has been published by Hampshire County Council and is published separately to this Plan¹⁹. The MCA</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For clarification. Text has been lifted from the Implementation Plan into the supporting text for this policy. To ensure the plan covers the MCA as an issue for consideration 	ED040 ED050 Hearing

Ref	Type	Page	Policy / Paragraph	Description of draft change	Draft change (Post-submission change shown in blue)	Justification for change	Suggested through
dC63	Additonal	52	Policy 16 (Safeguarding minerals infrastructure)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Update reference to Policy map Add criteria relating to alternative capacity 	<p>covers the Hampshire County Council area and small adjacent parts of the cities. It is based on the MSA which represents areas in Hampshire that are 'commercially viable' sand and gravel and brick clay deposits. It also covers the resources infrastructure identified in Appendix B.</p> <p>The MCA is sent to district and borough council's and requires them to consult the MCA when any development proposal comes forward within the MCA. MCAs should be reflected in district and borough local plans. Where a planning application is made for non-mineral development within the MCA, the district or borough council should consult the relevant Hampshire Authority on the application. Any proposal falling within the MCA will require exploratory work prior to its development, in order to investigate further the mineral resource that may be present and the potential for its extraction. Where proposals are located in the MCA, discussions should take place with the relevant Mineral Planning Authority prior to a submission of interest to potentially develop a site, to establish further information on the mineral potential of the site. The MCA will be updated as required in the plan period and district and borough councils will be informed of any updates.</p> <p>Footnote: 17) National Planning Policy Framework, paragraph 143 (DCLG, 2012) 18) Town and Country Planning Act 1990, paragraph 7 of schedule 1 19) Minerals Consultation Area (Hampshire County Council, date upon issue)</p> <p>Amendments to policy wording:</p> <p>Policy 16: Safeguarding – minerals infrastructure</p> <p>Infrastructure that supports the supply of minerals in Hampshire is safeguarded against development that would unnecessarily sterilise the infrastructure or prejudice or jeopardise its use by creating incompatible land uses nearby.</p> <p>Minerals sites with temporary permissions for minerals</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For clarification NPPF requirements 	Hearing

Ref	Type	Page	Policy / Paragraph	Description of draft change	Draft change (Post-submission change shown in blue)	Justification for change	Suggested through
dC64	Additional	52	Following paragraph 5.16 (Safeguarding minerals infrastructure)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Add explanation of the issues associated with wharves and rail depots and links to policy 33 (now policy 34) 	<p>supply activities are safeguarded for the life of the permission.</p> <p>The Hampshire Authorities will object to incompatible development unless it can be demonstrated that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> the merits of the development clearly outweigh the need for safeguarding; or the infrastructure is no longer needed; or the capacity of the infrastructure can be relocated or provided elsewhere. In such instances, alternative capacity should: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> meet the provisions of the Plan, that this is deliverable; and be appropriately and sustainably located; and conform to the relevant environmental and community protection policies in this Plan; or the proposed development is part of a wider programme of reinvestment in the delivery of enhanced capacity for minerals supply. <p>The infrastructure safeguarded by this policy is illustrated on the Policy Map and identified in Appendix B – List of safeguarded minerals and waste sites.</p> <p>Additional text to be added following paragraph 5.16:</p> <p>National policy also requires mineral planning authorities to safeguard potential aggregate wharves and rail depots²⁰. Although further wharf and rail capacity is not required in the plan period, the issue of capacity will be monitored and it is recognised that there may be further land which may become available and could be suitable as a potential location for a new wharf or rail depot. Potential opportunities for further wharves and rail depots is considered in Safeguarding of potential minerals and waste wharf and rail depot infrastructure and policy 34 (Safeguarding of potential minerals and waste wharf and rail depot infrastructure).</p> <p>Footnote: National Planning Policy Framework, Paragraph 143 (DCLG, 2012)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For clarification 	Hearing
dC65	Additional	52	Paragraph	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional text 	<p>Additional text to be added at the end of paragraph</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For 	ED040

Ref	Type	Page	Policy / Paragraph	Description of draft change	Draft change (Post-submission change shown in blue)	Justification for change	Suggested through
	onal		5.17 (Safeguarding minerals infrastructure)	added to end of paragraph 5.17 on alternatives uses of wharves and rail depots and transport uses.	5.17: Where alternative uses on wharf or depot sites are proposed, it must be demonstrated that there is no realistic prospect within a reasonable period of a transport use continuing or being reintroduced on the site', taking account of any new wharf provision in South Hampshire.	clarification and the SEPlan requirement	
dC66	Additi onal	52	Following paragraph 5.18 (Safeguarding infrastructure)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Text relevant to the policy to be moved from the Implementation Plan back into the supporting text for the policy Clarification on what an MCA is what is included and how it should be used. 	<p>Additional text to be added following paragraph 5.18:</p> <p>As already indicated, the National Planning Policy Framework²¹ requires Mineral Planning Authorities (MPA) to define a Minerals Consultation Area (MCA). Under Schedule 1 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990²² there is a requirement on a Local Planning Authority (LPA) to consult with the relevant Mineral Planning Authority (MPA) – the Hampshire Authorities – on development in an area, which they have been notified as being within the MCA by the MPA, that could affect or be affected by mineral working. A MCA covers the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> mineral resources in the MSA (commercially viable' sand and gravel and brick clay deposits); minerals and waste sites allocated in the Plan; and minerals and waste sites identified for safeguarding (as set out in Appendix B of the Plan) <p>The MCA has been published by Hampshire County Council and is published separate to this Plan²³. The MCA covers the whole of the plan area and is based on the MSA. The MCA is sent to district and borough councils in the plan area requiring them to consult the relevant Hampshire Authority when any development proposal comes forward within the MCA. MCAs should be reflected in district and borough local plans. Where a planning application is made for non-mineral development within the MCA, the district or borough council should consult the relevant Hampshire Authority on the application. Any proposal falling within the MCA will require exploratory work prior to its development, in order to investigate further the mineral resource that may be present and the potential for its extraction. Where proposals are located in the MCA, discussions should take</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Text lifted from the Implementation Plan and added to supporting text for clarification 	ED050 Hearing discussion

Ref	Type	Page	Policy / Paragraph	Description of draft change	Draft change (Post-submission change shown in blue)	Justification for change	Suggested through
dC67	Additional	53	Paragraph 5.19 (Safeguarding minerals infrastructure)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amendments to the supporting text to link to policy 17 and remove reference to alternative capacity 	<p>place with the relevant Mineral Planning Authority prior to a submission of interest to potentially develop a site, to establish further information on the mineral potential of the site. The MCA will be updated as required in the plan period and district and borough councils will be informed of any updates.</p> <p>Footnote: 21) National Planning Policy Framework, Paragraph 143 (DCLG, 2012) 22) Town and Country Planning Act 1990, paragraph 7 of schedule 1 23) Minerals Consultation Area (Hampshire County Council, date upon issue)</p> <p>Amendments to text: It is recognised that some minerals sites, in particular wharves and rail depots may present regeneration opportunities in the Plan period, such as creating new areas of housing or for recreation. The waterside nature of wharves in Southampton and Portsmouth Harbour (60) are particular examples of this as their location often means they present strong potential for regeneration. The rail sidings in Fareham and Eastleigh are also other examples of this. The overall existing wharf and rail depot capacity is critical to the delivery of the requirements for supply, as set out in Policy 17 (Aggregate supply – capacity and source) as these wharf and rail depot sites play an important role in the supply of aggregates into Hampshire, currently providing almost half of the aggregates in the plan area. It is therefore This is why it is important to protect the sites from other forms of development that may prevent them from operating to secure the supply of marine-won sand and gravel and other aggregates into Hampshire through safeguarding. There should be no overall loss of wharf capacity at existing wharf sites if this capacity is still required and if the wharf is capable of handling the required capacity, taking into account the modern needs of the marine aggregate industry. However, there is also an ongoing need for regeneration within the cities of Southampton and Portsmouth and there may be some instances where the safeguarding of sites can be reviewed. Where alternative capacity provision is put forward, it should: i. ensure that where the capacity being replaced is required to meet the provisions of the Plan, that this is deliverable; and</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For clarification and as the alternative capacity text is now considered elsewhere 	Hearing

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dC68	Additional	54	Table 5.1 (Aggregate supply)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Update table with new figures Add source to the table Explain that the soft sand figures include reserves from Kingsley and Frithend which are now considered to be silica sand 	<p>ii. — should be appropriately and sustainably located; and</p> <p>iii. conform to the relevant environmental and community protection policies in this Plan.</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Aggregate type</td> <td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td><td>0</td><td></td><td></td><td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Land-won sand and gravel</td> <td colspan="13">[text continues as before]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Land won: soft sand</td> <td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>.5</td><td>.3</td><td>.3</td><td>.3</td><td>.1</td><td>.1</td><td>.2</td><td>.1</td><td>.1</td><td>.4</td><td></td><td></td><td>0.28</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>0</td><td>8</td><td>1</td><td>6</td><td>1</td><td>9</td><td>8</td><td>9</td><td>1</td><td>4</td><td></td><td></td><td>***</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Land won sub total</td> <td colspan="13">[text continues as before]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rail: imports of crushed rock**</td> <td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>.7</td><td>.6</td><td>.5</td><td>.4</td><td>.4</td><td>.5</td><td>.3</td><td>.3</td><td>.3</td><td>.6</td><td></td><td></td><td>0.51</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>3</td><td>1</td><td>7</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>5</td><td>4</td><td>9</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td></td><td></td><td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sea: imports of crushed rock**</td> <td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>.3</td><td>.4</td><td>.3</td><td>.3</td><td>.3</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>0.22</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>3</td><td>4</td><td>9</td><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>1</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Marine-son sand and gravel</td> <td colspan="13">[text continues as before]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Recycled and secondary aggregate</td> <td colspan="13">[text continues as before]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td colspan="13">[text continues as before]</td> </tr> </table> <p>*: Estimate figure in the absence of data **: Figure excludes imports of hard rock by road. However, in 2009 hard rock imports by road in Hampshire are known to be 0.39 million tonnes (AM2009 and BGS correspondence) ***: The soft sand figures include reserves recorded for Kingsley and Frithend which are now considered to be silica sand. Source: AM2010</p>	Aggregate type	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	10		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0			0	Land-won sand and gravel	[text continues as before]													Land won: soft sand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		.5	.3	.3	.3	.1	.1	.2	.1	.1	.4			0.28		0	8	1	6	1	9	8	9	1	4			***	Land won sub total	[text continues as before]													Rail: imports of crushed rock**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		.7	.6	.5	.4	.4	.5	.3	.3	.3	.6			0.51		3	1	7	2	2	5	4	9	5	6				Sea: imports of crushed rock**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		.3	.4	.3	.3	.3								0.22		3	4	9	6	6	1								Marine-son sand and gravel	[text continues as before]													Recycled and secondary aggregate	[text continues as before]													Total	[text continues as before]													<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Figures shared through hearing process. Figures received following submission Due to changes in information 	Hearing
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dC69	Additi onal	55	Policy 17 (Aggregate supply)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Slight change to the wording to remove the reference to Somerset 	<p>Amendments to policy wording:</p> <p>Policy 17: Aggregate supply – capacity and source</p> <p>An adequate and steady supply of aggregates until 2030 will be provided for Hampshire and surrounding areas from local sand and gravel sites at a rate of 1.56 mtpa, of which 0.28 mtpa will be soft sand.</p> <p>The supply will also be augmented by safeguarding and developing infrastructure capacity so that alternative sources of aggregate could be provided at the following rates:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.0 mtpa of recycled and secondary aggregates; and 2.0 mtpa of marine-won aggregates; and 1.0 mtpa of limestone delivered by rail from Somerset. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agreed at the hearings 	Hearing																				
dC70	Additi onal	56	Table 5.2 (Aggregate supply)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Update table with new figures 	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Aggregate type</th> <th>Imports (000 tonnes)</th> <th>Exports (000 tonnes)</th> <th>Net balance (000 tonnes)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Crushed rock</td> <td></td> <td>[text continues as before]</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Land-won sand and gravel</td> <td>289</td> <td>472</td> <td>-183</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Marine-won sand and gravel</td> <td></td> <td>[text continues as before]</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Totals</td> <td>1,077</td> <td>607</td> <td>+433</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><i>In net balance column: '+' indicates net imports and '-' indicates net exports</i></p> <p>Source: Minerals in Hampshire – Background Study (Hampshire Authorities, 2012)</p>	Aggregate type	Imports (000 tonnes)	Exports (000 tonnes)	Net balance (000 tonnes)	Crushed rock		[text continues as before]		Land-won sand and gravel	289	472	-183	Marine-won sand and gravel		[text continues as before]		Totals	1,077	607	+433	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Figures received following submission from DCC 	N/A
Aggregate type	Imports (000 tonnes)	Exports (000 tonnes)	Net balance (000 tonnes)																								
Crushed rock		[text continues as before]																									
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Totals	1,077	607	+433																								
dC71	Additi onal	56	Paragraph 5.31 (Aggregate supply)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Text relevant to the policy to be moved from the Implementation Plan back into the supporting text for 	<p>Add to the end of paragraph 5.31: CDE waste. Some of Hampshire's recycling/ secondary aggregate facilities are on temporary permissions so further planning applications will be required to maintain capacity and/or expand capacity, especially if new plant is required.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Text has been lifted from the Implementation Plan into the 	ED050																				

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dC72	Additi onal	57	Following paragraph 5.32 (Aggregate supply)	<p>the policy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Add statement on demand for crushed rock being met by resources imported from Somerset 	<p>Add the following text following paragraph 5.32: Hampshire has historically received the majority of its limestone imports by rail from Somerset. This trend is expected to continue throughout the plan period as there is no evidence that there will be a shortage of limestone resources from Somerset²⁴ as the main rail-linked Somerset quarries have permitted reserves that are expected to last beyond the end of the Plan period and currently capacity well exceeds current throughput.</p> <p>Footnote: 24 Minerals in Hampshire – Background Study, paragraphs 79-81 (Hampshire Authorities, 2012)</p> <p>Amendments to paragraph: Hampshire’s aggregates sales requirement will be monitored annually throughout the Plan period to ensure that the level of supply is sufficient and flexible to meet future demand and to ensure resource security both for Hampshire and its surrounding authorities. The capacity levels set out in the policy include significant spare capacity to accommodate an increase in aggregate demand. There may also be other sources of aggregate outside of the requirements of Policy 17 (Aggregates supply – capacity and source). This may include imports of aggregate by road or landings of hard rock by sea and These are over and above the requirements in Policy 17 (Aggregates supply – capacity and source) which sets out what is required to ensure an adequate and steady supply of aggregates. The 10 year average sales of aggregate will be carefully monitored throughout the plan period. In the event that an average is not met by the provisions of the plan, the plan and associated sites to meet this requirement will be reviewed. The Monitoring Plan contains a commitment to review the plan if aggregate supply triggers are activated (see Appendix C). Wharf capacity in particular will be monitored to ensure that capacity is sufficient to meet aggregate supply needs and to ensure that the Plan is</p>	<p>supporting text for this policy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Following of removal of reference to Somerset in the policy, for clarification of where the main source of crushed rock is likely to come from 	Hearing
dC73	Additi onal	57	Paragraph 5.34 (Aggregate supply)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amendments to paragraph to make it clear about how monitoring will be applied 	<p>Amendments to paragraph: Hampshire’s aggregates sales requirement will be monitored annually throughout the Plan period to ensure that the level of supply is sufficient and flexible to meet future demand and to ensure resource security both for Hampshire and its surrounding authorities. The capacity levels set out in the policy include significant spare capacity to accommodate an increase in aggregate demand. There may also be other sources of aggregate outside of the requirements of Policy 17 (Aggregates supply – capacity and source). This may include imports of aggregate by road or landings of hard rock by sea and These are over and above the requirements in Policy 17 (Aggregates supply – capacity and source) which sets out what is required to ensure an adequate and steady supply of aggregates. The 10 year average sales of aggregate will be carefully monitored throughout the plan period. In the event that an average is not met by the provisions of the plan, the plan and associated sites to meet this requirement will be reviewed. The Monitoring Plan contains a commitment to review the plan if aggregate supply triggers are activated (see Appendix C). Wharf capacity in particular will be monitored to ensure that capacity is sufficient to meet aggregate supply needs and to ensure that the Plan is</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For clarification 	Hearing

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dC74	Additional	58	Paragraph 5.35 (Recycled aggregate)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To emphasise the linkages between the processing of recycled and secondary aggregates and the WRAP Quality protocol. 	<p>flexible to any change in supply, demand or other changes of circumstances which may impact wharf capacity. These issues are considered in more detail in the section on 'Aggregate wharves and rail depots' and Policy 19 (Aggregate wharves and rail depots) and in particular in the section on 6 'Plan review and long-term safeguarding' and Policy 334 (Long-term Safeguarding of potential minerals and waste wharf and rail depot infrastructure).</p> <p>Amendment to last but one sentence: Recycled and secondary aggregates play an important role <i>[text continues as before]</i>... It is important that recycled and secondary aggregates are processed to a high standard to be able to replace primary aggregates as described in the aggregates meet the WRAP Aggregates Quality Protocol standard for ²⁵ for high-quality-washed-aggregate. However, recycled and secondary aggregates <i>[text continues as before]</i>...</p> <p>Footnote: 25 The purpose of the Quality Protocol is to provide a uniform control process for producers from which they can reasonably state and demonstrate that their product has been fully recovered and is no longer a waste. It also provides purchasers with a quality-managed product to common aggregate standards increasing confidence in performance</p> <p>Revise paragraph as follows: The capacity level for recycled and secondary aggregate, as set out in Policy 17 (Aggregates supply – capacity and source) will be met by Hampshire's existing recycled and secondary aggregate sites. Investment and the provision of improved infrastructure at Hampshire's existing recycled and secondary aggregate sites will help to support the maximisation of recycled and secondary aggregate in Hampshire. It may also help to facilitate the greater production of high quality washed aggregate from recycled and secondary aggregate'. Existing recycled and secondary aggregate capacity will be subject to robust monitoring which will allow for aggregate requirements to be flexible to any changes in demand in the future and to ensure resource security both for Hampshire and its surrounding authorities.</p> <p>Deletion of text in paragraph 5.40 and additional new</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For information and clarification 	Hearing
dC75	Additional	58	Paragraph 5.37 (Recycled aggregate)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the last sentence, delete the word 'washed'. Text relevant to the policy to be moved from the Implementation Plan back into the supporting text for the policy to be added at the end of the paragraph 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not required, typo Text has been lifted from the Implementation Plan into the supporting text for this policy. 	ED050	
dC76	Additional		Paragraph	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remove last part 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Repetition 	Hearing

Ref	Type	Page	Policy / Paragraph	Description of draft change	Draft change (Post-submission change shown in blue)	Justification for change	Suggested through
dC77	Additional	59	5.40 (Wharves and rail depots) Before paragraph 5.43 (Wharves and rail depots)	of the second sentence <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledge that the coastline is designated and this may impact further wharf development 	<p>text: Marine-won sand and gravel is extracted from the seabed off Hampshire's coast (80) and landed at wharves in and around Southampton and the Portsmouth area. Hampshire's wharves are at long established sites. And landing aggregate is an essential part of supplying Hampshire with the aggregate it needs. It is recognised that Hampshire's coastline is extensively designated for its nature conservation value and this may impact any further development of wharves, either through extensions or new sites, in some instances. This is considered in more detail in policy 3 (Habitats and species). Waste resources such [text continues as before]....</p> <p>Additional paragraph to be added following policy 19, to say the following: The rail depot site allocations identified within the Plan include development considerations. These are set out in Appendix A. The development considerations should be addressed at the planning application stage along with the other policies of the Plan. The sites identified for rail depots could be developed at any time within the plan period, depending on market conditions. Applicants will be required to submit planning applications to the relevant Hampshire authority for consideration before any development takes place. The rail depot sites identified will be subject to further assessment of cumulative impacts as well as other environmental and amenity criteria at the planning application stage.</p> <p>Amendments to policy wording:</p> <p>Policy 19: Aggregate wharves and rail depots</p> <p>The capacity at existing aggregate wharves and rail depots will where possible will be maximised and investment in appropriate infrastructure and /or the extension of appropriate wharf sites supported to ensure that there is sufficient capacity for the importation of marine won sand and gravel and other aggregates. This will include, where appropriate, investment in infrastructure and /or the extension of appropriate wharf</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledge that the coastline is designated as per supporting text of policy 33 (now policy 34) to highlight potential limitations Text moved from implementation plan into supporting text 	ED050
dC78	Main	60	Policy 19 (Aggregate wharves and depots)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Update reference to Proposals Map to Policy Map Removal of reference to investment and infrastructure Add new criteria for new wharf proposals 	<p>Policy 19: Aggregate wharves and rail depots</p> <p>The capacity at existing aggregate wharves and rail depots will where possible will be maximised and investment in appropriate infrastructure and /or the extension of appropriate wharf sites supported to ensure that there is sufficient capacity for the importation of marine won sand and gravel and other aggregates. This will include, where appropriate, investment in infrastructure and /or the extension of appropriate wharf</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In line with the NPPF Reference covered in supporting text To set out criteria for new wharf proposals if these are required 	ED042 Hearing

Ref	Type	Page	Policy / Paragraph	Description of draft change	Draft change (Post-submission change shown in blue)	Justification for change	Suggested through
					<p>Draft change (Post-submission change shown in blue)</p> <p>sites: Existing wharf and rail depot aggregate capacity is located at the following sites:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supermarine Wharf, Southampton (Aggregates wharf) • Leamouth Wharf, Southampton (Aggregates wharf) • Dibles Wharf, Southampton (Aggregates wharf) • Kendall's Wharf, Portsmouth (Aggregates wharf) • Fareham Wharf, Fareham (Aggregates wharf) • Marchwood Wharf, Marchwood (Aggregates wharf) • Bedhampton Wharf, Havant (Aggregates wharf) • Burnley Wharf, Southampton (Aggregates wharf) • Eastleigh Rail Depots, Eastleigh (Aggregates rail depot) • Botley Rail Depot, Botley (Aggregates rail depot) • Fareham Rail Depot, Fareham (Aggregates rail depot) <p>Further aggregate rail depots are proposed and safeguarded at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basingstoke Sidings, Basingstoke (Inset Map 2) • Micheldever Sidings, Micheldever (Inset Map 4) <p>The rail depot proposals are illustrated on the Policy Map.</p> <p>New wharf and rail depot proposals will be supported if they represent sustainable development. New developments will be expected to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. have a connection to the road network; and b. have a connection to the rail network or access to water of sufficient depth to accommodate the vessels likely to be used in the trades to be served; and c. demonstrate, in line with the other policies in this plan, that they do not pose unacceptable harm to the environment and local communities. 		

Ref	Type	Page	Policy / Paragraph	Description of draft change	Draft change (Post-submission change shown in blue)	Justification for change	Suggested through
dC79	Additi onal	61	Paragraph 5.44 (Wharves and rail depots)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposed additional text will be added to the plan to indicate if a proposal for a new wharf was to come forward, the additional facilities we would expect e.g. space for storage, processing, storage and intermodal (supporting text) 	<p>Additional text to be added at the end of the paragraph: It is not anticipated that there would be a need for further overall wharf capacity in the plan period. However, if further wharf proposals come forward within the plan period, it is expected that these would include space for storage and value added activities, processing and intermodal transport uses. The need for a new wharf development in terms of increasing or reconfiguring capacity should be demonstrated as part of any proposal. The National Policy Statement for Ports²⁶ will be taken into account where relevant.</p> <p>Footnote: 26 National Policy Statement for Ports (DCLG, 2012)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Text has been lifted from the Implementation Plan into the supporting text for this policy. 	ED042 Hearing
dC80	Additi onal	61	Paragraph 5.49 (Wharves and rail depots)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deletion of last sentence of paragraph 	<p>Deletion of last sentence of paragraph: There is no evidence that over the Plan period there will be a shortage of limestone resources from Somerset (87) as the main rail-linked Somerset quarries have permitted reserves that are expected to last beyond the end of the Plan period. Their permitted reserves are also expected to last beyond the end of the Plan period and currently capacity well exceeds current throughput.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Repetition 	Hearing
dC81	Additi onal	61	Paragraph 5.50 (Wharves and rail depots)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amendments to paragraph to make it clear about how monitoring will be applied 	<p>Amendments to paragraph 5.50: The capacity at rail depots capacity will be monitored throughout the plan period, as set out in the section on 'Aggregate supply'. The Monitoring Plan contains a commitment to review the plan if aggregate supply triggers are activated (see Appendix C). The opportunities offered by the rail sidings at Basingstoke and Micheldever [text continues as before]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For clarification 	Hearing
dC82	Additi onal	62	Paragraph 5.51 (Land won)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Correction to footnote 	<p>Update footnote with correct reference to ISA The identification of sites in the following policy follows significant site appraisal of the potential deliverability as well as environmental, amenity and economic impacts of the sites and/or opportunities (88). This also includes the results of the Integrated Sustainability Appraisal of Brick-making clay proposals²⁷, the Habitats Regulation Assessment [text continues as before]...</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Correction 	N/A

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dC83	Additional	62	Paragraph 5.54 (Land won)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional text will be added to explain difference between 'resources' – known mineral deposits and 'reserves' - land identified for mineral supply either by allocation or a permission. 	<p>Footnote: 27 Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan Integrated Sustainability Appraisal Report, section 6.22, 6.3 and 6.4 (Hampshire Authorities, 2012)</p> <p>Add as footnote in paragraph 5.54: Local land-won aggregate is sourced in Hampshire from sand and gravel which is the most widely worked mineral. This is comprised of resources²⁸ of sharp sand and gravel and soft sand [text continues as before]...</p> <p>Footnote: 28 Mineral resources are known mineral deposits. Mineral reserves are those mineral resources which have either been given planning permission or have been allocated for development the Plan</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clarification of terms 	N/A
dC84	Main	64	Policy 20 (Land won)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional wording to say 'permitted' sand and gravel reserves in the first paragraph of the policy. The criteria for demonstrating need in paragraph 5.61 to be added into the policy as appropriate. Change in reference to the proposals maps to say 'policy map'. Remove reference to resources at Kingsley and Frithend as now considered under policy 21 (new) 	<p>Amendments to policy wording:</p> <p>Policy 20: Local land-won aggregates</p> <p>An adequate and steady supply of locally extracted sand and gravel will be provided by maintaining a landbank of permitted sand and gravel reserves sufficient for at least seven years from:</p> <p>a) the extraction of remaining reserves at the following permitted sites:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bramshill Quarry, Bramshill (sharp sand and gravel) Eversley Common Quarry, Eversley (sharp sand and gravel) Eversley Quarry (Chandlers Farm), Eversley (sharp sand and gravel) Mortimer Quarry, Mortimer West End (sharp sand and gravel) Badminston Farm (Fawley) Quarry, Fawley (sharp sand and gravel) Bury Farm (Marchwood) Quarry, Marchwood (sharp sand and gravel) Bleak Hill Quarry (Hamer Warren), Harbridge 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The textual change to meet NPPF The additional criteria are already included in the supporting text In line with NPPF Due to new information 	ED043

Ref	Type	Page	Policy / Paragraph	Description of draft change	Draft change (Post-submission change shown in blue)	Justification for change	Suggested through
					<p>(sharp sand and gravel)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avon Tyrell, Sopley (sharp sand and gravel) • Downton Manor Farm Quarry, Milford on Sea (sharp sand and gravel) • Roke Manor Quarry, Shootash (sharp sand and gravel) • Blashford Quarry (including Plumley Wood / Nea Farm), near Ringwood (sharp sand and gravel / soft sand) • Frith-End Sand Quarry, Sleaford (soft sand / silica sand (tbc)) • Kingsley Quarry, Kingsley (soft sand / silica sand (tbc)) <p>b. or extensions to the following existing sites, provided the proposals address the development considerations outlined in Appendix A:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bleak Hill Quarry Extension, Harbridge (sSharp sand and gravel) (Inset Map 13) – 0.5 million tonnes • Bramshill Quarry Extension (Yateley Heath Wood), Blackbushe (Inset Map 1) (sSharp sand and gravel) – 1.0 million tonnes <p>c. or new sand and gravel extraction sites at, provided the proposals address the development considerations outlined in Appendix A:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Roeshot, Christchurch (sharp sand and gravel) (Inset Map 11) – 3.0 million tonnes • Cutty Brow, Longparish (sharp sand and gravel) (Inset Map 3) – 1.0 million tonnes • Hamble Airfield, Hamble-le-Rice (sSharp sand and gravel) (Inset Map 9) – 1.50 million tonnes • Forest Lodge Home Farm, Hythe (soft sand / sharp sand and gravel) (Inset Map 10) – 0.57 million tonnes • tonnes • Purple Haze, Ringwood Forest (soft sand / sharp sand and gravel) (Inset Map 12) – 4.0 million tonnes 		

Ref	Type	Page	Policy / Paragraph	Description of draft change	Draft change (Post-submission change shown in blue)	Justification for change	Suggested through
dC85	Additional	65	Paragraph 5.57 (Land won)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Text relevant to the policy to be moved from the Implementation Plan back into the supporting text for the policy 	<p>Proposals outside the areas identified in the plan could be supported where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. It can be demonstrated that the sites in the Plan are not deliverable; and ii. there is a demonstrated need for the development; or iii. the prior extraction prior extraction of aggregate facilitates other development. <p>Proposals to extend existing sites other than those identified in policy 20 (b) will be supported</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. where there is a demonstrated local need for the development and ii. maximises use of existing plant and infrastructure and available mineral resources; or <p>Proposals for new sites outside the areas identified in policy 20 will be supported where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> iii. monitoring indicates that the sites identified in b) and c) are unlikely to be delivered to meet local need and demand to meet landbank requirements; and iv. the development is for the extraction of minerals prior to a planned development; or v. the development is part of a proposal for another beneficial use, for example an agricultural reservoir; or vi. the development is for a specific localised need, for example a borrow pit. <p>The extension and new sites identified above are shown on the Policy Map.</p> <p>Add after the first sentence of paragraph 5.57: Existing and new quarries and extensions identified within this policy are shown on the Policy Proposals Map and any appropriate development would be subject to the 'development considerations' outline in 'Appendix A-Site allocations'. The development considerations should be addressed at the planning application stage along with the</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Text lifted from the Implementation Plan and added to supporting text for 	ED050

Ref	Type	Page	Policy / Paragraph	Description of draft change	Draft change (Post-submission change shown in blue)	Justification for change	Suggested through																												
dC86	Additional	65	Table 5.3 (Land won)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Update reference to the policy map Change title of the table to say 'Local land won requirement up to 2030' Change reference on 'contingency' to unallocated Change of data due to the removal of Kingsley and Frithend from the soft sand reserves 	<p>other policies of the Plan. The sites identified [text continues as before]...</p> <p>Table 5.3 Sand and gravel Local land-won requirement up to 2030</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>SSG</th> <th>SS</th> <th>Total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Apportionment</td> <td>1.28 pa</td> <td>0.28 pa</td> <td>1.56 pa</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Requirement to 2030 (Apportionment x plan period (19.25 yrs))</td> <td>24.67</td> <td>5.33</td> <td>30.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Existing reserves</td> <td>14.22</td> <td>2.22-1.14</td> <td>16.44 15.36</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sites in Plan</td> <td>7.55</td> <td>4.03</td> <td>11.57</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Unallocated Contingency (minimum)</td> <td>0.15 pa</td> <td>0.008 pa</td> <td>2.91-3.08</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>24.86</td> <td>6.25-5.33</td> <td>30.9200</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>*Numbers in table may not sum due to rounding. [Source: AM2010]</p>		SSG	SS	Total	Apportionment	1.28 pa	0.28 pa	1.56 pa	Requirement to 2030 (Apportionment x plan period (19.25 yrs))	24.67	5.33	30.00	Existing reserves	14.22	2.22-1.14	16.44 15.36	Sites in Plan	7.55	4.03	11.57	Unallocated Contingency (minimum)	0.15 pa	0.008 pa	2.91-3.08	Total	24.86	6.25-5.33	30.9200	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For clarification Clarification of terms Due to introduction of new policy on silica sand 	ED043 Hearing
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dC87	Additional	65	Paragraph 5.58 (Land won)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amendments to text to reflect changes to table 5.3 After forth sentence, create new paragraph 	<p>Formatting change as noted.</p> <p>In 2010, Hampshire's existing sand and gravel quarries had permitted reserves of 14.22 mtpa of sharp sand and gravel and 2.22-1.14 mtpa of soft sand. The new locations and extensions identified in the Plan are expected to provide a total reserve of 11.57mt which is expected to last until the end of 2028. The yield figures contained in the policy are only a guide to the likely mineral resources which may be extracted. If and when a planning application is submitted for development at one of the sites identified in the Plan, more detailed appraisal of impacts against the policies in this Plan will take place.</p> <p>The extension and new sites identified in Policy 20 (Local land-won aggregates) are considered to be the most</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As required due to changes to table 5.3 Formatting 	ED050 / New information																												

Ref	Type	Page	Policy / Paragraph	Description of draft change	Draft change (Post-submission change shown in blue)	Justification for change	Suggested through
dC88	Additi onal	65	Paragraph 5.58 (Land won)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Text relevant to the policy to be moved from the Implementation Plan back into the supporting text for the policy Reference to forest lodge home farm 	<p>sustainable, deliverable and acceptable options in terms of the environment and local amenity and best meet the objectives of the Plan by the Hampshire Authorities. The two extension sites identified are considered to be the most suitable and deliverable options for the extension of an existing site at this stage. The operations of the existing sites have also already been shown to be acceptable. There are no soft sand sites identified for potential extension. All potential options for soft sand site extensions were considered, but they all had significant deliverability or sustainability (or both) issues associated with them, meaning they are not suitable for further consideration at this stage. The overall requirement for soft sand is however met by the new sites identified in the Plan. It is recognised that once the existing sites in north Hampshire are worked, there may be a market gap later in the Plan period if no extension sites come forward.</p> <p>Add text following paragraph 5.58: It is anticipated that the additional sand and gravel reserves identified within the Plan will come on stream at varying timescales within the plan period. Reserves from the extension sites are expected to come on stream as the existing permitted reserves become exhausted. It is anticipated that the sites are likely to come on stream around the following points within the Plan period:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bleak Hill Quarry Extension (Bleak Hill)-from 2020+; Bramshill Quarry Extension (Yateley Heath Wood)-from 2020+; Roeshot Hill-from 2012+; Cutty Brow-from 2012+; Hamble Airfield- from 2016 +; Forest Lodge Home Farm-from 2016+; Purple Haze-from 2018+; <p>The exact timings of sites coming on stream will depend on the market conditions, extraction at other sites in the nearby area and planning permission being granted for the development.</p> <p>Amendments to paragraph 5.59: Further opportunities for the extraction of sharp sand and gravel cannot be identified</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Text lifted from the Implementation Plan and added to supporting text for clarification. correction 	ED050 / New information
dC89	Additi onal	65	Paragraph 5.59 (Land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amendments to requirement for 	<p>Amendments to paragraph 5.59: Further opportunities for the extraction of sharp sand and gravel cannot be identified</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Due to changes to 	ED050 / New information

Ref	Type	Page	Policy / Paragraph	Description of draft change	Draft change (Post-submission change shown in blue)	Justification for change	Suggested through
dC90	Additional	65	Paragraph 5.59 (Land won)	unallocated	<p>within the Plan currently as there are no other sustainable and deliverable options suitable for allocation. However, Policy 20 (Local land-won aggregates) allows for extraction of additional sites outside the sites identified within the Plan to meet additional demand, if required. Evidence shows that over the last fifteen years 4.76 mt (100) of local land-won aggregate came from un-planned unallocated opportunities, meaning historically these opportunities have played an important role in meeting Hampshire's demand for local land-won aggregate. They can also offer some contingency if there is an increased demand for aggregate. It is expected that this will account for at least 3.08 2-94 mt over the plan period, which equates to 0.15 mt per year of the Plan. Unplanned opportunities may include: <i>[text continues as before]</i>...</p> <p>Add following paragraph 5.59: An extension or deepening to an active sand and gravel site is defined as a site which abuts or is connected via an internal haul road or other infrastructure such as conveyors or pipelines, to an established site access onto the public highway. Existing quarries generally have an established site access, screening and on-site infrastructure so it may be more sustainable to continue activities at sites where investment has already been made, rather than develop new ones. This may also include satellite sites. An extension may also occur where mineral would be sterilised if a site were to close. The extension of an existing site which requires HGV's to cross a public highway will only be permitted in special circumstances.</p> <p>The acceptability of extending existing mineral-extraction sites will be assessed on a case-by-case basis and will include an assessment of cumulative impacts which may be associated with continued working and other economic considerations such as market areas.</p> <p>Add to the end of paragraph 5.60: Proposals at Bramshill Quarry and Purple Haze and are accompanied by some development considerations which may restrict development in certain parts of their site allocations. These</p>	<p>table 5.3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Text is considered to sit better in the main part of the plan rather than in the implementation plan 	ED050
dC91	Additional	65	Paragraphs 5.60 – 5.61 (Land won)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Text relevant to the policy to be moved from the Implementation Plan back into the supporting text for the policy Text relevant to the policy to be moved from the Implementation 	<p>Add to the end of paragraph 5.60: Proposals at Bramshill Quarry and Purple Haze and are accompanied by some development considerations which may restrict development in certain parts of their site allocations. These</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Text is considered to sit better in the main part of the plan rather than in the implementation plan 	ED050

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dC92	Additional	67	Paragraph 5.63 (Land won)	<p>Plan back into the supporting text for the policy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deletion of text relating to need Replace last sentence of paragraph with links to sections on environment and community only 	<p>areas have still been included within the site allocation areas as it will allow the Hampshire Authorities to have greater planning control over potential impacts on the restricted areas identified.</p> <p>Deletion of paragraph 5.61 and merging the text with the provisions of policy 20</p> <p>Delete text and replace last sentence of paragraph with: Sections on 'Habitats and wildlife', 'Landscape and countryside', 'Heritage', 'Soils', 'Protecting public health, safety and amenity', 'Flooding – risk and prevention' and 'Managing traffic impacts – as well as the sections corresponding policies (Policies 2 (Protection of habitats and species), 3 (Protection of designated landscape), 4 (Protection of the countryside) 6 (Conserving the historic environment and heritage assets), 7 (Protection of soils), 9 (Protecting public health, safety and amenity), 10 (Flood risk and prevention) and 11 (Managing traffic)) The sections and policies contained in Protecting Hampshire's Environment and Maintaining Hampshire's Communities consider these issues in more detail alongside other policies within the Plan.</p>	<p>of the plan rather than in the implementation plan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Due to changes to policy 20 wording For clarification 	N/A, formatting change
dC93	Additional	65	Following paragraph 5.63 (Land won)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Text relevant to the policy to be moved from the Implementation Plan back into the supporting text for the policy 	<p>Add after paragraph 5.63: Although borrow pits are not generally supported, there are some circumstances where they are the most sustainable way of providing aggregates for local major building projects such as the construction of new roads or major built development. This is particularly likely to be the case where a borrow pit would minimise the potential impacts on local communities and the environment. Borrow pits can help to safeguard resources of higher-grade material for primary uses. Aggregate extracted from borrow pits should only be used for the specific construction projects and the extraction site is located on land surrounding the construction project, within a 'corridor of disturbance'. Proposals for borrow pits will only be permitted where there is clearly identified need, where the aggregate extracted is for use only within the specific construction projects in which it is related to and the site is located on land surrounding the construction project, within</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Text relevant to the policy to be moved from the Implementation Plan back into the supporting text for the policy 	ED050

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dC94	Additi onal	67	Paragraph 5.64 (Land won)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replace/revise last sentence of paragraph 5.64 	<p>a 'corridor of disturbance'.</p> <p>Revised last sentence of paragraph 5.64: None of the local land-won aggregate sites identified are located in the New Forest or South Downs National Parks. However, it is important to acknowledge that there are sand and gravel resources located in or in close proximity to the National Park boundaries(101). In particular, the South Downs National Park has important resources of soft sand which is considered to be a scarce resource in the plan area. However, mineral development should only take place in designated areas in exceptional circumstances and should not compromise the reasons for the National Park designation. This is considered in more detail in the section on 'Landscape and countryside' and Policy 3 (Protection of the designated landscape). Hampshire is currently able to meet its aggregate supply needs in accordance with the NPPF, from sites outside of National Parks. It is therefore highly unlikely that further mineral extraction in Hampshire's two National Parks will be granted planning permission, if there are more sustainable options for extraction outside of the designated areas are available.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SE Plan, paragraph 10.65 	ED043
dC95	Additi onal	67	Following the end of section on local land-won aggregate (After paragraph 5.64)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Add new section called 'other minerals'. Policies and supporting text for silica sand, clay, chalk and oil and gas will sit under this new section 	<p>Add new section title: 'Other minerals':</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formatting 	N/A
dC96	Main	67	Following the end of section on local land-won aggregate (After paragraph 5.64)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Add new section called silica sand Add supporting text Add new policy on Silica sand 	<p>Add new section as follows: Silica Sand</p> <p>Add new text and policy: Silica sand, also known as industrial sand, is sand which contains a high proportion of silica in the form of quartz. It is produced from both unconsolidated sands and crushed sandstones and is marketed for purposes other than for direct use in the construction industry (for non-aggregate uses) for a range of specialist and high value industrial applications. This includes glass manufacture, foundry</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New Silica sand policy is required due to new information and to meet the NPPF 	Hearing

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					<p>casting, specialist non-staining, ceramics, chemical manufacture, water filtration purposes, recreational and horticultural uses (including golf courses) and root zone products. The distinction between sand used for industrial purposes and used for construction aggregate is based principally on application and market specifications, with different uses demanding different combinations of properties.</p> <p>Silica sand with potential for industrial use is geologically and geographically sparsely distributed within the UK. Silica sand has been extracted historically in surrounding mineral planning areas such as Surrey, Kent and Dorset for use in glass making and other non aggregate uses. Hampshire has not historically been a producer of silica sand. However, soft sand resources in East Hampshire which lie on the edge of the Folkestone bed formation, have been shown to include the properties and specification of silica sand. The material located in this part of Hampshire is considered to be coarser and finer than silica sand used for glass making, making it suitable for use in the horticultural and recreation.</p> <p>National planning policy identifies silica sand as a mineral of local and national importance. The National Planning Policy Framework²⁹ sets out the requirement to plan for a <i>steady and adequate supply of industrial minerals</i>. This includes the provision of a stock of <i>permitted silica sand reserves to support the level of actual and proposed investment required for new or existing plant and the maintenance and improvement of existing plant and equipment of at least 10 years for individual silica sand sites and at least 15 years for silica sand sites where significant new capital is required</i>³⁰ as far as possible and realistic, provided that the industry comes forward with suitable applications. Silica sand provision is therefore tied to the operational life of individual site reserves and sufficient landbanks need to be identified on a site by site basis.</p> <p>To meet national requirements, the Hampshire Authorities</p>		

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					<p>will aim to ensure that a landbank of at least 10 years is maintained at individual existing sites where silica sand is considered to be extracted in East Hampshire. Evidence has shown that existing quarries located at Kingsley and Frithend are located on the edge of the Folkestone bed formation and have deposits consistent with silica sand uses (e.g. horticulture and recreational uses). Recent reserves information for the sites has indicated that the sites have landbanks of approximately 20 and 18 years respectively based on the National Planning Policy Framework Technical Guidance for calculating silica sand landbanks³¹. This means that the sites have sufficient existing landbanks to meet national requirements.</p> <p>The majority of potential resources which have silica sand properties are found either within or in very close proximity to the South Downs National Park. The properties of material extracted in these locations is not considered to be suitable for industrial uses e.g. for glass making.</p> <p>Policy 21 – Silica sand development</p> <p>An adequate and steady supply of silica sand will be provided by maintaining a landbank of permitted reserves sufficient for at least 10 years from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Frith End Sand Quarry, Sleaford (silica sand) • Kingsley Quarry, Kingsley (silica sand) <p>Proposals for silica sand extraction within the Folkestone bed formation and outside the permitted silica sand sites identified above will be supported where:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) the availability of deposits with properties consistent with silica sand uses is demonstrated; and b) monitoring indicates that there is a need to maintain a 10-year landbank; and c) the proposals do not have an unacceptable 		

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dC97	Additi	67	Paragraph		<p>environmental or amenity impacts either alone or in combination with other plans or projects;</p> <p>or</p> <p>d) prior extraction is necessary in order to avoid sterilisation of the deposits due to planned development.</p> <p>It is acknowledged that both Frithend and Kingsley quarries current extraction is only permitted until 2016 and 2018 respectively. However, the sites silica sand landbanks are in excess of 10 years. It is therefore conceivable that the operators of these sites will require further permissions to extend the timescales for extracting remaining reserves.</p> <p>It is expected that production of silica sand will primarily be from existing quarries, but could require new sites or extensions to existing sites when need arises. Any proposals within the South Downs National Park would also have to meet the requirements of Policy 4 (Protection of the designated landscape) including the consideration of alternatives.</p> <p>The need for the extraction of silica sand must be balanced against environmental and amenity constraints and there may be overriding environmental and/or amenity reasons why the stock of permitted reserves at some sites may not be replenished as they are used up. As silica sand is a more specialist aggregate in Hampshire in terms of its use, i.e. for non aggregate uses, the use of silica sand for aggregate uses, when alternatives are available is discouraged.</p> <p>Clay [text continues as before] ...</p> <p>Footnote: 29 National Planning Policy Framework, paragraph 145 (DCLG, 2012) 30 National Planning Policy Framework, paragraph 146 (DCLG, 2012) 31 National Planning Policy Framework Technical Guidance, paragraph 53 (DCLG, 2012)</p> <p>Text to be amended in paragraph 5.65:</p>		
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Updated reference 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Due to 		N/A

Ref	Type	Page	Policy / Paragraph	Description of draft change	Draft change (Post-submission change shown in blue)	Justification for change	Suggested through
	original		5.65 (Clay)	to the NPPF	National policy ³² states that 'sufficient land should be allocated to maintain a landbank of at least ten- twenty-five years for brick clay'. However [text continues as before]... Footnote: 32 National Planning Policy Framework, paragraph 146 (DCLG, 2012)	changes to the landbank requirement between the draft NPPF and the finalised version	
dC98	Additional	67	Paragraph 5.66 (Clay)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional text will be added to paragraph 5.66 to indicate support for the local brickworks subject to meeting all other relevant policies within the Plan Add statement relating to resources at Michelmersh 	Text to be added at the end of paragraph 5.66: Support will be given for the development of new manufacturing capacity development if this would replace older plants or reduce net imports to the region. Support will also be given to local extraction to supply local brickworks over and above the sites identified in the plan will be given where proposals meet all other relevant policies within the Plan. Favourable consideration will be given to further proposals which will maintain a supply of material to meet the demand for traditional Michelmersh bricks subject to any proposal meeting other appropriate policies in the Plan.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For clarification of the focus of the policy To highlight potential need for resources at Michelmersh 	ED044
dC99	Additional	67	Paragraph 5.67 (Clay)-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clarify that clay can be used to make tiles 	Add the following at the end of paragraph 5.67: Brick-making clay can also be used for the production of tiles.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For clarification that clay can also be used to make tiles 	Hearing
dC100	Main	68	Policy 21 (now policy 22) (Clay)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changes to the policy to reflect NPPF requirement for a 25 year landbank Update policy number Move reference to policy map from the supporting text into the policy 	Amendments to policy wording: Policy 212: Brick-making clay A supply of locally extracted brick-making clay for use in Hampshire's remaining brickworks that will enable the maintenance of a landbank of at least ten twenty-five years of brick-making clay, will be provided from: a. the extraction of remaining reserves at the following permitted site: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Michelmersh Brickworks b. and extension of existing or former brick-making clay	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The submission Plan includes the reference to the provision of 10 years of permitted brick making clay reserves. This reference 	ED044

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dC101	Additional	67	Paragraph 5.66 (Clay)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Text relevant to the policy to be moved from the Implementation Plan back into the supporting text for the policy 	<p>extraction sites at the following sites, provided the proposals address the development considerations outlined in Appendix A:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Michelmersh Brickworks (Inset Map 7) • Selborne Brickworks (Inset Map 6) <p>The sites identified above are shown on the Policy Map.</p> <p>Extracted brick-making clay from Michelmersh and Selborne should only be used for the manufacture of bricks, tiles and related products in the respective brickworks.</p> <p>Clay extraction outside the sites identified in policy 224 could take place where:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> it can be demonstrated that the sites identified in policy 221 are not deliverable; and there is a demonstrated need for the development; and/or the extraction of brick-making clay is incidental to the extraction of local land-won aggregate at an existing sand and gravel quarry. <p>Add after the second sentence in paragraph 5.66: Hampshire has two local brickworks, at Michelmersh, near Romsey and Selborne in the South Downs National Park. These brickworks produce bricks from local brick-making clay, although only Michelmersh is currently operational. Further brick-making reserves will be required once the permitted reserves at Michelmersh have been exhausted. This is likely to be from 2014-2015. Further reserves will be required at Selborne if brick-making re-commences at Selborne. Brick-making clay resources [text continues as before]</p>	<p>needs to be updated to reflect the NPPF and the 25 years landbank requirement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Change in policy numbering • To make reference to policy map consistent with other policies in the plan 	ED050

Ref	Type	Page	Policy / Paragraph	Description of draft change	Draft change (Post-submission change shown in blue)	Justification for change	Suggested through
dC102	Additional	67	Paragraph 5.68 (Clay)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delete the first sentence on the proposals map Text relevant to the policy to be moved from the Implementation Plan back into the supporting text for the policy 	<p>Add after the first sentence of paragraph 5.68: <i>The sites identified in policy 21 (Brick-making clay) are shown on the Preplans Map and any development would be subject to the 'development considerations' outlined in Appendix A. The development considerations should be addressed at the planning application stage along with the other policies of the Plan. The brick-making clay sites [text continues as before]...</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Has been moved to the policy to make it consistent with other policies in the plan Text lifted from the Implementation Plan and added to supporting text for clarification. 	ED050
dC103	Additional	67	Paragraph 5.72 (Clay)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Text relevant to the policy to be moved from the Implementation Plan back into the supporting text for the policy Replace last sentence of paragraph with links to sections on environment and community only 	<p>Add to after the second sentence of paragraph 5.72: There may be other opportunities for the extraction of local brick-making clay in Hampshire. This may include extension to the sites identified in Policy 242 (Brick-making clay) or opportunities for the extraction of brick-making clay in other locations to support the brickworks. An extension or deepening to an existing clay site is defined as a site which abuts or is connected via an internal haul road or other infrastructure such as conveyors or pipelines, to an established site access onto the public highway. Existing sites generally have an established site access, screening and on-site infrastructure so it may be more sustainable to continue activities at sites where investment has already been made, rather than develop new ones. The extension of an existing site which requires HGV's to cross a public highway will only be permitted in special circumstances. Proposals to extend existing sites will only be supported where past performance of the existing operations has been adequately demonstrated. There may be circumstances where there are overriding environmental and amenity impacts which may outweigh the need for further development in an existing location or if cumulative impacts with other existing or proposed sites are considered to be</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Text lifted from the Implementation Plan and added to supporting text for clarification. For clarification 	ED050

Ref	Type	Page	Policy / Paragraph	Description of draft change	Draft change (Post-submission change shown in blue)	Justification for change	Suggested through
dC104	Additi onal	69	Paragraph 5.74 (Chalk)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delete text from the second to last sentence 	<p>excessive. Sections on 'Habitats and wildlife', 'Landscape and countryside', 'Heritage', 'Soils', 'Protecting public health, safety and amenity', 'Flooding—risk and prevention' and 'Managing traffic impacts'—as well as the sections corresponding policies (Policies 2 (Protection of habitats and species), 3 (Protection of designated landscape), 4 (Protection of the countryside) 5 (Conserving the historic environment and heritage assets), 7 (Protection of soils), 9 (Protecting public health, safety and amenity), 10 (Flood risk and prevention) and 11 (Managing traffic))</p> <p>The sections and policies contained in Protecting Hampshire's Environment and Maintaining Hampshire's Communities consider these issues in more detail alongside other policies within the Plan.</p> <p>Chalk is plentiful in Hampshire (110) and was widely used in the past. However, there is now only limited demand, mainly for use in agriculture or industry (111). This means that resources do not need to be safeguarded. Hampshire has a number of existing and active chalk extraction sites which are sufficient to meet Hampshire's current and expected future demand for chalk. These sites will be safeguarded to protect production capacity is protected. This is considered [text continues as before]...</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Repetition 	Hearing
dC105	Additi onal	69	Paragraph 5.75 (Chalk)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delete 'is therefore' from the last sentence 	<p>Although Hampshire's existing chalk extraction sites are considered to be sufficient to meet current and future demand, new proposals for the small-scale extraction of chalk may still be promoted during the Plan period, so a policy framework that allows applications to be considered is therefore still necessary.</p> <p>Extracting chalk for other uses is not supported. Other uses may include its use as an aggregate or engineering material where other materials, such as those manufactured from wastes or recycled aggregate, can be used with less environmental impact than the extraction of chalk.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For clarification 	Hearing
dC106	Additi onal	69	Paragraph 5.76 (Chalk)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delete the paragraph 	<p>Hampshire has a number of areas of onshore oil and gas production which are the result of considerable exploration activity in the last 25 years. This has resulted in the development of three productive oil and gas fields and their associated production centres and satellite wells at South Wonston, near Winchester and at Humby Grove near Alton and Horndean (112). Gas is also stored underground at</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Covered by the policy 	Hearing
dC107	Additi onal	70	Paragraph 5.80 (Oil and gas)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clarify underground gas and carbon storage and associated infrastructure is supported where 	<p>Hampshire has a number of areas of onshore oil and gas production which are the result of considerable exploration activity in the last 25 years. This has resulted in the development of three productive oil and gas fields and their associated production centres and satellite wells at South Wonston, near Winchester and at Humby Grove near Alton and Horndean (112). Gas is also stored underground at</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To clarify support for gas storage 	Hearing

Ref	Type	Page	Policy / Paragraph	Description of draft change	Draft change (Post-submission change shown in blue)	Justification for change	Suggested through
dC108	Additional	71	Policy 23 (now policy 24) (Oil and gas)	<p>geologically feasible.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Change of policy numbering Slight change to policy wording 	<p>Humbly Grove. These facilities need to be safeguarded to ensure that production capacity is maintained. Accordingly, further underground gas and carbon storage and associated infrastructure is supported where geologically feasible. Hampshire also has [text continues as before]...</p> <p>Amendments to policy wording:</p> <p>Policy 24: Oil and gas development Oil and gas development will be supported subject to environmental and amenity considerations where there is a demonstrated need for development which outweighs any impact on the environment and local amenity.</p> <p>a. Exploration and appraisal of oil and gas will be supported, provided the site and equipment:</p> <p>i. is not located within the New Forest National Park or South Downs National Park except in exceptional circumstances, where the reasons for the designation are not compromised and where the need for the development can be demonstrated; and</p> <p>ii. is sited at a location where it can be demonstrated that it will only have an acceptable environmental impact; and</p> <p>iii. the proposal provides for the restoration and subsequent aftercare of the site, whether or not oil or gas is found.</p> <p>b. The commercial production of oil and gas will be supported, provided the site and equipment:</p> <p>i. is not located within the New Forest National Park or South Downs National Park except in exceptional circumstances, where the reasons for the designation are not compromised and where the need for the development can be demonstrated; and</p> <p>ii. a full appraisal programme for the oil and gas field has been completed; and</p> <p>iii. the proposed location is the most suitable, taking into account environmental, geological and technical factors.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To account for insertion of new policy on Silica Sand To make policy more consistent with national policy 	Hearing

Ref	Type	Page	Policy / Paragraph	Description of draft change	Draft change (Post-submission change shown in blue)	Justification for change	Suggested through
dC109	Additonal	71	Paragraph 5.83 (Oil and gas)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Change to the wording of the third sentence • change to the last sentence of paragraph 5.83. • Move sentence on directional drilling from paragraph 5.84 to paragraph 5.83 after sentence on nighttimes drilling 	<p>Exploration covers a range of activities including geological mapping, geophysical/seismic investigations and the drilling and investigation of wells and boreholes to assess prospective sites in more detail. Surveys establish if the potential geological structures to hold oil and gas are present. Seismic investigations are temporary in nature and generally have very limited environmental impact whilst additional borehole drilling may be required to determine the type and volume of any accumulations present at the appraisal stage. Exploration activities are usually small-scale, brief and temporary so they will not have a lasting environmental impact. The only way to firmly establish if oil or gas is present is to drill a borehole, which requires planning permission. Although boreholes are temporary and usually small-scale, drilling is an intensive activity and there could be visual, lighting and noise disturbance and impacts on local roads. There may be a need for night time drilling for safety reasons. Directional drilling, whereby a number of wells are drilled from a single platform, can be used to minimise the number of sites needed to exploit the field. Directional drilling is preferred for creating additional well sites and additional above ground facilities may include gathering stations and transport links. Proposals for exploration and appraisal will be favourably considered where will only be permitted if there is a clear need for development and if suitable safeguards are put in place to protect the environment and local amenity.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For clarification • For clarification • Text sits better 	ED044 / hearing
dC110	Additonal	72	Paragraph 5.84 (Oil and gas)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amend text in paragraph 5.84 	<p>Revision of wording: 'Oil and gas production is potentially more intrusive than other forms of oil and gas development, partly because it generally involves additional facilities such as pipelines, storage facilities and export terminals. Production will only be acceptable where any adverse impacts can be sufficiently mitigated'. This could involve screening the apparatus or locating it underground. Directional drilling, whereby a number of wells are drilled from a single platform, can be used to minimise the number of sites needed to exploit the field. Directional drilling is preferred for creating additional well sites and additional above-ground facilities may include gathering stations and transport links. Other issues to consider for oil and gas production are the timing and</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For clarification 	ED044 / hearing

Ref	Type	Page	Policy / Paragraph	Description of draft change	Draft change (Post-submission change shown in blue)	Justification for change	Suggested through
dC111	Additional	73	Paragraph 5.87 (Sustainable waste management)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delete the word 'environment' from 2nd sentence 	<p>method of gas flaring, vehicular access, the direction of vehicles leaving the site, noise emissions, pollution prevention of spillages, the disposal of unwanted gas and the transportation of the end product from the well site or gathering station.</p> <p>Deletion of text: The goods and products we all use everyday contain natural resources or raw materials and energy. To discard these materials is not only a lost opportunity to re-use these natural resources but can also have environment impacts [text continues as before]...</p> <p>Move paragraphs 5.88 and 5.89 to after 5.102</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For clarification 	Hearing
dC112	Additional	73	Paragraphs 5.88 and 5.89 (Sustainable waste management)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Move to after paragraph 5.102 	<p>Deletion of text at beginning of 3rd sentence: The best way to reduce the need for waste disposal is to avoid its creation in the first place. However waste can be avoided if it is regarded as a resource and waste management plays a key role in achieving this effectively and efficiently. A good w-Waste management infrastructure [text continues as before]...</p> <p>Move paragraph 5.98 to after policy 245 (sustainable waste management)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For better placement of the requirements to prevent waste 	N/A
dC113	Additional	74	Paragraph 5.94 (Sustainable waste management)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delete the words 'A good' from beginning of third sentence 	<p>Deletion of text and additional text first sentence: Waste Planning Authorities are required to work together(125) to identify and make provision for waste which moves across plan boundaries and to support areas of growth in economic development. The Waste Planning Hampshire Authorities [text continues as before]...</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For clarification 	Hearing
dC114	Additional	75	Paragraph 5.98 (Sustainable waste management)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Move paragraph to immediately after Policy 245 (Sustainable waste management) 	<p>Deletion of text and additional text first sentence: Waste Planning Authorities are required to work together(125) to identify and make provision for waste which moves across plan boundaries and to support areas of growth in economic development. The Waste Planning Hampshire Authorities [text continues as before]...</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Better placement/ context 	N/A
dC115	Additional	76	Paragraph 5.99 (Sustainable waste management)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delete first sentence as it refers to the SEP which is expected to be revoked. Replace the words 'Waste Planning' with 'Hampshire' in 2nd sentence 	<p>Deletion of text and additional text first sentence: Waste Planning Authorities are required to work together(125) to identify and make provision for waste which moves across plan boundaries and to support areas of growth in economic development. The Waste Planning Hampshire Authorities [text continues as before]...</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SEP is expected to be revoked in the near future so the reference would be irrelevant For consistency 	N/A

Ref	Type	Page	Policy / Paragraph	Description of draft change	Draft change (Post-submission change shown in blue)	Justification for change	Suggested through
dC116	Additi onal	76	Para 5.100 (Sustainable waste management)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delete paragraph 	<p>Delete the following paragraph: Efficient use of waste resources will be encouraged by expecting all new development in Hampshire to employ best practice in design and construction for waste minimisation and recycling, including recycling of CDE waste; provision of recycling bin storage, etc. Local planning authorities should play a role in ensuring development can be served by appropriate waste collection methods to support recycling and/or de-manufacturing and re-manufacturing activities. It will be expected that minerals and waste operations will maximise the reuse of materials, preferably on-site.</p> <p>Amendments to policy wording:</p> <p>Policy 245: Sustainable waste management development</p> <p>The long-term aim is to enable net self sufficiency in waste movements and divert 100% of waste from landfill. All waste development should:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> encourage waste to be managed at the highest achievable level within the waste hierarchy; and reduce the amount of residual waste currently sent to landfill or reduce the need for new development elsewhere; and be located near to the sources of waste, or markets for its use; and maximise opportunities to share infrastructure and/or be located at appropriate existing mineral or waste sites <p>by The co-location of activities with existing operations will be supported, where appropriate, if commensurate with the operational life of the site, which would not result in intensification of uses that would cause unacceptable harm to the environment or communities in a local area (including access routes), or prolong any unacceptable impacts associated with the existing development.</p> <p>Provision will be made for the management of non-hazardous waste arising with an expectation of</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Duplicates supporting text for policy 13 (high quality design...) 	Hearing
dC117	Additi onal	76	Policy 24 (now policy 25) (Sustainable waste management)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delete the word 'development' from the title Add the word 'net' before self sufficiency in the first sentence of the policy Delete the text for criterion b 'or reduce the need for new development elsewhere' Re-phrase first part of criterion 'd' and move remaining wording to outside criterion". 	<p>Policy 245: Sustainable waste management development</p> <p>The long-term aim is to enable net self sufficiency in waste movements and divert 100% of waste from landfill. All waste development should:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> encourage waste to be managed at the highest achievable level within the waste hierarchy; and reduce the amount of residual waste currently sent to landfill or reduce the need for new development elsewhere; and be located near to the sources of waste, or markets for its use; and maximise opportunities to share infrastructure and/or be located at appropriate existing mineral or waste sites <p>by The co-location of activities with existing operations will be supported, where appropriate, if commensurate with the operational life of the site, which would not result in intensification of uses that would cause unacceptable harm to the environment or communities in a local area (including access routes), or prolong any unacceptable impacts associated with the existing development.</p> <p>Provision will be made for the management of non-hazardous waste arising with an expectation of</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy deals with strategy as well as development Add the word 'net' which was an omission (now aligns with supporting text. Remove wording in criterion b) which was unclear in the linkage with reducing landfill Clarification of sharing infrastructure generally and when co-location is appropriate 	ED045 Hearing

Ref	Type	Page	Policy / Paragraph	Description of draft change	Draft change (Post-submission change shown in blue)	Justification for change	Suggested through
dC118	Additi onal	77	Paragraph 5.102 (sustainable waste management)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replace the 2nd use of the word 'waste' in the 2nd sentence. Move last but one sentence to end of paragraph Rephrase last sentence 	<p>achieving by 2020 at least:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 60% recycling; and 95% diversion from landfill. <p>Deletion of text, movement of text and additional text: The expectation of a recycling rate reaching 60% and 95% diversion from landfill by 2020 (compared to 53% and 82% in 2009)(126) is in relation to non-hazardous wastes – this type of waste is the one which requires the largest effort in order to divert it from landfill. Non-hazardous wastes is waste generated from both municipal and commercial/industrial sources and contains discard material such as paper, card, plastic, metal, glass as well as food and other biodegradable wastes. The long term aim to divert all non-hazardous waste from landfill, is effectively all waste from landfill. The vast majority, if not all, of inert waste that is disposed to land in Hampshire is for beneficial uses (127) and not considered landfill while the amounts of hazardous waste from landfill are very small compared to overall waste arisings. The long term aim to divert all non-hazardous waste from landfill, is effectively all waste from landfill.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remove two uses of the word waste in one sentence. Emphasise the long term aim better Better placement 	N/A
dC119	Additi onal	77	Paragraph 5.103 (sustainable waste management)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Text relevant to the policy to be moved and revised from the Implementation Plan back into the supporting text for the policy 	<p>Text to be added after paragraph 5.103: Depending on the facility type, waste management activities will be supported in principle where waste will be managed as close to its source as possible to reduce long-distance transport, or where it is demonstrated that it represents the most sustainable solution in overall environmental terms.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Text lifted from the Implementation Plan and added to supporting text for clarification. 	ED050
dC120	Additi onal	77	Paragraph 5.104 (sustainable waste management)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Add text to paragraph 5.104 to better explain the balance which the Hampshire Authorities wish to strike; contributing proportionately to meeting 'larger than local' waste management 	<p>New text to be added after first sentence of paragraph 5.104: Where appropriate, it is expected that infrastructure will be required to help maintain Hampshire's contribution to regional or national waste infrastructure requirements that are consistent with those waste arisings in Hampshire or the region. In practice, this means that the Hampshire Authorities are supportive of larger facilities that manage waste of regional or national importance but only where they also accept waste arisings from Hampshire. It is expected that Hampshire would not be a significant net</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To clarify how Hampshire supports developments of a larger than local nature 	ED045

Ref	Type	Page	Policy / Paragraph	Description of draft change	Draft change (Post-submission change shown in blue)	Justification for change	Suggested through
dC121	Additional	77	Paragraph 5.106 (sustainable waste management)	<p>needs, whilst ensuring Hampshire does not become a net importer of waste arising for which it does not itself generate.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delete 'Waste Planning' in first sentence 	<p>importer of that type of waste.</p> <p>Clarification of text: However, the Hampshire Waste Planning Authorities [text continues as before]...</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For consistency 	N/A
dC122	Additional	79	After paragraph 5.111 (new paragraph) (sustainable waste management)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Text relevant to the policy to be moved from the Implementation Plan back into the supporting text for the policy 	<p>Text to be added in new paragraph after paragraph 5.111: The Minerals Consultation Area (MCA) as published by Hampshire County Council will include waste infrastructure.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Text lifted from the Implementation Plan and added to supporting text for clarification. 	ED050
dC123	Additional	79	Policy 25 (now policy 26) (Safeguarding – waste infrastructure)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Add the words 'and delivered' after the word 'elsewhere in criterion. Delete the words 'waste management' from criterion b) and c). Change of name of proposals map to policy map 	<p>Amendments to policy wording:</p> <p>Policy 25b: Safeguarding – waste infrastructure</p> <p>Waste management infrastructure that provides strategic capacity is safeguarded against redevelopment and inappropriate encroachment unless:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> the merits of the development clearly outweigh the need for safeguarding; or the waste-management infrastructure is no longer needed; or the waste-management capacity can be relocated or provided elsewhere and delivered; or the proposed development is part of a wider programme of reinvestment in the delivery of enhanced waste management facilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To seek a guarantee of relocation elsewhere Repetition of the words 'waste management' as they are a repetition from the introductory sentence. In line with the NPPF 	ED040

Ref	Type	Page	Policy / Paragraph	Description of draft change	Draft change (Post-submission change shown in blue) illustrated on the Proposals Policy Map and identified in Appendix B.	Justification for change	Suggested through
dC124	Additonal	79	Paragraph 5.112 (Safeguarding waste)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Add text to qualify that criterion 'a' which refers to the merits of the development can include environmental benefits by removing the threat of possible impacts on nearby designated areas. 	<p>The infrastructure safeguarded by this policy is illustrated on the Proposals Policy Map and identified in Appendix B.</p> <p><i>New text to be added to the end of paragraph 5.112:</i> In specific circumstances, where there are strong regeneration needs, these may outweigh the need for safeguarding the waste use on an individual site. If there are strong overriding regeneration reasons to justify the loss of waste facilities, it is important that replacement provision is made elsewhere where needed. The merits of the development can include environmental benefits by removing the threat of possible impacts on nearby designated areas.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To clarify that non waste development can have environmental benefits and therefore justify the loss of a waste site (if replacement capacity can be provided elsewhere). 	ED045
dC125	Additonal	80	Paragraph 5.114 (Waste capacity (and diversion from landfill))	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Insert paragraphs 5.126 and 5.127 before paragraph 5.114 Add text to explaining that there are no identified immediate needs for new composting facilities identified by the Waste Management Authorities Add text to explaining how the Plan encourages future consideration of managing commercial and 	<p><i>Additional text to be added before paragraph 5.114, moved from other parts of the plan:</i></p> <p>Waste management facilities that handle household waste collected by local councils are provided under a partnership of a number of Hampshire local authorities known as Project Integra. In Hampshire there is currently a significant network of strategic facilities for managing municipal waste, including two materials recycling facilities, two composting sites, a network of waste transfer stations, and three energy recovery facilities. As a result, the Project Integra authorities have diverted a class leading amount (approximately 90%) of municipal waste from landfill.</p> <p>Hampshire has two sites for composting and there are no identified immediate needs for new (open row) composting facilities. The Project Integra approach is to encourage composting at home where possible and this is considered more sustainable.</p> <p>The Project Integra infrastructure currently supports the management of commercial and industrial wastes via the three energy recovery facilities. This approach is</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Better located in the introduction to the assessment of existing capacity For clarification For clarification 	Hearing session

Ref	Type	Page	Policy / Paragraph	Description of draft change	Draft change (Post-submission change shown in blue)	Justification for change	Suggested through
dC126	Additional	80	Paragraph 5.115 (Waste capacity (and diversion from landfill))	industrial waste alongside MSW	<p>encompassed in Action 131 from the Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (2006). Hampshire's Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (146) updated by its annually published five year Action Plans has not identified the need to plan for major large-scale built facilities in any specific locations. This is mainly because of the investment in large-scale facilities over recent years in Hampshire.</p> <p>To divert more waste from landfill it is necessary to focus on the management of commercial non-hazardous waste as the volumes currently landfilled are larger and the potential impacts from landfilling this type of waste is much more significant than that of inert waste. Therefore a range of new commercial facilities will be required if the drive to divert more (non hazardous) waste from landfill is to be successful. In future, it is expected that more sophisticated technologies will be required to manage wastes, especially as the Plan's long term aim is to divert all waste from landfill, and new technological options will be supported in order to achieve this outcome.</p> <p>Provision of capacity for [as before in paragraph 5.114] ...</p> <p>Additional text to be added to the end of paragraph 5.115: This is to avoid a scenario of 'under provision' of waste management capacity.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clarification the higher growth rate is selected to avoid a scenario of 'under provision'. 	ED045
dC127	Additional	80	Paragraph 5.116 (Waste capacity (and diversion from landfill))		<p>Revised text in the last sentence of paragraph 5.116: In addition to this projected waste growth, the proportion of waste from which we recover value should increase, and the proportion of waste sent to landfill should decrease - this is required by European and national policies. The UK's landfill tax escalator has been successful in creating a need for increased capacity in alternative management methods (to landfill) by making the cost competitive. Although the use of landfill has</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consolidation and clarity of similar content 	N/A

Ref	Type	Page	Policy / Paragraph	Description of draft change	Draft change (Post-submission change shown in blue)	Justification for change	Suggested through
dC128	Additi onal	80	Paragraph 5.117 (Waste capacity (and diversion from landfill))	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Combine text from paragraphs and rephrase for clarification 	<p>continued to decrease and the landfill tax escalator will continue to at least 2014, the opinion [text continues as before]...</p> <p>Deletion and revisions to text in paragraph 5.117: As the landfill tax escalator will continue to at least 2014, To further increase the diversion of non-hazardous waste from landfill, new investment in waste management facilities will be required to meet the increasing diversion of waste from landfill, hence the Plan's target to divert at least 95% diversion by 2020—halfway through the plan period.</p> <p>Deletion of paragraph 5.118: Using the baseline estimated figures for the estimated landfill diversion rate of 82%, (135) a number of improvement scenarios were devised to estimate what capacity would be required for three different landfill diversion rates:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 90% diversion from landfill (Scenario A); 95% diversion from landfill (Scenario B); and 100% diversion from landfill (Scenario C). <p>Add additional text to the beginning of paragraph 5.119: The baseline figure for the estimated diversion of waste from landfill in Hampshire is 82%³³. To address the [text continues as before]...</p> <p>Footnote: 33 The estimated diversion of non-hazardous waste from landfill in Hampshire in 2009 was 82% (Assessment of Need for Waste Management Facilities in Hampshire – Landfill & Surcharging Report (Feb 2012))</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For clarification 	N/A
dC129	Additi onal	80	Paragraph 5.118 (Waste capacity (and diversion from landfill))	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remove references to 'scenarios'. 	<p>Deletion of paragraph 5.118: Using the baseline estimated figures for the estimated landfill diversion rate of 82%, (135) a number of improvement scenarios were devised to estimate what capacity would be required for three different landfill diversion rates:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 90% diversion from landfill (Scenario A); 95% diversion from landfill (Scenario B); and 100% diversion from landfill (Scenario C). <p>Add additional text to the beginning of paragraph 5.119: The baseline figure for the estimated diversion of waste from landfill in Hampshire is 82%³³. To address the [text continues as before]...</p> <p>Footnote: 33 The estimated diversion of non-hazardous waste from landfill in Hampshire in 2009 was 82% (Assessment of Need for Waste Management Facilities in Hampshire – Landfill & Surcharging Report (Feb 2012))</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Covered in evidence base 	N/A
dC130	Additi onal	80	Paragraph 5.119 (Waste capacity (and diversion from landfill))	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Add statements relating to diversion from landfill in Hampshire 	<p>Add additional text to the beginning of paragraph 5.119: The baseline figure for the estimated diversion of waste from landfill in Hampshire is 82%³³. To address the [text continues as before]...</p> <p>Footnote: 33 The estimated diversion of non-hazardous waste from landfill in Hampshire in 2009 was 82% (Assessment of Need for Waste Management Facilities in Hampshire – Landfill & Surcharging Report (Feb 2012))</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For clarification 	N/A
dC131	Additi onal	81	Paragraph 5.120 (Waste capacity (and diversion from landfill))	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revise text as covered in the previous paragraph 	<p>Deletion of text in paragraph 5.120: To divert 95% of non-hazardous waste from landfill, Hampshire's recycling and recovery rates need to increase This diversion rate is planned to be met halfway through the plan period (2020)—and then maintained (or improved) until the end of the plan period (2030). This would mean recycling and recovery would need to increase to 60% and 35% [text continues as before]...</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For clarification 	N/A
dC132	Additi onal	81	Paragraph 5.121 (Waste capacity (and diversion from landfill))	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revise paragraph to introducing table 	<p>Additional text to be added to the beginning of paragraph 5.121: The estimated waste arisings in 2010 and permitted capacity at the end of 2010 were used as the baseline to assess the need for waste management facilities in the Plan</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve the description for the following 	N/A

Ref	Type	Page	Policy / Paragraph	Description of draft change	Draft change (Post-submission change shown in blue)	Justification for change	Suggested through																									
dC133	Additonal	81	Table 5.5 (Waste capacity (and diversion from landfill))	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delete rogue number '1' in total current arisings – should say 4.81mt Amend table 5.5 to include a footnote explaining the reference to a range (0.25-0.5%). Add footnote to describe how the 3.38mt figure is reached Add source of the data 	<p>period. Using the estimated growth figures for waste arisings, the potential waste arisings in 2030 were calculated. The key criteria used [text continues as before]...</p> <p>Changes to the table:</p> <p>Table 5.5 Key waste arisings, capacity and growth figures for Hampshire</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Waste Properties</th> <th>Current Arisings (2010)</th> <th>Waste Properties</th> <th>Estimated growth (per annum)</th> <th>Estimated Arisings (2030)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Non-hazardous</td> <td>2.41</td> <td>2.11</td> <td>0.25-0.5%¹</td> <td>2.62</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Inert</td> <td>2.26</td> <td>3.38²</td> <td>0.50%</td> <td>2.49</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hazardous</td> <td>0.14</td> <td>0.26</td> <td>0.50%</td> <td>0.16</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>4.81mt</td> <td>As before</td> <td>As before</td> <td>As before</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Note:</p> <p>1 The estimated growth range for non-hazardous waste is based upon 0.25% for MSW and 0.5% for C&I wastes.</p> <p>2 The total inert capacity includes an estimate of 1.1mtpa which is material dealt with at sites exempt from an Environmental Permit.</p> <p>Source: Waste Data Summary Report- Assessment of need for waste management facilities in Hampshire</p>	Waste Properties	Current Arisings (2010)	Waste Properties	Estimated growth (per annum)	Estimated Arisings (2030)	Non-hazardous	2.41	2.11	0.25-0.5% ¹	2.62	Inert	2.26	3.38 ²	0.50%	2.49	Hazardous	0.14	0.26	0.50%	0.16		4.81mt	As before	As before	As before	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To correct summing error To clarify why the table has a different figure compared to paragraph 5.115 To clarify the capacity supplied by exempt sites. For clarification 	ED046
Waste Properties	Current Arisings (2010)	Waste Properties	Estimated growth (per annum)	Estimated Arisings (2030)																												
Non-hazardous	2.41	2.11	0.25-0.5% ¹	2.62																												
Inert	2.26	3.38 ²	0.50%	2.49																												
Hazardous	0.14	0.26	0.50%	0.16																												
	4.81mt	As before	As before	As before																												
dC134	Additonal	81	Paragraph 5.122 (Waste capacity (and diversion from landfill))	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Insert text about capacity from landfill Remove references to 'Scenario B'. Add text describing the table above Signpost the CDE and hazardous waste sections. 	<p>Additional text to be added to paragraph 5.122: The estimated arisings in 2030 identified a potential shortfall when compared with existing non-hazardous waste management capacity of about 0.5 million tonnes. However, it should be noted this potential capacity shortfall includes a set annual amount for landfill, which in reality does not exist (subject to planning permission). Under scenario-B, To further increase the diversion of non-hazardous waste from landfill and achieve this by 2020, the actual need for recycling and recovery facilities increases to about 0.7mt(138). In terms of inert and hazardous wastes, the estimated arisings in 2030 did not exceed the current waste management capacity and thus no requirement was identified. However, it is acknowledged that some specific issues have been identified:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inert capacity for the provision of high quality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For clarification Unnecessary reference to evidence base Emphasise there is no forecasted need for inert and hazardous capacity overall, however there is a need for 	N/A																									

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dC135	Additional	81	Table 5.6 (Waste capacity (and diversion from landfill))	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Add the words 'subject to planning permission' after the word 'higher' in first table footnote. Add the word 'requirement' after 'capacity' in footnote 2. Remove the word 'fate' from columns 4 and 5 in table 5.6. Add source of the data 	<p>recycled and secondary aggregates could be increased with investment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hazardous capacity for the landfill of asbestos waste is limited. <p>For further information on these issues, please see the sections on CDE waste and hazardous waste. The breakdown for the non-hazardous recycling <i>[text continues as before]</i>...</p>	<p>hazardous landfill.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For clarification that CDE and hazardous waste capacity issues are dealt with later in the plan. To clarify that annual landfill disposal can vary For clarification reasons To remove any confusion on what the term means Clarification 	N/A																												
dC136	Additional	82	Waste capacity – After Paragraph 5.123 (Waste capacity (and diversion from landfill))	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revise table name and content showing Hampshire requirements vs. capacity assuming average depletion rate in a table showing 2011-2015; 2016-2020; 	<p>Revision to the table:</p> <p>Table 5.6 Treatment of non-hazardous waste in Hampshire</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Waste properties</th> <th>As before....</th> <th>As before....</th> <th>As before....</th> <th>As before....</th> <th>Estimated current treatment method (fate)</th> <th>Required treatment method (fate)</th> <th>As before....</th> <th>As before....</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td>As before....</td> <td>As before....</td> <td>As before....</td> <td>As before....</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>1) Annual disposal capacity can be higher (subject to planning permission) but this shows indicative annual capacity. 2) This is the overall capacity requirement for the plan period (not an annual processing amount). Source: Waste Data Summary Report - Assessment of need for waste management facilities in Hampshire</p> <p>Revised table title and content:</p> <p>Table 5.7: Non-hazardous waste management capacity requirements for the plan period</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Waste treatment method</th> <th>2011-2015</th> <th>2016-2020</th> <th>2021-2030</th> <th>Total need (2011-2030)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Recycling</td> <td>108,693</td> <td>114,693</td> <td>64,215</td> <td>287,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Waste properties	As before....	As before....	As before....	As before....	Estimated current treatment method (fate)	Required treatment method (fate)	As before....	As before....		As before....	As before....	As before....	As before....					Waste treatment method	2011-2015	2016-2020	2021-2030	Total need (2011-2030)	Recycling	108,693	114,693	64,215	287,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To clarify the capacity requirements in the short term Clarification 	ED045
Waste properties	As before....	As before....	As before....	As before....	Estimated current treatment method (fate)	Required treatment method (fate)	As before....	As before....																											
	As before....	As before....	As before....	As before....																															
Waste treatment method	2011-2015	2016-2020	2021-2030	Total need (2011-2030)																															
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dC137	Additonal	82	Paragraph 5.124 (Waste capacity (and diversion from landfill))	<p>2020-2030</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Add source of the data Explain the per annum need for new capacity Replace and rephrase last sentence removed in proposed change PCA120 	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Recovery</td> <td>351,000</td> <td>37,000</td> <td>260,904</td> <td>89,904</td> <td>37,459</td> <td>388,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Landfill</td> <td>132,000</td> <td>1,281,000</td> <td>0</td> <td>132,135</td> <td>1,280,587</td> <td>1,413,000</td> </tr> </table> <p>Source.: Waste Data Summary Report - Assessment of need for waste management facilities in Hampshire</p> <p>Additional text to be added to paragraph 5.124: The need for additional recycling capacity is, on average, about 22,000 tpa over the 2011-2030 period. For recovery capacity, the need is about 52,000 tpa between 2011-2015, decreasing to about 18,000tpa between 2016-2020. The need for additional non-hazardous landfill overall is estimated to be 1.8 million cubic metres, sufficient for approximately 1.4 mt (139). The requirement for with additional capacity of 132,000 tonnes is required between 2016-2020 and 1.28 mt from 2021-2030. However, it is possible that not all of this capacity will be required to manage Hampshire's waste due to market forces and developments in the way waste is managed in future.</p>	Recovery	351,000	37,000	260,904	89,904	37,459	388,000	Landfill	132,000	1,281,000	0	132,135	1,280,587	1,413,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To include and expand upon the text moved from Paragraph 5.142 To remove any confusion on the requirement (and provision required) for landfill. 	ED048
Recovery	351,000	37,000	260,904	89,904	37,459	388,000															
Landfill	132,000	1,281,000	0	132,135	1,280,587	1,413,000															
dC138	Additonal	82	Paragraph 5.125 (Waste capacity (and diversion from landfill))	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delete the word 'requirements' in reference to the policy Update policy numbering 	<p>Deletion of text in paragraph 5.125: As these capacity requirement figures by 2020 are based upon a planned estimate of growth in waste arisings, the capacity requirement will be monitored in line with the waste arisings over the plan period. The additional capacity figures identified in Policy 267 (Capacity requirements for waste management development) (below) will be regarded as a minimum requirement, consistent with such provision meeting Policy 245 (Sustainable waste management development).</p> <p>Amendments to policy wording: Policy 267: Capacity requirements for waste management development In order to reach the objectives of the Plan and to deal with arisings by 2030 of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2.62 mtpa of non-hazardous waste; 2.49 mtpa of inert waste; 0.16 mtpa of hazardous waste. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Due to changes in policy wording Due to changes in numbering 	ED048														
dC139	Additonal	83	Policy 26 (now policy 27) (Waste capacity (and diversion from landfill))	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remove the word 'requirements' from the title. Revise introductory text for criteria Add the word 'which' to criterion b ii 	<p>Amendments to policy wording: Policy 267: Capacity requirements for waste management development In order to reach the objectives of the Plan and to deal with arisings by 2030 of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2.62 mtpa of non-hazardous waste; 2.49 mtpa of inert waste; 0.16 mtpa of hazardous waste. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Word not required. to better emphasise policy support For clarification 	N/A														

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dC140	Additional	83	Paragraph 5.129 (Waste capacity (and diversion from landfill))	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Text relevant to the policy to be moved from the Implementation Plan back into the supporting text for the policy 	<p>The following minimum amounts of additional waste infrastructure capacity are estimated to be required:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0.29 mtpa of non-hazardous recycling capacity • 0.39 mtpa of non-hazardous recovery capacity • 1.4 mt of non-hazardous landfill void <p>Proposals will be supported where they maintain and provide additional capacity for non-hazardous recycling and recovery through:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> the use of existing waste management sites; or extensions to suitable sites: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> that are ancillary to the operation of the existing site and improve current operating standards, where applicable, or provide for the co-location of compatible waste activities; and; which do not result in inappropriate permanent development of a temporary facility and proposals for ancillary plant, buildings and Additional developments that do not extend the timescale for completion of the development; or extension of time to current temporary planning permissions where it would not result in inappropriate development; or new sites to provide additional capacity (see Policy 289 – Locations and sites for waste management). <p>Text to be added before paragraph 5.129: Where new waste management development is proposed on an existing waste management site or adjacent to an existing site, it will be necessary to take into account the cumulative impacts of the development itself and the effects of several in the same locality. Applicants will also be required to indicate how proposals will enhance operating standards or reduce the amount of waste sent for landfill.</p> <p>Proposals to <i>[text continues as before]</i>...</p> <p>Additional text added at the end of paragraph 5.130: Recycling facilities typically refer to waste transfer/recycling</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Text lifted from the Implementation Plan and added to supporting text for clarification. 	ED050
dC141	Additional	83	Paragraph 5.130 (Waste)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To signpost 'hybrid' waste 	<p>Additional text added at the end of paragraph 5.130: Recycling facilities typically refer to waste transfer/recycling</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To clarify the hybrid nature 	N/A

Ref	Type	Page	Policy / Paragraph	Description of draft change	Draft change (Post-submission change shown in blue)	Justification for change	Suggested through
dC142	Additional	83	Paragraph 5.131 (Waste capacity (and diversion from landfill))	management developments which incorporate more than one waste management activity, and that the Plan is supportive in principle of such operations. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delete last sentence 	stations, material recovery facilities and composting sites. Recovery facilities refer mainly to energy recovery facilities such as anaerobic digestion, energy from waste or other thermal treatment facilities. There are also 'hybrid' waste management developments which incorporate more than one waste management activity, such as waste transfer/recycling with recovery which may involve both material recovery and energy recovery. Delete last sentence of paragraph 5.131: The capacity of the waste management infrastructure will be monitored against waste arisings over the plan period to review progress. If the growth in waste arisings is higher and more sustained than estimated in the Plan, provision of additional capacity will be supported. Similarly if waste-growth falls, and the capacity of the infrastructure is considered adequate, some waste proposals may not be supported.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoids the risk of a developer demonstrating need 	N/A
dC143	Additional	84	Policy 27 (now policy 28) (Energy recovery development)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remove the words 'from waste' from first line in policy. 	Amendments to policy wording: Policy 278: Energy recovery development Energy from-waste recovery development should: a. be used to divert waste from landfill and where other waste treatment options further up the waste hierarchy have been discounted; and b. wherever practicable, provide combined heat and power (CHP) but as a minimum the scheme to recover energy through electricity production and the plant to be designed to have the capability to deliver heat in the future; and c. provide sustainable management arrangements for waste treatment residues arising from the facility.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consistency with title 	N/A
dC144	Additional	84	Paragraph 5.134 (Energy recovery development)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replace 'Waste Planning' with 'Hampshire' 	Amendment to text: Proposals will be judged against all policies in the Plan. The Waste-Planning Hampshire Planning [text continues as before]...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For clarification 	N/A
dC145	Additional	84	Paragraph	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Text relevant to 	Revisions and additional text to be made to paragraph	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To clarify that 	ED050

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	onal		5.135 (Energy recovery development)	<p>the policy to be moved and revised from the implementation Plan back into the supporting text for the policy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revise reference to infrastructure planning in last sentence 	<p>5.135: Proposals for sustainable management of waste residues from energy generation proposals should minimise, so far as possible, the amounts going to landfill. Where deposits to landfill are necessary, the most sustainable location should be the preferred location. Applicants will indicate how proposals will provide low-carbon energy generation or reduce the amount of waste sent for landfill. It is expected that all proposals will comply with other policies. Any nationally significant infrastructure projects (143) as defined by the Planning Act 2008(144) will be dealt with by the Infrastructure Planning Commission (IPC) or its replacement body: Planning Inspectorate.</p>	<p>policy requirements are in the main plan text.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To reflect updated national planning 	
dC146	Main	85	Paragraph 5.137-5.144 (Locating waste management)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replace all paragraphs in section before the policy Includes one footnote 	<p>Delete and replace all paragraphs between 5.137-5.144: There are several different types of modern waste management facility and they can be located on different types of land. In Hampshire, waste management facilities are located mainly on industrial estates and close to urban areas and help recycle and treat Hampshire's waste that would otherwise be landfilled.</p> <p>Hampshire's Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (146) updated by its annually published five year Action Plans has not identified the need to plan for major large-scale built facilities in any specific locations. This is mainly because of the investment in large-scale facilities over recent years in Hampshire.</p> <p>There are no urgent needs for waste management infrastructure, due to the significant amount of existing waste management infrastructure, the record of waste arisings which have dropped in recent years and the low planned growth in waste arisings. So, this Plan expects a market led delivery and sets out where we expect provision to be made in spatial terms using criteria and has flexibility to enable the market to make choices on the type and location of facilities. The overall spatial approach is illustrated on the Key Diagram.</p> <p>As a result, the Plan does not make specific allocations for new waste sites, other than landfill so it is important to show where there is available, suitable land to host new facilities if these were proposed over the Plan period. To identify this suitable land, an extensive review of 159 potential sites put forward has been carried out that meet the criteria in Policy 28 (Locations for waste</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide further clarification to the revised policy on the location of waste management facilities. 	Hearing session

Ref	Type	Page	Policy / Paragraph	Description of draft change	Draft change (Post-submission change shown in blue)	Justification for change	Suggested through
					<p>management development), and are deliverable(147). The areas are shown by broad locations (see the Key diagram), which recognise the 'spatial' needs of different facilities, including the demand for certain locations, and the constraints that limit locating facilities in certain parts of the Plan area. This approach offers the industry more flexibility to respond as sites become available. It is expected that the needs of rural areas will generally be met by smaller, more community-based facilities.</p> <p>Waste management activities should generally be located on sites in or near to urban areas. Not all urban sites will be suitable, and a range of local facilities will also be needed to serve rural areas. The Spatial Strategy (148) proposes a focus of new development in the south and north east of Hampshire and around the strategic road network. It also acknowledges the potential for biological treatment of waste and on suitable sites in rural areas.</p> <p>As stated in Policy 26 (Capacity requirements for waste management development), the overall estimated need for additional waste management facilities(149) required is relatively quite low—an additional requirement averaging 55-60,000 tonnes per annum (tpa) in the first half of the plan period, followed by approximately 10-15,000 tpa. This requirement is based upon a small level of waste growth, which goes against recent trends in waste arisings but provides a suitable and robust basis for planning purposes.</p> <p>When considering the most appropriate locations for new waste management facilities (150), reference should be made to the Plan policies as a whole. The indicative spatial diagram is intended only to provide an illustration of those policies. In accordance with the other Plan policies which seek to reduce the impact of transport, the objective is to focus development on suitable sites along Hampshire's major transport routes and/or in locations with good access to ports. Sites outside of existing urban areas that are part of, or nearby, planned areas of major new employment development or new settlements are also likely to be suitable for waste management development.</p> <p>Policy 28 (Locations for waste management development) deals with all types of waste management facility whether they are handling inert, non-hazardous or hazardous wastes.</p>		

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					<p>There are several different types of modern waste management facility and they can be located on different types of land. In Hampshire, the current network of facilities is generally focused on the main urban areas in south and north Hampshire, although some facilities, such as composting tend to be in more rural areas. The spatial distribution of facilities is not expected to change significantly. However, as more waste is managed through recycling and recovery facilities rather than landfill, more will be managed close to its origin in the urban areas of south and north Hampshire. Waste facilities will also need to support planned areas of major new development. There is also a general presumption that major waste facilities should be located close to the strategic road network to minimise the effect of traffic in these urban areas.</p> <p>Not all urban sites will be suitable for waste management, and a range of local facilities will also be needed to serve rural areas. It is expected that the needs of rural areas will generally be met by smaller, more community-based facilities.</p> <p>A number of sites have been identified in Hampshire which are considered suitable in principle to host waste management activities³⁴. Evidently, there are opportunities mainly in industrial estate locations, but there are other previously developed sites with good transport connections which may also be suitable. These include vehicle depots; redundant agricultural land and buildings; brownfield sites at major transport junctions; rail sidings; and former MoD land.</p> <p>Other site opportunities exist which have not previously been developed (i.e. greenfield), but are in well-screened locations away from residential areas, and may provide opportunities for locating facilities which require a more isolated site such as Anaerobic Digestion.</p> <p>This Plan expects a market led delivery and therefore it is not appropriate to identify and allocate any of the individual</p>		

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dC147	Main	86	Policy 28 (now policy 29) (Locations of waste management)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement policy 	<p>sites identified for recycling and recovery facilities. To provide more flexibility to the market, this Plan identifies broad locations within Hampshire where there are a number of sites that would be suitable for waste management in principle. These locations are illustrated on the Key Diagram. This approach recognises the 'spatial' needs of different types of facilities, including the demand for certain sites, and the constraints that limit the location of some facility types.</p> <p>Footnote: 34 Suitable locations for waste management facilities have been identified in the An Assessment of Sites and Areas for Waste Management Facilities in Hampshire (2012) and The Suitability of Industrial Areas for Waste Management in Hampshire (2012).</p> <p>Delete policy 28 and replace policy 28 with: Policy-28: Locations for waste management development</p> <p>The following types of waste development will be supported where they meet the other Plan policies and the appropriate criteria set out below:</p> <p>a- Development carried out predominantly in the open air (involving biological treatment) should be:</p> <p>i- on land located within the countryside which constitutes previously developed land, or redundant agricultural and forestry buildings and their curtilages; or</p> <p>ii- on a site in agricultural use and proposing treatment of waste for use within that agricultural unit; or</p> <p>iii- where they are an integral element of an established waste water treatment process.</p> <p>b- Development carried out predominantly in the open air (not involving biological treatment) should be:</p> <p>i- on land that is allocated or has planning permission for general industrial uses or storage purposes; or</p> <p>ii- on previously developed land; or</p> <p>iii- at active quarries or landfill sites where the proposal involves recycling facilities for inert / CDE waste (including mineral wastes);</p> <p>c- Development carried out predominantly in enclosed industrial premises should be:</p> <p>i- on industrial estates suitable for general industrial uses; or</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More robust policy wording which is more suitable for a wider range of waste management land uses 	Hearing session

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					<p>ii. on previously developed land suitable for general industrial uses, or other land that is allocated or permitted for general industrial or employment purposes; or</p> <p>iii. on suitable sites with good transport access within major planned development areas; or</p> <p>iv. on suitable, small scale sites in the countryside that meet Policy 4 (Protection of the countryside).</p> <p>Policy 29: Locations and sites for waste management</p> <p>Development to provide recycling, recovery and/ or treatment of waste will be supported on suitable sites in the following locations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urban areas in north-east and south Hampshire • Areas along the strategic road corridors • Areas of major new or planned development <p>Sites in these locations will be considered suitable and supported where it:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) is part of a suitable industrial estate; or b) has permission or is allocated for general industry/ storage; or c) if located within a rural setting, is previously-developed land and/or redundant agricultural and forestry buildings, their curtilages and hardstandings and is of a scale compatible with the setting; or d) is within or adjoins sewage treatment works and the development enables the co-treatment of sewage sludge with other wastes; or e) is part of an active quarry or landfill operation. <p>Development in other locations will be supported where it is demonstrated that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. the site has good transport connections to sources of and/or markets for the type of waste being managed; and 		

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dC148	Main	87-88	Paragraphs 5.145-155 (Locating waste management)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replacement supporting text to align with new policy 29 Locations and sites for waste management 	<p>iii. a special need for that location and the suitability of the site can be justified.</p> <p>Deletion and amendment of text: Sites suitable for general industry are those identified as suitable for B2 or B8 use classes (151). Waste management uses would not normally be suitable on land identified only for B1 (light industrial uses), although a limited number of low impact waste management uses (e.g. the dis-assembly of electrical equipment) may be suitable on these sites.</p> <p>Development carried out predominantly in the open air (involving biological treatment)</p> <p>In considering the suitability of sites and areas for waste management facilities(152), it is expected that applications will come forward for open air activities involving biological treatment, such as open windrow composting or Anaerobic Digestion plants which may incorporate open areas where biodegradable materials are stored (such as feedstock) or exposed (such as the digestate) or hard standing areas for the running of machinery. As these sites can cause create odours and attract flies they are more suited to countryside locations as defined in the Development Plan. They will require soil and ground water protection measures.</p> <p>Certain planning considerations will apply for activities involving biological processes due to the nature of the waste handled and/or the outputs. Other activities dealing with mixed materials require enclosed elements, but will also have associated planning considerations (for example mechanical biological treatment, enclosed composting systems and anaerobic digestion).</p> <p>It is expected that activities involving open air biological treatment processes will be proposed in more isolated locations, in the countryside or urban fringe locations. In accordance with the other policies in this Plan, activities involving open air biological treatment will only be supported if they do not have adverse environmental impacts, are far enough away from any sensitive receptor, and odours and emissions to atmosphere are controlled by effective enclosure and other techniques. These activities and the types of areas where they need to be located are identified under Category 1 in the supporting waste evidence base (153).</p> <p>Development carried out predominantly in the open air (not</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To give support to the revised policy wording 	Hearing session

Ref	Type	Page	Policy / Paragraph	Description of draft change	Draft change (Post-submission change shown in blue)	Justification for change	Suggested through
					<p>involving biological treatment)</p> <p>In considering the suitability of sites for waste management facilities, it is expected that applications will come forward for activities requiring largely open sites, such as aggregates and soil recycling, scrap yards, storage sites and HWRCs. Some activities will be more 'hybrid' in nature, requiring sites with buildings and open storage areas, such as outdoor waste transfer stations, wharf area and rail sidings for waste transhipment / storage. CDE waste recovery facilities can be acceptable on some industrial sites particularly if the site is in close proximity to sources of waste. In these cases, they will need to operate to higher environmental standards if in proximity to homes and business.</p> <p>Facilities involving open air activities that may generate significant noise would not normally be compatible with a business park environment, an urban setting, or areas close to villages. It is expected that activities requiring these larger open areas will be proposed in more isolated locations, in the countryside or urban fringes. Where such activities are not fully enclosed, adequate buffer zones may be necessary to safeguard other land uses from impacts such as noise and dust.</p> <p>In accordance with the other policies in this Plan, activities involving open areas will only be supported if they do not have adverse environmental impacts, and noise and emissions are controlled by effective enclosure and other techniques. These activities and the areas they require are identified under Category 2 in the supporting waste evidence base (154) and (155) – 151 The Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Order 1987 – http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uk/si/1987/764/schedule/made</p> <p>152 An Assessment of Sites and Areas for Waste Management facilities in Hampshire</p> <p>153 An Assessment of Sites and Areas for Waste Management Facilities in Hampshire, appendix 2</p> <p>154 An Assessment of Sites and Areas for Waste Management Facilities in Hampshire, appendix 2</p> <p>155 The Suitability of Industrial Areas for Waste Management in Hampshire</p> <p>Development carried out predominantly in enclosed industrial premises</p> <p>In considering the suitability of sites for waste management facilities, it is expected that applications will come forward for activities of an industrial nature dealing with largely segregated</p>		

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					<p>materials. These require enclosed premises where potential nuisances such as dust and noise can be mitigated. These prepare or sort waste for re-use and may include materials recovery facilities, waste transfer stations, dis-assembly and re-manufacturing plants, and reprocessing industries.</p> <p>Smaller-scale facilities (with an approximate throughput of up to 50,000 tonnes per annum and requiring sites of 2 hectares or less) will normally be compatible with most general industrial estates. Larger-scale enclosed premises (typically requiring sites of 2-4 hectares, with a throughput in excess of 100,000 tonnes per annum) and facilities with a stack are likely to be located on the larger industrial estates or large brownfield sites. Any facility will be subject to further assessment of its suitability for the proposed site.</p> <p>Applications may also come forward for energy from waste facilities which include advanced thermal treatment processes such as pyrolysis, gasification/plasma conversion. Such activities may require built facilities with a stack (i.e. chimney). Smaller scale thermal treatment facilities may be proposed which are designed to receive a specific component of the waste stream or to treat residues from another waste management operation such as CDE recycling.</p> <p>The location of thermal treatment facilities that recover energy is influenced by the location of those using the heat and energy generated. This means that where appropriate, energy from waste Combined Heat and Power plants (CHP) may be encouraged alongside new and existing developments. Small scale community based CHP schemes may be suitable within planned major development or regeneration areas or in mixed use schemes. CHP could also be used in remote rural areas that do not have access to mains gas supplies.</p> <p>Sites must be carefully selected and sensitively designed to avoid visual and other amenity and environmental impacts and to provide renewable energy to serve the surrounding area. These activities and the areas they require are identified under Category 3, 4, 5 and 6 in the supporting waste evidence base (156) and (157).</p> <p>This policy is used to assess proposals for all types of recycling, recovery and treatment facility whether they are</p>		

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					<p>handling inert, non-hazardous or hazardous wastes. Disposal of waste is considered elsewhere in the Plan with reference to landfill. This policy sets the general approach to considering the location of new waste management facilities. Proposals will be assessed at the planning application stage considering the type and nature of the waste management activity and with reference to the Plan as a whole.</p> <p>All waste management has transport implications and transport impacts should be minimised by prioritising sites with good connections to the strategic road network. Areas along the strategic road corridors are indicated to maximise opportunities to transport waste where this minimises impacts on local roads and the distance to the market.</p> <p>It is national planning policy to give priority to the re-use of previously-developed land, including redundant agricultural and forestry buildings, their curtilages and hardstandings.</p> <p>Recycling and recovery facilities enclosed in buildings are typically of an industrial nature dealing with largely segregated materials. Activities involve preparing or sorting waste for re-use and include materials recovery facilities, waste transfer stations, dis-assembly and re-manufacturing plants, and reprocessing industries. Potential nuisances such as dust and noise can be mitigated as the activity is enclosed, meaning these facilities are compatible with industrial estates.</p> <p>Smaller-scale facilities (with an approximate throughput of up to 50,000 tonnes per annum and requiring sites of 2 hectares or less) will normally be compatible with most general industrial estates. Larger scale enclosed premises (typically requiring sites of 2-4 hectares, with a throughput in excess of 100,000 tonnes per annum) and facilities with a stack are likely to be located on the larger industrial estates or suitable brownfield sites.</p>		

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					<p>Sites suitable for general industrial uses are those identified as suitable for B2 (including mixed B2 / B8), or some uses within the B8 use class (namely open air storage). Waste management uses would not normally be suitable on land identified only for B1 (light industrial uses), although a limited number of low impact waste management uses (e.g. the dis-assembly of electrical equipment) may be suitable on these sites. Some industrial estates will not be considered suitable for certain waste management facilities because for instance the units are small, the estate is akin to a business park, or it is located close to residential properties</p> <p>Energy from waste facilities which include advanced thermal treatment processes such as pyrolysis, gasification/plasma conversion require built facilities and in some cases a stack (i.e. chimney). Sites must be carefully selected and sensitively designed to avoid visual and other amenity and environmental impacts and to provide renewable energy to serve the surrounding area. The location of these facilities is influenced by the location of those using the heat and energy generated and the need to access fuel feedstock. This means that where appropriate, energy-from-waste Combined Heat and Power plants (CHP) (which may also include non-waste fuel sources) may be encouraged alongside new and existing developments, or near sources of fuel feedstock. Small scale community based CHP schemes may be suitable within planned major development or regeneration areas or in mixed use schemes. CHP could also be used in remote rural areas that do not have access to mains gas supplies.</p> <p>Recycling and recovery activities which predominantly take place in the open (outside buildings) or involve a large areas of open air storage include biological waste treatment (including composting), construction, demolition and excavation (CDE) recycling, End-of-Life Vehicle processing and some Household Waste Recycling Centres. Because these activities can create noise, odours and other</p>		

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					<p>emissions, they are not easily assimilated in built-up areas. Sites within countryside locations are often more suitable for these types of activities.</p> <p>In accordance with the other policies in this Plan, activities involving open areas will only be supported if they do not have adverse environmental impacts, and noise and emissions are controlled by effective enclosure and other techniques.</p> <p>Some activities will be more 'hybrid' in nature, requiring sites with buildings and open storage areas such as outdoor waste transfer stations or recovery centres, wharf area and rail sidings for waste transhipment/ storage. In most cases, the co-location of waste management facilities or processes to increase the recycling and recovery of waste is supported, particularly when the feedstock or outputs are well related.</p> <p>New waste water and sewage treatment plants, extensions to existing works, or facilities for the co-disposal of sewage with other wastes will be supported where the location minimises any adverse environmental or other impact that the development would be likely to give rise to, and the suitability of the site can be justified in accordance with this Plan. Land adjacent to, or within, sewage treatment works can be suitable for waste management activities as there may be compatible land uses for the biological treatment of waste.</p> <p>Some waste facilities, particularly those for recycling CDE waste that produce recycled aggregates reflect historic landfill locations or current/former quarries. In almost all cases, it is expected that former quarries or landfills will be restored but there may be exceptions whereby the benefits from continued development at some locations are considered better than re-locating the development elsewhere. CDE waste recycling facilities can be acceptable on some industrial sites particularly if the site is</p>		

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dC149	Additional	88	Paragraph 5.157 (CDE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add description of inert material which is unsuitable for recycling but suitable for restoration • Insert text to clarify that this policy is not referring to landfill mining. • Update reference to policy 8 	<p>in close proximity to sources of waste. In these cases, they will need to operate to higher environmental standards if in proximity to homes and business.</p> <p>There may be exceptional circumstances where both enclosed and open-air facilities can be justified on sites outside main urban areas. Facilities may require a more rural location because this is closer to the source of the waste being treated or related to an agricultural activity. For instance, anaerobic digester plants and composting facilities may need to be located where there is an available feedstock and where residues can be disposed to land for beneficial purposes. Proposals would generally be of a smaller scale than that proposed in urban areas or on urban fringes. Specifically, enclosed buildings should be of a scale which is compatible with a countryside setting. In demonstrating the suitability of sites, the considerations set out in policies 1-14 of the Plan, where relevant, will need to be satisfied. Further guidance on locating waste management facilities outside urban areas is provided by policies 4-6.</p> <p>Revised text in paragraph 5.157: The harder materials can be recovered on development sites (using mobile crushers and screeners) or at existing permitted waste sites that recycle aggregates for use in development elsewhere, or stockpiled for use at a later date. The softer materials such as soils, chalk and clays can also be recycled or recovered on development sites, taken to sites requiring landscaping, fill material or bunds such as golf courses, race tracks or similar (158). Inert material such as clay, chalk and some soils which are unsuitable for recycling can also be directed to mineral workings (quarries) for agreed restoration schemes. And this Restoration is considered in more detail in the section on 'Restoration of quarries and waste developments' and Policy 89(Restoration of quarries and waste developments). Because these softer inert wastes are used beneficially and not discarded, this Plan considers this use as 'recovery' rather than landfill. Use of inert wastes in this way does not</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To clarify what materials go to landfill for restoration • To clarify that Policy 29 does not refer to landfill mining as the beneficial use is the recovery of inert wastes only. • Due to changes in policy number 	ED041

Ref	Type	Page	Policy / Paragraph	Description of draft change	Draft change (Post-submission change shown in blue)	Justification for change	Suggested through
dC150	Additi onal	89	Paragraph 5.158 (CDE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revise 2nd sentence to clarify washed aggregates is an example of high quality aggregates Removal of reference to 'part b' 	<p>relate to landfill mining which is normally in reference to non-hazardous landfills that are mined, in general, for non-hazardous wastes such as metals, whose value can make the extraction worthwhile. Approximately 4% [text continues as before]...</p> <p>Revised text for paragraph 5.158: Aggregate recycling facilities accept hard inert material and crush and then 'screen' (or filter) the output to produce recycled aggregates of various grades. However, there is a need to increase the investment in infrastructure to produce more high quality (e.g. washed) recycled and secondary aggregates which can replace primary aggregates such as sand and gravel, to meet the aggregate supply scenario as set out in Policy 17 (Aggregate supply – capacity and source) Policy 18 (Recycled and secondary aggregates) and Policy 2930 (Construction, demolition and excavation waste) seek to encourage such investment, primarily with suitable existing CDE recycling sites, particularly those safeguarded under Policy 16 (Safeguarding – minerals infrastructure) and Policy 256 (Safeguarding – waste infrastructure). Such investment could alternatively be in new sites (160) meeting criteria in Policy 289 (Location and sites for waste management development) part-b. Many of the facilities are co-located [text continues as before]...</p> <p>Change in paragraph 5.159 to 3rd sentence The Hampshire Authorities encourage the use of Incinerator Bottom Ash Aggregate (IBAA (161)) for beneficial uses such as in road construction. It will be necessary to make permanent provision for the treatment of IBAA within the plan period. Applications for such development will be considered against all policies in the Plan, especially Policy 289 (Location and sites for waste management). Development part-b.</p> <p>Additional text added to paragraph 5.161: Capacity to produce high quality recycled aggregates(165) is supported, in order to encourage better use of (hard) inert waste to produce secondary and recycled aggregates which can be used in construction and road maintenance, and reduce its use as 'fill' material or disposal to land. The</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High quality aggregates are defined by the amount of processing/re finement to meet BS standards. Not necessary 	N/A
dC151	Additi onal	89	Paragraph 5.159 (CDE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Removal of reference to 'part b' Update reference to policy 28 	<p>Change in paragraph 5.159 to 3rd sentence The Hampshire Authorities encourage the use of Incinerator Bottom Ash Aggregate (IBAA (161)) for beneficial uses such as in road construction. It will be necessary to make permanent provision for the treatment of IBAA within the plan period. Applications for such development will be considered against all policies in the Plan, especially Policy 289 (Location and sites for waste management). Development part-b.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not necessary Changes in policy numbering 	N/A
dC152	Additi onal	89	Paragraph 5.161 (CDE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Add the word 'development' after aggregates in the last sentence (in policy title). 	<p>Additional text added to paragraph 5.161: Capacity to produce high quality recycled aggregates(165) is supported, in order to encourage better use of (hard) inert waste to produce secondary and recycled aggregates which can be used in construction and road maintenance, and reduce its use as 'fill' material or disposal to land. The</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Typo 	N/A

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dC153	Additional	90	Paragraph 5.162 (CDE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revise text to explain the capacity linkages with production of 1mtpa. Correct footnote reference number 169 to Chapter 4.1.1 of the Minerals in Hampshire: Background Study 	<p>production of recycled and secondary aggregates is covered in Policy 18 (Recycled and secondary aggregates development).</p> <p>Revised text for paragraph 5.162: The current estimate of inert waste management recycling and recovery capacity of over 3 million tonnes per annum (mtpa) exceeds the projected increase in inert waste arisings in 2030 of 2.49mtpa(166). In terms–The capacity of facilities capable of producing recycled and secondary aggregates, the capacity is estimated at 1.66 mtpa (167) ³⁵, however the amount of capacity of which about 1mtpa is at sites producing regular/mixed specification which is are considered capable of producing high quality recycled and secondary aggregates is 4mtpa (168). This assumption is based upon the surveyed capacity and sales of recycled and secondary aggregate from static sites in 2010 were approximately when sales reached 0.79mt (169) with between a third and a half about 50% of sales being to a regular/mixed size of specification. Although sufficient capacity [text continues as before]...</p> <p>Footnote: Minerals in Hampshire: Background Study Chapter 4.11</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To clearly show how the current estimate of recycled and secondary aggregates capacity and sales are related. Correction 	ED041
dC154	Main	90	Policy 29 (now policy 30) (CDE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revise policy text to add the words 'at least' before '1 mtpa'. Consolidation of introductory text via replacement with the word 'recovery' Rephrase use of inert waste in beneficial purposes 	<p>Amendments to policy wording:</p> <p>Policy 2930: Construction, demolition and excavation waste development</p> <p>Development to increase the re-use, recycling and maximise the recovery of construction, demolition and excavation (CDE) waste to produce at least 1mtpa of high quality (170) recycled/secondary aggregates will be supported.</p> <p>No provision will be made for disposal of inert waste but it may be recovered to provide beneficial outcomes in connection with other developments such as for civil engineering and other infrastructure projects, the restoration of mineral workings (quarries) and for landfill engineering. Where there is a beneficial outcome from the disposal</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To emphasise that 1mtpa is not a maximum. Simplification of text For clarification 	ED041

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dC155	Additonal	90	Before paragraph 5.163 (after policy 29 (now policy 30) (CDE))	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Insert new text immediately after policy 29 30 on CDE waste to encourage sustainable construction practices 	<p>of inert waste or material- such as the restoration of mineral workings, landfill engineering, civil engineering and other infrastructure projects- the use will be supported in most circumstances. In such cases, where possible, all inert waste elements capable of producing high quality recycled aggregates should be removed for recycling.</p> <p>Additional text to be added before paragraph 5.163: It is to be expected that local plans in Hampshire will include policies which promote the use of sustainable construction practices and a proportion of recycled and secondary aggregates in development projects. This will support a long-term aspiration of reducing the growth in the annual consumption of primary aggregates.</p> <p>Mobile plant on development sites can contribute to the re-use and recovery of CDE waste. To encourage sustainable waste management in the construction and demolition sector, ancillary development to process CDE waste on-site (e.g. mobile plant) will be supported. Where this falls outside 'permitted development rights' appropriate permission and non-planning consents (e.g. environmental permitting) will be required.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To encourage sustainable construction practices and mobile plant at construction sites 	Hearing session
dC156	Additonal	91	Paragraph 5.166 (Liquid waste)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revised text to clarify respective roles of waste and local planning authorities. Add new paragraph explaining the regulatory constraints related with spreading co-digstates. 	<p>Local Development [text continues as before]...</p> <p>Revision and additional textual changes made to paragraph 5.166: The forecast long term increase in population and housing will lead to an increased demand for wastewater treatment in Hampshire. The provision of sewage treatment works are a Waste Planning Authority responsibility as set out in the Town and County Planning (Prescription of County Matters) Regulations 2003 – referenced in Annex A of PPS10. However, it is acknowledged that in two-tier authorities, the district authorities can effectively lead on the planning of this form of waste which is then determined by the County. The majority of local planning authorities in Hampshire have commissioned studies to assess the level of future requirements and the relevant authorities will work closely</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To emphasise how district authorities can effectively lead on the planning for waste water infrastructure. To explain the regulatory constraints related with 	ED047 Hearing session

Ref	Type	Page	Policy / Paragraph	Description of draft change	Draft change (Post-submission change shown in blue)	Justification for change	Suggested through
dC157	Additional	91	Policy 30 (now policy 31) (Liquid waste and waste water management)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replace the word 'if' with 'where' in criterion 'c' • Rephrase criteria C • Change policy title 	<p>with wastewater companies in order to identify, appraise and provide sufficient capacity as and when it is required, in the most appropriate locations taking in all planning considerations. The long term need for waste water treatment has been assessed (173) and it is understood that the majority of existing capacity is considered to be sufficient by the water companies which manage them. The need for facilities in rural communities and in areas of planned development needs to be kept under review throughout the Plan period.</p> <p>In the waste water industry anaerobic digestion technology is commonly used to treat sewage sludge. The treated sludge biosolids can be spread according to the Sludge (Use in Agriculture) Regulations. Opportunities to co-treat sewage sludge with other organic waste (such as food waste) are encouraged as this can produce both renewable energy and a biofertiliser. It is recognised however, that currently technology requirements and regulation becomes more complex when accepting other feedstocks, as does the potential for spreading the treated sludge or digestate.</p> <p>Amendments to policy wording:</p> <p>Policy 301: Liquid waste and waste water management development</p> <p>Proposals for liquid waste management will be supported, in the case of waste water / sewage treatment plants where:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> there is a clearly demonstrated need to provide additional capacity via extensions or upgrades for waste water treatment, particularly in planned areas of major new development; and they do not breach relevant 'no deterioration' objectives or environmental quality standards; and if where-possible appropriate (subject to appropriate relevant regulations), they make provision for the beneficial co-disposal of sewage with other wastes and biogas is recovered for use as an energy source in 	<p>spreading co-digestates.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For grammatical reasons • to avoid a 'possibility test' related to co-location • To clarify that this policy also deals with wastewater 	Hearing session

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					accordance with Policy 278 (Energy recovery development); and in the case of other liquid waste treatment plants: d. they contribute to the treatment and disposal of oil and oil/water mixes and leachate as near as possible to its source, where applicable.		
dC158	Additi onal	91	Paragraph 5.169 (Liquid waste)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rephrase text for clarification reasons 	<p>Revised text for paragraph 5.169: The WPA would not grant permission for such proposed development unless they are satisfied that this. Permission for such proposed will not be granted unless it is demonstrated that development will not cause an unacceptable [text continues as before]...</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clarification 	N/A
dC159	Additi onal	91	Paragraph 5.170 (Non-hazardous landfill)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clarification of first sentence Replacing word 'lowest' in last sentence 	<p>Revision of paragraph 5.170: The disposal of waste to land to fill a void is commonly known as landfill, as waste is generally used to fill a void (or hole) in the ground. Historically, this method of waste management (disposal) used to be the most common form of waste management before significant increase in recycling and recovery that occurs now. It was and still is, the lowest least preferable type of waste management as it provides very little benefit apart from the disposal of waste.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clarification. Better phrasing 	N/A
dC160	Additi onal	92	Paragraph 5.171 (Non-hazardous landfill)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amendments to first sentence 	<p>Revised first sentence text: Landfill in Hampshire is considered to refer to the 'disposal' of non-hazardous waste as it does not have any except if the waste is inert and has a significant beneficial use. Inert [text continues as before]...</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clarifying the use of the term 'landfill' in the Plan. 	N/A
dC161	Additi onal	92	Paragraph 5.173 (Non-hazardous landfill)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Add statement from 5.174 at the end of the last sentence of paragraph 5.173 relating to guidelines. 	<p>Additional text to be added to the end of paragraph 5.173: recreational space. There are strict guidelines in place which ensure that landfills do not impact on the environment, communities or public safety and this limits the potential location of landfill sites in Hampshire.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Better placement 	N/A
dC162	Additi onal	92	Paragraph 5.174 (Non-hazardous landfill)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deletion of last sentence and add remaining text to paragraph above (5.173). 	<p>Deletion of text in paragraph 5.174: These activities and the areas they require are identified under Category 7 in the supporting waste evidence base(474</p> <p>Move remaining text to paragraph 5.173 (SEE ABOVE)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To delete reference to the categories of waste used in 	N/A

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dC163	Additional	92	Paragraph 5.175 (Non-hazardous landfill)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Move paragraph to before 5.172 Replace the wording 'county authority' with 'area'. Additional sentence to introduce new table below the Paragraph Replace table showing Hampshire's landfill requirements for the periods 2011-2015, 2016-2020, 2020+ 	<p>Move paragraph 5.175 to before paragraph 5.172</p> <p>Hampshire is the best performing county authority area for 'diverting' household waste</p> <p>Additional sentence at end of paragraph 5.175: The requirement for landfill over the plan period is shown in the table below.</p> <p>Replace table 5.8 with new table below paragraph 5.175:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>2011-2015</th> <th>2016-2020</th> <th>2021-2030</th> <th>Total need (2011-2030)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Landfill requirement</td> <td>0</td> <td>132,135</td> <td>1,280,157</td> <td>1,413,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Table 5.8 Landfill capacity requirements over the plan period</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>2011-2015</th> <th>2016-2020</th> <th>2021-2030</th> <th>Total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Void Capacity (current and estimated)</td> <td>2,500,000</td> <td>0</td> <td>267,865</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Projected shortfall</td> <td>0</td> <td>132,135</td> <td>1,280,157</td> <td>1,412,292</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Surplus/deficit</td> <td>+2,500,000</td> <td>-132,135</td> <td>+1,012,285</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>New Provision (estimated)</td> <td>0</td> <td>+400,000*</td> <td>+>1,000,000*</td> <td>1,400,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		2011-2015	2016-2020	2021-2030	Total need (2011-2030)	Landfill requirement	0	132,135	1,280,157	1,413,000		2011-2015	2016-2020	2021-2030	Total	Void Capacity (current and estimated)	2,500,000	0	267,865		Projected shortfall	0	132,135	1,280,157	1,412,292	Surplus/deficit	+2,500,000	-132,135	+1,012,285		New Provision (estimated)	0	+400,000*	+>1,000,000*	1,400,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the evidence base (to avoid unnecessary complexity) To introduce new table on landfill requirements To describe the capacity requirements better and breakdown the need into smaller time frames 	N/A
	2011-2015	2016-2020	2021-2030	Total need (2011-2030)																																						
Landfill requirement	0	132,135	1,280,157	1,413,000																																						
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dC164	Main	92	Paragraph 5.176 and 5.177 (Non-hazardous waste landfill)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deletion of specific references to London's waste Add text to describe the continued movement of waste for landfill 	<p>NOTE: New provision at Squabb Wood(*) and Purple Haze(**)</p> <p>Source: Waste Data Summary Report - Assessment of need for waste management facilities in Hampshire</p> <p>Deletion of paragraphs:</p> <p>The South East Plan (2007) requires Hampshire to make provision for the landfill of a proportion of London's non-hazardous waste (0.57 million tonnes between 2016 and 2025). It is expected that the South East Plan will be revoked. In any event, Hampshire does not intend to make provision for landfill of London's waste because:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the continuing fall in non-hazardous landfill deposits; and there is very limited availability of suitable landfill capacity in the County and what is available is required to meet Hampshire's needs over the plan period(177); and the limited landfill capacity in Hampshire is not sustainable for deposits of London's waste because it is located in the west of the county, a long distance from London and not accessible by rail; and the small amount of imported waste from London that has historically been landfilled in Hampshire show that, in practice, there is little demand for landfill facilities in Hampshire; and the Plan's long term aim for zero waste to landfill. <p>This does not preclude sustainable waste management of London's waste by other methods higher up the waste hierarchy and provision is made for this in policies 24-28.</p> <p>It is expected that the cross boundary movement of waste to/from neighbouring waste planning authorities for non-hazardous landfill will continue to occur, due to market forces and the limited landfill opportunities as the overall number of operational sites continue to fall. Waste may also move to/from waste planning authorities further afield but in all cases Hampshire will continue to support the movement of waste which is in accordance with policy 25 on sustainable waste management.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The South East Plan is due to be revoked (leaving the text would date the Plan). Up-to-date evidence shows that Hampshire does not to specifically make provision for London's waste as volumes are so low. Closures of sites may mean that waste for landfill may have to travel further 	Hearing
dC165	Additional	93	Paragraph 5.178	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delete the phrase 'part b' in the 3rd sentence. 	<p>Modify the 3rd sentence ...lack of suitable land⁽¹⁷⁹⁾. The use of remaining capacity⁽¹⁸⁰⁾ at existing sites does not imply support for any further development, except where the site is included in</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unnecessary reference to criterion in policy 	N/A

Ref	Type	Page	Policy / Paragraph	Description of draft change	Draft change (Post-submission change shown in blue)	Justification for change	Suggested through
dC166	Main	94	Policy 31 (now policy 32) (Non hazardous waste landfill)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remove reference to London's waste from the policy Make clearer this is a priority order (decision-making 'hierarchy' (change bullet point lists to numbers)) Refer to the relevant development considerations (i.e. not all those outlined in Appendix A) Rephrase/clarify in priority 4.ii ("they are associated with[...]") Clarify in 4 ii 'unacceptable' continuation, concentration or increase? Renumber policy 	<p>Policy 31 (Non-hazardous waste landfill), part.b. Impacts on ...<i>(continues)</i></p> <p>Amendments to policy wording:</p> <p>Policy 372: Non-hazardous waste landfill</p> <p>Development for landfill capacity necessary to deal with Hampshire's non hazardous residual waste to 2030 will be supported. No provision will be made for landfill of London's waste. Non-hazardous landfill capacity will be provided and supported in accordance with the following priority order:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> the use of remaining permitted capacity at existing landfill sites: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Blue Haze landfill, near Ringwood Squabb Wood landfill, near Romsey Pound Bottom landfill, Redlynch proposals for additional capacity at the following existing site provided the proposals address the relevant development considerations outlined in Appendix A: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Squabb Wood landfill, near Romsey (Inset map 8) in the event that further capacity is required, or if any other shortfall arises for additional capacity for the disposal of non-hazardous waste, the need may be met at the following reserve area: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Purple Haze, near Ringwood (Inset map 12) proposals for additional capacity at any other suitable land where: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> there is a demonstrated need for non-hazardous landfill and where no acceptable alternative form of waste management further up the waste hierarchy can be made available to meet the need; and they are associated with there is an existing landfill or un-restored mineral void, except where this would lead 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The South East Plan is due to be revoked (leaving the text would date the Plan). Up-to-date evidence shows that Hampshire does not to specifically make provision for London's waste as volumes are so low. To clarify that the policy sets out a priority order for decision-making. 	ED048 Hearing

Ref	Type	Page	Policy / Paragraph	Description of draft change	Draft change (Post-submission change shown in blue)	Justification for change	Suggested through
dC167	Additonal	95	New paragraph before 5.179 (but before moved paragraphs 5.176-5.177 described above) (Non hazardous landfill)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New text about landraising 	<p>to a continuation unacceptable continuation, concentration or increase in environmental or amenity impacts in a local area or prolong any impacts associated with the existing development; and</p> <p>iii. the sites are not located within or near an urban area, (e.g. using suitable guideline stand-offs from the Environment Agency); and</p> <p>iv. the sites do not affect a Principal Aquifer and is outside Groundwater Protection and Flood risk zones; and</p> <p>v. through restoration proposals, they lead to improvement in land quality, biodiversity or public enjoyment of the land; and</p> <p>vi. the sites provide for landfill gas collection and energy recovery.</p> <p>Add new paragraph before paragraph 5.179: The above policy provides criteria for considering the potential for additional landfill capacity at other suitable land. This is limited to an existing landfill or un-restored mineral void because land raising (waste disposed mainly above pre-existing ground levels to create raised areas) is not supported. Due to the landscape issues created by land raising, the constraints that are present in Hampshire, and the limited benefits through restoration of unspoiled land, it is not considered a suitable form of waste management for Hampshire.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To clarify the position on landraising 	Hearing
dC168	Additonal	95	Paragraph 5.179 (Non-hazardous waste landfill)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> First sentence should refer to the policy ABOVE, not 'below'. Delete last sentence 	<p>The identification [text continues as before]</p> <p>Deletion of text and replacement text:</p> <p>The identification of sites in the following above policy follows significant site appraisal of the potential deliverability as well as environmental, amenity and economic impacts of the sites and/or opportunities. This also includes the results of the Integrated Sustainability Appraisal of landfill proposals (181), the Habitats Regulation Assessment (182) (183) and the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (184) as well as the outcomes of public consultation exercises. The landfill sites identified within the Plan will be subject to more detailed appraisal of impacts in relation to the policies in this Plan</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Error in reference to the relevant policy. Not required as any application will be assessed by all relevant policies in the 	ED048 Hearing

Ref	Type	Page	Policy / Paragraph	Description of draft change	Draft change (Post-submission change shown in blue)	Justification for change	Suggested through
dC169	Additi onal	95	After paragraph 5.179 (Non hazardous landfill)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Text relevant to policy 31 to be moved from the Implementation Plan back into the supporting text for the policy. 	<p><i>when a planning application is submitted.</i></p> <p>Add new paragraph after paragraph 5.179: The landfill site allocations identified within the Plan include development considerations. These are set out in Appendix A. The development considerations should be addressed at the planning application stage along with the other policies of the Plan.</p>	<p>Plan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Text lifted from the Implementation Plan and added to supporting text for clarification. 	ED050
dC170	Additi onal	95	Paragraph 5.180 (Hazardous and low level radioactive waste)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revise title in text from Hazardous waste landfill to Specialist waste management 	<p>Revised title: Hazardous waste landfill- 'Specialist waste management'</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title does not accurately reflect the content of the following paragraphs 	N/A
dC171	Additi onal	95	Paragraph 5.181 (Hazardous and LLR waste)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remove 2nd sentence 	<p>Delete 2nd sentence: Some types of waste are classed as hazardous because they have unique characteristics and often require specialist treatment technologies. <i>There is a wide range of hazardous wastes but it includes oils, residues from waste management facilities, chemicals, solvents, asbestos etc. [text continues as before]...</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unnecessary as mostly repeats information in Paragraph 5.180 	N/A
dC172	Additi onal	96	Paragraph 5.185 (Hazardous and LLR waste)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Add new sentence at end of paragraph 5.185 	<p>Additional text shown appended to paragraph: Other hazardous waste produced in Hampshire include asbestos waste which can be deposited in dedicated hazardous cells within non-hazardous landfill. In 2009, Hampshire's arisings were estimated at about 7,900 tonnes and some of this was landfilled at the Pound Bottom landfill Site (188). Industrial residues such as those from drilling mud's which are produced in oil and gas extraction in Hampshire are produced in minor amounts, most of which can be dewatered and the remaining sludge disposed at hazardous landfill. <i>It is estimated there are very small amounts (circa 50 tonnes) of low level radioactive waste (LLW) arising in Hampshire per annum. There is no Intermediate Level Waste (ILW) or High Level Waste (HLW) arising in Hampshire.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To clarify the situation on ILW and HLW (radioactive waste) as per the Response document 	Hearing
dC173	Additi onal	96	Paragraph 5.186	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Move to before Paragraph 5.192 	<p>Move paragraph 5.186 to before paragraph 5.192 Radioactive wastes are not generally classified as</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To consolidate 	ED047 ED098

Ref	Type	Page	Policy / Paragraph	Description of draft change	Draft change (Post-submission change shown in blue)	Justification for change	Suggested through
dC174	Additonal	96	Paragraphs 5.188 – 5.189 (Hazardous and LLR waste)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consolidate the two Paragraphs • Delete 3rd sentence of Paragraph 5.188 • Update reference to policy 28 title • Amend to make clear reference to Policy 26 AND policy 28 (not 'or') • Add figures on the hazardous waste arising in Hampshire for landfill. 	<p>hazardous wastes as they do not come under the EU Waste Framework Directive. The lowest level of radioactive waste - Low-level radioactive waste, commonly shortened to Low Level Waste (LLW), consists largely of paper, plastics and scrap metal items that have been used in hospitals, research establishments and the nuclear industry. In future, there is likely to be more LLW requiring special disposal in the UK as nuclear plants are decommissioned. Landfill companies and nuclear operators have to apply to the Environment Agency for authorisations to dispose of LLW. Although there are no nuclear power stations in or near to Hampshire, the Government expects all waste planning authorities to consider the management of LLW as opportunities to dispose of this waste are limited. The relatively small volumes of this waste mean that its management has to rely on facilities provided for other conventional wastes, rather than bespoke facilities for LLW.</p> <p>Any proposals <i>[text continues as before]...</i></p> <p>Amendments to and consolidation of paragraphs 5.188 and 5.189:</p> <p>Wherever possible, all forms of hazardous waste should be treated as far as possible up the waste hierarchy and as close as possible to the source of the waste arising. Although Hampshire produces hazardous waste that requires landfill, the amounts involved are minor. Therefore, a dedicated hazardous landfill in Hampshire is considered unnecessary as there are already suitable operational facilities located elsewhere which can meet this regional need (192). Specialist facilities for recycling, recovery or treatment of hazardous waste should be located where they meet other Plan policies and the criteria set out in Policy 267 (Capacity requirements for waste management development) or and Policy 289 (Locations and sites for waste management development).</p> <p>Hampshire produces only a small amount of hazardous waste that requires landfill and it is considered that the market is unlikely to take up any allocation for a new hazardous landfill, even if a suitable site could be found in Hampshire. During the Plan period, existing or future non-hazardous landfill sites may</p>	<p>all text on LLW, to separate clearly from hazardous waste.</p>	ED105
						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For clarity and to avoid repeating the point about the market demand for hazardous landfill. • To remove the unintentional suggestion that there are already suitable operational facilities located elsewhere which can 	ED047 ED098

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dC175	Additonal	97	Paragraph 5.190 (Hazardous and LLR waste)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add new text to beginning of paragraph 5.190 • Remove final sentence 	<p>apply to receive other types of waste, including some specific hazardous wastes. The amount of hazardous waste produced in Hampshire and requiring landfill is minor – about 9,000 tonnes – which is mostly asbestos. This declining quantity of hazardous waste is forecast to be insufficient to justify allocating a site. From about 2016, it is estimated Hampshire's current capacity to landfill hazardous waste will no longer be available. There is no known void space in Hampshire which could be delivered in time to accommodate this need. In addition it is unlikely that the market would take up an allocated site for a new hazardous landfill, even if a suitable site could be found in Hampshire – identified because of the low quantities involved.</p> <p>Additional text and deletion of text: There are a number of facilities outside Hampshire which also deal with Hampshire's hazardous waste. Some of these are nationally or regionally significant facilities. There is no evidence to suggest that this provision will not be available in the short-medium term. The availability of this provision including the limited opportunities for landfilling, will be monitored regularly³⁶. The provision for disposal of hazardous waste in landfill will be considered on the basis of Policy 32 (Hazardous waste landfill):</p> <p>Footnote: 36 Including the planning permission end date or other limit on its continued use, or any geographic restriction of waste inputs</p> <p>Deletion of text from last sentence of paragraph 5.191: Where waste management authorisations for disposal to existing facilities are sought, the operator should seek advice from the relevant Hampshire Authority on whether planning permission might also be required. This should be considered on a case-by-case basis, taking into account the original permissions and conditions for operation of the site. Where no condition has been imposed then the question of whether or not planning permission is required will depend on the degree to which the proposal varies from the existing permission and how material such changes are. Depending on the scale of the proposal, it may be expected that packages of</p>	<p>meet this regional need (i.e. reliance on other sites).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To explain where Hampshire's hazardous waste is exported to and the security of these arrangements • Referring to policy 323 (below text) is unnecessary • Covered elsewhere in the Plan. 	ED098 Hearing
dC176	Additonal	97	Paragraph 5.191 (Hazardous and LLR waste)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deletion of the last sentence from paragraph 191. 	<p>Deletion of text from last sentence of paragraph 5.191: Where waste management authorisations for disposal to existing facilities are sought, the operator should seek advice from the relevant Hampshire Authority on whether planning permission might also be required. This should be considered on a case-by-case basis, taking into account the original permissions and conditions for operation of the site. Where no condition has been imposed then the question of whether or not planning permission is required will depend on the degree to which the proposal varies from the existing permission and how material such changes are. Depending on the scale of the proposal, it may be expected that packages of</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Covered elsewhere in the Plan. 	N/A

Ref	Type	Page	Policy / Paragraph	Description of draft change	Draft change (Post-submission change shown in blue)	Justification for change	Suggested through
dC177	Additi onal	97	Policy 32 (now policy 33) (Hazardous and LLR waste)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rename policy 33 Revise wording of the policy to include hazardous recovery treatment here. Revise criteria to remove duplication Remove the word 'limited' from criteria c as not possible to monitor or quantify a suitable limit Renumber policy 	<p>community benefits will be provided to help offset the impacts of hosting such facilities (in accordance with Policy 14 (Community benefits)).</p> <p>Policy 32: Hazardous and low level radioactive waste landfill</p> <p>Proposals for the disposal of hazardous waste, mineral extraction and waste treatment residues and low-level radioactive waste, to land will only be supported where:</p> <p>Developments to provide sufficient capacity necessary to deal with hazardous and low level radioactive waste will be supported subject to:</p> <p>a. no acceptable alternative form of waste management further up the waste hierarchy can be made available, or the material is a proven unavoidable residue from a waste management activity further up the waste hierarchy; is being planned closer to the source of the residues or;</p> <p>b. it will help maintain Hampshire's contribution to the disposal of stable non-reactive hazardous waste; in the case of landfill, it will be for material that is a proven unavoidable residue from a waste management activity further up the waste hierarchy and;</p> <p>c. it will contribute to the management of hazardous or radioactive waste that arises in Hampshire, (accepting limited cross-boundary flows);</p> <p>d. no acceptable alternative disposal option exists or is being planned closer to the source of exported residues.</p> <p>For Low Level Radioactive Waste/Very Low Level Radioactive Waste, proposals will be considered only where a need is demonstrated, and proposals are in accordance with the national policy and associated strategy for the management of the relevant waste.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To align title with changes to policy content To clarify that Hampshire plans to provide sufficient capacity for its hazardous waste arisings. 	ED047 Hearing
dC178	Additi onal	97	Before paragraph 5.191 and following Policy 32	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New text immediately after policy 	<p>New paragraph to be added before paragraph 5.191:</p> <p>There are some forms of hazardous waste whereby there are no acceptable, alternative forms of treatment further up the waste hierarchy, and therefore disposal (in the form of landfill) is the only viable option.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clarify that landfill is sometimes the only option. 	Hearing

Ref	Type	Page	Policy / Paragraph (Hazardous & LLR waste)	Description of draft change	Draft change (Post-submission change shown in blue)	Justification for change	Suggested through

Plan review and long-term safeguarding

Reference	Type	Page	Policy / Paragraph	Description of draft change	Draft change (Post-submission change shown in blue)	Justification for change	Suggested through
dC179	Additional	98	Section	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rename section 'Safeguarding of potential minerals and waste wharf and rail depot infrastructure' 	<p>Rename section:</p> <p>'Safeguarding of potential minerals and waste wharf and rail depot infrastructure'</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clarification 	Hearing
dC180	Main	98	Paragraph 6.1-6.3 (Safeguarding of potential minerals and waste wharf and rail depot infrastructure)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replace paragraphs 6.1-6.3 	<p>Amendments to text:</p> <p>National policy requires mineral planning authorities to safeguard potential aggregate wharves and rail depots (194). Such safeguarding, like that for mineral resources, would not presume in favour of future permissions. However, it would prevent future decisions being prejudiced without consideration of mineral and waste interests. Whilst Hampshire's existing minerals infrastructure and the proposals identified are considered to be adequate until 2030 (195), the position needs to be monitored throughout the Plan period. This will ensure that the Plan is flexible to any changes in supply, demand and other changes in circumstances such as changes in operations and technology.</p> <p>Issues for sustaining aggregate supply and managing waste need to be considered as they may have an impact on aggregate supply beyond the end of the plan period. This includes the following issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> limited viable indigenous and accessible sand and gravel resources; major constraints that affect possible sites in north and south Hampshire; two National Parks, AONBs and other nature conservation designations that restrict opportunities for future mineral and waste development; extensive existing built-up areas create land-use conflicts with mineral and waste development. The majority of Hampshire's wharves are located in the important regeneration opportunities; redevelopment pressures on some existing mineral (and waste) infrastructure particularly to meet regeneration objectives; existing aggregates wharves may not meet modern and potentially future operational needs of the marine 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clarification 	ED042 / ED040 Hearing

Reference	Type	Page	Policy / Paragraph	Description of draft change	Draft change (Post-submission change shown in blue)	Justification for change	Suggested through
					<p>aggregates industry; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> as the green economy develops, for instance to or between major waste processing sites. This is likely to create an associated demand for infrastructure that supports more sustainable modes of transport such as rail and shipping. <p>Monitoring of these issues will assess whether or not some of these issues will arise during the plan period. This is considered in the section on 'Safeguarding mineral infrastructure' and Policy 17 (Aggregate Supply capacity and source).</p> <p>Addressing these issues will take time to resolve and any options to address these should form part of a review of the Plan that will need to take place in about five years' time. In the meantime, to secure long-term options for aggregate supply, any further areas of wharf and rail depot land which may become available within the Plan period for minerals and waste uses should be considered for safeguarding to allow active consideration to be given to their use for such purposes.</p> <p>As set out in the policies on aggregate supply, Hampshire's existing wharf and rail depot capacity is considered to be adequate until 2030(195). However, the position will be monitored throughout the Plan period to ensure the Plan responds positively and flexibly to any changes in supply, demand and other changes in circumstances such as changes in operations and technology at wharves and rail depots. These matters are considered in more detail in policies 16, 17, 19 and 26 ('Safeguarding - mineral infrastructure', 'Aggregate Supply capacity and source', 'Aggregate wharves and rail depots' and 'Safeguarding - waste infrastructure'). Monitoring of the Plan will ensure that potential trends which may impact on capacity are identified and will allow a timely assessment of the consequences on the Plan's objectives. Relevant issues may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • navigational constraints; • physical capacity of quays; • lack of rail access; • inability of existing aggregates wharves to meet 		

Reference	Type	Page	Policy / Paragraph	Description of draft change	Draft change (Post-submission change shown in blue)	Justification for change	Suggested through
dC181	Main	99	Policy 33 (now policy 34) (Safeguarding of potential minerals and waste wharf and rail depot infrastructure)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At the end of policy 33 add 'The sites identified above are shown on the Proposals Map (Policy Map) Update policy number Change title of the policy Update policy wording 	<p>modern and potentially future operational needs of the marine aggregates industry or to expand; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> regeneration opportunities in particular in the cities of Southampton and Portsmouth and elsewhere. <p>Policy 19 (Aggregate wharves and rail depots sets out criteria against which new wharf and rail depot proposals will be considered if they come forward within the Plan period. These include having access to water of sufficient depth, adequate connections to road and rail as well as space for processing facilities.</p> <p>National policy requires mineral planning authorities to safeguard potential wharves and rail depots (194). Safeguarding of potential infrastructure, like that for mineral resources - as in policy 15 (Safeguarding – mineral resources) would not in itself presume in favour of future permissions. However, it would prevent future planning decisions being made without consideration of potential mineral and waste interests on suitable sites. It is recognised that there may be opportunities for potential further wharves and rail depots if suitable land were to become available in the locations identified in the following policy, within or beyond the plan period.</p> <p>Amendments to policy wording:</p> <p>Policy 334: Long-term Safeguarding of potential minerals and waste wharf and rail depot infrastructure</p> <p>The following areas should be safeguarded so that their appropriateness they can be considered as possible locations for use as a for minerals and waste wharf or rail depot infrastructure can be considered, if they become available or are released from their current uses:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> land located to the north west of Hythe identified in the Port of Southampton Master Plan; and military/naval land in Southampton Water/Portsmouth Harbour Land safeguarded in the Southampton Core 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changes required to the Proposals map as the NPPF refers to a Policy Map which implies a wider function than that of the Proposals Map. Changes to policy numbering 	ED040 / ED042 / hearing

Reference	Type	Page	Policy / Paragraph	Description of draft change	Draft change (Post-submission change shown in blue)	Justification for change	Suggested through
dC182	Main	98	Paragraph 6.5-6.7 (Safeguarding of potential minerals and waste wharf and rail depot infrastructure)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amend paragraphs 6.5 - 6.7 Make reference to NPPS Removal of reference to 'options' 	<p>Strategy for port use; and</p> <p>c. Portsmouth commercial port; and Marchwood military port (also known as Marchwood Sea Mounting Centre); and</p> <p>d. existing and former railway siding and other land that could be rail-linked. land at HM Naval Base and commercial port as safeguarded in the Portsmouth Core Strategy; and</p> <p>e. existing and former railway sidings and other land that could be rail linked.</p> <p>The sites identified above are shown on the Policy Map.</p> <p>Amendments to paragraphs 6.5-6.: The National Policy Statement for Ports (2012) encourages sustainable port development to cater for long-term forecast growth in volumes of imports and exports by sea with a competitive and efficient port industry capable of meeting the needs of importers and exporters cost effectively and in a timely manner, thus contributing to long-term economic growth and prosperity. In addition it allows judgements about when and where new developments might be proposed to be made on the basis of commercial factors by the port industry or port developers operating within a free market environment, and ensures that all proposed developments satisfy legal, environmental and social constraints and objectives, including the relevant European Directives and corresponding national regulations.</p> <p>National policy (196) also recognises the Port of Southampton as a major international deep-sea gateway port with significant global and economic importance. Land identified in the Port of Southampton Master Plan(197), as well as investment in modern infrastructure could provide an opportunity to meet not only a local, but also a potentially regional and national need for the processing and distribution of different aggregates and waste resources especially if deep-water docking facilities are developed. There may also be a strong economic case for the physical expansion of the Port of Southampton which may result in the potential development of further wharf capacity, associated with deep-water docking facilities. Any future</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For clarification Update following the hearing 	ED042 Hearing
						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For clarification on points raised during the hearing session The National Ports Policy Statement was published around the time the plan was published. An additional reference is therefore required to reflect this. Options are now considered in new section on monitoring, implementati 	

Reference	Type	Page	Policy / Paragraph	Description of draft change	Draft change (Post-submission change shown in blue)	Justification for change	Suggested through
					<p>expansion of the port must, amongst other considerations, satisfy the requirements of the Habitats Regulations. The reclaimed land located to the north west of Hythe (known as Dibden Bay) (197) and as identified in the Port of Southampton Master Plan (197) is considered by ABP to be a potential location for accommodating significant port expansion, possibly including minerals and waste wharf infrastructure. This could provide an opportunity to meet not only a local but also a potentially regional and national need for the processing and distribution of different aggregates and waste resources, especially if deep-water berthing facilities are developed. However, the land at Dibden Bay is a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and adjoins the New Forest National Park. The foreshore is of international importance, being designated as a Special Protection Area (SPA) and Ramsar site, as well as an SSSI. In 2004, the Secretary of State rejected previous proposals for port development at Dibden Bay principally because of its environmental impacts. Whilst there may also be a strong economic case for the physical expansion of the Port of Southampton, any future expansion of the port must, amongst other considerations, satisfy the requirements of the Habitats Regulations. In particular, the applicant will need to show that their proposals will not adversely affect the integrity of the international designations. If there is an adverse impact, that the alternative put forward for approval is the least damaging, regardless of economic considerations, that no other feasible alternative exists that would not affect the integrity of the site, and that there are imperative reasons of overriding public interest—or, if there is an adverse impact that the alternative put forward for approval is the least damaging, regardless of economic considerations, that no other feasible alternative exists that would not affect the integrity of the site, and that there are imperative reasons of overriding public interest. Adequate habitat compensation would also be required.</p> <p>Expansion of the Port of Southampton also may not be the only option. Investment in modern infrastructure may also provide further opportunities. In addition, with the changing</p>	<p>on and plan review and is considered to sit better than in the revised safeguarding section</p>	

Reference	Type	Page	Policy / Paragraph	Description of draft change	Draft change (Post-submission change shown in blue)	Justification for change	Suggested through
					<p>economic and defence priorities, land that is currently unavailable may be considered for future minerals and waste uses, including transport. For instance, the MoD are currently reviewing their needs at Marchwood military port. For example, opportunities may arise through the current review of the use of the Marchwood Military Port (also known as Marchwood Sea Mounting Centre) by the Ministry of Defence and the existing commercial docks at Southampton and Portsmouth are already safeguarded for general port uses³⁷ so this may offer opportunities, and current commercial port land around Southampton Water or Portsmouth Harbour may also provide a potential opportunity for additional wharf capacity. Areas of land proposed for release from port or other current uses may require protection, but only if they are considered to be suitable for minerals and waste uses. These areas might provide further opportunities for minerals and waste wharf capacity, depending on commercial needs were they to be released from their current port trades.</p> <p>With the changing economic and defence priorities, land that is currently unavailable may be considered for future minerals and waste uses, including transport.</p> <p>Other opportunities include increasing the amount of minerals and waste being transported by rail. Possible locations include the rail sidings at Fratton (198), the land identified as part of the planning permission for Alton Materials Recovery Facility or any other land adjacent to, and with potential links to the rail network.</p> <p>The potential minerals and waste infrastructure options do involve a large number of interests. The Hampshire Authorities will seek to develop long-term options for minerals and waste development and will work with the following stakeholders in the development of these options:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • government and relevant government agencies; • relevant non-governmental organisations; • the minerals and waste industry; • other related businesses; • the transport industry (including port authorities and network rail); and 		

Reference	Type	Page	Policy / Paragraph	Description of draft change	Draft change (Post-submission change shown in blue)	Justification for change	Suggested through
					<p>• the local community.</p> <p>Footnote: 37 City of Southampton Local Plan Review – Adopted Version (2006) Proposals Map and Southampton Local Development Framework Core Strategy Development Plan Document, policy CS9, page 44 (2010) / The Portsmouth Plan (Portsmouth's Core Strategy), PCS11 employment land, page 87-88 (Portsmouth City Council, 2012)</p>		

Implementation

Reference	Type	Page	Policy / Paragraph	Description of draft change	Draft change (Post-submission change shown in blue)	Justification for change	Suggested through
dC183	Additional	101	Paragraph 7.1-7.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rename section Implementation, monitoring and plan review. Revise text to introduce new combined Implementation and Monitoring Plan Insert introductory text about the key implementation and monitoring issues such as the landbank and aggregate supply capacity, etc Add relevant section from long term safeguarding into revised text 	<p>New title: Implementation, monitoring and plan review.</p> <p>Revised introductory text: The HMWP is required by the NPPF³⁸ and PPS10³⁹ to be deliverable and subject to monitoring and review. This is to ensure the Plan's strategic priorities are being implemented and the policies are having the desired effect or whether there are concerns or issues that need rectification.</p> <p>The policies and proposals of the Plan will be implemented primarily through the development-management process. The Hampshire Authorities will be guided by the Plan, or the NPPF where the Plan is silent, in its totality in considering whether to grant or refuse permission, in deciding what conditions should be attached to any permission, and whether a legal agreement is required.</p> <p>The Plan's strategic priorities arise from the key sustainable development themes of protecting Hampshire's environment, maintaining Hampshire's communities and supporting Hampshire's economy and in turn the Vision. The Implementation and Monitoring Plan is designed to monitor the policies against the Plan's strategic priorities. Accordingly, changes in waste arisings/deposits requiring more waste infrastructure than planned can be addressed.</p> <p>The key drivers of change are the Hampshire Authorities, including the Highway Authorities, the local planning authorities, the Environment Agency, Natural England and, the minerals and waste industry.</p> <p>In preparing this plan, a number of issues for sustaining aggregate supply and managing waste have been raised. Although these issues are not considered to be relevant to</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To give better linkages between implementation and monitoring As above To emphasise the key parameters that require monitoring Text from long term safeguarding section is considered to sit better in revised implementation, monitoring and plan review section 	ED050 Hearing

Reference	Type	Page	Policy / Paragraph	Description of draft change	Draft change (Post-submission change shown in blue)	Justification for change	Suggested through
					<p>this Plan up to 2030, they will need to be considered as part of any review as they may have an impact on aggregate supply and the management of waste within or beyond the end of the plan period. This includes the following issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • limited viable indigenous and accessible sand and gravel resources; major constraints that affect possible sites in north and south Hampshire; • two National Parks, AONBs and other nature conservation designations that restrict opportunities for future mineral and waste development; • the majority of Hampshire 's wharves are located in the cities of Southampton and Portsmouth and can offer important regeneration opportunities (this is an on-going issue as of now and regeneration would be facilitated should a suitable opportunity arise to relocate current wharf sites); • extensive existing built-up areas create land-use conflicts with mineral and waste development; and • as the green economy develops this is likely to create an associated demand for infrastructure that supports more sustainable modes of transport such as rail and shipping. <p>Monitoring of these issues throughout the plan period as part of the monitoring of the policies included in the Plan will allow for an assessment of their potential impact on the delivery of the Plan's objectives. Options for addressing the above issues should form part of any review of the Plan that will take place in about five years' time.</p> <p>Future minerals and waste development and the review of the plan will involve a large number of interests. The Hampshire Authorities will seek to develop long-term options for minerals and waste development and will work with the following stakeholders in the development of these options through the review of the Plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • government and relevant government agencies; 		

Reference	Type	Page	Policy / Paragraph	Description of draft change	Draft change (Post-submission change shown in blue)	Justification for change	Suggested through
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> relevant non-governmental organisations; the minerals and waste industry; other related businesses; the transport industry (including port authorities and network rail); and the local community. <p>The Implementation and Monitoring Plan will be used to monitor the delivery of the Plan. This is considered in more detail in Appendix C.</p> <p>Footnotes: 38 In relation to monitoring, Paragraph 153 refers to the Local Plan that should be 'reviewed in whole or in part to respond flexibly to changing circumstances. Also, Paragraph 182 refers to '... the plan should be deliverable over its period ...' as part of the 'effective' soundness test. 39 In relation to monitoring, Paragraphs 39 - 41 refer "Effective monitoring and review is essential to securing sustainable waste management".</p>		

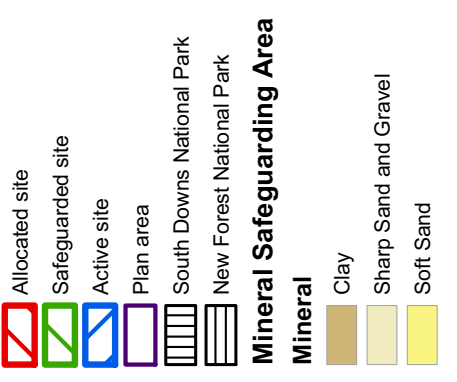
Monitoring

Reference	Type	Page	Policy / Paragraph	Description of draft change	Draft change (Post-submission change shown in blue)	Justification for change	Suggested through
dC184	Additional	102	Paragraph 8.1 – 8.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revise text to introduce new combined Implementation and Monitoring Plan 	<p>Delete section 8: Section 8 is no longer required and will be deleted</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No longer require. Revised structure gives better linkages between implementation and monitoring. 	ED050

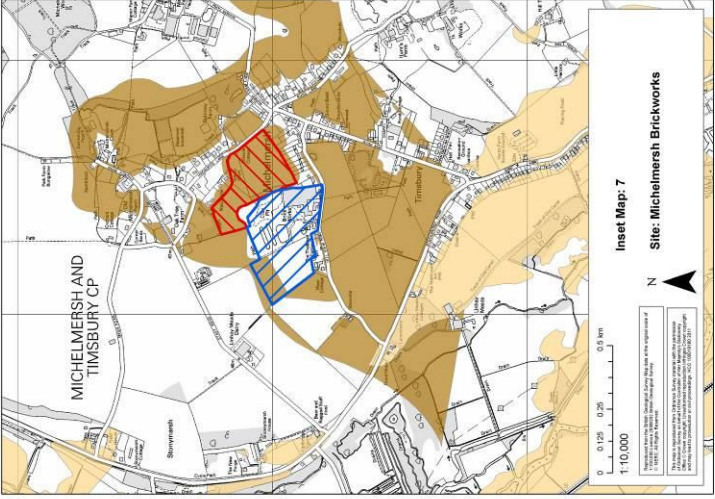
Glossary

Reference	Type	Page	Policy / Paragraph	Description of draft change	Draft change (Post-submission change shown in)	Justification for change	Suggested through
dC185	Additional	108	Definition of major development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Major development definition 	<p>Add new definition: Major development (except for Policy 4 – Projection of the designated landscape) – All mineral extractions, landfill and hazardous/low level radioactive facilities, as well as developments occupying at least a hectare of land and/or have a through put of 50,000 tpa.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clarification 	Hearing
dC186	Additional	111	Definition of sensitive receptors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sensitive receptors definition 	<p>Add definition: The aspects of the environment likely to be significantly affected by the development, including in particular population, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, including the architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the inter-relationship between these factors.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clarification following new guidance on this issue 	N/A
dC187	Additional	113	Definition of Treatment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Treatment definition 	<p>Add new definition: Treatment⁴⁰ - this is a broad term which refers to recovery or disposal operations, including preparation prior to recovery or disposal. This includes the physical, thermal, chemical or biological processes, including sorting (e.g. waste transfer), that change the characteristics of the waste in order to reduce its volumes or hazardous nature, facilitate its handling or enhance recovery.</p> <p>Footnote: 40 Reference mostly taken from Preparing a Waste Management Plan - A methodological guidance note (2012) - http://ec.europa.eu/environment/waste/plans/pdf/2012_guidance_note.pdf</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clarification 	Hearing

Appendix A – Site allocations

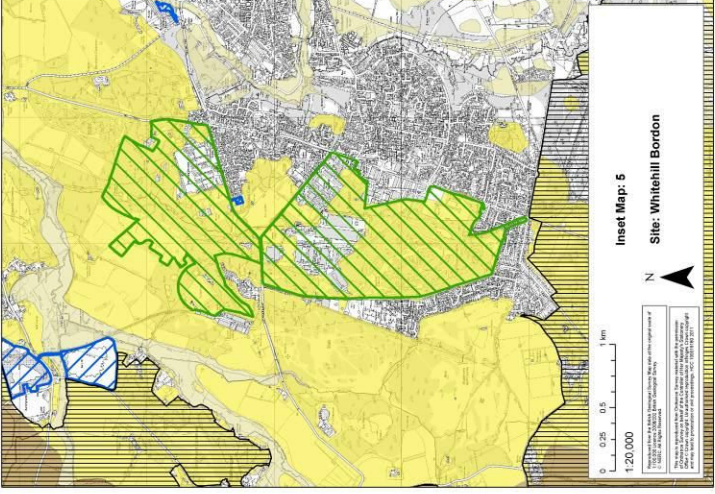
Reference	Type	Page	Policy / Paragraph	Description of draft change	Draft change (Post-submission change shown in blue)	Justification for change	Suggested through
dC188	Additonal	115	10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sort out the positioning of the legend – remove random Paragraph number Legend also needs a short note underneath to define an "active site" (blue hatch) and explain the origin of the boundary Amend legend so that safeguarded sites are shown in a different annotation to the allocations 	 <p>Add the following text:</p> <p>Safeguarded sites are annotated with a green hatch and shows sites / areas identified for safeguarding through the plan. Active (permitted minerals and waste sites) are annotated with a blue hatch. The boundaries of these sites have been determined through planning permissions granted for development.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formatting For clarification As above 	Hearing
dC189	Additonal	116-142		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ALL SITES - Remove bold on the location 	<p>Formatting change</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formatting 	
dC190	Additonal	120	Bramshill quarry extension	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amend development consideration relating to areas of higher conservation value 	<p>Site contains areas of higher nature conservation value, including the Harbridge Flats management area that which require exclusion and buffering from extraction and associated operations.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For clarification 	Hearing
dC191	Additonal	122	Cutty Brow	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amend development consideration relating to the 	<p>The impact on Harewood Forest and Cowdown Copse SINC which lie adjacent to the northern and easterly boundaries boundary of the site.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For clarification 	Hearing

Reference	Type	Page	Policy / Paragraph	Description of draft change	Draft change (Post-submission change shown in blue)	Justification for change	Suggested through
dC192	Additi onal	124	Forest Lodge Home Farm	<p>SINCs and include reference to Cowdown SINC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Change name of the site to Forest Lodge Home Farm Review of the restoration specification for the site. NFDC want playing fields. Discuss this with NFDC 	<p>Forest Lodge Home Farm Location: Buttsash, south of Hythe Grid reference: SU 428 057 Minerals and Waste Planning Authority: Hampshire County Council District Authority: New Forest District Council Parish Authority: Hythe and Dibden Parish Council Area: 5.6 hectares Existing land use: Agriculture Proposed land use: Extraction of soft sand and, sharp sand and gravel Total mineral resource: 0.4 million tonnes of soft sand and 0.17 million tonnes of sharp sand and gravel Restoration: Restoration of the site to original levels, using inert fill. Combination of grazing and nature conservation interests / restored for informal daily recreation including the potential for playing fields Reason for allocation: The site is considered to be the best option for continuing a local supply of soft sand and sharp sand and gravel from this part of south Hampshire</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At request of landowner 	New information / hearing
dC193	Additi onal	128	Michel deve r	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amendment to development consideration relating to access, to include provision of a new access 	<p>Safe and satisfactory access egress onto the local highway, through the provision of a new vehicular access.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Following discussions at the hearing 	Hearing
dC194	Main	131	Michel mer sh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Update the map Amend development considerations 	<p>Updated map</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New information received on resources Following appraisal work 	Hearing

Reference	Type	Page	Policy / Paragraph	Description of draft change	Draft change (Post-submission change shown in blue)	Justification for change	Suggested through
					 <p> Location: West of Michelmersh, approximately 4km north of Romsey Grid reference: SU 340 258 Minerals and Waste Planning Authority: Hampshire County Council District Authority: Test Valley Borough Council Parish Authority: Michelmersh and Timsbury Parish Council Area: 7.6 hectares Existing land use: Predominantly agriculture Proposed land use: Brick-making clay extraction to support Michelmersh Brickworks Total mineral resource: Unknown Restoration: Agriculture, biodiversity and amenity uses. School House Field should be restored at a low level. </p>		

Reference	Type	Page	Policy / Paragraph	Description of draft change	Draft change (Post-submission change shown in blue)	Justification for change	Suggested through
					<p>Reason for allocation: The site is considered to be an acceptable option for continuing a local supply of brick-making clay for Michelmersh Brickworks</p> <p>Development considerations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The impact on commuting or foraging for Mottisfont SAC bats*. • Protection of the amenity of nearby residential properties particularly at Glenville, West Cottage and East Cottage. • Visual impact, setting of listed building, Michelmersh conservation area and deer park. • Hedgerows and trees • Method of working for School House field • Method of working for Hillside field • Access between the existing site and new sites • Small part of the site contains a Source Protection Zone 1 that will require appropriate exclusion and buffering from development. • Hydrological impact assessment to be undertaken. • Protection of the water quality, recharge of the aquifer and groundwater source*. • Traffic issues and impact 		
dC195	Additional	132-133	Purple Haze	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purple Haze - try and condense 'Development Considerations' to fit onto one page • Suggest removal of words "within or beyond the site", and replace with "and from public rights of way" in 3rd bullet under 	<p>Formatting change and changes to text for clarification</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formatting • For clarification 	N/A

Reference	Type	Page	Policy / Paragraph	Description of draft change	Draft change (Post-submission change shown in blue)	Justification for change	Suggested through
dC196	Additonal	135	Roeshot	<p>Development Considerations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amendments to development considerations to include reference to pipelines, the processing of mineral 	<p>Development considerations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protection of the Avon Valley SPA and Ramsar site, the River Avon SAC, the New Forest SAC, SPA and Ramsar*. The impact on the offsite foraging and breeding areas of the qualifying bird species of nearby SPA/Ramsars*. Protection of Burton Common SSSI. The impact on the openness of the South West Hampshire Green Belt and landscape character of the adjacent New Forest National Park. Safeguarding public rights of way (byways nos. 736, 737, 734a). Protection of the amenity of nearby residential. Protection of the water quality and recharge of the underlying aquifers and the surface water including Donkey Bottom and the River Mude*. The haul road from the access with the A35 should be upgraded to an appropriate standard and should be designed so as not to compromise the objectives of the New Forest National Park. Safe and satisfactory access onto the A35. Traffic issues. The processing of aggregate extracted from the site should only take place within the site allocated. Protection of pipelines located within the allocated site. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve the development considerations 	Hearing
dC197	Additonal	141	Whitehill-Bordon - Inset map 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Change annotation to indicate that the site is a safeguarded site and not an allocation 	<p>Change to the inset map to indicate that the site is a safeguarded site and not an allocation:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For clarification of the site 	Hearing

Reference	Type	Page	Policy / Paragraph	Description of draft change	Draft change (Post-submission change shown in blue)	Justification for change	Suggested through
dC198	Additi onal	143	Appendix B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add text emphasising that the safeguarded list is only correct at publication and will be updated regularly • Updates to policy numbering 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For clarification • Due to changes in policy numbering 	Hearing
					<p>Amend and add new text as follows: The following table sets out the minerals and waste infrastructure safeguarded within the plan area, under policies 156 (Safeguarding-minerals infrastructure) and 256 (Safeguarding-waste infrastructure). All new minerals and waste development granted planning permission following the adoption of this plan and fitting the criteria will be safeguarded. It must be noted that the list shown below is only correct at time of publication and the list will be updated regularly (at least annually) through annual monitoring.</p>		

Appendix B – List of safeguarded minerals and waste sites

Reference	Type	Page	Policy / Paragraph	Description of draft change	Draft change (Post-submission change shown in blue)								Justification for change	Suggested through																																																																						
dC199	Main	143	Safeguarded sites - new sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Add site data – concrete batching plant sites Add additional sites, due to changes to policy 33 (now policy 34) (Safeguarding of potential minerals and waste wharf and rail depot infrastructure), as noted in Main Modification s. Add new category into the appendix to cover sites identified in policy 33 	<p>Add additional sites as noted:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>HCC Development Management Reference</th> <th>Site name</th> <th>Location</th> <th>Primary function / use</th> <th>Planning permission/ end date</th> <th>Site operator</th> <th>Comments</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td colspan="7">Concrete Batching plants</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TV236</td> <td>Yokesford Hill</td> <td>Romsey</td> <td>CDE recycling</td> <td>Permanent</td> <td>Ace Liftaway</td> <td>Skip hire site with mixed waste inputs and concrete batching</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SN040</td> <td>Hazel Road</td> <td>Southampton</td> <td>Wharf (inactive)</td> <td>Permanent</td> <td>Aggregate Industries</td> <td>Concrete batching</td> </tr> <tr> <td>EA046</td> <td>Eastleigh Rail Depot</td> <td>Eastleigh</td> <td>Aggregates rail depot</td> <td>Permanent</td> <td>Aggregate industries</td> <td>Site also used for recycling spent railway ballast (see below EA101)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>WR197</td> <td>Stockbridge Road, Micheldever Station</td> <td>Micheldever</td> <td>Depot</td> <td></td> <td>Aggregate industries</td> <td>Concrete batching</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NF101</td> <td>Christchurch Road</td> <td>Ringwood</td> <td>Highways maintenance depot</td> <td>Permanent</td> <td>Amey</td> <td>Coated stone depots</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NF229</td> <td>Jacob's Gutter Lane</td> <td>Totton</td> <td>Highways maintenance depot</td> <td>Permanent</td> <td>Amey</td> <td>Coated stone depots</td> </tr> <tr> <td>WR004</td> <td>Botley Road</td> <td>Bishops Waltham</td> <td>Highways maintenance depot</td> <td>Permanent</td> <td>Amey</td> <td>Coated stone depots</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>M3 Motorway</td> <td>Hook</td> <td>Highways maintenance depot</td> <td>Permanent</td> <td>Amey</td> <td>Coated stone depots</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>								HCC Development Management Reference	Site name	Location	Primary function / use	Planning permission/ end date	Site operator	Comments	Concrete Batching plants							TV236	Yokesford Hill	Romsey	CDE recycling	Permanent	Ace Liftaway	Skip hire site with mixed waste inputs and concrete batching	SN040	Hazel Road	Southampton	Wharf (inactive)	Permanent	Aggregate Industries	Concrete batching	EA046	Eastleigh Rail Depot	Eastleigh	Aggregates rail depot	Permanent	Aggregate industries	Site also used for recycling spent railway ballast (see below EA101)	WR197	Stockbridge Road, Micheldever Station	Micheldever	Depot		Aggregate industries	Concrete batching	NF101	Christchurch Road	Ringwood	Highways maintenance depot	Permanent	Amey	Coated stone depots	NF229	Jacob's Gutter Lane	Totton	Highways maintenance depot	Permanent	Amey	Coated stone depots	WR004	Botley Road	Bishops Waltham	Highways maintenance depot	Permanent	Amey	Coated stone depots		M3 Motorway	Hook	Highways maintenance depot	Permanent	Amey	Coated stone depots	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Following changes proposed to safeguarded sites Following changes to policy 33 (now 34) 	ED040 Hearing
HCC Development Management Reference	Site name	Location	Primary function / use	Planning permission/ end date	Site operator	Comments																																																																														
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Reference	Type	Page	Policy / Paragraph	Description of draft change	Draft change (Post-submission change shown in blue)							Justification for change	Suggested through
					Compound	Petersfield	Highways maintenance depot	Permanent	Amey	Coated stone depots			
EH138					Borough Road		Highways maintenance depot	Permanent	Amey	Coated stone depots			
					Sutton Scotney Road	Micheldev	Highways maintenance depot	Permanent	Amey	Coated stone depots			
HR038					Chandlers Farm	Eversley	Quarry	31/12/2014	Cemex	Remaining reserves are under a processing plant which is used for mineral extraction in Berkshire (Finchampstead). Concrete batching			
					Gresley Road (off Swing Swang Lane)	Basingstoke	Depot		Cemex	Concrete batching (Daneshill Industrial Estate)			
					Walton Road	Portsmouth			Cemex	Concrete batching			
					Nutwood Way	Totton			Cemex	Concrete batching			
					Easton Lane Winnal,	Winchester			Cemex	Concrete batching			
SN035					Leamouth Wharf	Southampton	Aggregates Wharf	Permanent	Cemex	Concrete batching			
SN070					Dibles Wharf	Southampton	Aggregates Wharf	Permanent	Dudman Group Ltd	Concrete batching			
					Unit 6 Stubs Industrial Estate, Hollybush Lane	Aldershot	Depot		Hampshire Macadam Ltd	Coated stone depots			
					Gresley Lane	Basingstoke	Depot		Hanson	Concrete			

Reference	Type	Page	Policy / Paragraph	Description of draft change	Draft change (Post-submission change shown in blue)							Justification for change	Suggested through	
					Road (off Swing Swang Lane)	ke						batching (Daneshill Industrial Estate)		
					Picketts Hill, Sleaford	Bordon	Depot					Concrete batching		
					Fareham Road	Gosport	Depot					Concrete batching		
					Chandlers Ford	Eastleigh	Depot					Concrete batching		
					Shepherd Spring Lane	Andover	Depot					Concrete batching		
					Waterbrook Road	Alton	CDE recycling	Permanent				Concrete batching		
					Kendalls Wharf	Portsmouth	Aggregates Wharf	Permanent				Concrete batching		
					Yokesford Hill Ind. Estate, Belbins	Romsey	Depot					Concrete batching		
					Waterbrook Road, off Mill Lane	Alton	Depot					Concrete batching		
					229 Ashley Crescent Southampton	Southampton	Waste transfer station	Permanent				Commercial & Industrial waste, Concrete batching		
					Farlington Redoubt	Havant	CDE Recycling	Permanent				Concrete batching		

Reference	Type	Page	Policy / Paragraph	Description of draft change	Draft change (Post-submission change shown in blue)							Justification for change	Suggested through
NF222					Marchwood Wharf	Marchwood	Aggregates Wharf	Permanent	Lafarge	Concrete manufacturing			
HR040					Eversley Quarry	Eversley	Sharp sand and gravel quarry	31/12/2016 (includes restoration)	Lafarge	Concrete batching			
					BR Freight Depot, Imperia IRd,	Southampton			Lafarge	Concrete batching			
					Area 6, Marchwood Ind Estate	Marchwood			Lafarge	Concrete batching			
PT028					Tipner/Pounds Wharf	Portsmouth	Wharf (inactive)		Lafarge	Concrete batching			
NF002					Caird Avenue	New Milton	CDE recycling	Permanent	New Milton Sand and Ballast	Concrete batching			
TV231					Barton Stacey	Andover	CDE recycling	Permanent	Raymond Brown Minerals & Recycling Ltd	Concrete batching			
HV026					Bedhampton Wharf	Bedhampton	Aggregates Wharf	Permanent	Tarmac	Concrete batching			
NF255					Blashford Quarry	Near Ringwood	Sharp sand and gravel quarry	31/12/2026 (includes restoration)	Tarmac	Includes Nea Farm and Plumley Wood via a conveyor link. Concrete batching			
					Lynchford Lane	Farnborough	Depot		Tarmac	Concrete batching			
					Shephe	Andover	Depot		Tarmac	Concrete			

Reference	Type	Page	Policy / Paragraph	Description of draft change	Draft change (Post-submission change shown in blue)							Justification for change	Suggested through					
					roads	Spring Lane												
					School Lane, Chandler's Ford	Eastleigh	Depot											batching
					Potential wharf and rail depot infrastructure (policy 34)													Concrete batching
					land located to the north west of Hythe identified in the Port of Southampton Master Plan	Hythe												
					Land safeguarded in the Southampton Core Strategy for port use;	Southampton												
					Marchwood military port	Marchwood												
					Land at HM Naval Base and commercial	Portsmouth												

Reference	Type	Page	Policy / Paragraph	Description of draft change	Draft change (Post-submission change shown in blue)				Justification for change	Suggested through																										
dC200	Additional	143		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Add Bunny Lane to safeguarded list Update references to other policies in the plan Update and/or amend errors in site data 	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="4">Update references to the policies as noted.</th> </tr> <tr> <th colspan="4">Update site details as noted below:</th> </tr> <tr> <th>HCC Development Reference</th> <th>Site name</th> <th>Location</th> <th>Primary function / use</th> <th>Planning permission / end date</th> <th>Site operator</th> <th>Comments</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>NF216</td> <td>Area 6 Marchwood Industrial Estate Marchwood</td> <td>Marchwood</td> <td>Oil Treatment</td> <td>Permanent</td> <td>Veolia ES Hampshire Ltd</td> <td>MARPOL facility</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BA170</td> <td>The Carousel</td> <td>Farleigh Wallop</td> <td>Anaerobic Digestion</td> <td>Permanent</td> <td>Carousel Renewables Limited</td> <td>Food and agricultural slurries (site-not yet implemented)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Update references to the policies as noted.				Update site details as noted below:				HCC Development Reference	Site name	Location	Primary function / use	Planning permission / end date	Site operator	Comments	NF216	Area 6 Marchwood Industrial Estate Marchwood	Marchwood	Oil Treatment	Permanent	Veolia ES Hampshire Ltd	MARPOL facility	BA170	The Carousel	Farleigh Wallop	Anaerobic Digestion	Permanent	Carousel Renewables Limited	Food and agricultural slurries (site-not yet implemented)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appeal decision now issued. Also agreed at hearing Due to plan changes For clarification and corrections 	Hearing
Update references to the policies as noted.																																				
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					<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="4">Draft change (Post-submission change shown in blue)</th> </tr> <tr> <th>port as safeguarded in the Portsmouth Core Strategy.</th> <th>Location</th> <th>Existing rail sidings which could be used for waste uses</th> <th>for a wharf</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Alton MRF rail sidings</td> <td>Alton</td> <td>Existing rail sidings which could be used for waste uses</td> <td>Veolia</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fratton Rail sidings</td> <td>Fratton</td> <td>Existing rail sidings which could be used for minerals and waste uses</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Draft change (Post-submission change shown in blue)				port as safeguarded in the Portsmouth Core Strategy.	Location	Existing rail sidings which could be used for waste uses	for a wharf	Alton MRF rail sidings	Alton	Existing rail sidings which could be used for waste uses	Veolia	Fratton Rail sidings	Fratton	Existing rail sidings which could be used for minerals and waste uses																
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Reference	Type	Page	Policy / Paragraph	Description of draft change	Draft change (Post-submission change shown in blue)							Justification for change	Suggested through
FA025					Warren Farm	Fareham	SRF facility	Permanent	Veolia ES Hampshire Ltd				
TV072					Squabb Wood	Romsey	Non-hazardous landfill	31/11/2012 30/4/2013	Viridor				
TV065					Bunny Lane	Romsey	CDE recycling	Permanent	R F Salvidge Farms Ltd				
PT057					Quartermaine MRF Ashley Crescent	Portsmouth Southampton	MRF MRS	Permanent	Veolia	MSW MRF			
SN065								Permanent	James Huntley and Sons				

Appendix C – Implementation Plan

Reference	Type	Page	Policy / Paragraph	Description of draft change	Draft change (Post-submission change shown in blue)	Justification for change	Suggested through
dC201	Main (changes to plan structure, policies 7, 17, 18, 21, 26 (now policy 27) and 29 (now policy 30) / Additional (all other textual changes as noted)	154-181	Appendix C	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Combine Implementation on Plan with Monitoring Plan Rename appendix Implementation on and Monitoring Plan Add new introduction to the section Amend or add new monitoring indicators and triggers for policies 7 (now policy 8), 17, 18, 21 (now) 26 (now policy 27) and 29 (now policy 30) Make changes to the text in the considerations and mechanisms for some policies (see changes 	<p>Rename appendix: Implementation and Monitoring Plan</p> <p>Formatting: Merging and restructuring of the Implementation and Monitoring Plan noted in following table (a) (see the revised Implementation and Monitoring table underneath this table)</p> <p>New introduction to the section: The overarching delivery will be carried out by Development Management - although there are other planning decisions such as Compulsory Purchase Orders, preparation of additional local development documents - undertaken by the Hampshire Authorities. In particular decisions on</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> planning applications; compliance monitoring of mineral and waste developments, and; unauthorised development. <p>The key delivery partners in this respect will be the statutory bodies in conjunction with mineral and waste operators.</p> <p>The Implementation and Monitoring Plan is intended to link the Strategic Priorities (see the spatial strategy) with the Plan's policies deliver the aims from the spatial strategy. A table (shown below) links the implementation and monitoring of the HMWP. The terms used in the header of the table shown below are:</p> <p>Policy This is the Policy number and name in the Plan</p> <p>Implementation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposed outcome (or <i>limitation</i>) – this is the intended outcome of the policy Considerations/Mechanism – this is detail of how the outcome is to be achieved Stakeholder and/or Statutory consultee – bodies that 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To give better linkages between implementation and monitoring. Formatting To give better linkages between implementation and monitoring To improve the monitoring and implementation of the plan Aid the flow of the Plan 	ED050 Hearing

Reference	Type	Page	Policy / Paragraph	Description of draft change	Draft change (Post-submission change shown in blue)	Justification for change	Suggested through
				<p>table)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appendix D will be deleted following changes 	<p>can have an impact on the outcome</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholder Action – this is a brief indicative summary of the main actions to be carried out of by the stakeholder. <p>Monitoring Indicator This is exactly what is to be measured and compared and acts as a baseline for the monitoring of year on year changes.</p> <p>Monitoring trigger (threshold) for policy review This is the point which signifies there is an issue with a policy which may require a review.</p> <p>The Implementation and Monitoring Plan is shown below.</p> <p>New triggers: New triggers added for some policy areas – policies 7 (8), 17, 18, 21 (new) 26 (27) and 29 (30)</p> <p>Changes to considerations and mechanisms: See table b for changes to the text on considerations and mechanisms for some policies.</p>		

Complete Implementation and Monitoring Plan table – as referenced above dc201 (a)

DC201 reference (this reference will not appear in the plan)	Policy	Implementation				Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring trigger (threshold) for policy review
		Proposed outcome (or limitation)	Considerations /mechanisms	Lead Stakeholder and/or Statutory consultee	Stakeholder action		
dc201-1	Policy 1: Sustainable minerals and waste development management	Improve the economic, social and environmental conditions	<i>Text as submission version unless noted in table below</i>	Hampshire Authorities Environment Agency Natural England	Promote pre-application discussions, engagement and liaison between minerals and waste developers, the determining authority, and statutory and other consultees as appropriate; Timely decisions on planning applications	Applications processed within 13 weeks or the proposed Planning Guarantee	60% within 13 weeks or the proposed Planning Guarantee (Breach of benchmark over two successive years)
				Mineral & Waste developers	Ensure appropriate and proportionate information is submitted		
dc201-2	Policy 42: Climate change-mitigation and adaptation	Minimise contribution to the causes of climate change	<i>Text as submission version unless noted in table below</i>	Hampshire Authorities	Seek to locate minerals & waste development in the most suitable location	Planning permissions against Environment Agency advice	Number of planning permissions against EA advice =0

	Encourage low carbon technologies (reducing GHG emissions)				
Mineral & Waste developers	Propose development with low carbon technologies	Environment Agency			
Water Authorities Natural England Hampshire & IoW Wildlife Trust Other environmental bodies	Provision of water data and advice to MPAMPA. Advice on good practice and/or publications Attendance at liaison meetings	Hampshire Authorities	Text as submission version unless noted in table below		
Mineral & Waste developers	Encourage delivery of local BAP targets Propose development with no or minimal impact on habitats and species.	Natural England Environment Agency Hampshire & IoW Wildlife Trust RSPB Other relevant environmental bodies	Protect and/or enhance (no net loss in) biodiversity <i>Limitation: waste developments in urban areas</i>	Policy 23: Protection of habitats and species	dc201-3
Planning permissions against Natural England advice	Number of planning permissions against NE advice = 0				

dc201-4	<p>Policy 34: Protection of the designated landscape</p>	<p>Protection of the designated landscape Restoration of designated landscape where development occurs (subject to exceptions)</p>	<p><i>Text as submission version unless noted in table below</i></p>	<p>Hampshire Authorities</p>	<p>Seek to locate minerals & waste development away from designated landscapes Take into account any local or community landscape character assessments or similar community led planning initiatives Propose suitable mitigation plan or indicate positive impacts where development is necessary</p>	<p>Planning permissions against Natural England advice</p>	<p>Number of planning permissions against NE advice = 0</p>
dc201-5	<p>Policy 45: Protection of the countryside</p>	<p>Protection of the countryside Restoration of countryside where development occurs (subject to exceptions)</p>	<p><i>Text as submission version unless noted in table below</i></p>	<p>Hampshire Authorities</p>	<p>Seek to locate minerals & waste development away from countryside locations Ensure the maintenance or improvement of all Rights of Way which may be</p>	<p>Planning permissions in the countryside contrary to policy Restoration conditions in exceptional developments⁴¹</p>	<p>Number of planning permissions in the countryside contrary to policy = 0% For exceptional developments, number of planning permissions</p>

dc201-6	Policy 56: South West Hampshire Green Belt	Minimise impact on the Green Belt	Text as submission version unless noted in table below	Hampshire Authorities Mineral & Waste developers	<p>impacted by minerals or landfill workings as far as practicable.</p> <p>Propose suitable mitigation plan and positive impacts where development is necessary</p> <p>Seek to locate minerals & waste development away from the Green Belt</p> <p>Propose suitable mitigation plan and positive impacts where development is necessary</p>	<p>developments are those which although in accordance with the policy, do not fit within the primary criteria in policy 20 (a-c) and policy 29 (a-e). These developments would need a restoration condition in all cases</p>	with restoration conditions = 100%
dc201-7	Policy 67: Conserving the historic environment and heritage assets	Minimise impact upon or enhance historic environment and heritage assets	Text as submission version unless noted in table below	Hampshire Authorities	<p>Seek to locate minerals & waste development away from historic environment and heritage</p>	<p>Planning permissions in the Green Belt contrary to policy</p> <p>Restoration conditions in exceptional developments⁴²</p> <p>Footnote: 42 Exceptional developments are those which although in accordance with the policy, do not fit within the primary criteria in policy 20 (a-c) and policy 29 (a-e). These developments would need a restoration condition in all cases</p>	<p>Number of planning permissions in the Green Belt contrary to policy = 0%</p> <p>For exceptional developments, number of planning permissions with restoration conditions = 100%</p>
						<p>Planning permissions against English Heritage advice</p>	<p>Number of planning permissions against EH advice =0%</p>

dc201-8	Policy 78: Protection of soils	Minimise impact upon or enhance best and most versatile soils	Text as submission version unless noted in table below	<p>Mineral & Waste developers</p> <p>English Heritage Other relevant environmental bodies</p>	<p>assets</p> <p>Undertake and assessment of the potential impact of a proposal.</p> <p>Propose suitable mitigation plan and positive impacts where development is necessary</p> <p>Advice on good practice and publications</p> <p>Attendance at liaison meetings</p>	<p>Planning permissions against Natural England advice</p> <p>Amount of BMV land in Hampshire</p>	<p>Number of planning permissions against NE advice =0%</p> <p>No net loss in the amount of BMV land in Hampshire</p>
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dc201-9	<p>Policy 89: Restoration of quarries and waste developments</p>	<p>Restoration of quarries and waste developments</p>	<p><i>Text as submission version unless noted in table below</i></p>	<p>Natural England DEFRA Environment Agency Hampshire & IOW Wildlife Trust RSPB Other relevant environmental bodies Hampshire Authorities</p>	<p>development. Supply restoration plan and suitable mitigation measures or indicate positive impacts where development is proposed. Advice on good practice and publications Attendance at liaison meetings</p>	<p>Relevant permissions have restoration and aftercare conditions</p>	<p>All relevant permissions have restoration and aftercare conditions = 100%</p>
				<p>Ensure development on high quality agricultural land is restored to at least its previous agricultural land condition in almost all cases. Ensure suitable aftercare period (at least 5 years). Request</p>			

dc201-10	<p>Policy 910: Protecting public health, safety and amenity</p>	<p>Minimise impact on public health, safety and amenity</p>	<p><i>Text as submission version unless noted in table below</i></p>	<p>Natural England DEFRA Environment Agency Hampshire & IoW Wildlife Trust RSPB Other relevant environmental bodies Hampshire Authorities</p>	<p>restoration plans where appropriate Supply restoration plan which is in keeping with the local landscape and townscape of the area to reduce the potential visual impacts of development Suggest suitable mitigation measures or indicate positive impacts where development is proposed. Advice on good practice and publications Attendance at liaison meetings</p>	<p>Mineral & Waste developers</p>	<p>restoration plans where appropriate Supply restoration plan which is in keeping with the local landscape and townscape of the area to reduce the potential visual impacts of development Suggest suitable mitigation measures or indicate positive impacts where development is proposed. Advice on good practice and publications Attendance at liaison meetings</p>	<p>Number of planning permissions against Environment Agency advice = 0%</p>
					<p>Ensure all development proposals minimise their impacts. Ensure appropriate</p>		<p>Planning permissions against Environment Agency advice Planning permissions</p>	

dc201-11	Policy 4011: Flood risk and prevention	Improvement to flood protection or no net increase in flood risk	<i>Text as submission version unless noted in table below</i>	<p>management and monitoring</p> <p>Carry out suitable assessments on the impact of proposals and assess any cumulative impacts.</p> <p>Suggest suitable mitigation measures or indicate positive impacts where development is proposed.</p> <p>Advice on good practice and publications</p> <p>Attendance at liaison meetings</p>	<p>Number of planning permissions against Environment Health Officer advice = 0%</p> <p>Number of planning permissions against Environment Agency advice = 0%</p>
	Mineral & Waste developers			<p>Carry out suitable assessments on the impact of proposals and assess any cumulative impacts.</p> <p>Suggest suitable mitigation measures or indicate positive impacts where development is proposed.</p> <p>Advice on good practice and publications</p> <p>Attendance at liaison meetings</p>	<p>against Environment Health Officer advice</p> <p>Planning permissions against Environment Agency advice</p>
	Mineral & Waste developers			<p>Resist development in areas liable to flooding or which would increase flood risk in nearby areas</p> <p>Carry out suitable assessments</p>	<p>Number of planning permissions against Environment Agency advice = 0%</p>
	Environmental Health Health & Safety Executive Ministry of Defence Aerodrome operators Environment Agency Other relevant environmental and health bodies			<p>Resist development in areas liable to flooding or which would increase flood risk in nearby areas</p> <p>Carry out suitable assessments</p>	
	Hampshire Authorities				
	Mineral & Waste developers				

dc201-12	<p>Policy 4412: Managing traffic</p>	<p>No significant impacts on safety of highways and pedestrians</p> <p>No significant impacts on highway capacity or environment and amenity</p>	<p><i>Text as submission version unless noted in table below</i></p>	<p>Environment Agency</p>	<p>on the impact of proposals and assess any cumulative impacts.</p> <p>Suggest suitable mitigation measures or indicate positive impacts where development is proposed.</p> <p>Supply flood risk data to MPAA/WPA</p> <p>Advice on good practice and publications</p>	<p>Support water/rail transport of materials where possible</p> <p>Carry out suitable assessments (including access, emissions and congestion in the case of road</p>	<p>Number of planning permissions against Highway Authority advice = 0%</p>
						<p>Planning permissions contrary to Highway Authority advice</p>	

dc201-13	<p>Policy 4213: High-quality design of minerals and waste development</p>	<p>No significant visual impacts. Maintain or enhance landscape/townscape</p>	<p><i>Text as submission version unless noted in table below</i></p>	<p>Mineral & Waste developers</p>	<p>transportation) on the impact of proposals and assess any cumulative impacts. Consult with MPA/WPA and supply advice on lorry routing and/or access</p>	<p>Mineral & Waste developers</p> <p>Promote water/rail transport of materials where possible</p>	<p>Number of planning permissions of satisfactory design = 100%</p>
				<p>Hampshire Authorities</p> <p>Mineral & Waste developers</p>	<p>Encourage high quality design</p> <p>Propose high quality developments which improve or do not detract from the landscape/townscape.</p> <p>Supply design and access assessments that incorporate the use of recycled and secondary</p>	<p>Planning permissions in the view of MPA/WPA are of satisfactory design</p>	

dc201-14	<p>Policy 14: Community benefits</p>	<p>Negotiated agreements between developers/operators and communities</p>	<p><i>Text as submission version unless noted in table below</i></p>	<p>Hampshire Authorities</p> <p>Mineral & Waste developers</p> <p>Local communities inc Parish and Town councils</p>	<p>material where possible.</p> <p>Encourage negotiated agreements between developers/operators and communities</p> <p>Supply restoration plan and suitable mitigation measures or indicate positive impacts where development is proposed.</p> <p>Highlight areas of concern and propose suitable mitigation measures</p> <p>Attendance at liaison meetings</p>	<p>Major applications with community benefits</p>	<p>Major applications with community benefits = 50%</p>
dc201-15	<p>Policy 15: Safeguarding - Mineral resources</p>	<p>Identify MSA and MCA (on MPA and LA Policy Maps) MPA consulted by relevant LPA on significant non-mineral extraction development</p>	<p><i>Text as submission version unless noted in table below</i></p>	<p>Hampshire Authorities</p> <p>Local Planning Authorities</p> <p>Minerals and construction Industry</p>	<p>Supply LPA with MCA to safeguard mineral resources</p> <p>Consult with MPA</p> <p>Advice on good practice</p>	<p>Amount of sand/gravel sterilised by development by LPA permission against MPA advice.</p>	<p>Amount of sand/gravel sterilised by development by LPA permission against MPA advice= 0 tonnes</p>

		<p>extensions of time to suitable time-limited existing sites. Supply capacity information in annual Aggregates Monitoring survey</p>						
dc201-18	<p>Policy 18: Recycled and secondary aggregates development</p>	<p>High quality recycled and secondary aggregate capacity increased</p>	<p>Text as submission version unless noted in table below</p>	<p>Hampshire Authorities</p>	<p>Encourage provision of high quality recycled and secondary aggregate capacity</p>	<p>Production of high quality recycled and secondary aggregates exceeds 1 mtpa increases</p>	<p>Maintenance of, or year on year increase in the production of high quality recycled and secondary aggregates</p>	
dc201-19	<p>Policy 19: Aggregate wharves and rail depots</p>	<p>Maximise aggregate wharf and rail depot capacity</p>	<p>Text as submission version unless noted in table below</p>	<p>Hampshire Authorities</p>	<p>Resist development which would reduce capacity</p>	<p>Rail depot capacity is maintained</p>	<p>Rail depot or wharf capacity reduced by more than 10%</p>	
				<p>Mineral & Waste developers</p>	<p>Promote suitable locations for recycled and secondary aggregates production</p>			
				<p>Network Rail</p>	<p>Support replacement rail capacity if required</p>	<p>Wharf capacity is maintained</p>		
				<p>Associated British Ports</p>	<p>Support replacement wharf capacity if required</p>			
				<p>Mineral & Waste developers</p>	<p>Promote replacement</p>			

dc201-20	Policy 20: Local land-won aggregates	Maintain a landbank of at least 7 years	<i>Text as submission version unless noted in table below</i>	Hampshire Authorities South East England Aggregates Working Party Mineral & Waste developers	capacity if required. Promote water/rail transport of materials. Request reserves and annual sales on aggregates from mineral operators Deliver sufficient capacity through planning permissions Manage the collection of annual sales on aggregates from mineral operators Supply reserves and annual sales on aggregates from mineral operators	Landbank exceeds 7 years worth of aggregate supply	Landbank falls below 7 years worth of aggregate supply (Breach of benchmark over two successive years)
dc201-21	Policy 21: Silica Sand	Maintain a landbank of at least 10 years	<i>Text as submission version unless noted in table below</i>	Hampshire Authorities	Request reserves and annual sales on aggregates from mineral operators Deliver sufficient capacity through planning	Landbank exceeds 10 years worth of aggregate supply	Landbank falls below 10 years worth of aggregate supply (Breach of benchmark over two successive years)

						permissions Supply reserves and annual sales on silica sand from mineral operators		
dc201-22	Policy 242: Brick-making clay	Maintain a landbank of at least 25 years	<i>Text as submission version unless noted in table below</i>	Hampshire Authorities	Request reserves and annual sales on aggregates from mineral operators Deliver sufficient capacity through planning permissions	Landbank exceeds 25 years worth of aggregate supply	Landbank falls below 25 years worth of aggregate supply (Breach of benchmark over two successive years)	
				Mineral & Waste developers	Supply reserves and annual sales on aggregates from mineral operators			
dc201-23	Policy 223: Chalk development	Chalk development provision only for agricultural and industrial uses	<i>Text as submission version unless noted in table below</i>	Hampshire Authorities	Support small scale extraction for agricultural or industrial uses only Demonstrate the need for small scale extraction for agricultural or industrial uses only	Amount of chalk extracted per annum	Amount of chalk extracted per annum < 25,000 tpa	
				Mineral & Waste developers				
dc201-24	Policy 234: Oil and gas	Sustainable development of oil/gas reserves	<i>Text as submission version unless noted in table below</i>	Hampshire Authorities	Encourage sustainable development	Planning permissions in the countryside	Number of planning permissions	

	development			Mineral & Waste developers	with minimal impact on the environment and local amenity Propose development with minimal impact on the environment and local amenity	contrary to policy Restoration conditions in exceptional developments	in the countryside contrary to policy = 0% For exceptional developments, number of planning permissions with restoration conditions = 100%
dc201-25	Policy 245: Sustainable waste management development	Waste management occurs at highest possible level of Waste Hierarchy Encourage net self sufficiency and sharing of infrastructure Recycling of non-hazardous wastes reaches 60% by 2020 Reduce the amount of non-hazardous waste landfilled to 5% of arisings by 2020	<i>Text as submission version unless noted in table below</i>	Hampshire Authorities Environment Agency Mineral & Waste developers	Monitor the treatment and movement of waste on annual basis through Project Integra and Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator and other suitable data collections systems Provide/publicise waste data information through Waste Data Interrogators or other means Provide regular waste	Amount / percentage of non-hazardous waste recycled Amount of non-hazardous waste landfilled Number of co-located facilities	Progressive increase in recycling reaching 60% by 2020 Progressive fall in amount landfilled reaching 5% by 2020 Maintenance of or progressive increase in number of co-located facilities

dc201-26	<p>Policy 256: Safeguarding - waste infrastructure</p>	<p>Strategic sites and/or capacity is safeguarded</p>	<p><i>Text as submission version unless noted in table below</i></p>	<p>Hampshire Authorities</p> <p>Local Planning Authorities</p> <p>Mineral & Waste developers</p>	<p>returns to the Environment Agency</p> <p>Propose co-location where there are compatible waste activities</p> <p>Supply LPA with MCA to safeguard mineral waste infrastructure</p> <p>Consult with MWPA</p> <p>Notify WPA of potential impacts from nearby developments.</p>	<p>Number of sites developed for non-waste uses by LPA against WPA advice.</p>	<p>Number of sites developed for non-waste uses by LPA against WPA advice=0</p>
dc201-27	<p>Policy 267: Capacity requirements for waste management development</p>	<p>Additional recycling and recovery capacity to reach a 95% diversion of non-hazardous waste from landfill</p>	<p><i>Text as submission version unless noted in table below</i></p>	<p>Hampshire Authorities</p> <p>Mineral & Waste developers</p>	<p>Deliver sufficient 0.68mtpa recycling and recovery capacity through planning permissions</p> <p>Annual survey of waste management capacity</p> <p>Propose 0.68mtpa recycling and recovery capacity</p> <p>Respond to</p>	<p>Provision of additional recycling and recovery capacity: 2011-2015 = 370,000 tonnes 2016-2020 = 205,000 tonnes 2021-2030 = 102,000 tonnes Status of sites monitored</p>	<p>No new recycling or recovery capacity proposed for two consecutive years</p> <p>Closure of sites also taken into account when assessing overall capacity</p>

dc201-28	Policy 278: Energy recovery development	Divert waste from landfill through increased use of energy recovery facilities	Text as submission version unless noted in table below	Hampshire Authorities Mineral & Waste developers Water Authorities	annual survey of waste management capacity Deliver capacity through planning permissions Promote suitable locations for energy recovery development	Number of facilities, type and amount of renewable energy produced Progressive increase in number of facilities, type and amount of renewable energy produced
dc201-29	Policy 289: Locations and sites for waste management	Waste management principally located in urban areas (near arisings or markets)	Text as submission version unless noted in table below	Hampshire Authorities Mineral & Waste developers	Deliver capacity in the most appropriate locations through planning permissions Propose capacity in the most appropriate locations	Permissions in accordance with policy Permissions in accordance with policy
dc201-30	Policy 2930: Construction, demolition and excavation waste development	Increased high quality recycled and secondary aggregate capacity to attain capacity of at least 1mtpa	Text as submission version unless noted in table below	Hampshire Authorities	Deliver sufficient capacity through planning permissions Request capacity and annual sales on recycled and secondary	Once reached, production of high quality recycled and secondary aggregate drops below 1 mtpa for two consecutive Amount of high quality recycled and secondary aggregate production to reach at least 1mtpa

dc201-31	Policy 301: Liquid and wastewater waste management development	Co-disposal of sewage with other wastes Increased production of biogas from WWTW	<i>Text as submission version unless noted in table below</i>	Mineral & Waste developers Hampshire Authorities Water Authorities	aggregates Supply capacity and annual sales on recycled and secondary aggregates Deliver capacity through planning permissions Promote suitable locations for co-disposal of sewage waste with other wastes Advice on good practice and publications Promote suitable locations for co-disposal of sewage waste with other wastes	Number of WWTW with co-disposal of liquid wastes and/or biogas recovery Maintenance of or progressive increase in number of WWTW with co-disposal of liquid wastes and/or biogas recovery	years.
dc201-32	Policy 312: Non-hazardous waste landfill	Sufficient landfill capacity provided in accordance with increased diversion of non-hazardous waste from landfill	<i>Text as submission version unless noted in table below</i>	Hampshire Authorities Mineral & Waste developers	Encourage increased recycling and recovery through planning permissions Promote increased recycling and recovery to	Lifetime of landfill capacity void Lifetime of landfill capacity void drops below 4 years	

dc201-33	Policy 323: Hazardous and low level radioactive waste	Maintenance of existing hazardous waste management capacity Reduction in hazardous waste to landfill	Text as submission version unless noted in table below	Hampshire Authorities Mineral & Waste developers	divert waste from landfill Supply regular updates of landfill void capacity Deliver capacity through planning permissions Promote suitable locations for hazardous waste management Monitor availability of strategic land	Hazardous waste management capacity is more than arisings	Hazardous waste management capacity is lower than arisings
dc201-34	Policy 334: Safeguarding of potential minerals and waste wharf and rail depot infrastructure	Safeguarding of strategic areas pending review	Text as submission version unless noted in table below	Hampshire Authorities		Permissions granted contrary to advice of the MPA/WPA	Permissions granted contrary to advice of the MPA/WPA = 0%

Description of changes to the text included in the ‘considerations and mechanisms’ column of the Monitoring and Implementation Plan (as noted and documented above) (b)

The following table sets out the changes to the considerations and mechanisms as noted and for inclusion in the above table (a).

Reference (as part of dc201)	Type	Page	Policy / Paragraph	Suggested change	How the changes look	Justification for change	Suggested through
dc201-1	Main	156		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Text relating to policy 13 (now deleted) moved to the implementation plan under new policy 1 	<p>Add the following text:</p> <p>Highway contributions (until 6 April 2014) will only be sought where a development would result in a significant impact on the highway network, and one in which improvements are required to the local highway surrounding the site. Improvements may include traffic calming as well as other measures to</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Text relating to policy 13 (now deleted) moved to the implementation plan under new policy 1 	Hearing

					<p>mitigate impacts associated with highway movements. Where a planning obligation is required, each case will be determined on its individual merits and needs and will take into account the benefits and issues associated with the proposed development.</p> <p>After 6 April 2014 (or when a CIL charging schedule is approved) the CIL Regulation 123 will come into force and the pooling of contributions secured under section 106 agreements will no longer be permitted. This restriction will not apply to contributions secured for highway improvements under S278 agreements.</p> <p>The CIL Regulations introduced in 2010 reduced the five tests set out in Circular 5/05 to three and put them on a statutory basis for development capable of being charged CIL. A planning obligation must be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • necessary to make the proposed development acceptable in planning terms; • directly related to the proposed development; • fairly and reasonably related in scale and kind to the proposed development. <p>CIL only relates to development which includes the creation of a new building or extension to an existing building, and there are exemptions. CIL does not apply to major minerals and waste development that doesn't involve buildings, but there may be some forms of minerals and waste developments which would be chargeable. This will include all types of buildings into which people go, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • offices, portacabins and other buildings occupied by workers on developments associated with minerals and waste development; • waste-transfer stations or material-recovery facilities. 		
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dc201-3	Additional		Text under policy 2 (now policy 3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Update references to policies (numbering) 	<p>The Act does not allow for County Councils to be a charging authority for CIL although, in the context of minerals planning, the Hampshire Authorities are considered to be the collecting authorities. Where CIL is applicable in an area in relation to minerals and waste development, CIL will be collected by the relevant Hampshire authority and returned to the relevant district or borough council (with the exception of the City Councils and National Park Authorities) and used for the infrastructure needed to support minerals and waste developments.</p> <p>As noted.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Due to changes in policy numbering 	
dc201-4	Additional	157	Text under policy 3 (now policy 4)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Move statement on landscape character assessments into paragraph 3.28 of the Plan and delete from monitoring and implementation plan 	<p>Delete the following text: Any local or community landscape character assessments or similar community-led planning initiatives (such as village design statements) should also be considered when determining the potential impacts of mineral and waste developments.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sits better in revised position 	
dc201-5	Additional	158	Text under policy 4 (now policy 5)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Move statement on rights of way and permissive routes into paragraph 3.31 of the Plan and delete from monitoring and implementation plan Move statement on links to policy 8 into paragraph 3.33 and delete from monitoring and implementation plan Delete statement on mitigation measures 	<p>Delete the following text: Where minerals or landfill sites are located close to, or would directly impact a statutory public right of way footpath network, measures should be put in place to protect or divert (for a temporary or permanent period, as appropriate) the route. This includes adopted public footpaths, bridleways and cycle routes. Public rights of way can be diverted for a temporary or permanent period under the Planning Act (1990) when associated with mineral extraction sites. The diversion of public rights of way may also be considered under the Highways Act (1980). Measures should be put in place to ensure the maintenance of improvement of all rights of way which may be impacted by minerals or landfill workings as far as is practicable.</p> <p>Where minerals and waste sites are located close to or would directly impact a permissive footpath, the use of this route for public access will be considered as part of any planning application which may have an impact. Permissive footpaths do not carry the same weight as adopted public rights of way. Mitigation measures should be factored in when determining site suitability—during</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy statement and should be included within the supporting text As above Already covered within the Plan 	ED050

dc201-7	Additional	158	Text under policy 6 (now policy 7)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Move statement on assessments (first paragraph) into paragraph 3.40 of the Plan and delete from monitoring and implementation plan 	<p>both the operational and the restoration phases. The restoration of mineral and waste developments can lead to enhanced public access and additional recreation uses. This is considered in Policy 8 (Restoration of quarries and waste developments).</p> <p>Delete the following text: Any decision on planning applications for minerals and waste development should be informed by an assessment, proportionate to the circumstances, of any impacts on the historic environment. This should include an appropriate level of field investigation if necessary. [text continues as before ...].</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy statement and should be included within the supporting text Statement not required 	ED050
dc201-8	Main (change to triggers etc)	159	Text under policy 7 (now policy 8)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Move first sentence of paragraph 3.48 and delete from monitoring and implementation plan 	<p>Delete the following text: Soils displaced for minerals development must be adequately protected and maintained throughout the life of the development, particularly if a site comprises land that qualifies as best and most versatile agricultural land (agricultural land classification grades 1, 2 and 3a).</p> <p>Minerals development [text continues as before]....</p> <p>Top soil and sub soil [text continues as before]....</p> <p>Delete the following text: The protection of soils will need to be considered in detail for restoration and aftercare schemes on agricultural land, which is considered under Policy 8 (Restoration of quarries and waste developments).</p> <p>Where it is proposed to compensate [text continues as before]....</p> <p><i>Review of mineral planning permissions:</i> All restoration schemes and conditions associated with existing mineral planning permissions will be reviewed as before]</p> <p><i>Partnerships</i> For restoration and aftercare schemes to be successful, as before]</p> <p>Delete the following text: <i>Designing restoration schemes</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy statement and should be included within the supporting text 	
dc201-9	Additional	160	Text under policy 8 (now policy 9)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delete fourth paragraph on environmental education under title of restoration to public access and merge content with bullet in 3.52 and delete from monitoring and implementation plan Delete statement on economic benefits Move statement on 	<p>Not required</p> <p>Not required – now covered in the introduction to economy section of the plan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sits better in the plan As above As above 	ED050	

			<p>opportunities to enhance areas of the historic environment into paragraph 3.52 of the plan and delete from monitoring and implementation plan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Move statement on climate change mitigation into supporting text under 3.52 and delete from monitoring and implementation plan • Revise bullet point 7 in paragraph 3.52 and delete from monitoring and implementation plan • Add at the end of paragraph 3.53 statement on sites located close to public rights of way and permissive routes and delete from monitoring and implementation plan • Add statement on other restoration to paragraph 3.53 and delete from monitoring and implementation plan • Add statement on biodiversity restoration at the end of paragraph 3.54 and delete from monitoring and implementation plan • Add statements on longer aftercare periods and longer term management to paragraph 3.59 and delete from monitoring and implementation plan 	<p>The type and extent of restoration needs to take account of both the initial cost of the scheme and the ongoing costs of its maintenance, so proposals should always take a realistic view of what is viable and how quality restoration outcomes can be achieved.</p> <p>Proposals for all mineral extraction and landfill sites must be accompanied by a <i>restoration and aftercare scheme</i> that provides comprehensive details of the following areas:<i>[text continues as before]</i></p> <p>Delete the following text: <i>Restoration for public access to the countryside and other recreational uses</i> Where minerals or landfill sites are located close to or affect a public right of way footprint network, measures should be put in place to protect or divert (for a temporary or permanent period, as appropriate) the route. This is considered under Policy 45 (Protection of the countryside).</p> <p>The provision of alternative public access where relevant <i>[text continues as before]</i></p> <p>It may be inappropriate to allow public access across landfills as before]</p> <p>Delete the following text: <i>Restored sites can also be used for environmental education purposes for use, by local schools and the community as a whole. These may often be developed as a result of long-term management plans and agreements for sites, in particular for nature conservation.</i></p> <p>Delete the following text: <i>The minerals and waste planning authorities encourage the provision of environmental education facilities, as part of the restoration of mineral and landfill sites where appropriate, in conjunction with the aspirations of other interested relevant environmental organisations. This may include the:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provision of educational information boards about the local area; and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As above • As above • As above • As above • As above • Sits better • In the plan • Not required • Due to changes in policy numbering
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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Move statement on oil and gas restoration to oil and gas • Delete statement on completion of aftercare • Delete statement on monitoring and enforcement • Update references to policies (numbering) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •—educational interpretation centres: <i>Restoration for the creation and enhancement of biodiversity Biodiversity restoration may involve [text continues as before]....</i> Delete the following text: In a small number of instances, minerals and waste development may result in significant impacts on habitats which cannot be avoided or mitigated, or there may be a loss of habitat. In these instances, the provision of new areas of like-for-like habitats as compensatory habitats will be required to ensure that there is no overall net loss of habitats. These should be located either within or close to the proposed development. If significant harm cannot be avoided, mitigated against, or adequately compensated for, planning permission could be refused if the needs for the development do not outweigh the biodiversity interests at the site. Compensatory habitats are considered in more detail in Policy 2 (Habitats and Wildlife). The creation and long-term management (aftercare) of compensatory habitats developed as a result of minerals or waste developments will need to be considered as part of the restoration and aftercare schemes for minerals and waste developments, as appropriate. Specific consideration is required on the ability to re-create habitats and this is an important consideration which must be addressed during the formulation of restoration and aftercare schemes. For example, ancient woodland cannot be re-created and there is a presumption against its loss. Appropriate design principles <i>[text continues as before]....</i> Where minerals and landfill sites <i>[text continues as before]....</i> in Policy 910 (Protecting public health, safety and amenity). Any opportunities <i>[text continues as before]....</i> Re Add the following text: Restoration can be used to help to restore or enhance areas of
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					<p><i>landscape character. This must be in keeping with the landscape character of the wider area as well as the setting.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> all restoration schemes <i>[text continues as before]</i>... <p>Delete the following text: <i>Restoration for the reinstatement or enhancement of Hampshire's landscape and historic environment. Restoration can be used to help to restore or enhance areas of landscape character. This must be in keeping with the landscape character of the wider area as well as the setting. Restoration can also provide opportunities to enhance areas of the historic environment in some instances, by improving the setting of and access to buildings and monuments and presenting the information about archaeological sites in public open places. All restoration schemes should be in keeping with the local landscape and townscape of the area to reduce the potential visual impacts of development, as appropriate; any opportunities presented through links to landscape-level land management tools should be maximised to ensure that restoration proposals meet both local and national schemes for habitat and network creation.</i></p> <p><i>Restoration to help mitigate and adapt to the potential impacts of climate change</i></p> <p>Appropriate design principles <i>[text continues as before]</i>...</p> <p>Delete the following text: <i>Restoration can be used to help mitigate and adapt to the potential impacts of climate change. This may include the provision of flood water storage (see management of water resources); reducing flood risk and providing biodiversity enhancement (see enhancement of biodiversity) for climate change benefits and opportunities. Climate change mitigation and adaptation should be incorporated into restoration schemes where possible. Appropriate design principles which are acceptable and sensitive to biodiversity should be considered, as appropriate, as part</i></p>
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				<p>of the design of restoration schemes for climate change mitigation and adaptation.</p> <p><i>Management of water resources</i> Restoration can provide [text continues as before] ...</p> <p>Restoration to agricultural, grazing and forestry land There will be a preference against restoration to other non-agricultural uses when sites are located on agricultural land, to ensure that Hampshire's important agricultural land is protected and land is not permanently lost.</p> <p>Minerals and waste development [text continues as before] ... under Policy 89 (Protection of soils). These issues [text continues as before] ...</p> <p>Delete the following text: <i>Restoration to other development</i> Following the restoration of some minerals or landfill sites, there may be some instances where the site is developed for other built developments. This may include the provision of open space as part of a wider (non-minerals and waste) development, housing, and other forms of non-minerals and waste development. Southampton City Council, Portsmouth City Council and the two National Park authorities can potentially determine such planning applications, alongside relevant district or borough councils. Hampshire County Council does not determine planning applications of this nature.</p> <p><i>Commencement of restoration</i> The restoration of minerals and landfill sites should commence at the earliest opportunity and must be completed within an acceptable timescale, as set out by the relevant planning permission.</p> <p>Restoration of oil and gas sites is a key site consideration. As oil and gas development takes place over three stages, it is possible to require the restoration of well sites to be undertaken at the end of each stage, rather than allowing the operator to keep the site on hold</p>
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				<p>before moving on to the next stage.</p> <p>Aftercare All minerals and landfill proposals require an aftercare period of at least five years. However, a longer aftercare period may need to be negotiated depending on the nature of the development. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • restoration to heathland will require a longer aftercare period due to the length of time heathland usually takes to establish; • nature conservation management may require an aftercare period of up to or in excess of 20 years (depending on the scheme); • restoration to agriculture may only need a five-year aftercare period. <p>As with restoration, the aftercare period for mineral extraction or landfill sites will be controlled through planning conditions or legal agreements. Once the aftercare period has been completed, minerals and waste operators are normally no longer responsible for the management of the site. Sites are thereafter usually handed back to the original land owner or some other agency for ongoing use and management. An exception is landfill gas and leachate monitoring which may need to continue for a period set by a PPC permit.</p> <p>Other long-term management of mineral and waste sites In some instances, restored sites require long-term management to maintain them and to ensure that restoration gains such as nature conservation and amenity are maximised. The plans will usually be managed by other environmental organisations. It is important that long-term funding and management schemes are secured and established, as required, to ensure that the aftercare of sites is achievable and sustainable in the longer term.</p> <p>Monitoring and enforcement The Hampshire Authorities are committed to ensuring that the restoration and aftercare of minerals and landfill sites takes place in line with the schemes agreed through the planning permissions granted. Effective restoration will be secured through planning conditions or legal agreements to ensure that it is sustained in the longer term. If the restoration or aftercare scheme is not undertaken in accordance with the agreed scheme, the</p>	
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dc201-9	Additional	166	Text under policy 9 (now policy 10)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delete statement on monitoring and enforcement • Move statements on GPZ and FRZ from policy 31 into policy 9 (now policy 10) and delete from monitoring and implementation plan • Update references to policy (numbering) 	<p>relevant Hampshire authority will take the necessary steps to ensure compliance, where it is expedient to do so. This may include taking enforcement action.</p> <p>The creation and long-term management (aftercare) [text continues as before]...</p> <p>The restoration of minerals and landfill sites [text continues as before]...</p> <p>Add the following at the end of the plan: In some instances, restored sites require long-term management. The plans will usually be managed by other environmental organisations. It is important that long-term funding and management schemes are secured and established, as required, to ensure that the aftercare of sites is achievable and sustainable in the longer term.</p> <p>All minerals and waste development will need to consider the following issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the consideration of emissions [text continues as before]; • the consideration of emissions to air [text continues as before]; • assessment should be carried out [text continues as before]; • any undue adverse pollution [text continues as before]; • avoiding impacts on pedestrian safety is a key consideration of highways amenity. This is considered in Policy 142 (Managing traffic); • bird-strike zones around aerodromes cover significant parts of Hampshire. Certain operations, including site working and restoration options, in these areas can be affected due to the need to keep birds away from aircraft flight paths. The restoration of sites in bird-strike areas is considered in Policy 89 (Restoration and aftercare of minerals and waste 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will be covered under new policy 1 • Sits better in revised position 	ED050
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dc201-10	Additional	167	Text under policy 10 (Flooding) (now policy 11)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Move statement on FWMA2010 to paragraph 4.23 of the Plan and delete from monitoring and implementation plan Move statement on landfill and hazardous waste facilities to paragraph 4.25 of the Plan and delete from monitoring and implementation plan Delete reference to national planning policy 	<p>developments;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> proposals within <i>[text continues as before]</i>; applicants may be required to submit a Health Impact Assessment <i>[text continues as before]</i>; all minerals and waste developments must take into account the need to protect the flow and quality of coastal, surface and groundwater resources <i>[text continues as before]</i>. ... The location of minerals and waste development in flood-risk zones is considered in more detail in Policy 101 (Flood risk and prevention); the potential for cumulative impacts, <i>[text continues as before]</i>; where public rights of way are directly affected <i>[text continues as before]</i>... This is considered in more detail in Policy 45 (Protection of the countryside); all minerals and waste developments <i>[text continues as before]</i>; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sits better in revised position As above Repetition 	ED050
				<p>Deletion of text and additional text to be added to paragraph 4.22 the following text: The Flood and Water Management Act 2010 creates a new role for county and unitary authorities as Lead Local Flood Authorities giving them responsibility for taking appropriate measures to manage and co-ordinate public sector response to flood risk in their areas. New duties included under the Act include a duty to prepare a Local Flood Risk Management Strategy (LFRMS), to establish a register and record of significant public flood features, to designate privately owned significant flood risk features and to become responsible for approving, adopting and maintaining Sustainable Drainage Systems (SUDS). Implementation of policies and proposals in this plan should have regard to these duties and should reflect the requirements of the LFRMS as it evolves.</p> <p>National planning policy on flooding aims <i>[text continues as before]</i>;</p> <p>Developments under consideration in identified</p>			

dc201-11	Additional	168	Text under policy 11 (now policy 12)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Move second ('where the source of waste...', fifth (all minerals and waste development...') paragraphs to Policy 11 (now policy 12) supporting text and delete from monitoring and implementation plan. • Remove tenth paragraph (alternative methods of transportation...). • Delete text relating to geographic locations 	<p>areas of flood risk [text continues as before];</p> <p>Where a flood risk is identified [text continues as before];</p> <p>Add the following text: Development within an area greater than 1 hectare, or within flood risk zones 2, 3a and 3b, must be accompanied by a Flood Risk Assessment. Flood Risk Assessments and the advice of the Environment Agency will be taken into account in any decision.</p> <p>The method for transporting waste to and from a waste facility [text continues as before];</p> <p>Delete the following text: Where the source of waste for a facility may arise from a range of geographic locations, the impact of developing a network of smaller facilities, rather than one larger central facility, should be assessed with respect to the likely transport impacts of both options on congestion, emissions, communities and sites of historic or ecological importance.</p> <p>Add the following text: The provision of adequate and safe access to sites and facilities is paramount. In particular sites should have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • [text continues as before] ... <p>This will be of particular importance to larger facilities, such as [text continues as before] ...</p> <p>Delete the following text: All minerals and waste development should give the greatest consideration to potential highway and transportation impacts that may be associated with their development. Planning conditions and legal agreements can be used to control and/or manage highway impacts. This may include conditions on hours of working and restrictions on the number of lorry movements or legal agreements for highway</p>	ED050
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These paragraphs do not comprise implementation considerations. • Text no consistent with policy approach 		

				<p>improvement works:</p> <p>Furthermore, the development of infrastructure to encourage the most appropriate transport of minerals and waste resources is supported <i>[text continues as before]</i>;</p> <p>Add the following text: Where a proposal requires the use of road transportation, the applicant must demonstrate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>[text continues as before]</i> ... <p>Air quality and disturbance from noise and vibration will <i>[text continues as before]</i>;</p> <p>Add the following text: Road transport impacts from site operation and employees will be minimised, through preparation of the following, as appropriate for the development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • transport impact assessment; or • freight management plan; or • sustainable work travel plan. <p>Delete the following text: Alternative methods of transportation may include rail, sea, inland waterway, field conveyor, internal site haul roads and pipelines. It is recognised that these methods may only be appropriate in certain circumstances and will not always be available or suitable as a direct substitution for road transport. In other instances, it may be that the use of one of the above methods, in particular the use of field conveyors and/or site haul roads at mineral sites, could be implemented in combination with road transport, in order to help reduce the impacts from road transport. Conveyors and pipelines are already used in Hampshire to move aggregates across country to avoid capacity issues on the public highway.</p> <p>Hampshire has a number of cross-country oil and gas pipelines <i>[text continues as before]</i>;</p>		
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dc201-12	Additional	170	Text under policy 12 (now policy 13)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delete first paragraph as already covered within the Plan Move statement on the determining of design of new facilities to paragraph 4.34 of the Plan and delete from monitoring and implementation plan Delete statement on large minerals and waste design Delete statement on taking into account local communities Move statement on the opportunities for recycling heat etc to paragraph 4.36 of the Plan and delete from monitoring and implementation plan Add link to policy 2 (now policy 3) under statement for 	<p>Any site resulting [text continues as before];</p> <p>Add the following text: Highway contributions will only be sought where a development would result in a significant impact on the highway network, and one in which improvements are required to the local highway surrounding the site. Improvements may include traffic calming as well as other measures to mitigate impacts associated with highway movements. Where a planning obligation is required, each case will be determined on its individual merits and needs and will take into account the benefits and issues associated with the proposed development.</p> <p>All minerals and waste development in Hampshire should [text continues as before];</p> <p>Add the following text: The design and layout of all minerals and waste development should be sensitive to and take into account the present landscape and townscape character of the area in which it is located, as well as taking into account any stated objectives for the future of the area including any planned new development or regeneration plans. Applicants should use Landscape Character Assessment to assess the capacity of landscapes to accept development, to inform the appropriate scale and character of such development, and guide restoration where development is permitted.</p> <p>Large minerals and waste development or developments in prominent locations should create positive architectural statements. Determining the design of new facilities should include consideration of the potential impact on the local community.</p> <p>The design of development will also need to consider the appropriate screening and stand-offs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Repetition Sits better in revised position Already covered within the Plan Text moved into Plan Sits better in revised position Sits better in revised position Not required Will be covered under new policy 1 	ED050
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dc201-13	Additional	172	Text under policy 13	<p>recreational displacement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add statement on design and access statements into paragraph 4.34 of the Plan and delete from monitoring and implementation plan • Delete statement on successful co-location • Delete statement on monitoring and enforcement 	<p>from sensitive receptors. This is considered in more detail in Policy 910 (Protecting public health, safety and amenity).</p> <p>Determining the design of new facilities should include consideration of the potential impact on the local community.</p> <p>Opportunities for recycling the heat, energy and water consumed as part of the operation of the development and the use of recycled materials to construct minerals and waste development:</p> <p>New minerals and waste development should</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>[text continues as before]</i> ... <p>The design of minerals and waste development should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>[text continues as before]</i> ... <p>Where recreational displacement or similar environmental effects are considered an issue, minimising the area being worked will be a key consideration of the principles of design. Areas of alternative greenspace may be required. This is considered in more detail under policy 23 (Habitats and wildlife).</p> <p>Delete the following text: For waste uses, the layout and design should provide adequate space to facilitate storage, re-use, recycling and composting and should employ best practice in design and construction for waste minimisation and recycling.</p> <p>Proposals for minerals and waste activities located alongside other active mineral working sites and waste sites, should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>[text continues as before]</i>.... <p>Delete the following text: Highway contributions (until 6 April 2014) will only be sought where a development would result in a significant impact on the highway network, and one in which improvements are required to the local highway surrounding the site. Improvements may include traffic calming as well as</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To be considered under new policy 1 	ED050
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					<p>other measures to mitigate impacts associated with highway movements. Where a planning obligation is required, each case will be determined on its individual merits and needs and will take into account the benefits and issues associated with the proposed development.</p> <p>After 6 April 2014 (or when a CIL charging schedule is approved) the CIL Regulation 123 will come into force and the pooling of contributions secured under section 106 agreements will no longer be permitted. This restriction will not apply to contributions secured for highway improvements under S278 agreements.</p> <p>The CIL Regulations introduced in 2010 reduced the five tests set out in Circular 5/05 to three and put them on a statutory basis for development capable of being charged CIL. A planning obligation must be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • necessary to make the proposed development acceptable in planning terms; • directly related to the proposed development; • fairly and reasonably related in scale and kind to the proposed development. <p>CIL only relates to development which includes the creation of a new building or extension to an existing building, and there are exemptions. CIL does not apply to major minerals and waste development that doesn't involve buildings, but there may be some forms of minerals and waste developments which would be chargeable. This will include all types of buildings into which people go, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • offices, portacabins and other buildings occupied by workers on developments associated with minerals and waste development; • waste transfer stations or material recovery facilities. <p>The Act does not allow for County Councils to be a charging authority for CIL although, in the context of minerals planning, the Hampshire Authorities are considered to be the collecting authorities. Where CIL is applicable in an area in relation to minerals and waste development, CIL will be collected by the relevant Hampshire authority and returned to the relevant district or borough council (with the exception of the City Councils and National Park Authorities) and used for the infrastructure needed to support minerals and waste</p>
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dc201-15	Additional	173	Text under policy 15 (Safeguarding-mineral resources)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Add statement MCA into the Plan and delete from monitoring and implementation plan 	<p>developments:</p> <p>Delete the following text: Hampshire County Council will issue a Mineral Consultation Area (MCA) and guidance that identifies the Minerals Safeguarding Area (MSA), minerals and waste infrastructure and appropriate buffer zones. The MCA will set out which development proposals within the MCA should be subject to consultation within the relevant mineral planning authority, in the event of proposals for other development.</p> <p><i>Prior extraction</i> In terms of <i>prior extraction</i> text continues as before] ...</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sits better in revised position 	ED050
dc201-16	Additional	174	Text under policy 16 (Safeguarding – minerals infrastructure)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Add statement MCA into the Plan and delete from monitoring and implementation plan 	<p>Delete the following text: The MCA as issued by Hampshire County Council will include the minerals infrastructure safeguarded by Policy 16 (Safeguarding-minerals infrastructure). Please see Policy 15 (Safeguarding-mineral resources) within this implementation plan.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sits better in revised position 	ED050
dc201-17	Main (change to triggers etc)	174	Text under policy 17 (Aggregate supply)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Move statement on temporary permissions into paragraph 5.31 of the Plan and delete from monitoring and implementation plan Add statement on monitoring into paragraph 5.34 of the Plan and delete from monitoring and implementation plan Delete statement on wharf and rail depot capacity 	<p>Delete the following text: The recycling/secondary aggregate facilities are on temporary permissions so planning applications will be required to maintain capacity and/or expand capacity, especially if new plant is required.</p> <p><i>Monitoring</i> Hampshire's aggregates sales requirement will be specifically monitored annually throughout the plan period to ensure that the level of supply is sufficient and flexible to meet demand. In the event that demand for aggregate exceeds the local requirement set out in further aggregate supply will come from alternative sources of supply either from recycled aggregate or marine dredged material or through importation (by rail); where possible and where it is sustainable to do so.</p> <p>Wharf and rail depot capacity will be monitored throughout the plan period to ensure that sufficient capacity is maintained up to 2030. This monitoring will consider the following issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> throughput; any changes in capacity; whether existing wharves continue to meet modern operational needs; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sits better in revised position As above Detail covered by monitoring plan 	ED050

dc201-18	Main (change to triggers etc)	174	Text under policy 18 (Aggregate recycling)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add statement on monitoring into paragraph 5.37 of the Plan and delete from monitoring and implementation plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • whether opportunities for new wharves offer opportunities to re-configure present infrastructure; • the opportunities to regenerate existing wharves. 	ED050
dc201-19	Additional	175	Text under policy 19 (Wharves and rail depots)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add text on development considerations and timing of development into a new paragraph before 5.43 of the Plan and delete from monitoring and implementation plan • Update policy numbering 	<p>Delete the following text: Existing recycled and secondary aggregate capacity will be subject to robust monitoring which will allow for aggregate requirements to be flexible to any changes in demand in the future and to ensure resource security both for Hampshire and its surrounding authorities.</p> <p>Existing wharf and rail depot capacity <i>[text continues as before]</i> ... (as identified under Policy 334 (Long-term safeguarding) have arisen which enable the regeneration of some wharf sites.</p> <p>Delete the following text: <i>Development considerations</i> The rail depot site allocations identified within the Plan include development considerations. These are set out in Appendix A. The development considerations should be addressed at the planning application stage along with the other policies of the Plan.</p> <p><i>Timing of development</i> The sites identified for rail depots could be developed at any time within the plan period, depending on market conditions. All rail depot sites identified within the Plan will be subject to further assessment of cumulative impacts as well as other environmental and amenity criteria at the planning application stage. Applicants will be required to submit planning applications to the relevant Hampshire authority for consideration before any development takes place. All proposals will need to meet other environmental, amenity and economic policies as set out within the Plan.</p>	ED050
dc201-20	Additional	175	Text under policy 20 (Local land-won)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add statement on extensions into paragraph 5.59 of the plan and delete from monitoring and implementation plan 	<p>Delete the following text: All sites identified within the Plan will be subject to further assessment of cumulative impacts as well as other environmental and amenity criteria at the planning application stage. Applicants will be required to submit planning</p>	ED050

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add text on development considerations and timing of development into a new paragraph before 5.57 of the Plan and delete from monitoring and implementation plan • Delete information on Forest Lodge Home Farm and Purple Haze reserves • Add statement on site boundaries for purple haze and Bramshill into supporting text for plan and delete from monitoring and implementation plan • Add statement on the timing of development into paragraph 5.58 of the Plan and delete from monitoring and implementation plan • Add link to policy 2 (now policy 3) and 12 (now policy 13) under statement for recreational displacement and delete from monitoring and implementation plan • Remove statement on need for unplanned opportunities • Add statement on borrow pits into paragraph 5.63 of the Plan and delete from monitoring and implementation plan • Update policy 	<p>applications to the relevant Hampshire authority for consideration before any development takes place. All proposals will need to meet other environmental, amenity and economic policies as set out within the Plan.</p> <p><i>Extension proposals</i></p> <p>An extension or deepening to an active sand and gravel site is defined as a site which abuts or is connected via an internal haul road or other infrastructure such as conveyors or pipelines, to an established site access onto the public highway. Existing quarries generally have an established site access, screening and on-site infrastructure so it may be more sustainable to continue activities at sites where investment has already been made, rather than develop new ones. This may also include satellite sites. The extension of an existing site which requires HGV's to cross a public highway will only be permitted in special circumstances. An extension may also occur where mineral would be sterilised if a site were to close. The acceptability of extending existing mineral extraction sites will be assessed on a case-by-case basis.</p> <p>This will include an assessment of the following at the planning application stage:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • whether the proposal meets other environmental and amenity policies contained within this Plan; • cumulative impacts which may be associated with continued working; • the past performance of the existing operations will also be taken into consideration, when assessing the suitability of extending existing sites. This will include an assessment of any enforcement action against the site or operator; other economic considerations such as market areas; <p><i>Landbank monitoring</i></p> <p><i>The maintenance of the landbank [text continues as before]...</i></p> <p>Delete the following text: Development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Important delivery point • Important delivery point • Links to other policies made clear • Not required as already covered by supporting text and policy 20 • Context • Changes to the policy numbering required
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			<p>numbering</p>	<p><i>considerations and site boundaries</i> The sand and gravel extraction site allocations identified within the Plan include development considerations. These are set out in Appendix A. The development considerations should be addressed at the planning application stage along with the other policies of the Plan. Forest Lodge Farm has a total anticipated reserve of 0.4mt of soft sand and a further 0.17mt of sharp sand and gravel. Purple Haze has a total anticipated reserve of a total reserve of 8 million tonnes. However, it is anticipated that only 4 million tonnes of this will be available for extraction in the Plan period and that this will give reserves of 3.625mt of soft sand and 0.375mt of sharp sand and gravel. The remaining reserves could therefore be extracted at Purple Haze beyond 2030.</p> <p>Proposals at Bramshill Quarry, Purple Haze and Michelmarsh are accompanied by some development considerations which may restrict development in certain parts of their site allocations. These areas have still been included within the site allocation areas as it will allow the Hampshire Authorities to have greater planning control over potential impacts on the restricted areas identified.</p> <p><i>Timing of development</i> It is anticipated that the additional sand and gravel reserves identified within the Plan will come on stream at varying timescales within the plan period. Reserves from the extension sites are expected to come on stream as the existing permitted reserves become exhausted. It is anticipated that the sites are likely to come on stream around the following points within the Plan period:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bleak Hill Quarry Extension (Bleak Hill) from 2020+; • Bramshill Quarry Extension (Yateley Heath Wood) from 2020+; • Reeshot Hill from 2012+; • Cutty Brow from 2012+; • Hamble Airfield from 2016 +; • Forest Lodge Farm from 2016+; • Purple Haze from 2018+; <p>The exact timings of sites coming on stream will depend on the market conditions, extraction at other sites in the nearby area and planning permission being granted for</p>
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				<p>the development:</p> <p><i>Recreational displacement associated with the proposals</i> Where recreational displacement or similar environmental effects are considered an issue, minimising the area being worked will be a key consideration of the principles of design. Areas of alternative greenspace may be required. This is considered in more detail under Policy 23 (Habitats and wildlife).</p> <p>Delete the following text: <i>Other unplanned opportunities for mineral extraction</i> Applicants for other unplanned opportunities for mineral extraction sites will be required to demonstrate the need for the development, in particular with regard to meeting aggregate demand. For example, there could be a need for further land-won extraction if the extension and new sites identified within the Plan do not come forward within the plan period for development or if the demand for aggregate significantly increases.</p> <p>Although borrow pits are not generally supported, there are some circumstances where they are the most sustainable way of providing aggregates for local major building projects such as the construction of new roads or major built development. This is particularly likely to be the case where a borrow pit would minimise the potential impacts on local communities and the environment. Borrow pits can help to safeguard resources of higher grade material for primary uses. Aggregate extracted from borrow pits should only be used for the specific construction projects and the extraction site is located on land surrounding the construction project, within a 'corridor of disturbance'.</p> <p>Proposals for borrow pits will only be permitted in the following circumstances:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • where there is clearly identified need for the proposal; and the • aggregate extracted is for use only within the specific construction projects in which it is related to; and • the site is located on land surrounding the construction project, within a 'corridor of
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dc201-21	Main			<p>disturbance'; and where the proposal meets the other environmental and amenity policies within the Plan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add the following text: <i>The maintenance of the landbank will be taken into account when determining planning applications for sand and gravel extraction.</i> <p>Where recreational displacement or similar environmental effects are considered an issue, minimising the area being worked will be a key consideration of the principles of design. Areas of alternative greenspace may be required. This is considered in more detail under Policy 3 (Habitats and wildlife).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New policy on silica sand is required to meet NPPF • Due to potential issues associated with silica sand and the national park. 	
dc201-22	Additional	177	<p>Text under policy 21 (silica sand)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add statement on landbanks • Add statements relating to recreational displacement 	<p>Delete the following text: All sites identified within the Plan will be subject to further assessment of cumulative impacts as well as other environmental and amenity criteria at the planning application stage. Applicants will be required to submit planning applications to the relevant Hampshire Authority for consideration before any development takes place. All proposals will need to meet other environmental, amenity and economic policies as set out within the Plan.</p> <p><i>Extension to existing sites</i> An extension or deepening to an existing clay site is defined as a site which abuts or is connected via an internal haul road or other infrastructure such as conveyors or pipelines, to an established site access onto the public highway. Existing sites generally have an established site access, screening and on-site infrastructure so it may be more sustainable to continue activities at sites where investment has already been made, rather than develop new ones. The extension of an existing site which requires HGV's to cross a public highway will only be permitted in special circumstances.</p> <p><i>Development considerations</i> The brick-making clay site allocations identified within the Plan include development considerations. These are set out in Appendix A. The development considerations should be addressed at the planning application stage</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sits better in revised position Important delivery point • Important delivery point • Important delivery point 	ED050
			<p>Text under policy 21 (now policy 22) (clay)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add statement on extensions into paragraph 5.72 of the plan and delete from monitoring and implementation plan • Add text on development considerations and timing of development into a new paragraph before 5.68 of the Plan and delete from monitoring and implementation plan • Add statement on the timing of development into paragraph 5.66 of the Plan and delete from monitoring and implementation plan 			

dc201-23	Additional	178	Text under policy 22 (now policy 23) (chalk)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remove reference to applicants needing to submit planning applications 	<p>along with the other policies of the Plan. The westerly site allocation at Michelmersh includes a Source Protection Zone (SPZ) 1. A development considered related to this has been included with this site allocation. Any mineral extraction in SPZ need to comply with the requirements of Policy 9 (Protecting public health, safety and amenity).</p> <p><i>Timing of development</i> Further brick-making reserves will be required once the permitted reserves at Michelmersh have been exhausted. This is likely to be from 2014-2015. Further reserves will be required at Selborne if brick-making recommences at Selborne. Further extraction at both sites will require planning permission.</p> <p>Delete the following text: Applicants will be required to submit planning applications to the relevant Hampshire Authority for consideration before any development takes place. All proposals will need to meet other environmental, amenity and economic policies as set out within the Plan.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not required 	
dc201-24	Additional	178	Text under policy 23 (now policy 24) (oil and gas)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remove reference to applicants needing to submit planning applications Remove reference to production Update policy numbering 	<p>Delete the following text: Applicants will be required to submit planning applications to the relevant Hampshire Authority for consideration before any development takes place. All proposals will need to meet other environmental, amenity and economic policies as set out within the Plan.</p> <p><i>Exploration</i> Proposals for <i>exploratory wells</i> will be considered [text continues as before]...</p> <p>Delete the following text: <i>Production</i> Oil and gas production is potentially more intrusive than other stages of oil and gas development and will only be acceptable where any adverse impacts can be sufficiently mitigated. This could involve screening the apparatus or locating it underground.</p> <p><i>All-oil-and-gas-development</i> In all stages of oil and gas activity, extraction, processing and production facilities [text continues as before]....</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not required Repetition Due to changes to policy 	

dc201 - 25	Additional	179	Text under policy 24 (Sustainable waste) (now policy 25)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add statement on depending on the facility type into paragraph 5.103 of the Plan and delete from monitoring and implementation plan • Remove reference to applicants needing to submit planning applications 	<p><i>Restoration</i></p> <p>Restoration of oil and gas sites is a key site consideration [text continues as before]... More information on restoration can be found in Policy 89 (Restoration of quarries and waste developments).</p> <p>Delete the following text: Developers will show how the proposed form of waste treatment is economically the highest achievable level within the waste hierarchy and how much waste residue (requiring disposal) will typically be created per annum.</p> <p>Depending on the facility type, waste management activities will be supported in principle where waste will be managed as close to its source as possible to reduce long distance transport, or where it is demonstrated that it represents the most sustainable solution in overall environmental terms. Hampshire, Portsmouth, Southampton and the two National Park Authorities will work jointly in planning for the provision of larger facilities serving cross-border catchments.</p> <p>Waste arisings and waste management capacity will be updated at least annually to monitor recycling, recovery and disposal volumes. Any increasing or significant shortfall in waste capacity will be identified.</p> <p>The amount and destination of waste exported outside the plan area will be monitored in collaboration with the relevant waste planning authorities, seeking to maintain limited equivalent cross-boundary import/export flows through planning for new provision.</p> <p>Applicants will be required to submit planning applications to the waste planning authorities for consideration before any development takes place. All proposals will need to meet other environmental, amenity and economic policies as set out within the Plan.</p> <p>Add the following text: Applicants will need to show how the proposed form of waste treatment is economically the highest achievable level within the waste hierarchy and how much waste residue (requiring disposal) will typically be created per</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For clarification • Not required 	ED050
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dc201 - 26	Additional	179	Text under policy 25 (Safeguarding waste infrastructure) (now policy 26)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Add statement MCA into the Plan 	<p>annum.</p> <p>Depending on the facility type, <i>waste-management activities will be supported in principle where waste will be managed as close to its source as possible</i> to reduce long-distance transport, or where it is demonstrated that it represents the most sustainable solution in overall environmental terms. Hampshire, Portsmouth, Southampton and the two National Park Authorities will work jointly in planning for the provision of larger facilities serving cross-border catchments.</p> <p>Waste arisings and waste-management capacity will be updated at least annually to <i>monitor recycling, recovery and disposal volumes</i>. Any increasing or significant shortfall in waste capacity will be identified.</p> <p><i>The amount and destination of waste exported outside the plan area will be monitored</i> in collaboration with the relevant waste planning authorities, seeking to maintain limited equivalent cross-boundary import/ export flows through planning for new provision.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sits better in revised position 	ED050
dc201-27	Main (change to triggers etc)	180	Text under policy 26 (Capacity) (now policy 27)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Add statement on where new waste management development is proposed (end of first paragraph) into paragraph 5.129 of the Plan and delete from monitoring and implementation plan. Add statement on 	<p>Delete the following text: Applicants will be required to submit planning applications to the waste planning authorities for consideration before any development takes place. All proposals will need to meet other environmental, amenity and economic policies as set out within the Plan. Where new waste management development is proposed on an existing waste management site or adjacent to an existing site, it will be necessary to take into account the cumulative impacts of the development itself and the effects of several in the</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sits better in revised position As above As above Not required 	ED050

				<p>operating standards into paragraph 5.129 of the Plan and delete from monitoring and implementation plan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Move statement on neighbouring properties under policy 9 (now policy 10) and delete from monitoring and implementation plan • Remove reference to applicants needing to submit planning applications 	<p>same locality.</p> <p>Applicants will indicate [text continues as before]...</p> <p>Delete the following text: Any proposed development close to neighbouring properties (as defined within the Hampshire Statement of Community Involvement) will be advertised via a neighbour notification letter.</p> <p><i>Waste arisings and any growth will be monitored over [text continues as before]...</i></p> <p>Delete the following text: Waste arisings and any growth will be monitored over the plan period and compared against the estimate for additional waste capacity (as of August 2011) to deliver sufficient recycling and recovery capacity to deliver at least 95% diversion of waste from landfill. In particular, the non-hazardous waste infrastructure will be monitored to include capacity created by new facilities and that lost from the closure of old facilities or from permissions that are not implemented.</p> <p>Add the following text: Where new waste-management development is proposed on an existing site, it will be necessary to take into account the cumulative impacts of the development itself and the effects of several in the same locality.</p> <p>Delete the following text: Applicants will indicate how proposals will provide low-carbon energy-generation or reduce the amount of waste sent for landfill.</p> <p>Applicants will be required to submit planning applications to the waste planning authorities for consideration before any development takes place. All proposals will need to meet other environmental, amenity and economic policies as set out within the Plan.</p>		
dc201-28	Additional	180	Text under policy 27 (Energy recovery) (now policy 28)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add text on proposals for sustainable waste management residues back into the Plan and delete from monitoring and implementation plan • Remove reference to applicants needing to submit planning applications • Remove reference to applicants needing to submit planning 	<p>Delete the following text: Applicants will indicate how proposals will provide low-carbon energy-generation or reduce the amount of waste sent for landfill.</p> <p>Applicants will be required to submit planning applications to the waste planning authorities for consideration before any development takes place. All proposals will need to meet other environmental, amenity and economic policies as set out within the Plan.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sits better in revised position • Not required 	ED050
dc201-29	Additional	180	Text under policy 28 (Locations of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remove reference to applicants needing to submit planning 	<p>Delete the following text: Applicants will be required to submit planning applications to the waste planning authorities for consideration before any development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not required 	

dc201-30	Main (change to triggers etc)	180	waste management) (now policy 29)	applications	takes place. All proposals will need to meet other environmental, amenity and economic policies as set out within the Plan.		
			Text under policy 29 (CDE) (now policy 30)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remove reference to applicants needing to submit planning applications 	<p>Delete the following text: Applicants will be required to submit planning applications to the waste planning authorities for consideration before any development takes place. All proposals will need to meet other environmental, amenity and economic policies as set out within the Plan.</p> <p>Applicants will [text continues as before]...</p> <p>Delete the following text: Applicants will be required to submit planning applications to the waste planning authorities for consideration before any development takes place. All proposals will need to meet other environmental, amenity and economic policies as set out within the Plan.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not required 	ED050
dc201-31	Additional	181	Text under policy 30 (Liquid waste) (now policy 31)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Add statement on development considerations into paragraph 5.179 of the Plan and delete from monitoring and implementation plan Move statements on GPZ and FRZ into policy 9 (now policy 10) and delete from monitoring and implementation plan Remove reference to applicants needing to submit planning applications 	<p>Delete the following text: Applicants will be required to submit planning applications to the waste planning authorities for consideration before any development takes place. All proposals will need to meet other environmental, amenity and economic policies as set out within the Plan.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sits better in revised position Covered by policy 9 (10) Not required 	
dc201-32	Additional	181	Text under policy 31 (Non hazardous waste landfill) (now policy 32)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remove reference to applicants needing to submit planning applications 	<p>Delete the following text: Applicants will be required to submit planning applications to the waste planning authorities for consideration before any development takes place. All proposals will need to meet other environmental, amenity and economic policies as set out within the Plan.</p> <p><i>Development considerations</i> The landfill site allocations identified within the Plan include development considerations. These are set out in Appendix A. The development considerations should be addressed at the planning application stage along with the other policies of the Plan.</p> <p><i>Environmental protection</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not required 	

dc201-33	Additional	181	Text under policy 32 (Hazardous waste) (now policy 33)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remove reference to developers needing to demonstrate the level of waste hierarchy 	<p>Applicants will need to demonstrate that Groundwater Protection and Flood Risk zones do not underlie the proposed site.</p> <p><i>Stand-off</i> Recommended stand-offs from Groundwater Protection Zone and Flood Risk Zones of 250 metres will be required.</p> <p>Applicants will need [as before] ...</p> <p>Delete the following text: Developers will show how the proposed form of waste treatment is economically the highest achievable level within the waste hierarchy.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Already covered elsewhere in the plan 	
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Appendix D – Monitoring Plan

Reference	Type	Page	Policy / Paragraph	Suggested change	Draft change (Post-submission change shown in blue)	Justification for change	Suggested through
dC202	Additional	182	Appendix D	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delete the appendix 	<i>Delete the appendix</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not required following changes to the Implementation and Monitoring Plan 	

Appendix E – Relationship between old and new policies

Reference	Type	Page	Policy / Paragraph	Description of draft change	Draft change (Post-submission change shown in blue)	Justification for change	Suggested through
dC203	Additional	183	Appendix E	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rename Appendix D Correct spacing in 'New Forest National Park' in the table title Change 'new' plan policy to Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan policy Update references to the policies 	<i>Change to number of the appendix</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Following deletion of appendix D Typo Clarification Due to change in policy numbering 	

Appendix F – Supporting Documents

Reference	Type	Page	Policy / Paragraph	Description of draft change	Draft change (Post-submission change shown in blue)	Justification for change	Suggested through
dC204	Additional	186-187	Appendix F	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rename Appendix E • Update the list with any changes, as required 	<p>Change to number of the appendix</p> <p>Update the list with any changes, as required</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not required following changes to the Implementation and Monitoring Plan • Only if required 	

Proposals (Policy) Map

Reference	Type	Page	Policy / Paragraph	Description of draft change	Draft change (Post-submission change shown in blue)	Justification for change	Suggested through
dC205	Main	188	Policy Map	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Update MSA with new information received at Michelmersh (also links to policy 15). • Rename the map 'Policy Map' • Update policy map to show silica sand potential. • Update policy map to show areas identified for safeguarding in port of Southampton and Portsmouth through respective DPDs. • Update policy map with concrete batching plant information. 	<p>Renamed Policy Map</p> <p>Updated policy map (see below)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New information has been received since publication on clay resources in the local area • In line with NPPF • Following need to develop a policy on silica sand • Updating annotations to match SCC / PCC plans • Due to changes to appendix B. 	Hearing



Policy Map

Safeguarding

- Potential mineral & waste wharves (Policy 34)

Mineral Safeguarding Area (Policy 15)

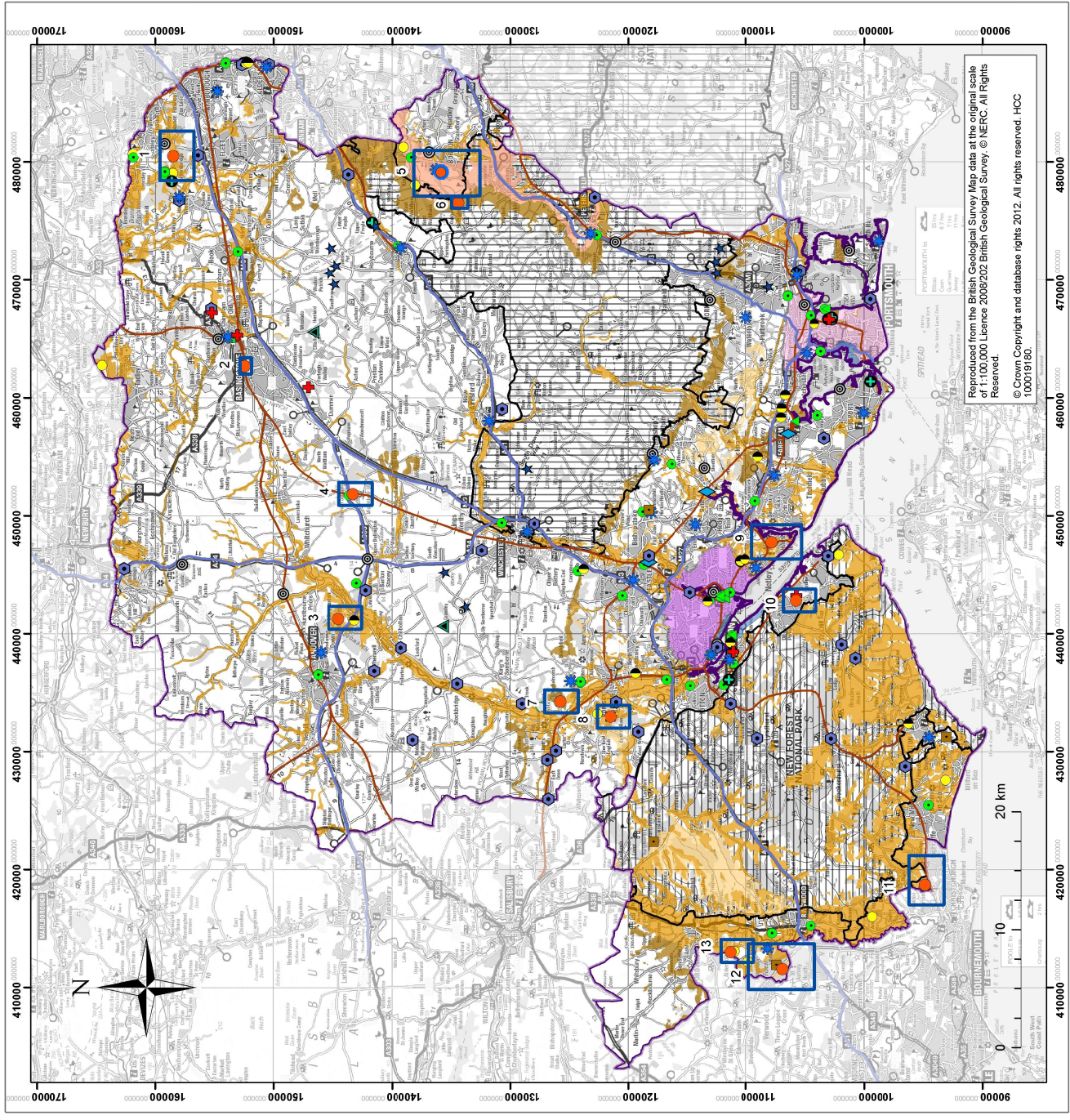
- Clay
- Sharp Sand and Gravel
- Silica sand
- Soft Sand

Safeguarded sites (Policies 16 & 25)

- Chalk pits
- Oil and gas
- Landfills
- Energy Recovery Facilities (ERF)
- Material Recovery Facilities (MRF)
- Household Waste Recycling Centres (HWRCs)
- Composting sites
- Waste Transfer Stations (WTS)
- Waste Water Treatment Works (WWTW)
- Wharves
- Rail depots
- Metal recycling sites (MRS & ELV)
- Construction Demolition & Excavation Recycling sites
- Sand and gravel quarries

Proposals

- Inset Maps
- Proposed sites (Policies 19, 20, 21, & 31)
- Whitehill Bordon soft sand safeguarding (Policy 15)
- Strategic Roads
- Railway
- Plan area
- Portsmouth City
- Southampton City
- New Forest National Park
- South Downs National Park



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